Title Page

COMPANY:	**DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.**
	TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.
	NATIONAL INSTRUMENT FORM 43-101F1 TECHNICAL REPORT
PROJECT:	**GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT**
LOCATION:	**GLOUCESTER COUNTY,** **UTM: 18T**
QUALIFIED PERSONS**:**	**CHRISTIAN DEROSIER P. Geo, M.Sc., D.Sc.**
DATE:	**SEPTEMBER 25, 2019**
EFFECTIVE DATE:	**SEPTEMBER 25, 2019**

Signature Page

DATE: **SEPTEMBER 25, 2019**

Christian Derosier
M.Sc., D.Sc. P.GEO.

TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE
GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

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SEPTEMBER 25 th, 2019

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THE GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT, NB, CANADA

Item 1: SUMMARY

On July 31st, 2019, Mr. Pat O'Brien, Chairman and CEO of **DeepRock Minerals inc.** (DEEP), commissioned **Christian Derosier Géologue-Conseil inc.** to prepare an independent, NI 43-101 compliant technical report (Report) on its 100% owned Golden Gate Gold project (GGG Project), located in the Gloucester County, Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

The Author visited the Project area at several occasions in 2014, 2017 and on July 3rd and 4th, 2019 within the setting of a due diligence.

On August 8th, 2019, **DeepRock Minerals inc. (DEEP)** announced the signature of an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the

Since the acquisition of the property, **DEEP** has not undertaken an exploration program. The Company is in discussion with land owners for obtaining their authorization to proceed with surface and underground work.

The **Golden Gate Gold Project (GGG)** comprises 13 mining claims covering a total area of 270 ha (668.11 acres) forming Blocks 4056, 6805 and 7585. The claims are in good standing and are now 100% owned by DeepRock Minerals inc.. The **GGG** property is located 13 km northwest of the city of Bathurst, in the Northern part of the Province of New Brunswick. The paved North Tetagouche road provides access to the southernmost claims by following it west from Highway 11 for a distance of eleven km. Most of the block's outer peripheral claims have good truck access via secondary roads.

The area has been subject to modern exploration work since 2002, following the discovery by two prospectors of erratic boulders constituted of massive sulphide. The two prospectors undertook geophysical surveys (VLF and Mag), a soil geochemical survey and some trenching (2003). While trying to source the sulphide blocks, they tried to trench a VLF anomaly that they had located. The VLF anomaly occurred in low swampy ground, so they trenched on the nearest high ground where they unearthed pyrite / arsenopyrite quartz breccia samples that returned values ranging from 1.37 g/T Au to 20.69 g/tTAu. The property was subsequently optioned in 2004 to a Halifax based junior exploration company named Acadian Gold Corporation.

In 2004, Acadian Gold Corporation conducted intensive grid work, including magnetometer, VLF and IP-Resistivity surveys over the very small flagged grid. The company carried out additional trenching and undertook some drilling for a total length of 649.7 m (11 holes). The trenches revealed the presence of an altered, silicified, carbonatized (Fe-Carbonate) mafic volcanic lava flows, brecciated and sulphurized. Sulphides (mainly Py and Arsenopyrite) are visible in dissemination or concentration in veins and veinlets in filling of fractures.

Most of the drill holes intersected one to several gold mineralized zones, with gold values ranging from 0.1 g/T to 7.40 g/T over variable widths. The shortest intersection is 0.10 m while the longest one is 52.5 m in length.

ITEM 1: SUMMARY (cont.)

In 2004-2005, a second drill program of 8 holes totalling 579.80 m was executed in the same area. The zone bounded by the drilling holes and trenches measures approximately 100 m in length by 30 m in width. The drilling intercepted sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Gold is present in zones rich in Py-Asp. The best intersections obtained are 0.41 g/T In on 52.5 m, 1.52 g/T Au over 13.6 m and 2.54 g/T Au over 0.60 m.

An alteration in hematite is strongly associated with the mineralization. Grab Samples of hematized rock taken in the trenches returned up to 27.10 g/T Au.

Three types of alteration are recognized: 1) Dissemination and veinlets of Py-Asp in little altered grey-green volcanic; 2) The same rock but more silicified and slightly hematized; 3) Polylithic matrix, breccia of pebbles, from 0.5 to 4 cm in diameter clastes, and of shape varying of angular to rounded. Certain blocks are replaced by sulphides. Some clastes were probably red silts or cherts.

A petrographic examination made by J.A. Walker of the MRNE, of samples from trenches showed in certain cases that the hematization is previous to the hydrothermal phase and not the result of a recent meteoritic or weathering change.

In 2006, **Falconbridge Copper** optioned the property from owners. Exploration work consisted of soil sampling, a HeliGEOTEM helicopter borne EM and magnetometer survey and three diamond drill holes and drill core assaying. The objective was to locate the bedrock source of the massive sulphide boulders of Brunswick mine grade found in glacial till in the east-central claims.

With the exception of the soil geochemical survey and the HeliGEOTEM survey, all exploration work was concentrated outside of the present property.

In January, 2008, **Mountain Lake Resources Inc** optioned the property. From June, 2008 to November, 2008, the work program consisted of soil sampling, geology and prospecting, deep overburden sampling and diamond drilling. The objective was to locate a new gold occurrence in an area where previous work indicated the presence of anomalous gold values in soil samples in an area of extensive fuchsite and carbonate alteration extending for over 4 km across the claim group. At the time the Falls Grid Property comprised 87 claims.

No anomalies occurred in the vicinity of the known gold occurrence which was the focus of previous work by the two prospectors as well as **Acadian Gold Corporation.** The immediate area near the trenching is very wet and boggy and soil samples were not collected at numerous sample sites.

Two areas were selected for the deep overburden survey. Samples were collected from the bedrock – overburden interface using a portable gasoline powered percussion hammer. One was in the vicinity of the gold and arsenic anomalies from the 2008 sampling and the other location was in the area of the known gold occurrence. Low gold and arsenic anomalies were obtained in this last location.

ITEM 1: SUMMARY (cont.)

Since 2009, the property has been reduced in size and limited exploration work was conducted mainly to keep the claims in good standing. However, the ground magnetometer and VLF surveys carried out in different directions of lines show a pinching to the SW of the magnetic mafic lava flows. This phenomenon may correspond to the nose of an anticline. The VLF surveys showed the presence of numerous stratabound conductor axis mainly corresponding to the sedimentary formation (slightly graphitic). Those axis are changing direction to the SSW, following the contact with the mafic volcanics. Around the known gold zone, VLF axis are disturbed which seems to indicate a strong drag folding and faulting.

The Golden Gate Gold Project covers mafic lava flows and related sedimentary rocks of the Little River Formation (Tetagouche Group). Penetrative fabric is poorly developed in mafic volcanic rocks adjacent to the discovery trenches and in the drill core.

The major structural elements interpreted to occur within the **GGG Project** consist of a series of thrust faults perceived to occur along a number of contacts between the various sedimentary and volcanic rock units.

Mineralization consists of disseminated to patchy pyrite and arsenopyrite that is partially related to quartz and/or quartz-carbonate veins in bleached grey-green country rocks.

Locally, quartz cemented breccias containing fragments of bleached amygdaloïdal basalt as well as sulphide clasts, have returned grab samples of up to 39 g/T Au. Hematitic alteration is commonly spatially associated with the mineralization. However, its relationship to the mineralization is unclear as hematite zones are common in unaltered mafic volcanic rocks of the Fournier Group. Grab samples of the hematitic rocks have returned up to 8 g/T Au.

The regional geology of the area encompassing the Golden Gate Gold Project is conducive to a variety of deposits including copper-zinc+/-gold in volcanogenic massive sulphides and epigenetic gold deposits which are spatially associated with secondary structures within or in close proximity to major regionally extensive structures.

At least three types of hydrothermal alteration are recognized on GGG Project, They are:

1) Least -altered is soft grey-green mafic volcanic with dissemination and veinlets and stringers of pyrite and arsenopyrite;
2) The same rock as in 1) except more siliceous and with a locally developed pink-hue;
3) Poly-lithic, matrix supported, pebble breccia. Clast size ranges between 0.5 to 4 cm in diameter and vary from angular to subronded and are variably replaced by sulphides. Most look like variably replaced by sulphides. Most look like variably altered baslat (see above). However, some clasts were most probably red silt or chert.

Today, the exact spatial relationship between the various alteration/ mineralization types is unknown.

ITEM 1: SUMMARY (cont.)

Petrographic examination of rubble samples collected from the trenches by Jim Walker (MRNE) has shown that, at least in some samples, hematite (FeO) alteration postdate quartz-sulphide mineralization. However, at least one phase of quartz veining postdates FeO deposition mineralization. This implies that FeO in the system is probably part of the hydrothermal system and not simply an artifact of weathering/ ground water circulation.

The **GGG** Project gold occurrences display characteristics of high level or epithermal systems.

Epithermal Au-Ag deposits are classified as a type of lode deposit consisting of economic concentrations of Au (±Ag and base metals). These deposits are emplaced in a variety of host rocks from hydrothermal fluids, primarily by replacement or by open-space filling processes that generate mineralized veins.

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C.D.G.C. has reviewed the available data, has visited the Property and in doing so examined selected boxes of drill core, compared the previous drill logs with observation made in the field, etc.

The results of this report clearly indicate the Property has very good resource potential not only at the known gold zone but elsewhere on the Property.

C.D.G.C. recommends that an integrated surface and at depth exploration program be carried out to validate the mineral potential of the Golden Gate Gold Project.

Based on results obtained during the 2004-2005 drilling programs, **C.D.G.C.** recommends a follow-up drill program using NQ calibre drills to test for along strike and down dip extension to a vertical depth of 100 m.

The total cost for the 2019 recommended exploration program is estimated at $ 425,000.00.

DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.

LOCATION OF THE GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK (Source: Backroad Mapbook 2014)	Date: September 2nd, 2019	Échelle/ Scale: As Shown
Fait/ Made: C. Derosier P.Geo		Figure No 1

Item 2: INTRODUCTION

On September 1st, 2019, Mr. Pat O'Brien, Chairman & CEO of **DeepRock Minerals inc.("DEEP")**, from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, mandated **Christian Derosier Geologue-Conseil Inc. ("C.D.G.C. ")** to undertake a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the Golden Gate Gold Project located in the Gloucester County, northern part of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada (**Figure No 1**).

2.1 Scope of Work

On August 8th, 2018, **DeepRock Minerals inc.** has purchased, by way of option, the Golden Gate Gold Project in Eastern Canada. The project is comprised of three exploration blocks comprising 13 claim units totalling 270 ha. (668.11 acres).

Since the acquisition of the property, **DEEP** has not undertaken an exploration program, but initiated the digitalization of the previous drill holes (19 DDHs).

The Author was retained to complete a technical report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and the guidelines in Form 43-101 F1. The Author is a"Qualified Person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

It is intended that this report be filed with **SEDAR** in Canada.

The scope of services commissioned by **DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.** included the following terms:

* Examination of all previous work executed on the property,
* Locate on map the previous exploration work,
* Compilation and plan drafting of all the geological information;
* Prepare new geological sections, longitudinal and surface plans;
* Prepare an estimation of the mineral resources delineated by the previous program;
* Propose an exploration program that will permit to better delineate and qualify the mineral resources.

C.D.G.C. Inc. reviewed some company reports provided by **the vendor** as listed in Item 27 and consulted the files of the **New Brunswick Energy and Mines Department**.

C.D.G.C. Inc. started to work on the digitalization of the previous drill holes on August 3rd, 2019 after having visited the property and the NB Government's core storage facility in Madran, NB.

Item 2: INTRODUCTION (cont.)

2.2 Terms and Definitions

"**DEEP**" refers to **DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.** from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada;
"**GGG**" refers to the **GOLDEN GATE GOLD project**;
"**NBDEM**" refers to the **NEW BRUNSWICK DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND MINES**;
"C.D.G.C." refers to **Christian Derosier Géologue-Conseil Inc.** from Saint-Lazare, Quebec, Canada.

2.3 Units and numerical system

Units in the **C.D.G.C. Inc. 's** report are in metric units unless as otherwise specified.

Precious metal content is reported in grams of metal per metric tonne (g/T Au or Ag) except as otherwise stated. Tonnage figures are dry, metric tonnes unless otherwise stated. Reference to base metals reported in weight percent or in parts per million (ppm) metal. Graphite or Organic Carbon (Cg) content is expressed in weight percent.

The weight, the measurement as well as the currency convention which is used in the course of this study is in conformity with the nomenclature of the international system (IS).

The cartographic reference system used for local mapping and drawing is Universal Transverse Mercator / 3° Gauss-Kruger. Datum: UTM WGS84 zone 18T, 21P/12W

UTM: 286324.119 E, 5277842.467 mN
Longitude: 65.8317˚ W, Latitude: 47.6261˚N

Magnetic Declination: 17° 39.06' W changing by 0° 8' E per year.
UTM Grid Declination: 15° 29.116' W.
Magnetic Field: 40683 H(nT)
Ellipsoid Elevation: 111m. Orthometric Elevation: 34 m

2.4 Author Information

Dr. Christian Derosier is a professional geologist who is providing worldwide services in geology and exploration for industrial minerals, precious and base metals since 1969. He has been involved in numerous graphite projects from the exploration through to production in the Province of Quebec from 1988 to 2019 and others in Canada and abroad. He is not independent from **DeepRock Minerals inc.,** being a director and Vice-president Exploration but he is independent concerning the Golden Gate Gold Project and his previous owner, and his interests regarding all Project components.

Dr. C. Derosier is responsible for Items 1 through 27 of the Report.

Item 2: INTRODUCTION (cont.)

2.5 Statement

The Author believes the information used to prepare this Report and to formulate its conclusions and recommendations is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Project and the Report purpose. The technical data are judged appropriate for producing a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Golden Gate Gold Project.

The Author, Christian Derosier, by virtue of his technical review of the project’s exploration potential, certifies that the work program and recommendations presented in the report are in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM technical standards.

Item 2: INTRODUCTION (cont.)

TABLE No 1

TABLE OF CONVERSION

WEIGHT

1 oz (troy)	=	31.103 grams (g)	1 oz (troy) by short ton (t)	=	34.286 g/T
1 pound (lb)	=	0.454 kg	1 pound (lb)	=	1.215 troy pound
1 short ton (t)	=	0.907 Tonne (T)	1 short ton	=	2,000 pounds (lbs)
1 metric Tonne	=	1,1023 short ton	1 pound	=	16 oz = 0.454 kg
1 pound	=	14.5833 troy ounces			

LENGTH

1 inch	=	2.54 cm	1 foot	=	0.3048 m
1 mile	=	1. 6093 km	1 mile	=	1,609.3 m
1 metre	=	3.2808 ft			

AREA

1 square mile	=	259 hectares	1 square mile	=	640 acres
1 square km	=	247.105 acres	1 acre	=	4,047 sq m
1 sq ft	=	0.0929 sq m	1 sq m	=	0.000247 acre

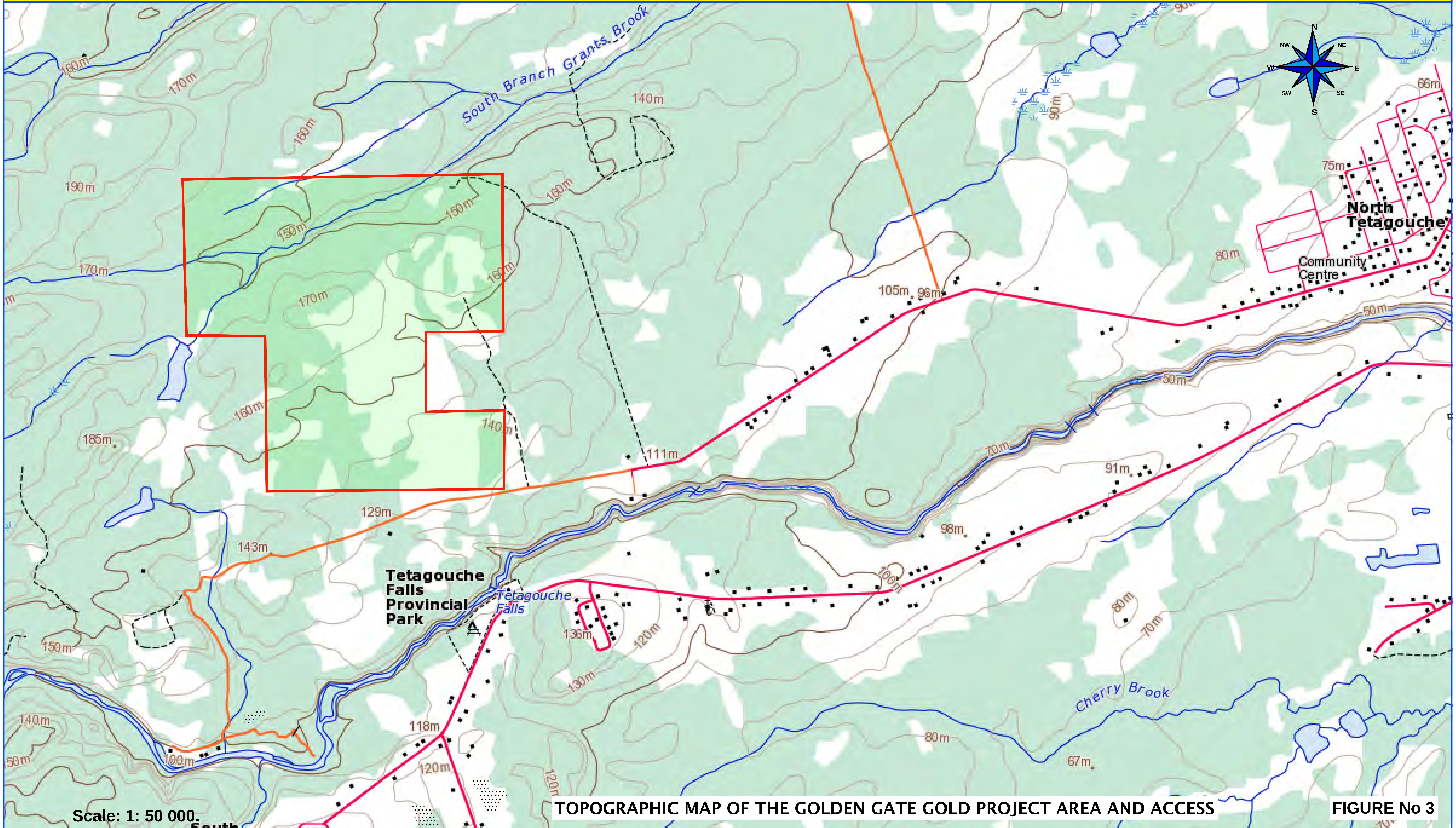
ABREVIATIONS

g	=	Grams	Kg	=	Kilograms
T	=	Metric Tonne	g/T	=	Grams per Tonne
oz	=	Troy ounces	oz/st	=	ounces per short ton
ppm	=	parts per million	ppb	=	parts per billion
st	=	short ton	mm	=	millimetre
m	=	metre	Km	=	kilometre
‘	=	foot / feet	“	=	inches
USD$	=	US dollar	CAD$	=	Canadian Dollar

LOCATION AND ACCESS TO THE GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

Figure No 2

DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.



Scale: 1: 50 000

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT AREA AND ACCESS

FIGURE No 3

Item 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

3.1 Author

The Author, Qualified and Independent Person as defined by NI 43-101, is authorized by **DEEP** to study technical documentation relevant to the report and to recommend a work program. The author reviewed the mining titles status, any agreements and technical data supplied by **DEEP** and the previous owner, and any public sources of relevant technical information.

Information regarding mining titles and option supply agreements were received from **NBDEM**. The Author also consulted the SEDAR database. www.sedar.com is the official site that provides access to most public securities documents and information filed by issuers with the thirteen provincial and territorial securities regulatory authorities ("Canadian Securities Administrators" or "CSA") in the SEDAR filing system. Although the Author reviewed of all option agreements and available claim units status documents, the Author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the property titles or current ownership and any possible future legal disputes.

Most of the geological and technical reports for projects in the vicinity of the Golden Gate Gold Project were prepared before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 in 2001 and NI 43-101 in 2005. The authors of such reports appear to have been qualified, and the information prepared according to standards that were acceptable to the exploration community at the time. Those reports are listed in ITEM 27: References. However, the data are incomplete and some are in some cases erroneous and do not fully meet the current requirements of NI 43-101.

3.2 Source of Information

C.D.G.C. inc. is a Canadian based consulting company that has been established since 1986. **C.D.G.C. inc.** has been retained by **DEEP** in the role of independent consultant, neither **C.D.G.C. inc.** nor the Author of this report have any material interest in the companies or mineral assets considered in this report. The relationship with **C.D.G.C. inc.** is purely professional association between client and independent consultant. This report has been prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and payment of these fees is no way contingent on the results of this report.

C.D.G.C. inc. has completed its work on the Golden Gate Gold Project based upon technical information known as September 25th, 2019. This year, the Author has spent one day on site and conducted two meetings with the property owner.

C.D.G.C. inc. considers that all material information has been disclosed to **C.D.G.C. inc.** by **DEEP.** **C.D.G.C. inc.** claims no liability arising from its reliance upon the information provided by others or from information not supplied. **C.D.G.C. inc.** has made all reasonable attempts to establish the validity of the information supplied and included in this report. A final draft of the report was supplied to **DEEP** in an attempt to identify any errors or omissions prior to finalization of the report.

Item 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Golden Gate Gold Project is located approximately 11 km west of Bathurst, in the Gloucester County of the Province of New Brunswick. Bathurst is the large regional centre of the northern part of New Brunswick (Figures No 1 and 2).

The small village of North Tetagouche is situated 5 km east of the property. This village can act as a support base.

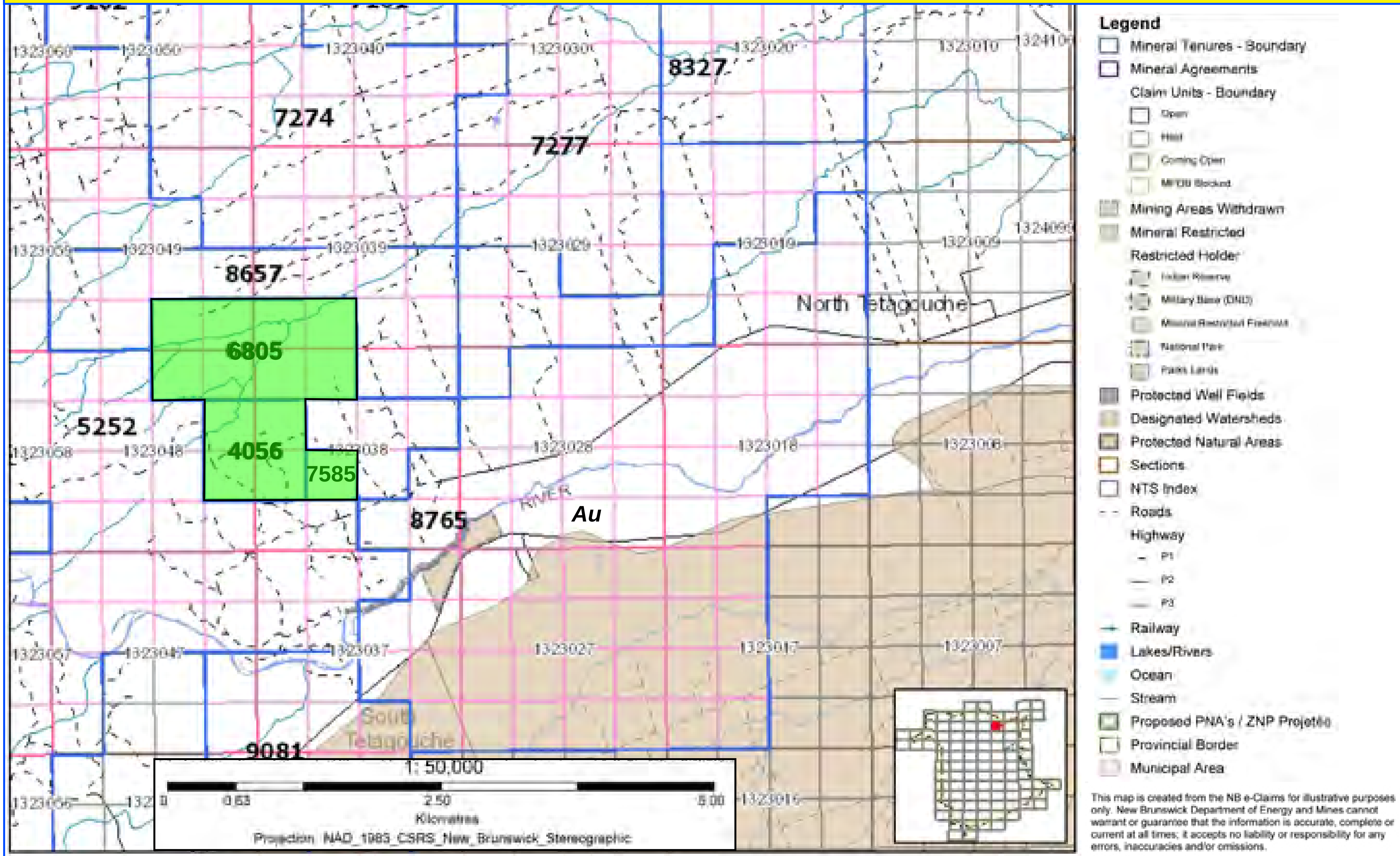
4.1 Mining Property (Figure No 4)

To date, the claim units are still recorded in the prospector's name. They will soon be transferred to **DEEP**. The three blocks comprising 13 claim units forms the Golden Gate Gold Project for a total area of 270 hectares (668.11 acres).

TABLE No 2

CLAIM UNITS

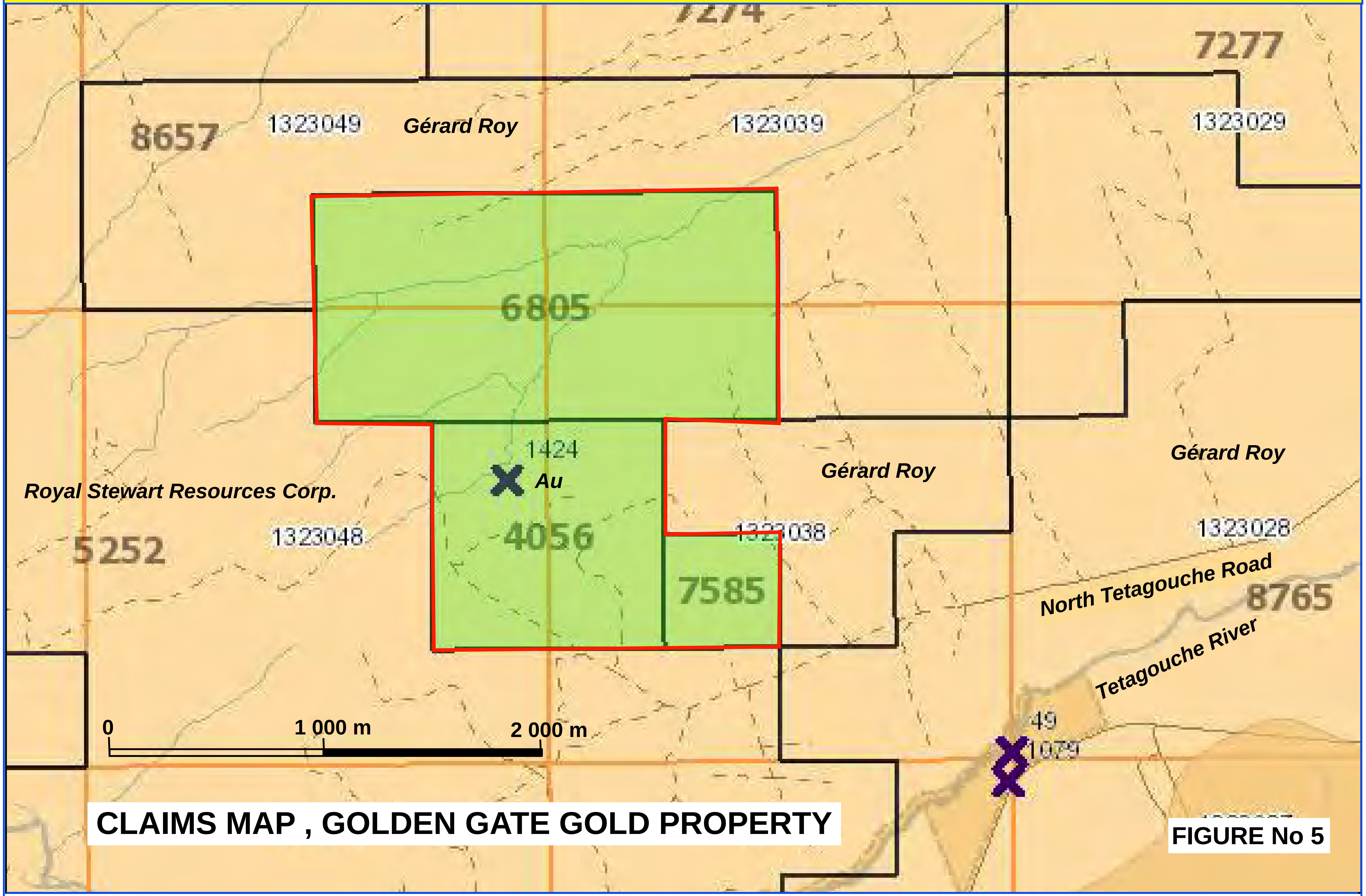
Units	Block No	Name	Area(ha)	Expiry Date
1323049B	6805	Falls North	20.77	2020/05/13
1323049A	6805	Falls North	20.77	2020/05/13
1323048O	6805	Falls North	20.77	2020/05/13
1323048P	6805	Falls North	20.77	2020/05/13
1323039D	6805	Falls North	20.77	2020/05/13
1323039C	6805	Falls North	20.77	2020/05/13
1323038M	6805	Falls North	20.77	2020/05/13
1323038N	6805	Falls North	20.77	2020/05/13
1323048I	4056	Falls Grid	20.77	2020/05/06
1323048H	4056	Falls Grid	20.77	2020/05/06
1323038L	4056	Falls Grid	20.77	2020/05/06
1323038E	4056	Falls Grid	20.77	2020/05/06
1323038F	7585	Falls Corner	20.77	2019/10/29
TOTAL	**13 Clain units**		**270 hectares**	



CLAIMS MAP , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROPERTY

FIGURE No 4

DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.



CLAIMS MAP , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROPERTY

FIGURE No 5

Item 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (cont.)

FIGURE No 5 at a scale of 1: 20 000 shows the claim unit numbers forming the Golden Gate Gold Project.

4.3 Surface Title and Land Access and Permits for Proposed Exploration

The **NBDEM** advised **C.D.G.C.** that all surface rights to lands on the Project are held by the Province of New Brunswick and that the company has access to these lands, as necessary, to allow exploration activities to be carried out. It is understood that these agreements or permits provide permission to complete drill holes, line cutting, trenches and access road required by the company and ensure that surface disturbance created by company activities are fully re mediated.

C.D.G.C. did not review any access agreements for purposes of this report and is not providing a professional opinion with respect to completeness or validity of such agreements or associated titles. It has relied upon information supplied by the previous owner in this regard and has no reason to question such information.

Some aspects of recommended future work that are presented in this report, such as trenching, diamond drilling and line cutting, require acquisition of permits from New Brunswick government and all work is subject to provision of notice to affected landowners; however, all the claim units of the Golden Gate Gold project are on land owned by the province of New Brunswick. The Permit to carry out work programs recommended in this report has not been yet obtained by **DEEP** at the report date. However, DEEP and the previous owner have advised that they do not anticipate any difficulties with respect to such acquisition, based on extensive past experience in this area.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

Current environmental liabilities are considered minor. They primarily consist of the need to rehabilitate areas of cleared vegetation formed during the construction of access trails and drilling sites. All programs are covered by the company's Environmental Management Plan.

The Management Plan outlines procedures for re-vegetation of affected areas and water monitoring

All environmental approvals for the current level of activity are in place and in good standing.

C.D.G.C. is not providing a professional opinion with respect to environmental liabilities present, if any, on the subject property. Should **DEEP** wishes in future to develop mineral resources defined on the Property, they would be subject to environmental and mining permitting processes stipulated under the provincial Mining Act.

4.5 Description of Claim Units and Blocks

Mineral exploration claim units in New Brunswick are issued under the province's Mining Act, c.M14.1 of the Act of New Brunswick, 1985 and adjudicated under terms of associated Regulations.

Item 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (cont.)

Any individual or company acquiring claims in the province must hold a valid Prospector's Licence at the time of staking. No specific reference to "patented claim status" is defined under this Act but certain mineral rights in certain area of the Province are vested with the surface title holder and therefore excluded from general staking. These areas often reflect land grants issued prior 1810.

All areas of the province were historically subject to ground staking, but map staking was instituted on November 12th, 2008. The map staking system is based on the New Brunswick Minerals and Petroleum Grid system coordinated to North American Datum 83 (NAD83). A mineral claim unit under this system measure 2.5 minutes of latitude by 3.75 minutes of longitude and conforms to the noted grid coordination and identification system.

Retention of claims in good standing under this system require payment of a renewal fee for each claim plus submission of documentation describing work programs and associated costs applicable to the property during the course of each reporting year.

TABLE No 3 summarizes fees and work commitments that must be met to keep mineral exploration claims in good standing. Claims are typically grouped and referred to by their group name and number. In this manner, a mining property can contain one or more claim groups.

There is no general requirement in New Brunswick to legally survey al mineral exploration claim boundaries.

Application for a Mining Lease under the Act, which must be obtained to allow commercial production of a mineral to occur, does require completion of a legal boundary survey of constituent claims.

TABLE No 3

CLAIM RENEWAL FEES AND WORK REQUIREMENTS

Year of Issue	Required Work	Period	Renewal Fees
1	$100 per claim	Anniversaries 1 to 5	$30 per claim
2	$150 per claim	Anniversaries 6 to 10	$20 per claim
3	$200 per claim	Anniversaries 11 to 15	$30 per claim
4	$250 per claim	Anniversaries 16 and more	$50 per claim
5 through 10	$300 per claim		
11 through 15	$500 per claim		
16 through 25	$600 per claim		
25 plus	$800 per claim		

PICTURE No 1: **Aerial view of Downtown Bathurst, looking West.**

PICTURE NO 2: **Bathurst, Main Street (Road 134) and the Sainte Famille Church.**

Item 5: ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

5.1 Accessibility (FIGURES No 2 to 5)

The **GGG** property is located 13 km northwest of the city of Bathurst. The paved North Tetagouche road provides access to the southernmost claims by following it west from Highway 11 for a distance of eleven km. Most of the block's outer peripheral claims have good truck access via secondary roads.

5.2 Climate

Located south of the Chaleurs Bay, the GGG Project, has a typically continental flavour to its climate. During the winter, cold air, largely unaltered, frequently flows across New Brunswick from the centre of North America, and most storms affecting the Province originate either over the North Pacific or the Gulf of Mexico.

In summer, the predominant air mass is warm continental, with occasional incursions of hot, humid air from the Gulf of Mexico. On the other hand, influxes of moist Atlantic air produce mild spells in winter and periods of cool weather in summer.

North northwest New Brunswick is one of the part of the province that is least affected by the ocean. The distance of the sea-effect depends to a large degree on the wind direction, with onshore winds causing the most moderation. The cold Gulf waters retard warming of the air in spring, keep the summer maximum temperature low, and provide a slight warming of the air in fall, provided the winds are off the water.

January is the coldest month and July is the warmest. Average daytime highs vary between 20 and 28˚C in summer. These temperatures are reached fairly in the day, by 11 a.m. or noon. The highest temperature ever recorded in the area is 39˚C.

In winter, temperatures decrease noticeably from east to west. The area is more directly in the path of continental air masses. It experiences very cold winters with a mean temperature of - 13˚C in January. Frigid temperatures are not infrequent in the Golden Gate Gold Project area with extreme low temperatures of -30 to -35˚C reported every winter. The Golden Gate Gold Project area generally receives between 300 and 400 cm of snow annually for about 33% of its annual total of precipitation.

The most significant feature of a New Brunswick winter is the marked variability in temperature from day to day. This is a consequence of the highly contrasting and fast moving weather systems which traverse the province very two or three days.

Spring and early summer are generally dry, but there is ample water during the growing season. The area records about 1200 mm of rainfall a year, with the heaviest amounts falling during the summer months.

Winds generally blow predominantly from the west and northwest in the cold months and from the south and southwest in the warm months. Wind speeds average 15 to 20 km/h in winter and 12 to 15 km/h in summer.

Item 5: ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE (cont.)

Exploration field work may be conducted year round but winter months are primarily restricted to drilling and geophysical work.

5.3 Population and Local Resources

Bathurst is a commercial center for this area of north-eastern New Brunswick and is served by excellent highway, air and rail systems. New Brunswick is an officially bilingual province and French is the first language of a large portion of the population in this part of New Brunswick. Service in both languages can be expected in most parts of the region. A full range of accommodations, support and services typically seen in cities of this size in Atlantic Canada are available, as are port facilities for small to medium-size cargo vessels of the type used to transport lumber and paper products. At Belledune, located 40 km to the Northwest of Bathurst, Glencore (ex Noranda) operates a lead smelter and associated port facility and NB Energy operates a large coal-fired electrical generating station. Grid electrical power is available along the North Tetagouche road.

The city of Bathurst has a population of approximately 13,000 and has supported major mining projects in the region since discovery of the Brunswick No 12 and Health Steele base metal deposits in the mid-50's.

The forestry industry has also played an important economic role in this region, with both pulp and lumber milling facilities which were present in Bathurst. The paper mill is no longer in activity (2005) but the saw mills are still active.

Mining activities ceased at Brunswick No 12 (Xstrata Zinc.) in 2014 and at Caribou mine in 2008 due to market conditions. However, Caribou mine and its concentrator are once again in operation. Trevali Mining is the new owner. These operations, along with the now closed Heath Steele mine and the extensively exploration efforts in the region over the years, have contributed to development of a mining and exploration culture that could be drawn upon to support future new mine development opportunities.

The **GGG** property occurs within an undeveloped area, and as noted previously is owned by the Province of New Brunswick. **C.D.G.C**. is of the opinion that no substantive site limitations exist on the property with respect to lands potentially available for establishment of future mining infrastructure such as roads, pits, tailings ponds, etc..

In summary, C.D.G.C considers the Property to be advantageously situated with respect to potential future mine development due to its undeveloped state, relative proximity to good road, rail and electrical network systems and proximity to government, business and skilled work force centers.

PICTURE No 3: Vegetation in the gold mineralized zone area. Previous trenches are still visible. This area is a little swampy.

PICTURE No 4: Vegetation growing in the previous tractor roads

Item 6: HISTORY

6.1 Previous work before 2002

The area covered by the present report has not received a lot of attention since the staking rush of the early to mid -1950's. Property boundaries of mining claim groups which have been held in the Bathurst district of New Brunswick, and for which assessment reports have been filed, are maintained in a Caris geographic information system (GIS) computer system. **TABLE No 4**, was created by using CARST (Claim and Assessment Report Search Tool), a computer program designed by personnel at the NBDNRE-GSB.

TABLE No 4

Summary of Filed Work Assessment Report; Falls Grid (4056) as of 2007
(listed in numerical order)

Assessment Report number	Company	Year	Trench	Mapping	Holes drilled	Length Feet	Geochem samples	Geophysics Ground miles	Geophysics Airborne miles
470408	Ownamin Ltd	1954	NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0
470409	Parbec M Ltd	1954	NO	NO	4	2795	0	0	0
471290	Stratmat Ltd	1954	NO	NO	2	1500	0	163.1	0
471322	Canadian Manganese Mining Corp	1954	NO	NO	0	0	0	0	0
473510	Acadia M.ral Ventures Ltd & Stewart, M	1988	NO	NO	0	0	2214	0	0
474551	Hendricks Minerals Canada Ltd	1995	NO	YES	0	0	900	9.9	3.1
474789	Hachey, W	1996	NO	YES	0	0	34	0	0

<u>Note:</u> **None of those exploration works were executed on the present Golden Gate Gold Project. In 2008, the Falls Grid property (Block 4056) was fifty times larger than now.**

6.2 Previous work from 2002 to 2009

The Fall's Grid property comprised 31 claims that were recorded on May 6, 2002 by Lorenzo Noël and Claude.A. Willett, The large Block 4056 was staked in an effort to locate the source of two erratic blocks of massive sulphide that carry up to 12% Zn and 4% Pb. The property was later extended to 85 claims.

TABLE No 5 on the following page lists all the assessment reports submitted to the **NBDEM** covering Block 4056 and the actual property. Some of them are still confidential. But the Author has been able to

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

consult the Willett's private file.

TABLE No 5

ASSESSMENT WORK FROM 2002 TO 2018 FOR THE GGG AREA

(listed in numerical order)

Assessment Report number	Company	Year	Trench	Mapping	Holes drilled	Length Feet	Geochem samples	Geophysics Ground miles	Geophysics Airborne miles
475664	Noel, L	2003	6	Yes	0	0	34	6.5	0
475672	Bathurst Explo. Ltd	2003					79	22.9	
475673	Bathurst Explo. Ltd	2003	2					11.3	
475813	Bathurst Explo. Ltd	2004							
475820	Noel, L	2004							
475825	Acadian Gold Corp	2004	no	No	11	649.7m	Yes		
475838	No Data								
475913	Noel, L	2004							
476098	Lovesey, R	2005							
476081-2	Brunswick Mining & Smelting Corp Ltd	1979							6915
476128	Acadian Gold Corp	2006	Yes	No	8	579.80			
476259	Lovesey, R	2006						Y	
476302	Noel, L	2006		Y					

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

Assay results of the two erratic blocks are as follows:

Sample #1 Massive Sulfide Float
- 120,000 ppm Zn (12% Zn)
- 40,326 ppm Pb (4% Pb)
- 6,956 ppm Cu (0.6% Cu)
- 1,180 ppb Au (1.18 g/T Au)
- 280 g/t Ag

UTM location (Nad 83 Zone 20): 283,640 E 5,279,732 N

Sample #2 Massive Sulfide Float
- 11,400 ppm Zn (11.4% Zn)
- 704 ppb Au
- 308 g/t Ag

UTM Location (Nad 83 Zone 20): 288,696 E; 5,279,087 N)

Those results are typically conform with the grades obtained in the Bathurst Mining Camp located to the South.

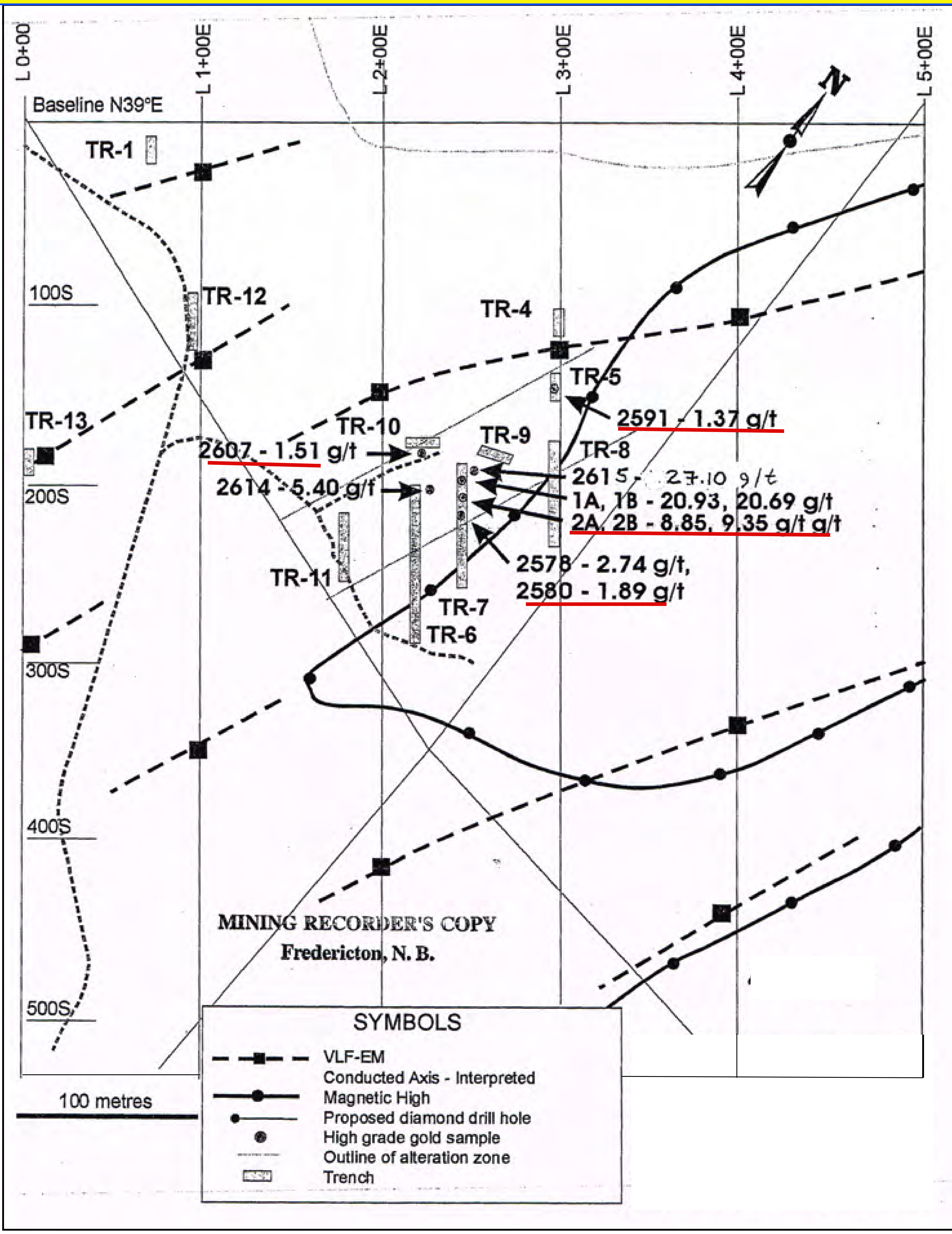
Between May and November 2002, Lorenzo Noël and Claude Willett, proprietor of Bathurst Exploration Ltd., conducted general prospecting, took soil samples, and completed 22.9 km of magnetometer and VLF surveys. In July, massive sulfide float was found on claims 388717 and 388875. (Source: Assessment File 475673, Bathurst Exploration Ltd., Falls Claim Group, 2002). During 2003, Claude Willett conducted general prospecting, took 79 soil samples, dug two trenches, and completed 11.3 km of magnetometer and VLF surveys. (Source: Assessment File 475672, Bathurst Exploration Ltd., Falls Claim Group, 2003).

While trying to source the sulphide blocks, C. Willett and L. Noel tried to trench a VLF anomaly that they had located. The VLF anomaly occurred in low swampy ground, so they trenched on the nearest high ground where they unearthed pyrite / arsenopyrite quartz breccia samples that returned values ranging from 1.37 g/T Au to 20.69 g/T Au (personal communication with Claude Willett and George Willett). Some grabs exceeded 1 oz/t Au. The gold prospect is located about 2.7 km west of the location of the massive sulphide blocks. Their attention was diverted to this new gold find. The Willett-Noel high grade gold Prospect is located at 285,870 E; 5,278,790 E (NAD 83 Zone 20). The property was subsequently optioned in 2004 to a Halifax based junior exploration company named Acadian Gold Corporation.

In 2004, Acadian Gold Corporation conducted intensive grid work, including magnetometer, VLF and IP-Resistivity surveys over the very small flagged grid. The company carried out additional trenching and undertook some drilling for a total length of 649.7 m (11 holes). The trenches revealed the presence of an altered, silicified, carbonatized (Fe-Carbonate) mafic volcanic lava flows, brecciated and sulphurized. Sulphides (mainly Py and Arsenopyrite) are visible in dissemination or concentration in veins and veinlets in filling of fractures.

PICTURE No 5: Small outcrop of massive chloritized basalt.

PICTURE No 6: Casing of 2004 hole TP-04-11, drilled subvertically.



Source: Xstrata Zinc– El Nino Ventures inc., Assessment Report # 476413, 2007

GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT- 2002-2003 TRENCHING PROGRAMS

Échelle/ Scale: As Shown

Figure No 6

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

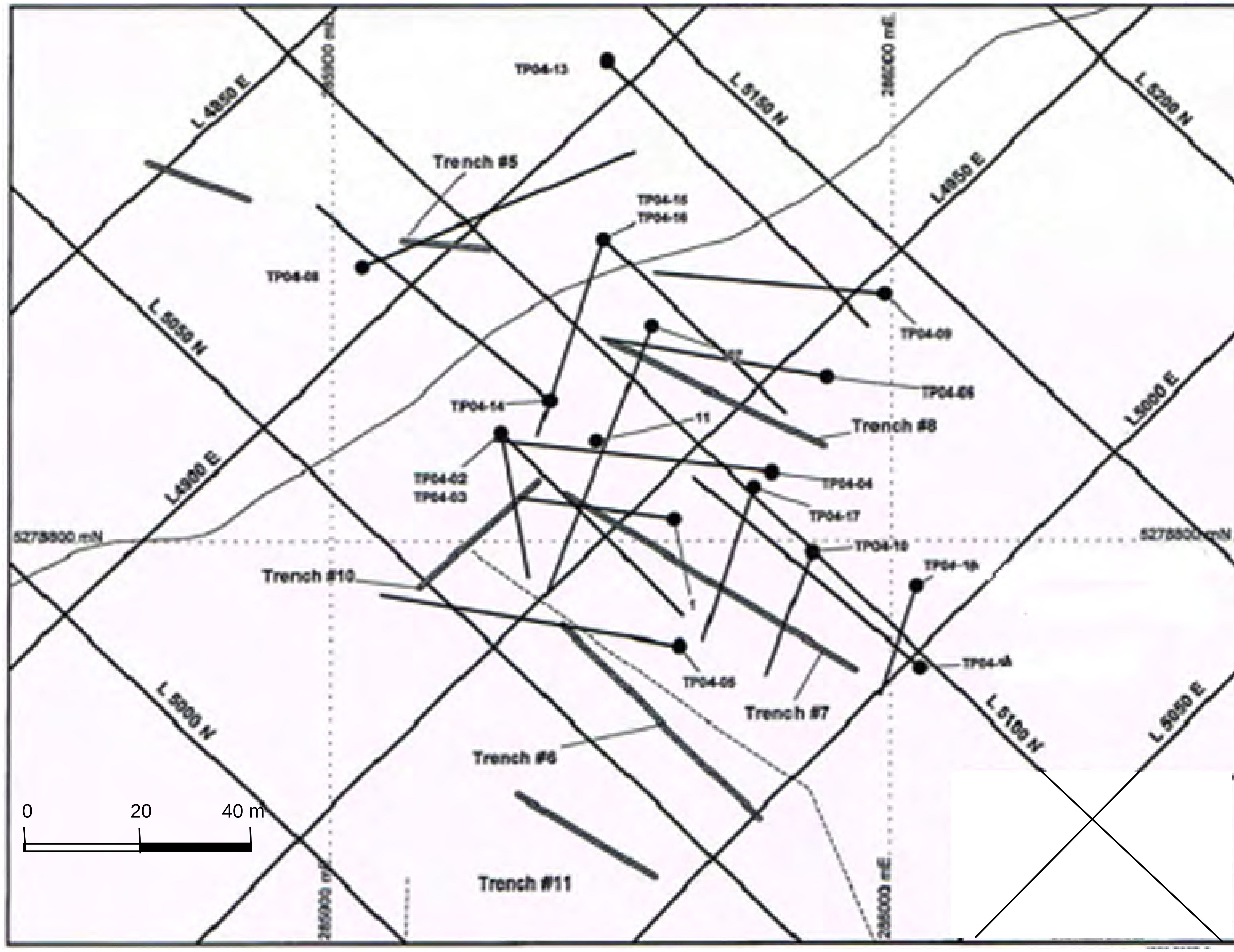
In 2004-2005, a second drill program of 8 holes totalling 579.80 m was executed in the same area. The zone bounded by the drilling holes and trenches measures approximately 100 m in length by 30 m in width. The drilling intercepted sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Gold is present in zones rich in Py-Asp. The best intersections obtained are 0.41 g/T In on 52.5 m, 1.52 g/T Au over 13.6 m and 2.54 g/T Au over 0.60 m. An alteration in hematite is strongly associated with the mineralization. Grab Samples of hematized rock taken in the trenches returned up to 27.10 g/T Au.

Three types of alteration are recognized: 1) Dissemination and veinlets of Py-Asp in little altered grey-green volcanic; 2) The same rock but more silicified and slightly hematized; 3) Polylithic matrix, breccia of pebbles, from 0.5 to 4 cm in diameter clastes, and of shape varying of angular to rounded. Certain blocks are replaced by sulphides. Some clastes were probably red silts or cherts.

A petrographic examination made by J.A. Walker of the MRNE, of samples from trenches showed in certain cases that the hematization is previous to the hydrothermal phase and not the result of a recent meteoritic or weathering change.

During the option period, Acadian Gold Corporation bored 19 drill holes for a total length of 1,214.80 m.

The author does not report here the detailed results of this drilling program because the drill logs are digitalized with GeoticLog as a part of this Technical Report. They will be described in **ITEM 9.**



GOLD ZONE ASSAYS

Hole	Au g/T	Width (m)
TP-04-01	0.87	7.5
including	1.79	2.0
TP-04-02	0.41	52.5
including	1.04	7.0
TP-04-02	2.01	3.0
TP-04-04	0.58	19.5
including	1.02	8.5
TP-04-07	1.51	6.5
	2.41	8.0
TP-04-09	1.34	1.2
TP-04-10	0.41	8.1
TP-04-11	1.52	13.6
	2.54	4.6
TP-04-12	2.75	1.3
TP-04-13	1.23	0.2
	1.51	0.2
TP-04-15	1.40	0.4
	2.08	0.5
	1.14	0.2
TP-04-17	1.47	1.5
	2.0	0.5

Trench	Au g/T
TR-05	1.37
TR-06	5.40
TR-07	27.10
TR-07	20.69
TR-07	8.85
TR-07	9.35
TR-07	2.74
TR-07	1.89
TR-10	1.51

Source: Xstrata Zinc.-El Nino Ventures, 2007, Assessment Report # 476413

GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT- RESULTS OF THE 2004 ACADIAN GOLD CORP.'S TRENCHING AND DRILLING PROGRAM

Figure No 7

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

The 2005 assessment report by Acadian Gold gives the results of the MegaTEM II airborne survey completed by Noranda-SLAM between January 18 and April 12, 2004. (Source Assessment File 476016, Acadian Gold Corp., 2005). Assessment File 476124, Bathurst Exploration Ltd., 2006 reported the results of diamond drilling by Acadian Gold Corp. in 2004 and 2005. Diagrams showing the detailed location of the trenching by Willett-Noel and grid work, and diamond drilling by Acadian Gold Corp. can be found in **FIGURES No 6 and 7**.

Very little information was available concerning the Zn-Pb mineralized sulphide blocks, except their general location, about 2.7 km east of the gold prospect. However, the Bathurst Joint Venture (Noranda-SLAM) MegaTEM AEM survey shows that the blocks are down-ice from AEM conductors. The ice direction in the area is from the west southwest.

Falconbridge optioned the property from owners in August 2006.

6.2.1. 2006-2007 Falcondbridge’s Work Program

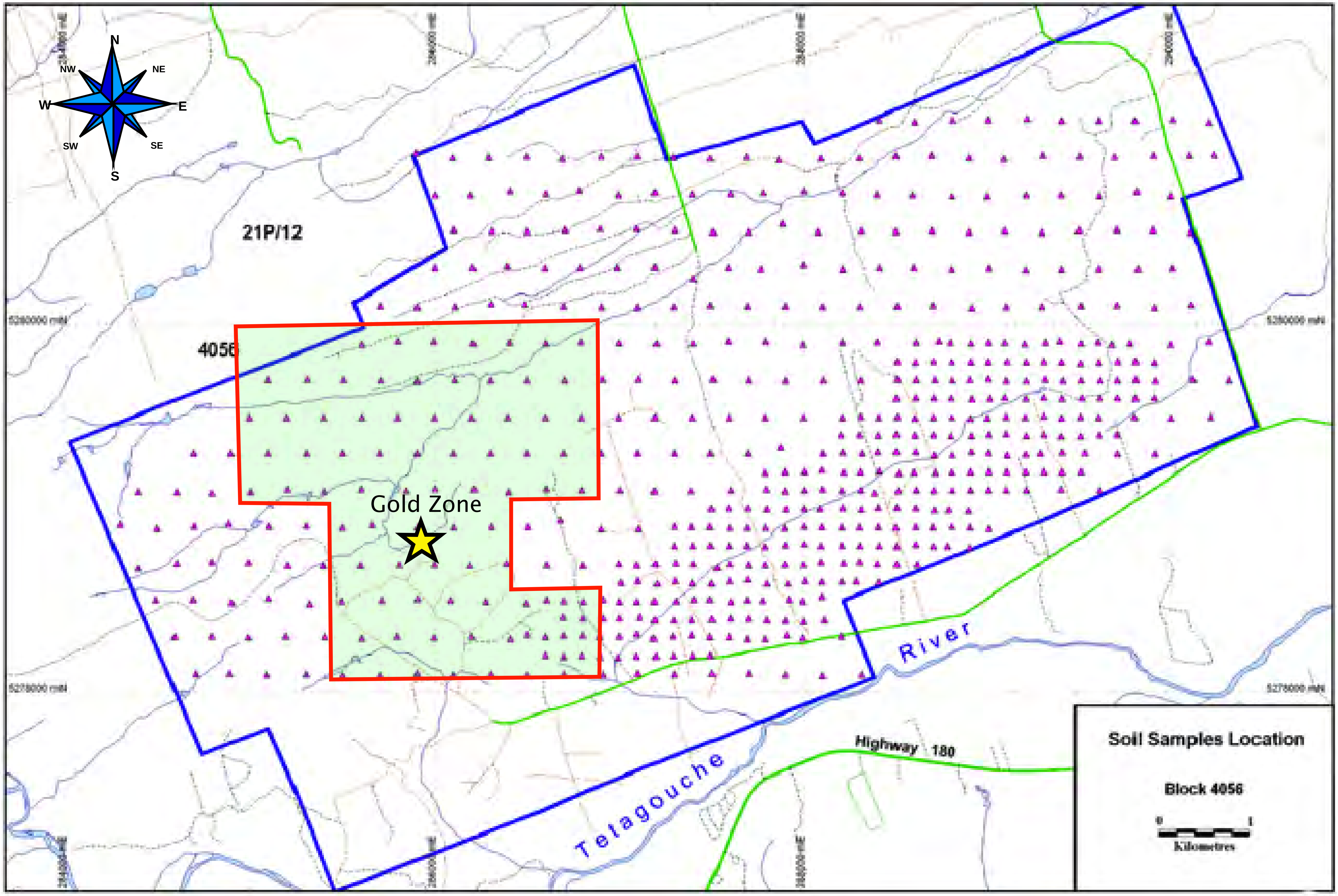
Exploration work was performed between August 2006 and January 2007. The work program consisted of soil sampling, a HeliGEOTEM helicopter borne EM and magnetometer survey and three diamond drill holes and drill core assaying. The objective was to locate the bedrock source of the massive sulphide boulders of Brunswick mine grade found in glacial till in the east-central claims.

6.2.1.1 Soil Sampling Survey

A total of 557 dominantly B-horizon podsolic soil samples were collected in November 2006 by Precise Surveys Ltd. of Red Bank, NB and sent to ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for geochemical analysis. An additional 37 soil samples collected by Mr. Claude Willett in the vicinity of the drilled Willett-Noel gold prospect were sent with those collected by Precise Surveys Ltd. Samples were collected at approximately 200 m intervals in a grid pattern that covered most of the property. Additionally, more detailed sampling was done over the MegaTEM / HeliGEOTEM conductor in the south half of the claim block at 100 m intervals. Elevated Au, As, Sb values in the south can be a familiar feature over many black shale environments. The analytical package used to test these samples is called “Group IDX, Code 5580”. Soils were analyzed for 36 elements, namely Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, .La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W, Hg, Sc, Th, S, Ga and Se. Falconbridge inserted its own control standards in addition to the ACME laboratory standards. Location of soils samples is shown on **FIGURE No 8** and reults for Gold are presented on **Figure No 9.**

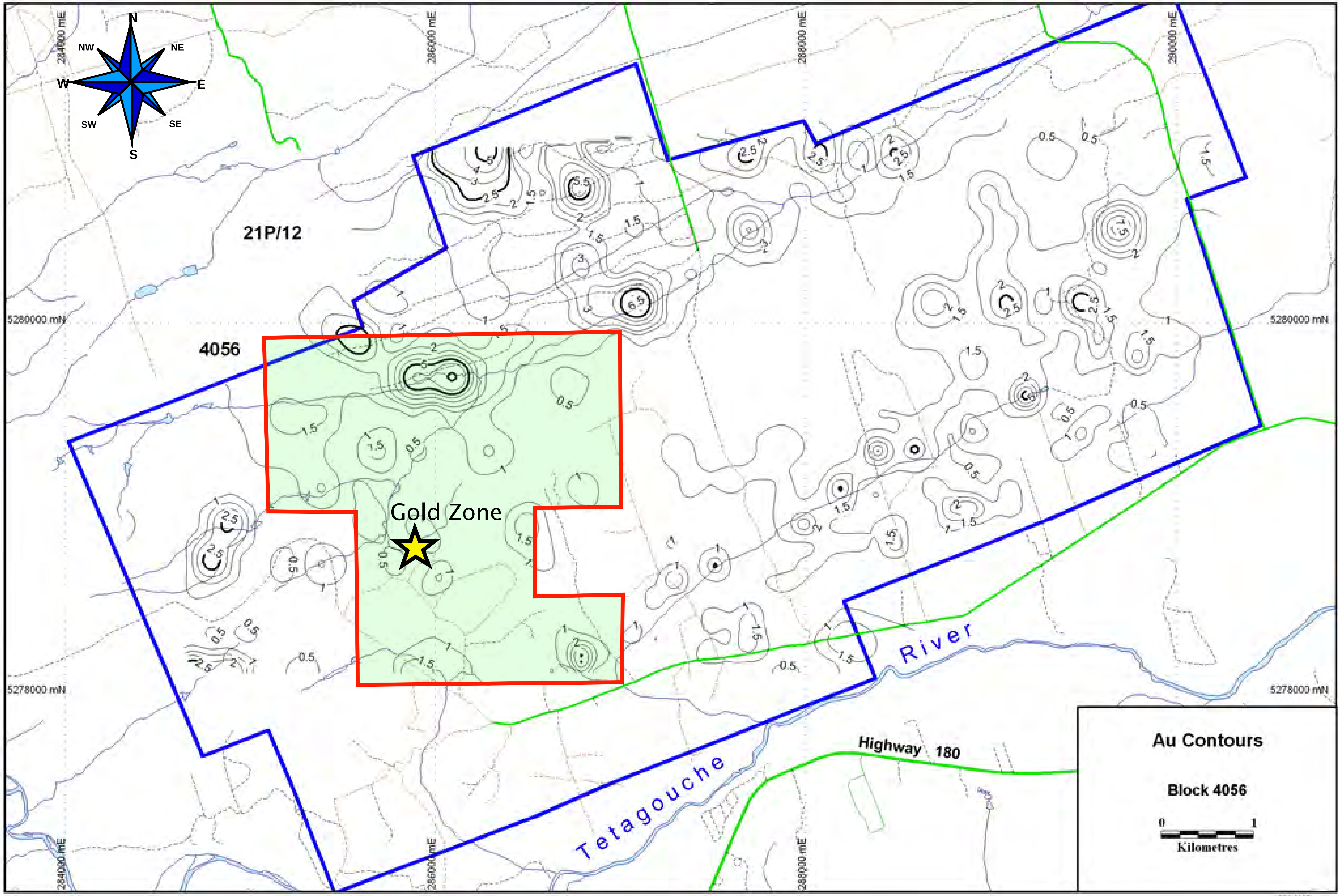
6.2.1.2. Airborne Magnetic and HeliGEOTEM survey

On November 2007, Fugro Airborne Surveys of Ottawa, Ont., conducted a Heli-



LOCATION OF 2006 SOIL SAMPLES , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

FIGURE No 8



2006 GOLD SOIL ANOMALIES , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

FIGURE No 9

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

GEOTEM electromagnetic and magnetic survey. A total of 58 traverse lines spaced 100 m apart ranging in length from approximately 2 to 3 km, were flown totalling 158 km.

Figure No 10 is a compilation of the heliborne magnetometer and EM survey. Several conductive anomalies are contained within the GGG Property. The strong magnetic anomaly covers mafic lava flows (pillowed basalts).

6.2.1.3. Drilling program

Between Jan. 2 to 15, 2007, three holes, ELN-07-111, ELN-07-113 and ELN-07-115 were drilled on the Falls Grid property for a total of 756 m. The drilling was contracted to Lantech Drilling Services of Dieppe, NB. Results of this drilling are summarized in **TABLE No 4**.

Detailed drill logs, a location map (Map A) and two drill sections can be found in Assessment Report # 476413.

A total of 66 drill core samples, all from Hole ELN-07-111, (plus seven quality control samples) were sent for multi-element ICP/MS analysis to Actlabs of Vancouver, BC. All samples were analyzed for : Be, B, Na, Mg, Al, K, Bi, Ca, Sc, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Te, Cs, Ba, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Au, Tl, Pb, Th, and U.

No significant base metal mineralization was intersected in any of the holes. The holes were designed to: (1) test an AEM conductor which has coincident weak multi element soil geochemical anomalies for several elements including, Au, As, Sb, Hg, Cr and, (2) to complete a fence of holes across stratigraphy in vicinity of massive sulfide float.

The most interesting result was from hole ELN-07-111 where a 25 m wide fuchsite alteration zone was intersected from 170.0 -194.75 m. The alteration zone has a sporadic apple green color of varying intensity throughout, with a few short sections (several centimetres) being very bright apple green. This “fuchsite” alteration zone includes a three metre wide very weakly auriferous section where three consecutive samples yielded minor Au values of 4.2, 16.1, and 10.9 ppb from 181 - 184 m respectively, with background values nearly zero ppb Au. These weakly anomalous gold values occur within the fuchsite bearing coarser altered sediments where abundant quartz and iron-carbonate veinlets and two narrow felsite dykes are present.

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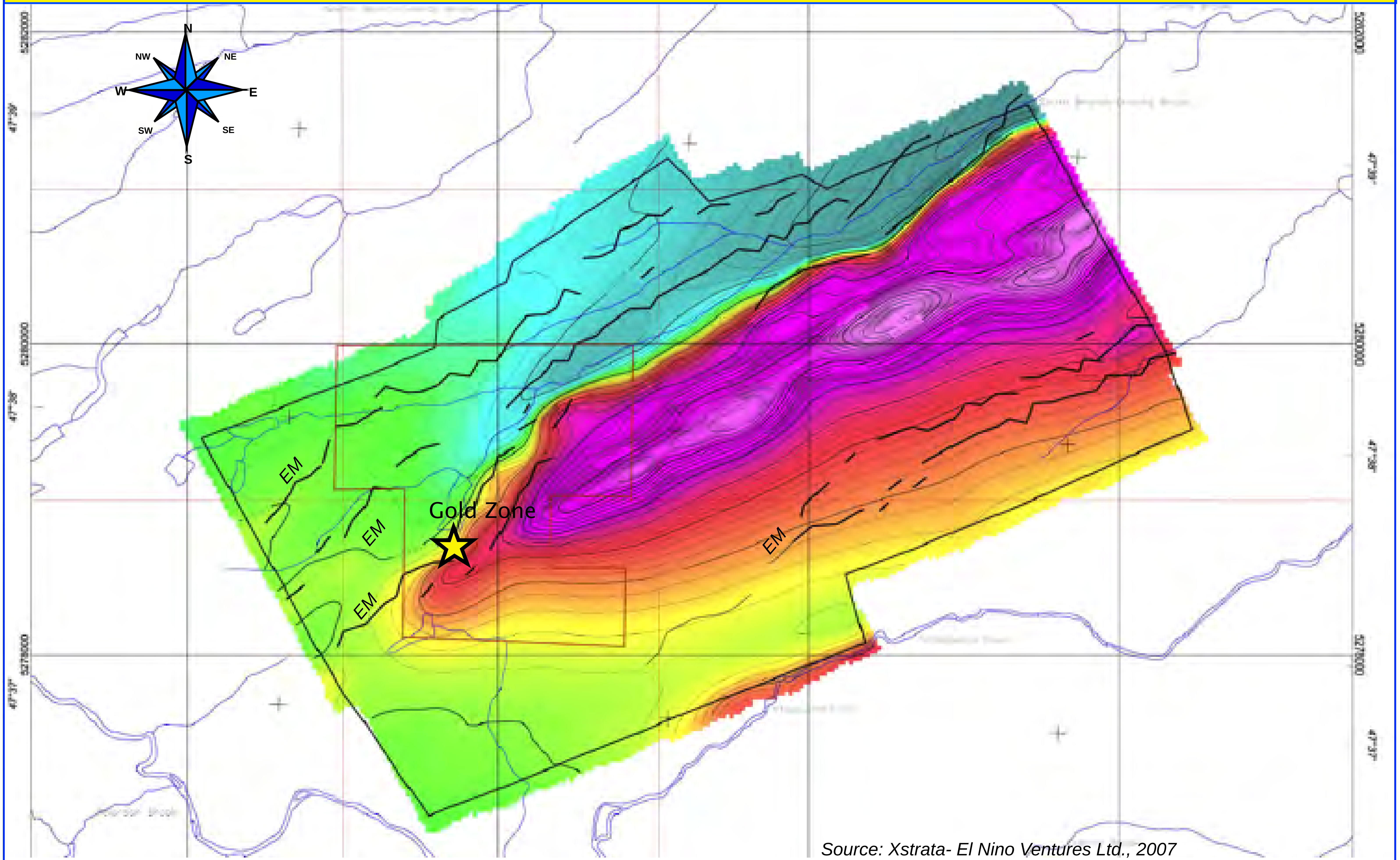

Source: Xstrata- El Nino Ventures Ltd., 2007

2006 HELIGEOTEM I SURVEY , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

FIGURE No 10

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

The up-dip projected surface expression of the fuchsite alteration zone is coincident with Au, As, Sb, Hg and Cr soil anomalies detected by the soil survey that had been done prior to drilling.

TABLE No 6

DDH Summary and Results

Hole Number	UTM East	UTM North	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Date	Drilled Results
ELN-07-111	**288630**	**5279455**	**150**	**-45**	**323.00**	**Jan 4 to** 8, 2007	4.5m of casing, argillite/shale to 170m and altered (fuchsite with iron carbonate/quartz stringer (stockwork)coarse wacke from 170m to 194.75m Black shale to 259m including melange (fault zone) from 195m to 198m. Sandstone and shale from 259m to 281m, 292m black shale from 281m to 292m, sandstone and shale to 301m.
ELN-07-113	**287115**	**5278560**	**150**	**-45**	**233.00**	**Jan 9-12, 2007**	Calcareous shale to 133m and brecciated sandstone and black shale to 233m. EM is due to black shale.
ELN-07-115	**288526**	**5279624**	**150**	**-45**	**200.00**	**Jan 13-15, 2007**	Shale with thin calcareous interbeds to the end of the hole at 200m.
			TOTAL		**756.00 m**		

The option was abandonned in 2007 and the claims returned to the prospector.

6.2.2 Mountain Lake Resources (2008-2010)

Mountain Lake Resources Inc optioned the property from the owners in January, 2008. From June, 2008 to November, 2008, the work program consisted of soil sampling, geology and prospecting, deep overburden sampling and diamond drilling. The objective was to locate a new gold occurrence in an area where previous work indicated the presence of anomalous gold values in

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

soil samples in an area of extensive fuchsite and carbonate alteration extending for over 4 km across the claim group. At the time the Falls Grid Property comprised 87 claims.

6.2.2.1 Line cutting, prospecting and soil sampling

Forty kilometres of line were cut from late May to early June. The base line was cut at 060˚ and positioned to cover a known arsenic – gold – chrome – nickel anomaly from the Xstrata soil data with line spacing at 100 metres. The chrome and nickel anomalies were thought to outline the extent of the carbonate/fuchsite alteration zone seen at surface and intersected in the Xstrata drill hole.

1476 soil samples were collected by Mountain Lake employees in June. Samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along 100m spaced lines in order to better define the anomalies from the 100m x 100m spaced samples in the Xstrata survey. Sampling medium for the soils was the B horizon and the -80 mesh portion of the samples was analyzed at Eastern Analytical in Springdale by ICP, with a fire assay and AA finish for gold. Soil sample locations can be seen on **FIGURE No 11**. Wet, boggy conditions, especially near the base line, resulted in numerous sites where no sample was collected. The results of the soil sampling survey can be seen in **FIGURES No 11 and 12** which show the gold and arsenic values respectively. Only two values over the detection limit were obtained for gold. These two anomalies coincided very well with a strong and discrete As anomaly. No anomalies occurred in the vicinity of the known gold occurrence which was the focus of previous work by Willett and Noel as well as Acadian Gold Corporation. The immediate area near the trenching is very wet and boggy and soil samples were not collected at numerous sample sites. In addition, seven massive sulphide erratic blocks were found.

6.2.2.2. Deep overburden sampling

225 samples were collected from the bedrock – overburden interface using a portable gasoline powered percussion hammer (Pionjar) to drive a flow- through bit to depth. The flow-through bit allows entry of the till as the bit is driven further to depth while allowing existing glacial till in the bit to escape out a slot in the side. Rods are added as the bit is driven further to depth. The survey was carried out by Tor Exploration Services of Petit Rocher, N.B. in conjunction with Mountain Lake employees during the month of August.

Samples were analyzed at Eastern Analytical in Springdale by ICP, with a fire assay and AA finish for gold.

Two areas were selected for the deep overburden survey. One was in the vicinity of the gold and arsenic anomalies from the 2008 sampling and the other area was in the area of the known gold occurrence.

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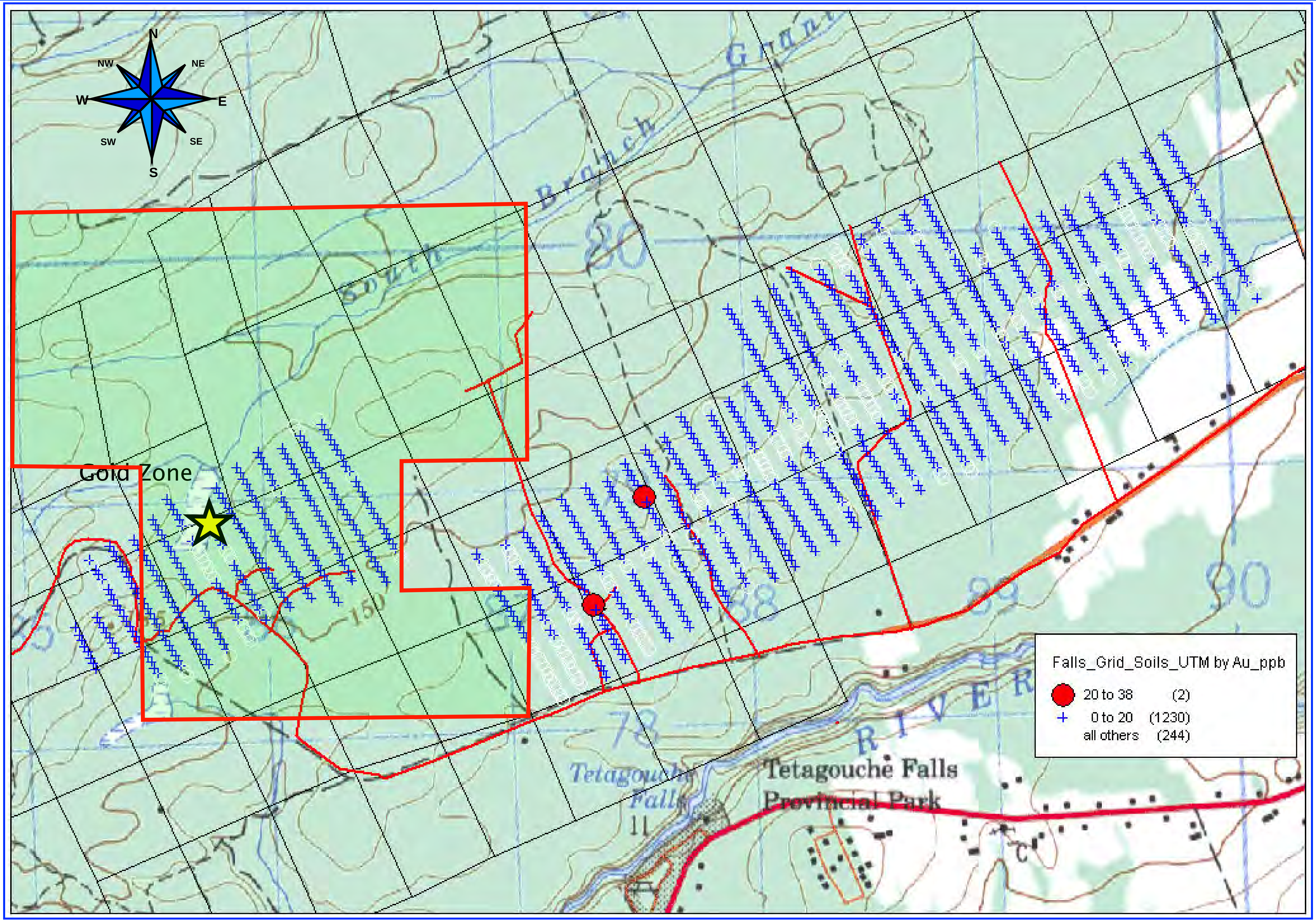
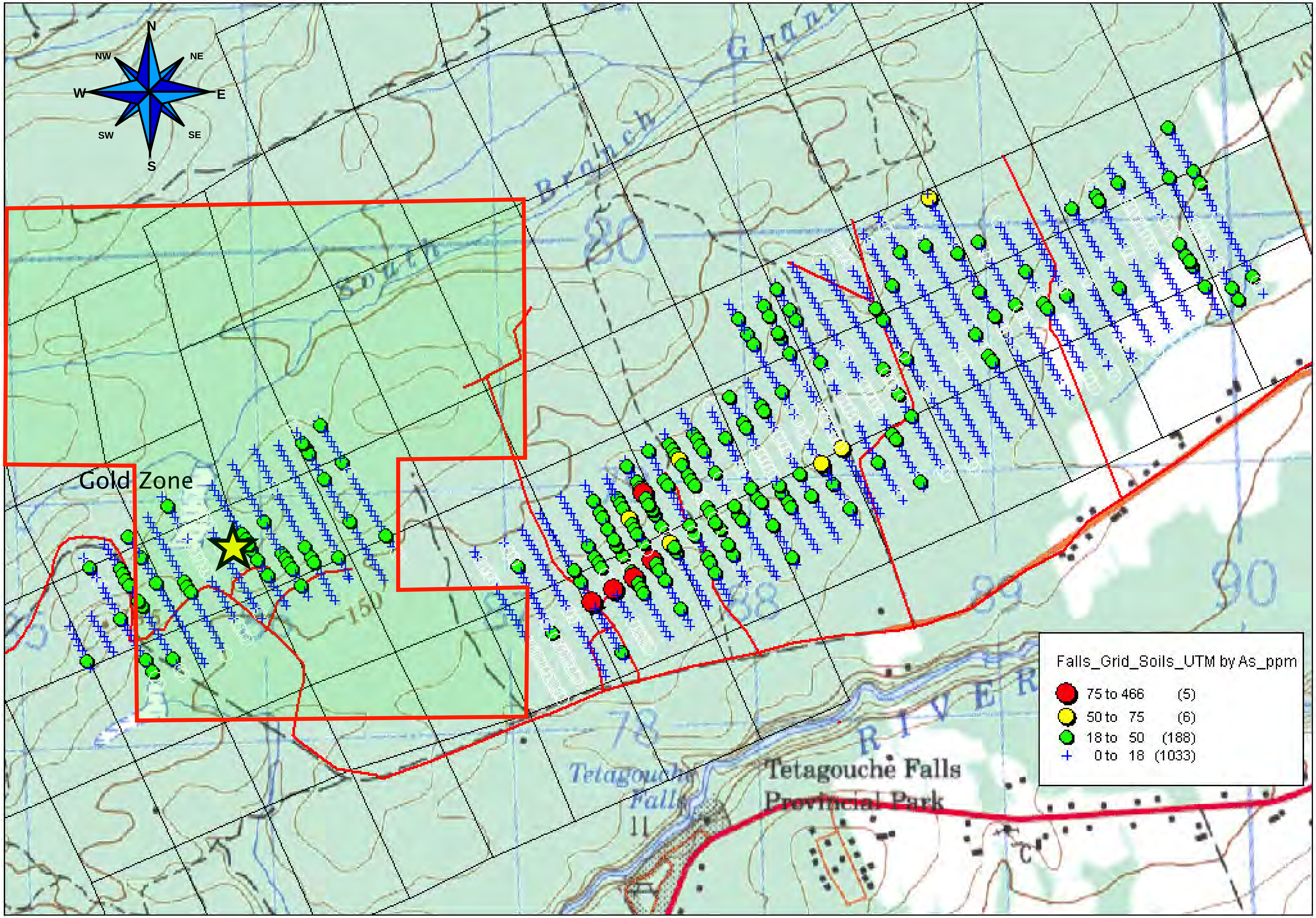
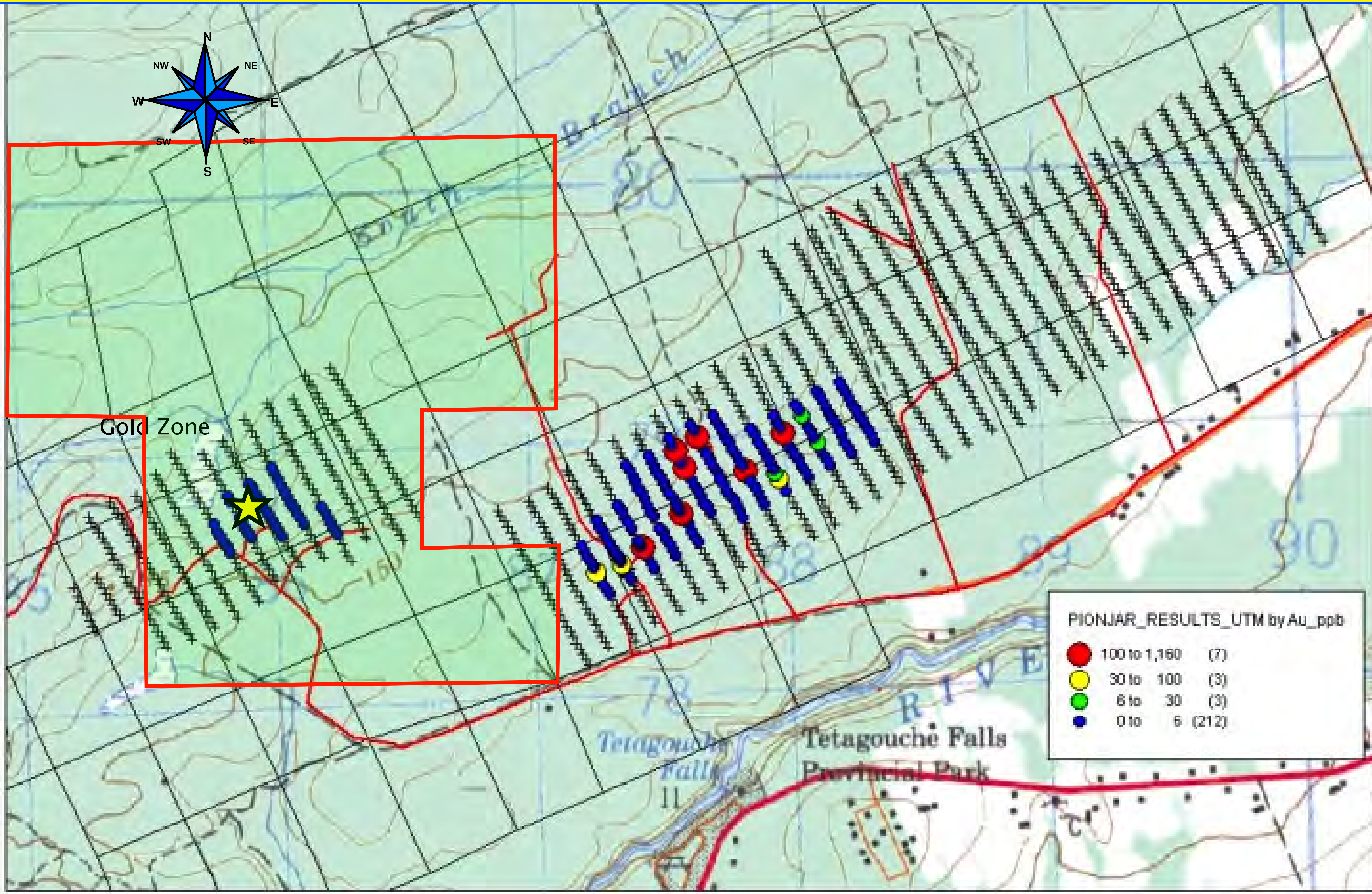


GOLD ANOMALIES IN SOIL, 2008 , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT **FIGURE No 11**



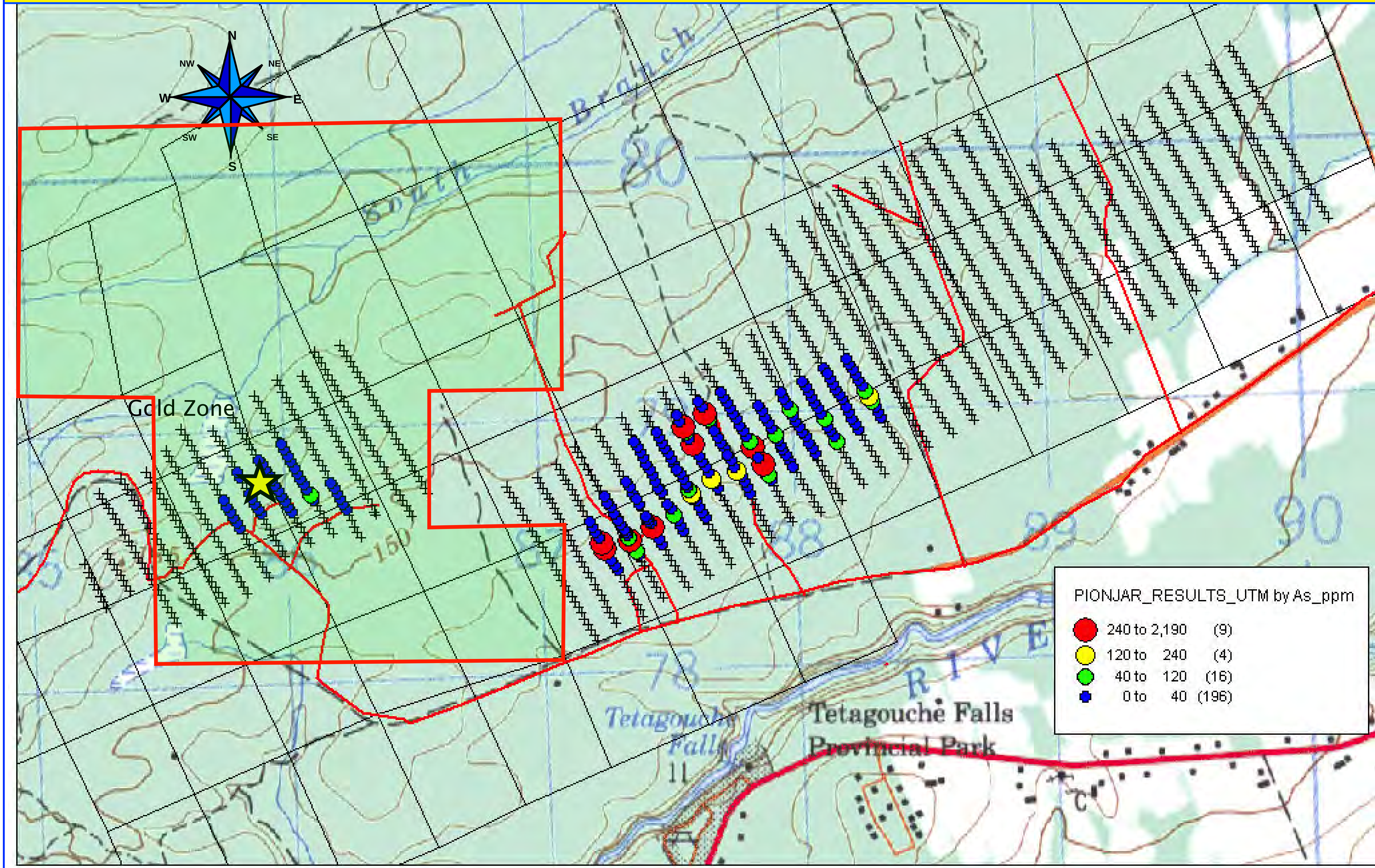
ARSENIC ANOMALIES IN SOIL, 2008 , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT **FIGURE No 12**

DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.



DEEP OVERBURDEN GOLD ANOMALIES , 2008 , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT FIGURE No 13

DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.



DEEP OVERBURDEN ARSENIC ANOMALIES , 2008 , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT **FIGURE No 14**

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

Results for gold and arsenic relative to the soil sampling grid can be seen in **FIGURE No 13 and 14** respectively. The highest gold value from the deep overburden sampling survey was 1158 ppb Au with six other values of over 100 ppb.

A well defined gold anomaly occurs near the baseline and a separate but shorter anomaly is situated 200 to 250 metres to the north. This anomaly pattern in the gold values is repeated in the arsenic values.

Low gold and arsenic anomalies occurred in the area of the known gold showings.

6.2.2.3. Diamond drilling

471.4 metres were drilled in 5 holes in the latter part of October by Maritime Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Hilden, N.S. The drill holes were targeted on anomalous gold values from the deep overburden survey.

A table of drill hole collar information is found in **TABLE No 7** The core was logged at, and stored at the Department of Energie and Mines core library facility in Madran.

TABLE No 7

LOCATION OF MOUNTAIN LAKE'S 2008 DRILL HOLES

Hole No	Grid X	Grid Y	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length
FB 08 01	10810	10300	1000	150˚	-45˚	75 m
FB 08 02	10750	10300	1000	150˚	-45˚	75 m
FB 08 03	10700	10300	1000	150˚	-45˚	90 m
FB 08 04	10700	10210	1000	150˚	-45˚	75 m
FB 08 05	10600	10095	1000	150˚	-45˚	156.4 m
	TOTAL					471.4 m

Although not being drilled within the present Goden Gate Gold Project, the Author thinks the information and the results obtained by this drilling program has some influence in the interpretation of the local geology, structural analysis and gold potential.

FB 08 01 targeted the deep overburden sample site containing **1158 ppb Au.** A sequence of laminated grey to green siltstone and minor greywacke was encountered with a 4 metre wide zone of alteration and quartz – carbonate veinlets, commonly related to tension veining. No significant Au values were returned.

FB 08 02 targeted the area 50 metres west of FB 08 01. The drill hole encountered similar

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

lithologies to FB 08 01 but encountered numerous zones of anomalous gold values ranging from **61 ppb to 3703 ppb Au**. The anomalous gold values coincide with zones of alteration and quartz - carbonate veining with minor pyrite and trace arsenopyrite. **The best interval assayed 1.29 g/t Au over 4 metres.**

FB 08 03 targeted an area 50 metres west of FB 08 02 which was also the site of a 144 ppb Au value in the deep overburden survey. The drill hole encountered a laminated grey siltstone sequence with minor greywacke. No significant alteration zones or gold values were encountered.

FB 08 04 targeted a deep overburden sample site containing 310 ppb Au situated 50m south of the targeted site from FB 08 03. Some weakly anomalous gold values were encountered with 6 values ranging fro **49 to 190 ppb Au** associated with a bleached hematitic and chloritic zone containing numerous quartz – carbonate veinlets and rare traces of pyrite. The lithologies in the hole comprise grey siltstone with minor interbedded greywacke.

FB 08 05 targeted a deep overburden sample site containing **407 ppb Au**. A variety of lithologies were intersected ranging from interbedded argillite (+/- graphite) and siltstone, through greywacke to litharenite / conglomerate. In the lower part of the hole, several narrow (< 2m) intervals of a featureless, buff colored fine grained lithology were encountered. There was no bedding evident or chill margins to indicate whether this unit was intrusive or a massive quartzite. Minor fuchsite was seen hosted by a conglomerate and numerous zones of quartz +/- carbonate veining were encountered but no significant Au values were encountered in the hole.

The lack of gold anomalies in the vicinity of the original gold occurrence in either the soil survey or the deep overburden survey cannot be explained. Part of the problem on the eastern portion of the grid is that most of the area of interest associated with the carbonate – fuchsite alteration zone is underlain by wet boggy ground where good soil samples were difficult to collect.

The option agreement was abandoned in 2009.

6.3 Period from 2009 to 2018

October 2012, the two owners of the Golden Gate Project undertook a program of line cutting followed by a Mag-VLF survey. The grid is situated in the central part of the claims, west of the erratic blocks of “Bathurst” type (Assessment report # 477471).

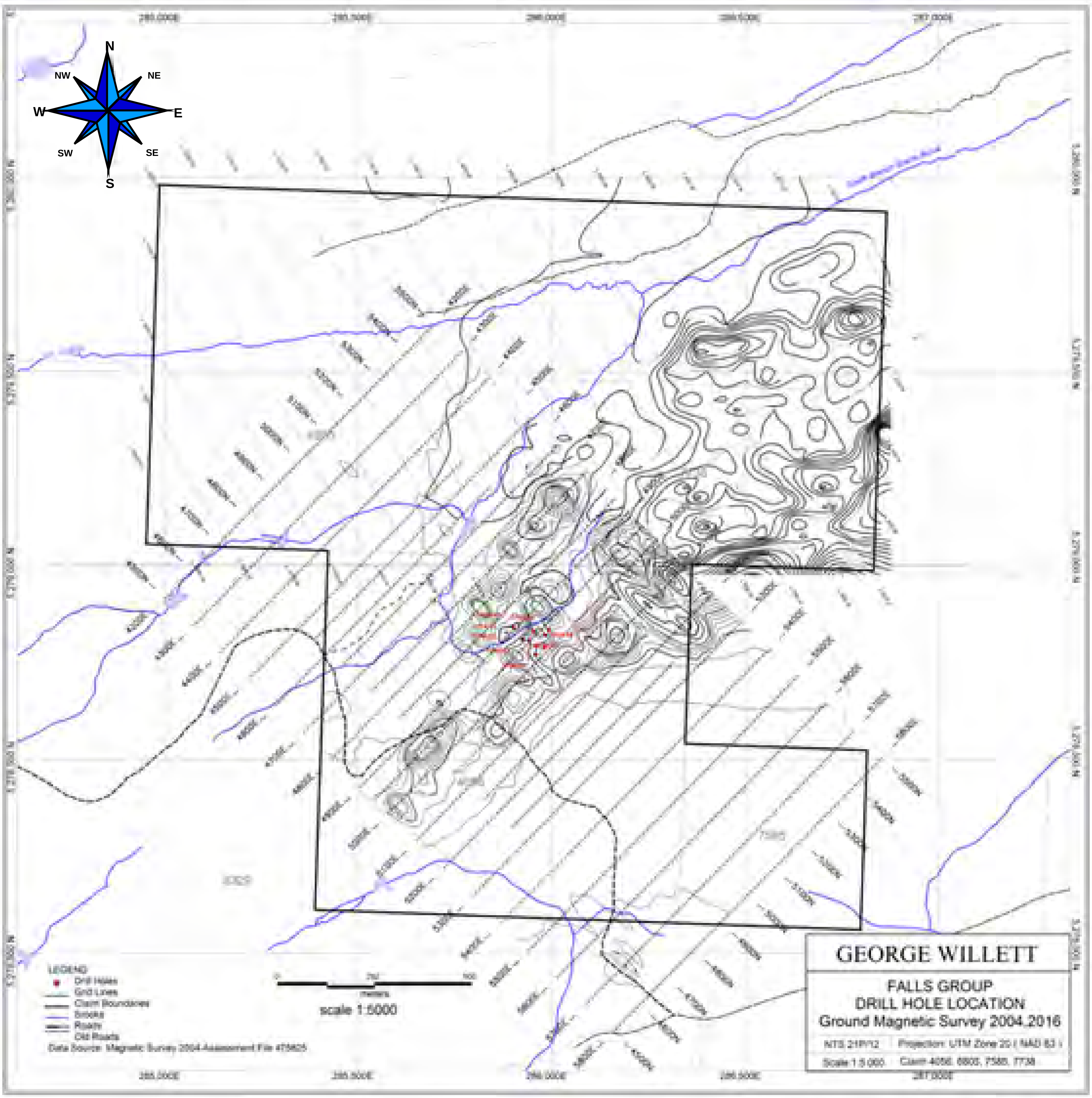
In 2013, Claude A Willett staked 6 claims North of Block # 4056 which was largely reduced in size and which is now delineated according to the new stacking system. A Mag and VLF survey was carried out over previous gold soil anomalies and trenches (477709). Lines of the survey were oriented NE-SW.

Item 6: HISTORY (cont.)

FIGURES No 15 and 16 show the results of this geophysical survey. 2004 drill hole locations are reported on the two plans. Ground magnetometer survey confirms the shape of the magnetic anomaly reported by the 2006 HeliGEOTEM survey with a pinching to the SW which may correspond to the nose of an anticline.

The VLF survey showed the presence of numerous stratabound conductor axis mainly corresponding to the sedimentary formation (slightly graphitic). Those axis are changing direction to the SSW, following the contact with the mafic volcanics. Around the known gold zone, VLF axis are disturbed which seems to indicate a strong drag folding and faulting.

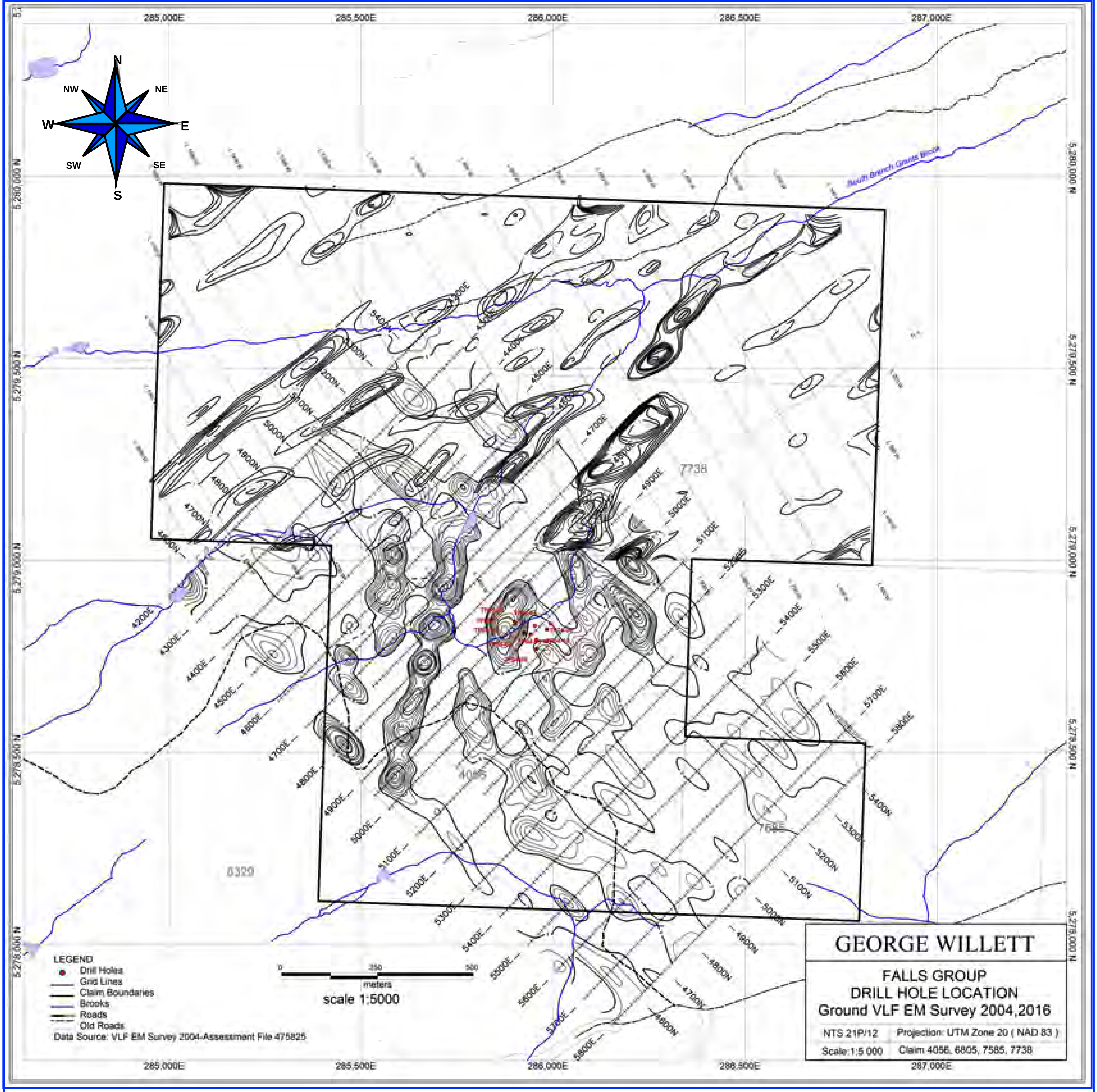
No significant work has been done on the Golden Gate Gold project from 2016 to 2019.



2016 GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

FIGURE No 15

DEEPROCK MINERALS INC.



2016 GROUND VLF SURVEY , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

FIGURE No 16

Item 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATIONS

The northern region of New Brunswick is predominantly underlain by Cambro-Ordovician to late Silurian rocks of the previously referenced Gander and Dunage lithotectonic terranes. For district scale purposes, the Tobique Chaleurs and Miramich Subzones (**FIGURE No 17**) provide further refinement to regional stratigraphic and tectonic designations, with rocks of the Bathurst Mining Camp (BMC) occurring within the Miramichi Subzone. Younger and lesser deformed Siluro-Devonian volcanic and sedimentary sequences comprise the Tobique-Chaleurs Subzone that adjoins the Miramichi Subzone to the North. Their boundaries are marked by a regional sheared and deformed zone known as the Rocky Brook-Millstream Fault (RBMF).

Miramichi Subzone sequences are particularly relevant to this technical report and consist of polydeformed Cambro-Ordovician rocks associated with back arc volcanism and related sedimentation that are associated with development of economically important volcanic-sedimentary massive sulphide deposits of the BMC. This subzone is further classified on the basis of stratigraphy into the Miramichi, Sheep House Brook, California Lake, Tetagouche and Fournier Groups.

In the Golden Gate Gold Project area, rock formations are belonging to the Miramichi Group, the California Lake Group and the Tetagouche Group.

7.1 Regional Geology (FIGURE No 18)

7.1.1. The Miramichi Group

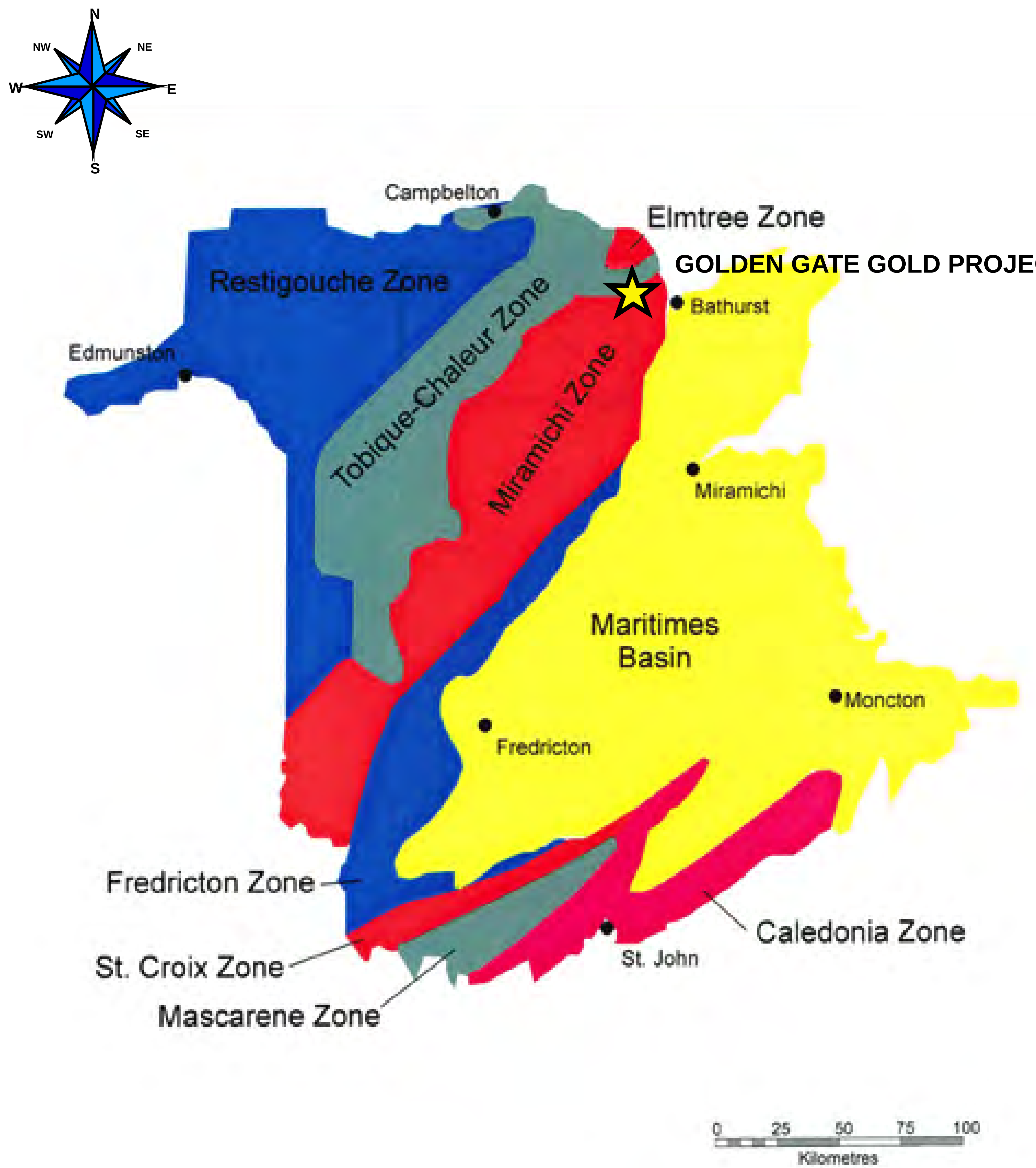
The Miramichi Group is comprised of quartz-rich metasedimentary rocks that are more alkalic and graphitic up-section and are considered part of the Gander Zone. Overlying Sheep House Brook, California Lake and Tetagouche Groups disconformably succeed Middle Ordovician andesitic and picritic volcanics and black shales and are comprised of volcano-sedimentary sequences having mixed felsic and mafic igneous components as well as mixed clastic sequences of volcanogenic or epiclastic origin. These three Groups host the majority of base metals sulphide deposits of the BMC

The Miramichi Group (Lower Ordovician and older) consists of a sequence of quartz wacke and slate of unknown thickness, probably representing a flysch deposit on the continental margin, and is divided into three formations (Thomas et al. 2000) as described below:

The older Miramichi Group consists of a basal quartz sandstone and siltstone sequence (Chain of Rocks Fm.), an overlying interbedded quartzite-sandstone-shale assemblage (Knight's Brook Fm.), and an upper thin-bedded dark grey to black slate-siltstone unit (Patrick Brook Fm.).

7.1.2. The Tetagouche Group

The Tetagouche Group contains 31 of the 45 known volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits of the camp and is Ordovician in age. From bottom to top, the formations of the Tetagouche Group are



LITHOTECTONIC SUBDIVISIONS OF NEW BRUNSWICK , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

FIGURE No 17

WILSON, R.A. (Compiler) 2013. Geology of the Bathurst area (NTS 21 P/12), Gloucester County, New Brunswick. New Brunswick Department of Energy and Mines, Geological Surveys Branch, Plate 2013-17 (revised 2015).

LEGEND PRESENTED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Figure No 18

LEGEND

EARLY CARBONIFEROUS

PICTOU GROUP

- CCT_s — CLIFTON FORMATION: Red and grey, coarse- to fine-grained sandstone, pebble conglomerate and mudstone, with minor thin coal seams

MABOU GROUP

- CRP_s — RED PINE BROOK FORMATION: Red sandstone, granule to pebble conglomerate, and red and grey mudstone

PERCÉ GROUP

- CBV_{cc} — BONAVENTURE FORMATION: Brick red to grey pebble-cobble conglomerate, sandstone and minor shale

EARLY DEVONIAN

- DN_{fl} — NIGADOO PORPHYRY: Pink to buff, fine-grained quartz-feldspar porphyry
- DND_{fl} — NICHOLAS DENYS GRANODIORITE: Light pinkish-grey, medium-grained, equigranular to locally porphyritic biotite granodiorite; minor grey, fine-grained, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes
- DPF_{fl} — PABINEAU FALLS GRANITE: Pink, coarse-grained, equigranular to subporphyritic, biotite granite
- D_{ml} — Dark green, fine- to medium-grained gabbro and diabase

LATE SILURIAN

PETIT ROCHER GROUP

- SFG_s — FREE GRANT FORMATION: Light to medium grey or greenish grey, laminated to thin-bedded, non-calcareous to moderately calcareous mudstone and fine-grained, commonly parallel laminated, quartzose sandstone and siltstone; minor feldspathic sandstone
- SLP_s — LAPLANTE FORMATION: Medium to dark grey, locally laminated calcareous shale and calcisiltite
- SSF_{cc}, SSF_{mc}, SSF_{sr} — SIMPSONS FIELD FORMATION: SSFcc - Reddish maroon to greenish grey, pebble-cobble polymictic conglomerate; SSFmc - Greyish green, variably calcareous, thin- to thick-bedded, fine-to medium-grained, commonly micaceous, locally feldspathic or lithic sandstone; local intervals of white biohermal(?) limestone; minor siltstone and coarse-grained lithic sandstone; SSFsr - Red siltstone and shale

EARLY SILURIAN

QUINN POINT GROUP

- SLA_{ls} — LA VIEILLE FORMATION: Light to dark grey, thin-bedded, nodular micritic limestone; minor light grey calcarenite and calcareous sandstone
- SWE_s — WEIR FORMATION: Reddish maroon, locally grayish green or grey, thin-bedded, feldspathic or lithic, fine- to medium-grained sandstone and siltstone; minor coarse-grained sandstone and conglomerate

LATE ORDOVICIAN to EARLY SILURIAN

- $OSBRM_s$, $OSBRM_{mv}$ — BELLEDUNE RIVER MÉLANGE: Tectonic mélange (not a stratigraphic unit) developed in a Late Ordovician to Early Silurian subduction complex and derived mainly from the Sormany Group lithotypes: OSBRMs - Mainly deformed clasts of sedimentary, and lesser (local) mafic volcanic or ultramafic igneous rocks, in a dark grey to black, intensely foliated shale matrix; OSBRMmv - Mainly deformed mafic volcanic rocks, minor lithic wacke, red shale and chert

MIDDLE to LATE ORDOVICIAN

- O_{ml} — Light to medium green, medium- to coarse-grained foliated metagabbro, and green to brownish green, fine- to medium-grained gabbro and diabase

DEVEREAUX COMPLEX

- OBP_{mi} — BLACK POINT GABBRO: Dark brown to green, medium-grained serpentinized gabbro

SORMANY GROUP

- OVM_s — VAL MICHAUD FORMATION: Light to medium grey or greenish grey, thin- to thick-bedded, medium- to coarse-grained quartzofeldspathic sandstone, wacke and pebbly grit, and fine- to medium-grained quartzose sandstone
- OE_s — ELMTREE FORMATION: Mainly dark grey shale, locally interbedded with dark grey, fine-to medium-grained quartz wacke, finely laminated siltstone, and minor limestone and rare conglomerate
- OM_s, OM_{ls} — MILLSTREAM FORMATION: OMs - Dark grey shale and siltstone, and light to dark grey or greenish grey, fine- to coarse-grained, thick-bedded feldspathic or lithic wacke; rare conglomerate; OMls - light grey to white limestone or dolomite
- OAB_{mv} — ARMSTRONG BROOK FORMATION: Dark green, high-chromium, massive to pillowed tholeiitic basalt, and medium to dark green basalt with composition intermediate between mid-ocean ridge basalt and island arc tholeiite

CALIFORNIA LAKE GROUP

- OMR_s — MIDDLE RIVER FORMATION: Light to medium grey, thin- to medium-bedded, commonly parallel-laminated, fine-grained quartzose sandstone; medium to dark grey, non-calcareous to strongly calcareous slaty siltstone and shale; minor dark grey lithic-feldspathic wacke and local conglomerate
- OBB_{mv}, OBB_s, OBB_{fv}, OBB_{sr} — BOUCHER BROOK FORMATION: OBBmv - Dark green alkalic pillow basalt and hyaloclastite; local intercalated chert and limestone; OBBs - Dark grey, thin-bedded to laminated shale and siltstone; minor feldspathic sandstone and siltstone; OBBfv - Reddish brown to greyish green comendite and trachyandesite; OBBsr - Red shale and chert
- OCL_{mv} — CANOE LANDING LAKE FORMATION: Dark green, massive to pillowed tholeiitic basalt; minor red shale or siltstone and rare white fossiliferous limestone

MIDDLE to LATE ORDOVICIAN (continued)

TETAGOUCHE GROUP

- $OMEB_s$ — MELANSON BROOK FORMATION: Medium to dark grey or greenish grey, massive to very prominently laminated, typically moderately to strongly calcareous slaty siltstone grading to calcisiltite or calcilutite; minor thin beds of sandstone displaying grading, cross-laminations and load structures, and local basal conglomerate containing rounded pebbles and cobbles derived from the Miramichi Group
- OLR_s, OLR_{sr}, OLR_{mv}, OLR_{fv} — LITTLE RIVER FORMATION: OLRs - Dark grey; very thin-bedded shale, siltstone, and local feldspathic wacke; OLRsr - Red, green or black ferromanganiferous shale and chert; OLRmv - Dark green, massive to pillowed alkalic basalt and hyaloclastite; minor intercalated chert and peralkaline felsic volcanic rocks; OLRfv - Reddish brown to reddish pink comendite and trachyte
- OFL_{fv} — FLAT LANDING BROOK FORMATION: Greyish pink, aphyric to sparsely feldspar-phyric dacitic to rhyolitic flows
- ONF_{ft}, ONF_s — NEPISIGUIT FALLS FORMATION: ONFft - Light greenish grey to greyish pink, thick-bedded, dacitic to rhyolitic quartz-feldspar crystal tuff; ONFs - Light grey calcarenite, calcisiltite, and pebble to boulder conglomerate (Vallée Lourdes Member)

LATE CAMBRIAN to EARLY ORDOVICIAN

MIRAMICHI GROUP

- OPB_s, OPB_{fv} — PATRICK BROOK FORMATION: OPBs - Dark grey, thin-bedded shale and siltstone, typically interbedded with medium grey, medium-bedded quartzose or feldspathic wacke. OPBfv - Pink, spherulitic, flow-layered rhyolite and rhyolite breccia
- €OKB_s — KNIGHTS BROOK FORMATION: Light to medium greenish grey, thin- to medium-bedded quartzose sandstone, siltstone and quartz wacke; minor dark grey shale and feldspathic wacke
- €OCR_s — CHAIN OF ROCKS FORMATION: Light grey to greenish grey, thin- to very thick-bedded quartzite, and thin interbeds of light to dark grey shale and siltstone

LEGEND OF THE REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT

FIGURE No 18b

Item 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

the Nepisiguit Falls, Flat Landing Brook, Little River and Tomogonops formations.

7.1.2.1 Nepisiguit Falls Formation:

The Nepisiguit Falls Formation consists mainly of quartz +/- feldspar crystal tuffs that are intruded locally by dykes, sills, or domes of quartz-feldspar porphyry. Sedimentary rocks are commonly found within the formation and these include grayish –green to dark green feldspathic and quartzose wackes, siltstones and shales. Less common sedimentary units include quartzose and quartz-feldspathic epiclastic rocks, iron formation and massive sulfide (Wilson, 1993).

Light to dark, greenish-grey chloritic mudstone interbeds occur near the top and are locally iron-rich (the “chloritic iron formation” at Brunswick). These constitute the “Brunswick horizon” dated 469+/- 2 Ma (U-Pb zircon) (Sullivan and van Staal, 1996). Three other mappable units have been assigned to the Nepisiguit Falls Formation and given member status. They are the Grand Falls Member, the Little Falls Member, which have proximal and distal facies respectively and the Vallée Lourdes Member.

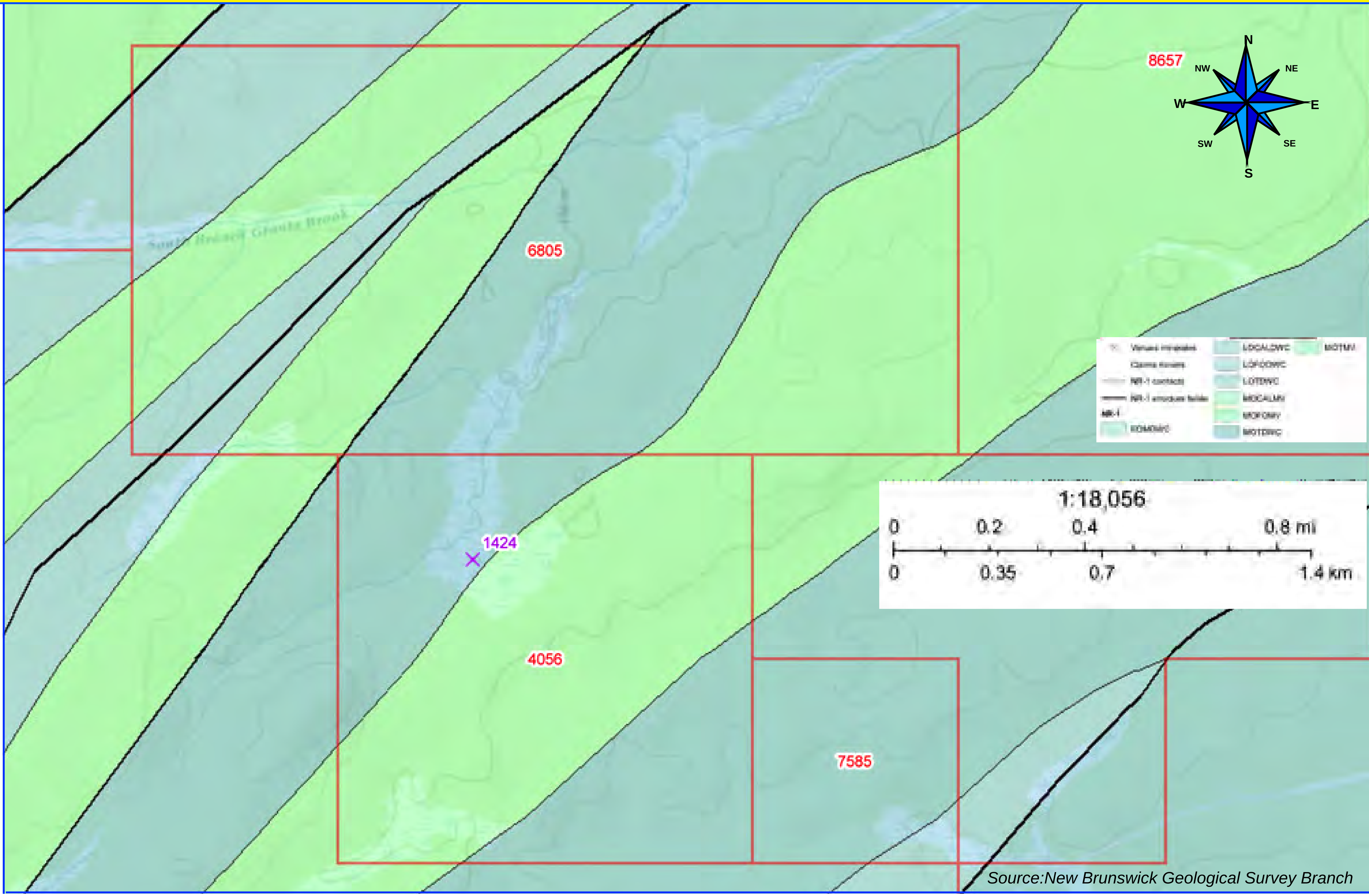
7.1.2.2 Flat Landing Brook Formation:

The Flat Landing Brook Formation mainly comprises felsic volcanic flows and pyroclastic units with minor mafic volcanic flows and tuffs (van Staal, 1987, McCutcheon and al., 1989, Wilson, 1990). Sedimentary rocks are generally rare; however, some narrow beds of chert and argillite occur near the top of the Flat Landing Brook Fm. as well as cherty tuffaceous sediments, shale, siltstone, feldspathic wacke, ferromanganiferous shale/siltstone and iron formation both oxide and sulphide facies can occur at and near the base of the Flat Landing Brook Formation. (Wilson,1993).

7.1.2.3. Little River Formation:

The youngest rocks in the Tetagouche Group are assigned to the Little River Formation This formation comprises mafic volcanic and associated sedimentary rocks that conformably overlie the Flat Landing Brook Formation.

The Little River Formation is dominated by dark grey shale and siltstone, black shale and chert, and red and green ferromanganiferous shale and chert; however, it also contains a significant volume of transitional to alkalic pillow basalts (van Staal et al., 1991). van Staal et al. (1991) recognized three types of alkalic basalt distinguished by different trace element ratios, namely the Brunswick, Beresford, and Robertville members; some of these basalts have since been assigned to the Boucher Brook Formation (California Lake Group; Wilson et al., 1998; van Staal et al., 2002, 2003). At the type section, alkalic basalt of the Brunswick Member passes upward (to the west) into dark grey shale and siltstone, with minor intercalated red shale.



LOCAL GEOLOGY , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT **FIGURE No 19**

Item 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

The Tomogonops Formation

This formation consists of light grey, thinly bedded, often calcareous siltstone, with or without limestone, and fine-grained sandstone. These units coarsen upwards and near the top grade into thick-bedded, non-calcareous, coarse-grained wacke and conglomerate.

7.2 Local Geology (FIGURES No 18 and 19)

The Golden Gate Gold Project was mapped by Rogers and van Staal (1996). The property is underlain by mafic rock as well as argillaceous sediments of the Boucher Brook Formation, Little River Formation and Patrick Brook Formation. These sedimentary and volcanic rocks are interpreted by van Staal to be intruded by felsic feldspar porphyries of Ordovician age.

The area is underlain by mafic lava flows and related sedimentary rocks of the Little River Formation (Tetagouche Group). Penetrative fabric is poorly developed in mafic volcanic rocks adjacent to the discovery trenches and in the drill core.

Overburden in the area is commonly 1.5 to 3 m thick and consists of compact glacial till. Approximately 150 m to the west relatively fresh mafic volcanic rocks were identified in outcrop.

Shale melange, black, locally graphitic, shale occur to the North. This unit commonly contains abundant dismembered quartz stringers and is interpreted to represent a tectonic melange.

Mafic lapilli tuffs within the mafic volcanic package show different granulometry and thickness (1 to 5 m). They are poly-lithic tuffs. This unit is locally altered (hematized and potassic).

7.3 Structures

Rocks of the Bathurst Camp have been subject to as many as five phases of folding. The most prominent of these are F1 northwest-southeast trending folds, which are folded by F2 folds along northeast trending axes (Skinner, 1974; van Staal and Williams, 1984).

F1 and F2 events are interpreted to be related to thrusting. Later phases of folding, F3 @ F5 redistribute stratigraphy on a gross scale, and in general, produce only relatively minor structural complication of the camp's geology. The major structural elements interpreted to occur within the GGG Project consist of a series of thrust faults perceived to occur along a number of contacts between the various sedimentary and volcanic rock units.

Item 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (cont.)

7.4 Mineralization

7.4.1 Sulphide mineralization

Mineralization consists of disseminated to patchy pyrite and arsenopyrite that is partially related to quartz and/or quartz-carbonate veins in bleached grey-green country rocks.

Locally, quartz cemented breccias containing fragments of bleached amygdaloïdal basalt as well as sulphide clasts, have returned grab samples of up to 39 g/T Au. Hematitic alteration is commonly spatially associated with the mineralization. However, its relationship to the mineralization is unclear as hematite zones are common in unaltered mafic volcanic rocks of the Fournier Group. Grab samples of the hematitic rocks have returned up to 8 g/T Au.

7.4.2. Hydrothermal alteration

At least three types of hydrothermal alteration are recognized, and are described as follows:

1) Least -altered is soft grey-green mafic volcanic with dissemination and veinlets and stringers of pyrite and arsenopyrite;

2) The same rock as in 1) except more siliceous and with a locally developed pink-hue;

3) Poly-lithic, matrix supported, pebble breccia. Clast size ranges between 0.5 to 4 cm in diameter and vary from angular to subrounded and are variably replaced by sulphides. Most look like variably replaced by sulphides. Most look like variably altered basalt (see above). However, some clasts were most probably red silt or chert.

Today, the exact spatial relationship between the various alteration/ mineralization types is unknown.

Petrographic examination of rubble samples collected from the trenches by Jim Walker (MRNE) has shown that, at least in some samples, hematite (FeO) alteration postdate quartz-sulphide mineralization. However, at least one phase of quartz veining postdates FeO deposition mineralization. This implies that FeO in the system is probably part of the hydrothermal system and not simply an artifact of weathering/ ground water circulation.

Stable isotope studies: 3 samples of representing silica flooded, carbonate altered and sulphide brecciated rocks were submitted for bulk d34S analysis. The three samples returned d34S values + 1.24‰ and +2.39‰. These values are very close to the values expected for primary magmatic sulfur. Interestingly VMS deposits in the BMC are known to have d34S content in the range of +8‰ to 20‰ which are interpreted to represent some sort of biological involvement. The variation between the S isotopic data collected and that of the VMS deposits implies that VMS was not likely a source of sulphur for mineralization at the GGG.

Item 8: DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Gold and Base Metal Occurrences

The regional geology of the area encompassing the Golden Gate Gold Project is conducive to a variety of deposits including copper-zinc+/-gold in volcanogenic massive sulphides and epigenetic gold deposits which are spatially associated with secondary structures within or in close proximity to major regionally extensive structures. Gold occurrences on the GGG property have been described by several workers notably J.F. Duncan, 2004-2005; McCutheon et al., 1988; R. Mann, 2007. More recently Woods (2009) presented a compilation of pertinent geological, geophysical and geochemical information pertaining to the property and its associated gold and base metal occurrences. As already noted under Sections 6 and 7, two separate gold occurrences have been identified on the previous property to date, i.e. the Noël-Willett Zone (NWZ) and the Xstrata-Mountain Lake Occurrence (XMLO) outside of the present property. Mann (2007) provided the first comprehensive descriptions of the NWZ and XMLO and these were followed by those of J.A. Walker (2016) in the Mineral Occurence Database # 1424. Knowledge of the NWZ is based mainly on transcripts by Acadian Gold Corp. and information from drill hole logs.

8.2 Deposit Genetic Model and Class

Gold and lesser base metal mineralization present in the NWZ area outlined to date at GGG Project show strong hydrothermal alteration features and spatial distribution of mineralized zones that are interpreted as being probably related to evolution of the Rocky Brook-Millstream Fault system. Structural fabrics developed within the mineralized zones document brittle-ductile deformation conditions during which quartz vein emplacement, sulphide and gold introduction and wall rock alteration processes were at least in part syn-kinematic with major shearing strains. These features suggest emplacement of associated arsenopyrite, sulphide and gold mineralization under epithermal crustal conditions, the relative timing of which is constrained by the Siluro-Devonian age of related igneous host intrusions.

Competency contrasts between sequences probably played a role in development and evolution of quartz vein arrays on the property, and local emplacement of felsic intrusions (feldspar Porphyry) also appears to have affected adjacent host rocks in some settings through development of limited superimposed hornfels assemblages. Influence of the iron rich composition of host pillowed basalts as seen in the NWZ flows might be a potentially important factor that contributed to local precipitation of gold mineralization in particular.

Influence of buried Siluro-Devonian granitic or dioritic intrusions that were regionally emplaced in proximity to the nearby Rocky Brook-Millstream Fault system may have played a role in development of associated hydrothermal systems, but this has not been definitively determined to date.

8.2.1 Volcanic and Sediment-Hosted Massive Sulphide Deposit Type

Exploration potential is considered present on the Golden Gate Gold Project for occurrence of volcanic and sediment-hosted massive sulphide type deposits. This primarily reflects its location within the BMC and the current confirmed presence of such deposits on the McMaster and Armstrong Subareas.

Item 8: DEPOSIT TYPES (cont.)

Base metal sulphide deposits of the BMC were initially discovered in the early to mid 1950's and since that time more than 110 separate stratiform to stratabound and/or stringer sulphide deposits have been discovered in the area. These are typically classified as members of the "volcanic sediment hosted massive sulphide" deposit class (VSHMS), with the Brunswick No.l2 deposit, operating since 1964 and closed four years ago, standing out as a super-giant of the class.

Goodfellow and MacCutcheon (2003) described base metal sulphide deposits of the BMC as having formed in a Sea of Japan style extensional back arc basin, termed the Tetagouche back arc basin that developed above a Lower Ordovician subduction zone carrying oceanic Dunnage Zone rocks below continental Gander Zone rocks. **FIGURE No 20** presents a graphic summary of this interpreted setting. Four stratigraphic intervals hosting base metal accumulations are recognized in this back-arc basin and these show association with separate pulses of volcanic activity. From earliest to latest these are the Chester, Caribou, Brunswick and Stratmat intervals, each named after the largest contained base metal sulphide deposit known to date).

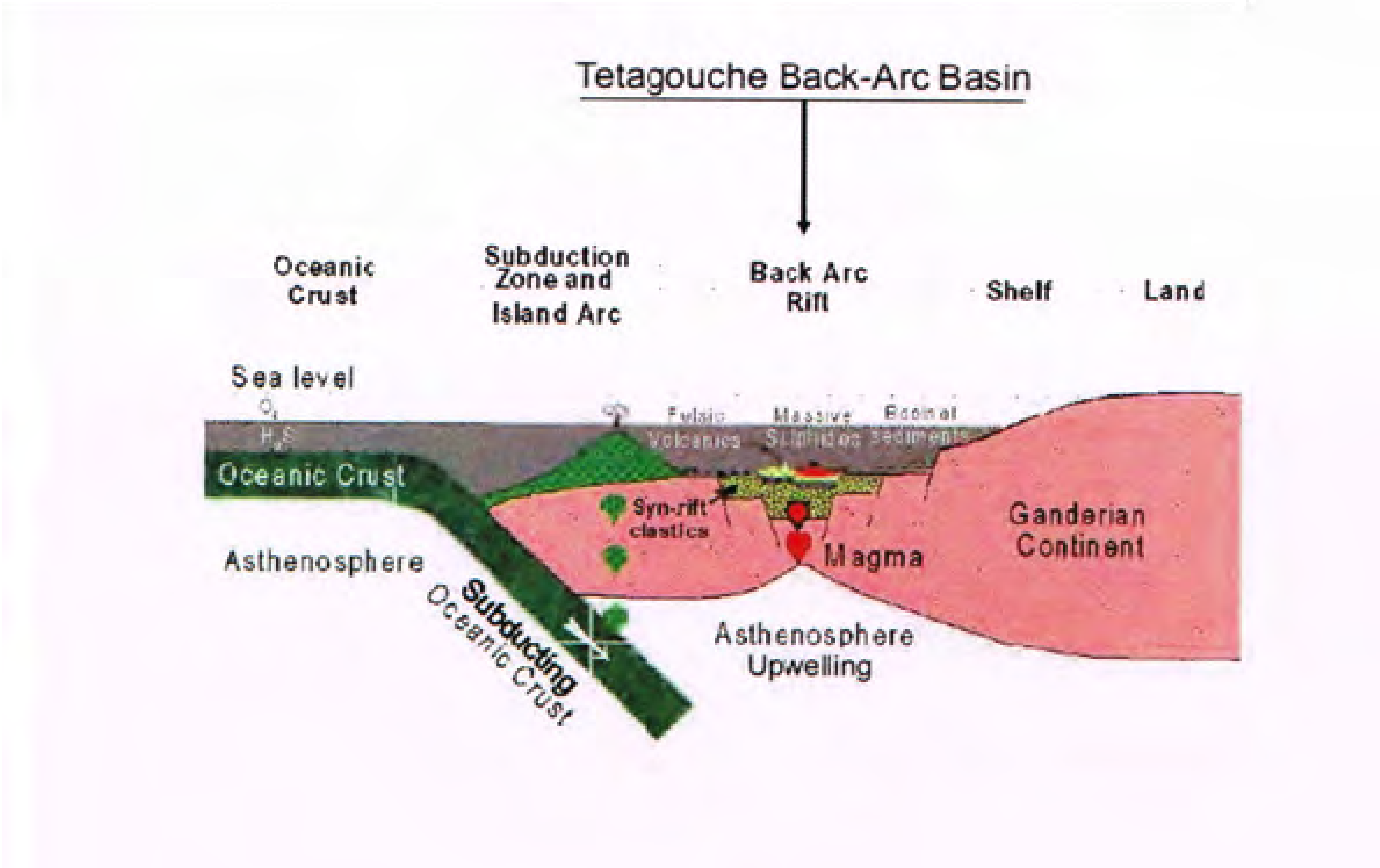
Sulphide deposit styles present in the BMC include (1) stratiform, laterally extensive and compositionally zoned bodies, (2) stratabound to stratiform, laterally restricted, mound-like bodies, often associated with vent complex stockwork sulphide zones, and (3) stratiform, poorly zoned to non-zoned sheet-like deposits that lack vent characteristics and reflect transport and reworking of previously deposited sulphides and host materials. The largest deposits such as Brunswick No. 12 and Heath Steele are associated with well-developed siliciclastic sedimentary sections that accumulated after cessation of major volcanic episodes. The Brunswick No.l2 and Heath Steele deposits are also marked by laterally extensive, zoned carbonate-oxide-sulphide iron formation units that extend substantially beyond deposit limits and form important stratigraphic marker intervals that are useful for exploration purposes (Goodfellow, 2007).

In the context of this report, DeepRock's Golden Gate Gold Project base metal sulphide Sub-area is situated in favorable stratigraphic intervals within the Tetagouche Group with respect to VSHMS potential.

8.2.2 Epithermal Au Deposits

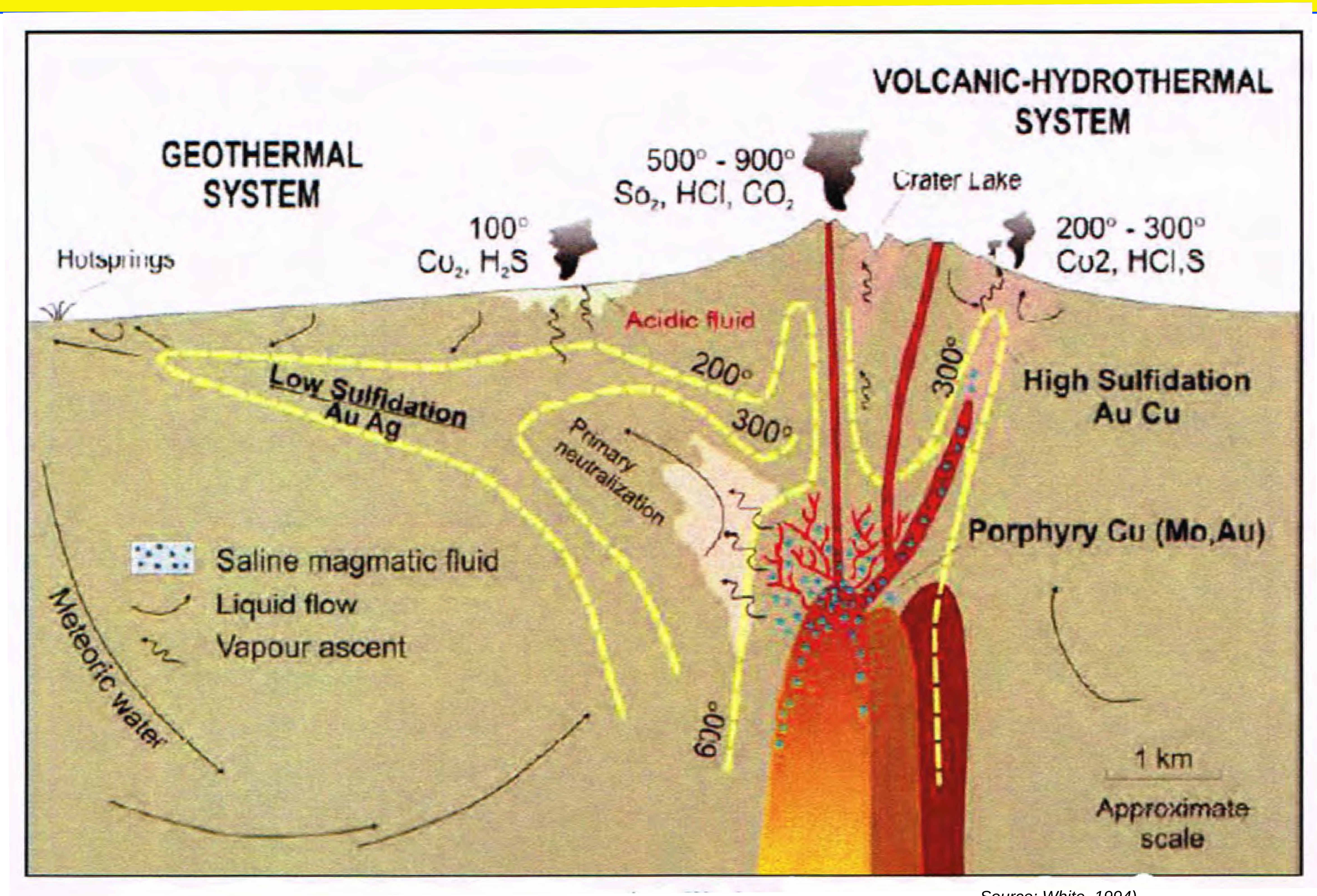
The Golden Gate Gold Project Au occurrences display characteristics of high level or epithermal systems.

Epithermal Au-Ag deposits are classified as a type of lode deposit consisting of economic concentrations of Au (±Ag and base metals). **FIGURE No 21** presents a graphic summary of the interpreted setting these deposits that form in a variety of host rocks from hydrothermal fluids, primarily by replacement or by open-space filling processes that generate mineralized veins,



Source: Goodfellow and McCutcheon, 2003

THE TETAGOUCHE BACK ARC BASIN , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT **FIGURE No 20**



Source: White, 1994)

GENESIS OF EPITHERMAL MINERAL DEPOSITS , GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT FIGURE No 21

breccias and pore spaces. Structural control of the mineralizing fluids by fractures, faults and joints is common. The deposits are commonly young, generally Tertiary or Quaternary in age but older examples have been documented in the Appalachian Orogeny and elsewhere (Benoit et al, 1998). The deposits may also be characterized by the presence of other volatile accessory elements such as Hg, Sb, Ti, etc. (Taylor, 2007).

Three deposit subtypes are generally recognized based on sulphidation and sulphide mineralogy, these being: (1) high sulphidation; (2) intermediate sulphidation; and (3)low sulphidation:

- High sulphidation subtype deposits usually occur close to magmatic sources of heat and volatiles, and form from acidic hydrothermal fluids.
- Low-sulphidation subtype fluids are thought to be near neutral, dominated by meteoric waters. In addition, some geologists also refer to “hot-spring” deposits as an additional subtype of epithermal deposit that may form as surface expressions of hydrothermal systems, typically of the low-sulphidation subtype sometimes associated with, acidic, steam heated alteration zone. Altered rocks in low-sulphidation deposits generally comprise two mineralogical zones: (1) inner zone of silicification (replacement of wall rocks by quartz or chalcedonic silica); and (2) outer zone of potassic-sericitic (phyllic) alteration (Taylor,2007).

In high-sulphidation subtype deposits, native Au and electrum are typically associated with py rite+enargite+covellite±bornite+chalcocite. In addition to sulphosalts and base metal sulphides, tellurides and bismuthinite are present in some deposits. Principal gangue minerals include quartz (“vuggy silica”), alunite, barite (especially associated with Au), and, in some deposits, S. Native Au and electrum occur in low-sulphidation subtype vein deposits that often contain only a few percent or less of sulphides that may include chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite. Volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks generally host these deposits but they also occur in basement metamorphic or crystalline sequences that have been affected by younger magmatism (Taylor, 2007).

8.2.3 Orogenic Au Deposits

As defined by Groves et al. (1998), the orogenic Au deposit category includes a broad range of predominantly vein style settings that have the common characteristic of having formed during compressional to transpressional deformation events at convergent plate margins in accretional and collisional orogens. The host geological environments include volcano-plutonic and clastic sedimentary terranes and host rocks have been characteristically metamorphosed up to greenschist facies conditions, and locally to amphibolite or granulite facies conditions.

The association shows a strong structural control to mineralization but with variable deposit scale representation of such control, including: (a) brittle faults to ductile shear zones, (b) extensional fractures, stockworks and breccias, and (c) fold hinges. Deposits can consist dominantly of altered host rock with disseminated mineralization or of various vein styles but most are

Item 8: DEPOSIT TYPES (cont.)

dominated by quartz veining with subsidiary carbonate and sulphide minerals and lesser amounts of albite, chlorite, white mica or fuchsite, tourmaline, and scheelite. Carbonate minerals consist of calcite, dolomite and ankerite. Au occurs in the veins and in adjacent wallrocks. Au is commonly associated with sulphide minerals, including pyrite, pyrrhotite chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. In volcano-plutonic settings, pyrite and pyrrhotite are the most common sulphide minerals in greenschist and amphibolite grade host rocks, respectively, while arsenopyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral in ores hosted by sedimentary rocks. Tellurides can be significant ore minerals in some deposits. Au to Ag ratios typically range between 10:1 and 5:1 , Jess commonly 1:1. Although the vein systems can be continuous for over 1 to 2 km vertical extent, there is generally little change in ore grade, and ore and gangue mineralogy with depth (Moritz, 2000).

Hydrothermal wallrock alteration in orogenic Au deposits is developed in a zoned pattern with a progression from proximal to distal assemblages. The alteration intensity decreases with distance with respect to the orebodies. Scale, intensity and mineralogy of the alteration are a function of wallrock composition and crustal level (e.g. McCuaig and Kerrich, 1998). Alteration is most intensely developed in intermediate to ultramafic igneous wallrocks. In clastic sedimentary rocks, alteration is restricted to narrow zones around the orebodies. The main alteration products of the wallrocks include (a) carbonate minerals (calcite, dolomite, ankerite, in some cases siderite and magnesite), (b) sulphide minerals (generally pyrite, pyrrhotite or arsenopyrite), (c) alkali-rich silicate minerals (sericite, fuchsite, albite, and Jess commonly, K-feldspar, biotite, paragonite), (d) chlorite and (e) quartz. Carbonatization, sulphidation and alkali-metasomatism of the wallrocks reflect the addition of variable amounts of $C0^2$, S, K, Na, H_2 0, and LILE during mineralization. Amphibole, diopside, plagioclase and garnet are recognized at deeper crustal levels under amphibolite and granulite metamorphic grades, where carbonate minerals become less abundant (Moritz, 2000).

The structures associated with the deposits, such as shear zones, faults, extensional veins, breccias, etc. are typically discordant with respect to the stratigraphic layering of the host rocks, but in some cases are parallel to bedding planes and fold hinges or intrusive contacts. This reflects the epigenetic nature of the Au deposits and the influence of geology on their development. The mineralized structures commonly display syn to post-mineralization displacements, such as striated slip surfaces with hydrothermal slickenlines, folding and/or boudinage. A combination of dynamic stress changes and fluid pressure variations is generally invoked to explain the geometry of the vein systems (Moritz, 2000).

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK

9.1 Exploration work since the acquisition of the Property

Since the acquisition of the GGG Project, DeepRock Minerals Inc. did not carried out a field exploration program. The Author searched and studied all the technical information and the scientific documents available in relationship with the Project. Because the Property has been highly reduced in size since the discovery of the gold mineralization and the exploration conducted from 2002 to 2009, it was important for the evaluation of the economic potential of the Project to study all the work executed and consider all facts and results obtained. It has not been possible to obtain a digital copy of the 2004-2005 drill logs. Consequently, it was decided to digitalize them.

9.2 Digitalization of Acadian Gold Corporation drill holes

In order to fulfill its mandate, **C.D.G.C**. undertook the digitalization of the 19 drill holes bored in 2004-2005 by Acadian Gold Corp. (AGC) on the Golden Gate Gold Project, for a total length of 1,229.50 m.

The AGC' drill logs are very succinct. Each rock type appears as a code and numerous portions of the core have not been logged and sampled. During his visit of the core storage facility, the Author has been able to observe that all the sulphide mineralization has been sampled and consequently assayed for Gold and Arsenic.

Tests of deviation (Pajari test) are reported in the 2004 drill logs (eleven holes). No deviation test has been taken in 2005. The logs contain numerous errors or missing information. Azimuths are not systematically reported. We have to refer to the plans provided by Xstrata in 2007. Sometimes, the location of some holes is not mentioned.

There is no mention of the casing left or removed. The Author has been able to locate one casing left in place (vertical hole).

The structures observed on the core are not reported. Bedding, schistosities, shear zone, joints, etc. nor the contacts with the mafic lava flows.

AGC did not provided the certificates of analysis. However, all the assays were totally reported in the different reports. Since the drilling was completed before the implementation of NI 43-101, no blank or standard was inserted in the batch of core samples.

Location of the drill holes and trenches are provided by two topographic surveys conducted by one certified surveyor. We took those location for the digitalization of the logs.

There is no QA/QC implemented and no RQD has been recorded.

We have exactly copied the 2004-2005 logs into GeoticLog without making an interpretation or changes.

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

All the AGC's, Xstrata's and Mountain Lake's core is stored in the Department's core library in Madran.

9.3 GeoticLog

Since 2002, **Geotic** offers specialized software for the mining industry. From the drilling data capture to 3D modeling, the software is an integrated, safe and easy to use solution. The GeoticLog application is used to input drilling information. Its user-friendly interface greatly accelerates data input by allowing users to enter titles, summaries and even typical descriptions with the help of dictionaries. These dictionaries, can be edited by the users themselves. They allow data to be validated when input, minimizing the need for subsequent corrections and ensuring exceptional data quality at all times. The information is input and organized in a simple and logical way, making the work even easier

The application also generates personalized reports according to your needs. The application includes a users' rights management interface to control data access and make data secure. Data is saved in Microsoft Ms-Access or SQL format and organized in an intuitive schematic diagram, making it easier to produce charts and thematic plans. These databases can then be used by GeoticGraph to create sections and plan views or they can even be exported to other applications.

Lastly, modules for batch imports/exports, calculating composites, calculating adjusted structures, and QA/QC and drilling core photo management integrated with your environment, greatly increase the application's potential.

The software comprises a complete validation of all data entries, the use of standard and personalized dictionaries, descriptions for six geological levels plus RQD, magnetism, assaying, geochemistry and geophysics, definition of an infinite number of coordinate systems, zone weighted average calculations, Import/export of data, Export to Gemcom, Printing of high quality logs, Integration and linearization of drilling core photos, management of assay certificates, tracing of QA/QC graphs, personalized data tables, integration and calculation of adjusted structures, addition of calculated fields in the assay table, direct access to GeoticGraph's section creation wizard, and planning and monitoring of a drilling campaign.

Average values of the mineralized zones can be calculated with the true widths of the zones.

The drill plans edited with the Acadian Gold Corp's reports and Xstrata's report were scanned and imported into MapInfo/Discover in order to localise the holes in the UTM coordinate system.

9.4 GeoticGraph

Once the digitalization was completed, the Author used the software GeoticGraph for the preparation of cross sections and level plans. Cross sections produced show colored lithology and geological interpretation as well as the assay results.

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

The principal lithologies described in the logs are:

Metasedimentary rocks: Dark grey-green mafic volcanic, amygdaloïdal basalt, siliceouspotassic altered mafic volcanic, black graphitic sediment, grey siltstone, altered lapilli tuff, foliated mafic tuff, altered mafic volcanic (gabbro), fractured hematiric mafic volcanic, flow breccia ;

The Mineralizations described are: Pyrite and Arsenopyrite.

Concerning the mineralization, several colors have been adopted. The following table shows the different colors by element and grades.

TABLE No 8

COLOR CODES

	Arsenic ppm		Gold ppm	
Grades				0 to 1 white
	0 to 50	white		
			1 to 2	blue
	51 to 100	light grey		
			2 to 5	green
	101 to 250	medium grey		
			5 to 10	brown
	251 to 500	dark grey		
			10 to 1000	red
	501 to 1000	green		
	1001 to 1500	dark blue		
	1501 to 2000	dark brown		

The codes for lithology are marked on the right side of the drill holes while the assay results and/ or average grades are listed on the left side when sufficient space is available.

Each lithology code has its specific color which is visible on the sections and level plans

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

9.5 Vertical Projections and Geological Sections drafted with the software

One Vertical Projection Plan showing the mineralized zones has been drafted. It is presented in Appendix I. This plan shows the traces of the vertical and northwest dipping mineralized envelope. Gold mineralized zones are contained in those envelopes and their value contribute to the average grade.

Six cross- sections, oriented NW-SE with a look to the NE, have been prepared. **FIGURE No 22** shows the trace of these cross-sections. They are named A to F from the southwest to the northeast. Azimuth 310˚ facing N40˚-50˚E. Those sections are also presented in **Appendix 1**.

Two tentative longitudinal sections have been drawn in order to understand the directions, dips and plunges of the gold mineralized zones. Those longitudinal sections are respectively oriented NW-SE and NE-SW. They are also shown on **FIGURE No 22**.

In addition, a second set of sections has been produced with the arsenic grades. With drill holes bored in all directions, it is pretty hard to produce one longitudinal section. Instead, the Author has preferred to drwaw seven level plans.

9.6 2004-2005 drill hole descriptions

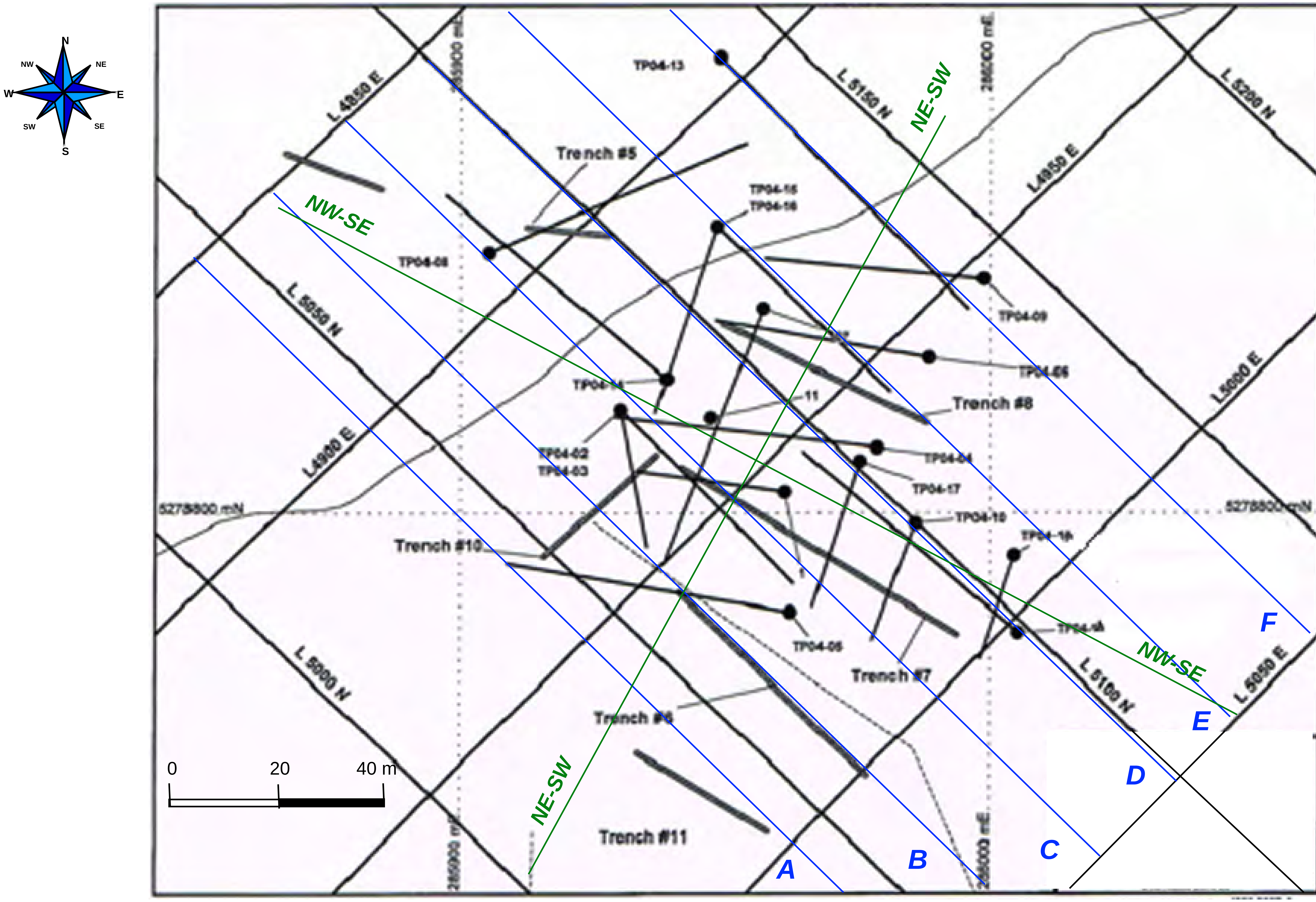
9.6.1. Hole TP-04-01

This hole was set-up to test discovery quartz breccia float carrying 20 g/T Au, located in Trench No 7.

The hole has an azimuth of 299˚ and a dip of -45˚. It was stopped at a depth of 39.5 m. It begins in altered bleached volcanic rock. The top of the hole exibit bleached alteration and 1- to 3% Fe carbonate fracturing. Micro-quartz was injected from 13.0 to 13.5 m core length and 10-15% quartz stockwork-quartz micro-breccia from 17.0 m to 19.0 m. Bleached alteration continues down to 21.0 m. A fragmental mafic volcanic carrying hematite fragments and altered bleached volcanic fragments up to 3 cm was intersected from 21.0 to 23.2 m. Similar fragmental (flow breccia) was intersected in holes # 02 and # 10.

The intersection indicates that the unit may cross cut the stratigraphy and/or dip westerly, possibly associated with a trust fault.

The hole continued through altered mafic volcanic and terminated in amygdaloïdal basalt at 39.5 m. Hematitic altered volcanic was also encountered between 29.5 m and 35 m.



GOLD ZONE ASSAYS

Hole	Au g/T	Width (m)
TP-04-01	0.87	7.5
including	1.79	2.0
TP-04-02	0.41	52.5
including	1.04	7.0
TP-04-02	2.01	3.0
TP-04-04	0.58	19.5
including	1.02	8.5
TP-04-07	1.51	6.5
	2.41	8.0
TP-04-09	1.34	1.2
TP-04-10	0.41	8.1
TP-04-11	1.52	13.6
	2.54	4.6
TP-04-12	2.75	1.3
TP-04-13	1.23	0.2
	1.51	0.2
TP-04-15	1.40	0.4
	2.08	0.5
	1.14	0.2
TP-04-17	1.47	1.5
	2.0	0.5

Trench	Au g/T
TR-05	1.37
TR-06	5.40
TR-07	27.10
TR-07	20.69
TR-07	8.85
TR-07	9.35
TR-07	2.74
TR-07	1.89
TR-10	1.51

Source: Xstrata Zinc.-El Nino Ventures, 2007, Assessment Report # 476413

GOLDEN GATE GOLD PROJECT- 2019 VERTICAL CROSS SECTIONS

Figure No 22

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

TABLE No 9

TP-04-01	**5.5**	**11**	**0.146**	**204.2**	**5.5**	**FeCa fracturing**
	12.5	**20**	**0.878**	**778.5**	**7.5**	**Silica, Qtz breccia**
	16	**18**	**1.79**	**1000**	**2**	**includes**
	29	**35**	**0.043**	**71.2**	**6**	**Hematitic**

9.6.2. Hole TP-04-02

This hole encountered similar rocks than TP-04-01 with the exception of interesting 40 cm of quartz breccia at 43.8 m. The breccia is important because the same breccia was intersected later in hole TP-04-06. This intersection validate a regional strike stockworking trend.

The unit carries altered volcanic and hematitic clasts, while all other breccia intersections identified only altered volcanic clasts. This unique character of having mixed clasts aided in determining the correlation thus its strike trend.

That hole also intercepted some ankeritic stockwork from 37.3 m to 40.3 m. Values up to 1.22 g/T Au over 6.5 m, including 4.29 g/T Au over 0.5 m, were obtained. The hole intersected siliceous potassic alteration to 45.1 m and then intersected a flow breccia and fragmental hyaloclastite. This hole ended in an altered bleached mafic volcanic with the upper contact more or less brecciated.

TABLE No 10

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-02	**6.8**	**13.3**	**1.11**	**-**	**6.5**	**FeCa fracturing**
	6.8	**59.3**	**0.42**	**-**	**52.5**	**Low grade zone**
	6.8	**13.8**	**1.04**	**-**	**7.0**	**Includes**
	12.3	**12.8**	**5.40**	**-**	**0.5**	**Includes**
	18.3	**28.8**	**0.06**	**-**	**10.5**	**Hematitic**
	34.3	**40.8**	**1.23**	**-**	**6.5**	**FeCa**
	38.8	**40.8**	**2.69**	**-**	**2.0**	**Includes**
	42.8	**44.8**	**0.68**	**-**	**2.0**	**FeCa Fault**
	45.3	**48.8**	**0.94**	**-**	**3.5**	**Flow breccia**
	55.8	**59.3**	**0.2**	**-**	**3.5**	**Flow breccia**

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

9.6.3 Hole TP-04-03

This hole was collared for testing southeast cross cutting zones (see coordinates in Item 10). The hole is located few metres south of hole TP-04-02. This fan hole collared in amygdaloïdal basalt and intersected local altered mafic sections carrying low sulphide and minor micro breccia before terminating in a second amygdaloïdal lava flow. The whole core shows low sulphide.

TABLE No 11

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-03	10.8 30.5	11.3 32.0	0.45 0.307	- -	0.5 1.5	FeCa ; 1-2% Py Local micro breccia

9.6.4 Hole TP-04-04

This hole was collared to test the northernly trend of hole TP-04-02. Its set-up is 20 m north east of Hole TP-04-01.

The hole started in altered mafic volcanic and continued down to 48.1 m. Intersections of micro breccia and minor ankeritic stockwork were encountered. At 39.0 m, the hole intersected altered mafic volcanic and quartz breccia similar to intersections cut in holes TP-04-07 and TP-04-11. This main zone returned 1.2 g/T Au over 8.5 m, from 39.8 m to 48.3 m. The hole was stopped in a basalt at 66 m core length.

TABLE No 12

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-04	39.8 46.3	48.3 46.8	1.02 1.34	- -	8.5 0.5	Altered,Qtz breccia Qtz breccia

9.6.5. Hole TP-04-05

Collared to test the southerly extension of the mineralization intersected by holes TP-04-01 and 02. That hole was collared at 50 m south of hole TP-04-01.

The hole intersected intercalated altered mafic volcanic and grey fine grained mafic to amygdaloïdal basalt. Minor sulphide associated to quartz fills the fractures and a stockwork. Micro quartz breccia was also intersected along with local ankeritic fracturing. Assaying returned low gold grades.

Item 9: This EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

This hole ended in a grey fine grained amygdaloïdal basalt.

9.6.6. Hole TP-04-06

This hole was collared to test the northern extension of hole TP-04-04. It is located at 20 m north-east of this hole.

Rocks intersected are mainly altered mafic volcanic flows, from the collar down to 34.6 m. This upper section cut minor unaltered basalt, local ankeritic fractures and micro breccia within the lower section of the alteration. Micro breccia exhibiting hematitic clasts was encountered from 30.7 m to 31.3 m. This unit correlates with the same micro breccia encutered in hole TP-04-02. This hole was stopped in grey green amygdaloïdal basalt. Mineralization and brecciaiton seem to decrease northerly. However, alteration seems to becomes increasingly more siliceous and potassic to the north.

TABLE No 13

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-06	**6.0**	**10.7**	**0.064**	**-**	**4.7**	**FeCa**
	14.8	**17.5**	**0.025**	**-**	**2.7**	**FeCa**
	26.9	**27.4**	**0.426**	**-**	**0.5**	**FeCa**
	30.2	**34.0**	**0.784**	**-**	**3.8**	**Hematitic, Q breccia**

9.6.7. Hole TP-04-07

Collared to test the cross cutting mineralization. It is located 35 m northwest of hole TP-04-06. It entered in an unaltered basaltic lava flow and then encountered a potassic altered mafic volcanic at 9.5 m. Alteration continued down to 39.9 m and terminated on contact with a fragmental flow breccia and amygdaloïdal basalt. This unit is similar to fragmental rock units intersected in holes TP-04-02 and 01. It is noteworthy that brecciation and mineralization increase within the alteration above the fragmental unit. The mineralization consists of mineralized quartz breccia and disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite. This mineralization encountered in the alteration correlate with hole TP-04-04.

Down section, the hole intersected predominantly altered mafic volcanic to 64.2 m and then was stopped in amygdaloïdal basalt at 72 m. Best intersections are presented on **TABLE No 12** on the next page.

PICTURE No 7: Zone of stockwork in altered basalt, Hole TP-04-07.

PICTURE No 8: Beginning of hole TP-04-07. Altered zone (silicified and hematized, presence of stockwork. The core has been sawed, sampled and assayed. Gold assay up to 1.72 g/T over 1 m.

PICTURE No 9: Altered sulphide in hole TP-04-07. Typical arsenopyrite weathering.

PICTURE No 10: Sharp contact between alterations in a basaltic lava flow. The basaltic rock is hematized and weakly potassic (red to bron) or chloritized (green). Hole TP-04-07.

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

TABLE No 14

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-07	**19.3**	**26.8**	**0.659**	**-**	**7.5**	**Hematitic**
	22.3	**23.3**	**1.725**	**-**	**1.0**	**Includes**
	30.0	**38.0**	**1.176**	**-**	**8.0**	**Silica Flooding MZ**
	34.0	**37.5**	**2.431**	**-**	**3.5**	**Includes**
	34.0	**36.0**	**2.994**	**-**	**2.0**	**Includes**
	60.5	**63.5**	**0.358**	**-**	**3.0**	**Silica stockwork**

9.6.8. Hole TP-04-08

This hole was planned to verify the extension at depth of gold values obtained in Trench No 5 (up to 1.37 g/T Au from grab sample). This hole is collared at about 50 m NW of hole TP-04-07.

The beginning of this hole consists of carbonatized mafic volcanic down to 26.9 m. Two pyritic sections made of pyritic stringers to massive sulphide bands up to 10 cm thick, were encontered. Pyrite is very fine grained and resembles to a grey mudstone. Two zones (from 8.0 m to 11.1 m and 19.6 m to 26.9 m) are barren in base and precious metals. Surprisingly the pyritic zones did not respond to the IP survey, but did flank a prominent IP chargeability just west of the intersection. This IP anomaly suggests that it is formational (graphitic sediments?) but could also reflect mineralization similar to the stringer zone intersected by that drill hole.

The weak alteration gradationally decrease down section and becomes magnetic around 40 m. Local chlorite shears also exist below the alteration limit. The drill hole intersected massive magnetite fine grained mafic volcanic from 42 m to the end of the hole at 75.5 m.

No significant assay were reported in the drill hole, other than very anomalous Sb values (J.F. Duncan, 2004).

9.6.9. Hole TP-04-09

Hole TP-04-09 is located 20 m NE of hole TP-04-06 and ought to verify the alteration and mineralization of the same hole. It started in a weakly magnetic mafic volcanic and intersected siliceous and potassic alteration at 12.0 m. The alteration continues down to 52.4 m. The siliceous alteration is similar to intersections in hole TP-04-06. The alteration halo contains quartz micro breccia carrying low sulphide at 24.0 to 24.20 m and from 5.0 m to 51.6 m. Amygdaloïdal basalt was intersected from 52.4 m to 60.0m , the end of this hole.

A narrow alteration section hosting 1-2 cm quartz micro breccia veins carrying 2 to 10% sulphide

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

was intersected from 57.3 m to 58.0 m. The breccia returned 7.4 g/T Au over 10 cm and 2.41 g/T Au over 20 cm. Although narrow, the mineralization was the highest value obtained by the Acadian Gold Corp.'s drilling program.

TABLE No 15

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-09	**7.7**	**18.7**	**0.025**	**-**	**11.0**	**FeCa**
	23.1	**24.6**	**0.218**	**-**	**1.5**	**Hematitic,Qtzbreccia**
	38.1	**43.5**	**0.025**	**-**	**5.4**	**Qtz stockwork**
	51.0	**52.1**	**0.286**	**-**	**1.1**	**Micro breccia**
	57.3	**58.5**	**1.34**	**-**	**1.2**	**Micro breccia**
	57.3	**57.4**	**7.40**	**-**	**0.10**	**Includes**

9.6.10 Hole TP-04-10

Located at about 30 m SE of Hole TP-04-01 in order to test the strike length of the ankeritic stockwork and the gold value (4.2 g/T Au) intersected by Hole TP-04-02.

This hole intersected a non magnetic mafic volcanic, 5.5 m of local ankeritic fracturing and 14 m alteration intruded by local micro breccia. The alteration also displays speckled pyrite (up to 10%) throughout the sequence. The hole intersected fragmental flow breccia from 23.1 m to the end of the hole at 33.0 m. **TABLE No 14** reports all low gold values obtained in this hole.

TABLE No 16

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-10	**6.2**	**9.0**	**0.025**	**-**	**2.8**	**FeCa**
	9	**9.4**	**0.33**	**-**	**0.4**	**Porphyry**
	9	**12.9**	**0.12**	**-**	**3.9**	**FeCa**
	12.4	**13.2**	**0.236**	**-**	**0.8**	**Silica flooding Hem**
	13.2	**18.6**	**0.134**	**-**	**5.4**	**FeCa**
	18.6	**23.1**	**0.576**	**-**	**4.5**	**Silica flooding**
	23.1	**24.1**	**0.17**	**-**	**1.0**	**Hyaloclastite**

9.6.11 Hole TP-04-11

This hole was planned to test the extension at depth of the mineralization obtained in ho-

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

les TP-04-07 and 04. Hole TP-04-11 is bored almost verticaly. Its casing has been found in the field.

Similar rock units and breccia mineralization to hole TP-04-07 were encountered with the exception of the fragmental unit which is missing in hole TP-04-11. Two light green flow breccia units were intersected at 15.5 m and 30.1 m.

TABLE No 17

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-11	17.8	18.2	0.025	118	0.4	
	18.2	18.6	0.14	243	0.4	
	18.6	19.4	0.98	>1000	0.8	
	19.4	20.1	4.16	>1000	0.7	
	20.1	20.6	1.69	>500	0.5	
	20.6	21.2	0.09	91.9	0.6	
	21.2	21.7	0.04	134	0.5	
	21.7	22.2	0.04	165	0.5	
	22.2	22.5	0.025	89.2	0.3	
	22.5	23.0	2.76	>1000	0.5	
	23.0	23.5	1.31	>1000	0.5	
	23.5	24.2	3.76	>1000	0.7	
	24.2	24.7	1.65	>1000	0.5	
	24.7	25.1	3.85	>1000	0.5	
	25.1	25.6	4.44	>1000	0.5	
	25.6	26.1	0.86	>1000	0.5	
	26.1	26.6	3.33	>1000	0.5	
	26.6	27.1	0.69	>1000	0.5	
	27.1	27.6	0.21	205	0.5	
	27.6	28.1	0.74	>1000	0.5	
	28.1	28.6	0.025	24.4	0.5	
	28.6	29.5	0.69	>1000	0.4	
	29.0	29.3	1.77	>1000	0.3	
	29.3	29.8	2.82	>1000	0.5	
	29.8	30.1	1.88	>1000	0.3	
	30.1	30.5	0.46	222	0.4	
	30.5	31.3	0.65	>500	0.8	
	31.3	31.8	0.60	>500	0.5	
	31.8	32.3	0.025	197	0.5	

PICTURE No 11: **Hematitic altered zone in TP-04-11. Presence of a stock-work of quartz veinlets and stringers.**

PICTURE No 12: **Hematized lapilli tuffs, with local altered mafic fragments.**

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

9.6.12 Hole TP-04-12

Hole TP-04-12 was located to test 2 prominent IP anomalies. IP Anomaly “A” is 600 m long and “B” is 250 m long. The hole intersected graphitic sediments which explain the conductor, then thrust melange characterized by barren quartz stockwork and speckled pyrite. The sedimentary contact is characterized by a strong VLF conductor and a low magnetic anomaly. The lower contact carries anomalous arsenic over 22 m. The sediments are in contact with altered mafic volcanic hosting local micro quartz breccia and quartz veins which returned low gold values. This alteration zone would be an extension of the main alteration zone lying 200 m southwest.

Several bands of mafic lapilli tuffs have been recognized, interbedded with sediments and thin lava flows

A second alteration zone was intersected from 125.0 m to 131.0 m which returned 0.75 g/T Au over 5.8 m., including 2.77 g/T Au over 1.3 m. This zone lies proximal to the contact between the mafic lava flow and a gabbroic mafic intrusive sill. The zone exhibits bleach alteration, local acicular arsenopyrite, pyrite fracture filling and disseminated specks.

9.6.13 Hole TP-04-13

The hole is located 140 m south of hole TP-04-12. It undercut previous hole TP-04-09, which returned high gold values over narrow widths within altered mafic volcanic rocks and local breccia veins. It seems that this hole has been drilled short and missed the second alteration zone encountered in hole TP-04-12.

TABLE No 18

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-13	49.0	49.2	0.31	313.6	0.2	Micro breccia, qtz
	74.6	75.1	0.22	118	0.5	Micro breccia
	75.1	75.6	0.15	266	0.5	Micro breccia
	78.5	78.7	1.23	>500	0.2	Micro breccia
	79.5	80.0	0.22	164	0.5	Micro breccia
	81.5	81.7	1.51	>500	0.2	Micro breccia
	81.7	82.0	0.69	>500	0.3	Micro breccia

9.6.14. Hole TP-04-14

This hole was planned to test IP Anomaly “A”, 200m SW of hole TP-04-12. With an azimuth of 310˚, the hole started in an amygdaloïdal basalt and was stopped in graphitic sediments.

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

The hole intersected quartz stockwork and disseminated pyrite in mafic volcanic. In graphitic sediments, the core shows the presence of 20-30% quartz bands, broken and contorted wth local 2-3% pyrite and arsenopyrite. Only anomalous As values were obtained over 1 m.

9.6.15. Hole TP-04-15

This 63.8 m long hole tested the extension of IP Anomaly "B" and undercut hole TP-04-06. It intersected similar alteration and micro breccia stockwork as encountered in hole # 06, 04, 09 and 13.

TABLE No 19

HOLE	FROM m	TO m	Au g/T	As ppm	LENGTH m	ZONE
TP-04-15	24.0	25	0.33	270	1.0	Micro breccia
	39.1	42.0	0.65	300.08	2.9	Micro breccia
	46.8	47.0	0.60	420.2	0.2	Micro breccia
	41.0	42.0	2.08	>500	0.5	Includes
	54.8	55.3	0.774	464	0.5	Micro breccia

Several isolated anomalous As values are noted from 56.0 m to the end of hole at 63.8 m.

9.6.16. Hole TP-04-16

Hole TP-04-16 is set-up at the same location than hole TP-04-15, but bored southerly. It was planned to test the western extension of the TP-04-07 zone. This hole was stopped at 53.0 m.

Two thin low gold grade zones were intersected from 18.0 m to 18.4 m (0.09 g/T Au) over 0.4 m and from 31.1 m to 31.6 m (0.24 g/T Au) over 0.5 m with 209 ppm As. Those values were obtained from a quartz stockwork.

Hole TP-04-16 was stopped short of the presumed contact with the graphitic sediments.

9.6.17. Hole TP-04-17

Hole TP-04-17 was collared between holes TP-04-07 and TP-04-10. This 41 m long hole encountered similar breccia and alteration as intersection in hole # 10.

One strong As anomalous zone was intersected from 11.8 m to 15.1 m with one gold anomalous value (0.04 g/T over 0.5 m).

Item 9: EXPLORATION WORK (cont.)

A second As anomalous zone was cross cut from 17.6 m to 21.3 m with low grade gold values.

From 23.3 m to 24.8 m, the hole intersected 1.47 g/T Au over 1.5 m with more than 1000 ppm As.

Finally, from 40.5 to 41.0 m, the intersection returned 2.0 g/T over 0.5 m with more than 1000 ppm As. This hole is definitively too short since it was stopped in the mineralization. This zone may reflect a southeasterly fold limb.

9.6.18. Hole TP-04-18

This 29 m long hole oriented at 310˚, was set-up to test the NW trend of hole TP-04-10.

It starts and ends in lapilli tuffs and flow breccia. Unfortunatelly, despite the presence of sulphde, no sample has been taken and assayed.

9.6.19. Hole TP-04-19

Oriented at 300˚ and 70.0 m long, this hole ought to test the IP anomaly “B”. It started in the same rock unit than hole #18, lapilli tuffs down to 25.9 m then continued in altered mafic lava flows and amygdaloïdal basalt. Some sections show an hematitic alteration.

A narrow gold anomalous zone has been intersected from 35.7 m to 36.0 m. This sample does not have been assayed for As.

From 40.5 m to 44.9 m, a gold mineralized zone has been intersected and assayed. The average gold value obtained is 0.35 g/T over 4.40 m while arsenic averages 248.8 ppm.

A second gold anomalous zone was intersected from 56.2 m to 57.9 m. Average gold grade is 0,078 g/T and As averages 119.19 ppm over 1.7 m. Those values were obtained within altered fragmental rock carrying mafic volcanic clasts. No mafic intrusive rock was interected by this hole. The “gabbroic unit” intersected by hole TP-04-12 is presumably a facies variation of the basaltic lava flow (porphyroblastic facies).

Item 10.0: DRILLING

Since the acquisition of the Golden Gate Gold Project by DeepRock Minerals inc., no drilling has been performed on the property.

On January 3, 2004, Accadian Gold Corporation announced that it has commenced drilling on the property. Eleven drill holes have been bored during the month. The second program started at the beginning of December 2004 and ended in January 2005. Eight drill holes have been bored during that period.

The 2004-2005 drilling program executed on the GGG Project totalled 1,215 m **(FIGURE No 22)**.

TABLE No 20

LIST OF DRILL HOLES BORED FROM 2004 TO 2005

HOLE	EASTING m	NORTHING m	ELEVATION mASL	AZIMUTH °	DIP °	LENGTH m
TP-04-01	285961,4	5278803,789	152,18	279	-45	39,5
TP-04-02	285930,296	5278819,7	150,44	279	-45	66
TP-04-03	285930,296	5278819,7	150,44	169	-45	38
TP-04-04	285959,43	5278811,868	152,24	277	-40	66
TP-04-05	285962,521	5278781,357	152,7	279	-45	71
TP-04-06	285988,537	5278820,753	152,21	280,5	-45	57,5
TP-04-07	285957,103	5278839,354	150,96	201	-45	72
TP-04-08	285905,595	5278850,086	150,01	66	-45	75,2
TP-04-09	285998,748	5278844,872	151,96	274	-45	60
TP-04-10	285986,549	5278797,549	152,56	201	-40	33
TP-04-11	285947,263	5278818,418	151,15	106	-88	57
	TOTAL PHASE I					**635,2**
TP-04-12	286024,776	5279021,984	153,22	136	-45	151
TP-04-13	285949,675	5278887,887	152,18	135	-45	95
TP-04-14	285939,43	5278826,124	150,69	310	-45	77
TP-04-15	285948,454	5278855,05	150,79	135	-45	63,8
TP-04-16	285948,454	5278855,05	150,79	198	-45	53
TP-04-17	285975,712	5278809,971	152,29	277	-45	41
TP-04-18	286004,534	5278791,767	153,55	310	-45	29
TP-04-19	286005,275	5278777,066	153,91	300	-45	70
	TOTAL PHASE II					**579,8**
	GRAND TOTAL					**1215**

Results of the two drilling programs are provided in **ITEM 9**. The drill collars have all been surveyed by Frenette Surveys of North Tetagouche, NB.

Item 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 2004 Drilling Campaign, logging and sampling

In 2004, drill core was transported in wooden boxes from the drill sites by **AGC** to the **DRNE**'s core storage facility in Madran, NB, where it was logged and processed.

Core was placed onto tables where it was sprayed with water and photographied. It was then logged as detailed lithologies, textures, alteration and mineralization. Data was recorded as hard copy and later transferred into an Excel spreadsheet. Structural measurements are missing. RQD and Structural logging was not completed as resources did not permit this.

On completion of logging, core was marked for sampling and sample sheets generated. Samples were half core, split via a diamond saw, depending on the size of the interval sampled and the minimum sample requirements of the analytical laboratory. When split, one half of the core was put in a plastic bag for laboratory analysis. The second half was returned in the core box for future reference.

Sample intervals were identified on the basis of geology. Sample lengths ranged from around 0.2 m to 0.5 m in most cases.

The bags were numbered with black marker on both side and the corresponding numbered tag stapled on it. Sample bags were closed with multipurpose ties wraps. Samples were after kept in rice bags with a maximum of 10 samples by bag. All samples were shipped for assays to **SGS Canada inc.** to their laboratory at Lakefield (samples of 2004 program) and Don Mills, in Ontario (for samples of the 2005 drill program).

11.2 Analyses

On receipt by **SGS Canada inc**., samples were sorted and reconciled against **AGC** submission paperwork with discrepancies being referred back to **AGC**. Samples have been weighted. Samples were then dried for a minimum of 12 hours before being coarse crushed through a jaw crusher. From the crusher, samples were split and quartered and the portion retained was pulverized until a standard of >85% of material passes through a 75 micron mesh.

Both the jaw crusher and the pulverizers were exposed to silica sand flushes after each sample is processed.

Gold was assayed following the FAG303 method (Fire Assay) while As was determined by AAH70 (Atomic Absorption) in 2004 and by geochemical analysis by the HAS12B process in 2005.

Assay certificates are not provided. The assessment reports comprise spreadsheets listing the samples with the hole number, the intersections and widths with the assay results for Au given in g/T and As in ppm.

Item 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY (cont.)

It is the **C.D.G.C.** 's opinion that sample preparation and analyses were done in line with industry standards.

11.3 Bulk Density Data

No Bulk density determination has been done by the different previous owners.

11.4 RQD

Rock-quality designation (RQD) is a rough measure of the degree of jointing or fracture in a rock mass, measured as a percentage of the drill core in lengths of 10 cm or more. High-quality rock has a RQD of more than 75%, low quality of less than 50%.

Total core recovery (TCR) is the borehole core recovery percentage.

TCR is defined as the quotient:
TCR = ((*L* sum of pieces)/ (*L*tot core run)) x 100%

L Sum of pieces = Sum of length of core pieces;
*L*tot core run= Total length of core run.

No RQD reading has been provided by Acadian Gold Corporation, Xstrata and Mountain Lake Resources.

Core boxes observed by the author of this report show an acceptable RQD in the fresh rock.

Generally speaking, the RQD is excellent everywhere. Few shear zones or fault zones have been encountered by the drill holes. The first 5-15 m of each hole shows a strong fracturing which is due to the weathering. At depth, the rock is more massive and solid. Most of the open fractures observed in the core boxes come from the manipulation of the core by the drillers or geologists. Open fractures generally present rust or chlorite coatings.

11.5 Quality Control /Quality Assurance

In addition to the regular sampling and assaying of samples, additional quality control protocols were initiated. It required the preparation of various duplicate samples to evaluate the precision (i.e. reproducibility) and accuracy of the reported values. Each batch of 50 samples included one or four duplicates.

The 2004 and 2005 drill programs were executed before the implementation of the National Instrument 43-101. Therefore, no QC/QA protocol was used by the junior exploration companies until mid-2005.

The use of Blank and Standards was not an obligation before 2004.

Item 12: DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

C.D.G.C's first visit to the Golden Gate Gold Project was conducted on May 2014. During the inspection, few outcrops and old excavations were observed. Visual observation, digital photos and Global Positioning System (GPS) measurements were used to conduct and record the results of this inspection.

Dr Christian Derosier spent one full day on the site, accompanied by late M. Jean Jacques Treyvaud, CEO for Murray Brook Minerals. The QP verified the locations of few trenches, access roads, infrastructures, water supply, electricity, etc.

A second visit took place on July 3th, 2019, accompanied by the owner of the claims, M. George Willett from Bathurst. Drill hole collar and trench positions were verified by Dr C. Derosier, P. Geo. using a handheld Garmin GPS 60CSx, the photographic device is a Canon SX 530HS.

The collected X and Y coordinates for the observed drill hole collars corresponded well with the coordinates provided by **AGC**. The exception was the elevation results (Y) that did not compare, as well and is attributed to the inherent inaccuracy associated with deriving elevation data from a hand held GPS.

A visit of the DNRE's core library in Madran NB was made on July 2nd. Core of the different holes drilled in 2004 and 2005 was examined and checked with teh drill logs. several discrepancies were observed which will be corrected later.

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No independent samples were collected or analyzed. This was because the reported geochemical values appeared to correspond well with what was observed, and to preserve what remained of the drill core.

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The site visit and discussions with **C.D.G.C.** confirmed that the exploration aspects of the project appear to have been completed in keeping with accepted industry practices anterior to 2004.

12.2 Data Validation

The Golden Gate Gold data base is new and is built with the historical drill holes. Historical trenches will be added later. No assay certificate were submitted by **AGC** at the time as well as deviation tests. However, most of the assay results were transcribed in many reports.

"From" and "To" intervals, measurements of assay sampling intervals, and gold grades were compiled from historical drill logs into GeoticLog (MsAccess). The error rate of the initial data set exceeded the acceptable limit of 1% of errors. Most errors were insignificant and related to mistakes in transcription.

12.3 Bore Hole Comparison and Validation

C.D.G.C. was able to confirm the location of 2004 surface drill hole collars during the site visit made on July 3, 2019.

Item 12: DATA VERIFICATION (cont.)

Casings were removed when possible and not replaced by PVC tubes. One steel casing corresponding to hole TP-04-11 has been found. Vegetation masks the other drill sites.

12.4 Assay Database versus Lab Certificates

Dr C. Derosier, P. Geo. and QP completed a 100% validation of the Golden Gate Gold Project assays for drill holes drilled in 2004- 2005 against the assay lists.

Several minor discrepancies were found between the assays from the different documents. The minor differences were corrected in the data set used for modelling and estimation.

In summary, Dr C. Derosier, P. Geo. and QP, concluded that the current database is largely free of translation errors and is adequate for an eventual future resource estimation.

12.5 Data Verification and Adjustments

The original DDH entries were adjusted to compensate for different location and grade deficiencies.

The following was undertaken as part of the database validation process:

- Cross checking hole depths and sample depths;
- Checking for overlapping and missing samples;
- Reviewing downhole survey data to identify dubious hole orientation;
- Validation of logging database, including lithologies and alteration;
- Review of Quality control data supplied;
- Limited audit of assay values within database versus original copies;

Minor errors, generally of typographic nature due to manual entry, were encountered and corrected when possible.

The following verifications and adjustments are considered adequate and can be included in the database used for a resource evaluation.

Item 13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section does not apply for the Golden Gate Gold Project of DeepRock Minerals inc., which is at an exploration stage.

Item 14: MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Golden Gate Gold Project is at the exploration stage. No mineral resource estimate has to date been made.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED PROPERTY TECHNICAL REPORTS

Those following sections do not apply for the Golden Gate Gold Project of DeepRock Minerals inc., which is at an exploration stage.

Item 15: MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

Item 16: MINING METHODS

Item 17: RECOVERY METHODS

Item 18: PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Item 19: MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Item 20: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL, OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Item 21: CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Item 22: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL TECHNICAL REPORTS

Item 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Since 2016, the region has experienced a revival of base metal exploration, as a response to the steady rise of copper and zinc prices over that period. However, with the end of the Mountain Lake's investment in 2008, the Golden Gate Gold Project area has remained more or less dormant, seeing only some prospecting and limited exploration work by prospectors..

To the Author's knowledge, the GGG Project is surrounded by claims owned by prospectors living in the Bathurst area. **FIGURE No 5** shows the name of prospectors surrounding the Project. All are willing to option their property to a junior exploration company.

Item 24: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other information and relevant data. The Author is not aware of any additional information or explanation necessary to make this report understandable and not misleading.

Item 25: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Golden Gate Gold Project comprises 13 mining claims covering a total area of 270 ha (668.11 acres) forming Blocks 4056, 6805 and 7585. The claims are in good standing and are now 100% owned by DeepRock Minerals inc.. The **GGG** property is located 13 km northwest of the city of Bathurst, in the Northern part of the Province of New Brunswick. The paved North Tetagouche road provides access to the southernmost claims by following it west from Highway 11 for a distance of eleven km. Most of the block's outer peripheral claims have good truck access via secondary roads.

The area has been subject to modern exploration work since 2002, following the discovery by two prospectors of erratic boulders constituted of massive sulphide. The two prospectors undertook geophysical surveys (VLF and Mag), a soil geochemical survey and some trenching (2003). While trying to source the sulphide blocks, C. Willett and L. Noel tried to trench a VLF anomaly that they had located. The VLF anomaly occurred in low swampy ground, so they trenched on the nearest high ground where they unearthed pyrite / arsenopyrite quartz breccia samples that returned values ranging from 1.37 g/t Au to 20.69 g/t Au. The property was subsequently optioned in 2004 to a Halifax based junior exploration company named Acadian Gold Corporation.

In 2004, Acadian Gold Corporation conducted intensive grid work, including magnetometer, VLF and IP-Resistivity surveys over the very small flagged grid. The company carried out additional trenching and undertook some drilling for a total length of 649.7 m (11 holes). The trenches revealed the presence of an altered, silicified, carbonatized (Fe-Carbonate) mafic volcanic lava flows, brecciated and sulphurized. Sulphides (mainly Py and Arsenopyrite) are visible in dissemination or concentration in veins and veinlets in filling of fractures.

In 2004-2005, a second drill program of 8 holes totalling 579.80 m was executed in the same area. The zone bounded by the drilling holes and trenches measures approximately 100 m in length by 30 m in width. The drilling intercepted sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Gold is present in zones rich in Py-Asp. The best intersections obtained are 0.41 g/T In on 52.5 m, 1.52 g/T Au over 13.6 m and 2.54 g/T Au over 0.60 m. An alteration in hematite is strongly associated with the mineralization. Grab Samples of hematized rock taken in the trenches returned up to 27.10 g/T Au.

Three types of alteration are recognized: 1) Dissemination and veinlets of Py-Asp in little altered grey-green volcanic; 2) The same rock but more silicified and slightly hematized; 3) Polylithic matrix, breccia of pebbles, from 0.5 to 4 cms in diameter clastes, and of shape varying of angular to rounded. Certain blocks are replaced by sulphides. Some clastes were probably red silts or cherts.

A petrographic examination made by J.A. Walker of the MRNE, of samples from trenches showed in certain cases that the hematization is previous to the hydrothermal phase and not the result of a recent meteoritic or weathering change.

In 2006, Falconbridge Copper optioned the property from owners. Exploration work consisted of soil sampling, a HeliGEOTEM helicopter borne EM and magnetometer survey and three diamond drill holes and drill core assaying. The objective was to locate the bedrock source of the massive sulphide boulders of Brunswick mine grade found in glacial till in the east-central claims (outside of the present Project).

Item 25: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (cont.)

Except the soil geochemical survey and the HeliGEOTEM survey, all exploration work was concentrated outside of the present property.

In January, 2008, Mountain Lake Resources Inc optioned the property. From June, 2008 to November, 2008, the work program consisted of soil sampling, geology and prospecting, deep overburden sampling and diamond drilling. The objective was to locate a new gold occurrence in an area where previous work indicated the presence of anomalous gold values in soil samples in an area of extensive fuchsite and carbonate alteration extending for over 4 km across the claim group. At the time the Falls Grid Property comprised 87 claims.

No anomalies occurred in the vicinity of the known gold occurrence which was the focus of previous work by Willett and Noel as well as Acadian Gold Corporation. The immediate area near the trenching is very wet and boggy and soil samples were not collected at numerous sample sites.

Two areas were selected for the deep overburden survey. Samples were collected from the bedrock – overburden interface using a portable gasoline powered percussion hammer. One was in the vicinity of the gold and arsenic anomalies from the 2008 sampling and the other location was in the area of the known gold occurrence. Low gold and arsenic anomalies were obtained in this last location.

Since 2009, the property has been reduced in size and limited exploration work was conducted mainly to keep the claims in good standing. However, the ground magnetometer and VLF surveys carried out in different directions of lines show a pinching to the SW of the magnetic mafic lava flows. This phenomenon may correspond to the nose of an anticline. The VLF surveys showed the presence of numerous stratabound conductor axis mainly corresponding to the sedimentary formation (slightly graphitic). Those axis are changing direction to the SSW, following the contact with the mafic volcanics. Around the known gold zone, VLF axis are disturbed which seems to indicate a strong drag folding and faulting.

The Golden Gate Gold Project covers mafic lava flows and related sedimentary rocks of the Little River Formation (Tetagouche Group). Penetrative fabric is poorly developed in mafic volcanic rocks adjacent to the discovery trenches and in the drill core.

The major structural elements interpreted to occur within the **GGG Project** consist of a series of thrust faults perceived to occur along a number of contacts between the various sediimentary and volcanic rock units.

Mineralization consists of disseminated to patchy pyrite and arsenopyrite that is partially related to quartz and/or quartz-carbonate veins in bleached grey-green country rocks.

Locally, quartz cemented breccias containing fragments of bleached amygdaloïdal basalt as well as sulphide clasts, have returned grab samples of up to 39 g/T Au. Hematitic alteration is commonly spatially associated with the mineralization. However, its relationship to the mineralization is unclear as hematite zones are common in unaltered mafic volcanic rocks of the Fournier Group. Grab samples of the hematitic rocks have returned up to 8 g/T Au.

Item 25: INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (cont.)

The regional geology of the area encompassing the Golden Gate Gold Project is conducive to a variety of deposits including copper-zinc+/-gold in volcanogenic massive sulphides and epigenetic gold deposits which are spatially associated with secondary structures within or in close proximity to major regionally extensive structures.

At least three types of hydrothermal alteration are recognized on GGG Project, They are:

1) Least -altered is soft grey-green mafic volcanic with dissemination and veinlets and stringers of pyrite and arsenopyrite;
2) The same rock as in 1) except more siliceous and with a locally developed pink-hue;
3) Poly-lithic, matrix supported, pebble breccia. Clast size ranges between 0.5 to 4 cm in diameter and vary from angular to subronded and are variably replaced by sulphides. Most look like variably replaced by sulphides. Most look like variably altered baslat (see above). However, some clasts were most probably red silt or chert.

Today, the exact spatial relationship between the various alteration/ mineralization types is unknown.

Petrographic examination of rubble samples collected from the trenches by Jim Walker (MRNE) has shown that, at least in some samples, hematite (FeO) alteration postdate quartz-sulphide mineralization. However, at least one phase of quartz veining postdates FeO deposition mineralization. This implies that FeO in the system is probably part of the hydrothermal system and not simply an artifact of weathering/ ground water circulation.

Item 26: RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Exploration Program

Based on results obtained during the 2004-2005 drilling program and the present technical study, **C.D.G.C.** recommends a follow-up exploration program which will include a drill program using NQ calibre drilling to test for along strike and down dip extension to a vertical depth of 100 m of the known mineralized zones.

It is also recommended to dig several trenches accross the mineralized zones situated This will economically valorize the known resources and will permit to extract several little bulk samples.

The total cost for a drilling program in 2019 is approximately CAD$ 250.00 per metre (including drilling, assaying, geology and management costs). Considering an average price increase of 2 percent for the drilling contract and the assays, the total cost for a drilling program would be expected to be CAD$ 255.00 per metre.

26.2 Estimated Budget

Phase I

Relogging and re-sampling the previous core: Use of an Olympus XRF equipment and assaying:	$ 50 000.00
Stripping the previous discovery and trenched area:	$ 25 000.00
Trenching for a total length of 250.00 m:	$ 2 500.00
Sampling and assaying:	$ 10 000.00
Preliminary report:	$ 7 500.00
Total Phase I	**$ 95 000.00**

Phase II

Trenching ground EM anomalies and mineralized zones in SW direction	$ 20 000.00
Drilling Campaign: 1 000 m @ $ 255.00/m	$ 255 000.00
Technical Report:	$ 25 000.00
Contingencies:	$ 30 000.00
Total Phase II	**$ 330 000.00**
GRAND TOTAL	**$ 425 000.00**

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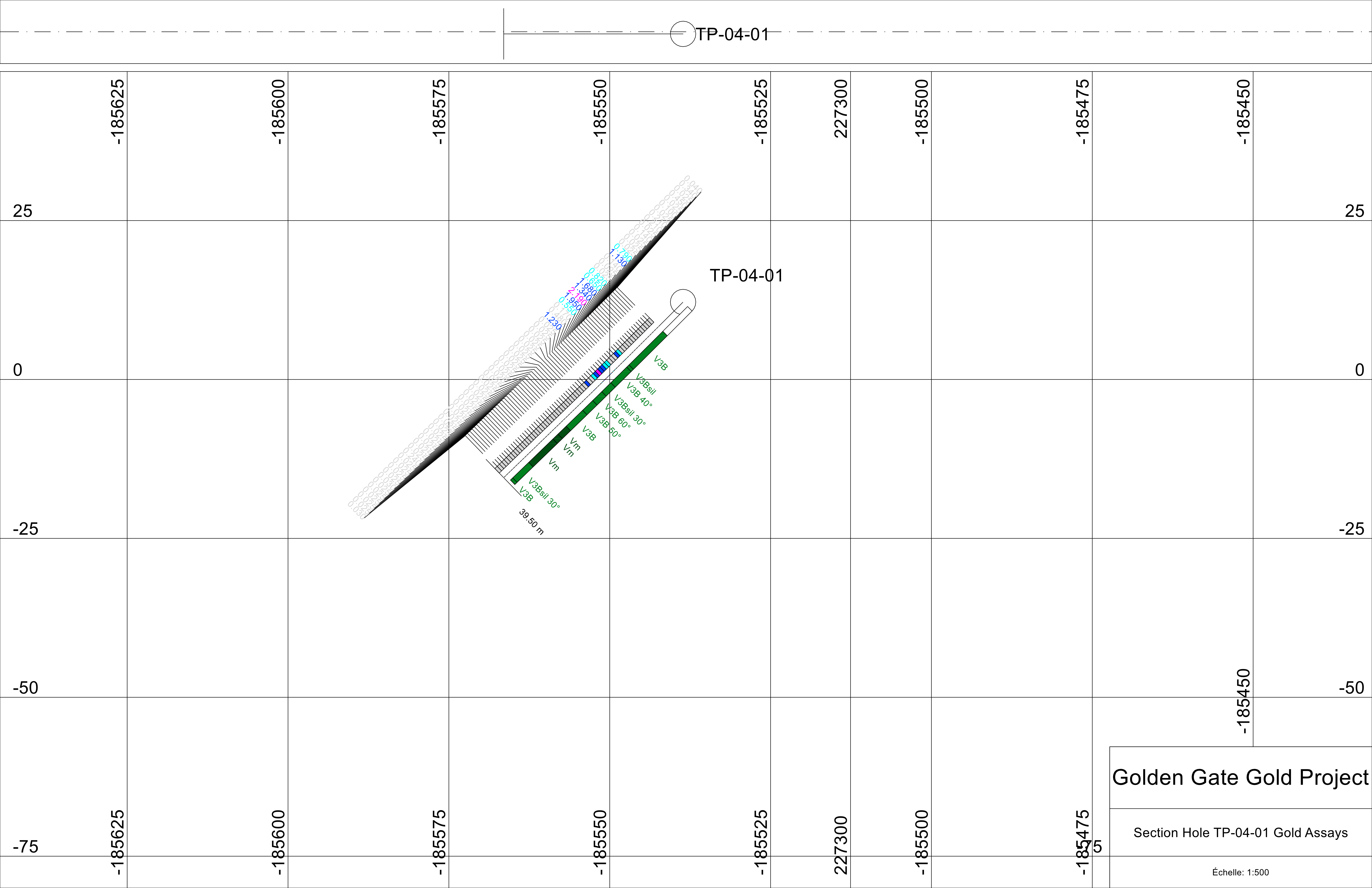
APPENDIX I

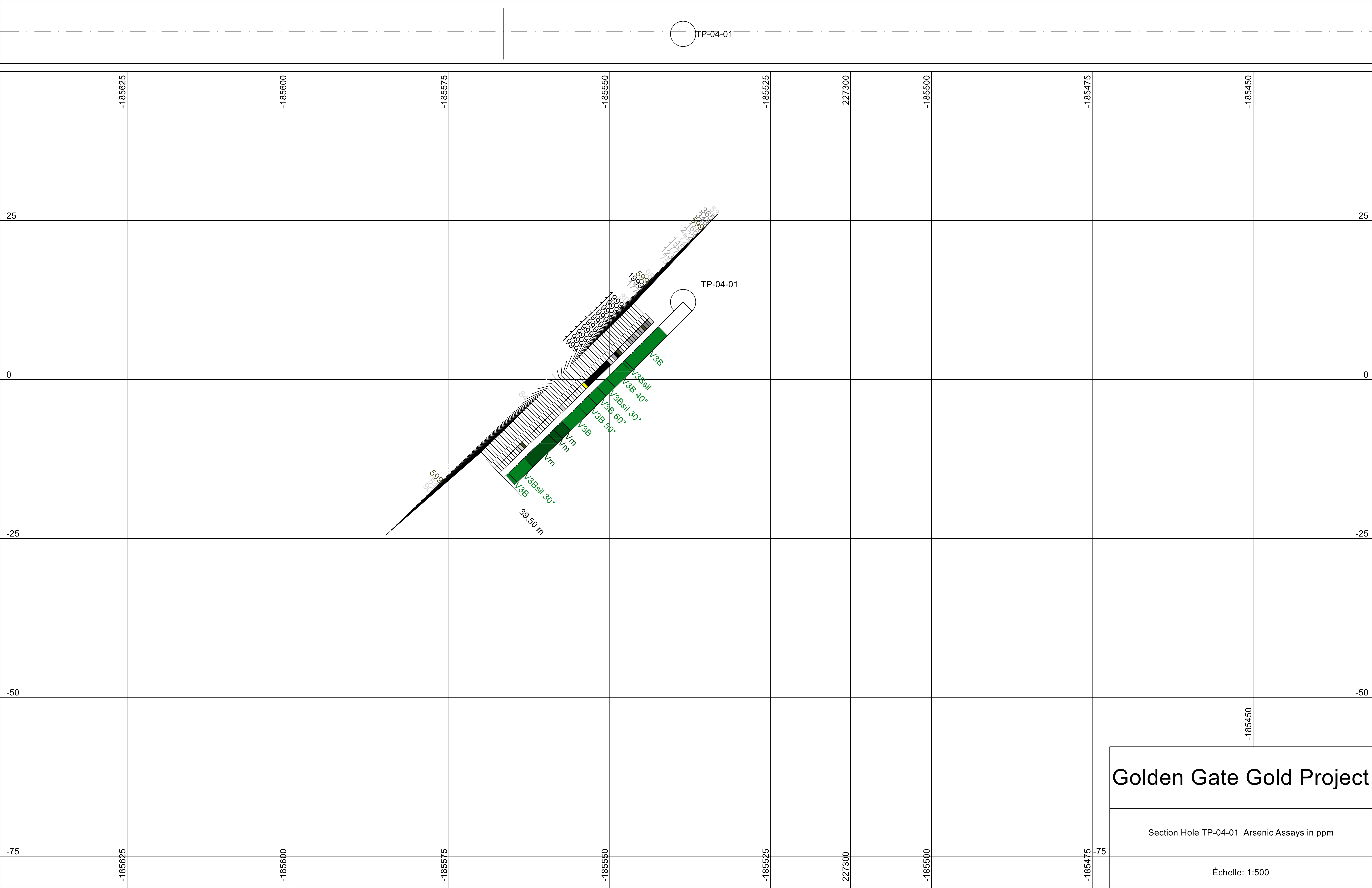
Geological Cross Sections and Vertical Projection



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-01 Gold Assays

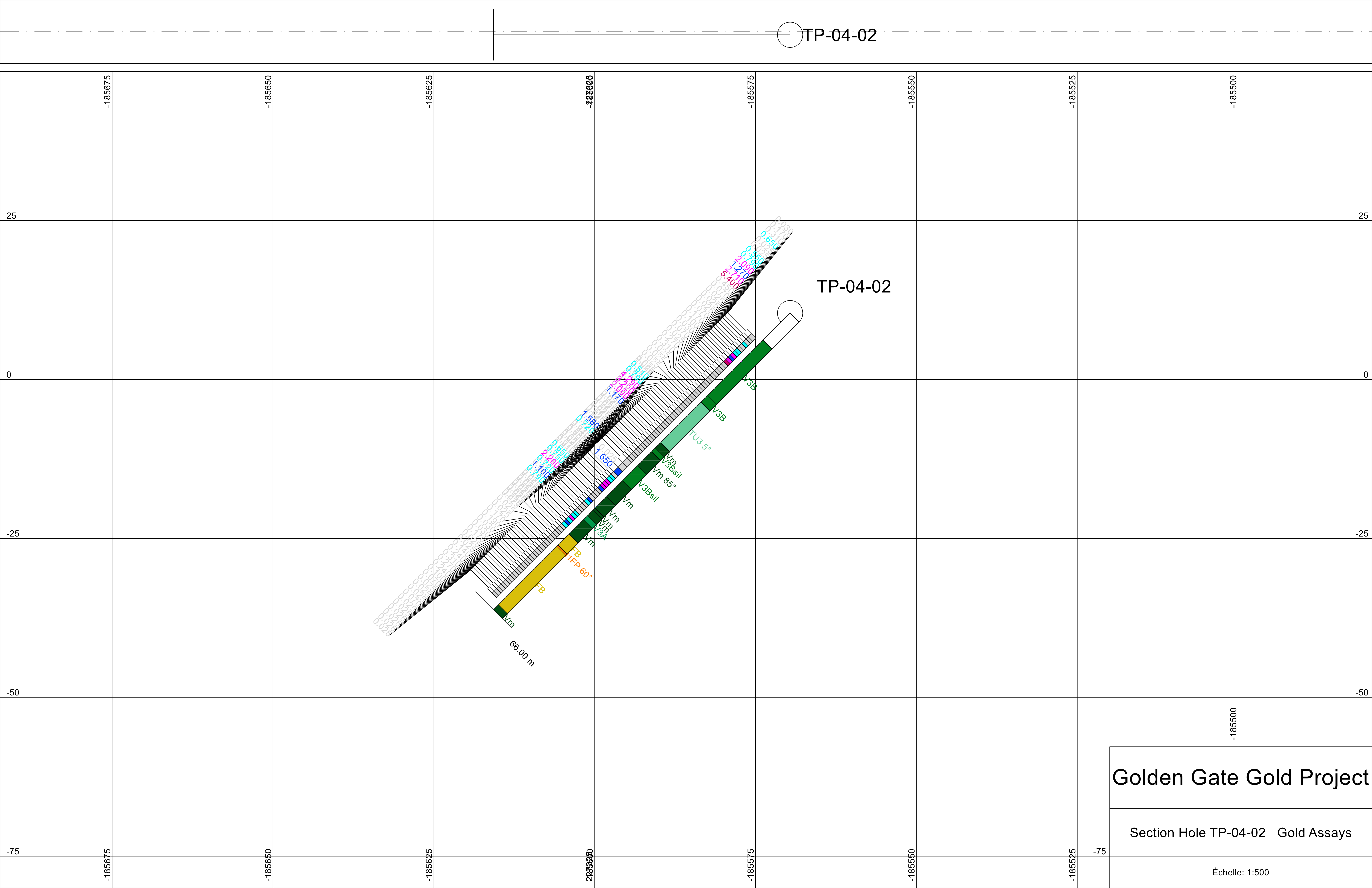
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-01 Arsenic Assays in ppm

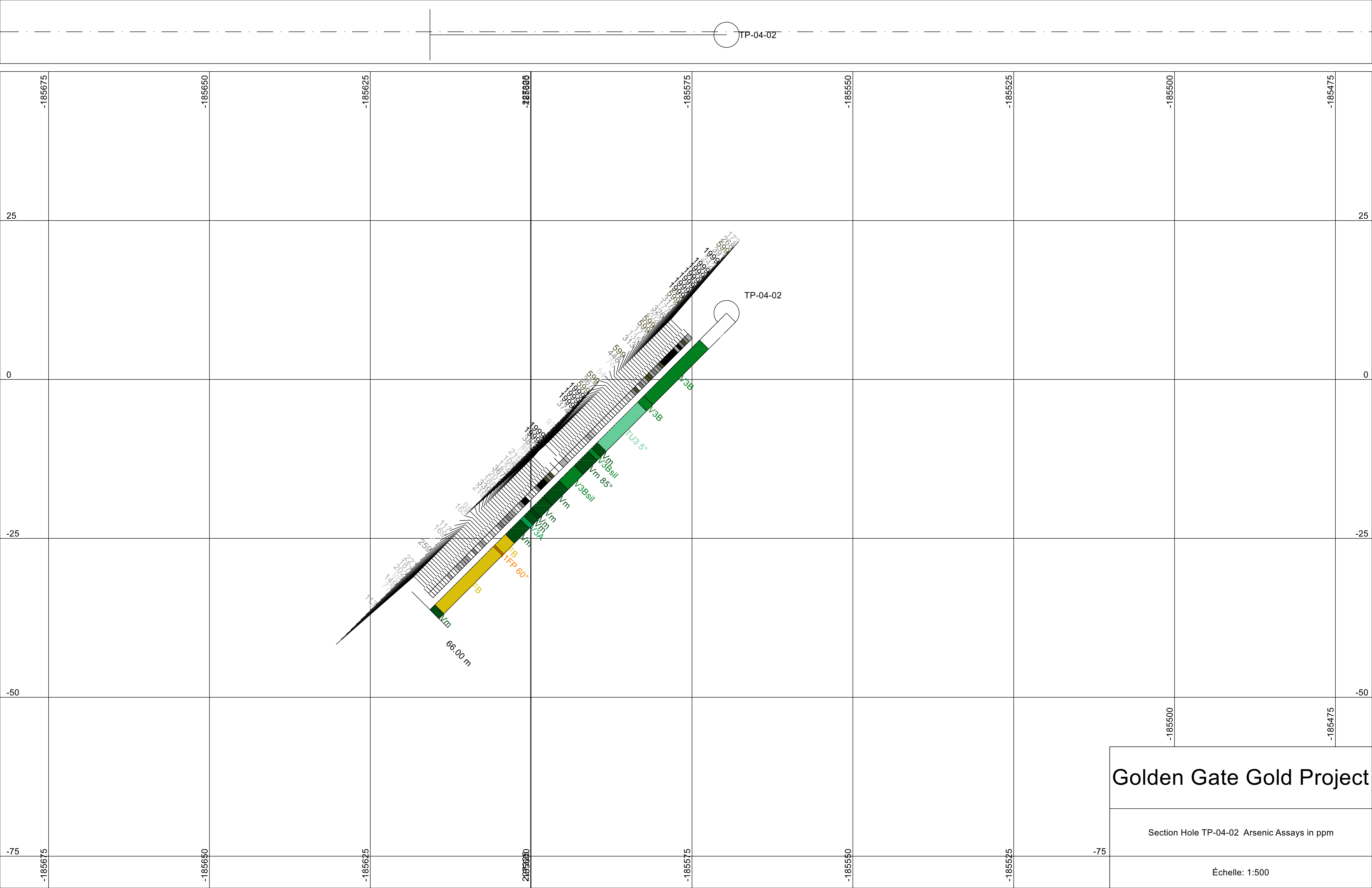
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-02 Gold Assays

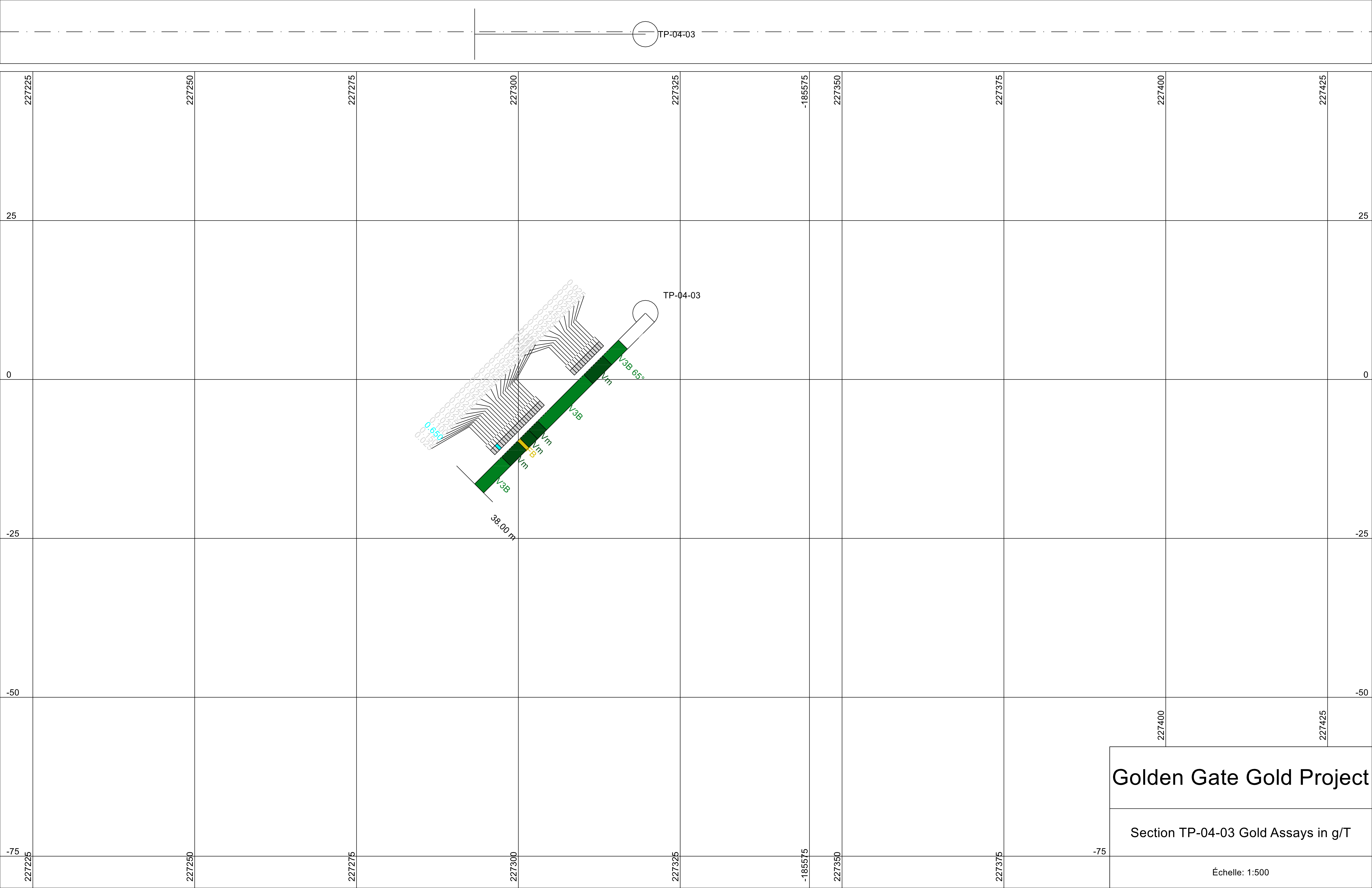
Échelle: 1:500

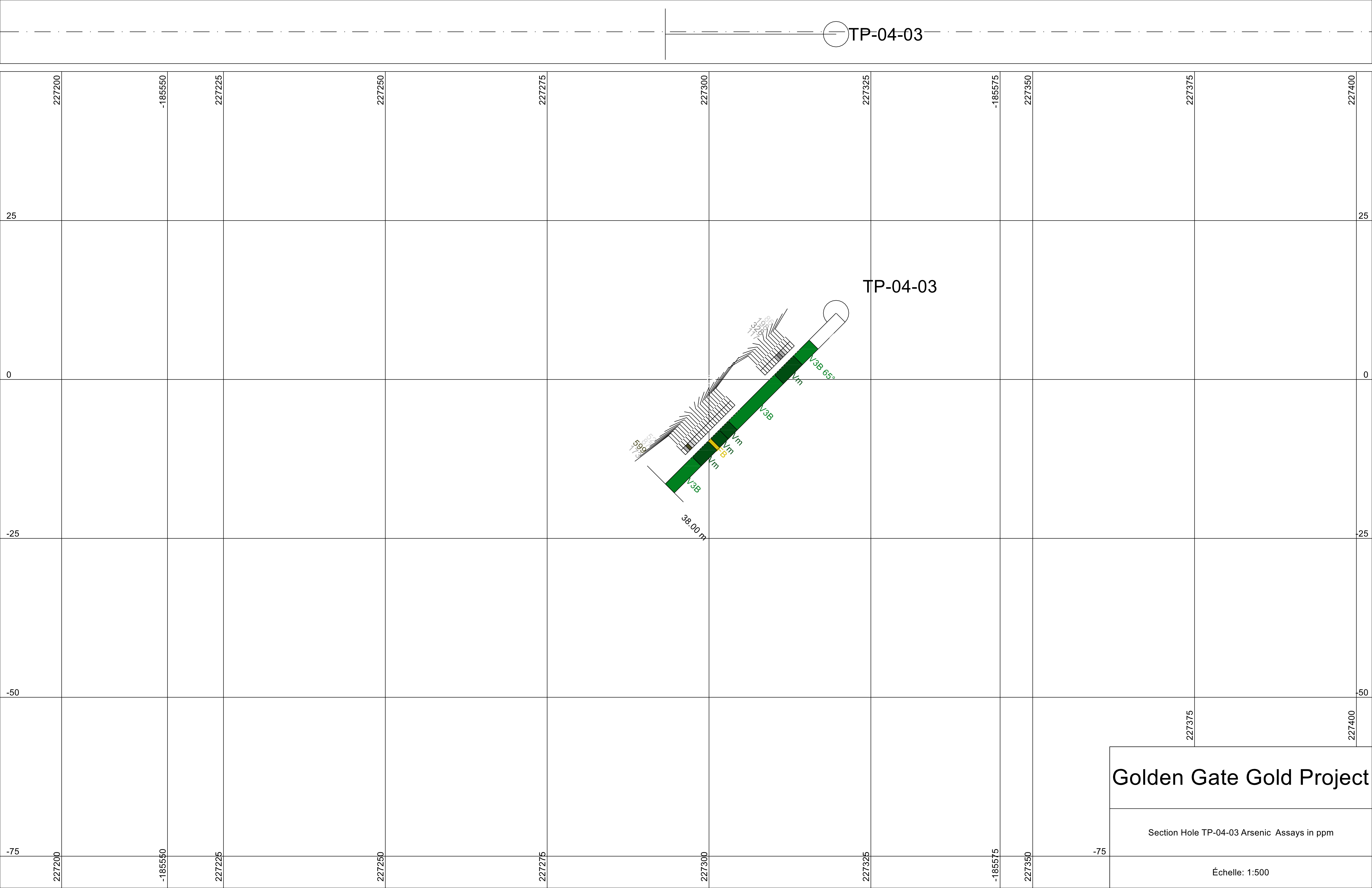


Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-02 Arsenic Assays in ppm

Échelle: 1:500

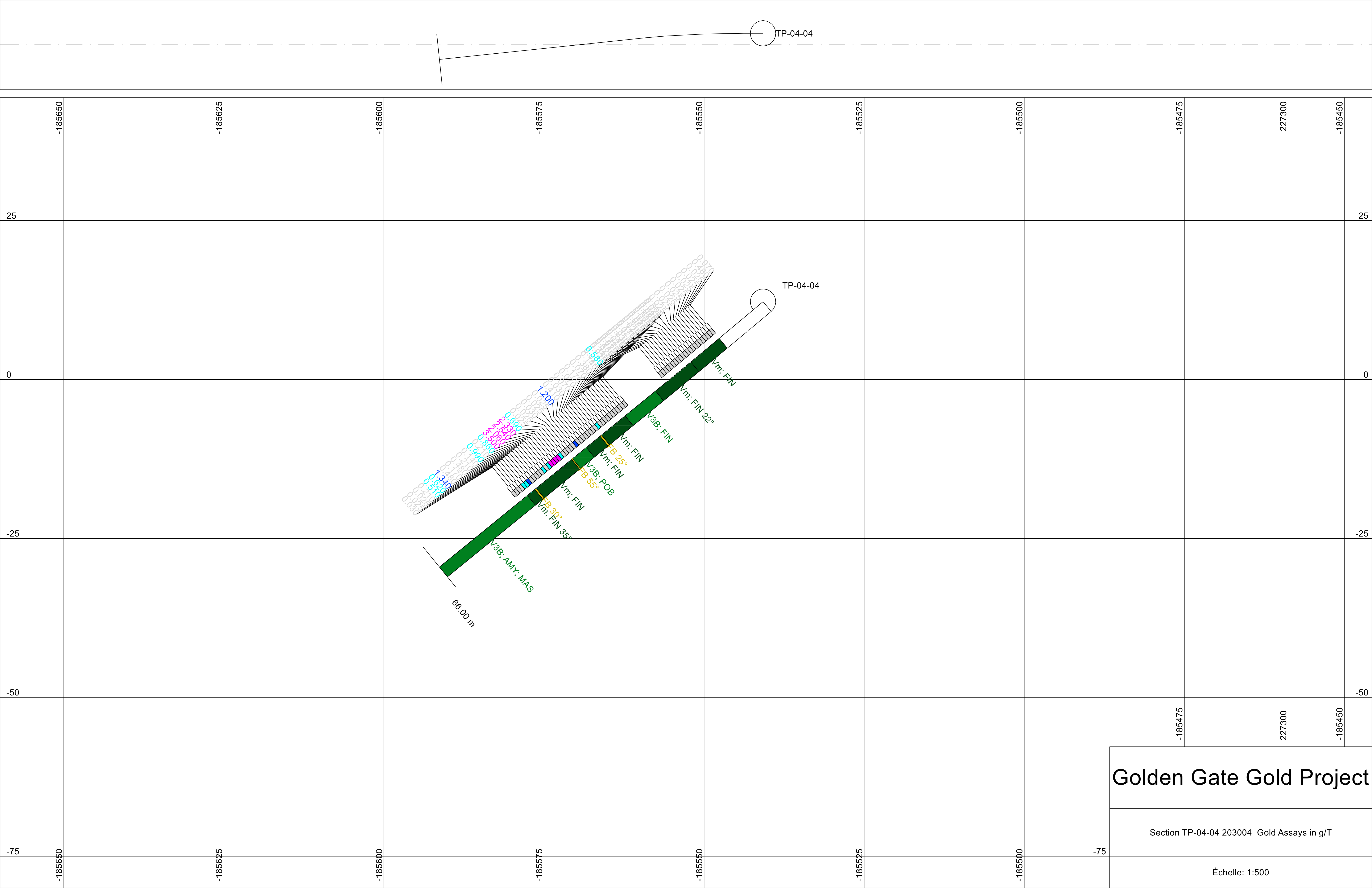

TP-04-03
227225
227250
227275
227300
227325
-185575
227350
227375
227400
227425
25
0
-25
-50
-75
V3B 65°
Vm
V3B
Vm
Vm
V3B
0.650
38.00 m
Golden Gate Gold Project
Section TP-04-03 Gold Assays in g/T
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-03 Arsenic Assays in ppm

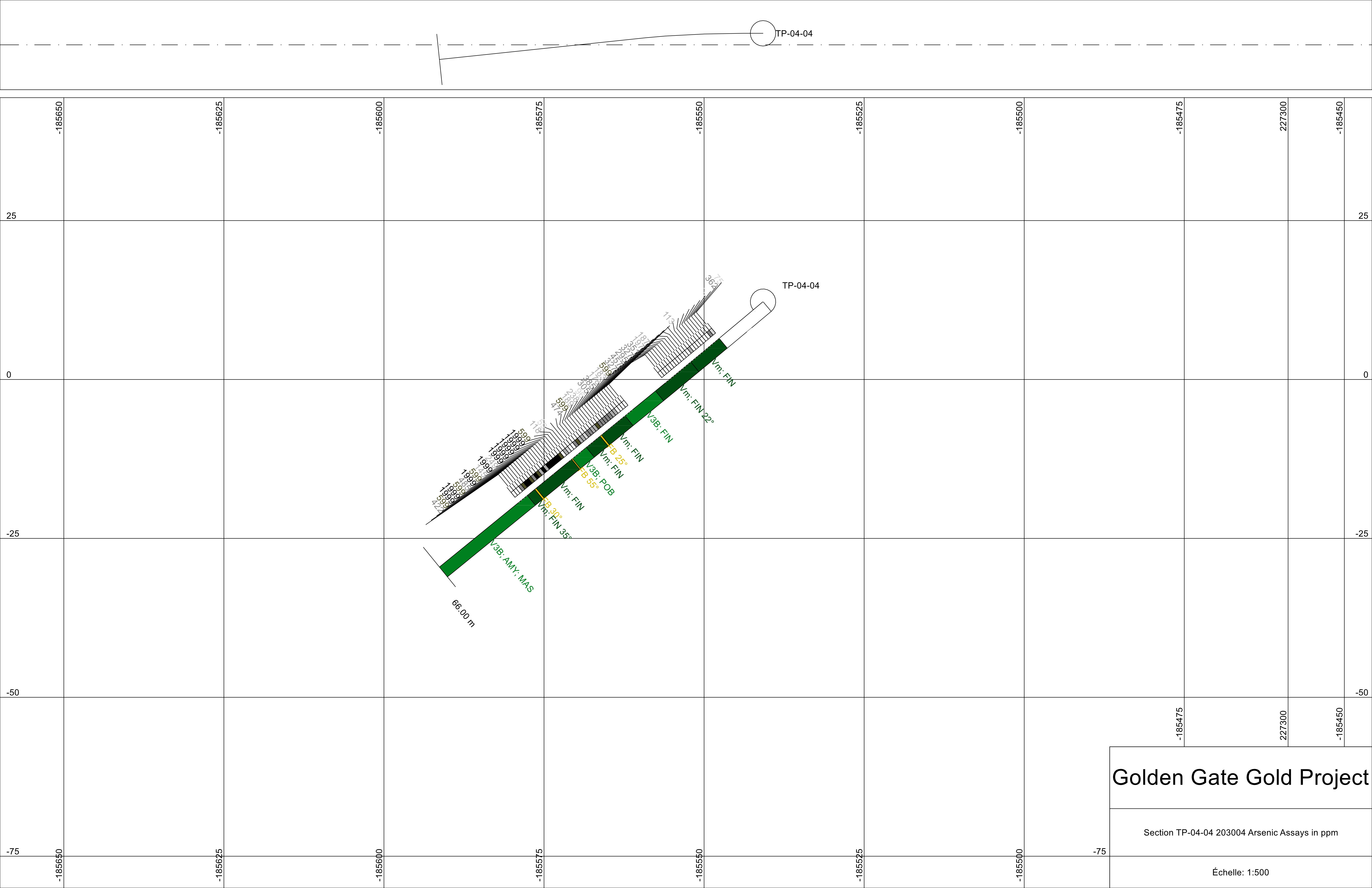
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section TP-04-04 203004 Gold Assays in g/T

Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

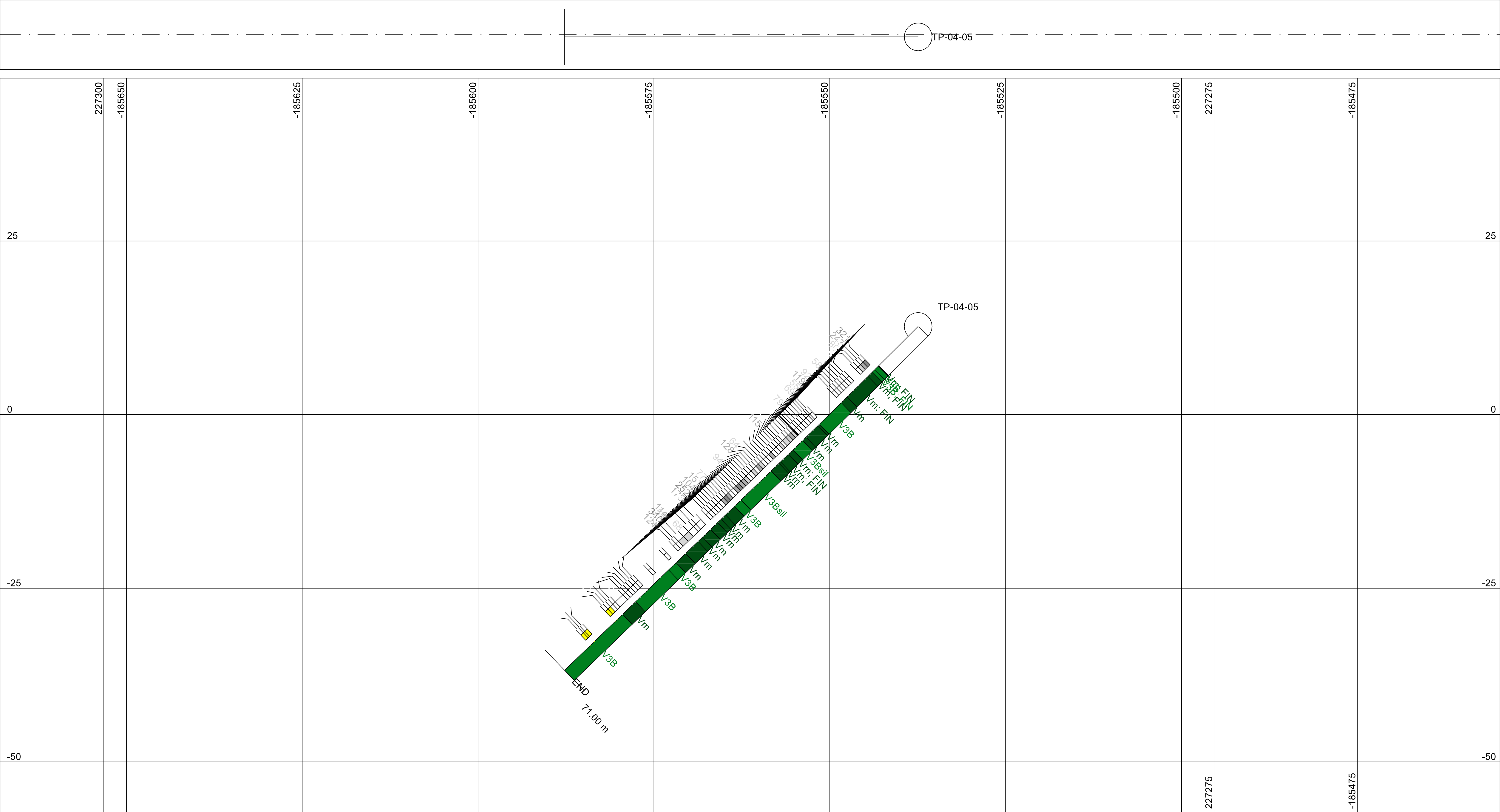
Section TP-04-04 203004 Arsenic Assays in ppm

Échelle: 1:500

Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-05 Gold Assays in g/T

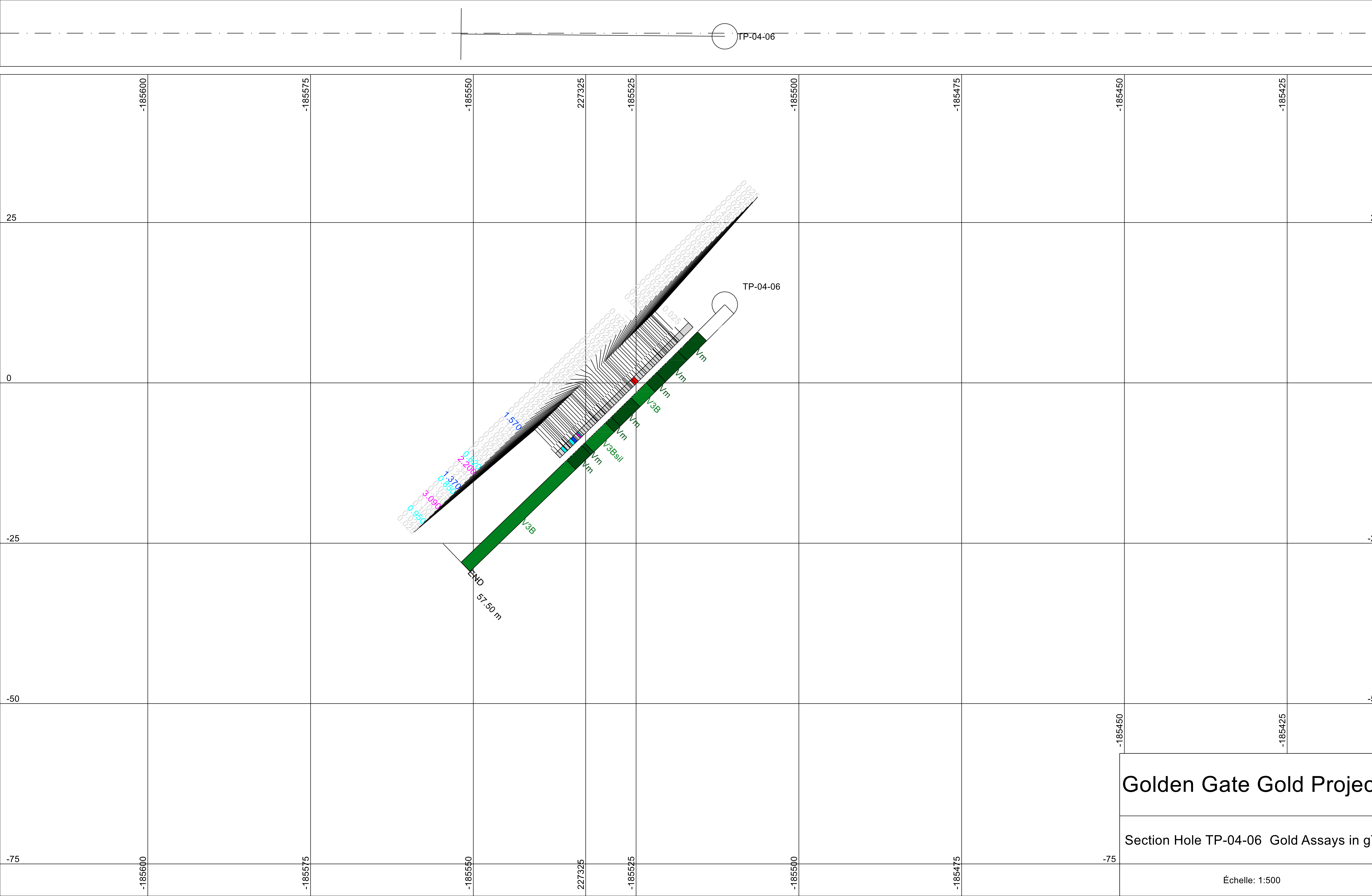
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-05 Arsenic Assays in ppm

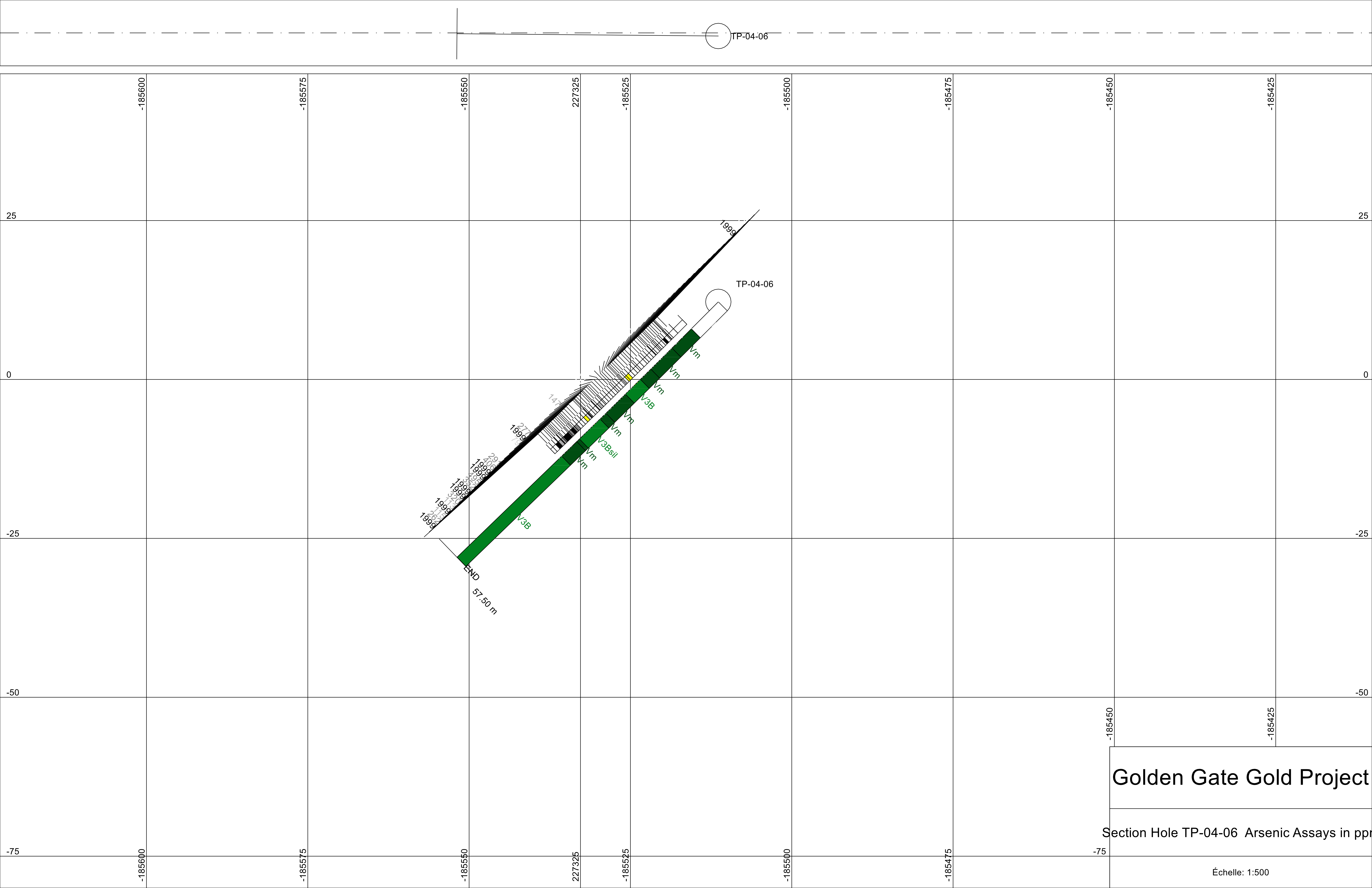
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-06 Gold Assays in gT

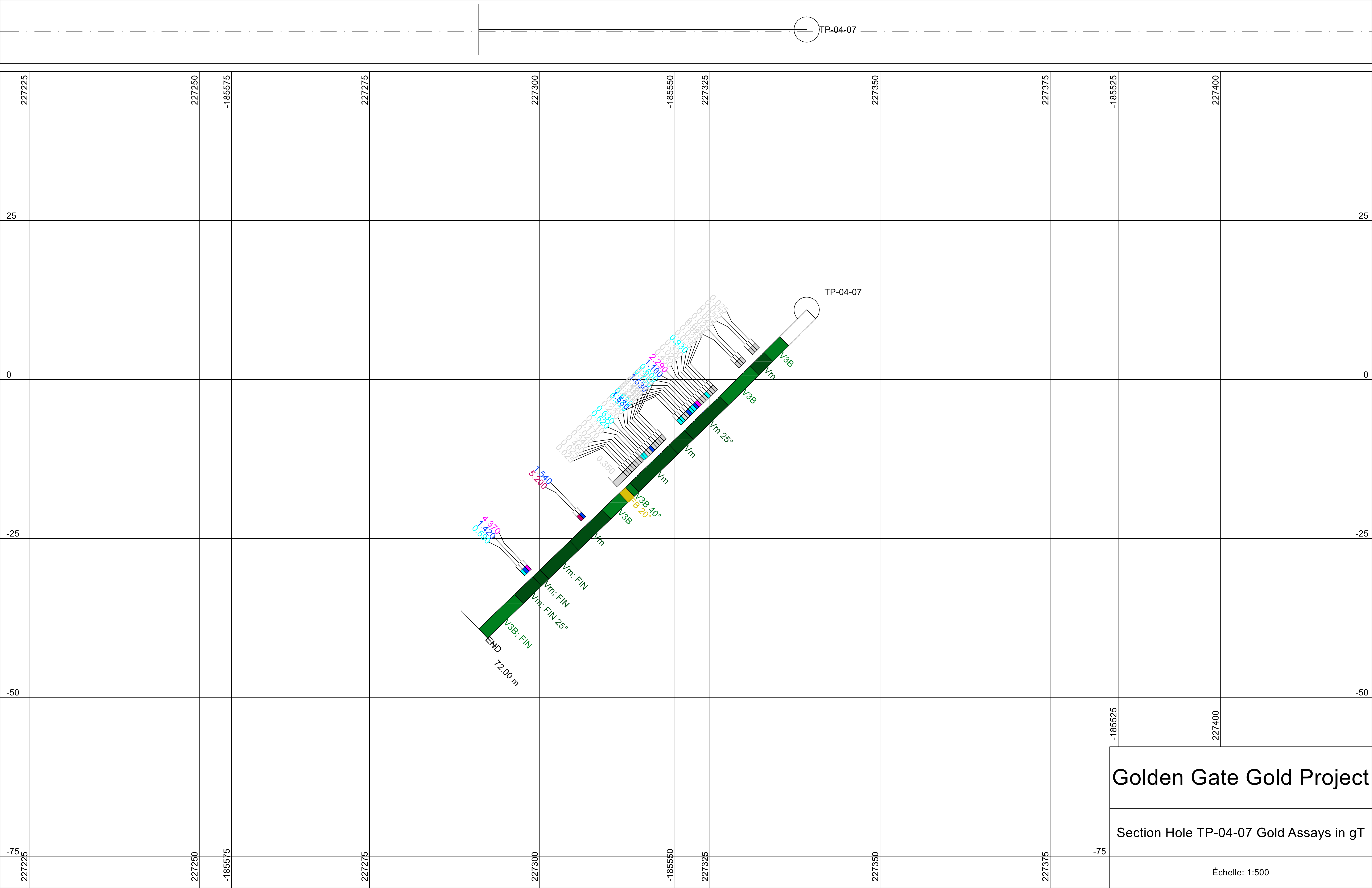
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-06 Arsenic Assays in ppm

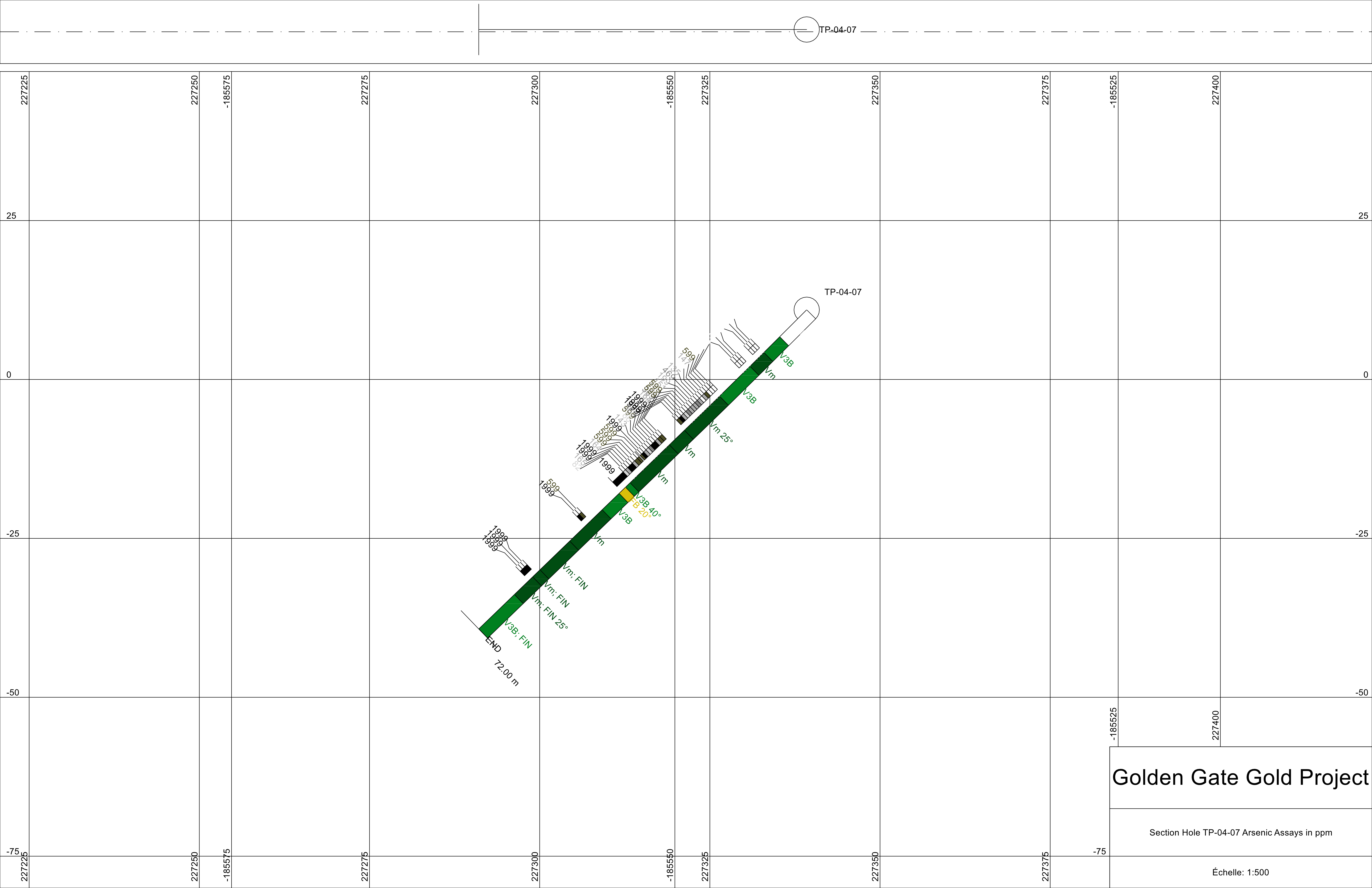
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-07 Gold Assays in gT

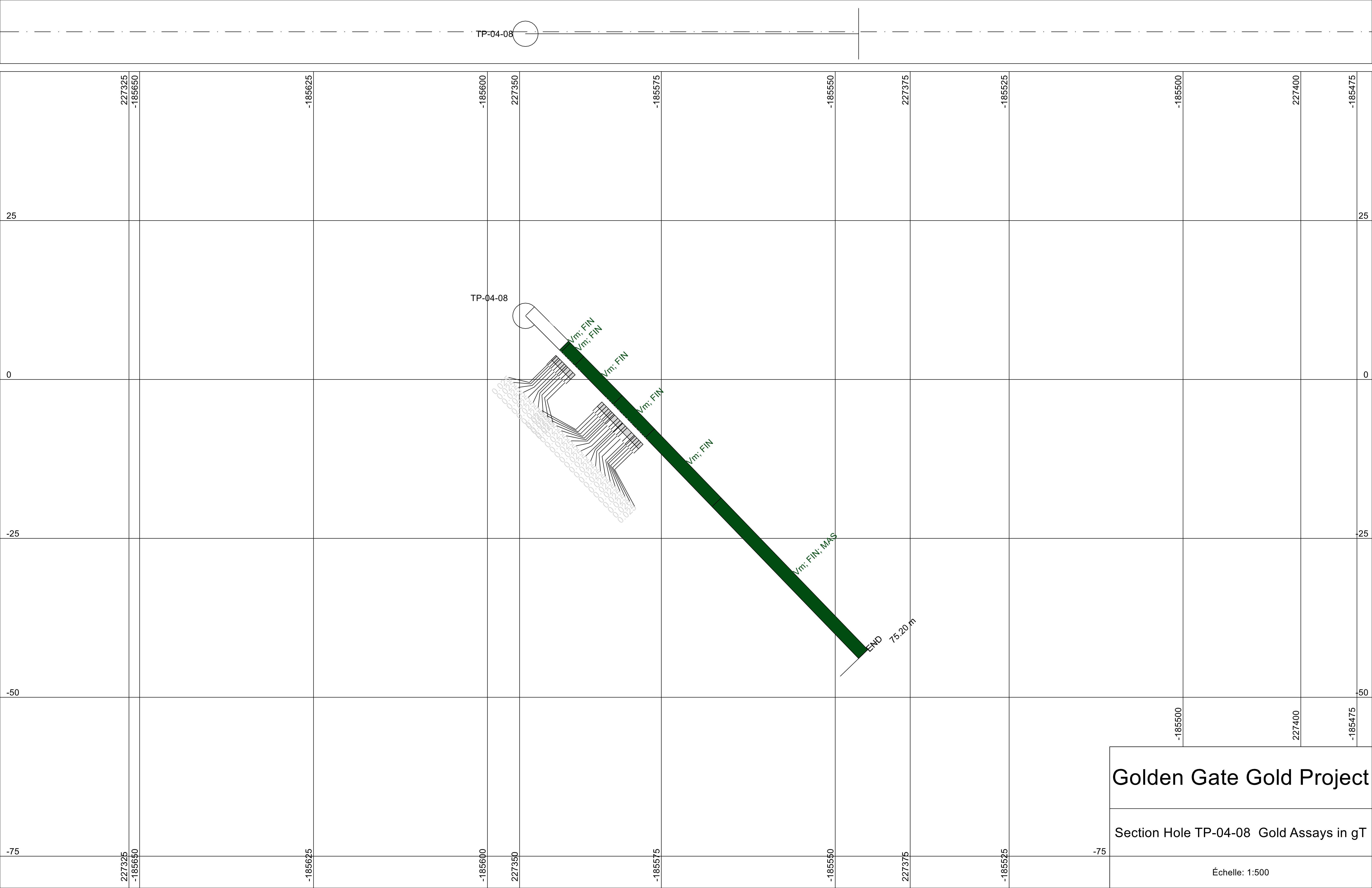
Échelle: 1:500

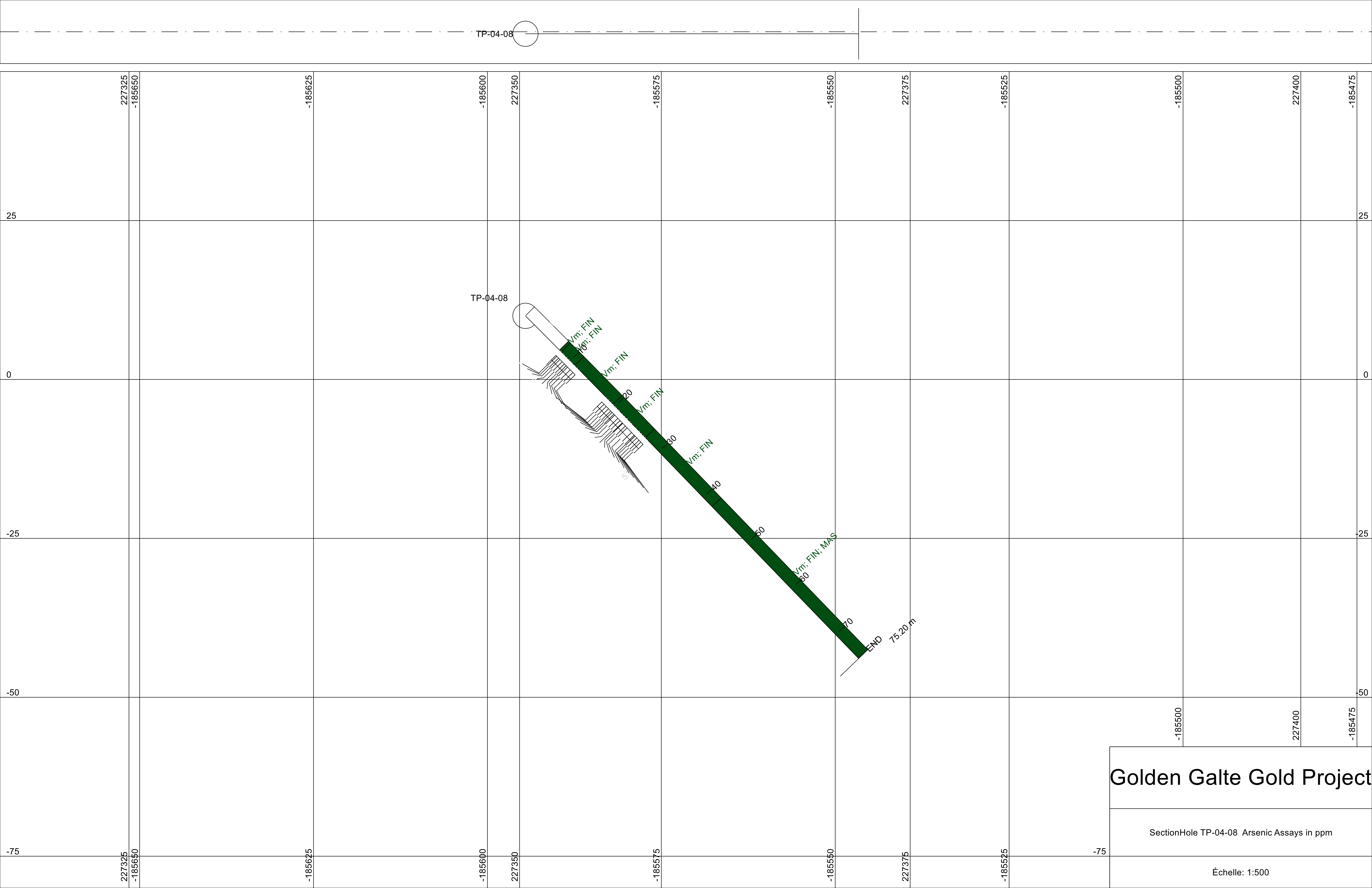


Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-07 Arsenic Assays in ppm

Échelle: 1:500

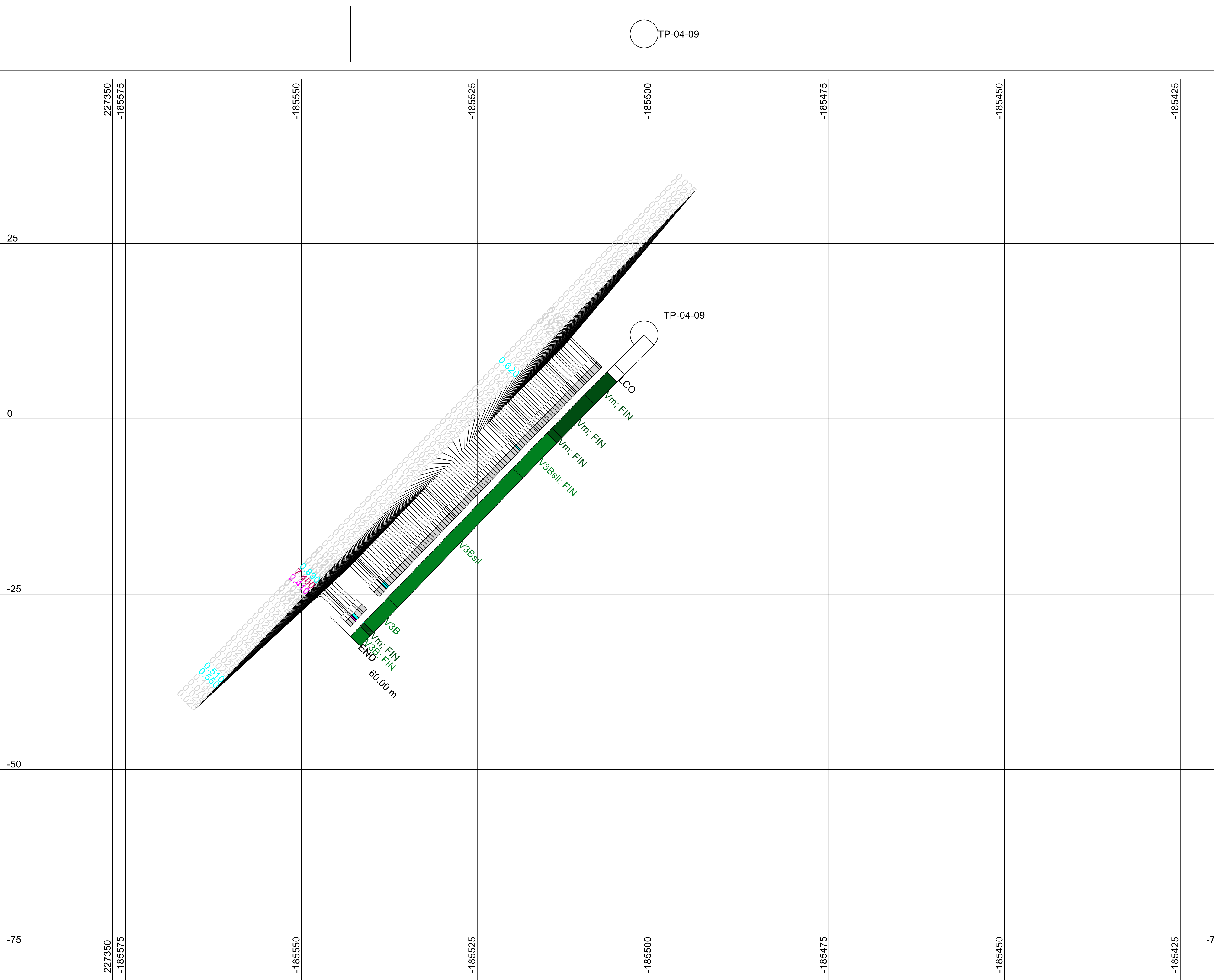

TP-04-08
227325
227350
227375
227400
-185650
-185625
-185600
-185575
-185550
-185525
-185500
-185475
25
0
-25
-50
-75
Vm; FIN
Vm; FIN
Vm; FIN
Vm; FIN
Vm; FIN
Vm; FIN; MAS
END
75.20 m
Golden Gate Gold Project
Section Hole TP-04-08 Gold Assays in gT
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Galte Gold Project

SectionHole TP-04-08 Arsenic Assays in ppm

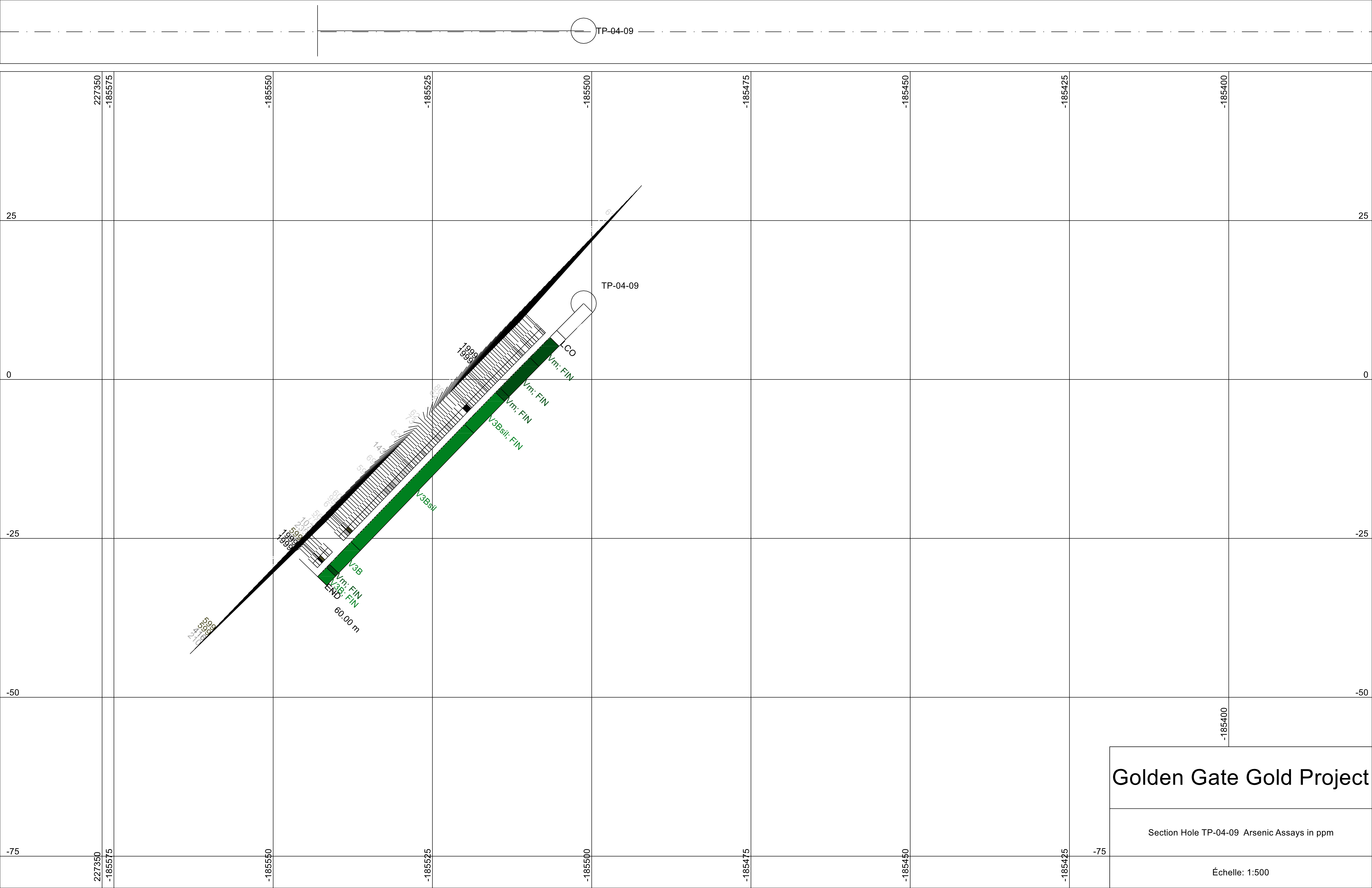
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-09 Gold Assays in gT

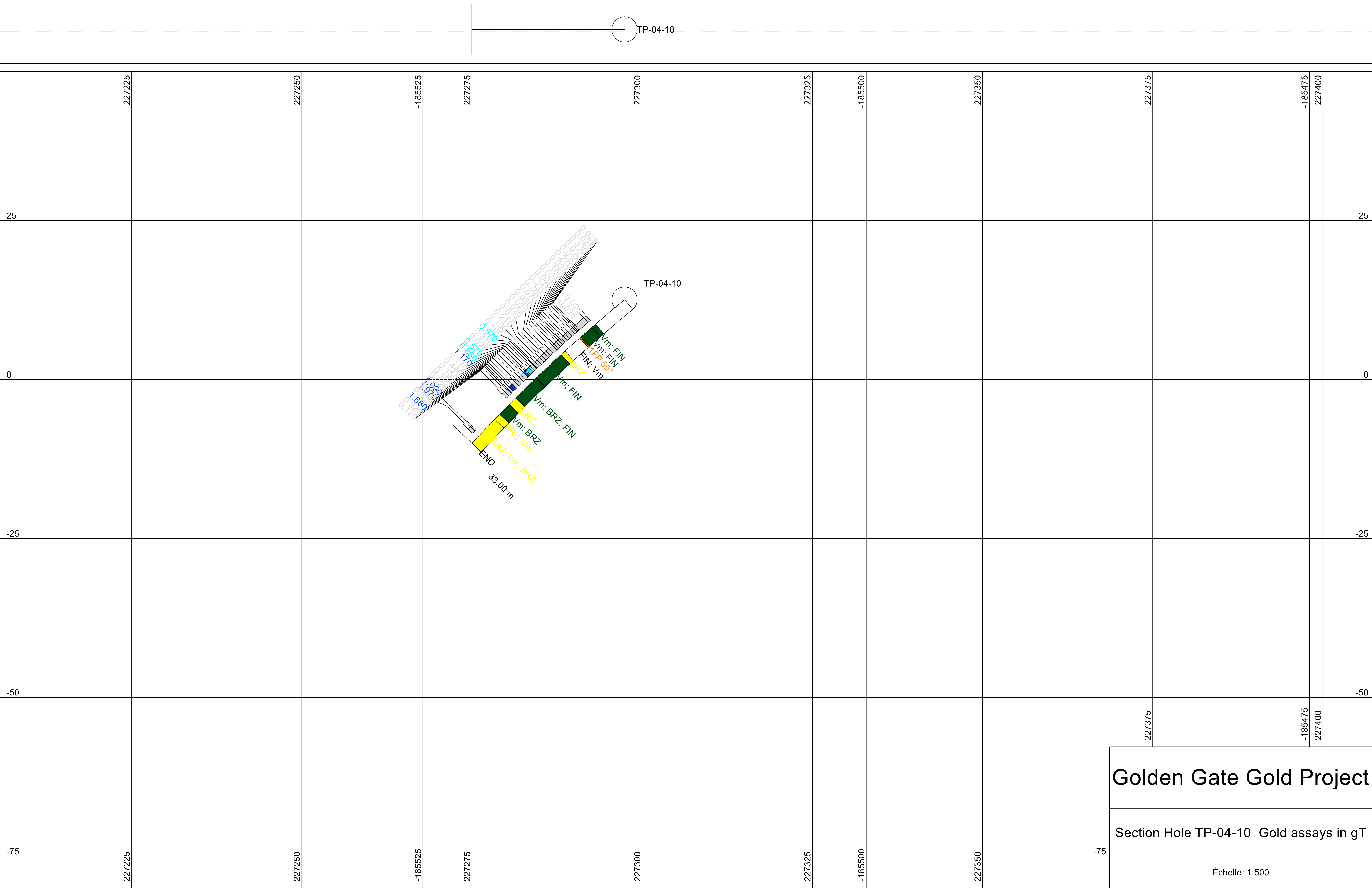
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-09 Arsenic Assays in ppm

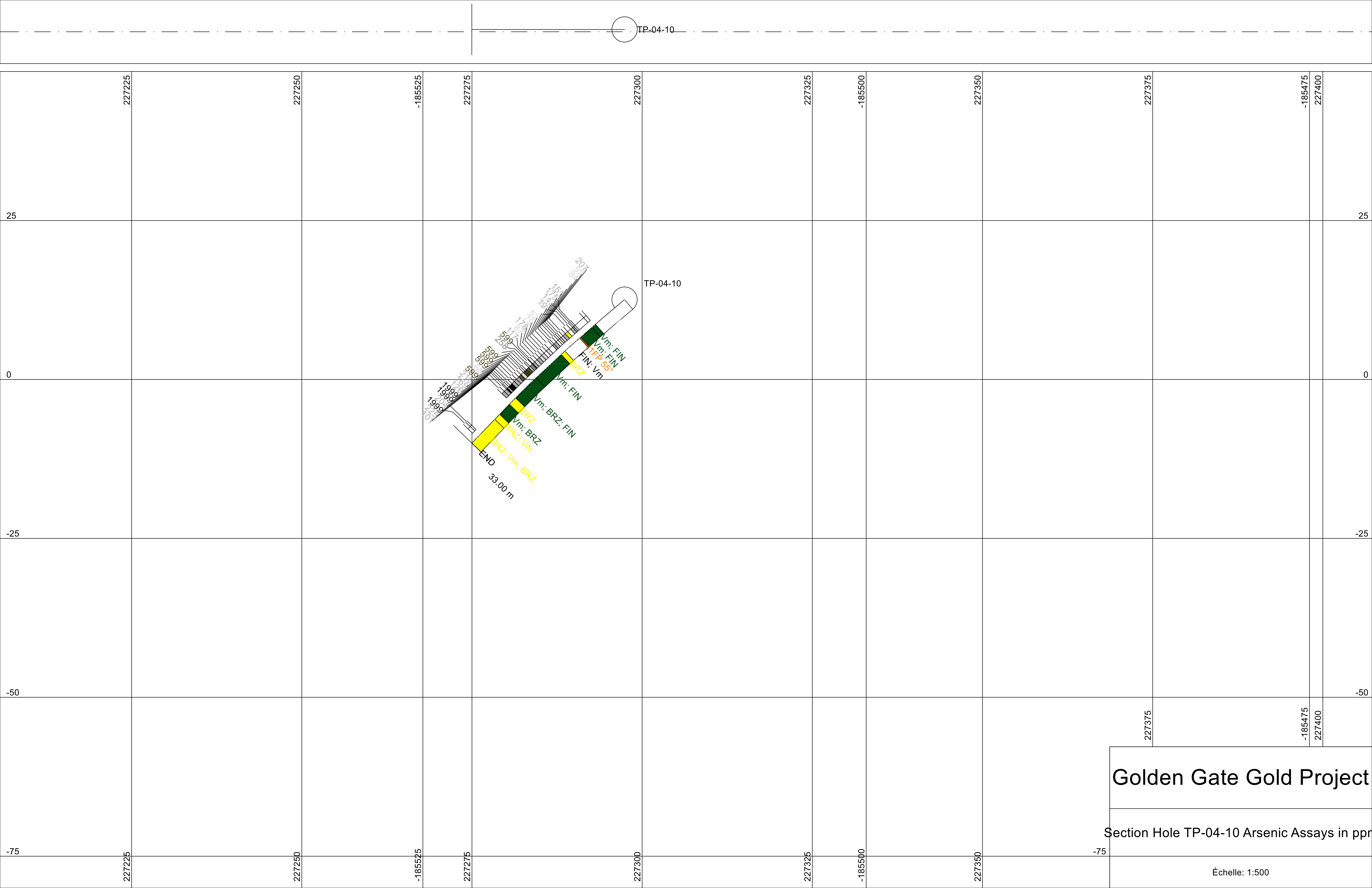
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-10 Gold assays in gT

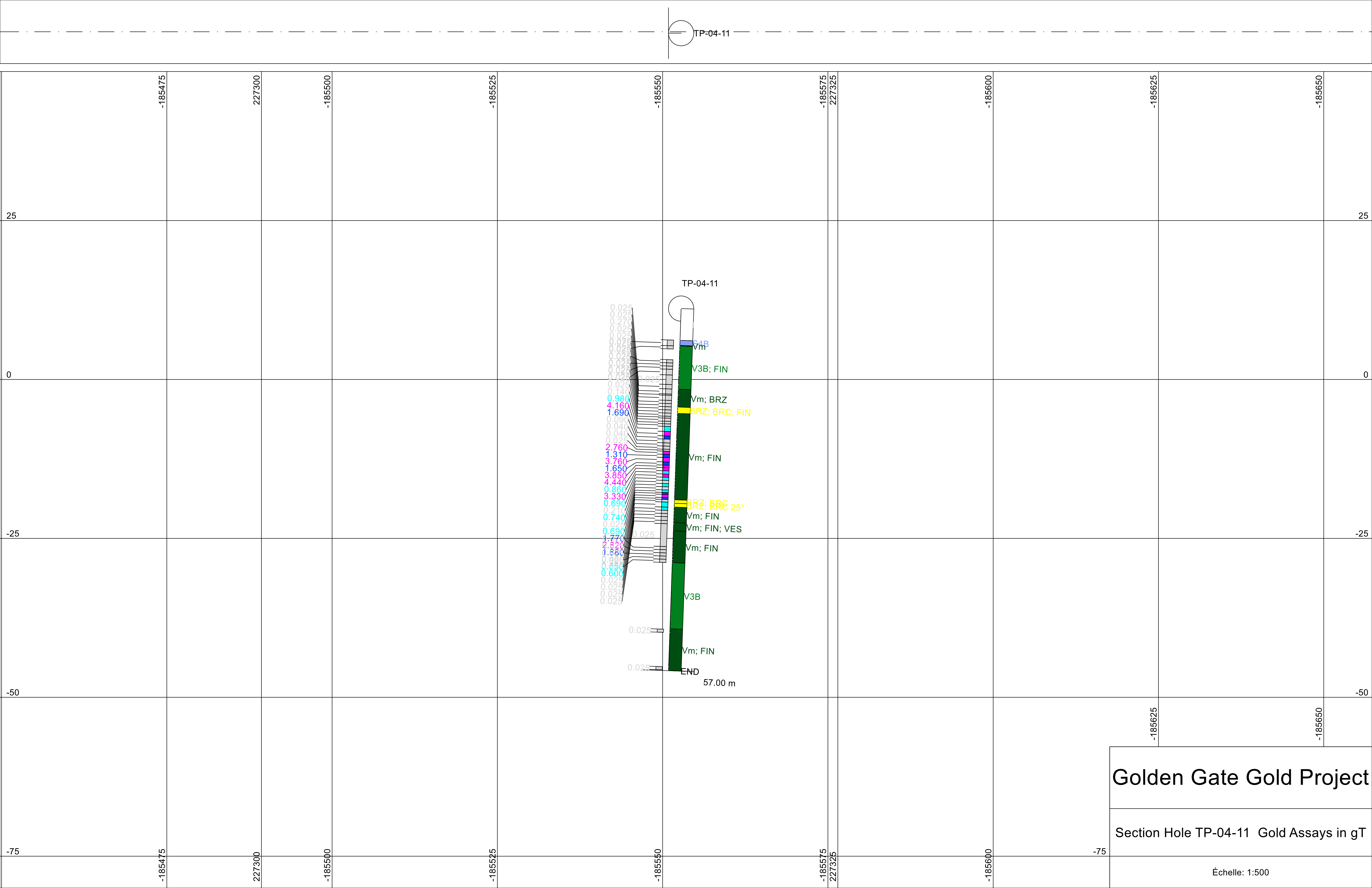
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-10 Arsenic Assays in ppr

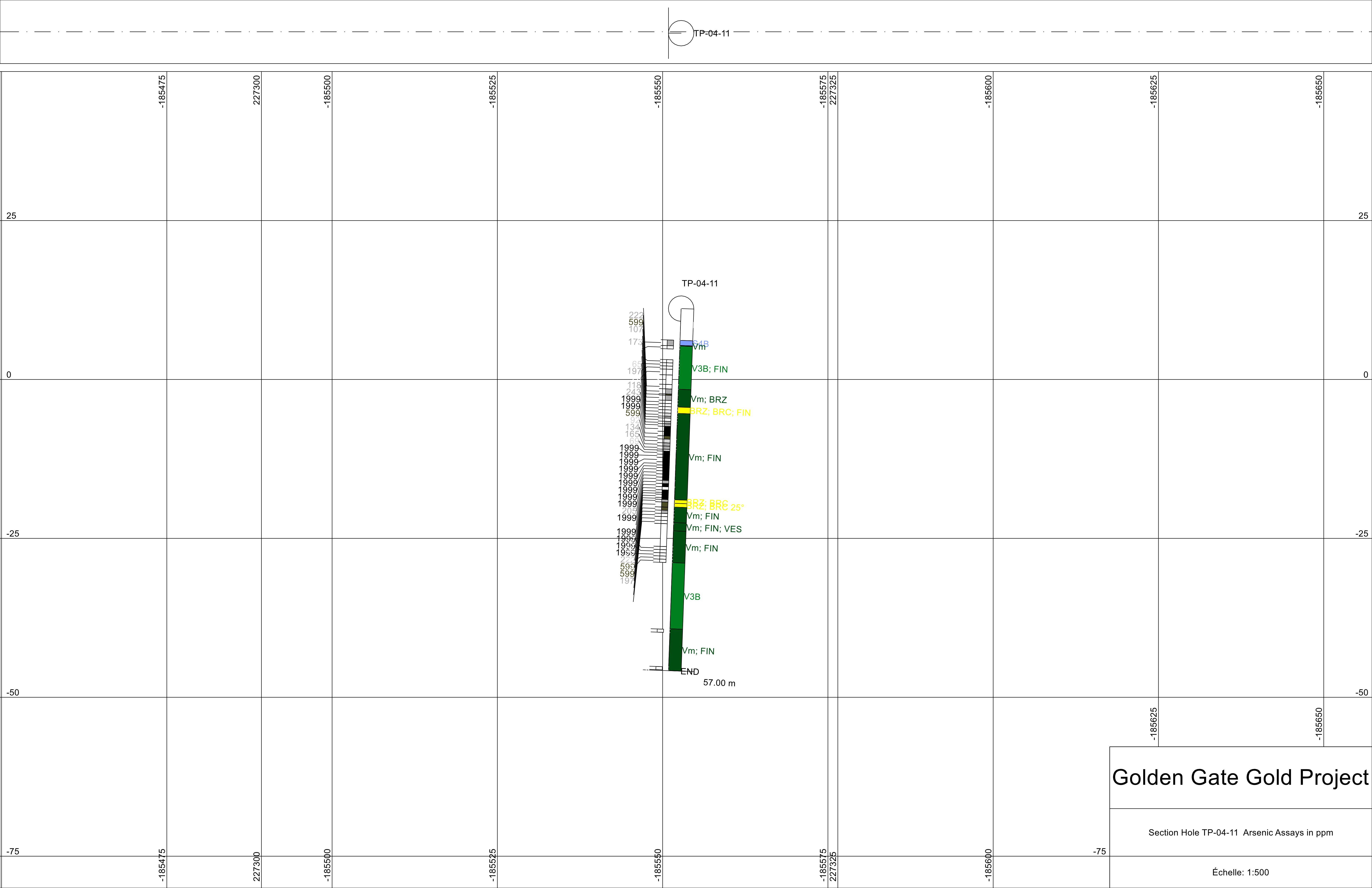
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-11 Gold Assays in gT

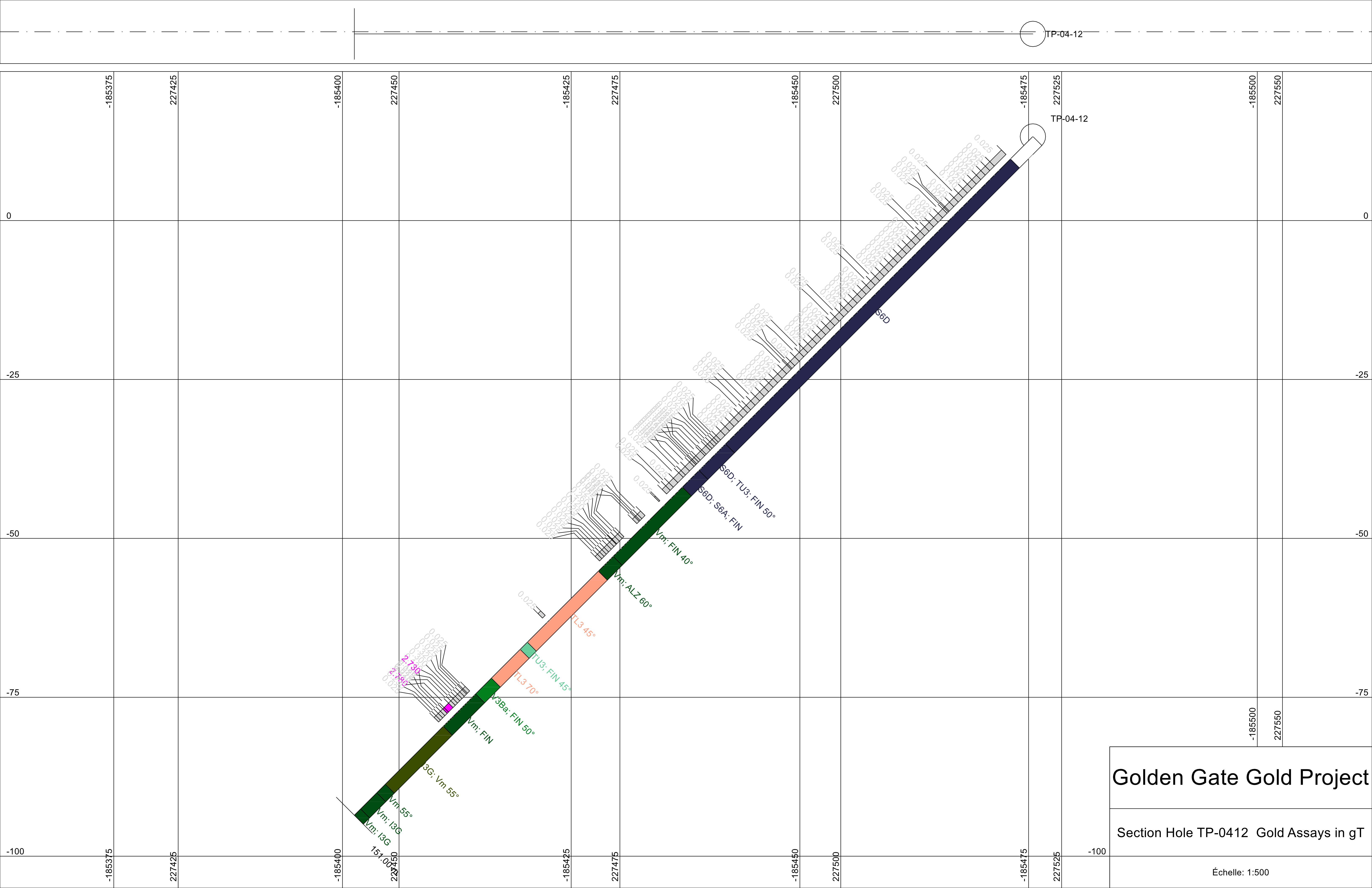
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-11 Arsenic Assays in ppm

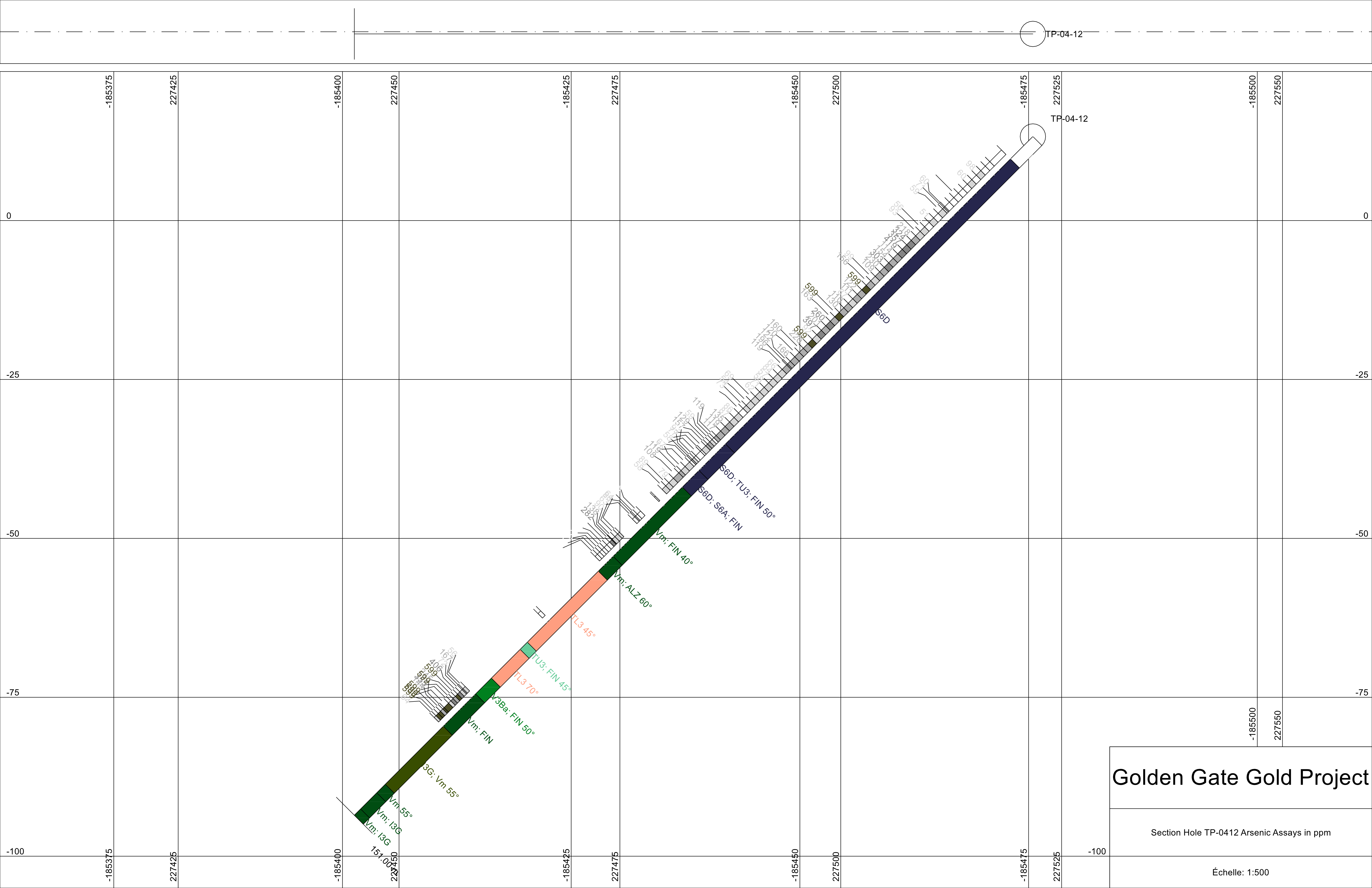
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-0412 Gold Assays in gT

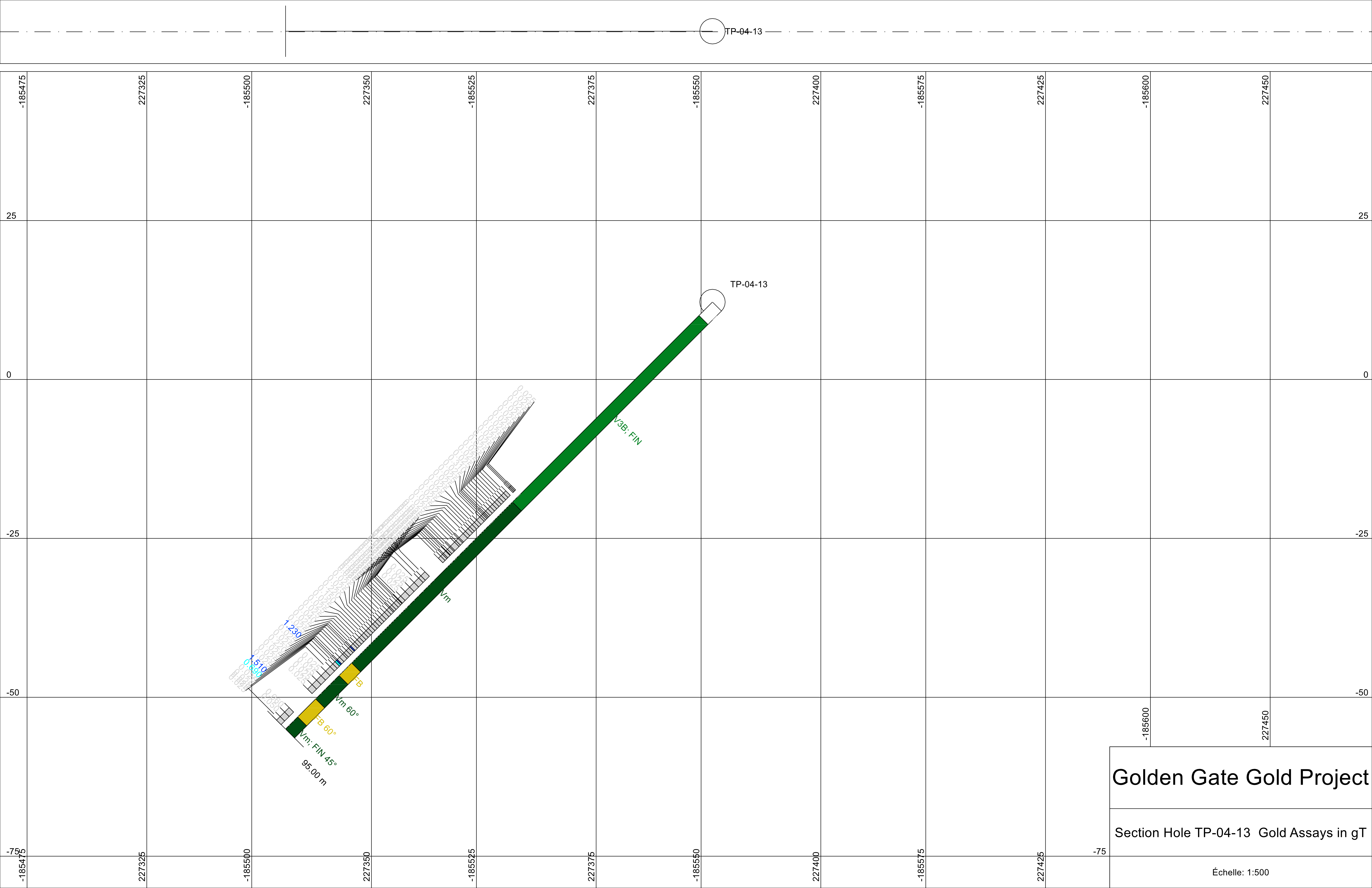
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-0412 Arsenic Assays in ppm

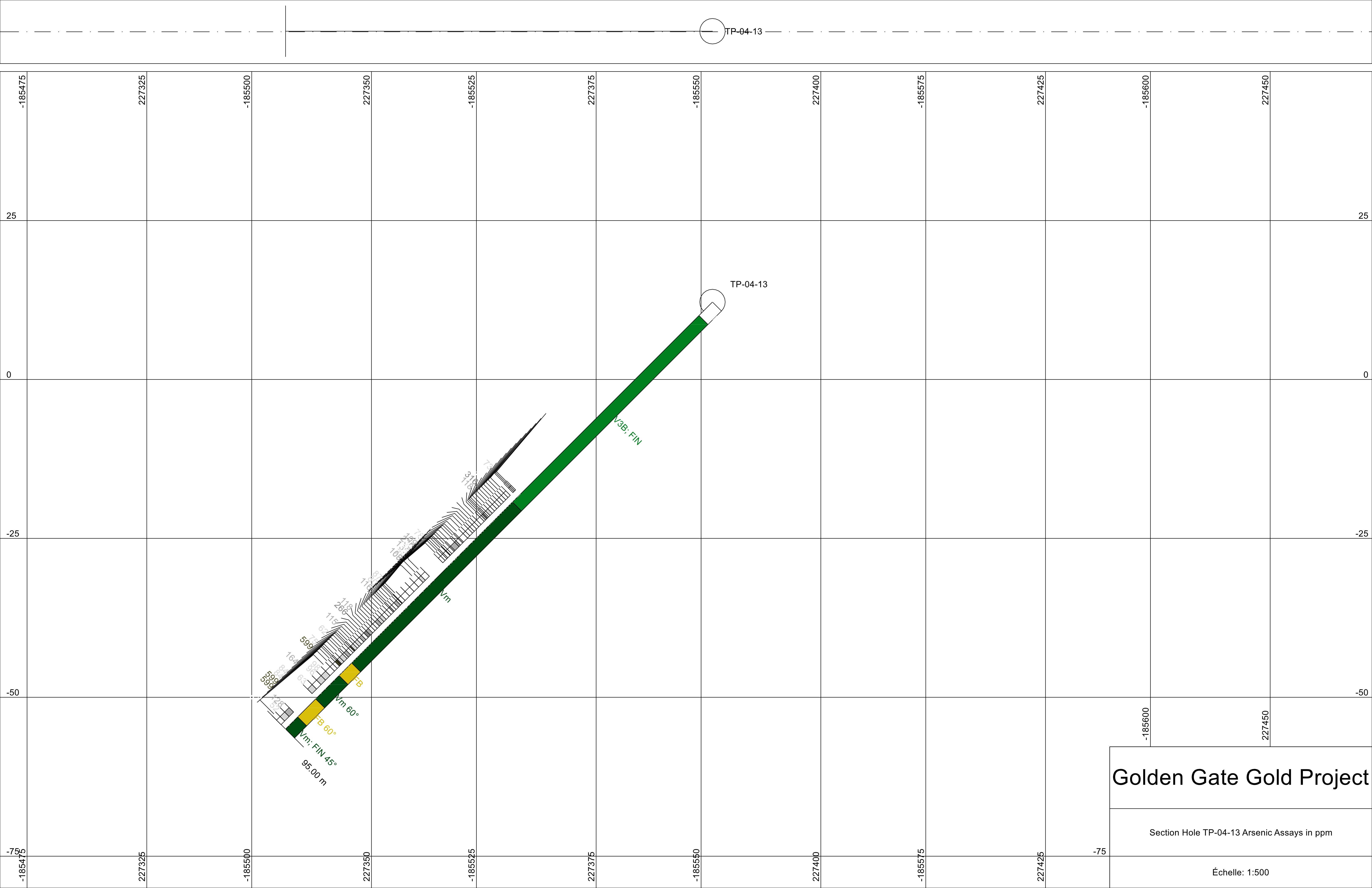
Échelle: 1:500



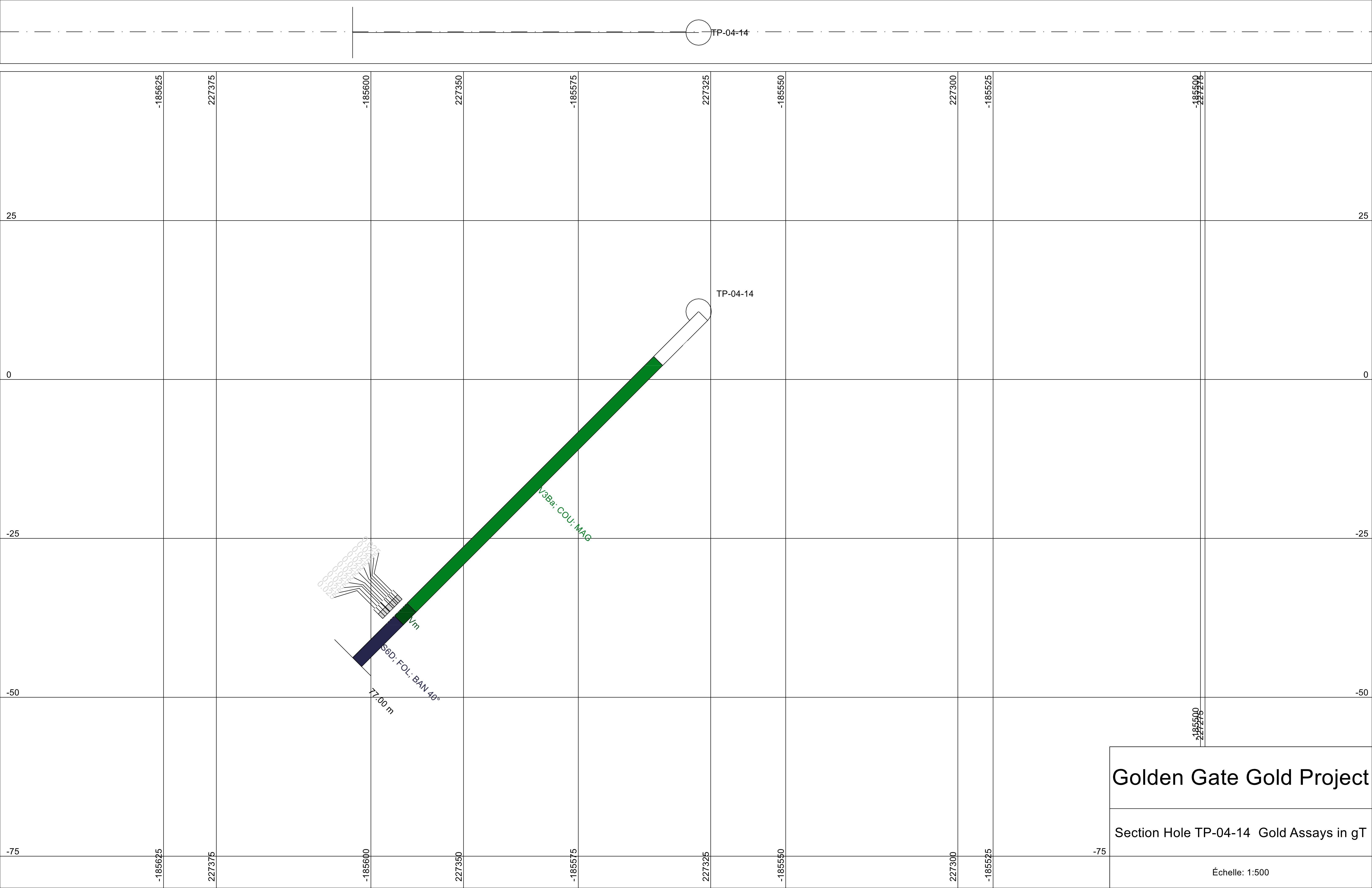
Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-13 Gold Assays in gT

Échelle: 1:500



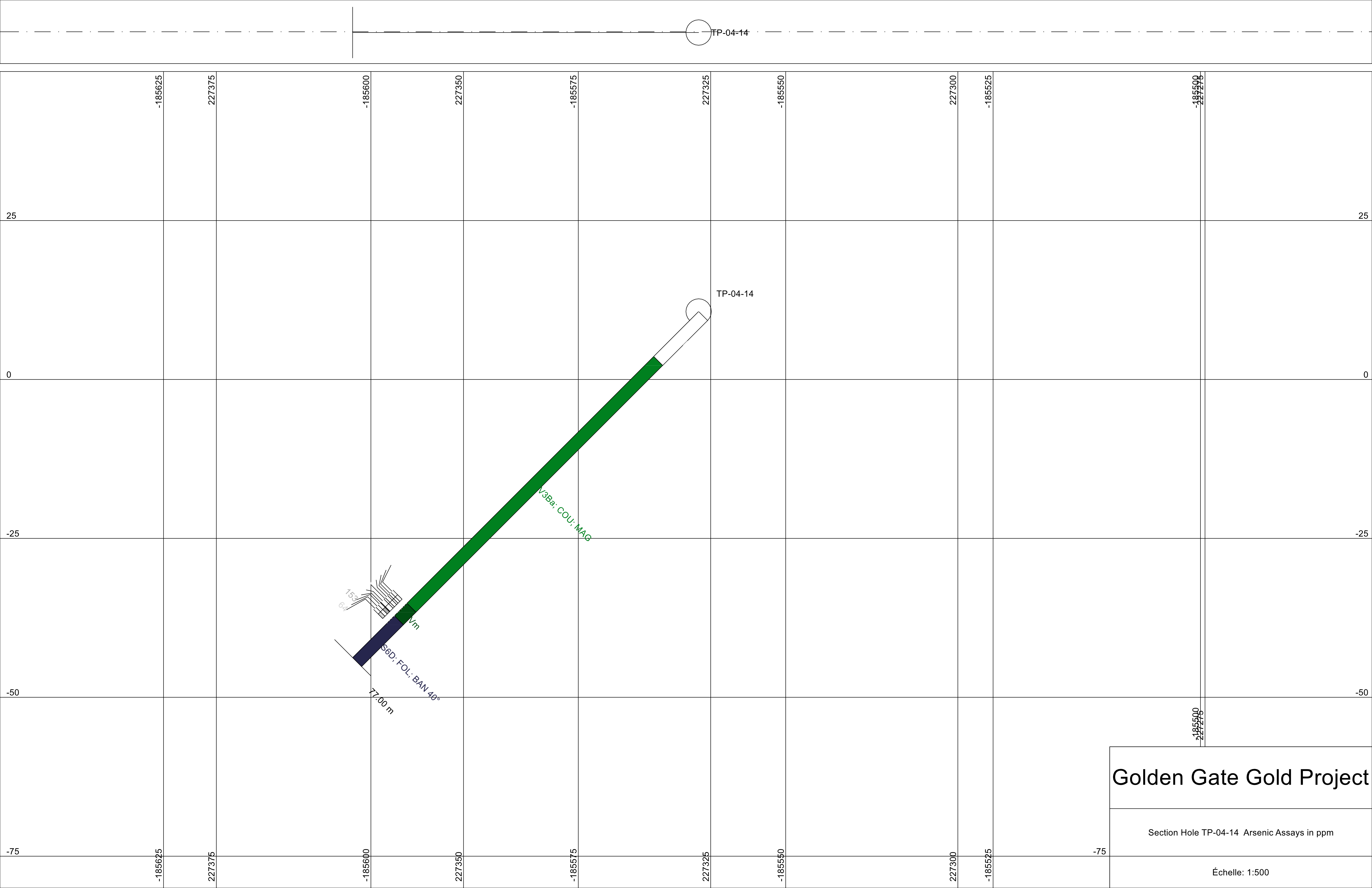
TP-04-13
V3B; FIN
Vm
FB
Vm 60°
FB 60°
Vm; FIN 45°
95.00 m
Golden Gate Gold Project
Section Hole TP-04-13 Arsenic Assays in ppm
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-14 Gold Assays in gT

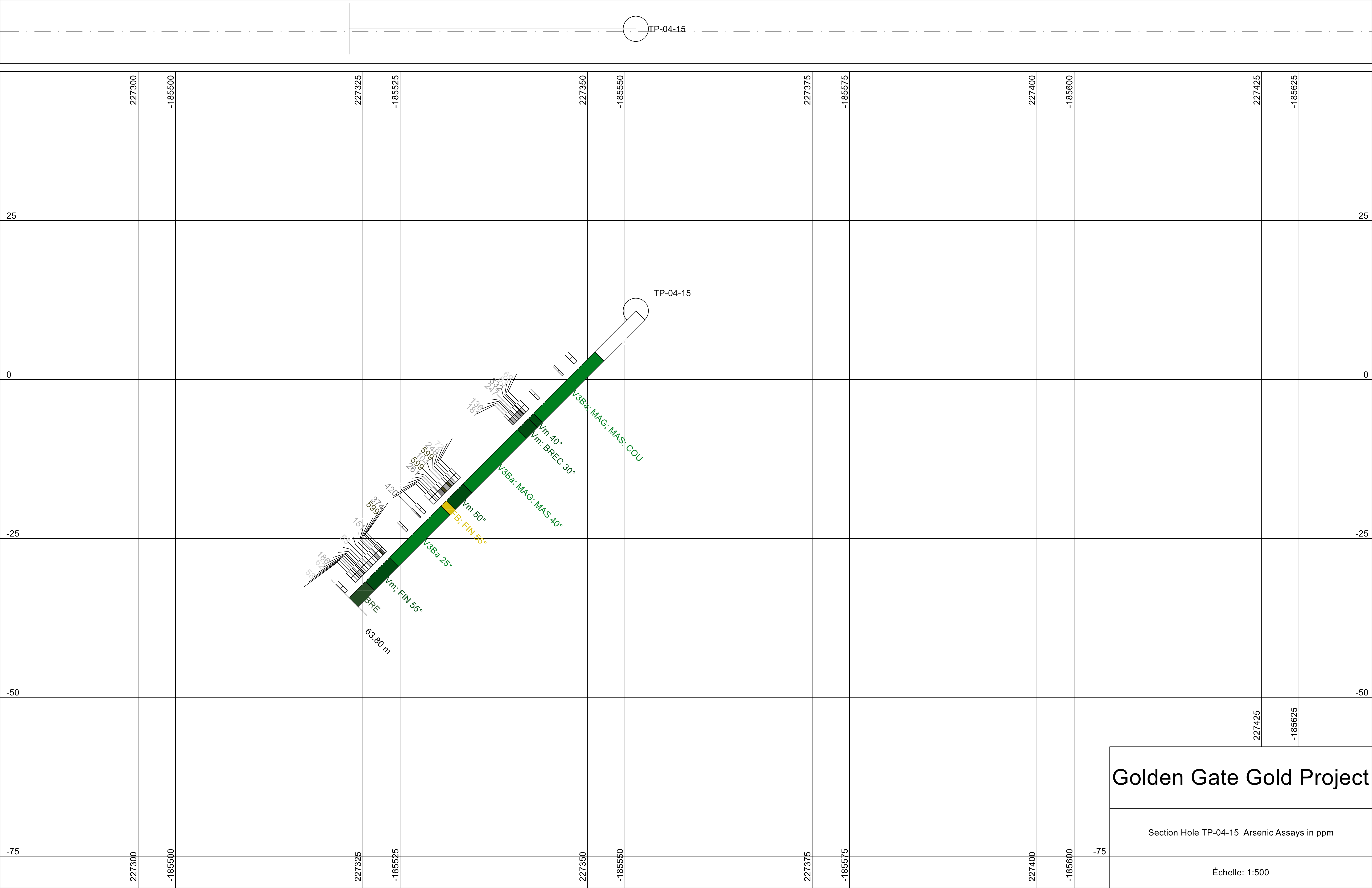
Échelle: 1:500


TP-04-14
-185625
227375
-185600
227350
-185575
227325
-185550
227300
-185525
-185500
227275
25
0
-25
-50
-75
V3Ba: COU: MAG
Vm
S6D: FOL: BAN 40°
77.00 m
Golden Gate Gold Project
Section Hole TP-04-14 Arsenic Assays in ppm
Échelle: 1:500

Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-15 Gold Assays in gT

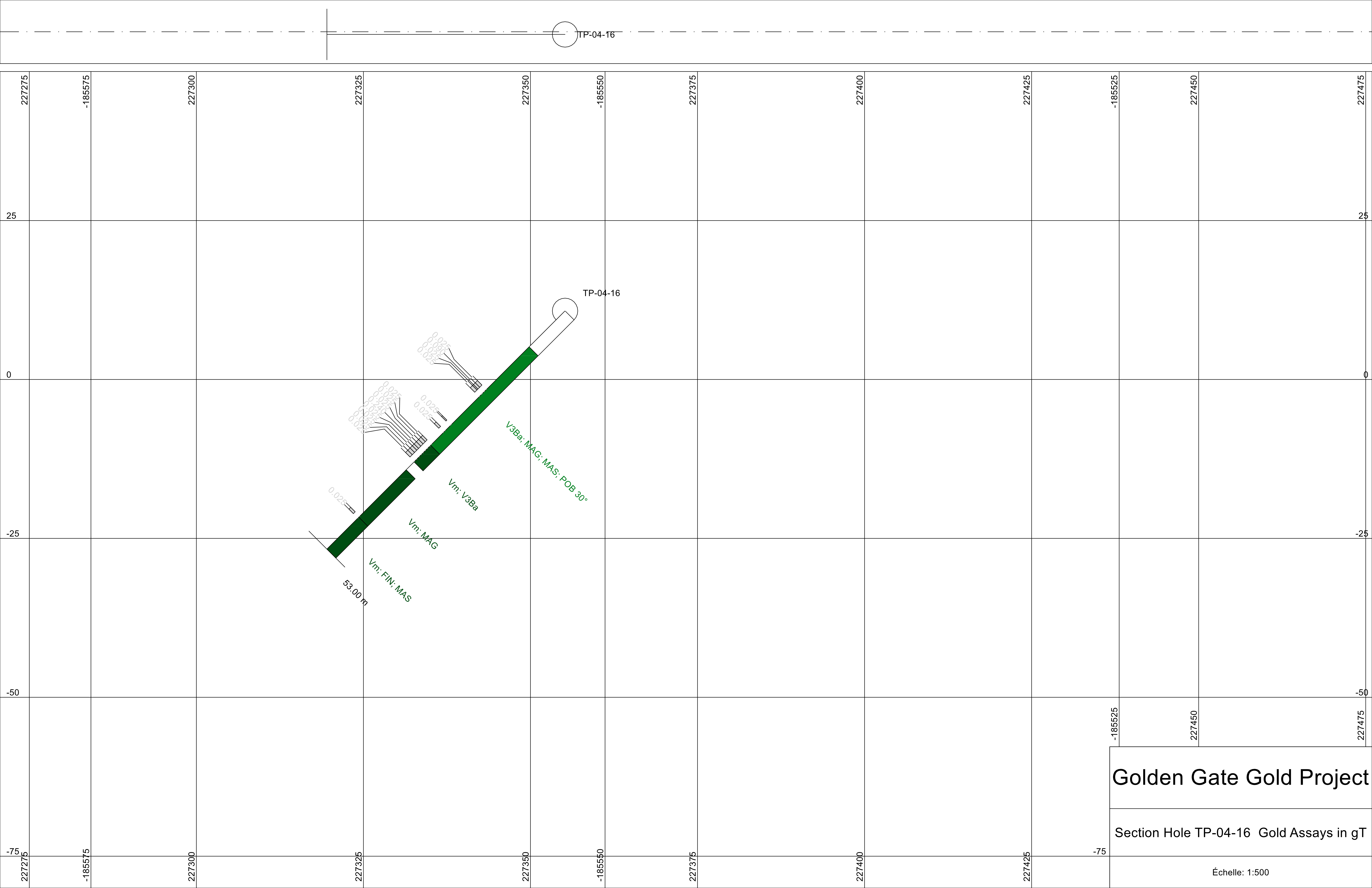
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-15 Arsenic Assays in ppm

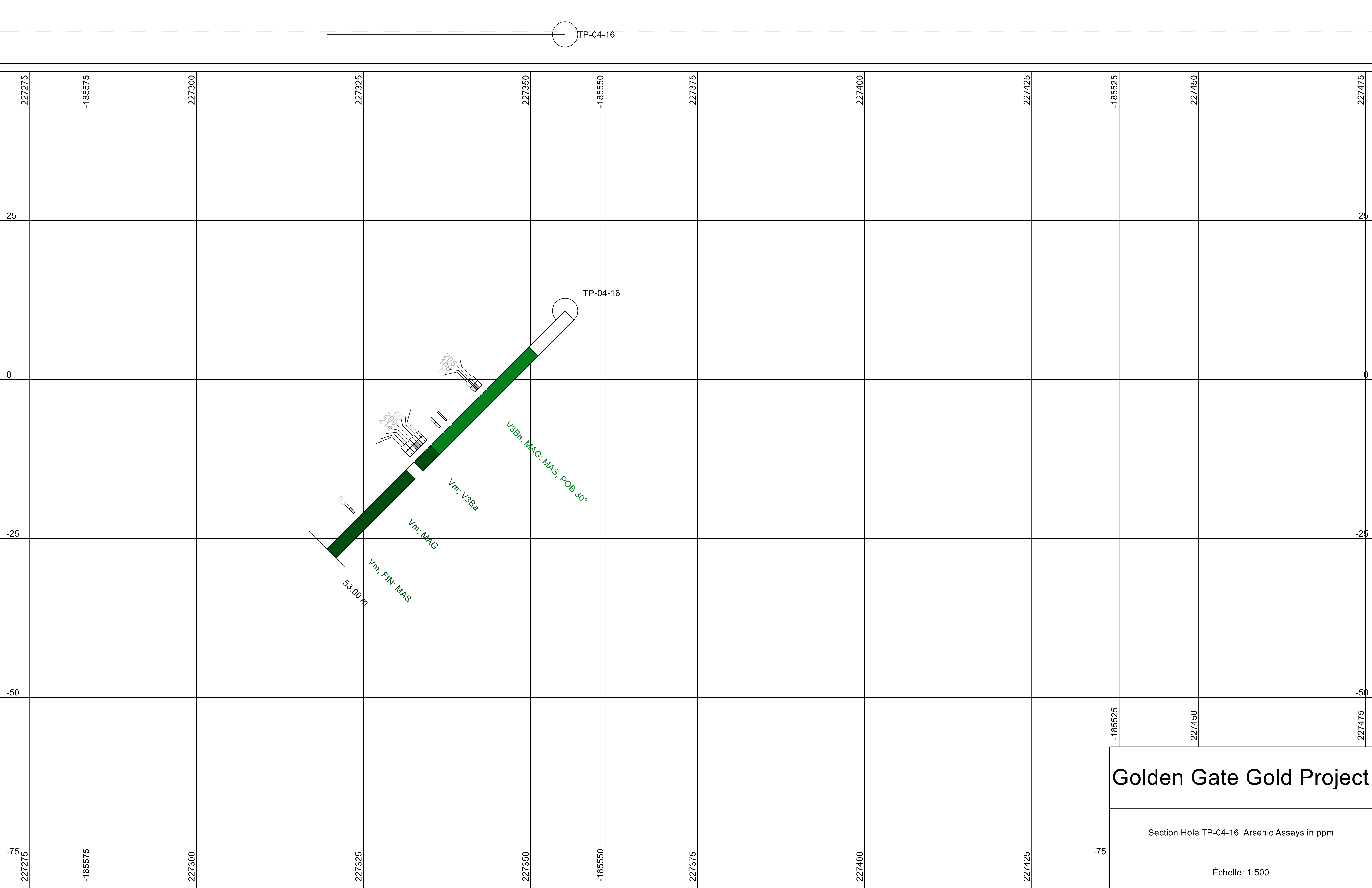
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-16 Gold Assays in gT

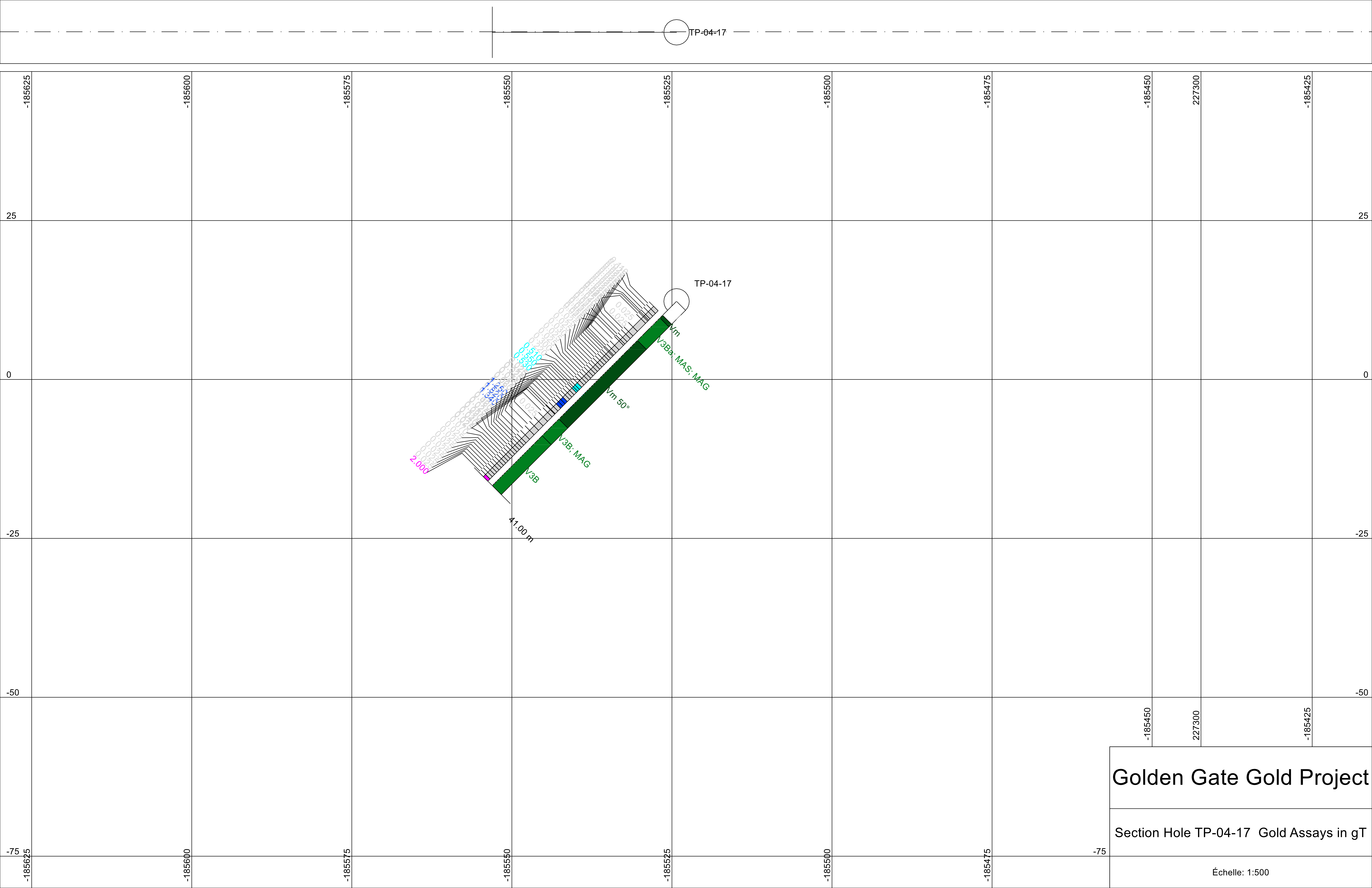
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-16 Arsenic Assays in ppm

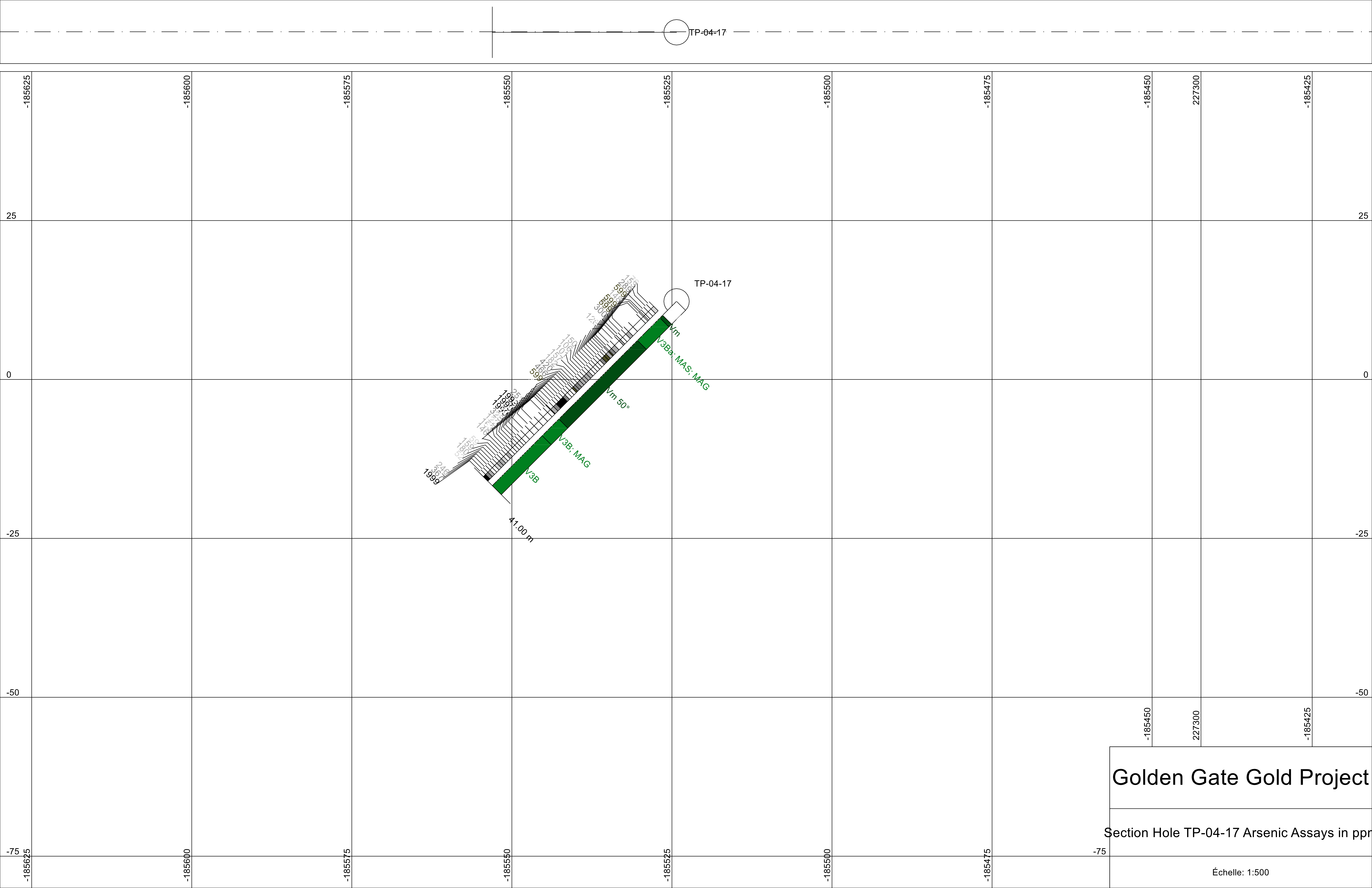
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-17 Gold Assays in gT

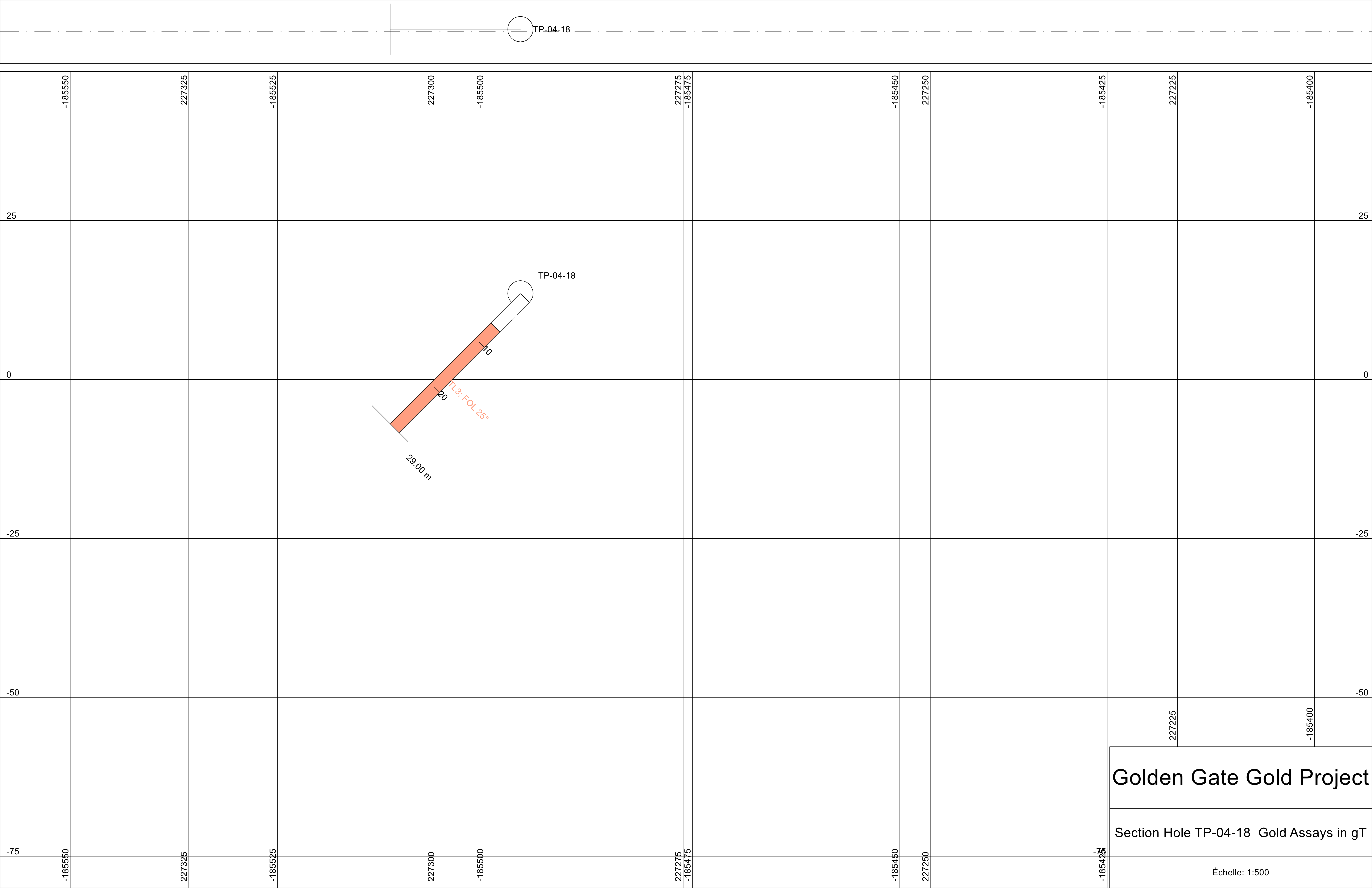
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-17 Arsenic Assays in ppr

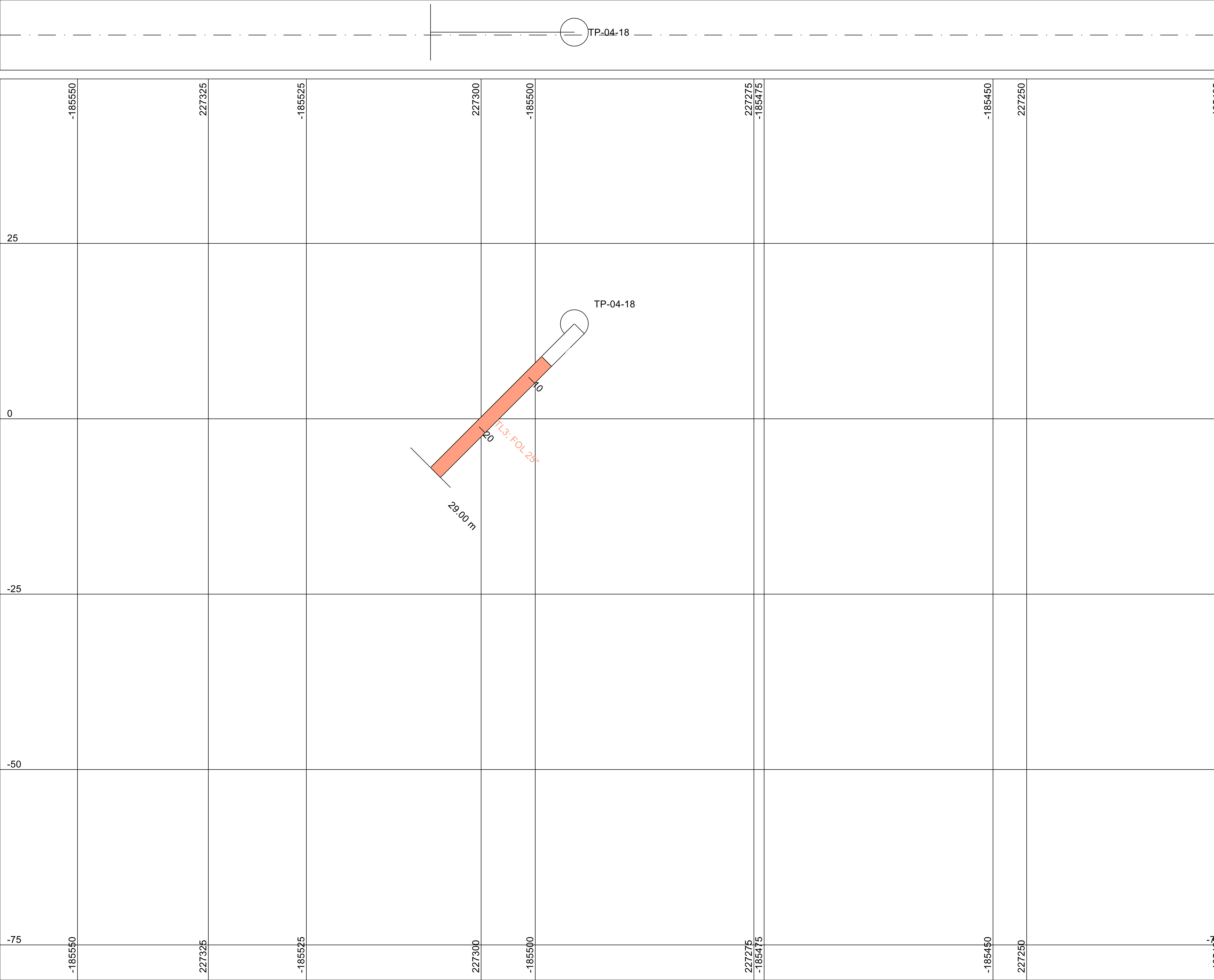
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-18 Gold Assays in gT

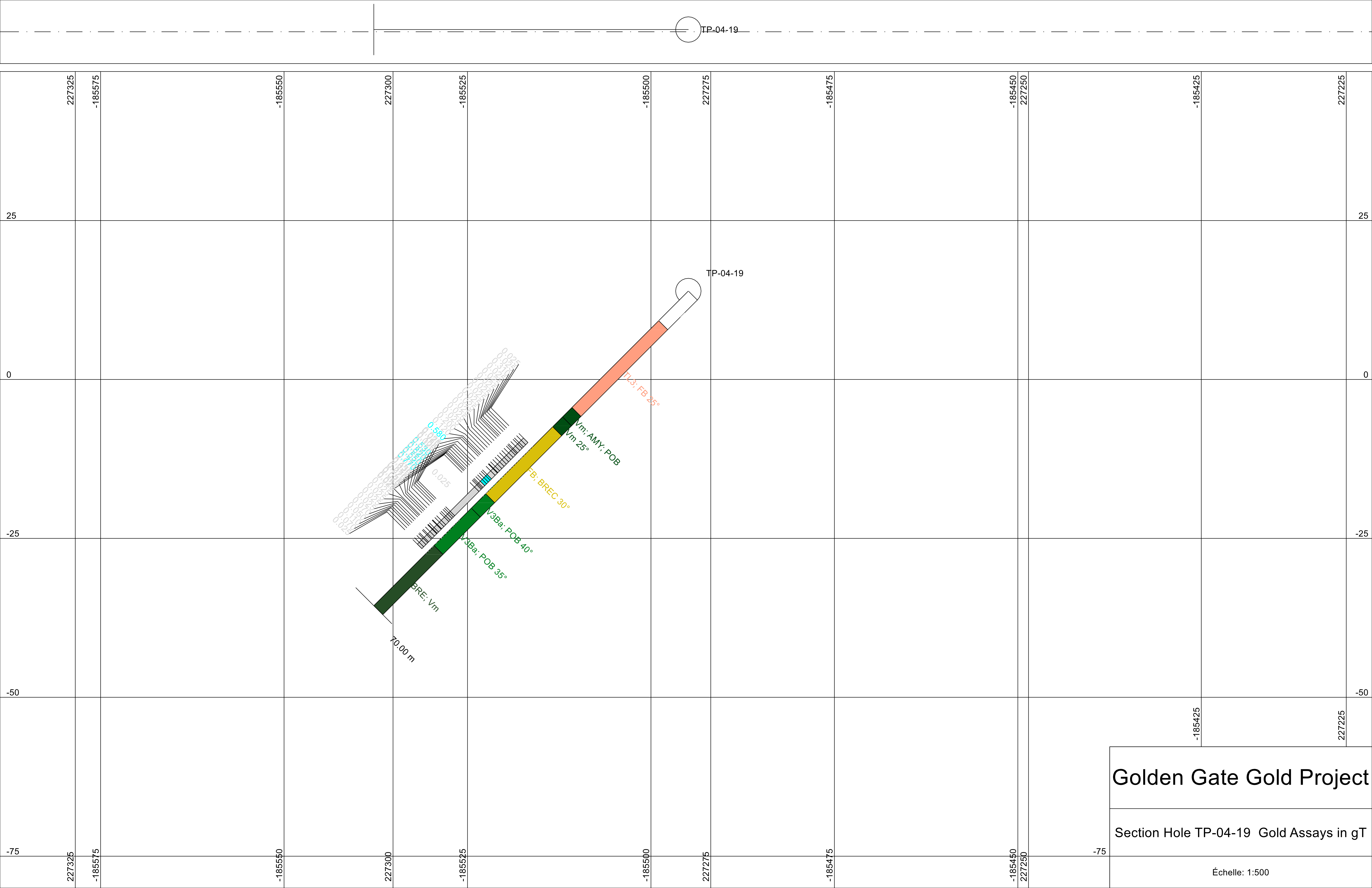
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-18 Arsenic Assays in ppm

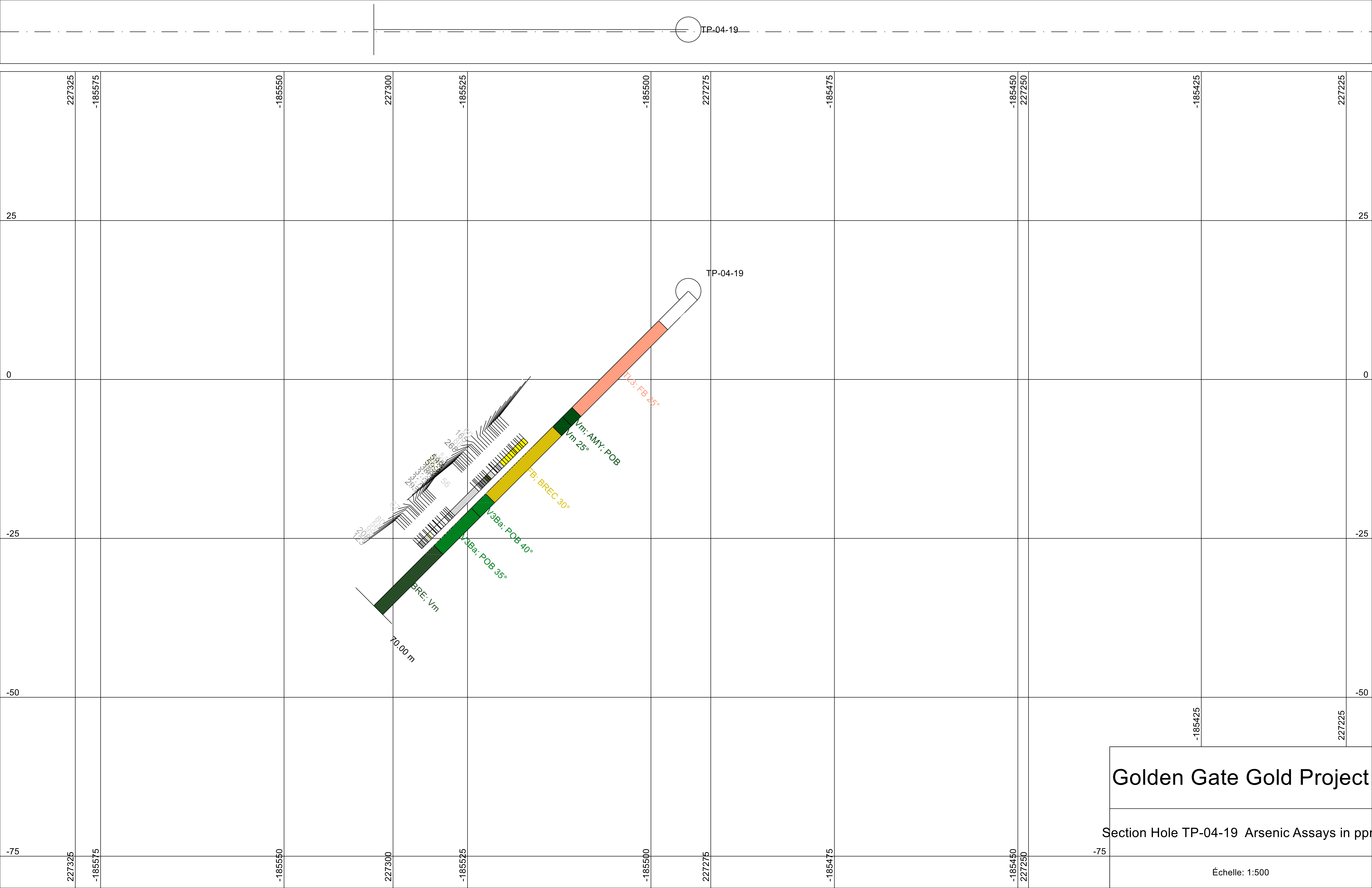
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-19 Gold Assays in gT

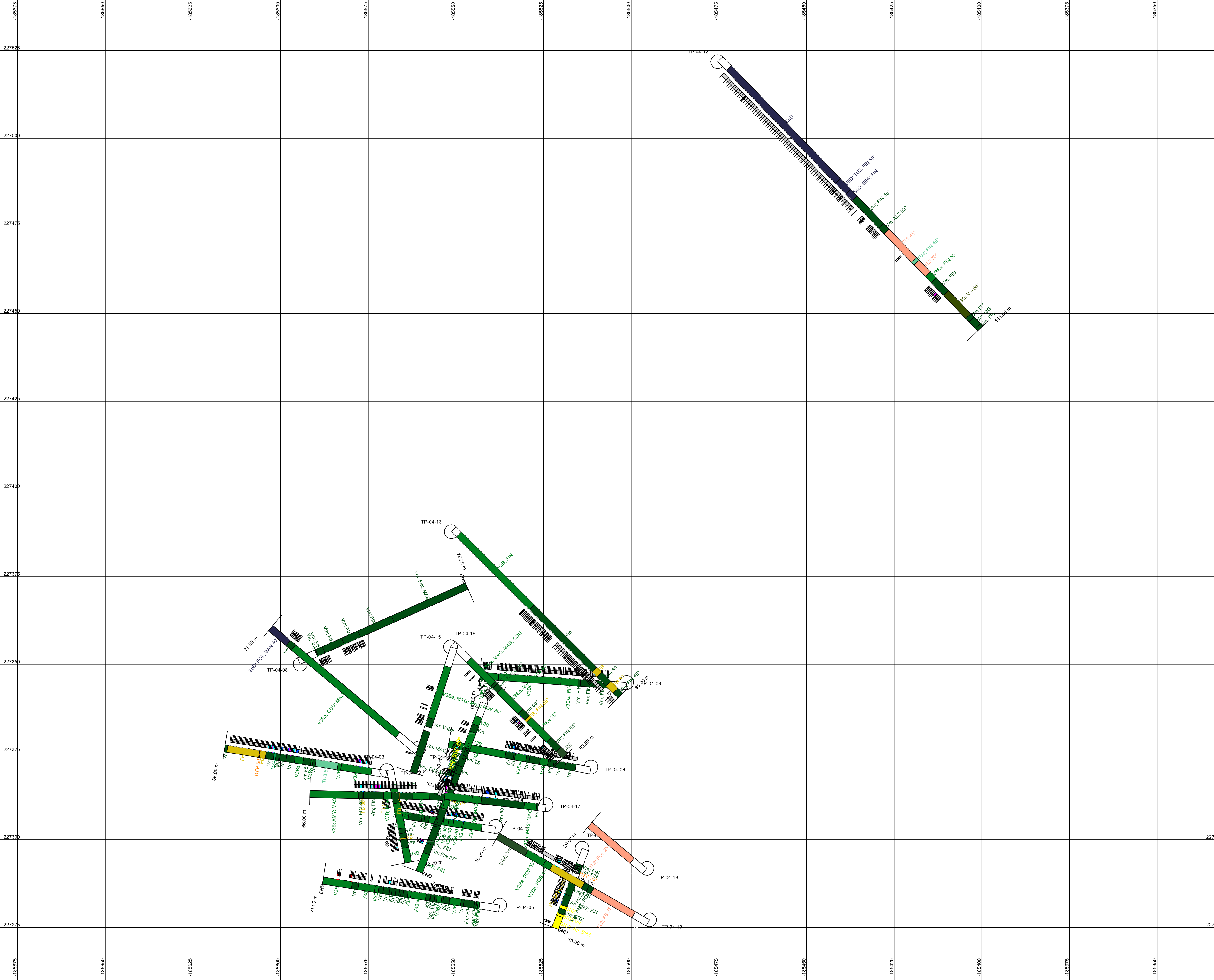
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Section Hole TP-04-19 Arsenic Assays in ppm

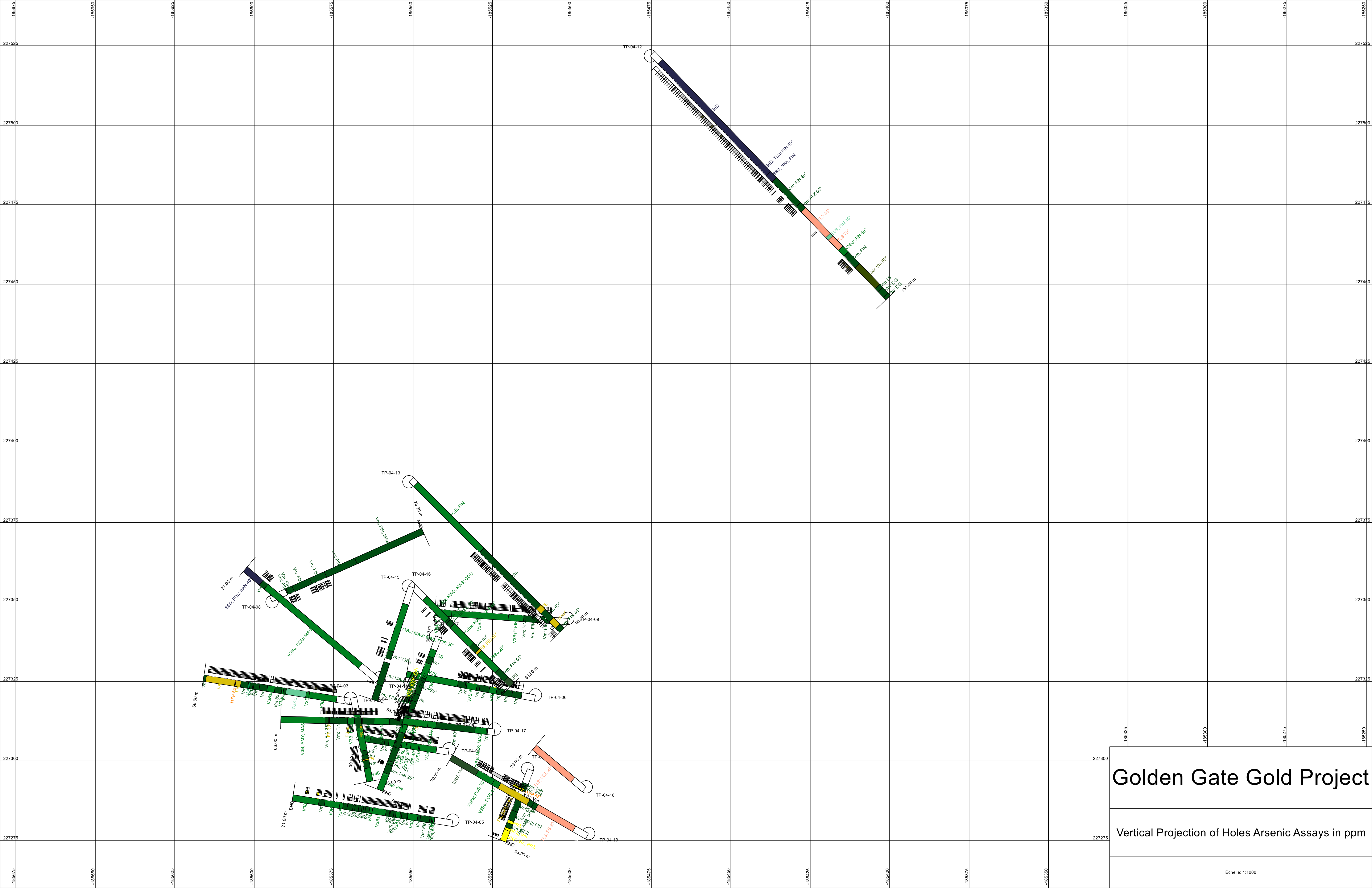
Échelle: 1:500



Golden Gate Gold Project

Vertical Projection of Holes Gold Assays in gT

Échelle: 1:1000



Golden Gate Gold Project

Vertical Projection of Holes Arsenic Assays in ppm

Échelle: 1:1000