NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT - MONTAUBAN TAILINGS PROJECT
NTS 31I/16 and 31I/09

Prepared for:

SECOVA

by

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Secova Metals Corp. ("Secova", or "the Issuer"), is a public company trading under the symbol "SEK" on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE), with Canadian corporate offices located at 488 – 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 3V7.

In November of 2021, Secova retained JPL GeoServices, a Quebec-based geological consulting firm, to author a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (the "Report") on the Montauban Project (the "Project"), located some 120 km west of Québec city, Quebec, in the lithotectonic Grenville Province. For the purposes of this Report, the Montauban Project comprises two parts: 1) the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site; and 2) the Montauban Property itself (the "Property"), which encompasses the Anacon Lead 1, Anacon Lead 2, Tetrault 1, Tetrault 2 and Montauban United tailings sites.

The Property comprises a contiguous block of 71 mineral claims covering 2,095.32 hectares (20.95 square kilometres) in the Mauricie and Capitale-Nationale Administrative Regions, in Quebec, Canada, and is held 100% by Secova.

Geology

The Property lies in the Portneuf-Mauricie Domain within the Allochthonous Polycyclic Belt of the Grenville Province. This lithotectonic domain consists mainly of the Montauban Group, intruded by plutons of the La Bostonnais Complex. The Montauban Group is composed of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, including quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, minor quartzite, and rare marble and calc-silicate rocks. This assemblage is associated with metavolcanic rocks comprising tholeiitic pillowed metabasalt and lapilli metatuffs. The Montauban Group, metamorphosed to amphibolite facies, preserve a complex eruptive history. Proximal deposits (lapilli tuffs and vesicular basaltic pillow lavas), distal deposits (intermediate to felsic volcanic ashes), and polymictic, epiclastic sedimentary rocks are closely related. The metavolcanic rocks were deposited in a shallow-submarine environment during the late stages of an andesitic to felsic volcanic cycle.

Montauban Deposit

The Property hosts the Montauban deposit, which was discovered in 1910 and mined for base-metals by several different operators between 1910 and 1966. The five tailings sites on the Property were generated from mining operations during this period. From 1983 to 1990, Muscocho Explorations Ltd. mined several gold-bearing zones of the deposit, producing 813,632 metric tons ("tonnes") grading 3.54 g/t Au and 12.36 g/t Ag (McPhee, 1982; *GM42953*).

The Montauban deposit (Zn–Pb–Au–Ag) is a gold-rich volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS) deposit. A total of 2,655,588 short tons of massive-sulphide ore (grading 4.53% Zn, 1.54% Pb, 0.69 g/t Au, 85.7 g/t Ag) was mined from the Tétreault-Anacon Mine, and 102,000 short tons (grading 2.88% Zn, 1.03% Pb, 34.3 g/t Ag) of massive-sulphide ore were extracted from the Montauban Mine (Montauban Zone) from 1953 to 1954 (McAdam and Flanigan, 1976). Other designated Zn-Pb zones were named the C and D zones.

Marginal to the massive-sulphide ore, in two separate zones known as the North Zone and the South Zone, is a small volume of Au/Ag-bearing sulphide mineralization within a package of gahnite-bearing gneiss. Some gold and silver have been produced from this marginal mineralization. From 1983 to 1987, a total of 330,830 tonnes of ore grading 4.27 g/t Au and 12.45 g/t Ag, was extracted from the North Zone (the North Gold Mine), and another 225,433 tonnes grading 3.70 g/t Au, 72.37 g/t Ag, were extracted from the South Zone (South Gold Mine) between

1987 and 1990 (McAdam and Flanigan, 1976). Other designated gold-bearing sulphide zones are designated as the A, E, S and Marcor zones.

The elongated tabular orebodies of the Montauban deposit have a generally subhorizontal plunge and are composed of massive-sulphide bodies in calc-silicate rocks, and gold-rich disseminated sulphides in cordierite-anthophyllite and related gneisses. Prominent mineral- and metal-zoning occurs within and between the ore bodies. Sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite and pyrite are the main constituents of the massive base-metal ores, whereas chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite "veinlets", confined to quartzitic gneiss and cordierite-anthophyllite rocks, constitute the Au-Ag mineralization. Cordierite-anthophyllite, cordierite-biotite and nodular sillimanite gneisses lie to either side of the gold ore in quartzitic gneiss. Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veinlets are locally concentrated in the cordierite-anthophyllite and cordierite-biotite rocks. The quartzitic gneiss contains variable amounts of disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, as well as minor gold and electrum.

Anacon Lead 1 tailings site

Secova has not carried out any exploration on the Property to date but intends to proceed with the evaluation and development of the surface tailings that are present on the Property, and possibly the Montauban deposit that underlies the Property.

Metallurgical tests were conducted on material sampled during the first phase of the 2010 percussion-drilling at the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site. The average head grades are 0.28 g/t for gold and 27.10 g/t for silver. The gold grade in the cyanidation tail is very stable. If the operating grind is 90% passing 200 mesh, and the tailings grade after cyanidation is 0.03 g/t, the gold recovery will be 91.6%. The operating recovery was determined to be 77.0% for silver (St-Jean, 2010).

Also at the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site, mineralogical tests were conducted on material sampled during the second phase of percussion-drilling. The objective was to maximize mica recovery. The most efficient test comprises the following steps: 1) sieving the feed at 100 mesh; 2) sending the coarse fraction to the Humphrey spiral which separates the sample into light, intermediate and heavy fractions; and 3) passing the intermediate fraction three times through the Humphrey spiral and the light fraction one last time. Mica from the reject of the light fraction and from the remaining intermediate fraction was concentrated by elutriation. This method produced a mica concentrate representing 4.2% of the initial sample weight.

Other investigated tailings sites

A 2018 exploration programme by Gespeg Copper Inc.[1] investigated the Anacon Lead 2, Tetrault 1 and Tetrault 2 tailings sites by percussion-drilling. Data from this drilling campaign show that the Anacon Lead 2 tailings have gold and silver grades comparable to the most recent historic Mineral Resource Estimate for the Anacon Lead 1 tailings, whereas average grades of gold and silver from the Tetrault 1 and Tetrault 2 tailings are up to three times (3X) higher. As the Tetrault 1 & 2 tailings are from older workings of the Montauban subsurface deposits than the Anacon Lead 1 & 2 tailings, their higher gold and silver contents may be a reflection of poorer recuperation of the mined material that was processed during that earlier time.

2014 Historic Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)

In 2014, data from the 2010 percussion-drilling programme carried out by DNA Precious Metals Inc. (now DNA Canada Inc.) was used to calculate a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site using 3D block modelling (Turcotte et al., 2014). The inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method was applied to a single modelled 3D solid with a strike-length of 685 metres, a width up to approximately 195 metres, and a vertical depth of 45 metres. A statistical analysis of the assays was performed using the raw analytical data from a total

[1] Gespeg Copper Inc. changed its name to Gespeg Resources on June 21st, 2019 and was subsequently re-named to 1844 Resources Inc. ("1844 Inc.") on December 29th, 2020.

of 199 diamond-drill hole samples, all of which were within the modelled mineralized solids. Based on these studies, capping grades of 2.0 g/t were used for gold and 125.0 g/t for silver. The search ellipsoids' dimensions were set at 1.5 times the average drill spacing of 30 metres in plan-view (i.e., 45 m), and at 10 metres in the vertical dimension. The search radii for both gold and silver were 45m x 45m x 10m for the first pass, and 90m x 90m x 20m for the second pass. A fixed density of 1.71 g/cm3 was applied to all the measured material.

Based on the density of the processed data, the search ellipse criteria, the specific interpolation parameters and the confidence in the information provided, Turcotte et al. (2014) classified the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site as comprising an Indicated resource* of 462,000 tonnes grading 0.31 g/t Au (4,570 ounces of gold) and 32.68 g/t Ag (485,630 ounces of silver). Market prices of $1,300/oz (USD) for gold (Au) and $20/oz (USD) for silver (Ag), and a Canadian dollar/United States dollar (CAD/USD) exchange rate of $1.10/$1.00 were used for various representative calculations of the resource.
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

2015 Historic Mineral Resource Estimate
In 2015 Kilkenny Capital Corp. mandated InnovExplo of Val-d'Or to validate the 2014 MRE, and amend the economic parameters of the deposit, based on 2015 market values; however, this report (Jourdain et al., 2015), remained unpublished and is not valid as a NI 43-101 document in compliance with the CIM *Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves* (the "CIM Standards").

2019 Historic Mineral Resource Estimate
In early 2019, 1844 Inc. contracted MRB & Associates, a Val-d'Or geological consulting firm, to validate the 2014 MRE of the Anacon Lead 1 tailing site and to provide an independent updated NI 43-101 MRE (the "2019 MRE").

The verification and validation of the database included a review of the geological model and continuity for each zone, as well as the methodology and parameters used for the estimate, such as gold price, exchange rate, capping and specific gravity.

The gold equivalent grade (AuEq) was calculated using the following assumptions: Au price = $US 1,300/oz; Ag price =$US 15/oz; Ag Recovery = 78%. The resulting equation is:[AuEq(g/t) = Au (g/t) + 78% x Ag (g/t) x 15/1300].

The notion of cut-off was applied to the whole tailings site since one of the project objectives was to neutralize the acid generation potential of all the Anacon Lead 1 tailings by processing all of the tailings, which was the stated intention of 1844 Inc., at the time.

The following parameters were used to calculate the AuEq cut-off grade that determined the reasonable prospects of economic extraction of the entire tailings materials.

Au Price	US$ 1,300/oz
Au Recovery	89.3%
Exchange Rate	C$1.30 = US$1.00
Operating cost	C$24/t

The AuEq cut-off grade is calculated as follows:

(24$C)/($US1,300 x 1.30$C/$US x 89% / 31.1035) = 0.5 g/t AuEq.

The 2019 MRE of 462,000 tonnes grading 0.31 g/t Au and 32.68 g/t Ag was classified in the Indicated category, based on the density of the processed data, the search ellipse criteria, the specific interpolation parameters and the confidence in the information provided.

The gold and silver grades were capped at 2.0 g/t and 125.0 g/t, respectively. A gold price of US$1,300/oz, a silver price of US$15/oz, and a CAD/USD exchange rate of $1.30/$1.00 were used to calculate various economic viability characteristics of the resource*.
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

The work by MRB & Associates (Jourdain et al., 2019) validated the methods and parameters utilized for the 2014 MRE (Turcotte et al., 2014) and confimed the mineral resource estimate outlined in ***Table 1-1***.

Table 1-1: Historic Mineral Resource Estimate* of the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site (having an effective date of February 28th, 2019)

Tonnage (t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Content (oz)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Silver Content (oz)	Gold Equivalent Grade (g/t)
462,000	0.31	4,570	32.68	485,630	0.60

**These "resources" are classified as historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

The Author is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political or marketing issues, or any other relevant issue, that would materially affect the latest historic mineral resource estimate.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Future exploration and development work on the Property is warranted. Recommended work to advance the Project is summarized as follows. Phase II work would be contingent of the positive results of the Phase I programs.

Recommended Phase I program

Infill drilling at the Anacon Lead 1, Anacon Lead 2, Tetreault 1 and Tetreault 2 is recommended, with priority given to the Anacon Lead 1 site. In addition to infill drilling, 10% of the historic drill holes sites should be re-drilled to corroborate the historic results. A positive validation of historic drilling results would allow the entire historic dataset to be utilized with new drilling results in calculating an updated Mineral Resource Estimate.

Longford Exploration Services Ltd. of Vancouver has designed a 260-hole sonic drilling campaign for the four (4) tailings sites to provide data for an updated mineral resource estimate.

All of the proposed holes should penetrate through the tailings and into the underlying strata in order to help determine the 3D base of the tailings material. Core-samples should be collected over 1.5 m intervals and be analyzed by fire assay for gold, and by conventional ICP multi-element for 33 other elements, including silver, lead and zinc. It is further proposed that the percussion drill rig be utilized to install hole casings that would be used for potential seismic surveys, as water monitoring wells, and carrying out cone penetration testing.

The work carried out in 2018 by 1844 Inc. shows that the Anacon Lead 2, Tetrault 1 and Tetrault 2 are also likely viable economic resourses. It is recommended that metallugical test work be carried out on recovered core from the proposed drilling to determine processing (leaching) and recovery levels for these tailings sites.

According to previous studies, the tailings on the Property are also a potential source of mica. A market study to identify potential buyers of mica concentrate, and to also determine the composition and characteristics that control the price of mica concentrate, is recommended in order to determine the potential of producing a marketable mica concentrate from the Montauban Property tailings sites, which could increase the value of the project. Analysis of some of the core samples for mica content should be carried out determine the viability of this recommendation.

Prior to developing the tailings sites, local and municipal stakeholders will need to be consulted for permitting approval. It is recommended to initialize this process as soon as possible, in order to foster social acceptability of the Project.

Phase II program

Based on positive results of the Phase I programs, the recommended Phase II program would comprise updated Mineral Resource Estimates for Anacon Lead 1, Anacon Lead 2, Tetreault 1 and Tetreault 2 tailings sites in accordance with NI 43-101.

A preliminary budget for the recommended work is summarized in ***Table 1-2***.

Table 1-2: Preliminary Budget for Recommended Work on Montauban Project

Phase 1			Budget
Percussion drilling	260 holes	21 days	$300,000
Analytical work	~1000 samples	$50/sample	$50,000
Personnel		21 days	$80,000
Field equipment, transport , etc.		21 days	$70,000
Anacon Lead 1	Mica marketing study		$75,000
Tetrault 1 & 2, Anacon Lead 2	Metallurgical test work		$100,000
Tetrault 1 & 2, Anacon Lead 2	Permitting and municipal/private agreements		$200,000
			$875,000
Phase 2			
Anacon Lead 1 & 2, Tetrault 1 & 2	NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate		$125,000
			$125,000
Overall Total			**$1,000,000**

This report is effective as at the 14th day of November, 2021. The date of issue of this report is the 4th day of February, 2022. The Certificates of Qualification on pages 96 and 97 are considered the date and signature of this report in accordance with Form 43-101F1.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Report on the Montauban Property (the "Property" or the "Project") was authored by John Langton (M.Sc., P.Geo.) and Edmond St-Jean (P.Eng.) (the "Authors") at the request of Brad Kitchen, President and CEO of Secova Metals Corp. ("Secova" or "the Issuer").

Secova is a public company headquartered in Vancouver, BC (Canada) trading under the symbol "SEK" on the Canadian Securities Exchange, with Canadian corporate offices located at 488 – 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 3V7.

The Montauban Property is located in southern Quebec, 120 km west of Québec City and 80 km northeast of Trois-Rivières, and straddles the border of the Mauricie and Capitale-Nationale Administrative Regions of Quebec (***Figure 2.1***).

In November of 2021, Secova retained JPL GeoServices, a Quebec-based, independent geological consulting firm, to author a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report (the "Report") on the Montauban Property.

The Authors' preparation of this report were carried out in compliance with the disclosure and reporting requirements for mineral projects set forth in *National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

The purpose of this document is to provide Secova's Board of Directors with an independent Technical Report and on the Montauban Project, and to provide recommendations for further exploration.

It is understood that this Report will be used to support the subsequent public disclosure of Montauban Project by filing on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR; *www.sedar.com*), as required by NI 43-101. SEDAR is the principal filing system of the Canadian Securities Commission.

The principal author, John Langton, meets the definition of a "qualified person" (QP) for the purposes of NI 43-101 and is responsible for the preparation of all items of the Report, save for Item 13.0. Edmond St-Jean (P.Eng) is a QP and is responsible for the preparation of Item 13.0 of the Report.

The effective date of this Report is November 14th, 2021. This Report is considered current as at February 4th, 2022.

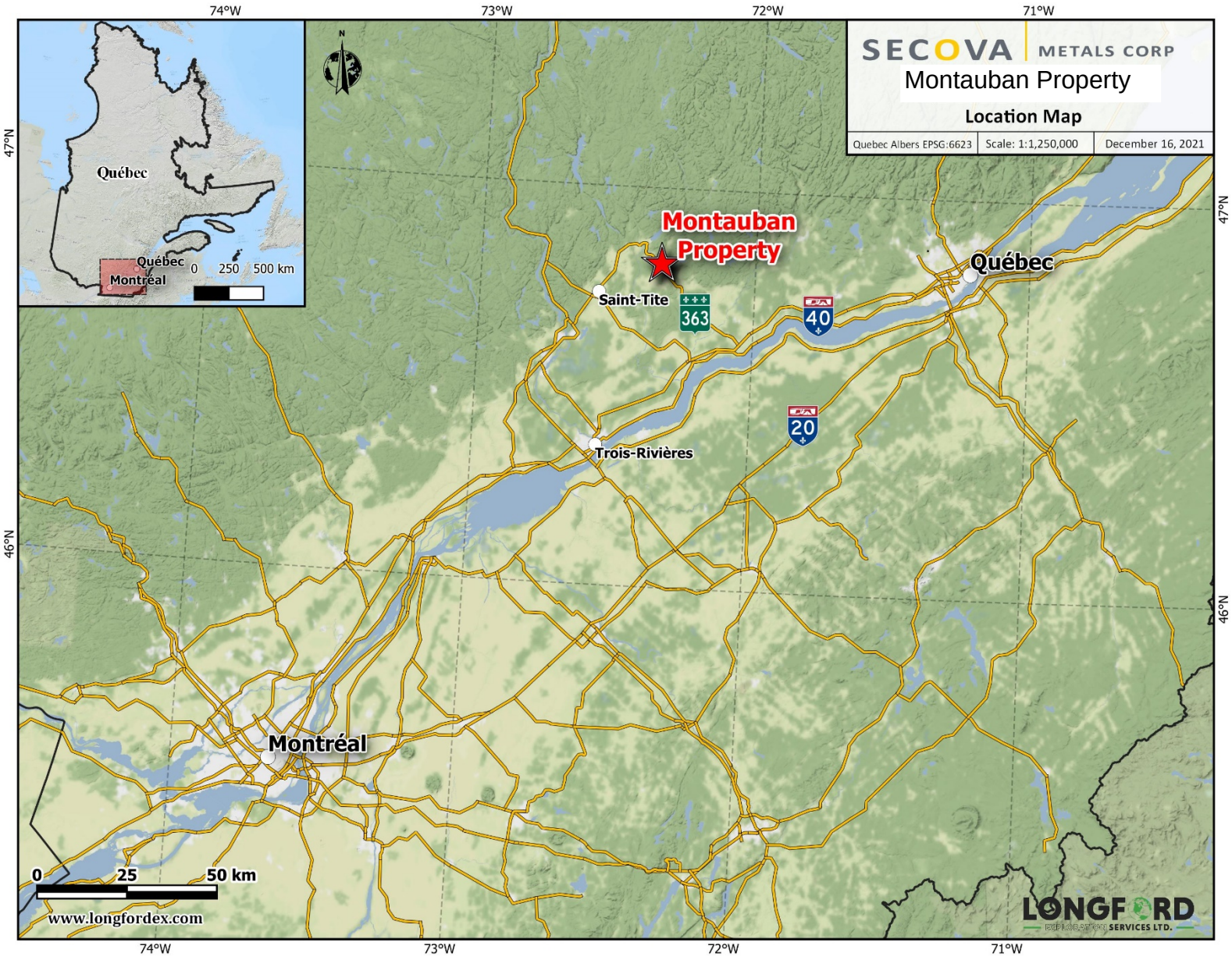

Figure 2.1: Simplified regional map showing location of the Property

2.1 Sources of Information

The bulk of the historical geological information sourced for this Report was distilled from the on-line SIGEOM database (http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a) of the MERN. The Author also made use of publicly available Assessment Reports, on-line resources, publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, scientific papers from various earth science Journals. A list of the principal material reviewed and used in the preparation of this document is included in the References section (***Item 27***) of this document.

This Report also made use of information presented in previous technical reports by Turcotte et al. (2014; *GM68974*), and Jourdain et al. (2019).

The Authors believe that the information used to prepare this Report, and to formulate its conclusions and recommendations, are valid and appropriate considering the status of the Property and the purpose for which the Report is prepared.

2.2 Site Visit

John Langton (M.Sc., P.Geo.), conducted a site visit to the Montauban Project on November 13, 2021. During the site-visit, Mr. Langton explored the general landscape of the five tailing sites on the Montauban Property, inspected the location of several historic drilling and trenching sites, and examined the infrastructure at the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site.

2.3 Units of Reference

Currency amounts ($) are reported in Canadian Dollars ($ or CAD$) or “American” dollars (US$).

Grid coordinates on maps and figures are based on the UTM NAD 83 Zone 18 projection.

Quantities are stated in metric units, as per standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for mass, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area. Where applicable, imperial units have been converted to the International System of Units (SI units) for consistency.

Mineral grades and concentrations from assay results are given in percent (%), parts per million (ppm), and grams per tonne (g/t). Note that mineral concentrations of ppm and g/t are equivalent. Historic values reported in troy ounces per ton (oz/t) for gold have been converted to g/t by multiplying by a factor of 34.2857. Troy onnces/metric tonne use a conversion factor of 31.1035. Calculations used metric units (metres, metric tons (tonnes) and grams per metric ton).

Compass directions may be abbreviated using letter designations as follows: north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W).

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Secova obliged with professional discussion and opinions regarding effective future exploration methods, and provided information regarding the Property Agreement, as well as all geological data pertaining to the Property in their possession.

JPL GeoServices has not verified the legal titles to the Property or any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties. JPL GeoServices relied on Secova's information about mineral claim titles, option agreements, royalty agreements, environmental liabilities and permits. Neither the Authors nor JPL GeoServices are qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to property titles, current ownership or possible litigation. This disclaimer applies to Item 4 of the Report.

The Authors believes that the information used to prepare this Report, and to formulate its conclusions and recommendations, is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Project and the purpose for which the Report has been prepared.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Description

The Montauban property comprises a contiguous block of 71 claims covering 2,095.32 ha or 20.95 km^2 (***Figure 4.1***; ***Appendix I***), in the Mauricie and Capitale-Nationale Administrative Regions, in Quebec, Canada.

The claim outlines were obtained from the MERN website https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/en/mines/, and the GESTIM on-line claim management system (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/); however, the boundaries have not been legally surveyed.

4.2 Location

The Property is in the Province of Québec, within National Topographic System (NTS) map-sheet 31I/16, approximately 80 km northeast of Trois-Rivieres, and 120 km west of Québec City (see ***Figure 2.1***).

The approximate centre of the Property has Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 701950 East, 5188260 North, in Zone 18 of the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) geoide; equivalent to 46º 49' 02" Latitude, 72º 21' 10" Longitude.

4.3 Mineral Claim Tenure and Disposition

On December 12, 2019 Secova signed a purchase agreement DNA Canada Inc. ("DNA") to acquire a 100% undivided interest (the "Purchase") in 152 mining claims that included the 71 claims claims comprising the area known herein as the Property, pursuant to which Secova would acquire from DNA the following assets:

i. 152 mining claims (the "Project Area");
ii. the Project Area, together with all improvements, rights, and privileges incidental or belonging to the Project Area, including the ;
iii. the Immovable Assets; and
iv. the Project Area Data; free and clear of all Encumbrances.

In consideration for an undivided one hundred percent (100%) interest in and to the Project Area, the Immovable Assets and the Property Data, Secova hereby agreed to:

a. Deliver 15,000,000 Secova Shares to DNA on the date that is four months and one day following the Closing Date (the "First Tranche Shares");
b. Deliver 15,000,000 Secova Shares to DNA on the date that is eight months following the Closing Date; (the "Second Tranche Shares");
c. Deliver 20,000,000 Secova Shares to DNA on the date that is 12 months following the Closing Date (the "Third Tranche Shares"); and
d. Assume the Assumed Liabilities up to $100,000 and the Notre-Dame de Montauban Municipality Liabilities.

An equivalent of $969,000 of the purchase price was allocated to the Immovable Assets in the Project Area. The remainder of the purchase price was allocated to goodwill.

The obligations of Secova under the 2019 Agreement were subject to Secova obtaining any surface rights it reasonably requires in order to access the Property and the Immovable Assets, including, but not limited to the new lease with the municipality of Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (the "Municipality").

Subsequent to the 2019 agreement, the DNA claim package was reduced by to 71 claims by the exclusion of 81 claims in the immediate vicinity of Saint-Ubalde, QC that were allowed to expire. The 71 claims around Montauban-les-Mines comprise the current Property (**Figure 4.1**).

All 71 claims comprising the Property are currently in good standing. The renewal dates, as of October 25th, 2021, and the rental fees, required minimum work and excess credits are shown in ***Appendix I***. Details on claims renewals, work credits, claim access rights, allowable exploration, development, mining works, and site rehabilitation are summarized in the Mining Act of Quebec available at www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca.

The rental fees required for the renewal of all of the claims upon their next anniversary date amount to $5,382.50; whereas the total assessment work credits required for the renewal of the claims comprising the entire property upon their anniversary dates amounts to $106,850.00; however, there are a total of $12,662.35 in accumulated work credits on the South Block from historic work completed on the Property. These credits cannot necessarily be distributed across the Property as disposition of the accumulated work credits is subject to the conditions outlined in Section 76* of the Quebec Mining Act (http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/M-13.1).
**The holder of adjoining claims may, not later than the date of the expiry of the claim to be renewed, apply all or part of the amounts spent to perform, in respect of a claim, any work in excess of the prescribed requirements to a claim the renewal of which is applied for, up to the amount necessary for its renewal, provided the land that is the subject of the application for renewal is included within a 4.5 kilometre radius circle measured from the geometrical centre of the parcel of land subject to the claim in respect of which work was performed in excess of the prescribed requirements.*

4.4 Royalties and Related Information

There remains a 0.5% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") with a Mr. Fayz Yacoub attached to five (5) claims on the Property, namely claims 2456371 to 2456375 inclusive (see ***Appendix I***).

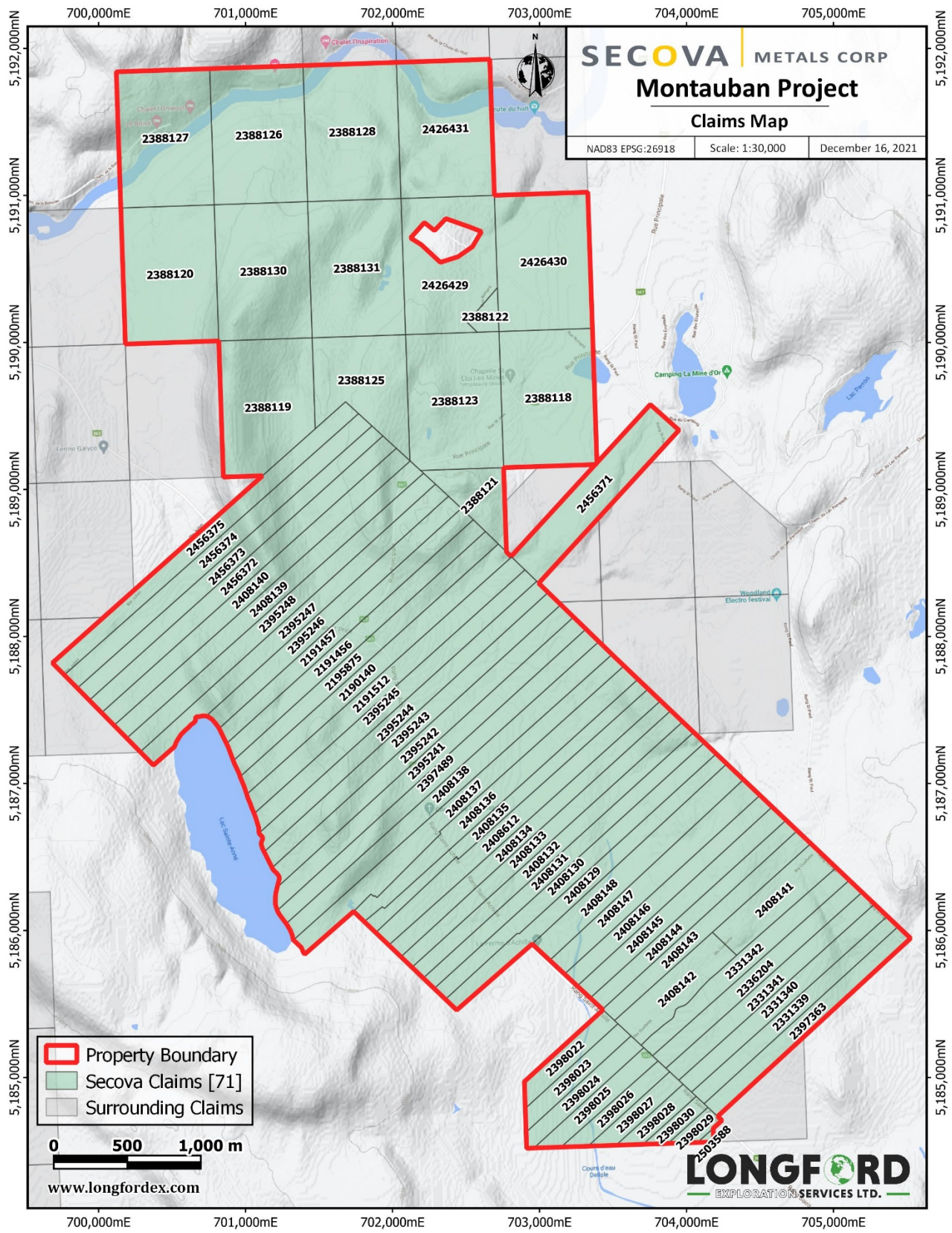

Figure 4.1: Property map showing outline of claims.

4.5 Existing Features and Infrastructure

Existing surface features and infrastructure at the Montauban Project, relevant to the current Agreement, include:

- the historical (sub-surface) mineralized zones;
- capped historical shafts;
- regional highways and local roads;
- a 16,000 ft^2 steel structure (building);
- five (5) tailings sites from the past-producing Montauban Mine (1910-1966);
- the urban perimeter of Montauban-les-Mines, which is restricted to exploration. The Montauban-les-Mines area is within the boundary of the Property and belongs to the rural municipality of Notre-Dame-de-Montauban, which has certain restrictions to exploration and development programmes.

4.6 Environmental Liabilities

There are five tailings sites in the Montauban-les-Mines area (***Figure 4.2***). In 2012, the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles contracted GENIVAR Inc. (GENIVAR, 2012) to develop a restoration plan for three of the five tailings areas: Tétreault 1; Tétreault 2; and Montauban United. The other two tailings sites — Anacon Lead 1 and Anacon Lead 2 — had a solvent owner and were therefore not the responsibility of the Province.

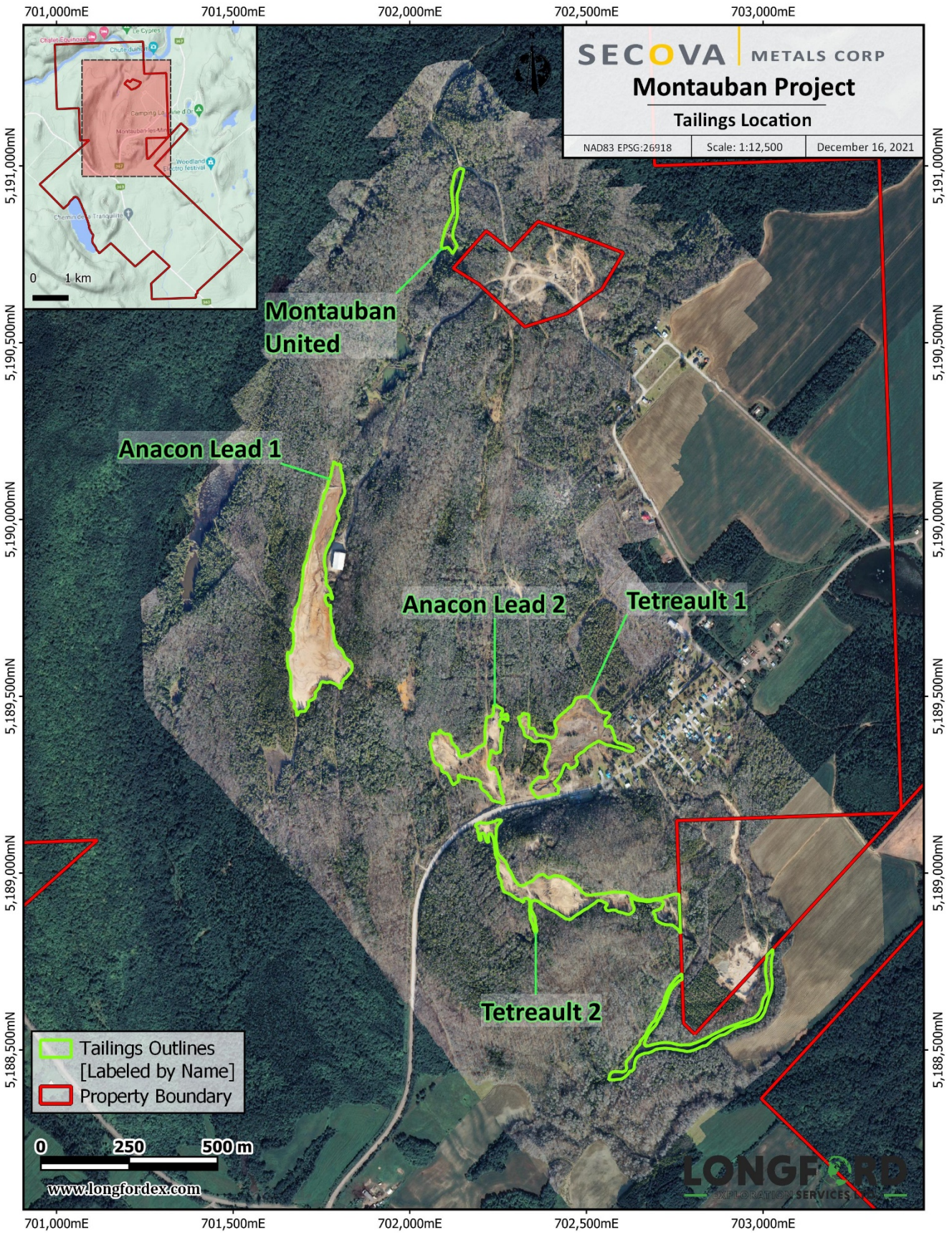

Figure 4.2: Aerial image of tailings sites on the Montauban Property

On September 14, 2012, DNA received a Certificate of Authorization (CA) from the provincial Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement, de la Faune et des Parcs with respect to operating a gravity separation circuit to process the mining residues (i.e., tailings) corresponding to the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site, located in the municipality de Notre-Dame-de-Montauban on lots P-142, -144, -145, -153, -202, -209 and -210.

On March 13, 2014, DNA received a CA from the Province of Québec permitting the operation of a cyanidation circuit to process the mining residues ("tailings") of the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site.

The two CA's issued to DNA that would allow Secova to proceed with the construction and installation of equipment facilities to recover precious metals (i.e., gold and silver), and possibly mica, from the mining residues at the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site have not yet been officially transferred to Secova.

During the process of acquiring the Montauban Property asses from DNA, Secova provided notice to MERN that it would be assuming responsibility for the tailings material and the potential environmental liabilities going forward. Secova has applied to obtain the necessary permits to carry out field work that will have an impact on the environment, notably the mobilization (during processing) of mining residues (tailings), which are considered toxic waste by the government authorities.

On February 28, 2014, DNA received approval from the provincial government for its "Restoration Plan", which was to be implemented once DNA had processed the site's mining residues. Secova has engaged Groupe Alphard Engineering of Montreal, QC to update DNA's 2014 restoration plan for submission to the provincial government.

4.7 Agreement with the Municipality

Secova has negotiated with the Municipality to pay a monthly rent to the Municipality (the "Lease"). From the date of signature of this Lease, the monthly base rent (the "Rent") will be five hundred dollars ($500), plus applicable taxes (i.e., GST and QST); however, from the date on which Secova will begin its tailings recovery operations on the territory of the Municipality (the "Operation Start Date"), the Rent will be increased to two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500), plus applicable taxes. The Rent will be indexed annually, on the anniversary date of the signing of the Lease, whichever is greater of 2% or the Consumer Price Index for the Province of Quebec (CPI). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Rent will be reduced if Secova employs (full-time) residents of the Municipality having their permanent residence as owner in the territory of the Municipality or tenant for more than eighteen (18) months, as follows:

- 0 jobs - $2,500;
- 10 jobs - $2,000;
- 20 jobs - $1,500;
- 30 jobs and more - $1,000.

For clarification purposes, the amount of the Rent will be adjusted at the end of each month for the following month if it is demonstrated by Secova that ten (10) local full-time jobs have been created.

4.8 Additional royalty payments

From the date of the start of operations and until the end of the term or any renewal period, as the case may be, Secova undertakes to pay the Municipality an annual amount equal to a 1% NSR resulting from its activities, all as additional rent (the "Additional Rent"). The parties agree that the Additional Rent will be a minimum of six thousand dollars ($6,000) per month if the quantity treated is less than one hundred and eighty thousand (180,000) tonnes per year and of eight thousand dollars ($8,000) per month if the quantity treated is greater than one hundred and eighty thousand (180,000) tonnes per year.

4.9 Other Permits

Permits are required for some of the recommended exploration programmes (e.g., percussion-drilling, reverse-circulation drilling, trenching, etc.), and potentially for their associated environment-alteration undertakings as well (road-construction, water-crossings, etc.). The appropriate Permit Applications for these activities should be submitted by Secova to the appropriate government departments in a timely manner before proceeding with any exploration or development programme(s).

4.10 Other Relevant Factors

To the Author's knowledge there are no other significant factors, risks, or legal issues that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property throughout the year.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Notre-Dame-de-Montauban Municipality is accessible via Highway 363 from Highway 40, which links Québec City and Trois-Rivières. Rail access is also available less than 10 kilometres to the northeast, in Notre-Dame-des-Anges (***Figure 5.1***). The Montauban Property can be easily reached by four-wheel drive vehicles via numerous unpaved forestry and farm roads that branch off the paved highways. Areas not serviced by roads can be accessed by foot or all-terrain vehicles during the summer, and by snowmobile in the winter.

5.2 Climate

From 1981 to 2010, Environment Canada reports daily average temperature of 19.0°C in July and -13.7°C for January. Snow cover generally lasts from November to April, with February as the month with the most snow accumulation (***Figure 5.2***). The average yearly precipitation is 1,133.2 mm, including rainfall (902.9 mm) and snowfall (230.3 mm). These data were collected at the Lac aux Sables station about 10 kilometres to the northwest of Notre-Dame-de-Montauban.

Mining and drilling operations may be carried out all year long, but surface exploration work (e.g., mapping, channel sampling) is most convenient from mid-April to mid-November.

5.3 Physiography

The area's physiography is characterized by clayey and sandy plateaus forming the foothills of the Laurentian Mountains. The region is rural and agricultural, with most farms producing potatoes and corn. The Montauban Mine Property is limited to the northwest by the Batiscan River which drains most of the Property towards the south to the Saint Lawrence River. The topography consists of many small hills reaching up to 80-100 metres of relief above the valleys, which lie at an average elevation of 160 metres above sea level. Forest cover comprises a mix of mainly conifer, birch, cedar and maple trees.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Manpower, water and electric power are easily available from the immediate area of the Notre-Dame-de-Montauban. Quarry-specific equipment and personnel specialized in quarrying are available within a 30 kilometre radius from the municipality.

The on-site infrastructure includes a 16,000 ft^2 steel-structure building and its foundation, as well as water and electrical power installations. DNA completed the access-infrastructure to the site where the milling facilities are projected to be located. The primary objective of the proposed mill will be to recover precious metals, and possibly mica, from the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site on the Property.

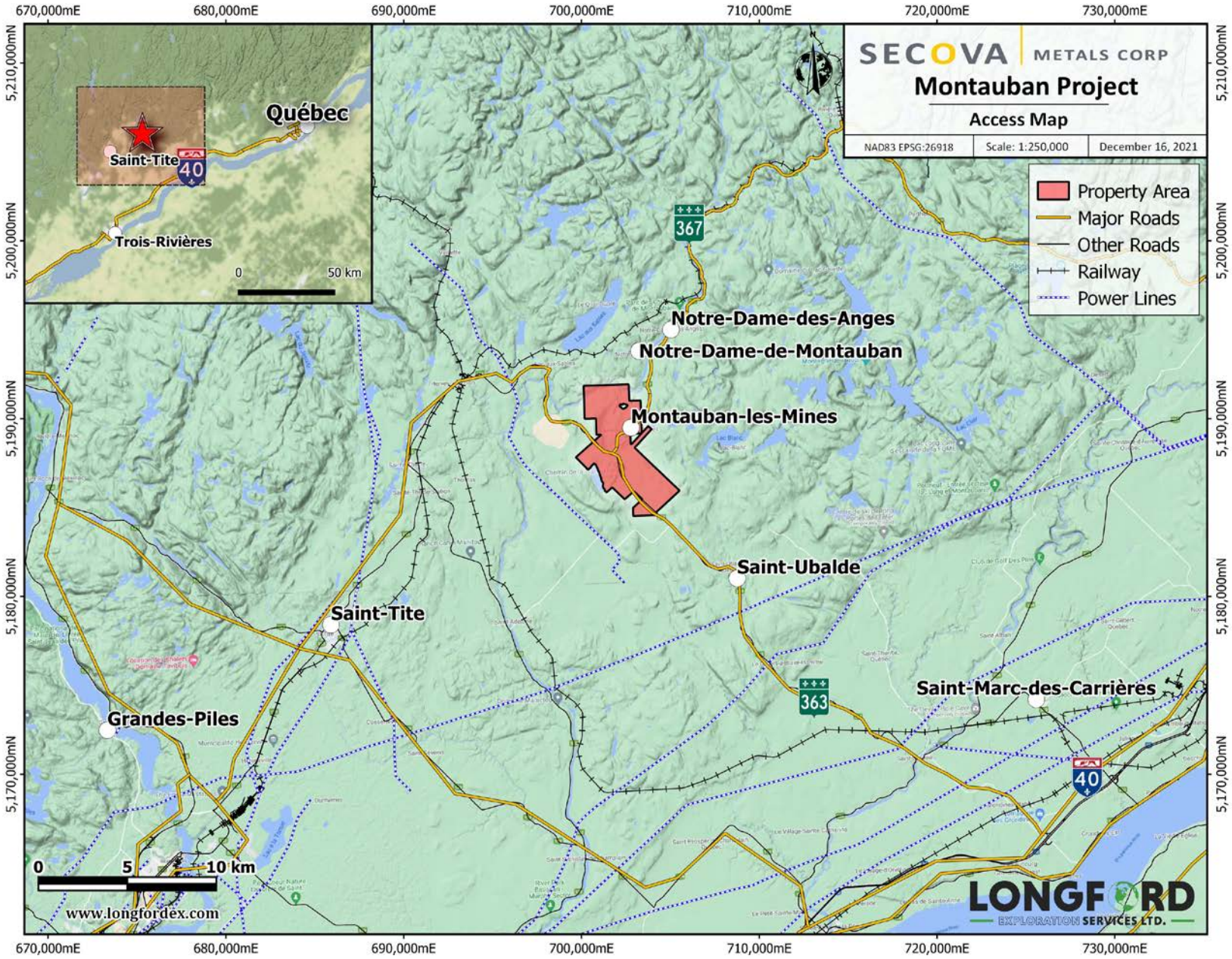

Figure 5.1: Basemap showing local area access to the Property

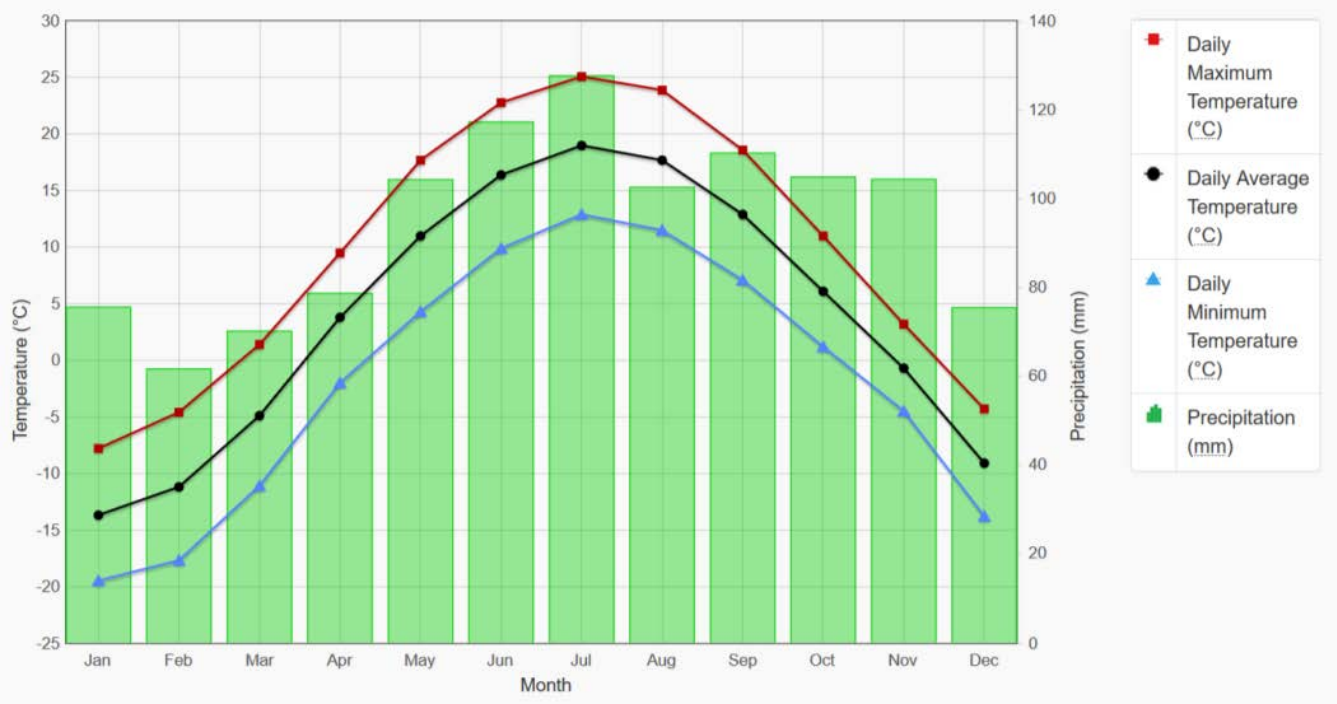

Figure 5.2: Temperature and precipitation graph for 1981 to 2010: Canadian climate normals for Lac aux Sables station (http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/index_e.html)

6.0 HISTORY

NOTE: The GESTIM and SIGEOM systems are the principal repository for historical information on the Province's mineral resources and are accessible online at https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/ and http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a. The GESTIM and SIGEOM web-sites allow on-line examination and queries of the Province of Quebec's database of Provincial Assessment Reports or "Gestimes Minieres" (GM's). A listing of GM's pertinent to the Montauban Property is included in the References section (***Item 27.0***).

All underground mining and production work described in the following sections of Item 6 relate to work that was conducted within the boundaries of the current Property.

It should be noted that unless otherwise stated, all quoted diamond-drill intervals herein represent down-hole lengths and not true widths.

6.1 Historic Summary (pre-NI 43-101 implementation)

The mining history of the area starts in 1910 with the discovery of the Montauban Pb-Zn deposit by Elzéar Gauthier. The numerous base-metal zones of the Montauban Mine (***Figure 6.1***) were worked over the years by a series of successive owners: Mr. E. Gauthier (1910-1911), Mr. P. Tétreault (1911-1914), the Zinc Company Ltd. (1915-1921), the Tétreault Estate (1923-1924), British Metal Corporation (1924-1929), the Pierre Tétreault Succession (1929-1937), Siscoe Metals Ltd. (1942-1944), Anacon Lead Mines Ltd. (1948-1956) and Ghislau Mining Corporation Ltd. (1957-1966).

In 1966, most of the installations were decommissioned, and the mining rights on the Anacon Property expired in 1972. Total production from the Tétreault-Anacon Property amounted to 2,655,588 short tons of ore with average recoveries of 4.53% Zn, 1.54% Pb, 0.02 oz/t Au and 2.50 oz/t Ag (McAdam and Flanigan, 1976). A total of 100,309 short tons of ore from the Montauban Zone, located north of the Tétreault-Anacon Property, were milled from June 1953 to January 1954 at grades of 2.88% Zn, 1.03% Pb, 1.00 oz/t Ag and 0.01 oz/t Au (Baldwin, 1961).

The five tailings sites in the Montauban-les-Mines area, created during the various mining operations described above, are: Anacon Lead 1; Anacon Lead 2; Tétreault 1; Tétreault 2; and Montauban United.

From 1983 to 1990, Muscocho Explorations Ltd. ("Muscocho") mined several gold bearing zones of the deposit producing 813,632 tonnes grading 3.54 g/t Au and 12.36 g/t Ag (McPhee, 1982; *GM42953*).

Regional geological mapping in the Montauban area was carried out by Bancroft (1915), Smith (1950; 1956, *RG-065*), Pyke (1966, *RP-545*; 1967), Rondot (1978a, *DPV-594*; 1978b) and Morin (1987, *MM-86-02*), and Provincial government stream-sediment (heavy and fine fractions) and till geochemistry surveys were carried out in the Montauban-les-Mines sector in 1989 (Choinière, 1992; *MB-92-18*).

The ore deposits and host rocks have been studied by the following authors: Alcock (1930); Osborne (1939); O'Neil and Osborne (1939; *RP-136*); Wilson (1939); Smith (1950; 1956, *RG-065*); Sangster (1972); Stamatelopoulou-Seymour (1975); Stamatelopoulou-Seymour and MacLean (1977); Ledoux and Assad; (1979); Fletcher (1979); Prabhu (1981); MacLean et al., (1982); Prabhu and Webber (1984); Stamatelopoulou-Seymour and MacLean (1984); Bernier (1985); Gauthier et al.; (1985); Bernier et al.; (1987); Côté (1989); Jourdain; (1987); Jourdain et al. (1987); Bernier (1992); Bernier and Maclean (1993); Jourdain (1993); Nadeau and van Breemen; (1994); Nadeau et al. (1999); and Tomkins (2007).

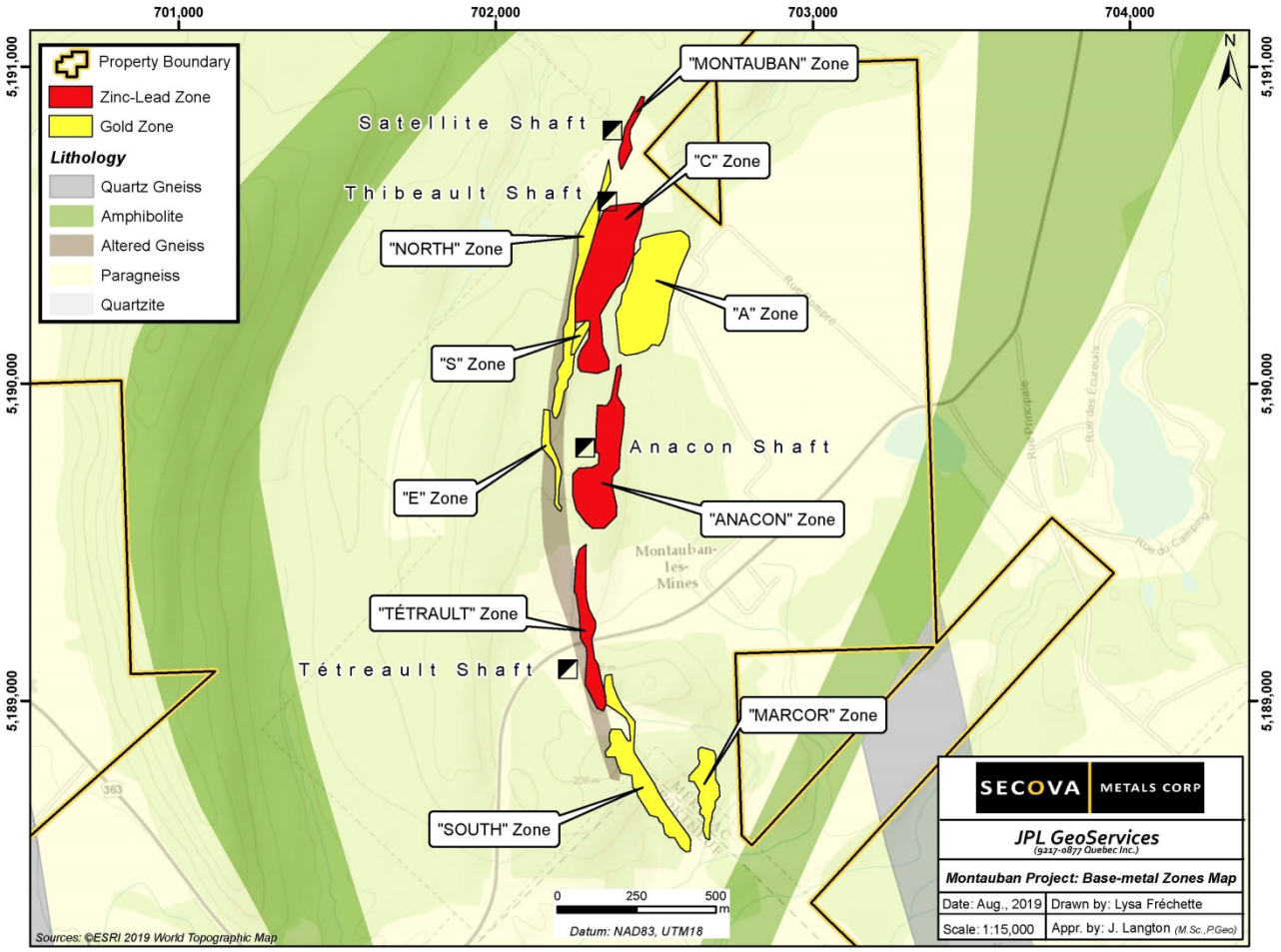

Figure 6.1: Simplified geology map showing locations of Montauban base-metal zones

1988: Minerals Barexor Inc. performed a diamond-drilling programme just south of where Exploration Norwood Inc. were drilling at the time. Minerals Barexor Inc. completed 5 drill-holes (BV-88-05 and BV-88-07 to BV-88-10). It was reported that each drill-hole intersected quartz-tourmaline veins with low gold values (highest value: 0.01 oz/t Au locally).

1989: Exploration Norwood Inc. reported on geophysical and diamond-drilling work. Geophysical work included an IP survey (27.2 km) and EM survey (17.0 km). The IP survey produced 14 anomalous zones believed to represent semi-massive to disseminated sulphides, or zones rich in magnetite. Five drill-holes (470-01-87, 470-02-87, 470-03-87, 470-04-88 and 470-05-88) were drilled to test the best geophysical anomalies. Gold-assay values were low with the best results being 400 ppb Au over 1.5 metres in a sheared and breccia zone (124.1 - 125.6 m down-hole in drill-hole 470-03-87), and 0.14 g/t Au over 4.5 metre (52.5 - 56.7 m down-hole) in a semi-massive pyrite zone, in hole 470-04-88 (Perron and Morin, 1988; *GM47590*).

A 1989 basal till survey was carried out to assess the area's mineral potential by tracing the detrital dispersal of bedrock mineralization to the bedrock source (Pelletier and Beaumier, 1990; *MB-90-20*). The fine fraction was assessed for 41 elements. In 1993, a study of the gahnite dispersal within of the heavy fraction of basal till from the same survey was reported by Lalonde et al. (1994; *MB-94-42*). The heavy fractions were assessed for 31 elements and the results were published by Lalonde (1996; *MB-96-31*).

6.2 Montauban Property

Most of the exploration and mining activities on the Montauban Property were conducted in the area formerly covered by the Tétreault–Anacon property (1910-1973) and the former Muscocho Exploration property (1974-1996). Summaries of exploration activities in the surrounding areas are also included in the following

6.2.1 Tétreault–Anacon property (1910-1973)

In 1910, Elzear Gauthier discovered the first lead-zinc mineralization near the Montauban-les-Mines. Mining rights were acquired in 1911 by Pierre Tétreault, who began development work and built a mill with a capacity of 150 short tons per day. This marked the start of mining of the Montauban ore-body (i.e., the Tétreault Mine). Small quantities of ore were mined from transverse veins following the first year of discovery.

Mining by various companies continued intermittently in the region from 1912 to 1935. The Zinc Company Ltd., a subsidiary of the Weedon Mining Company, took over the property and operated the mine from 1914 to 1921. The Zinc Company built a 200-ton flotation mill and a roasting plant for the zinc concentrate in 1916 that was in operation until 1921, when the lease on the property expired. From 1911 to 1924, the Tétreault Mine produced 318,413 short tons of ore (Malouf, 1948; *GM00557-A*). The average value of assayed ore was not noted in the available documents.

The Tétreault Estate reopened the mine in 1923, and operated it until 1924 when it was leased to British Metal Corporation, who improved the plant and operated it continuously until 1929. During this time, British Metal Corporation performed underground development work and surface and underground drilling on the Tétreault Mine (Denis, 1930; *GM18431*). From 1925 to 1929, the mine produced about 527,921 short tons of ore assaying roughly 9% Zn, 3% Pb, 0.09 oz/t Au and 8.3 oz/t Ag (Malouf, 1948; *GM00557-A*).

Titles reverted to the Pierre Tétreault succession in 1929, and production resumed during from December 1934 to May 1937. During this period, 259,087 short tons were mined at an average of 4.5% Zn, 1.4% Pb, 0.02 oz/t Au and 3.0 oz/t Ag (Malouf, 1948; *GM00557-A*).

As a wartime measure, Siscoe Metals Mines Ltd. reopened the mine from 1942 to 1944 under contract to Wartime Metals Corporation. Siscoe Metals Mines then mined the lead-zinc ore-body to help supply strategic metals during World War II. Siscoe Metals Mine milled 213,641 short tons averaging 4.0% Zn, 1.0% Pb, 0.02 oz/t Au and 2.0 oz/t Ag (Malouf, 1948; *GM00557-A*)

In 1948, Anacon Lead Mines Ltd. took over the property and resumed operations. They built a 1,000-short ton mill, which operated until the closing of the mine in 1955. Diamond-drilling, which commenced in 1949 and was discontinued in February 1953, comprised 93,457 feet (28,485.7 m) of surface diamond-drilling and 40,450 feet (12,329.2 m) of underground drilling (Cornwall, 1953; *GM0203*). Most of this drilling was carried out in the A, C and North Gold zones. Some drilling was also carried out in the southern part of the South Gold and D zones. No exploration work was done after February 1953 (Arcand, 1961; *GM11070*).

The mine was operated by two shafts. The No.3 shaft (Tétreault shaft) was inclined at 53° and sunk to a vertical depth of 426 feet (129.85 m). The No. 4 shaft (Anacon shaft) was a vertical opening that extended to a depth of 771 feet (235.0 m). This shaft provided access to the A Zone - discovered and subsequently mined out by Anacon Lead Mines. Eight levels aggregating 4,400 feet (1,341.1 m) were developed.

When underground operations by Anacon Lead Mines ceased in 1955, all equipment below ground, as well as the surface plant, were left in place; however, both hoists and air compressors were removed and sold with the milling equipment. From 1949 to July 1955, Anacon Lead Mines produced 1,336,526 short tons at an average grade of 3,09% Zn, 1,24% Pb, 1.98 oz/t Ag and 0.013 oz/t Au (Arcand, 1961, *GM11070*; Lee, 1965).

In 1957, Ghislau Mining Corporation Ltd. purchased from Anacon Lead Mines the mining rights, surface rights, mill, and other mine buildings. In 1961, Laviolette Mining Corporation Ltd. installed a 1,000 short ton per day concentrator to treat tailings from former operations. The mill ran for 8 months and operations ended early in

1962 when extreme grade variations in the feed made metal recovery uneconomic (Lee, 1965). In 1962, 14 vertical holes, totalling 2,662 feet (811.4 m), were drilled on the D Zone and the north part of the South Gold Zone (Lee, 1965). In 1964, 20 holes totalling 4,664 feet (1,421.6 m), were drilled to the south of the South Gold Zone (Lee, 1965). One deep hole 2,504 feet long (763.2 m) was drilled to cut a carbonatized horizon in the paragneiss that was exposed at surface; the hole cut the target horizon at a vertical depth of 1,500 feet (457.2 m), but it was not mineralized. In 1965, 27 short holes were drilled on the North Gold Zone at intervals of 50 feet (15.2 m) (Lee, 1965). A bulk sampling programme was also collected from the North Gold Zone. During the same year, Ghislau Mining Corporation bought Laviolette's share of the equipment for $30,000. Ore reserves tabulated by Lee (1965) are summarized in ***Table 6-1***.

After 1965, the mining concession covering the former Anacon property became idle and was eventually revoked in 1971.

Total production from the Tétreault-Anacon property amounted to 2,655,588 short tons of ore with average recoveries of 4.53% Zn, 1.54% Pb, 0.02 oz/t Au and 2.50 oz/t Ag (McAdam and Flanigan, 1976).

Table 6-1: Historical Ore Reserves* on the Tétreault-Anacon property (after Lee, 1965)

Location	Tonnage	Zn%	Pb%	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton
Basemetal					
C Zone	60,929	3.94	1.17	1.15	0.017
D Zone	62,608	3.32	1.15	1.39	0.01
E Zone	15,300	2.69	0.96	0.96	0.007
Total	138,837	3.52	1.10	1.24	0.013
South Gold Zone	77,230			1.99	0.189
North Gold Zone	140,039			0.605	0.193
Total	217,269 tons Precious Metal			1.10	0.192

**These gold, silver and base-metal resources, are historical in nature and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

6.2.2 United Montauban Mine property (1914-1974)

The Montauban United Mine property adjoined the Tétreault–Anacon property at its northern boundary. It was formed by the amalgamation of two properties (***Figure 6.2***) as follows:

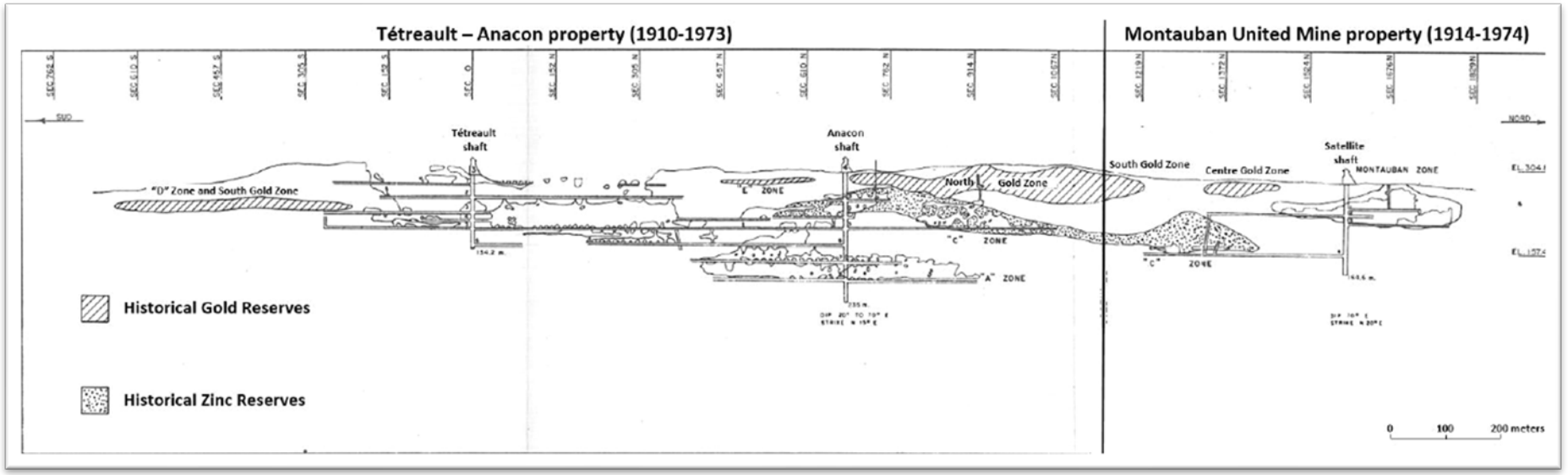

Figure 6.2: United Montauban property - circa 1974

United Lead and Zinc Mines property

Between 1914 and 1916, some surface trenching was done by the Montauban Mining Syndicate and two shallow shafts were sunk to depths of 34 feet (10.4 m) and 51 feet (15.5 m) respectively (Cornwall, 1954; *GM03509*). A 60-foot sloped winze was also sunk, to a total vertical depth of 110 feet (33.5 m). Two levels comprising some short drifts and cross-cuts were also developed (MRN, 1916). In 1928, St-Lawrence Lead and Zinc Mines was succeeded by St-Lawrence Metals Ltd., which carried out a programme of diamond-drilling and underground exploration (the Thibault mine) (Carpenter, 1930; *GM18425*).

The Thibault shaft was sunk to 100 feet (30.5 m). A winze was sunk from the 100-ft level to a depth of 175 feet (53.3 m). Cross-cutting and drifting were carried out on the 50-ft and 100-ft levels. St-Lawrence Lead and Zinc Mines suspended operations in September 1930 and was succeeded in 1932 by Vimy Gold and Metals Ltd., who in turn were replaced by United Metals in 1937 (Cornwall, 1954; *GM0203*). United Lead and Zinc Mines Ltd. acquired its holdings at the time from United Metals. The mine at this stage had filled with water and no further exploration was attempted until 1950-51. Between 1950 and 1952, a total of 43,185.2 feet (13,162.8 m) of surface diamiond-drilling and 283.4 feet (86.4 m) of underground drilling were bored by United Lead and Zinc Mines.

Montauban Mines property

The property held by Montauban Mines Ltd. was previously owned by the Shawinigan Mining and Smelting Company, which sunk a shaft and did some exploratory trenching (Cornwall, 1954; *GM03509*). Their early investigations did not locate any valuable mineralization, but in 1948, diamond-drilling revealed the presence of additional lead and zinc mineralization. A total of 3,529.6 feet (1,075.8 m) of surface drilling was bored. In 1950, Montauban Mines was incorporated and took over the property. Between 1950 and 1952, a total 38,301.6 feet (11,674.3 m) of surface diamond-drilling and 232.0 feet (70.7 m) of underground drilling were completed by Montauban Mines.

A shaft was started in 1951 and ended in June 1952. The shaft reached a depth of 550.0 feet (167.6 m) and stations were cut at four levels. The main zone (Montauban Zone) was developed from cross-cuts and drifts on the upper three levels. The fourth level was developed by means of a drift driven south to meet the continuation of the Anacon C Zone.

United Montauban property

In June 1953, United Montauban Mines was formed from an amalgamation of two companies previously known as United Lead and Zinc Mines and Montauban Mines. The diamond-drilling carried out by Montauban Mines and United Lead and Zinc Mines between 1950 and 1952 established the continuation of the Anacon C Zone, the Anacon Gold Zone, and the presence of mineable ore in a separate ore zone known as the “Montauban Ore Zone” (Cornwall, 1954; *GM03509*). Production started in mid-1953. With an estimated 3 years of ore apparently remaining, but with operating losses of $166,000 in 1953, the mine was shut down on January 31, 1954 in order to conserve mine reserves for a period of better metal prices. A total of 100,309 short tons of ore were milled during the period of June 1953 to January 1954 at a grade of 2.88% Zn, 1.03% Pb, 1.00 oz/t Ag and 0.01 oz/t Au from the Montauban Zone (Baldwin, 1961). At the end of 1953, United Montauban Mines Ltd. became Satellite Metal Mines Ltd. in 1958. No work was performed by Satellite Metal Mines. The mine was maintained on a caretaker basis during the time Satellite Metal Mines held the property.

6.2.3 Muscocho Exploration Property 1974-1996

The Tétreault-Anacon Property comprising claims held by Mr. Poulin was acquired by Muscocho in December 1974 (McAdam and Flanagan, 1976). Muscocho optioned the former holdings of United Montauban Mines from its successor company, Satellite Metal Mines Ltd., thereby acquiring control of the total known strike of the Montauban mineralized zone.

In 1975, Muscocho resurveyed and compiled the results of previous diamond-drilling on the property. During the year, ground magnetic and electromagnetic (Radem) surveys were performed over the entire Montauban mineralized zone. Twenty-one (21) short holes, totalling 1,301.8 metres, were drilled on the North Gold Zone over 1,400 feet (426.7 m) of mineralized strike.

In 1976, metallurgical tests were carried out on drill-core from the 1975 diamond-drilling programme. Two composite samples collated from hole MM-1 were sent to a laboratory of the Ministry of Energy and Resources of Québec. Cyanidation testwork was performed on the two composite samples and the overall recovery was evaluated at 98% (Vachon, 1976). In 1977, a geophysical survey was carried out to investigate the northern extension of the Montauban mineralized zone (Lamarche, 1978; *DPV-578*). In June 1978, SOQUEM Inc. ("SOQUEM") entered into a joint venture agreement with Muscocho to acquire a 50% interest in the property by spending $200,000. SOQUEM was also required to make cash payments totalling $80,000 to Muscocho over a period of two years. At this time, Boudreault and Léonard (1979; *GM34881*) reported gold and silver indicated reserves* totalling 370,000 metric tons at grades of 8.81 g/t Au and 34.28 g/t Ag. These gold and silver "reserves" corresponded to the South, E and North zones from the former Tétreault-Anacon property, and the South and Centre zones of the former United Montauban property. In addition, indicated reserves* of base-metals were reported as 635,000 metric tons at 3.46% Zn, 1.07% Pb, 38.74 g/t Ag, and 0.55 g/t Au.
**These "reserves" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

Exploration work performed by SOQUEM in 1978 (Boudreault and Léonard, 1979; *GM34881*) comprised a review of all core from the 1975 diamond-drilling programme by Muscocho. Some check assays were performed at an independant laboratory to provide quality control on the prior gold, silver and base-metal assays. Between October 1978 and March 1979, a total of 37 BQ-diameter short holes totalling 2,030.9 metres were drilled, mainly on the North Gold Zone. Following this drilling campaign, SOQUEM reported indicated geological reserves* (uncut) of 500,417 metric tons averaging 8.33 g/t Au and 21.7 g/t Ag.
**These "reserves" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

In 1980, a detailed geological survey was performed on the North Gold Zone (Biron and Bureau, 1981; *GM37536*). The geological survey area covered the zone over a strike length of 915 metres, with an additional 150 metres on either side (perpendicular to survey length). A total of 12 trenches were also excavated in this area. The North Gold Zone was recognized in several trenches. In fall 1980, an infill drilling campaign was carried out on the North Gold Zone and represented by 24 short surface holes, totalling 1,135.6 metres. During the year, the portal of a new ramp was excavated. Underground development commenced and an access decline ramp (4.25 m X 2.90 m; average gradient of 10%) was developed from surface over a total of 422 metres. The ramp reached a vertical depth of 60 metres. Three levels were opened (level 280, 260 and 250). A total of 80 metres of crosscuts, 90 metres of raises, and 285 metres of drifts were excavated. Two underground infill drilling programmes were completed by SOQUEM. In 1980, ten (10) holes were drilled for a total of 356.9 metres, and in winter 1981, twenty-one (21) holes were added, for another 728.7 metres.

Proven and probable ore reserves* published by SOQUEM in May 1981 for the North Gold Zone were 219,300 tonnes grading 7.75 g/t Au, 12.8 g/t Ag, 0.61% Cu, 0.24% Pb and 0.62% Zn. By mutual agreement between Muscocho and SOQUEM, SOQUEM relinquished the management of the joint venture on August 12, 1981 in favour of Muscocho (McPhee, 1982; *GM42953*). During the rest of the year, Muscocho drilled 146 surface diamond-drill holes totalling 5,253 metres and carried out 246 metres of drifting on the three existing levels (McPhee, 1982; *GM42953*). The SOQUEM and Muscocho underground programmes resulted in stock piles of 13,353 metric tons of ore grading 3.98 g/t Au.

**These "reserve" estimates are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

In 1982, Muscocho carried out 9 metres of drifting and mined 3,902 metric tons of ore at a grade of more than 4.0 g/t Au, and 4,833 metric tons of ore at a lower grade (1.5 g/t to 4.0 g/t Au). The Anacon Shaft was repaired, a fire assay laboratory was built, and the foundation for the future mill was prepared. In April 1982, Control Data Canada Ltd. established ore reserves* for the North Gold Zone as 308,000 metric tons at 6.9 g/t Au with a cut-off grade of 4 g/t Au (McPhee, 1982; *GM42953*).
**These "reserve" estimates are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

In 1983, Muscocho purchased a 150 tonne per day (tpd) cyanidation mill for $1.78 million from Canada Mining Corporation, who had designed, built and installed it on the Camlaren gold property 84 kilometres north of Yellowknife, NWT (Huggard, 1984). Under the supervision of Canada Mining Corporation, the mill was dismantled in January 1983, moved to Muscocho's property and was operating within five months. Muscocho commenced production, and on June 16, 1983 the first gold bar was poured (McPhee, 1982; *GM42953*). The gold bar weighted 606 ounces and contained 45.2% of gold and 47.7% of silver. Between June and December 1983, a total of 57,024 metric tons were processed from the 1981-1983 developmental ore and from the test material from the bulk sampling programme on the North Gold Zone. Surface drilling was also carried out during the year. A total of 70 holes were drilled in order to define the shape of the North Gold Zone and test its extension to the north and south and at depth (Vallières, 1984; *DV84-06*).

In 1984, diamond-drilling performed by Muscocho on the South Gold Zone, located about 2 kilometres from the North Gold Zone, defined proven reserves* of 208,835 metric tons averaging 4.0 g/t Au and 68.46 g/t Ag to a depth of 90 metres (Vallières, 1985; *DV85-02*).
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

Other exploration work was done on the newly discovered Simard Zone. This new zone was found near the North Gold Zone. In November 1984, a new ramp was begun in order to reach the South Gold Zone. Between January 1 and December 31, 1984, a total of 123,294 metric tons were processed from the North Gold Zone.

In 1985, Muscocho bought the remaining part (16%) of SOQUEM's interest in the Muscocho property. SOQUEM received 300,000 shares of Muscocho at a share price of $3.80 for a total of $1.14M. A total of 26,900 metres of diamond-drilling were carried out on the North Gold Zone, the South Gold Zone and the Marcor Zone. In 1985, the access ramps of the Simard Zone (later renamed the S Zone) and the South Gold Zone were finished. The diamond-drilling programme increased the proven reserve on the South Gold Zone to 279,200 metric tons averaging 4.69 g/t Au at a vertical depth of less than 90 metres (Lachance, 1986; *DV86-04*). Proven reserves* on the Marcor Zone were established at 125,000 metric tons averaging 4.0 g/t Au. Between January 1 and December 31, 1985, a total of 135,029 metric tons were processed from the North Gold Zone.
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In 1986, 170 holes were drilled for a total of 23,619 metres on the South Gold Zone, the Marcor Zone and the A Zone (Lachance, 1987; *DV87-01*). The A Zone was a newly discovered zone. At the end of the year, the proven reserve was established at 320,600 metric tons.

Proven reserves* on the South Gold Zone, the Marcor Zone and the Simard Zone were evaluated at 216,000, 54,600 and 50,000 metric tons, respectively. Muscocho put the South Gold Zone into production on July 15, 1986 (Lachance, 1987; *DV87-01*). During the year, the ramp was extended toward the Marcor Zone, located northeast of the South Gold Zone. Between January 1 and December 31, 1986, a total of 123,500 metric tons were processed from the North Gold Zone (103,103 t) and the South Gold Zone (20,397 t). The North Gold Zone was mined out on October 1986.

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In 1987, 75 holes were drilled totalling 13,296 metres and distributed as follows: South Marcor Zone (12 holes = 2,071 m); S Zone (formerly the Simard Zone; 6 holes = 563 m); A Zone (28 holes = 6,021 m); C Zone (7 holes = 1,073 m); Hangingwall Zone (17 holes, 3,032 m); and Carbonate Zone (5 holes = 546 m) (Lachance, 1988; *DV88-01*). At the end of the year, the proven reserves* were established at 208,300 metric tons. Proven reserves on the South Gold Zone, the South Marcor Zone and the S Zone were evaluated at 125,300, 28,200 and 54,800 metric tons, respectively. During the year, the ramp was extended (240 m) on the South Marcor Zone accompanied by drifting (220 m) and raising (615 m). On the S Zone, the ramp was extended (240 m) accompanied by drifting (100 m), crosscutting (100 m), and raising (110 m). Between January 1 and December 31, 1987, a total of 133,306 metric tons were processed from the South Gold Zone (90,709 t), the South Marcor Zone (26,400 t), the S Zone (3,858 t) and other development ores.

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In 1988, 121 holes totalling 9,679 metres were drilled on the Muscocho property (Lachance, 1989; *DV89-01*). At the end of the year, the geological reserve was established at 356,000 metric tons averaging 4.07 g/t Au and 128.0 g/t Ag. The E Zone was discovered by diamond-drilling. The geological reserves* of this new zone were estimated at 24,167 metric tons averaging 4.72 g/t Au and 24.9 g/t Ag. The northern extension of the North Gold Zone contained 26,100 metric tons averaging 5.38 g/t Au and 10.4 g/t Ag. During the year, the ramp, collared on the North Gold Zone, was extended toward the A Zone. Between January 1 and December 31, 1988, a total of 119,173 metric tons were processed from the South Gold Zone (35,734 t), Marcor Zone (36,313 t), S Zone (45,501 t), and North Gold Zone (1,625 t).

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In 1989, 31 holes were drilled for a total of 4,134 metres on the C Zone (Lachance, 1990; *DV90-01*). The diamond-drilling programme increased the geological reserves* of the C Zone to 454,446 metric tons averaging 4.27% Zn, 1.48% Pb, 0.22 g/t Au and 23.01 g/t Ag. At the end of the year, the geological reserves* of the gold zones was established at 77,301 metric tons. During the year, the ramp providing access to the A Zone was extended, accompanied by drifting and raising in the A Zone. Between January 1 and December 31, 1989, a total of 120,051 metric tons were processed from the South Gold Zone (47,499 t), the Marcor Zone (980 t), the S Zone (12,664 t), the North Gold Zone (13,558 t), the A Zone (42,184 t), and other development ores. In December 1989, Muscocho announced that the mine would close in early 1990.

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Muscocho closed the gold mine in February 1990. Between January and February, a total of 2,255 metric tons were processed, mainly from the A Zone. From 1983 to 1990, Muscocho produced a total of 92,553 ounces of gold and 323,376 ounces of silver, and 813,632 metric tons of ore (Marcoux, 1992; *DV92-01*).

In 1996, Muscocho, McNellen Resources Inc. and Flanagan McAdam Resources Inc. combined to form Golden Goose Resources Inc. ("Golden Goose"), which emerged with a 100% interest in the Montauban Property. At this time, Golden Goose's property corresponded to mining concession CM410 and mining lease BM748, as well as two (2) adjacent claims (range 1, lot 37 and range 1 lot 38, Montauban Township).

Golden Goose did not perform work on the property and it property was sold to Excel Gold Mining Inc. ("Excel Gold") in 2009.

6.2.4 South-Malartic Exploration Property

In 1999, South-Malartic Exploration Inc. signed an agreement to acquire a property belonging to geologists Jean Bernard, Marc Bannas and Christian Desrosiers. The property covered the southern and western extensions of the former gold mine of Muscocho (Gaudreau and Perreault, 2000; *DV-2000-02*).

The 1999 exploration work on the Montauban Property consisted of a soil survey (B horizon), a ground geophysical survey (Mag and VLF), geological mapping, trenching and diamond-drilling to verify the eastern limit of the South Zone and to confirm the extension and grade of the zone near the surface (Pinet, 2000, *GM58883*; Derosier, 2000, *GM58886*; Bernard, 2001a; *GM58884*).
Eighteen (18) holes were drilled for a total of 820.6 metres. Between March and June 2000, trenching and sampling were carried out on the North Zone (formerly the E Zone of Muscocho; Bernard, 2001b; *GM58701*).

6.2.5 Mirabel Resources Property

On December 20, 2000, Mirabel Resources Inc. acquired the Montauban Property from South-Malartic Exploration by issuing 1,800,000 common shares for an amount of $540,000. As a result of this transaction, South-Malartic Exploration transferred to its shareholders 1,200,000 common shares of Mirabel Resources as a dividend in kind.

In 2001, Mirabel Resources carried out a diamond-drilling programme (North Zone) and trenching (South Zone) (Perreault, 2002; *DV-2002-02*). Seventeen (17) short holes were drilled on the North Zone (formerly the E Zone of Muscocho) totalling 529 metres.

On July 16, 2003 Mirabel Resources reported by press release the results of the resource evaluation completed by Marchand (2003). The study was conducted between May and June 2003 and aimed at evaluating the in-situ resource left in the surface pillars from the previous mining operations carried out at the Montauban mine.

The study reported an indicated resource* for the North Zone 1 area (formerly the E zone) of 274,500 metric tons at a grade of 2.8 g/t Au and 15 g/t Ag, for a total of 24,917 ounces of gold and 133,912 ounces of silver. On the South Zone, a measured resource* of 123,533 metric tons at 3.5 g/t Au and 56 g/t Ag was calculated, for a total of 13,915 ounces of gold and 222,974 ounces of silver.
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

In 2007, Rocmec Mining Inc. (formerly Mirabel Resources) carried out a preliminary economic study on their property* (Gagnon, 2007; *GM63161*). The study used the resource evaluation completed by Marchand (2003). The purpose of the study was only to evaluate the economic potential of the property. Mr. Gagnon (2007; *GM63161*) did not visit the property and no validation of the historical data was performed in the study. Mr. Gagnon concluded that the project could have economic viability, but recommended more technical work be carried out (Gagnon, 2007; *GM63161*); however, the work necessary to have the historical estimate verified by a Qualified Person was not completed.
* *Rocmec Mining Inc. did not complete the necessary work to have this study comply with current NI 43-101 standards.*

6.2.6 Excel Gold Mining Property

In July 2009, Excel Gold announced that it had completed the acquisition of mining concession CM410, mining lease BM748 and two adjacent claims, from Golden Goose. During that same year, Excel Gold provided consultants MRB & Associates with all documentation and copies of Muscocho's underground operations and detailed plans of the mine. MRB & Associates compiled all the mining information data, which were then used to generate sections, plan views and transverse projections of the entire property and to prepare an exploration programme. A total of fifty-two (52) short holes were drilled in the crown pillar of the Montauban Mine for a total of 1,505 metres (Bérubé, 2010).

In 2010, Excel Gold drilled twenty-two (22) holes for a total of 4,249 metres to test the A, C, South Gold and Montauban zones. No mineral resource estimate was performed by Excel Gold.

6.2.7 Evaluation of Tailings Sites (Pre-2010)

From 1958 to 1965, Ghislau Mining sampled the tailings sites that were created from the 1914-1944 mining operations, intending to recycle the tailings for their zinc, silver and gold content. The death of Ghislau Mining's president in 1961 prevented them from going ahead with the project. A bulk sample taken by Ghislau Mining in 1960 consisted of 24,000 pounds of tailings that were processed at a pilot plant in Québec city (Depatie, 1982; *GM38388*):

In 1974, Société Minière Marcor conducted another summary assessment on the potential for recovering precious- and base-metals from the Montauban-les-Mines mine tailings. Their report, based on trench sampling across several sections of different tailings, showed that processing of the tailings could be profitable (Gélinas, 1974; *GM30513*).

East and immediately adjacent to the Muscocho property, Boville Resources Ltd. held ground, which covered the mine tailings that had been generated by the Tétreault Mine (1914-1944). In August and September 1981, Boville Resources conducted a systematic percussion-drilling programme to evaluate the quantity of these mine tailings. The total estimated tonnage* of the sampled tailings was about 400,000 humid short tons at 0.9% Zn, 0.18% Pb, 0.041 oz/t Au, and 2.42 oz/t Ag (Depatie, 1982; *GM38388*).
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

In 1988, Aurtec Mining Development ("Aurtec") carried out leaching tests on the Tétreault Mine tailings. A total of 6,000 metric tons were tested and Aurtec considered the tests satisfactory (Lachance, 1990; *DV90-01*). In 1989, a leaching complex comprising several piles of the old tailings was set up, and tests were carried out from July 1989 until freeze-up in November. During the year, a total of 25,100 metric tons were processed. A total of 794 ounces of gold and 5,451 ounces of silver were produced. The recovery of gold and silver were established

at 66% and 21%, respectively. At the end of the year, Aurtec reported tailings reserves* of 200,000 metric tons at an average grade of 1.43 g/t Au and 60 g/t Ag. In August 1990, production was interrupted due to metallurgical problems and low gold price.

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In 2003, Mirabel Resources performed limited gravimetrical tests on four (4) samples equally split between core samples from former diamond-drill holes and tailings samples of the "old tailings" taken close to the access road to Montauban-les-Mines (Bernard, 2003; *GM60048*). The results showed that the gravimetric method yielded good recoveries for the tailings samples, but nothing significant for the rock samples. This report also stated that, according to provincial government authorities (MERN), more than 2 million tonnes of tailings remained in numerous sites surrounding the village of Montauban.

6.3 Other Exploration Areas on the Montauban Property

Exploration work in other areas of the Montauban Property started with the discovery of the Montauban deposit in 1910. In several of these areas, exploration activities were conducted in multiple phases and by different companies. This explains that some areas are known under several names. This section cites the nomenclature of Morin (1987; *MM-86-02*) who visited the majority of the showings on the Montauban Property.

6.3.1 Grawmont Showing Area

Grawmont Mines Ltd. carried out an electrical resistivity survey in September 1950 in the area of Mont Tétreault to the west and northwest of the Montauban Mine (McCannell, 1950a; 1950b). From October 1950 to April 1951, the company drilled twelve (12) diamond-drill holes, with an aggregate length of 7,998 feet (2,437.8 m), to test the anomalies revealed by the resistivity survey (MacKeracher, 1951a, 1951b; *GM01081-A*, *GM01081-B*). The Grawmont showing was discovered by the first hole of the drilling programme. Hole #1 intersected 2.7 metres of heavily sheared and altered material containing 20% to 30% sulphides, along the lower contact between hornblende gneiss and light brown mica paragneiss. Sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite was encountered in the hole as it passed through the anomaly. Numerous narrow bands and stringers of similar mineralization were present for 18 metres in the hornblende gneiss above the contact. Assays for the first section yielded only low values in copper and traces of lead, zinc, gold, and silver.

Alteration of the paragneiss appeared similar to that found in the Zn-Pb ore bodies of the Montauban Mine (MacKeracher, 1951a, 1951b; *GM01081-A*, *GM01081-B*). A mineralized zone in hole #3 was wider but more lightly mineralized than hole #1. Alteration of the paragneiss was more extensive and tremolite was observed (MacKeracher, 1951a, 1951b; *GM01081-A*, *GM01081-B*). Other sulphide mineralization and typical alteration assemblages were reported in other holes from the diamond-drilling programme.

In 1951, Obrien and Fowler Ltd. carried out a diamond-drilling programme to the southwest of the Grawmont showing (Smith, 1952; *GM01813*). Two holes (51-1 and 51-2) were drilled for a total of 2,378 feet (724.8 m). The results of eight (8) assays indicated traces of Zn, Pb, Ag, and Au in the hole 51-2.

In 1962, R. Reeves drilled six (6) short holes near of the same contact as the Grawmont showing (i.e., contact between amphibolite and paragneiss). These holes were located 2.4 kilometres north of the Grawmont showing. Sillimanite was reported in paragneiss in all holes. No assays were reported (Arcand, 1962; *GM12003*).

In 1980, SOQUEM carried out a regional survey southwest of the Grawmont showing (Halde, 1980; *GM36593*). Some VLF-Mag test lines were also performed (Glass, 1980; *GM36265*). No significant results were reported.
From October 1983 to November 1985, Cous Creek Copper Mines Ltd. and Shiningtree Gold Resources Inc. performed an exploration programme on their property located southwest of the Grawmont showing and the South Gold Zone (Robert, 1984; Marchand, 1986a; *GM42778*). In February 1984, a systematic high-resolution Mag-VLF heli-borne survey was carried out over the region surrounding the Montauban deposit (Sander and Archer, 1984a; *GM41778*; *GM42386*). The other work consisted of systematic soil (humus) geochemical sampling, ground VLF and Mag-gradiometer surveys, geological surveys, and two (2) diamond-drill holes totalling 305 metres. This programme failed to find economic mineralization.

6.3.2 St-Thomas Showing Area

The St-Thomas showing was discovered in 1930, presumably during molybdenite exploration (Osborne, 1943; *GM00428*). The rock in this area comprises deformed garnetiferous biotite gneiss with shallow-dipping schistosity. Lenses of quartz and pegmatite have intruded locally along the foliation. The assayed samples were collected from the pit walls, where lenticular masses of glassy quartz and pegmatite were found. Stringers penetrate the biotite gneiss, and 1.1 m to 1.4 m of quartz and pegmatite were present over a distance of 1.5 metres. Quartz, potassic feldspar and muscovite were the principal gangue minerals. Molybdenite as coarse flakes was observed in the wall-rock and the vein. Fine-grained pyrite was present in veinlets but not abundant overall. The best result obtained by Osborne (1943; *GM00428*) was 5.76 g/t Au over 0.6 m in a section containing a quartz vein (pyrite), pegmatite and gneiss. Molybdenite content was estimated at 0.07% MoS_2.

In 1945, Bourret (1949; *GM10528*) visited the showing and sampled the mineralized zones. A channel sample returned a value of 6.62 g/t Au and 3.70 g/t Ag over 0.9 m. A grab sample contained large molybdenite flakes and visible gold from the contact between a quartz vein and pegmatite yielded 32.64 g/t Au and 7.82 g/t Ag.

In 1951, four (4) trenches were dug by Anacon Extension Ltd. at intervals of 3 to 10 metres along the zone, and some blasting was also carried out (Mattison and Dayman, 1951; *GM01780*). All the trenches exposed one or more quartz lenses. Channel-chip samples were collected from the exposures. Gold assays for these samples yielded trace amounts to 0.3 g/t Au. A grab sample from the discovery pit yielded 61.0 g/t Au and 13.7 g/t Ag.

Between April 14, 1951 and June 4, 1951, Grondines Mines Ltd. drilled four (4) holes totalling 3,843.2 feet (1,171.4 m), about 3.5 kilometres northwest of the St-Thomas showing (Isaacs, 1951; *GM01205*). The best results were 2.74 g/t Au and 5.49 g/t Ag over 1.4 m in hole G-1 within a garnetiferous biotite gneiss.

In 1959, Ghislau Mining Corporation Ltd. drilled two holes totalling 1,160.0 feet (353.6 m) near previous holes drilled by Grondines Mines Ltd. No significant results were reported (Arcand, 1959; *GM09351*).

In February 1984, Shiningtree Gold Resources Inc. completed a high-resolution Mag-VLF heli-borne survey over the area of the Montauban deposit (Sander and Archer, 1984a; *GM41778*; *GM42386*). Following this survey, Cous Creek Copper Mines Ltd. carried out exploration work to the northwest of the St-Thomas showing (Marchand, 1986b; *GM43938*). This work consisted of soil (humus) geochemical sampling, ground VLF and Mag-gradiometer surveys, and a geological survey. The programme revealed interesting geophysical targets. In winter 1987, ground VLF and Mag-gradiometer survey coverage was extended toward and over the St-Thomas showing (Marchand, 1987; *GM45360*). These geophysical surveys outlined potential exploration targets.

Following the results obtained from a till survey (fine fraction), carried out in 1988 by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources du Québec (Pelletier and Beaumier, 1990; *MB-90-20*), Explorations Cache Inc. ("Cache") acquired a mining property that was essentially the same as the one held by Cous Creek Copper Mines Ltd. This property covered many prospective geochemical till anomalies.

During summer 1991, ground VLF and Mag-gradiometer surveys were performed over entire the property (Tshimbalanga and Gaucher, 1991; *GM51010*), and helped to refine the geological interpretation.

During the autumn of 1991, Cache and SOQUEM carried out geological mapping and a till survey (Gaumond, 1992; *GM51263*). The till survey (heavy fraction) was carried out by means of reverse-circulation drilling (9 holes). The assayed heavy fraction from 20 samples yielded averages of 1,365 ppm Zn (range 252-5,220 ppm), 198 ppm Pb (range from 19-957 ppm), 268 ppm Cu (range from 28-1012 ppm), 2,100 ppm As (range from 2.5-31,700 ppm), and 62 ppb Au (range from <15-520 ppb). Sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and indicator minerals anthophyllite, garnet and diopside, were observed in the heavy-metal concentrate from the till samples. Cache identified a geochemically anomalous sector, in particular for zinc and gold. In the autumn of 1992, a reverse-circulation drilling programme tested the till anomaly. Five (5) holes were drilled, for a total of 915 metres, to investigate the bedrock source of the till anomaly (Lachance, 1992; *GM51701*). The drilling programme did not succesfully explain the source of the till anomaly. According to Lachance (1992; *GM51701*), the bedrock source likely lies further "up-ice" from the sector investigated by the drilling.

6.3.3 Rang St-Achille Showing Area

In 1952, O'Brien and Fowler drilled a hole in the southern part of Lac Sainte-Anne. Traces of gold, silver and zinc were reported, associated with calc-alkaline rocks (*GM01367*). This showing, formerly known as Rang St-Achille, is no longer listed in the SIGEOM database.

6.4 Anacon Lead 1 Tailings Site

In 2010, DNA completed a drilling programme consisting of 49 percussion-drill holes totalling 302.3 metres, in order to sample and assess the resource potential of the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site. The drilling programme formed the basis of the January 2011 resource estimate[2] (Gagnon, 2011), and drilling samples supplied the material for several metallurgical tests (St-Jean, 2010, 2011, 2014; *GM65979*, *GM68907*) (see ***Item 13.0***).

According to the January 2011 resource estimate, the tailings site contained total measured resources* of 428,252 tonnes grading 0.31 g/t Au, 32 g/t Ag, 0.037% Cu, 0.618% Zn and 0.169% Pb. The mica content was estimated to be at least 10% of total volume, thus representing additional measured resources of 42,825 tonnes of mica. Metal contents were estimated to be: 4,200 ounces of gold; 440,645 ounces of silver; 352,236 pounds of copper; 5,820,985 pounds of zinc; 1,590,914 pounds of lead; and 42,825 tonnes of mica.
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

In 2012, the access road to the site was upgraded, a 16,000 ft^2 (1,500 m^2) building was erected, and a 1.5-kilometre 600V power line was built from the village of Montauban-les-Mines village to the site.

In October of 2014, an NI 43-101 Technical Report (Turcotte et al., 2014) reported that the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site contained an Inferred Resource* of 462,000 tonnes grading 0.31 g/t Au and 32.68 g/t Ag (for 4,570 total oz. gold and 485,630 total oz. silver).
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

[2] On September 10, 2014, DNA (listed as DNA Precious Metals Inc. at the time) issued a press release in which it stated that the NI 43-101 Technical Report by Gagnon (2011) dated 14 January 2011, was erroneous, and accordingly should not have been made public.

6.5 Recent work

DNA

In 2014, a compilation of diamond-drilling data from the Montauban deposit area defined the Montauban Horizon and identified four exploration targets along this favourable horizon.

From December 6, 2014 to January 13, 2015, DNA completed a 755.7 linear kilometre helicopter-borne electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey (Fiset et al., 2015) that covered almost the entire Northern Block of the Current Montauban Property. Flight lines were spaced at 100 metres.

In 2015, following the DNA airborne geophysical survey, Boivin (2015) carried out further detailed the processing of the magnetic and electromagnetic data consisting of an unconstrained inversion to generate a 3D model of magnetic susceptibility. The profiles of the electromagnetic data were analyzed along the flight lines in order to locate specific electromagnetic anomalies. Anomalies caused by cultural phenomena (road, power line, etc.) were first identified and removed. In a second step, each anomaly interpreted as being caused by a source in the rock mass was described and characterized by the number of anomalous channels and the time constant of the anomaly. Finally, the most interesting anomalies were grouped into twenty-one (21) VTEM targets ranked in decreasing order of interest (***Figure 6.3***).

1844 Resources Inc.*

**Renamed from "Gespeg Resources Ltd." on December 29th 2020, and known prior to June 21st, 2019 as "Gespeg Copper Resources Inc.")*

In June of 2018, 1844 Resources Inc. ("1844 Inc.") began to explore the DNA property as per the terms of its option agreement with DNA to acquire a 50% undivided interest in the property. Their exploration programme on the Property comprised a a trenching/pitting programme on the tailings sites in June of 2018.

A total of thirty-one pits, typically 1.0-1.5 m deep, were mechanically excavated using a back-hoe. Once excavated, a section of plastic tubing with an inside diameter of 4.9 cm was driven horizontally into the exposed section of the tailings material, approximately 0.5 m from surface to obtain a sample, which was assayed for Au and Ag content. Visually, the collected samples had consistent physical characteristics (e.g., particle size, moisture-content, consistency) and their quality was deemed appropriate for the purpose of specific gravity testing. The pit locations are shown in ***Figure 6.4*** and the collected samples are summarized in ***Table 6-2***. The length and mass of the retrieved sample was measured to calculate an avarage specific gravity (SG) of the tailings sites material (***Table 6-3***).

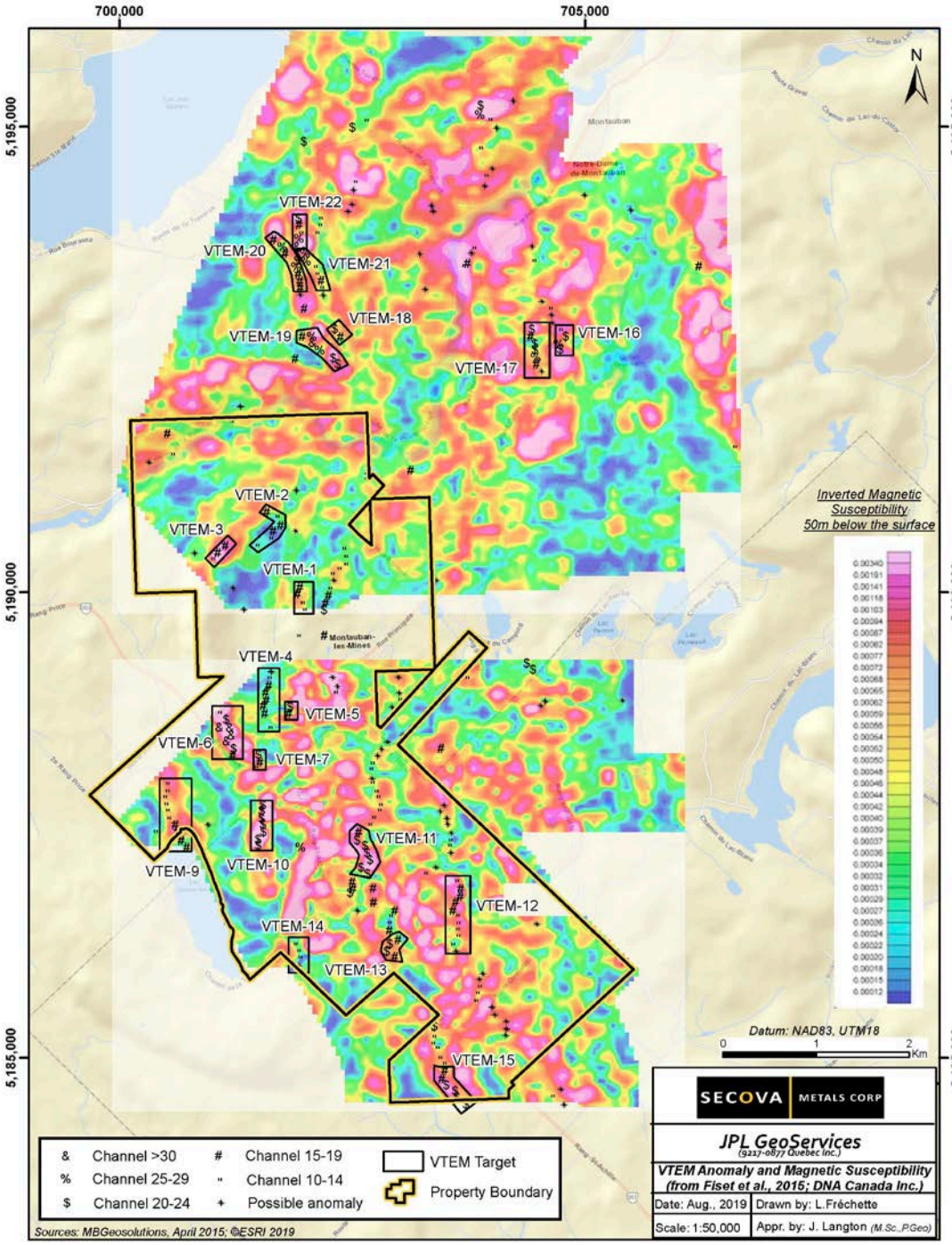

Figure 6.3: Targeted geophysical anomalies (Boivin, 2015), ranked in decreasing order of interest

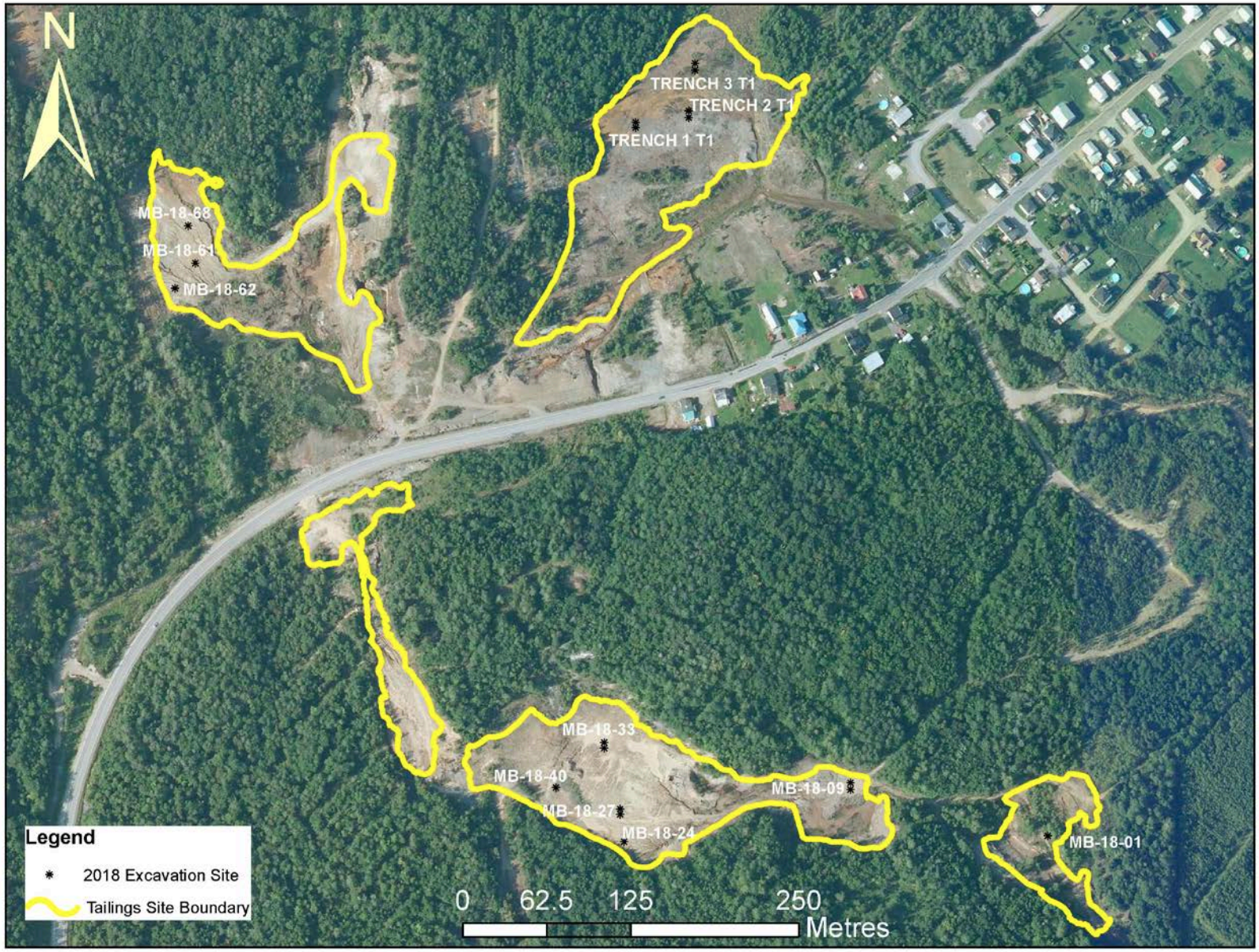

Figure 6.4: Locations of 2018 trench/pit excavations by 1844 Inc.

Table 6-2: Summary of Trench/Pit Samples Collected by 1844 Inc. in 2018

Pit/Trench	Sample #	Layer	UTM X (NAD83_Z18)	UTM Y (NAD83_Z18)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
TRENCH 3 T1	K434531	GMB	702484.71	5189464.55	0.62	136.00
MB-18-01	K434506	GMB	702747.24	5188895.31	0.80	41.70
MB-18-61	K434510	GMB	702113.07	5189320.91	0.19	22.00
MB-18-01	K434507	GMG	702747.24	5188895.31	0.64	44.60
TRENCH 3 T1	K434532	GMB	702484.71	5189469.55	0.40	133.00
MB-18-27	K434520	GMG	702429.22	5188911.28	0.57	34.80
TRENCH 1 T1	K434526	GMB	702440.65	5189421.79	0.76	109.00
MB-18-61	K434511	GMG	702113.07	5189320.91	0.11	21.10
MB-18-33	K434515	GMB	702417.26	5188964.72	0.92	66.00
MB-18-24	K434523	GMB	702431.97	5188890.93	0.69	69.60
MB-18-24	K434522	GMB	702431.97	5188890.93	1.20	80.20
MB-18-09	K434533	GMB	702600.49	5188929.82	0.93	59.30
MB-18-09	K434534	GMB	702600.49	5188934.82	1.78	88.70
MB-18-62	K434509	GMG	702098.18	5189302.26	0.18	23.90
TRENCH 1 T1	K434528	GMG	702440.65	5189421.79	0.24	93.30
MB-18-09	K434535	GMG	702600.49	5188929.82	0.83	48.60
MB-18-27	K434521	GMG	702429.22	5188915.28	0.82	46.30
MB-18-62	K434508	GMB	702098.18	5189302.26	0.18	20.90
MB-18-33	K434514	GMB	702417.26	5188960.72	0.94	55.60
MB-18-33	K434517	GMG	702417.26	5188964.72	0.87	39.00
MB-18-27	K434518	GMB	702429.22	5188911.28	0.80	49.60
MB-18-09	K434536	GMG	702600.49	5188934.82	0.58	50.40
TRENCH 1 T1	K434527	GMB	702440.65	5189425.79	0.98	160.00
MB-18-68	K434512	GMB	702107.88	5189348.75	0.17	36.50
MB-18-40	K434525	GMB	702381.30	5188931.15	0.08	29.50
TRENCH 2 T1	K434529	GMB	702480.10	5189429.24	0.60	93.70
MB-18-33	K434516	GMG	702417.26	5188960.72	1.24	53.90
MB-18-68	K434513	GMG	702107.88	5189348.75	0.11	19.60
MB-18-40	K434524	GMB	702381.30	5188931.15	0.11	35.10
MB-18-27	K434519	GMB	702429.22	5188915.28	0.49	36.40
TRENCH 2 T1	K434530	GMB	702480.10	5189434.24	0.83	193.00
					Avg 0.63	Avg 64.24

Table 6-3: Calculated Specific Gravity from 1844 Inc. Trench/Pit Samples Collected in 2018

Sample #	Length (cm)	Mass (kg)	Volume (cm^3)	S.G.
K434531	31	0.74	584.58	1.27
K434506	29	0.80	546.86	1.46
K434510	25	0.70	471.44	1.48
K434507	35	1.00	660.01	1.52
K434532	29	0.83	546.86	1.52
K434520	29	0.87	546.86	1.59
K434526	40	1.23	754.30	1.63
K434511	39	1.20	735.44	1.63
K434515	38	1.17	716.58	1.63
K434523	40	1.24	754.30	1.64
K434522	37	1.16	697.72	1.66
K434533	39	1.23	735.44	1.67
K434534	43	1.36	810.87	1.68
K434509	25	0.80	471.44	1.70
K434528	18	0.58	339.43	1.71
K434535	34	1.10	641.15	1.72
K434521	28	0.91	528.01	1.72
K434508	37	1.23	697.72	1.76
K434514	43	1.43	810.87	1.76
K434517	35	1.18	660.01	1.79
K434518	32	1.08	603.44	1.79
K434536	20	0.68	377.15	1.80
K434527	41	1.43	773.15	1.85
K434512	16	0.56	301.72	1.86
K434525	41	1.45	773.15	1.88
K434529	39	1.38	735.44	1.88
K434516	27	0.96	509.15	1.89
K434513	32	1.15	603.44	1.91
K434524	38	1.39	716.58	1.94
K434519	30	1.10	565.72	1.94
K434530	28	1.33	528.01	2.52
	Avg 33	**Avg 1.07**		**Avg 1.74**

A plot of SG (g/cm^3) vs gold grade (g/t) (***Figure 6.5***) shows that the collected samples plot within a very narrow range (i.e., between 1.5 and 2.0), indicating that the collected samples are representative of the tailings overall, and that the tailings material is homogeneous.

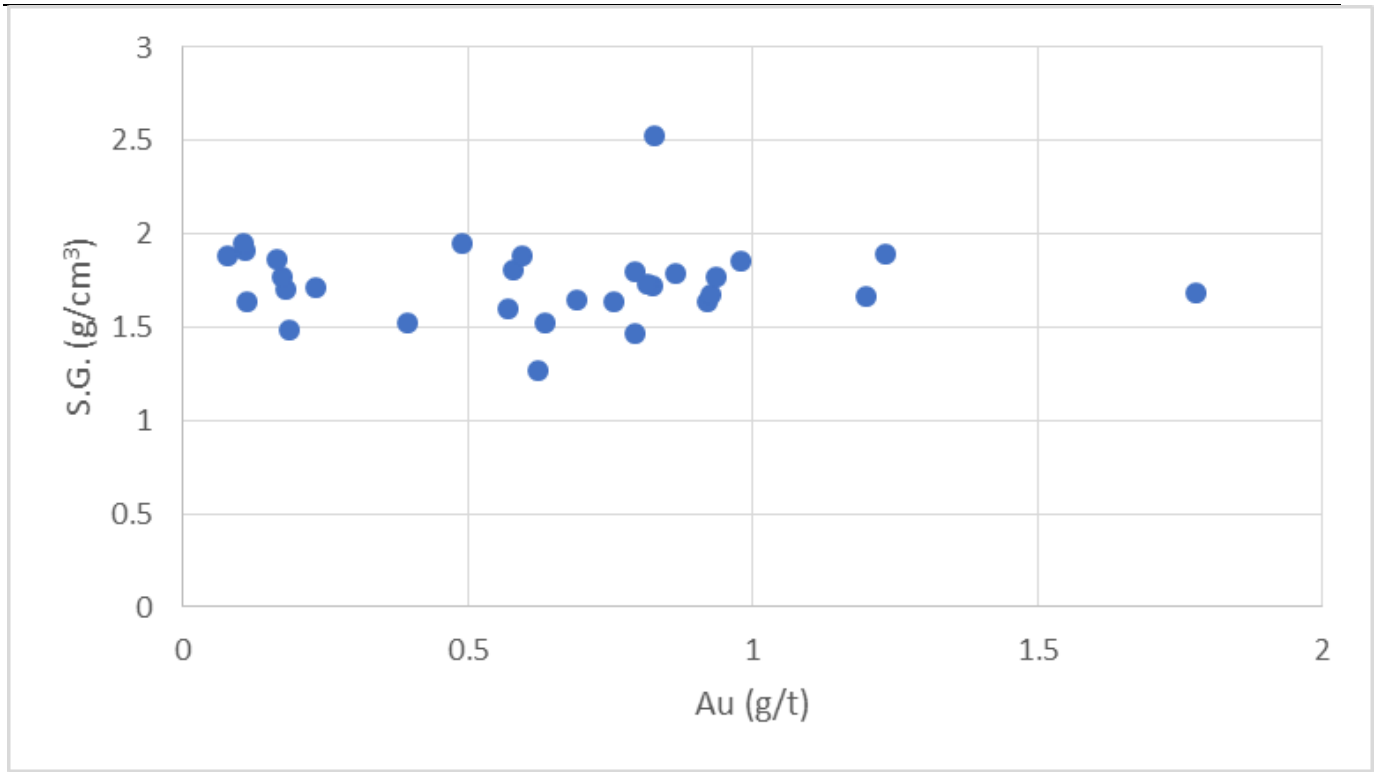

Figure 6.5: Scatter plot of tailings samples collected from pit excavations

A percussion-drilling campaign was carried out on the Anacon Lead 2, Tétrault 1 and Tétrault 2 tailings sites in June of 2018, concurrently with the pitting/excavation programme. A Geoprobe 7822-DT percussion-type drill-rig was utilized to complete 106 vertical holes, totalling 261 metres (***Table 6-4*** and ***Figure 6.6***).

Table 6-4: Summary of 2018 Percussion-Drill Holes by 1844 Inc. Canada Inc.

Tailings site	# of Holes	Length (m)
Anacon Lead 2	21	52
Tétrault 1	31	63
Tétrault 2	54	146
Totals:	**106**	**261**

The drill-rig recuperates cored material within a 1.5 metre long plastic tube, with an inner diameter of 4.9 centimetres. The topographic surface of the tailings at the tailings sites, as well as the hole collar location, were surveyed using a Trimble Geo 7X Handheld GPS.

Data obtained from 1844 Inc.'s 2018 percussion-drilling programme show that the Anacon Lead 2 tailings comprise an upper layer of medium-grained brown sand (GMB) that is up to 3.0 metres thick, and a lower layer of medium-grained grey sand (GMG), up to 3.9 metres thick. These tailings were deposited on a base composed of humus and plants. The Anacon Lead 2 tailings have a maximum measured thickness of 6.9 metres.

The Tétrault 1 tailings comprise a layer of medium-grained brown sand (GMB) up to 1.2 metres thick. These tailings were deposited on a base composed of natural sandstone.

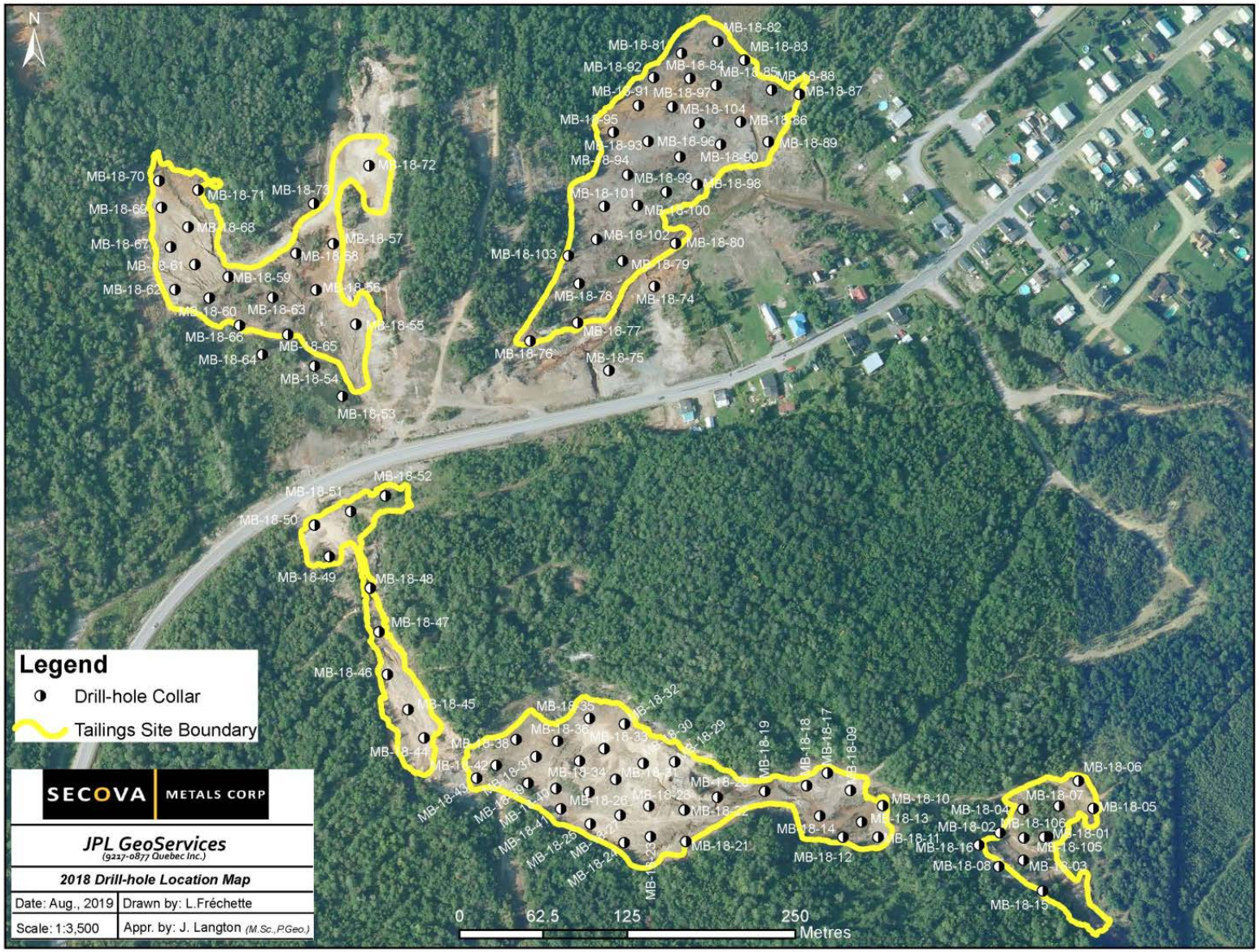

Figure 6.6: Location of 1844 Inc.'s 2018 percussion-drill holes

The Tétrault 2 tailings site is subdivided into the North, East, and Central sectors:

- the North Sector is composed of a medium-grained brown sand layer (GMB) that is up to 5.4 metres thick layer. All of the 2018 percussion-drill holes ended in this lithology;
- the East Sector tailings were deposited on a grey clay base and comprises an upper layer of medium-grained brown sand (GMB) up to 3.9 metres thick, underlain by a layer of medium-grained grey sand (GMG) that is up to 1.5 metres thick. The maximum measured thickness of the Tétrault 2 tailings was 3.9 metres;
- the Central Sector is subdivided into two parts.
  - the southern part of the Central Sector is composed of an upper layer of medium-grained brown sand (GMB) up to 3.8 metres thick, overlying a layer of medium-grained grey sand (GMG) up to 4.0 metres thick. These tailings were deposited on a base composed of humus and plants. The maximum measured thickness of the southern tailing was 5.7 metres.
  - the northern part of the Central Sector tailings comprises a layer of medium-grained brown sand (GMB) that is up to 2.1 metres thick. All percussion-drill holes in this part of the tailings ended in this lithology.

1844 Inc.'s 2018 percussion-drilling programme indicates that the stratigraphy of the Tétrault 1, Tétrault 2 and Anacon Lead 2 tailing sites are similar consisting of a top layer of medium grained brown sand (GMB) probably representing the results of oxidation in sharp contact with a layer of medium grained grey sand (GMG).

The maximum depth and the average of the gold, silver and zinc grade of tailings intersections per tailing site are summarized in ***Table 6-5***.

Table 6-5: Characteristics of Tailings Piles as Determined from 2018 Drilling Programme

Tailing site	Maximum Tailings Depth (m)	Average Au (g/t)	Average Ag (g/t)	Average Zn (g/t)
Anacon Lead 2	6.9	0.35	32.66	1.22
Tétrault 1	2.6	0.76	95.95	4.71
Tétrault 2	5.7	0.98	57.33	0.80
Grand Total	**6.9**	**0.79**	**62.80**	**1.95**

The spacing and orientation of the holes are appropriate and suitable for the deposit geometry and mineralization style. Sampling of the percussion-drill core from the area was configured such that it would be representative of the tailings as a whole. Thickness (depth) of tailings and average gold-, silver- and zinc-grades of 1844 Inc.'s drill-hole intersections are summarized in ***Table 6-6***. Note that values for holes MB-18-05, -76 and -88 are absent.

On December 12th, 2018, DNA announced the execution of an option agreement with Osisko Metals Inc. ("Osisko Metals") for base-metal exploration on the Montauban Property. All claims and work related to the tailings sites on the Property were excluded from this option. Under this agreement, Osisko Metals continued to explore the Montauban property, which it had been doing since the summer of 2018 in the form of sampling, mapping, geochemical analysis, diamond-drilling and airborne geophysical surveys.

On April 25th, 2019 Osisko Metals delivered a notice of termination of the option agreement, effective as at May 25th, 2019, citing unsatisfactory results of their base-metal exploration programmes. This termination was announced by DNA on May 1st, 2019. No results of Osisko's exploration programme results were publicly available as at the effective date of this Report.

Table 6-6: Tailings' Thickness and Average Gold-, Silver- and Zinc-grades of 1844 Inc. 2018 Drill-hole Intersections

Tailings Site	Hole	UTM-X (NAD83-Z18)	UTM-Y (NAD83-Z18)	Elevation (m)	Hole Length (m)	Tailings Depth (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (g/t)
Tétrault 2	MB-18-01	702747.235	5188895.312	133.22	3.00	1.69	0.86	55.89	0.34
Tétrault 2	MB-18-02	702711.649	5188898.214	133.063	2.70	2.70	1.43	64.71	0.52
Tétrault 2	MB-18-03	702728.988	5188877.933	132.554	2.70	2.70	1.10	69.74	0.41
Tétrault 2	MB-18-04	702728.819	5188915.705	136.438	3.00	1.00	1.01	52.50	0.86
Tétrault 2	MB-18-06	702769.832	5188936.747	136.644	1.50	0.55	0.67	77.10	0.58
Tétrault 2	MB-18-07	702755.302	5188918.234	135.104	1.50	1.11	0.70	67.86	0.84
Tétrault 2	MB-18-08	702710.515	5188873.22	136.356	4.50	3.86	0.75	49.98	0.55
Tétrault 2	MB-18-09	702600.485	5188929.819	149.523	3.00	2.81	0.87	54.70	0.42
Tétrault 2	MB-18-10	702624.442	5188918.463	150.336	3.00	1.98	0.59	33.60	0.37
Tétrault 2	MB-18-11	702620.893	5188895.096	150.829	1.50	1.50	0.50	44.38	0.47
Tétrault 2	MB-18-12	702594.725	5188895.031	149.333	0.45	0.31	0.71	39.15	0.50
Tétrault 2	MB-18-13	702608.607	5188906.172	148.793	1.50	0.78	0.84	45.42	0.50
Tétrault 2	MB-18-14	702577.575	5188910.743	149.06	1.50	1.50	0.96	36.26	0.43
Tétrault 2	MB-18-15	702743.151	5188855.129	135.059	3.00	1.12	1.78	67.30	0.95
Tétrault 2	MB-18-16	702695.78	5188889.217	138.717	3.00	2.05	0.85	58.85	0.50
Tétrault 2	MB-18-17	702583.12	5188942.791	151.162	3.00	2.45	0.83	54.98	0.52
Tétrault 2	MB-18-18	702567.785	5188933.239	151.558	4.50	4.50	1.12	47.07	0.63
Tétrault 2	MB-18-19	702536.846	5188929.049	153.931	4.50	4.50	1.21	46.44	0.46
Tétrault 2	MB-18-20	702501.314	5188924.53	155.213	3.00	3.00	0.99	57.22	0.48
Tétrault 2	MB-18-21	702478.059	5188891.654	158.528	2.50	2.50	1.64	53.95	0.27
Tétrault 2	MB-18-22	702476.872	5188915.181	157.92	1.95	1.95	0.58	31.60	0.34
Tétrault 2	MB-18-23	702451.577	5188895.354	160.585	4.50	4.33	0.42	51.12	0.69
Tétrault 2	MB-18-24	702431.966	5188890.93	161.388	2.40	2.40	0.91	82.15	0.88
Tétrault 2	MB-18-25	702406.953	5188904.762	161.589	1.20	1.20	0.53	40.20	0.33
Tétrault 2	MB-18-26	702405.919	5188928.489	162.122	5.10	5.10	0.33	23.94	0.70
Tétrault 2	MB-18-27	702429.222	5188911.28	161.473	6.00	5.65	0.87	45.29	0.70
Tétrault 2	MB-18-28	702450.604	5188918.214	160.115	2.80	2.69	0.62	38.77	0.42
Tétrault 2	MB-18-29	702469.668	5188951.062	160.022	0.75	0.75	0.65	45.00	0.65
Tétrault 2	MB-18-30	702446.325	5188949.897	159.173	6.60	5.70	0.61	37.60	0.80
Tétrault 2	MB-18-31	702425.892	5188937.887	160.589	6.00	4.05	1.08	50.25	0.48
Tétrault 2	MB-18-32	702432.487	5188979.025	159.724	1.50	1.50	0.90	47.10	0.46
Tétrault 2	MB-18-33	702417.258	5188960.719	159.889	6.00	5.10	1.23	68.30	1.24

Tailings Site	Hole	UTM-X (NAD83-Z18)	UTM-Y (NAD83-Z18)	Elevation (m)	Hole Length (m)	Tailings Depth (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (g/t)
Tétrault 2	MB-18-34	702398.807	5188951.639	161.016	2.40	1.50	2.15	88.30	0.62
Tétrault 2	MB-18-35	702406.192	5188983.209	159.877	4.00	4.00	0.71	62.45	0.58
Tétrault 2	MB-18-36	702382.545	5188966.431	161.713	0.60	0.60	3.53	81.30	0.57
Tétrault 2	MB-18-37	702366.653	5188954.774	163.06	0.60	0.60	2.06	99.40	0.55
Tétrault 2	MB-18-38	702351.858	5188967.474	165.466	0.30	0.30	1.98	78.10	0.52
Tétrault 2	MB-18-39	702360.538	5188935.004	163.127	1.20	1.20	1.37	88.70	0.68
Tétrault 2	MB-18-40	702381.299	5188931.153	162.451	2.10	2.10	0.78	54.94	0.71
Tétrault 2	MB-18-41	702384.903	5188916.117	162.671	1.80	1.80	1.47	67.05	0.64
Tétrault 2	MB-18-42	702336.956	5188948.383	167.49	0.90	0.90	1.87	81.60	0.50
Tétrault 2	MB-18-43	702322.407	5188938.766	168.07	1.20	1.20	1.41	74.90	0.50
Tétrault 2	MB-18-44	702283.26	5188968.869	170.234	3.00	3.00	0.27	14.25	0.18
Tétrault 2	MB-18-45	702271.5	5188989.719	170.303	4.50	4.50	0.60	26.20	0.22
Tétrault 2	MB-18-46	702256.19	5189015.935	169.562	5.40	5.40	0.60	56.74	0.51
Tétrault 2	MB-18-47	702249.889	5189047.566	163.48	2.10	2.10	0.53	71.21	0.46
Tétrault 2	MB-18-48	702243.217	5189080.306	159.36	0.30	0.30	0.33	44.90	0.38
Tétrault 2	MB-18-49	702212.941	5189103.633	153.275	0.90	0.90	0.32	75.10	2.10
Tétrault 2	MB-18-50	702201.798	5189127.137	151.295	2.10	2.10	0.73	11.67	0.13
Tétrault 2	MB-18-51	702228.926	5189137.074	153.333	2.10	2.10	0.36	46.90	1.20
Tétrault 2	MB-18-52	702254.508	5189148.777	153.418	2.10	2.10	0.25	32.83	1.43
Tétrault 2	MB-18-53	702222.521	5189222.733	144.915	3.00	1.96	0.65	142.72	7.18
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-54	702201.712	5189245.221	144.093	1.05	1.05	0.30	27.75	1.11
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-55	702232.573	5189276.351	148.422	1.20	0.75	0.19	21.40	0.86
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-56	702203.179	5189301.926	148.773	1.20	1.20	0.45	49.70	2.13
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-57	702215.838	5189336.376	150.703	1.50	0.82	0.19	21.26	1.50
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-58	702188.258	5189329.159	150.733	3.00	2.69	0.48	31.18	0.83
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-59	702137.778	5189311.519	151.417	1.35	1.35	0.16	25.40	0.62
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-60	702123.658	5189295.813	150.626	2.40	1.50	0.16	21.00	0.64
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-61	702113.072	5189320.906	154.474	2.40	2.40	0.24	22.37	0.45
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-62	702098.177	5189302.261	154.206	4.20	3.04	0.16	23.74	0.45
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-63	702170.84	5189296.306	149.508	1.50	0.54	0.94	55.80	0.98
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-64	702163.109	5189253.988	145.593	1.50	0.35	0.38	38.10	1.07
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-65	702182.139	5189268.793	145.018	0.60	0.60	0.17	27.60	1.41
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-66	702146.211	5189275.456	147.569	6.00	6.00	0.42	34.75	1.10

Tailings Site	Hole	UTM-X (NAD83-Z18)	UTM-Y (NAD83-Z18)	Elevation (m)	Hole Length (m)	Tailings Depth (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (g/t)
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-67	702094.978	5189333.891	155.797	3.60	3.60	0.16	47.37	1.69
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-68	702107.876	5189348.747	154.738	3.00	3.00	0.18	28.67	1.17
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-69	702088.164	5189363.253	155.815	3.00	2.10	0.55	28.33	1.95
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-70	702086.38	5189382.956	156.724	1.20	1.03	0.91	29.44	4.19
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-71	702115.322	5189376.278	154.526	1.80	1.56	0.20	22.50	0.60
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-72	702242.566	5189394.325	152.011	6.90	6.90	0.57	49.39	0.79
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-73	702201.385	5189366.101	151.353	1.50	1.23	0.28	31.95	1.30
Anacon Lead 2	MB-18-74	702454.753	5189304.568	115.527	4.50	0.89	0.26	48.20	0.82
Tétrault 1	MB-18-75	702420.858	5189242.058	119.966	4.50	0.82	0.92	108.00	2.26
Tétrault 1	MB-18-77	702397.288	5189277.687	116.616	1.50	1.05	1.29	72.30	0.32
Tétrault 1	MB-18-78	702398.733	5189306.603	116.744	2.10	0.14	0.71	74.60	2.46
Tétrault 1	MB-18-79	702430.887	5189323.36	113.534	4.50	0.20	0.91	50.10	0.53
Tétrault 1	MB-18-80	702470.339	5189336.617	112.613	1.50	1.50	1.58	94.27	3.29
Tétrault 1	MB-18-81	702474.775	5189477.798	113.345	1.50	0.41	0.86	189.00	11.15
Tétrault 1	MB-18-82	702501.871	5189486.792	112.75	1.50	0.73	0.01	0.25	0.33
Tétrault 1	MB-18-83	702521.676	5189472.735	112.438	1.50	0.56	0.00	0.25	0.17
Tétrault 1	MB-18-84	702480.976	5189459.358	113.436	1.50	0.60	0.61	162.00	15.25
Tétrault 1	MB-18-85	702500.459	5189454.121	113.092	3.00	0.51	0.63	146.00	7.90
Tétrault 1	MB-18-86	702518.502	5189426.79	112.933	1.50	0.98	0.78	82.80	4.67
Tétrault 1	MB-18-87	702562.533	5189447.41	112.613	3.00	1.08	0.06	9.10	0.29
Tétrault 1	MB-18-89	702539.463	5189411.989	112.44	3.00	0.61	0.88	54.20	2.04
Tétrault 1	MB-18-90	702503.673	5189410.037	112.707	3.00	0.22	0.45	194.00	8.63
Tétrault 1	MB-18-91	702442.754	5189438.986	114.956	3.00	1.00	0.60	126.00	11.70
Tétrault 1	MB-18-92	702454.031	5189459.895	114.891	1.50	0.41	0.56	117.50	3.32
Tétrault 1	MB-18-93	702449.901	5189412.4	116.271	1.50	0.27	0.73	147.00	4.79
Tétrault 1	MB-18-94	702434.632	5189387.456	115.214	1.50	0.21	0.60	81.80	8.49
Tétrault 1	MB-18-95	702424.013	5189419.348	115.622	1.50	1.21	0.66	128.00	8.34
Tétrault 1	MB-18-96	702473.623	5189400.776	113.957	1.50	0.39	0.52	122.00	7.29
Tétrault 1	MB-18-97	702467.864	5189438.279	114.015	1.50	0.30	0.54	168.00	4.66
Tétrault 1	MB-18-98	702486.38	5189380.437	113.815	1.50	0.53	0.75	71.70	4.40
Tétrault 1	MB-18-99	702463.445	5189374.782	114.458	1.50	0.45	1.95	75.00	4.27
Tétrault 2	MB-18-100	702442.023	5189364.793	114.39	1.50	0.24	0.79	87.80	4.46
Tétrault 1	MB-18-101	702417.33	5189364.024	115.354	1.50	0.14	0.99	88.10	3.75

Tailings Site	Hole	UTM-X (NAD83-Z18)	UTM-Y (NAD83-Z18)	Elevation (m)	Hole Length (m)	Tailings Depth (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (g/t)
Tétrault 1	MB-18-102	702411.78	5189339.538	115.429	1.50	0.55	1.44	87.20	2.97
Tétrault 1	MB-18-103	702390.498	5189327.403	118.599	1.30	0.15	0.68	80.80	3.92
Tétrault 1	MB-18-104	702487.657	5189426.134	113.343	1.50	0.27	0.57	100.00	4.17
Tétrault 1	MB-18-105	702744.528	5188895.101	133.352	4.50	2.64	0.89	56.60	0.44
Tétrault 2	MB-18-106	702729.454	5188894.408	132.817	4.50	2.96	2.12	70.29	0.55

On January 17th of 2019, 1844 Inc. announced that it had signed a Letter of Agreement to acquire 100% of the Moutauban Property and the all buildings, immoveables and other assets and permits located on, or with respect to the Property from DNA. With this acquisition, 1844 Inc. intended to develop and to evaluate the tailings sites on the Property and contracted MRB & Associates to update the 2014 MRE and deliver an NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Project. On March 4th, 2019, DNA ratified the Letter of Agreement with 1844 Inc.

MRB & Associates

MRB & Associates completed a NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate (the "2019 MRE"), which verified that the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site contained an Inferred Resource* of 462,000 tonnes grading 0.31 g/t Au and 32.68 g/t Ag (for 4,570 total oz. gold and 485,630 total oz. silver), corroborating the 2014 MRE of Turcotte et al. (2014) (Jourdain et al., 2019).

**Although no work has taken place on the Property since the 2019 MRE, these resources are considered historical in nature. Secova is not treating the 2019 MRE as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

The 2019 MRE for the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site was made using 3D block modelling. The inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation method was applied to a single 3D solid with a strike-length of 685 metres, a width up to approximately 195 metres, and a vertical depth of 45 metres below surface, representing the tailings site material.

The 2019 MRE utilized a validated percussion-drill hole database for the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site and a digital spreadsheet file containing coordinate data from a high-precision survey of the perimeter of the tailings site commissioned by 1844 Inc. during their tenure of ownership of the Property. Following verification, the database used for the resource estimation contained data from 49 percussion-drill holes covering the strike-length of the project at a drill-collar spacing averaging approximately 25-35m, but up to 70 m. The drill-hole database contained 104 analyses from 25 holes from the first phase of drilling, and 95 analyses from 24 holes of the second phase of drilling. Technical data from the second phase drilling included a visual estimate of the sampling recovery, which allowed for calculations of sample density.

In order to conduct accurate resource modelling of the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site, a 3D solid was constructed from two surfaces. The first surface joins the drill-hole collar locations and the survey points of the tailings site perimeter, whereas the second surface joins the down-holes limits of the drill-holes and the survey points of the tailings site perimeter. The 2019 MRE was calculated for the 3D solid representing the volume between these two surfaces.

A statistical analysis of the raw analytical data obtained from a total of 199 percussion-drill hole samples, all of which fall within the mineralized solid, was carried out. Based on the results of these investigations, capping grades of 2.0 g/t for gold and 125.0 g/t for silver were determined.

Within the drill-hole database, two (2) samples were capped for gold and two (2) samples were capped for silver, at the determined capping limits; one of the samples was capped for both gold and silver. The capping of high assays affected 1.51% of the samples. This results in 2.26% of the gold content and 1.92% of the silver content being cut for the entire deposit.

Variography was conducted on drill-hole assays, but the variograms were found inconclusive. The search ellipsoids dimensions were set at 1.5 times the average drill spacing of 30 metres in plan view (45 m), and 10 m in the vertical direction. The search radii for both gold and silver were 45m x 45m x 10m for the first pass, and 90m x 90m x 20m for the second pass.

A fixed density of 1.71 g/cm3 was applied to all material for the current mineral resource estimate.

The block model developed for the 2019 MRE was validated for gold and silver by visually comparing the estimated block grades with the capped-composite grades in cross-section and plan views. In general, a good correlation was observed between block grades and neighbouring composites. A comparison of the average

composite grade with the average of the interpolated blocks, at a 0.0 g/t Au cut-off, within the solid (**Table 6-7**), shows that the average block grade is comparable (slightly lower) to the average composite grade.

Table 6-7: Interpolation Statistics from 2019 MRE (Jourdain et al., 2019)

Element	Number of Composites	Composite Average	Number of Blocks	Block Average
Au (g/t)	199	0.35	30,492	0.31
Ag (g/t)		34.32		32.80

The gold equivalent grade (AuEq) for the 2019 MRE was calculated using the following assumptions:

Au price = $US 1,300/oz; Ag price =$US 15/oz; Ag Recovery = 78%.

The resulting equation is:

[AuEq(g/t) = Au (g/t) + 78% x Ag (g/t) x 15/1300].

The notion of cut-off was applied to the whole tailings site. The following parameters were used to calculate the AuEq cut-off grade that determined the reasonable prospects of economic extraction of the whole material as at the effective date of the historic 2019 MRE:

Au Price	US$1,300/oz
Au Recovery (avg)	89% (see Item 13.0)
Exchange Rate	C$1.31 = US$1.00
Operating cost*	C$24/t

**Operation costs were estimated by Edmond St-Jean (P.Eng.) (Jourdain et al., 2019).*

The AuEq cut-off grade was calculated as follows:

(24$C)/($US1,300 x 1.31$C/$US x 89% / 31.1035) = 0.5 g/t AuEq.

Based on the density of the processed data, the search ellipse criteria, the specific interpolation parameters and the confidence in the information provided, the entire historic mineral resource* outlined by the 2019 MRE was classified in the Indicated category.

**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

No exploration work has been conducted on the Anacon Lead 1 tailing site since the publication of the 2019 MRE.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Montauban Property is located in the Grenville Province, which borders the southeast part of the Canadian Shield and extends southwest-northeast for more than 2,000 km over widths varying from 300 km to 600 km. The Grenville Province exposes the interior of an ancient mountain belt and comprises a mosaic of geological terranes that record the Paleoproterozoic through Neoproterozoic crustal growth and continental margin collision events that took place during the assembly of the Rodinia supercontinent.

Grenvillian rocks are subdivided into a set of allochthonous terranes, assembled in a southeasterly dipping thrust stack emplaced over the southern margin of the Archean Superior Province. Rock units within the thrust stack range from Archean to late Mesoproterozoic, with older units occupying the lower levels of the thrust stack, and the younger units comprising the upper levels (relatively) to the southeast (***Figure 7.1***).

The first-order lithotectonic terranes of the Grenville Province comprise:

1. the Parautochthonous Belt, composed of Archean, Paleoproterozoic, and Mesoproterozoic rocks representing the southern margin of Laurentia during the Mesoproterozoic. These rocks essentially comprise equivalents of the adjacent Superior Province shield rock that were reworked, to a major extent, during the Grenvillian Orogeny, i.e., during the interval 1080 to 980 Ma (timing scheme of Gower and Krogh, 2002);
2. the Allochthonous Polycyclic Belt (APB), composed of tectonically transported Paleoproterozoic and Mesoproterozoic rocks, that are separated from the Parautochthonous Belt by the Allochthon Boundary Thrust (ABT). Rocks of the APB bear no affinity to shield rocks, and have undergone pre-Grenvillian orogenesis, and;
3. the Allochthonous Monocyclic Belt (AMB), consisting of supracrustal rocks, largely Mesoproterozoic, and having been affected by only the Grenville orogeny. The AMB is defined as consisting of the Central Metasedimentary Belt, the Morin Terrane, the Adirondack Highlands, and the Wakeham Group on the basis that they were thought to have formed coevally during the 1.35 to 0.95 Ga “Grenvillian orogenic cycle”. Currently, a 1.45 to 1.3 Ga volcano-plutonic continental arc and island arc have been documented and dated within structural windows of the marble-rich and quartzite-rich domains of the Central Metasedimentary Belt in Québec, and within the La Bostonnais Plutonic Complex and Montauban Group of the Portneuf-Mauricie Domain (***Figure 7.2***) (Nadeau and van Breemen, 1994; Nadeau et al., 1999; Nantel and Pintson, 2002, RG-2001-16; Blein et al., 2003; Wodicka et al., 2004).

All of these three major belts contain smaller tectonic units (terranes) that are also bounded by zones of high-strain, representing either north-directed thrusts or extensional shear zones, that subdivide the belts into separate lithotectonic zones (Rivers et al., 1989; McLelland et al., 2010).

Other than the youngest intrusive granites, all rocks within the Grenville Province were highly deformed and metamorphosed between approximately 1.2 and 1.0 Ga (the Grenville Orogeny). Common rock types include quartzo-feldspathic gneiss (commonly garnet-bearing), marble and associated calc-silicate rocks, quartzite, pelite, meta-volcanic rocks, breccias, meta-diabase, anorthosite, gabbro, amphibolite, granulite, eclogite, tonalite, granite, syenite, migmatite, and anorthosite massifs.

Widespread arc-related volcanic activity is well documented in the low-grade metamorphic terranes of the Grenville Province (Composite Arc Belt and Montauban Group; Nadeau et al., 1999; Carr et al., 2000). Metallogenic settings specific to the Grenville Province host past-producing mines such as the Balmat-Edwards Zn deposit, the New Calumet and Montauban Zn- Pb-Ag-Au (±Cu) mines, the Long Lake zinc mine, the Renzy Lake and Lac Edouard Ni-Cu deposits, the Hilton and Marmoraton Fe mines, the Faraday, Bicroft and other U mines near Bancroft, as well as many, small Fe, Au, Mo, Zn, and U deposits, some of them also formerly mined (de Lorraine and Dill, 1982; Eckstrand et al., 1996; Lentz, 1996; Clark, 2000).

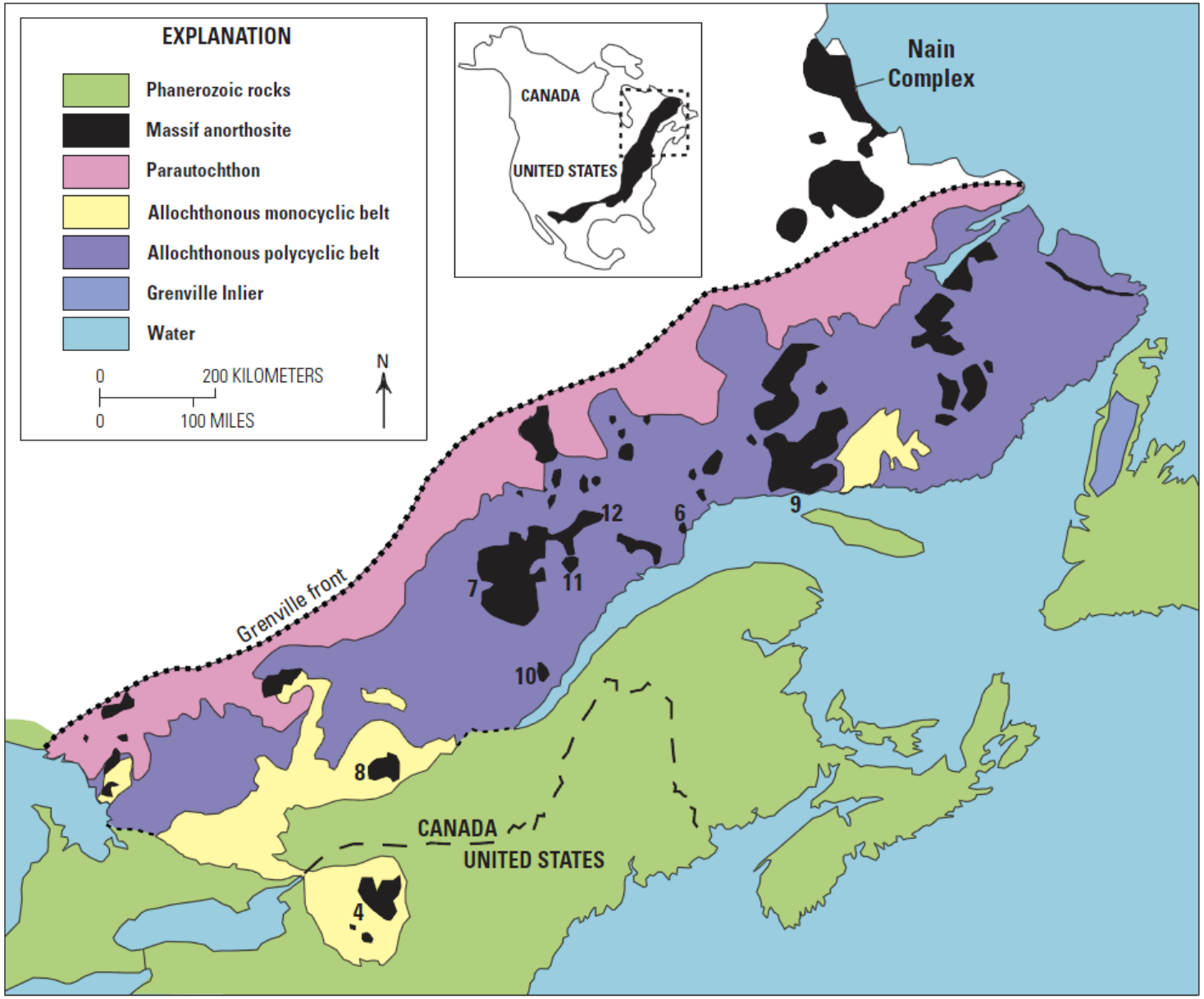

Figure 7.1: Tectonic subdivisions of the Grenville (from Woodruff et al., 2013).

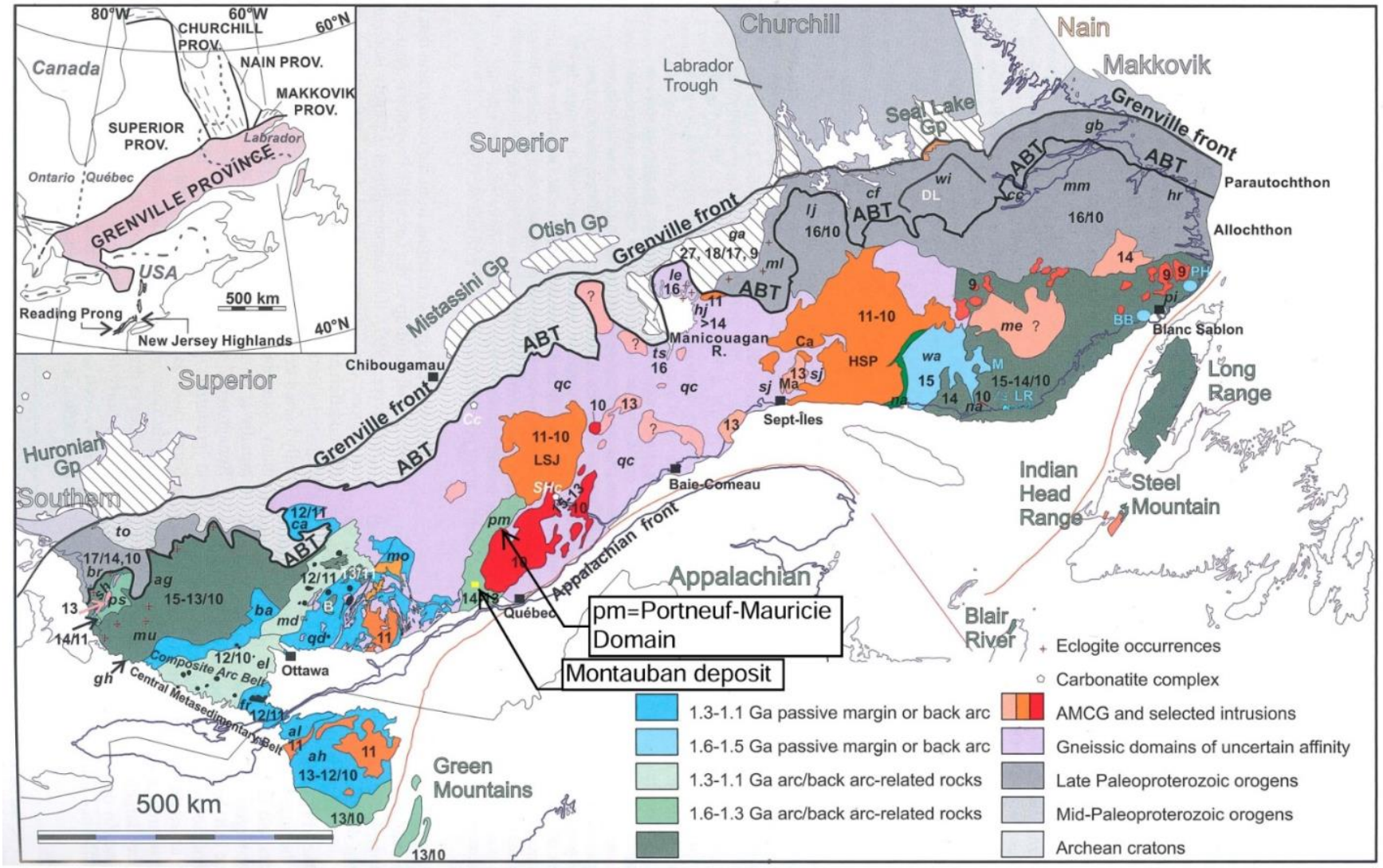

Figure 7.2: Geological subdivisions of the Grenville Province (from Corriveau et al., 2007) showing locations of Portneuf-Maurice Domain and Montauban Property (ABT = Allochthon Boundary Thrust)

7.2 Local Geology

The Portneuf-Mauricie Domain of the Allocthonous Polycyclic Belt (APB) underlies the area of the Property and comprises mainly grey gneiss and migmatite complexes with minor units of metamorphosed supracrustal rocks, amphibolite, paragneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, and quartzite (***Figure 7.3***).

Portneuf-Mauricie Domain

The following description of the Portneuf-Mauricie Domain is modified and summarized from Sappin et al. (2009) and references therein.

The Portneuf–Mauricie Domain (Rivers et al., 1989; Nadeau et al., 1992, *DV92-03*) comprises mainly rocks of the Montauban Group, which are intruded by plutons of the La Bostonnais Complex (Nadeau and Corrigan, 1991; Nadeau et al., 1992, *DV92-03*; Gautier, 1993; Nadeau and van Breemen, 1994; Corrigan, 1995).

The 1.45 Ga Montauban Group (Nadeau and van Breemen, 1994) is composed of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, including quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, minor quartzite, and rare marble and calc-silicate rocks. This assemblage is associated with metavolcanic rocks, comprising tholeiitic pillowed metabasalt (MacLean et al., 1982; Nadeau et al., 1992, *DV92-03*) and lapilli metatuffs. These rocks were metamorphosed to amphibolite facies, at peak conditions of 4.5–6.5 kbar and 550–620°C (Bernier and MacLean, 1993). The Montauban Group metavolcanic rocks preserve a complex eruptive history. Proximal deposits (lapilli tuffs and vesicular basaltic pillow lavas), distal deposits (intermediate to felsic volcanic ashes), and polymictic epiclastic sedimentary rocks are closely associated (Nadeau et al., 1999). The volcanic rocks were deposited in a shallow-submarine environment during the late stage of an andesitic to felsic volcanic cycle (Nadeau et al., 1999). Such an environment is compatible with a mature island-arc or back-arc basin tectonic setting (Nadeau et al., 1999). This interpretation is supported by the trace element signatures of gneisses and metamorphosed Montauban volcanic rocks, namely chondrite-normalized rare earth element (REE) patterns and mid-ocean ridge basalt (MORB)-normalized multi-element patterns; TiO2–Zr, Ti–Zr–Y and Nb–Y discriminant diagrams; and Zr/Y ratios (MacLean et al., 1982; Bernier and MacLean, 1993; Gautier, 1993). The predominance of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of intermediate to felsic composition and the lack of a strongly bimodal volcanic composition, however, are more typical of an island-arc than a back-arc setting (Corrigan and van Breemen, 1997).

The 1.40–1.37 Ga La Bostonnais Complex (Nadeau and van Breemen, 1994; Corrigan, 1995) comprises mainly metamorphosed calc-alkaline igneous rocks with massive, gneissic, and migmatitic characteristics (Nadeau et al., 1992, *DV92-03*; Gautier, 1993). The plutons vary in composition from granitic to ultramafic, but they are dominated by quartz diorite and tonalite. In weakly deformed zones, the primary igneous textures and minerals are well preserved (Corrigan and van Breemen, 1997), whereas in more strongly deformed zones, the rocks are characterized by amphibolite-facies metamorphic assemblages (Corrigan and van Breemen, 1997). Plutons of the La Bostonnais Complex crosscut the folded paragneisses and amphibolites of the Montauban Group, indicating that the latter were deformed and metamorphosed pre- or syn-emplacement of the La Bostonnais intrusive rocks (Corrigan and van Breemen, 1997).

The trace element geochemical signature of the La Bostonnais Complex plutons is typical of a subduction zone setting (Gautier, 1993; Corrigan, 1995; Corrigan and van Breemen, 1997). An association with an island arc or a continental arc is not clearly established. Gautier (1993) argued for an island arc environment on the basis of the Zr/La and La/Ce ratios and the discriminant diagram of Harris et al. (1986). In contrast, Corrigan (1995) applied the Zr/Y versus Zr and Th/Yb versus Ta/Yb discriminant diagrams of Pearce (1983), and concluded that the plutons of the La Bostonnais Complex were emplaced into an Andean-type continental arc.

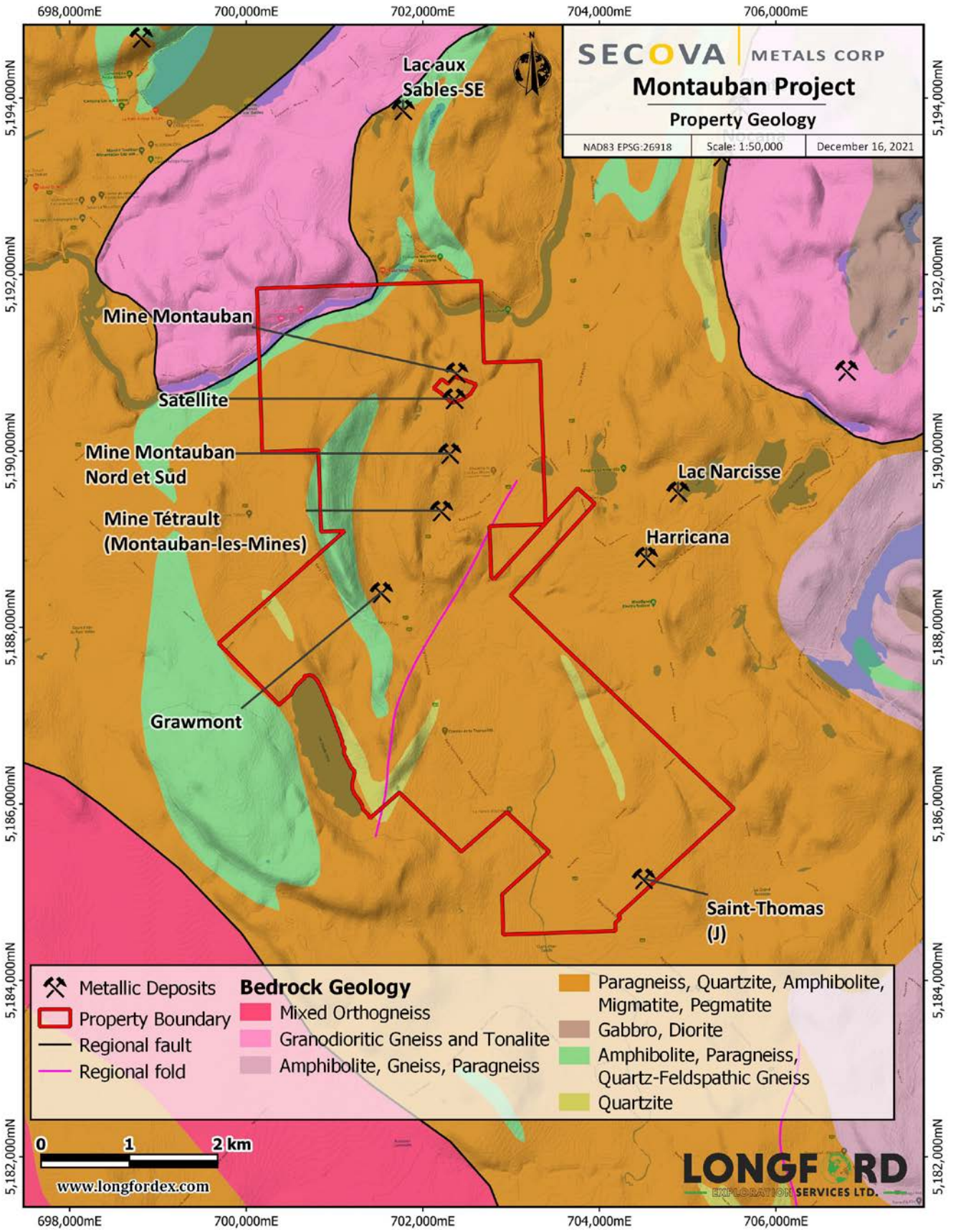

Figure 7.3: Local geology of Montauban Property

According to the geochemical work of Gautier (1993), these rocks are enriched in light rare-earth elements (LREE) compared to heavy rare-earth elements (HREE), and they contain high concentrations of K_2O, Rb, Cs, Ba, and Th. In the region of interest for this study, intermediate and felsic rocks are much more abundant than mafic rocks (Gautier, 1993). These geochemical and petrological characteristics suggest that the rocks of the La Bostonnais Complex formed in a continental-arc or mature island-arc setting.

The lithotectonic evolution of the Portneuf–Mauricie Domain began with the initiation of intra-oceanic subduction at the beginning of the Mesoproterozoic (1.45 Ga). An island arc was created and the Montauban Group rocks were deposited. Between 1.45 and 1.40 Ga, the arc matured (Gautier, 1993). As a result of subduction at the craton margin, the arc was accreted to Laurentia at about 1.39 Ga (Corrigan et al., 1994). The collision between the island arc and the Laurentian continent resulted in deformation of the arc (Corrigan and van Breemen, 1997). In this Andean-type setting, the subduction zone dipped towards the northwest, under Laurentia (Hanmer et al., 2000; Corrigan et al., 2000). Hanmer et al. (2000) suggested that this subduction zone existed before 1.40 Ga based on the presence of extensive 1.5–1.42 Ga magmatism in the Central Gneiss Belt in Ontario (Dickin and McNutt, 1990; Easton, 1992; Rivers, 1997; Nadeau and van Breemen, 1998), which is located well inboard from the Mauricie area, and on the polarity of the subduction zone inferred for the Pinwarian arc in Labrador (Wasteneys et al., 1997; Corrigan et al., 2000). Corrigan and van Breemen (1997) suggested that the suture zone between the Laurentian margin and the accreted Montauban arc in the Mauricie region was masked by later plutonism associated with the active continental margin. Before the arc–continent collision, around 1.40 Ga, magmatic activity below the arc intensified, which led to the emplacement of the first La Bostonnais Complex plutons into Montauban Group rocks. Plutonism continued after the arc–continent collision until 1.37 Ga. Thus, the earliest La Bostonnais plutons were emplaced in a mature island-arc setting, whereas later ones originated in an active, Andean-type continental margin environment.

7.3 Property Geology

The following description of the Property geology is mostly modified and summarized from Nadeau et al. (1999) and references therein.

The geology of the Montauban area and its regional tectonic framework have been studied anew by Morin (1987), and Hocq and Dufour (1999). The Montauban Group (Rondot, 1978a; *DPV-594*) is made up of a medium-grade sequence of well-layered, intermediate to felsic gneiss with intercalated subordinate amphibolite, locally pillowed metabasalt, and minor quartzite, which distinguish the region from adjacent high-grade Grenvillian terranes.

The rocks of the Montauban area have been regionally metamorphosed to almandine-amphibolite facies, with estimated peak metamorphic conditions in the range of 4.5-6.5 kbar and 550-620°C (Bernier and MacLean, 1993). Pronounced mineral foliation is generally parallel to compositional layering. The planar fabric undulates smoothly along strike, and dips gently to moderately eastward. Mineral lineations are variably developed, generally subtle in quartzo-feldspathic gneiss and more pronounced in amphibolite. Locally occurring attenuated pillows and lapilli fragments, with aspect ratios on the order of 1:3:>10, indicate significant ductile deformation.

The large-scale deformation pattern of the Montauban region is not fully understood. Fold interference and possibly ductile faulting preclude tracing of structural markers in discontinuous outcrops. Minor folds are sporadically exposed between the abandoned mine workings and Mont Tétreault. They are consistently Z-verging with easterly shallowly to moderately dipping axial planes, and subhorizontal to shallowly plunging axes parallel to the local mineral and stretching lineations. This is consistent with the sequence being part of the inverted limb of a larger north-plunging and west-verging synform (Morin, 1987; Jourdain et al., 1987).

Five informal units are recognized between Montauban village and Mont Tétreault. In stratigraphic order, these are: 1) the grey composite gneiss; 2) the mine sequence; 3) the lapilli tuff unit; 4) the thinly bedded felsic tuff unit; and 5) the metabasalt unit.

7.3.1 Grey Composite Gneiss

The grey composite gneiss was recognized in various parts of the Montauban area by Smith (1956; *RG-065*). It consists of indistinctly layered, migmatitic, biotite-hornblende quartzo-feldspathic gneiss. Although generally considered to be conformably overlain by the mine sequence, the contact is locally marked by a ductile fault, a section of which is exposed in the abandoned open-pit mine.

7.3.2 Mine Sequence

The petrogenesis of the informally defined “mine sequence” has been described in detail by Jourdain (1987), Jourdain et al., (1987) and Bernier and MacLean (1993). The mine sequence comprises the polymetallic and Au-rich volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS)-type orebodies and their associated, metamorphosed and hydrothermally altered wall rocks. The VMS orebodies invariably present as proximal facies, where hydrothermal alteration systems are extensively developed.

The mine sequence includes the various rock types genetically associated with the orebodies and forming their wall rocks. The mine sequence is structurally conformable with the regional structural fabric and is at most a few tens of metres thick, extending more than 2.5 kilometres along strike, with the ore occurring as discontinuous tabular bodies several hundreds of metres long. Two types of ore bodies are present: Pb-Zn massive-sulphides in calc-silicate rocks, and Au-Ag-rich disseminated sulphides in garnet-gahnite-biotite quartzitic gneiss. The latter are mantled by distinctive cordierite-anthophyllite and cordierite-biotite gneiss and schist. The orebodies and immediate wall rocks are incompletely enveloped in quartzitic biotite-muscovite gneiss with distinctive lenticular sillimanite mats up to 1 cm thick. This rock unit, locally called “nodular-sillimanite gneiss”, is considered to reach a maximum thickness close to 10 metres adjacent the cordierite-anthophyllite quartzitic gneiss.

7.3.3 Felsic Lapilli Tuff

The felsic lapilli tuff unit is dominated by unaltered rhyolitic lapilli tuff, and derivative hydrothermally altered pyrite-bearing muscovite-sillimanite quartzitic gneiss, with minor, thinly bedded pyroclastic tuff, and possibly a few massive rhyolitic flows. The abundance of metamorphosed hydrothermally altered rocks and the thickness of the lapilli tuff imply a proximal depositional setting.

Metamorphosed lapilli tuff consisting of approximately 40% white, ellipsoidal, monomictic, very fine-grained felsic fragments in a grey, foliated matrix, is located between the Montauban Mine and Mont Tétreault. The fragments and the matrix are recrystallized, and have a sugary texture. The fragments are matrix supported, generally less than 1 cm thick, and range in length from 1 cm to approximately 15 cm. Most are 3-5 cm long. The present shape of the fragments is likely to reflect both the initial flattened form of the lapilli, and subsequent regional deformation. The matrix is slightly coarser grained and more mafic than the clasts, with approximately 5% biotite. Mesoscopic bedding is not apparent in this unit, which is discontinuously exposed across strike over a width of 10 metres.

In addition to being the first unambiguously felsic volcanic rock to be recognized in the area, the lapilli tuff between the Montauban Mine and Mont Tétreault is of special interest because it contains zircons with a distinctive internal igneous morphology that have yielded a U-Pb age of circa 1.45 Ga (Nadeau and van Breemen, 1994). This age is taken to mark the age of volcanism and deposition of the Montauban Group.

Most of the rocks exposed between the lapilli tuff and the mine sequence, including occurrences of nodular-sillimanite gneiss, retain the thick and poorly defined bedding characteristic of the lapilli tuff. The rocks differ,

however, in mineralogy and composition, varying from granitic gneisses to rusty, sulphide-bearing gneisses enriched in quartz-muscovite+sillimanite. These siliceous rocks are attributed to acid leaching following advanced argillic hydrothermal alteration (Sillitoe et al., 1996; Hannington et al., 1998). In addition, nodular-sillimanite gneiss, distinguished by its porphyroblastic muscovite-sillimanite mats, appears to preferentially occur in rocks retaining palimpsests of lapilli fragments.

7.3.4 Thinly Bedded Intermediate and Felsic Tuff

Rocks between the Mont Tétreault metabasalt and the lapilli tuff are composed of thinly bedded quartzo-feldspathic gneiss. The thinly bedded felsic tuff unit is composed of intermediate to felsic, centimetre-thick, bedded fallout tuffs, in places with pronounced compositional zoning, and rare intercalated decimetre-thick lapilli tuff beds, indicative of a distal depositional setting.

Thinly bedded quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, although somewhat strained, does not show mesoscopic ductile strain gradients, isoclinal folds, or evidence of structural repetition. Minor decimetre-scale folds with consistent Z-verging (i.e., dextral) asymmetry occur sporadically throughout the section; crosscutting granitic sheets show little evidence of folding. Given the mid-amphibolite facies metamorphism and the absence of mylonitic structures, the very fine- to fine-grained granoblastic textures of these rocks are here interpreted to reflect a fine-grained protolith.

7.3.5 Metabasalt (Pillow Lava)

At the type locality, pillowed basalt flows with well defined, 1-2 cm thick, fine grained selvages are recognized. They are a few decimetres in diameter, and display ellipsoidal shape in oblique section along the elongation axis. Contacts between pillows are smoothly undulating, sharp, and thin, with weathered, recessed, irregular interspaces filled with calcite and calc-silicate minerals. Selvages exhibit granoblastic texture with a grain size markedly finer than that of the pillow cores. Locally, calcite-filled vesicles up to 5 mm in diameter are preserved, testifying to a shallow subaqueous extrusion. The facing direction, deduced from overall morphology, indicates that the section at Mont Tétreault is overturned.

7.4 Stratigraphic polarity and volcanic stratigraphy

Structural observations of Nadeau et al. (1999) are consistent with the conclusions of previous workers (e.g., Smith, 1956, *RG-065*; Pyke, 1966, *RP-545*; Morin, 1987; Jourdain et al., 1987) that the rock succession between the mine sequence and the metabasalt at Mont Tétreault occupies the inverted eastern limb of a shallow, north-plunging synform overturned to the west. The absence of evidence of structural repetition intimates that the rocks belong to a continuous stratigraphic succession. Recognizing the local and regional complexity of the fold pattern, this kilometre-scale fold has been variously interpreted as: 1) a first-phase fold (Smith, 1956, *RG-065*; Pyke, 1966, *RP-545*; Rondot, 1978a, *DPV-594*); 2) a second-phase Ramsay type-3 interference fold (Morin, 1987); and as a second phase structure of unspecified geometry (Jourdain et al., 1987; Bernier and MacLean, 1993). Accordingly, some workers did not specify the stratigraphic polarity of the section (Prabhu and Webber, 1984; Bernier and MacLean, 1993), whereas others inferred that the Mont Tétreault metabasalt was deposited either stratigraphically below (Rondot, 1978a, *DPV-594*; MacLean et al., 1982; Morin, 1987), or above (Stamatelopoulou-Seymour and MacLean, 1977; Jourdain, 1987) the mine sequence.

With the exception of Pyke (1966, *RP-545*), none of the cited workers have described or located the mesoscopic facing indicators on which they based their interpretation.

Along with those of Pyke (1966, *RP-545*), the observations of pillows at Mont Tétreault by Nadeau et al. (1999) suggest that the succession is stratigraphically overturned. This is consistent with the polarity deduced from the compositional zoning and relict graded bedding identified in a number of tuff beds. If these observations are correct, they would indicate that the metabasalt was deposited stratigraphically above the mine sequence.

The determination of the stratigraphic polarity of the succession, allows for a tentative interpretation in terms of the eruption history and of volcanic facies, emphasizing the position of the rock unit relative to the eruptive centre (***Figure 7.4***).

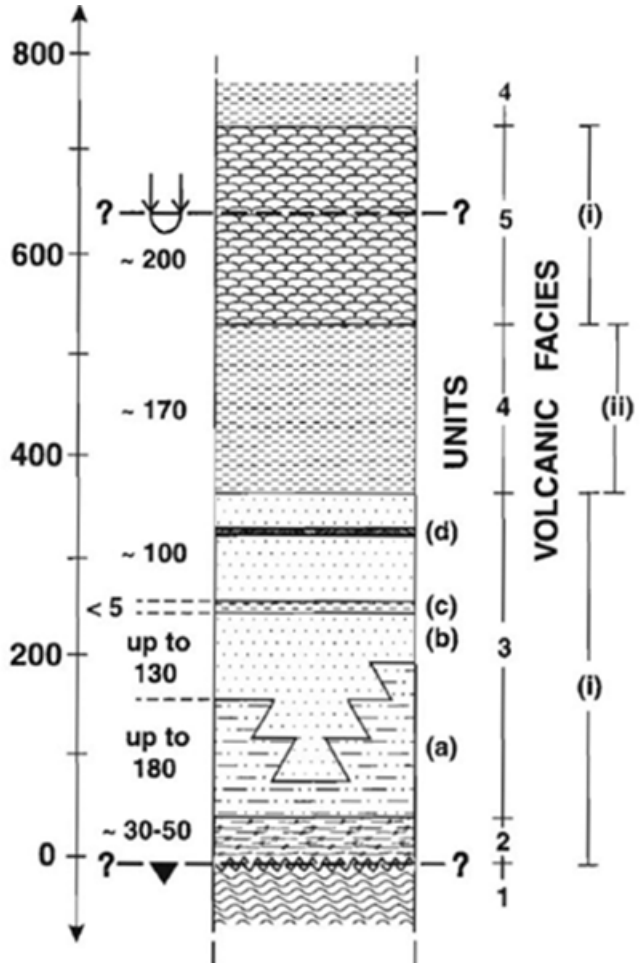

Figure 7.4: Volcanic stratigraphy in the structural footwall of the Montauban ore deposits (Nadeau et al., 1999). Rock units: 1, grey composite gneiss; 2, mine sequence; 3, lapilli tuff including thickly bedded hydrothermally altered (a) and unaltered (b), lapilli tuff subordinate thinly bedded felsic tuff (c), and possibly rare massive metre-thick pyroclastic flow (d); 4, thinly bedded felsic tuff; and 5, metabasalt pillow lava. Volcanic facies: (i) proximal, and (ii) distal. Structural thicknesses in metres.

7.5 Mineralization

The mineralization underlying the Property is not the focus of this Report.

There is no primary precious-metal mineralization on the Property; however, there are five (5) tailings sites on the Property that were generated during the processing of ore from the historic underground Montauban Mine, which hosted a gold-rich VMS deposit. Secova proposes to mine the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site, which has average gold (Au) and silver (Ag) grades of 0.28 g/t (Au) and 27.10 g/t (Ag), and is delineated over an area of 695 m x 195 m, with a depth of 45 m.

7.5.1 Montauban Underground VMS Deposit

Mining of the Montauban deposit has been sporadic. From 1911 to 1955, a total of 2,655,588 short tons of massive-sulphide ore grading 4.53% Zn, 1.54% Pb, 0.69 g/t Au, and 85.7 g/t Ag was mined from the Tétreault-

Anacon Mine, and 102,000 short tons grading 2.88% Zn, 1.03% Pb and 34.3 g/t Ag of massive-sulphide ore was extracted from the Montauban Mine from 1953 to 1954 (Montauban Zone) (McAdam and Flanigan, 1976). Other Zn-Pb zones were the C and D zones.

Marginal to the massive-sulphide ore are two zones (north and south), with small volumes of Au–Ag mineralization within gahnite-bearing gneiss, although the highest gold grades are found within the massive-sulphides (Bernier et al., 1987). Some gold and silver have been produced from the marginal mineralization. From 1983 to 1987, a total of 330,830 metric tons of ore, grading 4.27 g/t Au and 12.45 g/t Ag, was extracted from the North Gold Mine, and another 225,433 metric tons, grading 3.70 g/t Au and 72.37 g/t Ag, was extracted from the South Gold Mine between 1987 and 1990 (McAdam and Flanigan, 1976). Other gold zones were the A, E, S and Marcor zones.

The elongated tabular orebodies have a subhorizontal plunge and are composed of massive-sulphide bodies in calc-silicate rocks, and gold-rich disseminated sulphides in cordierite-anthophyllite and related gneisses (Bernier and MacLean, 1993). Prominent mineral and metal zoning occurs within and between the orebodies. Sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite and pyrite are the main constituents of the massive base-metal ores, whereas chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite form “veinlets” confined to quartzitic gneiss and cordierite-anthophyllite rocks in the Au-Ag mineralization. Cordierite-anthophyllite, cordierite-biotite and nodular sillimanite gneisses lie to either side of the gold ore in the quartzitic gneiss. Pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veinlets are locally concentrated in the cordierite-anthophyllite and cordierite-biotite rocks. The quartzitic gneiss contains variable amounts of disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and minor gold and electrum. The principal gangue and ore minerals in the massive-sulphide and gold zones are listed in ***Table 7.1***.

Table 7-1: Principal Gangue and Ore Minerals in the Massive-sulphide and Gold Zones

Massive-sulphide Zone (Calc-silicate rocks)	North Gold Zone (Altered rocks)
Gangue Minerals[1]	
Diopside, tremolite, phlogopite, anorthosite, calcite, dolomite, scapolite, titanite, apatite, dravite, zircon	Cordierite, anthophyllite, zincian-staurolite, gahnite, phengite, phlogopite, quartz, plagioclase, garnet, kyanite, sillimanite, rutile dravite, zircon, apatite, corundum[2]
Ore Minerals	
Sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite, electrum, silver, gold, molybdenite3, arsenopyrite[3]	Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, electrum, gold, arsenopyrite[3]
Secondary Retrograde Minerals[4]	
Chlorite, talc, brucite, laumontite, prehnite, gypsum, jarosite, brochanite, hisingerite, hematite	

[1] *Minerals formed during prograde metamorphism*
[2] *In silica under-saturated rocks*
[3] *Rarely observed*
[4] *Minerals formed in veinlets during retrograde metamorphism*

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Montauban Zn–Pb–Au–Ag deposit was metamorphosed at mid-amphibolite facies conditions (Stamatelopoulou-Seymour and MacLean 1984; Bernier et al., 1987) during the Grenvillian Orogeny (ca. 980–1080 Ma; Gower and Krogh 2002). Another deposit with striking similarities to Montauban is also found within the Grenville Province. Calumet is located 90 kilometres northwest of Ottawa, Ontario in Canada and is also thought to be a volcanic massive-sulphide (VMS) deposit that was metamorphosed at 650–700°C and 4–6 kbar (Williams, 1990). It has been suggested that gold at Calumet was introduced after peak metamorphism (Williams, 1990), whereas gold mineralization at Montauban is thought to have been part of the initial exhalite ore, deposited concurrently with the Zn–Pb–Ag sulphides (Bernier et al., 1987). The origin of the gold for these deposits remains a subject of discussion. The deposit at Montauban is thus potentially a useful location to investigate metal remobilization in Au-bearing massive Zn– Pb sulphides.

8.1 Gold-Rich Volcanogenic Massive-sulphide Deposits (Au-Rich VMS)

The Montauban Zn–Pb–Au–Ag deposit is a gold-rich VMS deposit, a subtype of both VMS and lode gold deposits (Poulsen and Hannington, 1996; Hannington et al., 1999; Huston, 2000; Poulsen et al., 2000). Like most VMS deposits, they consist of semi-massive to massive, stratabound to locally discordant sulphide lenses underlain by discordant stockwork feeder zones (***Figure 8.1***) . The main difference between Au-rich VMS and other VMS deposits is their average g/t gold content, which exceeds the associated combined Cu, Pb and Zn grades (in wt%) (Poulsen et al., 2000). Gold is thus the main commodity; however, the polymetallic nature of this deposit subtype makes it more resistant to fluctuating metal prices, resulting in a very attractive exploration target.

Three types of Au-rich VMS deposits have been proposed based on common metal associations (Huston and Large, 1989; Hannington et al., 1999): 1) an Au-Zn-Pb-Ag association, in which gold is concentrated towards the top or along the margins of the massive-sulphide lens; 2) an Au-Cu association, where gold is concentrated at the base of the massive-sulphide lens or within the underlying stringer zone; and 3) a pyritic Au group, where gold is concentrated within massive-pyrite zones with low base-metal content.

Gold-rich VMS deposits occur in a variety of submarine volcanic terranes, from mafic bimodal through felsic bimodal to bimodal siliciclastic, in greenstone belts of all ages, typically metamorphosed to greenschist or lower amphibolite facies and intruded by subvolcanic intrusions and dyke-sill complexes. The tectonic setting is commonly inferred to be island arcs, rifted arcs, back-arc basins, or back-arc rifts (Hannington et al., 1999; Huston, 2000).

According to these authors, an association with rifted continental crust and continental margin arc environments may be particularly important for some districts (e.g., Boliden, Eskay Creek).

Their host strata are commonly underlain by coeval subvolcanic intrusions and sills or dykes. Consequently, large volumes of effusive rhyolite and associated felsic pyroclastic rocks (lithic tuffs, crystal tuffs, etc.) and the occurrence of subvolcanic intrusions or dyke swarms of tonalitic to granitic composition (Hannington et al., 1999) are important features of Au-rich VMS deposits.

Apophyses developed on oxidized granitoids may be particularly important (Huston, 2000). Areas of transitional subaerial to shallow submarine volcanism are potentially very prospective (Hannington et al., 1999). Shallow-water volcanic complexes can be traced most readily through detailed mapping of volcanic and sedimentary facies (Hannington et al., 1999), and textures indicative of boiling, a process potentially responsible for the elevated gold content, may also be a useful exploration guide (Huston, 2000).

The sulphide mineralogy of the gold-bearing ores is commonly more complex than in traditional Au-poor VMS deposits (Hannington et al., 1999). Sulphide minerals are mainly pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, and galena with a complex assemblage of minor phases including locally significant amounts of bornite, tennantite, sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, mawsonite, and tellurides. As indicated by Hannington et al. (1999), gold occurs mainly

as native metal and Au-tellurides in Cu-Au VMS deposits, whereas auriferous, polymetallic (Au-Zn-Pb-Ag) VMS typically contain electrum, which is often Ag- or Hg-rich (Huston et al., 1992). In some deposits, gold is mainly hosted in commonly refractory arsenic-rich pyrite and arsenopyrite, and is present as submicroscopic inclusions or structurally bound to the crystal lattice (Huston et al., 1992; Larocque et al., 1993, and Dubé et al., 2007). The chemical signature of the ore is dominated by Au, Ag and Cu or Zn with locally high concentrations of As, Sb, Bi, Pb, Se, Te and Hg.

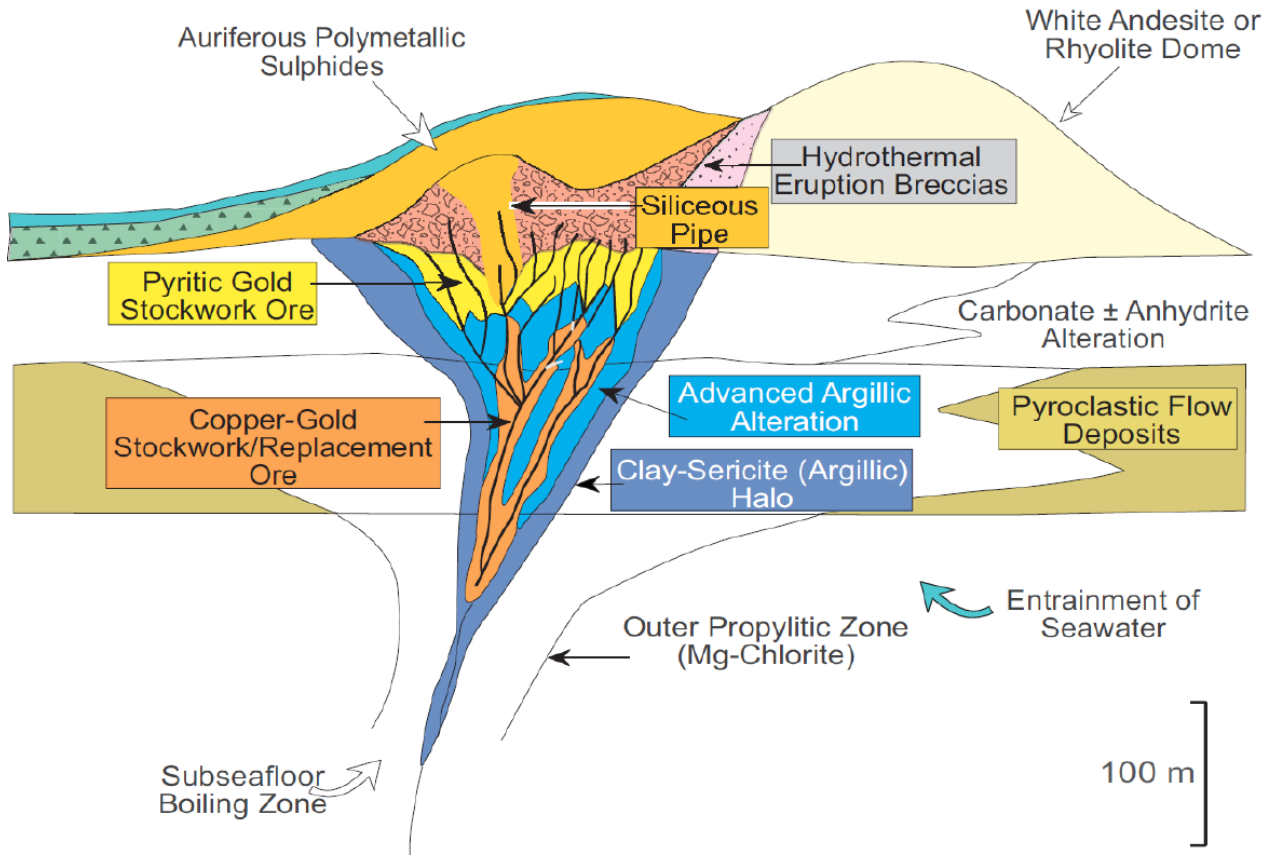

Figure 8.1: Schematic illustration of geological setting and hydrothermal alteration associated with Au-rich high-sulphidation VMS hydrothermal systems (from Dubé et al., 2007; modified from Hannington et al., 1999)

The North and South ore zones at Montauban are associated with disseminated pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, with cordierite-anthophyllite and quartz-biotite garnet assemblages within quartz-biotite and quartz-sillimanite gneisses (Morin, 1987). In addition, the occurrence of Au- and Ag-rich ore in association with hydrothermally altered, shallow marine felsic volcanic rocks suggests that the Montauban Au-rich deposits may belong to the recently recognized high-sulphidation VMS type (Sillitoe et al., 1996; Hannington et al., 1998; Dubé et al., 2007). Exploration for this type of deposit in the region should therefore concentrated on the recognition of hydrothermally altered rocks, whether or not they are associated with mafic rocks or a significant Pb-Zn ore zone.

The sulphide contents of many of these deposits are sufficient to produce geophysical responses and, owing to the disseminated to massive nature of the sulphides, induced polarization (IP) methods should be the most effective geophysical tools. Nevertheless, prospective gold-rich VMS deposits would likely be highlighted by airborne VTEM survey anomalies, which could then be followed up by detailed ground geophysical methods, such as IP.

8.2 Paleotectonic Setting and Ore Remobilization at the Montauban Deposit

8.2.1 Paleotectonic Setting

The Montauban Group has been attributed to island- or back-arc (e.g., Bernier and MacLean, 1993), and continental rift (e.g., Morin, 1987) paleotectonic settings. By extension, the associated mineral deposits have been interpreted as VMS-type (e.g., Bernier and MacLean, 1993) and SEDEX-type (e.g., Morin, 1987). These conflicting interpretations arose from the opposing views that the wall rock protoliths are dominantly volcanic or sedimentary, respectively.

Observations by Nadeau et al., (1999) support the view of Bernier and MacLean (1993) and demonstrate that the best preserved part of the Montauban Group is derived chiefly from metamorphosed intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks with minor vesicular basalt. Accordingly, Nadeau et al. (1999) suggests that these rocks were deposited in a relatively shallow marine environment in the late stage of an andesitic to felsic volcanic cycle. This setting is common in mature island-arcs or back-arcs, where VMS deposits are commonly formed.

8.2.2 Ore Remobilization

Gold mineralization at Montauban is thought to have been part of the initial exhalite ore, deposited concurrently with the Zn–Pb–Ag sulphides (Bernier et al., 1987). This deposit is thus potentially a useful location to investigate metal remobilization in Au-bearing massive Zn–Pb sulphides. Because most massive Pb–Zn deposits form in basinal environments, nearly all deposits that are mined have been metamorphosed and deformed to some degree.

Understanding the factors affecting ore remobilization is clearly important to mining and to exploration proximal to known deposits, because it promotes, in many deposits, localization of larger and sometimes richer volumes of ore material. In some deposits, ore remobilization has transformed an uneconomic deposit into an economic one. Clearly, understanding the processes that cause remobilization allows prediction of metal distribution. Tomkins (2007) investigated aspects of ore remobilization at the Montauban deposit.

There are three possible mechanisms by which ore material can be remobilized after it has formed: mechanical remobilization; hydrothermal dissolution and re-precipitation; and transfer of a sulphide melt (Marshall et al., 2000). According to Tomkins (2007), at Montauban, mechanical remobilization was the most important of the three transfer mechanisms for controlling the distribution of the main commodity, namely the massive Zn–Pb mineralization. This finding is in agreement with research on similarly metamorphosed massive-sulphide deposits reported by many other authors (e.g., Vokes 1971; Friesen et al., 1982; Barnes 1987; Newberry et al., 1993; Marshall et al., 2000). In many of these deposits, as at Montauban, ore body thickening associated with mechanical remobilization has resulted in economic upgrading of the ore. Metamorphic fluids were not effective in significantly remobilizing Zn and Pb. This was in part due to the relatively small volume of fluid generated through metamorphic devolatilization of chlorite, relative to the large volume of Pb and Zn sulphides. In addition, the metamorphic fluids, which in general tend to be low salinity, were sulphur-rich, and these metals dissolve as chloride complexes rather than sulphide complexes (e.g., Hemley et al., 1992). Sulphide melting was not extensive enough to significantly remobilize Zn and Pb, although a very small proportion of Pb was remobilized by this mechanism.

In contrast, the Au and Ag mineralization at Montauban was most strongly affected by a combination of prograde hydrothermal remobilization and partial melting of the ore assemblage, both of which drove migration of these elements into, and probably within, the wall rocks (Tomkins, 2007). These elements are soluble in hydrothermal fluids as sulphide complexes (e.g., Gammons and Barnes 1989; Loucks and Mavrogenes 1999) and are strongly partitioned into sulphide melts (e.g., Tomkins et al., 2004; Sparks and Mavrogenes 2005). Although there is likely to have been some disseminated precious metal mineralization in the wall rocks before metamorphism, these two remobilization mechanisms upgraded the ore in the region of Montauban.

Internally driven prograde metamorphic hydrothermal remobilization only becomes important as the metamorphic grade moves into the amphibolite facies, and probably ceases once metamorphic fluid has been driven out of the system. Muscovite dehydration can proceed without silicate melting at low pressures in the upper amphibolite facies and represents the last stage when internally driven hydrothermal remobilization is possible on the prograde metamorphic path. Externally derived hydrothermal fluid is also unlikely to be abundant in the upper amphibolite facies as it promotes melting in metasedimentary rocks, which causes H_2O loss to the melt.

Metamorphic sulphide melting in massive Zn–Pb deposits starts in mid-amphibolite facies and becomes increasingly important as temperature increases. During the initial stages of melting, the proportion of melt is likely to be very low, but at granulite facies, a large enough volume of melt may form for laterally extensive sulphide magma dykes to develop (Tomkins et al., 2007).

9.0 EXPLORATION

In preparing this Report, a review of all available data from historic exploration work completed on the Montauban Property was carried out (see **Item 6**).

As at the effective date of this Report, Secova has not carried out any exploration work on the Property.

10.0 DRILLING

As at the effective date of this Report, Secova had not completed any diamond-drilling on the Property.

There are no drilling, sampling or recovery factors that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Secova has not collected, prepared or analysed any geological samples from the Property. The Author recommends that a rigorous data verification and validation programme should be implemented by Secova for any analytical work on the Project going forward.

No information exists regarding the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures employed by exploration companies operating prior to the implementation of NI 43-101; however, for information regarding protocols employed for sample preparation analysis and security that were employed in the course of the more recent exploration programmes, i.e., those carried out after implementation of NI 43-101 standards, and those used for verification purposes in previous mineral resource estimates, the reader is referred to reports by Bérubé (2010), Turcotte et al. (2014) and Jourdain et al. (2019).

11.1 Comments

Based on the QAQC procedures and data available from work done since 2010, i.e., those data utilized for historic mineral resource estimates that have been calculated following the disclosure and reporting requirements for mineral projects set forth in *National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, the Montauban Project shows acceptable results. The level of contamination appears very low as the “blank” check-samples did not display any evidence of significant contamination. Duplicates showed minor discrepancies with a few individual pulp assays, which is typical for precious metals deposits. The Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples that were assayed for gold and silver generally returned grades less than ± 10% from the certified value (Jourdain et al., 2019).

The Author is of the opinion that the samples from the most recent exploration work (see Jourdain et al., 2019) were collected, prepared, stored and shipped to the analytical laboratories in a secure manner following generally accepted industry best-practices guidelines.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

A review of all the pertinent and available assessment files from the Quebec Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles ("MERN") was completed. The relevant reports published by and for previous workers that contain information relevant to the Montauban Property and its immediate surroundings have been reviewed, and the information therein is deemed to be accurate. It is the Authors' opinion that the data used in the Report are adequate for the purposes of the Report.

The Author is not aware of any sampling problems that would impact the accuracy and reliability of the original assay results. With the project being in an early phase of exploration, a rigorous quality assurance and control programme of inserted standards and blanks, as a measure of the accuracy of the analyses, is recommended going forward, in order to determine the precision of results from any analytical laboratories utilized for sample assays.

12.1 Site Visit

The principal Author conducted a site visit of the Montauban Project on November 13, 2021. During the site-visit, Mr. Langton explored the general landscape of the five tailing sites of the Montauban area, inspected the location of several historic drilling and trenching sites, and examined the infrastructure at the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site.

The associate author, Mr. St-Jean, did not visit the Property in association with this Report.

12.2 Database

JPL GeoServices received copies of the original assay certificates directly from the ALS, as well as the survey data from the Trimble Geo 7X Handheld GPS collected by 1844 Inc. The percussion-drilling data was received as a digital spreadsheet containing the drill-hole final length, the length of material in each sample tube, and the lithological and sampling intervals as measured in the field. The lithological descriptions were checked for absent intervals, and the lithological- and sampling-intervals calculated from original data logs were corroborated.

12.3 Quality control

Regular data verification protocols were carried out by both the project operators and the analytical laboratories on the data collected during previous core sampling programmes on the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site. JPL GeoServices considers that, as a result of the protocols employed, the data verification findings acceptably support the geological interpretations and the database quality. This consideration is further supported by the fact that no additional drilling, nor surface exploration programmes, have been carried out on the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site since the 2019 MRE, and therefore no additional material was required to be re-tested for further verification.

12.4 Conclusion

JPL GeoServices is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrated the validity of the data and protocols collected during 2010 and 2018 exploration programs on the tailings sites. JPL GeoServices considers the database to be valid and of sufficient quality to be considered reliable for the purposes of this Report.

JPL GeoServices is also of the opinion that the analytical procedures and the resultant assay data obtained from the drilling programmes (2010, 2014 and 2018) and utilized for the historic 2014 MRE and 2019 MRE calculations are reliable and of good quality, and appropriate for the scope of this Report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The following summarizes the results of metallurgical tests conducted by Laboratoire LTM Inc. on material sampled during the first phase of DNA's 2010 percussion-drilling programme on the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site (St-Jean, 2010; St-Jean, 2011; St-Jean, 2014; *GM65979*, *GM68907*).

Four drill-core samples were combined into one sample weighing 16.5 kg. This sample was homogenized and split into seven (7) 1.0 kg samples and three (3) 3.0 kg samples. The remaining material was sent for assaying to determine the head grades. As the "style" of mineralization of the tailings site material was considered to be homogeneous, the composite sample assembled from material recovered from the four (4) drill-holes was considered to be representative of the tailings resource.

Table 13-1 presents the results of a cyanidation test conducted on the seven (7) 1.0 kg samples which were ground to different granulometries. The cyanidation time for each test was 48 hours with 3.0 grams of sodium cyanide added at the beginning of the test and none added afterward.

Table 13-1: Results of Cyanidation Test (from St-Jean, 2011)

Granulometry passing 200 mesh (%)	Gold tail grade (g/t)	Gold recovery (%)	Silver recovery (%)	Cyanide consumption (g)
> 100	0.03	91.1%	76.0%	2.56
95	0.03	89.0%	79.3%	2.56
90	0.02	93.3%	79.3%	2.56
85	0.04	86.7%	78.2%	2.34
80	0.02	92.4%	78.6%	1.9
75	0.03	86.9%	77.1%	1.68
70	0.04	85.7%	79.7%	1.9
Average	**0.03**	**89.3%**	**78.3%**	**2.2**

The average head grades were 0.28 g/t for gold and 27.1 g/t for silver and the gold grades in the cyanidation tail were very stable (***Table 13-1***). Using an operating grind of 90% passing 200 mesh (the granulometry giving the best results) and a tailings grade after cyanidation of 0.03 g/t (the average of the tests), gold recovery was calculated to be 91.6% and the average operating recovery for silver was determined as 78.3%.

A gravimetric concentration test was conducted on the three separate 3.0 kg samples using different gravimetric concentrators (Humphrey spiral, Knelson and table). These tests show poor results for gold and silver but the spiral tests show good results to recover mica. The cyanidation of gravimetric concentrates gave results similar to the cyanidation of the total feed. The results show that cyanidation is the preferred method for recovery of gold and silver, and that cyanidation dissolved almost all gold in the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site samples.

St-Jean (2011, 2014; *GM65979, GM68907*) carried out additional mineralogical tests tailings material sampled during the second phase of percussion-drilling by DNA on the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site. The objective of these tests were to maximize mica recovery and determine whether the cyanidation process would generate an acidic product. The pH after the cyanidation tests was in all cases 11 or higher, i.e., not acidic. All the samples from the percussion-drill core were combined, homogenized and split into 3.0 kg samples. Eight (8) gravimetric concentration tests were conducted using different gravimetric concentrators (Humphrey spiral and Knelson).

The most efficient test comprised the following steps: sieving of the feed at 100 Mesh; the coarse fraction goes to the Humphrey spiral which separates the sample into light, intermediate and heavy fractions. The intermediate fraction is passed three (3) times in the Humphrey spiral and the light fraction is passed one last time in the Humphrey spiral.

This method produced a mica concentrate representing 4.2% of the initial sample weight. None of ***Table 13-2*** presents the composition of the ten (10) mica concentrates obtained during the different mica concentration tests.

Table 13-2: Composition of Mica Concentrates

	TR-1	TR-2	TR-3	TR-4	TR-7	TR-8	TR-9	TR-10	Average	Industrial Standard
Proportion of feed (%)	2.3	4.1	2.8	2.1	4.4	4	8.4	8.1	4.53	
Fe2O3 (%)	4.2	7.88	4.64	4.23	4.47	4.14	4.36	4.67	4.82	4.5 to 7.5
SiO2 (%)	43.4	41.8	43.6	43.5	46.3	44.6	43.9	42.9	43.75	40.6 to 48.5
Al2O3 (%)	15.6	13.5	15.4	16.5	13.2	13.7	14.7	14.39	14.62	10.8 to 19.8
MgO (%)	21.2	18	21	21.1	21.4	21.2	20.5	21	20.66	20.5 to 23.5
CaO (%)	12.6	9.3	1.68	1.39	2.06	3.09	2.87	3.17	4.52	0.4 to 0.6
K2O (%)	0.88	0.34	6.29	7	5.14	5.54	5.73	5.93	4.61	8.2 to 9.8

The envisaged processing operation would be seasonal, and operate at a rate of 1,000 tonnes per day. The process would first require neutralizing the acid generation potential of the material, then concentrate the mica by Humphrey spiral and elutriation, and finally the remaining material would be sent to the cyanidation circuit to recover the gold and silver. The operating cost is conceptually estimated at $24.00 per tonne.

To the extent known, there are no processing factors, nor deleterious elements present, that could significantly effect the potential economic extraction of the tailings material, based on the results of the metallurgical test-work.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE & MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates that conform with NI 43-101, or to CIM Standards, have been calculated by Secova on the Property.

In 2019, MRB & Associates of Val-d'Or, Quebec, was retained by 1844 Inc. to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate and supporting Technical Report for the Montauban Project (Jourdain et al., 2019) in accordance with the standards of NI 43-101 – known herein as the 2019 MRE. A summary of the results presented in Jourdain et al. (2019) is included in Item 6.5 of this Report.

ITEMS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no other Properties owned by Secova in the vicinity of the Property, and as at the time of writing, the Authors are not aware of any active exploration activities in the immediate vicinity of the Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Mineralogical tests conducted on material from the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site demonstrated the possibility of producing a mica concentrate (see ***Item 13.0***). This testwork demonstrated that concentration by gravimetric methods and elutriation produced a mica concentrate representing 4% - 5% of the initial mass.

Characteristics and market-price range of six (6) different commercial mica concentrates, as described on the Alibaba website (https://www.alibaba.com/), are summarized in ***Table 24-1***. The major oxide compositions of these concentrates are similar to the composition obtained from the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site testwork results (***Table 24-2***).

Going forward, metallurgical and mineralogical tests of samples collected from the Anacon Lead 1 and other tailings sites on the Property that takes into account the potential for the recovery of mica during the processing of the tailings material, could make possible the inclusion of mica in future resource estimates.

Table 24-1: Elemental Characteristics and Market-price Ranges of Several Commercial Mica Concentrates (from Jourdain et al., 2019).

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fe2O3	3 to 5	2.68	4.21	2 to 6	3 to 5	2 to 6
SiO2	38.7 to 45	48.16	44.5	45 to 48	38.7 to 45	44 to 50
Al2O3	10.8 to 17	34.33	29.1	20 to 33	10.8 to 17	20 to 33
MgO	21.4 to 29.4	0.45	0.65	0.3 to 2	21.4 to 29.4	0.3 to 2
CaO	0.3 to 0.6	0.13	0.57	0.02 to 0.775	0.3 to 0.6	0.02 to .77
K2O	8 to 13	8.45	10.57	9 to 11	8 to 13	9 to 11
Price ($ / t)	450 to 850	3000 to 4000	100 to 1000	100 to 450	100 to 535	100 to 300
Production (t / month)	2000	85	300	3000	1000	5000
minimum command	1 tonne	500 kg	1 tonne	10 tonnes	1 tonne	1 tonne
Use	Insulation Powder	Cosmetic Powder	Decoration Paint Ceramic Extinguisher	Cosmetic Paint Extinguisher Plastic	Electronic Aerospace Paper Linoleum	Cosmetic Paint Welding Rod Electric Cable

Table 24-2: Composition of Mica Concentrates from Anacon Lead 1 Tailings Sites

	TR-1	TR-2	TR-3	TR-4	TR-7	TR-8	TR-9	TR-10	Average
Proportion of feed (%)	2.3	4.1	2.8	2.1	4.4	4	8.4	8.1	4.53
Fe2O3 (%)	4.2	7.88	4.64	4.23	4.47	4.14	4.36	4.67	4.82
SiO2 (%)	43.39	41.82	43.56	43.51	46.29	44.62	43.9	42.9	43.75
Al2O3 (%)	15.57	13.54	15.43	16.47	13.16	13.73	14.69	14.39	14.62
MgO (%)	21.16	17.96	21.0	21.1	21.4	21.2	20.46	21.00	20.66
CaO (%)	12.6	9.3	1.68	1.39	2.06	3.09	2.87	3.17	4.52
K2O (%)	0.88	0.34	6.29	7.00	5.14	5.54	5.73	5.93	4.61

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Anacon Lead 1 Tailings Site

Two Certificates of Authorization from the Québec government allowing the construction and installation of equipment facilities to recover mica and precious metals (gold and silver) from the mining residues (tailings) on the Anacon Lead 1 site were issued to DNA in 2012 and 2014 but have not yet been officially transferred to Secova.

Secova has provided notice to MERN that it is assuming responsibility for the tailings material and the potential environmental liabilities going forward. Secova has applied to obtain the necessary permits to carry out field work that will have an impact on the environment, notably the mobilization (during processing) of mining residues (tailings), which are considered toxic waste by the government authorities.

Secova has engaged Groupe Alphard Engineering of Montreal, QC to update the existing restoration plan that was approved by the provincial government for remediation of the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site once Secova has processed the site's mining residues.

Metallurgical tests conducted on the material from the 2010 percussion-drilling programme demonstrated average recovery rates for gold and silver of 89% and 78%, respectively, by cyanidation process. Testwork conducted on material from the subsequent percussion-drilling programme demonstrated that concentration by gravimetric methods and elutriation produce a mica concentrate representing 4-5% of the initial mass (St-Jean, 2010, 2011, 2014; *GM65979*, *GM68907*). The major oxide compositions of the concentrates are similar to commercially available mica concentrates.

The proposed operation would run seasonally (~May-November) at a rate of 1,000 tonnes per day. The process would first neutralize the acid generation potential of the material, then concentrate the mica by Humphrey spiral and elutriation, and finally recover the gold and silver content from the remaining material through a cyanidation circuit.

The most recent MRE for the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site (the 2019 MRE) was calculated by Vincent Jourdain (Ph.D., P.Eng.) using the available data. The results suggest an Indicated mineral resource* of 462,000 tonnes grading 0.31 g/t Au and 32.68 g/t Ag, corresponding to a AuEq grade of 0.6 g/t. This value is higher than the AuEq cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t.
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Secova is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

The Anacon Lead 1 tailings site represents a permitted project with principal infrastructures already in place and the support of the host community.

25.2 Other Tailings Sites

The 2018 exploration programme carried out by 1844 Inc. investigated the Anacon Lead 2, Tetrault 1 and Tetrault 2 tailings sites by percussion-drilling. Data from this drilling campaign show that the Anacon Lead 2 tailings have gold and silver grades comparable to the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Anacon Lead 1 tailings, whereas average grades of gold and silver from the Tetrault 1 and Tetrault 2 tailings are up to three times (3X) higher (***Table 25-1***).

The Tetrault 1 & 2 tailings are from older workings of the Montauban subsurface deposits than the Anacon Lead 1 & 2 tailings; their higher gold and silver contents may be a reflection of poorer recuperation of the mined material that was processed during that earlier time.

Table 25-1: Average Au and Ag grades, Montauban Tailings Sites

Tailing site	Average Au (g/t)	Average Ag (g/t)
Anacon Lead 1 (MRE)	0.31	32.68
Anacon Lead 2	0.35	32.66
Tétrault 1	0.76	95.95
Tétrault 2	0.98	57.33

25.3 Risks and Uncertainties

The opinions expressed in this report are based on information supplied to JPL GeoServices by Secova, its associates and their staff, as well as information retrieved from Provincial on-line data sources. The Authors have exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information, as the accuracy of the results and conclusions from this resource estimate are reliant on the accuracy of the supplied data. The Authors have relied on this information and have no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld, or that a more detailed analysis may reveal additional material information.

Secova has warranted to JPL GeoServices that full disclosure has been made of all material information and that, to the best of Secova's knowledge and understanding, such information is complete, accurate and true. Readers of this report must appreciate that there is an inherent risk of error in the acquisition, processing and interpretation of geological data.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Future exploration and development work on the Property is warranted. Phase II work would be contingent of the positive results of the Phase I programs.

Recommended Phase I program

The latest resource calculations for the Anacon Lead 1 tailings site (the 2019 MRE) is historic in nature. Furthermore, the spacing density of drill-holes is not adequate to categorize a Measured+Indicated resource as defined by CIM Standards. The Anacon Lead 2, Tetreault 1 and Tetreault 2 tailings sites were drilled in 2018. The spacing density of the drill-holes at these sites should also be increased in order to calculate a Measured+Indicated category of resource for these tailings sites. No drilling or other test work has been carried out on the Montauban United tailings site and no work is recommended for this site at this time.

Infill drilling at the Anacon Lead 1, Anacon Lead 2, Tetreault 1 and Tetreault 2 is therefore recommended at these four (4) tailings sites, with priority given to the Anacon Lead 1 site. In addition to infill drilling, 10% of the historic drill holes sites should be re-drilled to corroborate the historic results. A positive validation of historic drilling results would allow the entire historic dataset to be utilized with new drilling results in calculating an updated Mineral Resource Estimate.

Longford Exploration Services Ltd. of Vancouver has designed a 260-hole sonic drilling campaign for the four (4) tailings sites to provide data for an updated mineral resource estimate (**Figure 26.1**).

All of the proposed holes should penetrate through the tailings and into the underlying strata in order to help determine the 3D base of the tailings material. Core-samples should be collected over 1.5 m intervals and be analyzed by fire assay for gold, and by conventional ICP multi-element for 33 other elements, including silver, lead and zinc. It is further proposed that the percussion drill rig be utilized to install hole casings that would be used for potential seismic surveys, as water monitoring wells, and carrying out cone penetration testing.

The work carried out in 2018 by 1844 Inc. shows that the Anacon Lead 2, Tetrault 1 and Tetrault 2 are also likely viable economic resourses. It is recommended that metallugical test work be carried out on recovered core from the proposed drilling to determine processing (leaching) and recovery levels for these tailings sites.

According to previous studies, the tailings on the Property are also a potential source of mica. A market study to identify potential buyers of mica concentrate, and to also determine the composition and characteristics that control the price of mica concentrate, is recommended in order to determine the potential of producing a marketable mica concentrate from the Montauban Property tailings sites, which could increase the value of the project. Analysis of some of the core samples for mica content should be carried out determine the viability of this recommendation.

Prior to developing the tailings sites, local and municipal stakeholders will need to be consulted for permitting approval. It is recommended to initialize this process as soon as possible, in order to foster social acceptability of the Project.

Phase II program

Based on positive results of the Phase I programs, the recommended Phase II program would comprise updated Mineral Resource Estimates for Anacon Lead 1, Anacon Lead 2, Tetreault 1 and Tetreault 2 tailings sites in accordance with NI 43-101.

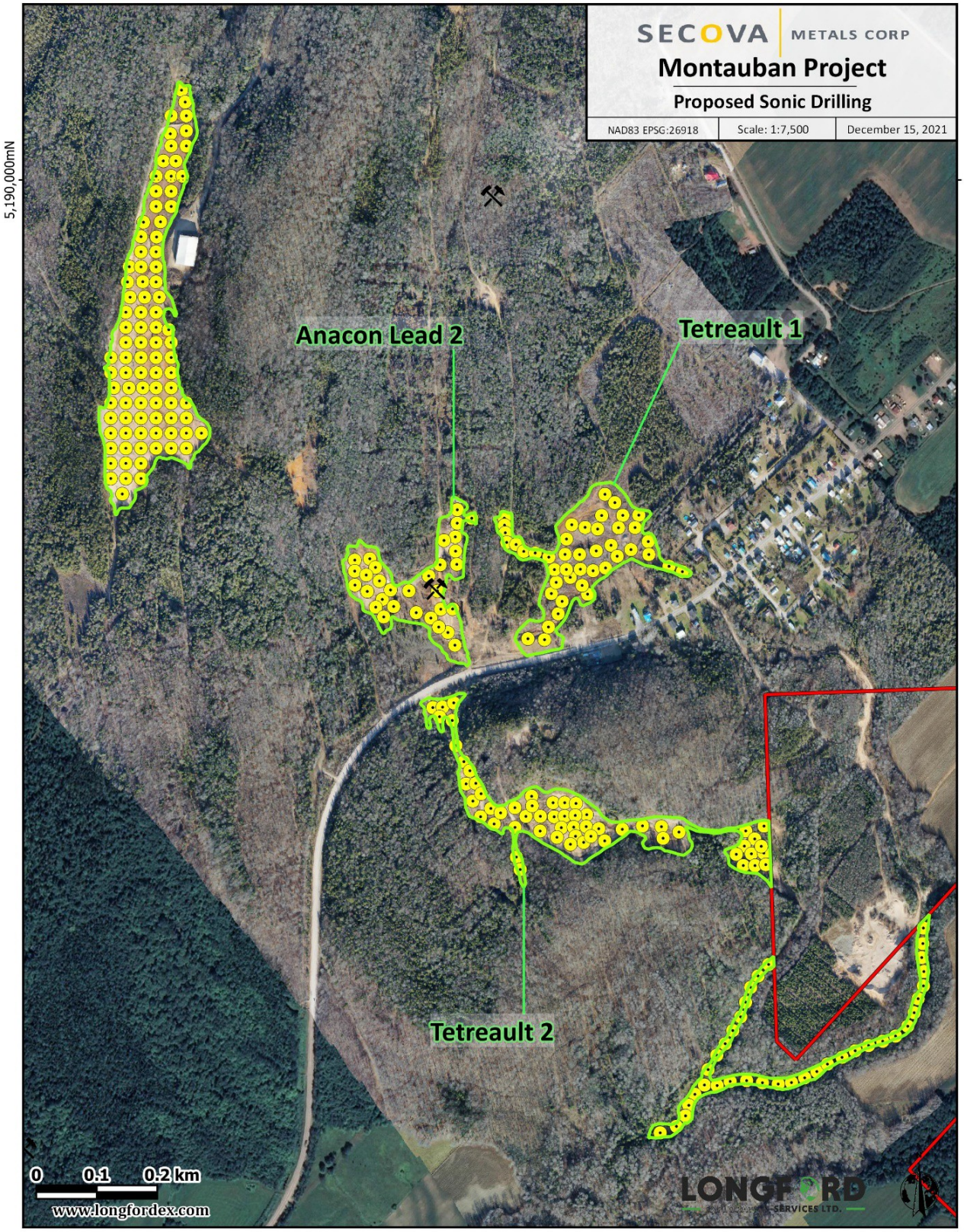

Figure 26.1: Recommended percussion drilling sites for the Montauban tailings sites.

The recommended two-phase exploration programme going forward is summarized in ***Table 26-1***.

Table 26-1: Preliminary Budget for Recommended Work on Montauban Project

Phase 1			Budget
Percussion drilling	260 holes	21 days	$300,000
Analytical work	~500 samples	$50/sample	$50,000
Personnel		21 days	$80,000
Field equipment, transport , etc.		21 days	$70,000
Anacon Lead 1	Mica marketing study		$75,000
Tetrault 1 & 2, Anacon Lead 2	Metallurgical test work		$100,000
Tetrault 1 & 2, Anacon Lead 2	Permitting and municipal/private agreements		$200,000
			$875,000
Phase 2			
Anacon Lead 1 & 2, Tetrault 1 & 2	NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate		$125,000
			$125,000
Overall Total			**$1,000,000**

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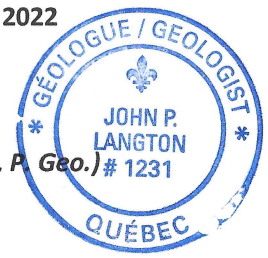
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION: JOHN LANGTON

I, **John Langton, M.Sc., P. Geo.**, of 133 Graveyard Hill, Stanley, New Brunswick do hereby certify that:

1. This Certificate applies to "NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT - MONTAUBAN TAILINGS PROJECT, NTS 31I/16 and 31I/09", dated February 4th, 2022;
2. I graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1985 with a B.Sc. in Geology and from Queen's University, Kingston in 1993 with a M.Sc. in Geology, and I have practised my profession continuously since that time;
3. I am a Professional Geologist currently licensed by the *Ordre des géologues du Québec* (License 1231); the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick (Licence M8766); and a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia (LP 147);
4. I am the owner JPL GeoServices, a geological consulting firm based in Val-d'Or Quebec, Canada;
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" (QP) set out in National Instrument (NI) 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101;
6. I have worked as an exploration and field geologist since 1985. I have knowledge and experience with regard to a various mineral deposit types, including the procedures involved in exploring for precious- and base-metals, and with the preparation of reports relating to them;
7. I have been retained by Secova Metals Corp., a body corporate having a registered office at 1021 West Hastings Street (9th Floor), Vancouver, BC, Canada V6E0C3, as a contract/consulting geologist, and not as an employee;
8. I have prepared and take responsibility for all Items excepting Item 13.0 of this Report entitled "NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT - MONTAUBAN TAILINGS PROJECT, NTS 31I/16 and 31I/09", dated February 4th, 2022;
9. I conducted a site visit to the Montauban Property on November 13, 2021;
10. I have no personal knowledge, as of the date of this certificate, of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report;
11. I have no prior involvement with Secova Metals Corp. and I am "independent" of Secova Metals Corp., and of the Vendors of the Property, with respect to the conditions described in Item 1.5 of NI 43-101;
12. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present under an agreement, arrangement or understanding, nor expects to become an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Secova Metals Corp., nor any of its associated or affiliated entities;
13. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Secova Metals Corp., nor any of its associates or affiliates;
14. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with them and in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

DATED this 4th Day of February, 2022



(Signed) John P. Langton (M.Sc., P. Geo.)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION: EDMOND St-JEAN

I, **Edmond St-Jean (P. Eng.)**, of 592 de la Rivière, Val-d'Or, Québec do hereby certify that:

1. This Certificate applies to "NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT - MONTAUBAN TAILINGS PROJECT, NTS 31I/16 and 31I/09", dated February 4th, 2022;
2. I am a Engineer employed as Manager of Laboratoire LTM Inc., and I am also the owner of Laboratoire LTM Inc.;
3. I received a bachelor's degree in mining engineering from the Université Laval (Québec, Québec) in 1986;
4. I am a registered member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ, licence number 45495);
5. I have over 30 years' experience as a mining engineer in the mining industry. My experience has been acquired with Placer Dome, Lac minerals, Resources Ste- Genevièves and Laboratoire LTM inc. I have extensive experience in mineral processing and mill design. I have two patents related to mineral process and environment. I have worked for the past twenty (20) years at Laboratoire LTM Inc;
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") standards for disclosure for mineral projects, and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;
7. I am responsible for the preparation of Item 13.0 of the technical report entitled "NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT - MONTAUBAN TAILINGS PROJECT, NTS 31I/16 and 31I/09", dated February 4th, 2022;
8. I have never had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report;
9. I have not visited the Property;
10. I am "independent" of Secova Metals Corp., and of the Vendors of the Property, with respect to the conditions described in Item 1.5 of NI 43-101;
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Appendix 43-101A1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form;
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated: February 4th, 2022

(signed) Edmond St-Jean (P.Eng.)

INGÉNIEUR · ENGINEER
04/02/2022
EDMOND ST-JEAN
45495
QUÉBEC

APPENDIX I

List of Claims Comprising the Montauban Property

(Source : Ministère des Ressources naturelles, Québec
https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/)

Title No	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Term	Area (ha)	Work Credits	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s)
2190140	9/28/2009	9/27/2021	5	29.39	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2191456	10/14/2009	10/13/2021	5	26.61	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2191457	10/14/2009	10/13/2021	5	24.86	$	$ 750.00	$ 68.50	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2191512	10/14/2009	10/13/2021	5	31.45	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2195875	11/30/2009	11/29/2021	5	27.39	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2331339	2/9/2012	2/8/2022	4	19.54	$	$ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2331340	2/9/2012	2/8/2022	4	21.35	$	$ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2331341	2/9/2012	2/8/2022	4	20.93	$	$ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2331342	2/9/2012	2/8/2022	4	21.9	$	$ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2336204	3/16/2012	3/15/2022	4	21.87	$	$ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388118	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	58.91	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388119	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	53.24	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388120	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	58.9	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388121	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	16.03	$	$ 1,000.00	$ 68.50	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388122	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	3.72	$	$ 1,000.00	$ 68.50	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388123	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	58.67	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388125	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	38.81	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388126	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	58.9	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388127	8/5/2013	9/27/2022	9	58.89	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388128	8/5/2013	9/27/2022	9	58.9	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388130	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	58.9	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2388131	8/5/2013	9/27/2021	9	58.9	$	$ 2,500.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2395241	12/3/2013	12/2/2021	3	32.86	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2395242	12/3/2013	12/2/2021	3	32.44	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2395243	12/3/2013	12/2/2021	3	31.08	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2395244	12/3/2013	12/2/2021	3	29.2	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2395245	12/3/2013	12/2/2021	3	29.06	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2395246	12/3/2013	12/2/2021	3	26.89	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2395247	12/3/2013	12/2/2021	3	32.25	$ 5,484.29	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2395248	12/3/2013	12/2/2021	3	32.53	$ 7,178.06	$ 1,800.00	$ 134.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2397363	1/14/2014	1/13/2022	3	21.58	$	$ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2397489	1/14/2014	1/13/2022	3	32.58	$	$ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2398022	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	10.96	$	$ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %

Title No	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Term	Area (ha)	Work Credits	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s)
2398023	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	11.14	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2398024	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	11.79	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2398025	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	11.87	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2398026	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	9.22	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2398027	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	8.47	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2398028	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	6.63	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2398029	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	3.83	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2398030	1/21/2014	1/20/2022	3	4.64	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408129	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	26.74	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408130	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	27.22	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408131	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	25.37	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408132	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	26.01	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408133	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	27	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408134	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	25.41	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408135	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	21.83	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408136	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	31.11	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408137	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	35.82	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408138	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	34.68	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408139	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	33.16	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408140	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	33.27	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408141	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	20.92	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408142	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	21.11	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408143	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	21.49	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408144	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	19.47	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408145	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	22.56	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408146	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	20.95	$	- $ 750.00	$ 34.25	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408147	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	26.24	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408148	7/25/2014	7/24/2023	3	28.7	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2408612	7/29/2014	7/28/2023	3	30.63	$	- $ 1,800.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2426429	2/25/2015	7/3/2023	6	47.04	$	- $ 2,500.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2426430	2/25/2015	7/3/2023	6	58.91	$	- $ 2,500.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2426431	2/25/2015	6/6/2023	6	58.9	$	- $ 2,500.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2456371	8/8/2016	8/7/2023	2	36.81	$	- $ 1,200.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %

Title No	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Term	Area (ha)	Work Credits	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s)
2456372	8/8/2016	8/7/2023	2	32.77	$ -	$ 1,200.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2456373	8/8/2016	8/7/2023	2	28.99	$ -	$ 1,200.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2456374	8/8/2016	8/7/2023	2	33.41	$ -	$ 1,200.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2456375	8/8/2016	8/7/2023	2	31.21	$ -	$ 1,200.00	$ 67.00	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
2503588	10/11/2017	10/10/2021	1	0.51	$ -	$ 500.00	$ 68.50	DNA Canada Inc. (87750) 100 %
			Totals:	**2095.32**	**$ 12,662.35**	**$ 106,850.00**	**$ 5,382.50**	