NTS SHEET NUMBER 32F07/32F08
LAT: 49.36451°N
Long: 76.54239°W

Technical Report

On the

Lac Burge Property

Miquelon, Québec, Canada

FOR

Norsemont Mining Inc.

610 – 700 West Pender Street,

Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1G8

BY

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1.0 SUMMARY

Introduction

At the request of Norsemont Mining Inc. (the "Company" or "NMI"), this report on the Lac Burge Project (the "Property" or "Project") has been prepared to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work.

Location

The Lac Burge Property is situated approximately 215km north-east of Val-d'Or in the province of Québec and approximately 70km north-east of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon. The property is bisected by Québec Provincial highway #113. The city of Val-d'Or is a major center for exploration and mining activities in Canada, Québec, and the region, supporting numerous mines and exploration projects.

Description of Property

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Northwestern Québec, Canada) in the Township of Duplessis and approximately 215km north-east of Val-d'Or. It lies within NTS sheets 32F07 and 32F08. The property's center point is located at 388,013mE and 5,469,122mN, which is 5km west of the village of Miquelon.

Access to the Lac Burge Property is by the paved and maintained Québec Provincial Highway #113, offering year-round vehicle access. The highway extends from the Transcanada highway (#117) 33 kilometres east of Val-d'Or to its northern reaches at Chibougamau. There are daily commercial flights from Montreal to Val-d'Or. Numerous former logging roads, both maintained and unmaintained, crisscross the property, allowing easy access to the claims from the highway by truck, foot, ATV or snowmobile depending on the season. A former rail bed cuts through the property from the south of Lac Burge to Miquelon 5km to the east, providing excellent access to the eastern and southern claim blocks.

The Lac Burge property experiences locally low to moderate relief occasionally broken up by cliffs and steep hills. The property is at an elevation of approximately 315m above sea level with the highest point

on the claims at approximately 380m above sea level. Rock exposure on the claims is limited, with less than 5% outcrop and large wetlands covering the southern portion of the property between Lac Burge and Lac Rochester. Vegetation consists predominantly of Boreal forests and swamps. Several of the claims that make up the southern block are partially over Lac Burge.

Ownership

The 29 claims comprising the Property were acquired through map designation and cover a total of 1626.08 hectares. The dispositions are registered to LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd. Through a sale agreement dated May 5th, 2020, Norsemont Mining Inc. has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Burge Property.

Geology and Mineralization

The Lac Burge area is at the central core of the Abitibi greenstone belt in the Superior province. The claims are centered on a northwest running band of intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks mixed with sedimentary rocks. This is bound to the north and south by two large felsic intrusives. The region is also cut by numerous diorite and gabbro sills and Proterozoic diabase dykes. From North to South, the rocks on the Property are the:

- Intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks/ volcaniclastics of the Obatogamau Formation;
- mafic intrusives of the O'Sullivan Pluton;
- basalts, andesites, and volcaniclastic rocks of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group.

Mineralization for the property is mostly based on known showings on and adjacent to the claims. Anomalous metal values are associated with quartz-carbonate-pyrite-gold veins and/or thin layers of massive or disseminated sulfides with associated alteration of wall rock along lithological contacts with felsic volcanics or the edges of mafic intrusives. Increased shearing of these rocks increases the likelihood of anomalous mineralization.

Project Status

Interest in the Lac Burge area commenced with the discovery of a small gold deposit south of Lac Madeleine in 1935. In the following 85 years, numerous exploration companies and partnerships of

companies and government have completed multiple ground and airborne geophysical surveys (electromagnetic, VLF-EM and magnetic), geological mapping, sampling, trenching, and diamond drilling in the area. The property itself has seen limited exploration beyond geophysical and geological surveys completed in the early 1990's. There has been a recent resurgence in the area. In 2018 exploration work included ground-based geophysical surveys and soil sampling on parts of the claims. There has been no advanced exploration or mining performed on this property.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Clarification of secondary and tertiary structures was achieved through a ground magnetometer survey while a ground VLF-EM indicated conductors/ anomalies and a soil sampling survey indicated gold-in-soil anomalies to 65ppb Au in the northern and western claim blocks. Beepmat surveying isolated thirteen near-surface conductive anomalies and four magnetic anomalies in the northern and southern claim blocks. Four rock grab samples were collected in the northern claim block and these assayed from 0.061% Cu to 0.378% Cu. Magnetic formations were delineated and EM conductors/anomalies were isolated in the southern block but no other surveys were conducted in the south in 2018. The enhanced/fertile structure, EM anomalies, and anomalous gold-in-soil and copper in grab samples values warrant further investigation through additional geological surveys. It is recommended that the encouraging results from the 2018 program in the northern, western, and southern claim blocks should be further investigated through more geophysical and soil sampling surveys. Section 26 presents budgets for two phases of surveys, with the second phase dependent upon the results of the first phase.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This technical report on the Lac Burge Property has been prepared by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. at the request of Norsemont Mining Inc. The report is a summary of previous work, analyzes the exploration potential of the Property and makes recommendations for future work.

This report is based on a review of all data generated by the 2018 exploration program and to all historical data available on the online databases (SIGÉOM and Examine) of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN). The status and details of the claims discussed within this report were verified using the MERN's GESTIM database.

The author relied on data provided by:

- Barrette, J.-P., 1989. Géologie de la région des lacs Burge et Rochester – Abitibi. This was referenced for information on the regional and structural geology contained within section 7.
- Exploration history of the property in section 6 is based on information from the SIGÉOM database of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec, a database of reports and assessment work files at http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca. This website was accessed multiple times between May 2nd and May 5th, 2020.
- The status, area and ownership of the claims contained within section 4 were verified on the GESTIM database at http://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca, accessed on May 4, 2020. The claims were identified as being in good standing.
- The details of the purchase agreement dated 05 May 2020 for the Lac Burge Property were provided by Norsemont Mining, Inc.
- The 2018 ground magnetometer and ground VLF-EM surveys were processed and interpreted by Jean M. Hubert, a member of l'Ordre de Ingénieurs du Québec and of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists with more than 45 years of experience.

The Lac Burge Property was visited by the author and "qualified person" under the terms of National Instrument 43-101, on March 24th to April 1st, 2018. The author was a Beepmat operator for the 2018 magnetometer/VLF-EM/Beepmat survey. Access and infrastructure for the 2018 soil sampling program were verified at that time. All magnetometer and Beepmat procedures were reviewed and verified on a daily basis. All procedures for the 2018 soil sampling program were discussed both prior to and during the program between the author and the project manager, EFU's CTO Steven Gillanders. Steven originally designed the soil sampling protocols for EFU to guarantee maximum QA/QC.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Disclaimer

This report, which has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, is based on data provided by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. and various reports from various online government databases. The information gleaned from these sources appears to be complete, and

to the best knowledge of the author, is not misleading. The opinions stated within the report are given in good faith.

While title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study as identified under section 2, this report does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal or any other opinion as to the validity of the title. The title and option information were relied upon to describe the ownership of the property, claim summary and summary of the option agreement detailed in section 4.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lac Burge property is located on NTS sheets 32F07 and 32F08 within Duplessis Township and is centered at latitude 49.36451°N and longitude -76.54239°W, and UTM 388,013mE and 5,469,122mN, UTM Zone 18 Nad 83.

The property is located mid-way between the Val-d'Or and Chibougamau mining camps, 215km north-east of the city of Val d'Or and 70km north-east of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon. The property is cut by Québec highway #113 providing year-round access to the claims. Highway #113 stretches from the Transcanada highway (Québec highway #117) east of the city of Val-d'Or to the town of Chibougamau. Val-d'Or, being a mining town, is a major full-service center for exploration in the region. There are daily flights to and from Montreal and points beyond and Val-d'Or is a major hub for travel for to and from Northern Québec and James Bay via road, rail, or air.

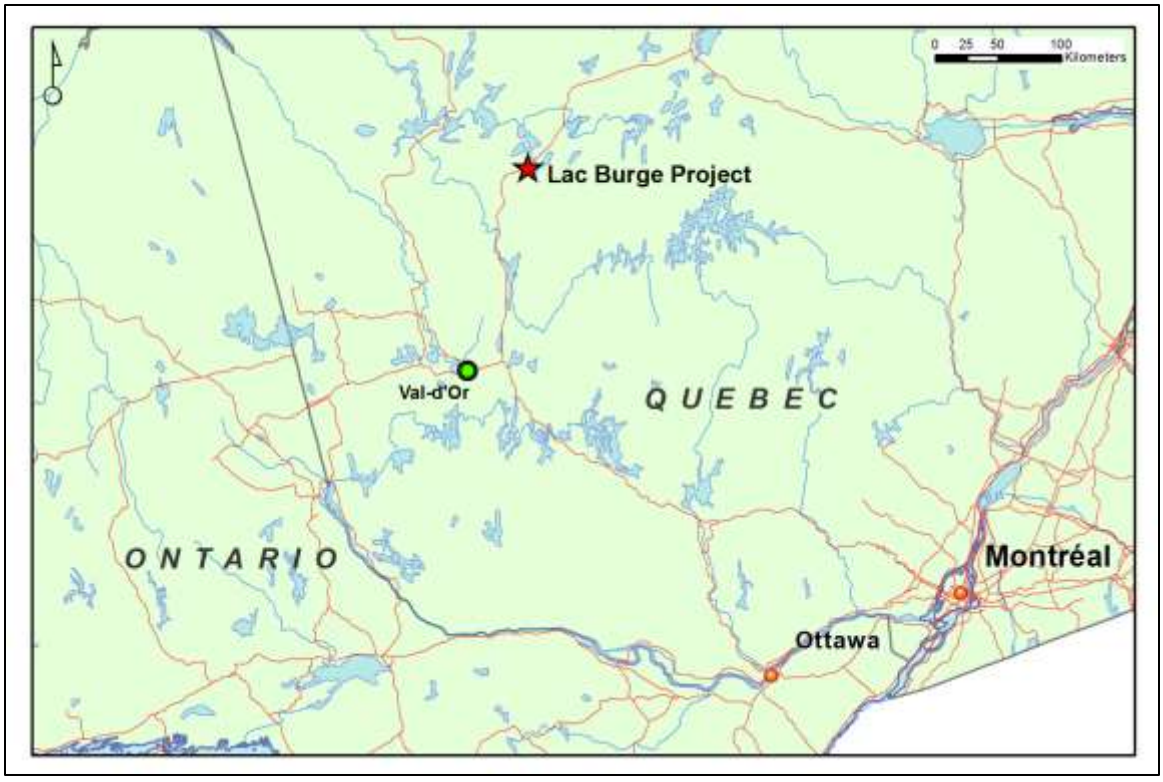

FIGURE 1. LAC BURGE PROPERTY LOCATION.

The Lac Burge property is comprised of twenty-nine (29) claims split into four claim blocks totalling 1,626.08 hectares. The 29 claims comprising the Property were acquired through map designation. The dispositions are registered to LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd, ("the Optionor."). LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd. is owned by Reza Mohamed of Vancouver, British Columbia. The identification numbers and areas of the claims can be found in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 MINERAL CLAIMS OF THE LAC BURGE PROPERTY

Claim Number	Ownership	Size (ha.)	Acquired	Expires
CDC2462623	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.08	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462625	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.07	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462626	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.07	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462627	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2023

CDC2462628	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462637	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462638	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462640	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.10	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462641	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.10	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462642	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.10	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462643	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.10	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462646	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462647	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462648	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462649	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462650	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.09	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462652	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.08	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462653	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.08	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462661	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.07	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462668	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462669	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462673	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.04	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462674	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.04	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462679	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.08	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462680	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.07	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462684	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462685	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.06	09/19/2016	09/18/2023

CDC2462686	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
CDC2462687	LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd	56.05	09/19/2016	09/18/2023
	Total:	1,626.08		

Through a Sale Agreement (the “Agreement”) dated May 5, 2020, Norsemont Mining Inc. (the “Optionee”) has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Burge Property.

Under the terms of the Agreement the Optionee must:

(a) pay to Optionor:

(i) $5,000 in cash upon signing of the Agreement;

(ii) an additional $20,000 in cash within 14 days of the signing of the Agreement;

(iii) an additional $10,000 in cash within 90 days of the signing of the Agreement;

(iv) an additional $100,000 in cash within 12 months of the signing of the Agreement;

(v) an additional $150,000 in cash within 24 months of the signing of the Agreement (collectively, the "Option Payments").

(b) incur Expenditures on the Property as follows:

(i) $250,000 on or before the date that is twenty-four (24) months of the signing of the Agreement;

There are no land claim issues, ownership disputes pending on the property or environmental concerns/liabilities. The claims have not been surveyed by the Optionor while in their possession. The claims give the company the rights to explore for and identify resources below the bedrock-surface interface, but do not include surface rights.

The claims must be renewed every two years on their expiration date, at which time renewal fees must be paid in order to maintain ownership. Each claim also requires a minimum number of dollars spent on exploration work over the two-year period, with a report describing the works performed due sixty (60) days before the renewal date of said claims. If works are not performed, the owner may pay an amount varying between 100-200% of the amount required to be spent on the claims in order to be able to

renew the claims. If an excess of money has been spent on claims, the amount can be credited forward (over a maximum of six (6) renewal cycles) and/or can be applied to any other claims still requiring expenditures, as long as those claims are within a 4.5km radius of the claim posting an excess in spending.

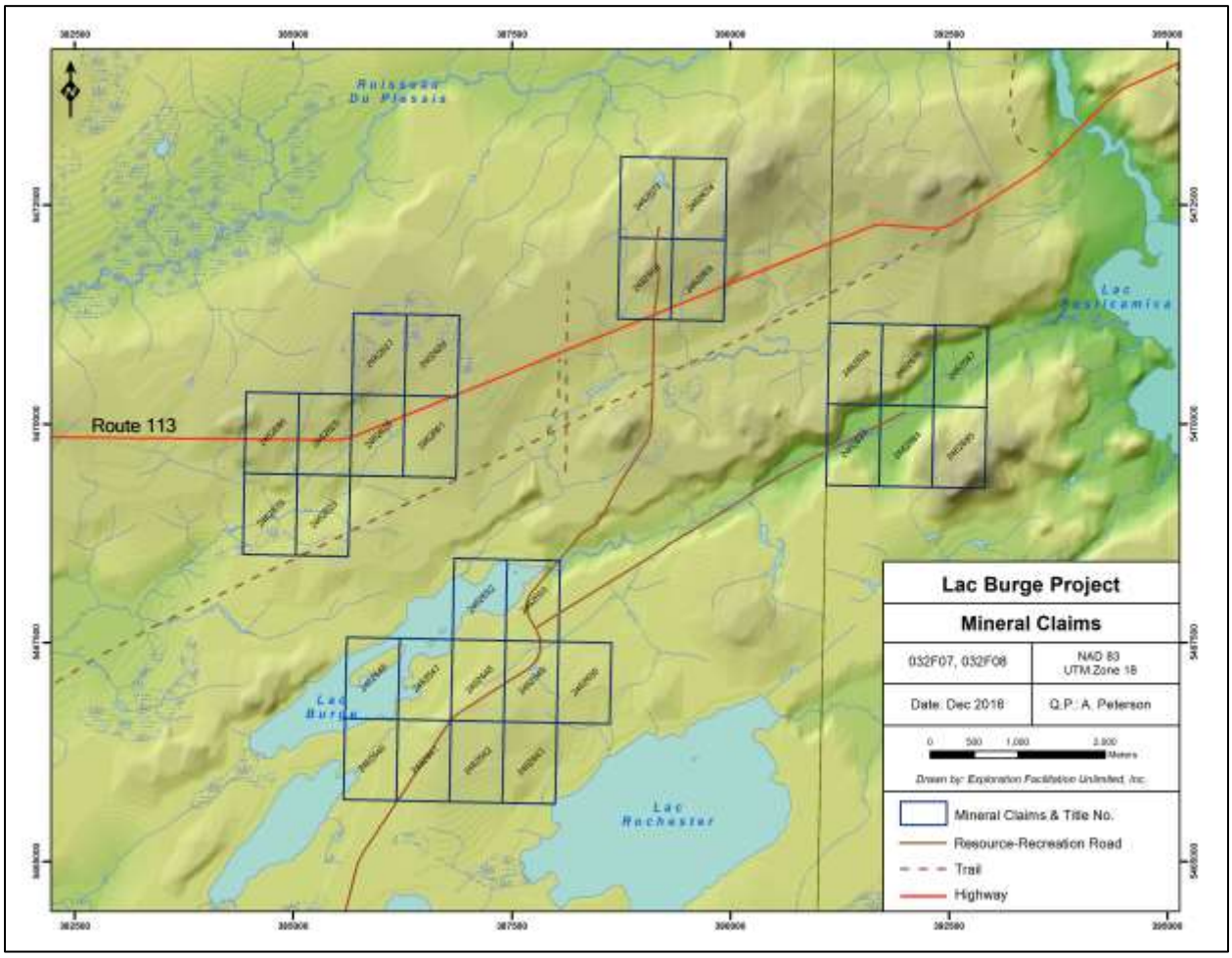

FIGURE 2. LAC BURGE PROPERTY, LOCATION OF MINERAL CLAIMS.

For the Lac Burge Property, the total renewal fees for the twenty-nine claims amount to $1,858.61 while the work expenditures required total $34,800. The total of excess work credits for the Lac Burge property equal $152,512.

The Québec Government requires that the owner of the claims consult with the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) as soon as exploration work requires cutting down any size or type of tree or the construction of permanent structures on the claims. For example, line-cutting and diamond

drilling would require the acquisition of a permit (Permis d'intervention) as well as First Nations consultations before any work can begin. It also requires hiring a forestry technician to estimate the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut during the work in order to assess the proper stumpage fees to be paid for merchantable trees cut.

There are no formally registered land owners on the claims and no current commercial logging in the area, therefore there are no known restrictions to land-use on the claims. However, as per Québec law, notice must be provided to the local community 30 days prior to performing any exploration work on claims.

Due to the fact that First Nations must be consulted before any type of major work is performed on the claims (construction, diamond drilling, line cutting, stripping or trenching), it is possible that breaks in communications between the government and First Nations could result in delays with issuing permits required to begin work. There are no other known risks or factors that could affect the ability to perform work on the property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

As previously discussed, the bisecting of the northern and western claim blocks by Quebec highway #113 allows for excellent year-round access to the claims. Numerous logging roads, both maintained and unmaintained, criss-cross the property, allowing easy access to the claims from the highway by truck, foot, ATV or snowmobile—depending upon season. The entirety of the western claim block is within 1.4 kilometres of the highway. A former rail bed which is now an ATV-snowmobile trail cuts through the property from the south of Lac Burge to meeting the highway at Miquelon 5km to the east. This provides excellent access to the eastern claim block and bisects the southern claim block. There is a location on the highway that is plowed in winter for parking with enough room for a truck and snowmobile trailer plus. It is located where the highway meets logging roads accessing the northern and southern claim blocks as well as intersecting the above-mentioned rail bed. In late March of 2018 the road that accesses the southern claims from this point was plowed for winter logging.

The property is located within the municipality of James Bay in Duplessis Township on NTS sheets 32F07 and 32F08. The property's central point is located at 49.36451° latitude and -76.54239° longitude.

Climate data is from Environment Canada's Climate Normals metadata, collected at the Lebel-sur-Quévillon meteorological station between 1981 and 2010:

The region experiences a subarctic climate with average daily temperatures of -18°C in January, 17.2°C in July and an annual average of 1°C. The daily minimum is -23.6°C in January and the daily maximum peaks at 23.1°C in July. Highest rainfall occurs in July with an average of 120.6mm-- with a total of 702.3mm per annum. Snowfall peaks in December with an average of 52.3cm and a per annum snowfall of 226.2cm. Annual precipitation is 928.5mm. Work at Lac Burge can be executed year-round, however areas of the property covered in wetlands and swamps are best worked on in the fall when ground water levels are at their lowest or in the winter months when the ground and water are frozen. Frozen water also allows for full coverage with ground geophysics as lakes, ponds, and rivers are no longer barriers or impediments.

The Lac Burge property experiences locally low to moderate relief occasionally broken up by cliffs and steep hills. The property is at an elevation of approximately 315m above sea level with the highest point on the claims at approximately 380m above sea level. Rock exposure on the claims is limited, with less than 5% outcrop and large wetlands covering the southern portion of the property between Lac Burge and Lac Rochester. Vegetation consists predominantly of Boreal forests and swamps. Several of the claims that make up the southern block are partially over Lac Burge itself.

Significant overburden in areas at Lac Burge has been the main limiting factor to exploration in the past. Depth can range from zero to greater than 40m in thickness and averages over 10m. Due to the low-lying relief and the thickness of overburden, there is very little outcropping on the property with areas of topographical relief having the highest likelihood of outcrop.

6.0 HISTORY

Over the years, the claims of the Lac Burge Project have been included in a variety of properties owned by different exploration companies. The claims have never been, in their present entirety, owned by the same entity at the same time. Much of the work completed on the claims in the past was done between 1948 and 1991 with post-1991 experiencing almost no exploration in the area.

Interest in the region began in 1935 with the discovery of a small gold deposit south of Lac Madeleine (Rose Lake) in the fall of 1934. The small deposit was comprised of free gold in quartz veins. The deposit was mined by Lake Rose Mines Ltd. between 1938 and 1939 for a total of 5,374 tonnes of ore mined at 18gpt Au.

The earliest exploration work completed on the Lac Burge claims involved the regional scale mapping (1:63,360) of the Lake Pusticamica region, a large area of approximately 450 square miles. This mapping included the eastern claim block as well as some of the claims of the southern block. Mapping was completed in 1932 by A. H. Lang (Geological Survey of Canada) and in 1934 by G. S. MacKenzie (Québec Bureau of Mines). Mackenzie's work was slightly more detailed than Lang's but both covered large areas of land. The Burge claims are only a small fraction of what was covered in either case and the claims have limited outcrop allowing only for inference.

By 1948, different parts of the present claims were owned by several companies, including: Leo C Syndicate, South Dufault Mines, O'Leary Malarctic, and Continental Copper. In 1948, South Dufault Mines completed geologic mapping including some of the western claim block. In that same year, Continental Copper's conducted line cutting and geological mapping on what was their portion of the present western claim block.

In 1959, Hunting Airborne Geophysics Ltd. conducted an airborne survey that included the four claims of the northern block. They flew 75 line miles using an amphibious PBY Canso flying boat equipped with an electromagnetometer, a magnetometer, a scintillation counter, a radio altimeter, and a 35mm positioning camera. Survey lines were spaced at 1/8 of a mile apart with a mean terrain clearance height of 500 feet above ground level. The interpretation of the survey identified a large number of magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies—twelve in total. A follow-up program was executed by Queensland Exploration Ltd involving two ground surveys completed in March and April of 1960. Magnetometer surveys were conducted with 200' line spacing and 100' station spacing while an IP survey was done at 50' spacing. The magnetic survey confirmed airborne anomalies while the IP survey identified two smaller zones of possible sulfide mineralization. This was determined to be not enough positive data to follow up on. These geophysical surveys covered parts of the northern claim block but the assessment report does not clarify if these anomalies are on the Lac Burge claims or adjacent to them.

In 1979 a large portion of the present claims belonged to SEREM Ltée. They were named the Duplessis D, N, P, and Q properties. From 1979 to 1990 a multitude of programs were executed by SEREM Ltée –

this included HEM surveys, magnetometer surveys, mapping, prospecting, and follow up drilling. Work done on the claims between April 1st 1981 and March 31st 1982 were executed in partnership with La Société de Développement de la Baie James (SDBJ) as part of agreement H-1. These results are found in several individual or compilation reports. Many geophysical anomalies were identified and follow up work provided less than positive results. The Duplessis D property, including the northern claim block of the Lac Burge property, was explored in 1982 with a 3.9km Pulse-EM DEEPEM survey and that survey confirmed several previously identified conductors while detecting a new conductor. A total of 257.3m of drilling in two holes was carried out as follow up and anomalous values included 0.12% Cu over 1.02m in one hole with 0.21% Cu over 1.03m recorded in the other hole. The drilling location was just east of the present northern claim block.

In 1985 Edwin Gaucher et Associés Inc., working for Mr. Jean Rochon, completed staking, prospecting, and other exploration program including parts of what is now the northern claim block. Several areas were Beepmat surveyed and this included surveying south of Lac Burge and north of highway 113. Outcrops that the Beepmat identified as EM conductors were blasted in order to investigate the anomalies. Three conductors were investigated and the only conductor with positive results was staked for Mr. Rochon. On this conductor the Beepmat survey identified and anomaly which was found to be an outcrop of massive basalt with disks of Cpy and Po up to 4cm in diameter. This rock returned an assay value of 0.85% Cu. This location is marked as the Rochon Showing on Sigeom (Dessereault et Gaucher, 1986).

In 1987, follow-up work consisting of trenching, mapping, and sampling was conducted on three strong EM conductors and one VLF conductor situated on the Duplessis N, P and Q properties. Three of the anomalies were rock with weak zinc and gold anomalies. The fourth anomaly included a contact between massive basalt and well-graded sediments. The sediments were well mineralized with Py, Cpy, Po, and Sph. The best sample taken assayed 0.64% Cu and 0.51% Zn with an elevated 76ppb Au. This is the Duplessis N-P-Q Showing and can be located at the southeast corner of the western claim block (Genest, 1987).

Parts of the north, west and south claims blocks were covered by works performed by SEREM during the summer of 1989. Work on the western and southern blocks (Duplessis N,P, and Q showing) included line cutting, 21.5km of VLF-EM and Magnetometer survey, geological mapping, and prospecting. Also

included was 516m of diamond drilling in 3 holes to follow up on previously identified IP anomalies. The diamond drilling intersected sheared gabbros interbedded with cherty sediments that hosted anomalous gold values with recommendations for further investigations. Exploration works on the northern claims discovered that anomalies were related to weak gossanous zones and had little mineral potential due to both the lack of important structures and a lack of felsic volcanics that could contain a VMS deposit (as compared to what was seen elsewhere in the area).

The eastern claim block was also highly explored in the 1980's-- including numerous mapping projects, airborne geophysical surveys, and ground geophysical surveys completed in the area. In 1986, Golden Rule Resources flew a DIGHEM III survey covering their Duplessis property, an area that included the southern and eastern claim blocks. The survey identified many conductors and EM anomalies. In 1988 and 1989, several mapping and ground magnetometer surveys were completed on the eastern claim block-- then part of the Opawica (Minefinder Corporation Ltd.) and Miquelon (Minerais Lac Ltée) projects.

Following the abundant exploration work completed in the 1980's the claims become mostly forgotten and unexplored by junior exploration companies. Instead they were included in various government and broad-scale projects including airborne geophysics and geological compilations such as the 2008 Megatem II airborne EM survey flown for CGS, Virginia Gold Mines, and Noranda (GSC-MRNFQ, 2008) as well as the geological mapping and sampling survey completed on a large area covering Lac Burge and Lac Rochester (Barrette, 1989).

The property again became active with a 2016 Vorenus Metal Corp. mapping, prospecting (38 samples), backpack drilling (22.96m of drilling and 29 samples in 21 holes), and Beepmat survey (19 conductive anomalies proximal to Rochon and 2 conductive clay zones in the eastern claims) project. Several outcrop and backpack drill core samples taken in the north block proximal to the Rochon showing assayed higher than 0.20% Cu. A grab sample from proximal to the Rochon showing assayed 0.694% Cu and 1.9g/t Ag while a backpack drill hole assayed 0.457% Cu and 1g/t Ag over 37cm (Peterson, 2017). The claims were the same as at present for that project.

In 2018 Meridius Resources Ltd. drilled a single 502m diamond drill hole on the neighbouring Bonneville Property (Peterson, 2018). The drill hole was collared less than 150m from the claim boundary with the northern claim block and finished near the claim boundary. From a depth of 324.10m to a depth of 326.10m this hole assayed 0.1g/t Au, 9.5g/t Ag, and 1.2% Cu over 2m. Mineralization was found as

chalcopyrite within Qz-Cbate veining hosted in sheared mafic volcanics. An assay of 0.201g/t Au over 1.15m from 342.4 to 343.55m in sheared mafic volcanics with Qz-Cb veining was also recorded in that hole.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

The Lac Burge property is located within the internal zone of the Abitibi sub-province, which is part of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The internal zone is also called the monocyclic volcanic segment (MVS) of the Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ) as defined by Chown et al., 1992. The MVS is mostly comprised of massive, pillowed and brecciated tholeiitic basalts with small to large felsic layers throughout. Iron formations can be found as local intercalations in some places. Most of the volcanic rocks were subaqueous flows with smaller felsic edifices being covered by pillowed basalts. Sedimentary rocks are inter-fingered with and overlie the volcanic rocks and are predominantly Bouma-cycle turbidites mixed with conglomerates, shales, banded iron-formations and cherts. Large layered mafic intrusives are a distinguishing feature of the NVZ and are the magmatic equivalents of MORB-type basalts. The rocks of the NVZ were intruded by felsic batholiths and plutons that were syn-volcanic (diorite, tonalite and leucotonalite), syn-tectonic (monzodiorite, tonalite and granodiorite) and post-tectonic (a granodiorite suite and a syenite-carbonatite suite). All rocks in the Lac Burge region are of Archean age, except for minor diabase dykes, which are of Proterozoic age. Deformation of the Abitibi Belt was heterogeneous and resulted in alternating zones of high and low strain. Areas of low strain show fold patterns while areas of high strain are usually associated with regional faults and contact-strain aureoles. The deformation events in the NVZ have been interpreted as pulses of a single deformation event rather than representing different orogenic phases. Metamorphism in the region is mainly at greenschist facies, however, on a more local scale, metamorphism can be as high as amphibolite facies at contact aureoles with intrusions.

Local Geology

The property is located within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and is within a band of volcano-sedimentary rocks bounded by two large felsic intrusives. The intrusives are the Waswanipi pluton to the north and the Mountain pluton to the south. While the Abitibi greenstone belt usually displays an east-west trend, the rocks at Burge have been affected by the numerous regional-scale felsic intrusives in addition to the

numerous structural corridors. This gives the rocks at Lac Burge a northeast orientation. The bulk of the claims overly rocks of the Obatogamau Formation which is comprised of intermediate to mafic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks. Several of the claims from the west and south claim blocks overly the volcanic rocks of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group while parts of the east claim block overly the O'Sullivan Pluton. The O'Sullivan pluton is a polyphase mafic intrusion which is elongated in a NNE direction and extends for some 20km. Diorite is the main phase of the intrusive, with local compositional extremes ranging from magnetite hornblendite to quartz diorite. The pluton has a post-tectonic age since the regional schistosity has not affected it. The volcanic rocks on the property consist of basalts, mafic to intermediate lavas, quartz-feldspar porphyries, rhyolites and pyroclastic rocks such as intermediate lapilli tuffs, finely bedded mafic tuffs and intermediate to felsic lapilli tuffs and tuff breccias. Sedimentary rocks can be found in the southern portion of the property, north and north-west of Lac Rochester and Lac Burge. North of Lac Burge, the sedimentary unit is less than 200m thick but extends for quite a distance and shows up prominently on input surveys. It consists of arkosic wackes interbedded with laminated argillites, graphitic and pyritic argillites, cherts, lenses of massive sulfides and several tuffaceous cherts. North of Lac Rochester, the sediments are composed of polymictic conglomerates and conglomeratic sandstones with volcanic fragments. Several gabbroic sills cut through the property with compositions that grade from pyroxenite to melanogabbro and leucogabbro. Finally, diabase dykes of Proterozoic age, generally composed of mesocratic gabbro, cut across the eastern claim block. A band of sedimentary rocks, including iron formations, terminate on the property. These rocks have previously been interpreted to be the western extension of the Taïbi Group which extends all the way to the Ontario border in the Casa-Berardi area.

The Lac Burge area rocks were subjected to two separate deformation phases. The main phase, D2, generated the regional schistosity (S2) as well as the axial plane for P2 folds and was responsible for the flattening of certain features such as pillows, amygdules and clasts in sedimentary rocks. The later phase, D3, created tight folds that plunge moderately to the NNW or SSE, including the syncline south of highway 113 and the anticline north of the highway on the northern claim block. D3 also formed a crenulation cleavage and fractures that parallel the axial planes of folds.

Two main deformation zones cut across the property north and south of the O'Sullivan Pluton: The Lac Burge shear zone and the Duplessis shear zone. They are oriented ENE, extend for well over 10km and can be up to 1km wide. It has been supposed that the Lac Burge shear zone can be correlated to the Opawica Shear zone. These deformation zones would have facilitated fluid migration and are

characterized by iron carbonate, epidote, and/or silica alteration as well as Pyrite mineralization. In addition to these two regional-scale deformation zones, numerous other faults (both sinistral and dextral) occur on the property in NNE, NS, NW and NNW directions, cross-cutting the regional fabric (S2) and representing excellent potential exploration targets.

Property Geology

The southern claim block is located between Lacs Burge and Rochester is mostly low-lying with nil to moderate relief resulting in a terrain with very little rock outcropping. Rocks that have been mapped there are sedimentary in nature as silicified argillites and wackes and moving eastward they are interbedded with volcaniclastic rocks.

The western claim block, when not covered in swamps, was mapped in 2016 as gabbroic rocks with localized roof pendants of metasedimentary units. In this area foliations dip steeply to the NNW.

The eastern claim block experiences moderate to high relief with swamps and plateaus, cliffs, talus slopes, and steep hills. The block is bisected from west to east by the Lac Burge shear zone, with steep cliffs of moderate relief on either side and a set of wetlands including swamp, creek, and beaver pond through the deformation corridor. The rocks are predominantly felsic intrusive of the O'Sullivan pluton with roof pendants of metavolcaniclastics, metasediments and iron formation seen on the south side of the deformation corridor. Mafic volcanics are seen with the locally granodioritic Sullivan Plluton on the north side of the corridor. Foliations dip steeply to the NE or SE in this claim block.

The north claim block is locally low to moderate relief with shallow soils and more than 10% outcrop. Here, the contact between a granodiorite intrusive and mafic volcanics is locally sheared and mineralization in the form of two thin bands of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite was found above and below the shear in a 2016 backpack drill hole.

Property-scale geology and structures, as per the SIGEOM interactive website, can be found in Figure 3.

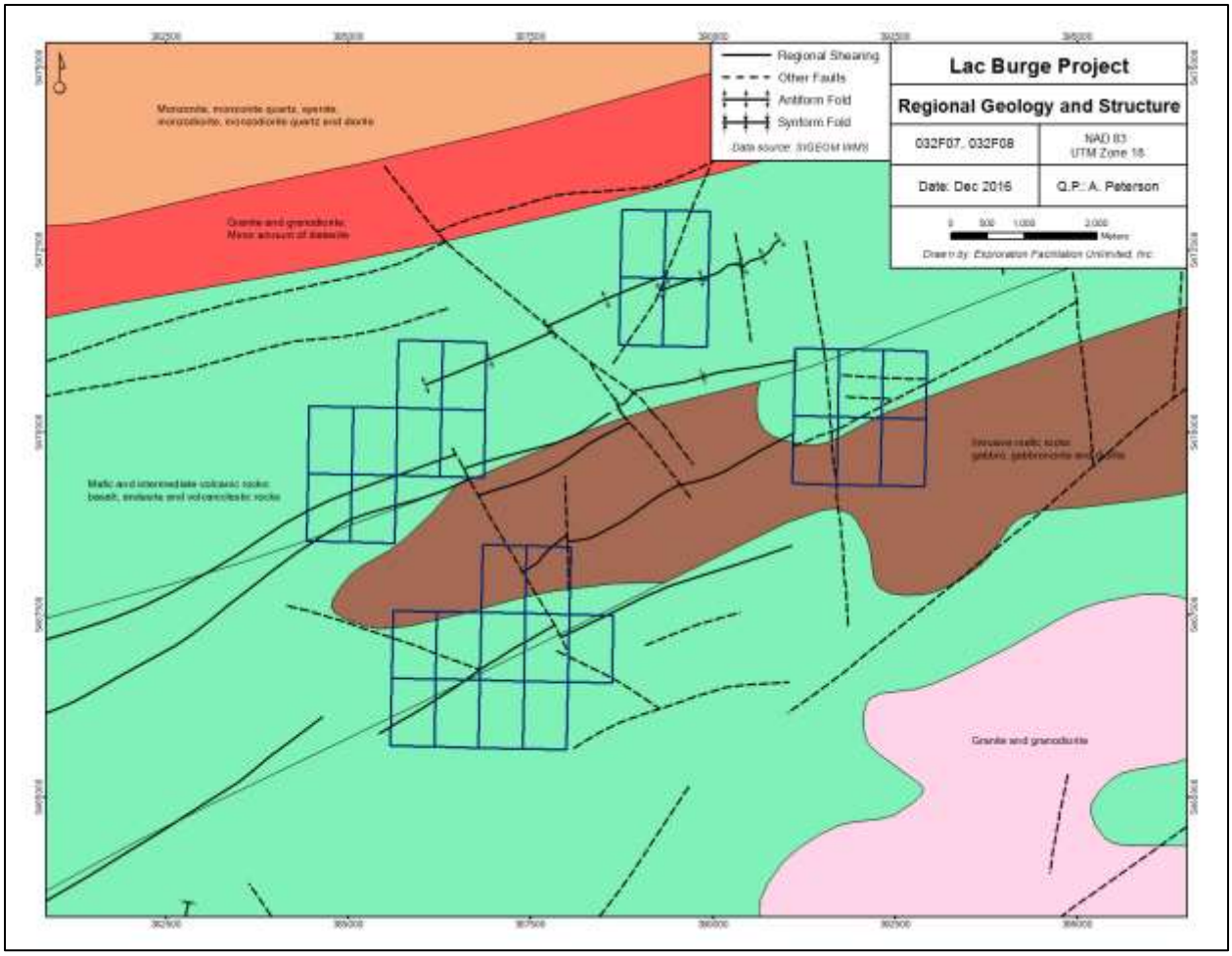

FIGURE 3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY, LAC BURGE PROPERTY.

Mineralization

The Lac Burge property--and the region in general--is host to anomalous gold, silver and base metal values. This is put in evidence by the presence of numerous showings on or adjacent to the claims, including the Rochon showing (0.85% Cu), the Lac Burge Nord showing (6.90gpt Au over 2.30m, 6.40gpt Au over 4.60m, and 5.80gpt Au over 5.10m, claims belong to Nyrstar), the Duplessis H showing on the shores of Lac Rochester (6gpt Ag), and the BV-18-001 showing (0.1g/t Au, 9.5g/t Ag, and 1.2% Cu over 2.0m). Most anomalous metal values have been found either adjacent to or within deformation structures or lithological contacts. Base metals occur predominantly as thin layers of massive sulfides but also as disseminations while coarse free gold has been observed in veins within shear zones. Anomalous metal values have been associated with quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins in shear zones (Au,

Cu), volcanic detrital units (Zn, Cu, Ag, Pb, Au) and as disseminations within silicified tuffs or felsic rocks. Mineralization on the property has not been investigated to a sufficient extent to determine the length, width and continuity of mineralized showings. As described in sections 25 and 26, work is still required to investigate the nature and extent of all mineralized intercepts discovered to date on the claims.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Lac Burge property was investigated for both gold and base metal mineralization. The large deformation corridors of the Lac Burge and Duplessis shear zones were interpreted as favourable structures for anomalous lode gold mineralization while the presence of felsic volcanics showed potential for VMS style deposits. Gold, copper, zinc, nickel and silver showings occur on, or adjacent to, the Lac Burge property. A large portion of the showings in the region appear to be located along lithological contacts between mafic or felsic intrusives and the host volcanics. Numerous gold showings also occur along structural corridors on or near intrusive contacts. At Lac Burge, the O'Sullivan pluton intruded felsic lavas, tuffs and sedimentary rocks and may have favored the circulation of mineralized fluids along the contacts between the different units as well as along the shear zones that bound the pluton. In addition, the faults that cut the pluton could also favor economic mineralization since it is along several of these NW faults that we find several gold showings (Lac Burge Nord and Agar on Nyrstar property). The limbs of the anticlinal and synclinal folds on the northern claim block also represent areas of high mineralization potential, as folds tend to act as fluid traps. These folds are very close to the O'Sullivan pluton, and could be strongly mineralized, especially if they are sheared.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2018 Work Program

From March 24th to April 1st, 2018, Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. (EFU Inc.), on behalf of Vorenus Metal Corp., conducted a 9-day exploration program designed to test areas on the claims that were identified as favourable targets for exploration such as geophysical anomalies and structures. Proposed work was entirely ground geophysics--VLF-EM/magnetometer and Beep Mat. The field crew was based at an AirBnB in Lebel-sur-Quévillon for the duration of the exploration program.

From September 22nd to October 3rd, 2018, Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. (EFU Inc.), on behalf of Vorenus Metal Corp., conducted a 12-day exploration program designed to test areas on the claims that

were identified as favourable targets for exploration such as geophysical anomalies and structures taking into account the anomalies generated by the 2018 spring ground geophysics program. Proposed work was mostly soil sampling with minor Beepmat surveying and four rock samples collected. The field crew was again based at an AirBnB in Lebel-sur-Quévillon for the duration of the exploration program.

While the work described in this section was not performed on behalf of Norsemont Mining Inc., the results of the 2018 exploration program were included in detail below due to their relevance to the recommendations made in section 26.

Beepmat-- Magnetometer/ VLF-EM

The spring 2018 magnetometer- VLF-EM and Beepmat surveys were conducted while there was a metre of snow on the ground. Beepmat surveyors' primary focus was to make trails in deep snow for those conducting the magnetometer/ VLF-EM survey. Beepmat anomalies were not followed up on but instead were recorded for later investigation. In all, 53 "anomalies" were recorded during the spring program—all were electromagnetic anomalies. The majority were low grade and based upon their position—low ground near the water table—were likely conductive clays. Five strong anomalies of note, due to high conductivity, were recorded. With four of them in the northern claim block this was chosen as the focus of the fall 2018 Beepmat program. These anomalies were all to the north and west of 2016 Beepmat anomalies that led to elevated copper assays in rock and backpack drill core. Also some of them were found to be on an EM anomaly that appears to terminate at the Rochon showing.

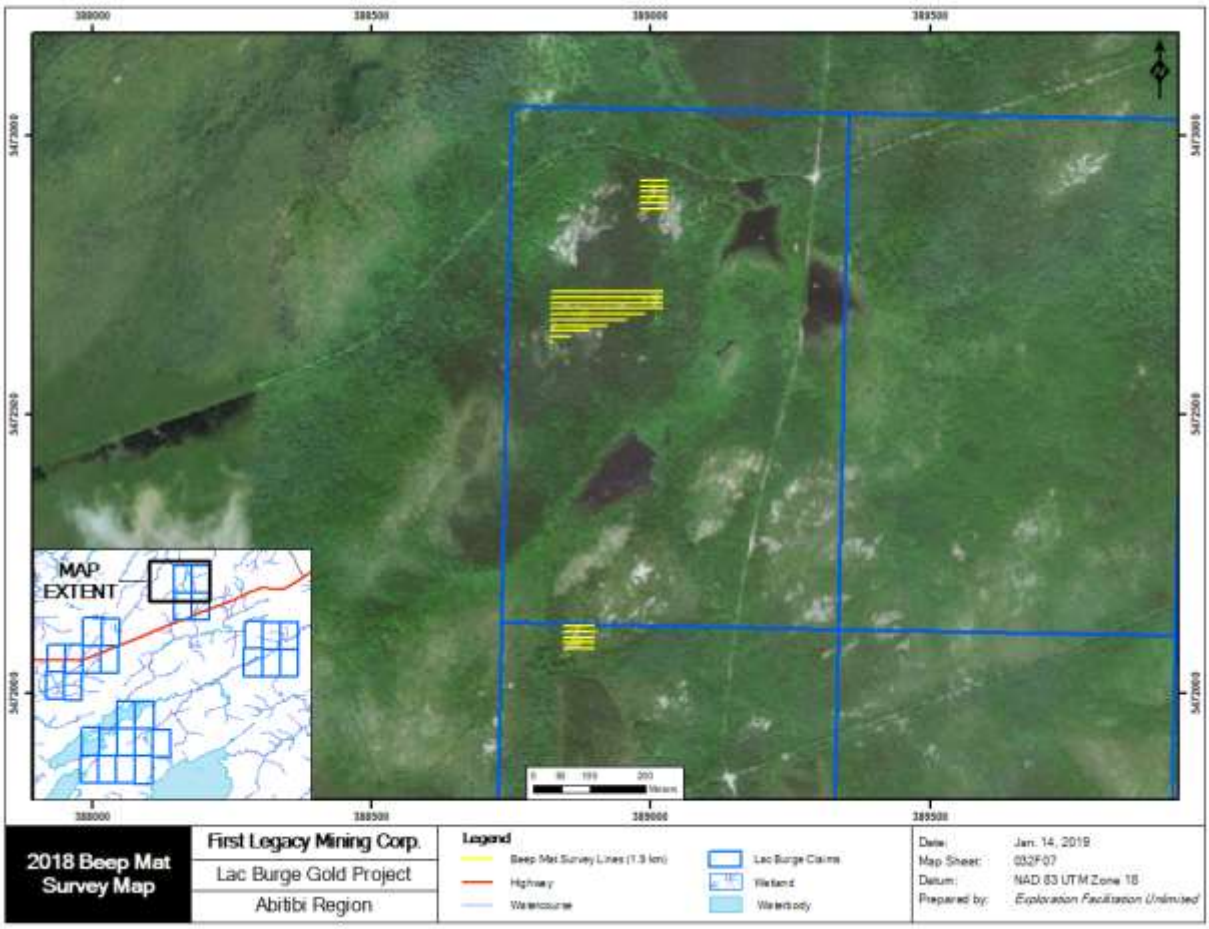

FIGURE 4. FALL 2018 BEEPMAT SURVEY, LAC BURGE PROPERTY. (FROM RENSBY, 2019A)

With no impediment to ground surface (like snow) in the fall of 2018, these anomalies were followed up on by conducting 1.9km of focused Beepmat survey in the northern claim block in areas identified by the spring 2018 survey as having highly anomalous readings. The fall Beepmat surveying resulted in seven electromagnetic anomalies and five magnetic anomalies being isolated. Four rock samples were taken as immediate follow up on these anomalies. Beepmat survey lines for the fall of 2018 can be found in Figure 4. Beepmat anomalies from the 2018 fall program can also be seen in Figure 5.

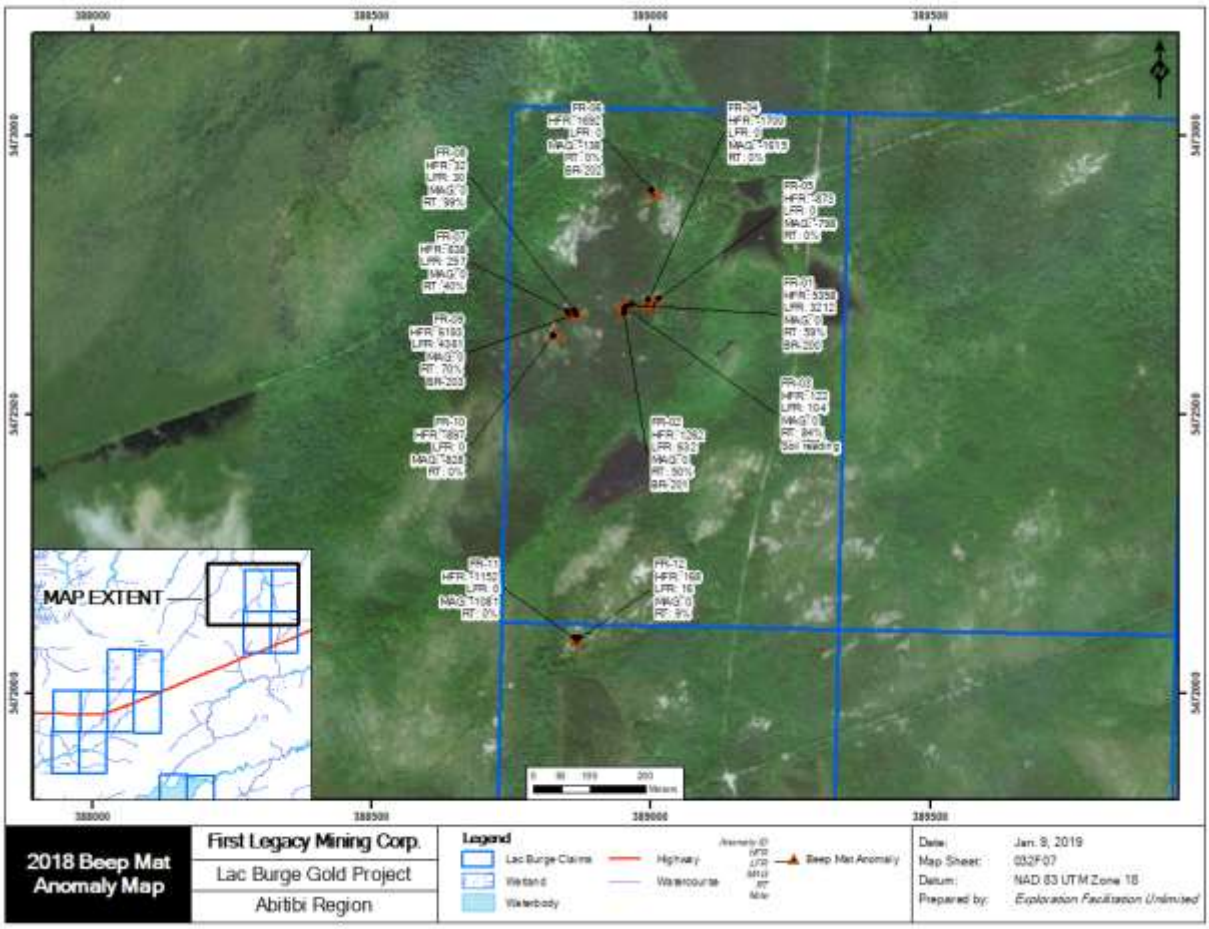

FIGURE 5. FALL 2018 BEEPMAT ANOMALIES, LAC BURGE PROPERTY. (FROM RENSBY, 2019A)

In the spring 2018 ground geophysics program 64.3 line-km of combined ground VLF-EM and magnetometer survey was completed on the Lac Burge property. The VLF-EM and magnetometer data generated by the survey was analyzed and interpreted by Jean M. Hubert, a consultant geophysicist registered in the Province of Québec. His findings are summarized below. The full report, titled “Report of a Combined Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey on the Lac Burge Property”, has been attached in Appendix B of this document.

Several magnetic anomalies were identified from the magnetometer survey. Much of the magnetic highs can be, in all likelihood, attributed to mafic rocks. Strong anomalies in the southern block are interpreted to be associated with a diabase dyke. Some anomalies are also thought to be related to the railway bed (predominantly slag) as well as the power line corridor along Highway 113. Several magnetic

lineaments identified by magnetic discontinuities are interpreted as faults and have added some understanding of secondary and tertiary structures on the claims. Many of the interpreted VLF conductor anomalies are attributed to conductive overburden. There are some weak EM anomalies identified that could represent bedrock conductors and require additional follow-up. Mr Hubert recommended continued geophysical surveying using ground EM or IP surveys. See the accompanying report by Mr. Hubert for a full description of the data analysis, results and recommendations.

Prospecting

Prospecting played a small role in the 2018 exploration programs at the Lac Burge claims. As immediate follow-up, four rock outcrop grab samples were collected at four separate Beepmat EM anomaly locations generated by the 2018 fall survey. The results from these four samples are very promising. The four had elevated copper assays and varied from 0.061% Cu to 0.378% Cu with an average sample assay of 0.224% Cu, 10ppb Au, and 0.4ppm Ag. Results can be seen in Figure 6.

2016 mapping indicates that the northern claim block contains both diorite to locally granodioritic intrusive in contact with mafic volcanics. The magnetometer survey interpretation indicates that the mafics are in subparallel slivers or lenses striking WSW to ENE. Likely these mafics are roof pendants with their ellipsoidal nature. The 2018 rock samples were not only at identified Beepmat anomalies—they were collected along two separate and subparallel VLF-EM anomalies identified in the 2018 survey. One of these anomalies is interpreted to bisect the Rochon showing. All four samples appear to have been sampled from the same mafic volcanics lens—a magnetic formation in the 2018 magnetometer survey interpretation. The magnetometer survey interpretation indicates samples on both VLF anomaly trends were taken proximal to where the mafics are in contact with granodiorite.

All four outcrop samples collected were silicified mafic volcanics with 1% to 5% sulphide mineralization. Mineralization was seen as disseminated, very fine grained to fine grained crystals and minor anhedral blebs to 1cm in size. This matches descriptions of the samples from 2016 rock and backpack drill core sampling conducted 500m to the SE. The majority of sulphide mineralization was pyrite with lesser bornite and chalcopyrite.

All grab samples were collected as representative samples of the source outcrop by the prospector using a rock hammer and chisel. Notes with sample number, location in UTM coordinates, and a geological description (lithology, alteration, mineralization, mineralogy, structure) were recorded on-site

before being entered into a master spreadsheet at the end of each day. Location was also stored on a GPS. Pictures of the sampled rock and the sample location were taken. The sample was put into a labelled 12" x 20" clear plastic ore bag along with a sample tag. Cable ties were used to seal the tops of sample bags. A ribbon was tied at the location with the sample number, sampler's initials, and date recorded on it.

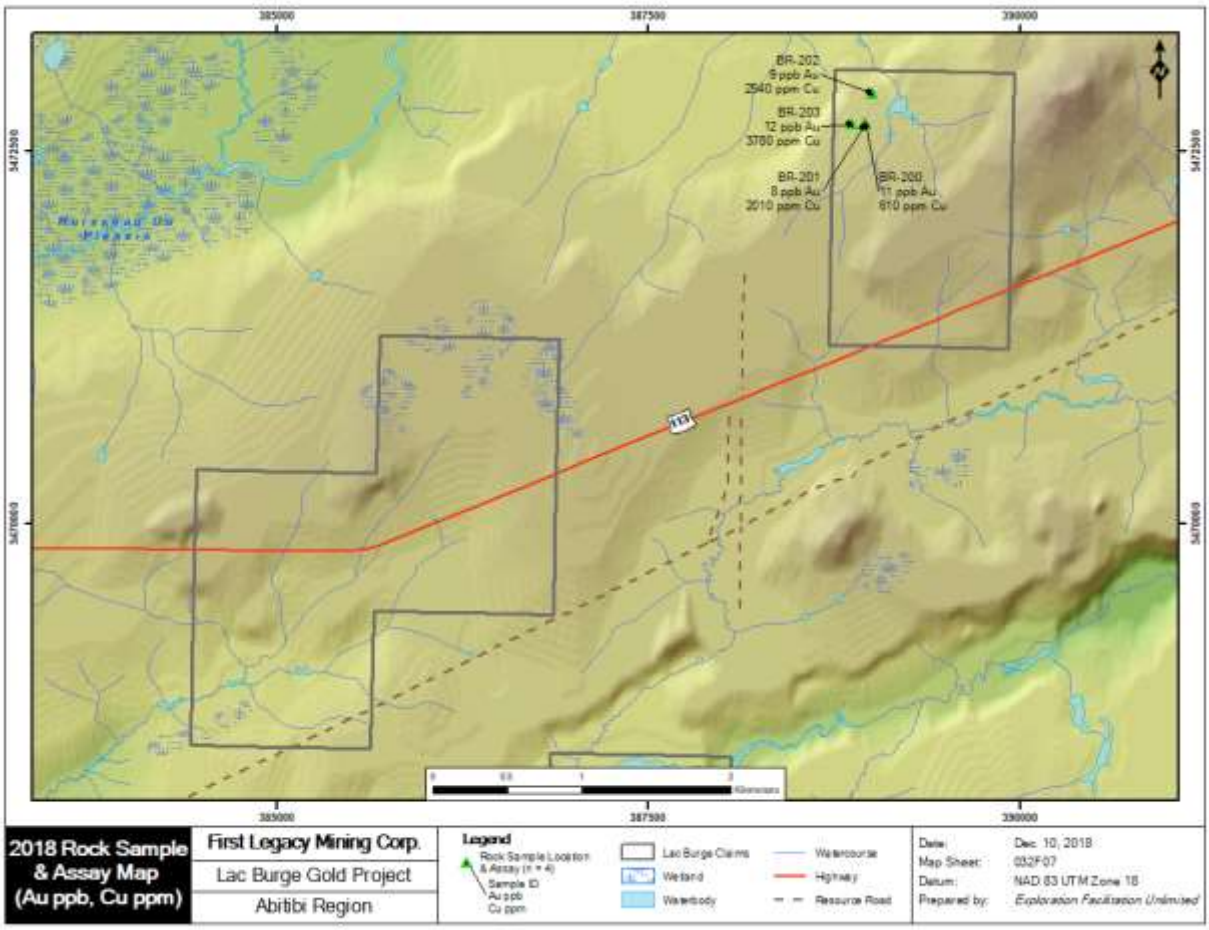

FIGURE 6. ROCK SAMPLE AND ASSAY, LAC BURGE, 2018. (FROM RENSBY, 2019B)

Soil Sampling

A total of 428 soil samples was collected over the western and northern claim blocks over the 2018 program. Samples were spaced 100m apart in both north-south and east-west orientations. The entirety of the northern claim block was covered as was the southern half of the western claim block. All 428 samples were sent to ALS Labs Val-d'Or lab for analysis.

Of the 428 samples, 16 samples, or 3.7%, assayed at exactly the minimum detection level of 5ppb Au. 380 samples, or 88.8% of all samples, assayed at less than the 5ppb Au minimum detection level. Only 32 samples—7.5% of the total-- assayed higher than 5ppb Au. The highest gold assay was 65ppb Au. There were only three samples that assayed 20ppb Au or higher and only the single 65 ppb Au sample assayed higher than 30ppb Au. The three samples over 20ppb Au are very anomalous/ highly statistically unusual as they are many standard deviations above the average. The ten samples that assayed 12ppb Au or higher represent the 95th percentile.

The 65ppb Au sample was taken in the western claim block at approximately the junction between a government mapped deformation zone (confirmed by 2018 mag-VLF survey) and two tertiary structures identified in the interpretation of the 2018 magnetometer survey. An elevated gold-in-soil zone to the SE of that sample does not appear to mirror structural or EM anomaly trends and may or may not be related to the high assay sample. In the northern claim block there appears to be a trend of elevated gold-in-soil values that strikes across the claims from SE to NW. It strikes nearly perpendicular to known structure but does parallel/ follow an EM anomaly identified in the 2018 VLF-EM survey. IP or other geophysics may be warranted to follow up on gold anomalies on both the western and northern blocks.

Silver results were extremely lackluster. Of the 428 samples, 425 samples assayed less than detection limits of 0.2ppm Ag and three samples assayed the detection minimum of 0.2ppm Ag. These silver results warrant no follow up activity.

Copper results returned an average value of 14.7ppm Cu with a standard deviation of 8.2ppm Cu. This would tend to indicate that samples higher than 31ppm Cu are of statistical significance. There were only thirteen of the 428 samples that assayed higher than 31ppm Cu with a maximum value recorded of 46ppm Cu. In the northern claim block there appears to be a trend of higher copper related to the Rochon fault and the fault subparallel to it that was interpreted from the 2018 magnetometer survey. There is an anomalous copper in soil zone at the western boundary of the northern block. This second anomaly matches with EM anomalies identified in the 2018 VLF-EM survey. Both of these anomalies warrant follow-up through geophysical means. In the western claim block there is an overall trend of elevated copper that appears to follow/ subparallel the major deformation zone within the block—and this trend is mostly contained by the deformation zone. This trend passes proximal to the high gold sample in the claim block and both anomalies could be investigated concurrently with a geophysics program.

Zinc assays returned an average value of 39.4ppm Zn with a standard deviation of 23.3ppm Zn. This indicates that samples of higher than 86ppm Zn may be significant. Only nine samples exceeded this threshold and of these nine samples four were also significant copper anomalies. All but one of the nine elevated zinc samples had an elevated/ above average assay for copper. The common occurrence of the two helps to warrant further investigation of elevated copper in soil zones, both in the deformation zone anomaly, along the Rochon fault, and along the western boundary of the northern block.

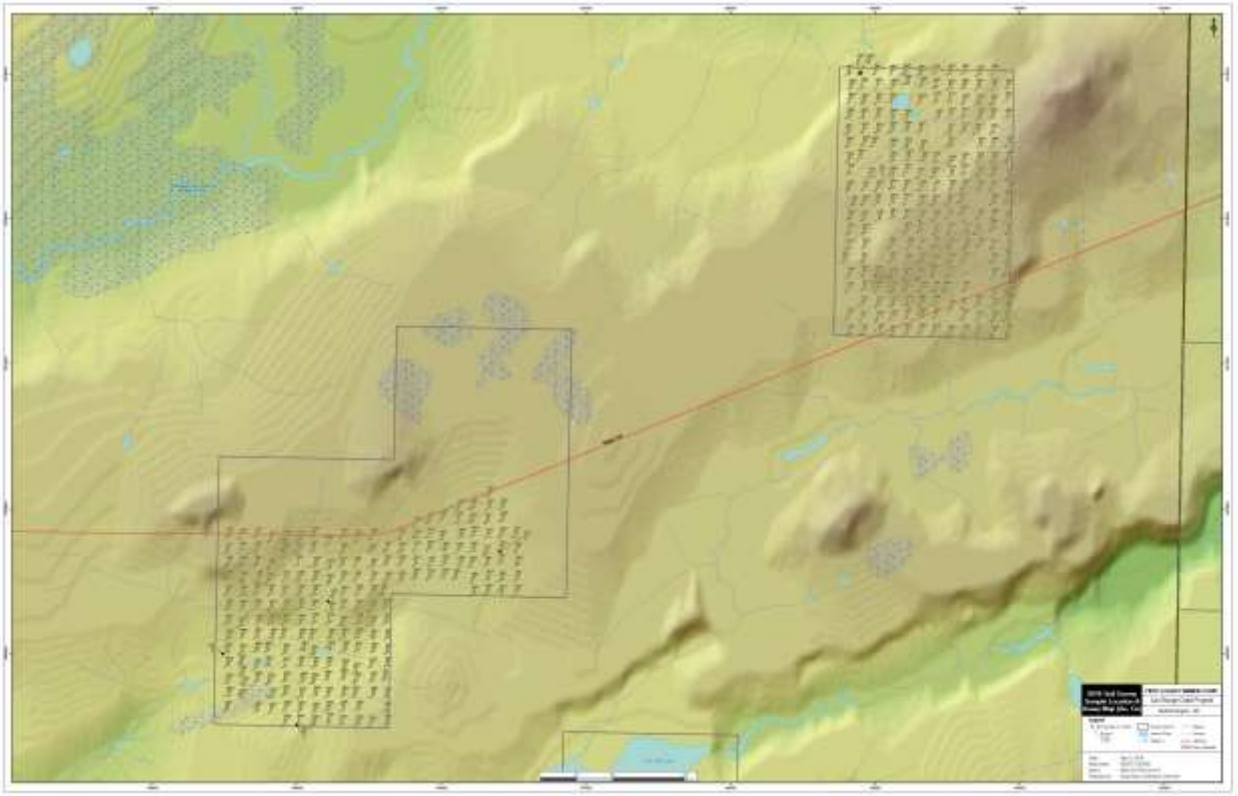

FIGURE 7. SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS WITH ASSAYS FOR AU, AG, CU, 2018. (FROM RENSBY 2019B)

422 of the 428 soil samples were collected using a traditional soil auger from depths less than 1m from surface. Six soil samples were collected using a backpack drill to penetrate to deeper depths through peat in swamp areas. The drill-collected samples were collected from soil horizons between 2.44m and 4.20m below surface. Regardless of whether collecting soil with a stainless steel auger or a stainless steel tube at the end of a drill string, the procedure for soil treatment was the same. Soil was collected onto a clean plastic bag where pebbles, rocks, and organics were removed. A soil type was derived using a standardized flow chart. The soil was then put into a labelled kraft paper bag. Sample number, colour, soil type, depth interval soil collected from, and UTM location of sampling were all recorded for end of

day entry into a master spreadsheet. Special notes such as mottling were also taken where deemed necessary. Location of sample was also stored on a GPS. A ribbon marked with sample number, sampler's initials, and date was tied up. All sampling equipment was cleaned with a brush and a J-cloth before moving on to the next sample location. See Figure 7 for results and Figures 8 and 9 for contoured soil sampling results.

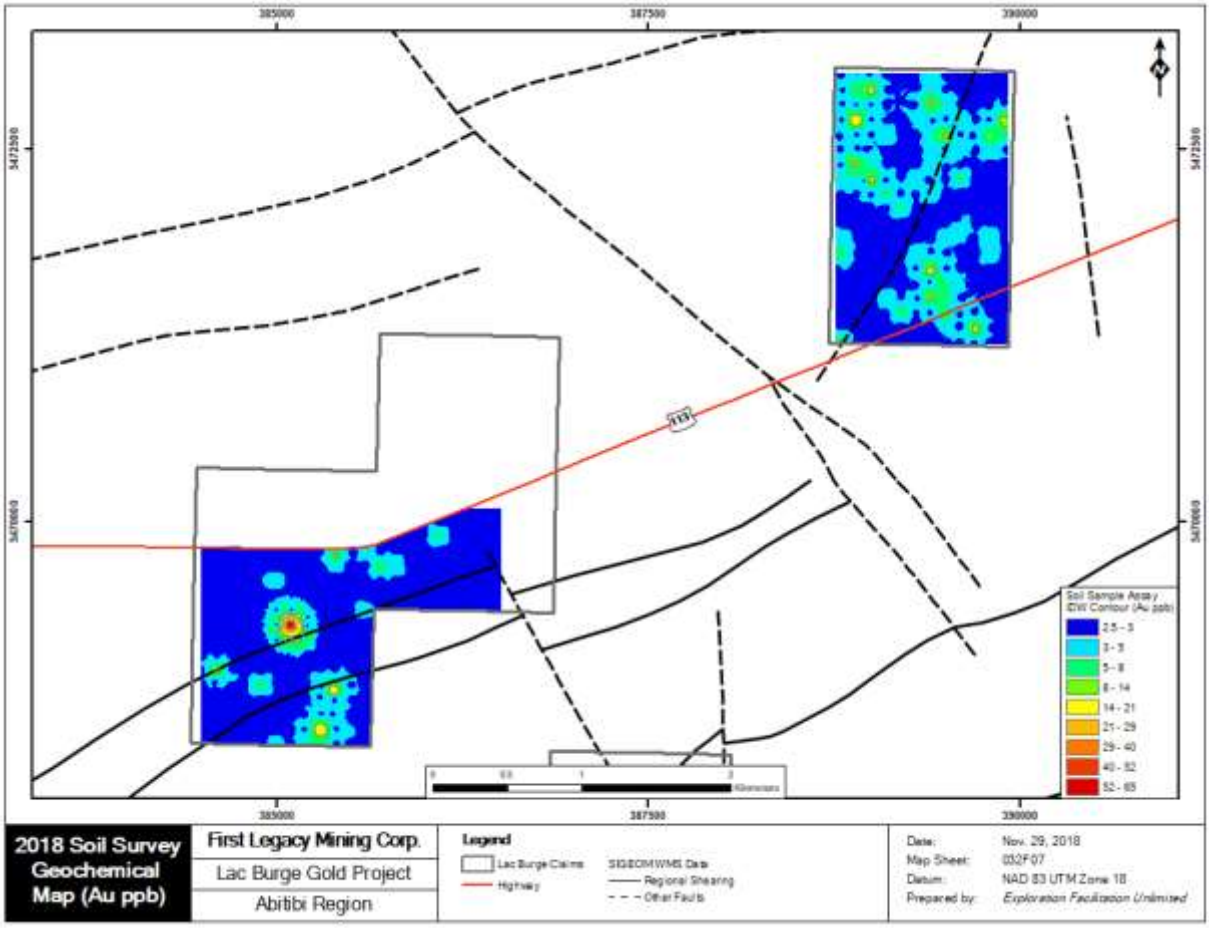

FIGURE 8. SOIL SAMPLE ASSAY CONTOUR--AU, 2018. (FROM RENSBY 2019B)

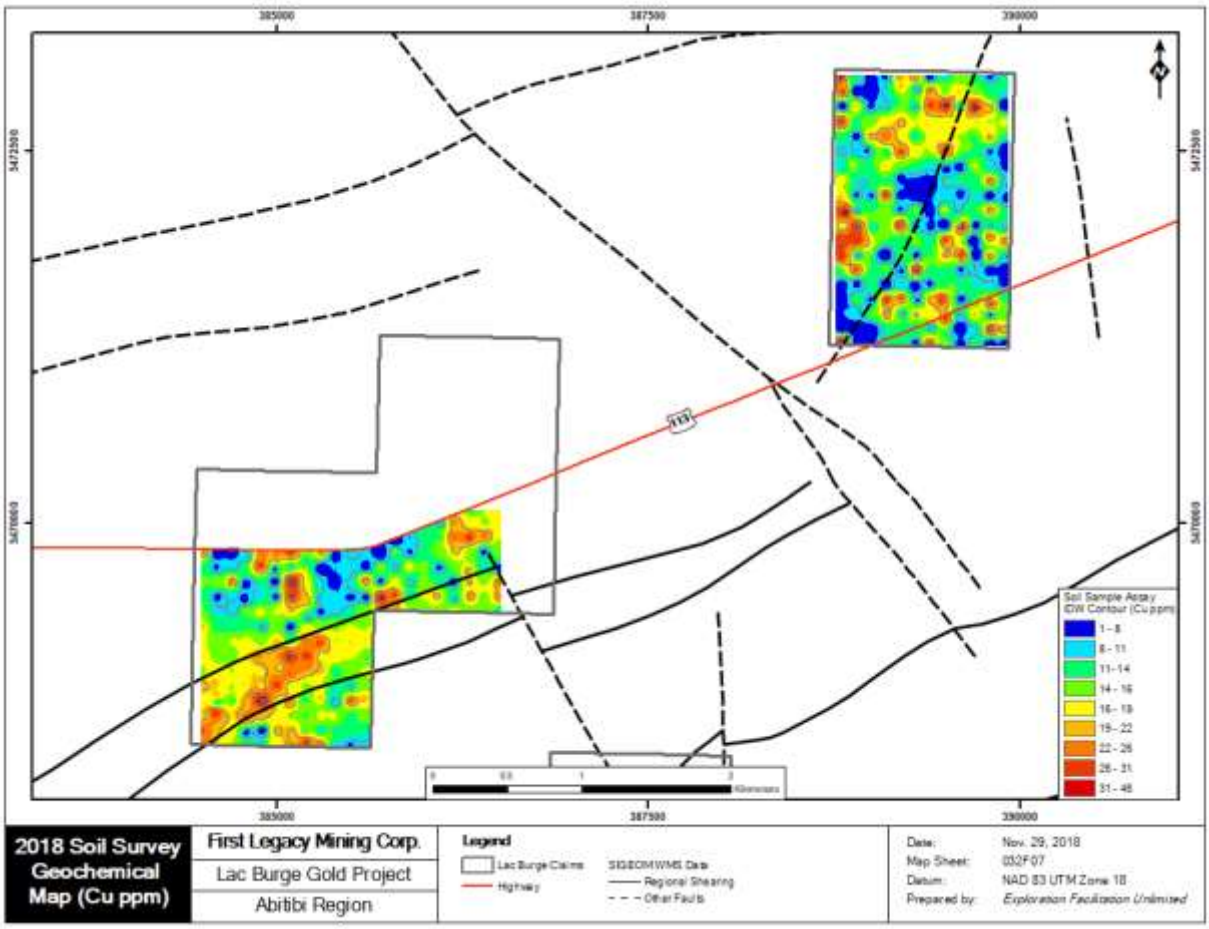

FIGURE 9. SOIL SAMPLE ASSAY CONTOUR--CU, 2018. (FROM RENSBY 2019B)

10.0 DRILLING

A program of small-diameter, backpack drilling was completed during the 2016 exploration program and is discussed in Section 6.0. No other diamond drilling has been completed on the property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author is unaware of the sampling or security details regarding historical work programs on the claims. For the 2018 program, rock samples collected in the field were described in detail and photographed before being sealed into plastic sample bags. UTM co-ordinates and a brief description were also recorded for each individual sample. Samples were placed into plastic sample bags with a sample tag inserted into the bag and the corresponding number written in black permanent marker on

the outside of the bag. Sample bags were then sealed using plastic zip ties before being removed from the field. Soil samples collected in the field were sealed into paper sample bags. UTM co-ordinates and a brief description were also recorded for each individual sample. Samples were placed into the paper sample bags with the corresponding sample number written in black permanent marker on the outside of the bag. Sample bags were then sealed using plastic zip ties before being removed from the field.

All samples collected during the exploration program were stored under lock and key in the project manager's hotel room until samples were ready for transport to the lab. Samples were reviewed a second time to ensure all samples were properly identified prior to transport. Samples were then transported by EFU employees directly from the residence in Lebel-sur-Quévillon to the laboratory facilities in Val-d'Or where they were handed directly to lab employees for analysis. At no time were the samples in the possession of a third party. The author has deemed the sample preparation and security procedures employed by EFU employees to be adequate.

ALS Val-d'Or's quality management system operates in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E) and is also compliant with CAN-P-1579 Guidelines for Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories. The management system and methods are accredited by the Standards Council of Canada.

The laboratory employs comprehensive quality control programs to monitor sample preparation and analysis. Quality control measures include the use of barren material to clean sample equipment in between batches. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials, and replicate samples. Bar coding and scanning technology provide complete chain of custody records for sample preparation and analytical process.

ALS is considered by the author to have adequate sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures, and to operate at industry standards. LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd. and Norsemont Mining Inc. have no relationship with ALS other than as clients.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Due to the early stage of exploration on the Property, no formal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol has been established. None of the assessment or historical work reports used as references in the preparation of this report provided details of the sampling or analytical methods used.

Quality control methods and security procedures were not discussed either. Results of the 2018 exploration program were verified using the assay certificates.

The author finds that the sampling procedures used in the 2018 exploration program were satisfactory and similar to standard practices in the industry. The QAQC procedures at ALS Laboratories were ample for the number of samples analyzed and generated data with a high degree of confidence.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author is unaware of any mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing having been carried out on the subject Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

Not applicable to this technical report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable to this technical report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable to this technical report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIED AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable to this technical report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The author is not aware of any environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the Property. There are no environmental studies currently being undertaken on the Property.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable to this technical report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable to this technical report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

While no large deposits occur adjacent to, or along, the same deformation zones that cross the Lac Burge Property, work done on adjacent claims support the mineral potential of the area.

Claims abutting the eastern edge of the northern claim block were explored in 1982 by SEREM Ltée., a time when the north claim block was part of their Duplessis D property. That year, a Pulse-EM DEEPEM survey identified several conductors, three of which were further investigated with diamond drilling. Drill hole 82-DUP-D-2 was drilled to investigate conductor HEM “A”. The hole intersected a massive basalt with weak alteration containing numerous thin bands of Pyrrhotite with trace Chalcopyrite. The conductor was explained by numerous mineralized intervals between 71.33 and 75.65m. The analytical results showed that the entire basalt unit returned anomalous copper values between 400 and 500ppm. The best assay result was 0.12% Cu over 1.02m between 94.97 and 95.99m. Drill hole 82-DUP-D-3 was drilled to test the HEM “D” and “E” conductors. The hole intersected two massive basalts, one hyaloclastite-rich unit followed by a plagioclase-feldspar-rich unit with crystals up to 2cm in diameter. Mineralization was observed to be more abundant in the hyaloclastite-rich unit with 2% Pyrrhotite and

trace Chalcopyrite in mm-sized fractures. The most abundant mineralization was between 67.25 and 75.25m depth where there was up to 10% Pyrrhotite. The best results included 0.21% Cu/1.03m from 30.25-31.28m, 0.16% Cu/0.80m from 67.75-68.55m, 0.14% Cu/0.76m from 72.24-73.00m and 0.14% Cu/0.57m from 73.68-74.25m. The assay results of the 1982 drilling by SEREM Ltée are very similar to the backpack drilling results from the 2016 program with similar styles of mineralization.

Telford Management's Bonneville Project is almost intertwined with the Lac Burge claims. There have been soil sample anomalies to over 2.0g/t Au in soil collected on the Bonneville property. A 2018 drill hole at Bonneville, less than 150m from the Burge-Bonneville border, included 1.15m from 342.4m to 343.55m that assayed 0.201g/t Au. The same hole had 2.0m from 324.10m to 326.10m that assayed 0.1g/t Au, 9.5g/t Ag, and 1.2% Cu.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 INTERPRETATIONS

The Lac Burge property is located within a favorable environment for gold and VMS-type base metal deposits. Two large felsic batholiths bound the Property to the north and south, numerous felsic and mafic plutons and sills dot the area and two regional-scale deformation corridors cut through the claims. These are prime conditions for the formation of various types of precious and base metal deposits. It is clear from historical and current mapping and prospecting programs that the rocks on the Property have been subjected to considerable hydrothermal activity, as evidenced by the often strong, widespread silicification and alteration of the various lithologies. The presence of varying amounts of sulfides within these altered rocks is also quite promising, as the bulk of the showings and mines in the region (Nyrstar's Langlois, Metanor's Lac Bachelor) are hosted in mineralized and silicified volcanic rocks at or near lithological contacts or structural deformation corridors. A 2011 compilation map produced by Géologie Québec (EP2011-01) analyzed the potential for VMS deposits in the Abitibi. The author of this study considered geophysical (Megatem survey) as well as geological data before ranking areas from low to high potential for mineralization. Two interpreted high potential zones fall within the Lac Burge property: an elongated swath trending north-west from the shores of Lac Rochester towards Lac Burge,

and a small area located at the Rochon showing on the North claim block. The two samples taken from the south claim block do not provide enough data to either support or refute the possible presence of VMS-type deposits in this area, however the sampling and drilling on the north claim block certainly supports anomalous sulfide mineralization with copper values up to 0.69% Cu. The elevated Nickel values in the iron formation found on the eastern claim block are also very promising and require further investigation.

The only real risk associated with exploration work at the current stage involves the consultations with First Nations that is required as part of the permit application process. As mentioned in Section 4.0, any exploration work that includes cutting down trees requires a specific permit (Permis d'Intervention) issued by the MFFP. The permit estimates the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut as well as the associated stumpage fees. Part of the permitting process includes consultations with First Nations, which can take anywhere from five to thirty days to complete, assuming that relations between the government and First Nations are positive and moving forward. Any break in communications between the two parties could results in delays, as any work related to the permit can not begin until the permit has been issued.

25.2 CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this technical report is to assess the potential for the Lac Burge Property to host lode gold or VMS-style mineralization. The Lac Burge property overlies lithological and structural environments that have been shown to host VMS and lode gold style deposits within the region and the Abitibi greenstone belt. Historical work on these claims has been quite limited and most of the available data is quite outdated. Exploration work completed in 2016 discovered new areas of anomalous mineralization and supported historical results, such as the Rochon showing on the North claim block. However, the available data is somewhat spotty with the bulk of the claims woefully underexplored and as such, additional work needs to be completed in order the fully assess the mineral potential on the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lac Burge claims are currently at various stages of exploration, with varying work completed in the four separate claim blocks. The magnetometer-VLF-EM, Beepmat, and soil sampling survey have identified two main areas of interest: i) Anomalous gold-in-soil in the western claim block along a

mapped 2nd order structure which is also an EM anomaly—anomalous values sampled where two 3rd order structures meet this structure; and ii) Grab and backpack drill samples to 0.7% Cu taken along two parallel EM anomalies over a greater than 500m strike length of the anomalies—the historic Rochon showing is within this area. A third area of interest relates to the drill hole on the Bonneville claims less than 150m from the claim boundary. Anomalous gold, silver, and copper values were encountered at depth in this hole. These three areas merit further investigation in order to assess their economic important in addition to their structural and/or lithological controls.

26.1 PROPOSED BUDGET: PHASE 1 WORK

The southern claims are underexplored due to swamps, heavy vegetation, and deep overburden. The 2018 ground magnetometer/VLF-EM survey identified several anomalies in the parts of the southern block that were covered. Government mapping indicates fertile structure in the parts of the southern block that have not yet been surveyed. The ground magnetometer/VLF-EM survey started in 2018 in the southern claims should be completed and this would require 29 line kilometres of surveying. Due to the nature of the ground—swampy, lake, or deep overburden—Beepmat surveying would not likely prove fruitful in the southern block. Due to the large amount of water in this block this surveying would be most productive if done in winter.

Soil sampling should also be carried out over the southern claims at the same spacing as the northern and eastern claims, 100m between samples in both directions. Due to an abundance of wet ground it is anticipated this would produce about 300 soil samples.

The primary target, to date, is the 65ppb Au-in-soil found in the western claim block at the junction of structures and an EM anomaly. As recommended by Jean Hubert in his analysis of the mag-VLF survey this would best be done with an IP survey. Seven kilometres of IP survey would more than effectively cover this highly anomalous zone.

BUDGET – Phase 1

Project Preparation	$2,000
Mobes/Demobes (including transportation and wages)	$13,000
Consumables and Supplies	$3,000

Field Crew:	**Rate**	**Days**	**Totals**
Project Supervisor	700	15	$9,800

Magnetometer-VLF tech	960	4	$3,840	
Soil Samplers	1,350	5	$6,750	
IP Crew	2,700	10	$27,000	$47,390
Field Costs:				
Transportation[1]	250	22	5,500	
Lodging and Meals	100	108	10,800	$26,300
Mag equipment rental	500	6	3,000	
IP Equipment Rental	700	10	7,000	
Assays and Analyses:	**Rate**	**Units**		
Soil Sample Assays	$40	300	12,000	$12,000
Contracts:	**Rate**	**Units**		
Technical Reports	$3,500	2	7,000	$110,690
Contingency Fund (10%)				$11,070
			Grand Total:	**$120,760**

[1] Transportation costs cover pick-up truck rentals, snowmobile rentals and fuel.

All numbers in the budget above are quoted in Canadian dollars ($CAD). The work would take approximately 19 days to complete in two separate mobilizations and the estimated cost for the program is $120,760. Crews would be based out of Lebel-sur-Quévillon.

26.2 PROPOSED BUDGET: PHASE 2 WORK

Phase 2 is contingent upon results from Phase 1 soils and ground geophysical surveys. Phase 2 would involve IP at the northern claim block and on any anomalies of interest developed from Phase 1 soil sample and geophysical surveying in the southern claims.

The northern claims could benefit from the IP survey recommended by Mr. Hubert. Desired surveying could vary. To cover the two previously mentioned subparallel EM anomalies in the northern claim block from the Rochon showing to the rocks collected in the NE of the claim block would require approximately five line kilometres of surveying. To survey the entirety of the conductors and include the ground west of the 2018 drill hole at Bonneville would require up to twenty line kilometres of IP survey. It should be noted that the elevated assays in the Bonneville hole are at depths far deeper than IP surveying would cover but it is entirely possible the mineralized shears in that hole do come to surface.

Survey parameters for the northern claim block would depend upon results from soil and magnetometer/VLF-EM survey results in the southern claim block. Any important anomalies developed through Phase 1 work in the southern claims should also receive IP surveying should they warrant it. A total of twenty line kilometers of surveying should be more than sufficient to develop targets in both the northern and southern claim blocks.

BUDGET – Phase 2

Project Preparation				$1,500
Mobe/Demobe (including transportation and wages)				$8,000
Consumables and Supplies				$1,500
Field Crew:	**Rate**	**Days**	**Totals**	
Project Geologist	700	20	14,000	
IP Crew	2,700	20	54,000	$68,000
Field Costs:				
Transportation[1]	250	22	5,500	
Lodging and Meals	700	20	14,000	$33,500
IP Equipment Rental	700	20	14,000	
Contracts:	**Rate**	**Units**		
Technical Report		2	3,500	$119,500
Contingency Fund (10%)				$12,000
			Grand Total:	$131,500

[1] Transportation costs cover pick-up truck rentals, snowmobile rentals and fuel.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Justin Rensby, B.Sc., P.Geo.
145 Walnut St., London, ON, N6H 1A5
Tel: (519) 433-6416 Email: rensbyjustin@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Justin Rensby, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a contract geologist and part-owner of Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc., of 145 Walnut Street, London, Ontario, N6H 1A5.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth Sciences from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario in 2005.

3. I am a temporary member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, License #2137. I am temporary because I have not passed a French proficiency exam—my test in April 2020 was cancelled and I await a new test date.

4. I have pursued my career as a geologist for fifteen years, working in Québec, Ontario, BC, Nunavut, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Rwanda, Africa. I have worked as an exploration geologist on gold, base metal, uranium, and lithium exploration.

5. 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.

6. I am responsible for all items of the report titled "Technical Report on the Lac Burge Property, Miquelon, Québec, Canada" and dated 5 May, 2020 (the "Technical Report"). I carried out an on-site examination of the subject Property on 1 April, 2018. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

7. I am independent of LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd. and Norsemont Mining, Inc., applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

9. I consent to the use of this Technical Report only in its entirety for filing with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication, in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Effectively dated this 5th day of May, 2020.

Signed this 5th day of May, 2020.

Justin Rensby, B.Sc., P.Geo.

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To: Canadian Securities Exchange
Alberta Securities Commission
British Columbia Securities Commission
Manitoba Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission

Re: Technical Report On the Lac Burge Property, Miquelon, Québec, Canada dated May 5th 2020 (the "**Technical Report**")

I, the undersigned, am an author of the Technical Report. I hereby consent to the SEDAR filing with the regulatory authorities referred to above and the public filing of the Technical Report and extracts from and summaries of the Technical Report in the news release (the "**News Release**") of Norsemont Mining Inc. (the "**Company**") dated May 6, 2020.

I confirm that I have read the News Release and that the disclosure in the News Release fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure in the News Release.

I further confirm that I have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained in the News Release that are derived from the Technical Report or within my knowledge as a result of the services performed by me in connection with the Technical Report.

Dated this 5th day of May, 2020.

Justin Rensby B.Sc., P.Geo.

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To: Canadian Securities Exchange Alberta Securities Commission

British Columbia Securities Commission

Manitoba Securities Commission

Ontario Securities Commission

Re: Report of a Combined Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey on the Lac Burge Property, Jamesie Territory, Quebec 32F/07 dated May 2018 (the "**Technical Report**")

I, the undersigned, am an author of the Technical Report. I hereby consent to the SEDAR filing with the regulatory authorities referred to above and the public filing of the Technical Report and extracts from and summaries of the Technical Report in the news release (the "**News Release**") of Norsemont Mining Inc. (the "**Company**") dated May 6, 2020.

Dated this 5th day of May, 2020.

_____

Jean M Hubert, p.eng., OIQ #22848

Appendix A

2018 Magnetometer and VLF-EM Report

Report of a Combined Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey on the Lac Burge Property, Jamesie Territory, Quebec 32F/07

For

First Legacy Mining Corp.
815 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC

V6Z 2E6

by

Jean-M. Hubert, eng.

May 2018

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Table of Figures

INTRODUCTION

A combined ground magnetic and VLF-EM survey was performed at the request of First Legacy Mining Corp. on the Lac Burge Property of La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd., in the Jamesie territory.

The survey, which totals 64.3 line-kilometers, was executed from the 24th March to 1st April, 2018 by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited, Inc and the data were processed by Jean M Hubert, consultant geophysicist.

Figure 1. Location of the property Lac Burge.

THE PROPERTY

The Lac Burge Property is located 165 km northeast of Val d'Or and between 3 and 10 km west of the hamlet of Miquelon in the Municipality of Eeyou Istchee Baie-James, in the NTS map sheet area 32F/07. The property is accessible by the road #113 and many logging roads.

The Lac Burge Property includes twenty-nine (29) claims, of which fourteen (14) were totally or partly covered by the survey. Figure 2 shows the location of the property claims.

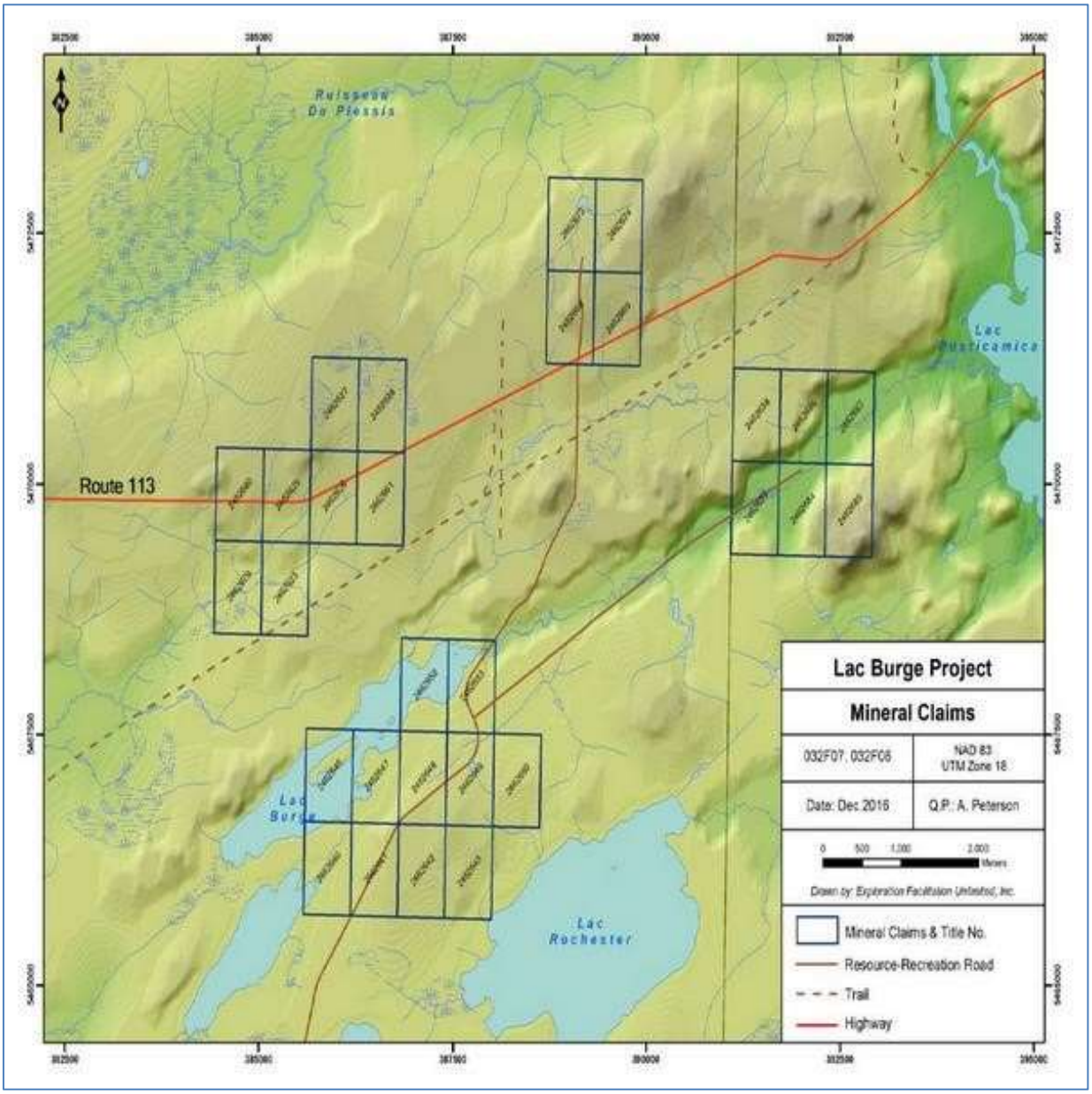


Figure 2. The Lac Burge Property

The fourteen (14) claims of the property covered by the survey are listed in the next table.

Tableau 1. Claims covered by the survey.

2462623	2462640	2462647	2462669	2462679

2462625	2462641	2462661	2462673	2462680
2462626	2462646	2462668	2462674	

THE SURVEY

A combined magnetic-VLF survey was executed between 24th March to 1st April, 2018 by Eric Wagenaar and Curtis Rensby of Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc.

The survey consists of fifty-four (54) lines, divided into three (3) blocks. The lines are 100m apart and the readings were taken every 12.5 metres along the lines, which totals 64.3km. A total of 5135 magnetic and VLF-EM readings was taken. The location of the survey line grids is shown in figure 3.

A GSM-19V Overhauser Magnetometer with a VLF-EM attachment, built by the company GEM of Toronto, was used for the survey. The GSM-19V Overhauser instrument is a total field magnetometer that includes a built-in GPS for accurate location of the measurements. The GSM-19 Overhauser is essentially a proton magnetometer, but the overhauser effect increases its sensitivity to 0.01 nanoTesla and its precision to 0.1 nT. A GMS-19 magnetometer was also used as a base station to monitor the variation of the total magnetic field.

The VLF-EM module can measure simultaneously the signal from 3 stations. With three orthogonal sensors, the vertical in-phase and out-of-phase components are measured as percentage of the total field (%); the total field is measured in picoTesla (pT) and the horizontal field components in an arbitrary scale. Only the signal from the station NAA emitting at the frequency 24 kHz and located in Cutler, Maine was measured.

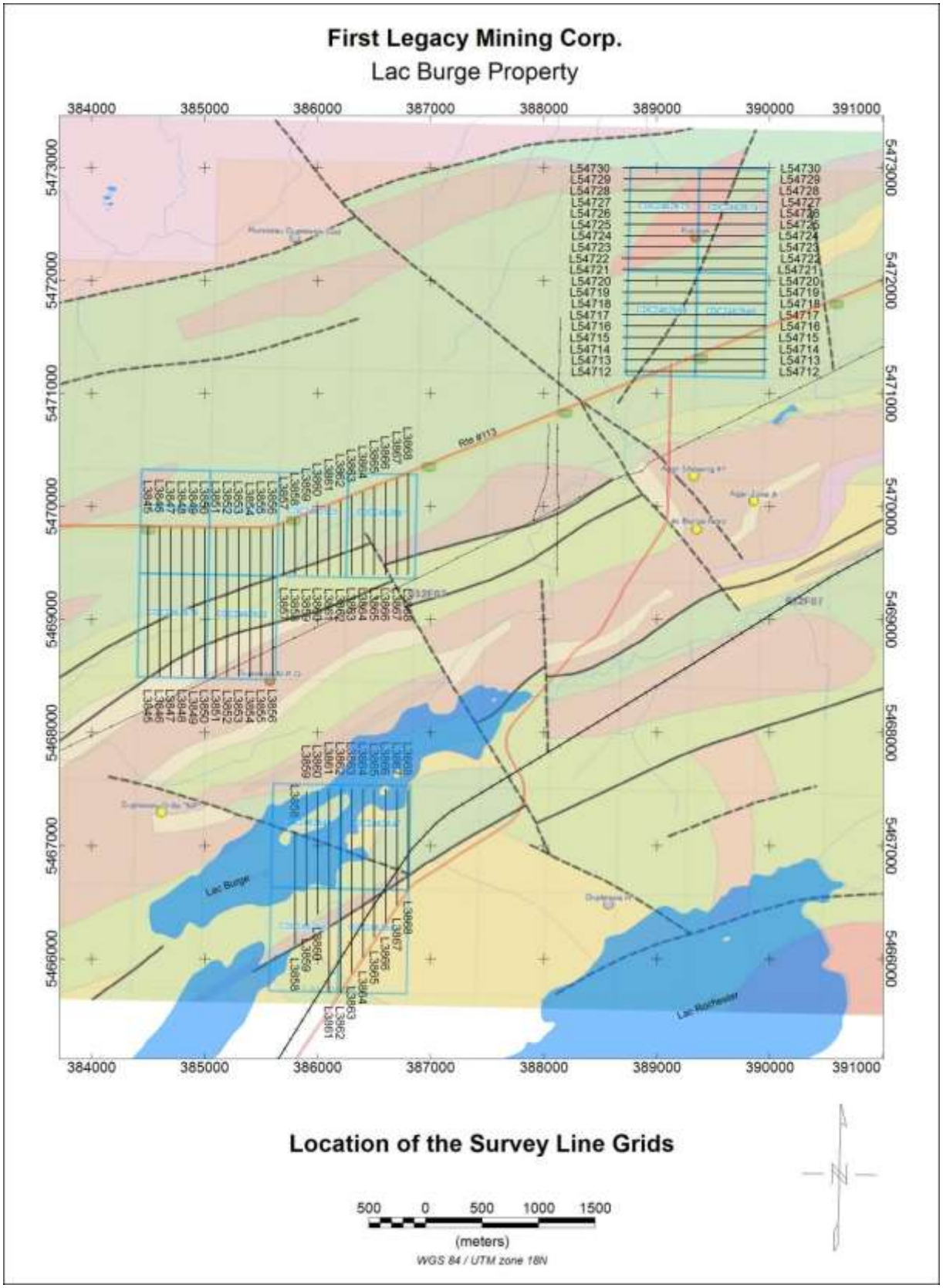


Figure 3. Location of the survey line grids

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD INTENSITY

The raw magnetic readings taken along the lines and from the base station were downloaded separately and the magnetic diurnal corrections were applied subsequently. Diurnal corrections vary from -42 nT to 17 nT. No large fluctuations of the magnetic field occur during the survey.

The Total Magnetic Field (TMI) varies from 52654 nT to 61212 nT, with a mean value of 55418 nT and a standard deviation of 198 nT. Local spikes were removed and the resulting Total Magnetic Field Intensity (TMI) was gridded with a pixel of 25m and a preferred trend of azimuth 60°.

The Total Magnetic Field is presented in figure 4.

REDUCTION TO POLE

The Reduction To Pole (RTP) is a data processing technique that recalculates the total magnetic intensity as if the magnetic field inclination was vertical. Magnetic anomalies are shifted over the position of the magnetic sources due to the magnetic declination and inclination**.** The RTP process transforms dipolar magnetic anomalies to monopolar anomalies, eliminating the asymmetry due the local direction of the Magnetic Field. The magnetic source is then directly under the anomaly. However**, t**he process assumes that all the magnetization is induced only; remanent magnetization is not taken into account.

Figure 5 shows the RTP grid. The image is similar to TMI, but anomalies are slightly shifted to the north-west.

FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE

The First Vertical Derivative is the vertical change rate of the magnetic field. The process removes the large wavelength due to deep magnetic sources, emphasizing near surface features and significantly improves the resolution of closely spaced and superposed anomalies. The First Vertical Derivative of TMI Reduced To the Pole is presented in Figure 6.

SECOND VERTICAL DERIVATIVE

The second vertical derivative is the vertical rate variation of the first vertical derivative. The Second Vertical derivative furthermore enhances the higher frequency anomalies related to near surface magnetic sources. It provides a better discrimination of nearby magnetic formations than the First Vertical Derivative and a more precise location of the magnetic contacts. In theory, the 0 nT/m2

indicates the magnetic formation edge; in practice, the survey altitude, a progressive contact or a dipping contact still has an effect. Also, weak variations due to the noise effect in low magnetic areas could generate insignificant "contact". The contour 0.005 was selected to show the magnetic formation contacts and to reduce the noise effect. The second vertical derivative of the total magnetic field reduced to the pole for each block is presented in Figure 7.

MAGNETIC TILT DERIVATIVE

The magnetic Tilt Derivative (TDR) combines all three gradients (X, Y and Z) to produce what is a called a tilt angle. This product highlights very subtle, near surface structures in the dataset where the zero contour line of the grid is said to represent geology contacts or edges of bodies. The magnetic tilt derivative is calculated by the following equation:

$$TDR = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{dT/dz}{\sqrt{\left(dT/dx^2 + dT/dy^2\right)}}\right]$$

where dT/dx and dT/dy are the calculated magnetic gradient of the total magnetic field in the x and y direction and dT/dz, the calculated vertical.

The tilt-depth method, derived from the tilt derivative applied to the magnetic field Reduced To the Pole (RTP), assumes that the contacts and the magnetic field are vertical and no remanent magnetic formations are present. The tilt-depth method is usually applied to the magnetic field Reduced To the Pole (RTP) instead of Total Magnetic Field Intensity (TMI), to take into account the asymmetry of magnetic anomalies due to the total field inclination.

With these assumptions, it can be shown that TDR is also equal to the following expression:

$$TDR = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{h}{d}\right]$$

Where *d* is the vertical distance between the magnetometer and the magnetic body and h the horizontal distance. If TDR = 45° = 0.78540 radian,

$$TAN\ (45°) = 1 = H/D$$

So, the distance between the zero contour and the 45□ contour gives an approximation of the depth of the host body under the magnetometer.

To minimize the effect of nearby magnetic formations, the 26.6°, or 0.46365 radian contour is used,

$$\text{TAN}\ (26.6°) = 0.5 = \text{H/D OR D} = 2\text{H}$$

The horizontal distance (h) between the contour 0 and either the contour -26.6° (0.46365rad) or +26.6° (+0.46365 rad) is half the depth (d) of the magnetic formation under the magnetometer level. If the distances are not equal on both sides of the contour 0, it could be an indication of an inclined or a gradational susceptibility contact, the presence of remanent formation or the interference of nearby multiple magnetic structures.

Figure 8 shows the magnetic Tilt Derivative with a 0° thick contour and ±0.46365 radian contours

APPARENT SUSCEPTIBILITY

The apparent susceptibility is obtained using a filter that performs a reduction to the pole, a downward continuation, a correction for the geometric effect of a vertical prism and a division by the total magnetic field intensity. The process assumes that there is no remanent magnetization and each calculated value is caused by a vertical squareended prism of infinite depth extend. The apparent susceptibility grids calculated from TMI data with a Fast Fourier Transform filter are presented in figure 9.

VLF-EM DATA

The electromagnetic field generated by VLF transmitter propagates spherically around the station. At distance, the field is nearly horizontal and perpendicular to the direction of the station. In the presence of a conductor, this field induced a current in the conductor that generates a secondary electromagnetic field, which adds to the primary field. The vertical component of the resultant total field, which is mainly due to the secondary field, is measured and its in-phase and out-of-phase components, relative to the horizontal field, are evaluated and normalized to the total field.

The presence of a conductor is revealed by a peak of the total field intensity and a crossover of the in-phase components. The In-Phase data can be submitted to a filter Fraser to transform the crossovers in peaks. The grids and profiles of the In-Phase and Out-of-Phase component of the vertical VLF-EM field are presented in Figures 10 and 11 respectively. The grid and the contours of the Fraser filtered In-Phase is shown in Figure 12 and the grid and contours of the VLF-EM Total Field is shown in Figure 13.

INTERPRETATION

A summary interpretation is presented in figure 14.

Magnetic anomalies are represented by green outlines. Most of them are of medium to high intensity and are attributed to some mafic rocks, basalt or gabbro. In the south block, the strongest anomalies are associated with a diabase dyke; the anomaly on the Lac Burge island could also be related to a similar formation. Some anomalies are also related to the railroad and to the power line along the highway #113.

A few lineaments, deduced from magnetic discontinuities, are considered as presumed faults. In the north block, the two presumed faults are in the vicinity of a fault deduced from geological observation. In the west block, two faults indicated on the geologic map follow a magnetic low. The presumed fault in NE-SW direction is supported by topographic lineament observed north of the area.

The VLF station NAA, located in Cutler, Maine, is at a distance of 880km at an azimuth of 122°. Conductors in that direction have a maximum electromagnetic coupling with the station and produce the strongest anomalies. The conductors with azimuth 32° produce little or no anomalies.

Even if Very Low Frequency is in the low range frequency for radio transmission, its frequency is considered high in geophysic and at this high frequency, conductive overburden anomalies are shifted in the good electromagnetic conductor range. Most of the interpreted VLF anomalies are in NW-SE direction and, if a fault zone can contribute to their enhancement, conductive overburden is probably the main cause. They are a few EW weak anomalies that are conformed to the geology, mainly in the block west, and good bedrock conductors are suspected. Magnetic anomalies could also be associated. A verification with a horizontal loop electromagnetic survey (MaxMin) or an induced polarization survey is recommended.

DATA PRESENTATION

The data are presented on maps at the scale 1:5000. The following maps are delivered in Geosoft and PDF format.

- Total Magnetic Field Intensity
- Total Magnetic Field Reduced To the Pole
- First Vertical Derivative of the Total Magnetic Field Reduced To the Pole
- Second Vertical Derivative of the Total Magnetic Field Reduced To the Pole - Tilt Derivative
- Apparent Susceptibility
- VLF-EM (NAA -24 kHz) In-Phase Component
- VLF-EM (NAA -24 kHz) Out-of-Phase Component

- VLF-EM (NAA -24 kHz) In-Phase Fraser Filtered
- VLF-EM (NAA -24 kHz) Total Field - Summary Interpretation

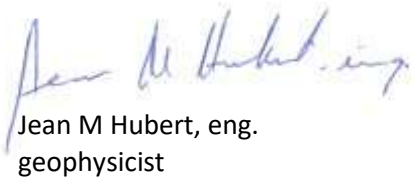
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A combined ground magnetic and VLF-EM survey was performed at the request of First

Legacy Mining Corp. on the Lac Burge Property of La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd., in Jamesie territory. The survey, which totals 64.3 line-kilometers, was executed March 2018 by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited, Inc.

The direction of the VLF station NAA does not permit a good electromagnetic coupling with the bedrock conductors. Most of the VLF anomalies are in the NW-Se direction and are probably caused by conductive overburden or by a fault. The VLF data suggest the presence of SW-NE conductors in the west and south block. Electromagnetic or induced polarization surveys are recommended to evaluate these anomalies.

The compilation and reinterpretation of former assessment works should help the planification of these surveys.



Jean M Hubert, eng.
geophysicist

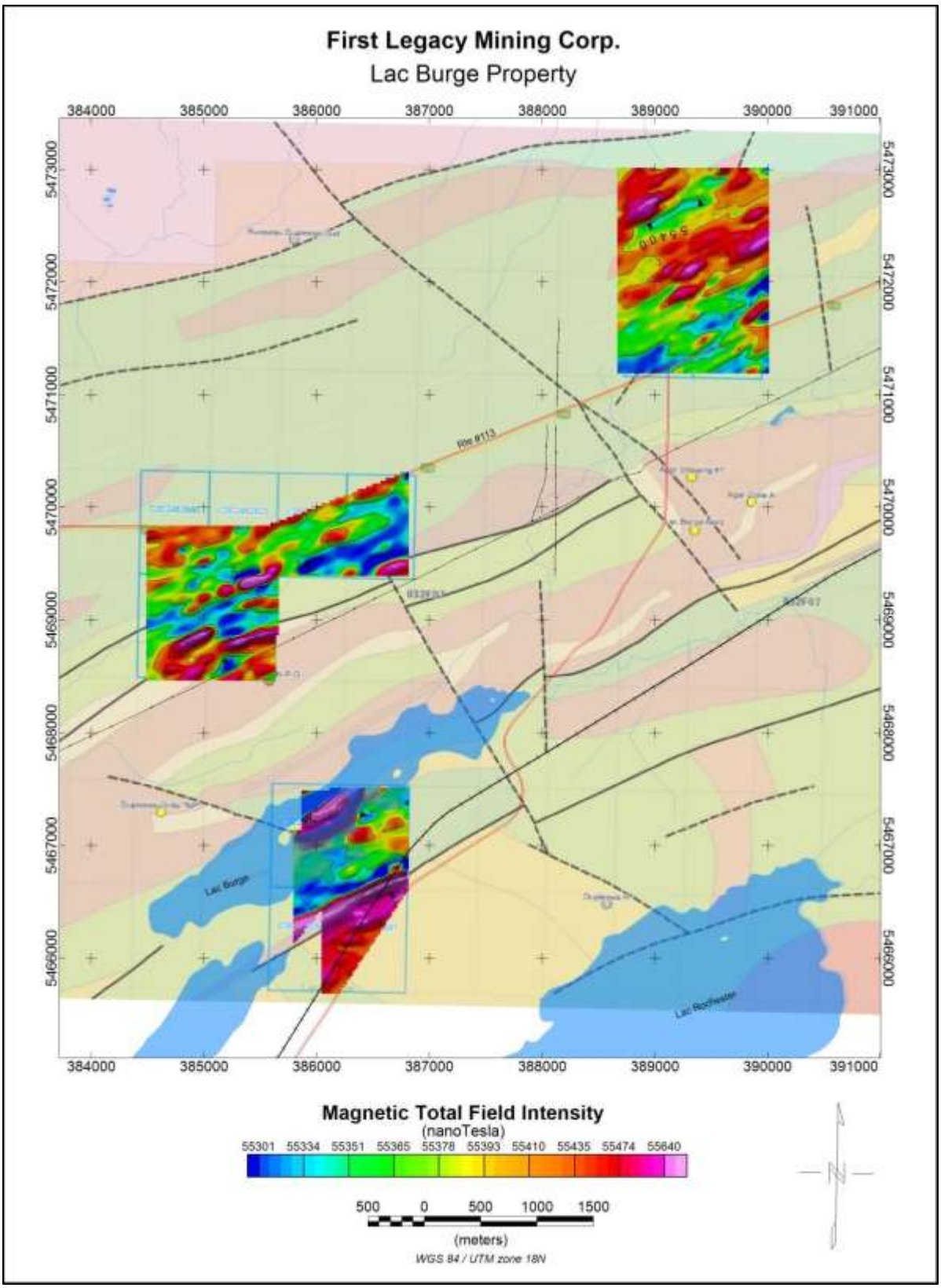


Figure 4. Total Magnetic Field Intensity.

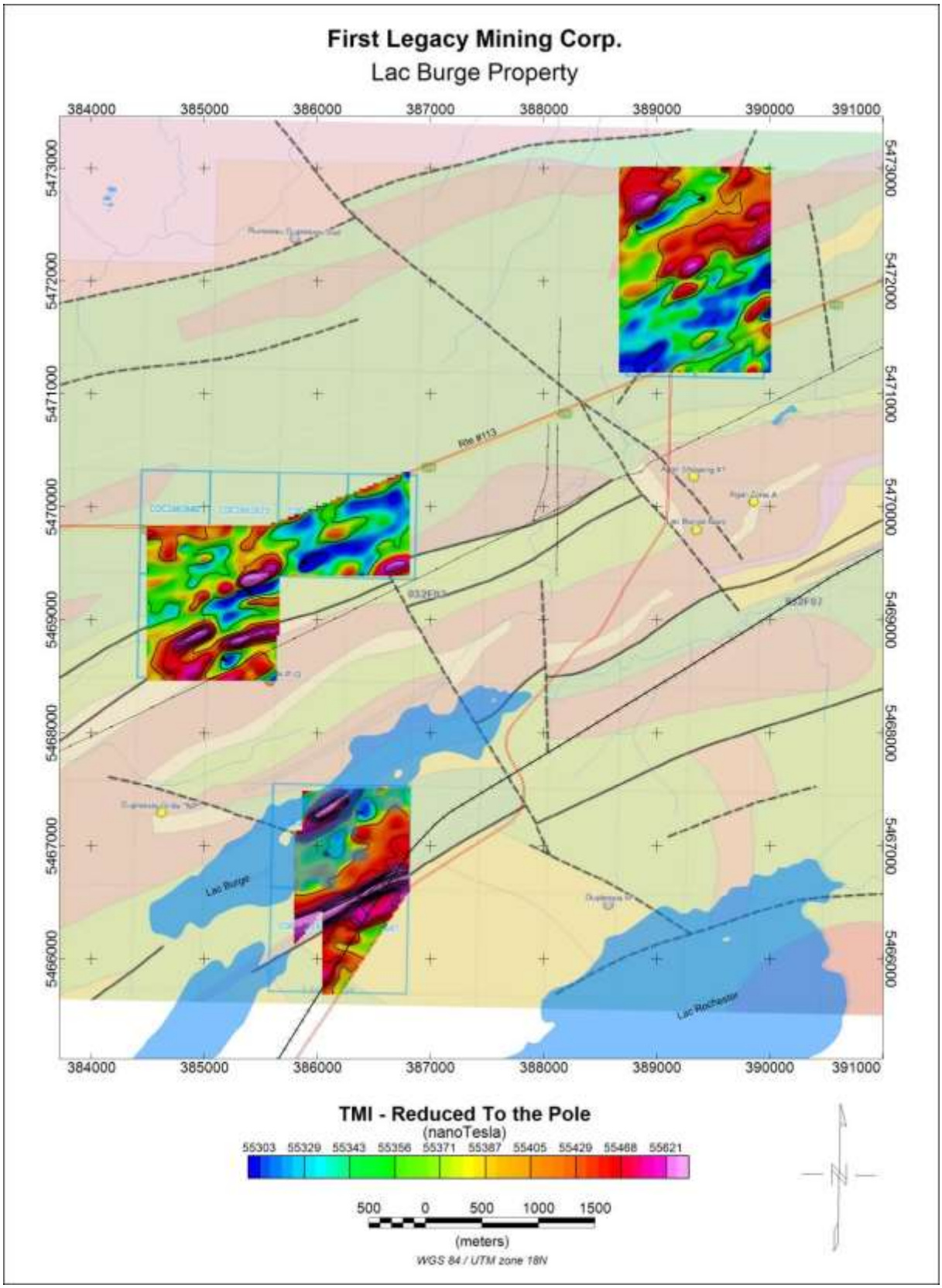


Figure 5. Total Magnetic Field Reduced To the Pole.

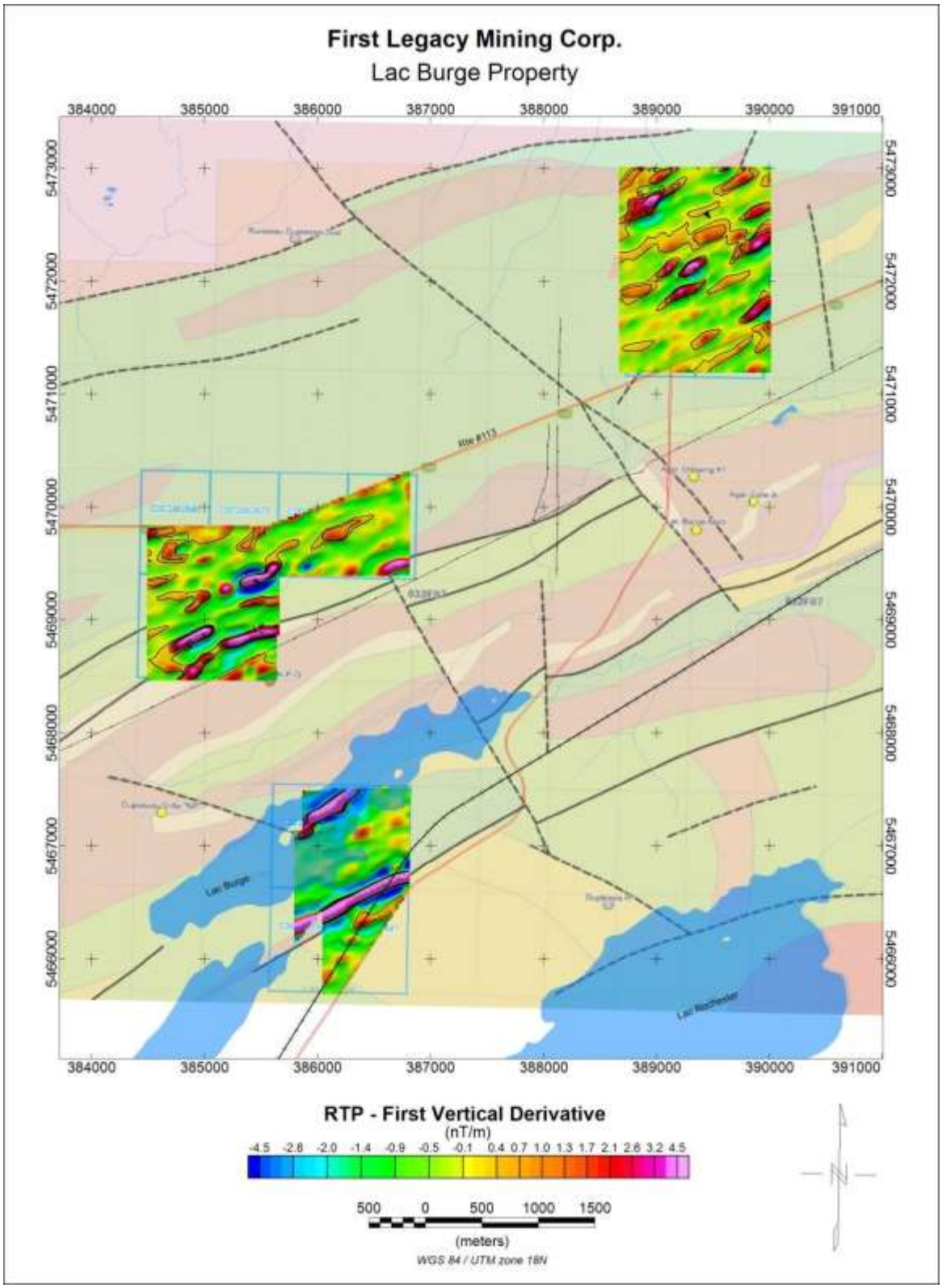


Figure 6. First Vertical Derivative of RTP.

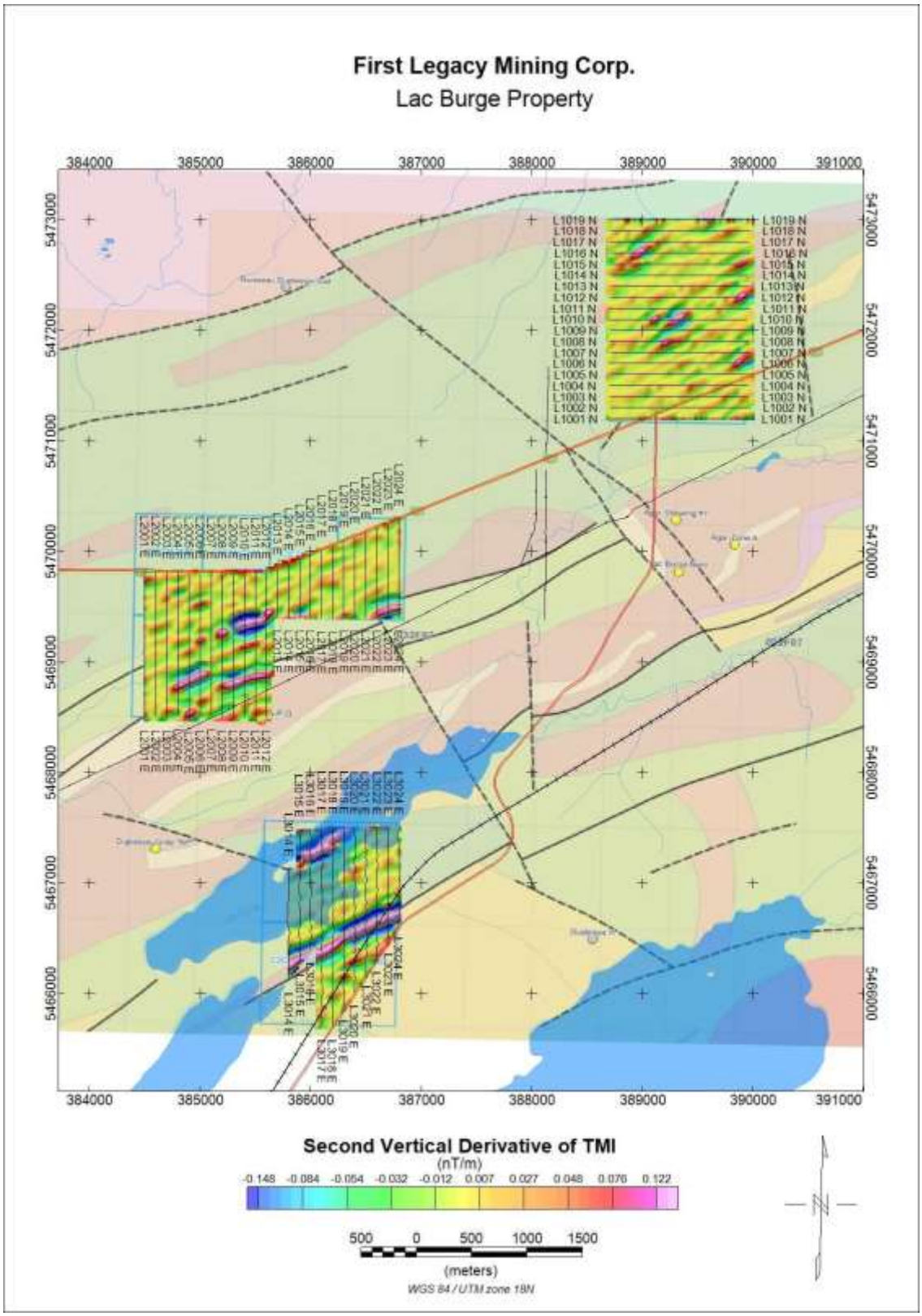


Figure 7. Second vertical Derivative of RTP.

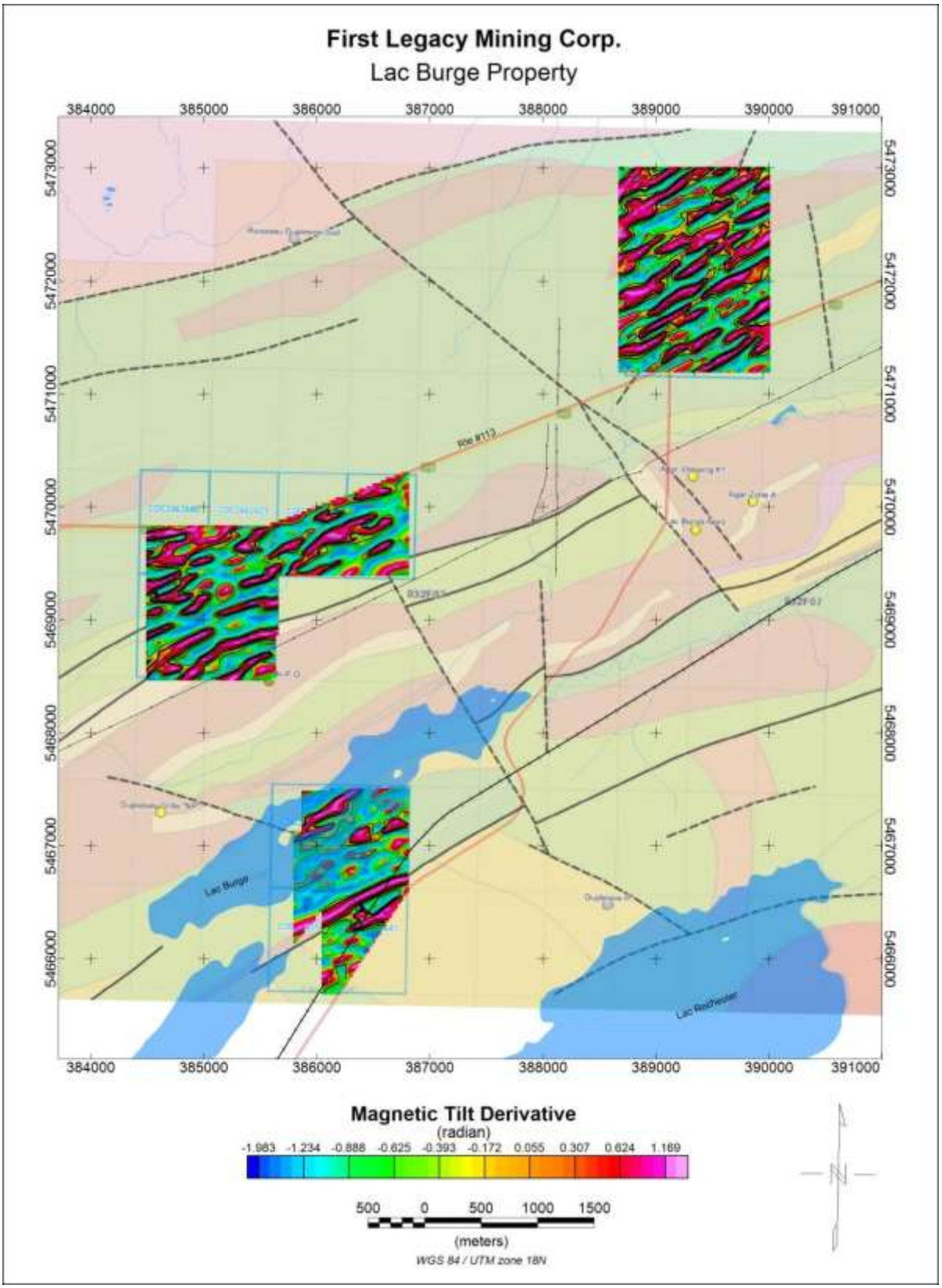


Figure 8. Magnetic Tilt Derivative.

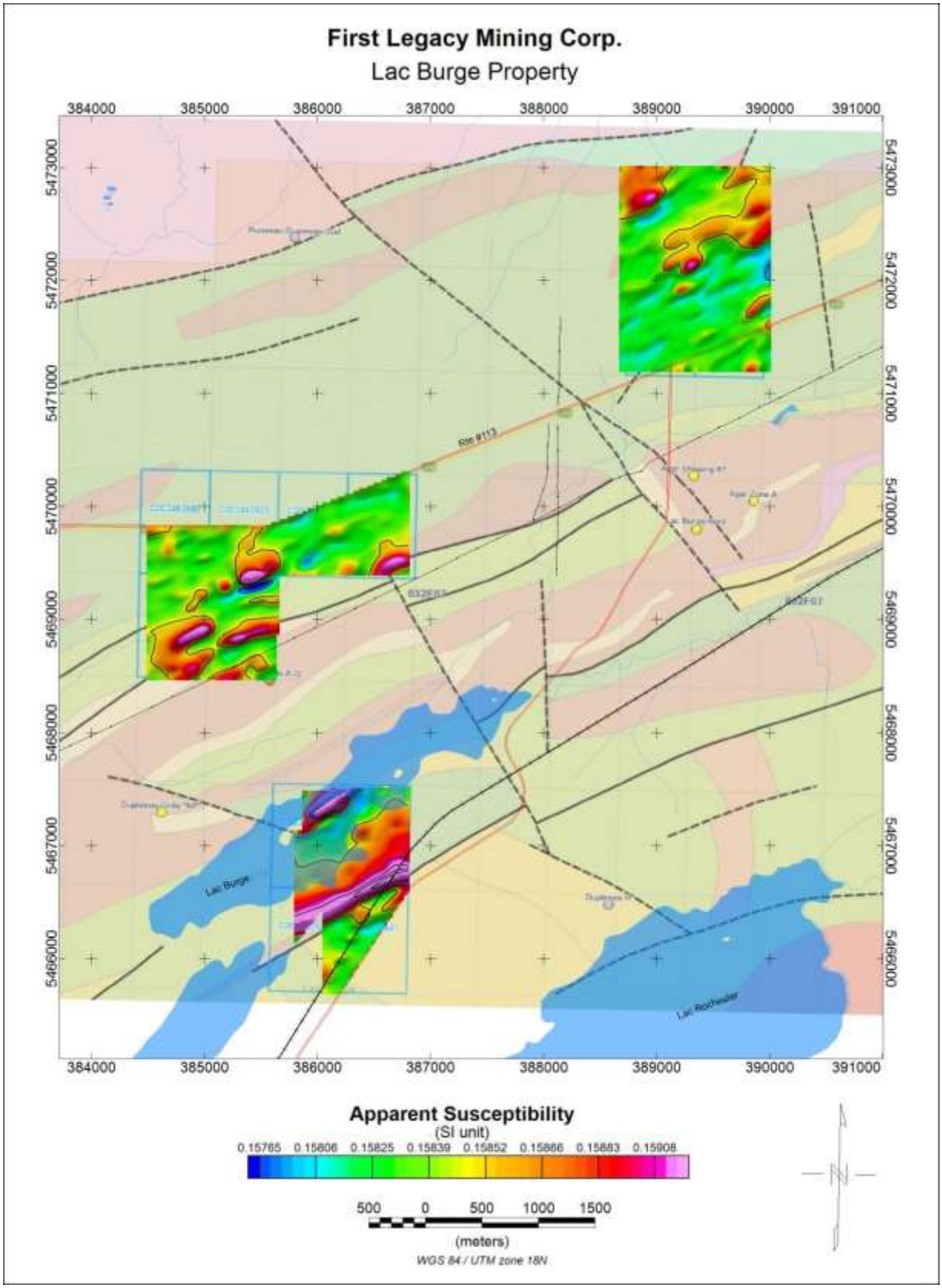


Figure 9. Apparent Susceptibility.

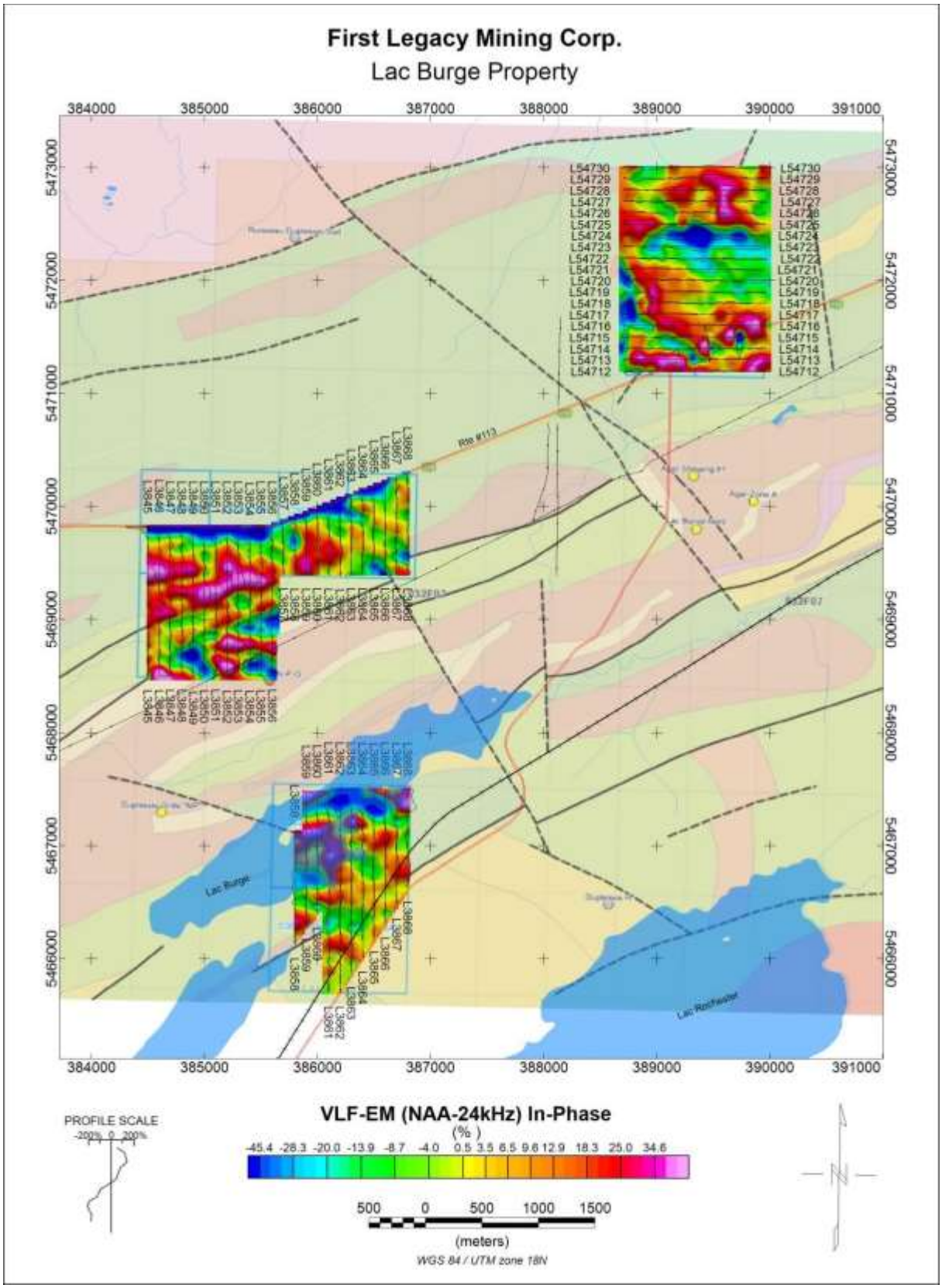


Figure 10. VLF-EM - (NAA -24kHz) - In-Phase Component.

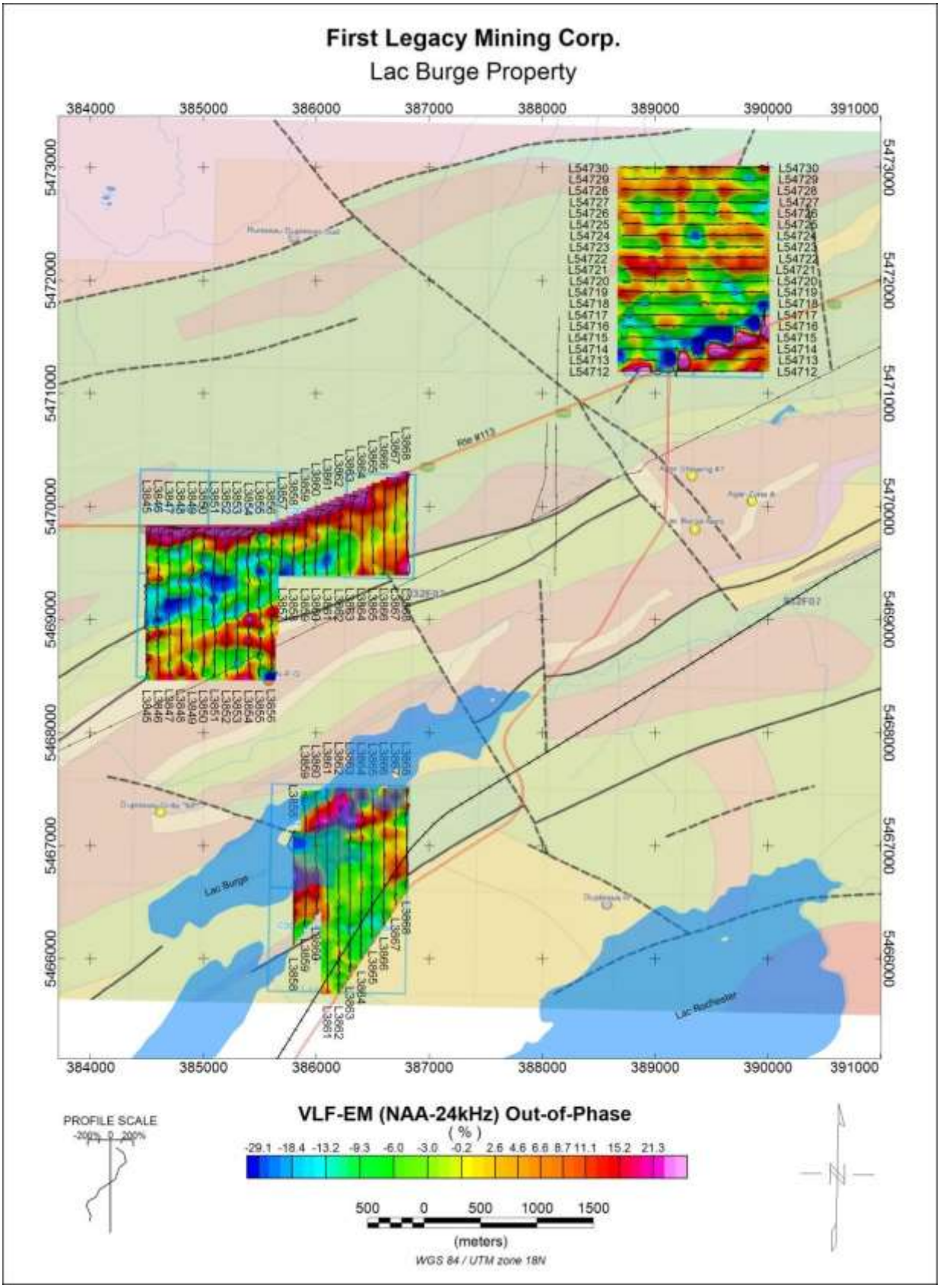


Figure 11. VLF-EM - (NAA -24kHz) - Out-of-Phase Component.

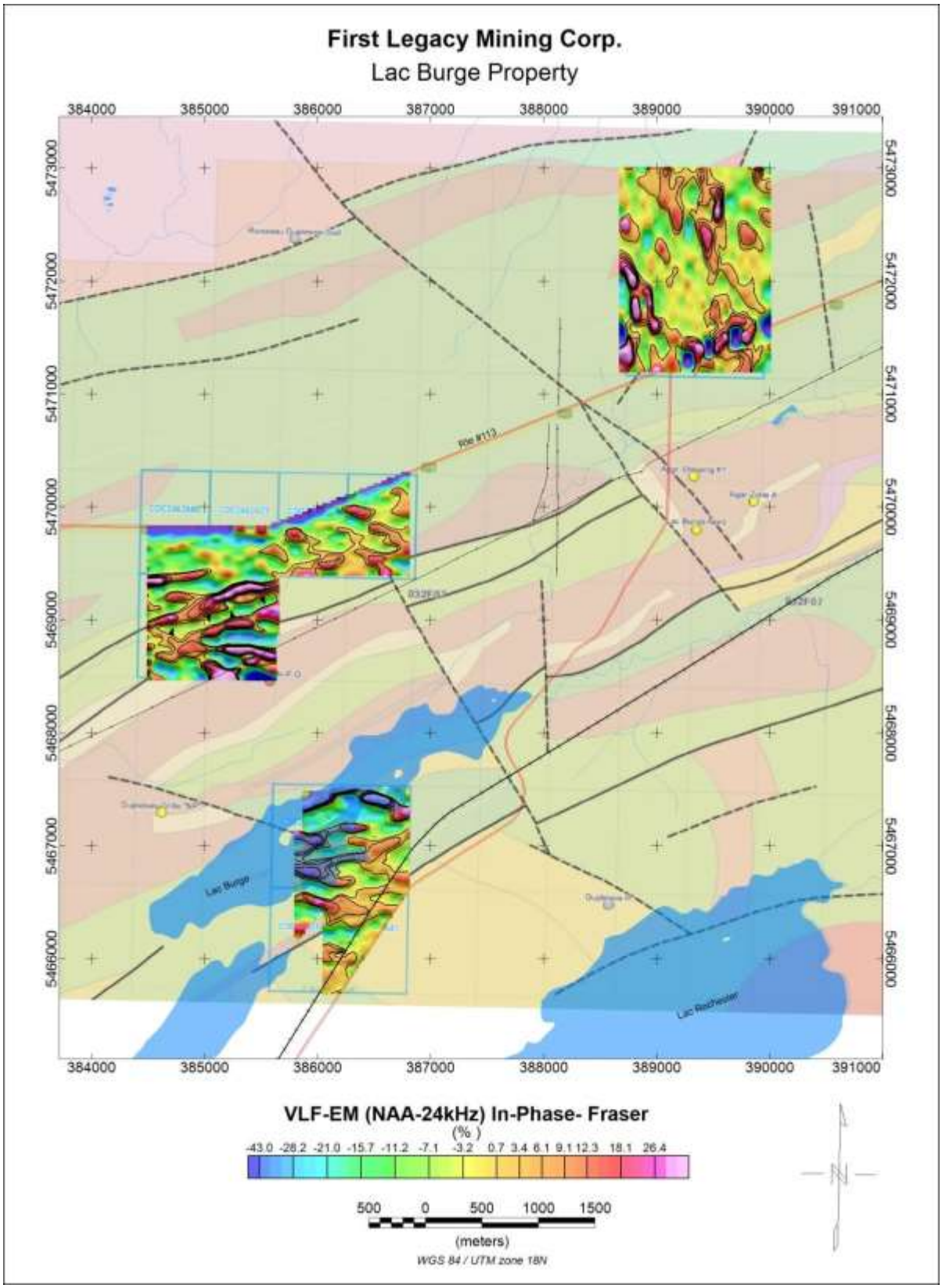


Figure 12. VLF-EM - (NAA -24kHz) - In-Phase - Fraser.

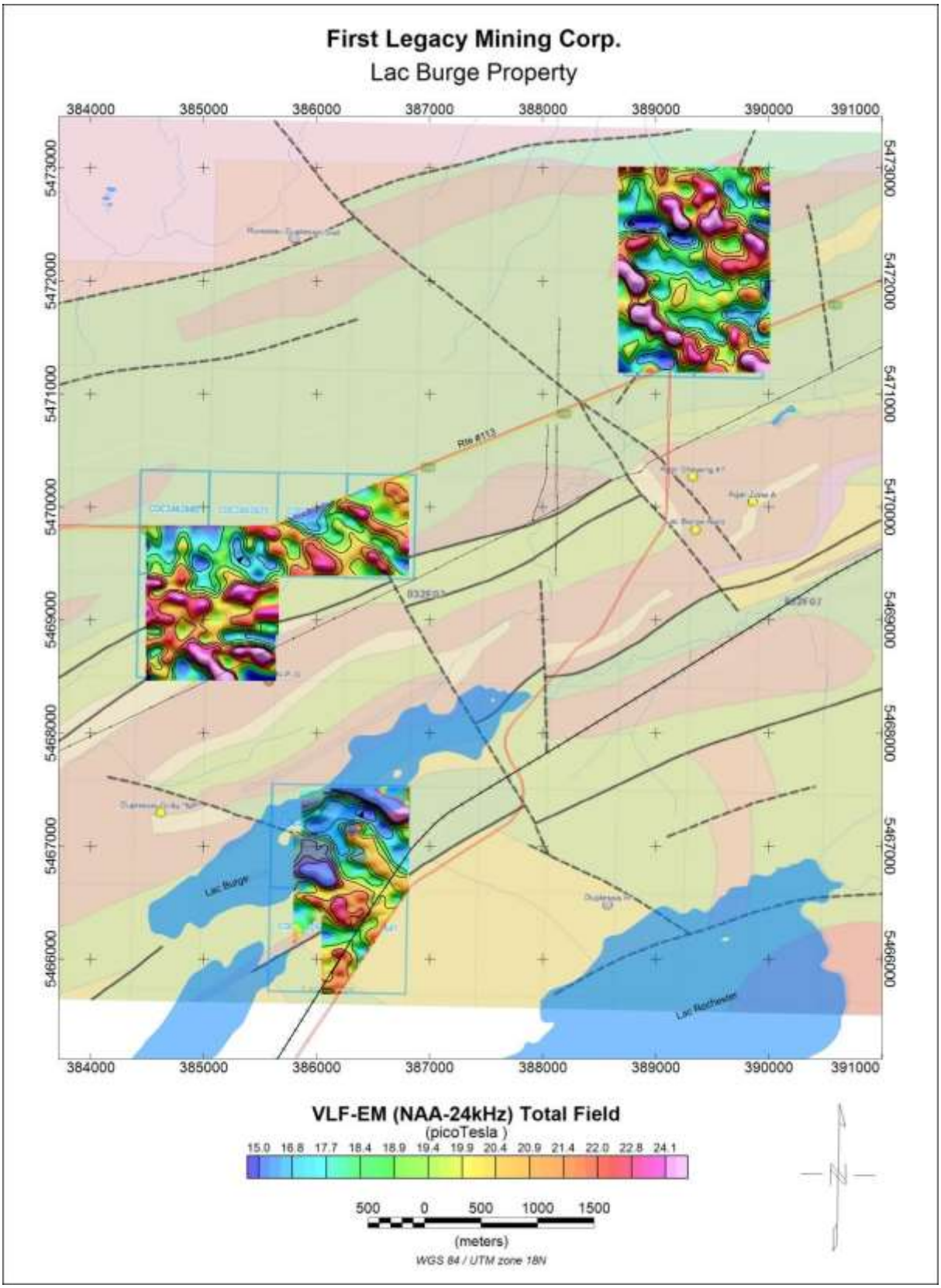


Figure 13. VLF-EM - (NAA -24kHz) - Total Field.

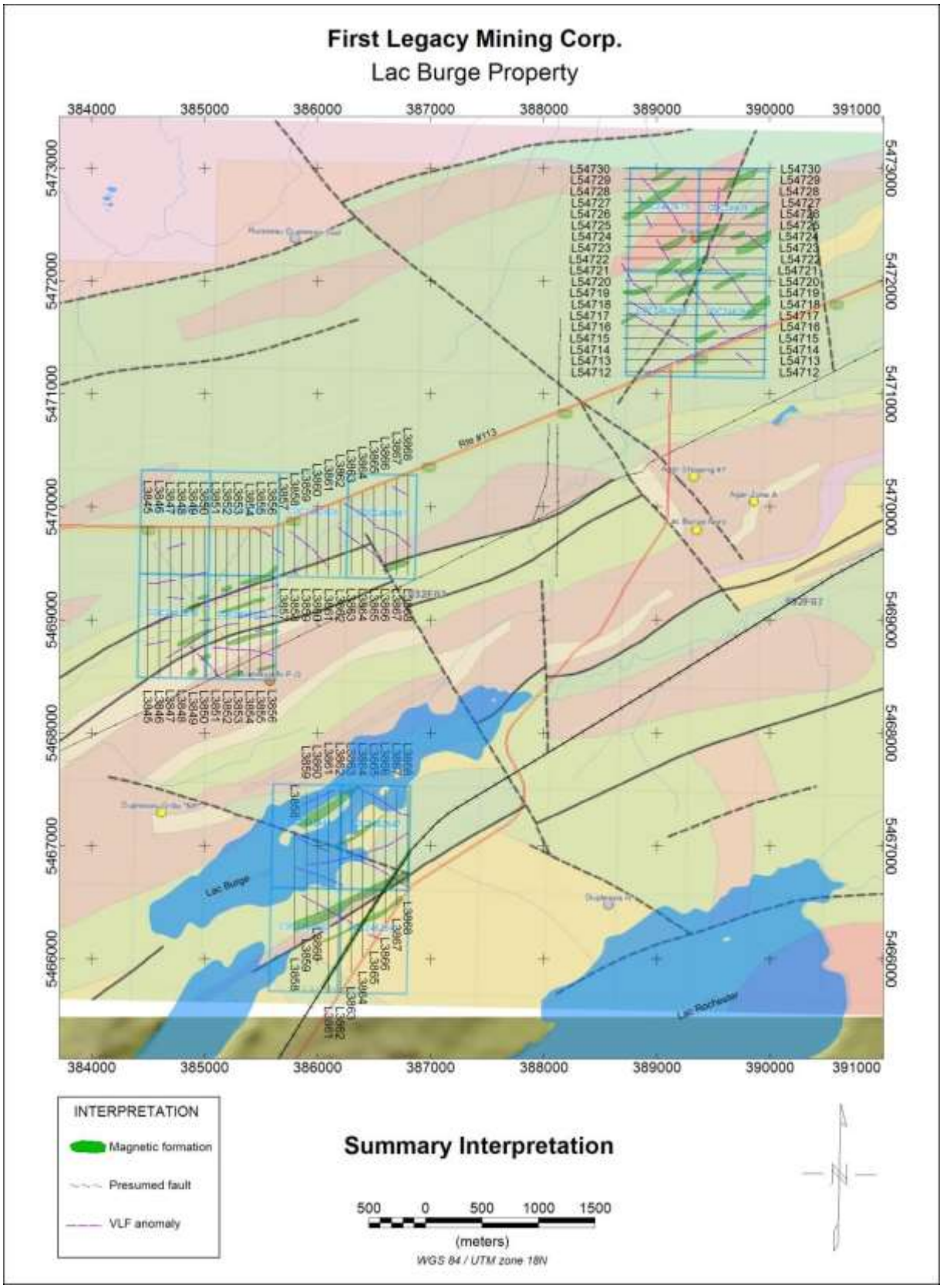


Figure 14. Summary Interpretation.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, undersigned, Jean M. Hubert, do certify:

1. I am a consulting geophysicist and a professional engineer.

2. I am a graduate in Geological Sciences from Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal in 1972.

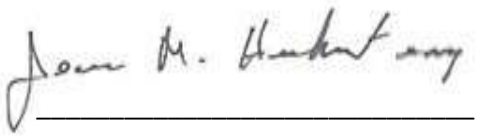
3. I have more than 45 years of practice in geophysics applied to mining exploration.

4. I am a member of l'Ordre de Ingénieurs du Québec and of the Society of Exploration Geophysicist.

5. I do not hold any interest in the companies LaCroix Mineral Exploration Ltd., First Legacy Mining Corp., or in any mining properties discussed in this report.

6. I examined the magnetic and VLF data, processed them and wrote the document "Report of a Combined Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey of the Lac Burge Property, Abitibi, 32C/03"

Dated May 18, 2018



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