

**NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT**

ON THE

**KAGOOT BROOK PROPERTY**

MIRAMICHI AREA, NEW BRUNSWICK  
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

NTS Map Sheet 210/02  
47°12'21.29" N Latitude / 66°31'09.73" W Longitude

Prepared For

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

### 1.1 Introduction

This report has been prepared for Ironwood Capital Corp., a registered company in the province of British Columbia. The author, Peter Dadson, P.Geo., was requested by Ironwood Capital Corp., to provide an independent review and Technical Report. The report discusses the mineral potential of the Kagoot Brook project. The Kagoot Brook property is an exploration level project. There is no current or historical mineral resource, mineral reserve estimate or production on or from the Kagoot Brook property.

### 1.2 Location and Ownership

The Kagoot Brook property is located 130km to the southwest of Bathurst, New Brunswick and is centered at 47° 12' 21.29" N Latitude / 66° 31' 09.73" W Longitude. The property is located on NTS 210/02 and consists of one mineral claim 7716 Kagoot Brook which covers 193 claim units or 4,233 ha of land. The Kagoot Brook claim is in good standing to April 26, 2021 and requires an expenditure of \$48,250.00 to advance the Kagoot Brook claim by one year.

The Kagoot Brook property is 100% owned by Great Atlantic Resources Corp and is subject to an underlying agreement with a prospecting syndicate. On May 10, 2018, Explorex Resources Inc signed an Option Agreement with Great Atlantic Resources Corp. (the "Option Agreement") where Explorex Resources Inc has the option to acquire a 75% interest in the property subject to the following terms and conditions:

- Cash payment of \$25,000 and issuance of 75,000 shares upon signing a definitive agreement (payed and issued).
- Issuing \$50,000 in shares on the 12-month anniversary of the definitive agreement; the number of shares to be issued will be based on the 10-day VWAP immediately prior to the anniversary date (issued 197,904 common shares); and
- Explorex will incur a total expenditure of \$750,000 (including all underlying payments) over a period of four years; of which \$100,000 (incurred) will be a firm commitment on or before May 10, 2019.

On December 20, 2019, Explorex Resources Inc entered into a definitive share exchange agreement to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Raffles Financial Private Ltd which constitutes a fundamental change for Explorex. Upon completion of the share exchange transaction, the business of Explorex will be the same business of Raffles. Explorex as the resulting issuer will affect a name change to Raffles Financial Group Ltd. Explorex will complete a plan of arrangement with its wholly owned subsidiary Origen Resources Inc whereby Explorex' s current mineral exploration assets (including Kagoot Brook) and \$500,000 will be spun out to Origen in accordance with the POA and will apply to be listed on the CSE.

On May 11, 2020 Origen Resources Inc entered into a Sale, Assignment and Assumption agreement with Ironwood Capital Corp. As consideration for the assignment, Ironwood will issue an aggregate of 500,000 common shares of Ironwood to Origen.

To exercise the option, Ironwood Capital Corp is required to:

- (a) As operator on the property, make a total of \$650,000 of exploration expenditures on the property on or before May 10, 2022; and

(b) Make aggregate cash payments of \$110,000 to Great Atlantic as follows:

- \$30,000 by May 23, 2020 (Paid by the company).
- \$30,000 by January 23, 2021 and
- \$50,000 by January 23, 2022.

Upon successful exercise of the option, Ironwood shall have acquired an undivided 75% interest in the property, which interest will be subject to a 75%/25% joint venture between Ironwood and Great Atlantic.

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accumulated from any of the historical activities. There are no other known significant factors or risks that affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Kagoot Brook property.

### 1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Kagoot Brook property is largely covered by glacial till, outcrop exposure is limited to <2% located along road cuts and hillsides. The geology of the Mount Elizabeth-Kagoot Brook area (NTS 21O/07a and part of 21O/02h) was mapped by S.J Gower in 1996 at 1:20,000 scale. The Kagoot Brook claim group is underlain by metasedimentary rocks (siltstones and quartzites) of the Miramichi Group consisting of the Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician Chain of Rocks Formation and the Early Ordovician Knights Brook and Patrick Brook Formations. Located along the north side of the property to the north of Kagoot Brook is the Ordovician Tetagouche Group which appears to conformably overlie the Miramichi Group, at least locally. The Tetagouche Group consists of the Sevogle River Formation consisting of alkali-feldspar phyric to aphyric rhyolite and a medium grey feldspar-crystal lithic tuff. Located along the southern margin of the Kagoot Brook claim group is the Early Devonian North Pole Stream Granite, a medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic biotite granite containing alkali feldspar and plagioclase phenocrysts.

The main area of interest within the Kagoot claim group are two northeast trending tributaries, located two kilometers apart which flow to the north into Kagoot Brook. A regional stream silt sampling program was completed by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources in 1981, the results of the survey highlighted a series of significantly elevated and strongly anomalous cobalt in silt samples varying from 63ppm to 1,316ppm cobalt. The results of this survey spurred multi-faceted exploration campaigns through the 1980's and 1990's. There are two minor historical Mineral Occurrences located within the Kagoot Brook claim group namely the Kagoot Brook Occurrence (Reference Number 1342 and the West Branch South Nepisiguit Occurrence (Reference Number 495). No significant mineralization was uncovered.

The dominant characteristics identified to date on the property best fit Mineral Deposit Profile E15 – Sediment Hosted Co-Cu deposits described by T. Höy in selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles and Mineral Deposit Profile 24d by Robert L. Earhart Deposit Models, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1693. The host rocks associated with sediment hosted Co-Cu deposits are fine grained metasedimentary rocks, thin bedded siltstones, fine grained quartzite, black argillite, calcareous siltstone, garnet schist, phyllite and quartz mica schist. The geochemical signature of sediment hosted Co-Cu deposits is an enrichment in Fe, As, B, Co, Cu, Au, Ag and Mn and depleted in Ca and Na. Geophysically the 2m to 10m thick sulphide lenses usually show either an electromagnetic or induced polarization signature.

## 1.4 Historic Exploration and Data

Historical work on the Kagoot Brook property was largely driven by the results received from a 1981 Geological Survey Branch, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources stream and spring sediment survey covering the Serpentine Lake map sheet NTS 210/02. The Kagoot Brook property covers two anomalous northeast trending tributaries draining into Kagoot Brook. The results of the survey returned significantly elevated and anomalous cobalt in silts from both tributaries with values varying from 63ppm to 1,316ppm Co. The results of the survey spurred multiple, multi-faceted exploration campaigns through the 1980's and 1990's.

In 1985, Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited completed an exploration program consisting of pan, silt and soil samples collected along the anomalous drainages, a 15km cut grid was established between the creeks over which 1,051 B horizon soil samples were collected and VLF-EM and magnetic geophysical surveys were completed. The VLF survey identified three strong and two weak VLF-EM conductors associated with elevated and anomalous Cu, Ag and Co values with one of the conductors reporting elevated and anomalous soil sample results of 200ppm Cu, 3.1ppm Ag and 880ppm Co. A total of 35 silt samples collected along the anomalous drainages indicated strongly anomalous cobalt values varying from 4.0ppm Co to 6,000ppm Co, 9ppm Cu to 260ppm Cu, 0.6ppm to 4.1ppm Ag, 5ppm Ni to 215ppm Ni, 18.0ppm Pb to 112ppm Pb and 21.0ppm to 427ppm Zn. Proposed recommendations included detailed magnetic and VLF geophysical surveys and additional soil sampling along the three anomalous VLF-EM trends with 300m of trenching.

In 2018 Explorex Resources Inc. re-processed the 1986-1987 fixed wing airborne magnetic survey data covering the property. The 3D modelling indicated the Kagoot Brook claims are underlain by a synformal fold structure with a fold axis trending near east-west. In July 2018, a 27.6km cut grid was initiated over which ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were to be completed. By late August the line cutters had made little progress due to the unexpected density of vegetation, the line cutters were not able to satisfy the contracted line cutting program and as a result only 8.1km of cutting was completed. As a result, in December 2018 magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were completed along widely spaced selected logging road access trails. In July and September 2018, a silt sampling program was completed along the two anomalous creeks to confirm the existence and location of the historical silt sample results. A total of 51 silt samples were collected and confirmed the historical results with cobalt values to 3,190ppm Co. The silt sampling program identified a clear and well defined up stream cut-off to the anomalous cobalt silt values. In December 2018 a two-hole NQ oriented core drill program was completed totalling 501m. The program was designed to test the underlying stratigraphy for the possible source of the anomalous stream sediment silt values. The principal rock types encountered in both holes was predominately a very fine-grained dark grey to black, finely laminated mudstone interbedded with a grey to light grey fine to coarse grained siltstone with accessory pyrrhotite. The mature sediments and rock types are interpreted to form part of the Patrick Brook Formation. The structural data collected from the oriented core suggests that each drill hole may have been collared on opposing limbs of a tight synformal fold structure. Best results from the two-hole drill program returned 79ppm Co.

## 1.5 Conclusion and Recommendations

The author concludes that the property merits further exploration. The recommended field program for 2020 includes a UAV-Magnetic and VLF-EM airborne Drone survey where magnetic and VLF-EM data will be collected. The Magnetic survey will total 560-line kilometers based on a 50m line spacing and a VLF-

EM survey totaling 122-line kilometers is based on a line spacing of 100m. Both surveys will be flown in a near north-south direction. In addition, a soil auger sampling program and B horizon soil sampling program totaling 160 samples is further recommended to cover those areas where historical VLF conductors and associated soil geochemical results were received and to determine the effectiveness of the soil geochemical surveys. In addition, a 27.6km line cutting program is recommended to establish a cut grid located between the two anomalous creeks. A total of 11 grid lines will be established at 125m intervals with stations established along the lines at 25m intervals. The grid lines will extend over 2500m in length oriented in a near north-south direction over which 11.4-line kilometers of 2-D Active Array Induced Polarization survey will be completed.

A Phase 2 Oriented NQ core drill program totaling 500m is further recommended to test significant results received from the Drone Airborne Surveys, the soil and auger sampling programs and the 2-D Induced Polarization surveys. Total budgeted exploration field costs to complete the proposed field programs total \$291,347.00 (\$320,481.70 including 10% contingency).

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 2.1 Introduction

The author was retained by Ironwood Capital Corp. to complete this report on the Kagoot Brook property located in north central New Brunswick, Miramichi area, Northumberland County. The purpose of this report is to make recommendations for further work, and to provide a Technical Report that conforms to the format and content standards of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

### 2.2 Terms of Reference

For the preparation of the report, the author has relied on information believed to be accurate. The work included reviewing technical reports and data obtained from publicly available technical data surrounding the Kagoot Brook property, specifically that of the Mineral Reports of Work and Geoscience Publications Databases listed in Section 27.0 of this report. Data from recent work completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd on the Property for Explores Resources Ltd has also been included.

The author is a Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and is independent of Ironwood Capital Corp. and Origen Resources Inc. The author has no interest in the Kagoot Brook property or in claims in the vicinity of the property. A site visit was carried out by the author from October 14 to October 16, 2019. While onsite the author collected three silt samples to confirm the 2018 silt sample results. While the content of the historic material appears to be accurate, the QP has not validated mineral concentration data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data. As a result, the actual results from current and future programs may be more or less favorable.

Throughout this report an effort has been made to use plain language. Metal and mineral abbreviations and acronyms in this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

Historical exploration and mining data in New Brunswick are typically documented in the Imperial system, with units of length expressed in feet and inches, mass in short tons, and precious metal grades in troy



ounces/short ton. More recent exploration and mining data is generally expressed in metric units with length as meters or centimeters, mass in metric tonnes and precious metal grades in grams per tonne, or in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). In this report, all modern measurements and assay results are quoted in metric units. Some historical information is listed in Imperial units. Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix 1. All costs are expressed in Canadian dollars.

The author has relied on publicly available information on the Kagoot Brook property; specifically, that of the Mineral Reports of Work data base and Geoscience Publications Data Base Listed under Section 27.0, References. The author has reviewed these reports and believes them to be accurate and reliable in their collection, disclosure, and analysis of results. The author cannot guarantee the accuracy and comprehensiveness of these reports and reserves the right to revise this report and its conclusions should new information become available after the date of this report.

### 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report the author has reviewed the ownership information following a search of tenure data on the New Brunswick Governments Department of Energy and Resource Development's NB e-CLAIMS on November 19, 2019. This dependence only applies to the title information in Section 4. The author is not an expert in environmental or archeological matters and does not herein provide any comment regarding the same. Assessments regarding these matters may be required as part of the permitting process prior to any work being authorized. Ironwood Capital Corp. may be required to hire consultants to carry out these assessments if deemed necessary.

NB e-CLAIMS is a web-based computer application that provides users the ability to view on line and the printing of maps showing the location of mineral tenure throughout New Brunswick. NB e-CLAIMS also allows for querying of on-line databases that contain public information concerning mineral tenure within the Province.

## 4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

### 4.1 Property Location

The Kagoot Property is located 130 km to the southwest of Bathurst, New Brunswick and is centered at 47° 12' 21.29" N Latitude / 66° 31' 09.73" W Longitude (Figure 1). The property is located on NTS 210/02 and consists of one mineral claim 7716 Kagoot Brook which covers 193 claim units or approximately

4,233ha of land (Figure 2). The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accumulated from any of the historical activities. There are no other known significant factors or risks that affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Kagoot Brook property.



Figure 1. Kagoot Brook Location Map

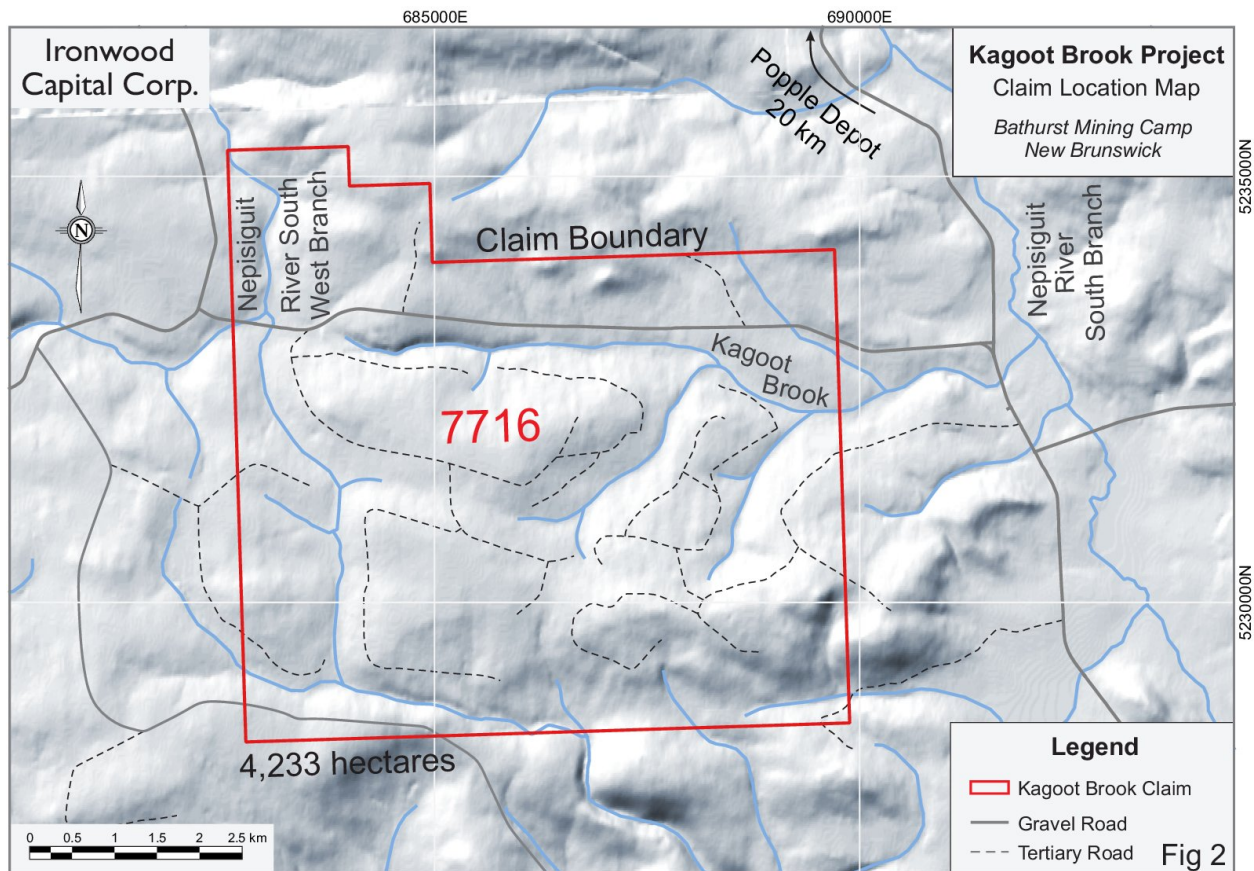


Figure 2. Kagoot Group Claim Group

## 4.2 Property Description

The Kagoot Brook property consists of one mineral claim covering 4,233ha of land (Table 1). The mineral claim is currently in good standing to April 26, 2021. On Wednesday April 1, 2020, the Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development of New Brunswick made a major announcement to all New Brunswick Prospecting Licence Holders that due to the Covid19 Virus:

- Work required for the 2020 season will be waived for all active claims.
- All active claims will be extended for one year.
- The claims will not be subject to renewal fees when extended for the one-year period.

On December 29, 2017, Great Atlantic Resources Corp. (Optionee) entered into an option agreement between two prospectors, Anthony and Delbert Johnston (Optionor) to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in and to the Kagoot Brook property. To exercise the option and to maintain the option in good standing, Great Atlantic must pay the Prospectors

- I. \$15,000 in cash within 10 business days following the Approval Date.
- II. Payment of \$15,000 in cash by January 23, 2019.
- III. Payment of \$30,000 in cash by January 23, 2020.
- IV. Payment of \$30,000 in cash by January 23, 2021.
- V. Payment of \$50,000 by January 23, 2022 and
- VI. Issuance of 150,000 common shares by Great Atlantic Resource Corp.

On May 10, 2018, Explorex Resources Inc entered into an option agreement to acquire a 75% interest in the Kagoot Brook Cobalt project with Great Atlantic Resources Corp. subject to the following terms:

- A cash payment of \$25,000 and the issuance of 75,000 common shares of Explorex (paid and issued).
- Issue \$50,000 in shares on May 10, 2019 (issued 197,904 common shares) and
- Explorex will incur total expenditures of \$750,000 (including all underlying payments) over a period of 4 years, of which \$100,000 (incurred) would be a firm commitment on or before May 10, 2019.

Pursuant to the option agreement entered into by Kagoot Brook with the company, the company is to assist Kagoot Brook in fulfilling the required payments to the Original Option Agreement by making payments to Great Atlantic as follows

- Payment of \$15,000 by January 23, 2019 (paid).
- Payment of \$30,000 by January 23, 2020 (extended to May 23, 2020)
- Payment of \$30,000 by January 23, 2021 and
- Payment of \$50,000 by January 23, 2022.

The above payments are to be credited against the required expenditures of \$750,000.

On January 7, 2020, Explorex entered into an amended option agreement whereby the cash payment Of \$30,000 due by January 23, 2020 was extended to be due on May 23, 2020 by paying Great Atlantic \$5,000 (paid).

Upon earning 75% of the project, the parties will enter into a joint venture. The terms will provide for a pro-rata dilution such that should Great Atlantic's interest drop below 5%, it will revert to a 3% NSR. Explorex will retain the right to buyback 2% at \$1,000,000 for each 1% or portion thereof. Should Great Atlantic seek to sell any portion of the remaining NSR, Explorex will retain first right of refusal.

On December 20, 2019, Explorex Resources Inc entered into a definitive share exchange agreement to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Raffles Financial Private Ltd, a diversified financial services company incorporated under the laws of Singapore and operating in Singapore. The proposed transaction will constitute a "fundamental change" for Explorex under CSE Policy 8. Upon completion of the share exchange transaction, the business of Explorex will be the same business of Raffles, Explorex as the resulting Issuer will affect a name change to Raffles Financial Group Ltd. Concurrently, Explorex will complete a plan of arrangement under the business Corporations Act (British Columbia) with its wholly owned subsidiary Origen Resources Inc whereby Explorex's current mineral exploration assets (including the Kagoot Brook property) and \$500,000 will be spun out to Origen in accordance with the POA and Origen will apply to be listed on the CSE.

In a News Release dated April 29, 2020, Origen Resources states that the plan of arrangement with Raffles Financial Group Ltd has closed and The Arrangement, which spun out certain assets of Explorex to Origen Resources Inc along with the transfer of \$500,000 in cash has closed. Origen is now a reporting issuer and has received approval to list its common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE). Origen also states that it has completed the acquisition of all the issued and outstanding shares of Raffles Financial

Pte Lt by way of a share exchange agreement among Explorex, Raffles Pte and the shareholders of Raffles Pte.

On May 11, 2020 Origen Resources Inc entered into a Sale, Assignment and Assumption Agreement with Ironwood Capital Corp. with respect to the purchase and assumption by Ironwood of all the Company's rights, title and interest in, to and under its interest in an option and joint venture agreement relating to the Kagoot Brook Cobalt Project dated May 10, 2018, as amended on January 7, 2020, with Great Atlantic Resources Corp. As consideration for the assignment, Ironwood will issue an aggregate of 500,000 common shares of Ironwood to Origen. The transaction is subject to completion of certain conditions precedent and written consent of Great Atlantic to the assignment of the underlying agreement.

Origen is current in its obligations under the Underlying Agreement, including incurring \$100,000 in exploration expenditures on the property during the 2018 exploration season.

To successfully exercise the Option, Ironwood Capital Corp is required to:

- (c) As operator on the property, make a total of \$650,000 of exploration expenditures on the property on or before May 10, 2022; and
- (d) Make aggregate cash payments of \$110,000 to Great Atlantic as follows:
  - \$30,000 by May 23, 2020 (Paid by the company).
  - \$30,000 by January 23, 2021 and
  - \$50,000 by January 23, 2022.

Once the option has been exercised, certain tenures comprising the property will be subject to a 2% NSR royalty in favour of the prospectors who staked those tenures, with a 1% NSR royalty being subject to a repurchase right of \$500,000.

Upon successful exercise of the Option, the optionee shall have acquired an undivided 75% interest in the property, which interest will be subject to the 75%/25% joint venture formed between the optionee and Great Atlantic under the terms provided in the Underlying Agreement.

If a joint venture party does not contribute its proportionate share of expenditures on the property, the non-contributing party's joint venture interest will be reduced proportionately. If Great Atlantic's joint venture interest is reduced to 5% or less, Great Atlantic will be deemed to have withdrawn from the joint venture and its remaining interest in the property will convert into a 3% NSR, with the optionee having the right to repurchase up to 2% of such royalty for \$1,000,000 per each 1%.

**Table 1: Mineral Claim Tenure**

Tenure	Tenure	Map	Issue	Expiry	Number of
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Number	Name	Number	Date	Date	Units
7716	Kagoot Brook	210/02	April 26, 2016	April 26, 2021	193

As defined under the Mining Act, most minerals are owned by the crown; however, some land grants reserved only specific minerals to the crown and therefore other minerals were, in fact, transferred to the grantee. Prior to 1810, it was common for gold and silver and a few other minerals to be reserved to the Crown. The Mining Act defines a mineral as any natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic substance and such other substances as are prescribed by regulation to be minerals, but does not include:

- Sand, gravel, ordinary stone, clay or soil unless it is to be used for its chemical properties, or both, or where it is taken for contained minerals,
- Ordinary stone used for building or construction,
- Peat or peat moss,
- Bitumen shale, oil shale, albertite or ultimately associated substances or products derived there from,
- Oil or natural gas, or
- Such substances as are prescribed by regulation not to be minerals.

Crown owned minerals are property separate from the soil; that is, a landowner owns the surface rights but does not own minerals unless some minerals were granted with the land and each conveyance since the granting has preserved the ownership of those minerals. By means of the Mining Act, the province makes Crown-owned minerals available for exploration and development. Persons or mining companies who hold prospecting licences, holders of claims and holders of mining leases have the right to prospect, explore, mine and produce those minerals, whether they are on Crown-owned or privately-owned lands. They also have the right of access to the minerals; however, they are liable for any damages they cause.

A prospecting licence is required to prospect or register mineral claims. The application is made through NB e-CLAIMS and is valid for a lifetime. It may be issued to an individual, who is 19 years old, to a corporation, or to a partnership. Fees vary depending on the type of applicant. NB e-CLAIMS is a web-based computer application that provides users the ability to accomplish:

- For the General Public, NB e-CLAIMS provides for the on-line viewing and printing of maps showing the location of mineral tenure throughout the province. NB e-CLAIMS allows for the querying of on-line databases that contain public information concerning mineral tenure within the province.
- For prospectors registered in New Brunswick, NB e-CLAIMS provides the same as is provided for the General Public and allows for the acquisition and maintenance of mineral claims anywhere in the Province.

Acquiring a mineral claim in New Brunswick is an online process (NB e-Claims) and can be completed by selecting claim units from an interactive map or by putting claim unit numbers in the application. For claim acquisition, the minimum size of a claim is 1 unit and the maximum number of units should not exceed 256 contiguous available claim units. To fully benefit from all the options available via NB e-CLAIMS, holders of ground staked claims should convert their claims.

A mineral claim is valid for one year from the date of registration and the holder of a mineral claim has the right to renew the mineral claim by registration in the registry for one, two or three terms of one year each. Renewal fees per mineral claim unit is as follows:

- Year 1 to 5           \$10.00
- Year 6 to 10       \$20.00
- Year 11 to 15      \$30.00
- Year 16 and more   \$50.00

On or before the expiry date of the claim, a statement in the form and containing the information required by the Recorder, of all work performed in relation to the mineral claim since the date of registration or if the claim has been renewed, the date of last renewal, including work performed in excess of required work and the fee for each term for which the renewal is applied, and not less than thirty days after the effective date of the renewal of the claim, a report containing evidence of the performance of the work and a statement of costs incurred in the performance of that work. Work requirements per mineral claim unit per year are as follows:

- Year 1               \$100.00
- Year 2               \$150.00
- Year 3               \$200.00
- Year 4               \$250.00
- Year 5 to 10       \$300.00
- Year 11 to 15      \$500.00
- Year 16 to 25      \$600.00
- Year 26 and over   \$800.00

Prior to the commencement of any field work resulting in surface disturbance, a Notice of Planned Work on Crown Lands (Form 18.1) must be submitted to the Mining Recorders Office outlining a brief description of the proposed work programs and a brief description of the Crown Lands involved ie the mineral claim numbers of all mineral claims on which work is planned. A map is required showing the mineral claims relative to identifiable topographic features. The Mining Recorders Office will in turn acknowledge receipt of the Notice of Planned Work with exploration guidelines to follow. If trees are to be cut during the work program, a Cutting Permit must be obtained and if the field programs are run during fire season (April-October), a Work Permit is required. Both permits can be obtained from the local District Forest Ranger Office. No work permit has been issued to Ironwood Capital Corp covering the 2020 exploration season.

To maintain the claims in good standing, Reports of Work (Mineral Assessment Report) detailing the field work programs and associated exploration costs are received and processed by the Mining and Mineral Resource Branch and kept for a confidential period of two years from the date of submission.

The Kagoot Brook claim group totalling 193 claim units is currently in its 4<sup>th</sup> term. In order to maintain the claims in good standing and to advance the Kagoot Brook claim group by one year, a total expenditure of \$48,250.00 is required.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### 5.1 Accessibility

The Kagoot Brook property is located in Northumberland County, in the northeast section of NTS map sheet 21O/02 and is centered at 47° 12' 21.29" N Latitude / 66° 31' 09.73" W Longitude. The property can be easily accessed by 2 and 4-wheel drive vehicles by heading west of the city of Bathurst, New Brunswick by following Highway NB180W for approximately 72km to Portage Road, a gravel road which heads south of Provincial Highway NB180W. Turn left onto Portage Road and head south for approximately 16km to Popple Depot, New Brunswick. Accommodations is available at Popple Depot's Governors Lodge. From Popple Depot continue south along a well-maintained main haulage gravel logging road for approximately 40km to Kagoot Brook which trends near east-west through the northern half of the Kagoot Brook claim group. Most of the claim area can be accessed via old logging roads and trails that intersect the property.

### 5.2 Climate

The Kagoot Brook property is located in north-central New Brunswick encircled by the lower terrain of the Southern and Northern Uplands. It is one of two ecodistricts within the highlands Ecoregion and has boreal affinities. The extreme elevations and resultant cold, wet climate give this ecodistrict the lowest annual average temperatures in New Brunswick. The average annual temperature is approximately 10°, with a summer maximum of 30°C and a winter minimum of -30°C. Winter conditions are prevalent from late October or early November until mid to late April. Annual precipitation is approximately 1,000mm with 60% of this occurring as rain and the remainder as snow. Depending on the work program, work can generally be completed year-round except during times of freeze up and break up.

### 5.3 Local Resources

The city of Bathurst has a population of approximately 12,000 people and nearly 40,000 people live in the immediate Bathurst area. Bathurst is an important centre for mining, forestry, fishing and tourism in Northern New Brunswick. Bathurst is located on the Canadian National Railway line and Via Rail provides 3-day passenger service in both directions. Bathurst is one of four airports located in the province with regularly scheduled flights with service to Montreal, Quebec via Air Canada. The economy is primarily focused on mining, fishing and forestry, others include tourism, phone call centres, manufacturing and provincial and federal government services. There is one health care facility in the city ie Chaleur Regional Hospital. Bathurst is located 50km south of the deep-water Port of Belledune, where a petroleum tank farm and a coal-fired electrical generating station are located. Suez Energy North America is the developer and Engie/Mitsui/Fiera Axium Infrastructure Canada are the owners of the inland Caribou Wind Park energy farm located approximately 70km west of Bathurst under a power purchase agreement scheme contracted with NB Power, with a nominal output of 100 MW.

### 5.4 Infrastructure

Completed in October 2009, the inland Caribou Wind Park, located 70 miles west of Bathurst, began operation. The wind farm, operated by Engie, has 33 turbines and a 99-megawatt capacity which is enough to power as many as 19,000 New Brunswick homes. Each turbine consists of an 80m tower, 45m long blades and a nacelle that is the size of a bus. There are no power lines close to the property. Water sources are locally available within the claim from Kagoot Brook and bounding tributaries. The claims are located



on Crown Land in a mining friendly jurisdiction where several base metal mines are actively in production to the east and southeast of the Kagoot Brook claim group. Experienced mining personnel can be obtained from the local population. There is no available power at Kagoot Brook. The local topography could easily support mining related infrastructure including potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas and potential processing plant sites if required in the future.

## 5.5 Physiography

The Kagoot Brook property is located within the northern part of the New Brunswick Highlands Ecoregion which is part of the Appalachian Physiographic Region of Canada. The Highlands Ecoregion consists of two distinct areas of high elevation located in northern New Brunswick. The western portion abuts Quebec and encompasses much of the Kedgwick River watershed. The Kagoot Brook property is located in the eastern portion which spans mountainous terrain of north-central New Brunswick including Mount Carleton and the Christmas Mountains. The Eastern ecodistrict is characterized by deep valleys and mountainous terrain surpassing 700m including Mount Carleton which is the tallest peak in the Maritimes at 820m. The forest cover of the highlands is dominated by balsam fir, white birch, black spruce and white spruce, species with northern affinities that reflect the cool, wet climate and harsh winter conditions. Elevation on the property varies from approximately 520m to 700m. Outcrop exposure on the property is very limited to < 2% due to a mantling of basal till across the property. The scarcity of outcrop exposure hampers prospecting and mapping efforts on the property.

## 6.0 HISTORY

A New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources regional stream silt survey performed in 1981 first highlighted the Kagoot Brook area for Cobalt enrichment in silts (Figure 3). A series of samples on two north flowing tributaries to Kagoot Brook returned significantly elevated cobalt grading greater than 1,200 ppm Co. These samples spurred multiple multi-faceted exploration campaigns through the 1980's and 1990's with one program in 2005. It wasn't until 2012 where interest resurfaced in the project area, as further detailed below.

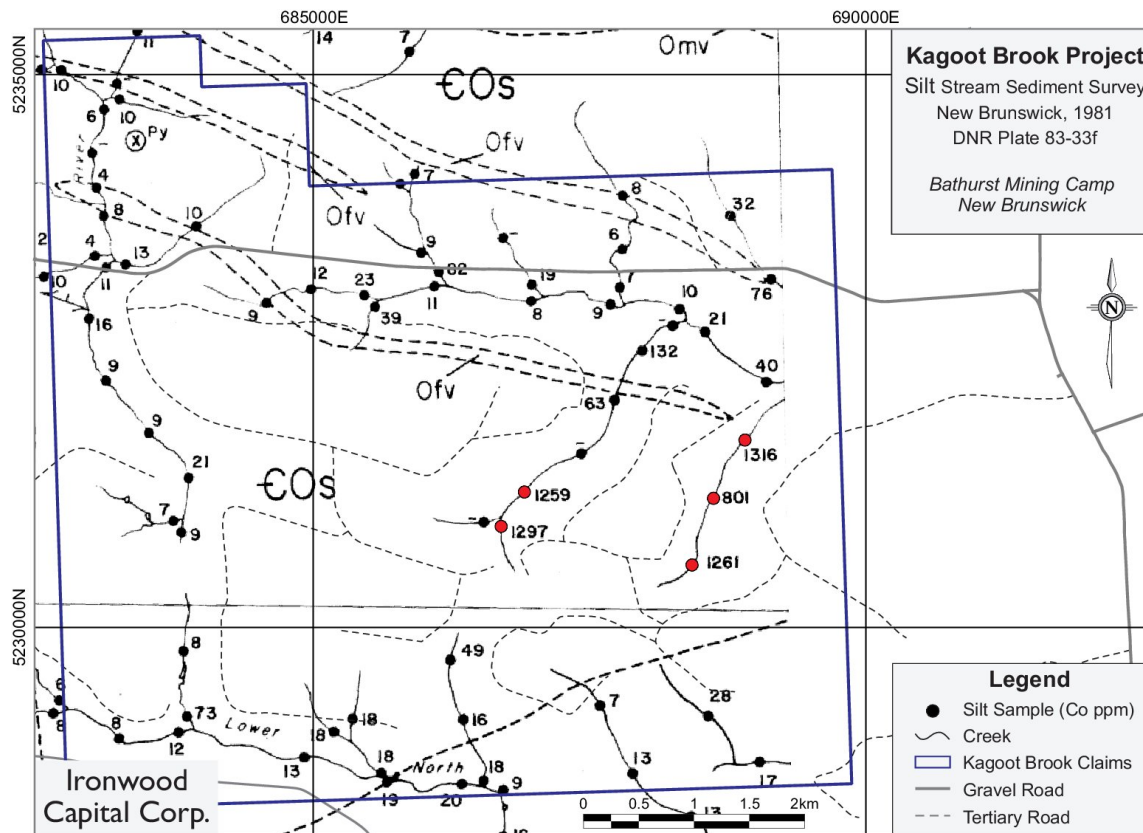


Figure 3. 1981 Regional Stream Cobalt Silt Survey Results – DNR Plate 83-33f

**1956 American Metal Company, Limited (AR 470789):** The American Metal Company completed Electromagnetic Surveys identifying 10 conductive zones, 6-line km of Gravity Surveys, Geological Mapping and soil Geochemical grid surveys. The gravity survey returned disappointing results with anomalous gravity results in the order of 0.1 to 0.2 milligals. The magnitude of the gravity anomalies as observed in areas 1 and 2 along with the poor correlation with the EM data does not encourage further exploration as the mapping suggests the presence of graphitic schists as a possible explanation of the EM conductors. A total of three grids established. Electromagnetic surveys were completed over the E-W grid and the south grid. The results of the EM and geological survey find that the EM anomalies on the property seem clearly related to the bedding of the sediments, there are no long continuous uniformly conductive zones and the EM conductors are probably due to bands of graphite which are interbedded with the metamorphic group of rocks. The geochemical results did not define any anomalous trends on the property with only widely spaced single point anomalies being located. Conclusion states no further work is recommended.

**1981 Geological Survey Branch, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources. Geochemistry of Serpentine Lake map sheet NTS 210/02.** Stream and spring sediment survey in the Serpentine Lake map sheet in Northern New Brunswick. Results for Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn, Mo, Ni, Ag, W, U, Zn and As are presented on a series of map plates: MP 83-33a to k and m. Cobalt results show highly anomalous results from two north trending tributaries to Kagoot Brook. The western tributary has seven sample sites where cobalt values vary from 63ppm to 1297ppm Co and along the eastern tributary, three stream sediment samples were collected with results varying from 801ppm Co to 1,316ppm Co. The anomalous tributaries are located approximately 1.2 km to 1.5km apart.

**1984 Brunswick Mining and Smelting (AR 473161):** Brunswick Mining completed 15km of gridding, 4.6km magnetometer survey, 13.0km VLF-EM16, 268 recon soil sample geochem, 1051+ 68 grid soil sample geochem, 32 Heavy mineral concentrates, 35 stream silt sampling. Results: Magnetic survey not completed over best areas. VLF-EM survey identified 3 strong and 2 weak VLF conductors trending near east-west at 110° delineating three areas of interest. The soil sample results associated with the 3 strong VLF-EM conductors indicates a strong association between Cu, Ag and Co. Lead and zinc show a weak association locally. Values of 200ppm Cu, 3.1ppm Ag and 880ppm Co were found closely associated with the VLF-EM conductors. A silt sampling program completed along the streams in and around the property indicated strongly anomalous Co values to a maximum of 6,000ppm Co with anomalous values in Cu (260ppm), Pb (112ppm), Zn (427ppm), Ag (4.1ppm) and Ni (215ppm) extending over 2.5km between the two anomalous creeks. Soil samples collected along both banks of the anomalous creeks did not return anomalous results associated with the strongly elevated silt sample results. Heavy mineral pan concentrates had a very high background in gold. Conclusion and Recommendation: Three anomalous zones worthy of follow up. The VLF and soil anomalies should be detailed with more intensive VLF and magnetic surveys to determine the best drill/trenching target. Recommendations include a minimum of one trench to cover each anomalous zone. Proposed 10 km's of VLF-EM surveys, 20km Magnetometer surveys, 200 soil samples, mapping glacial features and 300m of trenching.

**1984 U.S. Borax Inc (AR 473143):** Claims are contiguous to Brunswick Mining and Smelting claims (above) along its eastern claim boundary. Completed 13.4km of gridding, 13.4km of magnetometer surveying, 13.4km VLF-EM surveys, and 267 grid soil samples. Results: Soil sample results are weak but distinct in two areas; Anomaly 1 contains weakly anomalous Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag and Co along with a weak VLF response and runs parallel to the mag contours. More work was recommended to determine the significance of the anomaly. Anomaly 2 contains weakly anomalous Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag and Co. To the north, a magnetic trend runs roughly parallel to the soil response. There is a VLF response associated with the magnetic anomaly. There are a number of other VLF responses which need further work to define their mineral potential; these anomalies may represent graphitic zones in reworked tuff sediments. Conclusion: Responses are weak but do correspond to features from each of the surveys. Recommend detailed work to verify EM conductors ie IP, vertical or horizontal loop surveys. The soil lines should be filled in to determine the best target for drilling. Mag and EM surveys should also be completed on intermediate lines to help select best drill/trench target.

**1989 Brunswick Mining and Smelting (AR 473708):** Noranda completed the field program for BM&S. Detailed prospecting was completed to locate the source of the 1984 soil anomalies. The property is deemed significant as it lies NW along strike of Falconbridge's Slacks Lake Au-Sb property. Access to claim is good. Previous work includes geological mapping which met with poor results as only one outcrop located. Rock geochem returned only background values in Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co. A soil geochem and VLF-EM survey was completed where results from the detailed survey indicated single point anomalies with values to 200ppm Cu, 3.1ppm Ag, 280ppm Co and 70ppm Ni. Three strong east-west trending VLF conductors were identified. The 1989 program included prospecting to determine the source of the 1984 soil geochemical anomalies. A total of 46 rock samples were taken when significant mineralization or alteration were located. Prospecting was hindered by the lack of outcrop exposure; angular float was slightly abundant. Four of the best soil anomalies when examined had side hill seeps either running through or near the anomalous sites. The sites were viewed with caution but still examined. Rock geochem results were disappointing with only 5 of the samples being weakly anomalous. Recommendations: Should backhoe trench the 1984 soil geochem anomalies due to the lack of outcrop exposure. Trenching should

focus upslope of the soil geochem anomalies. Two main areas for trenching were identified ie L12+50E / 7+00N and L10+50E / 4+50S. Prospecting to the south of the claims toward the granite pluton is recommended as it is believed that any mineralization responsible for the stream and silt anomalies would be derived from the intrusion. Prospecting should better define the contact area and any associated alteration or quartz veining.

**1997 Brunswick Mining and Smelting (AR 473899):** A compilation program was completed of all of the available exploration results to date with a review of the 1967 regional till geochemical release results. Prospecting of the claim group did not upgrade the property as outcrop is scarce and did not yield anything of significance. Summary: The compilation work identified some previously discovered mineral showings NW of the Kagoot Brook claims and suggests a detailed till survey as a next step to evaluate these mineral showings. A compilation of the governments regional till survey show no anomalies on the south sloping side of the hills, therefore the source should be between the watershed divide and soil/stream anomaly sites on the north sloping side of the hill. The linear aspect of the stream survey results with a corresponding NW striking VLF anomaly suggests the anomalies may be fault related (owing to the close proximity of the Meridian Brook and Kagoot Brook Faults located to the north of Kagoot Brook), it is quite possible that a splay fault may underlie the claims. This fault zone should be evaluated by a tightly spaced (<0.5km) till HMC survey. Future work should be carried out to the NW of the claim group, along strike with the Meridian Fault. This shift in priority would be further warranted if till/soil survey over the claim group was not encouraging.

**1997 Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc (AR 474936):** The Kagoot Brook claim group was staked in 1996 to cover anomalies delineated with the release of the Extech AEM survey which revealed high magnetic and coincident conductivity in the southwest and northeast areas of the property. The re-staked property is much larger than the original Kagoot property, the new claim group is 179 claims covering NTS 210/01, 210/02 and 210/07.

Access to the property from the east is by the Fraser Burchill Road, and from the north by the Popple Depot Road which branches west off of the 430, approximately 50km SW of Bathurst.

The large property was mapped and prospected. A total of five rock samples were collected and assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn & Ag. Best results are from subcrop rocks of the Patrick Brook Formation in the central part of the claim block with best results reporting 0.258% lead and 0.0554% copper. In 1997 prospecting continued, 30 rock samples were collected and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and As. The most promising results occur in the north central area of the property where several sericitized gossanous samples were found as float near the contact between the Sevogle River Formation and the underlying Patrick Brook Formation. The samples are anomalously high in arsenic (0.18% As) and have not yet been sourced. The property is largely covered by thick till, forest and clear cut, outcrop exposure is rare, the majority of which are exposed along road cuts and hillsides. Conclusion and Recommendations: Previous exploration which focused in areas of anomalous soil and silt geochem and conductivity located within the southern and southwestern sectors of the claim group, was recently redefined as moderate to strong AEM/AMAG horizons by the 1996 Extech survey. A weaker trend of anomalous conductivity with localized areas of coincident magnetics has been recognized to signature the prospective Patrick Brook-Sevogle River Formation contact. Minor sulphide mineralization in chloritized pyroclastic rocks of the Lower Sevogle River Formation were observed along this northern AEM horizon. Soil geochem and ground geophysics are recommended to further evaluate the horizon. Drilling is contingent on results.

**1998 Noranda Mining and Exploration Inc (AR475053):** Working on the same claim group as above. A 12.95km cut grid was established to the west-northwest of the original Kagoot Brook claims. A total of 10km of horizontal loop EM and magnetics were completed on the grid. HLEM identified a weak and narrow conductor, magnetic surveys identified a 400m long strong magnetic anomaly coincident with the weak HLEM conductor. A total of 410 B horizon soil samples were collected and analyzed for Cu, Pb and Zn. Best results report 79ppm Cu, 333ppm Pb, 192ppm Zn. None were coincident with the weak EM & Magnetic anomaly. Trenching is planned in 1998 to test the weak HLEM and coincident strong magnetics. The highest geochem results should be ground truthed. All this work was conducted ~2 km NW of the original Kagoot Brook property.

**2005 First Narrows Resources Corp. (AR476101):** The property was once again re-staked consisting of 9 claims which covers the two creeks reporting very high cobalt values in silts. The company carried out preliminary field investigations on and in the vicinity of the property that included reconnaissance geological mapping, 11 B-horizon soil samples, 5 stream sediment samples and one heavy metal concentrate from stream sediments, 1 rock sample was submitted. Results: two soil samples contained anomalous Cu to 41ppm each and one of the two samples contained 8ppm Mo which may be significant. Two of the stream sediment samples contained anomalous values of 4.4ppm and 1.9ppm Ag, 118ppm and 117ppm Cu, 10600ppm and 10200ppm Mn, 54ppm and 69ppm Ni and 488ppm and 618ppm Co. Recommendations include an airborne EM and Mag survey with follow up soil geochemical surveys or an MMI survey.

**2012 Delbert Johnston (AR477323):** Vickers Geophysics Inc completed a deep pole-dipole Induced Polarization Survey to determine at surface and depth the chargeability and resistivity responses on the Kagoot Brook claims to a depth of 500m. The survey was chosen to help determine a possible deep source that can explain the significant stream geochem results underlying the claims. Areas of very low resistivity may represent conductive mineralization and may contain mineralization where coincident with a strong chargeability signature. The survey was conducted along a logging access road over 2,100m in length and oriented in a north – south direction. The property was accessed from Bathurst, approximately 50km west on route 180 and 40km SW along good logging roads. Most of the claim area can be accessed via roads and trails that intersect the property. ATV's were used along old logging trails to transport geophysical gear. Results: The chargeability and resistivity results of the Deep pole-dipole surveys reveal shallow and deep very low resistivities (conductors) with chargeability's. A deep penetrating time-domain airborne survey extending beyond the claims may help define sources of the significant stream geochemical results. A re-establishment and extension of the 1985 grid, surveyed with magnetics and VLF with selected lines of deep penetrating geophysics should be considered before trenching and drilling to further determine the potential of the claims.

**2013 Delbert Johnston (AR477581):** Work completed includes 1,500m of a deep pole-dipole Induced Polarization survey, a continuation of the 2012 IP survey. The results of the chargeability and resistivity surveys meet the objectives with a range of chargeability highs within resistivity low responses that appear to delineate possible sulphide mineralization. The chargeability and resistivity results of the pole-dipole IP survey reveals a shallow and deep very low resistivities (conductors) with chargeability's. There are correlations to the past aero-surveys and some correlation to "potential source areas". A deep penetrating time domain Air Borne survey extending beyond the claims may help define sources of the significant stream sediment results. A re-establishment and extension of the 1985 grid, surveyed with

magnetics and VLF with selected lines of Deep Geophysics should be considered before trenching and possible drilling to determine the claims potential.

**2017 Delbert Johnston (AR 478256):** Prospector Delbert Johnston completed general prospecting and a 20-sample soil sampling program along a E-W trending logging road located near the headwaters between two anomalous creeks with high cobalt values. Results of the soil sampling program returned low level values for all elements.

The area encompassing the Kagoot claim group are covered with regional areo-electromagnetic (EM) and two aeromagnetic surveys. The most recent survey completed is the 1995 Extech II helicopter EM survey with magnetics and radiometric surveys were flown at a 200m line spacing at 60m elevation and the 1986-1987 aeromagnetic fixed wing survey was flown at a line spacing of 300m at an elevation of 150m.

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The Kagoot property is located along the southwest margin of the Bathurst Mining Camp (Figure 4 and Appendix II), a world class base metal mining district. The Bathurst Camp stratigraphy consists of an Ordovician sequence of felsic and mafic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks which overlie the Cambrian to Lower Ordovician Miramichi Group. The Miramichi Group is interpreted to be marine facies sediments on the Avalon continental margin and is generally a fining upward sequence of fine to medium grained greenish grey quartzose sandstone, shale, siltstone and quartzose or feldspathic wacke. The Miramichi Group forms the stratigraphic basement to the Tetagouche, Sheephouse Brook, and California Lake Groups.

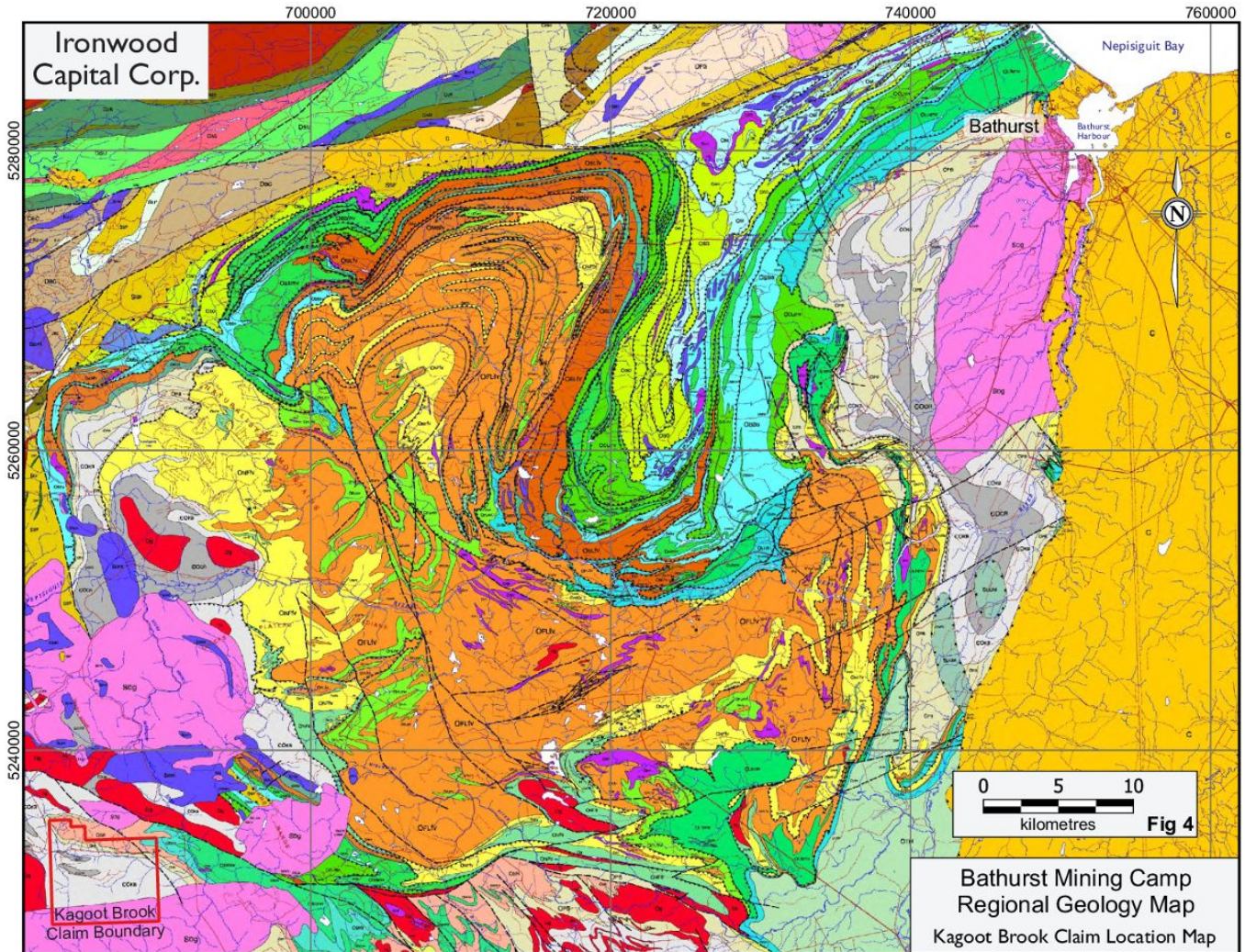


Figure 4. Bathurst Mining Camp Regional Geology showing Kagoot Brook claim location

## 7.2 Property Geology

The Kagoot property has been extensively logged at various times in the past resulting in a patchwork of tree growth of various ages. The past logging activities established a network of logging road access trails across the property.

Along the north side of the property, to the north of Kagoot Brook is the Sheephouse Brook Group. The Sheephouse Brook Group appears to conformably overlie the Miramichi Group, at least locally. The Sheephouse Brook Group consists, from oldest to youngest, of intermediate felsic tuffs of the Clearwater Stream Formation, alkali feldspar-phyric rhyolite and minor shale of the Sevogle River Formation, and alkalic to tholeiitic basalt, graphitic shale and minor ferromanganiferous shale and chert of the Slacks Lake Formation.

Within the main area of interest there is an extensive mantle of basal till blanketing the north facing slopes to Kagoot Brook. The basal till is a terrigenous sediment with a sandy and silty sand matrix forming a discontinuous veneer across the property. Due to the extensive till cover, outcrop exposures are very rare, the majority of which are located along road cuts and steep hillsides. Outcrop exposure is estimated

at <2%. The Kagoot Brook property is underlain by metasedimentary rocks (siltstones and quartzites) of the Miramichi Group (Figure 5).

The Miramichi Group, in ascending stratigraphic order, is comprised of the Chain of Rocks, Knights Brook and Patrick Brook formations. The Chain of Rocks Formation is Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician in age and comprises light greenish grey, fine to medium grained quartzose sandstone in beds from several centimeters to over one meter thick, intercalated with minor light to medium green and grey phyllitic siltstone and shale in 1 to 10-centimeter beds. The Chain of Rocks Formation is conformably overlain by the Knights Brook Formation. The contact is drawn at the base of the first black shale bed of the Knights Brook Formation.

The Knights Brook Formation is Early Ordovician in age and is thin to medium bedded, greenish grey to dark grey sandstone (quartzite), quartz wacke, minor feldspathic wacke, and interbedded dark grey to black shale or siltstone. Greenish grey, fine to medium grained, micaceous sandstone and siltstone are also included in the Knights Brook Formation. The Knights Brook Formation is underlain by the Chain of Rocks Formation and overlain by the Patrick Brook Formation; both contacts are conformable. The upper contact is placed at the first quartz feldspar rich bed of the Patrick Brook Formation.

The Patrick Brook Formation is Early Ordovician in age and consists of dark grey to black, generally thin bedded shale siltstone, feldspathic wacke, and local fine-grained sandstone characterized by abundant volcanic quartz phenoclasts. The Patrick Brook formation constitutes the upper part of the Miramichi Group and is disconformably to conformably overlain by the Nepisiguit Falls Formation (Tetagouche Group) in the Tetagouche River-Portage River areas.

Located along the southern margin of the Kagoot Brook claim group is the North Pole Stream Granite. The North Pole Stream Granite is Early Devonian in age and is light grey to light pink in color, medium to coarse grained, equigranular to porphyritic biotite granite containing alkali feldspar and plagioclase phenocrysts up to 3cm in length; hornblende is locally present. Southeast of Big Bald mountain, a lobe of the pluton consists of dark grey biotite granodiorite containing abundant metasedimentary inclusions. Small bodies of light pink to red, fine to coarse grained, equigranular, muscovite-biotite granite, red biotite granite, reddish brown quartz feldspar porphyry and dykes of aplite and rare diabase intrude the main phase. (New Brunswick Energy and Resource Development, New Brunswick Bedrock Lexicon).

### 7.3 Mineralization

There are two historical Mineral Occurrences located within the confines of the Kagoot Brook claim group namely the Kagoot Brook Occurrence (Reference Number 1342) and the West Branch South Nepisiguit Occurrence (Reference Number 495), the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 5. The two mineral occurrences are considered very minor with no discussion of any significant assays or observations. Neither Occurrence describes the length, width, depth, or potential continuity of the mineralization. Due to a veneer of basal till blanketing the property, outcrop exposure is estimated at <2% and as a result, historical prospecting and mapping programs failed to uncover any further mineral occurrences on the property.

The West Branch South Nepisiguit Occurrence (#495) is located at 47° 13' 30" N Latitude and -66° 35' 30" W Longitude. The occurrence consists of disseminated base metal sulphides located at two locations on the west branch of the South Nepisiguit River. Host rocks are Cambro-Ordovician – Tetagouche Group metasediments consisting of metaquartzite, graphitic schist and phyllite. The occurrence is considered a



minor occurrence, prospecting located disseminated pyrite with some chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena mineralization. No significant assay values are reported. Little additional information is available. Mineral Reports of Work covering the showing area include #475053 and #474936, Noranda Mining & Exploration Inc (1997, 1998) and assessment report #470790, Clearwater Mines Ltd (1957).

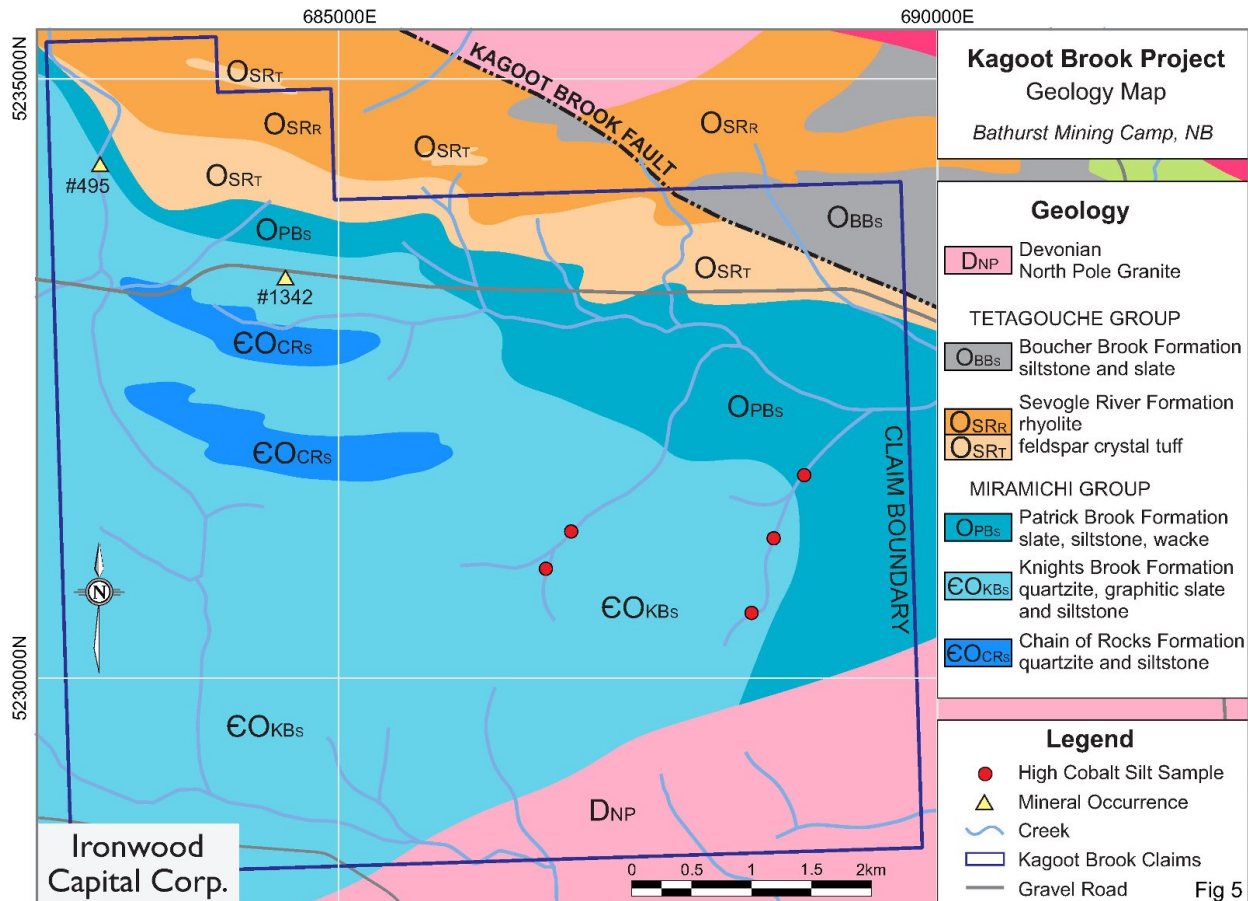


Figure 5. Kagoot Brook Project Geology and Mineral Occurrences

The Kagoot Brook Occurrence (#1342) is located at 47° 13' 36" N Latitude and -66° 33' 33.9" W Longitude. The occurrence consists of a zone of silicic-pyritic-sericitic alteration with traces of chalcopyrite in tuffaceous rocks of the Sevogle River Formation. A foliated mafic dyke cuts the felsic volcanic rocks north of the showing. The occurrence is considered minor with some minerals present; no significant assay results are reported nor are there any observations regarding the length, width, depth or potential continuity of any mineralization. Reports of work covering the showing include Assessment Reports #475053 and #474936, Noranda Mining & Exploration Inc and Assessment Report #470789, American Metal Co Ltd (1956).

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The dominant characteristics identified to date on the Kagoot Brook property best fit Mineral Deposit Profile E15 –Sediment hosted Cu-Co deposit as described by T Höy in selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles and Mineral Deposit Profile 24d by Robert L. Earhart in Mineral Deposit Models, U.S.

Geological Survey Bulletin 1693. The Kagoot Brook claim block is underlain by fine grained mudstones, dark grey tuffs interbedded with sheared greywacke, quartzite, argillite and sericite, chlorite and graphitic schists. Outcrop exposure is very poor at <2%. The host rocks associated with sediment hosted Co-Cu deposits are fine grained metasedimentary rocks; thin bedded siltstone, fine grained quartzite, black argillite and calcareous siltstone; garnet schist, phyllite and quartz-mica schist. The deposits are near continental margins or in intracratonic basins or in an incipient or failed rift along a continental margin. The deposits form irregular, tabular to pod like deposits from approximately 2m to 10m thick. Regional controls include Synsedimentary extensional fault structures, basin margins and growth faults. Local controls include association with mafic tuffs and stacked deposits at several stratigraphic intervals separated by barren rock.

The geochemical signature of sediment hosted Cu-Co deposits is an enrichment in Fe, As, B, Co, Cu, Au, Ag and Mn and depleted in Ca and Na which generally conforms to the multi-element results received from the 2018 silt sampling programs. Geophysically the sulphide lenses usually show either an electromagnetic or induced polarization signature based on the style of mineralization and presence of conductive sulphides. Other exploration guides include the proximity to mafic tuffs or possible early gabbroic sills, rapid sedimentary facies changes indicative of growth faults and regional pyrite development which may grade laterally to pyritic zones with anomalous Pb-Zn. The Blackbird district deposits is an example of sedimentary hosted Cu-Co deposits which range in size from less than 100,000t to 1.3Mt containing 0.4% to 0.6% Co and 1.3% Cu. The qualified person has been unable to verify this information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

Based on the exploration results received to date, the deposit type which best describes the observations made to date on the property is a Sediment Hosted Cu-Co geological model. The exploration programs designed for the Kagoot Brook property are deemed appropriate for the evaluation of Sediment Hosted Cu-Co type deposits which may be further refined with additional geological, geochemical and geophysical data generated by the proposed exploration field programs

## 9.0 EXPLORATION

### 9.1 Geophysics

In 2018 Explorex Resources Inc. completed a compilation program of historical assessment work conducted on the property between 1956 and 2017. Of interest were the results obtained from three Induced Polarization (IP) surveys completed in 2012, 2013 and 2017. Vickers Geophysics Inc completed the deep pole-dipole IP surveys with resistivity along three north-northeast trending logging road access trails spaced from 250m to 700m apart. The objective of the surveys was to determine at surface and at depth the chargeability and resistivity responses to a calculated depth of 500m to determine a possible deep source to account for highly elevated and anomalous stream sediment results along two creeks resulting from a regional geochemical silt sampling survey conducted by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources in 1981. Additional work in 1984 (Assessment Report 473161) confirmed the presence of elevated and anomalous silt sample results along the two north trending creeks with values to 6,000ppm Co, 260ppm Cu, 112ppm Pb, 427ppm Zn and 4.1ppm Ag and 215ppm Ni. Explorex Resources contacted Vickers Geophysics Inc. to determine if the geophysical data was available for review. The digital data was received and submitted to SJ Geophysics of Vancouver, British Columbia to review the Induced Polarization surveys to determine if the survey data was of sufficient quality to be used for drill hole

targeting. Founded in 1989, SJ Geophysics Ltd. provides the mineral exploration community with a full range of ground geophysical surveys, instrumentation, interpretation and consulting services. SJ Geophysics' 30 years of experience in the industry positioned the company as a leading practitioner and contributed to the development of a state-of-the-art field acquisition technology. SJ Geophysics Ltd is independent of Explorex Resources Inc and Origen Resources Inc.

A review of the data by SJ Geophysics Ltd revealed significant problems with the data reliability, stemming largely from extremely low Voltage potentials associated with large portions of the data (most likely caused by local conductive features). These low potentials resulted in extremely noisy IP decay curves used to calculate apparent chargeability. Subsequent analysis does not appear to have included any meaningful QC and the noisy data was included in the analysis. It is doubtful that reliable IP/Resistivity data was gathered beyond n=4 dipole separation. Consequently, the chargeability (and to some extent the resistivity) inversion cross sections provided by Vickers Geophysics Inc. appear to be extremely noisy, particularly at depth. While the shallow data appears reliable, including the deep data in the inversion has downgraded the entire model, including the shallow portions. Based on this information, Explorex decided to re-do the Induced Polarization surveys over a proposed grid totalling 27.6km. Vickers Geophysics Inc was contacted to determine their availability to complete the proposed magnetic, VLF-EM and IP geophysical surveys. Although proposed, no IP geophysical surveys were completed on the property in 2018 due to the lack of a survey grid and the availability of an IP survey crew.

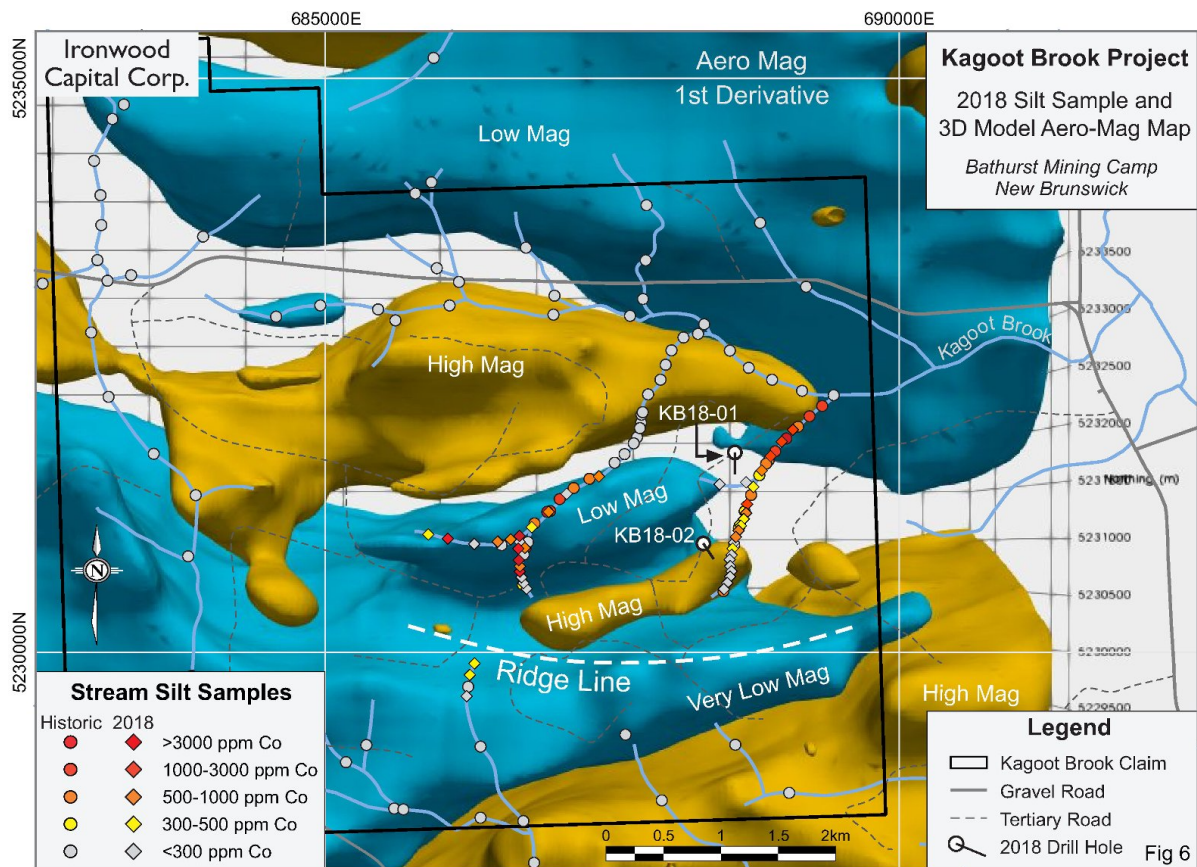


Figure 6. Reprocessed Airborne Magnetic Data – SJ Geophysics

SJ Geophysics Ltd was asked to reprocess and model the 1986-1987 fixed wing airborne magnetic survey data. The 3D modelling indicated the Kagoot Brook claims are underlain by a synformal fold structure with

a fold axis trending near east-west and an indicated fold closure located to the east of the Kagoot Brook claim boundary (Figure 6). The core of the synformal structure consists of a sequence of high and low magnetic features hosted by Miramichi Group metasediments, which are bounded along the south side by the magnetic North Pole Stream Granite. The historical and highly anomalous cobalt values in silt samples observed in the two anomalous creeks are constrained to the south side of a well defined major magnetic high feature that transects east-west across the middle of the property.

### 9.1.1 2018 Ground Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys

In July 2018 a contract to establish 27.6km of gridding was awarded to GeoXplore Surveys Inc of Bathurst New Brunswick. By late August 2018 the line cutters had made little progress due to the unexpected vegetation density within the semi-mature cut block, the line cutters were not able to satisfy the contracted line cutting length and as a result only 8.1km of the proposed 27.6km grid was completed. Vickers Geophysics were contracted to complete magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys over the 8.1 km cut portion of the grid and to extend the lines by compass, chain and GPS over the remaining uncut portion of the grid. Vickers Geophysics start-up of the field surveys were delayed and on December 8, 2018 magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were initiated along selected logging road access trails located between the two anomalous creeks and trails to the immediate east as the cut grid lines totallying 8.1km could not be located under winter conditions. Therefore a total of 9.66-line kilometers of Total Field Magnetic (Figure 7) and VLF-EM surveys (Figure 8) were completed on December 30, 2018 along selected sections of logging road access trails located between the two anomalous drainages.

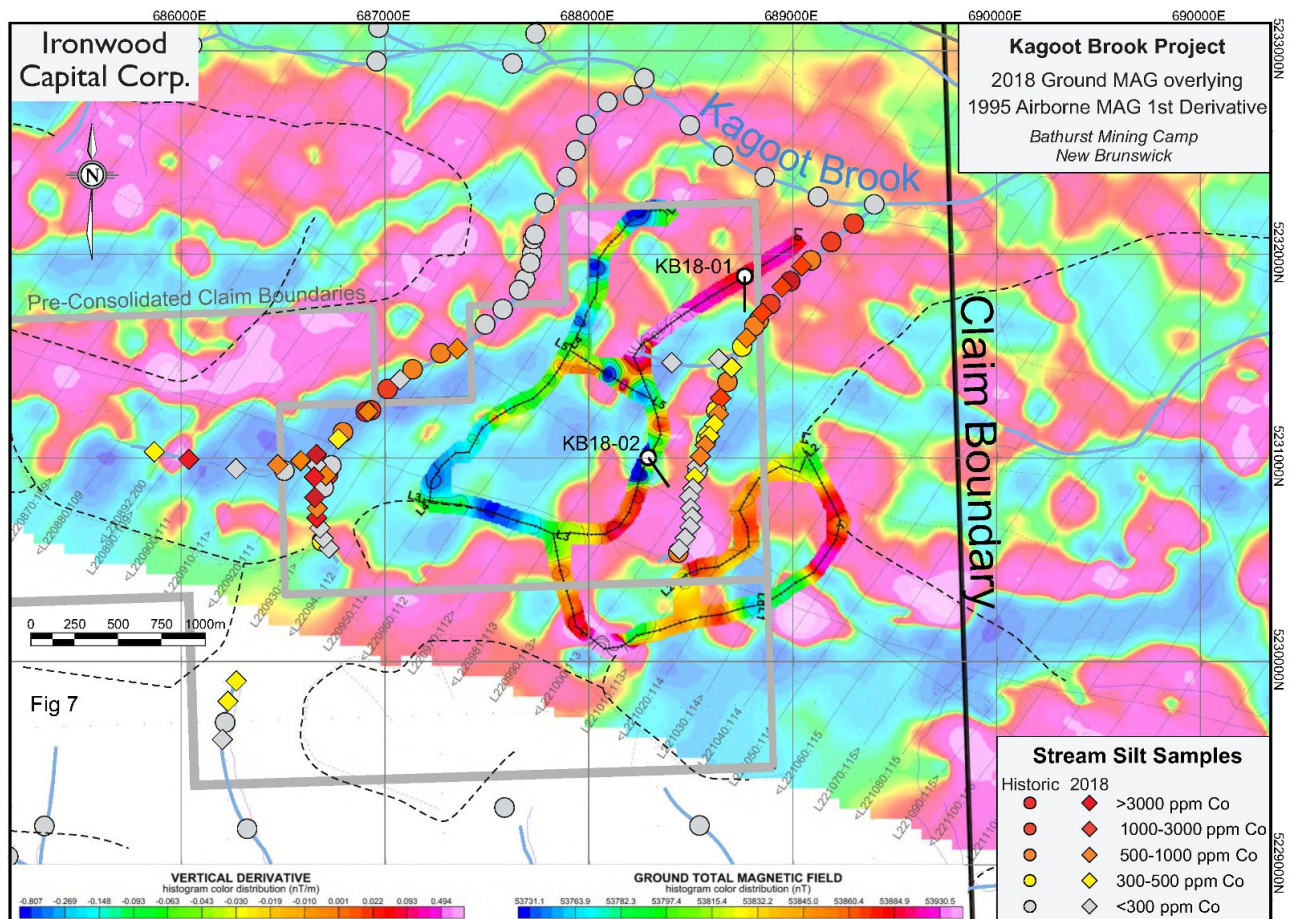


Figure 7. 2018 Total Field Ground Magnetics Survey overlying regional airborne MAG 1<sup>st</sup> derivative

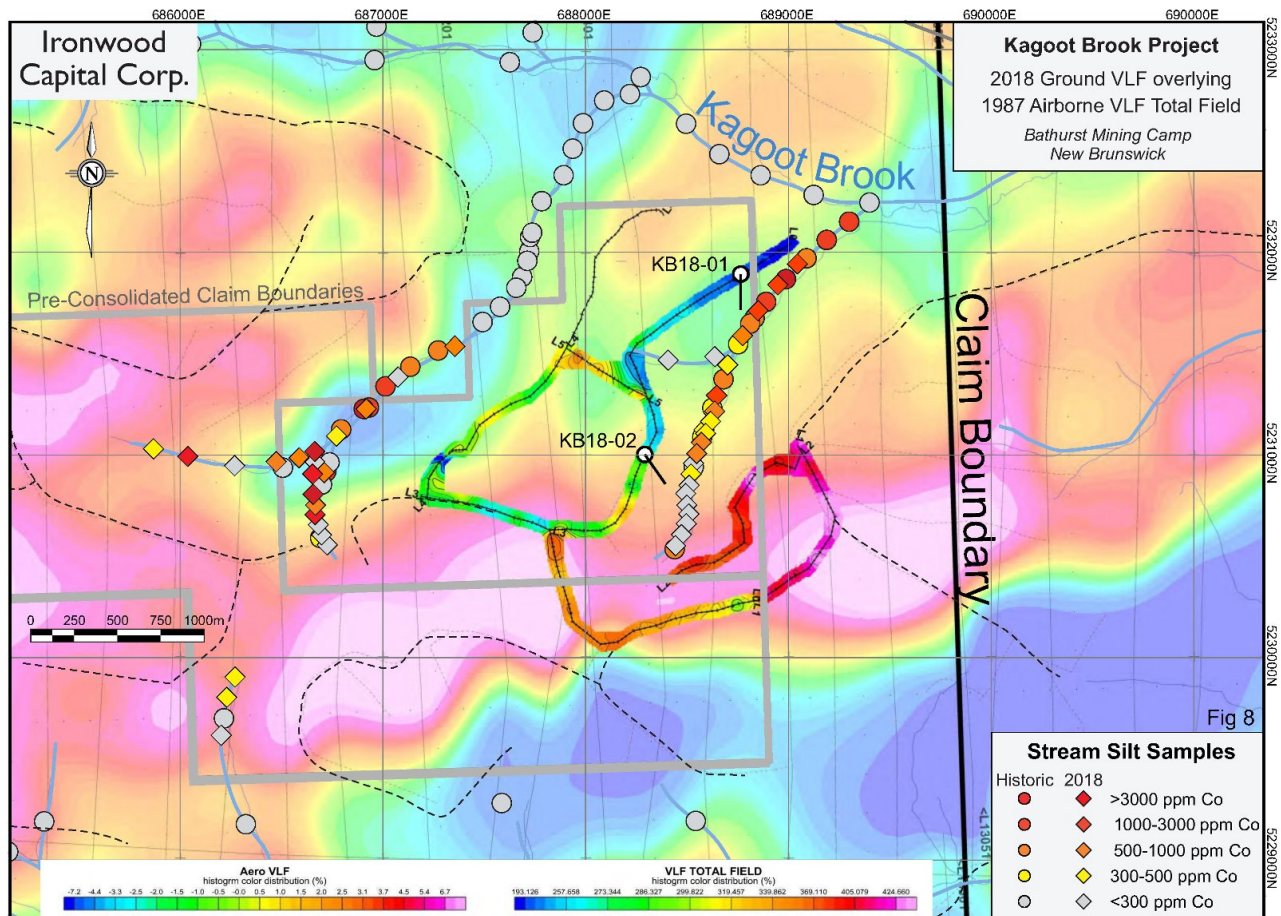


Figure 8. 2018 Ground VLF Survey overlying regional airborne VLF Total Field survey

Survey stations were established along the access roads at 100 m intervals with magnetic and VLF-EM readings recorded at 12.5m intervals using a Scintrex Omni Plus magnetometer and VLF-EM receiver. A second base magnetometer was used to monitor the diurnal drift with readings taken at 10 second intervals. The base station magnetometer recorded a drift of a few nanoteslas per hour and did not record any magnetic storms. Overall, a repeatability of less than 1 nT was easily maintained throughout the course of the surveys.

Vickers Interpreted Geophysical Report concludes the 2018 magnetic and VLF-EM surveys revealed magnetic highs of 54000nT within a background of 53800nT and true VLF-EM cross-overs that coincide with the VLF total field. The significant responses of both the magnetic and VLF ground survey further details the various airborne surveys that were surveyed in 1995 and 1986 respectively. On the easterly road lines, the most significant ground VLF responses appear to be associated with the interpreted 1986 airborne granite contact striking east-northeast along the south end of the survey area. The granites are marked by the 1995 multiparameter survey with a significantly low electromagnetic (EM) response and somewhat by the aeromagnetic survey. The 2001 combined regional gravity survey gives a relative bouguer gravity high of approximately -22.5mgals in the area of known geochemical highs and the bouguer gravity 1<sup>st</sup> vertical derivative appears to be coincident with the granite contact. Vickers recommends further geophysical surveys should include detailed gravity.

## 9.2 2018 Silt Geochemical Survey

The 2018 silt sampling program was designed to confirm the existence and location of strongly anomalous and coincident silt samples and to determine an up stream cut-off of the anomalous results located along two north flowing tributaries to Kagoot Brook. The anomalous silt sample results were first recognized following a regional stream silt sampling program of the Serpentine Lake map sheet (21O/2) by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources in 1981. The subsequent publication of the survey results in 1982 generated interest in the area, claims were staked and subsequent exploration programs were designed to further evaluate the ground surrounding the two anomalous creeks. The 1982 government silt sampling program found the two drainages to be extremely anomalous with silt values reporting several times the regional background with values to 231ppm Cu, 3.0ppm Ag, 1,316ppm Co, 19,700ppm Mn, 7.15ppm Fe, 139ppm Pb, 968ppm Zn and 415ppm Ni. The two anomalous drainages are located 1.1km to 1.5km apart (Figure 3).

In 1985, Brunswick Mining and Smelting (AR 473161) established a 15km cut grid encompassing the anomalous creeks over which soil geochemical, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were completed. In addition, a total of 30 silt samples were collected from the two creeks while 268 soil samples were collected along both banks of the two anomalous creeks. The silt sample results confirmed the anomalous results of the 1982 Government survey with anomalous values to a maximum of 6,000ppm Co, 214ppm Ni, 112ppm Pb, 609ppm Zn, 260ppm Cu, and 4.1ppm Ag. The soil samples collected along the banks of the creeks did not define the anomalous zones.

In 2018, a two-phase stream silt sampling program was completed by GeoXplore Surveys Ltd for Explores Resources. In July 2018, a total of 21 silt samples were collected over selected intervals of the two anomalous tributaries to confirm the existence of and a positional reference for the historical cobalt silt sample results. In addition, five regional silt samples were collected to the east of the anomalous tributaries testing for potential extensions of the anomalous cobalt silt samples further to the east-northeast. The results of the phase one silt sampling program are illustrated in Table 2.

A second phase silt sampling program was conducted in September 2018 extending the sample coverage to the headwaters of the two anomalous drainages to determine an up-stream cut-off point to the anomalous results. Additional silt sample sites were selected to the south of the anomalous creeks over the height of land. The location of the combined phase one and phase two silt sample sites are illustrated in Figure 9, the results of the phase 2 silt sampling program are highlighted in Table 3.

The 2018 silt samples were collected from the active creek channels, each sample consisted of an aggregate of silt samples collected from around the sample site to adequately fill a standard kraft soil sample bag. With the availability of good silt sized material located along the active stream channel, the silt samples are considered representative of the sampled sites. The combined sample was screened to 2 mm and the fine silt fraction was retained. At each of the sample sites, the GPS location was recorded and notes regarding the stream channel and sampled medium were recorded. A flag was hung at the sample site to mark its location and the sample site number was inscribed by indelible pen on the flagging tape. The retained fine silt fraction from the screening was placed in a standard kraft sample bag and securely sealed with the sample site number inscribed on the surface of the bag with an indelible magic marker. The samples were air dried prior to packaging and hand delivered to Activation Labs Prep facility located in Fredericton, New Brunswick. The prepped silt samples were then submitted to Activation Labs

in Ancaster, Ontario where Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) and a Four Acid “Near Total Digestion” – ICP-OES analysis were completed under method code 1H.

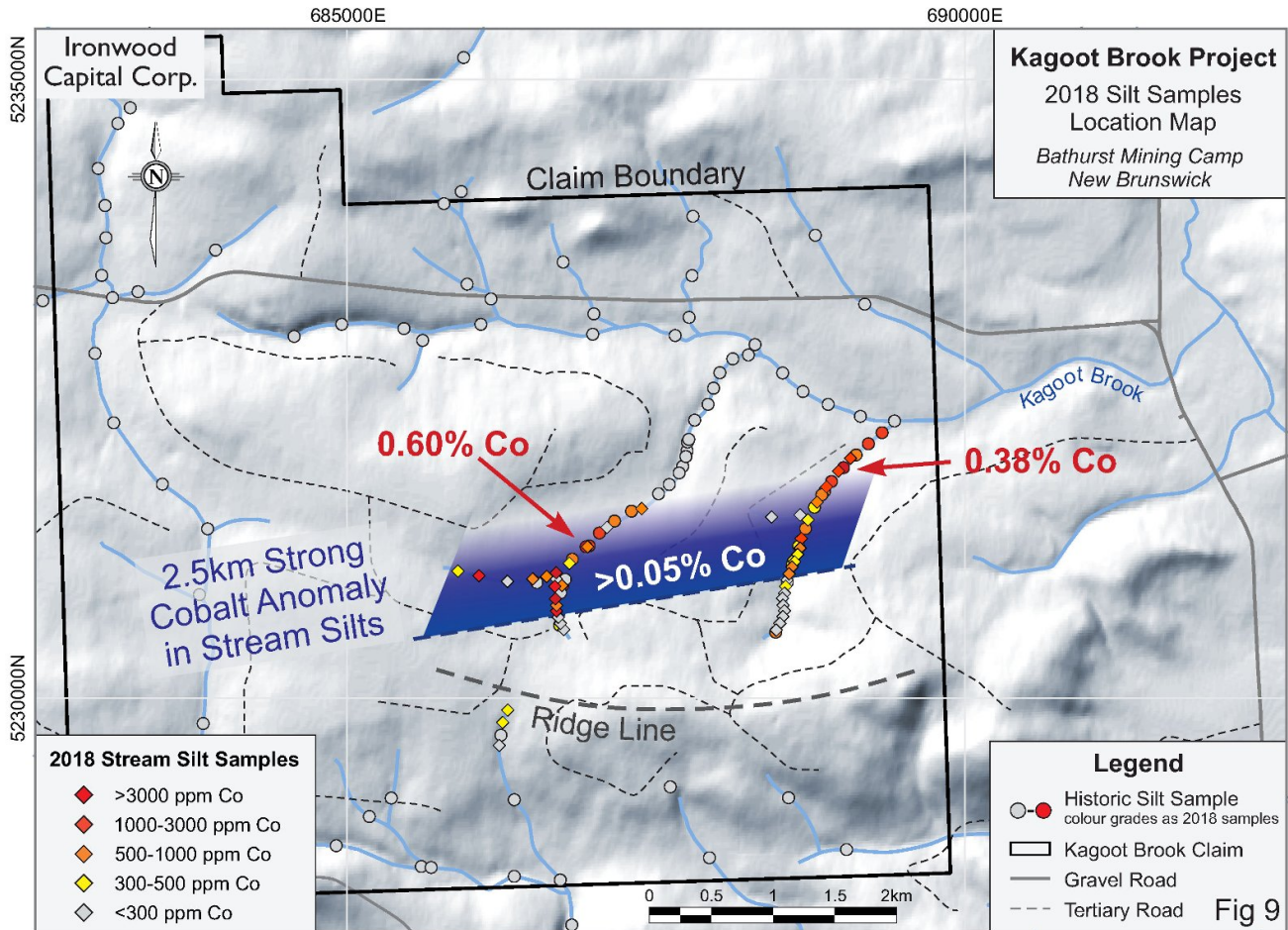


Figure 9. 2018 Silt Sample Locations

The results of the combined silt sample surveys returned values slightly lower than the original results but remain elevated and anomalous. Silt sample results from drainages to the east of the anomalous creeks did not return any anomalous values including cobalt and is therefore assumed the target horizon hosting elevated cobalt values extends to at least the eastern most anomalous creek. Silt sample results extending to the headwaters of the two anomalous drainages has defined a clear and well defined up stream cut-off to the anomalous cobalt silt values (Figure 9). The relationship between anomalous silt sample sites and 1<sup>st</sup> derivative airborne magnetics is illustrated in Figure 10.

Stream sediment samples collected from the headwaters of a creek located across the divide to the south returned anomalous cobalt values of 310ppm and 517ppm Co with manganese values of 11,700ppm and 11,600ppm Mn. Following the completion of the two silt sampling programs, a correlation analysis was completed on the geochemical results. The analysis shows a strong correlation of cobalt with Pb, Mn, Ni, Be and Cs and a good correlation with Cu and Cd. Arsenic values were low and returned a very low correlation with Cobalt. Based on these observations, the target horizon for the elevated and anomalous

cobalt in stream sediment samples is interpreted to be down slope from the ridge and up slope of the well-defined up stream cut-off to anomalous cobalt silt values.



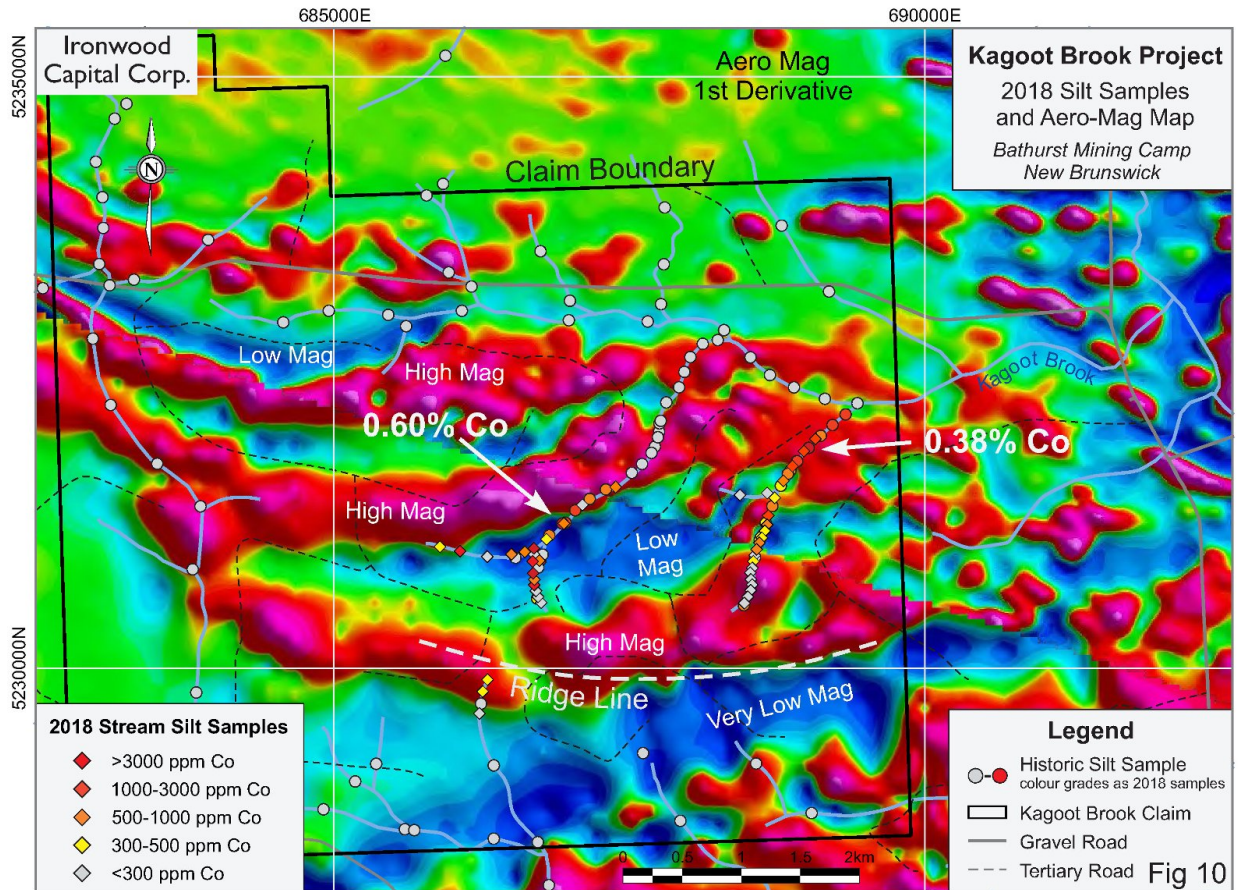


Figure 10. 2018 Silt Sample locations and results in relation to 1<sup>st</sup> derivative airborne MAG survey

Table 2: Phase One Silt Sample Results

Sample Number	UTM Coordinates UTM NAD 83, Zone 19		Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Co (ppm)
	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)							
KB Silt1	686615	5230961	<b>2.9</b>	74	41	69	24	<b>10,900</b>	<b>872</b>
KB Silt2	686698	5230717	<b>3.0</b>	94	40	201	98	<b>20,700</b>	<b>674</b>
KB Silt3	686694	5230889	1.8	70	48	<b>327</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>996</b>
KB Silt4	686767	5231062	<b>3.5</b>	41	48	85	46	5,910	339
KB Silt5	686939	5231210	1.9	58	53	151	97	<b>10,100</b>	<b>647</b>
KB Silt6	687116	5231351	<b>3.3</b>	44	44	81	38	3,840	224
KB Silt7	687380	5231520	1.3	53	42	106	65	7,750	<b>584</b>
KB Silt9	689093	5231928	1.5	<b>151</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>1,650</b>
KB Silt10	688988	5231830	2.2	<b>228</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>2,470</b>
KB Silt11	688896	5231692	1.8	<b>127</b>	59	<b>314</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>1,150</b>
KB Silt12	688796	5231571	1.3	95	58	218	<b>137</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>885</b>
KB Silt13	688695	5231454	<b>6.8</b>	64	31	88	28	1,210	56
KB Silt14	688464	5231472	<b>6.5</b>	<b>179</b>	42	67	25	1,270	61
KB Silt15	688727	5231415	1.6	53	34	173	97	5,890	310
KB Silt16	688694	5231263	2.5	69	60	<b>416</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>31,700</b>	<b>1,530</b>

KB Silt17	688625	5231093	1.9	48	52	132	88	7,540	387
KB Silt18	690246	5232365	0.5	16	16	95	32	639	21
KB Silt19	690177	5232066	1.3	26	25	48	13	544	23
KB Silt20	690323	5232496	<0.3	10	28	205	44	1,650	49
KB Silt21	690096	5232671	0.4	8	19	194	45	2,410	52
KB Silt22	689928	5232754	0.5	9	19	231	42	1,010	32

**Table 3: Phase Two Silt Sample Results**

Sample Number	UTM Coordinates UTM NAD 83, Zone 19		Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Co (ppm)
	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)							
KB Silt28	686757	5230552	1.8	33	21	91	34	735	23
KB Silt29	686900	5231025	<b>6.2</b>	67	50	67	27	4,690	332
KB Silt30	686069	5230988	2.1	45	69	<b>125</b>	44	<b>36,100</b>	<b>1,480</b>
KB Silt31	686300	5230942	0.8	40	50	67	26	3,880	209
KB Silt32	686505	5230962	1.5	41	<b>72</b>	84	38	<b>10,300</b>	<b>702</b>
KB Silt33	686692	5231016	1.5	65	<b>102</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>3,190</b>
KB Silt34	686695	5230962	0.6	32	24	118	31	878	32
KB Silt35	686685	5230901	1.1	81	56	<b>439</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>1,570</b>
KB Silt37	686687	5230801	2.6	<b>170</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>3,000</b>
KB Silt38	686699	5230749	2.1	76	42	<b>180</b>	74	<b>18,100</b>	<b>520</b>
KB Silt39	686697	5230701	2.4	<b>116</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>154</b>	91	<b>52,100</b>	<b>1,260</b>
KB Silt40	686713	5230651	<b>14.1</b>	87	51	121	78	4,980	298
KB Silt41	686729	5230601	<b>9.5</b>	80	31	84	45	2,510	189
KB Silt43	686234	5229614	1.3	29	18	65	23	519	9
KB Silt44	686302	5229901	1.8	<b>98</b>	49	<b>180</b>	63	<b>11,700</b>	462
KB Silt45	686261	5229801	2.1	<b>101</b>	46	<b>253</b>	89	<b>11,600</b>	310
KB Silt49	688669	5231210	<b>3.6</b>	62	40	<b>180</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>517</b>
KB Silt50	688649	5231160	2.5	46	45	<b>200</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>8,700</b>	425
KB Silt51	688624	5231101	1.9	45	38	126	85	7,810	429
KB Silt52	688603	5231057	1.6	51	51	116	88	<b>9,510</b>	<b>696</b>
KB Silt53	688580	5231002	2.5	49	46	106	67	<b>8,380</b>	<b>501</b>
KB Silt54	688564	5230954	1.9	40	46	129	88	5,850	260
KB Silt55	688552	5230901	1.4	44	46	<b>180</b>	81	6,730	341
KB Silt56	688543	5230845	2.1	37	45	87	51	3,520	145
KB Silt57	688526	5230805	1.5	30	39	87	38	3,130	102
KB Silt58	688531	5230748	2.0	34	40	102	52	4,430	139
KB Silt59	688541	5230704	1.2	33	52	150	87	6,050	154
KB Silt60	688529	5230656	0.7	34	52	118	61	5,200	126
KB Silt61	688505	5230602	0.9	33	53	<b>209</b>	99	7,220	207
KB Silt62	688476	5230548	0.8	32	44	131	65	3,940	119

## 10.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

The Kagoot Brook property has never been drill tested. In November 2018 Explorex Resources contracted Spektra Drilling Canada Ltd to complete a two hole, 501m NQ oriented core drill program. Spektra Canada Ltd (“Spektra”) is a diamond drilling company based in Toronto. Spektra has done extensive drilling for Trevali Mining Corp in the Brunswick Mining Camp with available drills and support equipment located in the Miramichi region of New Brunswick.

The diamond drill was mobilized to the property on December 13, 2018. Roads accessing the drill collar locations were cleared of snow and drill pads were established on December 14, coring began day shift, December 15 and was completed on day shift December 20, 2018. Water for the drilling operations were sourced due east of the drill collars, drawing water from the eastern most tributary. The drill program utilized the Reflex EZ-Shot for determining the drill hole orientation and the Reflex Act III core orientation tool was used to orient the drill core for structural determinations. Drill hole KB18-01 and KB18-02 are located 800m apart along a north-south trending logging access trail which parallels the eastern anomalous drainage. Drill hole KB18-01 was drilled to the south at 180° azimuth; KB18-02 was drilled to the southeast at 145° azimuth, both holes were collared at -45° and each were drilled to a depth of 251 m and 250 m respectively. The casing from both holes were removed following the completion of the drill holes.

Drill hole collar details are listed in Table 4 while drill hole collar locations are illustrated in Figure 6. Accommodations for the drill crew and technical staff were arranged at the Governors Lodge at Popple Depot where rooms, cooking and core logging facilities were made available.

**Table 4: 2018 Drill Hole Collar Details**

DDH Number	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (MASL)	Datum_Zone	Azimuth	Dip	E.O.H. (m)
KB18-01	688566	5231779	554	Nad83_Zn19N	180°	-45°	251.0
KB18-02	688268	5230978	587	Nad83_Zn19N	145°	-45°	250.0

At the end of each shift the drill core was brought back to Governors Lodge where the core was logged, identifying geological units, structure and mineralization and was further evaluated recording Recovery, Rock Quality Determinations (RQD) and magnetic susceptibility readings recorded. The drill core was tested with a Thermo Scientific Portable NITON Model XL3T 950 XRF Analyzer by a NRCan-certified operator. The drill core was photographed for future reference. On December 23, the drill core was stacked on pallets, strapped and covered in a secure location at Governors Lodge over the Christmas Holidays.

From January 16 to January 24, 2019, Explorex Resources Inc returned to Governors lodge to transport the Kagoot Brook drill core to the Mandrin core storage facility located to the north of Bathurst, New Brunswick where the drill core was further processed, sampled and stored. A total of 53 half split core samples and two standards were hand delivered to Activation’s Prep Lab facilities in Fredericton, New Brunswick. The core was prepared for analysis using Prep Code Method RX1. The pulverized core samples were then shipped to Activation Labs in Ancaster, Ontario for the final analysis using Analytical Code Method 1F2, a 4-acid, 36 element ICP-OES “Near Total” digestion analysis. The standard used during the

drilling program was obtained from WCM Minerals in Vancouver. The Certificate of Analysis for Standard "CU175" is 0.53% Cu, 0.056% Mo, 4.0g/t Ag and 0.88g/t Au.

The two-hole drill program was designed to test the underlying stratigraphy for the possible source of elevated and anomalous cobalt results from nearby stream sediment silt samples. The two holes were located to target the transition from high to low magnetic response (DDH KB18-01) and low to high magnetic response (DDH KB18-02) in respect to a geological model postulating that the stratigraphic horizon hosting the cobalt mineralization may be preferentially located at the stratigraphic transition. The magnetic susceptibility readings in KB18-01 indicates the hole was collared in a low magnetic response zone and transitioned to a higher magnetic response zone approximately 180m down hole and KB18-02 predominately remained in a magnetic high zone throughout its entire length, thereby not satisfying the targeting criteria. The elevated magnetic susceptibility readings correlate well with the presence of pyrrhotite and is most likely a reflection of that finer influence rather than representative of the larger lithological unit trends observed in the regional magnetics

The principal rock types encountered in both holes was predominately a very fine grained, dark grey to black, finely laminated mudstone that was variably interbedded with a grey to light grey fine to coarse grained siltstone. These mature sediments and rock types are interpreted to form part of the Patrick Brook Formation that are generally understood to precede basin volcanism and the formation of massive sulphide lenses within the Bathurst mining camp.

A review of the structural data indicates that bedding planes, however chaotic, have a dominant southwest to south-southwest trend with moderate dips to the northwest which is supported by surficial mapping. Younging directions gathered primarily from graded bedding are up hole and to the northwest in drill hole KB18-01 and downhole to the southeast in KB18-02. With bedding planes near parallel in both holes, a tightly folded synform is suggested and that each borehole may have been collared on opposing limbs of the tight fold.

Best results from the two-hole drill program returned 79ppm Co which does not sufficiently explain the tenor of the nearby anomalous cobalt silt sample results.

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

### 11.1 Silt Sampling Program

To the best of the author's knowledge, historical work was completed to industry best practices of the time. Procedures for sampling, sample handling and security by Explorex Resources Inc are believed by the author to be adequate for the purposes of this report.

GeoXplore Surveys Inc. of South Tetagouche, New Brunswick was contracted by Explorex Resources Inc to complete two silt sampling programs within the Kagoot Brook property. A list of GPS sample site coordinates was provided to GeoXplore Surveys Inc for the collection of selected stream sediment silt samples in two anomalous north trending drainages and surrounding creeks located within the Kagoot Brook property. The samplers collected gravels from the active portions of the creeks and screened the samples on site to a 2mm size fraction. The undersize fraction was retained and filled a standard kraft paper sample bag while the oversize fraction was discarded. While at the site notes were taken of the sample locations recording the sample's GPS coordinate, sample description, stream flow, weather and comments. At the completion, a flag with the inscribed sample number was placed to mark the sample

site for future reference and the same sample number was inscribed on the outside of the kraft paper sample bag. The excess water was drained from the sample bag and the sampler moved onto the next sample site. At the completion of the sampling program, a sample inventory was made and inserted with the sample shipment along with a request for analysis which specified the analytical methods to be completed. The sample shipment was hand delivered to Activation Lab's preparation facilities in Fredericton New Brunswick where the entire sample was dried at 60°C then sieved to -80 mesh using Method Code S1-DISS; the oversize fraction was discarded. The prepped samples were then submitted to Activation Labs in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. Activation Laboratories Ltd. Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 1705 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications) with CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis) for specific registered tests by the SCC. Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Explores Resources Inc and Origen Resources Inc.

The silt samples were analyzed using Activation Lab's Method Code 1H which is a combination of instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) with a 4-acid digestion / ICP-OES. A 30 aliquot is encapsulated in a polyethylene vial and irradiated with flux wires and an internal standard (1 for 11 samples) at a thermal neutron flux of  $7 \times 10^{12} \text{ n cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . After a 7-day period, to allow Na 24 to decay, the samples are counted on a high purity Ge detector with resolution of better than 1.7 Kev for the 1332 KeV Co-60 photopeak. Using the flux wires, the decay corrected activities are compared to a calibration developed from multiple certified international reference materials. The standard present is only a check on accuracy and is not used for calibration purposes.

For the 4 Acid "Near Total" Digestion-ICP-OES Portion. A 0.25g sample is digested with four acids beginning with hydrofluoric, followed by a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids. This is then heated using precise programmer-controlled heating in several ramping and holding cycles which takes the samples to incipient dryness. After incipient dryness is attained, samples are brought back into solution using aqua regia. The samples are then analyzed using an Agilent 735 ICP. No Duplicates or standards were inserted into the sample sequence for quality control and as such Activation Labs inhouse quality control and quality assurance programs were deemed appropriate. Activation Labs Quality Control for sample digestion is 14% for each batch, Activation Labs inserted in the sample stream 5 method reagent blanks, 10 in-house controls, 10 sample duplicates and 8 certified reference materials.

## 11.2 Diamond Drill Program

Once the oriented drill core had been logged and data collected ie Alteration, Veining, Structure, % Sulphide, Recovery, RQD etc, sections of the drill core were laid out for sampling. Sample intervals were outlined between 0.3m to 1.5m wide intervals, the from-to meterage was marked on the core and recorded in the drill log. A unique sample tag number was assigned to each interval. The core was split using a diamond core saw, one half of the core was placed in a sample bag covering the interval and the other half was returned to the core box for future reference. Using a three-part sample tag book with its unique sample tag number, one sample tag was placed in the plastic sample bag, one was stapled in the core box at the end of each sample interval and one kept in the sample tag book for reference. The sample bags were placed in a rice bag(s) and sealed with a zip strap. An inventory of the submitted samples was placed in the sealed rice bag along with a Request for Analysis form. The rice bag sample shipments were hand delivered by a company representative to Activation Labs Prep Lab facility located in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

The drill core was prepped using Method Code RX1 where the entire sample is dried to 60°C, crushed to 80% passing 2mm (10 mesh), riffle split to obtain a representative 250g sub-sample, and then pulverized to at least 95% passing 150 mesh.

The drill core was analyzed using Method Code 1F2, a 4-acid “Near Total” Digestion, ICP-OES Package (32 Elements). A 0.25g sample is digested with four acids beginning with hydrofluoric, followed by a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids. This is then heated using precise programmer-controlled heating in several ramping and holding cycles which takes the samples to incipient dryness. After incipient dryness is attained, samples are brought back into solution using aqua regia. The samples are then analyzed using an Agilent 735 Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES). QC for the digestion is 14% for each batch, 5 method reagent blanks, 10 in house controls, 10 sample duplicates, and 8 certified reference materials. An additional 13% QC is performed as part of the instrumental analysis to ensure quality in the areas of instrumental drift. Explores Resources inserted a total of two standards with the submitted rock core samples, the standards were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of approximately one every 20<sup>th</sup> sample. Standard “CU175” was obtained from WCM Minerals. The certificate of analysis for the standard reports 0.53% Cu, 0.056% Mo, 4.0g/t Au and 0.88g/t Ag.

In the authors opinion, the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were suitable for the purpose of the work conducted.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Very little modern exploration work has been completed on the property. The available assessment report data from these past exploration programs have been reviewed by the author. Most of this historical work appears to have been conducted in accordance to standard industry practices of the time. While the content of the historic material appears to be accurate, the QP has not validated mineral concentration data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data. As a result, the actual results from current and future programs may be more or less favorable. Exploration programs completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd in 2018 were evaluated and in the author’s, opinion have been carried out to current industry standards.

Peter Dadson P.Geo. visited the property between October 14 and October 16, 2019 to verify the location of the claims and the access to them. While onsite, historical silt sample sites were visited along the eastern most anomalous tributary; three silt samples were collected to confirm the anomalous results previously received. Silt samples were collected from historical sites KB9, KB10 and KB16 and were hand delivered to Activation Lab’s sample prep facilities located in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Once prepped the samples were submitted to Activation Labs in Ancaster, Ontario requesting Activation Lab’s Method Code 1H which is a combination of instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) with a 4-acid digestion / ICP-OES. The results of the silt sample confirmation sampling returned comparable results to those received during the two-phase silt sampling program. The results of the confirmation sampling program are listed in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Confirmation Silt Samples**

Sample #	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Co (ppm)
KB Silt9	1.5	151	74	391	229	38,300	1,650
KB Silt9-A*	1.7	138	67	354	195	25,700	1,650
KB Silt10	2.2	228	103	488	230	41,300	2,470

KB Silt10-A*	2.4	164	78	308	129	24,900	1,690
KB Silt16	2.5	69	60	416	389	31,700	1,530
KB Silt16-A*	2.2	65	55	305	239	17,100	1,040

\*2019 Confirmation silt samples

It is the opinion of the author the adequacy of the data is of sufficient quality for the purposes of this report.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out by Explorex Resources Inc. or Ironwood Capital Corp.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been carried out by Explorex Resources Inc. or Ironwood Capital Corp. and there are no reports of any previous parties doing so in the past.

## 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are four active mineral claims adjoining the Kagoot Brook Property. The Mount Mitchell E claim (#8759) consisting of 30 claim units and the West Mt Mitchell claim (#9319) covering 30 units is adjacent to and contiguous with the northern and northwest claim boundary of the Kagoot Brook claim group. The claims are held 100% by Antonio Sanchez (Lic #15719). The Mount Mitchell E claim was issued June 8, 2018 and expires on June 8, 2020; the West Mt Mitchell claim was issued on October 27, 2019 and expires October 27, 2020.

The Mt Mitchell claim (#8756) is owned 100% by Clarinda Mallet and is located along the northern claim boundary of the Kagoot Brook property. The Mt Mitchell claim consists of 30 claim units and expires June 7, 2020. The Mount Mitchell 17 claim (#8590) is located along the northern claim boundary of the Kagoot Brook property and consists of 17 claim units. The Mount Mitchell 17 claim expires February 1, 2021

## 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information other than that presented in this report and recorded in Section 27 (References).

## 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The two-phase silt sampling program was successful in confirming the presence of elevated and anomalous cobalt values in stream sediment results and their location relative to the historical survey data. The 2018 silt sampling program identified a sharp and well-defined up-stream cutoff for elevated and anomalous cobalt values from 520ppm Co to 3,190ppm Co in stream silt samples and therefore the source of the anomalous stream sediment results should be between the watershed divide and the cut-off point of the anomalous silt values obtained in the 2018 sampling program. Historical work completed in 1984 and 1989 (AR's 473161, 473143, 473708) by U.S. Borax Inc. and Brunswick Mining and Smelting identified several anomalous and narrow soil anomalies elevated in Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Ni and Co which are in alignment with the local magnetic trend and are locally coincident with a number of VLF-EM conductors.

The linear aspect of the stream survey results with corresponding near east-west trending VLF-EM anomalies suggests the silt anomalies may be formational or associated with structural elements.

Silt sample data from the 2018 stream sediment survey also highlighted two cobalt anomalies located just south of the height of land separating the north trending creek drainages from the south trending drainages. The two cobalt anomalies are located at the headwaters of a south draining creek, close to the North Pole Stream granite contact and the height of land reporting anomalous cobalt values of 462ppm Co (KB Silt44) and 310ppm Co (KB Silt45). The location of these anomalous cobalt silt values may suggest the presence of a separate trend enriched in cobalt, copper, zinc and manganese.

The two-hole 2018 drill program was designed to test the underlying stratigraphy for the possible source of elevated and anomalous cobalt results from nearby stream sediment silt samples. The two holes were located to target the transition from high to low magnetic response (DDH KB18-01) and low to high magnetic response (DDH KB18-02) in respect to a geological model postulating that the stratigraphic horizon hosting the cobalt mineralization may be preferentially located at the stratigraphic transition. The principal rock types encountered in both holes was predominately a very fine grained, dark grey to black, finely laminated mudstone that was variably interbedded with a grey to light grey fine to coarse grained siltstone. These mature sediments and rock types are interpreted to form part of the Patrick Brook Formation. The structural data indicates that bedding planes, however chaotic, have a dominant southwest to south-southwest trend with moderate dips to the northwest. Younging directions gathered primarily from graded bedding are up hole and to the northwest in drill hole KB18-01 and downhole to the southeast in KB18-02. With bedding planes near parallel in both holes, a tightly folded synform is suggested and that each borehole may have been collared on opposing limbs of the tight fold. Best results from the two-hole drill program returned 79ppm Co which does not sufficiently explain the tenor of the nearby anomalous cobalt silt sample results.

The 2018 magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were completed along selected logging road access trails located between the two anomalous creeks and further to the east. The wide spaced nature of the geophysical surveys failed to identify any conductors of significance and as such infill magnetic and VLF-EM surveys are further recommended covering the main area of interest between the two anomalous creeks. The infill surveys will provide greater accuracy for delineating the historical geophysical trends and targeting for follow up drill programs.

The Kagoot Brook property is in its early stage of exploration. The significant risk for the Kagoot Brook property is the same as all early stage exploration properties and that is there may be no mineral resource in economic quantities. As of the Effective date of this report, the author is not aware of other significant risks that could affect the viability of the Kagoot Brook property.

## 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Based on the results received to date from the property, further work is warranted to advance the Kagoot Brook property.

The recommended field program for 2020 includes a UAV-Magnetic and VLF-EM airborne Drone survey where magnetic and VLF-EM data will be collected. The Magnetic survey will total 560-line kilometers based on a 50m line spacing and a VLF-EM survey totaling 122-line kilometers is based on a line spacing of 100m. Both surveys will be flown in a near north-south direction. In addition, a soil auger sampling



program and B horizon soil sampling program totaling 160 samples is further recommended to cover those areas where historical VLF conductors and associated soil geochemical results were received and to determine the effectiveness of the soil geochemical surveys. In addition, a 27.6km line cutting program is recommended to establish a cut grid located between the two anomalous creeks. A total of 11 grid lines will be established at 125m intervals with stations established along the lines at 25m intervals. The grid lines will extend over 2500m in length oriented in a near north-south direction over which 11.4 line kilometers of 2-D Active Array Induced Polarization survey will be completed.

A Phase 2 Oriented NQ core drill program totaling 500m is further recommended to test significant results received from the Drone Airborne Surveys, the soil and auger sampling programs and the 2-D Induced Polarization surveys. Total budgeted exploration field costs to complete the proposed field programs total \$291,347.00 as further detailed below:

**Phase 1 Program**

**Drone Magnetic and VLF Airborne Surveys:**

Magnetic Survey 560-line km @ \$83.50/line km.....	\$46,760.00
8-day Room and Board.....	\$ 2,400.00
Mob/Demobilization.....	\$ 4,900.00
Transportation.....	\$ 1,530.00
VLF-EM Survey 122-line km @\$83.50/line km.....	\$ 10,187.00
5-day Room and Board.....	\$ 1,500.00
Transportation.....	\$ 950.00
Logistic Report and Deliverables.....	<u>\$ 7,700.00</u>
<b>Sub Total.....</b>	<b><u>\$75,927.00</u></b>

**Soil and Auger Sampling Program**

3 Soil Lines at 700 m each, samples @ 25m intervals, 2 samples/site	
Wages (Geologist + Technician) .....	\$12,500.00
Transportation.....	\$ 1,850.00
Mob/Demobilization.....	\$ 2,100.00
Room and Board.....	\$ 3,000.00
Equipment.....	\$ 800.00
Soil Analysis: 160 samples X \$21.00/sample.....	<u>\$ 3,360.00</u>
<b>Sub Total.....</b>	<b><u>\$23,610.00</u></b>

**2-D Active Array Induced Polarization Survey**

Line cutting: 27.6 line km's x \$675/line Km.....	\$18,630.00
Field Acquisition Costs (12 days) .....	\$67,500.00
Mobilization/Demobilization.....	\$10,000.00
Post processing costs (2D Inversions, Maps, Interpretation Report.....)	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
<b>Sub Total.....</b>	<b><u>\$106,130.00</u></b>
<b>Total Phase 1 Field Program.....</b>	<b><u>\$205,667.00</u></b>

<b>Total Phase One Field Program.....</b>	<b><u>\$205,667.00</u></b>
<b>10% Contingency.....</b>	<b><u>\$ 20,566.70</u></b>
<b>Total Phase One Program.....</b>	<b><u>\$ 226,233.70</u></b>

**Phase 2 Program**

**500 m-NQ Core Diamond Drill Program**

Drilling 500 m @\$100.50/m.....	\$50,250.00
Wages (Geologist + Technician) 14 days X \$1450/day.....	\$20,300.00
Accommodations 14 days.....	\$ 3,730.00
Food/Grocery.....	\$ 700.00
Supplies.....	\$ 2,000.00
Transportation/Fuel.....	\$ 1,600.00
Field Gear Rental.....	\$ 1,700.00
Assays 200 samples @ \$27.00/sample.....	\$ 5,400.00
Sub Total.....	<b>\$85,680.00</b>
<b>Phase Two Field Program .....</b>	<b>\$85,680.00</b>
<b>10% Contingency.....</b>	<b>\$ 8,568.00</b>
<b>Total Phase Two Program.....</b>	<b>\$94,248.00</b>
<b>Total Phase 1 and Phase 2 Field Programs with contingency ...</b>	<b>\$320,481.70</b>

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Mineral Occurrence

<http://dnre-mrne.gnb.ca/mineraloccurrence/>

Assessment Reports

<http://dnr-mrn.gnb.ca/ParisWeb/AssessmentReportSearch.aspx>

NB e-claims

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## 28.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

- 1) I, Peter Dadson of 121 Atlantic Seaside Road, Bayport, in the province of Nova Scotia, am a Professional Geologist, authored and am responsible for this report titled NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Kagoot Brook Property, Miramichi Area, Northumberland County, New Brunswick, dated May 20, 2020 and amended on September 21, 2020.
- 2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario with a B.Sc. degree in Geology (1974) with over 45 years of mineral exploration experience including all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparations for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1974 I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination and reporting on a variety of mineral types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison. I have carried out numerous exploration programs for Base and Precious metal deposits in British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec, Albania, Senegal, Newfoundland and Labrador.
- 3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta, license number 63980
- 4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a “Qualified Person” in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.
- 5) This report is based on a site visit to the property, the last of which was on October 14 to October 16, 2019.
- 6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.
- 7) At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
- 8) I am entirely independent, as defined in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101, of Origen Resources Inc, Ironwood Capital Corp., and the Kagoot Brook property. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Origen Resources Inc and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I have had no prior involvement with the Kagoot Brook property that is the subject of this technical report nor do I own any securities in Origen Resources Inc or in any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm’s length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

Dated at Bayport, Nova Scotia this 21<sup>st</sup> day of September, 2020.

“Peter Dadson”  
**Peter Dadson**

## APPENDIX I

### Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

#### Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

#### Conversions

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces	
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams	
1 ton	=	2000 pounds	
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms	
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm	= 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne	
1 gram/tonne	=	0292 troy ounces/ton	
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces	= 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms	
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres	
1 metre	=	39.37 inches	= 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	
1 sq mile	=	2.59 square kilometres	
1 hectare	=	10,000 square metres	= 2.471 acres

## **APPENDIX II**

Regional Geology Map of the Bathurst Mining Camp  
Showing Location of the Kagoot Brook Claim



700000

720000

740000

760000

Ironwood  
Capital Corp.

Nepisiguit Bay

Bathurst

Bathurst  
Harbour

5280000

5260000

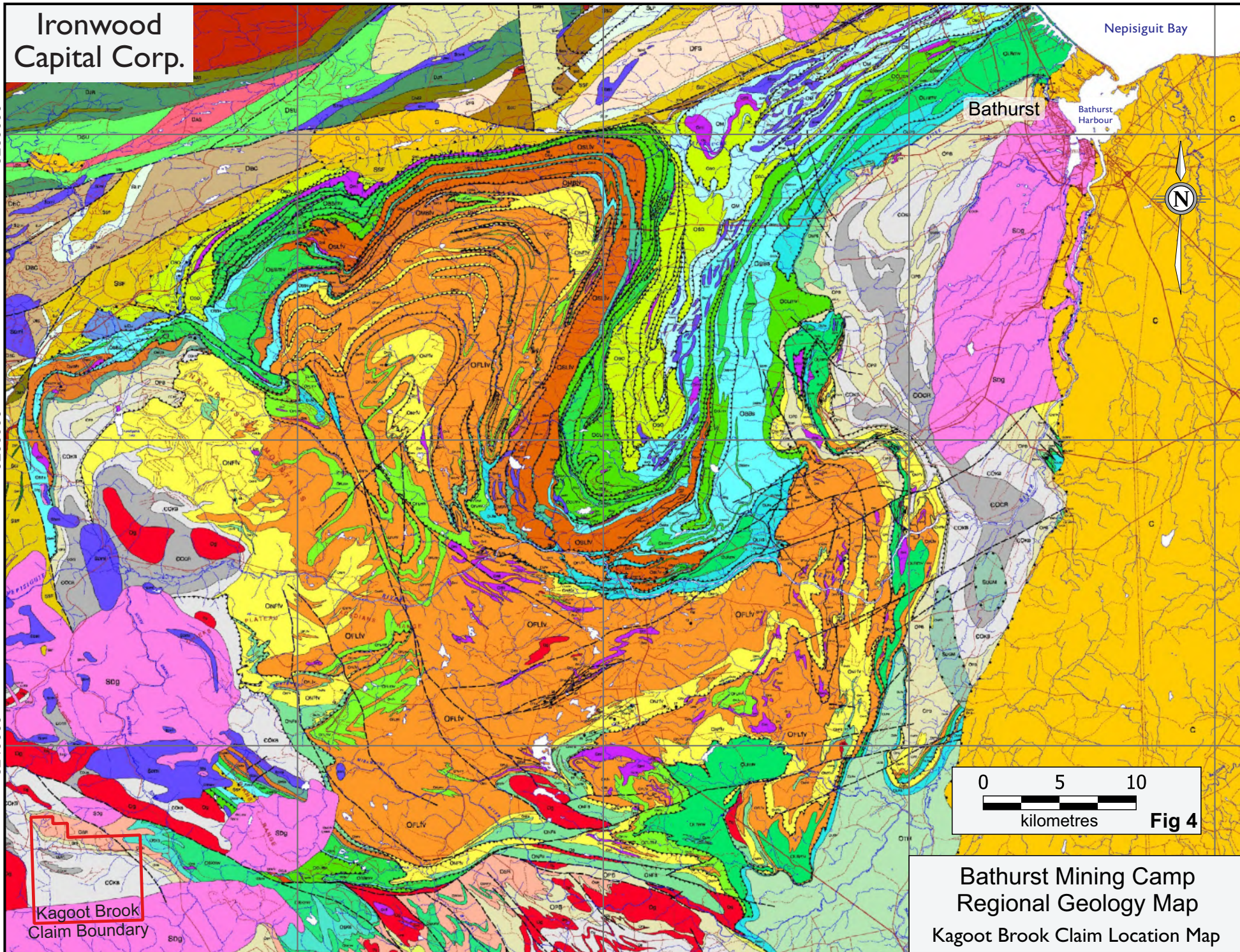
5240000



Fig 4

Kagoot Brook  
Claim Boundary

Bathurst Mining Camp  
Regional Geology Map  
Kagoot Brook Claim Location Map



# BATHURST MINING CAMP - GEOLOGY MAP LEGEND

## CARBONIFEROUS

**C** Grey and red conglomerate, sandstone and shale

## DEVONIAN

### DALHOUSIE GROUP (Lochkovian–Pragian)

**DBH** BIG HOLE BROOK FORMATION: mainly greenish grey, locally calcareous sandstone and siltstone

**DSu** SUNNYSIDE FORMATION: mainly basalt with minor interlayered sediment

**DAS** ARCHIBALD SETTLEMENT FORMATION: mainly rhyolite, minor felsic pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks

**DJR** JACQUET RIVER FORMATION: mainly greenish grey sandstone and siltstone, minor limestone and basalt

**DMS** MITCHELL SETTLEMENT FORMATION: mainly basalt, minor sandstone and siltstone

**DGG** GREYS GULCH FORMATION: mainly grey siltstone and sandstone

**DBC** BUDWORM CITY FORMATION: mainly grey to black siltstone, minor sandstone and limestone

**DFG** FREE GRANT FORMATION: mainly calcareous greenish grey sandstone and siltstone, minor red slate

## SILURIAN–DEVONIAN

**SDg** Granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite and feldspar-phyric dacite- to rhyolite porphyry

**SDmi** Diorite, gabbro and diabase

**SDGM** GORDON MEADOW BROOK FORMATION: grey micaceous sandstone and siltstone

## SILURIAN

### CHALEURS GROUP

**SLP** LAPLANTE FORMATION (Pridoli): nodular limestone and calcareous siltstone

**SBE** BENJAMIN FORMATION (Ludlow): flow-banded rhyolite and lapilli tuff

**SBP** BRYANT POINT FORMATION (Wenlock–Ludlow): feldspar-phyric basalt, minor tuff and conglomerate

**SSC** SOUTH CHARLO FORMATION (Wenlock–Ludlow): mainly conglomerate, minor sandstone and siltstone

**SSF** SIMPSONS FIELD FORMATION (Wenlock–Ludlow): mainly siltstone, sandstone and polymict conglomerate

**SLA** LA VIEILLE FORMATION (Llandovery–Wenlock): mainly nodular to massive limestone, calcareous sandstone and siltstone

**SU** UPSALQUITCH FORMATION (Llandovery): mainly calcareous sandstone and mudstone, minor limestone

**SWE** WEIR FORMATION (Llandovery): mainly conglomerate, grit, sandstone and mudstone, minor limestone and basalt

### KINGSCLEAR GROUP

**SH** HAYES BROOK FORMATION (Llandovery): mainly quartz wacke and black shale

## ORDOVICIAN–SILURIAN

**OSaR OSb** BELLEDUNE RIVER M<sup>l</sup>ange (Caradoc–Llandovery): chaotic rock with blocks of basalt, gabbro and serpentinite (OSb) in a dark grey to black shaly matrix

## ORDOVICIAN

**Og** Mainly biotite-muscovite granite, minor dacite to rhyolite porphyry (Arenig–Llanvirn)

**Omi** Mainly synvolcanic gabbro, minor diabase (Arenig–Llanvirn)

## BATHURST SUPERGROUP

## ORDOVICIAN

### FOURNIER GROUP

**OE** ELMTREE FORMATION (Llanvirn–Caradoc): mainly black shale, minor rhyolite and basalt

**OM** MILLSTREAM FORMATION (Caradoc): mainly lithic to feldspathic wacke and dark shale, minor limestone and felsic tuff, in part m<sup>l</sup>ange

**Oso** SORMANY FORMATION (Arenig–Llanvirn): mainly MOR pillow basalt, minor diabase and gabbro

## CALIFORNIA LAKE GROUP

### BOUCHER BROOK FORMATION (Llanvirn–Caradoc)

**OBBmv** Mainly pillow basalt, transitional from tholeiitic to alkalic, minor comendite and chert

**OBBs** Mainly dark grey to black shale, minor red metalliferous shale, siltstone, chert and limestone, in part m<sup>l</sup>ange

### CANOE LANDING LAKE FORMATION (Arenig)

**OCLmv** Mainly tholeiitic pillow basalt, minor chert and shale

**OCLfv** Mainly dacite

**OCLs** Mainly dark pyriticiferous shale and siltstone, in part m<sup>l</sup>ange, minor red metalliferous shale and chert

### SPRUCE LAKE FORMATION (Arenig)

**OSLfv** Mainly feldspar-phyric dacite to rhyolite lava flows and cryptodomes

**OSLs** Mainly dark pyriticiferous shale and siltstone, minor jasper

**OSLmv** Mainly tholeiitic pillow basalt

### MOUNT BRITAIN FORMATION (Arenig)

**OMBfv** Mainly quartz- and feldspar-phyric dacite to rhyolite lava and tuff, minor basalt

**OMBS** Mainly dark pyriticiferous shale and siltstone

## TETAGOUCHE GROUP

**OTM** TOMOGONOPS FORMATION (Caradoc–Ashgill): mainly sandstone and siltstone, locally calcareous, conglomerate and grit

### LITTLE RIVER FORMATION (Llanvirn–Caradoc)

**OLRmv** Mainly pillow basalt, transitional from tholeiitic to alkalic, minor comendite

**OLRs** Mainly dark grey to black shale, minor red metalliferous shale and chert, in part m<sup>l</sup>ange

### FLAT LANDING BROOK FORMATION (Arenig–Llanvirn)

**OFLfv** Mainly aphyric rhyolite lava and pyroclastic flows, interlayered volcanoclastic breccia, lapilli tuff and ash, minor jasper, grey and red shale

**OFLmv** Mainly massive to pillowed tholeiitic basalt and pyroclastic breccia

**OFLs** Mainly grey and red metalliferous shale, minor jasper

### NEPISIGUIT FALLS FORMATION (Arenig)

**ONFfv** Mainly quartz- and feldspar-phyric crystal tuff, minor felsic epiclastic sandstone, siltstone and shale

**ONFs** Mainly tuffaceous, locally calcareous sandstone and siltstone, iron formation, minor pyriticiferous shale and conglomerate

## SHEEPHOUSE BROOK GROUP

### SLACKS LAKE FORMATION (Llanvirn–Caradoc)

**OSKmv** Mainly pillow basalt, transitional from tholeiitic to alkalic, minor comendite and chert

**OSKs** Mainly dark grey to black shale minor red to green metalliferous shale, and chert

**OSR** SEVOGLE RIVER FORMATION (Arenig–Llanvirn): mainly feldspar-phyric rhyolite, minor shale and siltstone

**OCW** CLEARWATER STREAM FORMATION (Arenig): mainly plagioclase-phyric dacite crystal tuff, minor felsic epiclastic sandstone, siltstone and shale

## MIRAMICHI GROUP

**OPB** PATRICK BROOK FORMATION (Tremadoc–Arenig): mainly dark grey to black shale and green to black quartz-rich or feldspathic sandstone, minor rhyolite

## CAMBRIAN–ORDOVICIAN

**€OKB** KNIGHTS BROOK FORMATION (upper Cambrian–Tremadoc): dark grey to black shale and light grey quartz-rich sandstone

**€OCR** CHAIN OF ROCKS FORMATION (middle Cambrian–Tremadoc): light greenish grey quartz-rich sandstone and green shale

## NEOPROTEROZOIC–CAMBRIAN

**NCU** Upsalquitch gabbro: light green, coarse grained, locally anorthositic-gabbro

Geological contact (defined)   
 Unconformity   
 Thrust fault   
 Fault (undefined)   
 Massive sulphide deposit  45 ●