

**NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
LAC BURGE PROJECT,
BAIE-JAMES, QUEBEC**

For

NORSEMONT MINING INC.

Prepared by:

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Effective Date: 28th July 2020

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Francis R Newton P. Geo, OGQ # 2129, certify that;

1. I reside at 1518 Jasmine Crescent, Oakville, Ontario L6H 3H3 and I am a geologist practitioner for Minroc Management Limited, office address 2857 Sherwood Heights Unit 2, Oakville Ontario L6J 7J9.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lac Burge Project, Baie-James, Quebec" dated 28th July 2020
3. I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada with a Bachelor of Science (Geology; 2014) and I have practiced my profession continually since that time. This practice has included:
 - property evaluation, review and target generation;
 - NI43-101 Technical Report writing;
 - designing and implementing exploration programs.
 - This experience has included several early stage gold and base metal projects in the Abitibi region of Quebec.
4. I am a member of the Ordre des Geologues du Quebec (OGQ), Membership Number 2129, and the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), Membership Number 2885.
5. I have read NI 43-101 as well as all sections of this Report, verify that this Report was prepared in compliance with the Instrument, and am responsible for all sections of this Report.
6. I visited the Lac Burge property on the 24th June 2020.
7. I am independent, as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, of the Lac Burge Property, Norsemont Mining and La Croix Exploration, I have had no prior involvement with the Lac Burge Property prior to the preparation of this Report.
8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 28th July 2020

Francis R Newton. BSc P. Geo

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Mark P Wellstead, MGeol, P. Geo, certify that;

1. I reside at 112 Main St West, Grimsby, Ontario, L3M 1R7 and I am a geologist practitioner for Minroc Management Limited, office address 2857 Sherwood Heights Unit 2, Oakville Ontario L6J 7J9.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lac Burge Project, Baie-James, Quebec" dated 28th July 2020
3. I am a graduate of the University of Leicester, United Kingdom with a Masters of Geology (MGeol Earth and Planetary Sciences; 2010) and I have practiced my profession continually since that time. This practice has included:
 - property evaluation, review and target generation;
 - NI43-101 Technical Report writing;
 - designing and implementing exploration programs.
 - This experience has included several early stage gold and base metal projects in the Abitibi region of Quebec.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), Membership Number 2627.
5. I have read NI 43-101 as well as all sections of this Report, verify that this Report was prepared in compliance with the Instrument, and am responsible for all sections of this Report.
6. I have not visited the La Burge Property
7. I am independent, as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, of the Lac Burge Property, Norsemont Mining and La Croix Exploration. I have had no prior involvement with the Lac Burge Property prior to the preparation of this Report.
8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 28th July 2020

Mark P Wellstead, MGeol P. Geo



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	SUMMARY	3
2.0	INTRODUCTION.....	5
3.0	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	8
4.0	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION.....	8
5.0	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY	14
6.0	HISTORY	15
7.0	GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION	20
8.0	DEPOSIT TYPES.....	26
9.0	EXPLORATION.....	28
10.0	DRILLING.....	32
11.0	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY.....	32
12.0	DATA VERIFICATION.....	35
13.0	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	38
14.0	MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES	38
15.0	MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES.....	38
16.0	MINING METHODS	38
17.0	RECOVERY METHODS.....	38
18.0	PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE	38
19.0	MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS.....	38
20.0	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT	38
21.0	CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS.....	38
22.0	ECONOMIC ANALYSES	38
23.0	ADJACENT PROPERTIES	39
24.0	OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	42
25.0	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	42
26.0	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	46
27.0	REFERENCES.....	50
28.0	APPENDICES.....	53

LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure 1 Property Location12
 Figure 2 Property Detail and Access13
 Figure 3 Historic Work Program Coverage at Lac Burge20
 Figure 4 Regional Geology of the Lac Burge Property24
 Figure 5 Lac Burge Property Geology25
 Figure 6 Generalized diagram of a VMS deposit, showing ore zones and alteration halos26
 Figure 7 Styles of lode gold deposits, including the orogenic “greenstone” type27
 Figure 8 Work Coverage, 2018 Program29
 Figure 9 2018 Surface Samples, Lac Burge32
 Figure 10 Duplicate Sample Review, Soil Program34
 Figure 11 Locations of Minroc Confirmatory Samples37
 Figure 12 Adjacent Properties41
 Figure 13 Interpreted geophysical anomalies, with copper soil survey results43
 Figure 14 Interpreted geophysical anomalies, with zinc soil survey results44
 Figure 15 Recommendations. Example stripping scenario at the Rochon Showing shown49

LIST OF TABLES:

Table 1 Terms of Reference6
 Table 2 Minroc Confirmatory Samples8
 Table 3 Claim Details9
 Table 4 Partial List of Historic Work at the Lac Burge Property16
 Table 5 Table of Drillholes On the Lac Burge Property17
 Table 6 Table of Drillholes Close to the Lac Burge Property18
 Table 7 Backpack Drillholes on the Lac Burge Property19
 Table 8 Notable Mineralization on the Lac Burge Property23
 Table 9 Mineralized Occurrences Near the Lac Burge Property23
 Table 10 Details of 2018 Surface Samples31
 Table 11 Features Located during Minroc Site Visit35
 Table 12 Minroc Confirmatory Samples36
 Table 13 Risks and Opportunities to the Lac Burge Project45
 Table 14 Recommendations48

*Note: All UTM's are in NAD83 zone 18U. All northings are against true/geodetic north.
 Costs are in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise specified*

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 General

Minroc Management Ltd (Minroc) has been retained by Norsemont Mining Inc. (“the Issuer” or “Norsemont”) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (NI 43-101) pertaining to the Lac Burge Property (the “Property”). The purpose of this report is to disclose all material technical information pertaining to the Lac Burge Property, in accordance with section 4.2 of NI 43-101. The report is to be used in support of raising capital to advance the exploration and development of the Project.

Under the terms of the agreement, Norsemont can acquire a 100% interest by paying to the vendor \$35,000 in year one and an additional \$100,000 on the first anniversary and \$150,000 on the second anniversary of the agreement, as well as completing \$250,000 of qualifying exploration expenditures on the property within two years. Norsemont will be deemed to have exercised the Option upon completion of these payments and exploration expenditure, at which point Norsemont will grant a 1% NSR to the vendor (Larmour 2020).

The Lac Burge Property is situated on Category III land in the Eeyou-Istchee-Baie-James region of northern Quebec, 215 km northeast of the largest regional city, Val-d’Or, and 70 km northeast of the small town of Lebel-sur-Quevillon. The Property consists of twenty-nine (29) “CDC” Claims registered to La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd., divided into four “blocks” with a combined area of 1,626.08 Ha. Through a sale agreement dated May 5th 2020, Norsemont has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Burge Property.

The Property can easily be accessed by paved road using provincial highway 113, which runs through part of the claim group. The Property lies within NTS sheet 32F07. The “Rochon Showing” area is located at 389,250mE, 5,472,300mN, UTM NAD83 zone 18U.

The Property lies atop the Abitibi subprovince of the Canadian Shield and is underlain by a northeast-striking sequence of metavolcanics with minor mafic to intermediate intrusives (the Obatogamau Formation and Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group), bisected by a regional-scale deformation zone which consists of two “breaks”, the Duplessis Corridor and the Lac Burge Fault (or Lamarck-Wedding Fault). The Property is host to the “Rochon Showing” and the “Duplessis NPQ Occurrence”, which are surface occurrences of copper and zinc. A number of other known base and precious metal occurrences lie within a few kilometres of the boundary of the Property.

The Property is at an early stage of exploration. Detailed exploration commenced in 2016 with ground geophysics and “backpack” mini drilling by Vorenius Metal Corp, to investigate the “Rochon Showing” as well as numerous geophysical targets. The most recent work program in 2018, on behalf of then optionees First Legacy Mining, expanded the geophysical coverage of the property and incorporated two soil sampling grids covering approximately 30% of the Property. While the Property is relatively unexplored, the Authors believe that it has the potential to host both gold and base metals type mineralization.

The Property is an early-stage exploration property. There are no current mineral Resources or Reserves on the Project which are compliant with the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM) or any equivalent international code.

1.2 Recommendations

Minroc recommends a two-phase exploration program, presented in this Report. The first phase consists of the completion of soil sampling and geophysical coverage of the Property and a full reinterpretation of all historic and recent exploration data. The second phase will consist of more detailed surface investigation of the Rochon Showing and other areas of the property in the form of a stripping or trenching program followed by geologic mapping and thorough surface sampling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Minroc Management Ltd (Minroc) has been retained by Norsemont Mining Inc. (“the Issuer” or “Norsemont”) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (NI 43-101) pertaining to the Lac Burge Property (the “Property”). The purpose of this report is to disclose all material technical information pertaining to the Lac Burge Property, in accordance with section 4.2 of NI 43-101. The report is to be used in support of raising capital to advance the exploration and development of the Project.

The Lac Burge Property is situated on Category III land in the Eeyou-Istchee-Baie-James region of northern Quebec, 215 km northeast of the largest regional city, Val-d’Or, and 70 km northeast of the small town of Lebel-sur-Quevillon. The Property consists of twenty-nine (29) “CDC” Claims registered to La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd., divided into four “blocks” with a combined area of 1,626.08 Ha. Through a sale agreement dated May 5th 2020, Norsemont has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Burge Property.

The Property can easily be accessed by paved road using provincial highway 113, which runs through part of the claim group. The Property lies within NTS sheet 32F07. The “Rochon Showing” area lies at 389,250mE, 5,472,300mN, UTM NAD83 zone 18U.

The Property lies atop the Abitibi subprovince of the Canadian Shield and is underlain by a northeast-striking sequence of metavolcanics with minor mafic to intermediate intrusives (the Obatogamau Formation and Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group), bisected by a regional-scale deformation zone which consists of two “breaks”, the Duplessis Corridor and the Lac Burge Fault (or Lamarck-Wedding Fault). The Property is host to the “Rochon Showing” and the “Duplessis NPQ Occurrence”, which are surface occurrences of copper and zinc. A number of other known base and precious metal occurrences lie within a few kilometres of the boundary of the Property.

The Property is at an early stage of exploration. Detailed exploration commenced in 2016 with ground geophysics and “backpack” mini drilling by Vorenius Metal Corp, to investigate the “Rochon Showing” as well as numerous geophysical targets. The most recent work program in 2018, on behalf of then optionees First Legacy Mining, expanded the geophysical coverage of the property and incorporated two soil sampling grids covering approximately 30% of the Property. While the Property is relatively unexplored, the Authors believe that it has the potential to host both gold and base metals type mineralization.

The Property is an early-stage exploration property. There are no current mineral Resources or Reserves on the Project which are compliant with the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM) or any equivalent international code.

2.1 *Notes on Issuer*

Norsemont Mining Inc. engages in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties and is headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Through a sale

agreement dated May 5th 2020, Norsemont has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Burge Property from the present claim holder, La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.

Under the terms of the agreement, Norsemont can acquire a 100% interest by paying to the vendor \$35,000 in year one and an additional \$100,000 on the first anniversary and \$150,000 on the second anniversary of the agreement, as well as completing \$250,000 of qualifying exploration expenditures on the property within two years. Norsemont will be deemed to have exercised the Option upon completion of these payments and exploration expenditure, at which point Norsemont will grant a 1% NSR to the vendor (Larmour 2020).

2.2 Terms of Reference

The following list presents the terms of reference used in this report.

Table 1 Terms of Reference

Abbreviation or term	Definition
°	Degrees (angle)
°C	Degrees Celsius (temperature)
Ag	Silver (chemical symbol)
Au	Gold (chemical symbol)
CDC	Claim Designe sur Carte (Quebec mining claim type)
CIM	Canadian institute of Mining, Minerals and Petroleum
Cu	Copper (chemical symbol)
DDH	Diamond Drillhole
EM	Electromagnetic (geophysical conductivity survey)
g/t	Grams per tonne (concentration)
Ga	Billion years (Giga-annum, age)
Ha	Hectare (area)
HFR	High Frequency Response (Beep Mat conductivity data reading)
JBNQA	James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (treaty)
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee (Australian mineral resource reporting code)
JV	Joint Venture
kg	Kilogram (weight)
km	Kilometre (distance)
km²	Square kilometre (area)
Kt	Kilotonne (thousand tonnes, weight)
m	Metre (distance)
MERN	Ministere d'Environnement et Ressources Naturelles (Quebec ministry)
mm	Millimetre (distance)
Mt	Megatonne (million tonnes, weight)

Ni	Nickel (chemical symbol)
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Canadian mineral resource reporting code)
NSV	No Significant Values
Oz	Ounce (weight)
P. Geo	Professional Geoscientist (as accredited in Canada)
Pb	Lead (chemical symbol)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (Canadian securities document filing system)
t	Tonne (weight)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinate reference system)
VLF	Very Low Frequency (electromagnetic survey method)
VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (base metal deposit type)
Zn	Zinc (chemical symbol)

2.3 Sources of Information

This report was written based upon documents and data, both public and private, provided by the Issuer, as well as publicly available reports and data accessed via SEDAR and SIGEOM. The authors have reviewed all data provided by the Issuer and believe that it is sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this Technical Report.

2.4 Personal Inspection

The Property was visited by Francis R Newton, P. Geo, and Jake Clarke, field assistant, on the 24th June 2020. The “Rochon Showing” location on the North Block was visited. A number of backpack drillhole locations and soil sampling locations from the 2016 and 2018 field programs were identified. Four confirmatory samples were taken of visual mineralization on surface, close to 2016-18 sampling locations. Two of these four samples returned elevated copper values, confirming the presence of copper mineralization on the Lac Burge Property:

Table 2 Minroc Confirmatory Samples

Sample	Description	UTM E	UTM N	Cu ppm
7082	Granitic vein	389227	5472255	5.39
7083	Mafic flow or diabase, trace py & po	389227	5472255	84
7084	Fine int volcs, 5% diss. Py & 3-5% coarse cpy	389275	5472321	3410
7085	Very fine mafics, 10% coarse diss. Py. & tr. cpy	389277	5472365	3180

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The information presented in this report, and the conclusions drawn, are based upon legal, environmental, and other information which was either publicly available or provided by the Issuer at the time of writing. While the authors have reviewed all publicly available data pertaining to the subject mining claims, the authors have not investigated the ownership or otherwise legal or tax status of the mineral tenure and are not qualified to do so; on these subjects the authors have relied upon information provided by the Issuer.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Area

The Property has a total area of 1,626.08 Ha and is broken into four non-contiguous blocks, in this report named North, South, East and West.

4.2 Location

The Lac Burge Property is situated in Duplessis Township in the Eeyou-Istchee-Baie-James region of northern Quebec, 215 km northeast of the largest regional city, Val-d'Or, and 70 km northeast of the small town of Label-sur-Quevillon.

The Property lies within NTS sheet 32F07. The "Rochon Showing" area is located at 389,250mE, 5,472,300mN, UTM NAD83 zone 18U.

4.3 Description of Mineral Tenure

The Property consists of twenty-nine (29) "CDC" Claims registered to La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd., divided into four "blocks" with a combined area of 1,626.08 Ha.

Through a sale agreement dated May 5th 2020, Norsemont has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Burge Property (Larmour 2020).

Note: The effective date of this Report falls within the period of COVID-19 precautionary and assistance measures enacted by the Government of Quebec. The Expiry Date and Work Required figures presented here may be subject to change based upon the "Suspension of the Due Period for Mining Exploration Rights in Quebec", as announced on the 9th April 2020 (Government of Quebec website, URL <https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/covid-19-suspension-periode-validite-droits-miniers-2020-04-09/>).

Table 3 Claim Details

Tenure Type	Claim	Reg. Date	Exp. Date	Block	Area Ha	Holder	Work Required	Excess Work
CDC	2462623	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.08	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$8,713.00
CDC	2462625	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.07	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$5,415.00
CDC	2462626	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.07	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$6,089.00
CDC	2462627	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.06	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$0
CDC	2462628	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.06	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$0
CDC	2462637	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	East	56.06	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$428.00
CDC	2462638	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	East	56.05	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$0
CDC	2462640	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	South	56.1	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$1,598.00
CDC	2462641	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	South	56.1	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$3,943.00
CDC	2462642	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	South	56.1	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$0
CDC	2462643	2016-	2023-	South	56.1	La Croix Mineral	\$1,200.00	\$0

		09-19	09-18			Exploration Ltd.		
CDC	2462646	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.09	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$1,598.00
CDC	2462647	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.09	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$5,020.00
CDC	2462648	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	South	56.09	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$1,456.00
CDC	2462649	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	South	56.09	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$477.00
CDC	2462650	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	South	56.09	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$307.00
CDC	2462652	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	South	56.08	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$0
CDC	2462653	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	South	56.08	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$0
CDC	2462661	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.07	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$5,410.00
CDC	2462668	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	North	56.05	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$13,721.00
CDC	2462669	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	North	56.05	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$11,898.00
CDC	2462673	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	North	56.04	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$31,146.00
CDC	2462674	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	North	56.04	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$11,930.00
CDC	2462679	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.08	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$10,680.00
CDC	2462680	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	West	56.07	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$7,728.00
CDC	2462684	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	East	56.06	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$8,078.00
CDC	2462685	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	East	56.06	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$27,355.00
CDC	2462686	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	East	56.05	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$0
CDC	2462687	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	East	56.05	La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd.	\$1,200.00	\$2,379.00

4.4 Nature of Issuer's Title

In Quebec, Mineral Claims confer upon the holder the exclusive right to explore for all mineral substances excluding petroleum, gas, brine, and surficial deposits such as sand, gravel and clay. A Mineral Claim does not confer any surface rights save for access for the purpose of exploration in accordance with the Quebec Mining Act and the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement stipulations for Category III land.

Claims endure for two years and can be renewed following the filing of reports of exploration work meeting the required value for assessment credits, or making an in-lieu payment of twice the required assessment credit value.

Information regarding expiration date and required exploration expenditure are provided in Table 3 in Item 4.3, subject to the note regarding recent COVID-19 legislation also provided above.

For further information, the reader is directed to review the Quebec Mining Act and the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement, available on the Government of Quebec website.

4.5 Royalties

To the best of the authors' knowledge, there are no royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements or encumbrances which would affect the Issuer's title upon the property or ability to perform work upon it.

4.6 Environmental liabilities

To the best of the authors' knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities which would affect the Issuer's title upon the property or ability to perform work upon it.

4.7 Permits Required

The authors believe that the most invasive near-term exploration on the Property would involve diamond drilling or trenching. Either activity may require the cutting of trees for access routes, drill pads or trenching areas. A permit from the MERN is required prior to beginning this work.

4.8 Other Factors

The Project lies within the Category III region of the Eeyou-Istchee-Baie-James Territory. Within this region, hunting, fishing and trapping rights are retained by the Eeyou Istchee Cree community as laid out in the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) of 1975. The authors recommend that the Issuer communicate with the Regional Government and the Eeyou-Istchee Cree government any plans for exploration upon the property, and to conduct exploration in such a manner so as not to interfere with hunting, fishing and trapping activities. There is one hunting cabin on the shores of Lac Burge within the South Block, which is owned by members of the Waswanipi band, to whom JBNQA rights apply.

Further, it must be noted that, since the Property is not contiguous, there may be limitations regarding the filing of assessment work application of exploration expenditure to keep the claims in good standing across the whole Project. According to the Quebec Mining Act (Div. III pt 76), assessment work can be applied across multiple claims within a 4.5 km radius, but the claims must be adjoining.

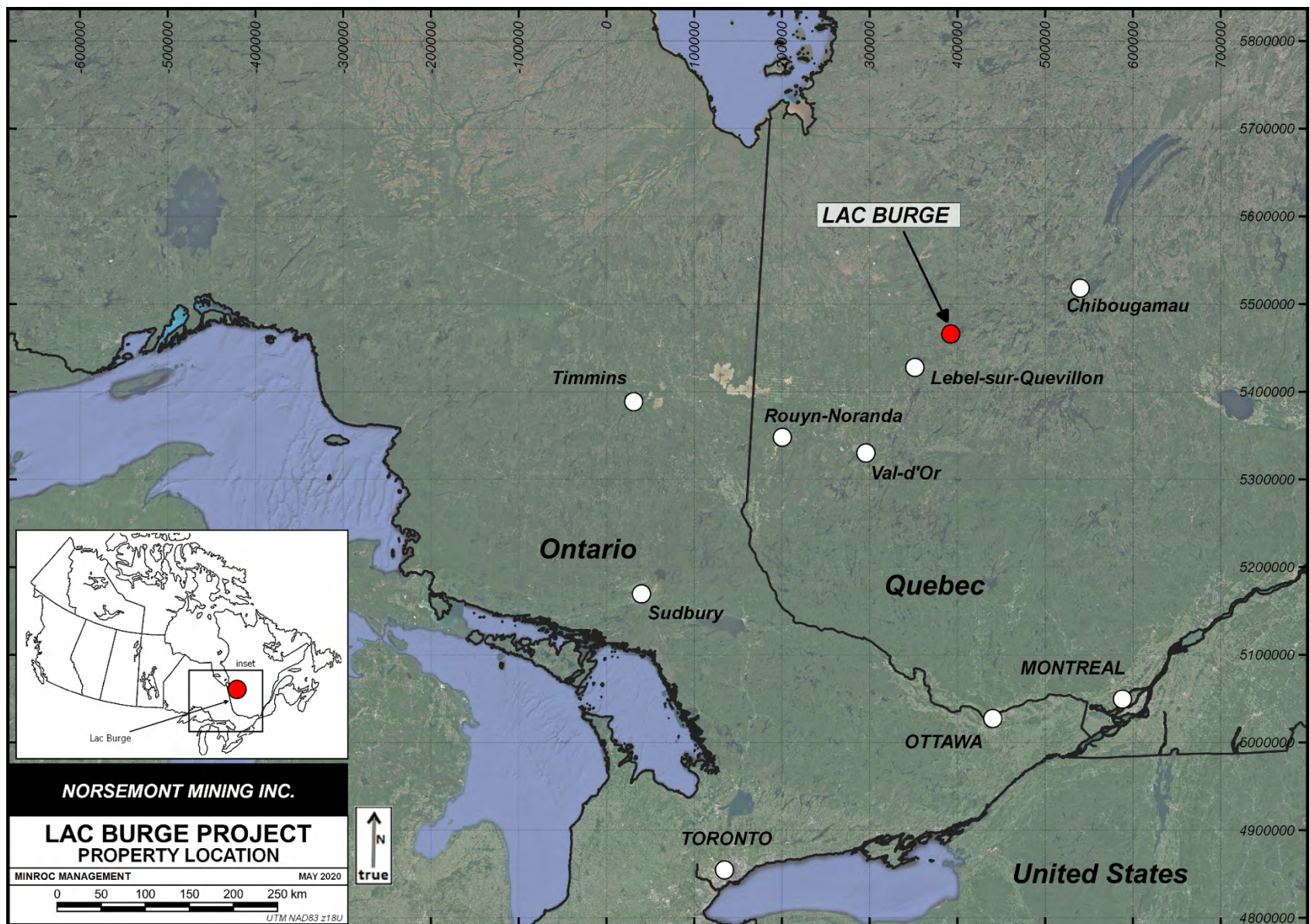


Figure 1 Property Location

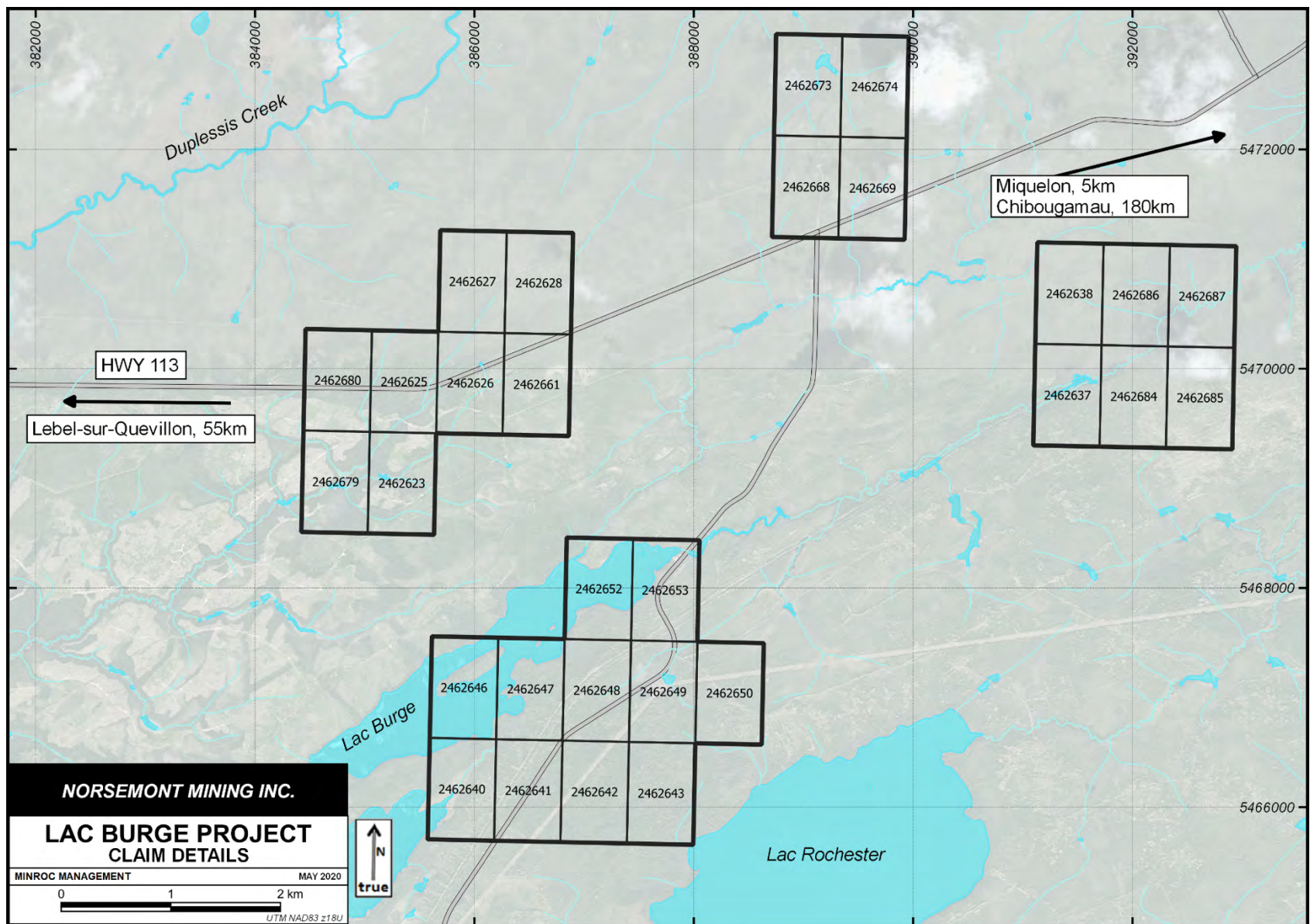


Figure 2 Property Detail and Access

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Property terrain is an undulating peneplain typical of the Canadian Shield. Ridges and drainage patterns tend to run west-southwesterly, following regional geologic structures. Elevation averages about 330 m, with the lowest elevation in marshy ground around Lac Burge itself at about 318 m, and the highest about 350 m on a ridge in the Eastern claim block. Vegetation consists of thick stands of spruce and fir with minor larch, and poplar in drier areas. There is some forestry activity in the area, and large portions of the West Block have been cut in recent years and are in varying states of regrowth or replanting. Large areas of the South Block are covered in muskeg.

The two main lakes in the area, Lac Burge and Lac Rochester, drain eastwards into the O'Sullivan River which flows via Lac Waswanipi into James Bay.

5.2 Accessibility

The Property can easily be accessed year-round by paved road using provincial highway 113, which runs through the North and West claim blocks. Gravel logging roads and ATV trails provide access to all parts of all claim blocks from this highway. Highway 113 provides access from Lebel-sur-Quevillon as well as access to the village of Miquelon about 5km NE of the Property. Paved highways provide road access from Lebel-sur-Quevillon to the major towns in the Abitibi region and further afield.

5.3 Proximity to Infrastructure

The Property can easily be accessed by road from the regional hub of Val-d'Or, using highways 397, 386 and 113. Val d'Or has a population of approximately 30,000 and is a major hub for the regional mining and exploration industry, being home to a wide range of suppliers and contractors that are accustomed to the needs of an exploration program.

Highway 113 runs through the property itself (the North and West Blocks). A powerline runs diagonally through the South Block.

A disused rail line runs through the South and East Blocks, formerly running from Barraute to Chibougamau. According to the Quebec government (Reseau Ferroviare Quebec) this line is active from Barraute to the Langlois mine site at the time of writing but may be retired in the near future (Transports Quebec 2020).

5.4 Climate

The Property has a subarctic climate (*Köppen Dfc*) with average daily temperatures of -18°C in January, 17.2°C in July and an annual average of 1°C. Snowfall peaks in December with an average of 52.3 cm and a per annum snowfall of 226.2 cm. Annual precipitation is 928.5 mm.

Exploration can take place on the Property most of the year, except for brief freeze and thaw periods in fall and spring. Winter conditions also allow for exploration on top of frozen water bodies and wetlands (e.g. geophysics, drilling).

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Prior Ownership

The present Property was assembled in 2016 by Vorenius Metal Corp., through a mix of staking and acquisitions. Vorenius originally held the tenure in trust for the present owner La Croix Mineral Exploration Ltd (Peterson 2017b). The exploration history of the Property prior to 2016 was piecemeal, exploration programs were completed on a number of properties which partly overlapped with the current Lac Burge Property. First Legacy Mining, which underwent a name change in 2018 to Defense Metals Corp., had an option on the Property from January 2017 (Peterson 2017b) to May 2019. A summary of this work is tabulated in section 6.2.

6.2 Discussion of Work

Initial work programs in the region consisted of regional-scale reconnaissance mapping efforts in the 1930s. A vein-hosted gold deposit was discovered at Lac Rose (~15 km west of the property) in 1934, from which 4,875t of ore at 21.60 g/t Au was mined in 1938-39. The Lac Bachelor gold deposit, and the Coniagas VMS deposit, both about 30 km northeast of the Property, were discovered in 1946-47.

Aside from the regional mapping, there was no work undertaken within the bounds of the Lac Burge Property until limited ground and airborne geophysical work was completed in the 1940s-60s.

Detailed exploration for gold, VMS, and kimberlite deposits in Duplessis Township began in earnest in the late 1970s, and this more intensive period of exploration lasted until the early 1990s. The Langlois VMS deposit, about 15 km south of the Property, was discovered in this period, as was the Barry gold deposit, about 70 km to the southeast. Around this time, a number of geophysical surveys overlapped with the current Property, but there was relatively limited ground exploration within the Property boundary. Despite this, one notable copper occurrence was discovered within the bounds of the current North Block (Dessereault & Gaucher 1986, see Table 3). In this period, the Agar property (outside the current Property, but surrounded by it) was drilled extensively and a number of gold prospects were delineated.

A new phase of regional interest started in the mid-2000s, sparked by the discovery of the Windfall gold deposit about 70 km southeast of the Property in 2005. Detailed exploration of the current Property began in 2016 on behalf of Vorenius Metals.

Table 4 Partial List of Historic Work at the Lac Burge Property

Period	Company	Area	Description of Work	Reference
1930s	Prov. & fed. Govts	Regional	Regional scale mapping	Lang 1932, MacKenzie 1934
1947	Bourcier-Kuntz Partnership	North, East, West Blocks	Most of present property covered by Bourcier-Kuntz claims. Agar showings (not on property) discovered	Robinson 1948 (GM 08186)
1948	Continental Copper Mines	wide area inc. West, North Blocks	Geologic mapping, line cutting	Erickson 1948 (GM 06327)
1953	Dominion Gulf	South Block	Ground magnetics	Ratcliffe 1953 (GM 02391B)
1956	American Metal Co	All parts of property	Airborne magnetics	American Metal Co, 1957 (GM 05515)
1969	SOQUEM	Part of South Block	Ground gravity survey	Gaucher 1969 (GM 25692)
1985-87	Edwin Gaucher & Ass.	North, West Blocks	Prospecting, ground EM surveys. Surface sample assay 0.88% Cu from North Block. (see Table 7)	Dessereault & Gaucher 1986, Genest 1987
1988-92	SEREM	area inc. West, South Blocks	VLF-EM, mag surveys on number of targets partly overlapping with Property; mapping, trenching at Duplessis N-P-Q Occurrence in corner of West Block. DDH programs in area (one DDH, 82-DUP-P-3, on Property)	Geomines 1988 (GM 47180), Boileau & Turcotte 1989, 1992 (GM 49108, GM 51601); Berthelot & Carre 1992 (GM 51602)
1993	SOQUEM	area inc. West Block	11 DDH aimed at kimberlite targets, total 1,478.6m. One DDH, 140m length, on West Block (1144-93-10)	Gauthier, 1994 (GM 53153)
1986	Golden Rule Resources	area inc. South, East Blocks	Airborne EM survey	Hansen 1987 (GM 46138)
1988-89	Minefinder Corp	area inc. East Block	mag survey, mapping, grab sampling	Raymond 1989 (GM 48162)
2016	Vorenius Metals	Current Property	Mapping, sampling (whole property), backpack drilling (North and East Blocks; see Table 6). "beep mat" resistivity survey (25 line km, parts of all Blocks) and mag, VLF survey begun but abandoned (9 line km, South Block). Technical Report (Peterson 2017b)	Peterson 2017a (GM 70171), Peterson 2017b

Table 5 Table of Drillholes On the Lac Burge Property

Name	Location	UTM E	UTM N	Dip	Az	Length	Calibre	Assays	Findings	Reference
1144-93-10	West Block	385358	5469347	-45	150	140	BQ	Limited Au assaying, NSV	Mafic sequence; mudstones	Gauthier 1994 (GM 53153)
87-DUP-P-3	West Block	385343	5468601	-50	323	139	BQ	Thorough sampling; 968ppm Zn over 1.5m; 490ppm Cu over 1.0m	Gabbro, mudstone, basalt	Geomines 1988 (GM 47180)

Note: Drillhole locations are shown on Figure 3. For the 2016 “backpack drill” program, see Table 6 and Figure 9.

Table 6 Table of Drillholes Close to the Lac Burge Property

Name	Location	UTM E	UTM N	Dip	Az	Length	Calibre	Assays	Findings	Reference
87-DUP-P-2	<100 m of West Block	385508	5468333	-50	32 3	106.7	BQ	Thorough sampling; 785 ppb Au over 1.42 m	Basalt with veined zones, gabbro	Berube 1983 (GM 48946)
BV-18-001	<100 m of North Block	390101	5471868	-51	31 0	502	NQ2	Thorough sampling; 9.49 g/t Ag and 1.20% Cu over 2.0 m	Mafic-intermediate sequence; minor shears and veins	Peterson 2018 (GM 71120)
82-DUP-D-1	~350 m from North Block	390252	5472325	-56	14	116.7	AQ	Thorough sampling; 0.23% Cu over 0.96 m	Maf, int volcs; gabbro	Theberge 1981 (GM 37681)
82-DUP-D-2	~350 m from North Block	390304	5472544	-50	35	125.9	AQ	Thorough sampling; 0.12% Cu over 1.02 m	mafic volcanics	Berube & Boileau 1983 (GM 49021)
82-DUP-D-3	~350 m from North Block	390256	5472246	-50	18 0	131.37	AQ	Thorough sampling; 0.21% Cu over 1.03 m	mafics; porphyry	Berube & Boileau 1983 (GM 49021)
D-S-1	~150 m of East Block	390915	5470033	-45	33 0	69	AQ	No assay data available	Maf, int volcs with sulphidic tuff beds; gabbro.	Berube 1965 (GM 17318)

Table 7 Backpack Drillholes on the Lac Burge Property

Drill Hole	UTM E	UTM N	Area	Length m	# Samples	Highlights
LB16-001	392831	5469500	East Block	2.69	2	
LB16-002	392869	5469518	East Block	1.56	1	
LB16-003	392863	5469519	East Block	2.03	1	
LB16-004	392837	5469514	East Block	0.39	1	
LB16-005	392833	5469508	East Block	1.07	2	
LB16-006	392826	5469504	East Block	1.01	1	
LB16-007	392821	5469495	East Block	0.74	1	
LB16-008	392812	5469495	East Block	1.35	1	
LB16-009	389236	5472258	Rochon	0.27	1	
LB16-010	389280	5472367	Rochon	0.64	1	
LB16-011	389279	5472367	Rochon	0.31	1	
LB16-012	389225	5472261	Rochon	0.16	1	
LB16-013	389269	5472306	Rochon	1.27	1	
LB16-014	389277	5472323	Rochon	1.13	1	
LB16-015	389277	5472323	Rochon	0.69	2	0.398% Cu over 0.41m
LB16-016	389271	5472341	Rochon	1.97	2	0.475% Cu over 0.37m
LB16-017	389271	5472341	Rochon	0.96	2	0.291% Cu over 0.42m
LB16-018	389271	5472341	Rochon	0.69	2	0.207% Cu over 0.37m
LB16-019	389271	5472341	Rochon	0.96	2	0.332% Cu and 0.107g/t Au over 0.25m
LB16-020	389271	5472341	Rochon	2.55	2	0.148% Cu over 0.58m
LB16-021	389250	5472270	Rochon	0.83	1	

The Backpack drillholes completed in 2016 differ from conventional diamond drillholes. These are vertical holes with a typical length of <5 m and a narrower calibre (AQ = 3.05 cm). They are intended to test bedrock in areas of thick overburden or deep bedrock weathering. The locations of backpack drillhole collars are shown on Figure 9.

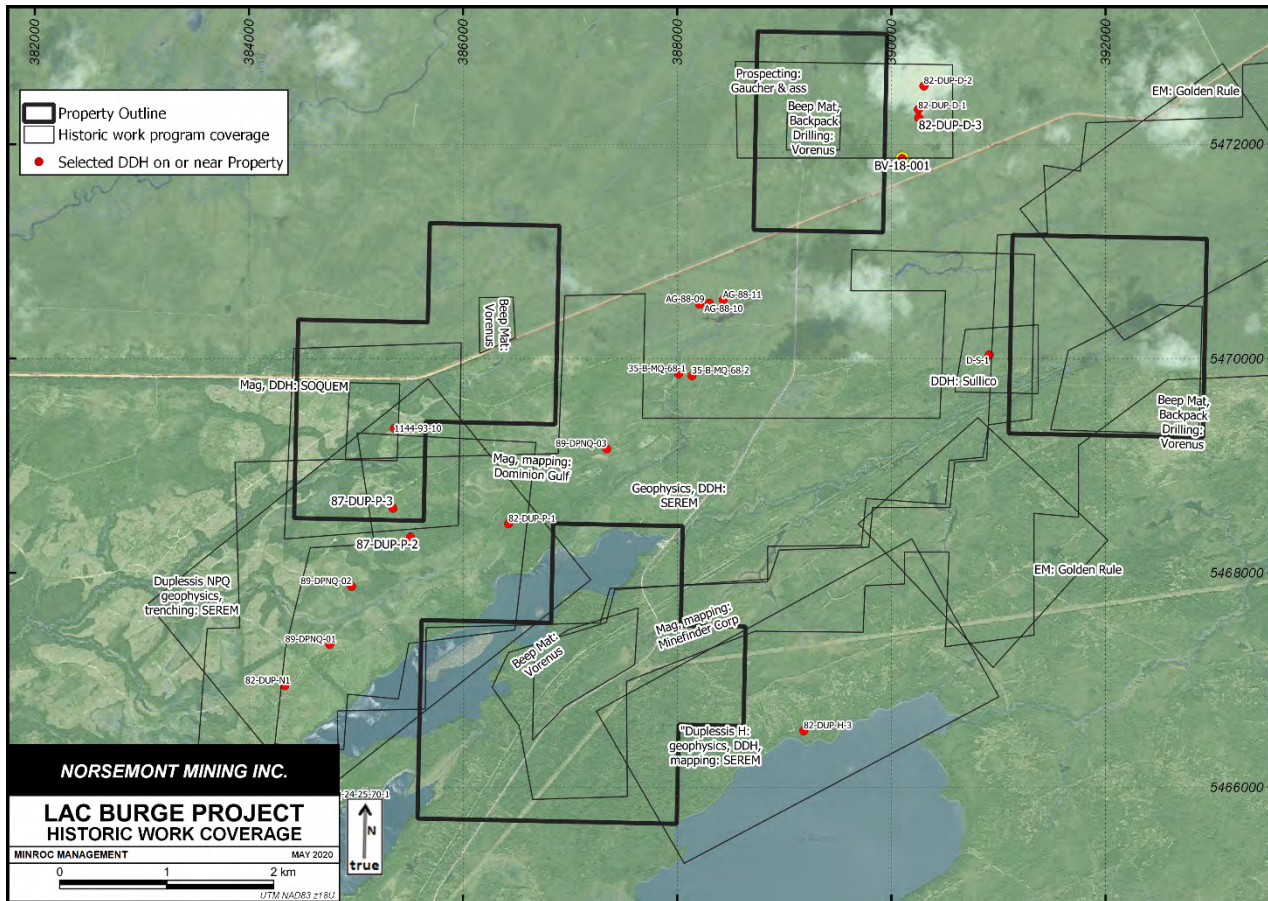


Figure 3 Historic Work Program Coverage at Lac Burge

6.3 Resources, Reserves and Production

The Lac Burge Property is at a “grassroots” stage of exploration. There are no historic mineral resource or reserve estimates, nor past production from the property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Lac Burge Property lies within the North Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi subprovince, part of the Superior Province, itself a major component of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi Subprovince consists, broadly, of belts of late Archean-age mafic to felsic volcanics and sediment, into which are intruded volumetrically significant granitoid bodies. Mafic and ultramafic intrusives, and chemical sediments (iron formations) are also common. These belts, generally oriented east-west with subvertical dip, are separated by crustal-scale deformation zones.

The volcano-sedimentary belts in the Abitibi subprovince are generally metamorphosed to Greenschist metamorphic facies save for in the vicinity of larger intrusive bodies, where

amphibolite grades are reached.

The Lac Burge Property is mostly underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic units of the Obatogamau Formation. This volcanic sequence strikes east-northeasterly with subvertical dip and, in the vicinity of the Property, is constrained between two granitoid batholiths, the Waswanipi pluton to the north and the Mountain pluton to the south (Theberge et al 1999). The Cameron Shear, a major deformational zone, passes along the north margin of the Mountain pluton (south of the Property). The Obatogamau Formation, and the Cameron Shear, are bisected by two more regional-scale deformation structures, the Duplessis Deformation Corridor and a fault variously known as the Lac Burge Fault or the Wedding-Lamarck Fault. These are subparallel to each other and together outline a corridor, roughly 1500 m wide, which encapsulates a band of volcanic and sedimentary units of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group. The Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group appears to be synformal and pinches out towards the northeast, close to the East Block (McRoberts 1990).

7.2 Property Geology

This section is broken down into summaries of each property block. Information is based upon Barrette, 1987; Proulx & Rioux 1991; geologic data publicly available on SIGEOM and information provided by Norsemont.

Outcrop availability is generally low, with areas of muskeg particularly in the South Block, and variable but often thick overburden. Vertical overburden thicknesses based on historic drillholes range from 1m up to 28 m.

North Block

The North Block is underlain by mafic and minor felsic units of the Obatogamau Formation. A gabbro sill or dyke runs along the very northern edge of the Block, before being folded and passing back onto the eastern part of the block, possibly outlining a fold nose. A small (~80 Ha) granodiorite body strikes northeasterly across the block, occupying what may be the fold axis. Kilometre-scale faults traverse the block in a northeasterly and northwesterly fashion. Outcrops of volcanics and diorite cover about 5% of the North Block particularly in the area of the Rochon Showing.

West Block

The northern two thirds of the West Block are underlain by Obatogamau mafic units, which host subparallel diorite lenses and sills (exposed in outcrop near Highway 113). The southern third is traversed by the Duplessis Deformation Corridor (DDC), which puts the Obatogamau Formation in faulted contact with the mafic-intermediate volcanoclastics and quartz diorites of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier sequence. Sulphidic and cherty horizons are known from surface exposure and from drillholes in the Vanier volcanics in the south of the West Block. Several late faults traverse the Block in a northwesterly fashion.

South Block

The South Block lies on the southern margin of the DDC. The northeastern quarter is underlain by the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier sequence which consists of mafic-intermediate volcanics with minor greywacke and conglomerate. This is in faulted contact (the Lac Burge Fault) with mafic and felsic horizons of the Obatogamau Formation and the granitoid Lac Rochester pluton. A

Proterozoic gabbro dyke runs across the property subparallel to the Lac Burge Fault, which also forms a prominent topographic low which controls the drainage of Lac Burge. Portions of the Rochester Pluton and the Obatogamau mafics are exposed in outcrop around the powerline in the east-centre of the Block.

East Block

The Lac Burge Fault bisects the block in a northeasterly fashion, forming a prominent valley. The Obatogamau Formation is present on either side of the fault; primarily felsic units to the NW and primarily mafic with minor iron formation to the SE (exposed in ample outcrop). The Proterozoic dyke continues through the northern half of the East Block. The southeastern quarter of the Block is underlain by a dioritic domain of the polyphase O'Sullivan pluton.

7.3 Mineralization

A number of mineralized occurrences are listed in the SIGEOM database in the immediate vicinity of the Property, and there are a number of instances of elevated Zn, Cu and Ni within the Property boundaries. There are suggestions of both VMS and orogenic gold mineralization styles; with sulphidic beds in felsic/sedimentary units, and gold values hosted by veins and shear zones. The BV-18-001 occurrence does not fall into either category; here a shear-controlled quartz vein hosts copper-silver mineralization.

The true thicknesses of the mineralized structures on the Lac Burge property are not known. Insufficient exploration has taken place to ascertain the geometry of any mineralized zones.

Table 8 below presents the known mineralization within the Lac Burge Property:

Table 8 Notable Mineralization on the Lac Burge Property

Year	Company	Area	Values/Findings	Reference
1985	Gaucher & Ass.	North Block	Grab samples up to 8,800ppm Cu (Rochon Showing)	Dessereault & Gaucher 1986 (GM 43522)
1988	SEREM	West Block	Grab samples up to 6,400ppm Cu and 5,140ppm Zn (Duplessis NPQ Showing)	Geomines 1988 (GM 47180)
2016	Vorenus	East Block	Backpack drill samples up to 632ppm Ni, 206ppm Cu	Peterson 2017a (GM 70171)
2016	Vorenus	West Block	Grab samples up to 196ppm Cu	Peterson 2017a (GM 70171)
2016	Vorenus	North Block	Grab samples up to 6,940ppm Cu (Rochon Showing)	Peterson 2017a (GM 70171)

The table below presents mineralized occurrences within a few kilometres of the Lac Burge Property. Note that these are outside the bounds of the Property but the Authors believe that they may be relevant to the property geology. Information provided is based upon the SIGEOM entries:

Table 9 Mineralized Occurrences Near the Lac Burge Property

Name	Deposit Description	Assays	Details
BV-18-001	shear/vein-hosted	1.2% Cu & 9.5 g/t Ag over 2.0 m	Vein-hosted semimassive sulphides; 2018 DDH (GM71120)
Raymond	shear/vein-hosted	3.41 g/t Au (grab)	Quartz-pyrite veining within O'Sullivan diorite
Duplessis-Grille "NP"	orogenic Au	3.4 g/t Au over 0.8 m	Silicified and breccia zones along gabbro margin in Vanier Group; 1989 DDH (GM 49472)
Agar-Showing #7	orogenic Au	9.0 g/t Au over 0.6 m	Gold-bearing veins traced over ~350m in Vanier Group; 1988 DDH (GM 48603)
Agar-Zone A	orogenic Au	3.0 g/t Au over 7.0 m	silicified and breccia zones along diorite, porphyry sill contact; 1988 DDH (GM 48603)
Lac Burge-Nord	orogenic Au	6.4 g/t Au over 4.6 m	shear-hosted quartz-carbonate veining on porphyry/volcanics margin
Duplessis-H	shear/vein-hosted	6.0 g/t Ag grab	Shear along basalt and felsic dyke contact. 1992 grab sample

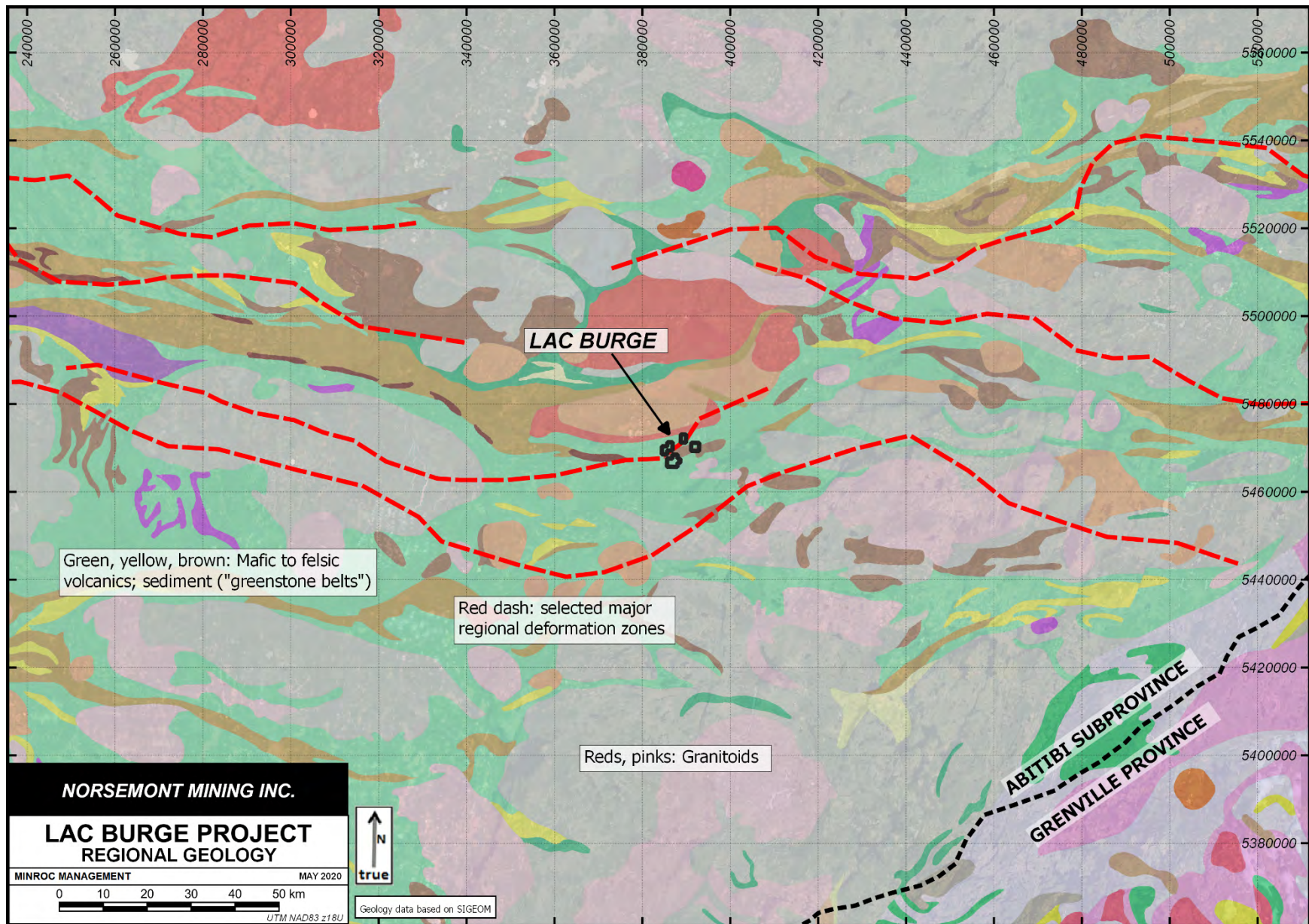


Figure 4 Regional Geology of the Lac Burge Property

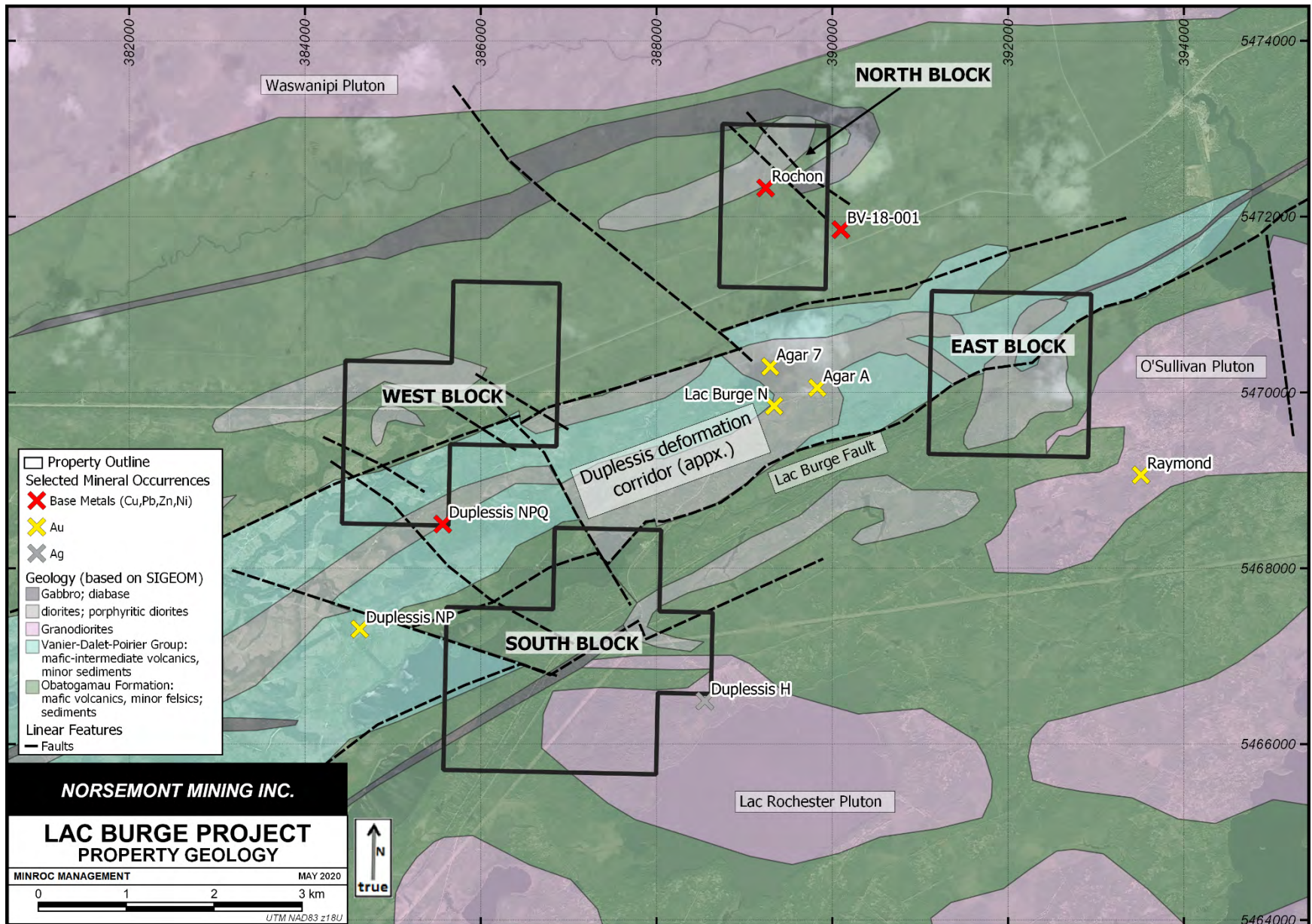


Figure 5 Lac Burge Property Geology

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Lac Burge Property has the potential to host several different styles of mineralization:

8.1 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS)

VMS deposits typically consist of semi massive to massive lenses of sulphide, constrained by stratigraphy and spatially associated with vein stockworks and distinctive alteration patterns, including zones of carbonate, silica, sericite and potassic alteration. VMS deposits are widely understood to be formed by hydrothermal activity in marine environments with extensional tectonic settings and are frequently found in Archean “greenstone” terranes hosted by felsic strata within wider mafic-felsic volcanic cycles. Major sulphides present include pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena in the lenses, and chalcopyrite is typically present within the stockwork “pipe” or “feeder zone”. These deposits are significant economic sources of zinc, lead, silver and copper. A significant example of a VMS deposit from the Abitibi belt is the Kidd Creek mine near Timmins, Ontario. “Gold-rich VMS” deposits form a distinct subclass, an example being Agnico-Eagle’s LaRonde in Cadillac, Quebec.

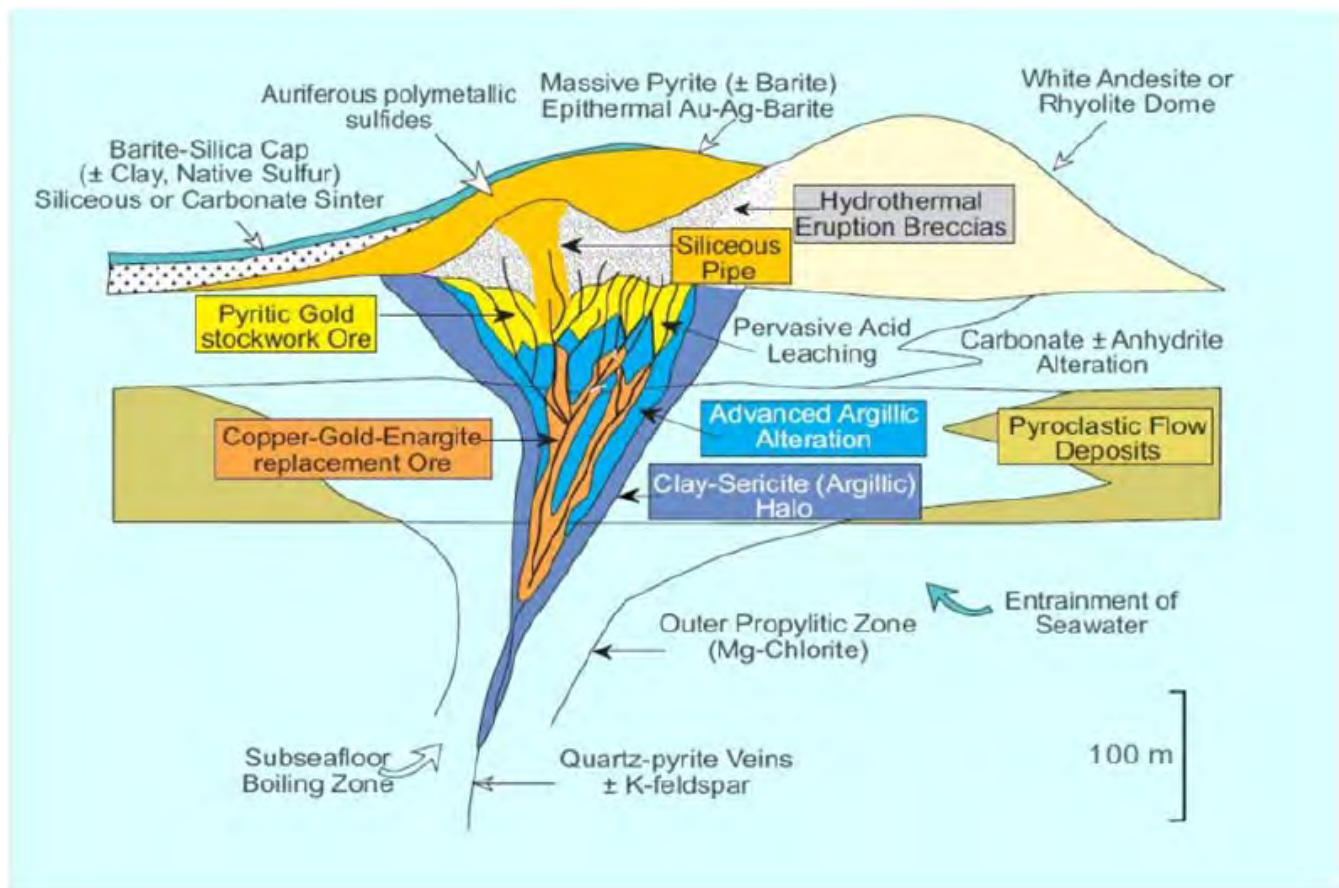


Figure 6 Generalized diagram of a VMS deposit, showing ore zones and alteration halos. From Hannington et al, 1999

8.2 Orogenic Gold

Orogenic gold, or greenstone-hosted gold deposits generally consist of a system of auriferous quartz-carbonate veins, which have a strong spatial association with crustal-scale shear zones with mixed brittle-ductile expression. Further, there is commonly an association with second-order fault structures, porphyritic intermediate intrusives and, less commonly, iron formations. Orogenic gold deposits are particularly common in Archean-age greenstone belts. The shear zone is generally theorized to act as a pathway for hydrothermal fluids. These fluids are then emplaced as veins in dilated portions of ductile-deformed units, or in brecciated portions of more brittle units. Orogenic gold deposits can have highly complex geometries due to continued tectonic activity on the shear zone after the emplacement of the mineralized veins.

The Abitibi belt is home to many world-class orogenic gold deposits including Macassa at Kirkland Lake, Ontario; Dome and Hollinger at Timmins, Ontario and Sigma-Lamaque at Val-d'Or, Quebec.

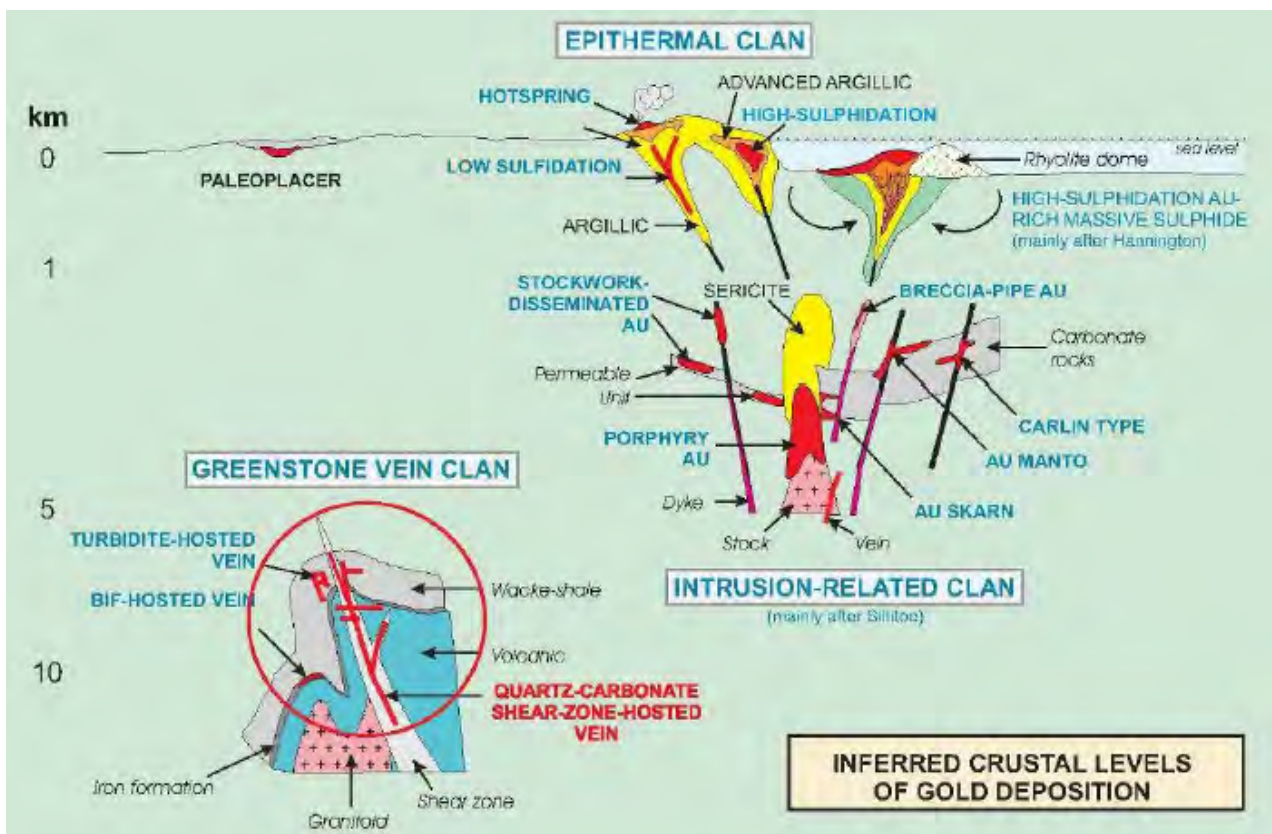


Figure 7 Styles of lode gold deposits, including the orogenic “greenstone” type, from Dube et al 2001

9.0 EXPLORATION

The following information describes the most recent work undertaken on the Lac Burge property and is based upon Rensby (2019a, b). All work was completed by Steve Gillanders, Cody Prince, Rachel Rensby and Forrest Rensby, all of Exploration Facilitation Unlimited (EFU), on behalf of then optionees First Legacy Mining Corp. Work was supervised by Justin Rensby, P.Geol of EFU, London, Ontario.

From March 24th to April 1st, 2018, EFU 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. Work undertaken included ground geophysics--VLF-EM/magnetometer and Beep Mat surveying. This program built upon, and partly overlapped with, the beep mat and limited VLF surveying completed in 2016. The field crew were based in Lebel-sur-Quévillon for the duration of the exploration program.

This program was followed up by a more detailed exploration program, undertaken from September 22nd to October 3rd, 2018, in which EFU conducted a 12-day exploration program designed to test a number of targets selected based on the results of the March-April program. Work consisted of soil sampling, surface grab sampling and some Beepmat surveying. The field crew were based in Lebel-sur-Quévillon for the duration of the exploration program.

9.1 Beepmat

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 electromagnetic anomalies were identified. Many of these were presumed to be caused by clays based upon their correlation with wetland areas. Five strong anomalies of note, due to high conductivity, were recorded, of which four were within the North Block.

In September-October 1.9 km of focused Beepmat survey was completed in the northern claim block, overlapping with the area of strong anomalies identified in the March-April data. 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.

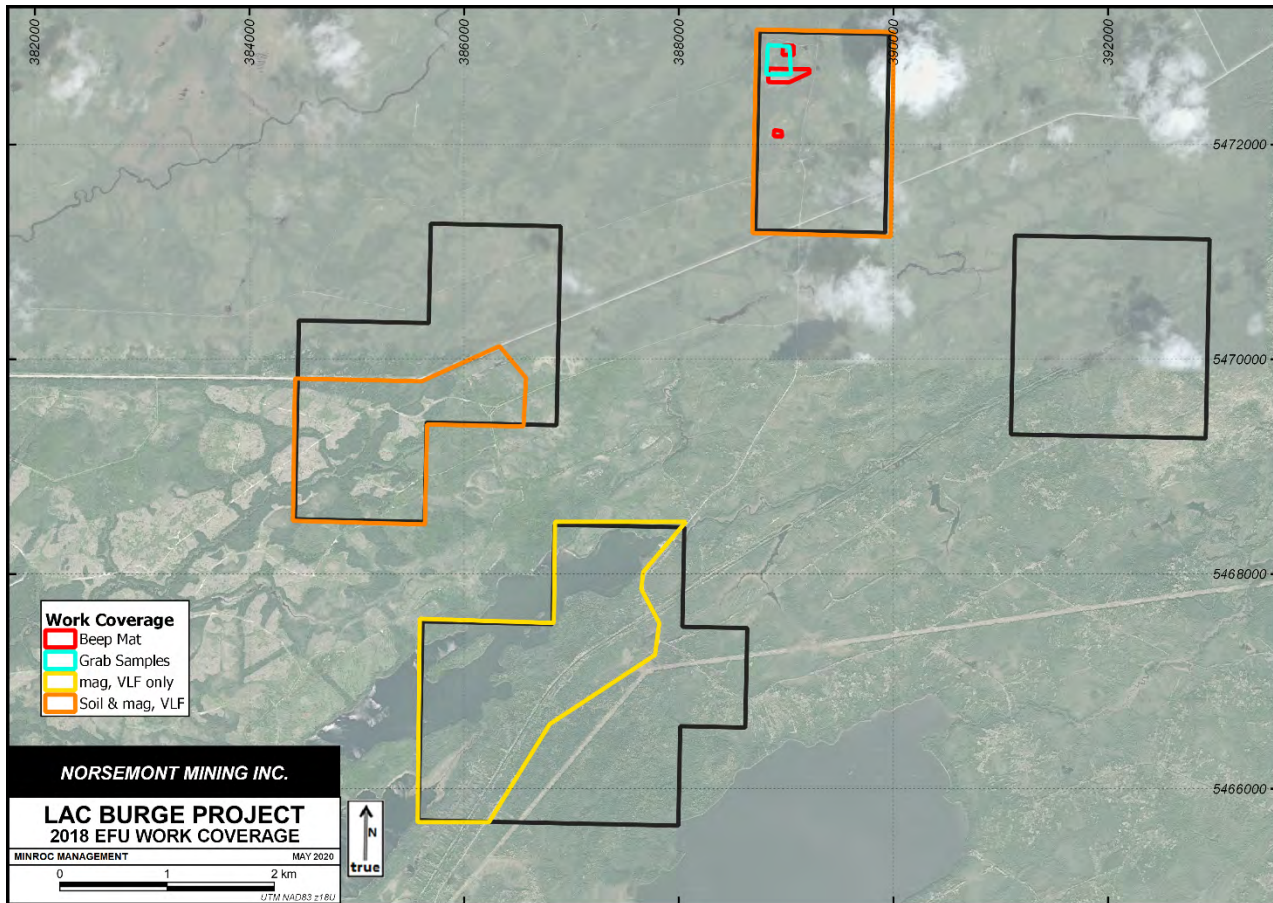


Figure 8 Work Coverage, 2018 Program

9.2 Magnetometer/ VLF-EM

In March-April 2018, 64.3 line-km of combined ground VLF-EM and magnetometer survey was completed, covering the North, and portions of the West and South Blocks on lines of 100 m spacing. The VLF-EM and magnetometer data generated by the survey was analyzed and interpreted by Jean M. Hubert, a consultant geophysicist registered in Québec. Hubert identified several magnetic trends within the Obatogamau mafics, and following their strike, as well as a strong linear high corresponding to the Proterozoic gabbro dyke in the South Block (Hubert 2018). This dyke also shows up very strongly in the apparent magnetic susceptibility data. Breaks in the continuity of some linear magnetic trends were interpreted as late cross-cutting faults, which can tentatively be corroborated by topographic trends. Cultural anomalies were also identified, caused by the rail corridor and a powerline along Highway 113.

The VLF survey utilized the Cutler, Maine VLF station, which as Hubert notes, is not optimal for highlighting stratigraphic anomalies in the Obatogamau or Vanier units in the Property area. However, the bearing of the VLF station does allow ~NW-striking structures such as faults to be highlighted. A number of tentative faults were identified as well as one possible stratigraphic structure in the Vanier Formation of the West Block. Many of the interpreted VLF conductor anomalies are attributed to conductive overburden.

9.3 Soil Sampling

Soil sampling was completed in the North and part of the West Block, along N-S lines 100 m apart with stations 100 m apart along those lines. Four hundred and twenty-eight (428) samples were taken. Five of these were duplicates (taken <1 m apart from other samples) to test the homogeneity of soil metal distribution and the reproducibility of results.

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

The 65 ppb Au sample was taken in the western claim block, close to the intersection between the Duplessis Deformation Corridor and two tertiary structures, tentatively identified in the interpretation of the 2018 magnetometer survey (Hubert 2018). An elevated gold-in-soil zone to the SE of that sample may be related to these structures, or the nearby Duplessis NPQ occurrence. 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 stratigraphy but does roughly parallel a VLF trend interpreted as a cross-cutting fault.

Copper results returned an average value of 14.7 ppm Cu with a standard deviation of 8.2 ppm Cu. This suggests that samples higher than 31 ppm Cu are of statistical significance. There are thirteen such samples (up to a maximum of 46 ppm), many of which are found close to the Rochon showing in the North Block. Tentatively, elevated copper trends may be seen following cross-cutting structures in the VLF survey (see Figure 13). These may represent shear-controlled cupriferous veining similar to at the nearby BV-18-001 occurrence. In the West Block there is a trend of elevated Cu which approximates the regional stratigraphy (see Figure 13).

Zinc assays returned an average value of 39.4 ppm Zn with a standard deviation of 23.3 ppm Zn. Therefore, values greater than 86 ppm Zn may be considered significant. Nine samples exceeded this threshold, many of these overlapping with significant Cu values near the Rochon showing. Higher Zn values also congregate around the linear, possibly stratigraphic trends seen in the VLF and magnetic data in the West Block.

9.4 Surface Sampling

Four rock outcrop grab samples were collected on the 2nd October 2018, to follow up on Beepmat EM and VLF anomaly targets. These targets were considered high priority for ground follow-up due their proximity to both the Rochon Showing and the contact between a small diorite stock and the Obatogamau mafic country rock – considered a potentially favourable structure for hosting mineralization. Grab samples were taken from outcrops of silicified mafic volcanics, carrying 1-5% disseminated sulphides.

Table 10 Details of 2018 Surface Samples

Sample	Easting	Northing	Rock Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
BR-200	388957	5472692	Sampled due to HFR/RT high on outcrop (FR-01). Silicified fg volcanic mafic. Slight green alteration throughout. 1-2% mineralization. Sulfides are fg disseminated throughout, in fg blebs up to 4cm, and in some mg crystals (can see cubic cleavage). Mostly Py, potentially some calco. Trace amounts of pinkish red and green sulfides (bornite). Rock is very rusty and has gossan staining. 1-2% sulphides	0.011	-0.2	610	-2	32
BR-201	388958	5472683	Sampled due to HFR/RT high (FR-02). Silicified fg mafic with slight green/blue hue or alteration. 1% mineralization. Sulfides are fg disseminated throughout as well as in fg blebs and some mg crystals. Mostly Py with trace pinkish sulfide (bornite). Rock is very rusty and has gossan staining and has rusty voids. 1% sulphides	0.008	0.4	2010	-2	33
BR-202	389005	5472895	Sampled due to HFR high (FR-06) and near mag highs. Fg mafics with minor silicification. 5% mineralization. Sulfides are 75% Py and 25% calco with trace bornite. Sulfides are disseminated throughout in vfg and fg as well as in fg blebs up to 4cm wide. Rock is very rusty and gossan staining. 5% sulphides	0.009	0.5	2540	8	54
BR-203	388872	5472686	Sampled due to HFR/RT high (FR-09). Silicified fg volcanic mafics. 3% mineralization. Sulfides are fg and vfg disseminated throughout as well as in large blebs 1-5cm wide, and some mg crystals. Sulfides also on surfaces like a surface staining. Sulfides are mostly Py, possibly minor chalco and trace bornite. Rock is very rusty and has gossan staining.	0.012	0.7	3780	-2	14

*Descriptions are taken from EFU field data

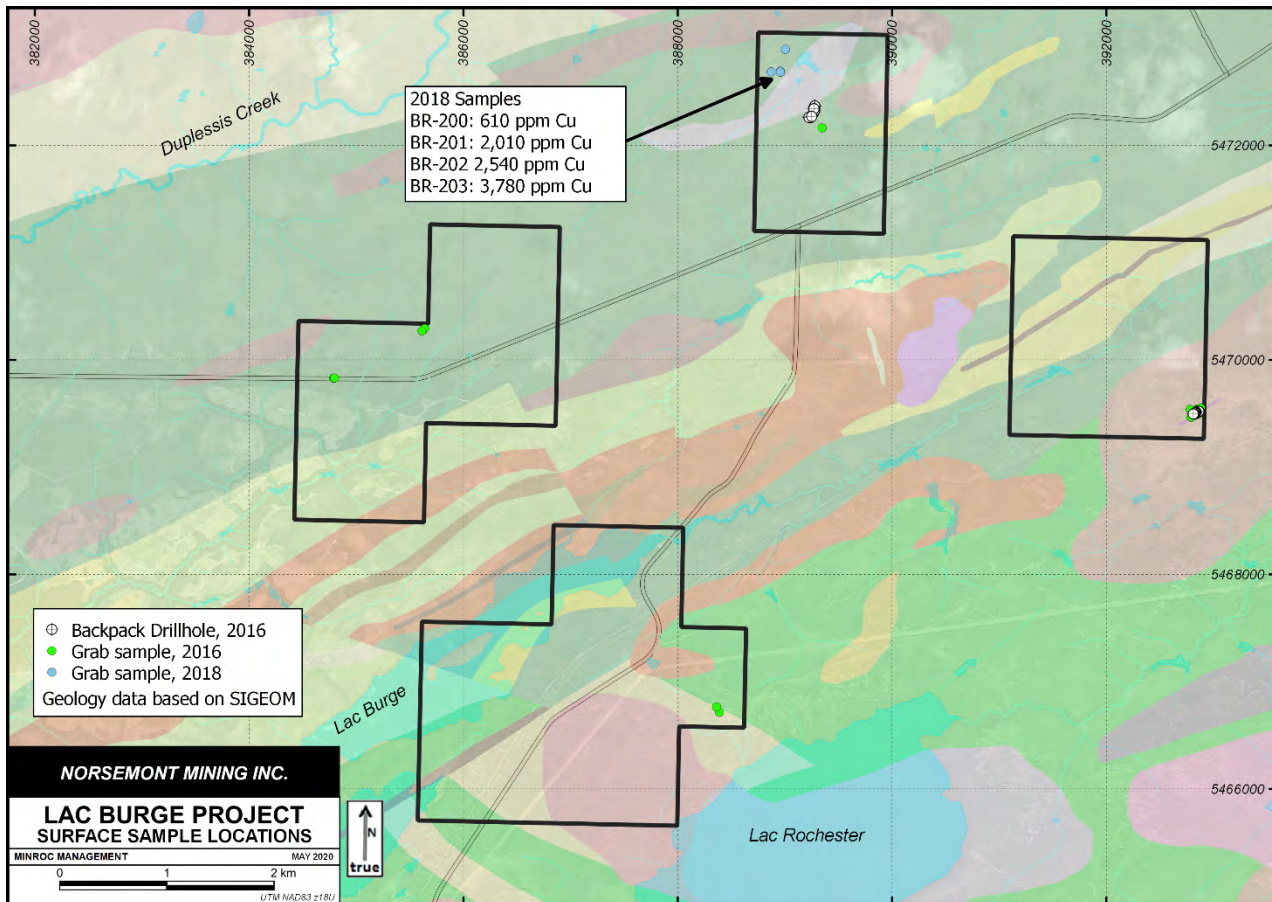


Figure 9 2018 Surface Samples, Lac Burge

10.0 DRILLING

No recent drilling has taken place on the Lac Burge Property. Historic drillholes within and near the property are tabulated in Section 6.2.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The following refers to the 2018 exploration program and is based upon sample preparation, analysis and security procedures as reported by Rensby (2019b and personal communication).

11.1 2018 Soil Sampling

The sampling procedure utilized hand soil augers and a standardized sampling procedure was employed in order to ensure consistency across samplers. Samples were collected from between 0.05 m to 1.15 m depth, generally from the B horizon unless the soil profile was too thin. Six soil samples were collected using a backpack drill to penetrate layers of peat where required. The drill-collected samples were collected from soil horizons between 2.44 m and 4.20 m below surface. Pebbles and organic material such as roots were removed from soil samples prior to bagging. Samples consisted of roughly 500 g of soil, enough to fill the kraft

paper geochemical sample envelopes used to store field samples. Sample envelopes were sealed using cable ties and marked with a unique identification number.

At each sample location a log book entry was recorded that included the sample number, UTM coordinates, depth, date, sample description based on colour and the soil type, as well as any other pertinent notes such as slope location or vegetation. Each sample location was recorded with a handheld GPS and marked with a tied length of flagging tape with the sample number hand-written on it. All sampling equipment that came into contact with soils was cleaned after each sample. All 428 samples were delivered by EFU personnel to ALS Labs Val-d'Or lab for analysis.

ALS facilities conform to the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories), and regularly take part in proficiency testing. Further, ALS facilities conform to CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis/Geological Tests) as set out by the Standards Council of Canada. ALS is independent of Norsemont Mining.

At ALS, samples were assayed by "ME-ICP21" Aqua Regia with ICP-AES Finish for a suite of multi-elements, and Au-AA24 fire assay for gold.

Six duplicate samples were run internally by ALS as part of this program. Duplicate values typically had <1 ppm variation. The most significant variation was a 40 ppm difference in phosphorus values in sample 5105. A comparison of duplicate values for Cu and Zn is presented in Figure 10.

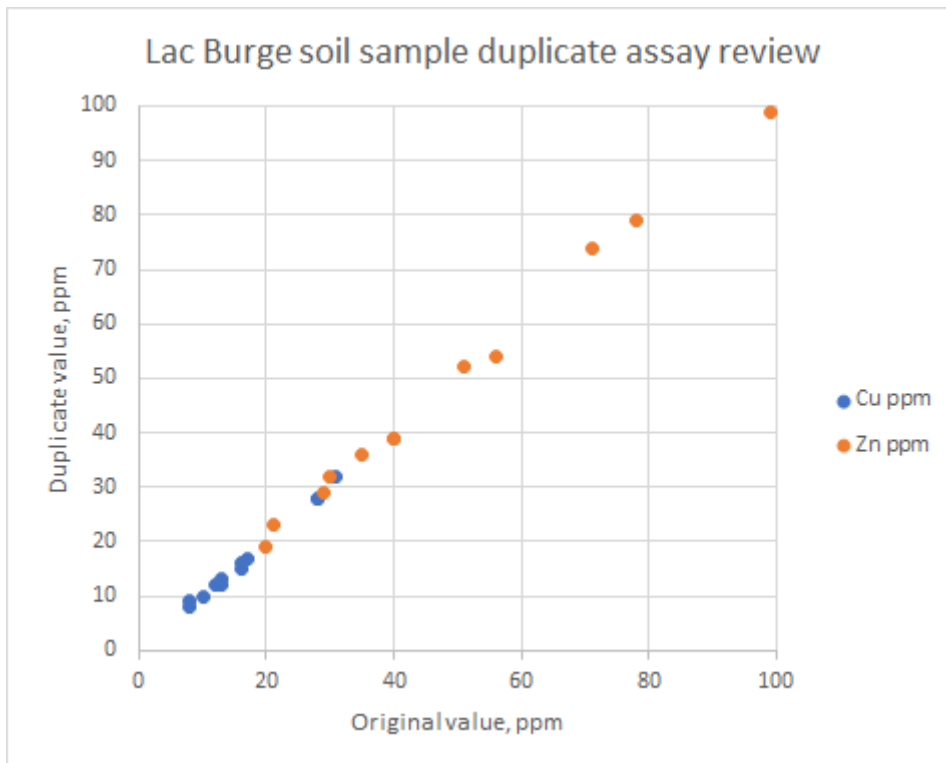


Figure 10 Duplicate Sample Review, Soil Program

Thirty-five Standards (from thirteen different standard materials) and eighteen Blanks were run alongside the soil samples. Blank values were all satisfactory. The majority of standard values were generally satisfactory with regard to published acceptable error bounds for each Standard, but a small number of exceedances are reported (e.g. three out of five OREAS 503c results plotted outside the 95% confidence limits by up to 8 ppb).

11.2 2018 Surface Sampling

All grab samples were collected as representative samples of the source outcrop 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 sample bag along with a uniquely-numbered 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.

Samples were delivered by EFU personnel to ALS Labs Val-d'Or lab for analysis. At ALS, samples were assayed by "ME-ICP21" Aqua Regia with ICP-AES Finish for a suite of multi-elements, and Au-AA24 fire assay for gold.

Four Standards and two Blanks were run by ALS internally along with the grab sample material, the results of which were satisfactory.

11.3 Site Visit

Four grab samples were taken by Francis R Newton, P. Geo from the Rochon Showing area using hand tools. Samples were sealed in plastic sample bags alongside unique sample identification tags, before being delivered to ALS Labs in Val-d’Or for analysis for “Au-AA23” 30 g gold fire assay, and “ME-MS41L” aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS analysis for a multi-element suite.

ALS completed a routine internal QA/QC procedure alongside the sample analyses, which included one duplicate (sample 7085), four standards (OREAS 219, OREAS 920, OREAS 45F, KIP-19; analyzed once each) and two blanks.

Copper values were provided for two standards, OREAS 920 and OREAS 45F. The reported values were 110.5 ppm and 327 ppm, compared to respective certified values of 114 ppm and 368 ppm.

The authors have reviewed the results of each analysis and believe that the results demonstrate a sufficient accuracy in the relevant elements for the purposes of this work.

11.4 General Comments

In the authors’ opinion the sample preparation and security procedures at the field level, and the assay procedures at the laboratory level, are adequate, and the dataset is sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this Technical Report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

During the site visit, three backpack drillhole locations from the 2016 program in the Rochon Showing area were identified, as were five soil sample locations from the 2018 soil sampling program. Features identified on the Property are tabulated below:

Table 11 Features Located during Minroc Site Visit

Field Feature	Minroc UTM E	Minroc UTM N	Identified as:	EFU UTM E	EFU UTM N	Appx. Error m
Backpack Drillhole	389233	5472260	LB16-009	389236	5472258	3.6
2 x Backpack Drillhole	389277	5472365	LB16-010 & 011	389280	5472367	3.6
2 x Backpack Drillhole	389277	5472322	LB16-014 & 015	389277	5472323	1
Soil Sample Location	389794	5471927	Sample 5050	389798	5471927	3.7
Soil Sample Location	389207	5472486	Sample 5069	389201	5472492	8.5
Soil Sample Location	389873	5471914	Sample 5100?	389903	5471897	35.1
Soil Sample Location	389586	5472028	Sample 5106	389587	5472028	1.4
Soil Sample Location	389296	5471912	Sample 5118	389293	5471909	4.6
Soil Sample Location	389684	5472023	Sample 5146?	389703	5472000	29.9

While it was not possible to verify the geochemical results of the soil and backpack drill sampling programs, the authors consider that the geospatial data aspect is sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this Technical Report and for the purposes of early stage exploration.

Four confirmatory grab samples were taken from outcrops close to the 2016-18 Rochon work, to confirm the presence of copper mineralization (see Figure 11 below). Two of the grab samples covered material with visible chalcopyrite and returned elevated Cu values in assay. This is confirmation that copper mineralization is present in the Rochon Showing area on the Lac Burge property.

Table 12 Minroc Confirmatory Samples

Sample	Description	UTM E	UTM N	Cu ppm
7082	Granitic vein	389227	5472255	5.39
7083	Mafic flow or diabase, trace py & po	389227	5472255	84
7084	Fine int volcs, 5% diss. Py & 3-5% coarse cpy	389275	5472321	3410
7085	Very fine mafics, 10% coarse diss. Py. & tr. cpy	389277	5472365	3180

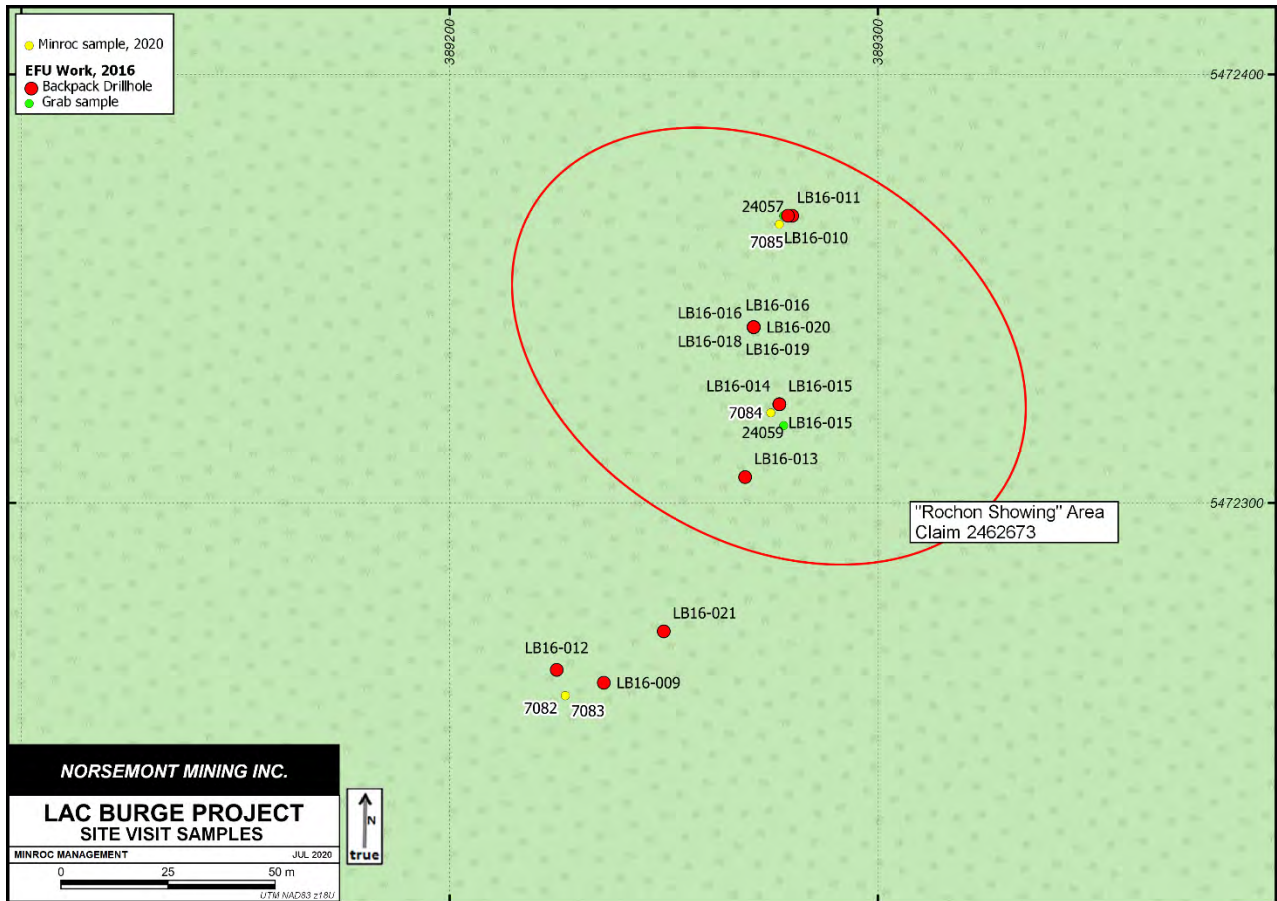


Figure 11 Locations of Minroc Confirmatory Samples

12.2 Data Review

The authors have reviewed the assay and technical data provided by EFU pertaining to the work programs completed in 2016-18. This included plotting data and testing for geospatial errors, tracing assay values to their original assay certificates, reviewing assay laboratory QA/QC using graphic plots and comparisons to published acceptable values, and comparing major findings e.g. geophysical trends with those presented in historic assessment files available on SIGEOM.

The authors also reviewed all available information from historic exploration programs, most notably SEREM. Based on this review the authors are of the opinion that, while these programs pre-date modern reporting standards such as NI 43-101, these programs were nevertheless undertaken according to standards which were considered reasonable at the time of each program.

It is the authors' opinion that the data pertaining to the Lac Burge property is sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this Technical Report and for the purposes of planning further exploration on this early stage property.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Note: the authors are not in a position to verify any of the information given in this section regarding any adjacent properties. Information regarding adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization which is or may be present within the Lac Burge Property.

23.1 Agar Gold Property

The Agar property lies between the four blocks of the Lac Burge Property. Eight gold occurrences were explored here during a series of drill programs in the 1980s-90s by Minefinders Corporation (McRoberts 1990). These are hosted by a synformal sequence of Vanier volcanics and dioritic sills bounded by the Lac Burge Fault and the south margin of the Duplessis Deformation Corridor. One of the most promising of these is reported to be Showing #7, consisting of pyrite disseminations surrounding an east-striking swarm of blue-grey quartz veins within a diorite body. Drill intervals include 4.4 g/t Au over 1.1 m and 9.0 g/t Au over 0.6 m (McRoberts, 1989). Other occurrences on the property include the Lac Burge-Nord showing where intervals such as 6.90 g/t Au over 2.3 m were yielded from polymetallic quartz-carbonate vein swarms around intrusive/country contacts (McRoberts, 1989).

Since this period of exploration, the Agar property appears to have been dormant. The claims are registered to Breakwater Resources which is a subsidiary of Nyrstar NV.

23.2 Telford Management Property

This collection of claims is intertwined with Lac Burge. The claim area has never been explored systematically, but is partially covered by numerous historic surveys and work programs. Historic DDH, close to the boundary of the Lac Burge North Block, uncovered narrow cupriferous zones within mafic units (Theberge 1981, Berube & Boileau 1983; see Tables 4 and 5), which were corroborated by a 2017 drillhole which hit a sulphidic shear-hosted vein carrying 1.20% Cu and 9.49 g/t Ag over 2.0 m (Peterson 2018).

23.3 Osborne Bell, Northeast Block

O3 Mining's large Osborne Bell project covers the Osborne-Bell gold deposit, itself about 50 km southwest of Lac Burge (west of Lebel-sur-Quevillon). The outlying Northeast Block of this project lies adjacent to the Lac Burge Property. A number of gold and VMS occurrences are known on the property, explored in a piecemeal fashion similar to Lac Burge itself. Faure & Richard (2018) list 26,387 m of historic drilling on the property, much of which focuses on the Certac gold-copper occurrence which yielded historic drill intervals including 2.53 g/t Au over 12.7 m. No recent exploration appears to have taken place.

23.4 Langlois

The Langlois (Grevet) mine, located about 30 km northeast of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, operated from 1996 to 2008 under the ownership of Breakwater Resources, and 2011-2020 under Nyrstar NV. The Langlois deposit consists of elongated lenses of massive to semi massive mixed sulphides, hosted by strongly sheared felsic volcanoclastics, intertwined with sterile mafic-intermediate intrusives, within the deformation corridor of the Cameron Shear (Nieminen & Tebaibi, 2017). The mineralization may represent a deformed volcanogenic massive

sulphide deposit. The Langlois operation produced zinc and copper concentrate. In 2016, Nyrstar published Reserves of 1.9Mt of 8.56% Zn, 0.65% Cu, 40.59 g/t Ag and 0.06 g/t Au in a press release.

23.5 Lac Rose

According to documentation accessible via SIGEOM, from 1938-39 the Lac Rose mine produced 4,875 tonnes grading 21.60 g/t Au from underground workings to a depth of about 300 feet. The gold mineralization takes the form of auriferous multi-phase sulphide disseminations which are controlled by quartz veins and hosted by a complexly faulted dioritic plug and a sequence of intermediate volcanics and feldspar porphyry sills. Aside from its historic production, a period of intense exploration by drilling in the 1980s yielded several drillhole intervals in the order of 20 to 100 g/t Au over 0.3 to 1.5 m (St-Michel & Parent, 1987). The property is currently held by Sementiou Inc. and save for minor surface sampling appears to have been dormant since the 1980s.

23.6 Bachelor/Moroy Property

Bonterra Resources' Moroy project lies on the same belt of Obatogamau volcanics towards the northeast, and covers a strip of the belt starting about 15 km northeast of Lac Burge. The focus of the project is the Coniagas/Bachelor/Moroy area, about 30 km northeast of Lac Burge.

The Bachelor gold mine operated in the periods 1972-75, 1982-89 and 2012-18, producing approximately 480,000 ounces of gold in total. (Armitage & Vadnais-Leblanc 2019). Metanor Resources discovered, and undertook underground development on, the nearby Moroy deposit, 1 km south of Bachelor. Mineralization at Bachelor/Moroy is controlled by shearing, silicification and pyritic stockwork veining at the interface between the O'Brien syenitic pluton and the bimodal mafic/felsic volcanic Obatogamau country rocks. The complex is located approximately 1,200 m from the Wedding-Lamarck Fault (Proulx & Rioux 1991).

The Coniagas VMS deposit lies about 2 km west of Bachelor. Massive sphalerite-galena-pyrite lenses are hosted by folded, agglomeratic and tuffaceous andesites. From 1962 to 1964, over 700,000 tonnes were produced grading 10.77% Zn and 183 g/t Ag.

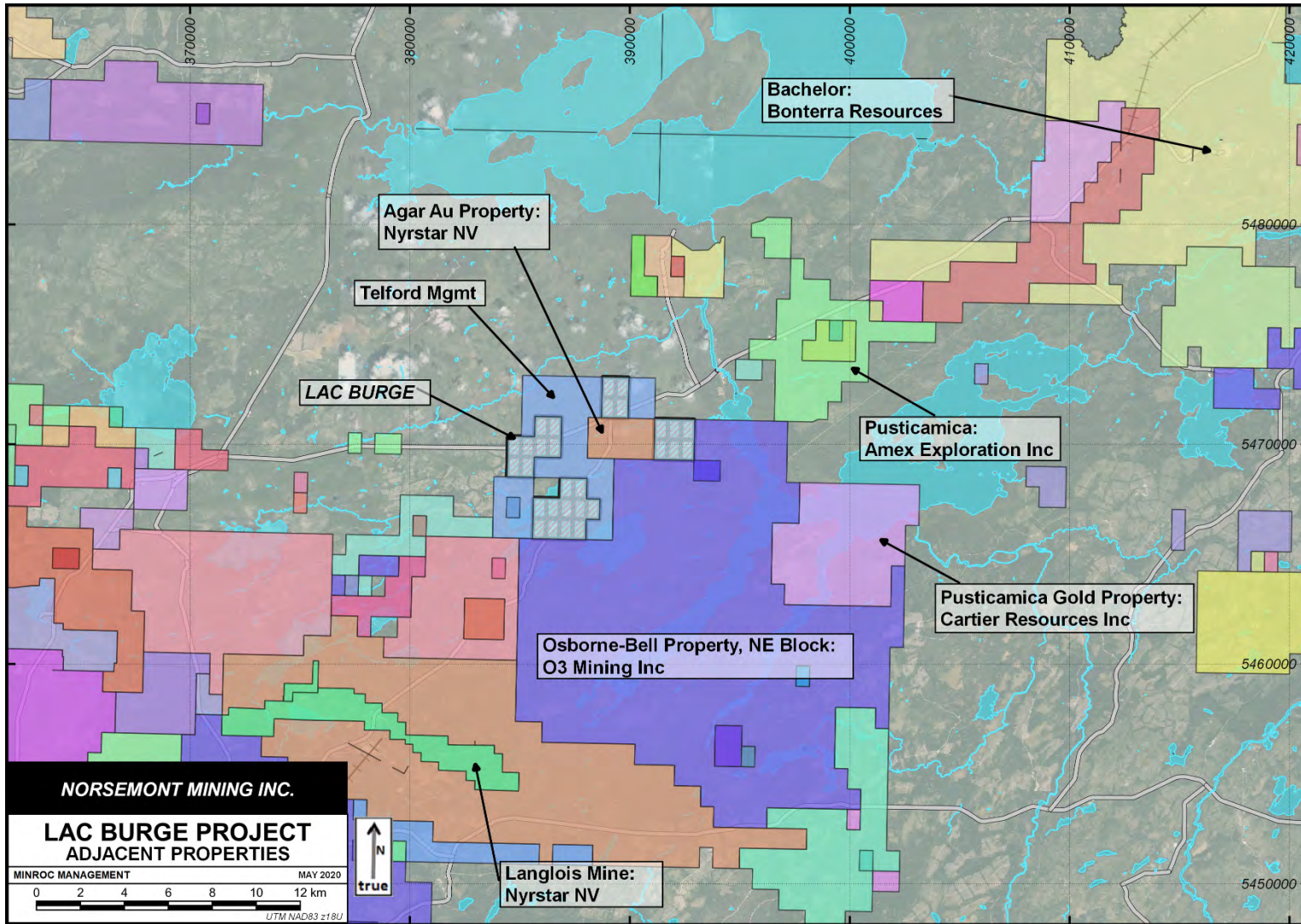


Figure 12 Adjacent Properties

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the authors' knowledge, all relevant information has been included in the other sections of this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Lac Burge Property lies within a complex geologic environment hosting numerous deformation zones, diverse volcanic-sedimentary suites and intrusive units which offer a fertile environment for the emplacement of gold mineralization. The Wedding-Lamarck Fault, a major regional deformational structure, passes through the Property and also has a close spatial association with the Bachelor Lake gold deposit towards the northeast. Further, the presence of sulphidic volcanic-hosted horizons on and around the property make the Property prospective for VMS type mineralization.

The Property is at a very early stage of exploration. Most exploration thus far has been non-intrusive and highly localized. No exploration programs have ever been implemented that give full coverage of the Property, which hampers efforts to interpret the geology to some extent. But despite this, and given the prospectivity of the geologic environment, the authors believe that the Lac Burge Property has a high exploration potential with numerous targets to be tested by reconnaissance type exploration.

First among these is the Rochon copper occurrence which is exposed on surface in the North Block. Grab samples taken in 2018 in an area about 600 m distant from the Rochon Showing returned elevated Cu values and have tentatively expanded the area of interest for copper mineralization. There is also known, but poorly described, copper/zinc mineralization at the Duplessis NPQ site in the West Block, and copper/zinc soil anomalies from the 2018 program which coincide with magnetic and conductive anomalies in mafic/intermediate volcanics in both the North and West Blocks. Together these may represent structurally controlled mineralization and/or stratigraphic, VMS style mineralization (see Figures 13, 14). Further exploration targets for both base and precious metals could likely be identified following a detailed recompilation of historic data.

The Lac Burge Property benefits from excellent infrastructure and access with proximity to the major towns of the Abitibi and Baie-James region and, through them, access to a regional economy and labour pool which is accustomed to exploration activity. These factors, as well as the favorable geology, make the Lac Burge Property very amenable to exploration.

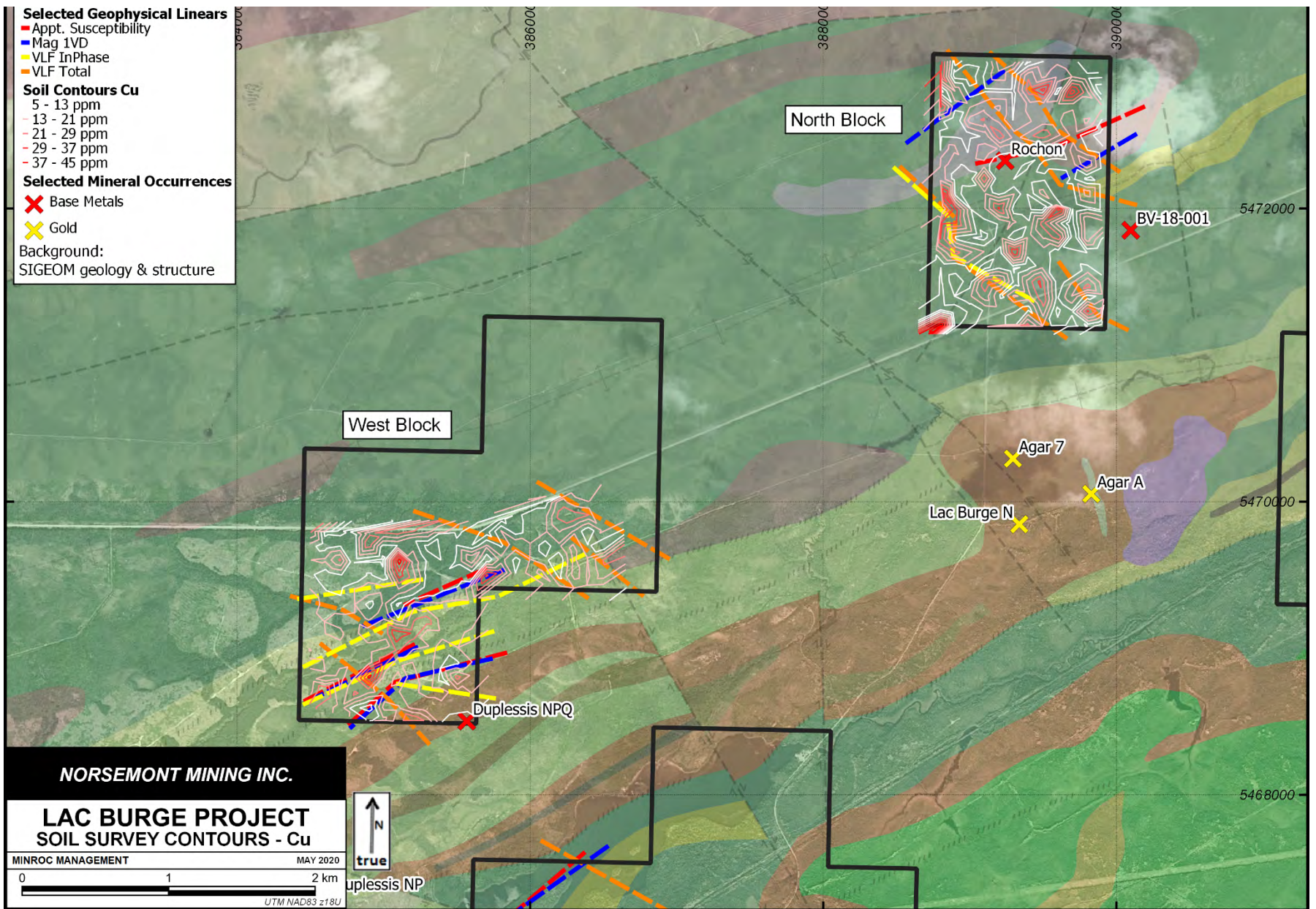


Figure 13 Interpreted geophysical anomalies, with copper soil survey results

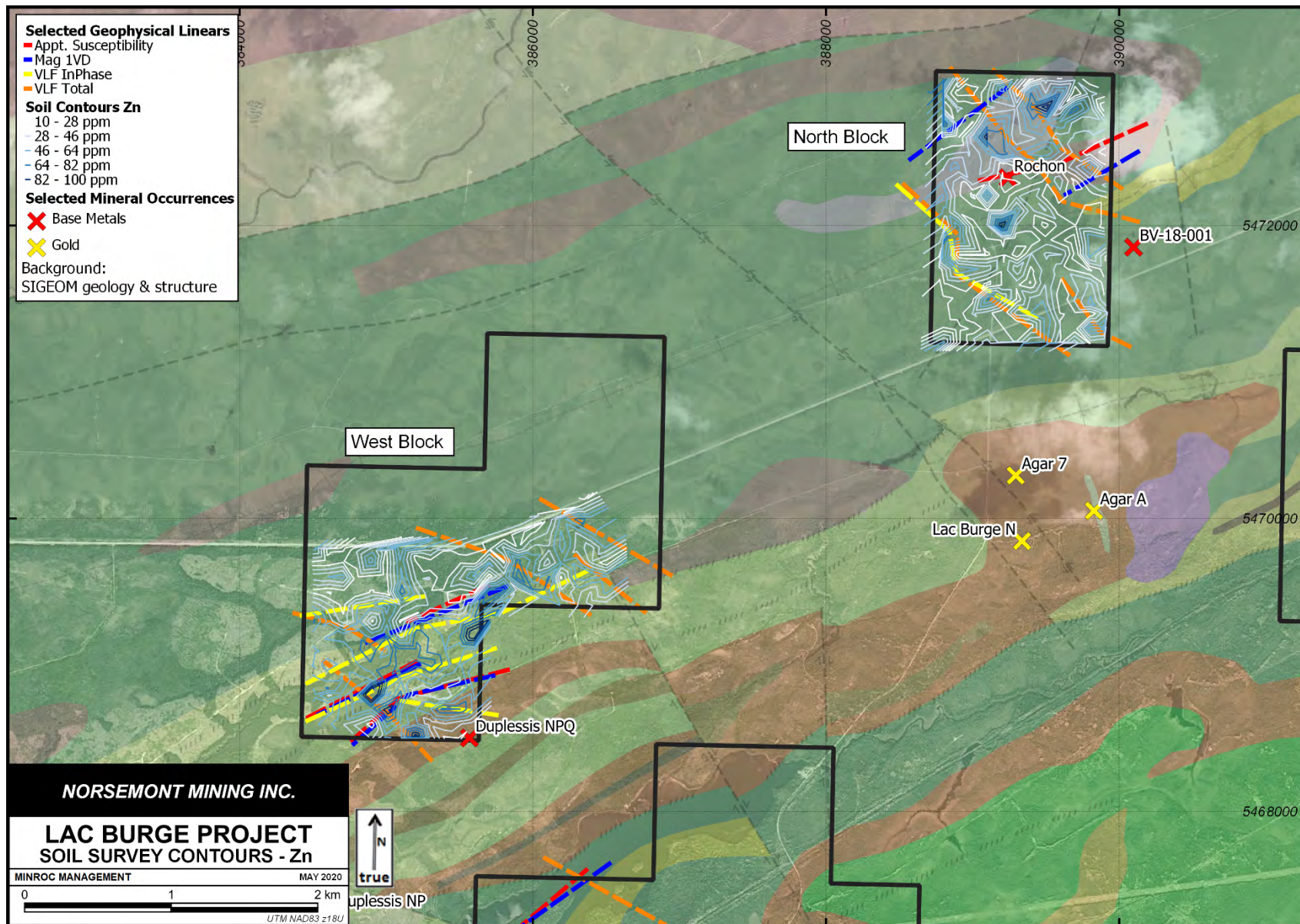


Figure 14 Interpreted geophysical anomalies, with zinc soil survey results

Table 13 Risks and Opportunities to the Lac Burge Project

Risk	Potential Impact	Possible Mitigation
Poor social acceptability	Difficulty in undertaking work on the Property or enhancing its value	Maintain good relationships with Eeyou-Istchee Cree community according to the JBNQA as well as local hunters, trappers and other local stakeholders
Environmental issues	Permits to complete part or all of work programs (e.g. drilling) may be denied	Minimize potential environmental impact at all stages of exploration planning and execution (e.g. area and intensity of surface disturbance)
Opportunity	Potential Impact	Explanation
Successful exploration results	Value of property enhanced	Discovery of notable base or precious metal mineralization would increase the property value
Successful exploration in region	Value of property enhanced	Successful exploration by third parties on nearby projects may increase market interest in the Property

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Authors recommend a two-phase exploration program, commencing with a program of infill soil and geophysical surveying, and systematic mapping and sampling, to ensure complete coverage of the property. This is to take place alongside a full review of all other recent and historic geologic and geophysical data. Phase 2, to follow Phase 1, is to consist of trenching or stripping at the Rochon Occurrence as well as any other portions of the Property which the review suggests may be amenable to mechanized stripping. Each Phase is to be implemented separately. The planning of Phase 2 depends on decisions made in Phase 1, but is not contingent on positive findings from Phase 1.

26.1 Phase 1: Complete Survey Coverage and Review Data

- 1: VLF-EM Survey in South Block, 29 line km
- 2: VLF-EM Survey in West Block, 23 line km
- 3: VLF-EM Survey in East Block, 35 line km
- 4: Soil sampling with 100 m spacing on South Block, East Block and part of West Block
- 5: Systematic ground mapping of entire property and assay of all outcrops
- 6: Detailed review of historic and recent geophysical, geochemical data

The ground magnetometer/VLF-EM survey completed in 2018 on part of the South Block should be expanded to provide total coverage. This would require approximately 29-line kilometres of surveying. 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 South Block at the same spacing as the northern and eastern claims on a 100 m grid. In the West Block this sampling should be made to overlap slightly with the 2018 work, to facilitate a more seamless integration of the 2016 data with the updated coverage.

Soil and VLF-EM surveying can be completed across the East Block and remaining portions of the West Block in a similar fashion.

Also recommended is a thorough, systematic mapping of bedrock exposure across the entire property. Outcrop samples should be taken at least partly on a grid basis and assays should include thorough multi-element and rock-forming oxide analysis. The resulting dataset can be used to improve the mapping of lithologies and potentially identify alteration zones associated with VMS type mineralization. This program can incorporate limited opportunistic or confirmatory sampling of known mineralization.

Following the completion of the surveys and the receipt of all data, a full review and reinterpretation of all geologic, geochemical and geophysical data past and present should be undertaken. This should incorporate information from adjacent properties so that strike extension potential is appreciated. The end result of this reinterpretation work should be a new geologic model of the property and a list of priority targets for future exploration. Phase 2 will be built upon the targets thus outlined.

26.2 Phase 2: Trenching

The authors recommend a two-week trenching, or stripping, program, utilizing a small excavator rented locally. Targets are to be selected based on the outcome of Phase 1 but are likely to include the Rochon Showing and/or the Duplessis NPQ occurrence. The target area should be reconnoitered ahead of the excavator mobilization in order to fine-tune targets based on geology, access and anticipated overburden. Secondary targets from elsewhere on the property (e.g. the 2018 grab sampling area, or geophysical or combined geophysical/soil trends) may also be selected for trenching, based on an assessment following a reconnaissance visit. The program can also be modified based on findings during the progress of the trenching. This program should begin by improving bedrock exposure at the known Rochon or Duplessis NPQ occurrence, ideally exposing two or three areas of ~10x10 m for detailed mapping and sampling. Trenching can then be directed based on a cursory review of these exposures, following any notable structures or stratigraphic horizons which appear to be mineralized. A total bedrock area of approximately 1,000 m² can thus be exposed.

Trenching is to be followed by washing of the bedrock exposure using a firefighting pump, utilizing local water supplies, to enable detailed geologic mapping and channel sampling to test the mineralization which is uncovered.

Table 14 Recommendations

Phase	Recommendation	Item	Quantity	Cost (CAD, pre tax)
1	VLF-EM Surveys, 100m line spacing: South Block, part, ~29 line km West Block, part, ~23 line km East Block, whole, ~35 line km	Geophysical contractor	~87 line km	\$65,000
1	Soil Sampling, 100m grid: South Block discl. lake, ~500 samples West Block, part, ~250 samples East Block, whole, ~400 samples	Survey crew Equipment, supplies Assays	~1150 for ionic leach or similar	\$20,000 \$2,000 \$70,000
1	Systematic ground mapping program	Survey crew Equipment, supplies Assays	~250 for Au, multi, WRA	\$20,000 \$1,000 \$30,000
1	Data Review, Synthesis, Interpretation			\$20,000
	<u>Phase 1 Total Costs</u>			<u>\$228,000</u>
2	Stripping/Trenching Program:	Crew Excavator Rental Washing equipment Channel Sampling: saw, supplies Assays	~500 for Au, multi	\$20,000 \$3,000 \$2,000 \$1,000 \$2,000 \$25,000
	<u>Phase 2 Total Costs</u>			<u>\$53,000</u>

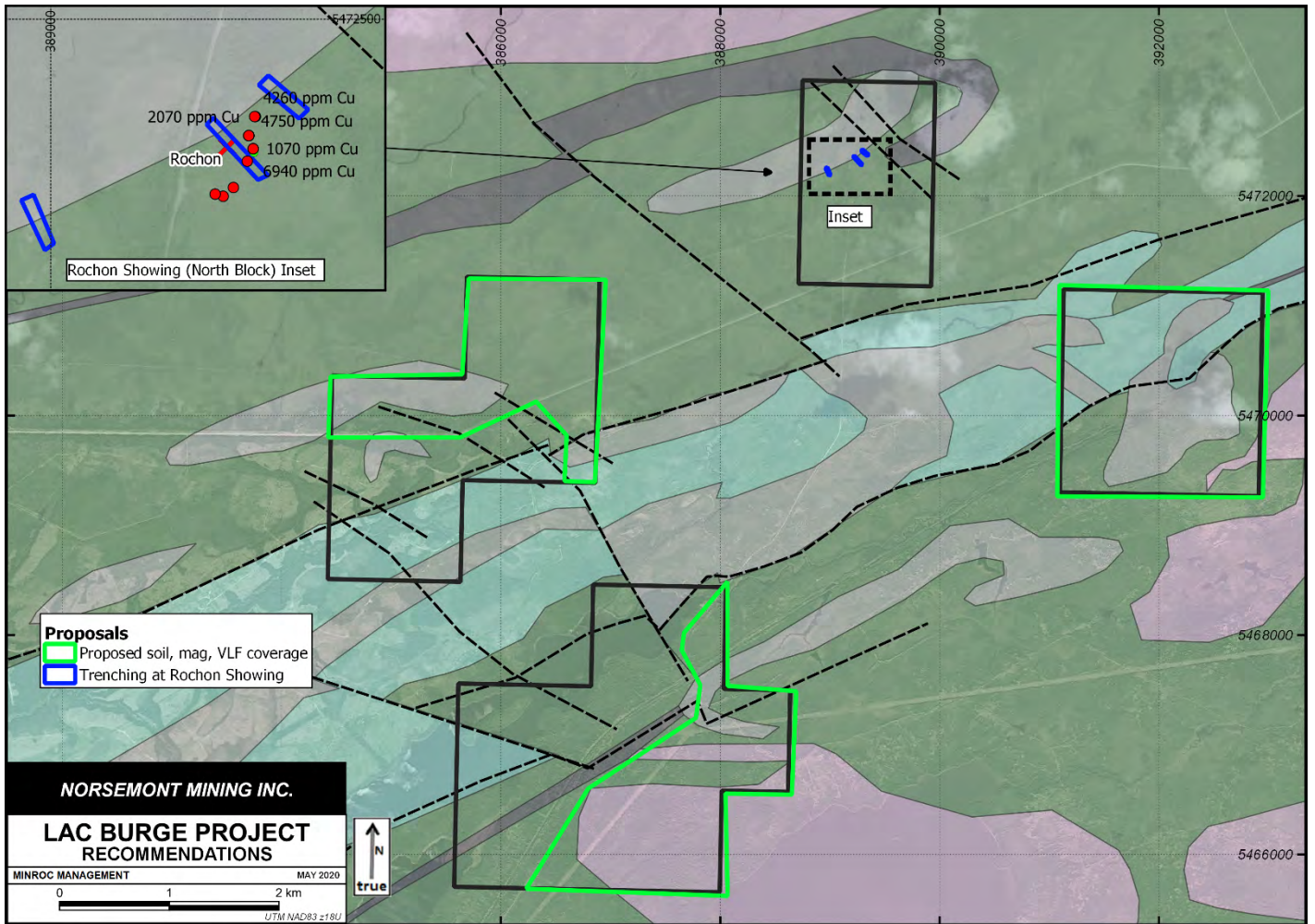


Figure 15 Recommendations. Example stripping scenario at the Rochon Showing shown

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28.0 APPENDICES

28.1 Photos



Photo 1: Francis Newton, QP, at the Rochon Showing.



Photo 2: Location of sample 7085, showing top of backpack drillhole LB16-011 at left



Photo 3: Verification of soil sampling location

28.2 Assay Certificate



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 2103 Dollarton Hwy
 North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
 Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
 www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **MINROC MANAGEMENT LTD.**
 2857 SHERWOOD HEIGHTS DRIVE, UNIT 2
 OAKVILLE ON L6J 7J9

Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 This copy reported on
 21-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

CERTIFICATE VO20137052

Project: LAC BURGE

This report is for 4 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 26-JUN-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

FRANCIS NEWTON ACCESS WEBTRIEVE	BRIAN NEWTON MARK WELLSTEAD	FRANCIS NEWTON
------------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS41L	Super Trace Lowest DL AR by ICP-MS	
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: *Nacera Amara*
 Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or



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To: MINROC MANAGEMENT LTD.
 2857 SHERWOOD HEIGHTS DRIVE, UNIT 2
 OAKVILLE ON L6J 7J9

Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au-AA23 Au ppm	ME-MS41L Au ppm	ME-MS41L Ag ppm	ME-MS41L Al %	ME-MS41L As ppm	ME-MS41L B ppm	ME-MS41L Ba ppm	ME-MS41L Be ppm	ME-MS41L Bi ppm	ME-MS41L Ca %	ME-MS41L Cd ppm	ME-MS41L Ce ppm	ME-MS41L Co ppm	ME-MS41L Cr ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.0002	0.001	0.01	0.01	10	0.5	0.01	0.0005	0.01	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.01
7082		1.85	0.006	0.0025	0.008	0.64	0.27	<10	36.0	0.27	0.0073	0.45	0.040	37.8	3.57	23.9
7083		1.52	0.012	0.0062	0.027	1.72	0.15	<10	9.2	0.04	0.0131	1.18	0.036	2.89	21.0	92.5
7084		1.50	0.023	0.0084	1.010	0.96	1.17	10	7.4	1.87	0.101	1.63	0.331	322	88.0	13.75
7085		1.57	0.018	0.0162	1.000	1.74	9.83	<10	9.1	0.43	0.161	1.29	0.221	240	189.5	14.35



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Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41L Cs ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Cu ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Fe % 0.001	ME-MS41L Ga ppm 0.004	ME-MS41L Ge ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Hf ppm 0.002	ME-MS41L Hg ppm 0.004	ME-MS41L In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L K % 0.01	ME-MS41L La ppm 0.002	ME-MS41L Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41L Mn ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L Mo ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Na % 0.001
7082		0.971	5.39	0.870	3.41	0.060	0.422	<0.004	<0.005	0.13	17.60	12.4	0.32	130.0	0.10	0.101
7083		0.585	84.0	2.89	4.27	0.085	0.110	<0.004	0.010	0.08	1.180	11.5	1.09	399	0.50	0.141
7084		0.158	3410	4.57	3.61	0.417	0.418	0.006	0.011	0.02	144.5	5.3	0.19	104.5	0.60	0.049
7085		0.101	3180	7.93	4.83	0.351	0.206	<0.004	0.010	0.02	106.5	4.4	0.90	270	1.39	0.035

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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 OAKVILLE ON L6J 7J9

Page: 2 - C
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method	Analyte	Units	LOD	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L			
					Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Pd	Pt	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta
					ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
					0.002	0.04	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.0002	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.005
7082					0.956	10.50	0.031	3.34	0.002	<0.002	11.15	<0.0002	0.01	0.008	1.355	0.009	0.20	19.10	<0.005
7083					0.102	50.4	0.023	0.412	0.002	<0.002	4.42	0.0008	0.12	0.011	6.67	0.273	0.14	8.93	<0.005
7084					5.42	38.3	0.324	12.35	0.001	<0.002	1.135	0.0011	3.13	0.007	1.075	5.17	0.32	101.0	0.018
7085					3.41	12.90	0.356	12.00	<0.001	<0.002	0.786	0.0038	4.78	0.042	1.000	9.60	0.40	91.0	0.024



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Page: 2 - D
 Total # Pages: 2 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	
		Te ppm 0.003	Th ppm 0.002	Ti % 0.001	Tl ppm 0.001	U ppm 0.005	V ppm 0.1	W ppm 0.001	Y ppm 0.003	Zn ppm 0.1	Zr ppm 0.01
7082		0.004	5.68	0.094	0.034	0.737	16.5	0.052	3.58	12.7	8.77
7083		0.035	0.137	0.172	0.032	0.039	63.7	0.053	4.77	34.7	1.87
7084		0.593	41.1	0.142	0.053	6.89	41.0	0.241	40.2	60.9	26.1
7085		0.864	36.4	0.148	0.057	6.46	60.2	0.268	29.2	27.6	21.8



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Page: Appendix 1
 Total # Appendix Pages: 1
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS									
	ANALYTICAL COMMENTS								
Applies to Method:	Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g). ME-MS41L								
	LABORATORY ADDRESSES								
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Val d'Or located at 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.								
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Au-AA23</td> <td>CRU-31</td> <td>CRU-QC</td> <td>LOG-22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PUL-31</td> <td>PUL-QC</td> <td>SPL-21</td> <td>WEI-21</td> </tr> </table>	Au-AA23	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21
Au-AA23	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22						
PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21						
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada. ME-MS41L								



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Page: 1
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
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QC CERTIFICATE VO20137052

Project: LAC BURGE

This report is for 4 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Val d'Or, QC, Canada on 26-JUN-2020.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

FRANCIS NEWTON ACCESS WEBTRIEVE	BRIAN NEWTON MARK WELLSTEAD	FRANCIS NEWTON
------------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS41L	Super Trace Lowest DL AR by ICP-MS	
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: *Nacera Amara*
 Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or



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Page: 2 - A
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Method Analyte Units LOD	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Au ppm 0.0002	ME-MS41L Ag ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Al % 0.01	ME-MS41L As ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L B ppm 10	ME-MS41L Ba ppm 0.5	ME-MS41L Be ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Bi ppm 0.0005	ME-MS41L Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41L Cd ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Ce ppm 0.003	ME-MS41L Co ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Cr ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Cs ppm 0.005
STANDARDS															
KIP-19	2.37														
Target Range - Lower Bound	2.28														
Upper Bound	2.58														
OREAS 219	0.774														
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.709														
Upper Bound	0.811														
OREAS 920	0.0009	0.098	2.27	4.47	<10	74.3	0.66	1.240	0.30	0.055	68.0	13.90	43.0	1.985	
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.0005	0.088	2.18	4.27	<10	67.5	0.65	0.612	0.28	0.052	64.8	13.50	38.2	1.885	
Upper Bound	0.0013	0.110	2.68	5.24	20	92.5	0.81	0.749	0.37	0.066	79.2	16.50	46.8	2.32	
OREAS-45f	0.0188	0.049	4.50	2.68	<10	153.5	0.90	0.1550	0.07	0.002	20.6	36.9	330	1.715	
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.0160	0.042	4.32	2.42	<10	134.0	0.87	0.1525	0.05	<0.001	20.1	35.3	307	1.685	
Upper Bound	0.0200	0.054	5.30	2.98	30	182.0	1.09	0.1875	0.10	0.005	24.5	43.1	375	2.07	
BLANKS															
BLANK	<0.005														
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.005														
Upper Bound	0.010														
BLANK	0.0002	<0.001	<0.01	0.01	<10	<0.5	<0.01	0.0010	<0.01	<0.001	<0.003	<0.001	0.01	<0.005	
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.0002	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<10	<0.5	<0.01	<0.0005	<0.01	<0.001	<0.003	<0.001	<0.01	<0.005	
Upper Bound	0.0004	0.002	0.02	0.02	20	1.0	0.02	0.0010	0.02	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.02	0.010	
DUPLICATES															
7085	0.0162	1.000	1.74	9.83	<10	9.1	0.43	0.161	1.29	0.221	240	189.5	14.35	0.101	
DUP	0.0131	1.020	1.72	10.25	<10	9.4	0.43	0.1580	1.28	0.217	237	187.5	14.25	0.094	
Target Range - Lower Bound	0.0137	0.959	1.63	9.53	<10	8.1	0.40	0.1510	1.21	0.207	227	179.0	13.60	0.088	
Upper Bound	0.0156	1.060	1.83	10.55	20	10.4	0.46	0.1680	1.36	0.231	250	198.0	15.05	0.107	
ORIGINAL	0.007														
DUP	<0.005														
Target Range - Lower Bound	<0.005														
Upper Bound	0.010														



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Page: 2 - B
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	
		Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	In ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Nb ppm
STANDARDS																
KIP-19																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
OREAS 219																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
OREAS 920		110.5	3.48	6.27	0.115	0.583	<0.004	0.032	0.39	33.8	20.2	1.04	496	0.36	0.022	0.299
Target Range - Lower Bound		102.5	3.27	6.17	0.100	0.493	<0.004	0.019	0.37	33.5	19.0	0.93	459	0.33	0.020	0.287
Upper Bound		117.5	3.99	7.55	0.134	0.607	0.008	0.043	0.47	40.9	23.4	1.15	561	0.43	0.026	0.393
OREAS-45f		327	13.70	19.40	0.146	0.901	0.035	0.075	0.07	9.87	8.1	0.13	122.0	1.23	0.030	0.159
Target Range - Lower Bound		312	12.30	18.25	0.103	0.835	0.020	0.073	0.06	9.63	7.8	0.12	135.0	1.06	0.028	0.102
Upper Bound		360	15.05	22.3	0.137	1.025	0.042	0.101	0.11	11.75	9.8	0.18	165.0	1.32	0.036	0.142
BLANKS																
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANK		0.02	<0.001	<0.004	<0.005	<0.002	<0.004	<0.005	<0.01	<0.002	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	0.001	<0.002
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.01	<0.001	<0.004	<0.005	<0.002	<0.004	<0.005	<0.01	<0.002	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.002
Upper Bound		0.02	0.002	0.008	0.010	0.004	0.008	0.010	0.02	0.004	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.02	0.002	0.004
DUPLICATES																
7085		3180	7.93	4.83	0.351	0.206	<0.004	0.010	0.02	106.5	4.4	0.90	270	1.39	0.035	3.41
DUP		3110	7.79	4.29	0.328	0.214	<0.004	0.014	0.02	109.0	4.3	0.88	265	1.79	0.034	3.55
Target Range - Lower Bound		3030	7.47	4.33	0.318	0.198	<0.004	0.006	<0.01	102.5	4.0	0.84	254	1.50	0.032	3.22
Upper Bound		3260	8.25	4.79	0.361	0.223	0.008	0.018	0.03	113.0	4.7	0.94	281	1.68	0.037	3.74
ORIGINAL																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																



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Page: 2 - C
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	
		Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Pt ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm
STANDARDS																
KIP-19																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
OREAS 219																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
OREAS 920		37.3	0.069	20.3	<0.001	<0.002	24.2	<0.0002	0.03	0.598	2.70	0.221	1.01	15.95	0.008	0.018
Target Range - Lower Bound		34.5	0.061	19.35	<0.001	<0.002	22.3	<0.0002	<0.01	0.514	2.61	0.192	0.98	15.20	<0.005	0.009
Upper Bound		42.3	0.077	23.7	0.002	0.004	27.3	0.0004	0.05	0.707	3.21	0.242	1.22	18.60	0.018	0.023
OREAS-45f		180.5	0.021	11.45	0.037	0.035	13.50	<0.0002	0.03	0.257	29.1	0.460	1.88	12.00	<0.005	0.020
Target Range - Lower Bound		173.0	0.019	11.15	0.035	0.031	12.95	<0.0002	<0.01	0.179	28.3	0.427	1.76	11.85	<0.005	0.008
Upper Bound		211	0.025	13.65	0.045	0.043	15.85	0.0004	0.05	0.255	34.5	0.529	2.18	14.55	0.010	0.022
BLANKS																
BLANK																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																
BLANK		<0.04	<0.001	0.007	<0.001	<0.002	0.008	<0.0002	<0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.003	<0.01	<0.01	<0.005	<0.003
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.04	<0.001	<0.005			<0.005	<0.0002	<0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.003	<0.01	<0.01	<0.005	<0.003
Upper Bound		0.08	0.002	0.010			0.010	0.0004	0.02	0.010	0.010	0.006	0.02	0.02	0.010	0.006
DUPLICATES																
7085		12.90	0.356	12.00	<0.001	<0.002	0.786	0.0038	4.78	0.042	1.000	9.60	0.40	91.0	0.024	0.864
DUP		13.65	0.344	12.05	0.002	<0.002	0.831	0.0044	4.66	0.048	0.936	9.56	0.43	92.2	0.025	0.854
Target Range - Lower Bound		12.55	0.332	11.40	<0.001	<0.002	0.763	0.0037	4.47	0.037	0.915	9.10	0.38	87.0	0.018	0.813
Upper Bound		14.00	0.369	12.65	0.002	0.004	0.854	0.0045	4.97	0.053	1.020	10.05	0.45	96.2	0.031	0.905
ORIGINAL																
DUP																
Target Range - Lower Bound																
Upper Bound																



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Page: 2 - D
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	
		Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
		0.002	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.1	0.001	0.003	0.1	0.01
STANDARDS										
KIP-19										
Target Range - Lower Bound										
Upper Bound										
OREAS 219										
Target Range - Lower Bound										
Upper Bound										
OREAS 920		15.35	0.115	0.151	1.945	24.8	0.431	16.75	107.0	20.2
Target Range - Lower Bound		13.75	0.110	0.124	1.930	22.3	0.390	15.85	95.3	18.10
Upper Bound		16.85	0.136	0.170	2.37	27.5	0.530	19.35	116.5	24.5
OREAS-45f		7.35	0.089	0.104	0.992	207	0.015	6.91	20.3	29.4
Target Range - Lower Bound		6.90		0.101	0.976	195.0	0.003	6.06	19.9	25.5
Upper Bound		8.44		0.139	1.205	239	0.009	7.42	24.5	34.5
BLANKS										
BLANK		<0.002	<0.001	0.001	<0.005	<0.1	0.001	<0.003	<0.1	<0.01
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.1	<0.001	<0.003	<0.1	<0.01
Upper Bound		0.004	0.002	0.002	0.010	0.2	0.002	0.006	0.2	0.02
DUPLICATES										
7085		36.4	0.148	0.057	6.46	60.2	0.268	29.2	27.6	21.8
DUP		36.3	0.150	0.059	6.48	61.8	0.273	29.7	27.9	21.9
Target Range - Lower Bound		34.5	0.141	0.053	6.14	57.9	0.249	28.0	26.3	20.2
Upper Bound		38.2	0.157	0.063	6.80	64.2	0.292	30.9	29.2	23.5
ORIGINAL										
DUP										
Target Range - Lower Bound										
Upper Bound										



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To: MINROC MANAGEMENT LTD.
 2857 SHERWOOD HEIGHTS DRIVE, UNIT 2
 OAKVILLE ON L6J 7J9

Page: 3 - A
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
 Account: MINMAN

Project: LAC BURGE

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Au ppm 0.0002	ME-MS41L Ag ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Al % 0.01	ME-MS41L As ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L B ppm 10	ME-MS41L Ba ppm 0.5	ME-MS41L Be ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Bi ppm 0.0005	ME-MS41L Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41L Cd ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Ce ppm 0.003	ME-MS41L Co ppm 0.001	ME-MS41L Cr ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Cs ppm 0.005
	DUPLICATES															
ORIGINAL		0.036														
DUP		0.023														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.023														
Upper Bound		0.036														
ORIGINAL		0.033														
DUP		0.023														
Target Range - Lower Bound		0.022														
Upper Bound		0.034														



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Page: 3 - B
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
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Project: LAC BURGE

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41L Cu ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Fe % 0.001	ME-MS41L Ga ppm 0.004	ME-MS41L Ge ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L Hf ppm 0.002	ME-MS41L Hg ppm 0.004	ME-MS41L In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41L K % 0.01	ME-MS41L La ppm 0.002	ME-MS41L Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41L Mn ppm 0.1	ME-MS41L Mo ppm 0.01	ME-MS41L Na % 0.001	ME-MS41L Nb ppm 0.002
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound	DUPLICATES															
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound																

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****



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Page: 3 - C
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
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QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method	Analyte	Units	LOD	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	
		Ni	P	Pb	Pd	Pt	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.04	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.0002	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.003
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound	DUPLICATES															
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound																

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Page: 3 - D
 Total # Pages: 3 (A - D)
 Plus Appendix Pages
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
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Project: LAC BURGE

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L
Method Analyte Units LOD	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.1	0.001	0.003	0.1	0.01
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound	DUPLICATES								
ORIGINAL DUP Target Range - Lower Bound Upper Bound									



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Page: Appendix 1
 Total # Appendix Pages: 1
 Finalized Date: 15-JUL-2020
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QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VO20137052

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS									
	ANALYTICAL COMMENTS								
Applies to Method:	Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g). ME-MS41L								
	LABORATORY ADDRESSES								
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Val d'Or located at 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.								
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Au-AA23</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CRU-31</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CRU-QC</td> <td style="width: 17%;">LOG-22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PUL-31</td> <td>PUL-QC</td> <td>SPL-21</td> <td>WEI-21</td> </tr> </table>	Au-AA23	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21
Au-AA23	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22						
PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21						
Applies to Method:	Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada. ME-MS41L								

