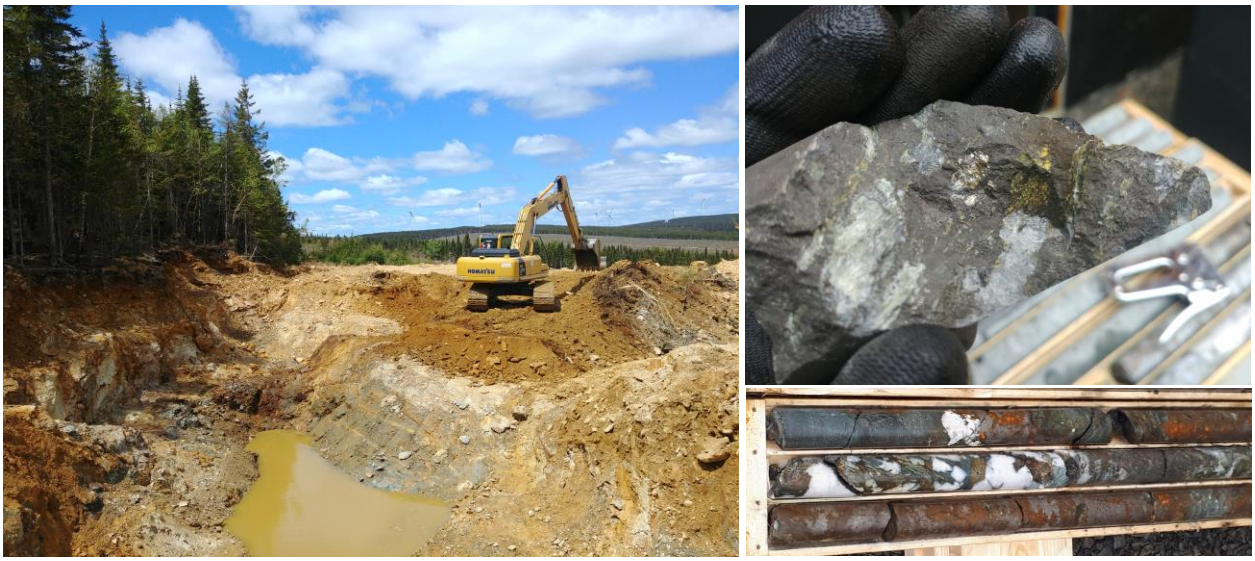
NI 43-101 Technical Report

TV Tower Property

Northesk, New Brunswick, Canada



Submitted to: Canadian Metals Inc.

Issue Date: January 11th, 2019

Prepared by:

GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

Claude Duplessis P.Eng.

Merouane Rachidi P. Geo., Ph. D.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Claude Duplessis, P. Eng.

This certificate applies to the **"NI 43-101 Technical Report TV Tower Property Northesk, New Brunswick, Canada**" dated January 11th, 2019 (the "Technical Report"). Prepared for Canadian Metals Inc. issued on January 11th, 2019. I, Claude Duplessis Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a senior engineer and consultant with GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. with an office at 2999 Chemin Ste-Foy, Suite 200, Quebec, Quebec, Canada, G1W 3N3;

2. I am a graduate from the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi, Quebec in 1988 with a B.Sc.A in geological engineering and I have practiced my profession continuously since that time, I am a registered member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec, registration number #45523, a registered member of APEGNB license # L5733 as well as in Ontario, Alberta and Newfoundland & Labrador. I have worked as an engineer for a total of 30 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is: Over 25 years of consulting in the field of exploration, mineral resource estimation, orebody modeling, engineering geology, mineral resource auditing, geotechnical engineering, mine planning and project economic analysis;

3. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

5. I did personal inspections of the TV Tower Property several times since June 9th 2018, I have assisted in the drilling campaign of 2018 and my latest site visit was made August 9th 2018;

6. I have participated in the writing and preparation of: " **NI 43-101 Technical Report TV Tower Property Northesk, New Brunswick, Canada**" dated January 11th, 2019; I am author of the items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and co-author of Items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the technical report.

7. I am an independent "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators;

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.

9. As at the effective date of this technical report, 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.

Signed at Quebec City this January 11th, 2019

Original Signed and Sealed "Claude Duplessis"

_____

Claude Duplessis Eng.
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Merouane Rachidi, Ph. D., P. Geo.

This certificate applies to the NI 43-101 Technical Report TV Tower Property Northesk, New Brunswick, Canada" dated January 11th, 2019 (the "Technical Report"). Prepared for Canadian Metals Inc. issued on January 11th, 2019. I, Merouane Rachidi, Ph.D., P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist and consultant with GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. with an office at 2999 Chemin Ste-Foy, Suite 200, Québec, Québec, Canada, G1X 1P7;

2. I am a graduate from Laval University in Quebec City (Ph.D. in Geology, 2012). I am a registered member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec, registration #1792, a registered member of APEGNB license # L5769, and member of APGO registered #2998. I have worked as a geologist since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is over five years of consulting in the field of exploration, mineral resource estimation, 3D orebody modeling, geology, mineral resource estimation and mine planning;

3. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

4. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

5. I have prepared, participate and written the technical report. I am co-author of the following items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

6. I have visited the corechack and core logging facility on August 28 to September 1st 2018.

7. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

9. As of the date of this 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.

Signed at Quebec City this January 11th, 2019

Original Signed and Sealed "Merouane Rachidi"

Merouane Rachidi. Ph.D., P.Geo.
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

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1 Summary

1.1 General

The TV Tower property is located in the province of New Brunswick, 60 km southwest of Bathurst and 60 km northwest of Newcastle. The property consists of one mineral claim composed of a total of 53 claim units covering approximatyely 1,157 ha. The mineral claim is registred under the number 7672 in the New Brunswick government's title management system (NB e-CLAIMS).

Canadian Metals retained GoldMinds Geoservices to complete a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) for the Tv Tower project. The effective date of this report is January 11th, 2019. All dollar figures presented are stated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The TV Tower Property limits are within National Topographical System (NTS) map sheets 21 O/08e, the California Lake map area, located 60 km southwest of Bathurst and 60 km northwest of Newcastle. It is near the administrative boundary between Restigouche and Northumberland County in the Province of New Brunswick.

The Property is located within the Northumberland County and accessible to the north via the paved provincial highway and several long gravel forestry roads in good condition.

On March 19, 2018 Canadian Metals Inc. has signed a definitive option agreement to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the TV Tower, Mountain Brook and Blackshale properties (The Interest) located in Bathurst, New Brunswick.

1.3 History

The Tv Tower property is located within the Miramichi highlands, which is characterized by decades of exploration history. In the sixties the compagny New Jersey Zinc Inc. labelled the property Tv Tower because of the presence of the CKCW channel 12 Television transmitter. New Jersey Zinc Inc. has carried geological and exploration works. Afterthat Conwest Exploration Co Ltd. did geological exploration and drilled three holes in 1979.

1.4 Geology Setting, Mineralization, and Deposit Types

New Brunswick has been divided into seven lithotectonic zones (Figure 4). These zones correspond from the north to the south to Gaspé Synclinorium, Aroostook_Matapedia anticlinorium, Chaleur Bay Synclinorium, Miramichi Anticlinorium, Fredericton Through, Avalonian Platform and Carboniferous basin.

The Cambro-Ordovician metasedimentary rocks of the Miramichi Anticlinorium have undergone at least three phases of deformation during the Taconic (480 Ma) and the Acadian (400 Ma) orogenies (Rast, 1983). The Taconic orogeny took place during Ordovician time as result of the closing of the Iapetus Ocean (Williams, 1979). The Acadian Orogeny took place during late lower to Middle Devonian and was responsible of the formation of the Miramici Anticlinorium.

The miramichi Anticlinorium encompasses most of the important ore deposits in New Brunswick. Among these are up to 33 massive sulphide deposits (Hassan and McAllister, 1992) occuring within the Ordovician volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Several occurences located within the Miramichi anticlinorium that contain the combination of Cu, Pb, Zn, W, Mo, Sn, Sb, Ag, Au and U (Ruitenberg and Fyffe, 1982). These mineral indices comprise breccia fillings, fault controlled veins of various compositions, veins and stringers, magmatic deposits.

The TV tower deposit type corresponds to massive sulphide style mineralization (Figure 9). The mineralization is hosted in grey to green schist weakly to moderatly magnetic with moderate to strong chlorite and sericite alteration. The massive iron sulphide minerals are present as a small intervals between 0.5 m to 3 m thick, locally banded and pyrite-rich. The sulphide minerals are mainly pyrite, with disseminated chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrhotite and galena, with minor arsenopyrite (Figure 10).

1.5 Exploration and Drilling

The recent exploration work has been completed in 2018 in order to identify and extent the deposit at TV Tower Property. The exploration program includes geophysics, trenching, and channel sampling.

After the excavation of trenches and the exposition of the rock face several channel sampling were drawn as a lines with spray paint on the surface. Subsequently, with a handheld rock saw a total of nine grooves were made into the rock face, about 3 to 5 cm deep. Nineteen (19) samples between 0.5 to 1 meter long were collected, packed in plastic bags. The channel samples were analyzed by AGAT Laboratories. All information regarding the handling and analysis conducted on the samples are presented in Section 11.

PROSPECTAIR Geosurveys – Dynamic Discovery Geoscience conducted a heliborne magnetic (MAG) and time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey for the mineral exploration company Canadian Metals Inc. on its TV-Tower Property, located in the Bathurst Mining Camp area, Northumberland County, Province of New Brunswick. One survey block was flown for a total of 129 l-km. A total of 2 production flights were performed using PROSPECTAIR's Eurocopter EC120B, registration C-GEDI. The helicopter and survey crew operated out of the town of Bathurst located about 55 km to the northeast of the block. Figures (Figure 19, Figure 20, Figure 21, Figure 22, Figure 23, Figure 24) show the results of the survey.

In total, 6 prospective areas have been identified. They are briefly described here:

- Target 1 pertains to the TV Tower Group showing area. On the top of the TDEM anomalies which appear directly related to the massive mineralization found at this location, this target includes a larger crescent shaped magnetic anomaly that clearly defines a fold hinge. This magnetic anomaly has a longer wavelength component to it, suggesting that the sulphide bearing horizon may be extending at some depth.

- Target 2 outlines series of moderate, small size, magnetic anomalies possibly lining up with the Devils Elbow magnetic anomaly found to the south. It is devoided of any TDEM response but the area is deemed of interest for its magnetic signature.

- Target 3 relates to a very interesting magnetic feature. Its limited extension and its compact shape suggest that it may not be formational in nature and that it may possibly pertains to a mineralized lens. Only a single marginal EM anomaly is found in its southwest part, but the character of the magnetic anomaly is considered sufficient to deserve further investigation.

- Targets 4, 5 and 6 corresponds to a series of TDEM anomalies partly associated to magnetic ones. Given the significant extents of these anomalies, and the lack of correlation between the magnetic and TDEM results towards the west, it is possible that graphitic horizons are contributing to the observed responses, however sulphides sources may be locally deemed.

A total of eighteen (18) holes were drilled on the property from June to July 2018, totaling 115.6 meters of overburden materials and 1533.5 meters of core. Section 9.0 and 10.0 show more details on the exploration works channel sampling and diamond drilling.

1.6 Sample Preparation, Analyses, Security and Data Verifications

The sampling approach was established by GMG during the drilling work. At reception, all core boxes were stacked near the temporary core shack at St-Quentin and were progressively opened in order to

be logged. Logging procedures included a mineral description of geological units and sub-units in terms of color, grain size, bedding angle to core axis, alteration, and accessory minerals

The drill core samples were cut in half using a hydraulic-powered core splitter. Some samples from holes TV_18-17 (18 samples) and TV_18-18 (17 samples) were brought back to the GMG office and splitted using a rock saw.

A total of 1258 samples totalling 1390.8 meters of core were prepared (from drill holes TV_18-01 to TV_18-18). A total of 81 Standards, 16 Blanks were inserted for the QA/QC program. All samples were securely bagged and shipped to the AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) was used (method 201-079: Table 7; method 202-052; Table 8). Specific Gravity by Pycnometer was done on every sample at AGAT at this stage.

As part of the verification procedures, 35 samples (including 2 standards and 2 blanks) analyzed at AGAT laboratory were also sent to ALS laboratory in Val d'Or for assays verification. A total of 18 samples from drill hole TV_18-17 and 17 samples from drill hole TV_18-18 were sent to ALS Minerals. 19 elements were analyzed by both laboratories (Al, Au, As, Ba, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Ti, V and W).

1.7 Adjacent Properties

There are many properties directly adjacent to TV Tower Property and located in a radius of 5 km surrounding the property. The most important companies close to the property are Osisko Metals Inc., NBG Eotech & Contracting Services Inc. and Northeast Exploration Services Ltd.

Several deposits surrounding the Tv Tower property were in production and are as follow: Caribou deposit, Murray Brook deposit, Brunswick No 12 deposit, Wedge deposit and Stratmat Boundary.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

This section outlines the work required to advance the TV Tower project. These recommandations if implemented should advance the TV Tower project to the next stage of development.

- The geological setting and character of the mineralization delineated to date on the property are not sufficient to prepare potential target of tonnage and grades which justify an additional explorations works.

- GMG recommends an exploration program to investigate the geological controls on mineralization, along with additional exploration drilling under supervision of a geologist or engineer for a better understanding of the deposit.

- The prospective areas defined in this report should be investigated in priority with basic ground prospective methods at first. If attracting results are obtained, or if overburden proves too thick for prospecting, it is recommended to use the ground resistivity/IP technique to accurately define targets for stripping and/or drilling.

- The gravity method could also prove useful to determine the mass center location of mineralized lenses, especially in the vicinity of the TV Tower Group showing.

- It is also recommended to carry out 3D magnetic data modeling to better understand the geometry of magnetic sources at depth prior to drilling.

- The estimated costs for the recommended work programs on the TV Tower property are summarized in the table below.

Item	**Cost (CAD)**
Trenching on new geophysical anomalies	20,000.00
Diamond drilling short holes to enable modelling of lenses at TV-Tower (3 holes x 4 set-up)	180,000.00
Diamond drilling on geophysic anomlaies	500,000.00
Deep diamond drilling at TV-Tower (inlcuding reports)	550,000.00
Total cost	**1,250,000.00**

With the positive intersected grades and mineralization context, the property presents all the ingredients to have a potential deposit of economic interest, the property deserves more works.

2 Introduction

2.1 Terms of reference – Scope of Work

Canadian Metals (CME) retained GoldMinds Geoservices (GMG) to complete the first NI 43-101 technical report on TV-Tower property. This technical report conforms to the standards set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of disclosure for Mineral Projects.

2.2 Source of information

The information used and presented in this technical report consists of data from the recent exploration and drilling campaign done by Canadian Metals Inc (CME) field technical team with the supervision of GoldMinds Geoservices (GMG) in 2018. Data includes assays from core samples of eighteen (18) drill holes performed on the property between June 11th and August 26th, 2018.

Additional information and maps were provided by CME personnel, AGAT Laboratories, Mr. Joël Dubé P.Eng. for Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd, the New Brunswick Department of Energy and Resource Development and surveyors from Géomog Inc.

2.3 Personal inspection of the property by the qualified person

Personal inspection of the property by qualified person. Mr. Claude Duplessis P.Eng., Senior Engineer, GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. (GMG) who visited the TV Tower property on one occasion in June 2018, from the 11th to the 15th of June, as an independent Qualified Person as defined in the NI 43-101. Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Rachidi are responsible for all sections of this report.

Mr. Duplessis P. Eng., Mr. Claude Bisaillon P. Eng. and Mr. Merouane Rachidi, Ph. D., P. Geo., established the sampling procedure and QA/QC program to be followed by the technical team of CME doing the sampling work. On-site core logging was partly conducted by Mr. Claude Duplessis, P. Eng., Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng., between June 26th and July 27th, and Mr.

Merouane Rachidi P. Geo., from August 27th until the 31th, 2018. The report has been prepared with assistance of Pierre-Garant Gagnon, Maude Marquis and Isabelle Hébert from GMG.

2.4 Units and currency

All measurements in this report are presented in "International System of Units" (SI) metric units, including metric tonne (tonne or t) or gram (g) for weight, metre (m) or kilometre (km) for distance, hectare (ha) for area, and cubic metre (m^3) for volume.

All currency amounts are Canadian Dollars (Can$/CAD), unless otherwise stated. Abbreviations used in this report are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: List of abbreviations

Au	Gold (chemical element)
Ag	Silver (chemical element)
cm	Centimetres
CME	Canadian Metals Inc.
Cu	Copper (chemical element)
FA	Fire Assay
g	Grams
Ga	Billion years
GMG	GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.
g/t	Gram per metric tonne
ha	Hectares
ICP-MS	Inductively coupled plasma mass spectometry
ICP-OES	Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectometry
kg	Kilograms
km	Kilometres
µm	Micrometres
m	Metres
Ma	Million years
Moz	Million ounces
Mt	Mega tonne
mm	Millimetres
NAD	North America Datum
NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
NTS	National Topographic System
Oz	Troy ounce
Oz/t	Troy ounce per short ton
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
SG	Specific Gravity
SM	Screen Metallic
tonne or t	Metric tonne
t/m^3	Tonne per cubic metre
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
Zn	Zinc (chemical element)
%	Pourcent sign

°	Degree
°C	Degree Celsius
°F	Degree Fahrenheit

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors of this technical report are not qualified to comment on issues related to legal agreements, royalties, permitting, taxation and environmental matters. The authors have relied upon the representations and documentations supplied by Canadian Metals Inc. The authors have reviewed the mining title and its status. The option agreement for acquisition has not been reviewed in details and GMG is relying on the public disclosure of the company on the matter: Press release of March 19, 2018 and the press release of November 28th 2018 as well as additional information on section 4 of this report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property description and ownership

The TV Tower Property limits are within National Topographical System (NTS) map sheets 21 O/08e, the California Lake map area, located 60 km southwest of Bathurst and 60 km northwest of Newcastle. It is near the administrative boundary between Restigouche and Northumberland County in the Province of New Brunswick.

The TV Tower Property consists in one (1) mineral claim composed of a total of 53 claim units covering approximately 1,157 ha (Figure 2). The entirety of the property belongs to NBZINC Inc. Mineral claim was consulted and verified in the New Brunswick government's title management system (NB e-CLAIMS), it is registred under the umber 7672 and named Devils Elbow Brook. The title is in good standing at the time of writing this work report.

The TV Tower Property hosts potential Zn-Cu-Au massive sulphide lens. A new target for mineral exploration, located only 14 km south of the Trevali Caribou mines. The geological unit comprises dacitic to rhyolitic quartz-feldspar crystal tuff, dark grey iron formation and massive sulphides of the Tetagouche group. More information regarding geology of the property is exposed further in this report.

4.2 Option acquisition and Royalty Obligations

On March 19, 2018 Canadian Metals Inc. has signed a definitive option agreement to acquire an undivided 100% right, title and interest in and to the TV Tower, Mountain Brook and Blackshale properties (The Interest) located in Bathurst, New Brunswick.

The transaction

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Option Agreement and in order to acquire the 100% undivided right, title and interest in and to the Property (the "Interest"), the Corporation will pay to the Optionor an aggregate of $400,000 in cash, issue to the Optionor 16,000,000 common shares from the capital of the Corporation, and incur $300,000 of work expenditures, as follows:

- *$200,000 and 6,000,000 shares at the signature of the agreement;*
- *$300,000 of work expenditures on or before October 15, 2018*
- *$200,000 and 5,000,000 shares on or before November 1, 2018; and*
- *5,000,000 shares on or before November 1, 2019*

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Option Agreement, the Optionee shall make additional bonus cash payment of US$4,000,000 if 1,000,000 ounces of gold or gold-equivalent resources in aggregate in any and all categories is discovered at TV Tower, Mountain Brook or Blackshale SedEx, for an aggregate of up to US$12,000,000 should such discovery be made on each property.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Option Agreement, at any time after the Corporation has earned its Interest, the Corporation will pay to the Optionor a royalty (the "Royalty") being equal to 2% of net smelter return. The transaction was subject to the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) approval and the technical sections of the press release have been reviewed by Alex Mackay, P.Geo., a qualified person according to NI 43-101 guidelines.

On November 28th 2018 the company annouced

New Brunswick Zinc Property Option

The Corporation announces that it has completed the second and third milestones, consisting of $300,000 of work expenditures, $200,000 in cash and the issuance 5,000,000 shares, under the option agreement with NB Zinc Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the TV Tower, Mountain Brook and Blackshale SedEx properties, located in Bathurst, New Brunswick (the "NB Option").

In order to complete the exercise of the NB Option, the Corporation final obligation is to issue an additional 5,000,000 shares on or before November 1, 2019. Please refer to the Corporation's news release dated March 19, 2018 for complete details of the NB Option. All securities issued under the Royalty Transaction and the NB Option will be subject to a hold period expiring four months and one day from the date of issuance.

The author has received an email confirmation from the optionee that agreement is in good standing as per scheduled milestones.

4.3 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the TV Tower property, as reported by Canadian Metals Inc. Furthermore, rehabilitation of the trenches will be done after all works will be completed.

To the extend of the author's knowledge, exploration works have been done in agreement with exploration and permit regulations of New-Brunswick.

As per agreement the optionee based in St-Quentin New-Brunswick manage the exploration works in the field with associated permits and authorization of works.

4.3.1 About Unit size and mineral claims in New Brunswick

It is important to mention that Claims in New Brunswick are related to unit and are not all of constant and equivalent surface area. The following extract from the Law of NB explains the definition of the Unit size.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINERAL AND PETROLEUM GRID

2009-108

52.2(1)The New Brunswick Mineral and Petroleum Grid for the purposes of the registry is established and illustrated in Schedule A.

52.2(2)The New Brunswick Mineral and Petroleum Grid shall be used to determine the location in New Brunswick of mineral claims.

2009-108

52.3(1)The New Brunswick Mineral and Petroleum Grid referred to in section 52.2 is divided into grids.

52.3(2)A grid is bounded on the north and south by successive parallels of latitude which are 0.166 7° or 10 minutes apart and on the east and west by successive meridians of longitude which are 0.250 0° or 15 minutes apart.

52.3(3)A grid shall be identified by the grid number as illustrated in Schedule A.

2009-108

52.4(1)A grid described in section 52.3 is divided into 100 sections.

52.4(2)A section is bounded on the north and south by successive parallels of latitude spaced at 1/10 of the interval between the north and south boundaries of the claim area and on the east and west by successive meridians of longitude spaced at 1/10 of the interval between the east and west boundaries of the claim area, as illustrated in Schedule B.

52.4(3)A section shall be identified by the number to which it corresponds as illustrated in Schedule B.

52.4(3)A section shall be identified by the number to which it corresponds as illustrated in Schedule B.

2009-108

52.5(1)A section described in section 52.4 is divided into 16 units.

52.5(2)A unit is bounded on the north and south by successive parallels of latitude spaced at ¼ of the interval between the north and south boundaries of the section and on the east and west by successive meridians of longitude spaced at ¼ of the interval between the east and west boundaries of the section, as illustrated in Schedule C.

52.5(3)A unit shall be identified by the letter to which it corresponds as shown on Schedule C.

2009-108

52.6(1)A mineral claim unit is an area described as a unit and used to determine the location of a mineral claim under the Act.

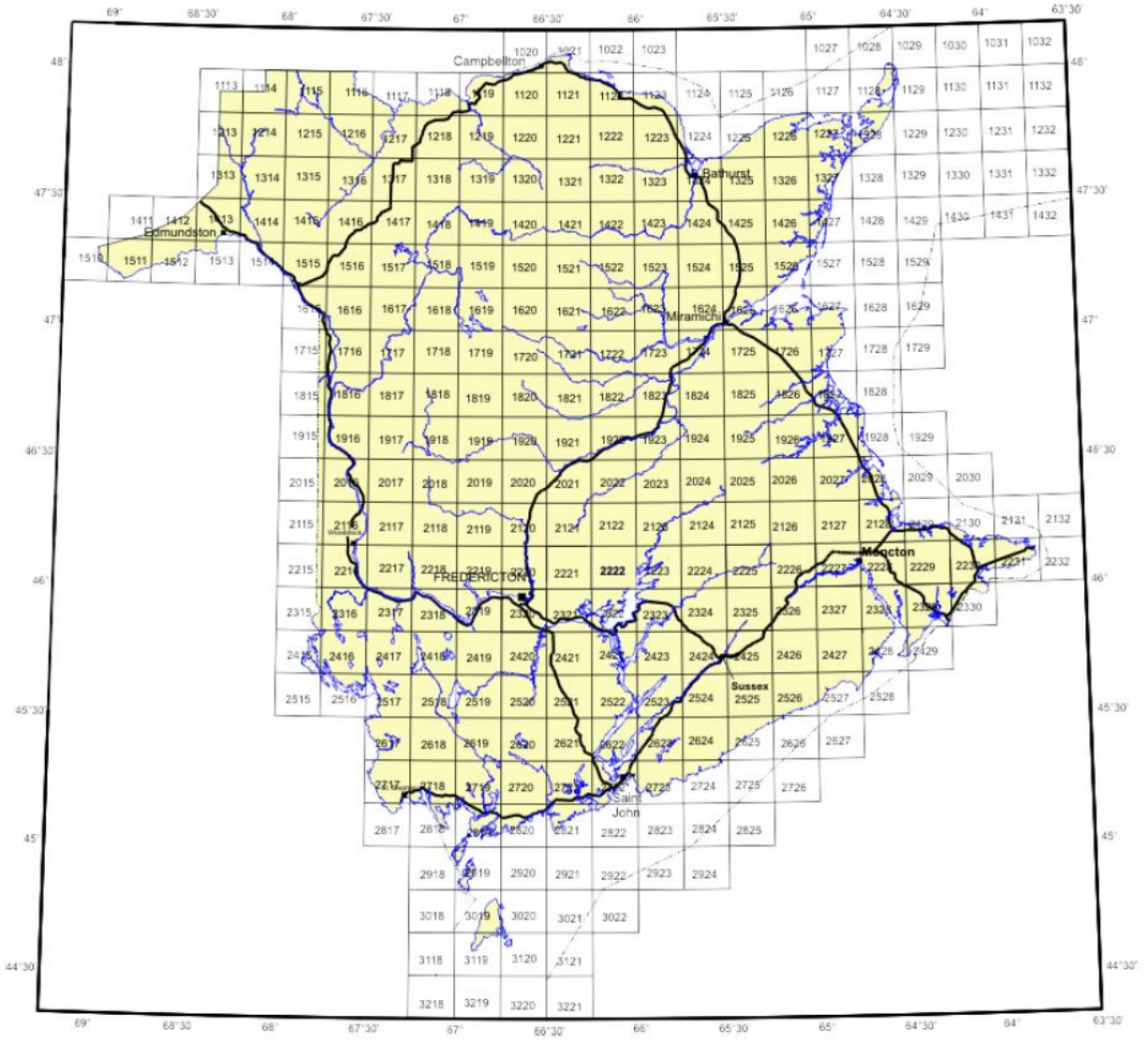
52.6(2)For the purposes of identification, a mineral claim unit shall be named by combining the grid number, the section number and unit letter into a single string.

2009-108

53 New Brunswick Regulations 83-14, 84-3, 84-84 and 84-275 under the Mining Act are repealed.

54 This Regulation comes into force on July 6, 1986.

SCHEDULE A



source: New Brunswick Regulation 2009-108 under the Mining Act (O.C. 2009-143)

SCHEDULE B

New Brunswick Mineral and Petroleum Grid - Sections

100	090	080	070	060	050	040	030	020	010
099	089	079	069	059	049	039	029	019	009
098	088	078	068	058	048	038	028	018	008
097	087	077	067	057	047	037	027	017	007
096	086	076	066	056	046	036	026	016	006
095	085	075	065	055	045	035	025	015	005
094	084	074	064	054	044	034	024	014	004
093	083	073	063	053	043	033	023	013	003
092	082	072	062	052	042	032	022	012	002
091	081	071	061	051	041	031	021	011	001

source: New Brunswick Regulation 2009-108 under the Mining Act (O.C. 2009-413)

SCHEDULE C

New Brunswick Mineral and Petroleum Grid - Units

M	N	O	P
L	K	J	I
E	F	G	H
D	C	B	A

source: New Brunswick Regulation 2009-108 under the Mining Act (O.C. 2009-413)

Figure 1. Schedule A, B & C, New Brunswick Mineral and Petroleum Grid.

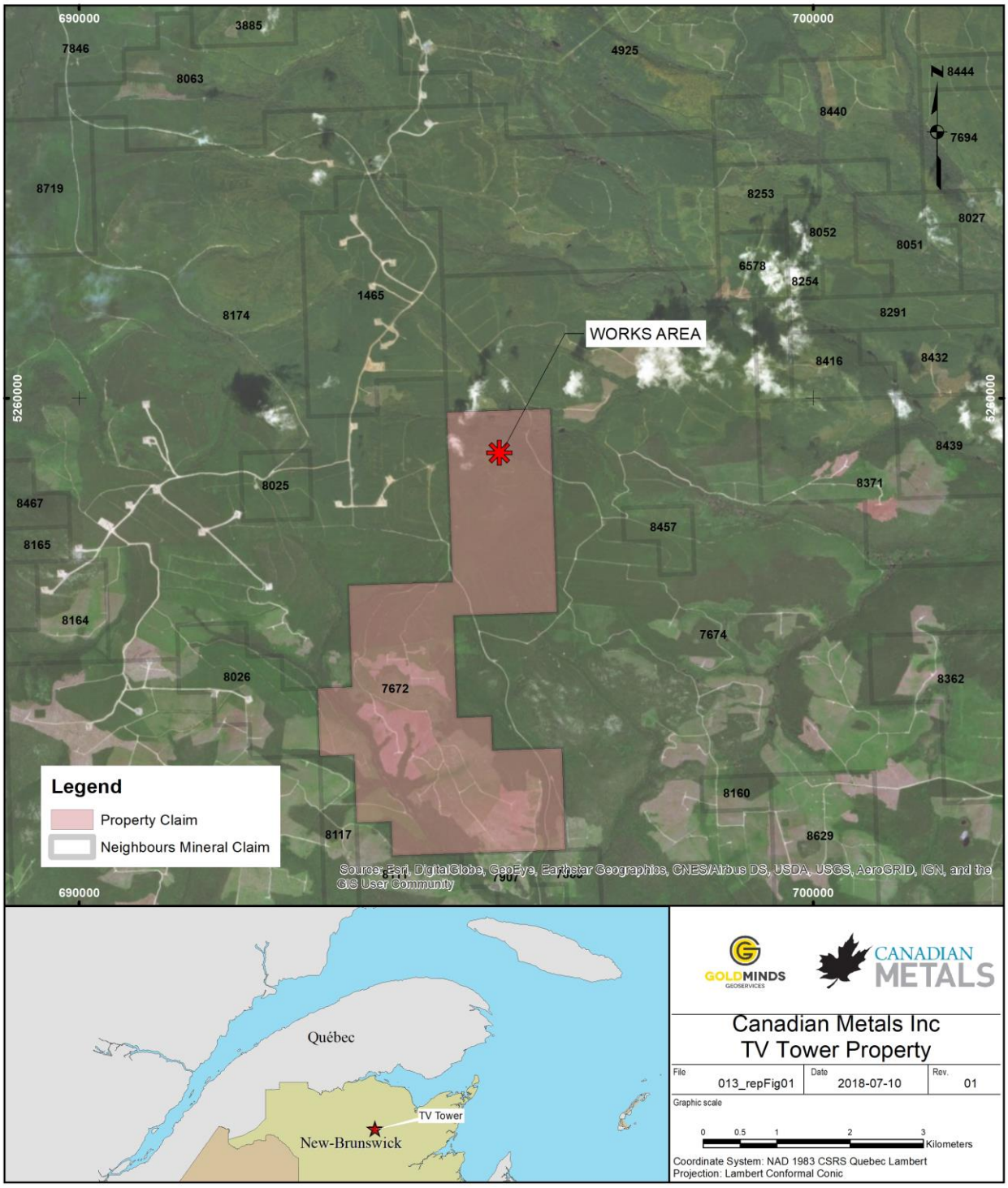


Figure 2. Location of the TV Tower Property (red asterix).

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Topography and physiography

The sector is hilly with undulating topography, there are several creeks at lower elevation, most of the sectors have been logged or logging operations have occurred in the past. The trees are growing well and the forestry industry is well developed as it is the main heavy industry.

There is an abundant presence of mooses, wild animals and driving on paved roads as well as in the smaller roads requires high vigilance to avoid collision with any wildlife.

5.2 Accessibility

Situated north of the property, within 15 km, is the provincial highway Routes 180, running from Saint-Quentin to Bathurst. The Property is located within the Northumberland County and is accessible to the north via the paved Provincial highway and several long gravel forestry roads in good condition. The latters leading to the main entrance of the site.

5.3 Climate

The closest climate data collection site is the Mount Carleton which is located approximately 40 km directly west of the TV Tower Property. Information regarding monthly temperatures and precipitations are exposed in the tables below (Table 2 and Table 3).

Table 2: Monthly temperatures data at Mount Carleton

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Avg. temperature (°C)	-13,5	-11,6	-5,4	2,2	9,4	14,6	17,3	16,2	11,3	5,2	-1,4	-9,1
Avg. temperature (°F)	7,7	11,12	22,28	35,96	48,92	58,28	63,14	61,16	52,34	41,36	29,48	15,62
Avg. Max	-7.2	-4.6	1.1	8.0	16.4	21.6	23.9	22.7	17.3	10.3	2.8	-3.8
Avg. Min	-19.7	-18.5	-12.0	-3.5	2.3	7.5	10.6	9.6	5.3	0.0	-5.6	-14.3
Highest temperature (°C)	14	16	22	27	34	34	34,5	34	31	26	21	14
Highest temperature (°F)	57,2	60,8	71,6	80,6	93,2	93,2	94,1	93,2	87,8	78,8	69,8	57,2
Date	1986/ 27	1981/ 23	1999/ 28	1990/ 27	1992/ 22	1983/ 22	1983/ 04	2001/ 09	1999/ 03	1979/ 23	1982/ 04	2000/ 17
Lowest temperature (°C)	-40	-39	-37	-25	-9,4	-4,5	-1	-3	-7,8	-12,8	-28	-36,1
Lowest temperature (°F)	-40	-38,2	-34,6	-13	15,08	23,9	30,2	26,6	17,96	8,96	-18,4	-32,98
Date	1984/ 22	1985/ 06	1982/ 01	1994/ 02	1977/ 01	1986/ 06	1980/ 05	1982/ 30	1978/ 30	1978/ 30	1986/ 23	1977/ 13

Source: http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/

Table 3: Monthly precipitations at Mount Carleton

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Rainfall (mm)	21	9,4	19,5	48	90,2	104,5	119,3	103,5	97,1	90,9	65,2	28,8
	Annual sum: 797,3											
Snowfall (cm)	77,7	58,9	57,4	27,6	2,6	0	0	0	0	4,2	31,3	62
	Annual sum: 321,7											
Monthly precipitations (mm)	98,7	68,3	76,9	75,6	92,7	104,5	119,3	103,5	97,1	95,2	96,5	90,7
	Annual sum: 1119											
Greatest Rainfall (mm)	34,8	25,4	36	45,7	45	50	52,8	52,1	74,4	72,6	40,4	41
Date	1979/02	1976/01	1998/09	1973/28	1994/31	1985/24	1994/26	1976/29	1979/06	1995/28	1987/30	1982/16
Greatest snowfall (cm)	57,5	40	42	33	14	0	0	0	0	21	42	36,8
Date	1986/03	1988/12	1984/14	1975/26	1995/07	1973/01	1973/01	1973/01	1973/01	1997/27	1986/21	1975/18
Record Rainfall for 1 day (mm)	57.5	40.0	42.0	45.7	45.0	50.0	52.8	52.1	74.4	72.6	42.0	42.0
Date	1986/03	1988/12	1984/14	1973/28	1994/31	1985/24	1994/26	1976/29	1979/06	1995/28	1986/21	1982/16
Record most Snow on the Gound (cm)	93	95	130	128	13	0	0	0	0	17	42	58
Date	1994/18	1982/24	1982/08	1982/09	1995/08	1981/01	1981/01	1981/01	1981/01	1997/28	1986/22	1983/26

Source: http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/

5.4 Local resources and infrastructures

5.4.1 Population centre and workforce

Bathurst is the closest city to the TV Tower property with a population of 15,557 inhabitants in 2016. Out of that number, 9,505 people are in the "15 to 64 years" age group, representing 61.1% of the population of this city. The town of Saint-Quentin had a population of approximately 2,194 while the community of Kedgewick has a population of approximately 1,000.

5.4.2 Sources of power and water

Water is available in various flowing creeks. High voltage transmission lines traverse the Property. A windfarm is also adjacent to the property.

5.4.3 **Nature of transport**

From the main national roads, many small logging roads give access to the property. Situated within a perimeter of about fifty kilometres are the rural community of Kedgewick, the town of Saint-Quentin and the parish of Eldon. By taking the road NB-17 and NB-11, the city of Campbellton can also be conveniently accessible. Access can also be achieved using Highway 180 and logging roads.

CN Rail passes through Campbellton connecting it to the ports and city centers of Bathurst, Saint John and Halifax, Nova Scotia. The forestry roads leading to the property appear to be in good condition and may be capable of handling heavy truck traffic.

5.5 Other relevant information about local resources

To the extend of the author's knowledge, there are no physical infrastructures related to exploration and mining on the property. Living base can be either in the Saint-Quentin-Kedgewick area located west when you drive away from the property, or on the east side of the northern New Brunswick, in the city of Bathurst. Although that Saint-Quentin-Kedgewick region is more limited than Bathurst, both places offer accommodation and several services: supermarkets, shops, hardware, garages, service stations, ATM, banks and more. If accommodation is needed for a short period of time, as for exemple to host temporary workers or professionals, the Auberge Ressources Inn (9428 Route 180, Bathurst) is ideally located at twenty (20) minutes away from the entrance of the forestry roads that lead to the property. The auberge can host up to 22 people and provides all meals directly at their dining room that can accommodate about a hundred people. In the Kedgewick the sector, the Chalets Restigouche (1397 Route 265, Kedgwick River) is suitable for accommodation needs.

6 History

6.1 Report - West 44 Mile Brook Claim Group 1962

New Jersey Zinc (Canada) Inc. has carried geological and exploration works. The property was accessible by two lane gravel road which service the CKCW Channel 12 Television transmitter. The Property was then labelled TV-Tower. Two holes TV-1-61 and TV-2-61 were drilled in 1961. They did Magnetic survey and EM survey as well as some geochemistry and trenches (document 471626 by R.C.Kaye B.Sc. Bathurst NB September 15, 1961). An intersection of 5.15% zinc over 1.3 feet was observed in vertical hole DDH TV-1-61 at 71.2 feet depth. A total of 463.7 feet was drilled.

6.2 Report – Devils Elbow project 7618-1980

Conwest Exploration Co Ltd. did geological exploration and drilled 3 holes in 1979. Hole 79-1-7618, 79-2-7618 and 70-3-7618. (document 472509 by T.G. Mersereau, January 20th 1980). An intersection of 6.5% zinc over 0.6 feet was observed in inclined hole dip of -66, hole# 79-1-7618 at 236 ft depth. A total of 1182 feet was drilled.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional geology

The main zones covering the central map areas of New Brunswick; the Nepisiguit Lakes and California Lake map areas are the Matapédia-Aroostook, the Tobique-Chaleur and the Miramichi are. The Bathurst Mining Camp is located in the eastern part of this region. It is underlain by rocks of the Ordovician Tetagouche group and is also known for hosting massive sulphides deposits (Figure 3, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7).

The Matapédia-Aroostook zone is located in the northwestern corner of the region. Its geological formation, the Upper Ordovician/Lower Silurian Matapédia Group, comprises argillaceous limestone, calcareous shale and siltstone.

The Tobique-Chaleur zone characterising the area can be subdivided in two groups; the Upper Silurian Greys Gulch Formation, within the Silurian Chaleur Group, and the Lower Devonian Tobique Group. The first one comprises red siltstone, sandstone and minor conglomerate while the second, overlying the Chaleur Group, is associated to sedimentary and bimodal volcanic rocks. The igneous portion of the Tobique Group in the Nepisiguit Lakes map area comprises felsic volcanic rocks, mainly rhyolites. The sedimentary rocks are siltstone, sandstone, shale, quartzose sandstone and conglomerate.

The southern and eastern parts of the region encompass the Miramichi zone is composed of metamorphosed and highly deformed rocks of the Cambro-Ordovician Miramichi Group, the overlying Ordovician Tetagouche Group, the California Lake Group underneath the Founier Group. They are all part of the Bathurst Supergroup. The Miramichi Group is a fining-upward sequence of greenish grey quartzose sandstone, shale, siltstone and quartzose of feldspathic wacke and characterised by the presence of phyllite. It forms the stratigraphic basement of the overlying Tetagouche, Sheephouse Brook and California groups.

In the northeastern corner of the NSTS map sheet 21 O/08, a tectonic contact occurs directly between the Tetagouche and Fournier groups and is marked by a blueschist horizon. The latter includes basalt, minor and lithic wacke, shale, limestone and calcareous siltstone.

From the west to the east, the Tobique-Chaleur zone is adjacent to the Matapédia-Aroostook zone and these two are separated by the Rocky Brook-Millstream Fault. Further east, the Portage Lakes-Serpentine River Fault bounds the Tobique-Chaleur zone from the Miramichi one.

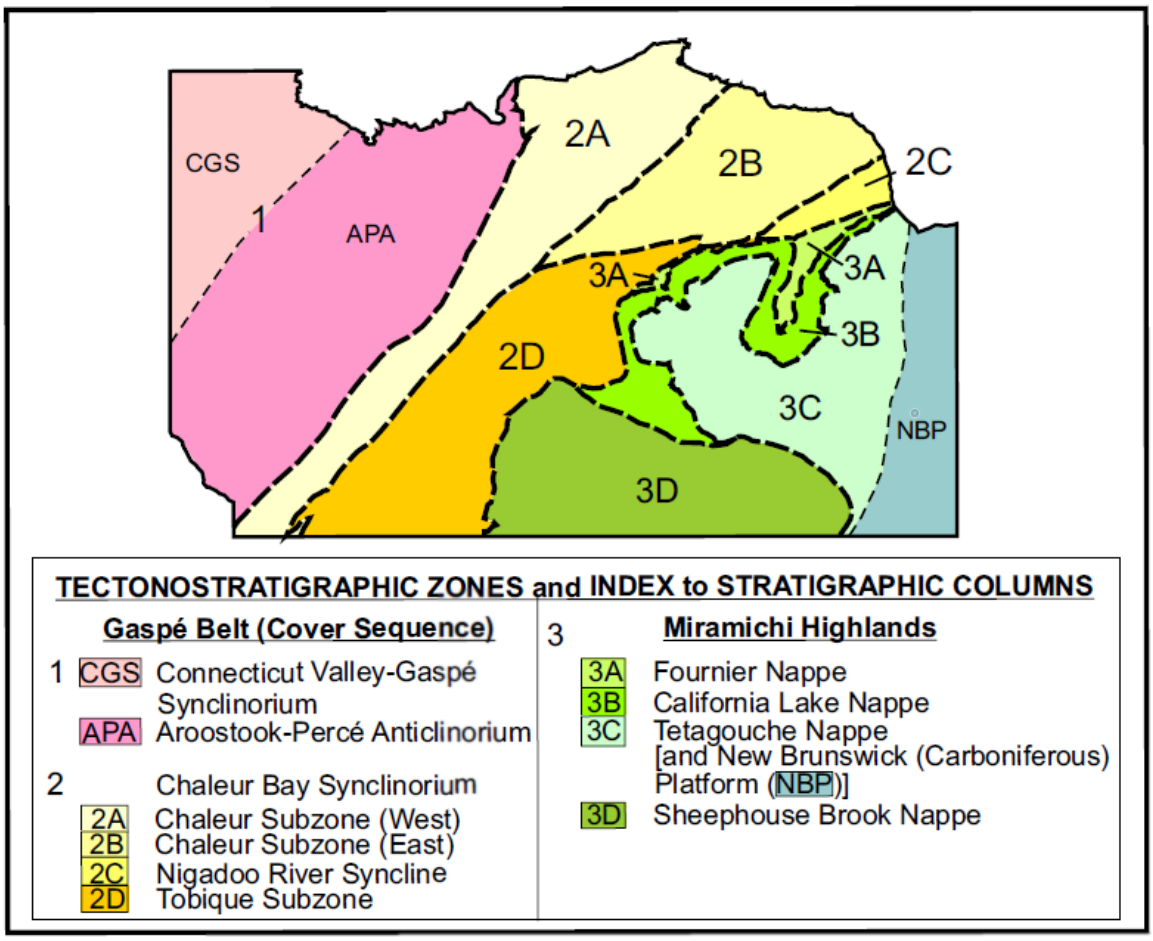


Figure 3. Tectonostratigraphic zones and index to stratigraphic columns.

New Brunswick has been divided into seven lithotectonic zones (Figure 4). These zones correspond from the north to the south to the Gaspé Synclinorium, Aroostook_Matapedia anticlinorium, Chaleur Bay Synclinorium, Miramichi Anticlinorium, Fredericton Through, Avalonian Platform and Carboniferous basin.

The Cambro-Ordovician metasedimentary rocks of the Miramichi Anticlinorium have undergone at least three phases of deformation during the Taconic (480 Ma) and the Acadian (400 Ma) orogenies (Rast, 1983). The Taconic orogeny took place during Ordovician time as result of the closing of the Iapetus Ocean (Williams, 1979). The Acadian Orogeny took place during late lower to Middle Devonian and was responsible of the formation of the Miramici Anticlinorium.

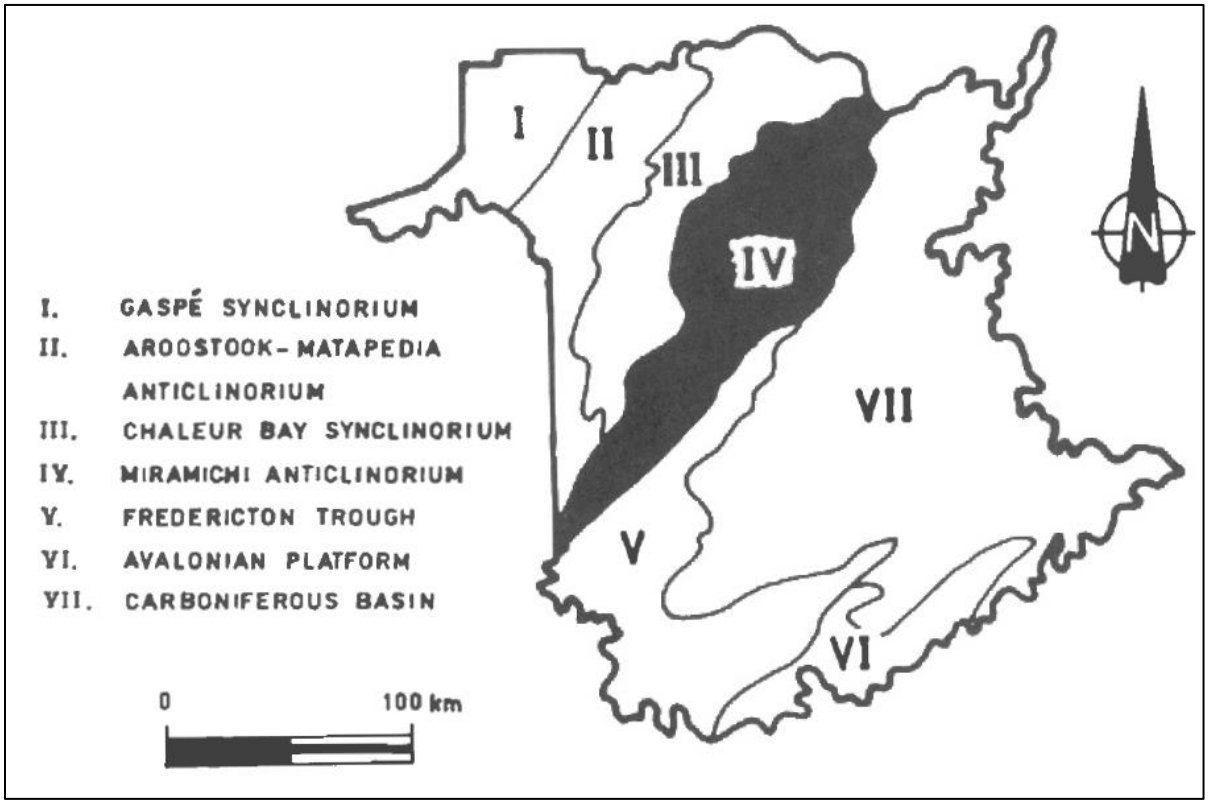


Figure 4: Lithotectonic zones of New Brunswick (from Hassan and McAllister, 1992).

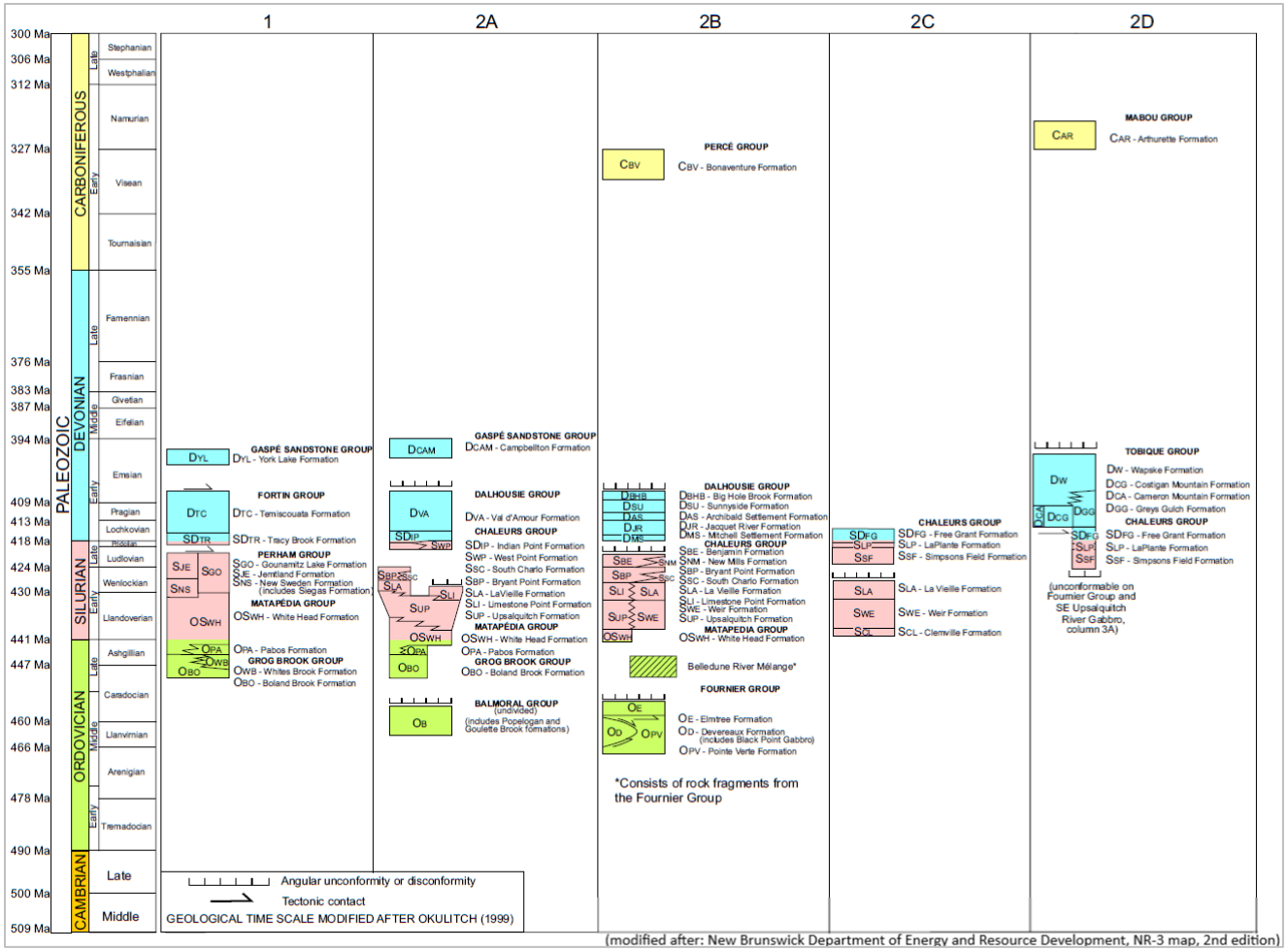


Figure 5. Stratigraphic column for different parts of the northern New Brunswick (refer to Figure 3).

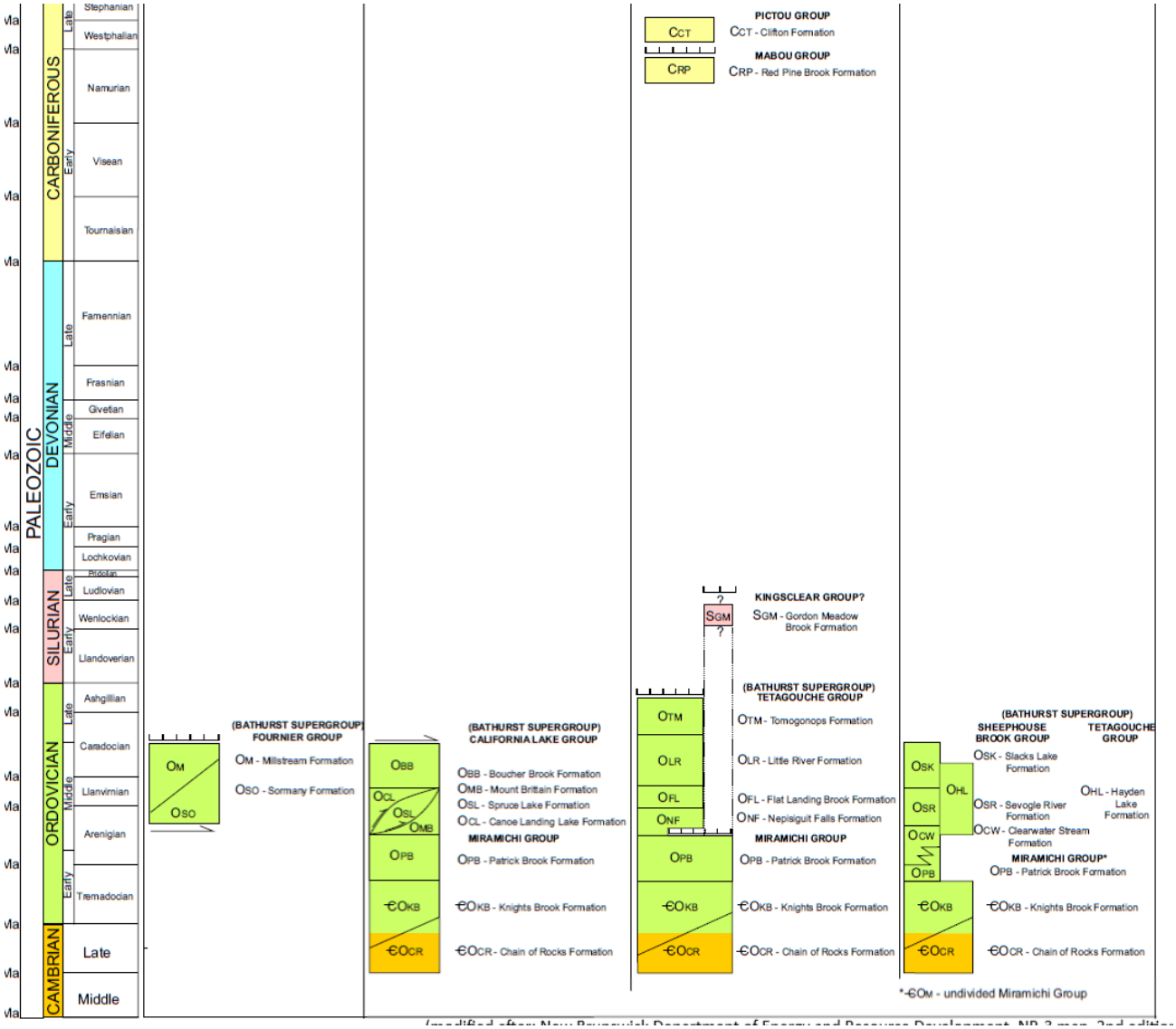


Figure 6. Stratigraphic columns for different parts of the northern New Brunswick (suite) (refer to Figure 3).

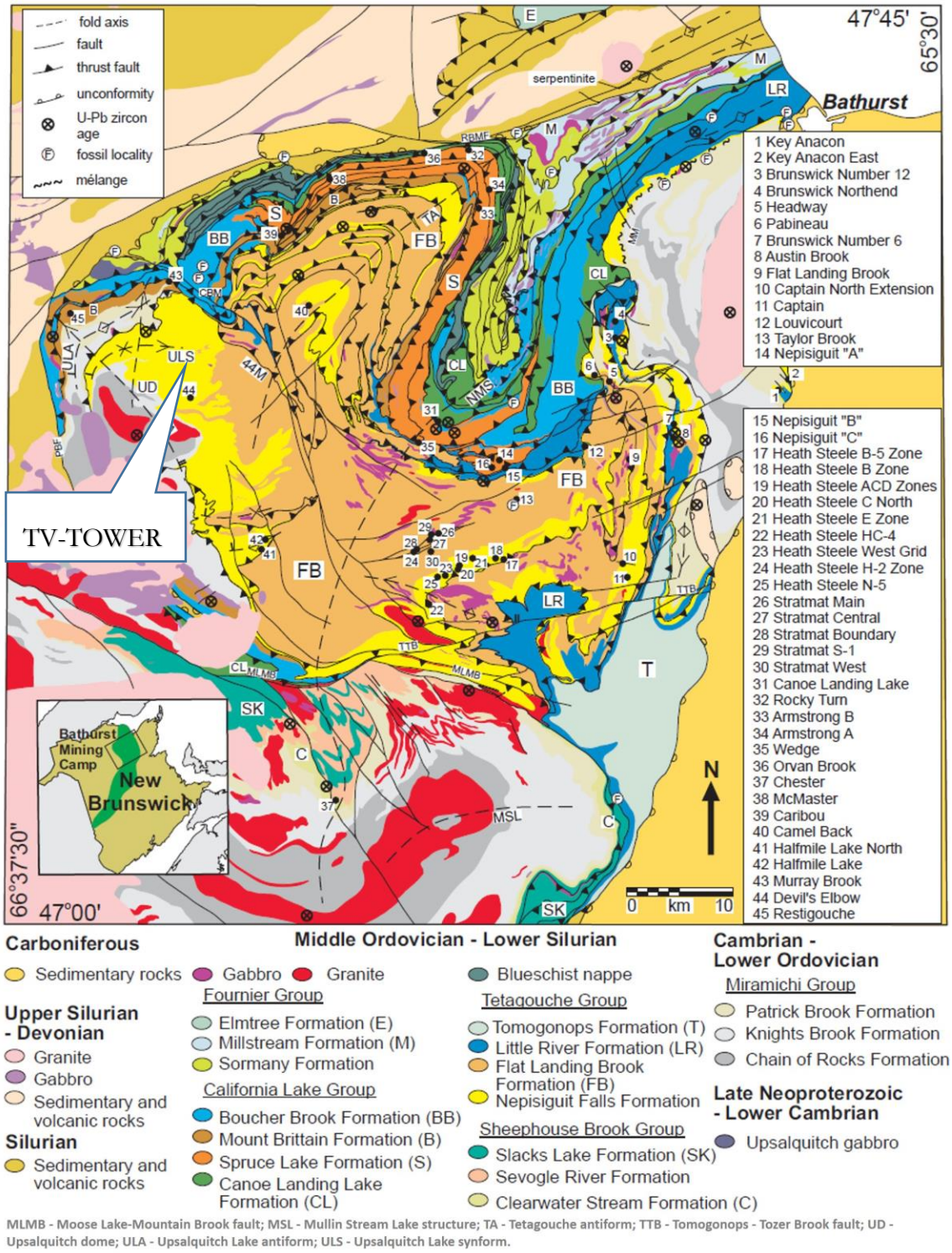


Figure 7: General Geology of the Bathurst Mining Camp (from van staal et al., 2003a) modified by Goodfellow, 2007.

7.2 Physiography

Nepisiguit Lake and California Lake map areas envelope three physiographic subdivisions in New Brunswick: the Nothern Miramichi Highlands, the Eastern Miramichi Highlands and the Chaleur Uplands (Figure 8). Most of the landscape was sculpted during Carboniferous-Tertiary times.

From north, the Chaleur Uplands of the Appalachian Region of Canada is characterised by an undulating plateau cutted by many V-shaped valleys where elevation ranges between 305 m and 381 m.

The Northern Miramichi Highlands topography is controlled by the underlaining bedrock. Resistant volcanic rocks generate a relief composed of high moutains and rigdes while the intrusive, maily granitic, rocks create round and flat landscape. Elevation ranges between 450 m and 600 m with an exception of Mount Carleton which is 820 m heigh and an average local relief of 200 m. In the area, rivers and brooks are within deeply incised V-shaped valleys. Some wide U-shaped valleys, located in Portage Brook region, were formed by glacial action. All main rivers follow major faults, including or not some bedrock contacts.

Going down on the map, the Eastern Miramichi Highlands is a slightly hilly and bumpy area with many U-shaped valleys and swamps. Elevation is under 450 m with a local relief of about 60 m. In this part of New Brunswick, rivers and brooks have both U-shaped and incised V-shaped valleys with a local relief between 90 up to 120 m in elevation.

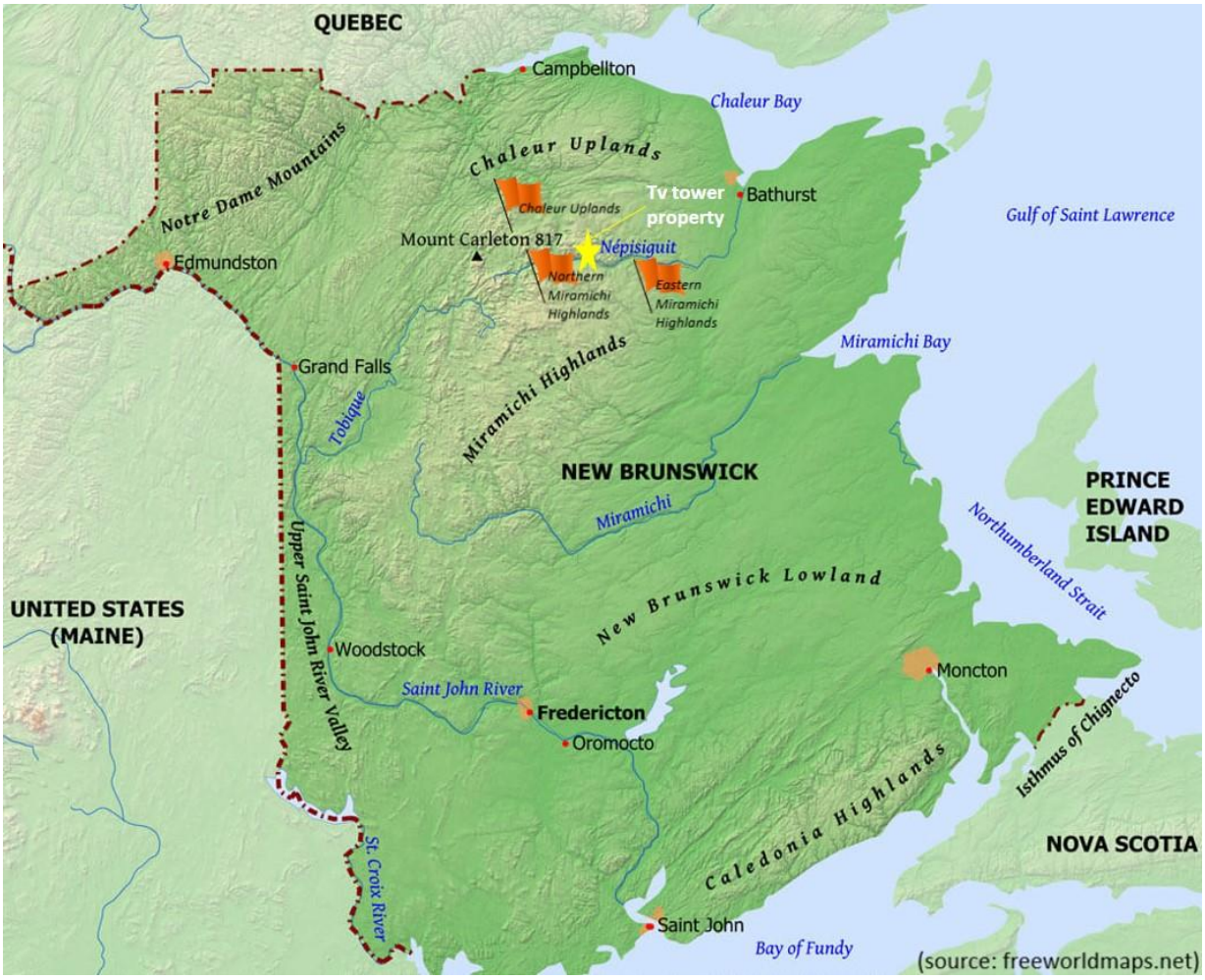


Figure 8. Physiographic regions of New Brunswick: Chaleur Uplands, Northern & Eastern Miramichi Highlands (orange flags).

7.3 Local geology

The northern part of the Miramichi Highlands of the Appalachian region of Canada, which is essentially the nortehrn part of New Brunswick, is mainly composed of Middle Ordovician formations. These rocks are known to be highly deformed and their implantation is hardly understood. According to R. Skinner compilation, the Tetagouche Group, along with the Chaleur Bay and Dalhousie Groups, characterizes the bedrock in this region. The Tetagouche Group comprising a thick sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks was folded once during the Taconic

Orogeny and then refolded with the Acadian Orogeny. It is divided in five formations, all presented hereafter from the top to the base of the sequence:

- Melanson Brook Formation: massive laminated, typically calcareous slaty siltstone grading to calcisiltite or calcilutite;
- Tomogonops Formation: calcareous siltstone, shale, wacke, sandstone and conglomerate;
- Little River Formation: alkali basalt intercalated with red and green ferromaganiferous mudstone and chert, and medium to dark grey wacke and shale;
- Flat Landing Brook Formation: mainly massive rhyolite;
- Nepisiguits Falls Formation: mainly quartz-feldspar crystal tuff, lava-like crystal tuff and greenish grey, locally tuff-like wacke and siltstone.

Massive sulphide deposits are mainly associated with the felsic volcanic rocks of this group. In terms of relation to the other units near the Tetagouche Group, the latter is overlain by the California Lake Group along a high-strain zone that could be interpreted as a fault. In the center of the province, the formations overlie the Miramichi Group with a typically conformable relationship. In the same location, rocks are also faulted against Silurian turbidites to the southeast, turbidites associated with the Kingsclear Group. Due to several deformations, thickness of the Tetagouche Group as well as the Miramichi or the California Lake groups mentioned earlier, is not determined.

In order to be more precise in the geological description of the Tetagouche Group, such description of three different units is found on the 1972's map published by the Geological Survey of Canada. These units are a Rhyolitic Unit, a Metabasalt Unit and a Sedimentary Unit, and are described in the following paragraphs:

- The Rhyolitic Unit can be divided in two members. Both are defined as being light to dark grey and greenish grey. One is composed of rhyolite tuff, rhyolite, quartz-sericite schist, trachyte, rhyolite crystal tuff, phyllite and greenstone. The second includes rhyolite crystal tuff, rhyolite tuff and quartz-sericite schist. Also appears phyllite, rhyolite, greenstone and granophyre.

- The Metabasalt Unit is defined as a greyish green, massive, schistose and grey laminated greenstone that could be interpreted as tuff. In addition, greenish grey spilite, dark slate, iron-formation and chlorite schist are also present. Composition may include trachyte and rhyolite tuff.

- The sedimentary unit is composed of dark grey to greenish grey slate, phyllite, quartz greywacke, siltstone and quartzite. Also occurs in that unit red and green cherty argillite and slate, graphitic slate and schist and greenstone. Minor limestone, arkosic grit, conglomerate and rhyolite crystal tuff can be found.

7.4 Mineralization

The miramichi Anticlinorium encompasses most of the important ore deposits in New Brunswick. A significant mineral occurences are known to exist. Among these are up to 33 massive sulphide deposits (Hassan and McAllister, 1992) occuring within the Ordovician volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Tetagouche Group in the northern part of the Anticlinorium (Bathurst Mining Camp).

Several occurences located within the Miramichi anticlinorium contain the combination of Cu, Pb, Zn, W, Mo, Sn, Sb, Ag, Au and U (Ruitenberg and Fyffe, 1982). These mineral indices comprise breccia fillings, fault controlled veins of various compositions, veins and stringers, magmatic deposits. Many of these deposits are associated with the Acadian granitic rocks. The polymetallic vein-types deposits are most commun and are related to hydrothermally altered and highly brecciated northwest-trending fractures postdated the Lower Devonian North pole granites pluton.

8 Deposit Types

The TV tower deposit type corresponds to massive sulphide style mineralization. The massive sulphide deposits are accumulations of sulphide minerals that formed by precipitation near a discharge site or vents of hydrothermal fluids. They form polymetallic bodies, and commonly contain economic concentrations of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Au.

Many volcanic-sediment hosting massive sulphide deposits occur within the Bathurst Mining Camp (BMC) including the super-giant Brunswick No. 12 deposit which is the largest underground zinc mines in the world (Goodfellow, 2007).

Two major deposit types occur in the BMC:

- Classic volcanic-sediment hosted massive sulphide (VSHMS) deposits (Figure 9). The VSHMS consist of seafloor hydrothermal deposits hosted by both sedimentary and bimodal volcanic rocks in sedimented back-arc rifts. The seafloor hydrothermal deposits formed in sedimented back-arc rifts (i.e. VSHMS and SEDEX deposits) correspond to approximately 40% of the world's Zn and Pb production.
- Secondary gold-rich gossans and related supergene zones are present in some massive sulphide deposits.

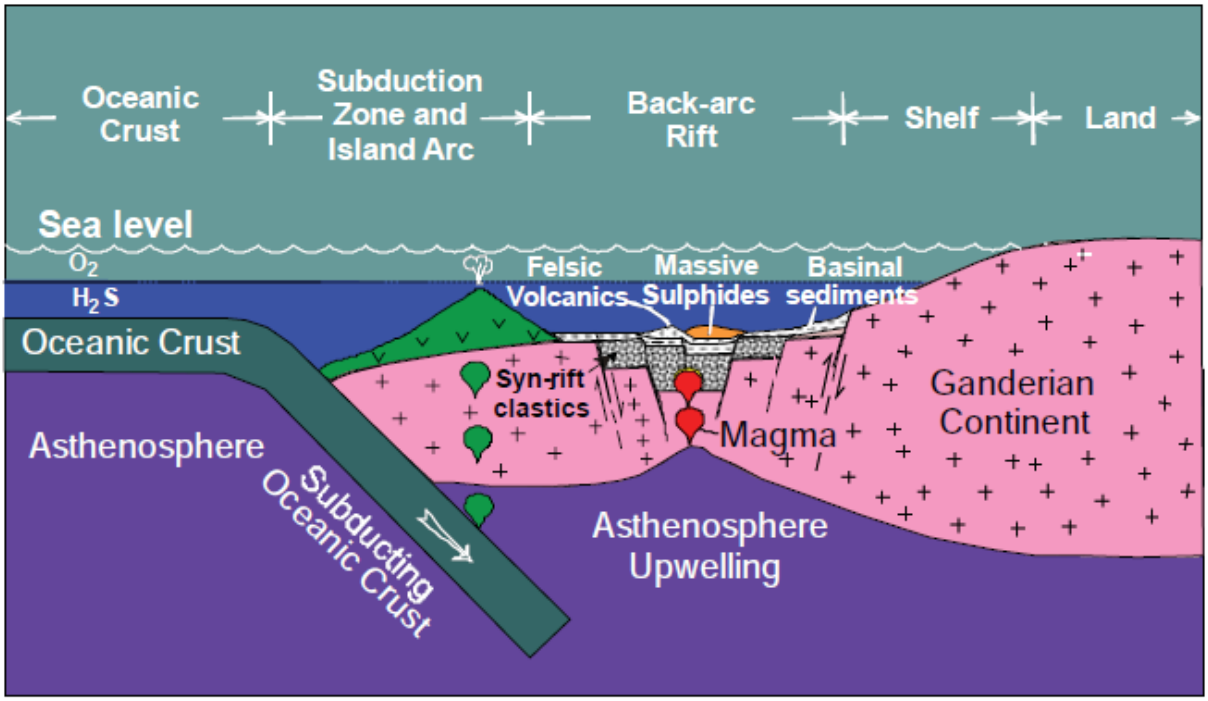


Figure 9: Formation of the BMC in a back-arc continental rift partly filled with a clastic sedimentary syn-rift sequence (from Goodfellow and McCutcheon, 2003).

The mineralization at the TV Tower property hosted grey to green schist weakly to moderatly magnetic with moderate to strong chlorite and sericite alteration. Massive iron sulphide minerals are present as a small intervals between 0.5m to 3 m thick, locally banded and pyrite-rich. The sulphide minerals are mainly pyrite, locally vaguely laminated with disseminated chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, galena, with minor arsenopyrite.

Figure 10: Pictures of drill cores from hole TV-18-018 showing the massive sulphides.

9 Exploration

This report was prepared by GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. using the new database from the drilling campaign of 2018 compiled by GMG. Geophysical survey data gathered by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd. are also used by GMG for the purpose of this report.

9.1 Historical Exploration Work

The historical exploration work completed in the area of the property is discussed in section 6.0.

9.2 2018 Exploration program

The recent exploration work has been done in 2018 for a better understanding of the deposit at TV Tower Property.

The exploration program included geophysics, trenching, and channel sampling.

9.2.1 Trench and channel sampling program

Channel Sampling Method and Procedures

After the excavation of trenches and the exposition of the rock face several channel sampling were drawn as a lines with spray paint on the surface. Subsequently, with a handheld rock saw a total of nine grooves were made into the rock face, about 3 to 5 cm deep. Nineteen (19) samples between 0.5 to 1 meter long were collected, packed in plastic bags (Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 13). The table below (Table 4) present more details of the channel samples.

Table 4: Summary of the channel sampling works

Channel sample name	Sample number	Length (m)
A-1	17051	1
A-2	17052	0.5
A-3	17053	1
A-4	17054	1
B-1	17055	1
B-2	17056	0.5
B-3	17057	1
B-4	17058	1
C-1	17059	1
C-2	17060	0.5
D-1	17061	1
D-2	17062	1
D-3	17063	1
D-4	17064	1
E-1	17065	1
E-2	17066	1
E-3	17067	1
F-1	17069	1
F-2	17068	1
Total		17.5

Figure 11 : Location of the channel samples (A, B, C, D and E).

Figure 12. Location of the channel samples (A, D and E).

Figure 13. Location of the channel samples (D and F).

In the summer of 2018, the compagny Daniel Chouinar Excavation was mandated for the realisation of a trench within the claim number 7672 (Figure 14). The trench is 60 meters in length and the exposed rock corresponds mainly to fine black shale with no economic value.

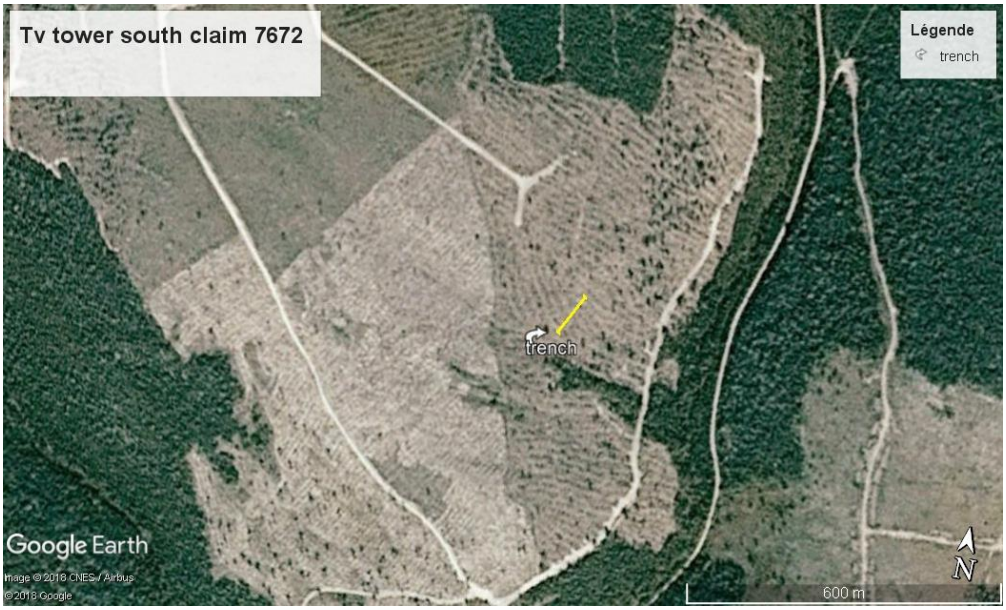


Figure 14: Localisation of the recent trench realised within the claim 7672.

Channel sampling results

The channel samples were analyzed by AGAT Laboratories. All information regarding the handling and analysis conducted on the samples are presented in Section 11. Here are the main highlights:

- samples No. 3 & 4 of Channel B grade 0.61 g/t Au, 0.40% Cu, 0.31% Zn, 0.03% Co over 2 m, including 1.01 g/t Au, 0.45% Cu, 0.17% Zn, 0.03% Co in sample no.3 over 1 m;
- sample No. 3 & 4 of Channel A grade 0.15 g/t Au, 0.40% Cu, 0,38% Zn, 0.01% Co over 2m;
- Samples No. 2, 3 & 4 grade 0.13 g/t Au, 0.23% Cu, 0.03% Zn over 3m.

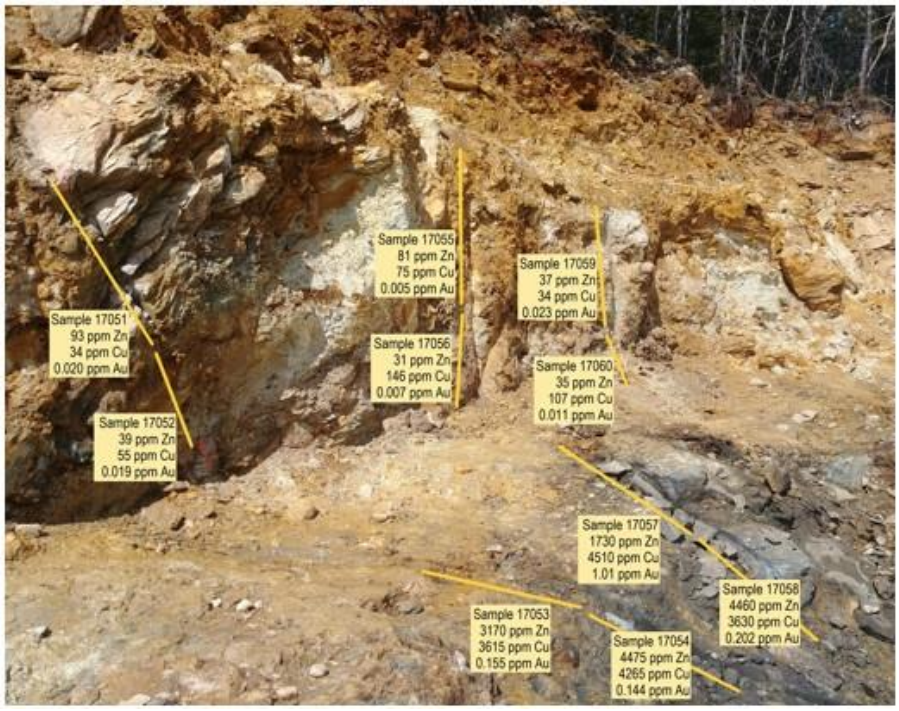


Figure 15. Schema of channel samples with results (1).

Must also be noted that:

- For Au the maximum value is 1.01 g/t over 1 m;
- Copper maximum value is 0.45% over 1m;
- Zinc maximum value is 0.45% over 1m;
- Cobalt maximum value is 0.03% over 1m.

High level of alteration (Kaolinite) aside of the sulfides in the trench.

Some results are shown in Figure 15, Figure 16, Figure 17 and Figure 18, with the locations of the samples within the first trench made by prospectors Tim Lavoie and Pierre-Luc Guitard prior to the GMG work program on the TV Tower property.

Figure 16. Schema of channel samples with results (2).

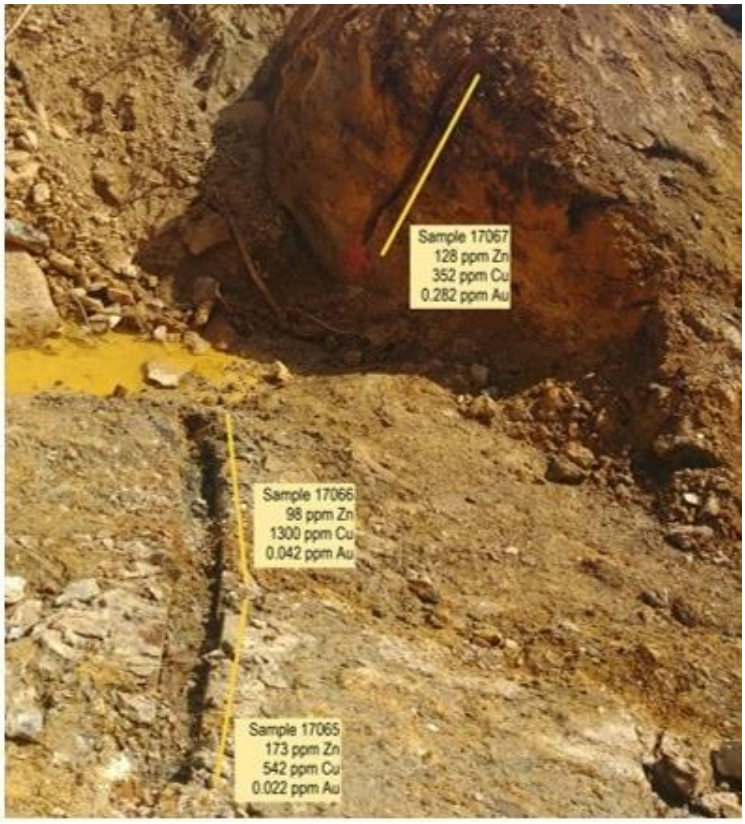


Figure 17. Schema of channel samples with results (3).

Figure 18. Schema of channel samples with results (4).

The trench was filled back to allow access to the diamond drill to set-up on the VMS showing. The channels were not surveyed as covered with overburden.

9.2.2 Geophysical Survey

The company elected to carry a new high performance Heliborn Magnetic and TDEM survey (Figure 19). PROSPECTAIR Geosurveys – Dynamic Discovery Geoscience conducted a heliborne magnetic (MAG) and time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey for the mineral exploration company Canadian Metals Inc. on its TV-Tower Property, located in the Bathurst Mining Camp area, Northumberland County, Province of New Brunswick. The survey was flown on July 6th and 7th,

2018.

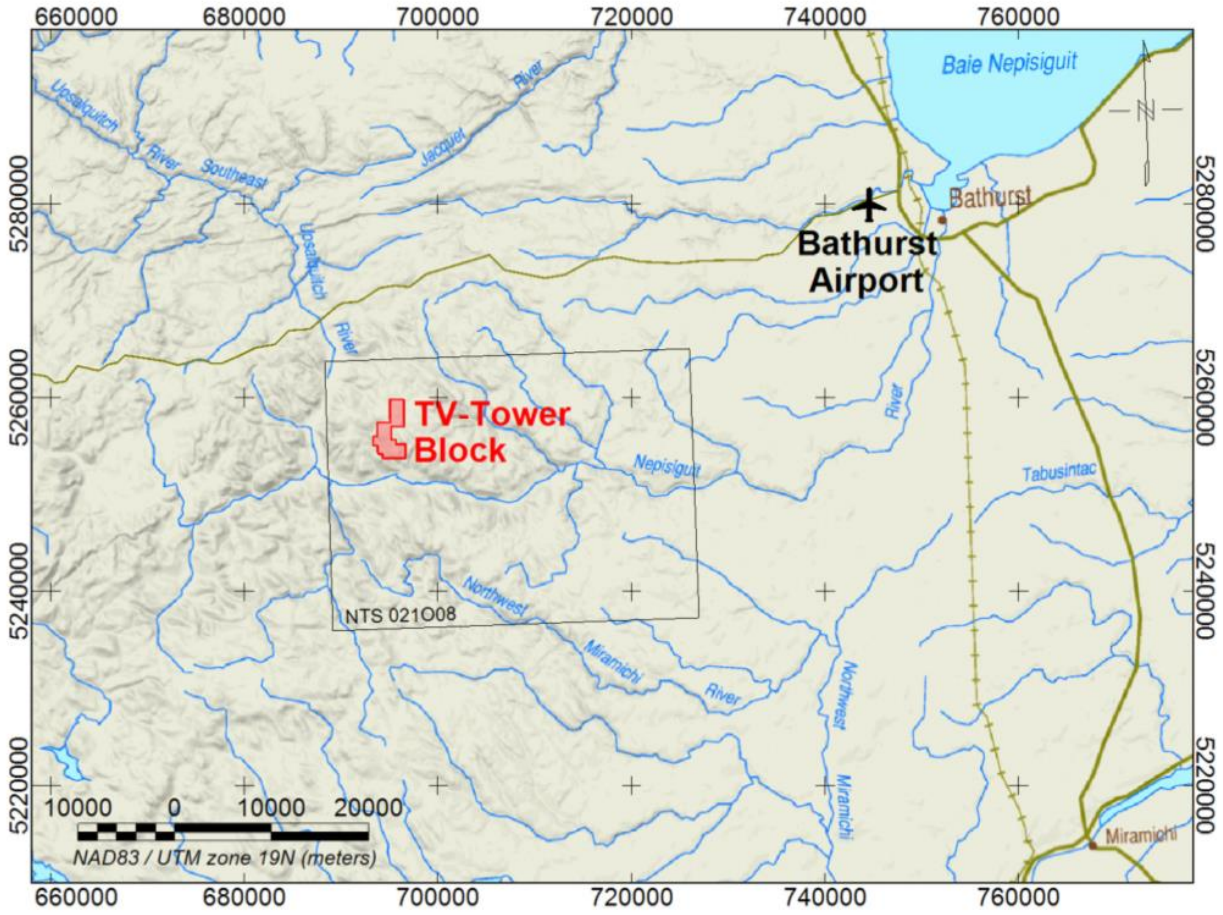


Figure 19: Survey Location and base of operation (source Dynamic Discovery Geoscience report).

One survey block was flown for a total of 129 km. A total of 2 production flights were performed using PROSPECTAIR's Eurocopter EC120B, registration C-GEDI. The helicopter and survey crew operated out of the town of Bathurst located about 55 km to the northeast of the block. The following figures present the lines and the results of the survey.

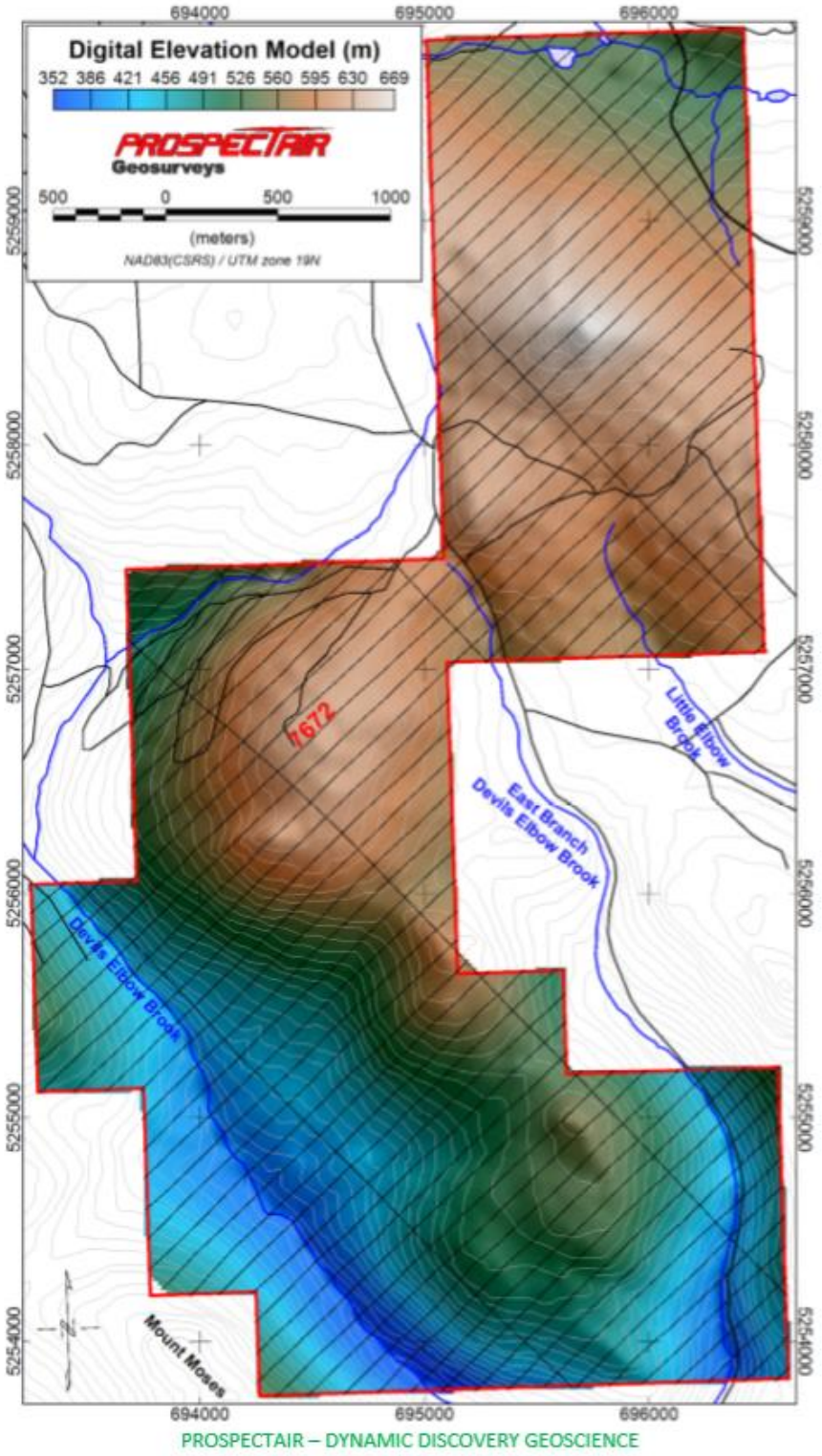


Figure 20: Survey lines and TV-Tower property claim.

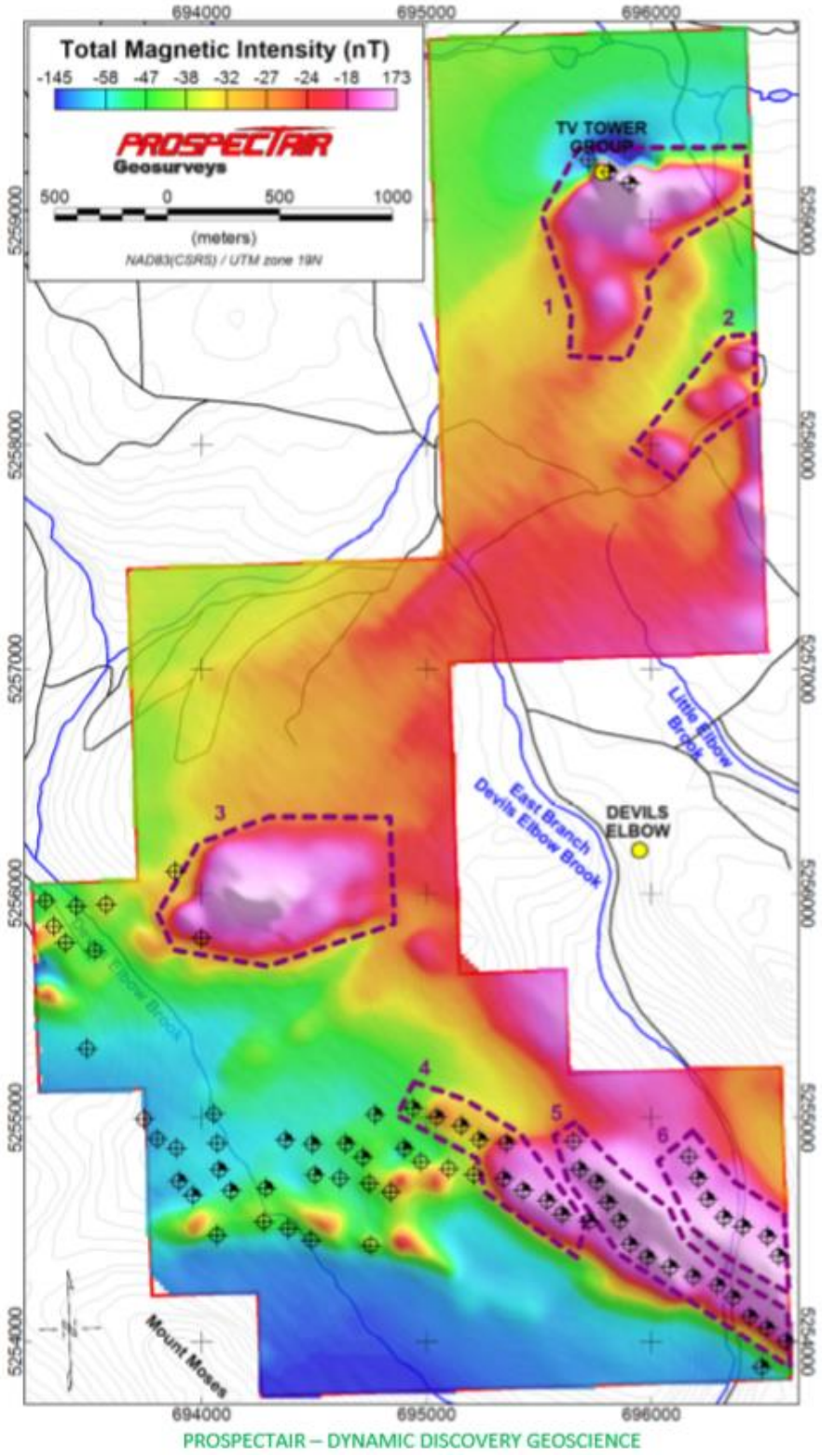


Figure 21: TV-Tower block residual total magnetic intensity and TDEM anomalies.

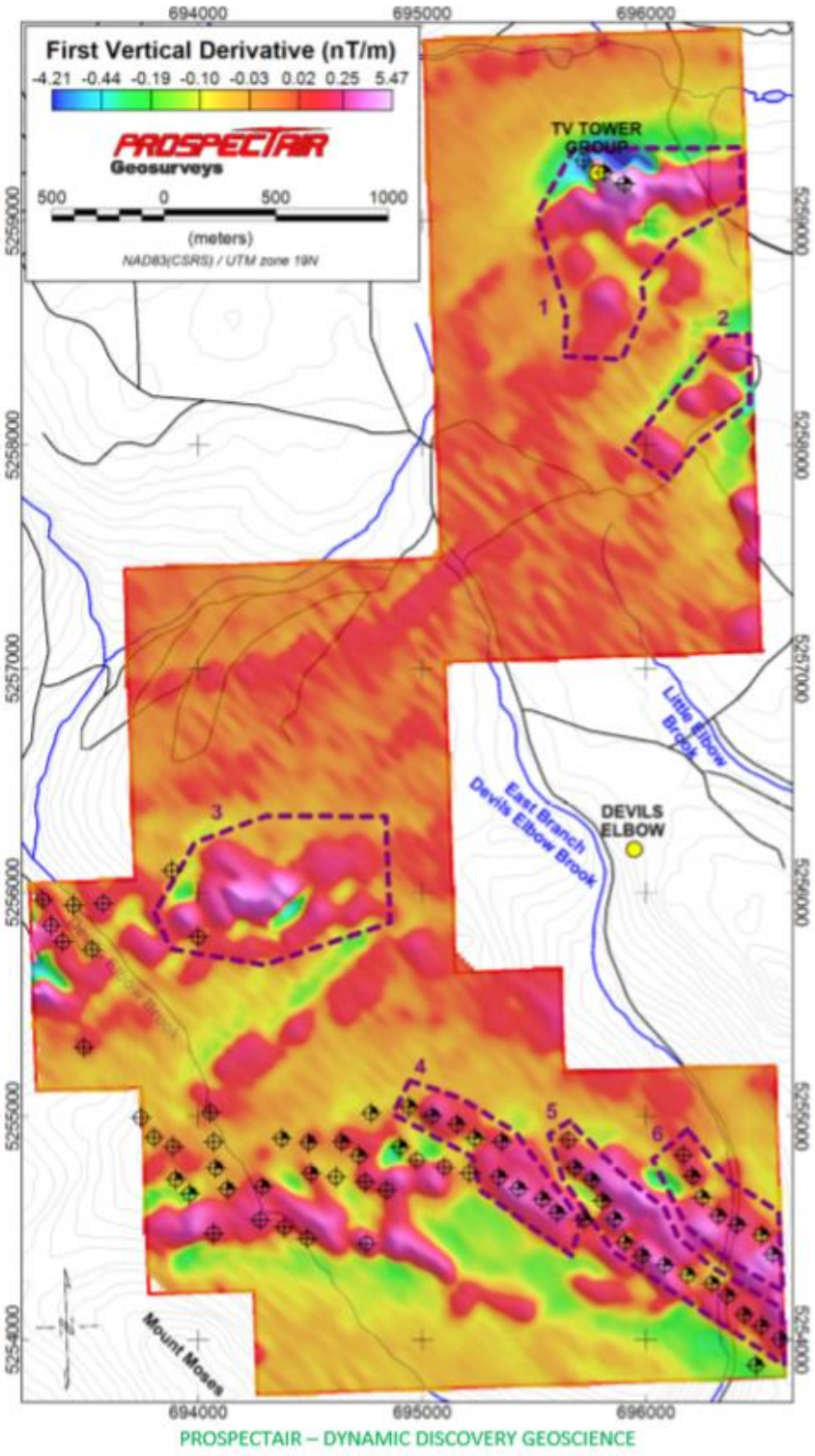


Figure 22: TV-Tower block first vertical derivative of TMI and TDEM anomalies.

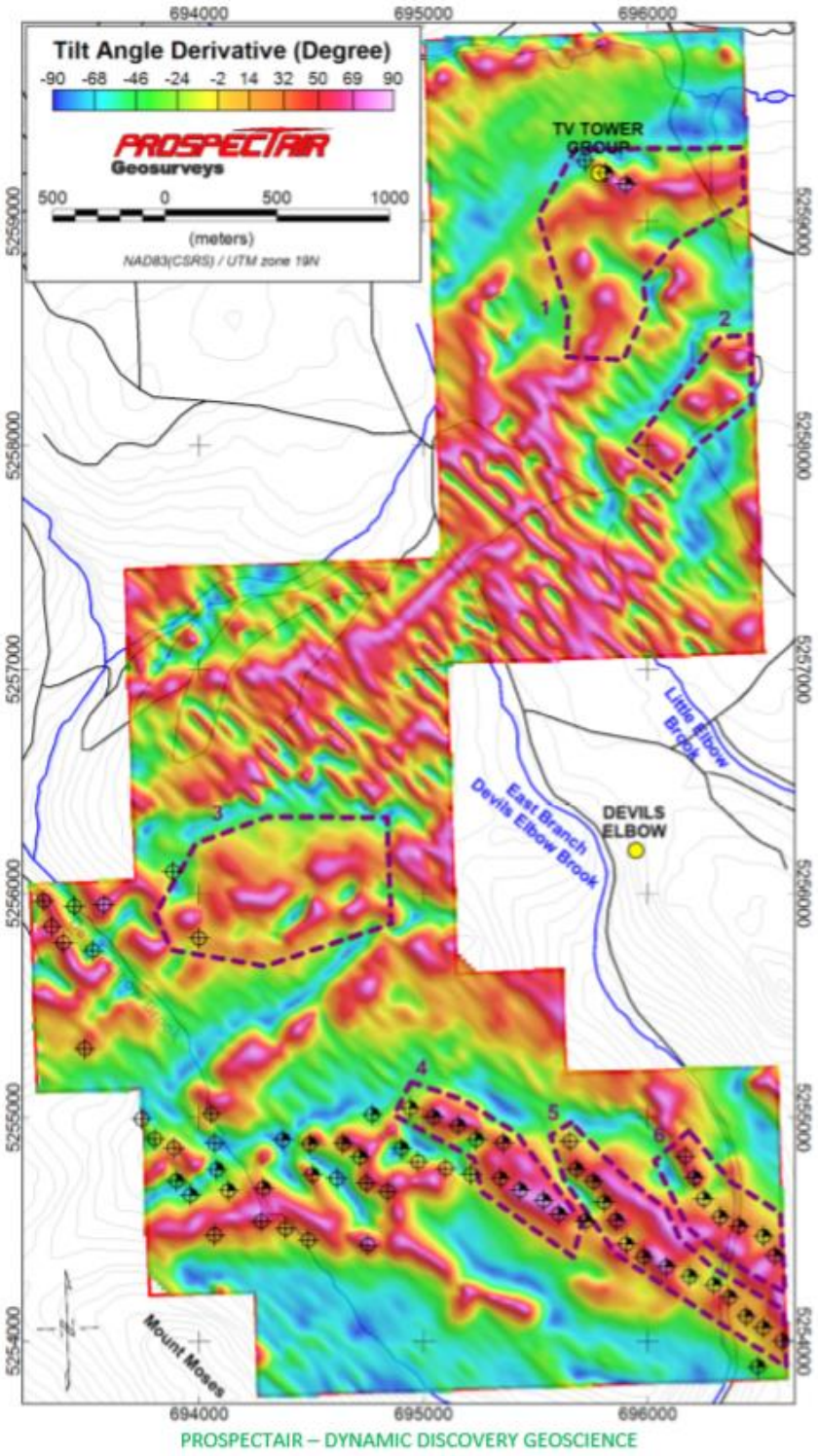


Figure 23: TVC-Tower block magnetic tilt angle derivative and TDEM anomalies.

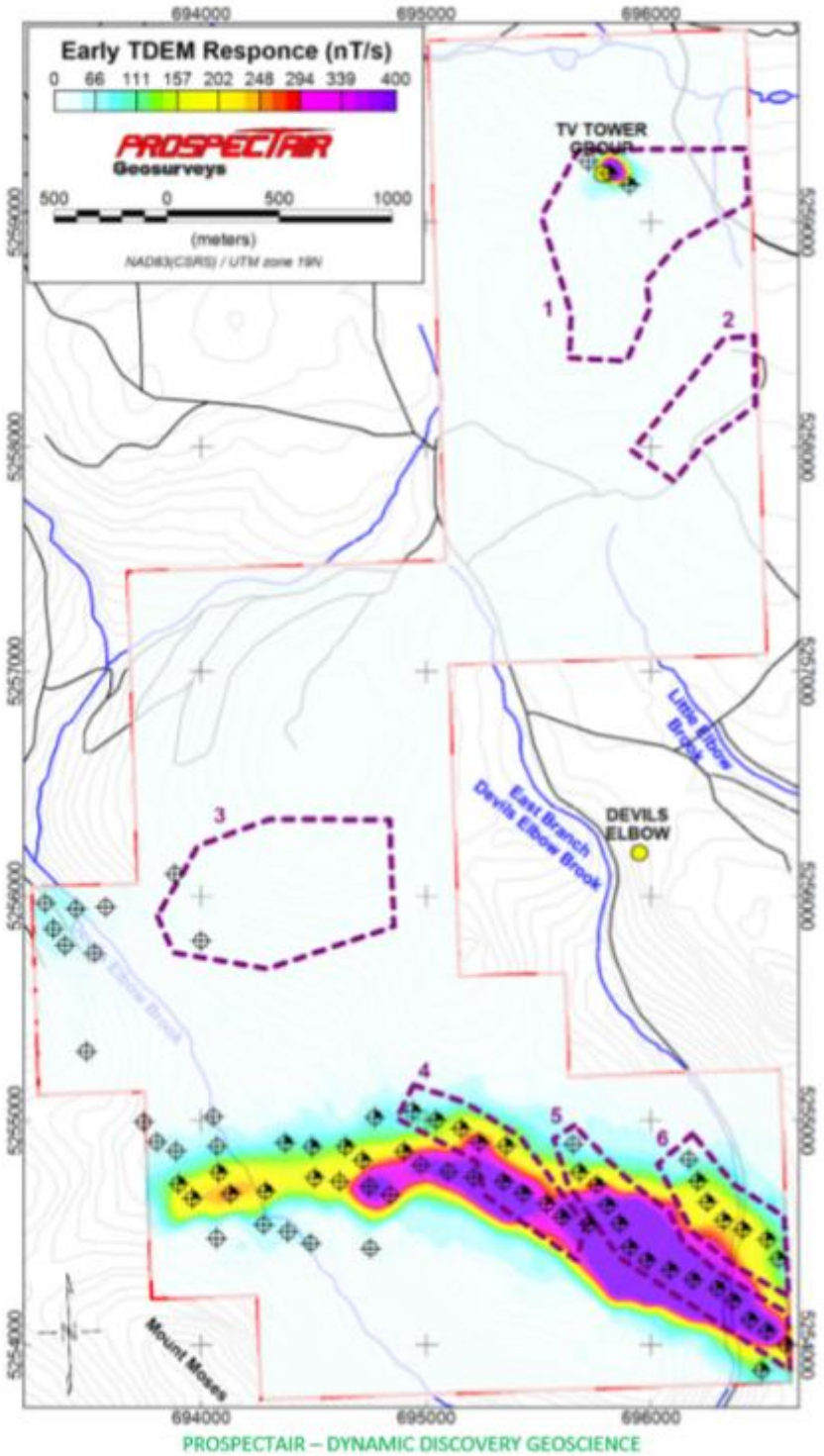


Figure 24: Early TDEM Response (n T/s).

Interpretation and prospective areas (DDG report August 7th 2018 – J. Dubé P.Eng.)

In the geological context of the TV-Tower project, the exploration strategy focuses on the volcanic massive sulphides (VMS) deposit model, which is supported by two occurrences of this type in the area: the TV Tower Group showing and the Devils Elbow occurrence.

In this context, TDEM anomalies are considered of great interest especially when found in conjunction with magnetic anomalies. However, for some deposits where the mineralization is mostly disseminated or mostly consist of non-conductive base metal sulphides (such as sphalerite with minor pyrhotite and pyrite), no EM responses are to be expected. Given these considerations, the lack of EM anomalies in some parts of the block should not be seen as an obstacle to mineral exploration in the area. Instead, it implies that, on top of the TDEM data, the magnetic data, as well as other available geoscience information, must be exploited for the definition of prospective environments.

In this context, a number of areas of interest have been selected and are proposed as prospective areas for further investigation. The selection has been focussed on TDEM and magnetic anomalies located in environments compatible with the VMS exploration model. Prospective areas are shown as thick dashed burgundy polygons on the figures of this section. Each of these exploration targets was assigned an ID number. In total, 6 prospective areas have been identified. They are briefly described here.

Target 1 pertains to the TV Tower Group showing area. On top of the TDEM anomalies that appear directly related to the massive mineralization found at this location, this target includes a larger crescent shaped magnetic anomaly that clearly defines a fold hinge. This magnetic anomaly has a longer wavelength component to it, suggesting that the sulphide bearing horizon may be extending at some depth. 3D magnetic modeling of this anomaly could help understanding the geometry of this rock unit at depth. Additional ground IP-resisitivity and/or gravity data could help better defining drilling targets in the area.

Target 2 outlines series of moderate, small size, magnetic anomalies possibly lining up with the Devils Elbow magnetic anomaly found to the south. It is devoided of any TDEM response but the area is deemed of interest for its magnetic signature.

Target 3 relates to a very interesting magnetic feature. Its limited extension and its compact shape suggest that it may not be formational in nature and that it may possibly pertain to a mineralized lens. Only a single marginal EM anomaly is found in its southwest part, but the character of the magnetic anomaly is considered sufficient to deserve further investigation.

Targets 4, 5 and 6 consist in series of TDEM anomalies partly associated to magnetic ones. Given the significant extents of these anomalies, and the lack of correlation between the magnetic and TDEM results towards the west, it is possible that graphitic horizons are contributing to the observed responses, but sulphides sources may be locally deemed.

10 Drilling

10.1 Drilling

Starting on June 12th up to mid-July, a diamond drill has been used to drill fourteen (14) holes on the property, totaling 73.3 meters of overburden materials and 670.3 meters of core extracted. On Figure 25, drillholes and channel sampling locations can be visualized and Table 5 presents a summary of the information regarding the drillholes

All the first drillhole locations were planned by Claude Duplessis, P. Eng. with Stéphane Leblanc. Mr. Duplessis visited the site during the drilling from June 11th to June 15th, 2018. For the second part of the campaign, Mr. Duplessis supervised the operations from his Office in Quebec City as other members of the GMG team were on site to proceed with the core logging when the CME/NBZincs technical team were carrying the work.

After evaluation of progress made on the project, another drilling session started on July 22th, 2018. Hole TV_18-14 has been lenghetened by 195 m and new holes TV_18-15, TV_18-16, TV_18-17 have been drilled, adding 794.5 m of additional information.

The 2018 drilling program represent 1533.5 meters of core and 115.6 meters of overburden materials. All core logging was performed in four stages. TV_18-01 was logged on June 15th; TV_18-14 (first part) was logged from June 26th to June 29th; TV_18-02 to TV_18-13 were logged from July 9th to July 12th; TV_18-14 (second part) was logged from July 23th to July 27th; and finally, TV_18-15 to TV_18-18 were logged from August 28th until August 30th, 2018.

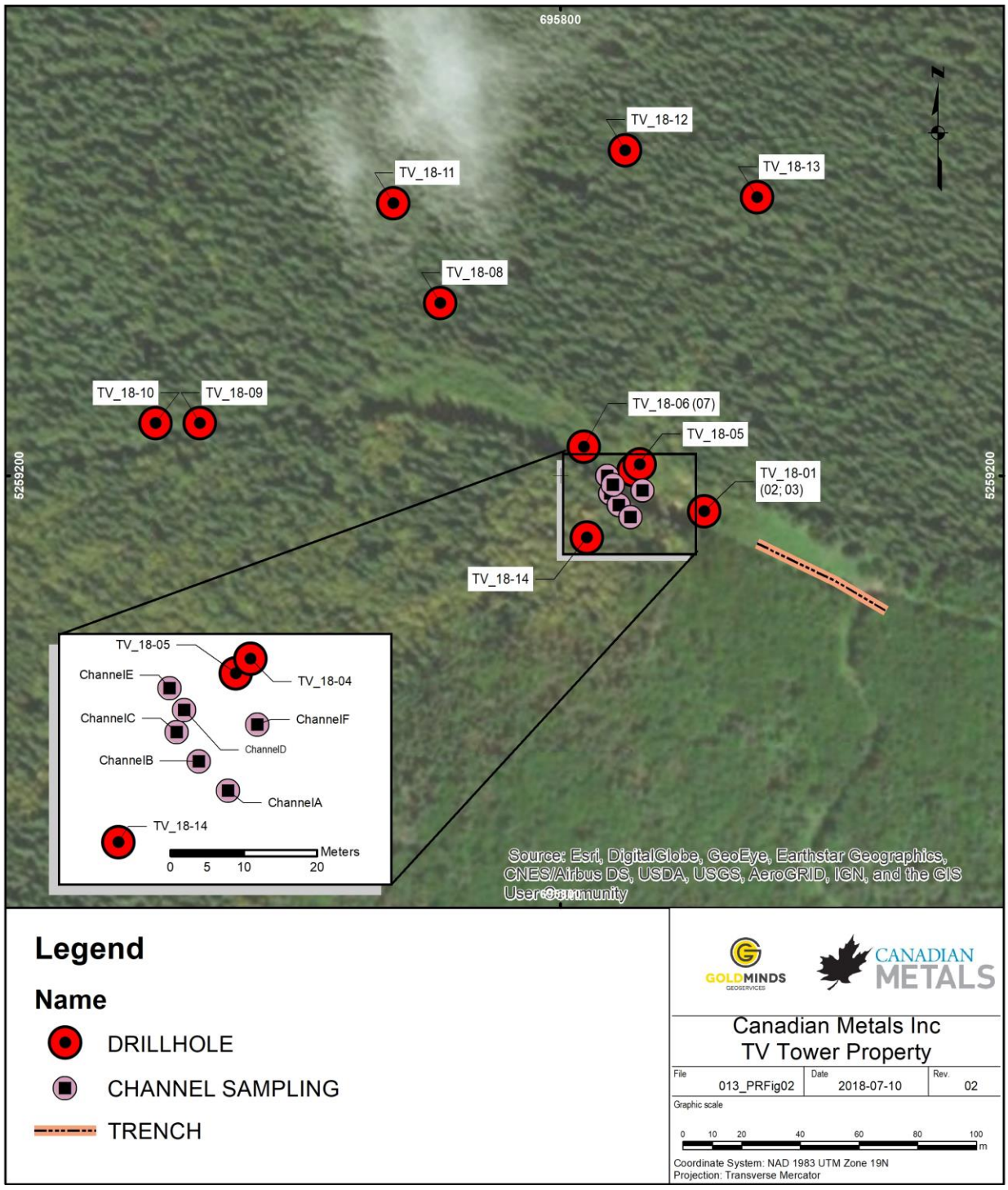


Figure 25. Drillholes and channel sampling locations on TV Tower Property.

Table 5: Summary of the diamond drilling work program.

Hole number	Zone	UTM		Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
		E	N	Z	(°)	(°)	(m)
TV_18-01	19T	695851.94	5259183	573.397	308.20	-21.81	62
TV_18-02	19T	695852.12	5259182.8	573.424	320.66	-8.9	77
TV_18-03	19T	695851.13	5259182.6	574.997	253.66	-49.59	38
TV_18-04	19T	695826.1	5259203	573.782	203.20	-59.64	77
TV_18-05	19T	695826.23	5259203.6	573.63	0	-90	32
TV_18-06	19T	695808.89	5259210.4	574.659	0	-90	32
TV_18-07	19T	695808.73	5259210.1	574.996	210.55	-48.48	77
TV_18-08	19T	695757.78	5259258.2	570.409	0	-90	32
TV_18-09	19T	695677.45	5259215.8	580.539	0	-90	32
TV_18-10	19T	695661.32	5259267.3	576.641	0	-90	32
TV_18-11	19T	695744.58	5259294.4	568.148	0	-90	20
TV_18-12	19T	695822.59	5259308.3	561.991	0	-90	32
TV_18-13	19T	695865.89	5259292.9	565.158	0	-90	32
TV_18-14	19T	695811.33	5259176.1	580.033	0	-90	359
TV_18-15	19T	695819.77	5259233	570.494	0	-90	152
TV_18-16	19T	695861.21	5259188.2	574.834	215.90	-36.80	50.5
TV_18-17	19T	695824.15	5259191.2	571.609	107.53	-7.28	197
TV_18-18	19T	695807.44	5259204.7	574.666	141.79	-41.81	200

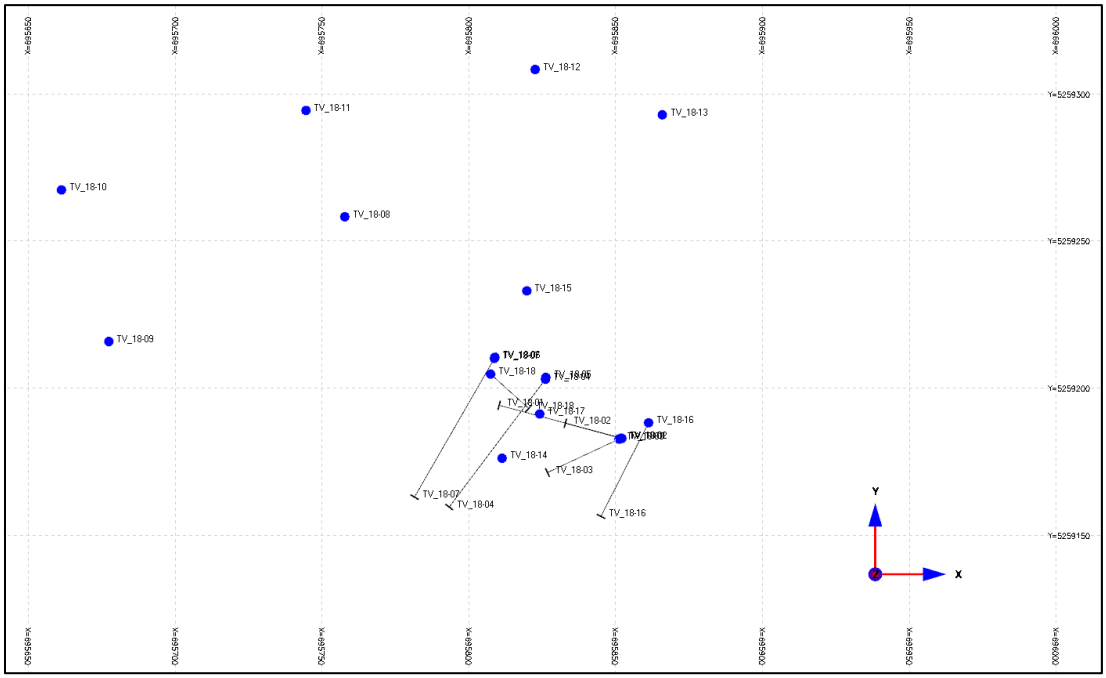


Figure 26: Plan view of the 2018 diamond drillholes, TV Tower property.

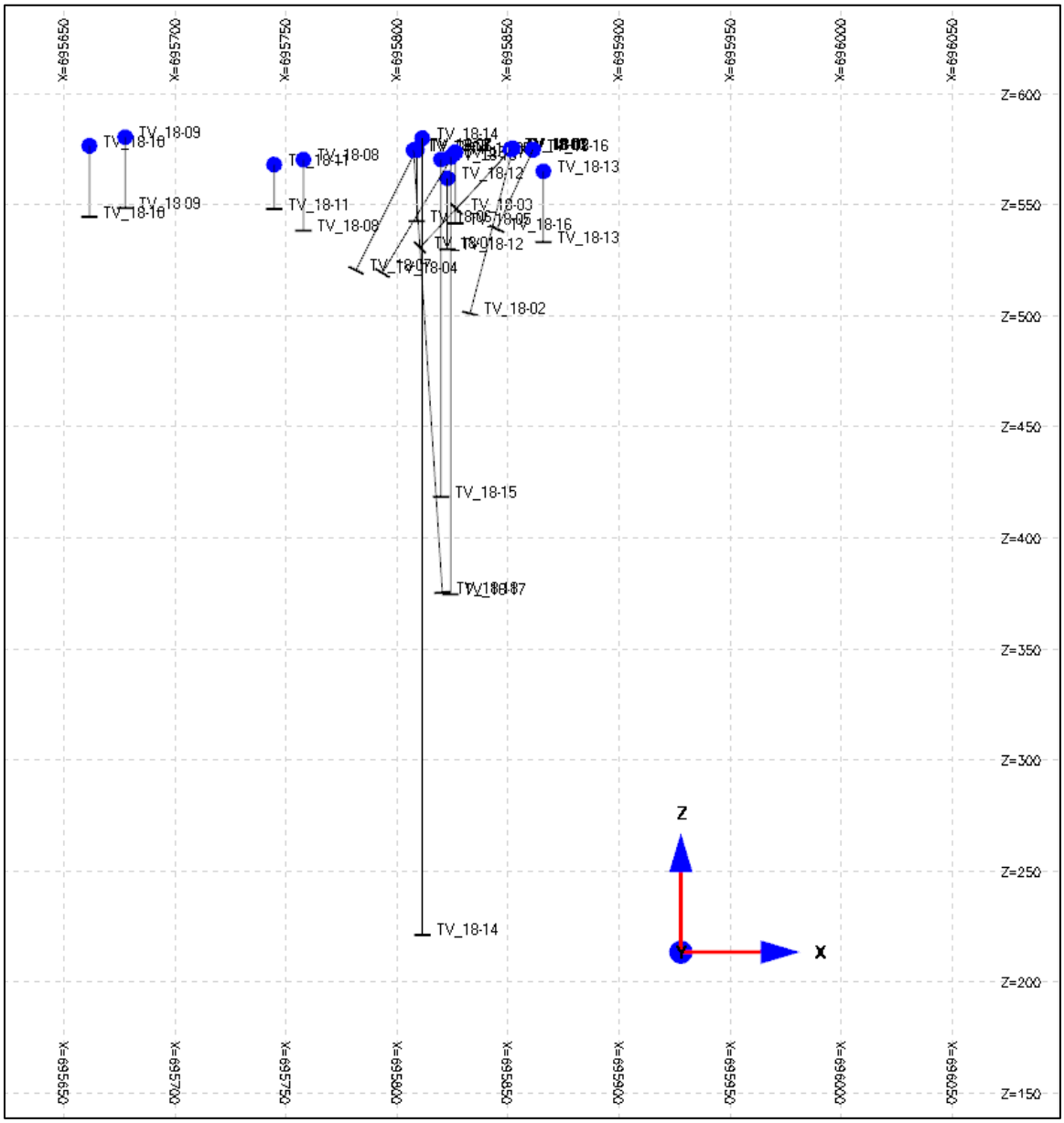


Figure 27: Longitudinal view looking North.

10.2 Results

Core was logged and sampled by a geologist, with mineralization identified and recorded on the logs. Samples were selected based on geology and the presence of the mineralization. While the typical sampling length was 1.0 m, and for the mineralized zones sampling intervals were 0.5 m.

The collars of the boreholes were surveyed in july 2018 with a total station while the downhole were not surveyed due to the small length of the drillholes. A total of 1160 core samples were analyzed by AGAT Laboratory and the figures below (Figure 28 to Figure 32) show the distribution of the mineralization along the drillholes. In following images Zn, Cu, Co in % and Au in g/t.

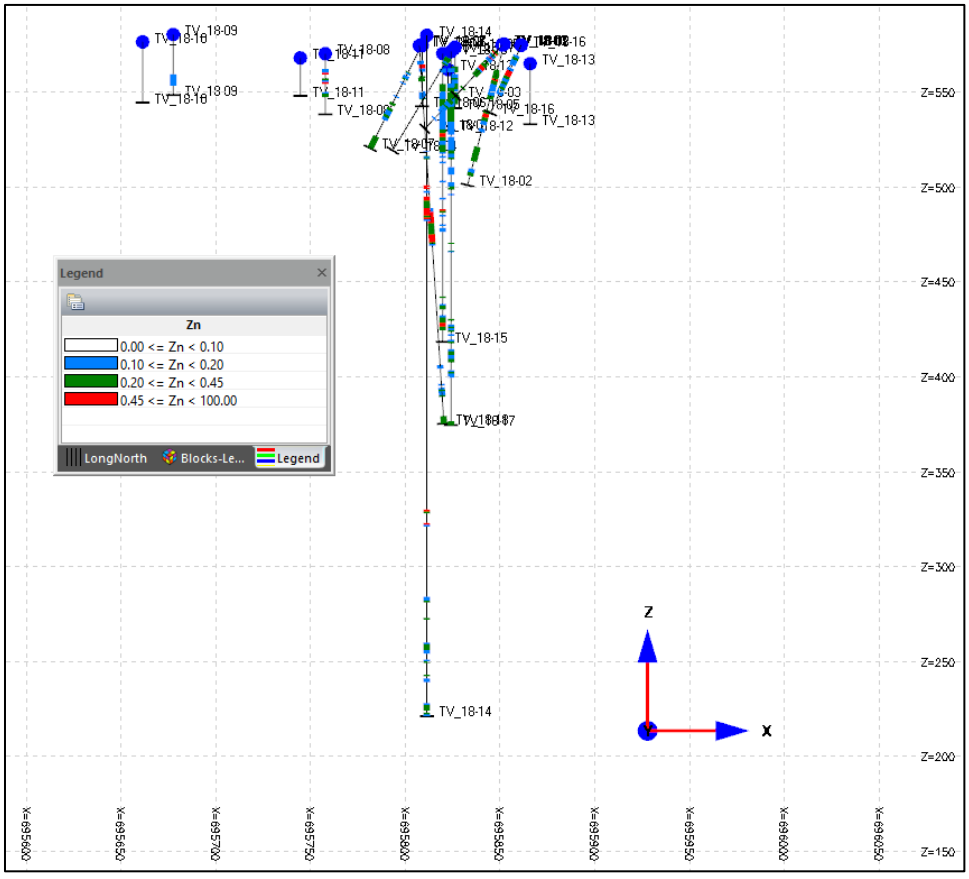


Figure 28: Longitudinal view looking north showing Zn color coded (Zn %).

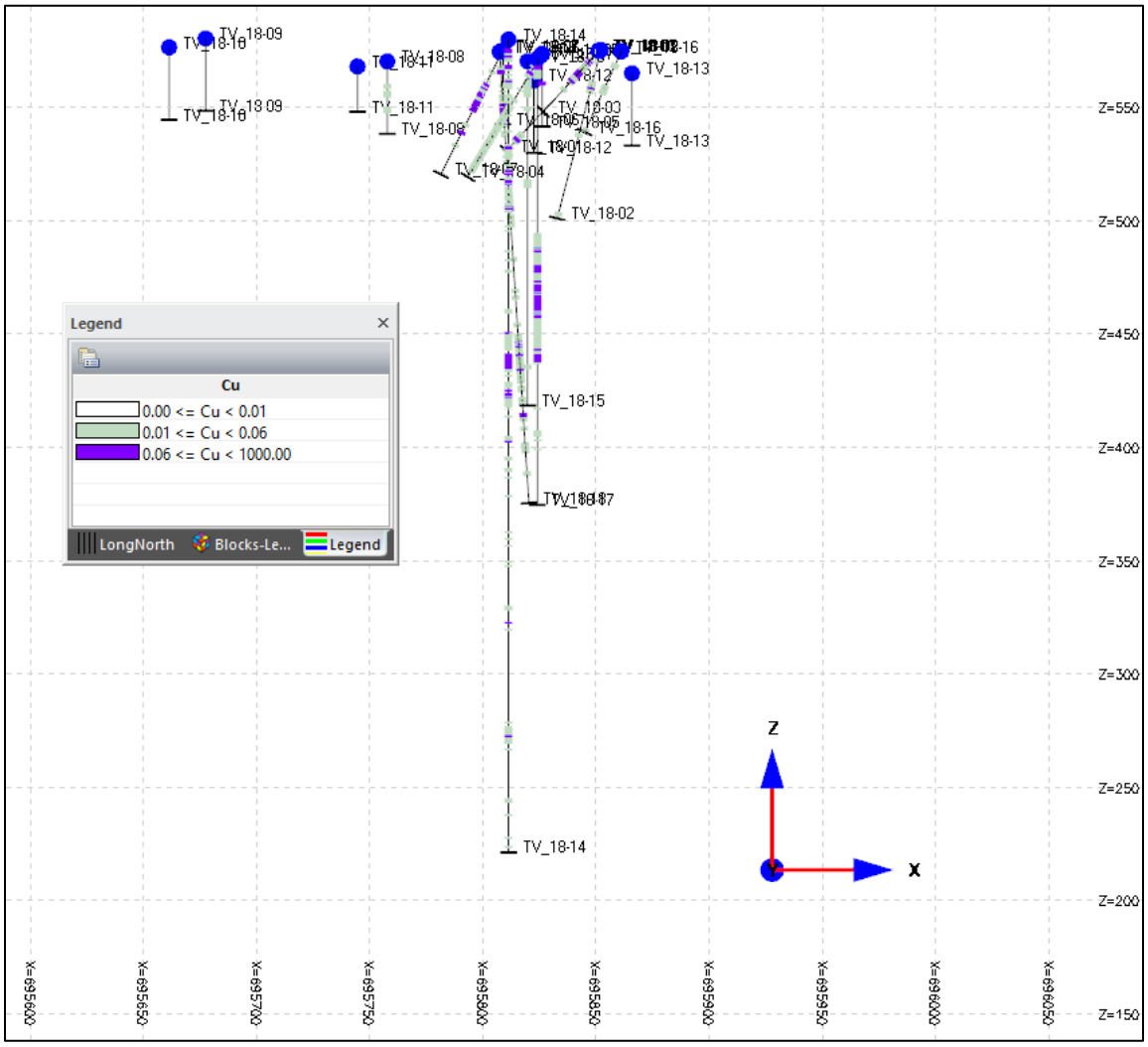


Figure 29: Longitudinal view looking north showing Cu color coded (Cu %).

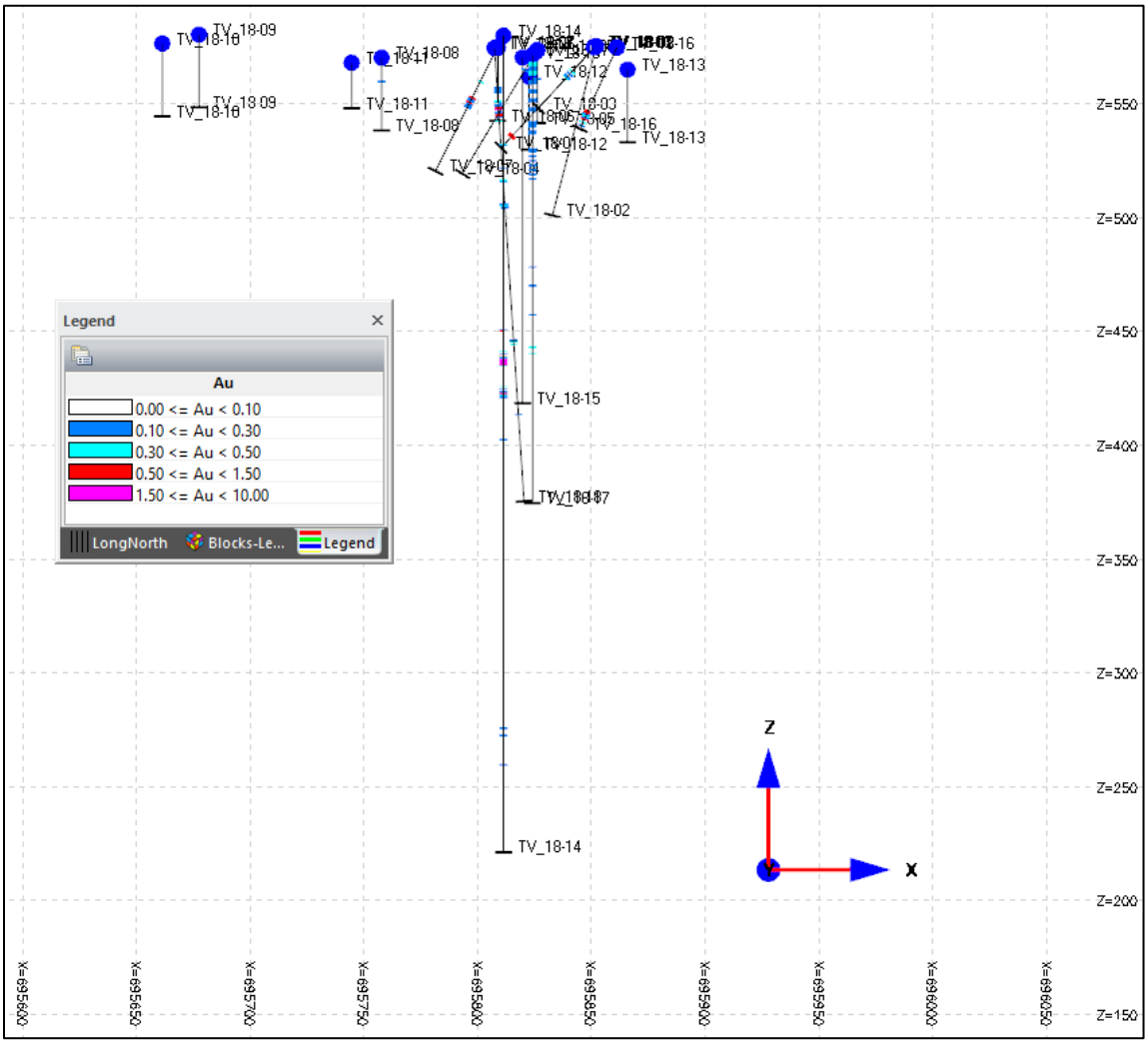


Figure 30: Longitudinal view looking north showing Au color coded (Au g/t).

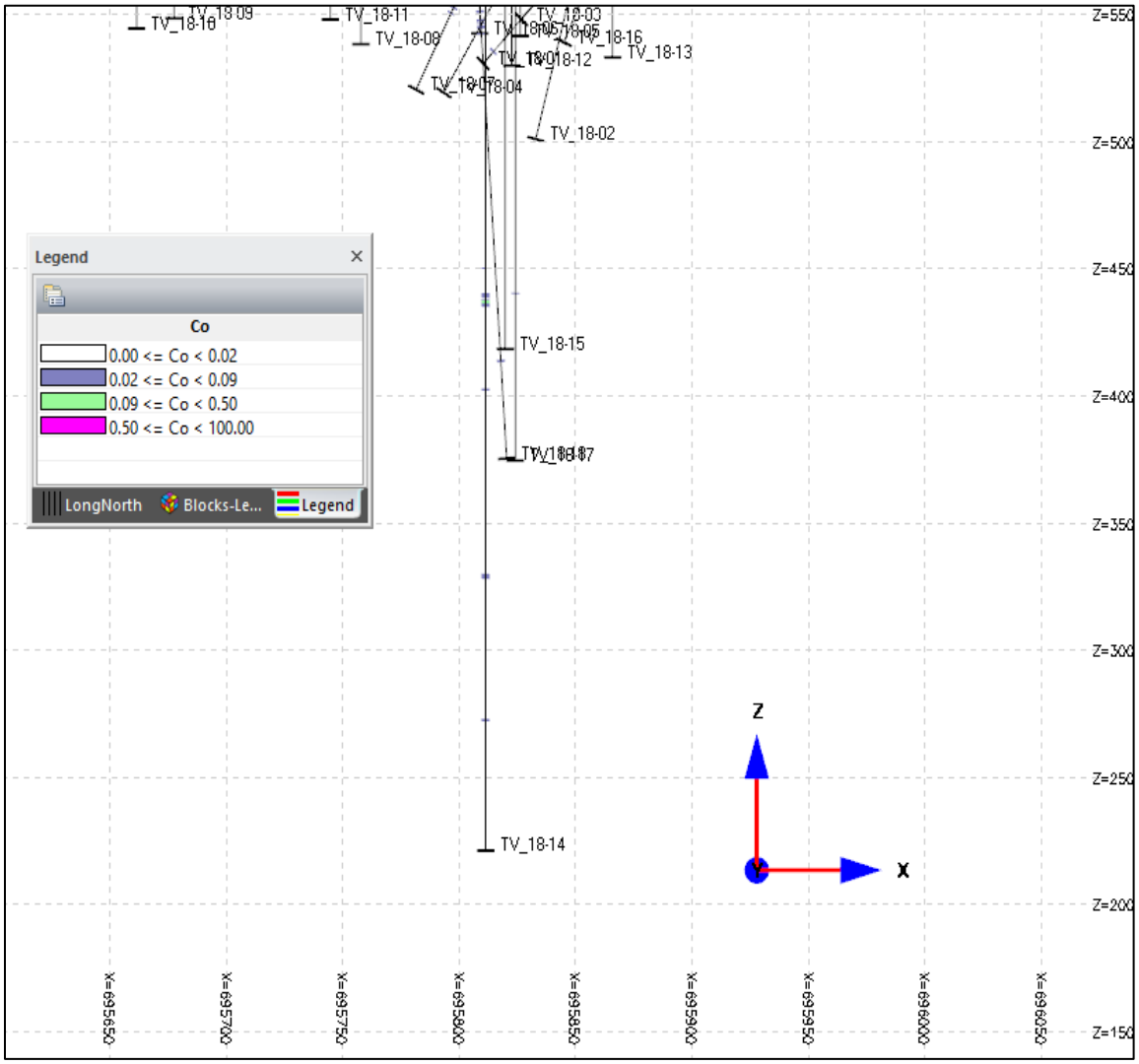


Figure 31: Longitudinal view looking north showing Co color coded (Co %).

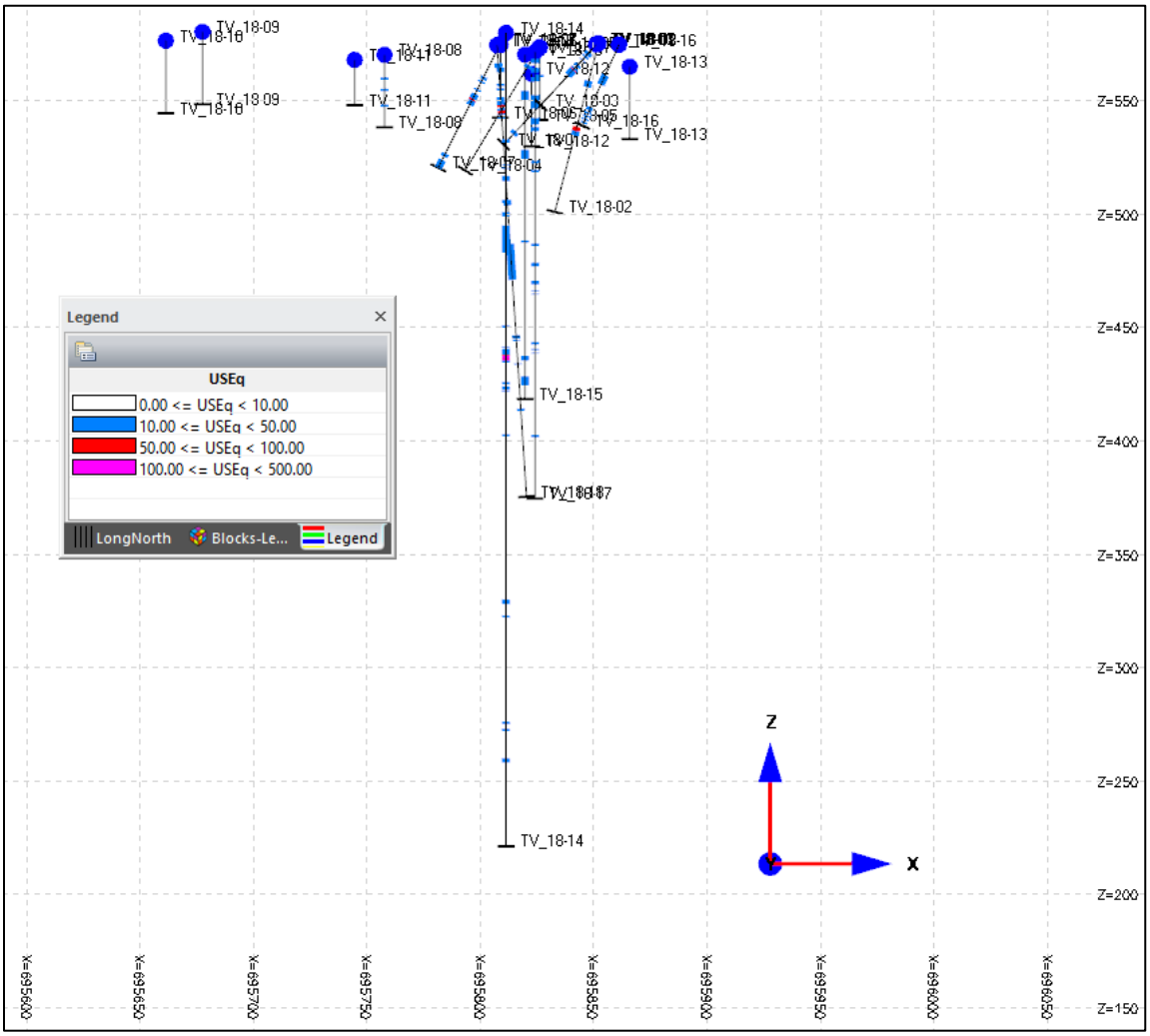


Figure 32 : Longitudinal view looking north showing USEq$ color coded (USEq$ calculated using: Zn=2596$/t, Cu=5987$/t and Au=1252$/Oz).

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Drill core Sampling

The sampling approach was established by GMG during the drilling work. Core logging of hole TV_18-01 was performed by Claude Duplessis, P. Eng. Logging of holes TV_18-02 up to TV_18-14 was conducted by Claude Bisaillon, P. Eng., while TV_18-15 up to TV_18-18 was performed by Merouane Rachidi, P.Geo. All logging activities took place at the temporary core shack located on Tim Lavoie's outside field (Rang 18 S, Saint-Quentin, New Brunswick) following procedures further described herein.

At reception, all core boxes were stacked near the temporary core shack. All core boxes were progressively opened and placed in order on the logging tables. All meterage wood blocks were verified to control core box numbers and any possible mistakes made during drilling procedures.

Logging procedures included a mineral description of geological units and sub-units in terms of color, grain size, bedding angle to core axis, alteration, accessory minerals and fracture angle to core axis. These descriptive data were entered on Microsoft Excel® sheet and compiled by drillhole. Pictures of the core boxes were taken, one showing dry cores and a second wet cores.

Mainly sample of 1 meter was selected and for the intervals with clear signs of minerals (sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite) the sample are about 0.5 meter. Sample intervals of 2 m were taken within the schist unit when no significant sulfides were observed.

Numbered sample tags were placed at the end of each sample, together with distinctive arrows on the core marking the beginning and end intervals.

11.1.1 Samples Presentation

With the exception of eighteen (18) core samples in hole TV_18-17 and seventeen (17) core samples in hole TV_18-18 (samples number 20552 to 20569; 20686 to 20702) that were brought back to the

GMG office and splitted using a rock saw, all other core samples were cut in half using the hydraulic-powered core splitter.

For all samples, half of the cores was retained and placed back in the core box, respecting the original orientation and position. Sample tags were stapled to the bottom of each sample interval, so that each sample could be relocated following future handling, transportation and storage (Figure 33 and Figure 34).

A total of 1258 samples totalling 1390.8 meters of core were prepared (from drill holes TV_18-01 to TV_18-18). Initially, the 1258 samples should have included 72 Standards, 25 Blanks and 1161 core samples. After the verification/correction of some errors regarding the insertion of blank samples versus standards, a total of 81 Standards and 16 Blanks were inserted.

All samples were securely bagged and sealed with plastic zip-ties in translucent plastic bags before being placed, by group of six or seven, in much larger rice bags. All rice bags were shipped to the AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada.

Sample submittal forms were included in emails informing the laboratory of the date and method of expedition of every shipment made regarding these samples. Excluding one sample bag that was soaked (sample number 20678), all other samples were received in good standing.

Figure 33. Hydraulic core splitter.

Figure 34. One half of the split core placed in bags and individually tagged; the second half put back in the core box.

11.2 Channel Sampling

The sampling of the grooves made with a rock saw (the channel samples) was performed by Claude Duplessis, P. Eng. and Pierre-Luc Guitard, and includes nineteen (19) plastic bags containing 0.5 to 1 m of rock. Each channel sample was placed in a plastic bags adding a tag to ease identification and closed with a tie-wrap. Samples were grouped in numbers of 4 and placed in a rice bag then sent to AGAT laboratory for analysis.

11.3 Analyses

11.3.1 Preparation

The channel samples and diamond drillhole samples were analyzed by the independent AGAT Laboratory in Mississauga, Ontario. Upon receipt of samples, AGAT Laboratory employees proceeded with the following preparations procedures:

Bar code labels were attached to every sample bag in accordance with the *Bar-coding Tracking System*. This new and unique bar code is used to track samples throughout the process and compile information, from sample preparation to storage;

Sample is dried at a temperature of 105°C to make sure that the particles do not adhere to the preparation equipment thereafter. It is then weighted and crushed in a jaw crusher to obtain 75% of passing 2 mm particles (method 200-001). The jaw crusher is cleaned after every sample; after riffle split sample (up to 250 g) was pulverized to obtain 85% passing 75 µm particles (method 200-001).

11.3.2 AGAT Laboratory's analyse procedure

For the metals, sample decomposition by fusion using sodium peroxide technique was used to completely break down the sample by oxidation at high temperature into a molten flux, a pulp. Two different analyses were performed on different samples. For most of the samples, information

regarding 58 elements were recorded. Afterwhat, nductively Coupled Plasma – Mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) was conducted (method 201-378; Table 6);

For samples 20552 to 20569 and 20686 to 20702, information regarding 33 elements was recorded. Afterwhat, Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) was conducted (method 201-079: Table 7);

For Au, after fire assaying the sample, an instrumental analysis using Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) was carried out (method 202-052; Table 8);

Specific Gravity by Pycnometer was done on every sample at AGAT at this stage;

Table 6 : Metals Package by Sodium Peroxide Fusion (58 elements), ICP/ICP-MS Finish (glassy carbon crucible).

Analytes and Ranges							AGAT Code 201-378
Ag	1 - 1000 ppm	Er	0.5 - 1000 ppm	Mo	2 - 10.000 ppm	Sr	0.1 - 10,000 ppm
Al	0.01% - 50%	Eu	0.05 - 1000 ppm	Nb	1 - 10,000 ppm	Ta	0.5 - 10,000 ppm
As	30 - 100,000 ppm	Fe	0.01% - 50%	Nd	0.1 - 10,000 ppm	Tb	0.05 - 10,000 ppm
B	20 - 10,000 ppm	Ga	0.01 - 1000 ppm	NI	5 - 10,000 ppm	Te	0.2 - 1000 ppm
Ba	0.5 - 10,000 ppm	Gd	0.05 - 1000 ppm	P	0.01% - 25%	Th	0.1 - 1000 ppm
Be	5 - 2500 ppm	Ge	1 - 1000 ppm	Pb	5 - 10,000 pp,	Ti	0.1% - 30%
Bi	0.1 - 1000 ppm	Hf	1 - 10,000 ppm	Pr	0.05 - 1000 ppm	Tl	0.5 - 1000 ppm
Ca	0.05% - 50%	Ho	0.05 - 1000 ppm	Rb	0.2 - 10,000 ppm	Tm	0.05 - 1000 ppm
Cd	0.2 - 10,000 ppm	In	0.2 - 1000 ppm	S	0.01% - 50%	U	0.05 - 1000 ppm
Ce	0.1 - 10,000 ppm	K	0.05% - 30%	Sb	0.1 - 1000 ppm	V	5 - 10,000 ppm
Co	0.5 - 10,000 ppm	La	0.01 - 50,000 ppm	Sc	5 - 10,000 ppm	W	1 - 10,000 ppm
Cr	0.005% - 30%	Li	10 - 50,000 ppm	Se	0.2 - 1000 ppm	Y	0.5 - 1000 ppm
Cs	0.1 - 10,000 ppm	Lu	0.05 - 1000 ppm	Si	0.01% - 50%	Yb	0.1 - 1000 ppm
Cu	5 - 10,000 ppm	Mg	0.01% - 30%	Sm	0.1 - 1000 ppm	Zn	5 - 10,000 ppm
Dy	0.05 - 1000 pp,	Mn	10 - 10,000 ppm	Sn	1 - 10,000 ppm	Zr	0.5 - 10,000 ppm

Table 7 : Metals Package by Peroxide Fusion, ICP-OES Finish (zirconium crucible).

Analytes and Ranges (%)						AGAT Code 201-079	
Al	0.01 - 0.25	Cd	0.001 - 5	Mg	0.01 - 25	Sc	0.0005 - 5
As	0.003 - 10	Co	0.001 - 5	Mn	0.001 - 10	Si	0.1 - 30
B	10 - 10,000 ppm	Cr	0.001 - 5	Mo	0.001 - 5	Sn	0.005 - 5
Ba	0.001 - 5	Cu	0.001 - 5	Ni	0.001 - 10	Sr	0.001 - 0.5
Be	0.0005 - 2.5	Fe	0.01 - 25	P	0.01 - 25	Ti	0.01 - 25
Bi	5 - 1,000 ppm	K	0.1 - 25	Pb	0.002 - 10	V	0.001 - 5
Ca	0.1 - 25	La	0.001 - 5	S	0.01 - 25	W	0.005 - 4
Ce	10 - 1,000 ppm	Li	0.001 - 5	Sb	0.005 - 10	Y	0.005 - 2.5
						Zn	0.001 - 5

Table 8 : Gold Analysis: Au by Fire Assay, ICP-OES Finish.

Gold Analysis

Trace Levels			
Code	Description	Weight	Range (ppm)
202-051	Au by Fire Assay, AAS Finish	30g	0.002 - 10
202-551	Au by Fire Assay, AAS Finish	50g	0.002 - 10
202-052	Au by Fire Assay, ICP-OES Finish	30g	0.001 - 10

11.3.3 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program

Quality assurance and quality control programs are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and faithfulness of the exploration data. Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation, and assaying. They are also important to prevent sample mix-up and to monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples.

AGAT developed their own Quality Assurance System and all operations are monitored by the Quality Assurance Department to ensure precision, accuracy in the results and reliability of the information they are providing. AGAT Laboratories has been accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC), the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA) and SAI Global. It is also accredited for specific test to the ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 *General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories* for his in-house mehods and certified to the conformity assessment standard ISO 9001: 2015 *Quality Management Systems.*

- Laboratory QA/QC

AGAT's analysis protocol includes inserting its internal check samples in the sequence of GMG samples. The check samples for exploration grade samples include sample reduction blanks and re-assays (duplicates), method blank, weighed pulp replicates and reference materials.

- Independent QA/QC

GMG inserted a standard between intervals of 10 samples for holes TV_18-01 and the first part of TV_18-14 and then every 20 samples for the second part of TV_18-14 and holes TV_18-02 to 18-13. For holes TV_18-15 to 18-18, both a new type of standard and a blank were used on intervals of 10 samples as part of the independent QA/QC program.

The first standards were prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. using 780 kg of blank granite and 20 kg of a high-grade gold ore. The laboratory splitted the material into bags of 50 g with gold grading around 3.06g/t Au ± 0.18 g/t. Due to the standards availibility at the time of ordering a new quantity from the supplier, a second type of standard was also added in some holes. The latter is composed of Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Meliadine greenstone belt in the Nunavut Territory in northern Canada. The second standard shows gold results grading around 3.05g/t Au ± 0.19 g/t. In between the intervals outlined above and planned by GMG, the standards were bagged in translucid bags identified by their own sample tags.

For the drill holes TV_18-15, TV_18-16, TV_18-17 and TV_18-18, GMG inserted a custom-made blank between intervals of 20 samples, alternately with the standard. The custom blanks were prepared using approximately 500g of pool filter sand in translucid bags identified per their own sample tags. A total of 25 blanks were inserted.

Upon reception of the assays, it was noted that some standard assays show no gold content (Figure 35). Furthermore, some blank samples show high gold grade content, which is not normal since the material used for the custom-made blank is pool filter sand (silica sand), (Figure 37). After

investigation, the authors identified that errors have been made at the time of splitting the core and adding the standards and blanks between the intervals previously specified. The operator instead of inserting blanks he inserted standard which explain the high values in gold for the so-called blank samples. The opposite is also true, some standard samples being passed for blank samples. Figure 36 and Figure 38 present the results after corrections.

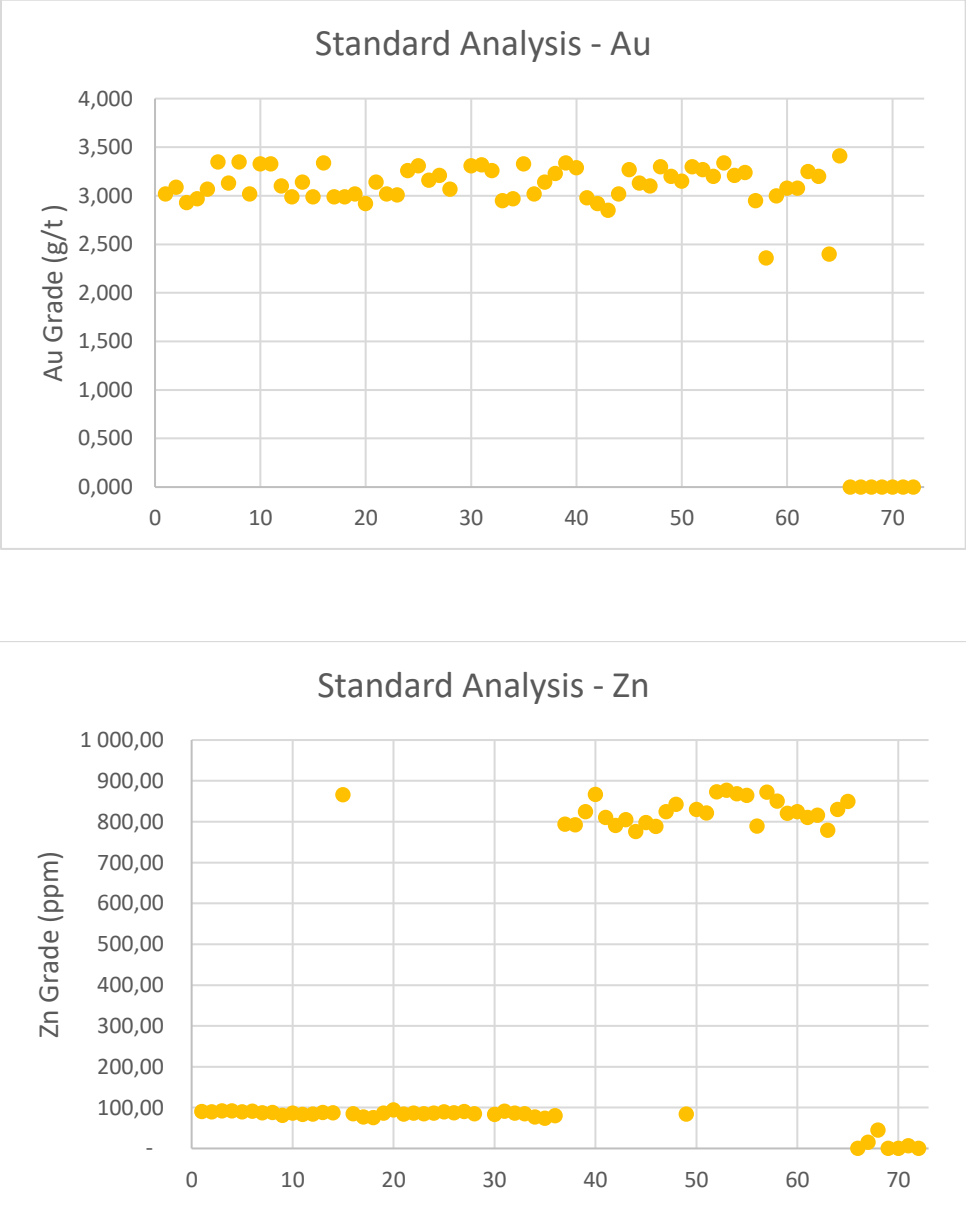


Figure 35. Distribution of standards used for the 2018 drilling campaign (before corrections).

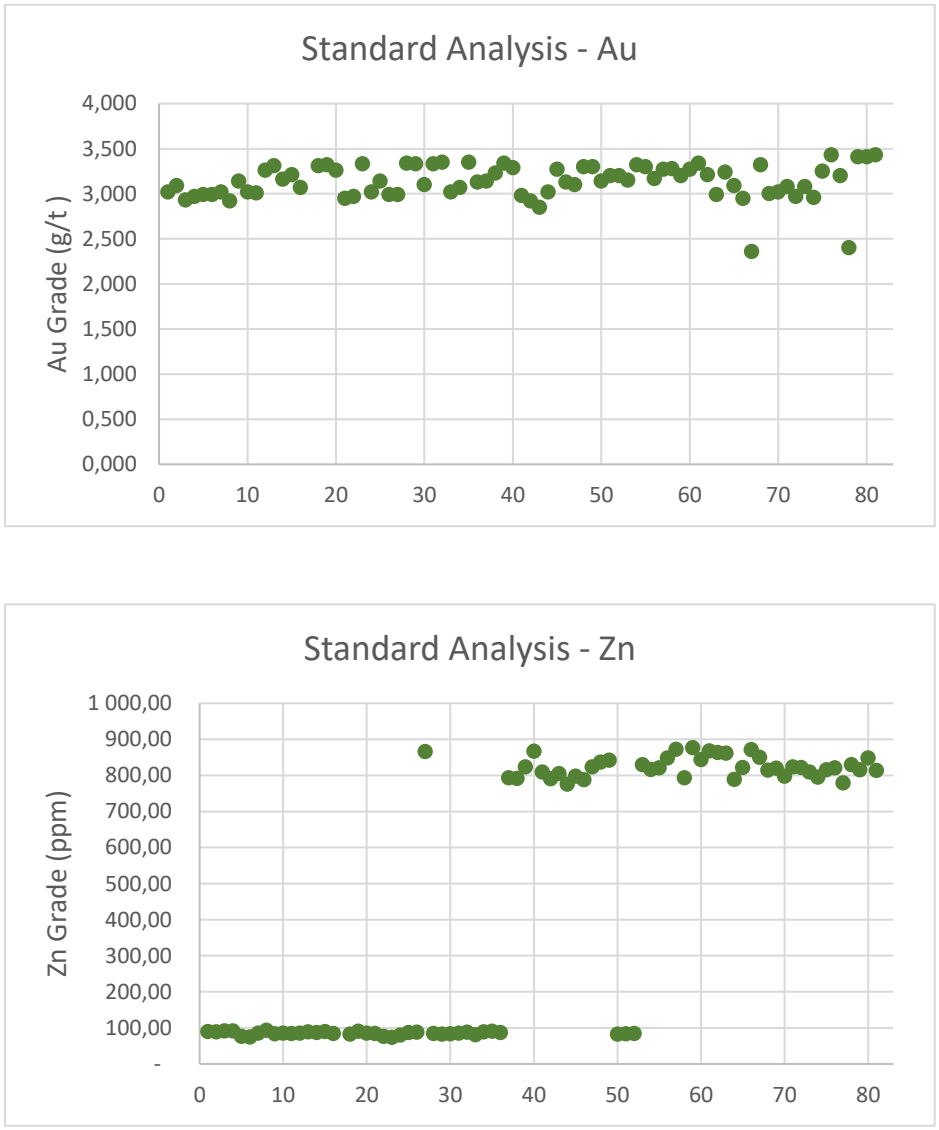


Figure 36. Distribution of standards used for the 2018 drilling campaign (after corrections).

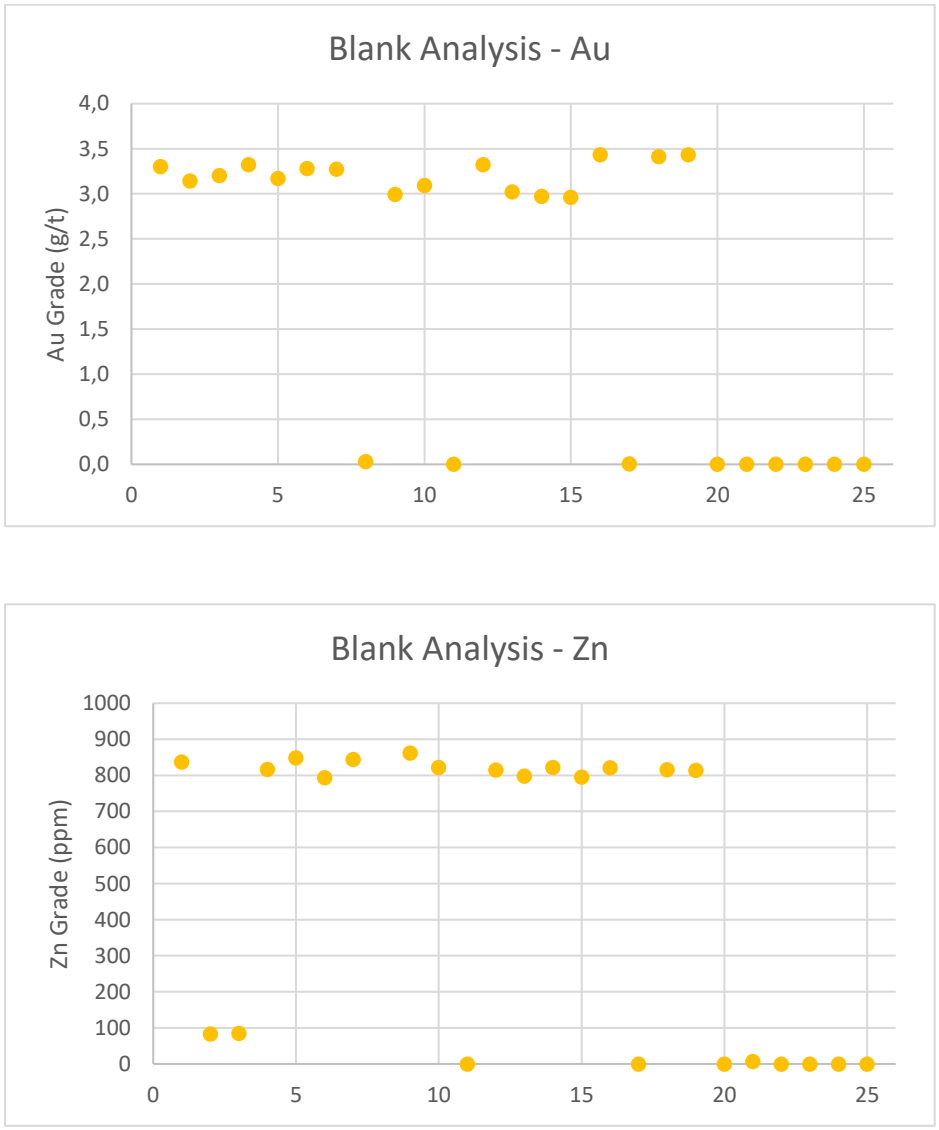
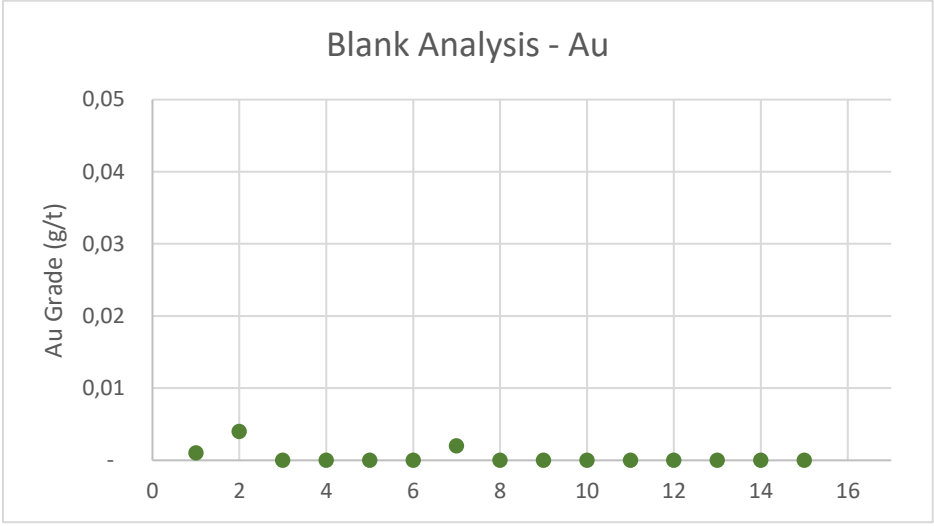


Figure 37. Distribution of blank samples used for the 2018 drilling campaign (before corrections).



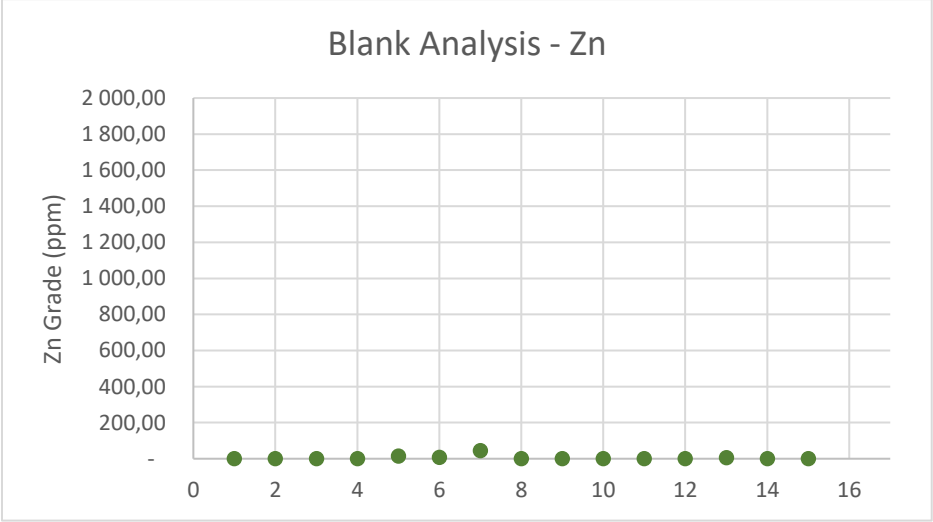


Figure 38. Distribution of blank samples used for the 2018 drilling campaign (after corrections).

The results of the standard samples present gold grading around 3.13 g/t Au (Figure 36). The results of blank samples displayed values less than 0.004 g/t Au (Figure 38).

11.1 Security

The core sampling and the surface sampling, sample preparation, sample handling and transport all followed a protocol established by GMG that included a strict chain of custody from sampling to the laboratory.

The authors did not visited AGAT Laboratory, however, it has a good reputation, assays are controlled with our QA/QC and the work has been done in a professional way. Furthermore, the laboratory is independent from Canadian Metals and GoldMinds Geoservices. The authors believes that the sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices.

The authors believe that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate and well suited for the purpose of the 2018 drilling program.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Site Visit

In accordance with the National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, Claude Duplessis P. Eng., from GoldMinds Geoservices visited the property twice on June and August 2018. The first visit took place during the drilling period. All aspects that could materially impact the integrity of the database (sampling and database management) were verified while the visit to ascertain exploration procedures and protocols. M. Rachidi, P. Geo., participated to the drilling program, he visited the corechack and he was responsible of the core logging of the last drillholes (TV-18-015 to -018).

The visit is still current as no material change on exploration work has occurred since this last visit.

12.2 Independent verification sampling

The geological data was collected and verified by Mr. Claude Duplessis P.Eng. and work was conducted under his supervision. The authors reviewed the work and measures taken and were considered adequate by the industry standards.

The 2018 exploration program was established for a better understanding of the TV-Tower deposit. GMG supervised the drill program and channel sampling. The channel samples were sent by M. Duplessis, P. Eng., to AGAT Laboratory and the core samples were splitted by Tim Lavoie and Pierre-Luc Guitard and then sent to AGAT Laboratory. A total of 33 core samples were taken by M. Rachidi P. Geo., from the drillhole TV-18-017 and -018 as an independent samples. Those samples were splitted by a rock saw at GMG office and sent to AGAT Laboratory.

As part of the verification procedures, 35 samples (including 2 standards and 2 blank) analyzed at AGAT Laboratory were sent to ALS Laboratory in Val d'Or for assays verification. A total of 18 samples from drill holes TV_18-17 and 17 samples from drill hole TV_18-18 were sent to ALS Minerals. 19 elements were analyzed by both laboratories (Al, Au, As, Ba, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Ti, V and W). Figure 39, presents the assay results from AGAT and ALS

laboratories. Figure 40, presents the variation of the assay results between AGAT and ALS laboratories for four elements Au, Co, Cu and Zn.

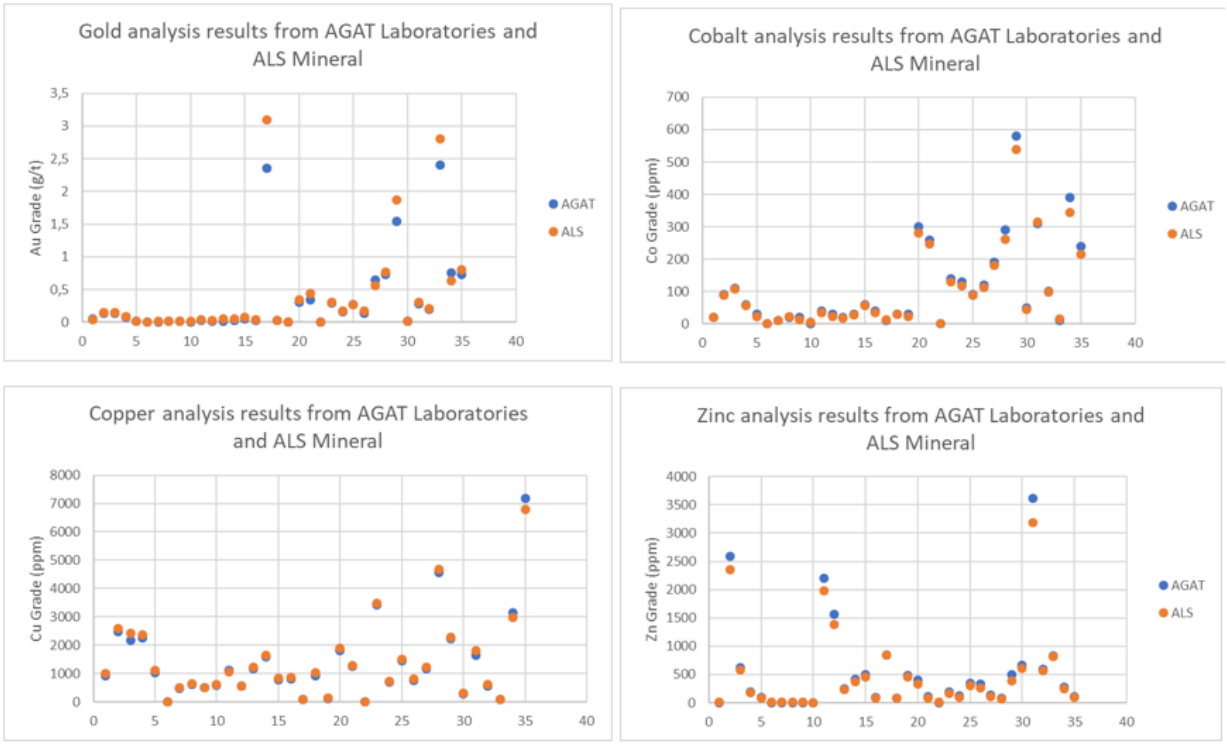


Figure 39: The assays distribution of AGAT and ALS Minerals (Au, Co, Cu and Zn in ppm).

Figure 40, show that the difference from AGAT and ALS Minerals can reach for Au a maximum of 0.126 g/t Au, and a minimum of -0.73 g/t Au; for Cobalt a maximum of 42 ppm Co, and a minimum of -5 ppm Co; for Cu a maximum of 400 ppm Cu and a minimum of -250 ppm Cu and for Zn a maximum of 420 ppm Zn, and a minimum of 2 ppm Zn.

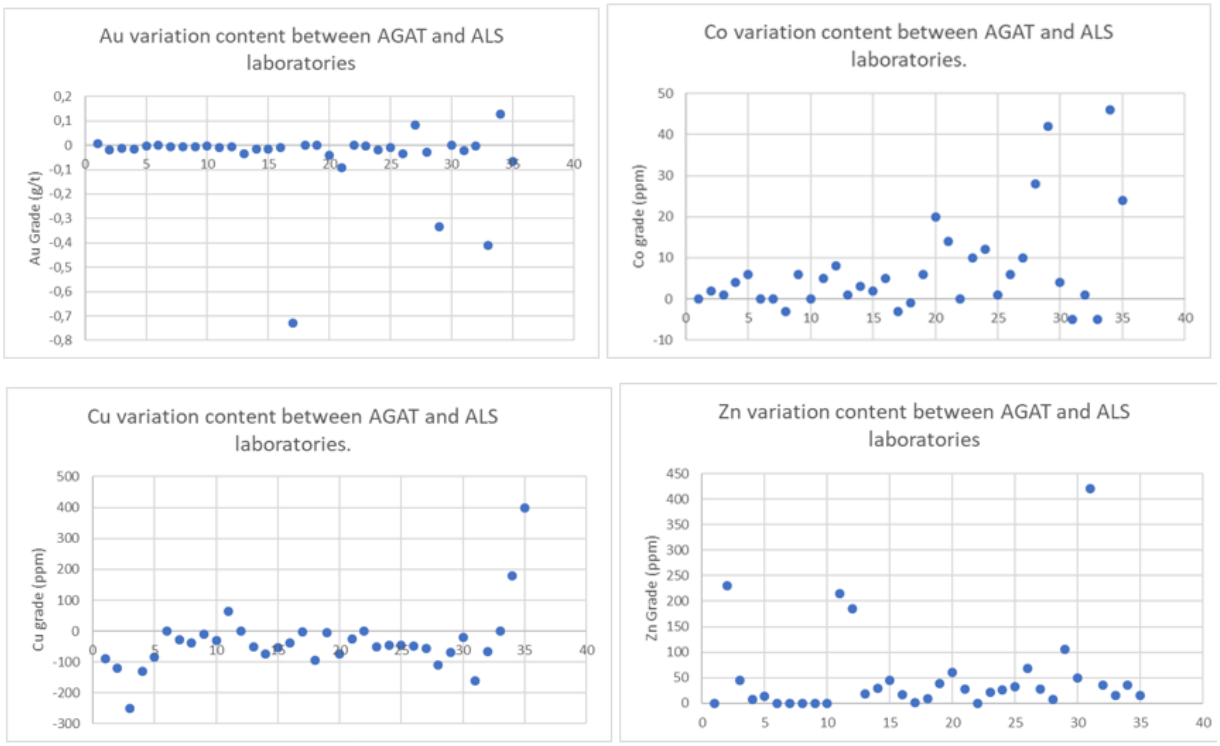


Figure 40: The variation between AGAT and ALS laboratories (Au, Co, Cu and Zn in ppm).

The assay results presented in Figure 39 and Figure 40 confirmed that that there is no significant bias between the results of the two laboratories and the small differences is not considered representative.

12.2.1 Author's opinion on the adequacy of the data

For this first drilling campaign, the authors are of the opinion that the 2018 data are reliable. Thereby, the adequacy of the database is confirmed for the purpose of this Technical Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out at this stage on TV Tower Property. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The present Technical Report does not disclose mineral resources. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

16 Mining Methods

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

17 Recovery Methods

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

18 Project Infrastructure

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

22 Economic Analysis

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

23 Adjacent Properties

23.1 Canadian Metals' TV Tower property adjacent claims

Following information of this subsection are collected after NB e-CLAIMS, New Brunswick government's title management system, on July 20th, 2018.

There are many properties directly adjacent to TV Tower property and located in a radius of 5 km. Those can be visualized on Figure 41.

On the west side of the property, a claim is owned by a private individual, Mr. Maurice Lavigne (claim #8111). The latter is also registered on claims on the south of the property (claims #8117, 7907, 7883, 8679). Osisko Metals Inc., Northeast Exploration Services Ltd. and NBG Eotech & Contracting Services Inc. are listed as owners of respective claims in the area west of the property (claims #8025, 8026; 1465; 8174, respectively). The private individual Mr. Micheal Taylor is owner of a claim on the south area surrounding the CME claim (claim #8320).

Listed as being owners of claims on the eastern portion of TV Tower property is Mr. John Surko, Osisko Metals Inc. and Trevali Mining (Maritimes) Ltd. (claims #8457; 7674, 8629; 8160). All on different claims but owner of 100% of their claim units in the area.

23.2 Other relevant information about adjacent properties

The information regarding adjacent properties is valid at the time of writing this report. The situation may have changed and the reader should rely only from news from the owners of the adjacent properties.

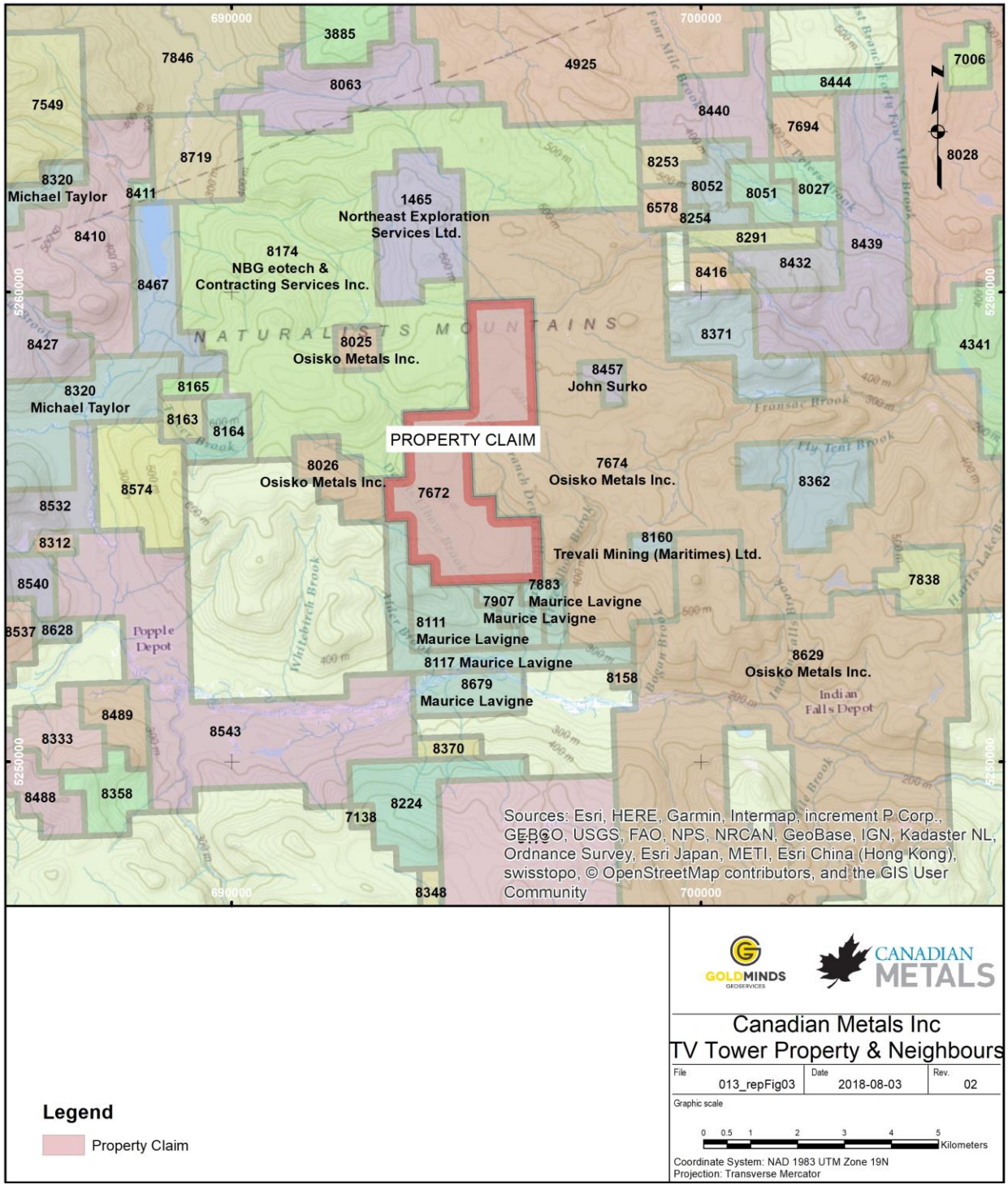


Figure 41. Top-view – Territory of TV Tower Property and surrounding claims, Northumberland County

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

Portions of this section were summarized from previous reports accessible to all in the Mineral Occurrences Database of the Department of Energy and Resource Development, Government of New Brunswick.

Severals deposits surrounding the TV Tower property have been exploited since the beginning of the 20th century. In an area of 50 km, information regarding these deposits provided us with food for thought to improve our understanding of the deposit. Their distance from TV Tower and name are presented in Figure 42.

24.1 Adjacent deposit with *producer* status

24.1.1 Caribou Deposit

Discovered by Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1995, Caribou deposit in formed of six stratiform tabular lenses distributed along the contact of Ordovician Tetagouche Group; at the contact between the metasedimentary rocks of the Boucher Brook Formation with the felsic metavolcanics rocks of the Flat Landing Brook Formation. These lenses dip steeply around the nose of a notherly-plunging syncline and were present prior to the earliest structural deformation.

The Caribou deposit has characteristic zonations. It has concentration of lead and zinc near the hanging wall with a sharp contact; copper along the footwall with a gradational contact and containing dissiminated pyrite; and a reduction signature in magnetite, chalcopyrite, zinc, lead and silver from the west limb, around the nose to the east limb.

Mineralization of the deposit consist in banded massive sulphide minerals, where pyrite is the main sulphide, capped with a supergene copper zone. The latter also overlain by a 1 to 12 m thick *gossan* containing gold and silver. The total length is of approximately 1300 m at a depth of 1200 m. Metallic minerals include Arsenopyrite, Bornite, Chalcocite, Chalcopyrite, Covellite, Galena, Gold, Magnetite, Marcasite, Pyrite, Silver, Sphalerite, and Tennantite with occurance of Chlorite and Sericite

alternations. For this deposit, the proven reserves are reaching 3,500,000 tonnes and the probable reserves are 33,545,000 tonnes at 0.36% Cu, 1.68% Pb, 4.4% Zn, 54.8 g/t Ag and 1 g/t Au.

When the mine was restructured and reopened in 1996 by Breakwater Resources Inc., it included the ore extraction and process of the Caribou mine and the nearby Restigouche mine. In a press release of October 2008, Blue Note Mining Inc. presented the results of an underground drill program with highlight in hole UGX-08-27; intersection of an estimated true width of 34.8 m at 7.22% Zn and 2.69% Pb. It was mentioned that the ore grade intersection remains open at depth and along a strike to the north. Both Caribou and Restigouche production ceased in 2008 due to global economic slow down.

In December 2017, Trevali announced the discovery of a new zone at Caribou extending the west limb mineralization along a strike to the north. Latest drilling identified two lenses of massive sulphide between 5 m to 30 m in thickness, 450 m strike length and 700 m dip length.

Operation at Caribou mine in 2017 reached 937,459 tonnes mined and 945,436 tonnes milled at an average head grade representing 5.9% Zn, 2.6% Pb, and 2.2 oz/t Ag. In order to expand their mineral resource, a new drill program is planned for the year of 2018, including 10,000 m of drilling.

24.2 Adjacent deposits with *past producer* status

24.2.1 Murray Brook Deposit

The Murray Brook deposit is a zone of 1 up to 4.5 m wide with lens of massive, banded sulphides located within a quartzose metasedimentary sequence with phyllite to be the main rock. These first rocks are from the Patrick Brook Formation, part of the Tetagouche Group. A narrower zone is higher in copper concentration and the massive sulphide lens are capped by a gold/silver-enriched gossan. Metallic minerals include Arsenopyrite, Bornite, Chalcocite, Chalcopyrite, Covellite, Galena, Gold, Magnetite, Marcasite, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Silver, Sphalerite, and Tetrahedrite. Non-metal minerals are Calcite and Quartz with occurance of Chlorite, Sericite and Silica alternations.

Mine production began in 1989 and was conducted until 1992. In their Annual Report, Nova Gold Resources Inc.. presented reserves in the gossan to be 1,700,000 tonnes grading 1.51 g/t Au and 65.5 g/t Ag; reserves in the copper zone are 1,410,000 tonnes grading 1.88% Cu and 29.8 g/t Ag.

A NI 43-101 compliant preliminary economic assessment report was prepared in 2012. The latter indicating that Measured and Indicated resource consists in 18,684,000 tonnes with an average grade of 0.42% Cu, 0.95% Pb, 2.61% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au and 39.3 g/t Ag.

24.2.2 **Wedge Deposit**

Wedge deposit is a lenticular sulphide orebody of 3 up to 45 m thick, 360 m long and reaching 245 m in depth. It is present along the contact between rhyolitic tuff from the Nepisiguit Falls Formation (NW) and graphitic slate of the Little River or Boucher Brook formations (SE); the stratiform massive sulphide overlies the rhyolitic tuff and epiclastic rocks, the latter being overlain by graphitic shale, wacke and mafic volcanic rocks. Metallic minerals include Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Silver, Sphalerite, and Tennantite. Non-metal minerals are Carbonate and Quartz with occurance of Chlorite, Sericite and Silica alternations.

In a compilation carried out in 1976, it is indicated that 178,000 tonnes of concentrate were produced at Wedge Mine between 1962 until 1968. At that time, recovered grade are 9.6 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au, 2.17% Cu, 0.24% Pb, and 0.46% Zn.

24.2.3 **Stratmat Boundary and Stratmat N-5 Deposits**

The Stratmat Boundary is a lens of massive banded sulphides located in thin argillite-tuff beds within the chloritic tuffs of the Ordovician Tetagouche Group. In the same area, the Stratmat N-5 deposit appears as lens of up to 12 m thick of massive banded zinc-lead-copper sulphides with minor Arsenopyrite-Tennantite-Tetrahedrite which is discontinuous along a strike length of 300 m long. Mineralization occurs in the same argillite beds than the Stratmat Boundary. Metallic minerals include Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite, Silver and Sphalerite with occurance of Chlorite alterations for both deposits; in addition of Arsenopyrite, Tennantite and Tetrahedrite for the N-5 deposit.

In a paper submitted in 2000, covering the production until 1998, ore in Stratmat Boundary and N-5 deposits was grading 44 g/t Ag, 0.35% Cu, 2.98% Pb, and 8.11% Zn.

24.2.4 **Heath Steele Deposits (ACD and B zones)**

Within the Tetagouche Group Fe formation, Heath Steele B zone has a tabular body of massive banded sulfiphes which base is Cu-rich near the footwall metasediments and Pb/Zn-rich at the top towards the hanging wall metavolcanics. Fragments of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite lies against one wall of the tabular shaped massive sulphides. The body is known on 1.5 km in strike length and 580 m in depth length. Metallic minerals include Chalcopyrite, Galena, Gold, Magnetite, Marcasite, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Silver and Sphalerite; the non-metal mineral present in the deposit is Quartz while some chlorite alteration occurs.

Regarding the A-C-D zones, the mineralization is quite similar as of the B zone. A-C zone is an intensively-folded massive sulphides body of 2.4 km long and 17 m wide on a length of 380 m in depth. Metallic minerals include the ones of B zone in addition of presence of Arsenopyrite and Ilmenite. Quartz and Chlorite alterations are present.

According to Trevali Mining Corporation's official website, historic data regarding mined zone in Heath Steele ACD zones and B zone bring the production at 2,472 million tonnes grading 7.38% Zn, 1.73% Pb 0.73% Cu and 76.7 g/t Ag. For the B zone, numbers are of 20,723 million tonnes mined over the years with a head grade of 4.79% Zn, 1.75% Pb 0.98% Cu and 65.5 g/t Ag. Operation on the different sites lasted from 1957 until 1999 with some discordant intervals.

24.2.5 **Brunswick No.12 Deposit**

The deposit is formed of two stratiform lenses that converge at a depth of 1000 m and that can be divided into three sub-parallel zones: (1) a massive pyrite zone with minor to large occurances of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and minor sphalerite and galena, (2) a massive banded pyrite-sphalerite-galena zone, and (3) a massive pyrite zone with minor base metals. Overlying the massive sulphide lenses is an iron formation of oxide, chlorite and carbonate facies. The orebody structure is 1,300 m

in strike length and 200 m wide. Metallic minerals include Arsenopyrite, Bornite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Gold, Magnetite, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Silver, Sphalerite, and Tetrahedrite. Non-metal minerals are Calcite, Epidote, Quartz and Siderite with occurance of Chlorite and Sericite alternations.

In the 1998 annual report of Noranda Inc., proven reserve was 33,961,000 tonnes with ore grade at 103.86 g/t Ag, 0.39% Cu, 3.42% Pb, and 8.66% Zn. Operation at No.12 mine started in 1964 and ceased in April of 2013.

24.2.6 **Brunswick No.6 Deposit**

The No.6 deposit is a stratabound conformable lens of massive sulphide where local discordant features can occur. It is divided in three zones: (1) a massive and coarse pyrite zone where copper is mainly concentrated, (2) a well-layered sulphides zone rich in zinc and lead overlaying the first zone, and (3) a massiche pyrite zone at the hanging wall with irregular lenses of spalerite and galena. In terms of stratigraphy, two sequences are separated by a greenish gray siltstone that host the deposit of this area. The footwall comprises quartz-feldspar-augen schist, quartz-augen schist and greenish grey siltstone of the Nepisiguit Falls Formation. On the other hand, the hanging wall comprises aphyric of feldspar-porphyritic rhyolite of the Flat Landing Brook Formation. The latter being intruded by a body of tholeiitic gabbro. Metallic minerals include Arsenopyrite, Bornite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Gold, Magnetite, Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Silver, Specularite, Sphalerite, and Tetrahedrite. Non-metal minerals are Calcite and Quartz with occurance of Chlorite and Sericite alternations.

Pre-production began in 1952, open-pit mining of the orebody was conducted until 1980 and huderground work ceased in 1983. In total, 12,125,000 tonnes had been mined, grading 2.15% Pb, 5.43% Zn, 0.39% Cu, and 67 g/t Ag.

24.2.7 **Captain North Extension; CNE Deposit**

Captain North Extension deposit is located on the flank of a thyolite dome. It is a pyrite and lead-zinc-silver sulphides zone of about 120 m long, 5.5 m wide and that goes 90 m in depth. The sulphides are in a quartz-sericite tuff and chert overlain by black slate and quartz-feldspar augen schist and occur

as massive beds, but also stringers, coatings, disseminations and blebs. Metallic minerals include Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite, Silver and Sphalerite with mineral alterations that are Chlorite, Sericite and Silica.

Released in 1990, a final feasibility study highlighted 207,555 tonnes of probable ore with an average grade of 7.38% Zn, 2.76% Pb, 98 g/t Ag. Adding to that 30,850 tonnes of probable Cu with an average grade of 1.27% Cu and 0.68 g/t Au. In the same report, geological reserves were estimated at 352,302 tonnes grading 5.6% Zn, 2.0% Pb and 68.5 g/t Ag.

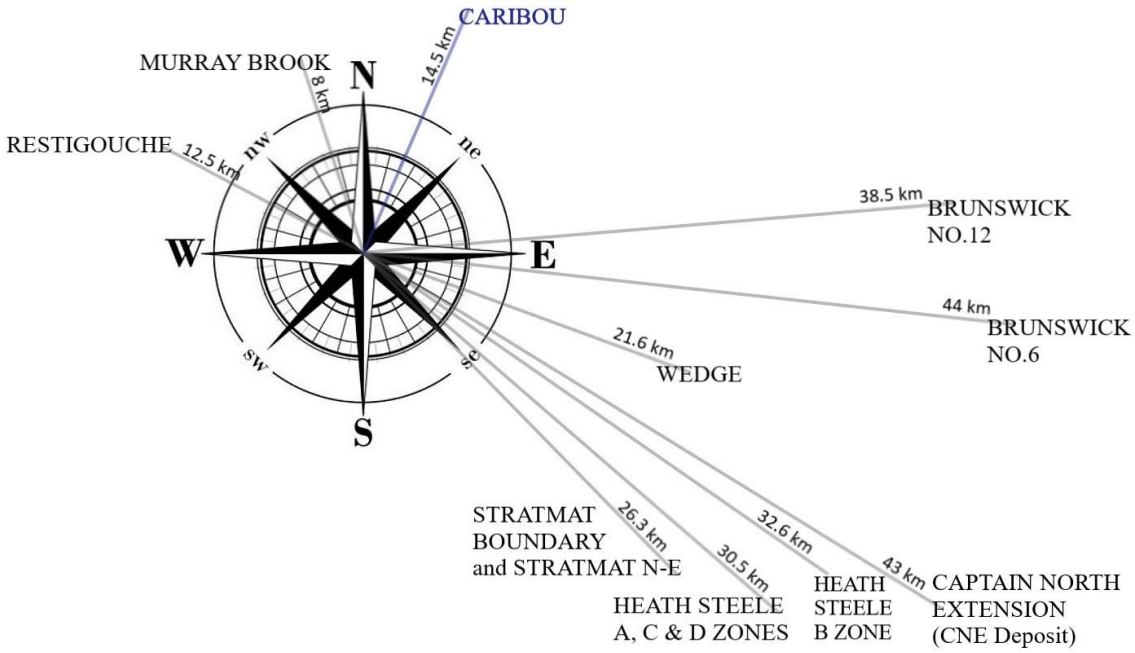


Figure 42. Approximate distance and location of adjacent deposits in Central Northern New Brunswick (center of the axes representing the Property's location).

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

GMG was contracted by Canadian Metals Inc. to prepare a technical report for the TV Tower property. The current report is the first NI 43-101 on the property.

The project area has been explored for gold and zinc since the 1960's. Mineral exploration has included large scale to focus prospecting, hand and mechanized trenching.

More recent exploration programs conducted by Canadian Metals Inc. on the property (trench sampling, multiple geophysical surveys and diamond drilling). This work has resulted in the discovery of various mineralized zones that hosts potential Zn-Cu-Au massive sulphide lens.

The geometry appears complexe and higher grades especially gold has been found at depth. The holes may not have intersected the main mineralization causing the anomaly.

26 Recommendations

26.1 Introduction

This section outlines the work required to advance the TV Tower project. These recommandations if implemented will advance the TV Tower project to the next stage of development.

26.2 Geology

The geological setting and character of the mineralization delineated to date on the property are not sufficient which justify additional explorations works.

GMG recommends an exploration program to investigate the geological controls on mineralization, along with exploration drilling for a better understanding of the deposit. The drilling should target the lateral extension of the massive sulphides and also at depth.

26.3 Geophysics

The discussion on the geological implication of the survey data is minimal in this report. A more general study including information regarding the local geology and all other geoscience data available in the area would be necessary to extract the full potential of the geophysical data and help to further prioritize exploration targets.

The prospective areas defined in this report should be investigated in priority with basic ground prospective methods at first. If interesting results are obtained, or if overburden proves too thick for prospecting, it is recommended to use the ground resistivity/IP technique to accurately define targets for stripping and/or drilling. This method has the advantage of responding both to conductive and non-conductive, disseminated, sulphides occurrences. The gravity method could also prove useful to determine the mass center location of mineralized lenses, especially in the vicinity of the TV Tower Group showing. It is also recommended to carry out a 3D magnetic data modeling to better understand the geometry of the magnetic sources at depth prior to drilling.

The authors are aware that an IP survey has been done on at least 3 targets but interpretation and report are not available at the moment of completing this report.

26.4 Exploration and costs

The estimated costs for the recommended work programs on TV Tower property are summarized in the table below (Table 9).

Table 9: Summary of costs for the recommended work.

Item	Cost (CAD)
Trenching on new geophysical anomalies	20,000.00
Diamond drilling short holes to enable modelling of lenses at TV-Tower (3 holes x 4 set-up)	180,000.00
Diamond drilling on geophysic anomalies	500,000.00
Deep diamond drilling at TV-Tower (including reports)	550,000.00
Total cost	**1,250,000.00**

With the positive intersected grades and mineralization context, the property presents all the ingredients to have a potential deposit of economic interest, the property deserves more works.

Subject to financing and target priority.

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End of Report