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NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Swanson Property, Québec, Canada

Prepared for

LAFLEUR GOLD

LaFleur Minerals Inc
1500- 1055 W Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V6E 4N7

Project Location
Latitude: 48°33'12" North; Longitude: 77°33'51" West
Province of Québec, Canada

Prepared by:

Chafana Hamed Sako, P.Geo.
Martin Perron., P.Eng.
Audrey Lapointe, P.Geo.
Simon Boudreau, P.Eng.

InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Québec)

Effective Date: September 17, 2024
Signature Date: September 17, 2024

SIGNATURE PAGE

NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Swanson Property, Québec, Canada

Effective Date: September 17, 2024

(Original signed and sealed)

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Signed at Longueuil on September 17, 2024

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – CHAFANA HAMED SAKO

I, Chafana Hamed SAKO, P.Geo. (OGQ No. 02336, PGO No. 4007), MA Sc., do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Geologist, Mineral Resource Estimation by InnovExplo Inc., located at 859 Boulevard Jean-Paul Vincent, Bureau 201, Longueuil, Québec, Canada, J4G 1R3.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Swanson Property, Quebec, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 17, 2024, and a signature date of September 17, 2024. The Technical Report was prepared for LaFleur Minerals Inc. (the "issuer").
3. I graduated from Institut National Polytechnique Félix Houphouet-Boigny (Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast) with a bachelor's degree in mining and Geology obtained in 2009 and a Technical Engineering degree in Mining and Hydrocarbon obtained in 2012. In addition, I graduated from Polytechnique Montréal (Montréal, Québec) with a Master of Applied Science (MA Sc.) degree in Mineral Engineering in 2022.
4. I am a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ No. 02336) and the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO # 4007).
5. I have practised my profession in mineral exploration, geological database management, mine geology and resources geology for a total of 12 years since graduating from university. I acquired my expertise with Perseus Mining Limited. I worked on various Perseus projects in the Ivory Coast, including the Sissingué gold project (exploration and mine geology), the Bele gold project (exploration), and the Yaouré gold project (database management and geology modelling as part of the project development campaign). I have been a geologist in mineral resources estimation for InnovExplo Inc. since May 2022.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") set out in Regulation 43-101/National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purpose of NI 43-101.
7. I have not visited the property for the purpose of the Technical Report.
8. I am a co-author of and share responsibility for item 14.
9. I confirm that I am independent of the issuer, having applied the test in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101, and the items of the Technical Report I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 17th day of September 2024 in Longueuil, Quebec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Chafana Hamed Sako, P.Geo. (OGQ No. 02336, PGO No. 4007), MA Sc.

InnovExplo Inc.

Chafana.sako@innovexplo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – MARTIN PERRON

I, Martin Perron, P.Eng. (OIQ No.109185, PEO No. 100629167), do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed by InnovExplo Inc. at 725 Boulevard Lebourgneuf, Suite 310-17, Québec City, Québec, Canada, G2J 0C4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Swanson Property, Quebec, Canada” (the “Technical Report”) with an effective date of September 17, 2024, and a signature date of September 17, 2024. The Technical Report was prepared for LaFleur Minerals Inc. (the “issuer”).
3. I graduated with a Bachelor’s degree in Geological Engineering from Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC, Ville de Saguenay, Québec) in 1992.
4. I am a member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ No. 109185) and of the Profession al Engineers of Ontario (PEO No.100629197).
5. I have practiced my profession in mining geology, mineral exploration, consultation and resource estimation, mainly in gold, base metals and potash, and accessory in graphite and rare earth elements for a total of thirty (30) years since graduating from university. During my career, I have held multiple positions, starting as a Mine Geologist, a Geological Mining Coordinator, a Senior Geological Engineer, a Geology Superintendent, an Engineering Superintendent, a Technical Services Superintendent, a Director of Resources Estimation and a Director of Geology, as well as being Qualified Person since 2010. My expertise was acquired while working with Placer Dome, Cambior, Breakwater Resources, Genivar, Alexis Minerals, Richmont Mines, Agrium, Roche Ltee, Goldcorp, Newmont and IAMGOLD. I have been the Director of Geology for InnovExplo Inc. since October 2021.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person (“QP”) set out in Regulation 43-101/National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purpose of NI 43-101.
7. I have not visited the Property for the purpose of the Technical Report.
8. I am a co-author of and share responsibility for all items.
9. I confirm that I am independent of the issuer, having applied the test in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101, and the items of the Technical Report I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 17th day of September 2024 in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Martin Perron, P.Eng. (OIQ No. 109185)

InnovExplo Inc.

martin.perron@innovexplo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – AUDREY LAPOINTE

I, Audrey Lapointe, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed by InnovExplo Inc., 560 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Swanson Property, Quebec, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of September 17, 2024, and a signature date of September 17, 2024. The Technical Report was prepared for LaFleur Minerals Inc. (the "issuer").
3. I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Geology from Université Laval (Quebec City, Quebec) in 1996.
4. I am a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ #975) and the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO #3972).
5. Since my graduation from university, I have over 19 years of experience as a geologist in mining production (Mouska, Lac Herbin and Éléonore mines). Before that period, I was also involved in the mining industry as a geological technician for 7 years (Doyon and Louvicourt mines). I have been a Senior Geologist for InnovExplo Inc. since September 2023.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") set out in Regulation 43-101/National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the property one time on June 5, 2024.
8. I am a co-author and share responsibility for items 12, 25 and 26.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and the items of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 17th day of September 2024 in Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Audrey Lapointe, P.Geo.

InnovExplo Inc.

audrey.lapointe@innovexplo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – SIMON BOUDREAU

I, Simon Boudreau, P. Eng. (OIQ No.132 338, NAPEG No. L5047), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer employed as Senior Mining Engineer with the firm InnovExplo Inc., located at 560 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Swanson Property, Quebec, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective of September 17, 2024, and a signature date of September 17, 2024. The Technical Report was prepared for LaFleur Minerals Inc. (the "issuer").
3. I graduated with a bachelor's degree in mining engineering from Université Laval (Québec, Québec) in 2003.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (No:132338) and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG No. L5047).
5. My relevant experience includes a total of nineteen (19) years since my graduation from university. I have been involved in mine engineering and production at Troilus mine for four (4) years, HRG's Taparko mine for four (4) years, and Dumas Contracting for three (3) years. I have also worked as an independent consultant for the mining industry for five (5) years and with InnovExplo for three (3) years. As a consultant, I have been involved in many base metals and gold mining projects.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purpose of NI 43-101.
7. I have not visited the property for the purpose of this Technical Report.
8. I am a co-author of and share responsibility for items 1, 14 and 26.
9. I confirm that I am independent of the issuer, having applied the test in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43 101, and the items of the Technical Report I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 17th day of September 2024 in, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Simon Boudreau, P.Eng.
InnovExplo Inc.
simon.boudreau@innovexplo.com

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Mr. Paul Teniere, President and Chief Executive Officer of LaFleur Minerals Inc ("LaFleur", "LaFleur Minerals" or the "Issuer") mandated InnovExplo Inc. ("InnovExplo") to prepare a Technical Report (the "Technical Report") to present and support the results of a Mineral Resource Estimate (the "2024 MRE") for the Swanson property (the "Property" or the "Project").

The Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' *National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101" or "43-101") and its related Form 43-101F1.

The effective date of this Technical Report is July 4, 2024.

InnovExplo is an independent mining and exploration consulting firm based in Val-d'Or (Québec).

LaFleur is a corporation formed pursuant to the laws of the Province of British Columbia. LaFleur's common shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "LFL".

LaFleur is headquartered at 1500- 1055 W Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V6E 4N7.

1.2 Location

The Property is located in the Abitibi-Temiscamingue Administrative Region in the province of Québec (Canada), approximately 65 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Val-d'Or.

The coordinates for the approximate centre of the Property are 77°31'58"W and 48°30'35"N (312 950 E and 5,376,064 N NAD 83 / UTM Zone 18). The nearest town is Barraute, located about 13 kilometres south-southwest of the Property. The Property lies in the townships of Barraute, Carpentier, Courville and La Morandiere on NTS maps sheets 32C/5, 32C/6, 32C/11 and 32C/12. The Property straddles the municipalities of Campneuf, Barraute, Belcourt and La Morandiere-Rochebaucourt.

1.3 Mining title status

Mining title status was supplied by the Issuer. InnovExplo verified the status of all mining titles using GESTIM. All mining titles are still registered 100% in the name of various corporations who have option or sales agreement with LaFleur Minerals. This includes Globex Mining, Sukhdeep Sekhon (Prospectus Capital), Abcourt Mines and Kal Malhi. The request for transfer of all claims into the name of LaFleur Minerals in GESTIM will be completed in the near future.

A detailed list of mining titles, ownership, royalties and expiration dates is provided in Appendix I.

The Property comprises a contiguous group of 373 map-staked mining claims and one mining lease, over an aggregate area of 14,465.058 ha or 154.65 km^2.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Property overlies part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) in the central eastern part of the Archean Abitibi Subprovince in the southern Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The AGB has historically been subdivided into northern and southern volcanic zones using stratigraphic and structural criteria and mainly based on an allochthonous greenstone belt model; i.e., interpreting the belt as a collage of unrelated fragments (Dimroth et al., 1982; Ludden et al., 1986; Chown et al., 1992). More recently, Thurston et al. (2008) described the AGB to be mainly composed of volcanic units which were unconformably overlain by large sedimentary Timiskaming-style assemblages. Similarly, both new mapping surveys and new geochronological data indicate an autochthonous origin for the AGB.

The AGB comprises east-trending synclines containing volcanic rock and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite and granite) alternating with east-trending turbiditic wacke basins. Most of the volcanic and sedimentary strata dip vertically and are usually separated by abrupt, variably dipping east-trending transcrustal deformation zones, such as the Destor-Porcupine-Manneville and Cadillac–Larder Lake fault zones (“DPMFZ” and “CLLFZ”) and other similar regional faults in the northern AGB. Some of these fault zones display evidence of overprinting deformation events including early thrusting, and subsequent strike-slip and extension events (Goutier, 1997; Daigneault et al., 2002; Benn and Peschler, 2005; Bateman et al., 2008).

Two types of unconformable successor basins are observed: a) widely distributed fine-grained clastic rocks in early Porcupine-style basins, followed by; b) Timiskaming-style basins composed of coarser clastic sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks, largely proximal to major strike-slip faults (Ayer et al., 2002a; Goutier and Melançon, 2007).

The AGB is intruded by numerous late-tectonic plutons ranging in composition from dioritic-tonalitic to monzonitic and monzogranitic, cut the volcanic sequence (e.g. the Laflamme Pluton) (e.g Ayer et al., 2005; Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). Tonalite, syenite, gabbro, granite, and minor lamprophyre and carbonatite dykes are typical. Commonly, the metamorphic grade in the AGB varies from the subgreenschist to greenschist facies (Jolly, 1978; Powell et al., 1993; Dimroth et al., 1983; Benn et al., 1994) except in the vicinity of late-tectonic plutons where the metamorphic grade reaches the amphibolite facies (Jolly, 1978).

The most recent interpretation from the newest mapping surveys and new geochronological information by the Ontario Geological Survey and Géologie Québec, were used by Thurston et al. (2008) to define new AGB subdivisions. The following section presents a more detailed description of these subdivisions.

Seven discrete volcanic stratigraphic episodes define the Abitibi subdivisions based on numerous U-Pb zircon age groupings. The U-Pb zircon ages clearly show timing similarities for volcanic episodes and plutonic activity between the northern and southern parts of the AGB.

The AGB successor sedimentary basins are of two types: laterally extensive basins corresponding to the Porcupine Assemblage with early turbidite-dominated units (Ayer et al., 2002a), followed by the aerially more restricted alluvial-fluvial or Timiskaming-style basins (Thurston and Chivers, 1990).

The boundary between the northern and southern parts of the AGB has no tectonic significance but is geographically similar to the boundary between the so-called internal and external zones of Dimroth et al. (1982) and between the Central Granite-Gneiss and Southern Volcanic zones of Ludden et al. (1986). The boundary between the northern and southern parts corresponds to the DPMFZ and passes south of the wacke of the Chicobi and Scapa groups, which have a maximum depositional age of 2698.8 ± 2.4 Ma (Ayer et al., 1998; 2002b).

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the south by the CLLFZ, a major crustal structure that separates the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces (Chown et al., 1992; Mueller et al., 1996; Daigneault et al., 2002, Thurston et al., 2008).

The Property is located in the Taschereau-Amos-Senneterre volcanic segment, which is delimited to the north by the Chicobi sedimentary basin and Chicobi Tectonic Zone and to the south by the Landrienne Tectonic Zone. Labbé (1995) and Doucet (2001) described and distinguished five (5) informal stratigraphic volcanic groups: Lower Figuery, Upper Figuery, La Morandière, Amos and Lac Arthur. The Lower Figuery, Amos and La Morandière volcanic groups consist of tholeiitic pillowed basalts and mafic volcaniclastics with minor andesite flows. Several sills of ultramafic rocks intrude the Amos Group, one of which hosts the massive Dumont Nickel deposit. The Lac Arthur and Upper Figuery volcanic groups consist of andesitic and basaltic flows of transitional affinity, calc-alkaline dacite and andesite porphyritic lavas, and minor volcaniclastic horizons (Faure, 2016).

Geochronological data reveal that volcanism occurred between 2718 Ma and 2706 Ma. The synvolcanic Taschereau Pluton was dated at 2718.3 +2.3/-2.2 Ma (Frarey et Krogh, 1986) and the Lac Arthur Group at 2714±3 Ma (Labbé, 1999). These dates correlate with the Kidd-Munro Assemblage of Thurston et al. (2008). Recent geochronology indicates an age 2706±3 Ma for the Upper Figuery Group (David et al., 2007), which corresponds to the Tisdale Assemblage (2710-2704 Ma; Ayer et al., 2002b).

The Property overlies four (4) volcanic units that young towards the northeast (Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.4) (Source: SIGEOM; sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca). The oldest is the Landrienne Formation (2727 ±2 Ma; Labbé, 1998) that is represented by massive mafic volcanic rocks intruded by gabbroic sills. It is bounded by the Uniacke Fault Corridor to the south and Abcourt Fault to the north (Figure 7.5). The rocks of the Landrienne Formation are strongly folded by numerous regional synformal and antiformal folds unlike the rocks to the north or south, suggesting that this folded unit may represent a tectonic slice affected or transported by the Manneville Thrust Zone.

1.5 Swanson Project' Status of Exploration

The project is at an early stage of exploration and has been the subject of significant exploration and drilling effort. The project has been the subject of historical studies, metallurgical testing and engineering studies and this report shows a current mineral resource (2024 MRE). The project has no mineral reserves.

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimates

The Mineral Resource Estimate update for the Swanson Project (the "2024 MRE") was prepared by Chafana Hamed Sako, P.Geo. and Martin Perron, P.Eng., both of InnovExplo, using all available information. The effective date of the 2024 MRE is July 4, 2024. The close-out date of the Swanson database is April 18, 2024.

The mineral resource area for the Swanson deposit covers an area 475 m long, 425 m wide and 500 m deep (measured from surface). The 2024 MRE is based on diamond drill holes drilled between 1982 and 2022 and a litho-structural model constructed by the QPs in Leapfrog Geo software v.2023.2.3 ("Leapfrog").

The QPs are of the opinion that the 2024 MRE can be classified as Indicated and Inferred mineral resources based on geological and grade continuity, data density, search ellipse criteria, drill hole spacing and interpolation parameters. The RPEEE requirement has been met by (i) having a minimum width for the modelling of the mineralization zones and a cut-off grade, (ii) using reasonable inputs, both for the potential surface and the underground long-hole mining method scenarios; and (iii) applying constraints consisting of an optimized surface pit shell and mineable shapes for the underground scenarios.

The QPs consider the 2024 MRE to be reliable and based on quality data and geological knowledge. The estimate follows CIM Definition Standards and Best Practices Guidelines. At this stage, the railway is assumed displaced without affecting the MRE 2024.

Swanson Gold Project			
Open-Pit Mineral Resource (at 0.8 g/t Au cut-off)			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
	(t)	**(g/t Au)**	**(oz Troy Au)**
Indicated	**2 064 000**	**1,8**	**119 300**
Inferred	**450 000**	**2,0**	**28 500**
Underground Mineral Resource (at 2,3 g/t Au cut-off)			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
	(t)	**(g/t Au)**	**(oz Troy Au)**
Indicated	**49 000**	**2,6**	**4 100**
Inferred	**422 000**	**2,7**	**36 000**
Swanson Gold Project Total Resources			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
	(t)	**(g/t Au)**	**(oz Troy Au)**
Total Indicated	**2 113 000**	**1,8**	**123 400**
Total Inferred	**872 000**	**2,3**	**64 500**

Notes to Accompany Mineral Resource Table:

(1) These mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The MRE follows current CIM Definition Standards (2014) and CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines (2019). The results are presented undiluted and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE").

(2) The independent and qualified persons for the mineral resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, are Chafana Hamed Sako, P.Geo., Martin Perron, P.Eng. and Simon Boudreau, P.Eng. (InnovExplo), and the effective date of the estimate is July 4, 2024.

(3) The estimation encompasses twelve (12) zones and a dilution envelope using LeapFrog Geo and interpolated using LeapFrog Edge.
(4) 1.5-m composites were calculated within the mineralized zones using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed. 47 visible gold (VG) occurrences originally marked at 34.29 g/t Au were ignored during the compositing. High-grade capping on composites (supported by statistical analysis) was set between 10.0 and 20.0 g/t Au for high-grade envelopes and 5.0 g/t Au for the dilution envelope.
(5) The estimate was completed using a sub-block model in Leapfrog Edge, with a parent block size of 4m x 4m x 4m (X,Y,Z) and a sub-block size of 0.75m x 0.75m x 0.75m (X,Y,Z).
(6) Grade interpolation was obtained by the Ordinary Kriging (OK) method using hard boundaries.
(7) Density values of 2.78 to 2.9 g/cm^3 were assigned to all mineralized zones.
(8) Mineral resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred. Indicated resources are defined for blocks were estimated if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 20 m with pass 1 or 2, and there is reasonable geological and grade continuity. The inferred category is defined for blocks estimated if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 20 m and if the block was estimated with pass 3 or if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 40 m and if the block was estimated with pass1, pass 2 or pass 3. and there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.
(9) The MRE is locally pit constrained. The out-pit resources meet the RPEEE requirement by applying constraining volumes to all blocks (combined bulk and selective underground long-hole extraction scenario) using Deswik Mineable Shape Optimizer (DSO).
(10) The RPEEE requirement is satisfied by having cut-off grades based on reasonable parameters for surface and underground extraction scenarios, minimum widths, and constraining volumes. The estimate is presented for potential underground scenarios (realized in Deswik) over a minimum width of 2 m for blocks 20 m high by 20 m long at a cut-off grade of 2.3 g/t Au for the long-hole method. Cut-off grades reflect the currently defined geometry and dip of the mineralized envelopes. The potential open-pit component of the 2023 MRE is locally constrained by an optimized surface in GEOVIA Whittle™ using a rounded cut-off grade of 0.80 g/t Au. The surface cut-off grade was calculated using the following parameters: mining cost = CA$5.50/t; mining overburden cost = CA$4.50/t; processing & transport cost = CA$48.00/t; G&A cost = CA$10.00/t; selling costs = CA$5.00/t; gold price = US$1,850/oz; USD/CAD exchange rate = 1.30; overburden slope angle = 30°; bedrock slope angle = 50°; and mill recovery = 95%. The underground cut-off grade was calculated using the following parameters: mining cost = CA$110.00/t; processing & transport cost = CA$48.00/t; G&A cost = CA$10.00/t; selling costs = CA$5.00/t; gold price = US$1,850/oz; USD/CAD exchange rate = 1.30 and mill recovery = 95%.
(11) Cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rates, mining costs etc.).
(12) The number of metric tons (tonnes) was rounded to the nearest thousand, following the recommendations in NI 43-101. The metal contents are presented in troy ounces (tonnes x grade / 31.10348) rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects.
(13) The QPs are not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, or marketing issues or any other relevant issue not reported in the Technical Report that could materially affect the Mineral Resources Estimate.

1.7 Interpretation and Conclusions

The objective of InnovExplo's mandate was to provide an updated mineral resource estimate for the Swanson gold deposit (the "2024 MRE"). InnovExplo created a litho-geological model of the Project using all available geological and analytical information. In order to conduct accurate resource modelling of the deposit, InnovExplo based its mineralized-zone wireframe model on the drill hole database and the Authors' knowledge of local geology. A total of 12 mineralized zones were modelled combined with one dilution envelope. The interpolation of the mineralized zones was constrained by the wireframes.

The QP's conclude the following:

- The database supporting the 2024 MRE is complete, valid and up to date.
- The key parameters of the 2024 MRE (density, capping, compositing, interpolation, search ellipsoid, etc.) are supported by the available data and statistical and/or geostatistical analyses.
- The 2024 MRE includes Indicated and Inferred mineral resources for a combination of two potential mining methods: open pit bulk and underground longhole. Two cut-off grades were used: 0.80 g/t Au and 2.30 g/t Au. They correspond, respectively, to potential open pit and underground long-hole mining scenarios.
- Cut-off grades were calculated at a gold price of US$1,850 per troy ounce, an exchange rate of 1.30 USD/CAD, and reasonable mining, processing and G&A costs.
- In a combined pit and underground mining scenario, the Project contains estimated Indicated Resources of 2,113,000 t at 1.8 g/t Au for 123,400 ounces of gold and Inferred Resources of 872,000 t at 2.3 g/t Au for 64,500 ounces of gold.
- 84% of the mineral resources are pit-constrained.
- Additional diamond drilling could potentially upgrade some of the Inferred resources to the Indicated category and potentially add to the Inferred resources since most of the mineralized zones have not been fully explored along strike or at depth.

1.8 Recommendations

The results of the 2024 MRE illustrate that the Project has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and sufficient merit for further exploration work and engineering studies.

Before commencing the PEA study, LaFleur should complete a bulk sampling program, including the metallurgical testwork at a designated mill. The Issuer should also complete the permitting process, conduct the environmental and hydrogeological studies, commence a trade-off study for the potential displacement of the railroad, and include the Swanson Project in their global social licence management system.

Contingent upon positive results from the bulk sampling program, a diamond drilling campaign should test the lateral and depth extensions of the deposit and update the mineral resource estimate which will provide the foundation for a PEA.

In summary, the QP's recommend a two-phase work program as follows:

Phase 1:

- Data compilation, satellite imagery or LiDAR acquisition
- Prospecting and geological mapping, reconnaissance soil sampling
- Airborne geophysics program

Phase 2:

- Detailed soil sampling survey
- Ground geophysics program
- Trenching and channel sampling program
- Diamond drilling program

The Authors believe there are opportunities to add additional resources to the Project with targets that include increasing the mineralisation footprint at Swanson (open both at depth and laterally) and in the Jolin and Jackson showings.

The QP's have prepared a cost estimate for the recommended two-phase work program to serve as a guideline for the Project. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 26.1. Expenditures for Phase 1 are estimated at $407,649 (incl. 10% for contingencies). Expenditures for Phase 2 are estimated at $3,131,893 (incl. 10% for contingencies). The grand total is C$3,539,542 (incl. 10% for contingencies). Phase 2 is contingent upon the success of Phase 1.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Overview

Mr. Paul Teniere, President and Chief Executive Officer of LaFleur Minerals Inc ("LaFleur", "LaFleur Minerals" or the "Issuer") mandated InnovExplo Inc. ("InnovExplo") to prepare a Technical Report (the "Technical Report") to present and support the results of a Mineral Resource Estimate (the "2024 MRE") for the Swanson property (the "Property" or the "Project").

The Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' *National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101" or "43-101") and its related Form 43-101F1.

The effective date of this Technical Report is July 4, 2024.

InnovExplo is an independent mining and exploration consulting firm based in Val-d'Or (Québec).

2.2 Issuer

LaFleur is a corporation formed pursuant to the laws of the Province of British Columbia. LaFleur's common shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "LFL".

LaFleur is headquartered at 1500- 1055 W Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V6E 4N7.

2.3 Overview or "Terms of Reference"

The Property is at an advanced exploration stage and has recently undergone considerable consolidation. It is situated near the Bolduc Corridor and the Laflamme River Fault, both deformation zones with nearby gold showings. The past producing Zn-Ag-Pb Barvue mine is adjacent to the Property.

The Swanson deposit was discovered in 1940 by Peter Swanson. More than 36,271 m have been drilled on the Property, and a bulk sample of 3,264 t was mined and processed. The ramp portal and underground openings are currently flooded.

2.4 Report Responsibility and Qualified Persons

This Technical Report was prepared by Martin Perron (P.Eng.), Geology Director of InnovExplo, Chafana Hamed Sako (P.Geo.), Resources Geologist, Audrey Lapointe (P.Geo.), Senior Geologist and Simon Boudreau. (P.Eng.), Senior Engineer of InnovExplo (the "QP's"). Each is considered an independent qualified person ("QP") as defined by NI 43-101.

Mr. Perron is a professional engineer in good standing with the OIQ (licence No. 109185) and the PEO (licence No. 100629197). He is the author or co-author of items 1 to 27 in this Technical Report.

Mr. Sako is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (licence No. 02336). He is co-author of item 14 in this Technical Report.

Ms. Lapointe is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (licence No. 975) and the PGO (licence No. 3972). She is the co-author of item 12 in this Technical Report.

Mr. Boudreau is a professional engineer in good standing with the OIQ (licence No. 132338). He is the co-author of items 14 in this Technical Report.

2.5 Site Visit

Ms. Lapointe visited the Property on June 5, 2024. The visit of the Property comprised a general overview in the field and checked access, visual check on Swanson decline portal and fences, and visit of the Bolduc historical open pit area. Ms. Lapointe also verified the location of several drill hole collars in the field for independent validation.

2.6 Principal Sources of Information

The documentation listed in Item 27 support this Technical Report. Excerpts or summaries from documents authored by other professionals and consultants are indicated in the text.

The QP's based their assessment of the Property on published material in addition to data, professional opinions and unpublished material provided by LaFleur. The QP's reviewed all the relevant data provided by LaFleur and/or its agents.

InnovExplo also consulted other information sources, mainly the Government of Québec's online claim management and assessment work databases, namely: GESTIM (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/) and SIGEOM (https://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/), respectively; as well as technical reports, annual information forms, MD&A reports and press releases published on SEDAR (http://www.sedar.com/).

The QP's have reviewed and appraised the information in this Technical Report, including the conclusions and recommendations, and they believe such information is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Project and the purpose for which the Technical Report has been prepared. The QP's have thoroughly researched and documented the conclusions and recommendations made in this Technical Report.

2.7 Currency, Units of Measure, and Abbreviations

The abbreviations, acronyms and units used in this report are provided in Table 2.1. All currency amounts are stated in Canadian Dollars ($, C$, CAD) or US dollars (US$, USD). Quantities are stated in metric units, as per standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, percentage (%) for copper and nickel grades, and gram per metric ton (g/t) for precious metal grades. Wherever applicable, imperial units have been converted to the International System of Units (SI units) for consistency (Table 2.2).

Table 2.1 – List of abbreviations

Abbreviation or Symbol	Unit or Term
$	Canadian dollar
%	Percent
°	Angular degree
°C	Degree Celsius
AA, AAS	Atomic absorption spectroscopy
Ag	Silver
AIF	Annual Information Form

Abbreviation or Symbol	Unit or Term
APGO	Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
Au	Gold
Az	Azimuth
C$	Canadian dollar
CAD	Canadian dollar
CAD:USD	Canadian-American exchange rate
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves
CLLFZ	Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone
cm	Centimetre
CoG	Cut-off grade
CoG_{OP}	Open pit cut-off grade
CoG_{UG}	Underground cut-off grade
COV	Coefficient of variation
CRM	Certified reference material
Cu	Copper
CV	Coefficient of variation
DDH	Diamond drill hole
DPMFZ	Destor-Porcupine-Manneville Fault Zone
EGBC	Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia
EM	Electromagnetics
EOR	Environmental Objectives for Rejects (Québec) (OER in French)
ft, '	Foot (12 inches)
g	Gram
G	Billion
Ga	Billion years
G&A	General and administration
GESTIM	Gestion des titres miniers (MERN's online claim management system)
GMR	Gross Metal Royalty
GOR	Gross overriding receipts
ha	Hectare
ID2	Inverse distance squared
in, "	Inch
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JV	Joint venture
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
km/h	Kilometres per hour
M	Million
m	Metre
Ma	Million years
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
MERN	Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Québec)
mm	Millimetre
MRE	Mineral resource estimate
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
NAG	Non-acid generating
NAPEG	Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists

Abbreviation or Symbol	Unit or Term
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (*Regulation 43-101* in Québec)
NN	Nearest neighbour
NSR	Net smelter return
NTS	National Topographic System
OGQ	Ordre des géologues du Québec (Québec order of geologists)
OIQ	Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (Québec order of engineer)
OK	Ordinary kriging
oz	Troy ounce
oz/t	Troy ounce per short ton (2,000 pounds)
PEA	Preliminary economic assessment
P.Eng.	Professional engineer
PFS	Prefeasibility study
P.Geo.	Professional geologist
ppm	Parts per million
QA	Quality assurance
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
QC	Quality control
QP	Qualified person (as defined in National Instrument 43-101)
ROM	Run of mine
SEG	Society of Economic Geologists
SG	Specific gravity
SIGÉOM	Système d'information géominière (MERN's online spatial reference geomining information system)
ton	Short ton (2,000 pounds)
CoG	Underground cut-off grade
US$	American dollar
USD	American dollar
USGPM	US gallons per minute
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinate system)
VG	Visible gold
VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide
Zn	Zinc

Table 2.2 – Conversion factors for measurements

Imperial Unit	Multiplied by	Metric Unit
1 inch	25.4	mm
1 foot	0.3048	m
1 acre	0.405	ha
1 ounce (troy)	31.1035	g
1 pound (avdp)	0.4535	kg
1 ton (short)	0.9072	t
1 ounce (troy) / ton (short)	34.2857	g/t

2.8 Important Notice

The results of the 2024 MRE are presented as in-situ material and assume the displacement of the railroad, which crosses the Swanson deposit.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In preparing this report, the QP's have relied on information from the issuer.

The QP's are not expert in legal, land tenure or environmental matters. The QP's have relied on the issuer's data and information and previously completed technical reports (refer to Item 27). Although the QP's have reviewed the available data, they have only validated the pertinent parts of the full data set. The QP's have made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. If the data was deemed inadequate or unreliable, the QPs did not use them or modify the procedures to account for the lack of confidence in that information.

The issuer supplied information about mining titles, option agreements, royalty agreements, environmental liabilities and permits referred to in Item 4. The QPs are not qualified to express any legal opinion concerning property titles, ownership, or possible litigation.

The issuer supplied technical information through internal technical reports and various communications. Although exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing the data and formulating opinions and conclusions, the QP's relied on the issuer for project data and any available information generated by previous operators.

The QP's have reviewed the various agreements under which the issuer holds title to the mineral claims comprising the Property; however, the QP's offer no legal opinion regarding their validity. A description of the Property, mineral titles and ownership thereof is provided only for general information. The QP's have commented on environmental conditions, liabilities and estimated costs only where required by NI 43-101. For this, the QP's have relied on the work of other experts considered appropriately qualified. The QP's offer no opinion on the state of the environment on the Property. Statements are provided for information purposes only.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Property is located in the Abitibi-Temiscamingue Administrative Region in the province of Québec (Canada), approximately 65 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Val-d'Or (Figure 4.1).

The coordinates for the approximate centre of the Property are 77°31'58"W and 48°30'35"N (312 950 E and 5,376,064 N NAD 83 / UTM Zone 18). The nearest town is Barraute, located about 13 kilometres south-southwest of the Property. The Property lies in the townships of Barraute, Carpentier, Courville and La Morandiere on NTS maps sheets 32C/5, 32C/6, 32C/11 and 32C/12. The Property straddles the municipalities of Campneuf, Barraute, Belcourt and La Morandiere-Rochebaucourt.

4.2 Mining title status

Mining title status was supplied by the Issuer. InnovExplo verified the status of all mining titles using GESTIM. All mining titles are still registered 100% in the name of various corporations who have option or sales agreement with LaFleur Minerals. This includes Globex Mining, Sukhdeep Sekhon (Prospectus Capital), Abcourt Mines and Kal Malhi. The request for transfer of all claims into the name of LaFleur Minerals in GESTIM will be completed in the near future.

A detailed list of mining titles, ownership, royalties and expiration dates is provided in Appendix I.

The Property comprises a contiguous group of 373 map-staked mining claims and one mining lease, over an aggregate area of 14,465.058 ha or 154.65 km^2 (Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3).

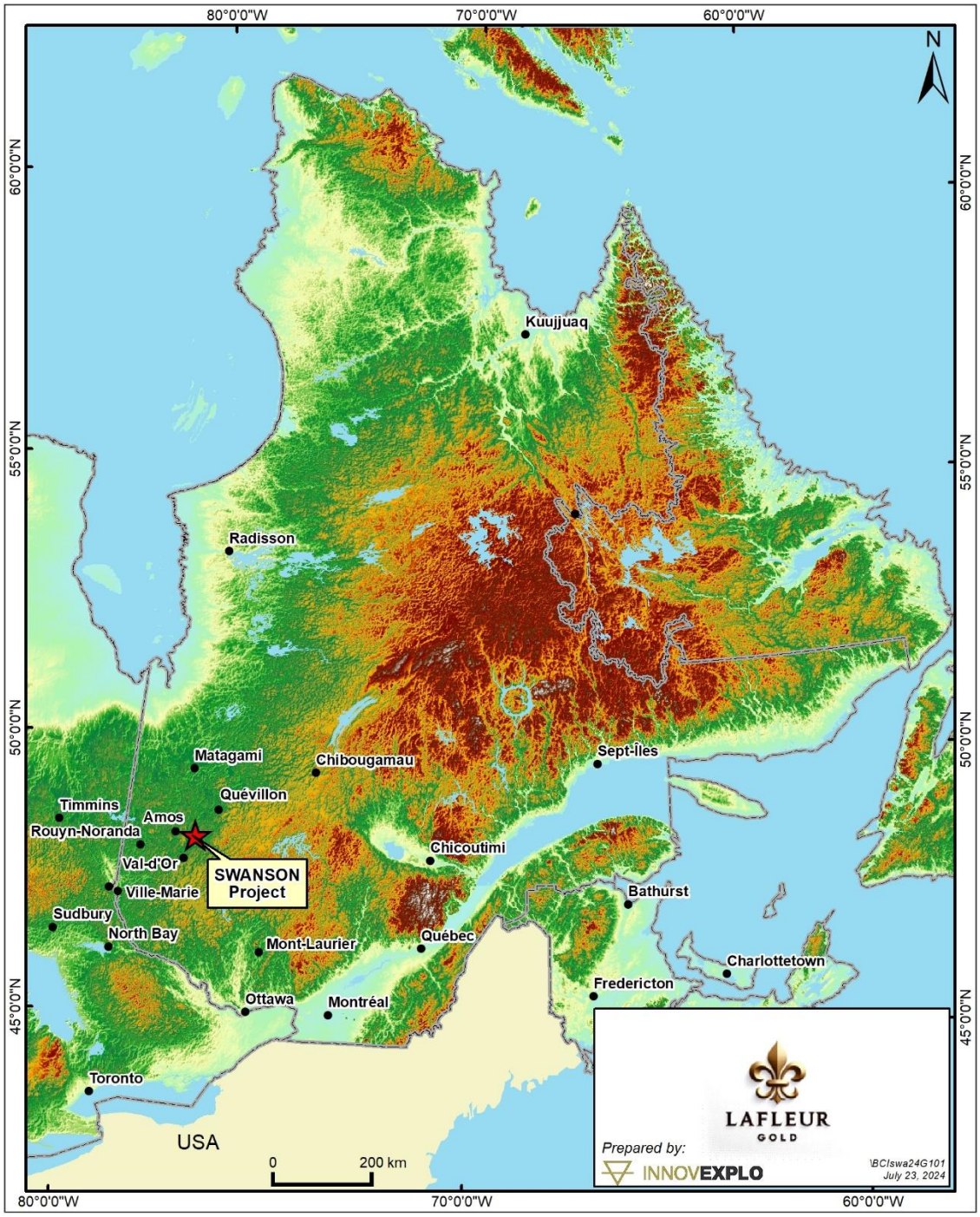

Figure 4.1 – Location of the Swanson Property in the province of Québec

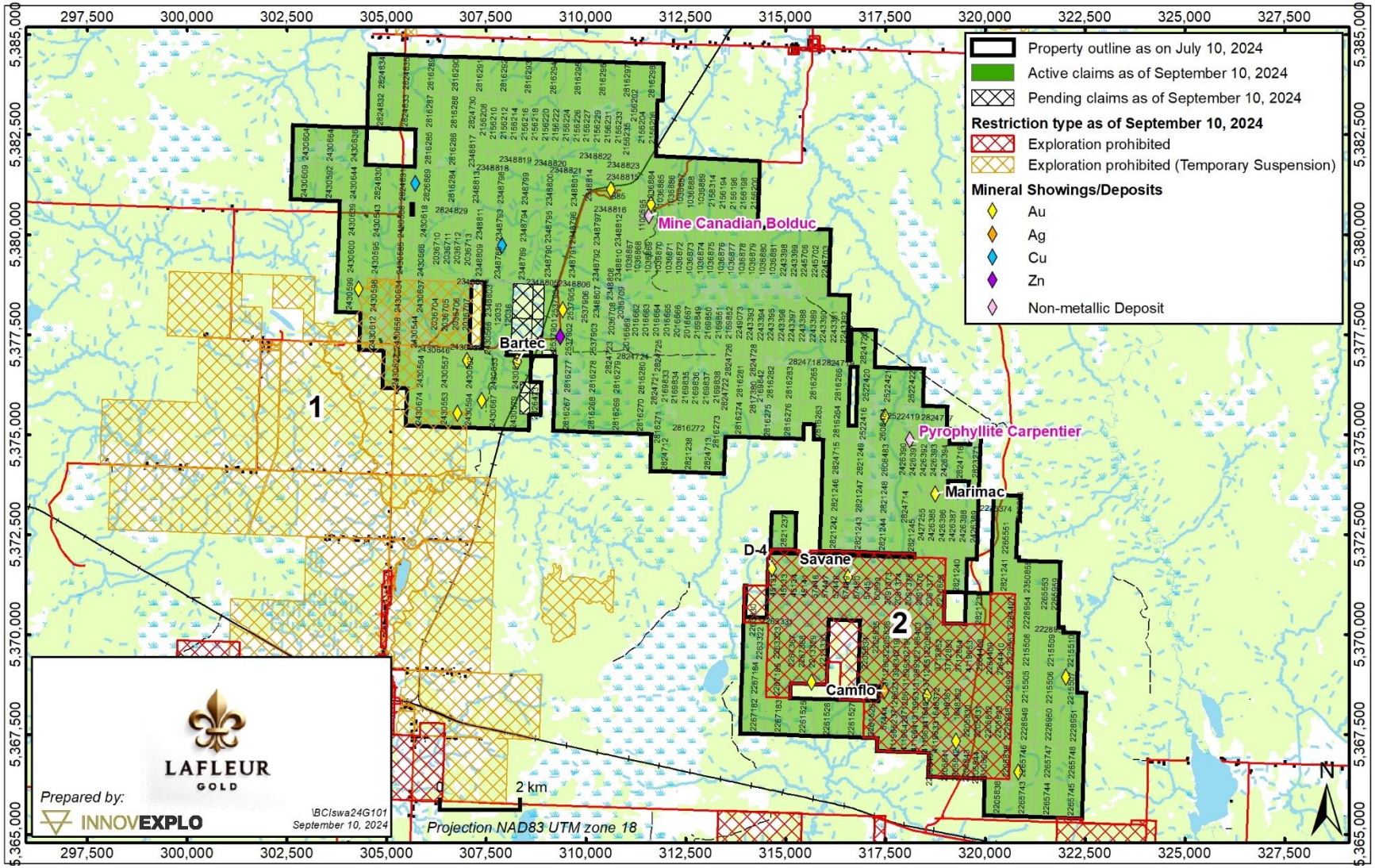

Figure 4.2 – Mining title map of the Swanson Property

4.3 Acquisition of the Swanson Property

LaFleur Minerals has consolidated a large land package in the Abitibi, known as the Swanson Project. LaFleur has acquired its interest in the Swanson Project through a series of agreements, as described herein.

As of September 10, 2024, all of the claim blocks are still registered in GESTIM under the name of the initial claim owner and will later be transferred under a single entity, LaFleur Minerals. The claim blocks described below are shown on Figure 4.3.

Total property size of the new consolidated Swanson Project now includes 373 claims and 1 Mining Lease covering 15,465.058 ha. The Project covers 27 km of favourable geology along strike with an average width of 7 km.

4.3.1 Monarch Mining Claim Block

The Monarch Claim block consists of 128 claims (5,125.798 ha) that are now registered under BullRun Capital ownership (Figure 4.3; Appendix I). The royalties presented were transferred from Monarch to BullRun Capital, which in turn will be transferred in their entirety to LaFleur Minerals upon exercise of the BullRun Option Agreement (Appendix I).

In January 2000, McWatters Mining Inc. (“McWatters”) acquired the initial Swanson property following an agreement with Lac Properties Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation (“Barrick”). Under the agreement, Lac Properties Inc. (“Lac”) retained a 2% NSR with a 50% buy-back option for US $1.0 million on the “gold resources claims” and 1% NSR on the exploration claims (Appendix I).

The Swanson Property was optioned in 2002 at 90% by Phoenix Matachewan Gold Mines Inc. (“Phoenix”) in exchange for shares and exploration work worth at least $500,000 over a five (5) year period. McWatters retained an option to buy-back a 40% interest under certain conditions (McWatters, 2001). The NSR remained owing to Lac, without changes.

In February 2005, Phoenix announced that it had entered into an agreement with Lac, whereby Phoenix would buy down the Swanson Pit sliding scale NSR royalty, calculated to be 4% at the time of the agreement, to a fixed 2% NSR. Phoenix agreed to pay to Barrick 800,000 common shares for the NSR reduction at a deemed price of $0.10 per share. Phoenix retained the option to reduce the NSR by a further 1% for US $1,000,000 (Phoenix Matachewan Mines, 2005).

In February 2006, Phoenix entered into an agreement with Agnico whereby Agnico was granted the option to purchase the Swanson project from Phoenix.

Under the terms of the option agreement Agnico would be required to pay $125,000 to Phoenix upon signing the option agreement; Agnico was to conduct a minimum of $400,000 in exploration work prior to the first anniversary; and Agnico was to pay $500,000 to Phoenix should it decide to continue with the Project beyond February 28, 2007. Phoenix retained a 1% NSR on the Project and would receive an additional $25/oz royalty on all gold produced from the project between 25,000 oz and 100,000 oz. A further 2% (gold resources claims) and 1% (exploration claims) NSR on the Project was retained by Lac (Phoenix Matachewan Mines, 2006).

In April 2008, Phoenix entered into a definitive agreement for the sale of the Project and related exploration claims to Agnico. The total consideration payable under the terms of the agreement was $325,000, with $200,000 paid upon execution of the agreement and the balance of $125,000 payable at the earlier of commencement of commercial production or December 31, 2009. At that time, Agnico assumed responsibility for all prior underlying royalty obligations on the project.

In October 2008, RGLD Gold Canada Inc., acquired all of the right, title and interest of Lac.

In July 2011 RGDL Gold Canada Inc amalgamated to become RG Exchangeco Inc. which further amalgamated on June 15, 2016 to become International Royalty Corporation.

At this time, the NSR remains in force for 2% on gold resources claims and 1% on some exploration claims for International Royalty Corporation (Appendix I).

On December 21, 2017, Monarch Gold announced it had entered into an agreement with Agnico to acquire the Swanson property.

The term of the transaction stipulated that Monarch Gold would acquire these properties by paying Agnico a total of $4,600,000, including $1,600,000 payable in cash and $3,000,000 payable in common shares of Monarch Gold over a four-year period, as follows:

- At signature of the agreement: $600,000 in common shares (2,222,222 common shares at the time of issuance);
- On the first anniversary of the agreement: $400,000 in cash and $600,000 in common shares;
- On the second anniversary of the agreement: $400,000 in cash and $600,000 in common shares;
- On the third anniversary of the agreement: $400,000 in cash and $600,000 in common shares; and
- On the fourth anniversary of the agreement: $400,000 in cash and $600,000 in common shares.

Concurrent with this transaction, Monarch Gold bought back a 1.5% NSR royalty on the Swanson property in exchange for US$50,000 in cash and 600,000 Monarch Gold shares.

On November 2, 2020, Yamana and Monarch Gold announced that they had entered into a definitive agreement, pursuant to which Yamana would acquire the Wasamac property and the Camflo property and mill, through the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of Monarch Gold (not already owned by Yamana) for total consideration of approximately C$200 million or C$0.63 per Monarch Gold share on a fully diluted basis, under a plan of arrangement. The total consideration to be paid by Yamana to the shareholders of Monarch Gold is approximately C$60.8 million in cash and C$91.2 million in Yamana shares. Under the plan of arrangement, Monarch Gold will first complete a spin-out to Monarch Gold Shareholders, through a newly-formed company (Monarch Mining Corporation, or “Monarch Mining”) that will hold its other mineral properties and certain other assets and liabilities of Monarch Gold, by issuing as consideration common shares of Monarch Mining (the “Monarch Mining Shares”) having an implied value of approximately C$47.5 million (the “Spin-Out”).

Upon implementation of the plan of arrangement, the following assets and liabilities were transferred by Monarch Gold to Monarch Mining in consideration for the issuance of the Monarch Mining Shares to Monarch Gold Shareholders:

The Beaufor Mine and the Beacon Gold mill and properties, the McKenzie Break property, the Croinor Gold property and the Swanson property;

- C$14 million cash;
- All assets and liabilities related to the Monarch Mining Properties.

Following the completion of the transaction, Monarch Gold Shareholders owned approximately 1.3% of Yamana and 100% of Monarch Mining, and Yamana owned 100% of Monarch Gold.

On March 31, 2024, Agnico Eagle Mines announced the acquisition of Yamana's Canadian assets.

On February 23, 2024 BullRun Capital Inc. purchased a 100% interest in the Monarch Claim block through the court approved sale from Monarch Mining Corp. BullRun Capital paid Monarch Mining aggregate cash consideration of $350,000 for a 100% interest in the Monarch Claim block.

On ●, 2024, LaFleur Minerals entered into a mineral property option agreement (the "BullRun Option Agreement") with BullRun Capital Inc. pursuant to which LaFleur Minerals acquired the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Monarch Claim block. In order to exercise its option and acquire a 100% in the Monarch Claim block LaFleur Minerals must:

- issue BullRun 12,000,000 common shares in the capital of LaFleur Minerals, as follows:
    - an initial 4,000,000 common shares within fifteen (15) business days of the effective date of the BullRun Option Agreement;
    - a further 4,000,000 common shares on or prior to the one (1) year anniversary of the effective date of the BullRun Option Agreement; and
    - a further 4,000,000 common shares on or prior to the date which is thirty (30) business days following the date on which LaFleur Minerals announces an inferred mineral resource estimate (as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) of no less than 500,000 ounces gold equivalent on the Monarch Claim block.
- pay BullRun $800,000 in cash as follows:
    - an initial $250,000 within forty-five (45) days of effective date of the BullRun Option Agreement; and
    - a further $550,000 on or before the date that is one (1) year from the effective date of the BullRun Option Agreement.
- incur an aggregate of at least $2,500,000 in exploration expenditure, as follows:
    - $400,000 of exploration expenditures by the date that is one year from the effective date of the BullRun Option Agreement;
    - $600,000 of exploration expenditures by the date that is two years from the effective date of the BullRun Option Agreement; and
    - $1,500,000 of exploration expenditures by the date that is three years from the effective date of the BullRun Option Agreement.

LaFleur Minerals may elect, in its sole discretion, to satisfy the exploration expenditures set forth above by making a cash payment to BullRun in an amount equal to the outstanding exploration expenditures within the timelines set forth above.

Once the above payments and expenditures are met, LaFleur Minerals will have earned a 100% interest in the Monarch Claim block. Following LaFleur Minerals' acquisition of the Monarch Claim block it shall grant BullRun a two percent (2%) gross metals royalty on the products sold from the Monarch Claim block.

4.3.2 Globex, Prospectus Capital, and Sukhdeep Sekhon Claim Blocks

4.3.2.1 Prospectus claims

On March 1st, 2024 Prospectus Capital purchased a 100% legal and beneficial interest in 2 claim blocks, totalling 24 claims (1,051.01 ha) from Globex Mining Enterprises (Figure 4.3) (the "Globex Property"). The Globex Property includes the Carpentier property (18 claims), located in the Carpentier Township and the Barraute property (6 claims) located in the Barraute Township, Province of Quebec. As consideration for the acquisition of the Globex Property, Prospectus Capital paid Globex Mining $150,000 in cash and granted Globex Mining a 2% Gross Metal Royalty on products sold from the Globex Property. Previously, no person had any royalty or other interest whatsoever in production or profits from the Prospectus Property. These claims are still registered under Globex ownership in the GESTIM database (Appendix I).

4.3.2.2 Sekhon claims

A total of 51 claims (2,663.95 ha) registered to Sukhdeep Sekhon located in Barraute, Carpentier and La Morandiere townships (the "Sekhon Property", and together with the Globex Property, the "Prospectus Property") are to be included in the newly consolidated Swanson Project (Figure 4.3).

4.3.2.3 Prospectus Capital Option Agreement

On August 28, 2024, LaFleur Minerals entered into a mineral property option agreement (the "**Prospectus Option Agreement**") with Prospectus Capital, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Elaine Cooper, and Fiona Hanson pursuant to which LaFleur Minerals acquired the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Prospectus Property. In order to exercise its option and acquire a 100% in the Prospectus Property LaFleur Minerals must:

- issue the optionors an aggregate of 8,000,000 common shares in the capital of LaFleur Minerals, as follows:
    - an initial 4,000,000 common shares by September 15, 2024, 25% of which will be issued to each of the optionors; and
    - a further 4,000,000 common shares on or prior to the one (1) year anniversary of the effective date of the Prospectus Option Agreement, 25% of which will be issued to each of the optionors;

- pay Prospectus Capital $175,000 cash on or before the date that is six months from the effective date of the Prospectus Option Agreement; and
    - incur an aggregate of at least $1,500,000 in exploration expenditures, as follows:
        - $400,000 of exploration expenditures by the date that is one year from the effective date of the Prospectus Option Agreement;
        - $600,000 of exploration expenditures by the date that is two years from the effective date of the Prospectus Option Agreement; and
        - $500,000 of exploration expenditures by the date that is three years from the effective date of the Prospectus Option Agreement.

LaFleur Minerals may elect, in its sole discretion, to satisfy the exploration expenditures set forth above by making a cash payment to optionors in an amount equal to the outstanding exploration expenditures within the timelines set forth above.

Once the above payments and expenditures are met, LaFleur Minerals will have earned a 100% interest in the Prospectus Property. Following LaFleur Minerals' acquisition of the Prospectus Property block it shall grant Sekhon a two percent (2%) gross metals royalty on the products sold from the Sekhon Property. LaFleur Minerals must also assume the obligations of Prospectus Capital to pay a two percent (2%) gross metals royalty on the products sold from the Globex Property.

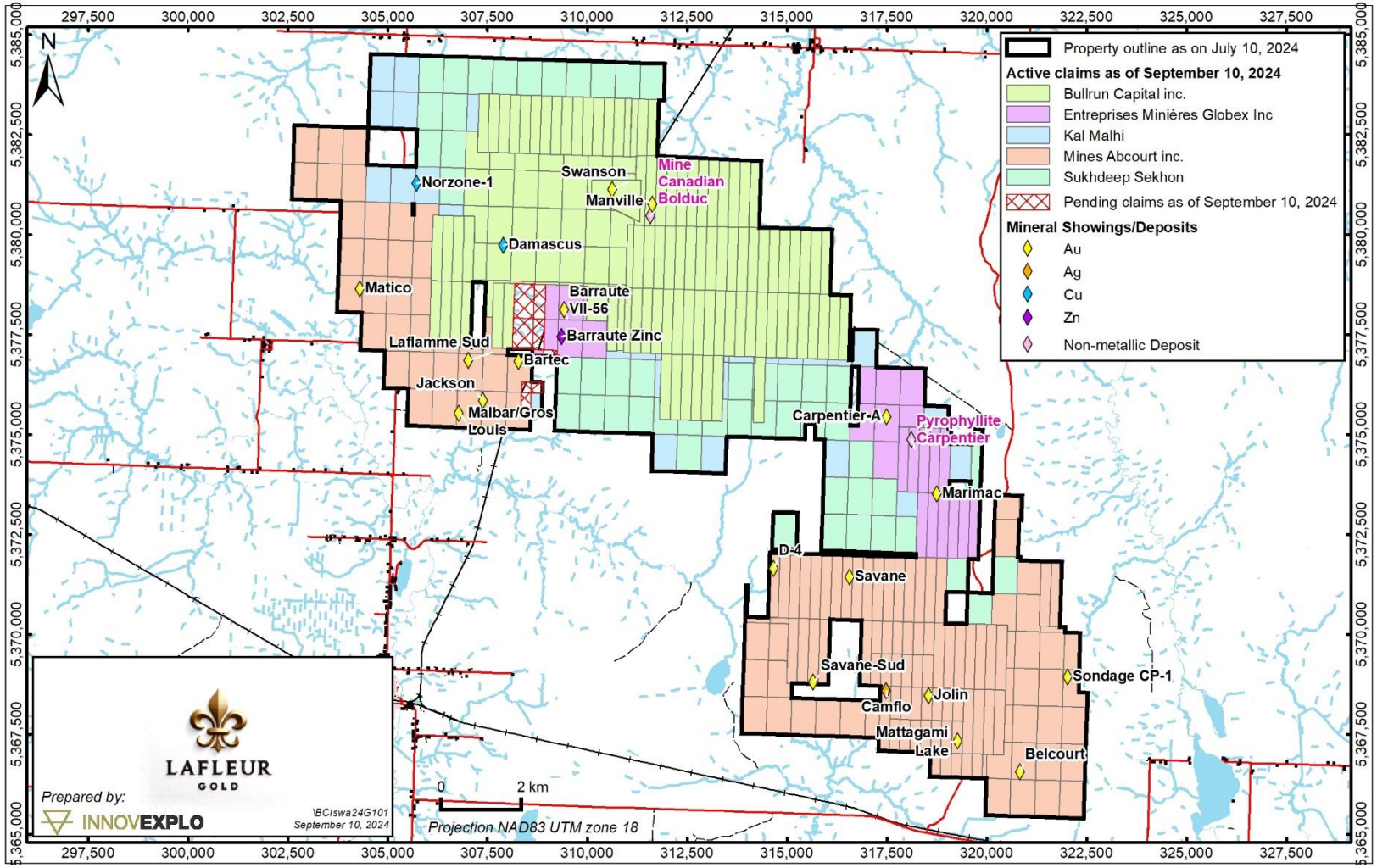

Figure 4.3 – Claim ownership map of the Swanson Property

4.3.3 Kal Malhi Claims

A total of 29 claims (896.23 ha) in the Swanson area were staked by Kal Malhi in 2024 (Figure 4.3). These claims will be included in the transfer of the claims currently held by BullRun.

The Kal Malhi claims staked in 2024 are still registered in the name of Kal Malhi. The claims will be transferred to BullRun Capital and then the new owner LaFleur Minerals in the near future.

4.3.4 Abcourt Mines Claim Blocks

On June 14, 2024, LaFleur Minerals entered into an option agreement (the "**Abcourt Option Agreement**") with Abcourt Mines Inc. pursuant which LaFleur Minerals acquired the option to acquire a 100% undivided right, title and interest in 142 mineral claims (5,728.07 ha) known as the Swanson2 Property (Figure 4.3). In order to exercise its option and acquire a 100% in the Swanson Property LaFleur Minerals was required to:

a) pay Abcourt $500,000 in cash within ten (10) days following the effective date of the Abcourt Option Agreement, after which LaFleur Minerals shall have acquired a 25% interest in and to the Swanson2 Property;
b) pay Abcourt $500,000 in cash on or before the six (6) month anniversary of the effective date of the Abcourt Option Agreement, after which LaFleur Minerals shall have acquired a cumulative 50% interest in and to the Swanson2 Property;
c) pay Abcourt $500,000 in cash on or before the eighteen (18) month anniversary of the effective date of the Abcourt Option Agreement, after which LaFleur Minerals shall have acquired a cumulative 75% interest in and to the Swanson2 Property; and
d) pay Abcourt $500,000 in cash on or before the twenty-four (24) month anniversary of the effective date of the Abcourt Option Agreement, after which LaFleur Minerals shall have acquired a cumulative 100% interest in and to the Swanson2 Property

(collectively, the "**Cash Payments**", and each a "**Cash Payment**").

LaFleur Minerals had the option to complete the Cash Payments referred to in (b), (c), and (d) above through the issuance of common shares in the capital of Lafleur Minerals.

LaFleur Minerals proceeded to exercise the option to acquire the Swanson2 Property in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Abcourt Option Agreement, as follows:

- paid Abcourt the initial cash payment of $500,000 on June 20, 2024, after which it acquired a 25% interest in Swanson2 Property; and
- elected to accelerate the completion of the outstanding Cash Payments totalling $1,500,0000 and complete such payment through the issuance of common shares to acquire the remaining 75% interest in the Swanson2 Property. As such, LaFleur Minerals issued Abcourt 4,299,211 common shares with a deemed price of $0.3489 per common share.

Royalties: Following LaFleur Minerals' exercise of the option to acquire the Swanson2 Property LaFleur Minerals:

- granted Abcourt 2.0% net smelter returns royalty on certain mineral claims comprising the Swanson Property; and
- assume Abcourt's obligations with respect to the existing royalties on the Swanson Property.

The claims on the Swanson2 Property purchased from Abcourt have an attached NSR (Net Smelter Return) agreement that are presented in the Appendix I. There are various NSR owners including Ressources Abitex, Orla, Junita Tedy Asihoto/Stephane Leblanc, Laurentian Goldfields, Sementiou/Tres-Or, Roger Bureau, Placement J-E Jolin, Recupartion MAP attached to the claims with redeemable portions at certain cash payments. Total NSR's vary from 2.5% to 4.0%, many with redeemable portions. All the information of the claims, the original owners with their attached NSR, the back-in-rights, the redeemable portion and the cash payment required are presented in a Table in the Appendix I.

Purchases and NSR agreements with Abcourt:

- Sementiou/Tres-Or
  Agreement between Sementiou Inc. and Tres-Or Resources Ltd. with Ressources Pershimco dated March 16, 2011 for the sale and 100% interest in 27 claims of the Courville property. For the purchase, Pershimico to pay $200,000 and emit 200,000 shares as well as carry out $1,000,000 of exploration work. The agreement includes a 2% NSR for all minerals extracted from the claims. Pershimco may purchase 50% (1%) of the NSR for a sum of $1,000,000.

- Recupartion MAP
  Agreement between Recupartion MAP and Ressources Pershimco dated April 11, 2011 for the sale and 100% interest in 5 claims of the Courville property. For the purchase, Pershimico to pay $35,000 and includes a 2% NSR for all minerals extracted from the claims. Pershimco may purchase 50% (1%) of the NSR for a sum of $1,000,000.

- Junita Tedy Asihoto and Stephane Leblanc
  Agreement between Junita Tedy Asihoto and Stephane Leblanc with Ressources Pershimco dated April 11, 2011 for the sale and 100% interest in 82 claims in two claim blocks of the Courville property. For the purchase, Pershimico to pay $50,000 and emit 150,000 shares. The agreement includes a 2% NSR for all minerals extracted from the claims. Pershimco may purchase 50% (1%) of the NSR for a sum of $1,000,000.

- Laurentian Goldfields
  Agreement between Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. with Ressources Pershimco dated July 25, 2011 for the sale and 100% interest in 100 claims of the Belcourt property. For the purchase, Pershimico to pay $800,000 and incurring $1,000,000 of exploration work. The agreement includes a 2% NSR for Gold, Silver, Zinc and Copper concentrates or ores extracted from the claims. Pershimco may purchase 50% (1%) of the NSR for a sum of $1,000,000. Pershimco shall be entitled to repurchase the other 1.0% NSR from Laurentian at any time prior to the onset of commercial production from the Property, in consideration of and subject to filing on SEDAR of a feasibility study for commercial production, on payment of amount equivalent to five million dollars ($5,000,000) or, at Laurentian's discretion, to be paid five dollars ($5.00) per ounce of gold in reserves (proven and probable)

present plus one dollar ($1.00) per ounce of gold in resources (measured and indicated) on the Property and published in the latter of said feasibility study or current NI 43-101 compliant resource and reserve statement.

- Ressources Abitex Agreement
  Agreement between Ressources Abitex and Ressources Pershimco dated August 2, 2011 for the sale and 100% interest in 27 claims of the Jolin property. For the purchase, Pershimico to pay $750,000 and will emit 2,000,000 Pershimco shares. Pershimco to pay C$10 royalty for each ounce of gold produced from the Jolin property. The royalty may be repurchased by Pershimco or its successors at any time between the filing of a feasibility study to the time of commercial production at a cost of $5 per ounce of gold based on the total ounces of gold in proven and probable reserves and measured resources, and $2.50 per ounce of gold based on the total ounces of gold in indicated resources of the Jolin property used in the feasibility study.

- Teck Resources
  Royalty Agreement between Teck Resources Ltd. and Abcourt Mines Inc. dated September 13, 2013 on 20 claims. The Teck Rights held by Teck in respect of the Property were extinguished upon Abcourt agreeing to pay or grant Teck certain considerations, including Royalty contemplated in the agreement. Abcourt agreed to provide Teck a Royalty of 1.5% NSR on all minerals produced from the Property or any portion thereof (and not just on the pro rata portion of mineral production to which Abcourt may be entitled.

- Orla
  Royalty Agreement between Orla Mining Ltd. (the seller) and Corporation Abitibi Norex (the buyer) dated February 15, 2017 for the sale of 100% of its interest in 382 claims. The agreement includes the sale of a 1% NSR for all minerals extracted from the 382 claims.

- Roger Bureau
  A NSR in favour of Roger Bureau ranging from 0.5% to 2.5%.

- Placement J-E Jolin
  A 3% NSR in favour of Placement J.E. Jolin Inc.

The Courville Property, located west of Senneterre in the township of Courville and Carpentier, is a deal between the seller (Pershimex Inc. and Corporation Abitibi Norex) and the Buyer (Khalkos Exploration Inc.). The terms of the deal are for 390 claims of which the 341 claims of Courville are included (See Appendix I – claims and title holders). To acquire the 341 claims of the Courville Property, Khalkos Exploration Inc had to issue to Corporation Abitibi Norex 17,975,000 shares and to Pershimex Inc. (Orimex Consultants (formerly 143454 Canada Ltd.) and Roger Bureau) 22,000,000 shares. The total number of issued shares is 39,975,000 shares and issued to the two parties, Pershimex Inc. and Corporation Abitibi Norex, and 75% of the shares will be escrowed over a one-year period. The price established for the shares was decided by the board administrators and set at $0.10 per share for a total value of $3,997,500 for the transaction of the Courville Property.

July 24, 2001, Sirios Resources creates Khalkos Exploration for base metal exploration.

Dec. 6, 2016, Orla Mining Ltd. and Pershimco Resources Inc. announced that they have completed the previously announced plan of arrangement under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* ("CBCA"), pursuant to which Orla and Pershimco have combined to create a new gold company. The new company will continue to operate under the name "Orla Mining Ltd.", will focus on continued exploration and development of the Cerro Quema project located in Panama, and intends to seek further growth opportunities in the Americas.

Feb. 13, 2018, Khalkos Exploration Inc. announced that the Corporation officially changed its name to "Pershimex Resources Corporation".

Pershimex Resources Corporation holds 100% interests in the Courville property that consists of 312 claims covering an area of approximately 151.82 square kilometers located in the Carpentier and Courville townships. Pershimex Resources Corporation was incorporated in 2007 and is headquartered in Val-d'Or, Canada. As of May 11, 2023, Pershimex Resources Corporation operates as a subsidiary of Abcourt Mines Inc.

May 11, 2023, Abcourt Mines Inc. and Pershimex Resources Corporation announced that Abcourt has completed the previously announced acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Pershimex by way of a three-cornered amalgamation.

Pursuant to the Amalgamation, Abcourt acquired all of the issued and outstanding Pershimex Shares for a consideration of 0.5712 of a common share of Abcourt for each outstanding Pershimex Share. Abcourt now owns 100% of the outstanding Pershimex Shares. On closing of the Amalgamation, Abcourt issued an aggregate of 79,294,373 Abcourt Shares to former Pershimex shareholders, who now hold approximately 18.5% of the 428,108,503 Abcourt Shares issued and outstanding, on an undiluted basis.

The Abcourt claims were purchased by Quebec Pegmatite Holdings Corp on June 14, 2024 and are still registered in the name of Abcourt. The claims will be transferred to the new owner LaFleur Minerals in the near future.

4.4 Permits

Permits will be required for any surface exploration programs that are proposed on the Property. Additional permits may be required for any associated environment-alteration undertakings as well (e.g., watercourse alteration, water-crossing, new permits following the new mining regulations). The appropriate Permit Applications for these activities should be submitted by the Issuer to the appropriate government departments in a timely fashion, allowing a sufficient processing period. No permits are currently active on the Property.

4.5 Restrictions on Exploration

Two (2) areas (Figure 4.2) are affected by temporary restrictions on exploration and/or mining activities that are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 - Details on restrictions of land use

Reference # on Fig. 4.2	Start date	Expiration date	Area (ha)	Description of the restriction	Conditions
1	2017-10-11		34,919.71	Exploration prohibited (Temporary Suspension) - Land which right to stake and designate on a map is temporarily suspended	Mining-incompatible Territory Project: Temporarily suspend the issuing of minerals titles, but without effect on mining exploration mining titles active or in demand when the suspension comes into application. No sand and gravel exploitation allowed.
2	2024-07-16		2,592.83	Exploration prohibited - Land reserved to the state or withdrawn from mining activity by ministerial order or by the effect of another law	Territory waiting on conversion of actual mining claims. Referred to the Minister. No sand and gravel exploitation allowed.

4.6 Environment

There are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the Project.

From 2007 to 2009, Agnico performed several tests for the waste, mineralized material and tailing characterization. A total of 20 samples were sent to SGS Lakefield Research (“SGS”), a consulting firm, the summary of their conclusions is presented below.

Waste rock

Conclusions for the waste rock samples were:

- the felsic intrusive rocks have an acid-generating potential;
- the basalt and ultramafic volcanic rock units have a neutralizing potential;
- the weighted average of the three principal lithological units indicates that the Swanson waste rock is not acid generating;
- the results from leaching test SPLP 1312 on the monzonite and tonalite units exceeded the allowable quantities of aluminum and zinc set for the protection of underground waters;
- the weighted average result from leaching test SPLP 1312, representing the leaching potential of the waste globally, did not exceed the allowable quantities set for the protection of underground waters.

The felsic intrusive rocks, which represents 12.42% of the total waste rock volume, are the only problematic unit. The elevated neutralizing potential of the basalt and ultramafic volcanic rock units, representing 46.19% and 39.20% by volume respectively, successfully neutralize the acid generating potential of the intrusive monzonite and tonalite rocks. The results of the SPLP 1312 tests, which represent the global mass of generated waste rock, indicate that the leachate of the waste stockpile will contain weak metal concentrations that are within the allowable quantities set for the protection of underground waters.

A mining sequence and the pit design should aim for a homogenous lithological unit mixture in the waste stockpile. Thus, the waste stockpile will conform to all applicable environmental regulations without any additional mitigation measures required.

Mineralized rock

Mineralized rock characterization conclusions:

- the felsic intrusive rocks have an acid generating potential;
- the basalt and ultramafic volcanic rock units have an elevated neutralizing potential;
- the weighted average of the three lithological units indicates that the Swanson mineralized material is not acid generating;
- the results from the leaching tests (SPLP 1312) are within the allowable quantities set for the protection of underground waters, with respect to aluminum and zinc;
- the results from the leaching tests (SPLP 1312) does not exceed the allowable quantities for the protection of underground waters for the representative mineralized material samples;
- the weighted average results for the SPLP 1312 leaching tests are within the allowable quantities set for the protection of underground waters.

Based on the results obtained from the samples that underwent metallurgical testing and the weighted average calculation method, the temporary mineralized material stockpile will not be acid generating.

The leaching tests performed on the representative mineralized material samples are within the allowable quantities set for the protection of underground waters. The results calculated by weighted average methods were corroborative.

Agnico concluded that the temporary mineralized material stockpile would not have an environmental impact.

Tailings

Tailings Characterization Conclusions:

- the Swanson tailings do not have an acid generating potential;

The tailings from the 100% Swanson mineralized material feeds were determined to be non-acid generating.

The results from the leaching tests performed on the Goldex/Swanson (85%/15%) mineralized material do not exceed the allowable quantities set for the protection of underground waters.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region in the northwest part of southern Québec (Canada), 65 km north-northeast of the city of Val-d'Or. The Project area is accessible via highway 397, which branches off provincial highway 117 at Val-d'Or, (Figure 5.1). A gravel road from Route 397 provides access onto the Property. The northern part of the property is accessed along Range Road 1-2 and from 6th Avenue South in the town of Champneuf, as well as Range Road 9-10 to the south. The southern part of the property is accessed by a series of logging roads extending northwards from highway 386.

5.2 Climate

The Abitibi region is under the influence of a typical continental-style climate marked by cold, dry winters and warm, humid summers. According to Environment Canada's climate data at the nearest weather station (Amos) for the 1981-2010 period (), the average temperatures are +17.4°C in July and -17.2°C in January. The mean annual temperature is +1.5°C, slightly above freezing. The lowest recorded temperature was -52.8°C and the highest was +37.2°C. In this area, the temperature drops below freezing 203.2 days per year on average. Snow accumulates from October to May, and freeze-up usually occurs in late December with break-up in March. Average annual precipitation indicates a mean rainfall of 929 mm, with the highest level of precipitation occurring in September (107.3 mm). Surface exploration programs may be adversely affected by the winter climate conditions, but operations can be carried out year-round.

5.3 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The existing infrastructures on the Property are vestiges from the bulk sampling and underground development operations of Lac Minerals Ltd in 1987 as well as the open pit mining operations of the Canadian Bolduc asbestos mine. The buildings and surface infrastructure were removed upon completion of the work. The remaining stripping area and portal ramp at the Swanson deposit were reclaimed and are currently flooded. The access ramp is surrounded by secure fencing. The waste dump and a sedimentation pond (30.5 m x 16.8 m x 2.7 m) are located 200 m east of the ramp. The access ramp is surrounded by secure fencing (Figure 5.2).

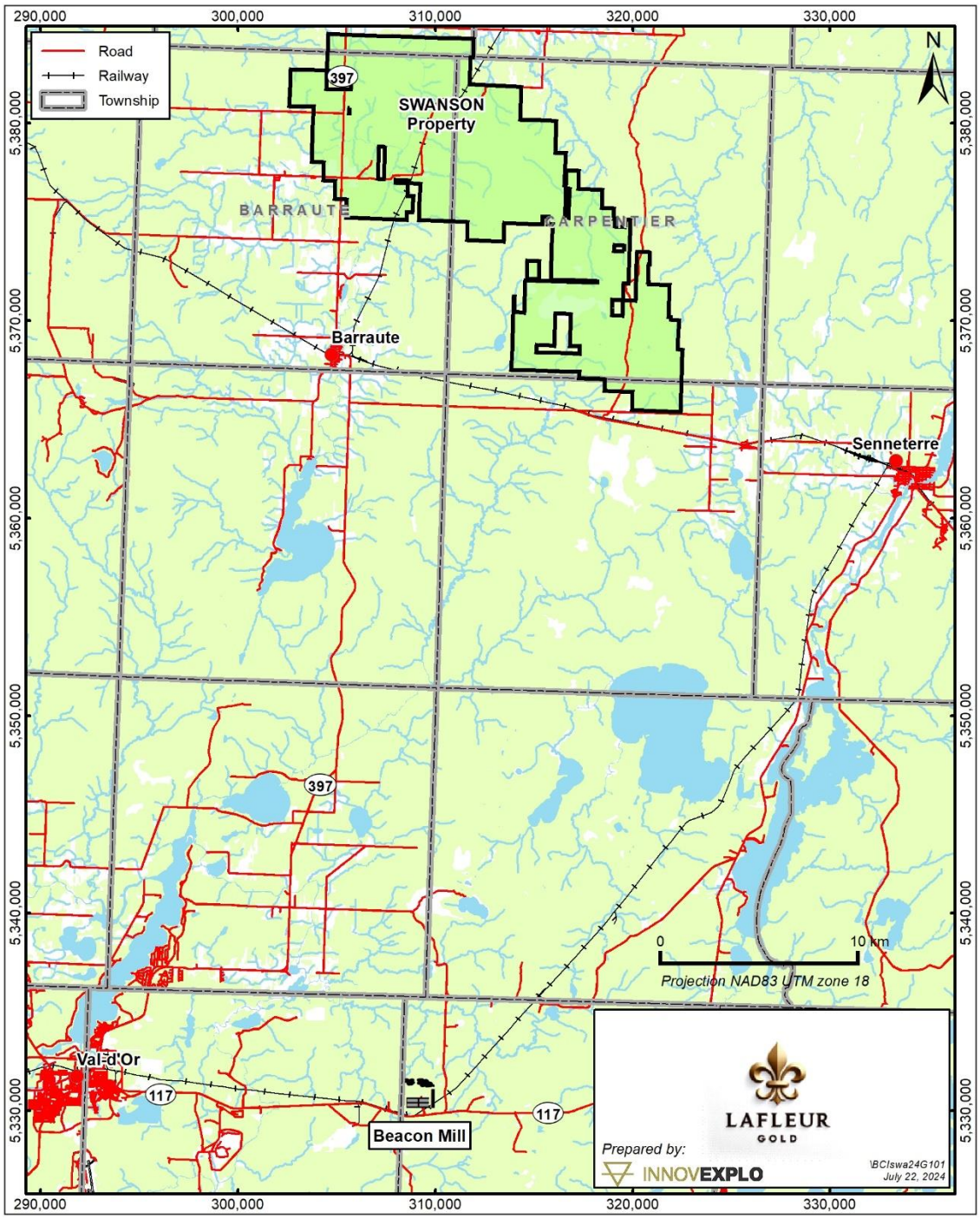

Figure 5.1 – Access to the Swanson Property

The remaining historic diamond drill core drilled by Monarch is securely stored at the ExploLogik fenced core farm near the airport in Val d'Or.

(Beausoleil and Carrier, 2018)

Figure 5.2 – Flooded stripping area on the Swanson Property

5.4 Physiography

The following information was taken from *Vegetation Zones and Bioclimatic Domains in Québec*, a publication by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN).

The Property is situated in the Boreal Zone, specifically the Continuous Boreal Forest Subzone, one of the three subzones. The Property lies in the Balsam Fir–White Birch bioclimatic domain, which covers 139,000 km^2 in southern Québec.

The Boreal Zone is characterized by softwood stands. The Continuous Boreal Forest Subzone is characterized with relatively dense stands of mainly boreal softwood species and intolerant hardwoods.

The forest landscape of the Balsam Fir–White Birch bioclimatic domain is dominated by stands of balsam fir and white spruce, mixed with white birch trees on mesic sites. On less favourable sites, black spruce, jack pine and larch are often accompanied by white birch and trembling aspen. The Property falls within the western subdomain, with a relatively even topography and little change in altitude. The fire cycle in this subdomain is also shorter, which explains the abundance of hardwood stands or mixed stand with intolerant hardwoods such as trembling aspen, white birch and jack pine.

6. HISTORY

The history of the core Swanson property (marked by BullRun Capital claims on Figure 4.3) and the Jolin and Jackson prospect are described in detail. The history of the rest of the property is summarized in Table 6.6.

Several early general geological summary reports were written on various claims that were part of the current property with no significant work or conclusion (Honsberger, 1946; Keating, 1947; Almond, 1950).

6.1 Core Swanson Property (Monarch claims)

This section is modified after Beausoleil and Carrier (2021) except from the section on the Lac Minerals exploration activities that is taken from MRB & Associates, 2003 (Bourgoin, 2003a).

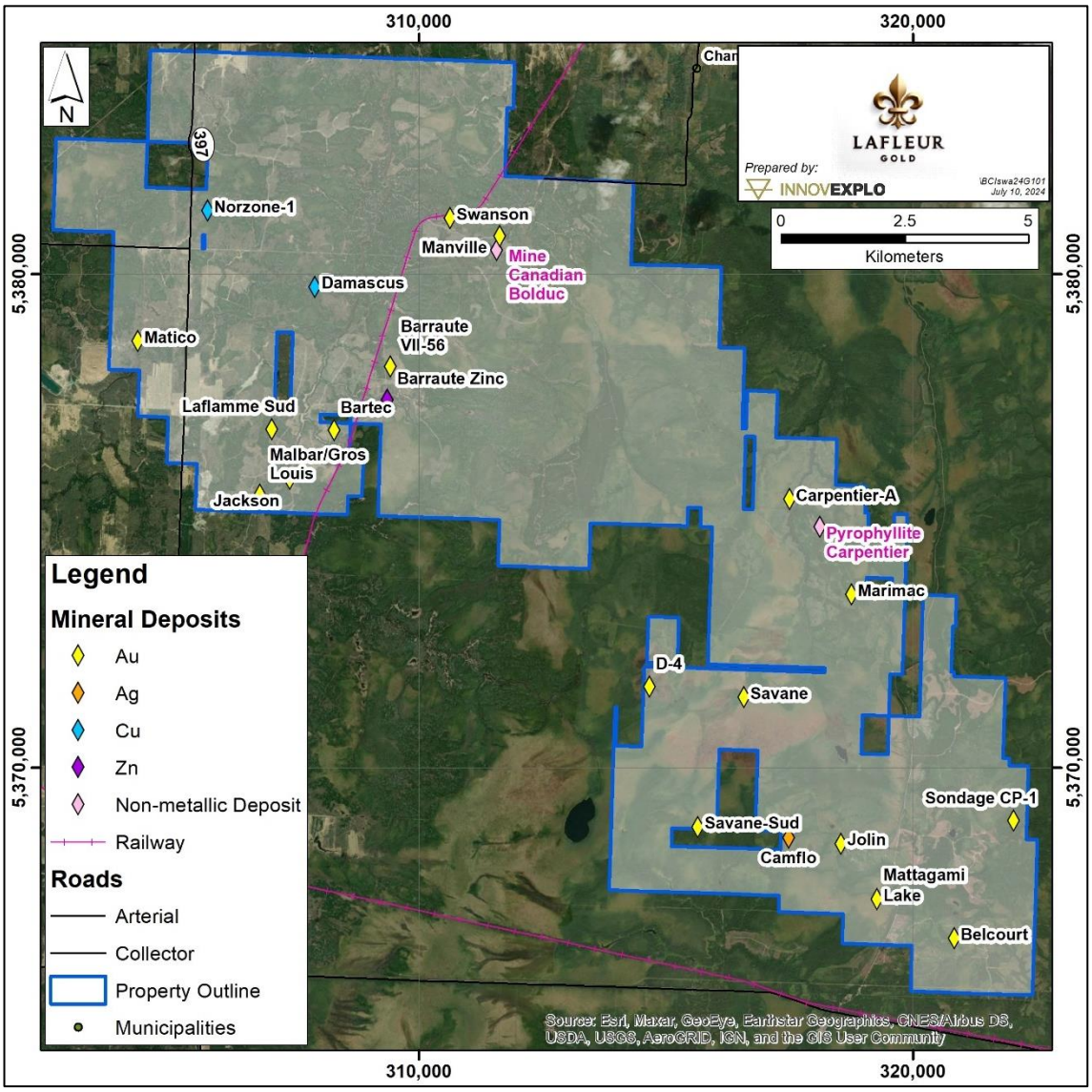

Figure 6.1 – Mineral occurrences on the Swanson Property

1940: Peter Swanson discovered the Swanson Showing in Lot 61, Range IX of Barraute Township (Ross, 1941a; Morgan, 1955a).

1940-1941: The Property was optioned by Prospector's Airways whose main exploration activity was trenching.

1941-1948: Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited retained an option on the property from 1941 to 1947. The work involved trenching and stripping programs, as well as the drilling of five (5) DDH in 1941 (Ross, 1941b) and seven (7) in 1947, for a total of 1,913.5 m. The property reverted to Peter Swanson in the fall of 1947 (Morgan, 1956).

1948-1955: The property was acquired from Peter Swanson by Titanic Mine Holdings Ltd ("Titanic Mine") in 1948. In 1951, geological mapping and trenching was conducted on a lead showing. Titanic Mine conducted an electrical resistivity survey followed by EM and Mag surveys in the area (Nicholls, 1955).

1955-1958: In April 1955, the property was acquired from Titanic Mine by Swanson Mines Ltd. In 1955, they drilled five (5) DDH in the area totalling 602.3 m (SW-1 to SW-5) to investigate the results of the geophysical surveys and to extend the gold zone drilled by the previous owners (Morgan, 1955b, Morgan, 1956). During fall 1955, a program of surface trenching and prospecting was completed, and a few diamond drill holes were drilled with a portable drill on the western extension of the gold zone (Morgan, 1960).

1958-1962: In 1958, Gibson Mines Ltd acquired the property from Swanson Mines. Gibson Mines drilled six (6) holes (SW-6 to SW-11; Table 6.1) totalling 650.8 m in late 1958 (Gibson Mines, 1958) and completed a Mag survey of lots 50 to 62, Range IX, in early 1959 (Pudifin, 1959).

Table 6.1 – Best gold intercepts below the gold showing (1958)

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Interval (ft)	Oz/ton Au
SW-4	395	400	5	0.242
	475	507	32	0.118
	513.5	518.5	5	0.492
SW-5	16	20	4	0.334
	434.8	438	3.2	0.628 (VG)
	434.8	494	59.2	0.165
	470	185	15	0.299
No.1 (Hollinger)	648	659	11	0.195
SW-10	255	258.9	3.9	0.23

1962-1964: In early spring 1962, the property was optioned from Gibson Mines to Canadian Johns-Manville, who were interested in chrysotile deposits hosted in the ultrabasic intrusions of the Amos-Barraute area. In 1962, Canadian Johns-Manville completed a Mag survey (Evelegh, 1962a; Evelegh, 1963); 24 geotechnical holes ended

after only several metres in bedrock (Kaltwasser, 1962). In 1963, two (2) diamond drill holes (G.E.1 and G.E.2) were completed (Canadian Johns-Manville, 1963) and in 1964, eight (8) more holes (G-1 to G-8) were drilled (Canadian Johns-Manville, 1964a).

1974-1977: Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. operates the Canadian Bolduc chrysotile Mine from a small open pit operation. A total of 737,549 tonnes at an average grade of 2.0% chrysotile was produced.

1964-1968: During this period, Gibson Mines completed several diamond drilling programs including three (3) holes in 1965 — SW12 (Morgan, 1965) G20 and G21 (Bidgood, 1965), and five (5) in 1966 — G22, G23 and SW13 to SW15 (Bidgood, 1966).

1971: Western Quebec Mines Co. Ltd, in conjunction with Gibson Mines, drilled one (1) hole (WS-1) of 303.6 m (Alexander, 1971).

1972-1973: A Mag-EM survey was completed by Wrightbar Mines ("Wrightbar"; Dumont, 1972) and followed up by a gravity survey in late 1972 to early 1973 by Wrightbar Mines and SOQUEM Inc. (Lavoie and Thériault, 1973).

1973-1974: As a follow-up to the previous geophysical surveys, SOQUEM drilled nine (9) diamond drill holes in 1973 by (Bamex-SOQUEM-Wrightbar JV) for a total of 1,837.4 m (Dumont, 1973). SOQUEM then completed another diamond drilling program under the same partnership, drilling two (2) holes totalling 127.3 m (Barton, 1974).

Lac Minerals Ltd acquired the Property in 1977 and completed extensive exploration work until 1988. The work included detailed geological mapping on one grid, BAR-3 (1: 5,000) and a ground magnetic survey on four grids (100 m line spacing with readings every 12.5 m; grids BAR-1, BAR-2, CAR-1, CAR-2).

1982-1984: Eight (8) DDH for a total of 1,285 m were drilled in 1982. In 1983, 34 percussion drill holes (539 m) and 20 DDH (3,743 m) were added. In 1984, eight (8) DDH for a total of 1,153 m were drilled.

1985: The first mineral resource estimate on the Project was created. The recommendation at the time was to pursue underground exploration via a ramp, due to the complexity of the deposit.

1985–1986: A surface exploration campaign including overburden stripping was conducted over an area measuring 95 m x 65 m (6,175 m^2), and diamond drilling was also carried out. In 1985, 30 DDH (5,652 m) were completed and another six (6) DDH (2,188 m) in 1986.

1987: Underground exploration began in 1987. The main goal was to confirm the grade and continuity of the mineralized lenses, and to eventually test for deeper mineralization via underground drilling. A 500 m-long ramp accessed the 70m level at a 15% decline (80 m vertical depth). Two crosscuts, totalling 380 m, were developed, leading into two mineralized lenses. A bulk sample was extracted from one of the crosscuts. During the underground exploration program, 63 DDH were drilled for a total of 5,443 m on a 20 m grid to complete existing data.

The bulk sample of 3,264 t (Jean, 1988) consisted of material from three underground locations:

- Southern crosscut #2 from 1.0 to 34.5 m south of station 87-31;
- Western drift #1 from 3.6 to 14.6 m west of station 87-30;

- Western drift #2 from 5.5 to 33.8 m west of station 87-32.

All drifts have a 4 m top idealized dimension by 4 m wide with a density factor of 2.9 t/m^3. The work to extract the bulk sample was performed underground by slotting the walls and faces. The sample yielded an estimated average content of 2.3 g/t Au.

The 3,264 t were transported to the mill of Lac Minerals in Malartic (site of the historic Camflo Mill) for crushing. The crushed mineralized material was then sampled regularly at the approximate rate of 5 kg per 15-20 t, with the help of a small gardening shovel. Eighty-four (84) 40-ton truck loads were sampled to generate 184 samples. The assaying was carried out by fire assay at the internal laboratory of Lac Minerals. The average grade of the sample was 2.0 g/t Au.

Lac Minerals abandoned the project after receiving the results from the bulk sample (2.30 g/t Au), the average grade of underground channel samples (2.3 g/t Au) and the average grade of the drill holes (3.7 g/t Au). Lac Mineral updated the reserves.

1988-1994: No exploration work was reported by Lac Minerals for this period.

1994-1999: American Barrick Resources Corp. (now Barrick Gold Corp.) bought Lac Minerals for $1.9 billion in 1994 after a bidding war with Royal Oaks Mines Inc. No exploration work was carried out on the project in consequence. From 1996 to 1997, approximately 4.5 ha were reclaimed on the Swanson site. In 1999, the property was retroceded to MERN.

2000: McWatters Mining Inc. (“McWatters”) acquired the Swanson property following an agreement with Barrick Gold Corp. (“Barrick”).

McWatters did not carry out exploration or field work on the property other than a site visit. McWatters reviewed the historical data made available by Barrick, compiled the geological information and digitization of drill logs from the ramp area, and prepared a resource estimation. Preliminary scoping work to test for open pit potential was also completed.

McWatters completed a mineral resource estimate similar result to the maiden historic estimate by Lac Minerals.

2002-2003: Exploration Program

Phoenix Matachewan Mines Inc. (“Phoenix”) capitalized on an option to earn a 90% interest on the property from McWatters. In 2002, they completed a compilation of historical work, local mapping and sampling, and integrated all available data into digital format (MapInfo software) to create a workable database. In 2002, MRB & Associates was retained by Phoenix to complete a geoscientific compilation work of the Property and adjacent land (Bourgoin, 2003b).

Following extensive compilation work, Phoenix initiated an exploration diamond drilling program on the property. The drilling commenced on June 9, 2003 and was completed by July 13, 2003. A total of 1,514 m of NQ sized core was drilled. Of this, seven (7) holes (1,018 m) were drilled in the immediate vicinity of the Swanson deposit, two (2) holes (193 m) were drilled approximately 3.5 km east of the Swanson deposit to test previously recorded RC till anomalies, and two (2) holes (303 m) were drilled on the Bargold Property as part of an option agreement with Aur Resources (Bourgoin, 2003a).

Table 6.2 illustrates the best results from the 2003 diamond drilling campaign.

Table 6.2 – Best results from the 2003 diamond drilling campaign (Bourgoin, 2003a)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-03-02	105.75	110.55	4.80	8.56
SW-03-02	211.20	213.4	2.15	14.09
SW-03-02	224.15	226.20	2.05	3.74
SW-03-03	12.10	12.90	0.80	44.16
SW-03-03	20.75	27.70	6.95	3.70
SW-03-03	41.40	42.20	0.80	10.65
SW-03-03	80.20	81.40	1.20	5.37
SW-03-04	9.20	10.35	1.15	20.24
SW-03-04	78.35	81.00	2.65	6.03
SW-03-04	106.75	108.00	1.25	7.00
SW-03-04	156.95	161.70	4.75	24.60
SW-03-07	22.2	74.5	52.29	3.44
SW-03-07	Including		22.20	4.69
SW-03-07	Including		6.40	5.80

2006-2007: Exploration Program

Agnico Eagles Mines Ltd (“Agnico”) signed an option agreement on the property in January 2006, with owner Phoenix, and in May 2008, Agnico became the sole owner.

Agnico completed their first diamond drilling campaign between November 2006 and February 2007. A total of 20 drill holes and one extension (24 m; SW-03-07) were drilled for a total of 1,928 m. Significant results are presented in Table 6.3. Spacing between holes was limited to 20 m or less to determine the continuity of the known gold mineralization and to determine open-pit potential. All holes were relatively shallow and limited to the depth of the exploration ramp (i.e., 80 m vertical) (Villeneuve, 2007).

Table 6.3 – Significants results from the 2006-2007 drilling campaign

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-06-10	30	36	6	3.783
SW-06-11	4	95.7	91.7	2.192
including	4	33	29	2.8057
SW-06-13	43	97	54	2.0019
SW-06-16	37	40.55	3.55	4.728
SW-06-17	89	93.85	4.85	4.864
SW-06-18	79.3	82.7	3.4	2.19
SW-06-19	0	92.65	92.65	1.3841
including	0	31.8	31.8	2.1439

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-07-21	54.2	100	45.8	2.5825
SW-07-22	0	2.5	2.5	3.3982
SW-07-23	38.6	42.55	3.95	2.13
SW-07-24	37	44.35	7.35	2.426
SW-07-25	4.2	9.2	5	19.54 (VG)
SW-07-25	4.2	9.2	5	6.7478
SW-07-27	12.5	51.1	38.6	1.75
including	12.5	38	25.5	2.225
SW-07-29	58.8	107	48.2	1.65
including	72	87.2	15.2	3.74
SW-06-07*	0	89.5	89.5	2.585

* Includes the extension to hole SW-03-07;
(Villeneuve, 2007)

2007-2008: Mineral Resource Estimate

During its ownership tenure, Agnico published several resource estimates (Table 6.4) for the Swanson deposit using different parameters (Table 6.4). In March 2007, resources were estimated with a single modelled lens (North Zone) using a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off and based on 29 holes drilled from 2003 to 2007 holes. Another estimate was done using the same envelope but integrating all available holes from 1982 to 2007 (199 holes). In April 2007, the North Zone solid was updated using all holes, and a new estimate was calculated. In May 2007, the South Zone was modelled to estimate its resources.

In October 2008, a new resource model was produced using all available holes (199 holes) based on a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off and a minimum true width of 4 m. Seventeen (17) lenses were created and a new mineral resource estimate was prepared using these new wireframe solids. The following key parameters were used for the estimate:

- 1 m composites;
- Capping at 30 g/t (66 samples were capped out of a total of 12,038 samples);
- 7 different ellipsoids according to the dip of the lenses with the same dimension (20 m X 20 m X 10 m);
- 4 m x 4 m x 4 m model block with sub-cells on boundaries;
- Gold interpolation by inverse distance squared;
- Minimum and maximum samples of 3 and 12, respectively;
- Specific gravity values for mineralized material and waste of 2.7 and 2.9 g/cm^3, respectively;
- Interpolation method ID2.

The underground openings were deleted from resource mineral estimation and a density of 0.01 g/cm^3 was applied to these void areas.

The specific gravity value for each primary lithological was used to estimate the tonnages, varying from 2.78 (for the monzonite/tonalite rocks) to 2.93 (for the basalt).

The parameters were established for a potential underground scenario via an existing ramp.

Table 6.4 – Agnico resource estimates at 1.0 g/t cut-off grade (Agnico, 2009)

Date	No. of mineralized solids	Capping (g/t)	Average SG (g/cm³)	Holes used	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
March 2007	1 (North Zone created with SW holes only)	12	2.9	2003, 2006-07	526,237	1.5	25,727
				All Holes	526,237	1.6	27,357
April 2007	1 (North Zone reworked with all holes)	25	2.9	All Holes	500,310	1.7	27,323
May 2007	1 (South Zone only)	25	2.9	All Holes	527,385	1.4	23,380
Oct. 2008	17 (Indicated Resources in Pit 19 to update with Pit 33)	30	2.7	All Holes	616,067	1.79	35,541

These "Resources" are historical in nature and should not be relied upon. The qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Although they were most likely prepared using the CIM Definition Standards and Best Practice Guidelines that were in effect at that time and most likely disclosed according to the NI43-101 Standard that was in effect at that time, their relevance and reliability have not been verified. They are included in this section for illustrative purposes only and the Issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources.

2009: Scoping Study

Agnico completed a scoping study (Agnico, 2009) following the 2007 diamond drilling program to better evaluate the economics for a potential of an open pit scenario.

The total tonnages, average grades and economic analysis were dependent on the final placement of the CN railroad line, which crosses the Property. In the scoping study, two mining scenarios were presented and the reserves for each scenario are tabulated below. Scenario 1 includes the displacement of the railroad and Scenario 2 assumes no change to the existing railroad.

2009: Agnico conducted a 1.95 km IP survey with the objective of verifying an IP response to finely disseminated sulphides within the known gold-bearing Laflamme (monzonite) intrusion underlying the property. The survey outlined 10 zones (anomalies) that could be explained by massive, semi-massive and disseminated mineralization. However, there was no well-defined correlation with the gold-bearing Laflamme intrusion (Boileau, 2010).

2010: In May 2010, Agnico completed an IP and resistivity survey over two grids totalling 51.5 km. The results of the survey identified 179 chargeability anomalies of variable intensities and 16 weak signatures interpreted as possible anomalies (Boivin, 2010a-b).

2011: A diamond drilling campaign on the property was completed in 2011. Three areas were tested during this drilling campaign:

- condemnation drilling in the area of the Swanson deposit – 6 holes
- southern extension of the Swanson deposit – 3 holes
- proximal to the Michaud intrusion – 3 holes

The best gold intersections were from the southern extension of the Swanson deposit. These included:

- 0.63 g/t Au over 24.0 m and 0.66 g/t Au over 24.5 m (hole 138-11-36);
- 2.25 g/t Au over 15.0 m and 2.26 g/t Au over 1.5 m (hole 138-11-39);

- 2.10 g/t Au over 7.5 m and 1.89 g/t Au over 19.5 m (hole 138-11-40).

Drilling from the condemnation program identified narrow zones with anomalous gold mineralization, including:

- 1.56 g/t Au over 1.5 m and 7.70 g/t Au over 1.5 m (hole 138-11-30);
- 0.48 g/t Au over 9.0 m (hole 138-11-32);
- 0.92 g/t Au over 1.5 m (hole 138-11-34).

2017-2023: In December 2017, Monarch Gold Corporation acquired the Swanson property from Agnico Eagle Mines. In 2018, Monarch completed a LiDAR survey on the eastern part of the Swanson Property. In 2019, the LiDAR data was used for a structural interpretation and review (Martin and Bérubé, 2019). In 2020, Monarch completed a single diamond drill hole (SW-20-01; Leber, 2020). In 2021 and 2022, Monarch Mining drilled 31 diamond drill holes totalling 11,194 m. Drilling focused in the area of the current mineral resource estimate, with the aim of expanding the existing mineralized envelopes along strike to the east, west and down-plunge. Best results are listed in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5 – Best drill hole intercepts from the 2021-2022 Monarch drill campaign

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-21-002	71	72.5	1.5	1.73
SW-21-002	188.5	189.08	0.58	4.4
SW-21-004	100.8	102	1.2	29.4
SW-21-004	117.38	119.32	1.94	3.5
including	118.8	119.32	0.52	8.5
SW-22-005_EXT	186	187.1	1.1	2.33
SW-22-005_EXT	309	310.3	1.3	9.85
SW-22-006	167	168.1	1.1	2.9
SW-22-006	219.82	221.25	1.43	2.31
SW-22-006	226	227.5	1.5	184.5
SW-22-006	229	230	1	2.1
SW-22-007	129	130	1	2.28
SW-22-007	133.5	135	1.5	4.24
SW-22-007	166	170.1	4.1	2.33
including	166	166.6	0.6	12.85
SW-22-007	202.38	203.35	0.97	4.27
SW-22-007	210.75	211.6	0.85	2.56
SW-22-007	217.75	223	5.25	1.46
including	222.13	223	0.87	2.07
SW-22-007	239	239.75	0.75	7.58
SW-22-007	250	250.35	0.35	2.47
SW-22-007	293.72	294	0.28	4.63

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-22-007	295.7	296	0.3	2.1
SW-22-007	299.7	301.6	1.9	3.41
including	300	300.25	0.25	8.36
SW-22-007	307.6	334	26.4	2.06
including	316	317	1	4.48
including	325	326.5	1.5	4.95
including	329.6	330.8	1.2	7.33
SW-22-008	284	293.7	9.7	6.23
including	284	285.5	1.5	3.54
including	292.05	292.6	0.55	19.4
including	292.6	293.2	0.6	66.9
SW-22-009	224	225.25	1.25	4.7
SW-22-009	250.5	251.95	1.45	2.45
SW-22-009	251.95	252.3	0.35	2.46
SW-22-009	281.75	305.6	23.85	2.39
including	284.3	285.18	0.88	3.42
including	292.5	293	0.5	4.52
including	294.73	295.55	0.82	12.9
including	295.55	296	0.45	3.25
including	303	303.8	0.8	12.9
including	304.5	305.6	1.1	6.3
SW-22-009	315.25	316.3	1.05	2.17
SW-22-009	317.7	318	0.3	6.47
SW-22-009	334	335.5	1.5	3.57
SW-22-009	359	360.5	1.5	2.87
SW-22-009	367.15	367.55	0.4	2.99
SW-22-009	377.15	377.45	0.3	3.58
SW-22-009	380.35	381.05	0.7	2.71
SW-22-009	381.05	381.35	0.3	2.1
SW-22-009	393	394.15	1.15	2.77
SW-22-009	396.6	397.35	0.75	3.39
SW-22-009	409.8	410.45	0.65	4.51
SW-22-009	417.5	419	1.5	2.22
SW-22-009	419	420.45	1.45	2.32
SW-22-009	423	424.5	1.5	6.31
SW-22-010	237.2	238	0.8	2.45
SW-22-010	241.7	242.7	1	10.6

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-22-010	242.7	243.65	0.95	2.83
SW-22-010	253.5	254.5	1	9.15
SW-22-010	258.2	259.2	1	5.24
SW-22-010	276.5	281.3	4.8	2.15
including	278.5	279.5	1	3.55
SW-22-010	300.5	301.5	1	4.31
SW-22-010	301.5	302.5	1	3.78
SW-22-010	317	325.5	8.5	2.9
including	322.5	323.5	1	7.27
SW-22-010	337	338	1	2.93
SW-22-010	339.8	341	1.2	4.99
SW-22-010	342.5	344	1.5	3.69
SW-22-010	349.15	350.2	1.05	6.86
SW-22-010	378	379.1	1.1	10.7
SW-22-010	399.5	401	1.5	11.9
SW-22-010	410	411	1	6.47
SW-22-010	414.2	415.5	1.3	2.78
SW-22-010	422.5	433	10.5	1.59
including	432	433	1	4.34
SW-22-010	456	457.05	1.05	6.29
SW-22-010	458.9	459.9	1	2.6
SW-22-013	57	78.3	21.3	4.17
including	65	65.8	0.8	20.7
including	65.8	67	1.2	6.53
including	73.4	74.5	1.1	8.91
SW-22-014	241.95	243	1.05	2.61
SW-22-014	248.25	249.75	1.5	3.56
SW-22-014	253.75	255	1.25	2.77
SW-22-014	261.8	271	9.2	2.02
including	269.5	270.2	0.7	6.64
SW-22-014	277.6	278.03	0.43	12.55
SW-22-014	279.65	280	0.35	2.01
SW-22-014	284	285.5	1.5	2.47
SW-22-014	292.3	292.8	0.5	6.23
SW-22-014	300.9	302	1.1	12.35
SW-22-014	307.7	308.45	0.75	8.16
SW-22-014	319	320.5	1.5	2.13

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-22-014	325	326	1	2
SW-22-014	351	352.5	1.5	3.18
SW-22-014	352.5	353.5	1	2.67
SW-22-014	379.45	384	4.55	3.58
including	381.35	382.91	1.56	5.77
SW-22-014	390.45	395	4.55	4.44
including	391.6	392.67	1.07	9.29
SW-22-015	47	47.5	0.5	3.79
SW-22-015	62.2	63.3	1.1	2.73
SW-22-015	63.3	63.95	0.65	2.38
SW-22-015	113.77	114.3	0.53	2.07
SW-22-015	144.4	145.75	1.35	2.45
SW-22-015	157.4	158.45	1.05	2.32
SW-22-015	175	175.65	0.65	3.12
SW-22-017	150	151	1	2.8
SW-22-018	157	157.5	0.5	10.25
SW-22-020	295.4	301.4	6	1.62
SW-22-020	325.75	326.5	0.75	10.15
SW-22-020	326.8	327.7	0.9	6.85
SW-22-020	339.62	340.17	0.55	11.4
SW-22-020	374	375	1	11.05
SW-22-021	212.55	213.45	0.9	2.34
SW-22-021	216.28	217	0.72	8.88
SW-22-021	226.25	227.07	0.82	2.4
SW-22-021	244.32	245.54	1.22	2.52
SW-22-021	249.85	251	1.15	4.19
SW-22-021	290	291.5	1.5	2.65
SW-22-021	300.5	302	1.5	2.86
SW-22-022	260	276	16	4.6
including	267.18	267.68	0.5	116
SW-22-022	297.5	309.6	12.1	1.89
including	301	302	1	8.13
including	309	309.6	0.6	4.8
SW-22-022	329.1	329.8	0.7	13.65
SW-22-022	339	339.5	0.5	2.61
SW-22-022	339.5	340	0.5	2.9
SW-22-022	345.62	346	0.38	9.47

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-22-022	350	350.8	0.8	3.67
SW-22-022	362	382	20	1.77
including	380.5	381.15	0.65	10.3
including	381.15	382	0.85	7.17
SW-22-022	422.9	423.55	0.65	2.63
SW-22-022	445.5	446.5	1	3.92
SW-22-022	473	474	1	3.62
SW-22-022	478	478.5	0.5	2.34
SW-22-022	479.3	480	0.7	3.82
SW-22-022	483	484	1	2.08
SW-22-022	484	485	1	2.22
SW-22-022	494.7	496	1.3	6.74
SW-22-022	496	497.3	1.3	2.57
SW-22-022	502	503	1	2.19
SW-22-023	228.5	236.15	7.65	2.5
including	228.5	229.5	1	6
including	230.2	231.4	1.2	4.78
SW-22-023	266	267	1	7.21
SW-22-023	277.6	292.5	18.6	1.9
including	278.2	279.65	1.45	4.77
including	281.5	282.55	1.05	6.12
including	282.55	283.1	0.55	5.1
including	290.8	291.55	0.75	4.42
SW-22-023	305.9	320	14.1	3.34
including	308.6	309.3	0.7	4.09
including	313	314	1	5.25
including	317.2	318	0.8	30.9
SW-22-023	411	412	1	229
SW-22-023	412	413	1	6.82
SW-22-023	422	423	1	3.23
SW-22-023	424	424.5	0.5	4.72
SW-22-024	209	209.8	0.8	2.79
SW-22-024	276.6	277.2	0.6	3.74
SW-22-024	284	285	1	13.1
SW-22-024	301	302	1	3.05
SW-22-024	302	302.8	0.8	4.38
SW-22-024	302.8	303.3	0.5	4.38

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
SW-22-024	327.5	328.5	1	3.36
SW-22-024	335	336	1	3.72
SW-22-024	373.5	374.3	0.8	2.69
SW-22-024	388	389	1	5.69
SW-22-024	394.7	395.3	0.6	27.8
SW-22-024	418	419	1	2.76
SW-22-024	427.8	428.3	0.5	26.2
SW-22-024	495.8	496.8	1	2.39
SW-22-025	284.9	286	1.1	2.73
SW-22-025	300.9	301.4	0.5	45.2
SW-22-025	301.4	301.9	0.5	2.27
SW-22-025	312	313	1	2.41
SW-22-025	313	313.7	0.7	2.88
SW-22-025	313.7	314.4	0.7	3.53
SW-22-025	323.4	324.15	0.75	3.75
SW-22-025	327	328	1	3.08
SW-22-025	334	335	1	2.21
including	347.6	348.9	1.3	7.51
SW-22-025	355.6	375.5	19.9	5.13
including	359.3	360	0.7	7.06
including	364.4	375	11.1	7.74
including	367.6	368.5	0.9	62.6
including	374	374.5	0.5	12.7
SW-22-025	386.2	387.3	1.1	2.38
SW-22-025	389.45	390	0.55	15.65
SW-22-025	399.55	400.3	0.75	4.07
SW-22-025	400.3	401.05	0.75	5.51
SW-22-025	451.9	452.9	1	2.58
SW-22-026	394	395	1	3.3
SW-22-029	73.95	74.5	0.55	4.3
SW-22-029	74.5	75.5	1	4.42
SW-22-029	123.3	124.35	1.05	4.63
SW-22-029	139.85	140.6	0.75	2.24
SW-22-029	140.6	141.35	0.75	2.68
SW-22-029	147.7	148.7	1	2.8
SW-22-029	155	162.9	7.9	4.29
including	159.5	160.45	0.95	18.25

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
including	161.6	162.2	0.6	7.64
SW-22-029	172.3	188.5	16.2	1.69
including	182.2	186	3.8	3.55
including	182.2	183.2	1	6.49
SW-22-029	211.55	212.55	1	3.59
SW-22-029	265.3	266.3	1	3.23
SW-22-029	266.3	267.35	1.05	2.39
SW-22-031	300.65	301.2	0.55	4.26

True thickness is approximately 85% of the indicated length of the core, except for holes SW-22-024 and 025 where the true width is estimated to be between 60% and 70% of core length.

6.2 Jolin Prospect

The following text is taken from and/or modified after De Corta and Berthelot (1988), Bardoux, M. and Berthelot, P. (2003) and Tremblay (2008).

Since the discovery of the Jolin Prospect in 1930, various exploration works have been carried out on the property. Most of these works were focused on the eastern part of the property and consisted of stripping and trenching on the mineralized aplite dyke as well as systematic drilling of geophysical anomalies. The exploration activities conducted on the property can be summarized as follows:

1932: Dubuisson Mines Ltd conducted surface sampling and trenching on lots 31 to 33 of Range I.

1945: Brae Breest Gold Mines Ltd conducted a magnetic survey and drilling of at least 4 holes carried out on the northern part of lot 33 and lot 31 of Range I. North American Exploration conducted mapping with sampling that covered the outcrops of the property, Range III lots 20 to 26, and Range VI lots 22 to 24.

1946: A magnetometric survey on the Carpentier Syndicate lands covered lots 27 to 28 of Range III and lots 25 and 26 of Range IV.

1947: Wright-Hargreaves optioned the property and drilled 4 holes on the southern part of lots 27 and 28 of Range II.

1948: Candela Mines Ltd drilled four additional holes in the region already drilled by Wright-Hargreaves.

1960: Macassa Mines Ltd optioned the property and drilled 3 holes in the Au-anomalous area (aplite dykes).

1961: Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration conducted an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey north of the property covered lots 22 to 26 of Range IV.

1971-72: Detailed magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveys were conducted by T.H. Koulomzine on a portion of lots 26 and 27 overlapping the division line between Ranges I and II.

1974: INPUT airborne survey was conducted for MRN and was followed by reconnaissance work by Syndicat Jolin, which also conducted stripping and trench sampling on lots 31 to 34 of Range I.

1975: Camflo Mines Ltd optioned the property, conducted mapping work that was followed by magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Two drill holes were drilled to test the best conductor located on lot 27 of Range I. Brossard mining group also conducted a magnetic and EM survey on their property that covers lot 28 of Range III.

1980: SEREM conducted geological reconnaissance and H.E.M. and mag survey on lots 22 to 25 of Range IV.

1981: A VLF-type EM and magnetic survey was completed on the Brominco Inc. property that covered lots 29 to 32 of Range II and lots 23 to 28 of Range III.

1983: The property was optioned by Falconbridge that conducted the following works: geological mapping, stripping of six trenches, geochemical survey, magnetometer, IP and VLF surveys, preparation of a detailed geological map of the eastern part of the property.

1987-1990: Mines et Métaux Abitibi Inc. took over the exploration on the property. During this period, a series of 112 drill holes investigated a mineralized body and its potential extensions, and the first mineral inventory was calculated by H. De Corte and P. Berthelot in 1988. Mine de Métaux Abitibi Inc. went bankrupt in 1991.

A historic resource was presented in De Corta and Berthelot (1988).

In **1996**, Goldsat Mining Inc. optioned the Jolin property, completed a full review of the database and produced two preliminary resource calculations.

In September and October **2002**, Goldsat Mining Inc. drilled seven (7) strategic diamond drill holes to verify the presence and the geometry of the auriferous quartz vein system. This program also aimed at duplicating the assay values reported from previous drilling and to confirm the extent and controls of the mineralisation.

2006: From June to November, a soil geochemical survey resulted in 12 anomalous Au sites. A total of 1,062 samples were taken at a spacing of 50 meters on certain lines of the grid.

2007: Ressources Abitex Inc. undertook IP (26.1 km) and magnetometric (28.2 km) surveys during the months of February and March.

2012: Osisko Mining Corporation Inc. conducted four (4) drill holes to broadly test the Jolin deposit zone (Po12-012 to Po12-015; Table 6.6). Table 6.6 highlights the best drill hole intercepts from this campaign.

Table 6.6 – Best intercepts from the 2012 Osisko drilling campaign

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
P012-001	81.5	83	1.5	1.77		GM 67288	Jolin (Belcourt)
P012-007	66	67.35	1.35	1.68		GM 67288	Jolin (Belcourt)
P012-015	89.5	90.5	1	2.45		GM 67288	Jolin (Belcourt)
P012-015	186	187.5	1.5	1.69		GM 67288	Jolin (Belcourt)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
P012-015	187.5	188.5	1	3.09		GM 67288	Jolin (Belcourt)
P012-015	197.5	199	1.5	1.76		GM 67288	Jolin (Belcourt)
P012-015	200.5	202	1.5	2.94		GM 67288	Jolin (Belcourt)
P012-015	234	235.5	1.5	2.88		GM 67288	Jolin (Belcourt)

2019: Pershimex Resources undertook the relogging and resampling of four (4) drill holes in order to infill missing information in the previously produced logs.

Table 6.7 - Best drill hole intercepts from drilling on the Jolin Prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
1	30.75	31.06	0.31	5.65		GM 09893	Jolin
1	82.91	83.85	0.94	2.74		GM 09893	Jolin
3	50.11	51.24	1.13	2.23		GM 09893	Jolin
87-2B	24.4	25.9	1.5	20.33		GM 47555	Jolin
87-2	161.6	176.1	14.5	2.17		GM 47555	Jolin
87-2	162.2	165	2.8	7.95		GM 47555	Jolin
87-4	37.2	50.9	13.7	4.92		GM 47555	Jolin
87-4	11.9	16.7	4.8	3.09		GM 47555	Jolin
87-4	11.9	14.1	2.2	6.39		GM 47555	Jolin
87-4	71.9	77.3	5.4	2.78		GM 47555	Jolin
including	74.7	75	0.3	7.49		GM 47555	Jolin
including	75.9	76.8	0.9	6.61		GM 47555	Jolin
87-5	89.9	91	1.1	3.25		GM 47555	Jolin
87-6	130.1	130.8	0.7	2.42		GM 47555	Jolin
87-7	27.9	42.7	14.8	2.18		GM 47555	Jolin
including	29.8	30.5	0.7	14.44		GM 47555	Jolin
including	39.1	40.1	1	11.30		GM 47555	Jolin
including	40.1	40.7	0.6	10.08		GM 47555	Jolin
87-7	130.9	136.5	5.6	2.96		GM 47555	Jolin
including	130.9	131.8	0.9	10.14		GM 47555	Jolin
including	131.8	132.6	0.8	5.01		GM 47555	Jolin
including	134.4	134.7	0.3	4.90		GM 47555	Jolin
87-7	145.9	146.2	0.3	5.73		GM 47555	Jolin
87-8	6.1	7.6	1.5	6.50		GM 47555	Jolin
87-8	153.4	153.9	0.5	3.75		GM 47555	Jolin
87-8	156.1	156.5	0.4	2.76		GM 47555	Jolin
87-8	157.7	159.2	1.5	2.81		GM 47555	Jolin
87-8	172.5	176.8	4.3	3.58		GM 47555	Jolin

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
including	175.7	176.1	0.4	29.38		GM 47555	Jolin
87-9	42	42.5	0.5	1.82		GM 47555	Jolin
87-9	120.2	120.6	0.4	23.86		GM 47555	Jolin
87-9	124.4	125	0.6	1.54		GM 47555	Jolin
87-9	125.7	126.5	0.8	2.65		GM 47555	Jolin
87-9	128.4	129.9	1.5	1.71		GM 47555	Jolin
87-10	61.8	69.5	7.7	3.97		GM 47555	Jolin
including	62.1	62.5	0.4	21.77		GM 47555	Jolin
including	64.4	64.7	0.3	5.51		GM 47555	Jolin
including	65.2	65.5	0.3	10.47		GM 47555	Jolin
including	66.7	67	0.3	40.17		GM 47555	Jolin
including	69.2	69.5	0.3	7.38		GM 47555	Jolin
87-11	41.1	42.5	1.4	2.20		GM 47555	Jolin
including	135	145	10	6.14		GM 47555	Jolin
including	135	135.4	0.4	19.29		GM 47555	Jolin
including	137.1	137.5	0.4	70.26		GM 47555	Jolin
including	137.9	138.1	0.2	14.22		GM 47555	Jolin
including	138.1	138.5	0.4	17.74		GM 47555	Jolin
including	142.6	143.5	0.9	18.30		GM 47555	Jolin
87-12	53.7	54.4	0.7	3.64		GM 47555	Jolin
87-12	57.5	58.1	0.6	1.82		GM 47555	Jolin
87-13	22.4	22.8	0.4	1.88		GM 47555	Jolin
87-13	23.4	23.7	0.3	7.56		GM 47555	Jolin
87-13	89.8	90.5	0.7	13.01		GM 47555	Jolin
87-13	89.8	90.1	0.3	17.36		GM 47555	Jolin
87-13	101.2	102.3	1.1	1.71		GM 47555	Jolin
87-13	137.2	137.8	0.6	4.41		GM 47555	Jolin
87-14	157.2	157.8	0.6	4.63		GM 47555	Jolin
87-15	68.2	71	2.8	2.73		GM 47555	Jolin
including	68.2	68.6	0.4	3.31		GM 47555	Jolin
including	69.1	69.5	0.4	10.80		GM 47555	Jolin
including	70.5	71	0.5	4.02		GM 47555	Jolin
87-15	101.9	102.5	0.6	8.71		GM 47555	Jolin
87-15	166.4	170.1	3.7	13.91		GM 47555	Jolin
including	166.4	167.2	0.8	56.91		GM 47555	Jolin
including	169.3	169.8	0.5	8.49		GM 47555	Jolin
including	169.8	170.1	0.3	3.20		GM 47555	Jolin

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
87-16	51.4	51.7	0.3	1.65		GM 47555	Jolin
87-16	51.9	52.2	0.3	8.49		GM 47555	Jolin
87-16	66.3	66.4	0.1	36.26		GM 47555	Jolin
87-16	82.3	85.1	2.8	12.47		GM 47555	Jolin
87-16	83.2	83.9	0.7	49.85		GM 47555	Jolin
87-17	94.8	95.3	0.5	2.31		GM 47555	Jolin
87-17	116.7	118.2	1.5	1.65		GM 47555	Jolin
87-18	135.2	139.5	4.3	1.81		GM 47555	Jolin
including	135.9	136.5	0.6	3.58		GM 47555	Jolin
including	136.5	136.9	0.4	4.52		GM 47555	Jolin
including	136.9	137.6	0.7	3.58		GM 47555	Jolin
87-19	91	94.5	3.5	2.35		GM 47555	Jolin
including	91	91.8	0.8	4.90		GM 47555	Jolin
including	93.8	94.5	0.7	4.41		GM 47555	Jolin
87-22	130.1	131.31	1.21	2.53		GM 47555	Jolin
87-22	139.3	140.1	0.8	2.48		GM 47555	Jolin
87-22	147.7	151.5	3.8	1.79		GM 47555	Jolin
87-22	161	162.1	1.1	4.02		GM 47555	Jolin
87-26	93.1	94.3	1.2	4.52		GM 47555	Jolin
87-26	94.3	94.7	0.4	2.65		GM 47555	Jolin
87-26	165.6	166	0.4	1.98		GM 47555	Jolin
87-26	176.5	177	0.5	5.51		GM 47555	Jolin
87-27	105.8	106.3	0.5	1.93		GM 47555	Jolin
87-27	175.3	176	0.7	57.81		GM 47555	Jolin
87-28	118.3	118.8	0.5	2.09		GM 47555	Jolin
87-28	149.2	149.9	0.7	2.37		GM 47555	Jolin
87-28	211	211.7	0.7	35.10		GM 47555	Jolin
87-29	229	229.5	0.5	2.20		GM 47555	Jolin
87-29	261.3	261.9	0.6	6.06		GM 47555	Jolin
87-31	125.6	125.9	0.3	2.04		GM 47555	Jolin
87-31	170.3	170.7	0.4	6.67		GM 47555	Jolin
87-31	170.7	171.5	0.8	1.71		GM 47555	Jolin
87-34	48.4	48.7	0.3	5.95		GM 47555	Jolin
87-34	221.7	222.2	0.5	6.28		GM 47555	Jolin
87-35	191.1	191.9	0.8	1.93		GM 47555	Jolin
87-35	223.7	224.9	1.2	4.46		GM 47555	Jolin
87-35	246	246.3	0.3	9.09		GM 47555	Jolin

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
87-39	33.6	34.8	1.2	7.11		GM 47555	Jolin
87-39	34.8	35.3	0.5	4.52		GM 47555	Jolin
87-39	48.4	49.2	0.8	4.13		GM 47555	Jolin
87-39	74.8	75.3	0.5	9.31		GM 47555	Jolin
87-41	147.5	148.3	0.8	4.85		GM 47555	Jolin
87-41	153.7	154.2	0.5	3.09		GM 47555	Jolin
87-43	270.6	271.3	0.7	7.94		GM 47555	Jolin
87-43	271.3	272.2	0.9	24.25		GM 47555	Jolin
87-43	272.2	272.8	0.6	15.82		GM 47555	Jolin
87-43	283.1	284.2	1.1	1.82		GM 47555	Jolin
87-45	202.9	203.8	0.9	3.58		GM 47555	Jolin
87-45	203.8	204.6	0.8	2.70		GM 47555	Jolin
87-45	204.6	205.2	0.6	1.65		GM 47555	Jolin
87-45	205.2	205.8	0.6	4.90		GM 47555	Jolin
88-4	43.5	44.2	0.7	1.65		GM 47555	Jolin
88-4	73.4	73.9	0.5	21.99		GM 47555	Jolin
88-5	76.4	77.9	1.5	2.37		GM 47555	Jolin
88-7	123.9	124.4	0.5	2.65		GM 47555	Jolin
88-7	150.2	150.8	0.6	19.84		GM 47555	Jolin
88-8	209.2	210	0.8	11.02		GM 47555	Jolin
88-8	259.8	260.6	0.8	2.37		GM 47555	Jolin
88-9	175.4	175.9	0.5	2.48		GM 47555	Jolin
88-9	178.1	183.2	5.1	1.25		GM 47555	Jolin
including	178.1	179	0.9	3.75		GM 47555	Jolin
88-10	46.3	52.2	5.9	2.20		GM 47555	Jolin
including	47.6	48.4	0.8	8.54		GM 47555	Jolin
88-10	159.3	159.8	0.5	18.30		GM 47555	Jolin
88-10	246.2	247.2	1	2.15		GM 47555	Jolin
88-10	266.8	267.6	0.8	3.86		GM 47555	Jolin
88-11	36.6	40.8	4.2	2.72		GM 47555	Jolin
including	36.6	37.4	0.8	8.71		GM 47555	Jolin
88-11	55	55.9	0.9	4.13		GM 47555	Jolin
88-12	65	67.4	2.4	6.11		GM 47555	Jolin
88-13	166.5	167	0.5	7.44		GM 47555	Jolin
88-13	171.8	172.4	0.6	1.93		GM 47555	Jolin
88-13	175.2	176.4	1.2	2.09		GM 47555	Jolin
88-16	61.6	62.3	0.7	1.93		GM 47555	Jolin

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
88-16	63.1	63.9	0.8	9.86		GM 47555	Jolin
88-17	148.8	149.1	0.3	10.03		GM 47555	Jolin
88-20	190	191.5	1.5	5.84		GM 47555	Jolin
88-21	68.2	70.7	2.5	3.55		GM 47555	Jolin
88-22	404.9	405.9	1	23.42		GM 47555	Jolin
88-22	406.3	407.2	0.9	10.75		GM 47555	Jolin
88-23	426	426.6	0.6	9.48		GM 47555	Jolin
90-1	62.2	62.7	0.5	7.09		GM 49862	Jolin
90-1	298.5	299	0.5	2.20		GM 49862	Jolin
90-1	326	333.3	7.3	1.73		GM 49862	Jolin
including	332.8	333.3	0.5	6.39		GM 49862	Jolin
90-2	128.2	128.7	0.5	5.07		GM 49862	Jolin
90-2	447.7	452.7	5	9.09		GM 49862	Jolin
including	448.9	449.4	0.5	30.56		GM 49862	Jolin
including	450.4	450.9	0.5	28.06		GM 49862	Jolin
90-3	160.3	162.9	2.6	3.62		GM 49862	Jolin
including	161	161.8	0.8	9.95		GM 49862	Jolin
90-3	352	354.4	2.4	13.71		GM 49862	Jolin
including	352	352.9	0.9	20.79		GM 49862	Jolin
90-5	74	74.5	0.5	9.84		GM 49862	Jolin
90-6	133.3	133.8	0.5	9.92		GM 49862	Jolin
90-6	137.7	138.2	0.5	10.10		GM 49862	Jolin
90-7	366.2	366.8	0.6	2.16		GM 49862	Jolin
90-9	445	445.5	0.5	2.07		GM 49862	Jolin
90-9	524.9	525.4	0.5	4.96		GM 49862	Jolin
90-10	31.9	32.6	0.7	10.76		GM 49862	Jolin
90-12	18.5	21.5	3	9.59		GM 49862	Jolin
including	19.1	19.6	0.5	11.31		GM 49862	Jolin
including	19.6	20.1	0.5	44.70		GM 49862	Jolin
02-01	43.9	44.8	0.9	1.70		GM 61373	Jolin
02-01	44.8	45.35	0.55	9.48		GM 61373	Jolin
02-01	51.85	52.85	1	10.58		GM 61373	Jolin
02-01	52.85	53.5	0.65	3.99		GM 61373	Jolin
02-01	56	57	1	4.65		GM 61373	Jolin
02-02	36	37	1	17.76		GM 61373	Jolin
02-02	70.2	71	0.8	3.78		GM 61373	Jolin
02-03	22.3	22.7	0.4	2.19		GM 61373	Jolin

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
02-03	22.7	23.3	0.6	1.84		GM 61373	Jolin
02-03	63.5	69.5	6	14.69		GM 61373	Jolin
02-04	156.35	157	0.65	2.68		GM 61373	Jolin
02-04	157	158	1	2.27		GM 61373	Jolin
02-05	154.65	155.1	0.45	1.93		GM 61373	Jolin
02-06	162.8	163.35	0.55	2.53		GM 61373	Jolin
02-06	175.9	176.3	0.4	1.94		GM 61373	Jolin
02-06	191.1	192.1	1	43.04		GM 61373	Jolin
J-07-10	771.2	772.4	1.2	3.11		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-10	777.7	782.5	4.8	3.70		GM 63843	Jolin
including	781.5	782	0.5	10.18		GM 63843	Jolin
including	782	782.5	0.5	19.92		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-11	69	69.6	0.6	6.25		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-11	684.55	684.85	0.3	1.66		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-11	684.85	685.35	0.5	2.57		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-11	685.85	686.15	0.3	1.82		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-13	37.2	37.9	0.7	2.57		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-13	64	64.9	0.9	7.56		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-14	68	69	1	9.26		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-14	71.9	72.5	0.6	11.98		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-14	74.65	75.5	0.85	2.72		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-14	101.8	102.3	0.5	10.05		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-15	38	39	1	1.70		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-15	117.25	118.25	1	2.04		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-16	31.8	32.5	0.7	12.11		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-16	130.8	133.5	2.7	4.10		GM 63843	Jolin
including	131.9	132.4	0.5	12.27		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-17	111	116.65	5.65	2.47		GM 63843	Jolin
including	111	112	1	5.48		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-18	194.95	195.25	0.3	8.05		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-18	207.55	208.4	0.85	2.23		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-19	115.6	116.15	0.55	18.88		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-20	152	152.5	0.5	1.74		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-20	181.35	181.85	0.5	2.99		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-21	30.7	31.8	1.1	4.87		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-21	196	197	1	4.65		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-23	15	16	1	1.66		GM 63843	Jolin

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
J-07-23	107.76	111.61	3.85	8.12		GM 63843	Jolin
including	107.76	108.7	0.94	8.88		GM 63843	Jolin
including	108.7	109.2	0.5	43.36		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-23	299.3	299.8	0.5	4.50		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-23	353.81	354.88	1.07	14.36		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-23	354.88	355.95	1.07	2.46		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-24	13.5	14	0.5	2.57		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-25	35	35.5	0.5	2.08		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-25	43	44	1	2.88		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-26	20.8	21.3	0.5	3.36		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-29	43	44	1	2.01		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-30	35.7	36.3	0.6	4.99		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-30	38.07	39	0.93	4.79		GM 63843	Jolin
J-07-30	60.59	61.23	0.64	1.96		GM 63843	Jolin

6.3 Jackson Prospect

Taken from Hartley, C., and Bubar, B.S. 1988.

1926: Sphinx Abitibi Prospecting, Trenching.

1932: Jackson Prospecting, discovery of Jackson Showing.

1939: Gilman Exploration Diamond Drilling (X-Ray), 4 holes, 175 m, trenching.

1940: Walsh (Hollinger) Diamond Drilling: 3 holes (W-2,3,4), 277 m.

1946-47: Bargold Mines Trenching, mag survey. Diamond Drilling: 4,320 m in 26 holes, North part B-series.

1946-47: Malbar Goldfields Diamond Drilling, 6 holes (M-1 to 6), 755 m on Malbar Showing.

1951: Malbar Goldfields Diamond Drilling, 2 holes, 1,566 feet, on southwest part of property (MB-7, B) 203 m and 274 m.

1951: Conwest Exploration Mag Survey - north part (Rg V).

1951: Quebec Diversified Diamond Drilling, 1 hole, 170 feet; north part Lot 45, Rg VI, Mag survey.

1951: Bargold Mines Diamond Drilling, 9 holes, 1,705 m, north part (A-series); Gold mineralization was intersected (See A-1, A-4 and A-5 in Table 6.8).

1959: Bargold Mines Mag and S.P. survey, north part.

1959: Mining Corp. Diamond drilling, 2 holes, 217 m; (B1-1, 2) SW part.

1959: Jacmar Exploration Geological mapping, SE part by Dennis Agar.

1972: Quebec Government INPUT survey over Barraute Region.

1972-73: Sullivan Group Mag and HEM survey, diamond drilling, one hole, 113 m, SW corner of prop.

1973: Dufour Mag and VHEM survey, east part.

1974: Ligneris Mining Diamond drilling, 5 holes, 274 m, on Jackson Showing, OL-Series that drilled several well-mineralized intercepts (OL-2 to OL-4; Table 6.8).

1977: Brominco Inc. Mag, VLF and VHEM, HEM surveys.

1978: Brominco Inc. Geological mapping, compilation and rock geochemistry by Jean Descarreaux. Diamond drilling; 7 holes, 494 m on central part and the Jackson Showing (BB-Series). Gold mineralization intersected (See BB-78-25 and BB-78-27 in Table 6.8 for best intercepts).

1983-84: Brominco Inc. Humic gold geochemical survey, MaxMin II HEM survey, NE part.

1985-86: Aur Resources Inc. Mag (Total field and vertical gradient) and VLF-EM surveys over entire property.

1987: Aur Resources Inc. Compilation, detailed geological mapping, stripping and channel sampling of Jackson, Malbar and Gros Louis Au showings. Twenty-six (26) DDHs totalling 5,287 m and intersecting several well-mineralized intervals (4901 series holes in Table 6.8).

2005: Phoenix Matachewan Mines Inc. completed resistivity and induced polarization surveys.

2007: Phoenix Matachewan Mines Inc. versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) and magnetometer survey.

The history of the complete property is summarized in Table 6.8. The best drill hole intercepts for the Bartec, Barraute VII-56, Carpentier-A, Matico, CP-1, Laflamme Sud, Malbar/Gros Louis, Manville, Marimac and Savane prospects are summarized in Table 6.9.

Table 6.8 – Best drill hole intercepts from drill campaigns on the Jackson prospect

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
A-1	57.3	57.91	0.61	3.43		GM 01518	Jackson
A-4	24.38	26.82	2.44	1.88		GM 01518	Jackson
A-5	20.73	22.56	1.83	8.16		GM 01518	Jackson
OL-2*	75.44	76.2	0.76	553.28		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-2*	76.2	76.96	0.76	13.71		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-2*	79.64	80	0.36	10.97		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-3*	9.14	10.06	0.92	46.29		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-3*	20.57	21.34	0.77	3.43		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-3*	38.1	39.62	1.52	17.14		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-3*	39.62	41.36	1.74	14.39		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-4*	5.33	6.09	0.76	25.37		GM 30208	Jackson

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
OL-4*	6.86	7.62	0.76	23.31		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-4*	10.67	11.43	0.76	7.54		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-4*	11.43	12.19	0.76	37.70		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-5	5.79	7.01	1.22	126.75		GM 30208	Jackson
OL-4	5.33	5.64	0.31	37.70	15.09	GM 34511	Jackson
OL-4	7.1	7.62	0.52	21.60	5.15	GM 34511	Jackson
BB-78-25	4.57	6.1	1.53	3.09	2.06	GM 34511	Jackson
BB-78-25	10.67	11.89	1.22	2.74	2.74	GM 34511	Jackson
BB-78-27	81.69	82.14	0.45	8.22		GM 34511	Jackson
BB-78-27	85.8	87.17	1.37	2.74		GM 34511	Jackson
4901-1	28.35	29.87	1.52	4.90		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-2	101.19	102.72	1.53	7.85		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-2	106.99	108.2	1.21	2.06		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-4	97.84	98.76	0.92	2.19		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-4	102.1	102.72	0.62	5.83		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-5	155.45	158.5	3.05	2.40		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-5	156.18	156.79	0.61	5.93		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-7	104.7	105.31	0.61	16.15		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-7	109.88	110.34	0.46	2.47		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-10	221.89	223.42	1.53	2.23		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-14	326.14	326.75	0.61	1.64		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-25	110	111.86	1.86	2.26		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-25	119.73	120.7	0.97	1.79		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-26	219.76	224.94	5.18	1.51		GM 46719	Jackson
4901-26	223.42	224.33	0.91	4.53		GM 46719	Jackson

Table 6.9 – Summary of exploration work carried out at the Swanson property

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1920	GM 27712	Koulomzine, LeBlanc, Yale Claims	magnetic, gravimetric and EM survey;	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1926	GM 05886	Sphinx Abitibi Mines Corporation Quebec	site visit; geological survey; sampling; assay	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1937	GM 05984	Mirador	geological survey; drilling; assay	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1939	GM 05970	Groslouis Claims	geological survey; assay	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1939	GM 05976	Jackson, Frenette and Voynaud claims	geological survey; drilling; assay	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1940	GM 06010	Claims Walsh, Hollinger [Quebec] Expl Co Ltd	drilling, no logs	Abcourt Mines claims (2430553, 2430594, 2430602, 2430633)	1 to 5 (578 m)
1941	GM 05874	Barrentier Gold Mines Ltd	trenching, drilling	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1941	GM 05884	Teck Exploration Company Ltd	geological survey and mapping; drilling	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1941	GM 05974	Claims Dufour, Claims Thompson, Claims Walsh	drilling, no logs	Abcourt Mines claims (2430566, 2430638)	3 to 8 (1,557 m)
1941	GM 05975	Hollinger [Quebec] Expl Co Ltd	geological survey and mapping	Monarch claims	
1941	GM 32700	Bartec Mining Co Ltd	drill hole location of unknown holes	Monarch, Globex, and pending claims	
1945	GM 05986	North American Exploration Co. Ltd.	geological mapping	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines claims	
1945	GM 07671-B	Brae Breest Gold Mines Limited	magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1945	GM 07674-A	Bonsecour Mines Ltd	geological mapping, drilling	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1945	GM 07674A-B	Bonsecour Mines	stripping, 4 DDH	Globex claims (2426385)	BO-1 to BO-4 (98 m)
1945	GM 07674-B	Bonsecour Mines Ltd	4 DH; few high-grade intervals up to 31 g/t Au over 0.55 m	Globex claims (2426385)	BO-1 to BO-4 (98 m)
1945	GM 33125	Wright-Hargreaves Mines Ltd.	magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1946	GM 00657	Kelgray Gold Mines Limited	geological and property description	Kal Malhi and Globex claims	
1946	GM 03112-B	Bartec Mining Co Ltd	geological and property description	Abcourt Mines, Monarch, Kal Malhi, Globex and pending claims	
1946	GM 05878-A; GM 05878-B	Big Game Mines Ltd.	drilling, no logs; property and geological description	Abcourt Mines claims (2430544, 2430564, 2430646); Monarch claims	B.1 to B.5 (1,646 m)
1946	GM 05883	Teck Exploration Company Ltd	geological survey	Abcourt Mines, Monarch, Kal Malhi, Globex and pending claims	
1946	GM 05982	Carpentier Syndicate	geological and magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi, Globex claims	
1946	GM 07671-A; GM 07671-C	Brae Breest Mines Ltd	drilling; low Au grades with highest grade 0.93g/t over 0.76 m	Abcourt Mines claims (2205837, 2264408, 3712851, 3712852, 4119653)	BB-1 to BB-10 (1,526 m)
1946	GM 10158-B	Bargold Mines Ltd	trenching, drilling, geological mapping, assays	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Globex and pending claims	
1946	GM 30739	Belec Courville Mines Ltd	magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1946	GM 32702	Matico Mines Ltd	magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines and Kal Malhi claims	
1947	GM 00234-C	Paramount Mining & Development Syndicate Property No. 12	geological survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1947	GM 05856	Bargold Mines Ltd	geological survey: trenching, stripping, and sampling; geological mapping; magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1947	GM 05987	Prahova Mines Ltd	geological and magnetic survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1947	GM 12805	Koulomzine, Geoffroy, Brossard and Co.	Geological mapping	bulk of the property	
1948	GM 05877	Barrentier Gold Mines Ltd	geological and property description	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1948	GM 05985	Mozart Gold Mines Limited	linecutting; magnetic survey	Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1949	GM 01710 A	Barrentier Gold Mines Ltd	1 DH; Au up to 0.15 g/t	Sukhdeep Sekhon (2816278)	2B (396 m)
1950	GM 00853	Quebec Diversified Mining Corp Ltd	geological and property description	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1950	GM 00930	Abitibi Ventures	magnetic survey, trenching	Monarch claims (eastern part; 2348815, 2348812, 2348823, 1036888, 1036871, 1036877, 1036876, 1036886, 1036874, 1036881, 1036869, 1036879, 1036873, 1036870, 1036868, 1036875, 1036889, 1036878, 1036887, 1036867, 1036872, 1036880, 1036885, 2016662, 2016663, 2016664, 2016665, 2016666, 2016667, 2016689, 2169849, 2169850, 2169851, 2169852, 2156194, 2156196, 2156198, 2156200, 2156202, 2156204, 2156206, 2156235, 2158314, 2243393, 2243394, 2243395, 2243396, 2243398, 2249073, 885, 1100595, 1036884)	
1950	GM 00970	Pershcourt Goldfields Ltd	geological survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1950	GM 01268	Grand Manitou Mines Ltd	property description	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1950	GM 01817	Quebec Diversified Mining Corp Ltd	EM survey	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1950	GM 32701	Quebec Diversified Mining Corp Ltd	magnetometer survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1950	GM 32703	Quebec Diversified Mining Corp Ltd	EM survey	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1951	GM 01152	Bar-Manitou Mines Ltd	geological and property description; Zn and Ag exploration	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1951	GM 01196	Pershcourt Goldfields Ltd	geological survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1951	GM 01200	Pershcourt Goldfields Ltd	resistivity survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1951	GM 01237	Barrentier Gold Mines Ltd	magnetometer and geological survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1951	GM 01256	Abitibi Ventures Ltd	geological survey	Monarch claims	
1951	GM 01278	Conwest Exploration Company Ltd	magnetometer and geological survey	Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1951	GM 01279	Quebec Diversified Mining Corporation Ltd.	drilling, logs with no to very low assays	Abcourt Mines claims (2430557, 2430646)	1 to 2 (297 m)
1951	GM 01285-A	Matico Mines Ltd	drilling, logs without assays	Abcourt Mines claims (2430600)	P-1 to P-3 (937 m)
1951	GM 01285-B	Matico Mines Ltd	drilling; Au, Ag, Zn, Pb assays; anomalous Ag, Au, Cu including 1.24 g/t Au and 35 g/t Ag over 1.83 m (M-4); 0.93 g/t Au and 3.73 g/t Ag over 1.1 m	Abcourt Mines claims (2430598, 2430599, 2430612, 2430639)	M-2B to M-6; M-8 to M-12 (3,142 m)
1951	GM 01321-A	Ministère des Richesses naturelles	geological survey	NW half of the property	
1951	GM 01391 B	New Norzone Mines Ltd	2 DH, no assays in Hole 1, Au, Ag, Zn assays in Hole 2	Abcourt Mines and Kal Malhi claims (2824730; 2430568)	1 to 2 (340 m)
1951	GM 01419	Malbar Goldfields Ltd	drilling; very low Au assays, variably assayed for Ag, Zn, Ni	Abcourt Mines claims (2430553, 2430564, 2430674, 2430594)	MB-3 to MB-7, M-1; M2 to M6 (1,415 m)
1951	GM 01423-A	Young Chibougamau Opemiska Mines Ltd	geological survey; property description	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1951	GM 01475-A	Citra-Lartic Mines Ltd	geological survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1951	GM 01475-C	Citra-Lartic Mines Ltd	geological survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1951	GM 01483-A	Pershcourt Goldfields Ltd	geological survey, drilling	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1951	GM 01496	Quebec Diversified Mining Corp Ltd	geological and geophysical survey, drilling	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1951	GM 01497	Quebec Diversified Mining Corp Ltd	geological and geological survey, drilling	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1951	GM 01518	Bargold Mines Ltd	drilling; assays for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, few auriferous intervals including 3.11 g/t Au over 0.61 m (A-1), 1.71 g/t Au over 2.44 m (A-4), 0.99 g/t Au over 2.44 m (A-5), 7.4 g/t Au over 1.83 m (A-5)	Abcourt Mines claims (2430553, 2430633, 2430667)	A-1 to A-9 (1,673 m)
1951	GM 01605	D'Aragon Mines Ltd	magnetometer survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon and Abcourt Mines claims	
1951	GM 01664	Bar-Manitou Mines Ltd; Bargold Mines Ltd; Bartec Mining Co Ltd; Malbar Mines Ltd; Quebec Diversified Mining Corp Ltd	geological map	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1951	GM 01672	D'Aragon Mines Ltd	drilling, logs with no to very low assays except for one interval of 0.93 g/t over 0.61 m	Abcourt Mines claims (45132)	4 (243.4 m)
1951	GM 01674	Candela Dev Co	drilling; few low Au assays reported, few Cu and Zn assays	Abcourt Mines claims (3139934, 3712863)	T-1 to T-4 (798 m)
1951	GM 01716	Damascus Mines Ltd	linecutting; geomagnetic survey; drilling	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	
1951	GM 01822	New Norzone Mines Limited	property description; geological mapping, drilling	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1952	GM 01591	Ministère de L'Energie et des Ressources	Geological mapping; Barraute mining area	bulk of the property	
1952	GM 01595	Bargis Mines Ltd	2 DH; Au up to 0.32 g/t over 0.9 m	Kal Malhi claims (2824833, 2824835)	1 to 2; (456 m)
1952	GM 01710 B	Barrentier Gold Mines Ltd	2 DH; Au up to 0.62 g/t over 15 cm	Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (2816278)	1-52 to 2-52 (305 m)
1952	GM 01710 C	Barrentier Gold Mines Ltd	1 DH; no assays	Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (2816278)	5 (149 m)
1952	GM 01928	Mariette Mines Ltd	property description	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1952	GM 02075	Berthiaume, J.L.B	Geological summary report of Barraute, Fiedmont, Carpentier and Courville townships	bulk of the property	
1952	GM 14683	Department of Mines, Canada	airborne magnetic survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending claims	
1953	GM 02273	Young Chibougamau Opemiska Mines Ltd	property description	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1953	GM 03508	Barvue Mines Ltd	geological survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1955	GM 03214-A	Swanson Mines Ltd.	10 DHs; a few good moderate to high grade intervals	Monarch claims	SW-1 to SW-5; SW-1P to SW-5P (518 m)
1955	GM 03214-B	Swanson Mines Ltd.	trenching, sampling, assaying; DHs; EM, Magnetic, and resistivity surveys	Monarch claims	
1955	GM 03233-B	Titanic Mine Holdings Limited	Electromagnetic, magnetic and resistivity surveys	Monarch claims	
1956	GM 03848	D'Aragon claims	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1956	GM 04366	Swanson Mines Ltd.	1955: prospecting, trenching, drilling, magnetic and EM survey	Monarch claims	
1956	GM 04569	St-Pierre and Perreault claims	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1956	GM 04930	Rio Canadian Exploration	EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1956	GM 05251-A	Nicolet Asbestos Mines	11 DH; asbestos exploration	Monarch claims	
1956	GM 05251-B	Nicolet Asbestos Mines	magnetometer survey	Monarch claims	
1957	GM 03112-A	Bartec Mining Co Ltd	drilling, logs with few auriferous intervals including 0.62 g/t Au over 0.61 m (P-1), 1.05 g/t Au over 2.5 m (P-3), 1.24 g/t Au over 2.4 m (P-4), 6.22 g/t over 0.61 m (P-7), 3.73 g/t over 1.5 m (P-7)	Abcourt Mines claims (2430574)	P-1 to P-9 (79 m)
1957	GM 05494-A	Quebec Explorers Ltd	geological survey	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	
1957	GM 05568	East Sullivan Mines	geological and property description	Abcourt Mines claims	
1957	GM 05569	D'Aragon claims	geological and property description	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines, Globex and pending claims	
1957	GM 05615	Canadore Mining and Development Corporation	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1957	GM 33368	Lebel claims	geological survey, property description	Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1958	GM 06387	Mineral Management Ltd	geological reconnaissance work; line cutting; Ronka EM survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending claims	
1958	GM 06403	Nicolet Asbestos Mines	property description - asbestos aspect	Monarch claims	
1958	GM 08670	Canadore Mining and Development Corporation	Electromagnetic, SP and magnetic surveys	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1959	GM 08668-A	Tri-Cor Mining Company Ltd	geological description	Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1959	GM 08909	Gibson Mines Ltd	magnetometer survey	Monarch claims	
1959	GM 09244	Canadore Mining & Development Corp	4 DHs; Au up to 0.15 g/t, missing assay for some holes	Abcourt and Sukhdeep Sekhon claim (2816284, 2430543, 2430639)	5, 7, 8, 12, 12A (460 m)
1959	GM 10014	Canadian Shield Mining Corp	2 DH; Au up to 1.87 g/t over 0.46 m	Kal Malhi claim (2824830, 2824831, 2826889	CB-9, CB-7, CB-8, CB-10, CB-11 (765 m)
1959	GM 10158-A	Bargold Mines Ltd.	Spontaneous polarization (SP) and magnetometer survey; 7 DH, Au grades are generally low except in DH 59-4 and 59-8 that have several intervals with high Au grades	Abcourt and pending claim (2430566, 2430574)	59-1 to 59-6 and 59-8 (825 m)
1959	GM 13896	Mining Corp.	5 DH; no assays	Abcourt and Kal Malhi claims (2816284, 2430553, 2430592, 2430674, 2826889)	B1-1, B1-2, B2-1, B3-3, B3-2 (522 m)
1959	GM 25590	Mineral Management Ltd	EM survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines, Globex and pending claims	
1960	GM 09573	Gibson Mines Ltd	property description	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1960	GM 09893	Jolin Claims	3 DH; Low Au grades with few high-grade intervals up to 5.13 g/t Au	Abcourt Mines claim (2430637)	1 to 3 (463 m)
1960	GM 10550-B	East Sullivan Mines Ltd, Quebec Lithium Corp, Sullivan Consolid Mines Ltd	3 DH with few high Au grade intervals up to 5.29 g/t over 0.3 m	Abcourt Mines claim (1648372)	B.E.7 to B.E.9 (313 m)
1960	GM 10632-B	Senneterre Metals Mines Ltd	magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1960	GM 10963; GM 06705	Canadore Mining and Development Corporation	property description	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1960	GM 13880	Terra Nova Exploration Ltd	EM survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (N)	
1960	GM 32424	Jacmar Explorations Limited	assessment report	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1961	GM 11122	Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited	EM and magnetic survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending claims	
1961	GM 11260	Tri-Cor Mining Company Ltd	geological description	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1962	GM 12074	Gibson Mines Ltd; Canadian Johns-Mansville Company Ltd	linecutting; magnetometer survey	Monarch claims	
1962	GM 12495	Canadian Johns-Mansville Company Ltd	linecutting; geological and magnetometer survey	Monarch claims	
1962	GM 12502	Moneta Porcupine Mines Ltd	2 DH; very few assays, no Au	Abcourt Mines claims (2264408, 2264409)	1 to 2 (345 m)
1962	GM 12576	Canadian Johns-Mansville Company Ltd	linecutting; magnetometer survey	Kal Malhi claims	
1962	GM 12595	Canadian Johns-Mansville Company Ltd	linecutting; geological survey	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1962	GM 12615	Canadian Johns-Mansville Company Ltd	linecutting; geological and magnetometer survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1962	GM 12634	Canadian Johns-Mansville Co. Ltd	linecutting; geological survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending claims	
1963	GM 12743	Canadian Johns-Mansville Co. Ltd	linecutting; magnetic and EM survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending claims	
1963	GM 14962	MNR	1 DH; no assays	Abcourt Mines claim (2430658)	
1964	GM 12949	Canadian Johns-Mansville Company Ltd	linecutting; geologic and electromagnetic survey	Kal Malhi claims	
1964	GM 14600	Rexton Mines Limited	linecutting; magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1964	GM 14654-B	Snowdon Mining & Explorations Ltd	magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines and Kal Malhi claims (W)	
1964	GM 14925	Mokta Canada Ltee	magnetometer survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1964	GM 15340	Mokta Canada Ltee	geophysical prospecting (Spontaneous Polarization survey)	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1964	GM 15656	Canadian Johns-Mansville Co. Ltd	21 short DH; no assays	Globex (2522421, 2824720), and pending claim	29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 (276 m)
1964	GM 15705	Marimac Mines Ltd	15 DDH (7 to 30 m apart along NNW trending line)	Globex claims (2426385, 2426386, 2426393)	1 to 15
1964	GM 16399	Mokta Canada Ltee	geological, magnetic, EM and SP survey; geological reconnaissance	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1964	GM 58282	Prospecting Geophysics Ltd.	reconnaissance geophysical survey	regional	
1965	GM 16482	Dominion Tar & Chemical Co Ltd.	9 DH; no assays	Globex claims (2426390, 2426391)	1 to 9
1965	GM 16483	Mokta Canada Ltee	geological and SP survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1965	GM 16484	Mokta Canada Ltee	linecutting; geological and SP survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1965	GM 16546	Bourbonnais, Boylen, Denis, Deschatelets Claims	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1965	GM 16618	Mokta Canada Ltee	SP and TURAM EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1965	GM 16677	Bargold Mines Ltd	airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1965	GM 16828	Mokta Canada Ltee	Electromagnetic and resistivity surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1965	GM 16829	Mokta Canada Ltee	geological description	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1965	GM 17571	Mokta Canada Ltee	4 DH; few Au mineralized intervals with assays up to 3.11 g/t over 0.61 m	Abcourt Mines claim (2228951)	CAR-A to CAR-D (201 m)
1966	GM 17219	Denis Option	linecutting, stripping, trenching, sampling, magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys; geological mapping; soil geochemistry	Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1966	GM 17753	Lamaque Mining Co. Ltd.	3 DH; no to trace Au	Globex claims (2537901, 2537902, 2537905)	B66-1 to B66-4
1966	GM 17767	Bargold Mines Ltd, Keevil Mining Group Limited	airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (VEM) survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1966	GM 17841	Dominion Tar & Chemical Co Ltd.	6 DDH	Globex claims (2426387, 2426388)	66-1 to 66-6 (414 m)
1966	GM 19119	Canadian Johns-Mansville Co. Ltd	1 DH; no assays	Kal Malhi claims (2824720)	CA-66-6
1966	GM 19296	Domtar Ltd	Pyrophyllite deposit: Mineralogical and geochemical study; processing test	Globex, Kal Malhi, and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1967	GM 18985	Diotte and Foster claims	Trenching, stripping	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1967	GM 20125	Lamaque Mining Co Ltd	Induced polarization survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1967	GM 20126	Lamaque Mining Co Ltd	Magnetometer and self potential surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1967	GM 20127	Lamaque Mining Co Ltd	Geological description	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1967	GM 21444	Nemrod Mining Co. Ltd.	Magnetometer survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, and pending claims	
1967	GM 21447	Dumont claims	Magnetometer and geological survey	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1968	GM 21965	Naganta Mining & Development Co. Ltd	Magnetometer survey	Monarch claims	
1968	GM 22097	Maurice Ouellet	trenching	Globex and Kal Malhi claims	
1968	GM 22306	Nemrod Mining Co. Ltd.	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch and Kal Malhi claims	
1968	GM 22512	Norlex Mines Ltd	stripping, trenching, excavation	Abcourt Mines and Kal Malhi claims (W)	
1968	GM 22613	Consolidated Pershcourt Mining Ltd	reserve calculation	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1968	GM 23114	SOQUEM	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys; Map compilation	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1968	GM 23115	SOQUEM	linecutting, magnetic and EM (VEM, HES) surveys	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1968	GM 23440	Norlex Mines Ltd	stripping, trenching, excavation	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1968	GM 23672	Dumont and Kentish claims	Electromagnetic survey	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	
1969	GM 23760	Sullico Mines Ltd	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines and Kal Malhi claims	
1969	GM 24434	UMEX Inc	magnetometer and electromagnetic survey	Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1969	GM 25451	SOQUEM	linecutting; gravity survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1969	GM 25808	Courvan Mining Co Ltd	2 DH; no assays; electromagnetic survey	Abcourt Mines claim (2430609)	SBR-69-1, SBR-69-2
1969	GM 25825	Robin Claims	Pyrophyllite deposit: description and evaluation report	Globex, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1969	GM 25826	Robin Claims	Pyrophyllite deposit: detailed geological survey, concentration test	Globex and Kal Malhi claims	
1970	GM 25827	Robin Claims	Pyrophyllite deposit: petrography, geochemistry	Globex and Kal Malhi claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1970	GM 35730	SOQUEM	1 DH; no Au anomaly	Kal Malhi claims (2824830)	430-T-1 (152 m)
1971	DP 066	Ministere des Richesses Naturellles	Airborne EM Input MK V survey		
1971	GM 26706	Robin Claims	magnetometer survey	Globex and Kal Malhi claims	
1971	GM 26890	Cossette Claims	Electromagnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1971	GM 27342	Camindex Mines Ltd	Electromagnetic, magnetometer and geological surveys	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1971	GM 27343	Camindex Mines Ltd	Electromagnetic, magnetometer and geological surveys	Monarch claims	
1971	GM 27405	SOQUEM	geological description	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1971	GM 27477	Camindex Mines Ltd	magnetometer and electromagnetic survey	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1971	GM 27584	Robin Claims	magnetometer survey	Globex and Kal Malhi claims	
1971	GM 27967	Exploration Long Lac Limitée	horizontal loop electromagnetic, magnetometer, and induced polarization, gravity survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1971	GM 27973	Abcourt Metals Inc., Canadian Jamieson Mines Ltd	Geological interpretation, mineral reserve estimates	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1972	GM 27776	Northern Abitibi Mining Corp.	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1972	GM 28602	Wrightbar Mines Ltd	geological and geophysical assessment	Monarch claims	
1972	GM 67030	Ministère des Richesses naturelles	Assessment of producing mines		
1973	GM 28510	Manitou Barvue Mines Ltd	Vertical loop electromagnetic survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1973	GM 28555	Valdex Mines Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1973	GM 28603	Wrightbar Mines Ltd	Electromagnetic and gravimetric surveys	Monarch claims	
1973	GM 28612	UMEX Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1973	GM 28613	UMEX Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	
1973	GM 28614	UMEX Inc	4 DH; no assays	Globex claim (2537901)	DU.4; DU.6; DU.28; DU.30; DU.32; DU.34 (349 m)
1973	GM 28623	UMEX Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1973	GM 28654	UMEX Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (NE)	
1973	GM 28697	Valdex Mines Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1973	GM 28768	Dufour claims	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1973	GM 28793	Manitou Barvue Mines Ltd	Induced polarization and resistivity surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
1973	GM 29297	Camex Placer Ltd	line cutting; Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1973	GM 29305	Valdex Mines Inc	line cutting; Electromagnetic surveys	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1973	GM 29306	Valdex Mines Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1974	DP 237	Ministère de L'Energie et des Ressources	Aerial EM survey		
1974	GM 29822	Valdex Mines Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	
1974	GM 29860	Valdex Mines Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1974	GM 29927	Valdex Mines Inc	Electromagnetic (HEM and VEM) surveys	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	
1974	GM 29995	Valdex Mines Ltd	3 DH; no assays	Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (2816267, 2816268)	V-74-3 to V-74-5
1974	GM 30060	HBOG Mining Limited	Induced polarization survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1974	GM 30208	Compagnie Miniere Ligneris	4 DH; few well-mineralized intervals with assays up to 502 g/t over 0.76 m	Abcourt Mines claims (2430594, 2430667)	OL-1 to OL-3, OL-5 (265 m)
1974	GM 30242	Canadian Johns-Mansville Co. Ltd	1 DH; no assays	Globex claim (2522420)	C-74-6 (130 m)
1974	GM 30375	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited	ground electromagnetic survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1974	GM 30376	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited	ground electromagnetic survey	Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1974	GM 30521	Dundee-Palliser Resources Inc	Electromagnetic (HEM) and magnetic surveys	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1974	GM 34511	Brominco Inc	8 DH; OL holes are the same as in GM 30208; few well-mineralized intervals with assays up to 34 g/t over 0.31 m; EM survey, geological mapping	Abcourt Mines claims (2430594, 2430667, 2430674)	OL-3 to OL-4; BB-78-21, BB-78-23, BB-78-24, BB-78-25, BB-78-26, BB-78-27 (500 m)
1974	GM 58978	D'Aragon Mines Ltd	drilling; Vertical and horizontal electromagnetic survey; IP survey; magnetometer survey; no economic mineralization	Abcourt Mines claims (2205838, 2265743)	S-D-2-74, S-D-3-74 (138 m)
1975	GM 30692	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.	line cutting; Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch claims	
1975	GM 30693	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.	line cutting; Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1975	GM 30696	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.	line cutting; Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1975	GM 30723	Naganta Mining & Development Co. Ltd	line cutting; Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1975	GM 30963	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.	line cutting; Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1975	GM 31111	Naganta Mining & Development Co. Ltd	HEM electromagnetic, magnetic and IP surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
1975	GM 31175	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.	line cutting; Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Abcourt Mines claims	
1975	GM 31296	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.	line cutting; Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys	Kal Malhi claim	
1975	GM 31351	New Jersey Zinc Exploration Company (Canada) Inc	Electromagnetic (EM) survey	Monarch, Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon and Kal Malhi claims	
1975	GM 31571	Valdex Mines Inc	1 DH; no economic mineralization	Abcourt Mines claim (2430622)	75-1
1975	GM 31601	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.	linecutting; geological reconnaissance and mapping;	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and Abcourt Mines claims	
1975	GM 31723	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd.	3 DH; line cutting; ground magnetic and electromagnetic survey; geological mapping; 3 DH with no significant Au and base metal mineralization	Abcourt Mines claims (2261527, 4119631, 4119632)	DJ-4-75-4, DF-4-75-5, DF-4-75-6 (350 m)
1975	GM 31806	Camflo Mines Ltd	line-cutting, geological mapping, geophysical survey (airborne EM, horizontal loop electromagnetic and magnetic survey) and diamond drilling; 1 DH with low grade Au and Ag anomalies	Abcourt Mines claim (57444)	JO-75-1
1976	GM 31901	Valdex Mines Inc	horizontal loop EM, VLF-EM, magnetometer surveys	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1976	GM 32588	Brominco Inc	induced polarization surveys	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1976	GM 32629	Exploration Long Lac Limitée	linecutting	Monarch claims	
1977	GM 32842	Brominco Inc	horizontal loop EM, VLF-EM, magnetometer surveys	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1977	GM 32856	Exploration Long Lac Limitée	EM survey	Monarch claims	
1977	GM 32886	Brominco Inc	horizontal loop EM, VLF-EM, magnetometer surveys	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1977	GM 33122	Noranda Mines Ltd	linecutting, magnetic survey, HEM survey	Abcourt Mines claims	
1977	GM 33183	Tremblay, M; Descarreaux, J.	Report; Geology of the Carpentier Pyrophyllite deposit	Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon and Kal Malhi claims	
1977	GM 33189	Brominco Inc	geological reconnaissance	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1977	GM 33225	SEREM Ltee	horizontal loop EM, VLF-EM, magnetometer surveys	Sukhdeep Sekhon and Kal Malhi claims	
1977	GM 33360	Brominco Inc	VLF and HEM electromagnetic survey; magnetometric survey	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1977	GM 35081	SOQUEM	geological mapping and compilation, geochemical analyses	Monarch, Sukhdeep Sekhon and Kal Malhi claims	
1977	GM 61165	Ministère des Richesses naturelles	Pyrophyllite deposit: petrography, geochemistry, processing test	Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi and pending claim	
1978	GM 33465	Exploration Long Lac Limitée	Swanson Prospect; induced polarization survey	Monarch claims	
1978	GM 33675	SOQUEM	lithogeochemistry, petrography	Monarch, Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1978	GM 34345	Brominco Inc	1 DH; weakly anomalous Au (up to 0.19 g/t over 2.5 m)	Globex claim (2537905)	BB-78-19 (114 m)
1978	GM 34383	SEREM Ltee	linecutting; detailed geological surveys, ground HEM and magnetic geophysical surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1978	GM 39057	Shell Canada Ltd	geological mapping, rock geochemical survey	western half of the property	
1978	GM 45145	SEREM Ltee	IP and resistivity surveys	Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (N)	
1979	GM 34209	SOQUEM	geological survey, geological reconnaissance; lithogeochemistry	Monarch, Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1979	GM 34386	SEREM Ltee	linecutting; detailed geological surveys, reconnaissance and ground HEM and magnetic geophysical surveys	Monarch, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi and Abcourt Mines claims	
1979	GM 34621	SOQUEM	Magnetic and IP survey	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1979	GM 34872	SOQUEM	Magnetic, EM and IP survey	Globex, Monarch, Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1979	GM 34970	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited	line cutting; ground electromagnetic survey	Globex, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1979	GM 35713	Lavoie/Gaucher & Associés	line cutting; gravity survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1979	GM 35724	SEREM Ltee	geological survey and HEM and magnetic surveys	Monarch claims	
1979	GM 36021	SOQUEM	1 DH; weakly anomalous Au-Ag (up to 0.022 g/t over 3 m)	on a pending claim	11-485-02
1979	GM 61166	MNR	processing test - pyrophyllite	Globex, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1979	GM 61166; GM 61165	Ministère des Richesses naturelles	mineralogical and chemical study on pyrophyllite	Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi, Globex and pending claims	
1980	GM 35760	Exploration Long Lac Limitée	stripping	Monarch claims	
1980	GM 36644	Garneau claims	Magnetic and EM survey	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1980	GM 36645	Garneau claims	Magnetic and EM survey	Globex, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1980	GM 36651	Brominco Inc	linecutting, magnetometric and MaxMin and VLF electromagnetic survey	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1980	GM 36652	Brominco Inc	linecutting, magnetometric survey	Abcourt Mines, Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1980	GM 36959	SEREM Ltee	detailed geological survey	Globex, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1980	GM 37290	Barrette claims	magnetic survey	Abcourt Mines claims	
1980	GM 39058	Shell Canada Ltd	geological mapping and lithogeochemistry	western half of the property	
1981	GM 37122	Mines Messeguay Inc	magnetic survey	Abcourt Mines claims	
1981	GM 37396	Brominco Inc	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines and Globex claims	
1981	GM 38106	Ressources St-Pierre Inc.	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1981	GM 38126	Exploration Long Lac Limitée	magnetic survey	Monarch claims	
1981	GM 38127	Exploration Long Lac Limitée	Induced polarization survey	Monarch claims	
1981	GM 38225	Clermont Lavoie	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims	
1981	GM 39936	Société en Commandite 93599 Canada Limitée	gravimetric, electromagnetic, magnetic surveys	Monarch claims	
1981	GM 49689	Serem Ltd	HEM, Magnetic and resistivity survey		
1982	GM 38088	SEREM Ltee	1982: Pulse-EM DeepEM; before 1980: geological reconnaissance; line cutting; HEM and mag survey; detailed geological mapping; 1980: line cutting; HEM, mag, IP and resistivity survey;	Monarch claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1982	GM 38217	G.G.R.T. Exploration Inc.	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1982	GM 39174	Barrette claims	evaluation report of the mineral potential	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1982	GM 39258	Dufour claims	Magnetic and EM survey	Globex, Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1982	GM 39336	Ressources St-Pierre Inc.	geoscientific compilation	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1982	GM 39344	Brominco Inc	soil geochemistry	Monarch, Abcourt Mines claims	
1982	GM 39508	Regar Explorations Ltée	VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Abcourt Mines and Kal Malhi claims	
1982	GM 39512	Roy claims	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Globex, Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1982	GM 39565	Exploration Long Lac Limitée	magnetometric survey	Monarch claims	
1982	GM 39937	Geola Ltd	3 DM; no Au	Globex and Monarch claims (2522420, 1036871, 1036886)	82-1 to 82-2 and 82-4 (310.7 m)
1982	GM 48914	Serem Ltd	1 DDH; very low grade Zn, Ag, Au anomaly (prior to 1980, geological reconnaissance work, line cutting, magnetic and HEM survey)	Sukhdeep Sekhon claim (2821242)	82-CA-E-1
1983	GM 39829	Osler Resources Inc	line cutting; magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1983	GM 39830	Osler Resources Inc	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1983	GM 39843	Regar Explorations Ltée	magnetometric survey	Globex, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1983	GM 40080	Mines Falconbridge Nickel Ltee	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1983	GM 40095	Mines D'Argent Abcourt Inc	1DH, no to trace Au grades, low Ag grades	Abcourt Mines claim (2430622)	83-1 (190 m)

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1983	GM 40149	Minerais Lac Ltee	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1983	GM 40318	Minerais Lac Ltee	surveying	Monarch claims	
1983	GM 40388	Minerais Lac Ltee	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1983	GM 40453	Baribeau claims	magnetometric survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1983	GM 40458	Danrob Resources Limited	VLF-EM survey	Monarch claims	
1983	GM 40459	Danrob Resources Limited	magnetometric and VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1983	GM 40467	Ressources Diane Ltee	assessment of the economic potential	Monarch and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1983	GM 40518	Minerais Lac Ltee	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1983	GM 40519	Siscoe (83) Enr.	magnetometric survey	Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (NW)	
1983	GM 40536	Mines D'Argent Abcourt Inc	1DH, no to trace Au grades, low Ag grades	Abcourt Mines claim (2430622)	83-A (180 m)
1983	GM 40608	Brominco Inc	line-cutting; electromagnetic survey	Abcourt Mines claims	
1983	GM 40657	Exploration Barmat Inc.	electromagnetic, VLF-EM, magnetic survey	Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1983	GM 40698	Esso Minerals Canada	Magnetic survey, VLF EM and horizontal EM surveys; linecutting; geological mapping; soil geochemical survey; grab sampling and assays	Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1983	GM 40707	Minerais Lac Ltee	Swanson Prospect; detailed geological mapping	Monarch claims	
1983	GM 40769	Mines Falconbridge Nickel Ltee	Induced polarization survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1983	GM 40784	Ontex Resources Ltd	VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1983	GM 40785	Ontex Resources Ltd	assessment report	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1983	GM 40911	Esso	line cutting, geophysical surveys (E.M.H.,V.L.F. and MAG), a soil geochemical survey and geological mapping; 5 DDH with local weakly anomalous Au grades up to 0.6 g/t over 3 m	Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi and pending claims (2522419, 2608484, 2824716, 2824717, 2426386, 2426387, 2426388, 2426389, 2426390, 2426391, 2426392, 2426393, 2426394, 2823271)	HOLE CA-83-1 to CA-83-5 ex. 2 (700 m)
1983	GM 40991	Minerais Lac Ltee	reconnaissance soil geochemistry	Monarch claims	
1983	GM 41273	Nubia Resources	5 DDH; no to trace Au grade; highest grade 0.31 g/t over 0.7 m	Kal Malhi and Abcourt Mines claims (2824829, 2430618)	N-1 (not drilled due to terrain) to N-5 (749.4 m)
1983	GM 57666	Serem Ltd	drilling	Sukhdeep Sekhon claim (2821242)	82-CA-E-1
1984	GM 40811	Osler Resources Inc.	Belcourt prospect; line cutting along with magnetic, horizontal loop electromagnetic and VLF surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1984	GM 41003	Win-Eldrich Mines Limited	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Monarch claims	
1984	GM 41025	Minerais Lac Ltee	Induced polarization survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1984	GM 41054	Poirier claims	evaluation report of the mineral potential	Monarch claims	
1984	GM 41168	Aur Ressources Inc	geological mapping	Monarch, Globex, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1984	GM 41207	Minerais Lac Ltee	line-cutting; VLF and Magnetic ground geophysical surveys; detailed geological mapping and reconnaissance work	Monarch, Globex, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1984	GM 41271	Ressources Nubia Inc	induced polarization and electromagnetic survey	Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims (NW)	
1984	GM 41275	Ressources Nubia Inc	soil geochemical survey	Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims (NW)	
1984	GM 41423	Minerais Lac Ltee	detailed geological mapping	Monarch claims	
1984	GM 41463	Ressources Nubia Inc	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1984	GM 41543	Minerais Anodor Inc	Assessment report	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1984	GM 41684	Brominco Inc	Soil geochemistry	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1984	GM 41741	Exploration Barmat Inc.	Geophysical surveys: magnetometric, VLF-EM electromagnetic, and induced polarization and resistivity surveys	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi, Monarch and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1984	GM 41772	Exploration Barmat Inc.	Technical evaluation	Abcourt Mines and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1984	GM 41773	Mines Falconbridge Nickel Ltee	Jolin Prospect; line cutting; geological mapping; geochemistry; magnetometer, VLF and induced polarization surveys; stripping	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1984	GM 41976	Minerais Lac Ltée	18 DH; several anomalous targets were identified	Globex, Monarch, Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (2522421, 2522420, 2824719, 2824720, 2816266)	CAR-MT-12-84, CAR-MT-13-84, CAR-MT-23-84, CAR-MT-24-84, CAR-MT-25-84, CAR-MT-26-84, CAR-MT-27-84, CAR-MT-28-84, CAR-MT-29-84, CAR-MT-30-84, CAR-MT-31-84, CAR-MT-32-84, CAR-MT-36-84, CAR-MT-37-84, CAR-MT-38-84, CAR-MT-39-84, CAR-MT-40-84, CAR-MT-41-84 (153 m)

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1984	GM 42098	Osler Resources Inc	Belcourt prospect; humus geochemical survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1984	GM 61130	Mines Falconbridge Nickel Ltee	Jolin Prospect; line cutting; geology; geochemistry; magnetometer, VLF and induced polarization surveys; stripping	Abcourt Mines and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (SE)	
1985	DP-85-10	Ministère de L'Energie et des Ressources	Geological mapping		
1985	ET 85-02	Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources	Airborne gravity surveys (1979-1983)		
1985	GM 41867	Anglo Western Petroleums Ltd.	VLF-EM survey	Monarch and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (N)	
1985	GM 41968	Ressources BP Canada Ltee	line-cutting and ground magnetic surveying	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending claims (SE)	
1985	GM 42097	Baribeau claims	geoscientific compilation	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1985	GM 42106	Mines D'Argent Abcourt Inc	1DH, no to trace Au grades, low Ag grades; highest grade is 0.5 g/t over 0.2 m	Abcourt Mines claim (2430568)	85-A (155 m)
1985	GM 42107	Baribeau claims	geoscientific compilation	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1985	GM 42117	Minerais Lac Ltee	lithogeochemical survey	Monarch claims	
1985	GM 42244	Aur Ressources Inc	lithogeochemical survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims (W)	
1985	GM 42427	Ressources BP Canada Ltee	VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending claims (SE)	
1985	GM 42473	Minerais Lac Ltee	Swanson Property; Magnetic survey (vertical and total)	Monarch claims	
1985	GM 42474	Minerais Lac Ltee	Swanson Property; Induced polarization survey	Monarch claims	
1985	GM 42652	BP Selco	Soil and hummus geochemical survey	Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and pending claims (E property)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1985	GM 42733	Minerais Lac Ltee	geochemistry, geostatistics, processing test	Monarch claims	
1985	GM 42921	Audet claims	Line-cutting; ground magnetometer and VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi, Globex and pending claims	
1986	GM 43038	Minerais Anodor Inc	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	
1986	GM 43113	Ressources BP Canada Ltee	line-cutting; ground magnetometer and VLF surveys	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1986	GM 43221	Baribeau claims	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1986	GM 43368	Aur Ressources Inc	Magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims (SW)	
1986	GM 43435	Aur Ressources Inc	Magnetometer and HEM survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1986	GM 43569	Minerais Lac Ltee	Induced polarization survey	Monarch claims	
1986	GM 43622	Ressources Diane Ltee	Electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Monarch and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (N)	
1986	GM 43885	Ressources BP Canada Ltee	Magnetic survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1986	GM 43988	Oracle Exploration Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (N-NW)	
1986	GM 44052	Oracle Exploration Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (N-NW)	
1986	GM 44117	Valmont Mines Exploration Inc	magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1986	GM 44128	Valmont Mines Exploration Inc	magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1986	GM 44129	Valmont Mines Exploration Inc	magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE)	
1986	GM 44877	Exploration Min Normetal Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims (SW)	

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1986	GM 45031	Exploration Min Normetal Inc	soil geochemistry	Monarch and Abcourt Mines claims	
1986	GM 45312	Exploration Min Normetal Inc	Electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims (SW)	
1987	GM 45030	Exploration Min Normetal Inc	11 DH; generally low but often anomalous Au grades with intervals up to 32.97 g/t over 1.03 m, variably low base metal grades	Abcourt Mines claims (2604721, 2430557, 2430602, 2430633, 2430638, 2430646)	B-86-1 to B-86-4, B-86-6 to B-86-14 (4,020 m)
1987	GM 45032	Exploration Min Normetal Inc	Induced polarization survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims (SW)	
1987	GM 45222	133089 Canada Inc.	magnetometer survey, geological mapping	Monarch and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1987	GM 45231	Garneau claims	magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Monarch claims (NE)	
1987	GM 45696	Société d'Exploration Minière La Sarre Inc.	induced polarization and magnetometer survey	Monarch, Globex, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1987	GM 45787	Finneth Exploration Inc	helicopterborne electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF-EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1987	GM 45912	Oracle Exploration Inc	compilation work	Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1987	GM 45913	Oracle Exploration Inc	Induced polarization survey	Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1987	GM 45914	Oracle Exploration Inc	electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1987	GM 45931	Societe D'Exploration Aumine Inc.	induced polarization and magnetic survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1987	GM 46004	Exploration Orbite V S P A Inc	EM-VLF electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Abcourt Mines, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1987	GM 46174	Minerais Anodor Inc	EM-VLF electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1987	GM 46354	Minerais Anodor Inc	EM-VLF electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1987	GM 46501	Finneth Exploration Inc	Airborne Electromagnetic Survey; Resistivity and magnetic survey; VLF-EM Total Field Contours	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1987	GM 46656	Minerais Lac Ltee	Swanson; exploration ramp, underground drilling; bulk sampling; geological comparison	Monarch claims	
1987	GM 46719	Aur Ressources Inc	27 DH; several anomalous auriferous intervals with Au grades up to 14.65 g/t over 0.61 m	Abcourt Mines claims (2430553, 2430557, 2430594, 2430667)	4901-1 to 4901-26 (5,287 m)
1987	GM 47462	Minerais Anodor Inc	VLF EM survey; total field and gradient magnetic survey	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1987	GM 48053	Abcourt Mines Inc	linecutting; low frequency magnetometric and electromagnetic survey; induced polarization survey	Monarch and Abcourt claims	
1987	GM 48149	Ontex Resources Ltd	5 DH; exploration targeting Ag and Zn	Abcourt Mines claim (2430574)	87-07; 2-A; 8; 59-2; 59-3 (505 m)
1988	GM 46500	FinNeth Exploration Inc.	airborne geophysical survey (magnetometer, VLF-EM, three frequency EM), horizontal loop EM survey, reverse circulation and diamond drilling, geological reconnaissance; 1 DH with no economic mineralization	Abcourt Mines claim (2205838)	VA-87-1 (92 m)
1988	GM 47100	Societe D'Exploration Aumine Inc.	line cutting; magnetometric surveys; induced polarization survey; geological survey	Monarch, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
1988	GM 47220	Ressources Val D'Or Inc.	Bardome area; magnetometer-gradiometer survey	Abcourt Mines and Monarch claims (W property)	
1988	GM 47221	Ressources Val D'Or Inc.	Bardome area; induced polarization survey	Abcourt Mines and Monarch claims (W property)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1988	GM 47555	Mines de Métaux Abitibi Ltée	Jolin Zone; diamond drilling, petrographical study; geophysical survey (induced polarization, IP); geological compilation; 71 DH with many well-mineralized intervals	Abcourt Mines claims (1648361, 1648371, 1648372, 3139931, 3139932, 3139933, 3712851, 3712852)	87-1 to 87-45 (9,672 m) and 88-1 to 88-23, 88-25 (5,742 m)
1988	GM 47556	Placements J E Jolin Inc	Jolin Property; Petrographic work on mineralized samples	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1988	GM 47557	Mines de Métaux Abitibi Ltée	Jolin Property; induced polarization survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1988	GM 47587	Mines de Métaux Abitibi Ltée	Geological reconnaissance, geological compilation, prospector's mat survey, soil sampling	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex, Monarch and Kal Malhi claims	
1988	GM 47643	Geoconseil	electromagnetic survey	Abcourt Mines and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	
1988	GM 47773	Mines de Métaux Abitibi Ltée	electromagnetic survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon claim	
1988	GM 47814	Minerais Anodor Inc.	linecutting; VLF-EM and magnetic survey;	Monarch claims	
1988	GM 47960	Groupe Minier Ariel	2 DH; Au up to 0.72 g/t over 0.7 m	Sukhdeep Sekhon claim (2816267)	BAU-88-06 to 07 (496.5 m)
1988	GM 48074	Geola Ltd	induced polarization survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon and Kal Malhi claims	
1988	GM 48126	Minerais Anodor Inc.	1986: magnetic and electromagnetic survey; 1988: soil geochemical survey	Monarch, Globex and pending claims	
1988	GM 48169	Placements J E Jolin Inc	Jolin Property; lithogeochemistry on intrusive rocks	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1988	GM 59517	Mines de Métaux Abitibi Ltée	Jolin Property; reserve calculation	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1989	GM 48457	Tundra Gold Mines Ltd	magnetometer and VLF EM survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1989	GM 49101	BP Canada	IP survey	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending (2821239, 2821240, 2821241)	
1989	GM 49134	Mines de métaux Abitibi Ltee	review and reanalyses of previous trenches and drill holes	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines claims	
1989	GM 49136	Loma Exploration Inc	EM and mag survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1989	GM 49310	BP Canada	6 DH; Au is mostly below detection limit aside from one high-grade interval	Abcourt and pending claim (2215507, 2228950, 2228951, 2264410)	CP-1, CP-8, CP-9, CP-10 to CP-12 (651 m)
1989	GM 59515	Abitibi Metals Mines	geological, geophysical compilation; IP survey; drilling in 1987-88 detailed in GM 47555	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon and Kal Malhi claims (2821237; 2821242; 2821243; 2821246; 2821247; 2821249; 2824715)	
1990	GM 49862	Placements J E Jolin Inc	Jolin Prospect: 13 DH; many well-mineralized intervals	Abcourt Mines claims (1648371, 1648372, 3139933, 3139934)	90-1 to 90-12 (3,504 m)
1990	GM 50144	Directe Explorations Ltd	3 DH; no assays	Globex claim (2426391)	FNC-90-1 to FNC-90-3 (350 m)
1990	GM 50145	Assad, J.R.	Assessment report on the pyrophyllite deposit	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1990	GM 50183	Mines Abcourt Inc	Magnetometer, EM and VLF-EM survey	Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1991	GM 51001	Ezekiel Exploration Ltd	DIGHEMV airborne geophysical survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon, Monarch and Kal Malhi claims	
1992	GM 51490	Mines Abcourt Inc	gravimetric survey	Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1992	GM 51491	Abcourt d'Explorations Noranda Ltée	magnetic and electromagnetic survey	Kal Malhi and Abcourt Mines claims	
1992	GM 51828	Phelps Dodge Corp	5 DDH - no significant Au intercepts (≤0.35 g/t); 128 m channel sampling	Globex, Kal Malhi and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (402262138, 402262139, 402262142, 402262143, 402262184)	CA-92-1 to CA-92-5 (719 m)
1992	GM 51934	Phelps Dodge Corp	EM and IP surveys; compilation work	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1992	GM 52196	Michaud Claims	3 DH; 3 mineralized interval with a maximum of 1.1 g/t over 0.8 m	Globex claim (2537905)	92-1 to 92-3 (142.5 m)
1994	GM 52515	Geola Ltd	electromagnetic and magnetic survey	Monarch and Kal Malhi claims	
1994	GM 52884	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	induced polarization (IP) survey	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Monarch, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1994	GM 52886	Exploration Acabit Inc	EM and mag survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1994	GM 53423	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	linecutting; detailed geological mapping; IP survey	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Monarch, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1994	GM 53424	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	Beep Mat survey	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Monarch, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1994	GM 53426	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	Dighem V electromagnetic survey; VLF survey	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Monarch, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1995	GM 53425	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	Beep Mat survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
1995	GM 53427	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	geological mapping; grab sampling	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Monarch, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1995	GM 53428	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	9 DDH; very low Zn, Cu, Au anomalies	Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex, and Abcourt claims (2215506, 2215507, 2608483, 2821247, 2821249, 2816265, 4119653)	43-95-01 to 43-95-09 (1,406 m)
1996	GM 56458	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	23 DH; 43-96-10 to 43-96-31 short vertical holes with mostly no assays; longer holes 43-96-32 to 43-96-35 holes have locally anomalous to high Au assays (typically up to 1 g/t; 7.4 g/t over 1.5 m in one DH)	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claim (2522416; 2522421; 2522420; 2608484; 2816266)	43-96-19, 43-96-20, 43-96-21, 43-96-22, 43-96-23, 43-96-24, 43-96-25, 43-96-28, 43-96-29, 43-96-30, 43-96-31, 43-96-32, 43-96-33, 43-96-34, 43-96-35, 43-96-18, 43-96-10, 43-96-11, 43-96-12, 43-96-13, 43-96-14, 43-96-15, 43-96-16 (total length: 1,110 m)

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
1998	GM 57146	Explorations Directe Ltd	Chemical and particle size analyzes on pyrophyllite (Charlebois claims)	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
1998	GM 57223	Abcourt Mines Inc	lithogeochemistry; field verification of geophysical anomalies	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
1999	ET 98-04	Labbé; Geologie Québec	mapping; stratigraphy and mineralization study		
2000	GM 58288	Val D'Or Sagax Inc.	EMH geophysical survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
2000	GM 58289	G.L. Geoservices Inc.	linecutting, geological reconnaissance	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
2001		Geological Survey of Canada	Abitibi MEGATEM (Xstrata) - N - Amos		
2002	GM 59778	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	1 DH; very low anomalous Au, Cu, Zn assays; lithogeochemistry	Globex claim (2426392)	122-02-01
2002	GM 60346	Beaudoin Claims	trenching with numerous samples with anomalous Au < 1.1 g/t; grab sampling; line cutting; 2 DH with locally anomalous Au grades up to 0.81 g/t over 0.85 m	Globex and Monarch claims (2348805; 2348807; 2537901; 2537902; 2537903; 2537904; 2537905; 2537906; 2604725)	BB-02-01 to 02 (81 m)
2002	GM 61373	Goldsat Mining Inc	Jolin Prospect: 7 DH to verify previous drill results; several well-mineralized intervals	Abcourt Mines claims (1648371, 1648372, 3712851, 3712852)	02-01 to 02-07 (1,088 m)
2002	OF7799	Geological Survey of Canada	magnetic and electromagnetic airborne survey (2001-2003)		
2003	GM 60470	Phoenix Matachewan Mines Ltd.	2 DH; multiple well-mineralized intervals	Abcourt Mines claims (2430553, 2430557)	SWB-03-01 to SWB-03-02 (354 m)
2003	GM 60589	Noranda Inc	Horizontal loop electromagnetic survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (2816295; 2816296; 2816297)	
2003	GM 60590	Chimitec Ltee	ground geophysics: gravity, resistivity; PULSE-EM electromagnetic survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon claims (2816295; 2816296; 2816297)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
2003	GM 60625	Phoenix Matachewan Mines Ltd.	compilation report	Monarch, Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex, Kal Malhi and pending claims	
2003	GM 60879	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	9 DDH; highest Au grade 0.24 g/t in 122-03-11	Globex, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims (2426388, 2426389, 2426390, 2426391, 2426392, 2426393)	122-03-02 to 122-03-11 (excl. 09) (4,298 m)
2003	GM 60895	Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd	Pulse EM surveys of 6 DHs	Globex, Kal Malhi, and Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	122-03-02 to 122-03-07
2004	GM 61260	Noranda Inc	1 DH; very low Au, Cu, Zn, Ag, Pb grades; magnetic survey	Abcourt Mines claim (2215506)	CRP-T-03-05 (177 m)
2004	GM 61299	Beaudoin claims	line cutting; stripping; blasting; outcrop review; grab sampling; assays up to 0.654 g/t Au	Globex, Monarch and pending claims (2348788; 2348789; 2348790; 2348791; 2348792; 2348803; 2348805; 2348807; 2537902; 2537906; 2537901; 2537903; 2537905; 2348804; 2348806; 2604722; 2604723; 2604724; 2604725; 2537904; 12036)	
2004	GM 61365	Ouellet claims	geological reconnaissance; sampling with assays	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
2004	GM 62629	Abitex Ressources Inc.	Qualification Report on the Jolin Gold Property	Sukhdeep Sekhon claim (2821239)	
2005	GM 61658	Phoenix Matachewan Mines Inc.	resistivity and IP survey	Abcourt Mines claims (SW)	
2005	GM 61672	Quantec Geoscience Inc.	surface transient electromagnetic survey (STEM)	Sukhdeep Sekhon, Globex and pending claims	
2005	GM 61928	Aur Ressources Inc	2 DH; very low Au, Cu, Zn, Ag grades	Abcourt Mines claim (2430553)	SWB-05-04 (87 m)
2005	GM 62094	Ouellet claims	geological reconnaissance; sampling with assays	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
2005	GM 62632	Abitex Ressources Inc.	Helicopter-borne magnetic survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi and pending claims (2824715; 2821237; 2821239; 2821240; 2821242; 2821246)	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
2006	GM 62630	Abitex Resources Inc	Soil Geochemical Orientation Survey	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims	
2006	GM 62631	Abitex Ressources Inc.	Structural interpretation	Sukhdeep Sekhon, Kal Malhi, Globex and pending claims	
2006	GM 62638	Abitex Resources Inc	soil geochemical survey	Abcourt Mines and Globex claims	
2006	GM 63153	3421856 Canada Inc.	prospecting; geological mapping; trenching in 2002; linecutting, magnetometer survey and trenching in 2005; grab sampling; overburden drilling and till survey for Au enrichment in 2005; 3 DH: anomalous Au grades up to 1.34 g/t over 1.0 m	Globex claims (2537902; 2537905)	BB-06-01 to BB-06-05 (285 m)
2007	GM 63054	Abcourt Mines Inc	1 DH; no assays; Ag and Zn focused exploration	Abcourt Mines claim (2430612)	AB 07-01 (200 m)
2007	GM 63189	Phoenix Matachewan Mines Ltd.	Electromagnetic and magnetic survey	BullRun Capital, Abcourt Mines and Globex claims	
2007	GM 63833	Abitex Ressources Inc.	IP and magnetic survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon claim (2821237)	
2007	GM 64209	3421856 Canada Inc.	3 DH; variably anomalous Au assays up to 2.09 g/t over 0.7 m	Globex claim (2537905)	BB-07-01; BB-07-03; BB-06-01A-2007 (138.3 m)
2007	GM 64578	Phoenix Matachewan Mines Ltd.	Heliborne Magnetic and TDEM Survey	Abcourt Mines, Monarch and pending claims: 2537901; 2604718; 2604719; 2604720; 2604721; 2604722; 2604723; 12035; 12036; 2036704; 2036705; 2036706; 2036707	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
2008	GM 63843	Abitex Resources Inc	Jolin Prospect; 34 DH; several well gold-mineralized intervals	Abcourt Mines claims (1648371, 1648372, 2213329, 2213330, 2267368, 3139931, 45141, 57448)	J-07-01, J-07-02A, J-07-02B, J-07-03A, J-07-04, J-07-06, J-07-07, J-07-08, J-07-10, J-07-11, J-07-12, J-07-13, J-07-14, J-07-15, J-07-16, J-07-17, J-07-18, J-07-19, J-07-19A, J-07-20, J-07-20A, J-07-21, J-07-22, J-07-23, J-07-24, J-07-25, J-07-26, J-07-27, J-07-28, J-07-29, J-07-30, J-07-31, J-07-32, J-07-33 (6,467 m)
2008	GM 64577	Galahad Metals Inc	Assessment report; ground magnetic survey; airborne VTEM survey; ground InfiniTEM survey; soil sampling;	Abcourt Mines, Monarch, Kal Malhi, Globex, Sukhdeep Sekhon and pending claims; SW property	
2010	GM 65044	Agnico Eagle Mines	IP and resistivity survey	Monarch claims: 2348797; 2348815; 2348822; 2348812; 2348814; 2348816; 2348823; 2156202; 2156231; 885	
2010	GM 65264	Agnico Eagle Mines	IP and resistivity survey	Monarch and pending claims: 2348788, 2348789, 2348790, 2348791, 2348792, 2348793, 2348794, 2348795, 2348796, 2348797, 2348803, 2348807, 2348809, 2348811, 2348804, 2348808, 2348810, 2348812, 2348814, 2348816, 2604724, 1036871, 1036869, 12035, 1036870, 1036868, 12036, 1036867, 2036708, 2036709, 2036713, 2016662, 2016663, 2016689, 885, 1100595	
2010	GM 65382	Agnico Eagle Mines	IP and resistivity survey	Monarch, Sukhdeep Sekhon and Kal Malhi claims: 2817380, 2824712, 2824713, 2824721, 2824722, 2824726, 2821238, 2816270, 2816271, 2816272, 2816273, 2816274, 2816275, 2816276, 2816280, 2816281, 2169833, 2169834, 2169835, 2169836, 2169837, 2169838, 2169842, 2169849, 2169850, 2169851	
2011	GM 66029	Marcotte claims	geological survey, sampling, assay	Kal Malhi, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
2012	GM 66713	Marcotte claims	geological survey, sampling, assay	Sukhdeep Sekhon and Abcourt Mines claims	
2012	GM 66873	Osisko Mining Corporation	Helicopter-borne magnetometric and TDEM survey	Abcourt Mines, Sukhdeep Sekhon and Kal Malhi claims (2824712; 2824713; 2821237; 2821238)	
2012	GM 66889	Threegold Resources Inc.	CARDS technical evaluation	Monarch, Globex, Kal Malhi claims: 2348792; 2348807; 2537906; 2537903; 2348808; 2348810; 2824723; 2036708	
2012	GM 67288	Osisko Mining Corporation	12 DH; Helicopter-Borne magnetometric and Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) Geophysical Survey; very low Au grades with few higher grades intervals up to 2.8 g/t Au over 1 m	Abcourt Mines claims (1648371, 1648372, 2265744, 2265746, 2265747, 2265748, 3712852, 3712853)	PO12-001, PO12-002, PO12-003, PO12-004, PO12-005, PO12-006, PO12-007, PO12-010, PO12-012, PO12-013, PO12-014, PO12-015 (3,112 m)
2012	GM 67323	Hinterland Metals Inc	Heliborne Magnetic and TDEM Survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
2013	GM 67587	Osisko Mining Corporation	1 DH; very low to low Au grades	Abcourt Mines claim (2205834)	P013-028 (246 m)
2013	GM 68000	Marcotte claims	Beep Mat survey	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
2013	GM 68231	LaSalle Exploration Corp.; Aeroquest Airborne	airborne VTEM and magnetic survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon claims; north property	
2014	GM 68247	Abcourt Mines Inc	1 DH; very low to low Au grades	Abcourt Mines claim (2430602)	BE 13-01 (249 m)
2014	GM 68248	Mines Abcourt Inc	technical report with resource calculation	Abcourt Mines claims (W)	
2014	GM 68605	Hinterland Metals Inc	Horizontal loop EM survey	Sukhdeep Sekhon, Abcourt Mines and pending claims	
2015	GM 69491	Abcourt Mines Inc	1 DH; very low to low Au grades up to 1.13 g/t Au over 0.5 m	Abcourt Mines claim (2430638)	BE-15-01 (228 m)
2015	GM 69530	Enterprises Minieres Globex Inc.	4 DH; variably anomalous Au assays up to 1.564 g/t over 0.01 m	Globex and Kal Malhi claims (2426386; 2426392; 2426393)	CA-15-001 to CA-15-004 (603 m)

Year	Report #	Company	Conducted work	Claims	DDH
2016	GM 70123	Pierre-Alexandre Pelletier	Evaluation Report on the Barraute Property	Globex claims	
2018	GM 71056	Enterprises Minieres Globex Inc.	Compilation Report; Carpentier Property	Globex claims	
2018	GM 71461	Ressources Pershimex Corporation	site visit; sampling; glacial striation survey; till sampling and geochemistry;	Abcourt Mines claims (SE property)	
2019	GM 71669	Enterprises Minieres Globex Inc.	Compilation Report; Barraute Property	Monarch, and Globex claims	
2019	GM 71702	Ressources Pershimex Corporation	1 DH; relogging, resampling; no economic Au grades	Abcourt Mines claim (3139931)	J-05-07 (773 m)
2019	GM 71779	Monarch Gold Corp	LiDAR survey covering 24 km.sq and 33 claims	Monarch, Kal Malhi, Sukhdeep Sekhon claims	

Note: The pending claim remark indicated in this table reflect the July, 8, 2024 status of claims presented in Appendix II. Some of the pending claims have since been converted to active claims as shown on Figure 4.3. Monarch claims are now registered under BullRun ownership in the GESTIM database.

Table 6.10 – Best DDH intercepts from the Swanson Property (excl. Swanson, Jackson, Jolin prospects)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
59-3	18.29	18.68	0.39	2.68		GM 10158A	Bartec
59-4	122.53	122.93	0.4	13.37	7.68	GM 10158A	Bartec
59-8	116.43	116.95	0.52	6.86		GM 10158A	Bartec
59-8	117.65	118.14	0.49	4.79		GM 10158A	Bartec
59-8	119.17	119.63	0.46	4.45		GM 10158A	Bartec
59-8	149.35	150.11	0.76	2.06		GM 10158A	Bartec
59-8	154.26	155.3	1.04	1.72		GM 10158A	Bartec
P-7	8.53	9.14	0.61	6.86		GM 03112A	Bartec
P-7	9.14	10.67	1.53	4.11		GM 03112A	Bartec
P-4	1.19	2.23	1.04	1.37		GM 03112A	Bartec
P-4	2.23	3.54	1.31	1.37		GM 03112A	Bartec
P-3	0	2.56	2.56	1.16		GM 03112A	Bartec
including	0.91	1.52	0.61	2.74		GM 03112A	Bartec
92-2	10.5	11.28	0.78	1.21		GM 52196	Barraute VII-56
BB-06-01	15.6	20.1	4.5	0.78		GM 63153	Barraute VII-56
BB-06-02	54	55	1	1.34		GM 63153	Barraute VII-56
BB-06-03	29.5	34.5	5	0.91		GM 63153	Barraute VII-56
including	29.5	30.5	1	1.48		GM 63153	Barraute VII-56
BB-07-01	11.45	12.15	0.7	2.30		GM 64209	Barraute VII-56
CAR-C	35.97	36.58	0.61	3.43		GM 17571	NE of Belcourt
43-96-34	69.7	71.2	1.5	8.18		GM 56458	Carpentier-A
CP-1	50.2	50.53	0.33	3.47		GM 49310	CP-1
M-4	415.75	417.58	1.83	1.37	39.08	GM 01285-B	Matico
B.E.9	118.57	118.87	0.3	5.83		GM 10550-B	East of Matico
B.E.9	118.87	119.18	0.31	2.40		GM 10550-B	East of Matico
B.E.9	119.18	119.48	0.3	3.43		GM 10550-B	East of Matico
B-86-1	40.47	42.03	1.56	3.58		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-1	47.79	48.12	0.33	1.82		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
B-86-1	64.79	64.91	0.12	1.72		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-1	110.23	110.41	0.18	11.66		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-2	66.86	67.18	0.32	3.24		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-4	80.9	81.19	0.29	3.17		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-6	156.64	157.67	1.03	36.34		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-6	184.15	189.89	5.74	2.57		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-6	191.58	191.9	0.32	3.60		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-6	212.15	212.69	0.54	9.42		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-6	251.47	251.81	0.34	4.11		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-6	251.81	252.29	0.48	2.40		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-8	89.5	91.09	1.59	1.71		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-10	59.71	59.97	0.26	3.67		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-11	88.57	90.08	1.51	5.21		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
B-86-12	292.69	293.02	0.33	6.58		GM 45030	Laflamme Sud
4901-17	131.37	132.89	1.52	1.54		GM 46719	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	7.75	8.75	1	3.52		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	105.75	113.05	7.3	7.02		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
including	109.4	110.55	1.15	22.65		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	137.8	139	1.2	1.94		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	169.6	170	0.4	2.14		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	174	175.35	1.35	3.36		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	175.35	176.3	0.95	2.31		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	184.4	185.5	1.1	2.24		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	191.95	192.55	0.6	3.31		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	197.2	198.1	0.9	3.21		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	201.3	202	0.7	2.58		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	202.65	203.7	1.05	1.66		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-	211.2	212.1	0.9	6.55		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Reference	Prospect
02							Louis
SWB-03-02	212.1	212.75	0.65	40.44		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	213	213.4	0.4	3.01		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-02	224.15	227.15	3	3.38		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
including	224.15	224.55	0.4	10.16		GM 60470	Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-01	93.56	94.3	0.74	2.90		GM 60470	North of Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-01	94.8	95.75	0.95	3.97		GM 60470	North of Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-01	120.5	122.75	2.25	4.31		GM 60470	North of Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-01	156.5	157.45	0.95	3.22		GM 60470	North of Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-01	171.85	172.65	0.8	1.84		GM 60470	North of Malbar/Gros Louis
SWB-03-01	174.45	175.25	0.8	3.87		GM 60470	North of Malbar/Gros Louis
MAN-3-84	79.5	81	1.5	4.1		GM 42050	Manville
MAN-3-84	100.5	102	1.5	2.1		GM 42050	Manville
MAN-4-84	78	79.5	1.5	7.2		GM 42050	Manville
MAN-7-84	39	40.5	1.5	2.4		GM 42050	Manville
DH1	26.2	28.65	2.45	15.43		GM 15705	Marimac
CA-15-001	104.99	105	0.01	1.68		GM 69530	Marimac
CA-15-002	85.47	85.48	0.01	1.69		GM 69530	Marimac
CA-15-004	27.79	27.8	0.01	1.72		GM 69530	Marimac
BO-1	19.81	21.34	1.53	8.22		GM 07674-B	Marimac
BO-3	13.72	14.26	0.54	34.28		GM 07674-B	Marimac
J-07-01	97.8	98.25	0.45	2.51		GM 63843	Savane

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

This section is, in part, taken from or modified after Beausoleil and Carrier (2021).

7.1 The Abitibi Subprovince

The Property overlies part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) in the central eastern part of the Archean Abitibi Subprovince in the southern Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The AGB has historically been subdivided into northern and southern volcanic zones using stratigraphic and structural criteria and mainly based on an allochthonous greenstone belt model; i.e., interpreting the belt as a collage of unrelated fragments (Dimroth et al., 1982; Ludden et al., 1986; Chown et al., 1992). More recently, Thurston et al. (2008) described the AGB to be mainly composed of volcanic units which were unconformably overlain by large sedimentary Timiskaming-style assemblages. Similarly, both new mapping surveys and new geochronological data indicate an autochthonous origin for the AGB.

The AGB comprises east-trending synclines containing volcanic rock and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite and granite) alternating with east-trending turbiditic wacke basins (Figure 7.1, Ayer et al., 2002a; Daigneault et al., 2004; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). Most of the volcanic and sedimentary strata dip vertically and are usually separated by abrupt, variably dipping east-trending transcrustal deformation zones, such as the Destor-Porcupine-Manneville and Cadillac–Larder Lake fault zones (“DPMFZ” and “CLLFZ”) and other similar regional faults in the northern AGB. Some of these fault zones display evidence of overprinting deformation events including early thrusting, and subsequent strike-slip and extension events (Goutier, 1997; Daigneault et al., 2002; Benn and Peschler, 2005; Bateman et al., 2008).

Two types of unconformable successor basins are observed: a) widely distributed fine-grained clastic rocks in early Porcupine-style basins, followed by; b) Timiskaming-style basins composed of coarser clastic sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks, largely proximal to major strike-slip faults (Ayer et al., 2002a; Goutier and Melançon, 2007).

The AGB is intruded by numerous late-tectonic plutons ranging in composition from dioritic-tonalitic to monzonitic and monzogranitic, cut the volcanic sequence (e.g. the Laflamme Pluton) (e.g Ayer et al., 2005; Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). Tonalite, syenite, gabbro, granite, and minor lamprophyre and carbonatite dykes are typical. Commonly, the metamorphic grade in the AGB varies from the subgreenschist to greenschist facies (Jolly, 1978; Powell et al., 1993; Dimroth et al., 1983; Benn et al., 1994) except in the vicinity of late-tectonic plutons where the metamorphic grade reaches the amphibolite facies (Jolly, 1978).

7.1.1 The Abitibi Greenstone Belt Subdivision

The most recent interpretation from the newest mapping surveys and new geochronological information by the Ontario Geological Survey and Géologie Québec, were used by Thurston et al. (2008) to define new AGB subdivisions. The following section presents a more detailed description of these subdivisions.

Seven discrete volcanic stratigraphic episodes define the Abitibi subdivisions based on numerous U-Pb zircon age groupings. The U-Pb zircon ages clearly show timing similarities for volcanic episodes and plutonic activity between the northern and southern parts of the AGB, as indicated in Figure 7.1. These seven volcanic episodes are listed below, chronologically from the oldest to the youngest:

- Volcanic episode 1 (pre-2750 Ma);
- Pacaud Assemblage (2750–2735 Ma);
- Deloro Assemblage (2734–2724 Ma);
- Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage (2723–2720 Ma);
- Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2719–2711 Ma);
- Tisdale Assemblage (2710–2704 Ma);
- Blake River Assemblage (2704–2695 Ma).

The AGB successor sedimentary basins are of two types: laterally extensive basins corresponding to the Porcupine Assemblage with early turbidite-dominated units (Ayer et al., 2002a), followed by the aerially more restricted alluvial-fluvial or Timiskaming-style basins (Thurston and Chivers, 1990).

The boundary between the northern and southern parts of the AGB has no tectonic significance but is geographically similar to the boundary between the so-called internal and external zones of Dimroth et al. (1982) and between the Central Granite-Gneiss and Southern Volcanic zones of Ludden et al. (1986). The boundary between the northern and southern parts corresponds to the DPMFZ and passes south of the wacke of the Chicobi and Scapa groups, which have a maximum depositional age of 2698.8 ± 2.4 Ma (Ayer et al., 1998; 2002b).

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the south by the CLLFZ, a major crustal structure that separates the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces (Chown et al., 1992; Mueller et al., 1996; Daigneault et al., 2002, Thurston et al., 2008).

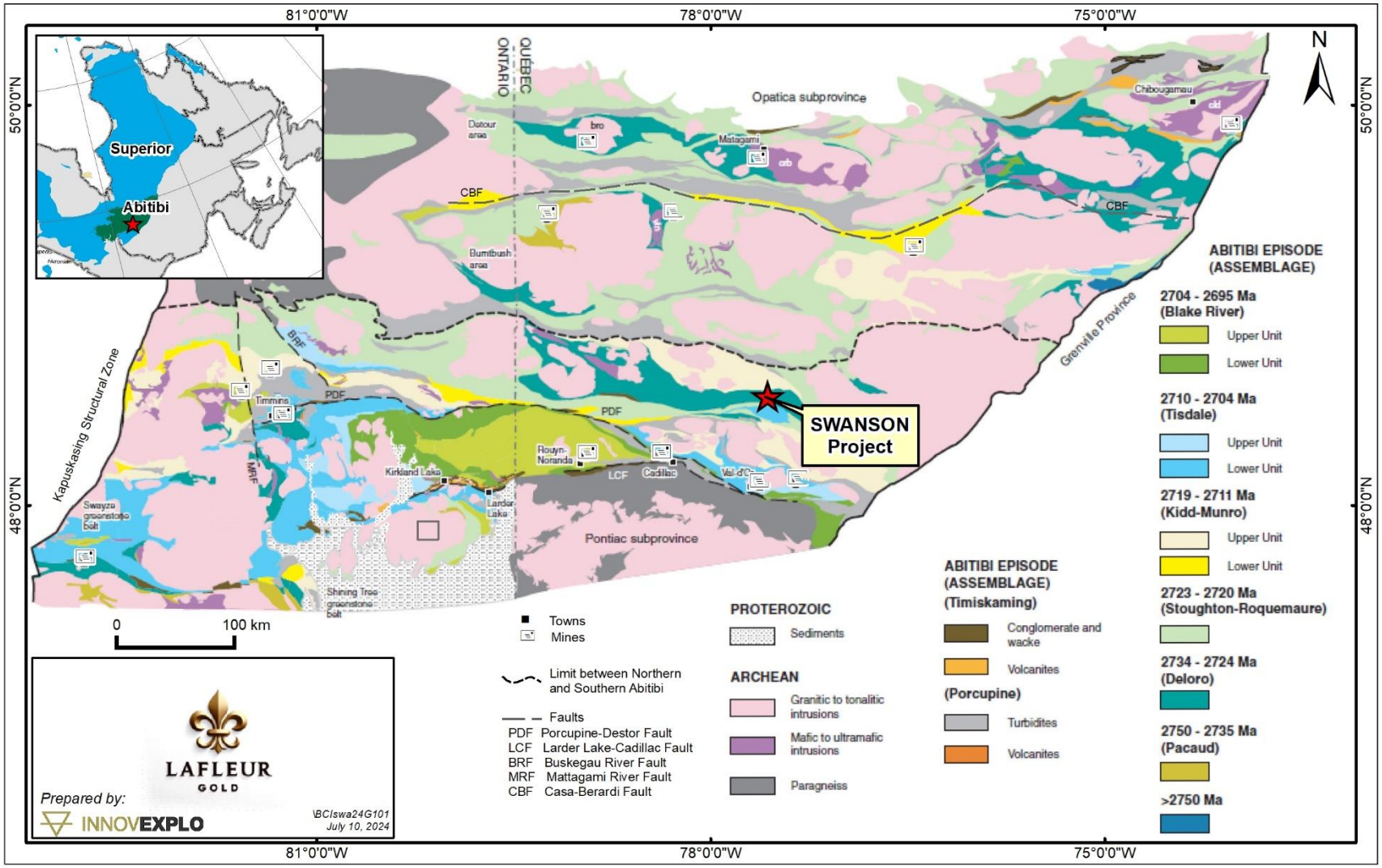


Figure 7.1 – Abitibi Greenstone Belt, based on Ayer et al. (2005) and Goutier and Melançon (2007) and modified from Thurston et al. (2008)

7.2 Regional Geology

The Property is located in the Taschereau-Amos-Senneterre volcanic segment, which is delimited to the north by the Chicobi sedimentary basin and Chicobi Tectonic Zone and to the south by the Landrienne Tectonic Zone (Figure 7.2). Labbé (1995) and Doucet (2001) described and distinguished five (5) informal stratigraphic volcanic groups: Lower Figuery, Upper Figuery, La Morandière, Amos and Lac Arthur. The Lower Figuery, Amos and La Morandière volcanic groups consist of tholeiitic pillowed basalts and mafic volcaniclastics with minor andesite flows. Several sills of ultramafic rocks intrude the Amos Group, one of which hosts the massive Dumont Nickel deposit. The Lac Arthur and Upper Figuery volcanic groups consist of andesitic and basaltic flows of transitional affinity, calc-alkaline dacite and andesite porphyritic lavas, and minor volcaniclastic horizons (Faure, 2016).

Geochronological data reveal that volcanism occurred between 2718 Ma and 2706 Ma. The synvolcanic Taschereau Pluton was dated at 2718.3 +2.3/-2.2 Ma (Frarey et Krogh, 1986) and the Lac Arthur Group at 2714±3 Ma (Labbé, 1999). These dates correlate with the Kidd-Munro Assemblage of Thurston et al. (2008). Recent geochronology indicates an age 2706±3 Ma for the Upper Figuery Group (David et al., 2007), which corresponds to the Tisdale Assemblage (2710-2704 Ma; Ayer et al., 2002b).

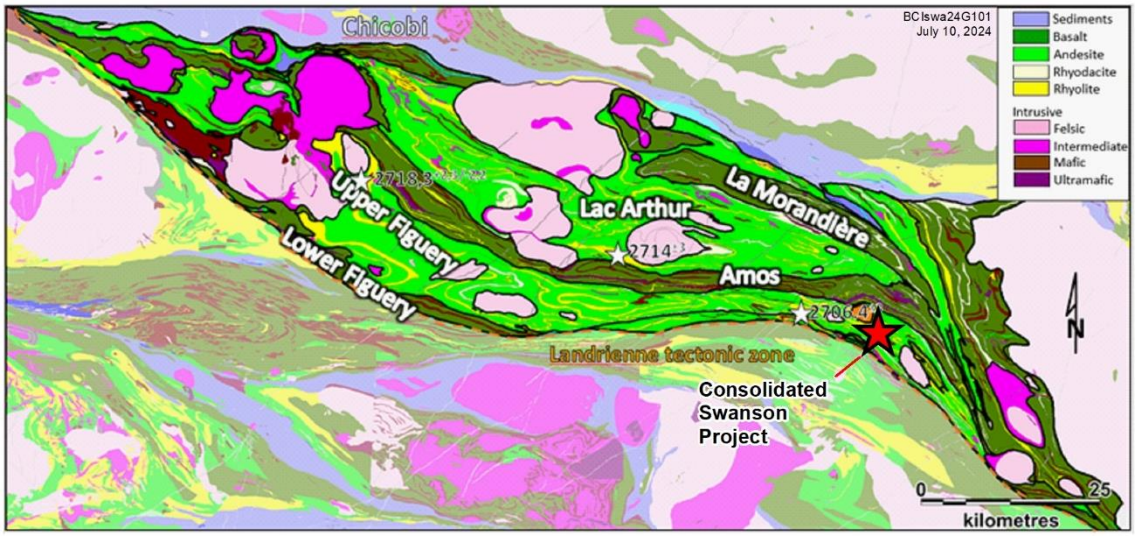


Figure 7.2 – Geological interpretation map from Faure (2016) with the groups defined by Labbé (1995) and Doucet (2001)

7.2.1 Structures

Many layer-parallel faults and shear zones transect the Taschereau-Amos-Senneterre volcanic segment with NW-SE and E-W dominant orientations. The E-W fault segments are thrusts, whereas the majority of the NW-SE are dextral transpressional faults. Most of the gold showings occur in the centre of the segment and at its southern boundary, along NW-SE fault sets. The Swanson deposit occurs at an inflection point between an E-W and NW-SE segment of the Bolduc Corridor, a major fault zone (tectonic zone) separating the Amos Group to the north from the Upper Figuery Group to the south (Figure 7.2). The Bolduc Corridor is defined by a strong penetrative foliation. The rocks are intensely mylonitized with widespread sericite alteration and a pervasive red hematite

alteration in the core of the zone. Mylonitization of the volcanic rocks has obliterated all primary volcanic textures (Agnico, 2009). The Laflamme River Fault is a N-S sinistral fault more than 10 km long, located 1 km west of the Swanson deposit.

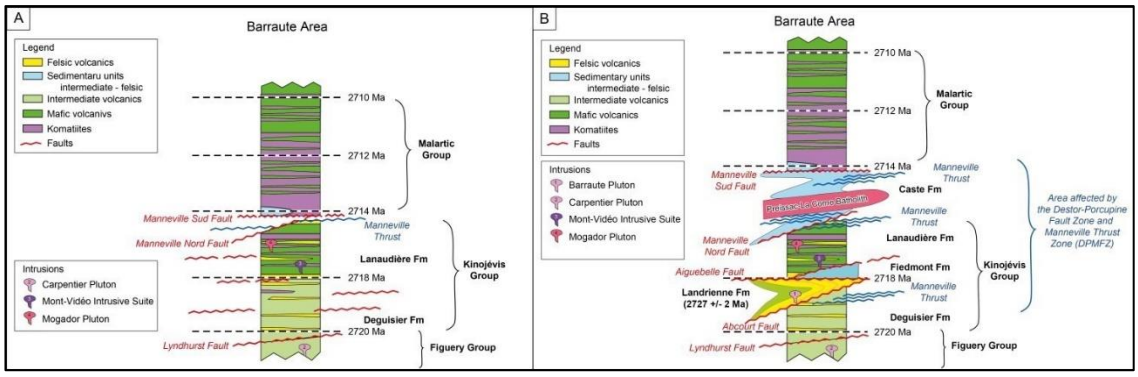
The North Zone of the Swanson deposit is well-exposed by stripped outcrops and reveals an irregularly shaped body of equigranular to porphyritic tonalite cutting mafic metavolcanic rocks and mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks. Most of the country rocks are moderately well foliated with the schistosity strikes on average WNW to NW, dipping 70° north (Poulsen, 2002).

According to Poulsen (2002), abundant quartz veins and veinlets, particularly in and near the Laflamme intrusion, clearly attest to excellent fracture permeability developed within the intrusion during or after its emplacement. Most veins are thin, a few millimetres to a few centimetres across, of short strike length, commonly less than 1 m long, and interpreted as mainly extensional-fill fractures. Although a wide range of vein orientations was observed, there appear to be some recurring orientations, including steep WNW veins, “flat” west-dipping veins, and “ladders” and “stockworks” transverse to, but mainly confined by, albitized tonalite dykes radiating from the intrusion.

Narrow faults, oriented WNW, are parallel to numerous dykes on the Property, and may represent a fundamental structural orientation. They are also parallel to the principal foliation in the surrounding rocks, suggesting a possible relationship to regional deformation, although they are obviously brittle and late with respect to foliation development.

7.3 Property Geology

The Property overlies four (4) volcanic units that young towards the northeast (Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.4) (Source: SIGEOM; sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca). The oldest is the Landrienne Formation (2727 ±2 Ma; Labbé, 1998) that is represented by massive mafic volcanic rocks intruded by gabbroic sills. It is bounded by the Uniacke Fault Corridor to the south and Abcourt Fault to the north (Figure 7.5). The rocks of the Landrienne Formation are strongly folded by numerous regional synformal and antiformal folds unlike the rocks to the north or south, suggesting that this folded unit may represent a tectonic slice affected or transported by the Manneville Thrust Zone.



Source: Pilote et al., 2019

Figure 7.3 – The geological and stratigraphic settings of the Barraute area

The Landrienne Formation is overlain by the mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the 2723-2706 Ma Deguisier Formation (2723±5 Ma; Davis, 2021; 2720.7±1.2 Ma, David et al., 2011; 2719.4 ±1 Ma and 2718.1 ±1.3 Ma; McNicoll in Pilote et al., 2009; 2706.4 ±3.3 Ma David et al., 2007) (Kinojévis Group, Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage) that contain layers of graphitic argillite, siltstone and cherty tuff and are intruded by felsic quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. The southern and northern boundary of the Deguisier Formation are marked by the Abcourt Fault and the Lyndhurst Fault, respectively (Figure 7.5).

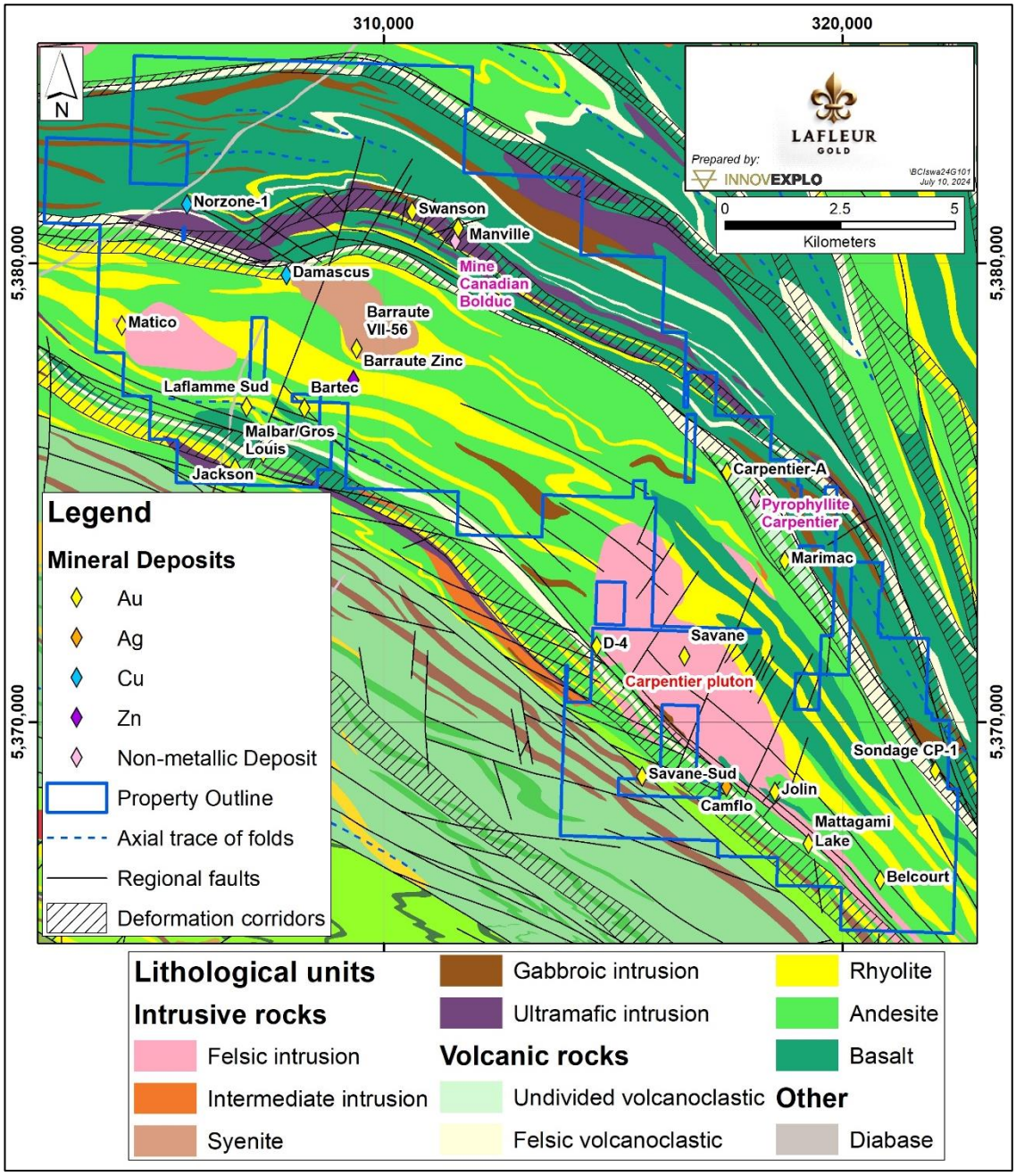
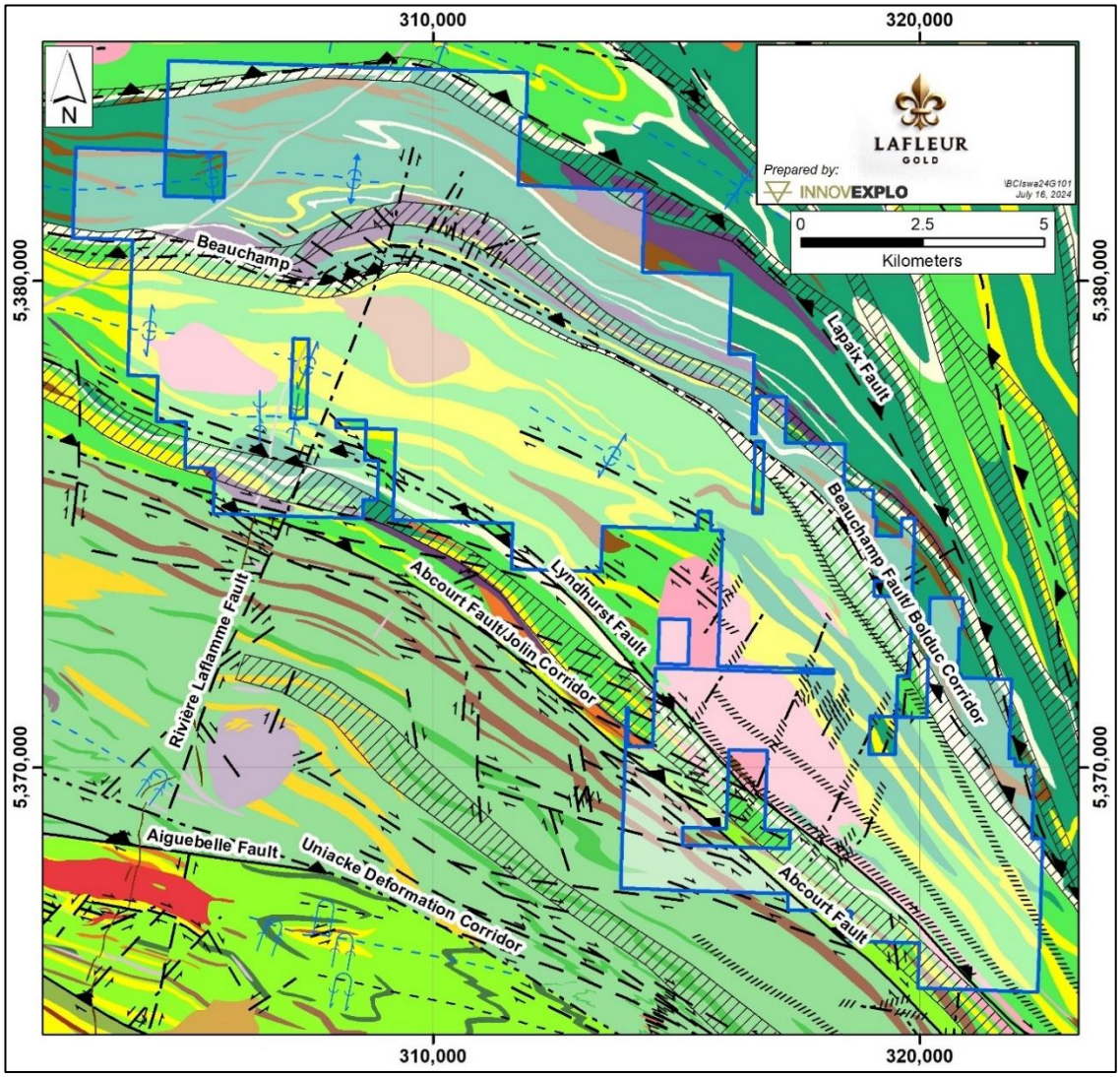


Figure 7.4 – Geological setting of the Swanson Project

Farther north-northeast, the central part of the property exposes mafic to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and pyrite-graphite tuff of the **Figuery Group** (interpreted 2718.3 +2.3/-2.2 Ma; Frarey and Krogh, 1986; 2718.7 ±6.0 Ma, David, 2021) that is intruded by syn-volcanic plutons like the tonalitic Carpentier pluton (Figure 7.4). They are bounded to the north by the Beauchamp Fault (Figure 7.5). The most north-northeastern part of the property overlies **the Amos Group** (assumed to be synchronous with the 2714 Ma Lake Arthur Group; Labbé, 1998) that consists of pillowed tholeiitic basalt flows with graphitic-pyritic tuff and chert beds intruded by gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite, dunite and serpentinite sills (Figure 7.4). The calc-alkaline amygdaloidal andesite flows of the 2714 Ma Lac Arthur Group are exposed on the northernmost tips of the property.



Source: SIGEOM; CONSOREM; see next page for the legend of the structural features; see Fig. 7.3 for the legend of the lithological units

Figure 7.5 – Structural framework of the Swanson Property

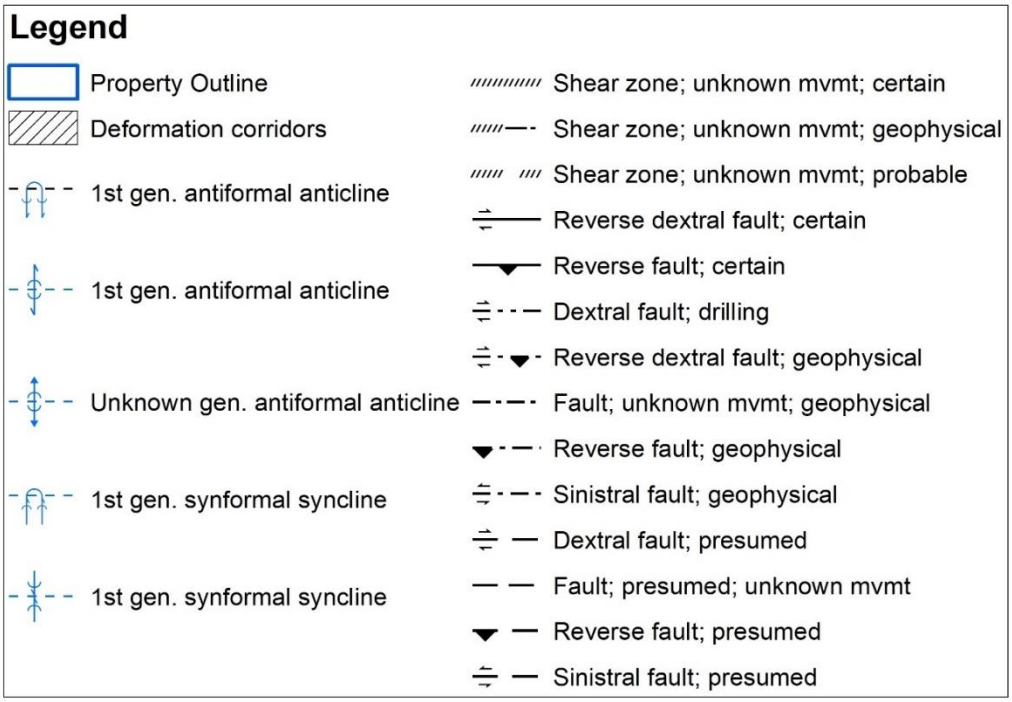


Figure 7.5 - cont'd

These volcanic successions belong to three (3) major geological units: the 2734-2724 Ma Deloro, the 2723-2720 Stoughton-Roquemaure and the 2719-2711 Ma Kidd Munro assemblages (Monecke et al., 2017; Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2020). The Landrienne Formation is part of the Deloro assemblage (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2020). The Deguisier Formation was assigned to the Stoughton-Roquemaure assemblage (Monecke et al., 2017), although its youngest units may be correlated with the Tisdale assemblage. The Figuery Group was assigned to the Deloro assemblage by Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2020 but its age is more consistent with the Kidd Munro assemblage that also includes the Lac Arthur Group rocks.

7.4 Geology of the Swanson deposit

The Swanson deposit is associated with the calc-alkaline, mainly monzonite, Laflamme pluton (Pilote and Marleau, 2020; Pilote et al., 2020) located at the interface between basalt and peridotite units of the Amos Group (Figure 7.4).

7.4.1 Lithology

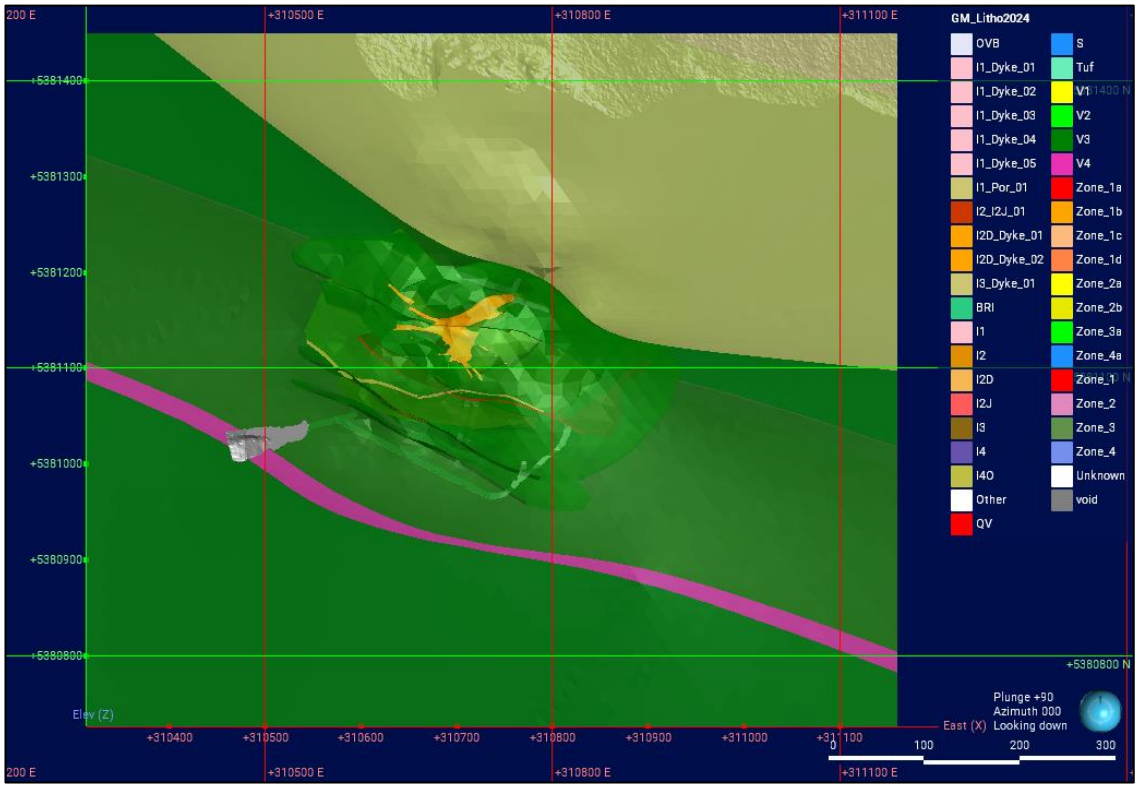
Seven lithological units are distinguished in the Swanson deposit (Crépeau, 1983; Agnico, 2009) and classified as either volcanic effusive or volcanic intrusive units.

7.4.1.1 Volcanic effusive units

The main host rock of the Swanson deposit is an iron-rich tholeiitic basalt (V3B). The basalt is dark green to greenish beige on fresh surfaces and is typically massive, with minor pillowed units and local flow breccias. It is fine to medium-grained, with the coarser zones displaying gradual contacts and occurring in the centre of the thick lava flow. Typical alteration assemblages comprise carbonate, hematite and chlorite. The northern

and southern contacts are strongly carbonatized, concealing the primary character of the rock. The unit may contain pyrite in trace amounts (up to 2%). The highest percentages of pyrite are recorded in the carbonatized zones.

The andesitic basalt/carbonate zone (V3A) is a very altered, light green unit that occurs at the contact between the Laflamme intrusion and basalt and/or peridotitic komatiite. Pyrite is present in trace amounts (up to 1%). Typical minerals include chromite, fuchsite and carbonate.

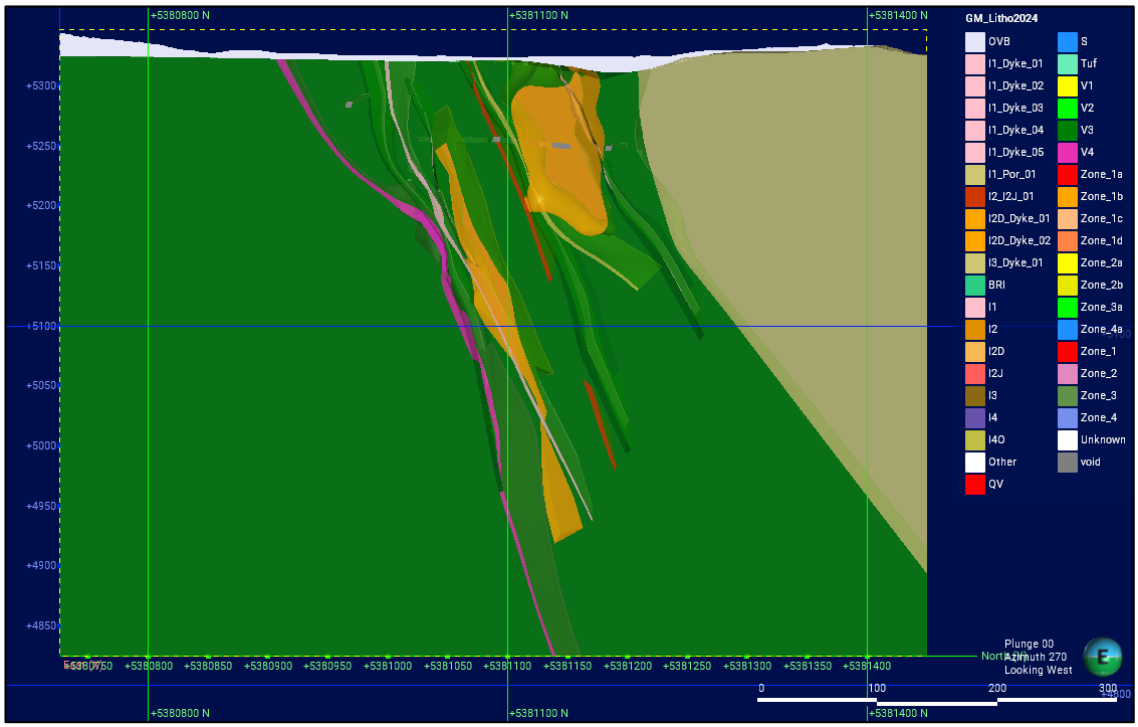


(from LeapFrog)

Figure 7.6 – Plan view of 3D lithological model of the Swanson deposit

The peridotitic komatiite unit (V4C) is generally green to dark gray and may contain up to 2% magnetite. The common alteration minerals are talc and carbonate, with local talc-rich zones. The komatiite is separated into two parts: the southern part consists of medium-grained, homogenous, massive rock composed of ferromagnesian minerals, such as olivine, pyroxene, chlorite, talc and carbonate, with many quartz-carbonate-talc veinlets; the Northern part varies from aphanitic to medium-grained and contains 1% to 2% chromite, highly altered in talc, carbonate and fuchsite, and contains horizons of magnesium carbonate (80%) and quartz (15%).

Figure 7.6 and Figure 7.7 show the plan and cross-section views of the Swanson mineralization model.



(from LeapFrog)

Figure 7.7 – Cross-section looking west of the lithological model of the Swanson deposit

7.4.1.2 Intrusive Units

Mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks are intruded by several dykes and sills comprising, lamprophyres, diorite and quartz-feldspar porphyries. The main intrusive unit is the Laflamme pluton (I2D) that forms a star shape at surface, roughly 100 m across. The Swanson plug is coarse- to medium-grained and generally beige to reddish beige depending the alteration by carbonate, sericite, hematite or chlorite, and may be locally barren or auriferous. Pyrite varies from 1% to 5% with traces of galena and chalcopyrite.

Lamprophyres (I4O) are distinguished by their biotite content, are typically black to reddish black, and may contain traces of pyrite. Typical alteration minerals are biotite and hematite.

The diorite (I2J) dykes are generally grey-green to medium green, displays chlorite alteration, and typically contains trace amounts (up to 2%) pyrite.

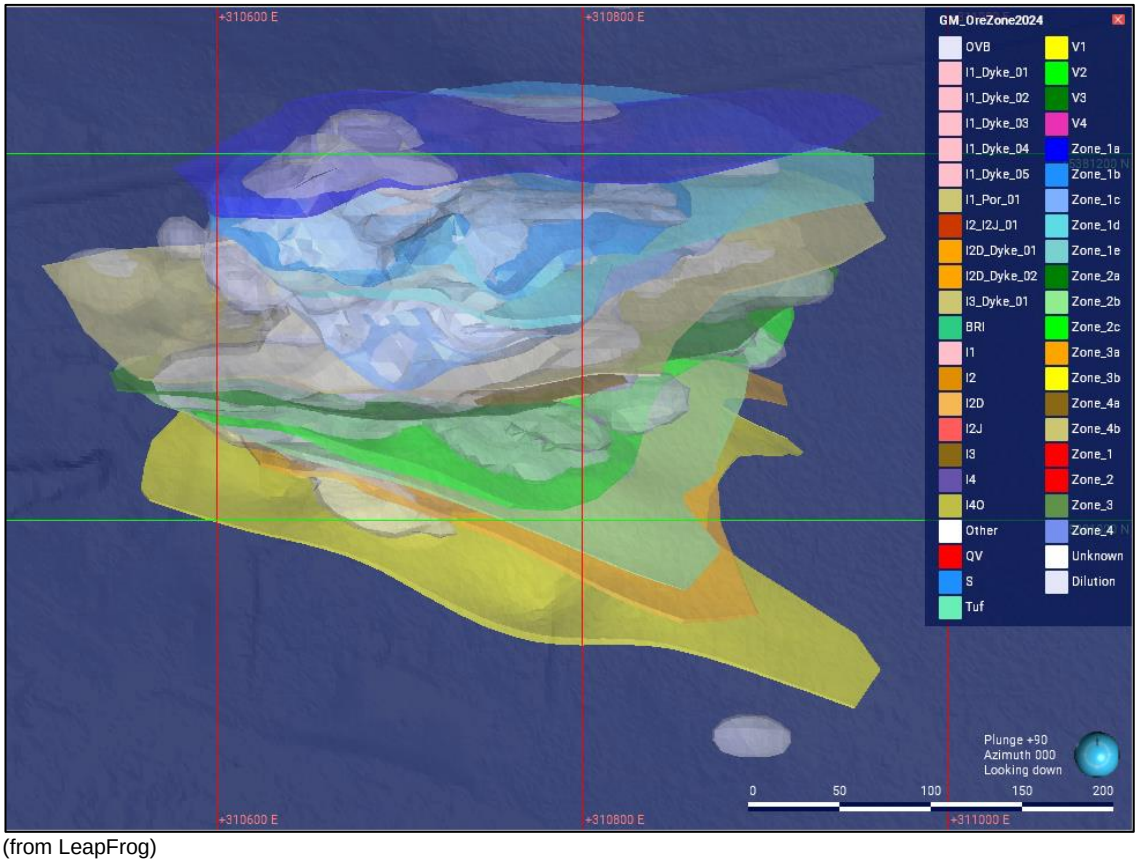
The felsic dyke/porphyries (I1) are mainly pinkish, feldspar/quartz type units that may contain 1% to 2% pyrite. Alteration is characterized by sericite, hematite and carbonate.

7.4.2 Mineralization

The gold mineralization at Swanson is typical of structurally controlled gold deposits associated with felsic intrusions (Crépeau, 1985; Lanthier 2002). Based on the results of the latest drilling program, the relationship between mineralized zones and the Laflamme intrusion is unambiguous (Eustache, 2012). Gold occurs in dilatent tensional structures within or near the intrusion, which typically carries background concentrations of gold between 0.3 and 1.0 g/t Au (Crépeau, 1985).

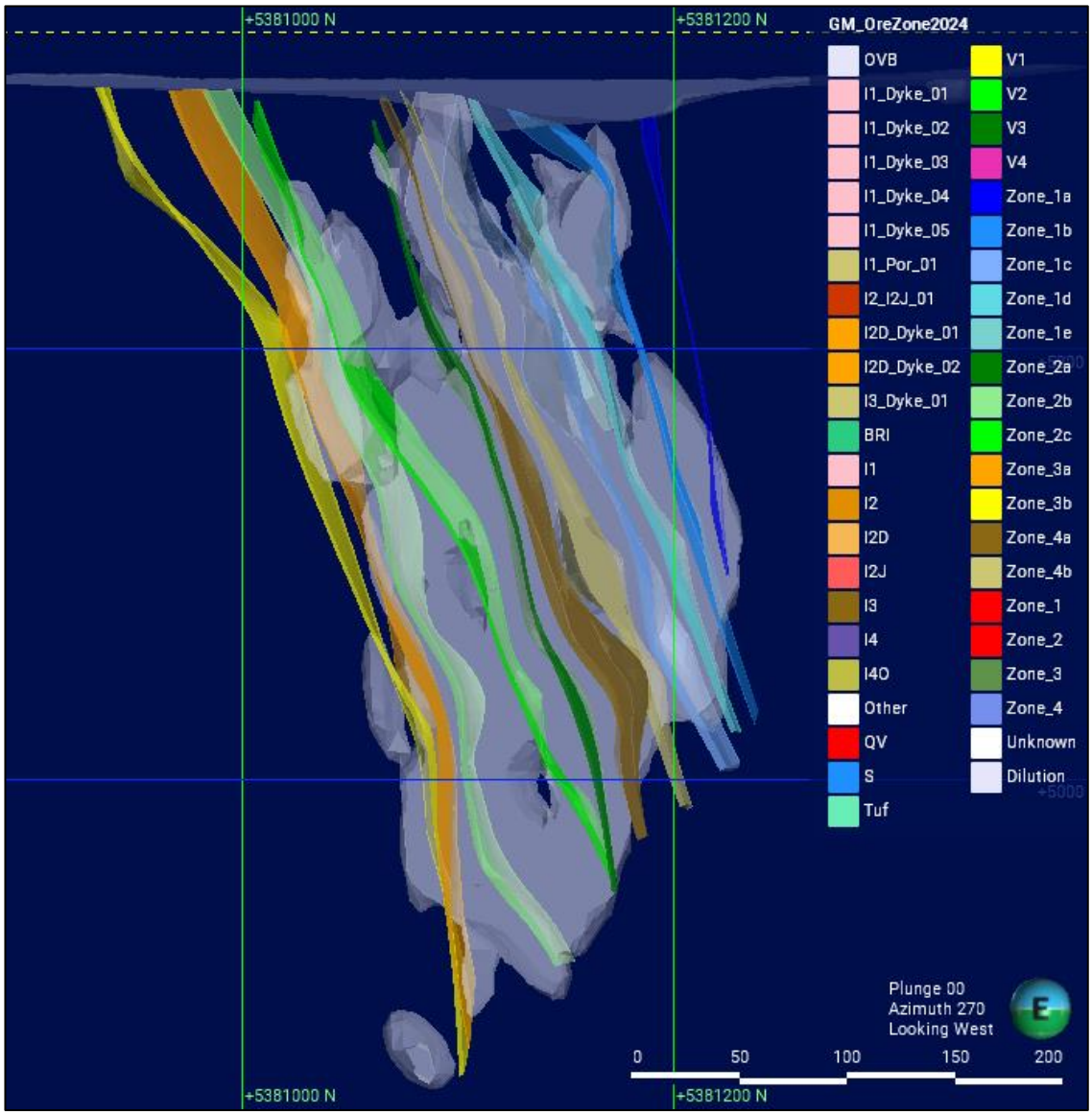
Two types of gold mineralization are directly or indirectly associated with the Laflamme intrusion. Gold is often found within altered and mineralized mafic volcanic rocks surrounding the main intrusion. This mineralized halo is characterized by the presence of more intensely altered rocks and a higher number of altered and strongly mineralized dyke swarms that extend outward from the main intrusion. Gold grades are closely related to the abundance of fine-grained pyrite mineralization found in strongly carbonatized, almost bleached, mafic volcanic rocks. This altered unit contains dispersed quartz veins, a few of which display visible gold. Gold mineralization is also associated with the porphyritic albitized tonalite dyke swarms (Pilote et al., 2020), historically interpreted a syenite dykes. In fact, the tonalite dykes constitute the most enriched units, with gold grades of up to 25 g/t Au locally. Disseminated pyritic mineralization is also abundant in these dyke units. Geological observations made from underground workings at Swanson suggest that the mineralized felsic dykes are narrow and have various orientations (Jean, 1988). The dykes also host a number of irregular quartz veinlets, some of which are barren (Agnico, 2017).

Figure 7.8 and Figure 7.9 show the plan and cross-section views of the Swanson mineralization model.



(from LeapFrog)

Figure 7.8 – Plan view of 3D mineralization model of the Swanson deposit



(from LeapFrog)

Figure 7.9 – Cross-section looking west of the lithological model of the Swanson deposit

7.4.3 Hydrothermal Alteration

At the Swanson deposit, hydrothermal alteration is spatially related to the mineralized quartz veins and veinlets and affects the Laflamme plug (Bourgault, 1988; Carrier, 2002). Alteration increases towards the intrusion and forms a halo around the plug.

Two principal alteration phases were documented by Bourgault (1988):

- early hematitization and potassic alteration (biotite and microcline);
- syn-mineralization carbonatization and sericitization.

Carbonatization (ankerite-albite-quartz-pyrite-(sericite-fuchsite)) is the dominant alteration facies and has partially obliterated the first alteration phase (Bourgault, 1988). Even the least-altered tholeiitic basalts show some carbonatization (6.5% CO_2). The

peridotites are essentially composed of a chlorite-talc-carbonate assemblage and are commonly strongly carbonatized (11.0% CO_2). The biotite-bearing and non-biotite-bearing felsic intrusive rocks are also carbonatized (respectively 8.0% CO_2 and 4.0% CO_2). The carbonatization envelope seems to follow the general attitude of the tonalite dykes (N-S and E-W; Jean, 1988).

Carbonate alteration, quartz veins and veinlets, and disseminated sulphides are ubiquitous in the northern part of the deposit and provide evidence of a significant hydrothermal overprint on the Laflamme plug and its wall rocks (Poulsen, 2002). The most obvious manifestation of carbonatization is the presence of “green-mica carbonate”, particularly near the intrusion. Such rocks normally have an ultramafic protolith and are composed of magnesium carbonate (magnesite), fuchsite and quartz. The green-mica carbonate rock is locally strongly foliated and it is significant that the Laflamme intrusion contains altered and foliated xenoliths in which foliation attitudes vary from clast to clast. This indicates that the rocks were already carbonatized and foliated prior to the emplacement of the Laflamme intrusion, and that the intrusion is late- to post-tectonic. Bourgault (1988) has reported that some carbonate alteration also overprints the Laflamme pluton.

Within the pluton, disseminated pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite are abundant in phyllosilicate-rich alteration selvedges surrounding quartz veinlets and veins. This style of alteration likely accounts for the high average background abundance of gold in the intrusive rocks at Swanson (Bourgault, 1988).

7.5 Other showings and worked deposits

7.5.1 Orogenic auriferous vein-type mineralization

7.5.1.1 Jolin Prospect – Au, (Cu)

The Jolin prospect is located in the SW part of the Property (Figure 7.4). The five showings of the Jolin prospect expose Au mineralization that is closely associated with NW-SE-trending porphyritic intrusive rocks related to the Carpentier pluton, deformation corridors and tensional quartz-pyrite-gold veins (De Corta and Berthelot, 1988). The mineralization is hosted by volcanic rocks of the Figuery Group and the intruding synvolcanic Carpentier pluton and its apophyses. Gold mineralization is associated with disseminated pyrite ± chalcopyrite ± visible gold. The several known mineralized zones are arranged in an en-echelon pattern: Main Zone (Zones I and II), West Zone, Aplite Dyke Zone, Rhyolite Zone and Zone 87-22. The Main, West, Rhyolite and 87-22 Zones were discovered by drilling a geophysical target. Best drill hole intercepts at the Main Zones include 3.72 g/t Au over 2.7 m (hole J-07-16; Tremblay, 2008), 11.60 g/t Au over 3.5 m (hole 90-2); 8.70 g/t Au over 3.0 m, including 25.41 g/t Au over 1.0 m (hole 90-12; D’Amours and De Corta, 1990); 4.51 g/t Au over 6.3 m (hole 88-118), 6.43 g/t au over 4.5 m (drill 88-123; De Corta, 1989).

At West Zone, best drill hole intercepts include 8.93 g/t Au over 0.5 m (drill 90-5), 9.0 g/t Au over 0.5 m and 9.16 g/t Au over 0.5 m (hole 90-6; D’Amours and De Corta, 1990). The Aplite Dyke Zone was prospected, and many well-mineralized grab samples were found. The best results include 20.0 g/t Au and 5.9 g/t Au (De Corta, 1989, surface plan), 12.00 g/t Au (Sample 27039, section I), 35.60 g/t Au (Sample 27112), 11.70 g/t Au

(Sample 27060, section III), 13.05 g/t Au (Sample 27040, section I; De Corta and D'Amours, 1988).

At Rhyolite Zone, best drill hole intercepts include 1.8 g/t Au over 6.8 m, including 4.22 g/t Au over 2.1 m (88-10; De Corta, 1989), 18.92 g/t Au over 1.44 m, 7.63 g/t Au over 2.14 m (J-07-23; Tremblay, 2008). At Zone 87-22, the best drill hole intercepts are 2.1 g/t Au over 2.9 m (De Corta and Berthelot, 1988).

7.5.1.2 Barraute VII-56 – Au, Mo, Cu

The Barraute VII-56 Prospect is hosted by the Laflamme pluton in the central part of the western half of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is hosted by massive syenite and is associated with SW-trending, moderately dipping quartz-sulfide veins. The mineralization occurs as dissemination and stringers of pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite and locally magnetite. This mineralization was interpreted as orogenic gold style, but the abundance of molybdenite suggests that intrusion-related porphyry-like mineralization (or syenite-associated disseminated gold mineralization See Section 8.2) may also be present. The known mineralized zone is 51 m long and 2 m wide. Best drill results include 1.34 g/ Au over 1 m (BB-06-01); 1.22 g/t Au over 1 m (BB-06-02) and 1.48 g/t over 1m (BB-06-03; Tremblay, 2007).

7.5.1.3 Laflamme Sud - Au, Cu

The Laflamme Sud prospect is located in the southern part of the western half of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is hosted by andesitic and basaltic tuff that is locally brecciated, sheared and altered by silica and chlorite. Diorite dikes that are in contact with the volcanic units, are intersected by up to 50% quartz-calcite-sulphide veins. Mineralization is characterized by 5 to 15% disseminated pyrite associated with cm-scale fractures, quartz-calcite ±galena veins and the surrounding host rock. The prospect was discovered by drilling geological targets that intercepted mineralization. Best drill hole intercepts include 2.94 g/t Au over 0.3 m (DDH 86-2), 2.88 g/t Au over 0.3 m (DDH 86-4), 3.33 g/t Au over 0.3 m (DDH 86-10) and 5.97 g/t Au over 0.3 m (DDH 86-12; Boivin et al., 1987).

7.5.1.4 Malbar/Gros Louis – Au

The Malbar/Gros Louis prospect is located in the southern part of the western half of the Property (Figure 7.4). It is hosted by a W-NW-trending shear zone thought to be the western extension of the Barvue shear. This occurrence is thought to be the western extension of the Jackson prospect that was displaced in sinistral fashion along the Laflamme fault. The mineralization is hosted primarily by mafic shale, iron carbonate shale, andesitic flows and granodiorite sills. The gold mineralization is associated with quartz-carbonate-pyrite ± visible gold veins and is accompanied by intense carbonate and hematite alteration. At Malbar, best drillhole intercepts include 3.77 g/t Au over 0.9 m (M-3), 3.43 g/t Au over 0.9 m (M-4) and 1.37 g/t Au over 0.9 m (M-6; Descarreaux, J. 1978). At Gros Louis, best drillhole intercepts include 1.27 g/t Au over 0.9 m (4901-15), 1.1 g/t Au over 1.2 m (4901-16) and 1.54 g/t Au over 1.5 m (4901-17; Hartley and Bubar, 1988).

7.5.1.5 Manville – Au, Ag

The Manville prospect is located in the northern part of the western half of the Property, about 1 km ESE of the Swanson deposit along the same volcanic horizon (Figure 7.4). Gold mineralization shows some similarities with the Swanson deposit. It is hosted by strongly carbonatized, schistose basalt that is intruded by a feldspar porphyry and a strongly fuchsite altered intrusion. The mineralization is associated with quartz-carbonate veins that both contain and are surrounded by approximately 10% disseminated pyrite. Locally, pyrite occurs as cm-scale semi-massive lenses. The Manville gold showing was discovered by drilling in 1984 (MAN-4-84 drill hole). Highlights from Manville historical drilling results include 4.1 g/t Au over 1.5 m (MAN-3-84) and 7.2 g/t Au over 1.5 m (MAN-4-84; Crépeau, 1984).

7.5.1.6 Marimac – Au

The Marimac prospect is located in the east-central part of the Property (Figure 7.4). It is hosted by a NW-trending porphyritic felsic dike that intrudes into strongly sheared tuff. The mineralization developed in the fractured and carbonate altered dike and is associated with a network of quartz veinlets with disseminated pyrite, magnetite and native gold. The mineralized zone has a 4.6 m thickness and an over 122 m known strike length. Drilling of the prospect intersected Au mineralized intercepts that returned 8.23 g/t Au over 1.52 m (BO-1), 8.9 g/t Au over 2.5 m (BO-3; Honsberger, 1945), and 15.4 g/t Au over 2.44 m (64-01; Honsberger, 1964).

7.5.1.7 Carpentier-A – Au

The Carpentier-A prospect is located in the east-central part of the Property, along the same volcanic horizon as the Marimac prospect (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is hosted by a porphyritic felsic dike intruding deformed felsic tuff/ lapilli tuff thought to fall within the Bolduc Deformation Corridor. The mineralization is associated with 5% quartz-sulfide veinlets with up to 4% coarse pyrite and 3% chalcopyrite. The showing was discovered through drilling that intercepted mineralization returning 1.23 g/t Au over 10.3 m including 7.4 g/t over 1.5 m (43-96-34; Leber, 1996).

7.5.1.8 Jackson – Au

The Jackson prospect is located in the southern part of the western half of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralized body is hosted by granodiorite, gabbro and schist of mafic volcanic origin in the Barvue Shear Zone. The mineralization is associated with west-trending steeply dipping quartz-carbonate-pyrite-albite veins and strong hematite alteration. The highest gold grades were returned from sheared and hematite-altered mafic volcanic rocks adjacent to sheared and silica- and fuchsite-altered gabbro. The known mineralized body is 275 m long and 305 m thick. Many well-mineralized intervals were intercepted through drilling the prospect that include 16.15 g/t Au over 0.9 m (4901-7), 7.85 g/t Au over 1.5 m (4901-2), 2.4 g/t Au over 3 m (4901-5; Hartley and Bubar, 1988), 8.16 g/t Au over 1.8 m including 19.2 g/t Au over 0.6 m (A-5; Dumont, 1951), 10.96 g/t Au over 0.4 m (OL-2), 47.65 g/t Au over 0.76 m (OL-2), 22.62 g/t Au over 1.5 m (OL-4), 15.69 g/t over 3.3 m (OL-3; Sylla and Valiquette, 1974).

7.5.1.9 Bartec – Au, Ag, Cu

The Bartec prospect is located in the southern part of the western half of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is hosted by a shear zone in intermediate volcaniclastic and flow rocks. It is characterized by pyrite, native gold and silver, chalcopyrite, disseminated mariposite associated with quartz-carbonate-sericite veins and the surrounding carbonate-sericite and silica altered host rocks. Best drill hole intercepts include 3.6 g/t Au over 1.56 m, 11.56 g/t Au and 6.856 g/t Ag over 0.18 m (B86-1; Boivin et al., 1987), 2.4 g/t Au over 0.7m (DDH 3) as well as 3.4 g/t Au over 1.5 m (DDH 7; Ross, 1941b). Belcourt – Au

The Belcourt prospect is located in the southeastern part of the Property (Figure 7.4). It is hosted by diorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry. The mineralization is manifested as disseminated pyrite associated with quartz-carbonate veinlets in strongly carbonate-altered diorite and hematite-altered porphyry. Drilling targeting a geophysical anomaly led to the discovery of the prospect through drilling that intercepted 1.605 g/t Au over 1.5 m (PO12-001) and 1.52 g/t Au over 1.35 m (PO12-007; Rioux et al., 2012).

7.5.1.10 CP-1 – Au

The CP-1 prospect is located in the southeastern part of the Property (Figure 7.4). The gold mineralization is hosted by intermediate (to felsic?) volcanic rocks that were strongly sericitized, chloritized and silicified during mineralization. The mineralization occurs as up to 10% pyrite and pyrrhotite bands adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins. Drilling of this showing intercepted an interval with 3.15 g/t Au over 0.33 m (Chamois and Jakusconek, 1990).

7.5.1.11 D-4 – Au

The D-4 prospect is located in the western part of the southern half of the Property (Figure 7.4). It is hosted by a quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusion and felsic tuff. The mineralization occurs as quartz-native gold veins in a shear zone. This prospect was discovered by drilling a geological target that intersected 1 g/t Au over 0.6 m (D-4; D'Aragon and Dumont, 1952).

7.5.1.12 Matico – Au, Mo, Ag, Cu

The Matico prospect is located at the western end of the northern half of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is hosted by diorite and is characterized by quartz-pyrite veins with silica-carbonate alteration selvages. Trace clusters and crack-filling chalcopyrite and molybdenite are also observed. Significant drill hole intercepts include 39.08 g/t Ag and 1.37 g/t Au over 1.8 m, 4.8 g/t Ag and 0.39% Cu over 0.61 m (M.4), 10. 28 g/t Ag over 1.5 m (M.3), 8.23 g/t Ag over 1.5 m (M.3; Trenholme, 1951), and 0.21% Mo and 0.5 g/t Ag over 0.6 m (83A; Le Mouel, 1983).

7.5.1.13 Mattagami Lake – Au, Ag

The Mattagami Lake prospect is located in the southeastern part of the Property (Figure 7.4). It is hosted by a succession of mafic and felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. The mineralization is associated with quartz-pyrite veins. The prospect was discovered through drilling a geophysical target that returned 4.285 g/t Au and 9.94 g/t Ag over 0.3 m (DF-IV-75-6; Zavesiczky, 1975).

7.5.1.14 Savane – Au

The Savane prospect is located in the south-central part of the Property within the perimeter of the Carpentier pluton (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is hosted by the felsic porphyritic flows, volcanoclastic rocks and chemical sedimentary horizons that are intruded by syn-volcanic porphyritic dikes/sills. The mineralization is characterized by NE-trending moderately dipping quartz-pyrite veins that are best developed in the intrusive phase. A grab sample from surface prospecting returned 2.5 g/t Au (De Corta and D'Amours, 1988).

7.5.2 Volcanogenic base metal mineralization

7.5.2.1 Barraute Zinc – Zn, Pb

The Barraute Zinc prospect is located in the north-central part of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is hosted by feldspar-porphyritic rhyolite and is characterized by disseminated sphalerite and galena in silicified breccia (Tremblay, 2007). Abundant fracture-filling quartz veinlets are present. The prospect was discovered through a drill hole that intersected a mineralized zone that returned 7,870 ppm Zn and 837 ppm Pb as well as 6,180 ppm Zn and 1,010 ppm Pb over 1.5 m, each (BB-06-05; Tremblay, 2007).

7.5.2.2 Camflo – Ag, Au, Cu, Zn

The Camflo prospect is located in the south-central part of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is hosted by rhyolite interlayered with graphitic felsic tuff and is characterized by weakly disseminated and stringer pyrite, and disseminated sphalerite. The mineralization occurs concordant with the stratification of the host rock. Historical drilling intersected a mineralized interval with 7.2 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au, 0.24% Zn and 0.01% Cu over 0.3 m (JO-75-1; Henning, 1975).

7.5.2.3 Damascus – Cu, Ag, Pb

The Damascus prospect was discovered in 1955 and is located in the north-central part of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralization occurs as dissemination to massive sulfide lenses consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite associated with breccia and graphitic tuff that are interlayered with intermediate flows. Highlights from historical drilling results includes: 0.79% Cu and 11.7 g/t Ag over 1.5 m each (BD-6, East Sullivan Mines Ltd, 1955); 0.91% Cu and 37.71 g/t Ag over 1 m (KD-5); and 1.75% Pb and 5.48 g/t Ag over 0.46 m (KD-6; Dumont, 1969).

7.5.2.4 Norzone-1 – Cu, Au, Ag, Zn

The Norzone-1 prospect is located in the northwestern part of the Property (Figure 7.4). This stratiform mineralization is associated with a locally cherty or graphitic tuff horizon hosted within intermediate volcanic flows. The mineralization is characterized by disseminated to massive chalcopyrite and locally disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite surrounded by carbonate and silica alteration zone. The prospect was discovered by drilling that intersected a mineralized zone yielding 14.56 g/t Ag and 1.14% Cu over 0.15 m as well as 0.31% Zn over 0.18 m (CB-8; Geoffroy, 1959). Other high-grade intervals include 2.06 g/t Au and 1.37 g/t Ag over 0.4 m (CB-10; Geoffroy, 1959).

7.5.2.5 Savane-Sud – Au

The Savane-Sud prospect is located in the western part of the southern half of the Property (Figure 7.4). The mineralization is characterized by 1-2% disseminated pyrite associated with an altered tuff horizon within a basaltic sequence. A single grab sample returned 2.15 g/t Au (De Corta and D'Amours, 1988).

7.5.3 Non-metallic deposits

7.5.3.1 Mine Canadian Bolduc

The Canadian Bolduc Mine is located in the northeastern part of the Property, ca. 1.1 km SE of the Swanson deposit (Figure 7.4). It was discovered on surface in 1930. It is a now closed mine that was operated by Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. and produced chrysotile type asbestos totalling 737,549 t at approximately 2.0% grade from 1974 to 1977 (Internal report of the resident geologists of Val d'Or, 1984). The deposit is hosted within folded and fractured peridotite and is associated with serpentine and carbonate alteration.

7.5.3.2 Pyrophyllite Carpentier

The Carpentier Pyrophyllite prospect is located in the central-eastern part of the Property, roughly halfway between the Marimac and Carpentier-A prospects (Figure 7.4). The pyrophyllite mineralization is stratiform within pyrophyllite-quartz-chloritoid schist and occurs as massive to disseminated with up to 40% pyrophyllite concentration.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Sections 8.1 and 8.2 are taken from Beausoleil and Carrier (2021).

8.1 Swanson Deposit

According to Robert (1997, 2001), Agnico (2009) and Faure (2016), the Swanson deposit is interpreted as a monzonite-associated disseminated gold deposit. Geological observations indicate that the gold mineralization follows litho-structural controls (Crépeau, 1985). Gold is preferentially associated with the Laflamme intrusion, and follows the contact between the ultramafic and mafic units of the Amos Group in the Bolduc Corridor.

The occurrence of the Laflamme plug in the deformation corridor creates a strong heterogeneity in the mechanical stress during deformation. Its presence bolsters the creation of proximal fracture zones that allow mineralized fluids to precipitate (Lanthier, 2002). It is proposed that shearing created a dilation zone crosscutting shearing at a high angle (Agnico, 2017). The reactivation of this favourable structure, perhaps several times, permitted the intrusion of the pluton and related dyke swarms. Late quartz veins shallowly dipping to the south were injected into the system and possibly remobilized at least part of the gold mineralization.

8.2 Descriptive Model

Several gold deposits in the AGB are spatially and temporally associated with small quartz monzonite to syenite stocks and dykes. They formed a distinct group or style of lode gold deposits called “syenite-associated disseminated gold deposits” (Robert, 1997; 2001). The mineralization consists of disseminated sulphide zones with variably developed quartz stockworks. These deposits share several common attributes, including their geological setting, the style of their mineralization, and their related hydrothermal alteration. Examples in the AGB include the Beattie, Holt-McDermott, Young-Davidson, and Douay deposits (Bigot and Jébrak, 2015).

These deposits, represented largely by past producers, tend to be of relatively low grade, on the order of 3-5 g/t Au, but of significant tonnages. Their mineralized zones have significant thicknesses and are amenable to bulk mining.

Several syenite-associated disseminated gold deposits occur along major fault zones in the AGB. Their general distribution reflects their spatial association with monzonite-syenite stocks and dykes, themselves intruded mainly along major fault zones. Deposits of this type are not restricted to southern AGB but also occur in the northern AGB, as illustrated by the Douay deposit. As a result of their distribution along major faults, these deposits commonly occur at or near the boundary between contrasting lithological domains.

The intrusions with which these deposits are associated range in composition from quartz monzonite to syenite. They form small stocks elongated subparallel to the overall structural trend, commonly surrounded by a multitude of small satellite dykes. In some such deposits, such as Holt-McDermott, only dykes are exposed and no related stock has been identified. The syenitic stocks associated with gold mineralization are composite, multiphase intrusions. The presence of several textural types of dykes in some deposits also likely represent multiple intrusive phases. Although some of the

intrusive phases are equigranular, most are porphyritic, with K-feldspar phenocrysts in a fine-grained to aphanitic matrix.

In nearly all cases, mineralized zones consist of zones of disseminated sulphides with variably developed stockworks in intensely altered wallrocks. The mineralized zones have sharp to diffuse limits defined by a decrease in sulphide content, gold grades, and intensity of stockwork fracturing. Their morphology ranges from overall tabular to pipe-like. Although most mineralized zones are steeply dipping or steeply plunging, examples of moderately to shallowly dipping mineralized zones, discordant to lithological units, are also known, such as at Douay and Holt-McDermott.

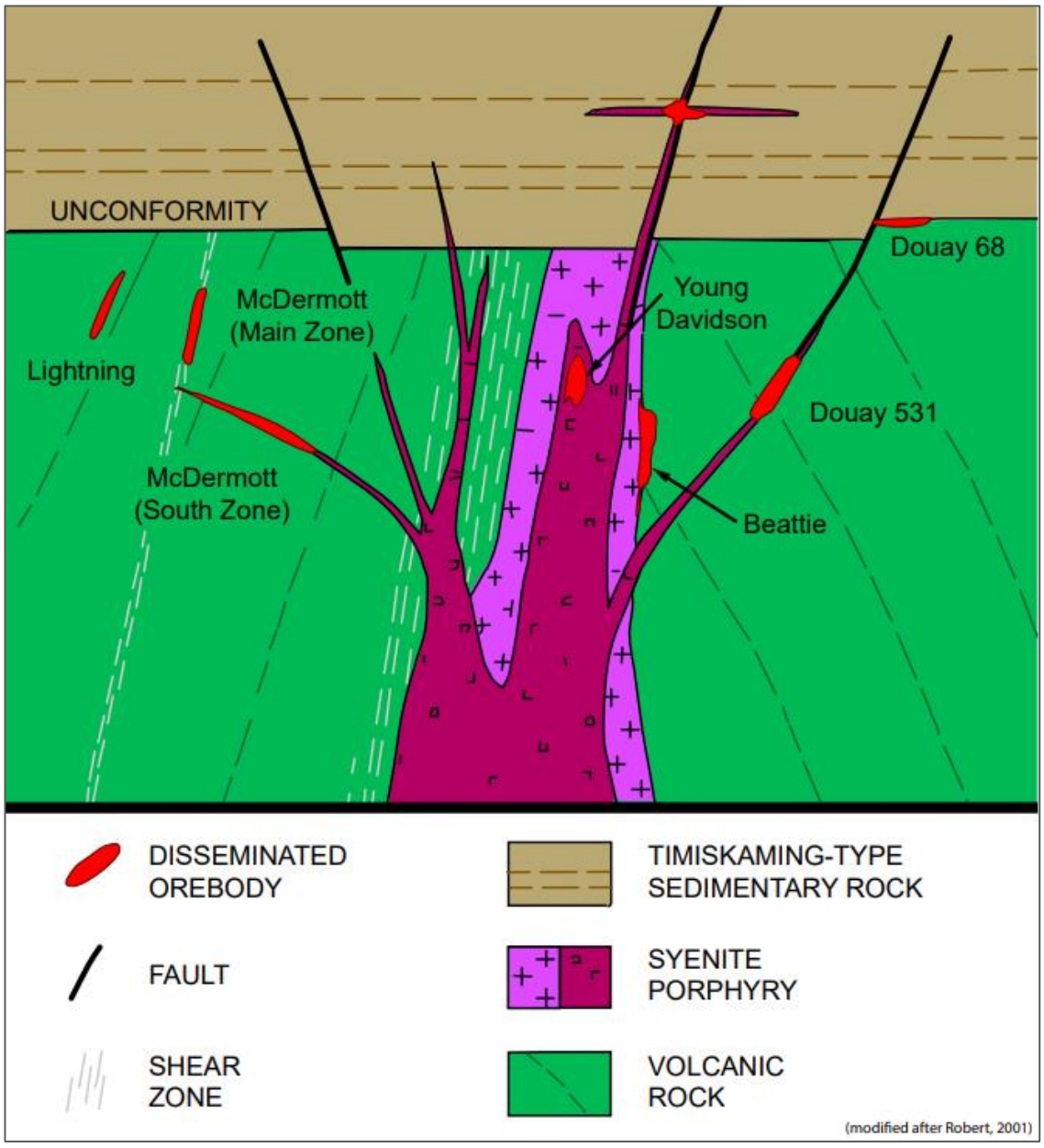
The total sulphide content of mineralized zones is typically less than 10% by volume and commonly only a few percent. Disseminated sulphides are fine- to very fine-grained and consist dominantly of pyrite with significant arsenopyrite in a few deposits. Associated stockworks consist of millimetre to centimetre-wide veinlets of grey to milky quartz with variable but subordinate amounts of carbonate (Fe-dolomite, calcite), albite and pyrite. In addition to pyrite and arsenopyrite, metallic minerals include minor to trace amounts of chalcopyrite and hematite (specularite). Telluride minerals, molybdenite, and magnetite are commonly associated with this type of mineralization. Tourmaline, scheelite, anhydrite, and fluorite are also present in some deposits.

Within the stockwork zones, two or three orientations of veinlets typically dominate and evidence of multiple generations of veinlets is common. Larger veins, up to several tens of centimetres wide and several tens of metres long, are also present at some deposits, such as at Ross and Central Duparquet. In both these cases, these veins have the same mineral assemblages as the smaller stockwork veinlets and are parallel to one of the dominant veinlet orientations. They appear to be related to stockwork development. In addition, in most of the studied deposits, milky quartz-calcite veins of extensional nature overprint the mineralized stockworks. These veins are barren and systematically have shallow dips; they are interpreted as late-tectonic veins.

The South Zone at the Holt-McDermott deposit provides a good illustration of the general characteristics of this type of mineralization, where it consists of a zone of 5% disseminated fine-grained pyrite coincident with a weak stockwork of quartz microveinlets. The mineralized zone is centred on syenite dykes and is discordant to the steeply dipping volcanic units. The mineralization is broadly coincident with intensely altered basalt enveloping the dykes. In places, it is fringed by a sub-economic stockwork of quartz-carbonate±albite veinlets, which is itself surrounded by an outer halo of calcite and calcite-quartz veinlets.

Zones of hydrothermal alteration are generally spatially coincident with zones of disseminated sulphides and vein stockworks, and most intense alteration corresponds in a general way to mineralized zones. Carbonatization and albitization are significant alteration types at nearly all deposits, whereas K-feldspar alteration and sericitization are also present in several deposits and silicification is sometimes present. Carbonatization is the most spatially extensive type of alteration; carbonate minerals display a zonal distribution from peripheral calcite, to dolomite, to ankerite within the mineralized zones.

Controls of the localization of mineralized zones are varied. They include fracture zones within composite stocks, primary stratigraphic contacts, intrusion margins, faults and satellite dykes. It seems that the Swanson gold mineralization is centred on alkaline intrusions or follows satellite dykes that are at variable distances from the related parent stock, as in other deposits such as Ross, Douay No. 531 Zone and Holt-McDermott South Zone (Robert, 2001; Figure 8.1).



After: Robert, 2001

Figure 8.1 – Schematic geological model of intrusion-related disseminated-stockwork style orebodies

8.3 Orogenic gold deposits

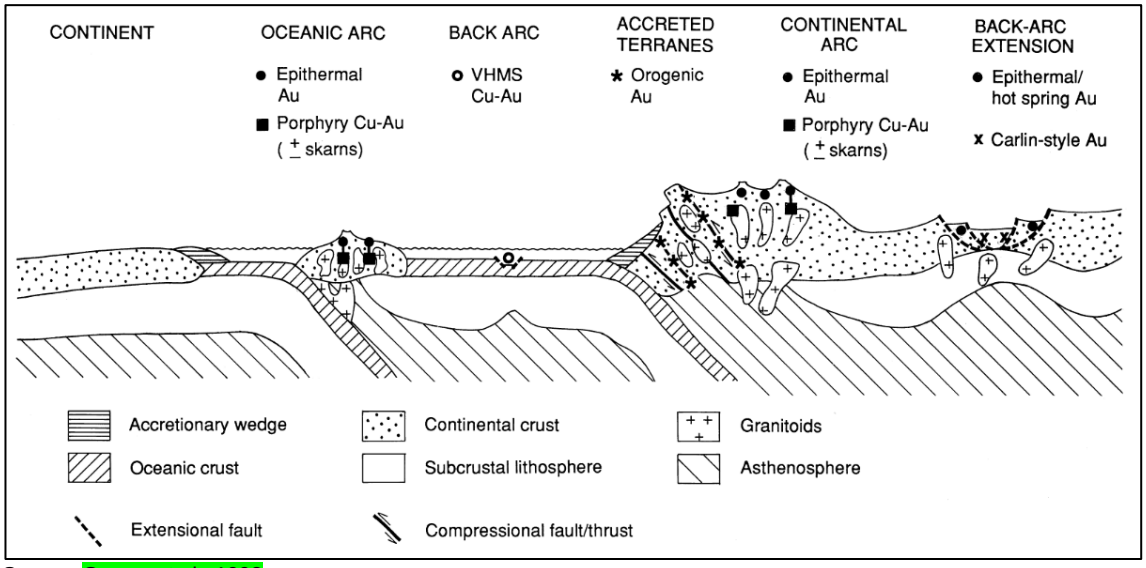
Based on the available data, several gold showings on the Property display the characteristics of typical orogenic gold deposits:

- Bartec,
- Belcourt,
- CP-1,
- D-4,
- Jackson,
- Jolin,
- Laflamme Sud,
- Malbar/Gros Louis,
- Manville,
- Mattagami Lake,
- Savane.

The Barraute VII-56, Carpentier-1, Marimac and Matico prospects may represent intrusion-related gold type mineralization.

This section is summarized from Dubé and Gosselin, 2007 and references therein.

Orogenic gold deposits are hosted by deformed greenstone belts of all ages. On a craton-scale, they are located along major, crustal-scale, poly-deformed faults facilitating hydrothermal fluid flow, but the ore deposits are typically hosted by second- or third-order structures within a few km distance from the major faults. The crustal scale faults are compressional or transtensional and are considered to mark ancient convergent margins between terranes (Figure 8.2). On regional scale, the deposits or gold camps are linked to flexures, curvatures or dilational jogs along major compressional faults. These deposits typically form synchronously with or late during deformation, post-peak greenschist-facies metamorphism or syn-peak amphibolite-grade metamorphism between 5 km and 10 km depth in the brittle-ductile tectonic regime of the crust. Orogenic gold districts are typically characterized by the presence of major faults, coarse clastic sedimentary units (”Timiskaming-like”) overlying regional unconformities as well as lamprophyre and porphyry intrusions.



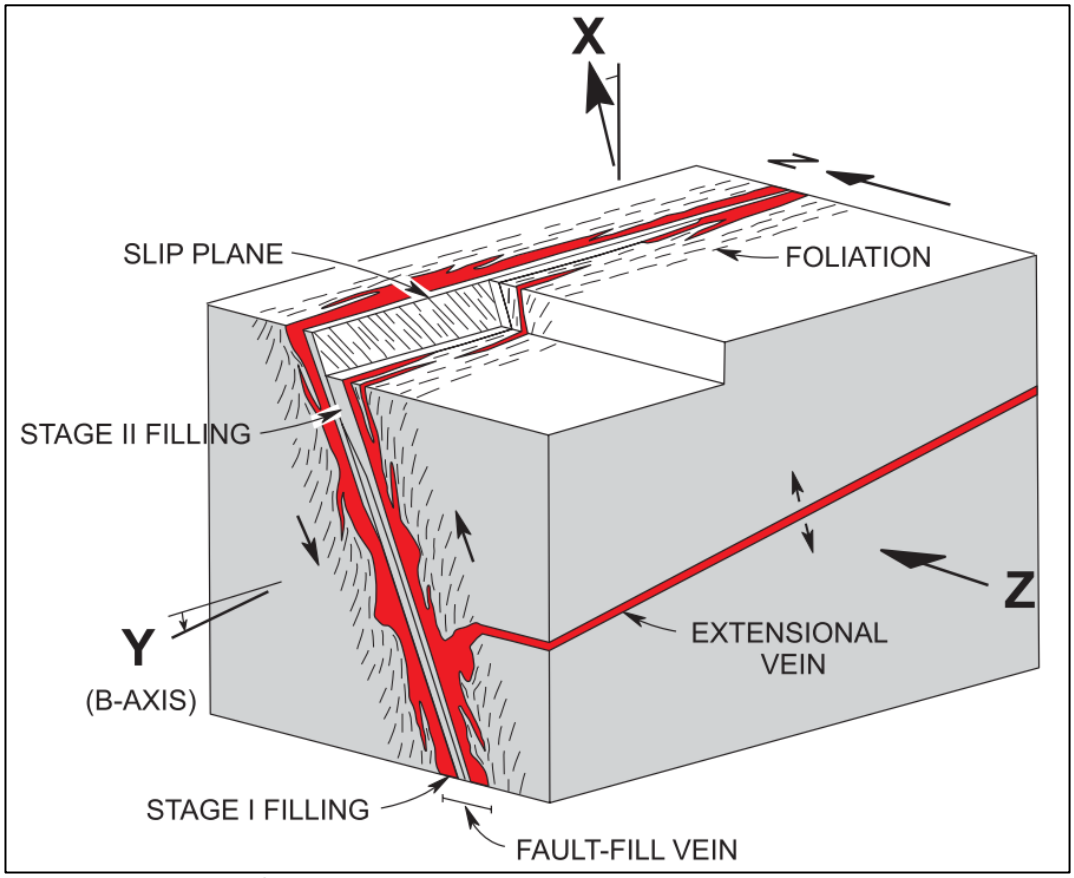
Source: Groves et al., 1998

Figure 8.2 – Tectonic setting of auriferous mineral systems

Orogenic gold deposits consist of a simple to complex network of auriferous quartz-carbonate veins that often represent a polyphase mineralization process and superimposed deformation complicates its geometry. Moderately to steeply dipping laminated fault fill veins and shallowly dipping extensional veins are the typical components of and orogenic gold deposit (Figure 8.3), but stockwork and breccia style mineralization may also occur in more competent host rocks.

Gold mineralization occurs as native gold in the quartz-carbonate veins as well as nano-inclusions or in the pyrite crystal structure in and adjacent to the veins. The quartz-carbonate veins may contain other gangue minerals including white mica, chlorite, tourmaline, and locally scheelite. The carbonate composition varies and includes variable concentrations of Mg, Fe and Ca manifested as siderite, ankerite, dolomite or calcite. The main ore minerals include native gold, pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite

(±arsenopyrite in amphibolite facies) that are present in the veins and the accompanying alteration selvages. At greenschist facies, the veins are surrounded by a proximal alteration halo consisting of white mica, disseminated sulfides and Fe-carbonate and a distal, broader chlorite-calcite ± magnetite alteration halo. In amphibolite facies, the mineralization is associated with pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite and biotite-amphibole-bearing alteration assemblages. The geometry and extent of the alteration halo depends on the host rock, metamorphic grade and rock competence. An extensive Fe-carbonate alteration halo surrounds the deposits on a district-scale.



Source: Robert, 1990; Dubé and Gosselin, 2007.

Figure 8.3 – Schematic diagram of typical vein geometry and their relationship to shear zones and the local strain field

Orogenic gold deposits are hosted by a wide variety of lithological units; ultramafic to felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks as well as clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks. Iron-rich lithological units, such as mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks, tholeiitic gabbro sills, and iron formation, are more prospective for gold mineralization because they act as chemical traps.

These deposits are commonly known for their gold content but are also enriched in Ag, As, W, B, Sb, Te, and Mo, with no vertical metallic zoning. Predominantly metamorphic hydrothermal fluids derived from accretionary processes are responsible for the scavenging, transport and deposition of gold and other metals; however, a possible contribution from magmatic sources in many cases cannot be completely precluded.

8.4 Volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits

The Barraute Zinc, Damascus, Camflo, Norzone-1 and Savane-Sud prospects show characteristics of VMS style mineralization.

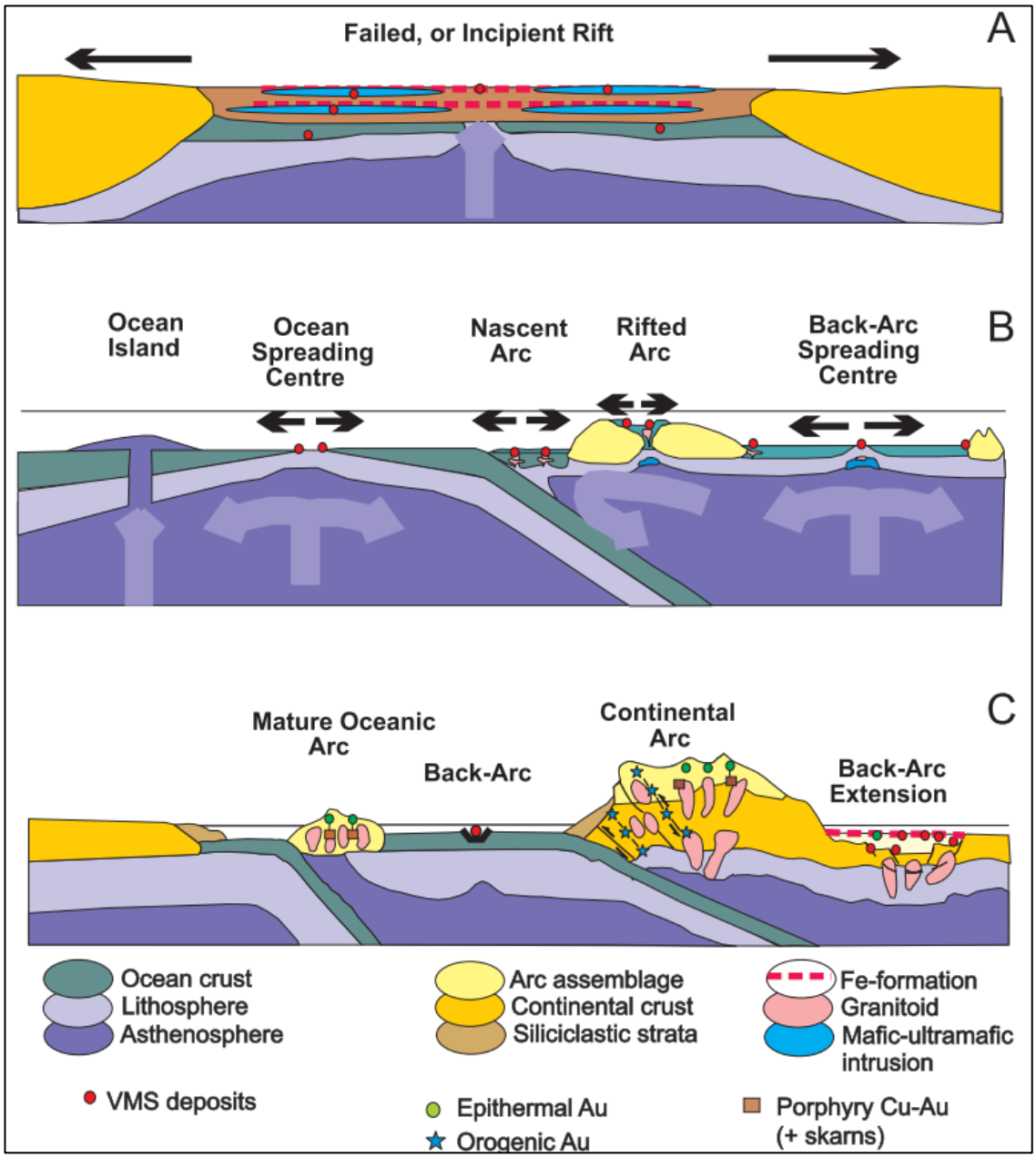
This section is summarized from Galley and others (2007).

Volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits are typically lensoid polymetallic massive sulfide bodies that concentrate base and precious metal (Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, and Au) as well as critical metal resources (Co, Sn, Se, Mn, Cd, In, Bi, Te, Ga, and Ge).

They form in submarine volcanic setting near or at the seafloor in extensional tectonic regime such as spreading oceanic seafloor or arc environments (Figure 8.2). The three (3) most prospective environments for VMS formation are:

- Ancient failed or incipient rifts that are made up of primitive basaltic or komatiitic oceanic crust overlain by thick siliciclastic succession often containing iron formation horizons and mafic-ultramafic sills (Figure 8.4A);
- Extension of the principal arc causing caldera formation dominated by bimodal mafic extrusive rocks (Figure 8.4B);
- Continental back-arc basins that are dominated by bimodal siliciclastic rocks with or without iron formation (Figure 8.4C).

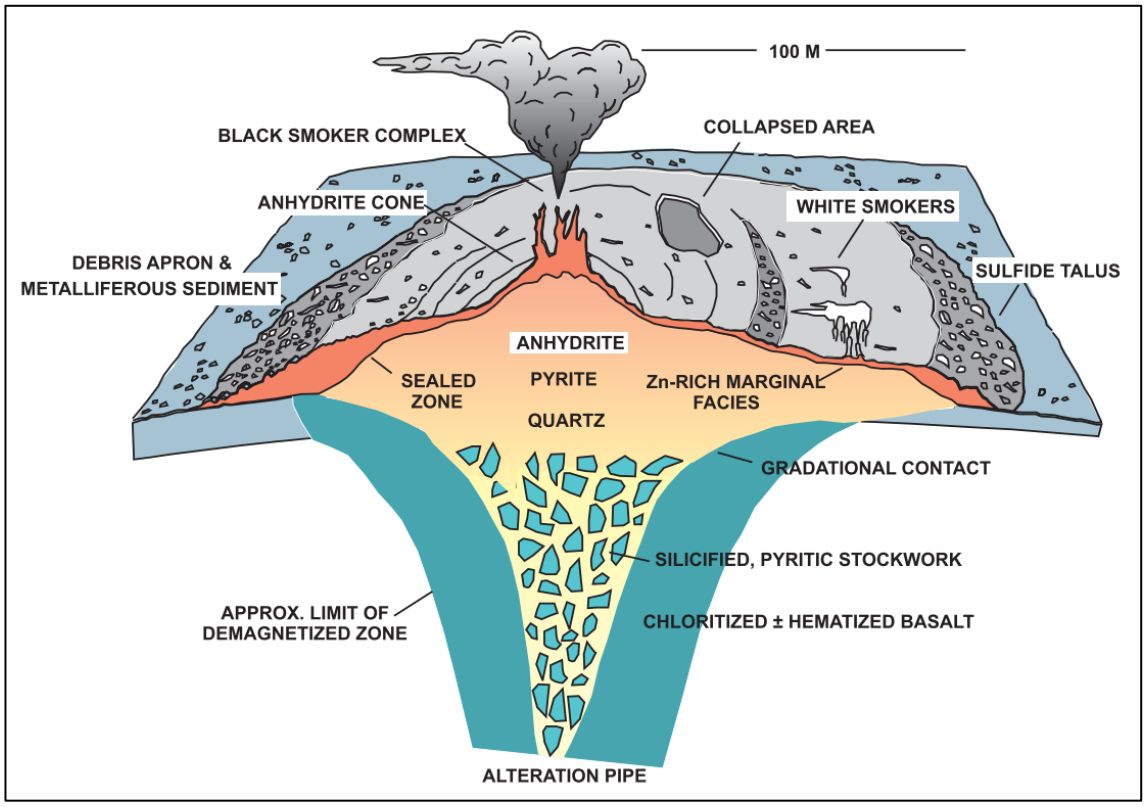
The deposits are spatially linked to heat sources, like subvolcanic intrusions resulting in a common clustering of VMS deposits. The clusters are related to either calderas or linear rifts. These deposits form by large-scale convection of seawater with or without magmatic fluid component. The fluid-rock interaction results in the scavenging of metals from the host rock that may be volcanic or sedimentary in origin. Syn-volcanic structures play an important role in providing pathways for the circulation of hydrothermal fluids and promoting fluid-rock interaction.



Source: Galley et al., 2007. Modified from Groves et al., 1998. "There are three principal tectonic environments in which VMS deposits form, each representing a stage in the formation of the Earth's crust. (A) Early Earth evolution was dominated by mantle plume activity, during which numerous incipient rift events formed basins characterized by early ocean crust in the form of primitive basalts and/or komatiites, followed by siliciclastic infill and associated Fe-formation and mafic-ultramafic sills. In the Phanerozoic, similar types of incipient rifts formed during transpressional, back-arc rifting (Windy Craggy). (B) The formation of ocean basins was associated with the development of ocean spreading centers along which mafic-dominated VMS deposits formed. The development of subduction zones resulted in oceanic arc formation with associated extensional domains in which bimodal mafic, bimodal felsic, and mafic- dominated VMS deposits formed. (C) The formation of mature arc and ocean-continent subduction fronts resulted in successor arc and continental volcanic arc assemblages that host most of the felsic-dominated and bimodal siliciclastic deposits. Thin black arrows represent direction of extension and thick, pale arrows represent mantle movement. Modified from Groves et al., 1998."

Figure 8.4 – Tectonic settings prospective for the formation of VMS deposits

VMS deposits have characteristic semi-conformable distal alteration zones (km-scale) that intensify and become discordant in the immediate footwall of the deposit (Figure 8.5). The semi-conformable distal alteration is characterized by enrichment in Ca-Si (epidote-silicification), Ca-Si-Fe (actinolite-clinozoisite-magnetite), Na (spilitization), or K-Mg (mix of chlorite-sericite ± K-feldspar). The distal low-T alteration can be difficult to distinguish from the greenschist-facies background regional metamorphic assemblages. The quartz-sulfide stockwork core of the deposit is surrounded by a proximal discordant alteration that consists of Fe-chlorite-quartz-sulphide ± sericite ± talc assemblage. The quartz- and sulfide-content of the alteration gradually increases towards the massive sulfide lens.

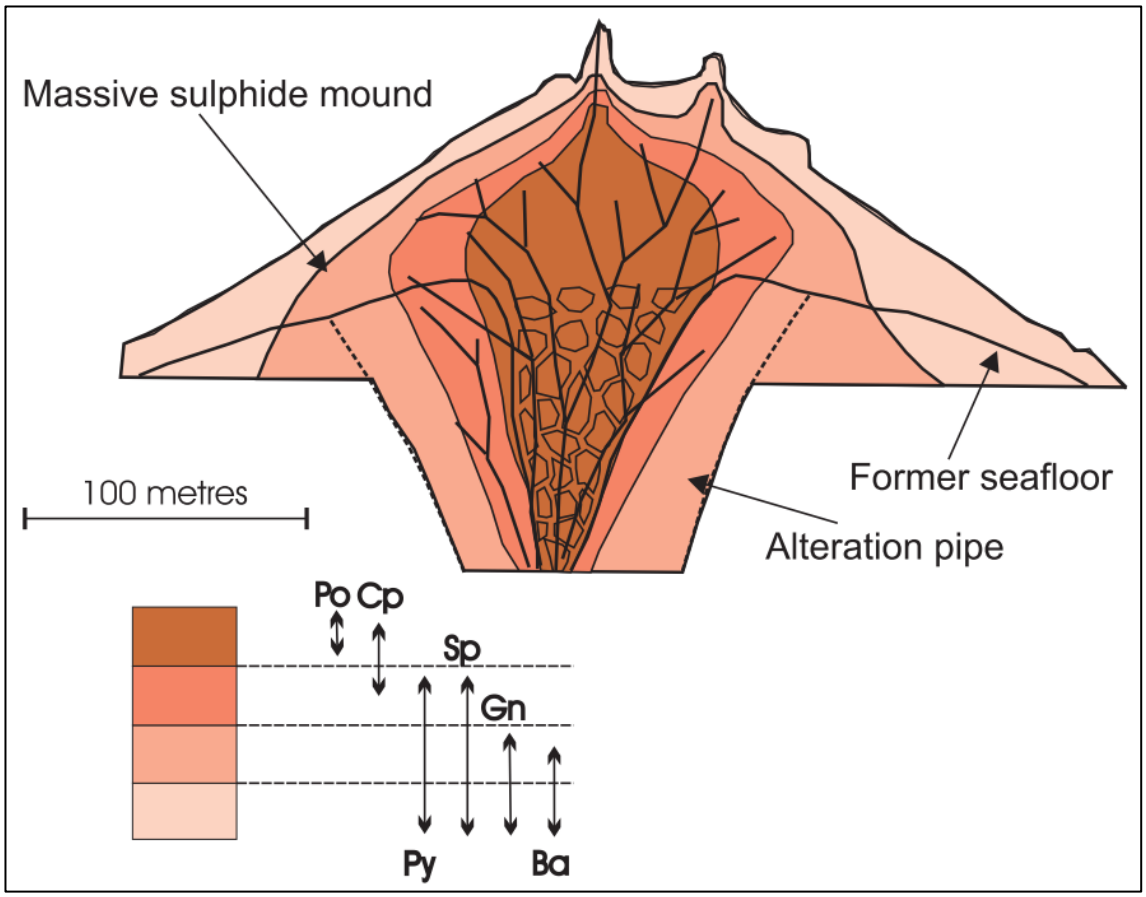


Source: Hannington et al., 1998; Galley et al., 2007.

Figure 8.5 – A classic cross-section showing the characteristic elements of a VMS deposit based on the modern TAG sulphide deposit on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge

The mineralization consists of by discordant stockwork veins that are overlain by semi-massive to massive sulfide lenses,

Individual VMS deposits form through the erection of numerous sulfide-silicate-sulfate chimneys that eventually become structurally unstable and collapse to form a breccia mound. Additional circulation of hydrothermal fluids through the mound causes additional sulfide deposition, zone refining, and the formation of a silica, clay, and/or sulphate cap. Zone refining is the remobilization of previously deposited metals that reflect the thermal and chemical gradient between the mound and the seawater, and it results in the development of a chalcopyrite±pyrrhotite-rich core and sphalerite±pyrite±galena-rich rim (Figure 8.5 and Figure 8.6; Eldridge et al., 1983).



Source: Lydon, 1984; Galley et al., 2007. Abbreviations : Po: pyrrhotite; Cp: chalcopyrite; Py: pyrite; Sp: sphalerite; Gn: galena; Ba: barite

Figure 8.6 – Mineral zonation in a typical VMS deposit

8.5 Porphyry style deposits

Intrusion hosted Au-Cu-Mo mineralization

Several recent discoveries have demonstrated the possibility of finding high tonnage, low-grade deposits of gold. Economically viable examples include the Troilus–Frotet deposit in the Superior Province of Canada (Fraser, 1993) and the Messegay gold occurrence is situated in the Taschereau–Launay plutonic complex of the Northern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi greenstone belt (Jébrak, 2002). Other examples include the Kiena, Norlartic-Kierens, Windfall Lake and Côté Gold deposits (Figure 8.7; Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021 and references therein).

In Archean greenstone belts, porphyry style mineralization may commonly occur as it is indicated by studies in the Timmins and Kalgoorlie camps, but they can be difficult to recognize due to complex overprinting relationships between intrusion-related and orogenic style gold mineralization as well as protracted structural and metamorphic evolution.

Archean intrusion associated porphyry-like deposits in the Abitibi greenstone belt (Figure 8.7) occur in the vicinity of E-W- or locally ENE-ESE-trending major fault zones and are commonly hosted by or are otherwise spatially associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions. The mineralization occurs as a network of quartz ± pyrite veinlets, stockwork breccia, disseminated sulfide and/or replacement mineralization (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). Pre-Timiskaming intrusion-associated deposits, such as the Côté Gold, Doyon, Kiena, Norlartic-Kierens, Windfall, and the small McIntyre Cu-Au- Ag-Mo orebody at Hollinger-McIntyre are hosted by subalkaline intrusions.

Early- to syn-Timiskaming intrusion-associated deposits (or syn-Hauy in the northern Abitibi) include the Canadian Malartic and Young-Davidson mines and are centred on multiphase intrusive complexes or small alkaline to subalkaline intrusion clusters typically located along, or in the vicinity of, major fault zones (including the Destor-Porcupine and Cadillac-Larder Lake fault zones) (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). Such deposits are present in both the southern and northern Abitibi greenstone belt and they are associated with syn-tectonic sedimentary successions like the Timiskaming sedimentary rocks in the southern Abitibi. The age of the host intrusions are up to 10-15 m.y older in the northern part of the belt, due to the gradual and transitional evolution of the greenstone belt (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). The intrusions vary from equigranular to feldspar porphyritic in texture and span a wide range of compositions including syenite, quartz syenite, quartz monzonite, monzonite, monzodiorite, granodiorite, and locally carbonatite and lamprophyre (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021 and references therein).

Mineralization is characterized by disseminated, fine-grained pyrite in carbonatized replacement zones associated with networks of quartz ± sulfides and/or quartz ± carbonate veinlets and veins, stockwork, and breccia. Mineralized zones commonly contain trace amounts of molybdenite, galena, chalcopyrite, tellurides, and arsenopyrite and may contain traces of anhydrite, scheelite, and fluorite (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). Typically, the bulk of the mineralization is hosted by the intrusions and associated volcanic-volcaniclastic rocks but in some cases, mineralization occurs in the wall rocks of volcanic and sedimentary origin at the margin of the intrusions, or in various structures like deformation or fault zones and foliation planes (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). The associated hydrothermal alteration depends somewhat on the host rock but typically consists of carbonate, feldspar, pyrite ± sericite. Disseminated hematite alteration and hematite-albite alteration may be present in some deposits; the latter typically forms in relation to alkaline intrusions. Alteration zones proximal to ore zones consist of carbonate-sericite-albite-K-feldspar-quartz-hematite and disseminated pyrite.

Phanerozoic porphyry-type magmatic-hydrothermal deposits share the most similarities with these Archean syenite-associated disseminated gold deposits and therefore can be assimilated to them for description purpose.

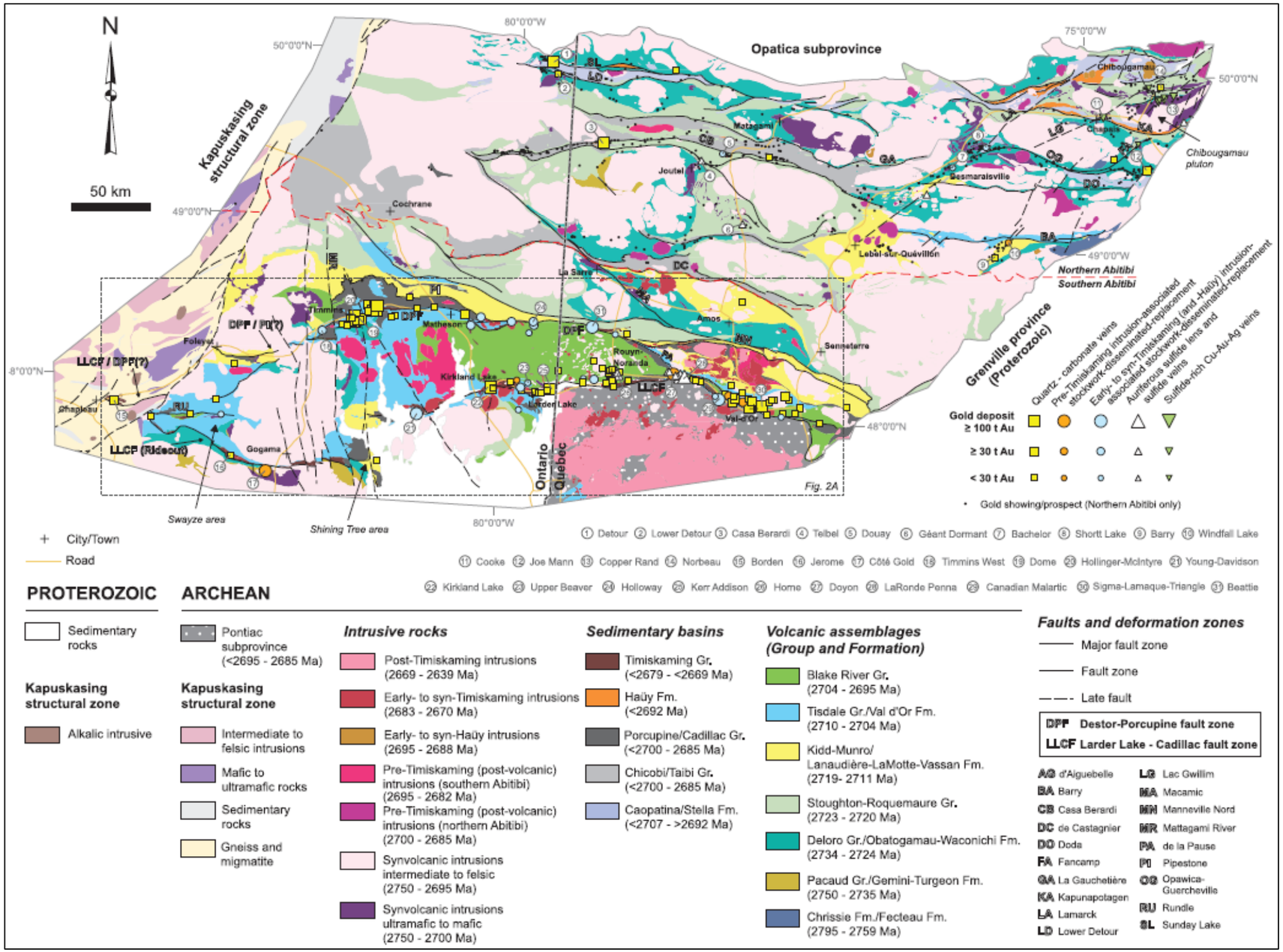
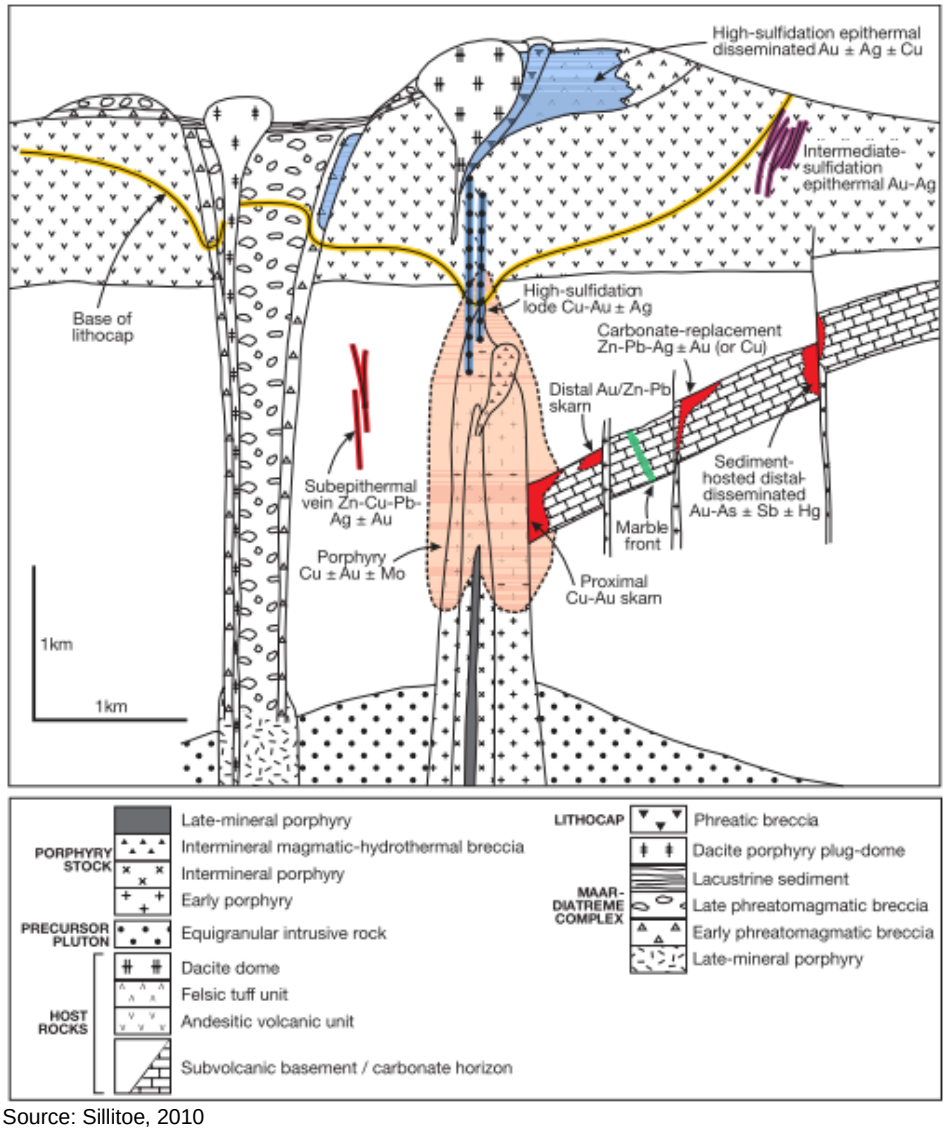


Figure 8.7 – Geological map of the Abitibi greenstone belt with the distribution of various gold deposit types (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021 and references therein).

8.5.1 Phanerozoic porphyry deposits

This section is based on Seedorff et al., 2005 and Sillitoe, 2000 and 2010.

Classic porphyry deposits are Phanerozoic and most often Cenozoic in age due to their genetic link to subduction-related magmatic processes and to the higher likelihood of preservation in younger rocks. Porphyry deposits (together with associated magmatic-hydrothermal deposits types; Figure 8.8) typically form linear, orogen-parallel belts of at convergent plate boundaries (Figure 8.2) but may also occur in isolation (i.e. Bingham, USA). They are arranged either in clusters or along structural corridors, are centred on composite plutons and form at 5 to 15 km paleodepth. The tectonic setting in which these deposits form ranges from moderately extensional through oblique-slip to contractional (Tosdal and Richards, 2001).



Source: Sillitoe, 2010

Figure 8.8 – Schematic diagram showing the geological continuum hosting magmatic-hydrothermal system including porphyry, epithermal and skarn type ore bodies

On a regional-scale, fault and fault intersections are considered to be important controls for the localization of such deposits (Sillitoe, 2010). Porphyry Cu districts cover 5 km to 30 km across or in length and their geometry and dimensions largely depend on whether they from clusters or are aligned along structures. The dimensions of a district also greatly depend on the lateral extent of the underlying composite pluton (Sillitoe, 2010). The precursor pluton are typically multiphase (early- to post-mineral; Figure 8.8, Figure 8.10), equigranular intrusions with dioritic to granitic compositions. Even though porphyry deposits are centred on intrusions, the host rocks may also play an important role on deposit formation, for example Fe-rich host rocks act as chemical traps and promote high-grade Cu deposition, whereas carbonate bodies (marble) may act as sealant to channel hydrothermal fluids potentially resulting in higher grade Cu mineralization (Sillitoe, 2010).

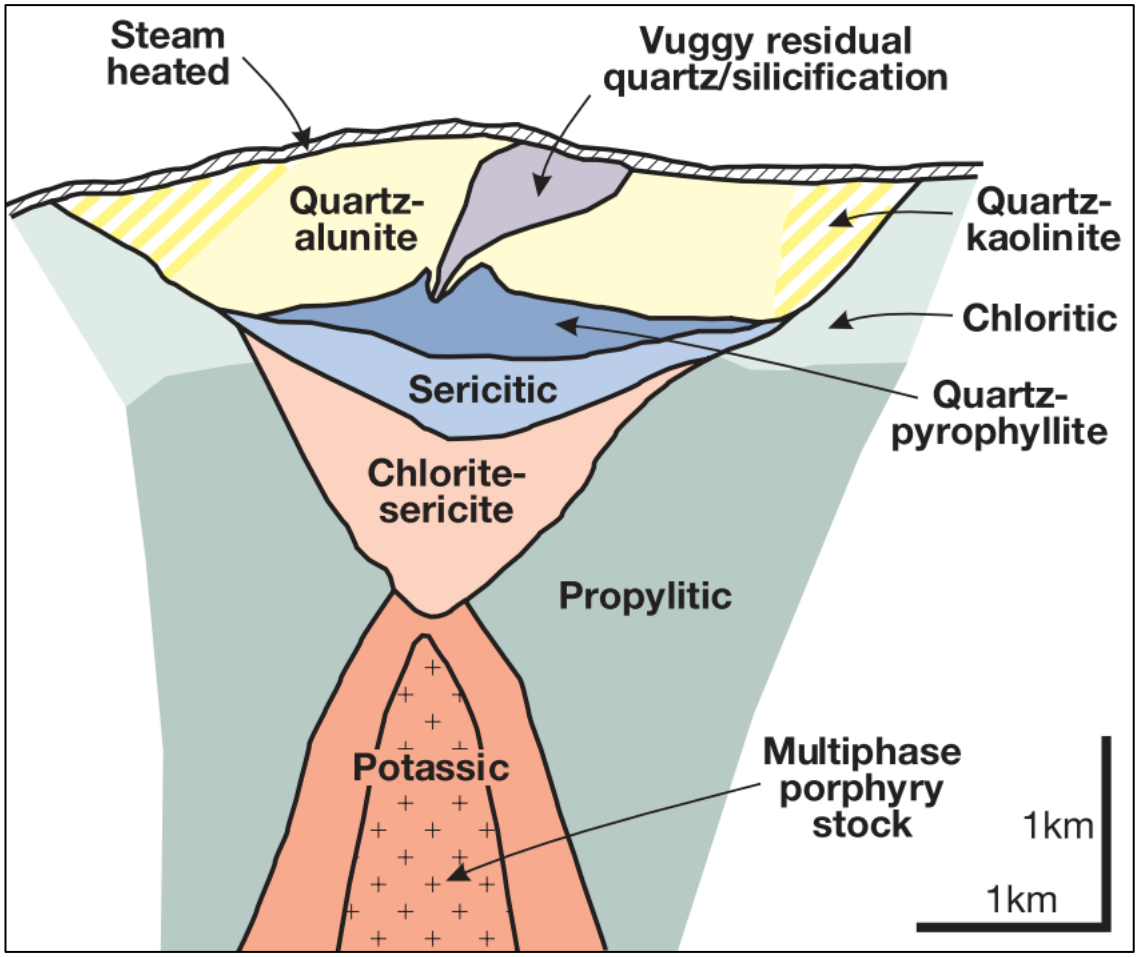
The stocks and dikes directly associated with porphyry deposits are typically small (≤ 1 km diameter) and very in shape from circular to elongate to vertical, plug-like bodies (Sillitoe, 2010). Their composition appears to vary depending on the type of associated mineralization. Cu porphyries are associated exclusively with intrusions that have I-type and magnetite-series geochemical affinity (Ishihara, 1981), and range in composition from calc-alkaline diorite and quartz diorite through granodiorite to quartz monzonite (monzogranite), and alkaline diorite through monzonite to, rarely, syenite (Sillitoe, 2010). Cu-Mo porphyries are associated with more felsic intrusions. Commonly, more mafic intrusions host Au-rich porphyry deposits. Au-porphyry deposits are exclusively related to calc-alkaline porphyritic diorite and quartz diorite intrusions (Sillitoe, 2010).

The mineralization is surrounded by an extensive characteristic hydrothermal alteration system that is zoned upward and outward from the multigeneration intermediate to felsic porphyry stocks and dike swarms (Figure 8.9). The distribution of the alteration assemblages may vary spatially depending on whether the system underwent telescoping (Sillitoe, 2010). The alteration envelope reflects a temporal evolution of the hydrothermal system through increasing fluid: rock ratio and acidity before the system is neutralized. The resulting hydrothermal alteration transitions upward from an early, barren calcic-sodic alteration through high-T potassic alteration (biotite ± K-feldspar), sericitic alteration (muscovite ± chlorite) to low-T advanced argillic alteration zones (clay-bearing argillic and advanced argillic alteration assemblages). The distal alteration zones depend on depth; chloritic alteration develops at shallow, whereas propylitic alteration forms at greater depth (Figure 8.9; Sillitoe, 2010). The details of each alteration zone is presented in Table 8.1.

The sodic-calcic alteration commonly contains magnetite but is poor in metals and sulfide, except in Au-Cu porphyries where it may be mineralized. The potassic alteration occurs in the core of the deposit (Figure 8.9) and is the most important host to ore consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and bornite. The chlorite-sericite zone occurs in the upper central part of the deposit (Figure 8.9) and commonly contributes significant ore that consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sericitic alteration is typically barren but may locally host some mineralization (Sillitoe, 2010). Mineralization in porphyry deposits occurs as dissemination within and surrounding veins, as hydrothermal breccia or as massive sulfide

Gold-rich porphyry deposits have similar characteristics to other porphyry deposits (Sillitoe, 2000).

The sodic-calcic alteration consists of amphibole, albite/oligoclase, magnetite and occasionally epidote that may occur as pervasive replacement or veinlets (M-type veins in Figure 8.10). This alteration facies forms early during the hydrothermal evolution and may not be preserved or is difficult to recognize due to progressively overprinting alteration.



Source: Sillitoe, 2010

Figure 8.9 – Alteration-mineralization zoning pattern of a non-telescoped porphyry Cu deposits of the magmatic-hydrothermal geological continuum

The potassic alteration occurs in most deposits of this type and is manifested by replacement and veinlet-filling biotite (EB type veins on Figure 8.10; Gustafson and Quiroga, 1995), anhydrite, magnetite ± hydrothermal K-feldspar and/or actinolite. Magnetite may comprise as much as 3-10% of the potassic alteration zones and occurs as veinlets with or without quartz or as disseminations, aggregates and clots locally in association with Cu-sulphides. Magnetite may precipitate prior to and throughout the Cu-sulphide mineralization. Deposits that are associated with quartz monzonite, monzonite, and syenite have more abundant potassic feldspar. On the other hand, actinolite is more common in diorite- or quartz diorite-related deposits. Some deposits of this type display a hybrid sodic-calcic and potassic alteration. The potassic alteration typically contains 10-90+% variable quartz veins. The most common, vitreous, granular quartz veins vary up to several cm in thickness, have a mostly planar shape and lack alteration selvages

(A-type veins in Figure 8.10). Reactivation of the veins may result in the banded texture due to changing fluid chemistry and variable amounts of precipitating oxides and sulphides. Another set of quartz veins without alteration selvages (B-type veins in Figure 8.10) that postdate the A-type veins are typically more continuous and laterally extensive and have a marked center line dusted by chalcopyrite. Importantly, some alkaline intrusive-associate deposits lack or are poor in quartz veining (Barr et al., 1976; Lang et al., 1995) due to the silica-undersaturated hydrothermal fluid that exsolved from such a magma. The most prominent sulphides in the potassic alteration are chalcopyrite, pyrite ± bornite. Chalcopyrite occurs in a variety of forms, such as in veinlets with or without quartz and/or magnetite and as dissemination. The pyrite content of this alteration zone is typically low, but pyrite may become more abundant if intermediate argillic alteration overprints the potassic one. Bornite typically occurs in the deeper, central portion of the potassic alteration zone. Molybdenite may occur in B-type or monomineralic veins and as disseminations and may be an important ore mineral in K-feldspar-rich deposits.

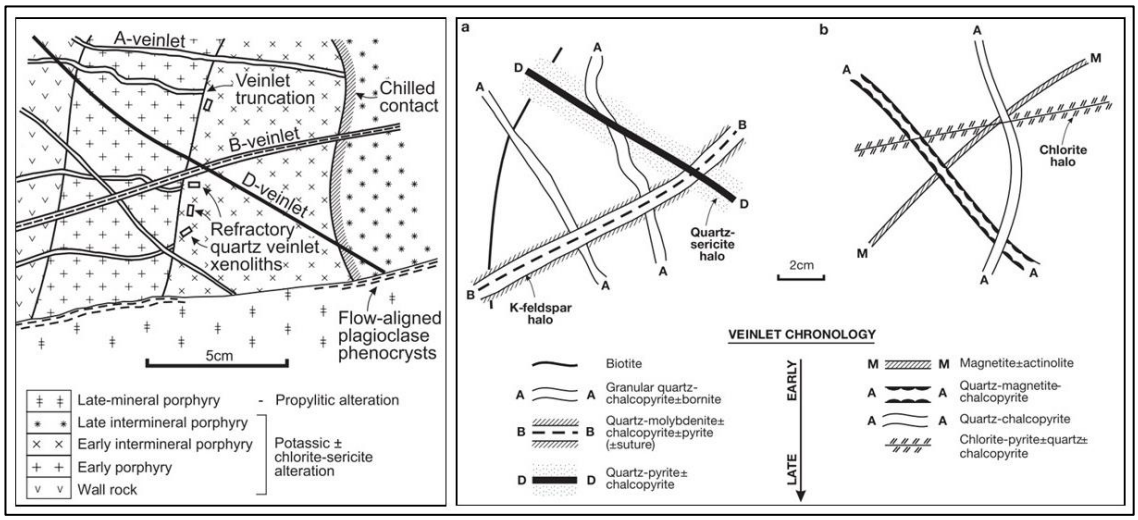


Figure 8.10 – Left) Crosscutting relationships between pre- to post-mineral porphyry bodies and various vein types; Right) Characteristics and crosscutting relationships between various vein sets in a. porphyry Cu-Mo deposits and b. porphyry Cu-Au de- posits associated with calc-alkaline intrusions

The propylitic alteration forms the outermost facies associated with porphyry deposits and consists of chlorite, epidote, calcite ± albite, actinolite and magnetite. It has a transitional contact towards the potassic alteration and is difficult to distinguish from the country rocks if they are metamorphosed to greenschist facies. Pyrite, which ranges between 3 and 20+%, is the most common sulphide in this alteration facies and may be accompanied by minor chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, sphalerite, and galena. Pyrite occurs both as veinlets and dissemination.

Intermediate argillic alteration overprints the potassic alteration in the upper part of the porphyry intrusion and occurs as a pale-green assemblage, including sericite, illite, chlorite, calcite and smectite. Pyrite, specular hematite, ± chalcopyrite are present as dissemination or veinlets. The assemblage contains magnetite that is commonly altered to hematite (martitization). Although the previously emplaced stockworks remain present, the Au and Cu mineralization is commonly removed, but in rare cases, the Au and Cu concentrations may increase.

Sericite alteration occurs as localized zones in the upper parts of the porphyry stock and consists of a mineral assemblage of white to grey quartz, sericite and pyrite that is manifested by the partial or complete destruction of the primary rock texture. Pyrite in veinlets and dissemination constitute 5-20+% of this alteration assemblage. Sericite alteration is less common in Au-rich than in Cu-Mo deposits. Depending on the sulfidation state of the hydrothermal fluids, Cu mineralization may be manifested as pyrite-chalcopyrite (low-sulphidation) or as pyrite-bornite and pyrite-covellite mineral assemblages (high-sulphidation).

Advanced argillic alteration forms a laterally extensive, up to 1-km-thick, lithocap that is present in the uppermost, volcanic-hosted portion of all Au-rich porphyry deposits. This alteration assemblage consists of chalcedonic quartz, alunite, pyrophyllite, diaspore, dickite and kaolinite and forms synchronously with the potassic alteration. Barite and native sulphur are late, open-space-filling mineral phases. Pyrite ± marcasite commonly occur as very fine-grained aggregates that constitute up to 10-20% of the chalcedony- and quartz-alunite-dominated segments of the alteration assemblage, but semi-massive pyrite is also present locally. Enargite ± luzonite may replace Fe-sulphides in localized, fault-controlled feeder channels. In the pyrophyllite ± dickite-dominated lower part of the advanced argillic alteration facies, pyrite-covellite, pyrite-chalcocite, and pyrite-bornite assemblages become more common. Where preserved, lithocaps overprint potassic, propylitic and intermediate argillic alteration facies. Advanced argillic alteration may penetrate to greater depths (up to 100s of metres) along faults.

Table 8.1 – Characteristics of the different alteration zones in a typical porphyry deposit

Alteration type (alternative name)	Position in system (abundance)	Key minerals	Possible ancillary minerals	Principal sulfide assemblages (minor)	Contemporaneous veinlets (designation)	Veinlet selvages	Economic potential
Sodic-calcic	Deep, including below porphyry Cu deposits (uncommon)	Albite/oligoclase, actinolite, magnetite	Diopside, epidote, garnet	Typically absent	Magnetite ± actinolite (M-type)	Albite/oligoclase	Normally barren, but locally ore bearing
Potassic (K-silicate)	Core zones of porphyry Cu deposits (ubiquitous)	Biotite, K-feldspar	Actinolite, epidote, sericite, andalusite, albite, carbonate, tourmaline, magnetite	Pyrite-chalcopyrite, chalcocite ± bornite, bornite ± digenite ± chalcocite	Biotite (EB-type), K-feldspar-biotite-sericite-K-feldspar-andalusite-sulfides (EDM/T4-type), quartz-sulfides ± magnetite (A-type), quartz-molybdenite ± pyrite ± chalcopyrite (central suture, B-type)	EDM-type with sericite ± biotite ± K-feldspar ± andalusite ± disseminated chalcopyrite ± bornite; others none, except locally K-feldspar around A- and B-types	Main ore contributor
Propylitic	Marginal parts of systems, below lithocaps (ubiquitous)	Chlorite, epidote, albite, carbonate	Actinolite, hematite, magnetite	Pyrite (± sphalerite, galena)	Pyrite, epidote	Pyrite, epidote	Barren, except for subepithermal veins
Chlorite-sericite (sericite-clay-chlorite [SCC])	Upper parts of porphyry Cu core zones (common, particularly in Au-rich deposits)	Chlorite, sericite/illite, hematite (martite, specularite)	Carbonate, epidote, smectite	Pyrite-chalcopyrite	Chlorite ± sericite ± sulfides	Chlorite, sericite/illite	Common ore contributor

Alteration type (alternative name)	Position in system (abundance)	Key minerals	Possible ancillary minerals	Principal sulfide assemblages (minor)	Contemporaneous veinlets (designation)	Veinlet selvages	Economic potential
Sericitic (phyllic)	Upper parts of porphyry Cu deposits (ubiquitous, except with alkaline intrusions)	Quartz, sericite	Pyrophyllite, carbonate, tourmaline, specularite	Pyrite ± chalcopyrite (pyrite-enargite ± tennantite, pyrite-bornite ± chalcocite, pyrite-sphalerite)	Quartz-pyrite ± other sulfides (D-type)	Quartz-sericite	Commonly barren, but may constitute ore
Advanced argillic (secondary quartzite in Russian terminology)	Above porphyry Cu deposits, constitutes lithocaps (common)	Quartz (partly residual, vuggy), alunite, pyrophyllite, dickite, kaolinite	Diaspore, andalusite, zunyite, corundum, dumortierite, topaz, specularite	Pyrite-enargite, pyrite-chalcopyrite, pyrite-covellite	Pyrite-enargite ± Cu sulfides (includes veins)	Quartz-alunite, quartz-pyrophyllite/dickite, quartz-kaolinite	Locally constitutes ore in lithocaps and their roots

Source: Sillitoe, 2010

8.6 Chrysotile deposits

This section is based on Duke, 1996.

Chrysotile is the most important asbestos mineral that accounted for 95% percent of all asbestos use. Asbestos is a collective term for phyllosilicate minerals that have valuable characteristics including high tensile strength, resistance to heat and chemical abrasion. Average chrysotile deposits contain 10 to 1000 Mt of asbestos at a grade of 3 to 10 % and form equidimensional, ellipsoidal, lenticular and tabular ore bodies on the 100s to 1000s m scale. The most significant deposits are syn-tectonic and form in serpentinized ophiolitic or Alpine-type ultramafic rocks. In an ophiolitic sequence, chrysotile deposits develop in the ultramafic tectonite and less commonly in the cumulate parts that make up the lowermost section of the sequence. In Archean greenstone belts, these deposits form through the serpentinization of syn-volcanic komatiitic ultramafic intrusions. Asbestos deposits display three types of textures: chrysotile fibres are either near-perpendicular (cross-fibre) or parallel to the walls of the veins (slip-fibre), or are semi-massive to massive (up to 80%) and randomly intergrown (mass fibre). The asbestos veins form stockwork texture. The host rock is typically serpentinized harzburgite in the ophiolite type, and serpentinized dunite and occasionally harzburgite and wehrlite in the Archean greenstone type deposit. The deposition of chrysotile is synchronous with deformation, prograde metamorphism, and alteration of ultramafic rocks under low grade metamorphic conditions (T=300±50°C; p<1 kbar; Wicks and Whittaker, 1977; O'Hanley, 1991).

8.7 Pyrophyllite deposit

Pyrophyllite is a hydrous alumosilicate with advantageous physico-chemical properties that make it suitable for ceramic and refractory applications. These properties are chemical inertness, high dielectric strength, high melting point and low electrical conductivity (Harben 1999). Pyrophyllite is used in refractories, whiteware, foundry mould dressings, pesticides, paint, rubber, cement, fibreglass and soap (https://meg.resourcesregulator.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-11/pyrophyllite.pdf).

Pyrophyllite is most widely associated with epithermal mineral systems in which acidic hydrothermal alteration processes leach most cations from rock forming minerals leaving behind Al and Si. Pyrophyllite forms through hydrothermal alteration or metasomatism of

felsic volcanic rocks or metamorphism of volcanic ash, and it may also be present in schist formed from these rocks. The known pyrophyllite deposits have been classified into five (5) groups based on genetic considerations (Zaykov et al., 1988):

1. Hydrothermal deposits in island-arc and continental volcanic zones, in orogens of all ages
2. Deposits in metamorphosed submarine volcanic zones enclosing sulphide ores
3. Hydrothermal deposits in the host rocks adjacent to hydrothermal quartz veins in granitoids and in metamorphosed clastic suites
4. Stratiform deposits in metamorphosed clastic-clay suites containing pyroclastic rocks and coal seams
5. Deposits in clay formed by weathering

9. EXPLORATION

The Issuer did not carry out any exploration work on the Project.

10. DRILLING

LaFleur has not carried out any drilling on the Project.

This section summarizes the exploration drilling results carried out by Monarch between 2021 and 2022.

10.1 Monarch Drilling Methodology

Drill hole planning and supervision were carried out by Monarch geologist, all members in good standing of the OGQ. The drilling was performed by Orbit-Garant Drilling of Val-d'Or, Québec. Collar locations were determined using a handheld GPS.

The drill was lined up using a Brunton compass. The downhole dip and azimuth were surveyed using a Reflex Ez-shot tool. Surveys started 10 m below the casing, and readings were taken at least every 30 m downhole. A multi-shot survey (3 m) was performed upon completion of the hole. Drilling contractors handled the instruments, and survey information was transcribed and provided in paper format to Monarch Mining.

The casing was left in place with an identification tag, but the collar location was not surveyed after the hole was completed.

At the drill rig, the drill helpers placed core into core boxes and marked off each 3 m drill run using a labelled wooden block.

10.2 Monarch Core Logging Procedures

The drill core logging and sampling was contracted by Monarch to Explo-Logik based in Val d'Or. The drill core was transported from the drill site to Explo-Logik's facility (Val d'Or) where it was cleaned of drilling additives and mud, and the down-hole metreage marked before collecting the data. Geotechnical data collection included RQD at 1 m intervals and hardness measurements on all core. Magnetic susceptibility data were not collected as it was concluded that such data were not relevant to the deposit. All data were recorded using GeoticLog software. Sample intervals and pertinent information regarding lithology, mineralization, structure and alteration were marked on the core.

After recording the sampling information, drill core samples were sawn in half, labelled, and bagged. The remaining drill core were returned to the core-box and stored on-site in a secured location for future reference. Numbered security tags were applied to lab shipments for chain of custody requirements. Samples were then shipped to the laboratory of ALS Limited Val-d'Or ("ALS"), for analysis.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

LaFleur Minerals has not carried out any sampling on the Property.

This section summarizes the assaying protocol followed by Monarch.

11.1 Monarch Core handling, Sampling and Security

The drill core was placed into wooden core boxes at the drill site with the end of each drill run marked with a small wooden block displaying the down-hole depth of the retrieved core. Boxes were labeled sequentially with metal tags to denote the hole, footage and box number. The boxes were covered at the drill, secured with packing tape, and then transported daily from the drill site to Explo-Logik's core logging facility by truck by the contractor.

Upon receiving a load of core from the drill crew, the core was brought into the logging room. Metreage blocks were checked for errors, the core was oriented in the box and cleaned, and the metre-marks were drawn on the core before logging began. The geological and geotechnical core logging data was collected using GeoticLog software.

The sample intervals were mainly at 1.5 m, but not smaller than 0.65 m and did not cross geological contacts. A line was drawn with a pencil along the length of the core to indicate where the core would be sawn. Each sampling ticket was divided into three tags. One tag was stapled to the core box at the beginning of the interval to record the drill hole number and sample interval recorded. The second tag was placed in the sample bag, which is sent to the laboratory; this tag does not reference the drill hole or metreage. The last tag remained in the sample ticket book with the hole number and recorded interval. All samples were assigned a unique sample number.

After the core boxes with tags were photographed, the core boxes were moved to the cutting station. The core was cut lengthwise by diamond saw, with half the core submitted as the primary sample and the remaining half core retained in the core box for future reference.

The samples were individually bagged with the corresponding tag. The tag number was written on the bag before it was sealed. The bags were then placed in rice bags and the rice bags sealed with numbered security tags for chain of custody requirements. If any tampering with security tags was suspected, the laboratory informed Monarch Mining. Samples were shipped to ALS for analysis. The reference drill core was securely stored at the Beacon mill site facility during the drill program. Since the purchase of the Swanson project by LaFleur Minerals, all the Monarch core has been moved and placed in core racks at Explo-Logik's core farm near the Val d'Or airport.

11.2 Monarch Laboratories Accreditation and Certification

All the core-interval samples were submitted to ALS for analysis. ALS is an ISO 9001 certified and accredited (ISO/IEC 17025) commercial laboratory, independent of Monarch Gold and Monarch Mining, and has no interest in the Project.

11.3 Monarch Sample Preparation and Gold assaying

- Samples are sorted and logged into the ALS LIMS program.
- Samples are dried and weighed.
- Samples are crushed to +70% passing 2 mm (CRU-31).
- The crushed sample split of up to 250 g is pulverized to +85% passing 75 µm screen (PUL-31).
  A 50-g pulp aliquot is analyzed by Au-AA24: fire assay followed by fire assay finish ("AAS").

11.4 Monarch Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Monarch Mining's QA/QC for assaying included insertion of blank and certified reference material (CRM) into the sample stream. A total of 232 samples were sent to ALS, including 23 QA/QC samples. A total of 12 blanks were added at a ratio of 1:20 samples. A total of 11 CRMs were added at a ratio of 1:20 samples.

The contamination during the preparation of the samples was monitored by the insertion of coarse barren material into the batches. All blank samples returned results below 0.01 g/t Au and are thus considered acceptable.

The accuracy was monitored by adding 2 different CRM into the batches. No failure was noted, and no actions were required.

11.5 Monarch Conclusions

The QP's are of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocols used for the Project followed generally accepted industry standards and consider that the resultant analytical data are valid.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

This item covers the data verification completed by Audrey Lapointe, P.Geo. for the 2024 MRE. The data verification included a site visit and a review of the new drill hole geological descriptions.

12.1 Drill Hole Database

Since 2020, thirty-one (31) additional holes have been incorporated into the database. The drill core from the Swanson project is housed by Explo-Logik. With the assistance of one of their technicians, we accessed the stored core for validation purposes. The drilling data from 2021 and 2022 utilized for the 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) underwent thorough review and validation by InnovExplo. No inconsistencies were detected during this process. The validation encompassed every facet of the drill hole database, including collar location, down-hole surveys, sample intervals, and cross-referencing with assay certificates.

Figure 12.1 – A) Fenced and locked enclosure where the Swanson project core is stored. B) Bagged sample at the Explo-Logik core shack. C) Quarter core sample taken from hole SW-22-014.

The core review comprises six drill holes conducted between 2021 and 2022. These drill holes were revisited with the aim of accurately identifying various lithologies. About 400 meters of core were carefully validated, encompassing the primary lithologies outlined in the log.

Boundary between two lithological units, strongly altered and mineralized basalt and a porphyritic syenite.

Figure 12.2 – Selected core intervals from SW-22-029

12.1.1 Independent Resampling

InnovExplo resampled a series of intervals from the drilling programs of 2021 and 2022. During the visit of the stored drill core, quarter-splits of selected core intervals were sawed by Explo-Logik personnel. InnovExplo collected several samples representing the mineralization and these were re-assayed at the ALS facility in Val-d'Or.

A total of 12 samples, taken from five drill hole intervals, were assayed for gold using fire assay with AA finish (Au-AA24) (Figure 12.2). Samples assaying more than 5 g/t Au with AA were rerun with gravimetric finish (Au-GRA22). One standard and one field blank were added to the shipment. Certified reference material OREAS 231 was used as the standard.

Figure 12.3 is a plot of the 14 original-duplicate pairs showing a linear regression slope of 0.82 and a correlation coefficient of 29%. Two (2) assays were specifically selected from the database for re-assays, because these samples were adjacent to each other with identical values. If we remove these two outliers, we obtain a linear regression slope of 1.13 and a correlation coefficient of 49% (Figure 12.4). The results indicate good reproducibility of the original samples and show acceptable results despite some discrepancies for individual re-assays. InnovExplo believes the results from the resampling program demonstrate that the Swanson database is reliable and valid for a gold project.

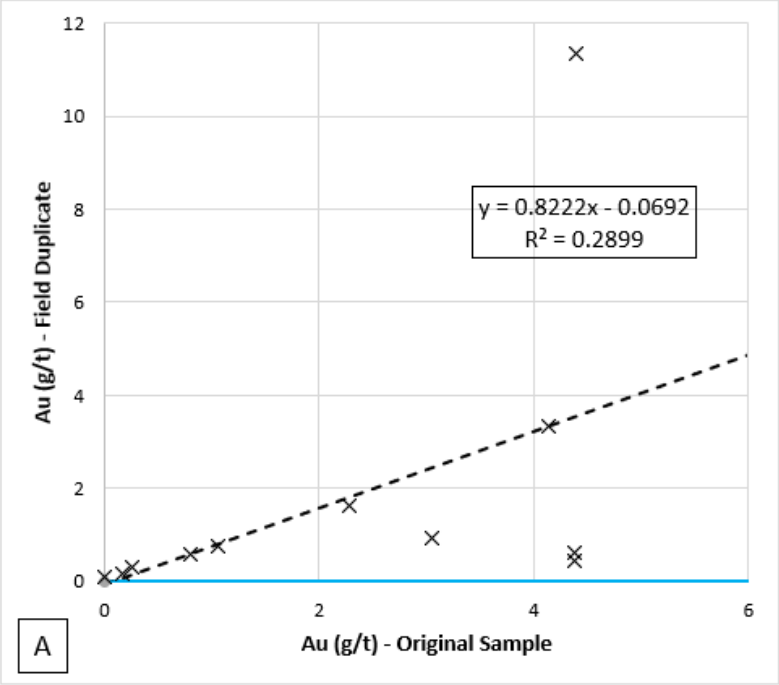


Figure 12.3 – Linear graph comparing originals to field duplicates (12 samples) from the resampling program

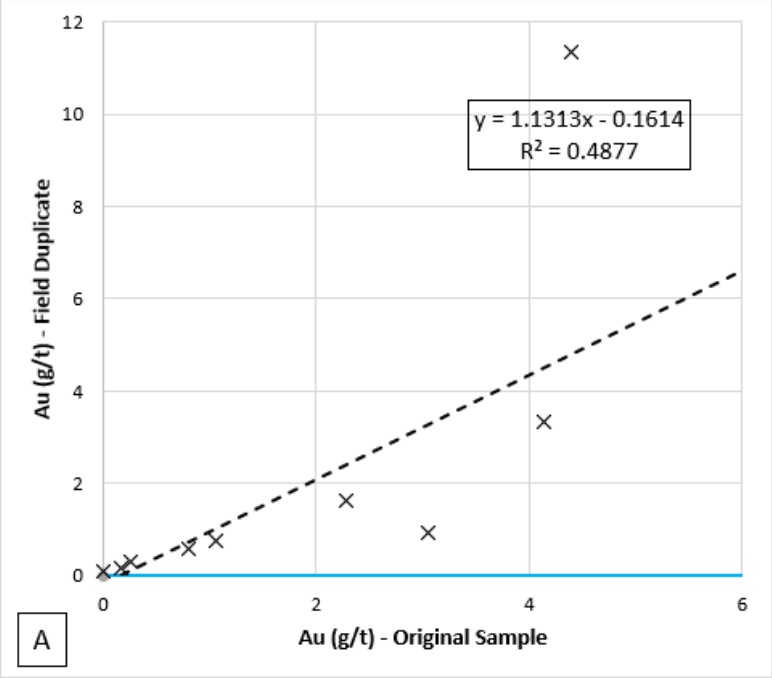
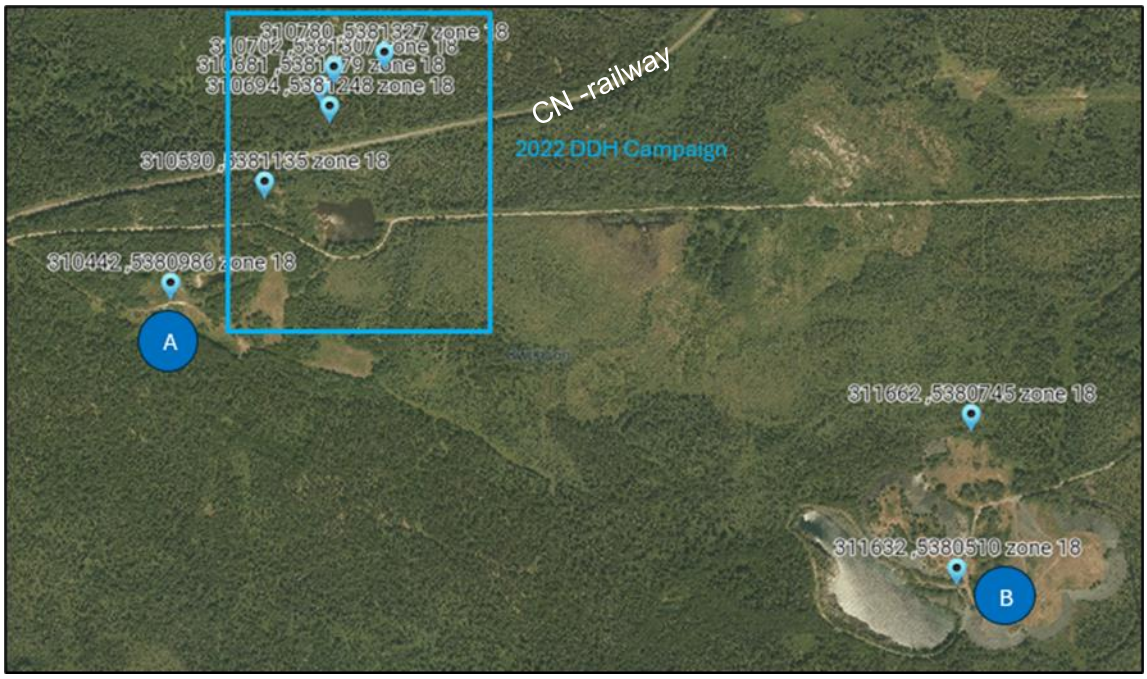


Figure 12.4 – Linear graph comparing originals to field duplicates (10 samples) from the resampling program

12.1.2 Site visit – Infrastructure

The site visit was completed on June 05, 2024 by Audrey Lapointe who was accompanied by Ronald Leber, former Geologist for Monarch Mining (Figure 12.1). During the visit, we conducted a visual inspection of the Swanson portal fence's condition and the fence encircling the historical Canadian Bolduc Mine open pit. Also, we assessed the accessibility of the Swanson property, and the observation points shown below (Figure 12.5, Figure 12.6 and Figure 12.7). Overall, Audrey Lapointe found everything in good condition.



A) Swanson portal; B) historical Canadian Bolduc Mine open pit

Figure 12.5 – Swanson project, Global view of the area visited.

Figure 12.6 – Swanson project, access to the Swanson portal

Figure 12.7 – Historical Canadian Bolduc Mine open pit

12.1.3 Site visit – Drill hole locations

During the site visit made on June 5, 2024, Audrey Lapointe toured the drilling sector for the 2022 campaign carried out on the Swanson project. The author has confirmed the position of five (5) drill holes. However, only one (1) hole had identification on a stake nearby; the remaining drill holes lacked any numerical identification. Considering that the visit took place when the company ceased its activities, it appears that this task was left unfinished. An active railway line crosses the property, and communication with CN (Canadian National rail) is required for safe passage when transporting materials across the tracks.

A) Swanson project access road; B) Access to 2022 drills holes campaign across CN railway; C) DDH SW-22-005 capped, no identification; D) DDH SW-22-028

Figure 12.8 – Swanson project

Five (5) drill hole collars were validated in the field. Upon comparison with the database, the majority appears to be within an acceptable distance of less than 5 meters from the surveyed collars (Table 12.1).

Table 12.1 – Drill collar locations identified during the site visit at the Swanson Property

Hole ID	Hole ID on site	GPS ID	Site validated collar location (UTM NAD 83 Zone 18)			Original collar location in database (UTM NAD 83 Zone 18)			Difference between site validated and original collar location		
			Easting	Northing	Elevation (masl)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (masl)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (masl)
SW-22-004	no identification	GPS 49	310,590	5,381,135	324	310,587.83	5,381,136.00	5,325.06	2.17	-1.00	-1.06
SW-22-005	no identification	GPS 50	310,694	5,381,248	324	310,690.61	5,381,253.16	5,326.04	3.39	-5.16	-2.04
SW-22-028	SW-22-028	GPS 51	310,681	5,381,279	327	310,681.26	5,381,275.00	5,328.94	-0.26	4.00	-1.94
SW-22-019	no identification	GPS 54	310,702	5,381,307	330	310,700.58	5,381,310.43	5,331.61	1.42	-3.43	-1.61
SW-22-010	no identification	GPS 55	310,780	5,381,327	330	310,779.80	5,381,332.81	5,329.84	0.20	-5.81	0.16

Note: *The 0 masl elevation is set to 5000 m in the Leapfrog project to avoid negative elevation values, therefore a drill hole collar located at 324 masl in the field will appear to be at 5,324 masl in the Leapfrog model.

12.2 Conclusion

Overall, the QP's' data verification demonstrated that the data for the Project are acceptable. The QP's consider the 2022 database to be valid and of sufficient quality to be used for the mineral resource estimate.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The following paragraphs describe the mineral processing and metallurgical testing carried out on the Swanson Project. The information is summarized from an internal scoping study by Agnico (Agnico, 2009) for tests carried out between 2008 and 2009, unless specified otherwise.

13.1 Overview

Agnico performed a series of basic metallurgical test work between May 2008 and June 2009, in order to evaluate mineral recovery levels that could be anticipated for the Project. The test material was submitted to a standard set of grinding, flotation, leaching and settling tests that reproduced the Goldex process without optimization. The objective was to assess the impact of processing Swanson mineralized material directly in the Goldex process, and mixed with ore from Agnico's Goldex Mine in Val-d'Or.

The mass balancing of those tests proved to be challenging due to assay discrepancies, which necessitated numerous re-assays. To put the results in perspective, two recovery curves (best-case and worst-case scenarios) were evaluated.

13.1.1 Composite Samples

A total of eight (8) composite samples ("composites") were tested and analyzed. Four (4) were primary composites (#1, #2, #5 and #7) from the Swanson deposit and comprised varying amounts of different lithological units from scattered locations within the planned Swanson pit volume. The other four (4) composites (#3, #4, #6 and #8) were a mixture of primary Swanson composites mixed with samples of Goldex ore.

Particular attention was placed on keeping the same test conditions for all composites. The Goldex samples were collected on February 19, 2009 from the SAG mill feed conveyor. The gold grade of the sample is approximately 3.0 g/t ± 1.5 g/t Au, due to the high concentrations of free gold.

Composite # 1 comprised 13 samples of coarse rejects of volcanic rock with an approximate grade of 1.4 g/t Au (± 0.15 g/t Au) (Table 13.1).

Composite #2 comprised 26 samples of coarse rejects of intrusive rock with an approximate grade of 1.4 g/t Au (± 0.15 g/t Au) (Table 13.2).

Composite #3 comprised a 50/50 mix of composites #1 and #2.

Composite #4 comprised a mixture of 85% Goldex sample and 15% composite #3.

Composite #5 consisted of 10 samples of half BQ size core of volcanic (60%) and intrusive (40%) rocks with an approximate grade of 2.0 g/t Au (± 0.2 g/t Au). These 10 samples were crushed at SGS Lakefield to 3-4 mm for grindability testing (Table 13.3).

Composite #6 comprised a mixture of 85% Goldex sample and 15% composite #5.

Composite #7 consisted of 27 samples of coarse rejects with a proportion of 50% volcanic and 50% intrusive rocks with an approximate grade of 3.0 g/t Au (Table 13.4).

Composite #8 was a mixture of 85% Goldex sample and 15% composite #7.

Table 13.1 – Description of samples used for composite #1 (Agnico, 2009)

HOLE #	SAMPLE #	DISTANCE FROM HOLE (m)		LENGTH (m)	GOLD (Au) GRADE (g/t)	SILVER (Ag) GRADE (g/t)	ROCK CODE
SW-07-27	A-103449	37	38	1	1.334	N.A.	I2D
SW-06-18	A-102450	25	26	1	1.335	1.3	I2D
SW-07-27	A-103440	27.5	28.5	1	1.336	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-19	A-102550	18.3	19.5	1.2	1.341	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-19	A-102537	5	6	1	1.357	N.A.	I2B
SW-07-27	A-103443	30.4	31.4	1	1.361	N.A.	I2D
SW-06-19	A-102621	85	86	1	1.372	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-14A	A-102072	28	29	1	1.376	2.8	I2D
SW-07-23	A-102809	2	3	1	1.379	N.A.	I2C
SW-06-19	A-102604	70.2	71.1	0.9	1.391	N.A.	I2C
SW-06-19	A-102553	21	22	1	1.403	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-15	A-102299	85	86	1	1.428	1.6	I2D
SW-06-12	A-101910	53	54	1	1.4325	3.3	I2C
SW-06-12	A-101916	57	58	1	1.4465	1.9	I2C
SW-06-13	A-101990	54	55	1	1.448	1.5	I2B
SW-06-17	A-102318	3	4	1	1.45	9.9	I2D
SW-06-19	A-102531	0	1.25	1.25	1.45	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-13	A-101983	48	49	1	1.325	2.6	I2B
SW-06-11	A-102640	58	58.8	0.8	1.286	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-18	A-102493	64	65	1	1.309	N.A.	I2D
SW-06-12	A-101902	45	46	1	1.3145	1.1	I2C
SW-06-20	A-102698	16	17	1	1.452	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-13	A-101987	51	52	1	1.488	1.6	I2B
SW-06-12	A-102847	78	79.1	1.1	1.49	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-12	A-102846	77	78	1	1.4635	N.A.	I2B

Table 13.2 – Description of samples used for composite #2 (Agnico, 2009)

HOLE #	SAMPLE #	DISTANCE FROM HOLE (m)		LENGTH (m)	GOLD (Au) GRADE (g/t)	SILVER (Ag) GRADE (g/t)	ROCK CODE
SW-06-11	A-102669	86.8	87.7	0.9	1.301	N.A.	V3B
SW-06-11	A-101754	4	5	1	1.307	0.9	V3A
SW-06-16	A-102176	37	37.8	0.8	1.316	0.2	V3A
SW-07-27	A-103423	12.5	13.5	1	1.326	N.A.	V4A
SW-06-19	A-102598	64	65	1	1.338	N.A.	V3A
SW-07-26	A-103392	79	80	1	1.292	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-13	A-102001	65	66	1	1.555	1.4	V3B
SW-07-27	A-103461	47.5	48.5	1	1.342	N.A.	V3B
SW-06-13	A-101977	43	44	1	1.36	1.9	V3A
SW-07-26	A-103407	94	95	1	1.376	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-15	A-102240	33	34	1	1.38	<0,2	V4C
SW-06-19	A-102545	11.9	13	1.1	1.382	N.A.	V4C
SW-07-25	A-102925	4.2	4.8	0.6	1.424	N.A.	V4C
SW-06-11	A-102667	85	85.9	0.9	1.173	N.A.	V3B
SW-06-20	A-102693	11.5	12.5	1	1.562	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-18	A-102429	6	6.7	0.7	1.426	<0,2	V4C

Table 13.3 – Description of samples used for composite #5, (Agnico, 2009)

HOLE #	SAMPLE #	DISTANCE FROM HOLE (m)		GOLD (Au) GRADE (g/t)	ROCK CODE
SW-06-11	A-101765	13	14	2.65	V3A
SW-06-11	A-101766	14	15	3.56	V3A
SW-06-11	A-101767	15	16	0.75	V3A
SW-06-11	A-101770	18	19	5	I2C
SW-06-11	A-101771	19	20	2.76	I2C
SW-06-11	A-101772	20	21	1.97	I2C
SW-06-11	A-101773	21	22	0.83	I2C
SW-06-11	A-102644	64	65	0.24	V3B
SW-06-11	A-102645	65	66	5.1	V3B
SW-06-11	A-102646	66	67	0.51	V3B

Table 13.4 – Description of samples used for composite #7 (Agnico. 2009)

HOLE #	SAMPLE #	DISTANCE FROM HOLE (m)		LENGTH (m)	GOLD (Au) GRADE (g/t)	SILVER (Ag) GRADE (g/t)	ROCK CODE
SW-06-07 ext	A-103572	77	78	1	2.861	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-13	A-102035	95	96	1	2.944	2.1	I2D
SW-06-18	A-102501	72	73	1	2.949	N.A.	I2D
SW-06-18	A-102451	26	27	1	2.953	2.6	I2D
SW-07-21	A-102757	58	59	1	2.961	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-20	A-102695	13.3	14	0.7	3.009	N.A.	I2B
SW-07-21	A-102799	93.5	94.5	1	3.046	N.A.	I2D
SW-06-13	A-102033	93	94	1	3.048	2	I2D
SW-06-18	A-102498	69	70	1	3.069	N.A.	I2D
SW-07-21	A-102800	94.5	95.5	1	3.072	N.A.	I2D
SW-06-11	A-102673	91	92	1	3.091	N.A.	I2B
SW-06-13	A-102029	90	91	1	3.098	3.4	I2D
SW-06-13	A-102021	83	84	1	3.1	9.9	I2D
SW-07-26	A-103406	93	94	1	2.637	N.A.	V3A
SW-07-27	A-103424	13.5	14.5	1	2.645	N.A.	V4A
SW-06-11	A-101765	13	14	1	2.651	2	V3A
SW-06-20	A-102705	23	24	1	2.657	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-19	A-102615	80	81	1	2.847	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-19	A-102594	60	61	1	2.873	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-19	A-102581	48.25	49.5	1.25	2.988	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-15	A-102277	65.5	66.5	1	3.028	0.5	V3A
SW-06-12	A-101924	65	66	1	3.102	1.8	V3A
SW-06-11	A-101803	49	50	1	3.326	1.6	V4A
SW-07-24	A-102914	42.35	43.35	1	3.345	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-18	A-102511	81	81.8	0.8	3.427	N.A.	V3A
SW-06-19	A-102546	13	14.25	1.25	3.541	N.A.	V4C
SW-06-11	A-101766	14	15	1	3.557	2	V3A

13.1.2 Metallurgical Characterization

The test-work program was conducted according to the current Goldex mill configuration without optimization.

13.1.2.1 Grinding

Basic grinding tests were completed, and additional simulations were performed, keeping the same approach used for Goldex ore.

A sample was sent to SGS Lakefield to evaluate standard grinding indices. The drop-weight tests could not be completed due to the format of part of the sample as BQ size half cores. Instead, those parameters were derived from an SMC test, originally developed for drill-core samples, or situations where a limited amount of material is available (Table 13.5). DWi parameters were then extrapolated from the JKTech database.

Table 13.5 – Mineralized material characterization (Agnico, 2009)

SAMPLE	SG	Drop-Weight Test				Work Index
		A	b	A x b	t_a	BMWi
Goldex Jan. 23, 2009	2.71	74.6	0.47	35.1	0.32	16.3
Swanson 50%/50% - 2.0 g/t	2.87	57.2	0.78	44.6	0.4	13.5

The lower the (A x b) parameter, the more competent a given ore is in terms of impact breakage. These results qualify Swanson mineralized material as 'medium' in terms of resistance to impact breakage, as well as in terms of resistance to abrasion breakage (t_a). By comparison, Goldex ore was qualified as 'moderately hard' to 'hard' in terms of resistance to impact breakage, and as 'hard' in terms of resistance to abrasion breakage (t_a). When the Swanson mineralized material was qualified using the Bond ball mill work index (BWI), it was classified in the 'medium' range of hardness using the SGS database. The Goldex ore was categorized as 'moderately hard' using the same database.

Additional JKSimMet simulations were performed considering the selected pre-crushing (at minus 3-inches) circuit configuration for Goldex expansion. Two scenarios were studied (Table 13.6).

Table 13.6 – Studied scenarios for JKSimMet simulations (Agnico, 2009)

Scenarios	Goldex	Swanson	Total
1	7 500 tpd 93.5%	500 tpd 6.5%	8 000 tpd 100%
2	7 000 tpd 87.5%	1 000 tpd 12.5%	8 000 tpd 100%

At the proposed proportion of Swanson material in the blends, the results show virtually no effect on throughput, with the SAG mill and ball mill behaving nearly identically to the 100% Goldex feed. Even though Swanson mineralized material is slightly softer than Goldex, to obtain a benefit, a higher percentage of the softer mineralized material (Swanson) would need to be added.

13.1.2.2 Gold recovery

The gold recovery was investigated by means of standard gravity, flotation and leaching tests at the laboratory scale. Assays results proved difficult to repeat, necessitating several re-assays.

The test series involved whole-ore leaching, as well as flotation concentrate leaching, replicating the Goldex plant process.

Whole-Ore Leach

Whole-ore leach tests were carried out on various feed composite samples (Table 13.7). For the purpose of evaluation, Agnico assumed that this series represents the ultimate recovery that could be achieved on a given ore with the actual Goldex circuit configuration (flotation and concentrate leaching). The plant recovery will most likely be lower than these values.

The Swanson mineralized material consistently generates much higher grade tails than Goldex (Table 13.8) when submitted to direct leaching on the ROM mineralized material. This test requires few manipulations and hence minimizes the risk of errors or contamination.

Table 13.7 – Whole-Ore Leach (Swanson only) (Agnico, 2009)

Test	Ore		Head		Leach Tails		Recovery[2] (%)
	Swanson	Goldex	Assayed (g/t)	Calculated (g/t)	Assayed (g/t)	Calculated[1] (g/t)	
17-01-CYA-01-01	*Volcanique, 1.4 g/t*	-	1.3	*1.68* / 1.83	*0.003* [3] / **0.15**	0.18	88.5 / 91.8
17-02-CYA-01-01	*Intrusive, 1.4 g/t*	-	1.59	*1.25* / 1.55	*0.003* [3] / **0.30**	0.3	81.1 / 80.6
17-03-CYA-01-01	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t	-	1.53	1.88	**0.21**	n/a	86.3 / 88.8
17-03-CYA-01-02	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t	-	1.53	1.72	**0.24**	n/a	84.3 / 86.0
17-05-CYA-01-01	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 2.0 g/t	-	2.04	2.07	**0.17**	0.23	91.7 / 91.8
17-05-CYA-01-02	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 2.0 g/t	-	2.04	2.3	**0.23**	n/a	88.7 / 90.0
17-06-CYA-01-01	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t + 50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 2.0 g/t	-	1.65	2.46	**0.19**	n/a	88.5 / 92.3
17-07-CYA-01-01	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 3.0 g/t	-	2.88	3.2	**0.35**	n/a	87.8 / 89.1

[1] Calculated from size-bysize assays and distribution

[2] Calculated as assayed tails/assayed head and assayed tails/calculated head

[3] Original assay results from fire0assay with gravemetric finish

Table 13.8 – Whole-Ore Leach (Swanson-Goldex) (Agnico, 2009)

Test	Ore		Head		Leach Tails		Recovery[1] (%)
	Swanson	Goldex	Assayed (g/t)	Calculated (g/t)	Assayed (g/t)	Calculated (g/t)	
17-04-CYA-01-01	15% (50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t)	85%	3.17	4.47	0.07	n/a	97.8 / 98.4
17-04-CYA-02-01	15% (50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t)	85%	3.17	2.18	0.06	n/a	98.1 / 97.2
12-01-CYA-02-01	-	100%	3.46	2.94	0.033	n/a	99.0 / 98.9

[1]Calculated as assayed tails/assayed head and assayed tails/calculated head

This is also reflected in tests 17-04-CYA-01-01 and 17-04-CYA-02-01 (15% Swanson + 85% Goldex), which show twice the tails grade vs Goldex alone. Assuming the Goldex tails account for 0.033 g/t Au (as in 12-01-CYA-02-01), the calculated grade for the Swanson portion in this sample would be equivalent to 0.25 g/t Au, comparable to 17-03-CYA-01-01 and -02 tests with the same Swanson composite sample.

Although all of the tests were performed targeting Goldex standard grind size of 80% <106 µm, one test was done at 80% <47 µm and suggests that Swanson mineralized material would benefit from a finer grind, which was also seen with the size-by-size gold distribution on some of the leach tails.

Gravity recovery

Gravity recovery was applied to numerous test series, prior to leaching and flotation. Correlation of those results to the plant performance estimated that recoveries of 15 to 20% could be expected from Swanson mineralized material.

Flotation / Concentrate Leaching

The flotation concentrate from composite #3 was subjected to the leaching process, motivated by the number of samples available, and so as to correlate the analysis with previous results (Table 13.9).

Table 13.9 – Flotation concentrate leaching

Test	Ore		Head		Flotation Tails (g/t)	Leach Tails (g/t)
	Swanson	Goldex	Assayed (g/t)	Calculated (g/t)		
17-03-FLO-01-01	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t	-	1.39	1.2	0.07	5.06
17-03-FLO-01-02	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t	-	1.39	1.43	0.09	
17-03-FLO-01-03	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t	-	1.39	1.18	0.04	
17-03-FLO-01-04	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t	-	1.39	1.7	0.06	
GLOBAL	50% Volcanique + 50% Intrusive, 1.4 g/t	-	1.39	1.38	0.284	

For comparison, a similar leaching test was done on a Goldex concentrate produced in a mini-pilot plant; leach tails assayed 2.15 g/t Au, which were lower than plant performances at 2.8 g/t Au for the months of June, July and August 2009 (Agnico, 2009).

In addition to those results, the actual weighted average of the flotation and leach tails from the current plant operation is equivalent to 0.134 g/t Au - lower than the 0.284 g/t Au estimated for Swanson, confirming that recovery from Swanson mineralized material is not comparable with Goldex ore.

Recovery Model

No clear head grade to tails grade (or recovery) relationship could be drawn from the test data - a fixed tails grade was applied to a large range of head grades, up to approximately 2.1 g/t Au. The sensitivity of the Project (Figure 13.1) was analysed with the following tails grade.

- Minimum: fixed tails grade corresponding to the flotation concentrate leaching test result of 0.284 g/t;
- Maximum: fixed tails grade corresponding to the average of direct leaching tests of 0.235 g/t.

The recovery model shows that the Swanson recovery is expected to stand between 87 and 89% for grades >2 g/t Au.

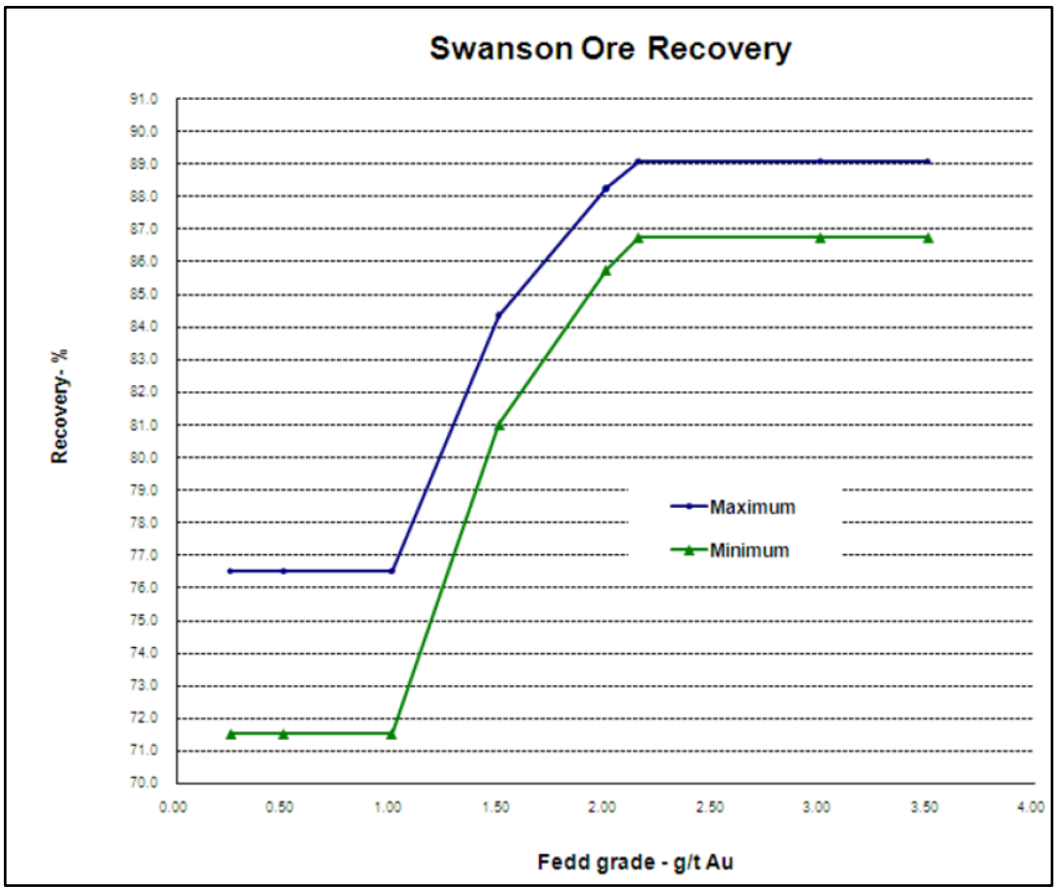


Figure 13.1 – Recovery models (Agnico, 2009)

13.1.2.3 Settling tests

In order to assess the effect of the Swanson mineralized material on the tailings thickening process, settling tests were performed on products from flotation tests. Those tests were performed in parallel under the same conditions as the Goldex tailings. Figure 13.2 shows that Swanson and Goldex materials show a similar behaviour.

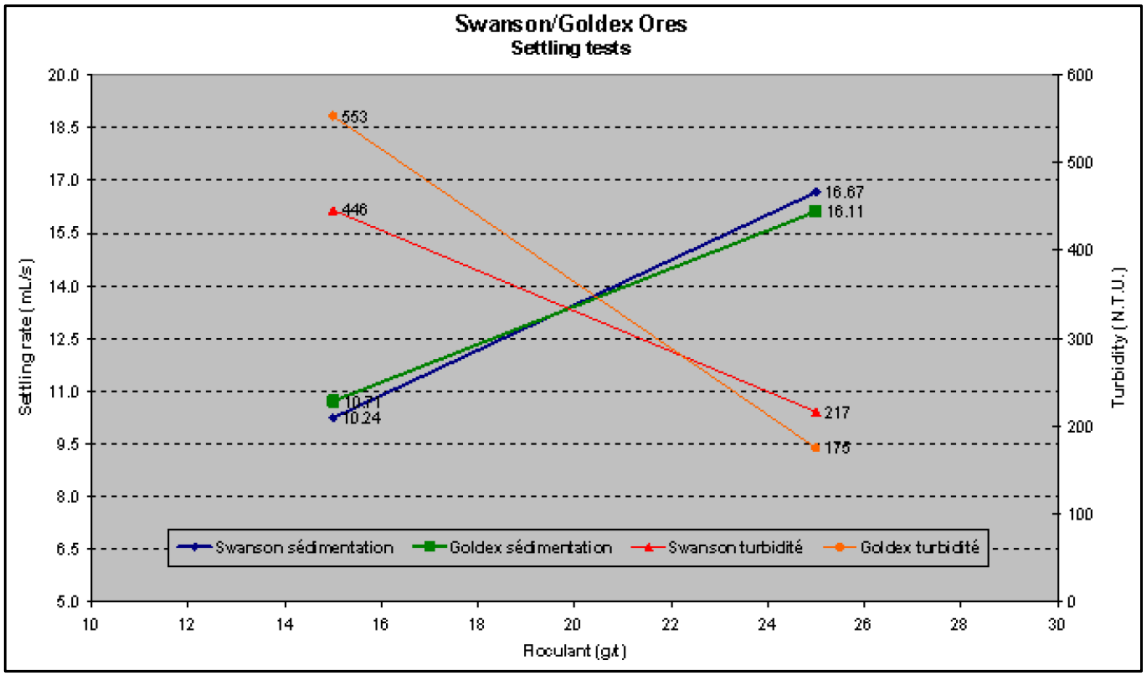


Figure 13.2 – Tailing settling tests between Swanson mineralized material and Goldex ore (Agnico, 2009)

13.2 Conclusion

The test results for the Swanson mineralized material show that metallurgical performances contrast markedly from those achieved with Goldex ore.

- Grinding test suggests that Swanson mineralized material would benefit from a finer grind, which was also seen with the size-by-size gold (Au) distribution on some of the leach tails;
- Expected gravity recovery, prior to leaching and flotation, is estimated between 15 to 20% for Swanson mineralized material;
- The Swanson recovery is not comparable to the Goldex recovery;
- The estimated final recovery stands between 87% and 89% for a material with a gold grade of >2 g/t Au.

The tailing settling test shows that Swanson and Goldex materials display similar behaviour.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resource Estimate update for the Swanson Project (the "2024 MRE") was prepared by Chafana Hamed Sako, P.Geo. and Martin Perron, P.Eng., both of InnovExplo, using all available information.

The effective date of the 2024 MRE is July 4, 2024.

The close-out date of the Swanson database is April 18, 2024.

14.1 Methodology

The mineral resource area for the Swanson deposit covers an area 475 m long, 425 m wide and 500 m deep (measured from surface).

The 2024 MRE is based on diamond drill holes drilled between 1982 and 2022 and a litho-structural model constructed by the QPs in Leapfrog Geo software v.2023.2.3 ("Leapfrog").

The 2023 MRE was prepared using Leapfrog with the Edge Extension (Edge). Edge was used for grade estimation and block modelling. Basic statistics, capping and validations were established using a combination of Edge, Microsoft Excel and Snowden Supervisor v.8.13 ("Supervisor").

The main steps in the methodology were as follows:

- Review and validate the DDH database;
- Validate the topographic surface;
- Interpret the mineralized domains based on lithological and structural information and metal content;
- Perform a capping study on assay data for each mineralized domain;
- Grade compositing;
- Geostatistics (spatial statistics);
- Grade interpolation;
- Validate the grade interpolation;
- Mineral resource classification;
- Assess the mineral resources for 'reasonable prospects for potential economic extraction' ("RPEEE": CIM Standards and Best Practice Guidelines) by selecting the appropriate cut-off grades and producing 'resource-level' optimized underground mineable shapes;
- Generate a mineral resource statement.

14.2 Drill Hole Database

The DDH database contains 242 surface DDHs (36,271.7m) (Figure 14.1). This selection contains 17,109 sampled intervals taken from 21,846.0 m of drilled core. All the samples were analyzed for gold. The database also includes lithological, alteration, mineralization and structural descriptions and measurements taken from drill core logs.

The resource database covers the strike length of the mineral resource area at variable drill spacings ranging mainly from 10 to 50 m in the mineralized zones.

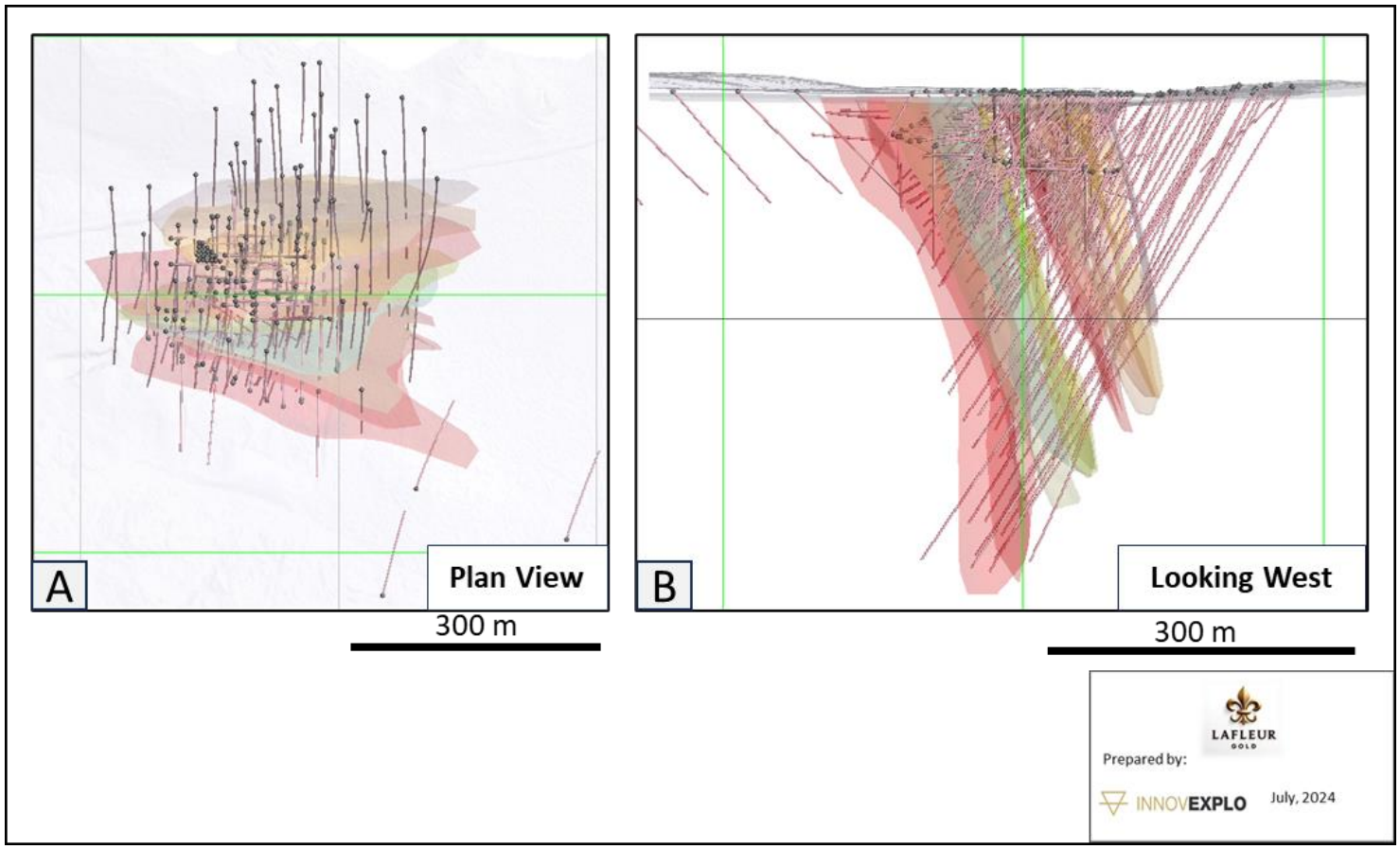


Figure 14.1 – Surface plan view (A) and vertical cross-section looking west (B) of the validated DDH used in the 2024 MRE

In addition to the tables of raw data, the mineral resources database includes tables of calculated drill hole composites and wireframe solid intersections, which are required for statistical evaluation and mineral resources block modelling.

14.3 Lithogeological and Mineralization Models (Definition and Interpretation of Estimation Domains)

The QPs build the mineralization and lithogeological models using the DDH database as the primary source of information (assays, lithological units, alteration and mineralization).

The mineralization model consists of 12 mineralized zones (Figure 14.1) that were designed without a minimum thickness (true thickness of the mineralization zone) and are, therefore, not diluted. The mineralized zones were modelled on the extent of logged geological control(s) characteristic to each zone as described in Item 7 (Geological Setting and Mineralization) and snapped to assays irrespective of Au grades but using a geological cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au to constrain the interpretation.

The lithogeological model consists of two main entities: the felsic intrusive and the mafic/ultramafic volcanics. A score of dykes, from felsic to ultramafic, are also presents.

14.4 Interpolation domains

Thirteen (13) domains (Zone 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b and Dilution) were created (Figure 14.2). They are directly related to the mineralization model. The Dilution domain is a global domain that takes into account uninterpreted grades in a mineralization wireframes.

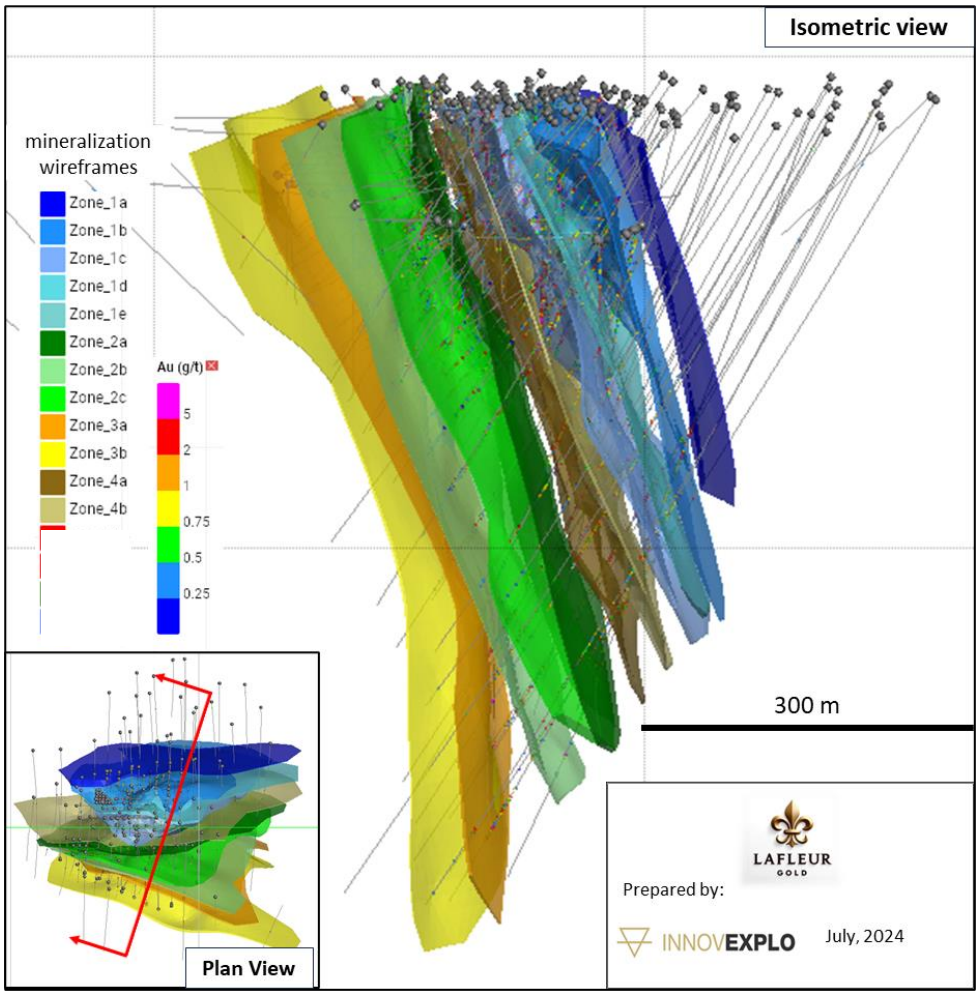


Figure 14.2 – Interpolation domains created by combining lithogeological and mineralization models, Swanson deposit

14.5 Other 3D Surfaces (Topography and Bedrock)

Individual 3D surfaces were created to define the surface topography and overburden/bedrock contact. The topography surface was created from the Government of Quebec's (MRNF's) publicly available free 2016 Lidar data with a resolution of approximately 1 m. The overburden-bedrock contact surface was modelled using logged overburden intervals and was used to clip the 3D mineralization wireframes.

14.6 Voids Model

The exploration ramp 3D wireframe was provided by the Issuer and intersects the four (4) mineralized zones (Figure 14.2). The wireframe was validated for any discrepancies or construction errors. The mined-out volume from the ramp was coded and included in the block model as a void.

14.7 High-grade Capping

Basic univariate statistics were completed on all individual mineralized wireframes. Capping was applied to raw assays prior to compositing. Capping values were selected by combining the dataset analysis (coefficient of variation, decile analysis, metal content) with the probability plot and log-normal distribution of grades. Table 14.1 summarizes the statistical analysis per zone. Figure 14.3 shows a selection of graphs supporting the capping threshold decisions.

Table 14.1 – Summary of univariate statistics on raw and capped assays

Code	Domain Name	Uncapped Assays						Capped Assays						
		Count	Mean (g/t)	SD (g/t)	Min (g/t)	Max (g/t)	CoV	Capping Value (g/t)	Count Capped	Mean (g/t)	SD (g/t)	Max (g/t)	CoV	Metal Loss (%)
101	Zone 1a	80	1.09	1.96	0.001	14.50	1.80	15	0	1.09	1.96	14.5	1.8	0.00
102	Zone 1b	1,069	1.22	1.96	0.001	30.14	1.61	10	6	1.16	1.47	10.0	1.26	3.44
103	Zone 1C	1,641	1.88	4.39	0.001	113.93	2.34	20	12	1.74	2.63	20.0	1.51	6.12
104	Zone 1d	317	1.83	7.14	0.001	116.00	3.91	10	6	1.35	1.85	10.0	1.37	12.80
105	Zone 1e	107	1.06	2.17	0.001	16.42	2.05	10	2	0.97	1.64	10.0	1.69	4.37
201	Zone 2a	430	1.90	3.20	0.001	30.9	1.69	15	7	1.80	2.57	15.0	1.47	4.00
202	Zone 2b	543	2.05	7.36	0.003	142.53	3.59	10	5	1.57	1.76	10.0	1.12	11.26
203	Zone 2c	368	2.16	4.64	0.002	61.50	2.15	15	9	1.93	2.99	15.0	1.55	10.47
301	Zone 3a	231	2.70	15.35	0.001	229.0	5.68	15	3	1.62	2.38	15.0	1.47	35.40
302	Zone 3b	88	1.29	1.89	0.001	11.85	1.47	15	0	1.29	1.89	11.85	1.47	0.00
401	Zone 4a	388	2.75	11.36	0.001	184.5	4.13	12	10	1.81	2.41	12.0	1.33	37.47
402	Zone 4b	265	1.77	2.89	0.001	29.0	1.64	15	2	1.70	2.42	15.0	1.42	1.45
500	Dilution	11,566	0.17	0.53	0.001	32.40	3.05	5	14	0.17	0.40	5.0	2.34	2.92

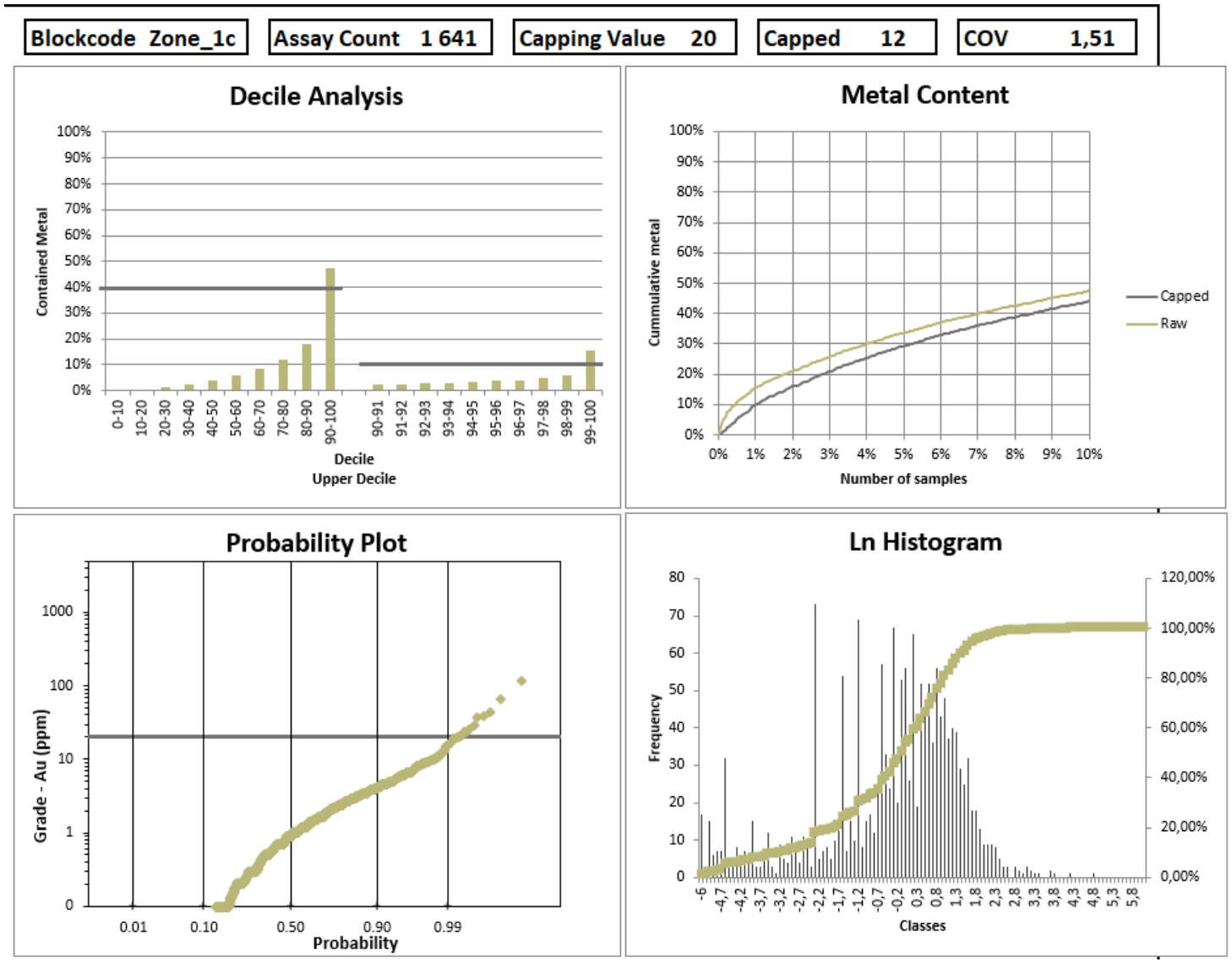


Figure 14.3 – Selection of graphs supporting the capping value of 20 g/t Au for mineralized Zone 1c

14.8 Compositing

In order to minimize any bias introduced by variations in sample lengths, the capped gold assays of the DDH data were composited within the dilution envelope and each mineralized zone. The thickness of the mineralized solids, the proposed block size, and the original sample length were taken into consideration when selecting the composite length.

Composites of 1.5 m with distributed tails of 0.75 to 2.25 m were generated for all twelve (12) mineralized zones and the dilution envelope. This length provides a reasonable reconciliation with the raw data mean grade, while sufficiently reducing the coefficient of variation. All unassayed intervals within solids were assigned a value of zero, whereas the 47 visible gold (VG) occurrences originally marked at 34.29 g/t Au were ignored during the compositing (Table 14.2).

Table 14.2 – Summary statistics for the 1.5 m composites

Zone / Envelope	Number of Composites	Max Au (g/t)	Mean Au (g/t)	Standard Deviation	COV
Zone 1a	78	14.50	1.09	1.97	1.811425499
Zone 1b	916	9.85	1.16	1.34	1.149671354
Zone 1C	1372	20.00	1.73	2.28	1.31603299
Zone 1d	297	10.00	1.32	1.66	1.262814283
Zone 1e	95	7.51	0.85	1.03	1.21175578
Zone 2a	408	15.00	1.76	2.41	1.367008044
Zone 2b	501	10.00	1.51	1.59	1.051776078
Zone 2c	350	15.00	1.87	2.88	1.536923741
Zone 3a	204	15.00	1.50	2.10	1.393644451
Zone 3b	73	8.07	1.28	1.69	1.326989036
Zone 4a	320	12.00	1.60	1.86	1.161781796
Zone 4b	225	12.90	1.51	1.94	1.284316273
Dilution	5542	5.50	0.28	0.41	1.474714021

14.9 Density

The density or specific gravity (SG) is used to calculate tonnages for the estimated volumes derived from the resource-grade block model.

The drill hole database contains no specific information on density measurements. To determine the density value for each lithological unit, InnovExplo reviewed the results obtained from 11 samples (density measurements completed by Agnico in 2009 and reported in internal communications by L. Martin, 2018).

A fixed density value was applied to each lithological unit, corresponding to the average of the SG data for the matching lithology. The author validated these density values by comparison with known rock density having similar rock description and mineralogical content, and by comparison with densities used for tonnage estimation in deposits having similar geological setting.

A density of 1.5 g/cm^3 was assigned to overburden and 0.00 g/cm^3 to the voids.

Table 14.3 presents the SG value by lithological unit.

Table 14.3 – Summary for the SG values used in the 2024 MRE

Lithological Unit	Rock Code	Specific Gravity
Intrusive (Monzonite, Diorite)	I2	2.78
Mafic volcanics	V3	2.90
Ultramafic/Ultrabasic volcanics	V4	2.90
Lamprophyre	I4O	2.90
Overburden	OVB	1.40
Voids	Void	0.0

14.10 Block Model

A block model was created using Leapfrog Edge, which included all the mineralization zones. Due to the different orientations of the interpolation domains, an unrotated octree block model was used in Edge. The interpolation domains were used as sub-blocking triggers.

The origin of the block model is the upper-southwest corner. Block dimensions reflect the drilling spacing, the size of the mineralized zones and plausible mining methods.

Table 14.4 presents the properties of the block model.

Table 14.4 – Block model properties

Properties	X (columns)	Y (rows)	Z (levels)
Origin Coordinates(NAD83, UTM Zone 18)	310,323	5,380,733	5,380
Block extent (m)	834	714	552
Block Size	4	4	4
Number of Blocks	278	238	184
Rotation	Not applied		

14.11 Variography and Search Ellipsoids

A 3D directional variography was completed on the capped DDH composites of the deposit. The study was carried out in Leapfrog Edge. The 3D direction-specific investigations were done on each interpolation domain (mineralized zone and dilution blocks) and yielded best-fit models along orientations that correspond to the mean strike and dip of each zone/block.

Three (3) sets of search ellipsoids (first, second and third search pass) were built from the variogram analysis, corresponding (excepted dilution domain) to 0.5x, 1x and 1.5x the results obtained from the variography study. For the dilution domain, the one (1) set of search ellipsoids correspond to 1x the results obtained from the variography study. They are presented in Table 14.5.

The 3D direction-specific search ellipsoids were guided by the mid-planes of each of the modelled domains for an anisotropic search. The dilution blocks also used the mid-plane of the mineralized zones to guide the anisotropic search close to the zones, but it used the orientation resulting from the specific variography study farther from the zones.

Figure 14.4 presents an example of the search ellipsoids (full ranges) according to the composite data points of the Zone 1c, and Figure 14.5 shows an example of the variography study for the Zone 1c.

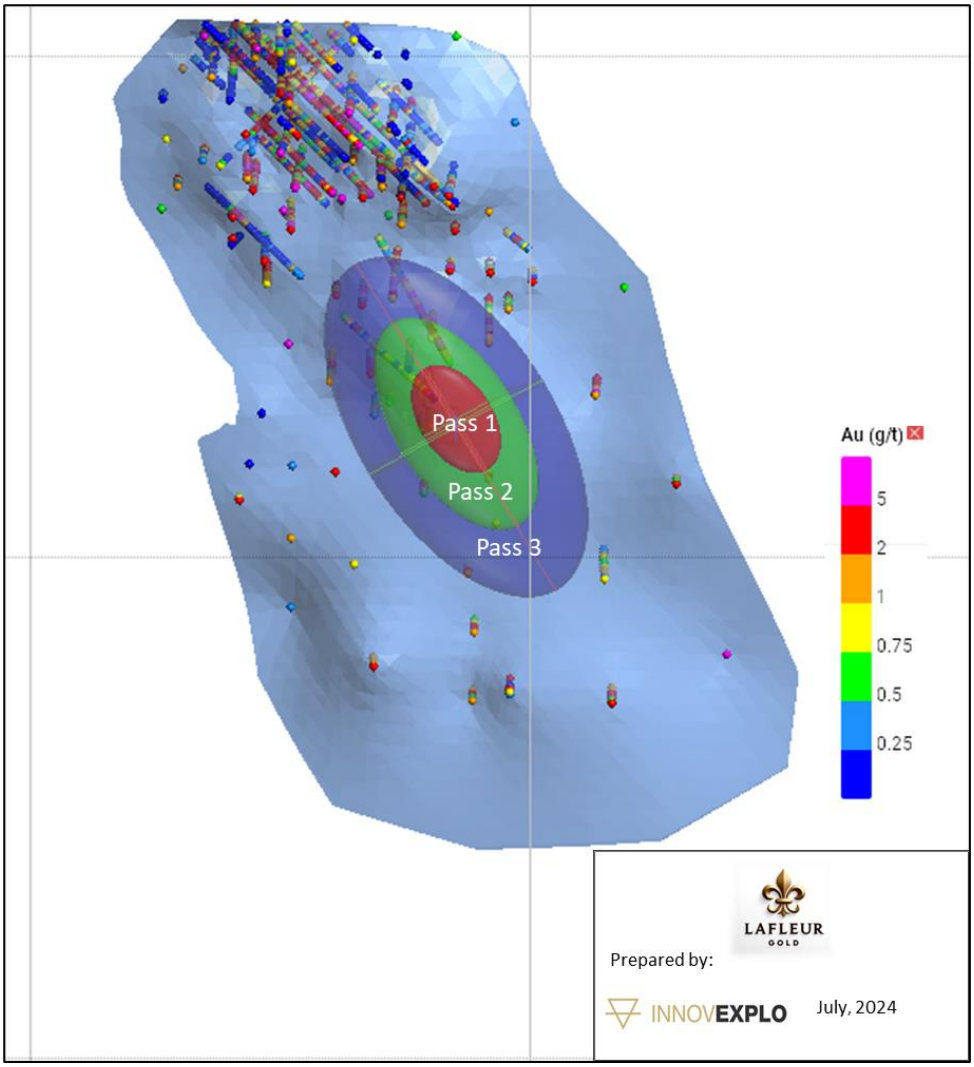


Figure 14.4 – Example of a 3D search ellipsoid, Zone 1c

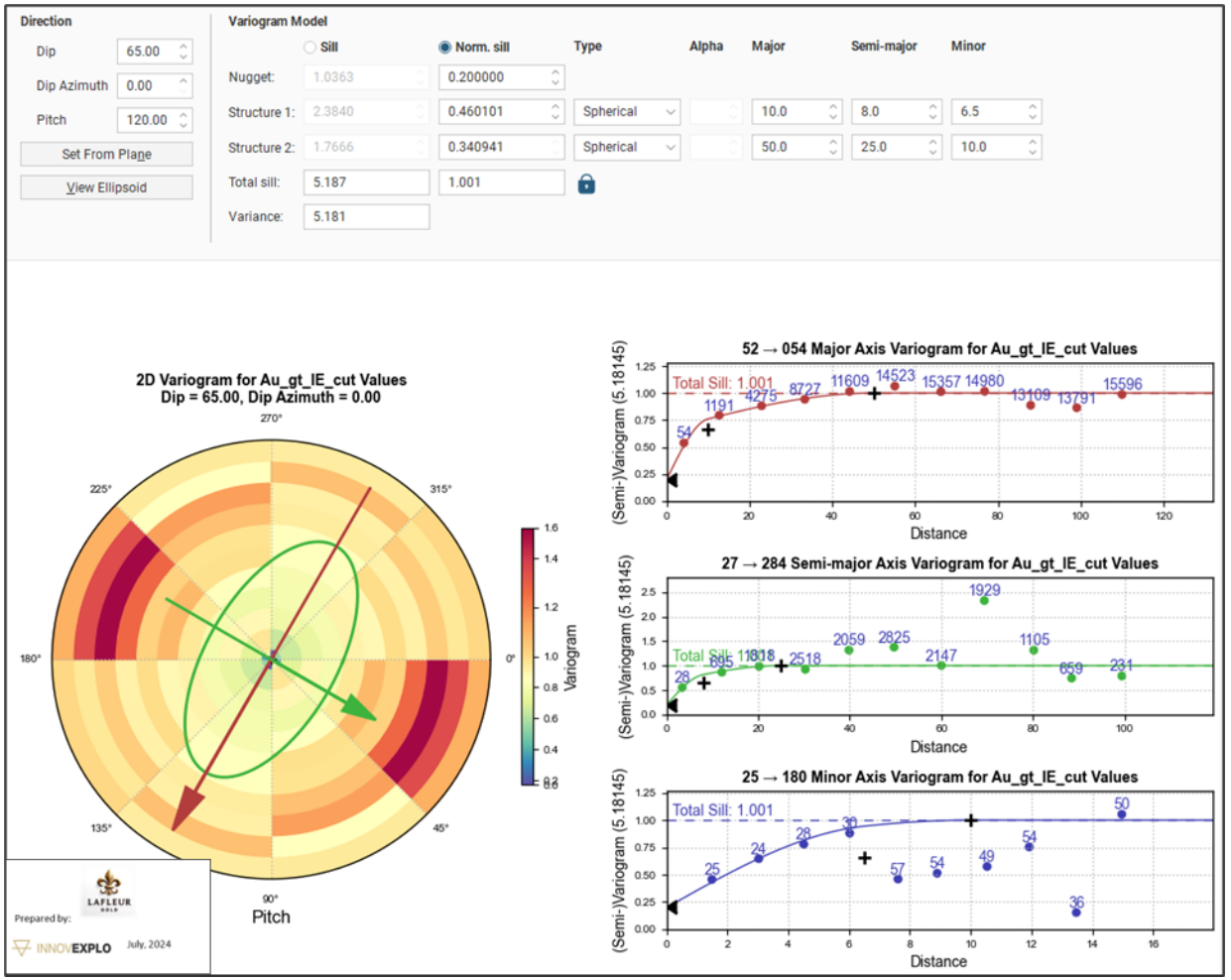


Figure 14.5 – Exemple of variography study, Zone 1c

Table 14.5 – Estimation parameters per zone

Mineralized Zone	Pass	Ellipsoid	Composite Parameters			Edge Orientation			Ranges (Based on Variogram)		
			Min Comp	Max Comp	Max comp/DDH	Dip	Dip Az	Pitch	Major (m)	Int. (m)	Minor (m)
Zone 1a	1	0.5x vario range	6	12	2	76	0	0	50	30	5
	2	1.0x vario range	4	12	2				100	60	10
	3	1.5x vario range	2	10	2				150	90	15
Zone 1b	1	0.5x vario range	9	18	3	90	0	90	30	20	7
	2	1.0x vario range	6	18	3				60	40	14
	3	1.5x vario range	3	15	3				80	70	20
Zone 1c	1	0.5x vario range	9	18	3	65	0	120	25	15	5
	2	1.0x vario range	6	18	3				50	25	10
	3	1.5x vario range	3	15	3				80	40	15
Zone 1d	1	0.5x vario range	7	15	3	75	0	90	40	40	4
	2	1.0x vario range	5	15	3				80	80	9
	3	1.5x vario range	3	12	3				120	120	13
Zone 1e	1	0.5x vario range	6	12	2	70	10	0	25	20	3
	2	1.0x vario range	4	12	2				45	35	5
	3	1.5x vario range	2	10	2				70	55	8
Zone 2a	1	0.5x vario range	7	15	3	75	0	90	35	20	3
	2	1.0x vario range	5	15	3				65	40	5
	3	1.5x vario range	3	12	3				100	60	8
Zone 2b	1	0.5x vario range	7	15	3	65	13	55	35	25	3
	2	1.0x vario range	5	15	3				70	45	5
	3	1.5x vario range	3	12	3				105	70	8

Mineralized Zone	Pass	Ellipsoid	Composite Parameters			Edge Orientation			Ranges (Based on Variogram)		
			Min Comp	Max Comp	Max comp/DDH	Dip	Dip Az	Pitch	Major (m)	Int. (m)	Minor (m)
Zone 2c	1	0.5x vario range	7	15	3	65	13	165	25	25	3
	2	1.0x vario range	5	15	3				50	50	4
	3	1.5x vario range	3	12	3				80	80	6
Zone 3a	1	0.5x vario range	6	12	2	75	15	90	40	35	5
	2	1.0x vario range	4	12	2				80	75	10
	3	1.5x vario range	2	10	2				120	115	15
Zone 3b	1	0.5x vario range	6	12	2	75	15	90	20	20	3
	2	1.0x vario range	4	12	2				45	45	5
	3	1.5x vario range	2	10	2				65	65	7
Zone 4a	1	0.5x vario range	7	15	3	64	0	76	35	35	2
	2	1.0x vario range	5	15	3				65	65	4
	3	1.5x vario range	3	12	3				100	100	6
Zone 4b	1	0.5x vario range	6	12	2	65	5	135	45	30	5
	2	1.0x vario range	4	12	2				90	55	10
	3	1.5x vario range	2	10	2				135	82.5	14
Dilution	1	1x vario range	7	15	3	65	0	140	60	30	10

14.12 Grade Interpolation

The interpolation profiles were customized for each mineralized domain and dilution block to estimate grades with hard boundaries. The variography study provided the parameters used to interpolate the grade model using the composites. The interpolation inside each interpolation domain was run in Edge on point datasets corresponding to the mid-points of the composite intervals. A three-pass strategy was performed in the interpolation using the capped composites.

For the remaining high Au values unconstrained by mineralized domains but inside a dilution block, regular capping was used to reduce the smearing of high Au values over large distances. The ordinary kriging (OK) method was selected because it better honours the grade distribution of the deposit.

The parameters of the grade estimation specific to Edge are summarized in Table 14.5.

14.13 Block Model Validation

The QPs performed visual and statistical validations to ensure the final resource block model is consistent with the primary data.

First, the volume estimates for each code attributed by the mineralized zones were compared between the block model and the 3D wireframe models.

Additionally, block model grades, composite grades and assays were visually compared on sections, plans and longitudinal views for both densely and sparsely drilled areas. No significant differences were observed. A generally good match was noted in the grade distribution without excessive smoothing in the block model (Figure 14.6). Table 14.6 compares the composite grades against the block model grades for the Intrusive domain.

Table 14.6 statistically compares the global mean of the block model for the three (3) interpolation scenarios to the composite grades (for mineralized domains at zero cut-off for the Measured, Indicated and Inferred blocks).

The trend and local variation of the estimated OK and inverse distance square (ID2) models were compared to the nearest-neighbour (NN) model and composite data using swath plots in three directions for the Indicated and Inferred blocks. Figure 14.7 shows an example for Zone 1c.

Cases in which the composite mean is higher than the block mean are often a consequence of clustered drilling patterns in high-grade areas. It is also worth noting that the mean of the composites is independent of the classification.

The comparison between composite and block grade distribution and the overall validation did not identify significant issues.

Table 14.6 – Comparison of the block and composite mean grades

Zone	Number of composites	Composites grade (g/t)	Number of blocks	OK Model (g/t)	ID2 Model (g/t)	NN Model (g/t)
Zone_1a	78	1.09	76355	0.77	0.76	0.58
Zone_1b	916	1.16	89873	1.31	1.30	1.30
Zone_1c	1372	1.73	111209	1.74	1.71	1.75
Zone_1d	297	1.32	98371	1.36	1.32	1.48
Zone_1e	95	0.85	18419	0.73	0.81	0.68
Zone_2a	408	1.76	126868	1.91	1.80	1.93
Zone_2b	501	1.51	139770	1.46	1.43	1.35
Zone_2c	350	1.87	125406	1.81	1.78	1.82
Zone_3a	204	1.50	146048	1.59	1.49	1.55
Zone_3b	73	1.28	93958	1.19	1.22	1.41
Zone_4a	320	1.60	121813	1.89	1.83	1.95
Zone_4b	225	1.51	139533	1.79	1.73	1.77
Dilution	5542	0.28	896577	0.26	0.26	0.25

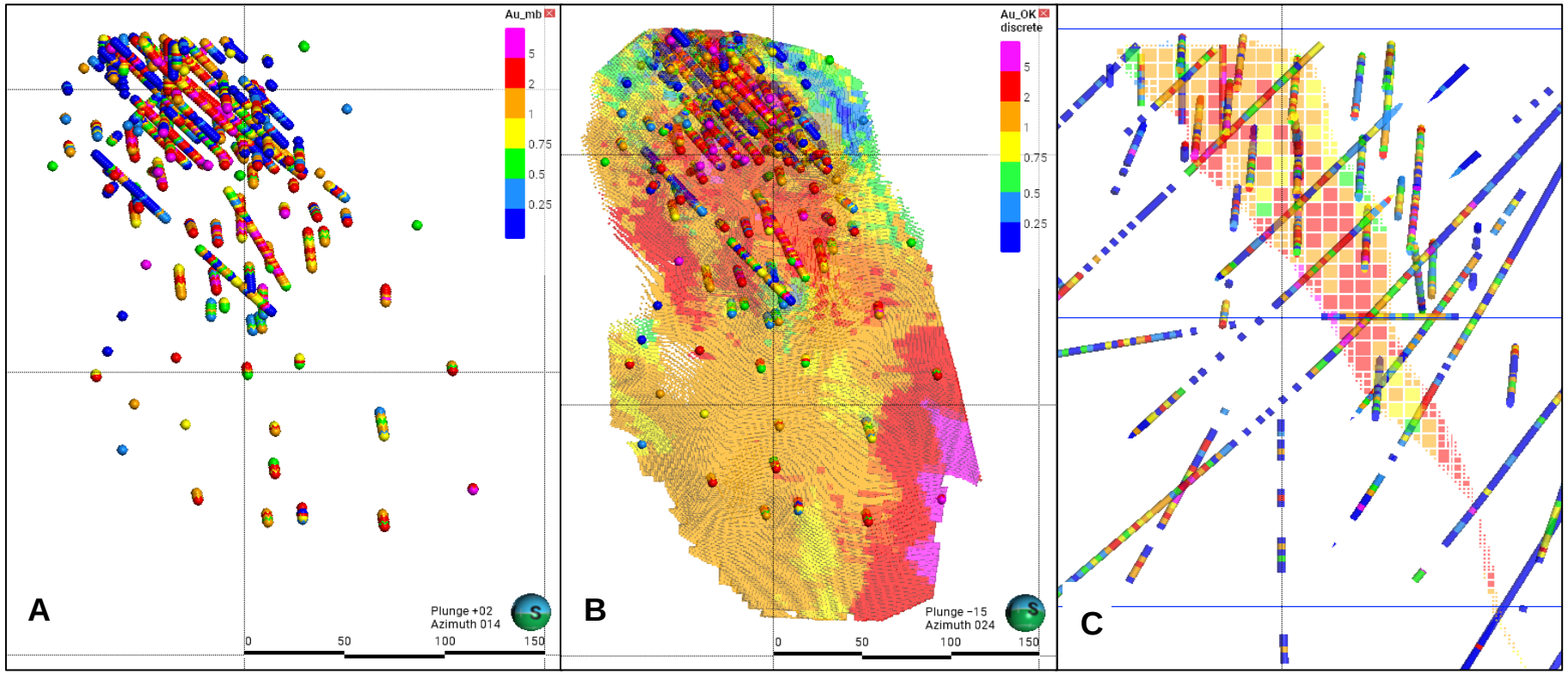


Figure 14.6 – Comparison between composites and block grades, Zone 1c

(A=Composite, B=Composites and Block Grades, C=DDH and Block Grades, section view +/-1.5m)

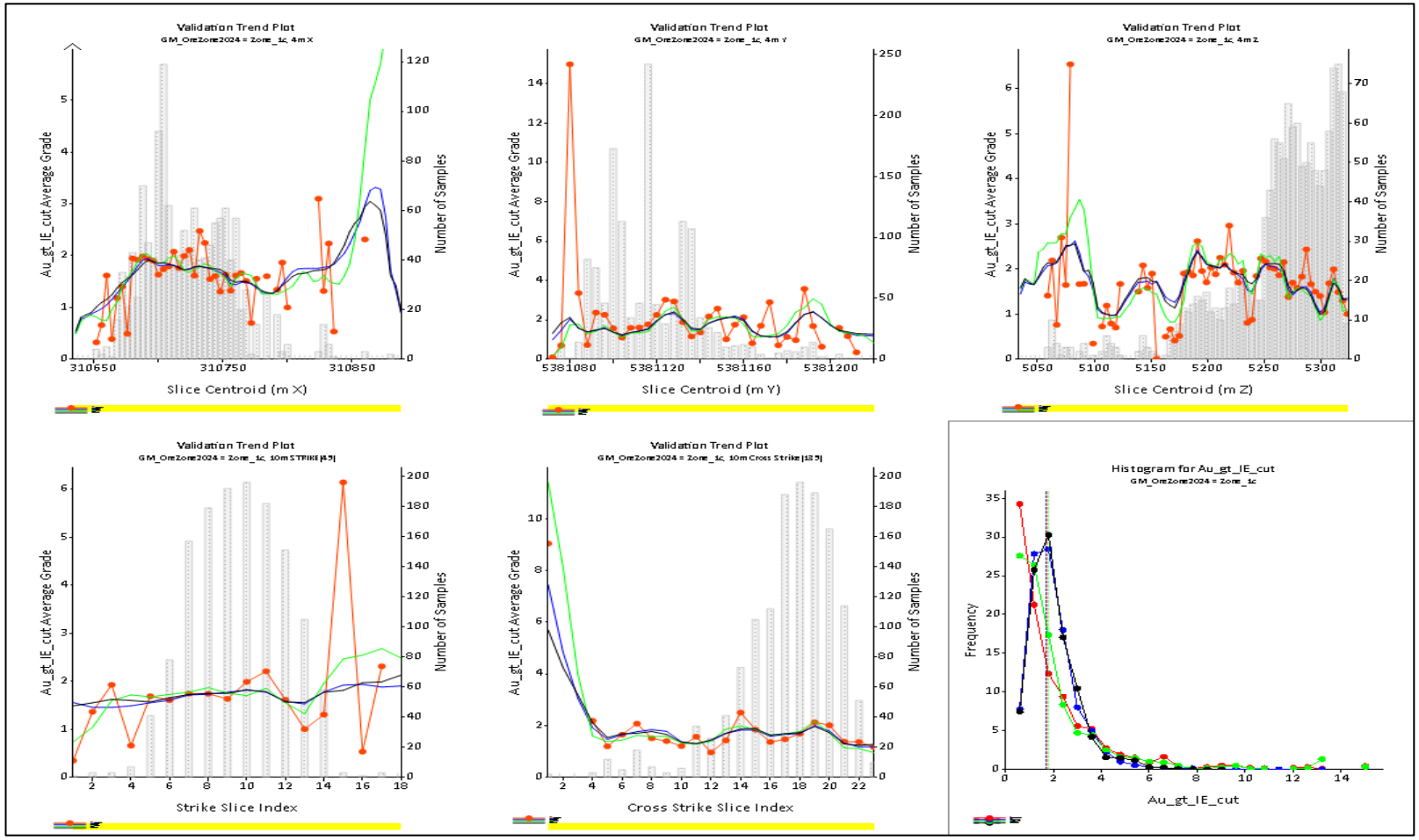


Figure 14.7 – Swath plots comparing the different interpolation methods to the DDH composites for Zone 1c

14.14 Economic Parameters and Cut-Off Grade

The cut-off grades ("CoG") were determined by QP Simon Boudreau using the parameters presented in Table 14.7 and Table 14.8. The deposit is reported at proposed rounded CoGs of 0.80 g/t Au for a Surface Open-Pit mining scenario ("OP") and 2.30 g/t Au for an Underground Long-Hole scenario ("LH"). The choice of underground mining method depends on the stope size given by the Deswik Mineable Shape Optimizer (DSO) run.

The QP considers the selected cut-off grades of 0.80 g/t Au and 2.30 g/t Au to be adequate based on the current knowledge of the deposit and to be instrumental in outlining mineral resources with 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' ("RPEEE") for a surface and an underground mining scenario.

At this stage, the railway is assumed displaced without affecting the MRE 2024.

Table 14.7 – Input parameters used to calculate the surface cut-off grade (using the open-pit mining method) for the Swanson gold deposit

Input parameter	Value
Gold price (US$/oz)	1,850
Exchange rate (USD/CAD)	1.30
Gold Price ($/oz)	2,405.00
Cost of selling ($)	5.00
Recovery (%)	95.0
Minimum stope angle overburden (°)	30
Minimum stope angle bedrock (°)	50
Global mining costs overburden ($/t)	4.50
Global mining costs bedrock ($/t)	5.50
Processing & transport costs ($/t	48.00
G&A costs ($/t)	10.00
OP total cost ($/t)	58.00
Mineral resource cut-off grade (g/t Au)	0.80

For the surface scenario, a Whittle pit shell was used to constrain the 2024 MRE for its near surface potential.

For the long-hole method, the DSO parameters used a standard length of 20.0 m along the strike of the deposit, a height of 20.0 m and a minimum width of 2.0 m. The standard shape was optimized first. If it was not potentially economical, smaller stope shapes were optimized until they reached the minimum mining shape. The minimum shape measures half the length and height in underground scenarios.

Table 14.8 – Input parameters used to calculate the underground cut-off grade (using the long-hole mining method) for the Swanson gold deposit

Input parameter	Value
Gold price (US$/oz)	1,850
Exchange rate (USD/CAD)	1.30
Gold Price ($/oz)	2,405
Cost of selling ($)	5.00
Recovery (%)	95.0
Global mining costs ($/t)	110.00
Processing & transport costs ($/t)	48.00
G&A costs ($/t)	10.00
Total cost ($/t)	168.00
Mineral resource cut-off grade (g/t Au)	2.30

The use of those conceptual mining shapes as constraints to report mineral resources estimates satisfy the RPEEE criterion defined in CIM Best Practice Guidelines (November 29, 2019).

14.15 Mineral Resource Classification

The 2023 MRE comprises Indicated and Inferred mineral resources. The categories were prepared using a script in Edge. The resulting classifications were subsequently refined using a series of outline rings (clipping boundaries) to upgrade inferred blocks or downgrade indicated blocks. The QPs consider this a necessary step to homogenize the mineral resource volumes in each category and avoid the inclusion of isolated blocks in the indicated category.

The classification takes into account the following criteria:

- Interpolation pass
- Distance to closest information
- Number of drill holes used to estimate the block's grade

The indicated category was assigned to blocks estimated if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 20 m and if the block was estimated with pass 1 or 2.

The inferred category is defined for blocks estimated if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 20 m and if the block was estimated with pass 3 or if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 40 m and if the block was estimated with pass 1, pass 2 or pass 3.

14.16 Mineral Resource Estimate

The QPs are of the opinion that the 2024 MRE can be classified as Indicated and Inferred mineral resources based on geological and grade continuity, data density, search ellipse criteria, drill hole spacing and interpolation parameters. The RPEEE requirement has been met by (i) having a minimum width for the modelling of the mineralization zones and

a cut-off grade, (ii) using reasonable inputs, both for the potential surface and the underground long-hole mining method scenarios; and (iii) applying constraints consisting of an optimized surface pit shell and mineable shapes for the underground scenarios.

The QPs consider the 2024 MRE to be reliable and based on quality data and geological knowledge. The estimate follows CIM Definition Standards and Best Practices Guidelines. At this stage, the railway is assumed displaced without affecting the MRE 2024.

Table 14.9 displays the results of the 2024 MRE.

Figure 14.8 shows the classified mineral resources within the constraining volumes (pit shell and DSOs) for the Swanson gold deposit.

Table 14.9 – 2024 Swanson Project Mineral Resource Estimate for a combined open pit and underground scenario

Swanson Gold Project			
Open-Pit Mineral Resource (at 0.8 g/t Au cut-off)			
Classification	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(t)	(g/t Au)	(oz Troy Au)
Indicated	2 064 000	1,8	119 300
Inferred	450 000	2,0	28 500
Underground Mineral Resource (at 2,3 g/t Au cut-off)			
Classification	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(t)	(g/t Au)	(oz Troy Au)
Indicated	49 000	2,6	4 100
Inferred	422 000	2,7	36 000
Swanson Gold Project Total Resources			
Classification	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces
	(t)	(g/t Au)	(oz Troy Au)
Total Indicated	2 113 000	1,8	123 400
Total Inferred	872 000	2,3	64 500

Notes to Accompany Mineral Resource Table:

(1) These mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The MRE follows current CIM Definition Standards (2014) and CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines (2019). The results are presented undiluted and are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE").

(2) The independent and qualified persons for the mineral resource estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, are Chafana Hamed Sako, P.Geo., Martin Perron, P.Eng. and Simon Boudreau, P.Eng. (InnovExplo), and the effective date of the estimate is July 4, 2024.

(3) The estimation encompasses twelve (12) zones and a dilution envelope using LeapFrog Geo and interpolated using LeapFrog Edge.

(4) 1.5-m composites were calculated within the mineralized zones using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed. 47 visible gold (VG) occurrences originally marked at 34.29 g/t Au were ignored during the compositing. High-grade capping on composites (supported by statistical analysis) was set between 10.0 and 20.0 g/t Au for high-grade envelopes and 5.0 g/t Au for the dilution envelope.

(5) The estimate was completed using a sub-block model in Leapfrog Edge, with a parent block size of 4m x 4m x 4m (X,Y,Z) and a sub-block size of 0.75m x 0.75m x 0.75m (X,Y,Z).
(6) Grade interpolation was obtained by the Ordinary Kriging (OK) method using hard boundaries.
(7) Density values of 2.78 to 2.9 g/cm^3 were assigned to all mineralized zones.
(8) Mineral resources were classified as Indicated and Inferred. Indicated resources are defined for blocks were estimated if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 20 m with pass 1 or 2, and there is reasonable geological and grade continuity. The inferred category is defined for blocks estimated if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 20 m and if the block was estimated with pass 3 or if the 7 holes closest to the block have an average distance < 40 m and if the block was estimated with pass1, pass 2 or pass 3. and there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.
(9) The MRE is locally pit constrained. The out-pit resources meet the RPEEE requirement by applying constraining volumes to all blocks (combined bulk and selective underground long-hole extraction scenario) using Deswik Mineable Shape Optimizer (DSO).
(10) The RPEEE requirement is satisfied by having cut-off grades based on reasonable parameters for surface and underground extraction scenarios, minimum widths, and constraining volumes. The estimate is presented for potential underground scenarios (realized in Deswik) over a minimum width of 2 m for blocks 20 m high by 20 m long at a cut-off grade of 2.3 g/t Au for the long-hole method. Cut-off grades reflect the currently defined geometry and dip of the mineralized envelopes. The potential open-pit component of the 2023 MRE is locally constrained by an optimized surface in GEOVIA Whittle™ using a rounded cut-off grade of 0.80 g/t Au. The surface cut-off grade was calculated using the following parameters: mining cost = CA$5.50/t; mining overburden cost = CA$4.50/t; processing & transport cost = CA$48.00/t; G&A cost = CA$10.00/t; selling costs = CA$5.00/t; gold price = US$1,850/oz; USD/CAD exchange rate = 1.30; overburden slope angle = 30°; bedrock slope angle = 50°; and mill recovery = 95%. The underground cut-off grade was calculated using the following parameters: mining cost = CA$110.00/t; processing & transport cost = CA$48.00/t; G&A cost = CA$10.00/t; selling costs = CA$5.00/t; gold price = US$1,850/oz; USD/CAD exchange rate = 1.30 and mill recovery = 95%.
(11) Cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rates, mining costs etc.).
(12) The number of metric tons (tonnes) was rounded to the nearest thousand, following the recommendations in NI 43-101. The metal contents are presented in troy ounces (tonnes x grade / 31.10348) rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects.
(13) The QPs are not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, or marketing issues or any other relevant issue not reported in the Technical Report that could materially affect the Mineral Resources Estimate.

Table 14.10 and Table 14.11 display the sensitivity of the 2024 MRE at different cut-off grades for the open pit and underground portions for the same pit shell scenario. The reader should be cautioned that the figures provided in Table 14.10 and Table 14.11 should not be interpreted as a mineral resource statement. The reported quantities and grade estimates at different cut-off grades are presented with the sole purpose of demonstrating the sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade.

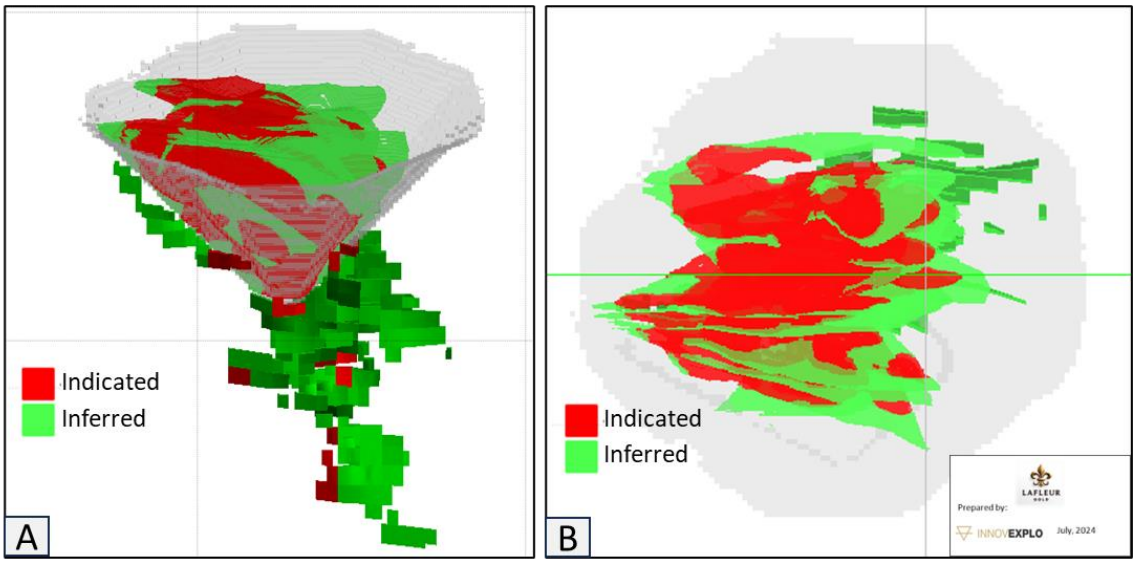


Figure 14.8 – Isometric (A) and plan view (B) showing the classified mineral resources of the Swanson Project

Table 14.10 – Sensitivity analysis for the open pit portion

SWANSON - Open Pit Sensitivities to Gold Price					
Gold Price (USD/oz)	**COG (g/t)**	**Classification**	**Tonnage t**	**Grade g/t Au**	**Ounces Au**
1295	1,10	Indicated	1 007 000	2,10	68 000
		Inferred	103 000	2,11	7 000
		Total	1 110 000	2,10	75 000
1480	**1,00**	**Indicated**	**1 354 000**	**2,00**	**87 000**
		Inferred	**201 000**	**2,17**	**14 000**
		Total	**1 555 000**	**2,02**	**101 000**
1665	0,90	Indicated	1 659 000	1,89	101 000
		Inferred	300 000	2,07	20 000
		Total	1 959 000	1,92	121 000
1850 - Base Case	**0,80**	**Indicated**	**2 064 000**	**1,79**	**119 000**
		Inferred	**450 000**	**1,94**	**28 000**
		Total	**2 514 000**	**1,82**	**147 000**
2035	0,70	Indicated	2 281 000	1,73	127 000
		Inferred	613 000	1,88	37 000
		Total	2 894 000	1,76	164 000
2220	**0,66**	**Indicated**	**2 368 000**	**1,69**	**129 000**
		Inferred	**738 000**	**1,85**	**44 000**
		Total	**3 106 000**	**1,73**	**173 000**
2405	0,60	Indicated	2 461 000	1,66	131 000
		Inferred	811 000	1,84	48 000
		Total	3 272 000	1,70	179 000

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. The reader is cautioned that the figures provided in Table 14.10 and Table 14.11 should not be interpreted as a statement of mineral resources. Quantities and estimated grades for different gold prices (and cut-off grades) are presented for the sole purpose of demonstrating the sensitivity of the mineral resources model to the choice of a specific gold price.

Table 14.11 – Sensitivity analysis for the underground portion

SWANSON - Underground Sensitivities to Gold Price					
Gold Price (USD/oz)	**COG (g/t)**	**Classification**	**Tonnage t**	**Grade g/t Au**	**Ounces Au**
1295	3,30	Indicated	29 000	3,22	3 000
		Inferred	90 000	3,46	10 000
		Total	119 000	3,40	13 000
1480	**2,90**	**Indicated**	**39 000**	**3,19**	**4 000**
		Inferred	**166 000**	**3,19**	**17 000**
		Total	**205 000**	**3,19**	**21 000**
1665	2,50	Indicated	74 000	2,94	7 000
		Inferred	296 000	2,84	27 000
		Total	370 000	2,86	34 000
1850 - Base Case	**2,30**	**Indicated**	**49 000**	**2,54**	**4 000**
		Inferred	**422 000**	**2,65**	**36 000**
		Total	**471 000**	**2,64**	**40 000**
2035	2,10	Indicated	50 000	2,49	4 000
		Inferred	564 000	2,48	45 000
		Total	614 000	2,48	49 000
2220	**1,90**	**Indicated**	**69 000**	**2,25**	**5 000**
		Inferred	**750 000**	**2,32**	**56 000**
		Total	**819 000**	**2,32**	**61 000**
2405	1,80	Indicated	78 000	1,99	5 000
		Inferred	875 000	2,20	62 000
		Total	953 000	2,19	67 000

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding. The reader is cautioned that the figures provided in Table 14.10 and Table 14.11 should not be interpreted as a statement of mineral resources. Quantities and estimated grades for different gold prices (and cut-off grades) are presented for the sole purpose of demonstrating the sensitivity of the mineral resources model to the choice of a specific gold price.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

16. MINING METHODS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

17. RECOVERY METHOD

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, the GESTIM database shows several claim blocks under different ownership around the Property (Figure 23.1). The QPs have not verified the publicly available information for these adjacent properties. Nearby mineralized occurrences do not necessarily indicate that the Property hosts similar types of mineralization.

The most significant nearby mineral occurrence is the Abcourt-Barvue Zn-Ag-Pb deposit (Abcourt Mines Inc.), which is located approximately 1.3 km WSW from the Project. Mineralization was discovered at surface on the Barvue claims in 1950. The mine was operated as an open pit from 1952 to 1957 by Barvue Mines Limited and from 1985 to 1990 as an underground operation by Abcourt Mines. Total past production is 5.6 Mt grading 49.2 g/t Ag and 3.2% Zn.

Figure 23.1 presents a summary of the mineralized occurrences for the adjacent properties.

The QPs are not aware of any active exploration activities in the immediate area of the Property that would be relevant to the 2024 MRE.

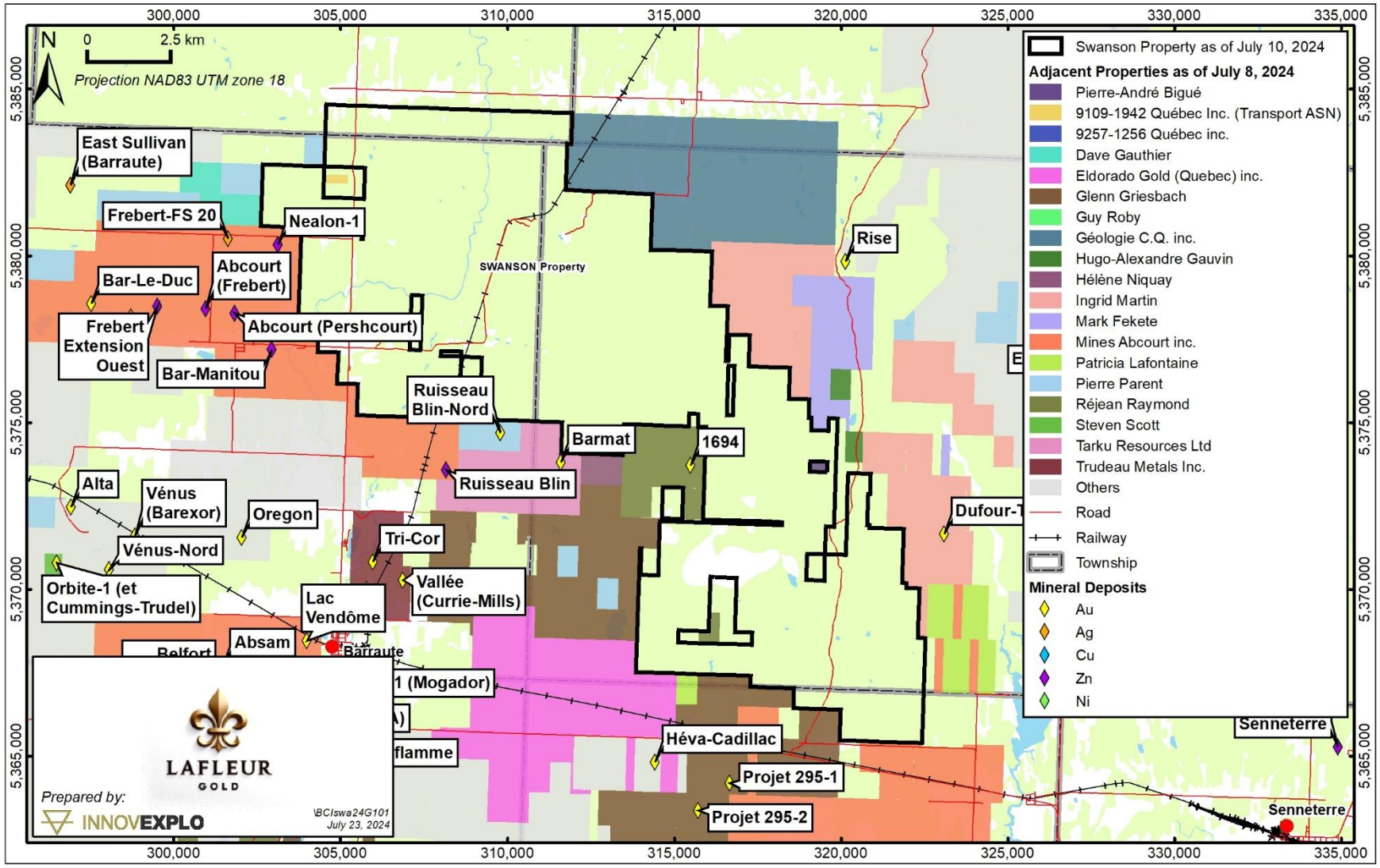


Figure 23.1 – Adjacent properties and mineralized occurrences

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information to report for the Swanson Property at this time.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of InnovExplo's mandate was to provide an updated mineral resource estimate for the Swanson gold deposit (the "2024 MRE").

InnovExplo created a litho-geological model of the Project using all available geological and analytical information. In order to conduct accurate resource modelling of the deposit, InnovExplo based its mineralized-zone wireframe model on the drill hole database and the Authors' knowledge of local geology. A total of 12 mineralized zones were modelled combined with one dilution envelope. The interpolation of the mineralized zones was constrained by the wireframes.

The QP's conclude the following:

- The database supporting the 2024 MRE is complete, valid and up to date.
- The key parameters of the 2024 MRE (density, capping, compositing, interpolation, search ellipsoid, etc.) are supported by the available data and statistical and/or geostatistical analyses.
- The 2024 MRE includes Indicated and Inferred mineral resources for a combination of two potential mining methods: open pit bulk and underground longhole. Two cut-off grades were used: 0.80 g/t Au and 2.30 g/t Au. They correspond, respectively, to potential open pit and underground long-hole mining scenarios.
- Cut-off grades were calculated at a gold price of US$1,850 per troy ounce, an exchange rate of 1.30 USD/CAD, and reasonable mining, processing and G&A costs.
- In a combined pit and underground mining scenario, the Project contains estimated Indicated Resources of 2,113,000 t at 1.8 g/t Au for 123,400 ounces of gold and Inferred Resources of 872,000 t at 2.3 g/t Au for 64,500 ounces of gold.
- 84% of the mineral resources are pit-constrained.
- Additional diamond drilling could potentially upgrade some of the Inferred resources to the Indicated category and potentially add to the Inferred resources since most of the mineralized zones have not been fully explored along strike or at depth.

The QP's consider the 2024 MRE to be reliable, thorough, and based on quality data, reasonable hypotheses, and parameters prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 guidance and CIM Definition Standards and CIM Best Practice Guidelines.

Table 25.1 identifies the significant internal risks, potential impacts and possible risk mitigation measures that could affect the future economic outcome of the Project. The list does not include the external risks that apply to all mining projects (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, change in government regulations, etc.).

Significant opportunities that could improve the economics, timing and permitting are identified in Table 25.2. Further information and study are required before these opportunities can be included in the Project economics.

Table 25.1 – Risks for the Swanson Project

RISK	Potential Impact	Possible Risk Mitigation
Railroad displacement not possible	The full economical potential of the deposit cannot be achieved	Include the railroad owners in the social acceptability program.
Poor social acceptability	Possibility that the Swanson Project could not be explored or exploited.	Develop a pro-active and transparent strategy to identify all stakeholders and develop a communication plan. Organize information sessions, publish information on the mining project, and meet with host communities.
Inability to attract experienced professionals	The ability to attract and retain competent, experienced professionals is a key factor to success.	An early search for professionals will help identify and attract critical people through all project phases, from early exploration to more advanced.
Metallurgical recoveries below expectations	Recovery might differ from what is currently being assumed.	Further variability testing of the deposit to confirm metallurgical conditions and efficiencies.

Table 25.2 – Opportunities for the Swanson Project

OPPORTUNITIES	Explanation	Potential benefit
Conduct density tests from core samples	Potential to increase or confirm the bulk density value currently used for the resource estimate.	An increase in bulk density increases the tonnage and therefore the ounces of gold.
Resource development potential	Potential for additional discoveries at depth and around the deposit by drilling. Potential to convert inferred mineral resources to a higher level of confidence.	Adding indicated and inferred mineral resources increases the economic value of the mining project.
Experienced workforce	An experienced workforce is already present in the Abitibi region to the south	Creation of a team-building environment.
Bulk sample	Validate and test the mining and metallurgical assumptions and the resource model	Could potentially advance the project to the next stage - PEA study
Non-acid-generating (NAG) project	Tests made in 2009 indicates that waste, mineralized material and tailing are NAG, Validation is required to ensure that the study is complete, prior to investing more capital.	Potential saving and easier permitting process. Potentially better social acceptability of the project.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 2024 MRE illustrate that the Project has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and sufficient merit for further exploration work and engineering studies.

Before commencing the PEA study, LaFleur should complete a bulk sampling program, including the metallurgical testwork at a designated mill. The Issuer should also complete the permitting process, conduct the environmental and hydrogeological studies, commence a trade-off study for the potential displacement of the railroad, and include the Swanson Project in their global social licence management system.

Contingent upon positive results from the bulk sampling program, a diamond drilling campaign should test the lateral and depth extensions of the deposit and update the mineral resource estimate which will provide the foundation for a PEA.

In summary, the QP's recommend a two-phase work program as follows:

Phase 1:

- Data compilation, satellite imagery or LiDAR acquisition
- Prospecting and geological mapping, reconnaissance soil sampling
- Airborne geophysics program

Phase 2:

- Detailed soil sampling survey
- Ground geophysics program
- Trenching and channel sampling program
- Diamond drilling program

The Authors believe there are opportunities to add additional resources to the Project with targets that include increasing the mineralisation footprint at Swanson (open both at depth and laterally) and in the Jolin and Jackson showings.

The QP's have prepared a cost estimate for the recommended two-phase work program to serve as a guideline for the Project. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 26.1. Expenditures for Phase 1 are estimated at $407,649 (incl. 10% for contingencies). Expenditures for Phase 2 are estimated at $3,131,893 (incl. 10% for contingencies). The grand total is C$3,539,542 (incl. 10% for contingencies). Phase 2 is contingent upon the success of Phase 1.

Table 26.1 – Estimated costs for the recommended work program

PHASE/ACTIVITY	Quantity	Unit	C$/unit	Cost (C$)
Phase 1				
Data compilation, Satellite Imagery or LiDAR acquisition				
Satellite and orthophoto acquisition & updated GIS and historical exploration and drill hole database compilation				$10,000
High resolution LiDAR acquisition over Swanson Project area				$15,000
Prospecting & Geological Mapping, Reconnaissance Soil Sampling				
Prospecting and rock sampling program (4 people)	14	days	5,650	$79,100
Oriented soil sampling program near known prospects/targets	8	days	5,650	$45,200
Local motel accommodations incl. meals (4 people)	22	days	500	$11,000
Sample preparation and assay analyses (ionic leach and ICP-MS)	500	samples	100	$50,000
Airborne Geophysics Program				
Very high resolution heliborne magnetic and EM-VLF survey using 50 m line spacing and 500 m tie-line spacing (3,562 line-km in total)	3,562	per line-km	45	$160,290
Phase 1 – Subtotal				**$370,590**
Contingency (10%)				$37,059
PHASE 1 – TOTAL				**$407,649**
Phase 2 (contingent on results of Phase 1)				
Detailed Soil Sampling Survey				
Property-wide soil sampling program based on results from Phase 1 oriented soil sampling program (100m-150m line spacing)	21	days	5,650	$118,650
Local motel accommodations incl. meals (4 people)	21	days	500	$10,500
Sample preparation and assay analyses (ionic leach)	1,500	samples	100	$150,000
Ground Geophysics Program				
IP-Resistivity geophysical survey in areas with thick overburden/till, cost includes line cutting	75	per line-km	$2,500	$187,500
Trenching and Channel Sampling Program				
Senior Geologist (supervisor) and field crew	21	days	3,650	$76,650
Excavator equipment and operator for trenching work	175	hours	$125	$21,875
Assay analyses (channel samples)	350	samples	75	$26,250
Diamond Drilling Program				
10,000 metres of scout HQ diameter core drilling (25 to 30 holes)	10,000	per metre (all-in)	$200	$2,000,000
Includes drilling costs, geologist/technicians, core logging & sampling	60	days	250	$15,000

PHASE/ACTIVITY	Quantity	Unit	C$/unit	Cost (C$)
ATV and truck rental for field crew	60	days	1,500	$90,000
Local motel accommodations incl. meals (drillers and geology team)	2,000	samples	75	$150,750
Phase 2 – Subtotal				**$2,847,175**
Contingency (10%)				$284,718
PHASE 2 – TOTAL				**$3,131,893**

The QP's are of the opinion that the recommended two-phase work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out, and that the character of the Project is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended program. The QP's believe that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities.

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APPENDIX I - MINING TITLES SUMMARY — SWANSON PROPERTY

ACTIVE CLAIMS

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
885	BM	Active	2011-07-20	2031-07-19	0	93.01	0	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	2% International Royalty Corporation
12035	CDC	Active	2004-01-29	2025-01-28	0	43.11	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
12036	CDC	Active	2004-01-29	2025-01-28	0	42.85	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036867	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	25.91	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036868	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.03	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036869	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	40.9	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036870	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.06	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036871	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.17	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036872	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.37	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036873	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.43	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036874	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.57	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036875	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.68	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036876	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.82	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036877	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	41.93	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036878	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	42.04	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036879	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	42.13	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036880	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	42.21	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036881	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	42.26	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036884	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2026-01-16	0	45.83	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036885	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	45.54	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036886	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	45.28	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
1036887	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	45.04	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036888	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	44.81	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1036889	CDC	Active	2001-11-13	2024-11-12	0	44.6	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
1100595	CDC	Active	2002-08-27	2024-10-30	0	31.948	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2016662	CDC	Active	2006-06-16	2025-06-15	0	42.56	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2016663	CDC	Active	2006-06-16	2025-06-15	0	42.56	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2016664	CDC	Active	2006-06-16	2025-06-15	0	42.56	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2016665	CDC	Active	2006-06-16	2025-06-15	0	42.55	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2016666	CDC	Active	2006-06-16	2025-06-15	0	42.55	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2016667	CDC	Active	2006-06-16	2025-06-15	0	42.55	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2016689	CDC	Active	2006-06-16	2025-06-15	0	26.93	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036704	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	42.74	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036705	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	42.75	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036706	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	42.76	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036707	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	42.76	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036708	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	41.55	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036709	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	26.55	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036710	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	42.78	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036711	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	42.81	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036712	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	42.8	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2036713	CDC	Active	2006-12-01	2025-11-30	0	43.37	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156194	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	44.18	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156196	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	43.97	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156198	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	43.76	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156200	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	43.53	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2156202	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	23.38	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156204	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	36.62	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156206	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	36.56	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156208	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.95	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156210	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.94	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156212	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.93	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156214	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.98	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156216	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.86	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156218	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.89	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156220	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	38.01	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156222	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	38.02	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156224	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	38.01	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156226	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.97	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156227	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.91	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156229	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.91	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156231	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.92	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156233	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	37.82	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2156235	CDC	Active	2008-05-29	2025-05-28	0	23.88	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2158314	CDC	Active	2008-06-05	2025-06-04	0	44.46	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169833	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.83	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169834	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.52	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169835	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.8	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169836	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.79	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169837	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.78	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169838	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	3,249.64	42.76	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2169842	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.71	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169849	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.54	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169850	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.54	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169851	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.53	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2169852	CDC	Active	2008-08-11	2025-08-10	0	42.53	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243388	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.51	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243389	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.5	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243390	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.5	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243391	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.49	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243392	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.49	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243393	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.52	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243394	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.52	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243395	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.52	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243396	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.51	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243397	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.51	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243398	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.38	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2243399	CDC	Active	2010-07-28	2025-07-27	0	42.43	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2245702	CDC	Active	2010-08-13	2025-08-12	0	42.41	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2245703	CDC	Active	2010-08-13	2025-08-12	7,054.54	42.42	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2245706	CDC	Active	2010-08-13	2025-08-12	0	42.41	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2249073	CDC	Active	2010-09-09	2025-09-08	0	42.53	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2348788	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	143,567.82	57.03	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348789	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	133,298.68	57.03	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2348790	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	134,335.68	57.03	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348791	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	125,733.68	57.03	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348792	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	109,338.60	57.03	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348793	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	179,630.73	57.02	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348794	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	177,385.13	57.02	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348795	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	147,576.73	57.02	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348796	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	139,086.73	57.02	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348797	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	123,405.23	57.02	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348798	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	130,237.78	57.01	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348799	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	179,597.78	57.01	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348800	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	155,930.79	57.01	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348801	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	45,386.79	57.01	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348802	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	2,762.80	1.84	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348803	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	6,663.15	20.89	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348804	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	8,496.09	3.58	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2348805	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	8,562.00	3.6	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348806	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	8,166.60	3.48	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348807	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	4,131.84	48.9	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348808	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	1,173.05	2.51	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348809	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	91,094.16	30.15	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348810	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	59,677.21	39.72	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348811	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	90,270.41	38.07	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2348812	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	115,035.54	40.27	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	2% International Royalty Corporation
2348813	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	87,502.62	57.01	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348814	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	82,823.72	27.64	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	2% International Royalty Corporation
2348815	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	27,705.92	9.41	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	2% International Royalty Corporation
2348816	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	0.00	0.32	1,000	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2348817	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	37,226.91	40.8	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	
2348818	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	77,518.77	26.03	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348819	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	77,617.62	26.06	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation
2348820	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	77,123.37	25.91	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	1% International Royalty Corporation

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2348821	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	77,354.02	25.98	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	2% International Royalty Corporation
2348822	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	77,749.42	26.1	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	2% International Royalty Corporation
2348823	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-05-10	74,586.23	25.14	2,500	Bullrun Capital Inc. 100 %	2% International Royalty Corporation
2426385	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	0	42.47	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426386	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	11,808.50	42.46	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426387	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	0	42.51	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426388	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	0	42.53	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426389	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	0	42.54	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426390	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	0	42.4	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426391	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	0	42.41	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426392	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	11,567.00	42.42	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426393	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	7,248.50	42.46	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2426394	CDC	Active	2015-04-10	2026-04-09	0	42.48	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2427255	CDC	Active	2015-04-28	2026-04-27	0	42.47	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2522416	CDC	Active	2018-09-04	2027-09-03	0	46.79	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2522419	CDC	Active	2018-09-04	2027-09-03	0	33.62	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2522420	CDC	Active	2018-09-04	2027-09-03	0	39.74	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2522421	CDC	Active	2018-09-04	2027-09-03	0	57.06	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2522422	CDC	Active	2018-09-04	2027-09-03	0	57.06	1,800	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2537901	CDC	Active	2019-05-01	2025-04-30	1,016.67	30.37	1,200	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2537902	CDC	Active	2019-05-01	2025-04-30	1,016.67	57.05	1,200	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2537903	CDC	Active	2019-05-01	2025-04-30	1,016.67	57.05	1,200	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2537904	CDC	Active	2019-05-01	2025-04-30	1,016.67	29.29	1,200	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2537905	CDC	Active	2019-05-01	2025-04-30	1,016.66	53.56	1,200	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2537906	CDC	Active	2019-05-01	2025-04-30	1,716.66	8.14	500	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2608483	CDC	Active	2021-05-20	2026-07-06	195.00	57.07	1,200	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2608484	CDC	Active	2021-05-20	2026-07-06	195.00	57.06	1,200	Entreprises Minières Globex Inc 100 %	2% GMR to Globex
2824712	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	57.08	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824713	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	57.08	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824714	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	32.01	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824715	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	57.07	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824716	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	48.48	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2824717	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	33.62	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824718	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	9.61	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824719	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	9.57	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824720	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	57.05	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824721	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	13.87	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824722	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	12.15	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824723	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	11.46	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824724	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	9.75	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824725	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	2.35	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824726	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	2.08	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824727	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	9.69	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824728	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	0.57	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824729	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	9.64	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824730	CDC	Active	2024-04-08	2027-04-07	0	27.19	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824829	CDC	Active	2024-04-11	2027-04-10	0	16.75	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824830	CDC	Active	2024-04-11	2027-04-10	0	57.02	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824831	CDC	Active	2024-04-11	2027-04-10	0	57.02	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824832	CDC	Active	2024-04-11	2027-04-10	0	57	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824833	CDC	Active	2024-04-11	2027-04-10	0	57	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824834	CDC	Active	2024-04-11	2027-04-10	0	56.99	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2824835	CDC	Active	2024-04-11	2027-04-10	0	56.99	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2826473	CDC	Active	2024-04-28	2027-04-27	0	15.13	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2826889	CDC	Active	2024-05-06	2027-05-05	0	57.02	1,200	Kal Malhi 100 %	
2832324	CDC	Active	2024-06-28	2027-06-27	0	4.99	500	Kal Malhi 100 %	
45132	CDC	Active	2004-11-05	2025-11-04	0	42.47	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
									produced to Abitex Resources Inc
45133	CDC	Active	2004-11-05	2025-11-04	0	42.48	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc
45134	CDC	Active	2004-11-05	2025-11-04	0	42.48	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc
45141	CDC	Active	2004-11-05	2025-11-04	0	42.46	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc
57444	CDC	Active	2005-02-17	2026-02-16	0	42.46	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
57446	CDC	Active	2005-02-17	2026-02-16	0	42.42	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
57447	CDC	Active	2005-02-17	2026-02-16	0	42.48	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
57448	CDC	Active	2005-02-17	2026-02-16	0	42.49	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
57449	CDC	Active	2005-02-17	2026-02-16	0	42.49	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
57450	CDC	Active	2005-02-17	2026-02-16	0	42.49	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
57451	CDC	Active	2005-02-17	2026-02-16	0	42.49	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
60593	CDC	Active	2005-03-22	2026-04-30	0	42.49	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
1648361	CL	Active	1959-05-23	2026-05-06	8,162.26	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
1648362	CL	Active	1959-05-23	2026-05-06	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
1648371	CL	Active	1959-05-23	2026-05-06	1,070,497.14	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
1648372	CL	Active	1959-05-23	2026-05-06	254,498.88	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
2091373	CDC	Active	2007-06-12	2026-04-30	0	42.49	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2091374	CDC	Active	2007-06-12	2026-04-30	0	42.5	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2091375	CDC	Active	2007-06-12	2026-04-30	0	42.5	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2091376	CDC	Active	2007-06-12	2026-04-30	0	42.5	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2091377	CDC	Active	2007-06-12	2026-04-30	0	42.51	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2196401	CDC	Active	2009-12-02	2024-12-01	0	21.26	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Recuperation MAP
2196402	CDC	Active	2009-12-02	2024-12-01	0	21.26	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Recuperation MAP
2196403	CDC	Active	2009-12-02	2024-12-01	0	21.18	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Recuperation MAP
2205830	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	42.44	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205831	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	42.5	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205832	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	42.48	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205833	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	42.48	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205834	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	42.54	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205835	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	21.27	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205836	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	21.27	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205837	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	21.12	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
									Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205838	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	57.16	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205839	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	43.53	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205840	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	15.67	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205841	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	15.66	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205842	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	15.65	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205843	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	15.67	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2205844	CDC	Active	2010-02-17	2025-02-16	0	15.66	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2210658	CDC	Active	2010-03-17	2025-03-16	0	42.49	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2210662	CDC	Active	2010-03-17	2025-03-16	0	6.46	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2213329	CDC	Active	2010-04-14	2025-04-13	0	42.57	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Recuperation MAP
2213330	CDC	Active	2010-04-14	2025-04-13	0	42.5	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
									Recuperation MAP
2215505	CDC	Active	2010-04-19	2026-01-10	0	57.13	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Sementiou Inc, Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
2215506	CDC	Active	2010-04-19	2027-01-10	0	57.13	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Sementiou Inc, Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
2215507	CDC	Active	2010-04-19	2027-01-10	0	44.51	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Sementiou Inc, Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
2215508	CDC	Active	2010-04-19	2026-01-10	0	57.12	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Sementiou Inc, Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
2215509	CDC	Active	2010-04-19	2027-01-10	0	57.12	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Sementiou Inc, Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
2215510	CDC	Active	2010-04-19	2027-01-10	0	36.15	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Sementiou Inc, Tres-Or Resources Ltd.
2228948	CDC	Active	2010-05-05	2025-05-04	0	18.78	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2228949	CDC	Active	2010-05-05	2025-05-04	0	57.14	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2228950	CDC	Active	2010-05-05	2026-05-04	0	57.14	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2228951	CDC	Active	2010-05-05	2026-05-04	0	57.14	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2228952	CDC	Active	2010-05-05	2025-05-04	0	18.87	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
									Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2228953	CDC	Active	2010-05-05	2025-05-04	0	18.92	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2228954	CDC	Active	2010-05-05	2025-05-04	0	54.29	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2228955	CDC	Active	2010-05-05	2026-05-04	0	8.82	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2261525	CDC	Active	2010-11-23	2025-11-22	0	57.14	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2261526	CDC	Active	2010-11-23	2025-11-22	0	57.14	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2261527	CDC	Active	2010-11-23	2025-11-22	0	57.14	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2261528	CDC	Active	2010-11-23	2025-11-22	0	33.24	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2263322	CDC	Active	2010-12-07	2025-12-06	0	57.12	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2263323	CDC	Active	2010-12-07	2025-12-06	0	43.62	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2263330	CDC	Active	2010-12-07	2025-12-06	0	11.62	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2263331	CDC	Active	2010-12-07	2025-12-06	0	6.59	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2264407	CDC	Active	2010-12-14	2025-12-13	0	51.21	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
									Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2264408	CDC	Active	2010-12-14	2025-12-13	0	42.63	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2264409	CDC	Active	2010-12-14	2025-12-13	0	42.54	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2264410	CDC	Active	2010-12-14	2025-12-13	0	42.55	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2265551	CDC	Active	2010-12-20	2025-12-19	0	57.09	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2265553	CDC	Active	2010-12-20	2026-12-19	0	42.58	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% NSR to Junita Tedy Asihto, Stephane Leblanc
2265743	CDC	Active	2010-12-21	2025-12-20	20,150.85	57.16	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2265744	CDC	Active	2010-12-21	2026-12-20	21,192.57	57.16	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2265745	CDC	Active	2010-12-21	2026-12-20	0	57.16	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2265746	CDC	Active	2010-12-21	2025-12-20	16,570.22	57.15	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2265747	CDC	Active	2010-12-21	2026-12-20	30,473.99	57.15	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2265748	CDC	Active	2010-12-21	2026-12-20	0	57.15	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2265959	CDC	Active	2011-01-05	2027-01-04	0	42.46	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2267182	CDC	Active	2011-01-12	2026-01-11	0	57.14	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2267183	CDC	Active	2011-01-12	2026-01-11	0	57.14	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2267184	CDC	Active	2011-01-12	2026-01-11	0	57.13	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2267185	CDC	Active	2011-01-12	2026-01-11	0	49.01	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2267367	CDC	Active	2011-01-14	2026-01-13	0	42.58	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2267368	CDC	Active	2011-01-14	2026-01-13	0	42.57	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, 2% to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd
2276374	CDC	Active	2011-03-14	2026-03-13	0	37.76	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2350855	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-06-11	0	49.28	750	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2350856	CDC	Active	2012-06-12	2025-06-11	0	3.66	750	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430543	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	6,285.40	57.03	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430544	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	8,505.31	46.72	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430553	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,051.00	57.07	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430557	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,047.57	57.06	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430564	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	11,713.00	57.06	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430566	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	0	25.23	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430568	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	11,194.55	55.97	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430574	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	0	50.43	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430579	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	0	43.98	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430585	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	10,089.50	57.03	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430592	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	10,761.98	57.02	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430594	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,051.00	57.07	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430595	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,037.30	57.03	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430598	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,040.72	57.04	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430599	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,040.72	57.04	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
2430600	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,037.30	57.03	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430602	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,047.57	57.06	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430604	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	6,107.25	57.01	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430609	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	0	57.02	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430612	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,044.15	57.05	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430618	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	6,706.77	47.58	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430622	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,047.57	57.06	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430633	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	6,173.17	57.06	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430634	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,040.72	57.04	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430636	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	2,540.01	57.01	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430637	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	7,727.66	44.45	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430638	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	388.11	9.89	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430639	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	10,927.34	57.03	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430644	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	8,282.63	57.02	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430646	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	415.51	9.97	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430658	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	12,044.15	57.05	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430664	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	1,177.53	57.01	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430666	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	7,477.57	43.72	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430667	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	9,551.00	57.07	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
2430674	CDC	Active	2016-01-14	2026-06-13	11,099.29	57.07	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt
3139931	CL	Active	1972-06-07	2026-05-21	230,462.52	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3139932	CL	Active	1972-06-07	2026-05-21	60,416.69	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc

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3139933	CL	Active	1972-06-07	2026-05-21	68,029.27	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3139934	CL	Active	1972-06-07	2026-05-21	23,817.47	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3712851	CL	Active	1979-06-21	2026-06-04	80,563.21	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3712852	CL	Active	1979-06-21	2026-06-04	32,775.25	40	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3712853	CL	Active	1979-06-21	2026-06-04	20,608.63	40	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3712854	CL	Active	1979-06-21	2026-06-04	0	42.45	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3712861	CL	Active	1979-06-21	2026-06-04	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3712862	CL	Active	1979-06-21	2026-06-04	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3712863	CL	Active	1979-06-21	2026-06-04	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
3712864	CL	Active	1979-06-21	2026-06-04	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
4119631	CL	Active	1982-11-30	2025-11-13	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc

Title number	Title type	Status	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Credit (CA$)	Area (ha)	Required work (CA$)	Owner as per GESTIM database	Royalties
4119632	CL	Active	1982-11-30	2025-11-13	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
4119633	CL	Active	1982-11-30	2025-11-13	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
4119634	CL	Active	1982-11-30	2025-11-13	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
4119641	CL	Active	1982-11-30	2025-11-13	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
4119642	CL	Active	1982-11-30	2025-11-13	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
4119652	CL	Active	1982-11-30	2025-11-13	0	20	1,000	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
4119653	CL	Active	1982-11-30	2025-11-13	0	42.49	2,500	Mines Abcourt Inc. 100 %	2% NSR to Abcourt, $100/oz Au produced to Abitex Resources Inc, 3% NSR to Placement J.E.Jolin Inc
2816263	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	47.18	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816264	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.07	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816265	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.06	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816266	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.06	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816267	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.07	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816268	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.07	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816269	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.07	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816270	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.07	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816271	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	31.34	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital

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2816272	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	23.04	500	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816273	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	30.26	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816274	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.07	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816275	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	42.69	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816276	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.07	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816277	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.06	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816278	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.06	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816279	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.06	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816280	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.06	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816281	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.06	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816282	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	29.38	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816283	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.06	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816284	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.01	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816285	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.01	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816286	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57.01	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816287	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816288	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	57	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816289	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	56.99	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816290	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	56.99	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816291	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	56.24	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816292	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	55.58	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816293	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	55.61	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816294	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	55.65	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816295	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	55.69	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816296	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	55.73	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital

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2816297	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	55.73	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2816298	CDC	Active	2023-12-25	2026-12-24	0	55.97	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2817380	CDC	Active	2024-01-10	2027-01-09	0	3.46	500	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821237	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.09	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821238	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.08	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821239	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	48.3	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821240	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	45.31	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821241	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.1	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821242	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.09	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821243	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.09	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821244	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.09	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821245	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	48.55	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821246	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.08	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821247	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.08	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821248	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.08	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2821249	CDC	Active	2024-03-04	2027-03-03	0	57.07	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital
2823271	CDC	Active	2024-03-25	2027-03-24	0	42.41	1,200	Sukhdeep Sekhon 100 %	2 % GMR to Prospectus Capital

PENDING CLAIMS

Polygon sequential number	Polygon type	Location (NTS sheet number, range number, Lot (R), column (G))	Area (ha)
403699237	Cell 30"" X 30""	32C12 X 0003 0050 3	5.38
403708070	Cell 30"" X 30""	32C12 X 0002 0049 4	6.63
403708068	Cell 30"" X 30""	32C12 X 0002 0050 3	7.69
403708072	Cell 30"" X 30""	32C12 X 0003 0049 2	38.76

Polygon sequential number	Polygon type	Location (NTS sheet number, range number, Lot (R), column (G))	Area (ha)
403708075	Cell 30"" X 30""	32C12 X 0001 0049 4	13.08
403708069	Cell 30"" X 30""	32C12 X 0003 0050 4	21.29
403708073	Cell 30"" X 30""	32C12 X 0004 0049 2	43.91
403708074	Cell 30"" X 30""	32C12 X 0004 0050 3	24.15

APPENDIX II - CLAIM OWNERSHIP AND PENDING CLAIM DISTRIBUTION AS OF JULY 8, 2024