NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
GALINÉE PROJECT,
BAIE-JAMES, QUÉBEC

For

PROSPECT RIDGE RESOURCES CORP.

Prepared by:
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2857 Sherwood Heights Drive, Unit 2
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Effective Date: 20th August 2020

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Francis R Newton P. Geo, OGQ # 2129, certify that;

1. I reside at 1518 Jasmine Crescent, Oakville, Ontario L6H 3H3 and I am a geologist practitioner for Minroc Management Limited, office address 2857 Sherwood Heights Unit 2, Oakville Ontario L6J 7J9.

2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Galinée Project, Baie-James, Québec" dated 20th August 2020

3. I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada with a Bachelor of Science (Geology; 2014) and I have practiced my profession continually since that time. This practice has included:
   - property evaluation, review and target generation;
   - Nl43-101 Technical Report writing;
   - designing and implementing exploration programs.
   - This experience has included several early stage gold and base metal projects in the Abitibi region of Québec.

4. I am a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ), Membership Number 2129, and the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), Membership Number 2885.

5. I am a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I have read NI 43-101 as well as all sections of this Report, verify that this Report was prepared in compliance with the Instrument, and am responsible for all sections of this Report.

7. I visited the Galinée Property on the 11th August 2020.

8. I am independent, as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, of the Galinée Property, Prospect Ridge Resources Corp. and Dorval Exploration, I have had no prior involvement with the Galinée Property prior to the preparation of this Report.

9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 20th August 2020

"Signed and Sealed"

"Francis R. Newton"

Francis R Newton, BSc P. Geo (OGQ #2129)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Mark P Wellstead, MGeol, P. Geo, certify that;

1. I reside at 112 Main St West, Grimsby, Ontario, L3M 1R7 and I am a geologist practitioner for Minroc Management Limited, office address 2857 Sherwood Heights Unit 2, Oakville Ontario L6J 7J9.

2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Galinée Project, Baie-James, Québec" dated 20h August 2020

3. I am a graduate of the University of Leicester, United Kingdom with a Masters of Geology (MGeol Earth and Planetary Sciences; 2010) and I have practiced my profession continually since that time. This practice has included:
   - property evaluation, review and target generation;
   - Nl43-101 Technical Report writing;
   - designing and implementing exploration programs.
   - This experience has included several early stage gold and base metal projects in the Abitibi region of Québec.

4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), Membership Number 2627.

5. I am a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I have read NI 43-101 as well as all sections of this Report, verify that this Report was prepared in compliance with the Instrument, and am responsible for all sections of this Report.

7. I have not visited the Galinée Property.

8. I am independent, as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, of the Galinée Property, Prospect Ridge Resources Corp. and Dorval Exploration, I have had no prior involvement with the Galinée Property prior to the preparation of this Report.

9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 20th August 2020

"Signed and Sealed"

"Mark P. Wellstead"

Mark P Wellstead, MGeol P. Geo (APGO #2627)

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Note: All UTMs are in NAD83 zone 18U. All northings are against true/geodetic north.
Costs are in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise specified

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 General

Minroc Management Ltd (Minroc) has been retained by Prospect Ridge Resources Corp. (Prospect Ridge) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (NI 43-101) pertaining to the Galinée Property (the Property). The purpose of this report is to disclose all material technical information pertaining to the Galinée Property, in accordance with section 4.2 of NI 43-101. The report is to be used in support of raising capital to advance the exploration and development of the Project.

The Galinée Property is situated on Category III land in the Eeyou-Istchee-Baie-James region of northern Québec, 250 km northeast of the largest regional city, Val-d'Or, and 20 km south of the small town of Matagami. The Property consists of fourteen (14) "CDC" Claims registered to Dorval Exploration Inc, with a combined area of 781.82 Ha.

Through a sale agreement dated June 26th, 2020, Prospect Ridge has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Galinée Property from the present claim holder, Dorval Exploration Inc. (Dorval).

Under the terms of the agreement, Prospect Ridge can acquire a 100% interest by paying Dorval a $25,000 deposit on signing of the agreement; a further $50,000 and 150,000 shares on the Effective Date (as defined in the Option Agreement), and further payments of $25,000 and $100,000 within 16 and 24 months of the Effective Date respectively. Prospect Ridge must also spend two tranches of $150,000 on exploration or other expenditure on the Galinée Property within 16 and 24 months of the Effective Date, respectively. Dorval will retain an NSR royalty of 1% on future production from the Property (Dorval and Prospect Ridge, 2020).

The Property can be accessed in winter using forestry roads which connect the Property with provincial highway 109, which runs 14 km west of the Property. The Property can be reached by air year-round. The Property lies within NTS sheet 32F12. The collar of the most notable historic drillhole on the Property, "C-1" is located at 315,261mE, 5,496,968mN, UTM NAD83 zone 18U.

The Property overlies the northern portion of the Abitibi subprovince of the Canadian Shield and is underlain by a broadly east-west-striking sequence of metavolcanics and metasediments. The Property is approximately 10 km north of the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone, a major regional structure with a strong control on gold mineralization. The "Key Tuffite" from the Matagami VMS deposits, may strike close to the Property to the north.

The Property is at a very early stage of exploration. A 1958 drill program by Camflo Mattagami Mines Ltd revealed gold, silver and copper mineralization in association with a corridor of iron formations, porphyries, massive sulphide lenses and quartz breccias. Results reported from this work include intervals of 6.0 g/t Au over 0.6 m and 5.5 g/t Au over 0.15 m, both from historic drillhole "C-1". Reconnaissance geophysics and soil sampling, covering the area of the 1958 drill program, was undertaken in winter 2020 on behalf of Dorval Exploration Inc.

While the Property is relatively unexplored, the authors believe that it has the potential to host both gold and base metals type mineralization. The Property is an early-stage exploration property. There are no current mineral Resources or Reserves on the Project as defined in the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM) or any equivalent international code.

1.2 Recommendations

The authors recommend a two-phase exploration program, presented in this Report. The first phase consists of combined ground and airborne geophysical surveying, incorporating property wide resistivity and magnetic surveying as well as ground IP coverage of the “Camflo trend” which is the primary gold target on the Property. This is to be followed by a 2,000 m drill program to be executed with the intent of testing targets selected based on a review of the geophysical surveys.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Minroc Management Ltd (Minroc) has been retained by Prospect Ridge Resources Co. (Prospect Ridge) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (NI 43-101) pertaining to the Galinée Property (the Property). The purpose of this report is to disclose all material technical information pertaining to the Galinée Property, in accordance with section 4.2 of NI 43-101. The report is to be used in support of raising capital to advance the exploration and development of the Project.

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The Property overlies the northern portion of the Abitibi subprovince of the Canadian Shield and is underlain by a broadly east-west-striking sequence of metavolcanics and metasediments. The Property is approximately 10 km north of the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone, a major regional structure with a strong control on gold mineralization. The "Key Tuffite" from the Matagami VMS deposits, may strike close to the Property to the north.

The Property is at a very early stage of exploration. A 1958 drill program by Camflo Mattagami Mines Ltd revealed gold, silver and copper mineralization in association with a corridor of iron formations, porphyries, massive sulphide lenses and quartz breccias. Reconnaissance geophysics and soil sampling was undertaken in winter 2020 on behalf of Dorval Exploration Inc.

While the Property is relatively unexplored, the authors believe that it has the potential to host both gold and base metals type mineralization.

The Property is an early-stage exploration property. There are no current mineral Resources or Reserves on the Project as defined in the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM) or any equivalent international code.

2.1 Notes on Issuer

Prospect Ridge Resources Corp. is a mining property exploration and development company and is headquartered at 10th Floor, 595 Howe St, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Through a sale agreement dated June 26th, 2020, Prospect Ridge has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Galinée Property from the present claim holder, Dorval Exploration Inc.

Under the terms of the agreement, Prospect Ridge can acquire a 100% interest by paying Dorval a $25,000 deposit on signing of the agreement; a further $50,000 and 150,000 shares on the Effective Date, and further payments of $25,000 and $100,000 within 16 and 24 months of the Effective Date respectively. Prospect Ridge must also spend two tranches of $150,000 on exploration or other expenditure on the Galinée Property within 16 and 24 months of the Effective Date, respectively. Dorval will retain an NSR royalty of 1% on future production from the Property (Dorval and Prospect Ridge, 2020).

2.2 Terms of Reference

The following list presents the terms of reference used in this report.

Table 1 Terms of Reference

Abbreviation or term	Definition
°	Degrees (angle)
°C	Degrees Celsius (temperature)
Ag	Silver (chemical symbol)
Au	Gold (chemical symbol)
CDC	Claim Designé sur Carte (Québec mining claim type)
CIM	Canadian institute of Mining, Minerals and Petroleum
Cu	Copper (chemical symbol)
DDH	Diamond Drillhole
EM	Electromagnetic (geophysical conductivity survey)
g/t	Grams per tonne (concentration)
Ga	Billion years (Giga-annum, age)
Ha	Hectare (area)
HFR	High Frequency Response (Beep Mat conductivity data reading)
IP	Induced Polarization (geophysical survey technique)

JBNQA	James Bay Northern Québec Agreement (treaty)
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee (Australian mineral resource reporting code)
JV	Joint Venture
kg	Kilogram (weight)
km	Kilometre (distance)
km^2	Square kilometre (area)
Kt	Kilotonne (thousand tonnes, weight)
m	Metre (distance)
MERN	Ministere d'Environnement et Ressources Naturelles (Québec ministry)
mm	Millimetre (distance)
Mt	Megatonne (million tonnes, weight)
Ni	Nickel (chemical symbol)
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Canadian mineral resource reporting code)
NSR	Net Smelter Return (type of royalty)
NSV	No Significant Values
Oz	Ounce (weight)
P. Geo	Professional Geoscientist (as accredited in Canada)
Pb	Lead (chemical symbol)
po	Pyrrhotite (iron sulphide mineral)
py	Pyrite (iron sulphide mineral)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (Canadian securities document filing system)
SIGEOM	Système d'information géominière (Québec online geoscience and exploration data repository)
sph	Sphalerite (zinc-iron sulphide mineral)
t	Tonne (weight)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinate reference system)
VLF	Very Low Frequency (electromagnetic survey method)
VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (base metal deposit type)
Zn	Zinc (chemical symbol)

2.3 Sources of Information

This report was written based upon documents and data, both public and private, provided by the Issuer, as well as publicly available reports and data accessed via SEDAR and SIGEOM. The authors have reviewed all data provided by the Issuer and believe that it is sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this Technical Report.

2.4 Personal Inspection

The Property was visited by Francis R Newton, P.Geo, and Jake Clarke, field assistant, on the 11th August 2020 by helicopter from Malartic, Québec. On account of the wetland nature of much of the terrain, and on the advice of J Rensby, an airborne visit was considered to be the most efficient means of access outside winter. The "Camflo" area, site of the 1958 drill program, was visited, although no evidence of drilling was identified. A number of 2020 soil sampling locations were identified. No outcrop was identified and no samples were taken.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have not relied upon the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparation of this Technical Report. The opinions expressed in this Report are those of the authors and are based upon their review of the historical work completed on the Property as documented in publicly available data. The authors have not investigated the ownership or otherwise legal or tax status of the mineral tenure and are not qualified to do so; with respect to information regarding ownership, permits, licenses, environmental concerns, and the option agreement between Prospect and Dorval, in section 4.0 of this Report, the authors have relied on the option agreement between Prospect and Dorval, provided by Prospect Ridge, and information presented by the Quebec MERN via SIGEOM and in the Québec Mining Act and the James Bay Northern Québec Agreement, as more particularly set out in Section 20.0 "References".

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Area

The Galinée Property has a total area of 781.82 Ha and forms one contiguous block, oriented east-west.

4.2 Location

The Galinée Property is located at the intersection of Galinée, Comporté, Le Tardif and Noyon Townships in the Eeyou-Istchee-Baie-James region of northern Québec, 250 km northeast of the largest regional city, Val-d'Or, and 20 km south of the small town of Matagami. The Property lies within NTS sheet 32F12. The collar of the most notable historic drillhole on the Property, "C-1" is located at 315,261mE, 5,496,968mN, UTM NAD83 zone 18U.

4.3 Description of Mineral Tenure

The Property consists of fourteen (14) "CDC" Claims registered to Dorval Exploration Inc, with a combined area of 781.82 Ha. Through a sale agreement dated June 26th, 2020, Prospect Ridge has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Galinée Property from the present claim holder, Dorval Exploration Inc.

Under the terms of the agreement, Prospect Ridge can acquire a 100% interest by paying Dorval a $25,000 deposit on signing of the agreement; a further $50,000 and 150,000 shares on the Effective Date, and further payments of $25,000 and $100,000 within 16 and 24 months of the Effective Date respectively. Prospect Ridge must also spend two tranches of $150,000 on exploration or other expenditure on the Galinée Property within 16 and 24 months of the Effective Date, respectively. Dorval will retain an NSR royalty of 1% on future production from the Property (Dorval and Prospect Ridge, 2020).

Note: The effective date of this Report falls within the period of COVID-19 precautionary and assistance measures enacted by the Government of Québec. The Expiry Date and Work Required figures presented here may be subject to change based upon the "Suspension of the Due Period for Mining Exploration Rights in Québec", as announced on the 9th April 2020 (Government of Québec website, URL https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/covid-19-suspension-periode-validite-droits-miniers-2020-04-09/).

Table 2 Claim Details

Claim	Date Acquired	Expiry	Area Ha	Work Req'd	Holder	Notes
2548510	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.84	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548511	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.84	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548508	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.84	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548509	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.84	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548506	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.84	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	Camflo DDH Area
2548507	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.84	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	Camflo DDH Area
2548504	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.84	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548505	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.84	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548502	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.85	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548503	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.85	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548500	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.85	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548501	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.85	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	
2548498	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.85	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	DDH CD-78-8
2548499	2019-12-18	2022-12-17	55.85	$1200	Dorval Exploration Inc.	

4.4 Nature of Issuer's Title

In Québec, Mineral Claims confer upon the holder the exclusive right to explore for all mineral substances excluding petroleum, gas, brine, and surficial deposits such as sand, gravel and clay. A Mineral Claim does not confer any surface rights save for access for the purpose of exploration in accordance with the Québec Mining Act and the James Bay Northern Québec Agreement stipulations for Category III land.
Claims endure for two years and can be renewed following the filing of reports of exploration work meeting the required value for assessment credits or making an in-lieu payment of twice the required assessment credit value.

Information regarding expiration date and required exploration expenditure are provided in Table 3 in Item 4.3, subject to the note regarding recent COVID-19 legislation also provided above.

For further information, the reader is directed to review the Québec Mining Act and the James Bay Northern Québec Agreement, available on the Government of Québec website.

4.5 Royalties

As stated under Item 2.1, Dorval Exploration Inc is granted a 1% NSR royalty on future production from the Galinée Property (Dorval and Prospect Ridge, 2020).

Aside from this NSR royalty, to the best of the authors' knowledge, there are no royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements or encumbrances which would affect the Issuer's title upon the Property or ability to perform work upon it.

4.6 Environmental liabilities

To the best of the authors' knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities which would affect the Issuer's title upon the Property or ability to perform work upon it.

4.7 Permits Required

The authors believe that the most invasive near-term exploration on the Property would involve diamond drilling or trenching. Either activity may require the cutting of trees for access routes, drill pads or trenching areas. A permit from the MERN is required prior to beginning this work.

4.8 Other Factors

The Project lies within the Category III region of the Eeyou-Istchee-Baie-James Territory. Within this region, hunting, fishing and trapping rights are retained by the Eeyou Istchee Cree community as laid out in the James Bay Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA) of 1975. The authors recommend that the Issuer communicate with the Regional Government and the Eeyou-Istchee Cree government any plans for exploration upon the Property, and to conduct exploration in such a manner so as not to interfere with hunting, fishing and trapping activities.

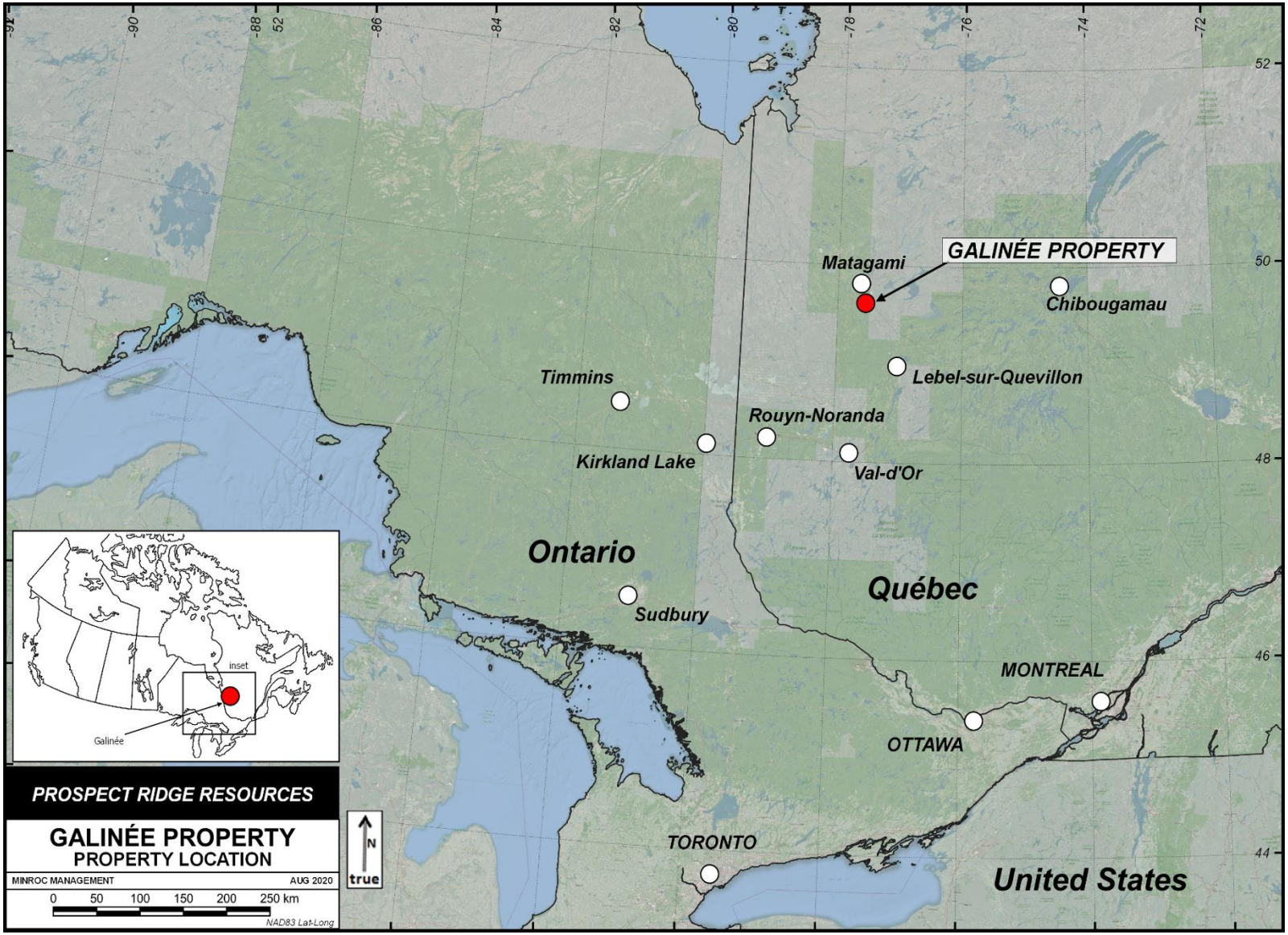

Figure 1 Property Location

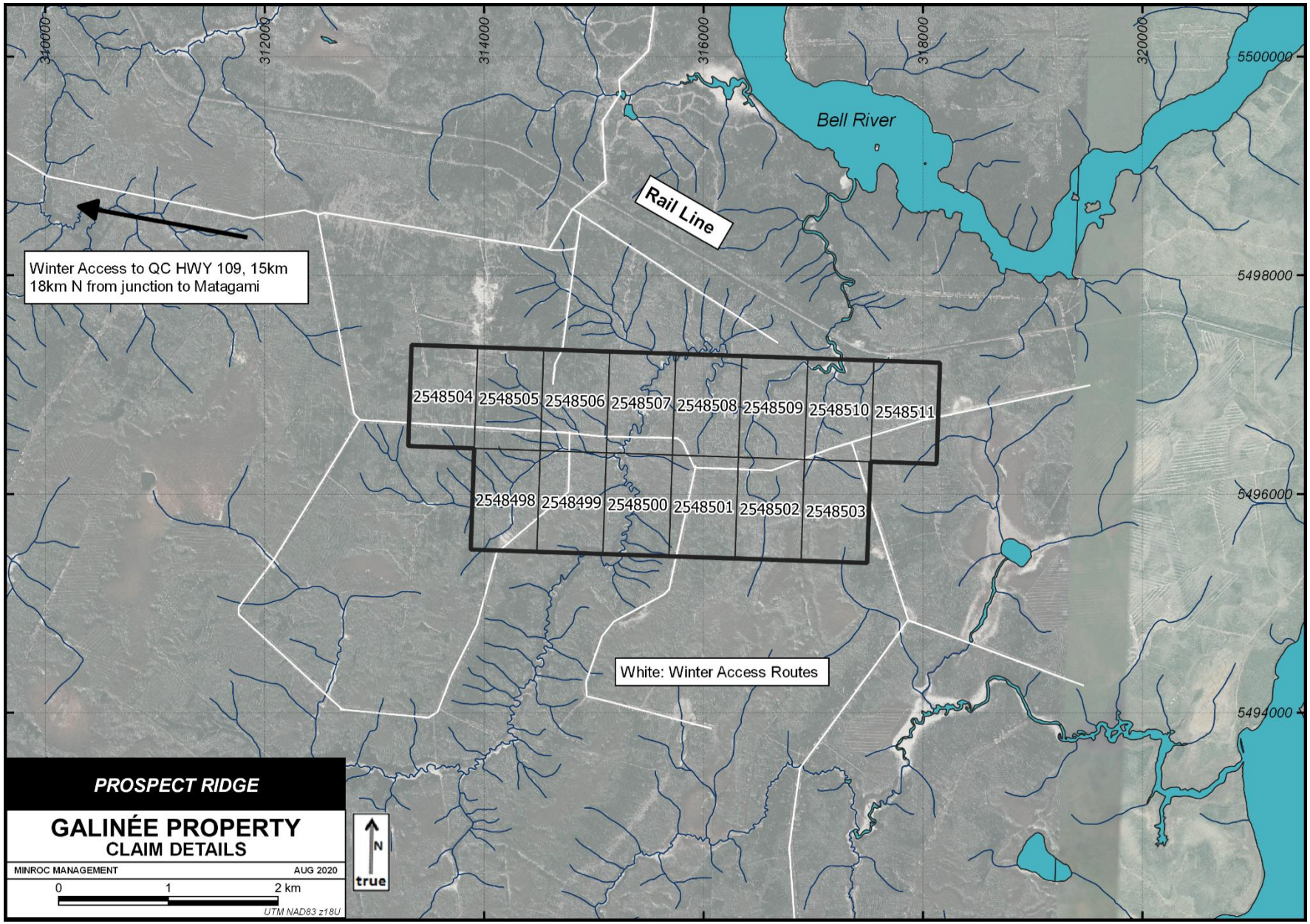

Figure 2 Property Detail and Access

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Galinée Property terrain is low-lying and poorly-drained and is typical of the Matagami area. Elevation averages about 270 m, rising to 280 m in the southeast corner and 290 m in the northwest corner, while the centre is below 270 m elevation. Vegetation consists of thick stands of spruce and fir in varying stages of regrowth after forestry operations.

The Property is drained by a stream which meanders across the centre of the Property before draining into the Bell River about 2 km north of the Property. The Bell River flows into James Bay.

5.2 Accessibility

The nearest paved road is provincial Highway 109 which connects the towns of Amos and Matagami and lies 12 km west of the Property. This highway connects with a number of forestry roads which can be used to access the Property in winter by snowmobile. Access may be possible outside winter on some routes, at least by ATV, but trails are often waterlogged or flooded as a result of beaver activity. A number of more open areas within and close to the Property can be used to land a helicopter.

5.3 Proximity to Infrastructure

Matagami is a small town of about 1,500 population, and is a hub for the regional mining and exploration industry, being home to a number of active mines and exploration projects, as well as a range of suppliers and contractors and a workforce that are accustomed to the needs of an exploration program. To the south, the towns of the Abitibi region (Amos, Val-d'Or, Rouyn-Noranda) also have mining and exploration focused local economies and workforces, and businesses are accustomed to working in the Baie-James region.

A rail line runs very close (<100m) to the Property in the northeast. According to the Québec government (Reseau Ferroviaire Québec) this line links Matagami with other regional lines at Barraute, but it may be retired in the near future (Transports Québec 2020).

Water for exploration purposes (e.g. drilling) is readily available from creeks on the Property in the summer months and possibly in the winter. The Bell River, a major regional river, lies less than 3km northeast of the Property. Electrical power could be acquired from a Hydro-Quebec power transmission line which runs parallel to Highway 109, and serves the town of Matagami and the nearby Glencore mining operations.

5.4 Climate

The Property has a subarctic climate (Köppen Dfc) with average daily temperatures of -20° C in January, 16.1° C in July and an annual average of -0.7° C. Snowfall peaks in December with an average of 60.4 cm and a per annum snowfall of 313.8 cm. Annual total precipitation is 905.5 mm.

The climate and terrain put some limits on exploration; access is significantly easier in winter. Summer exploration programs may require that improvements be made to access roads.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 *Prior Ownership*

The Galinée Property was map-staked in 2019 by Dorval Exploration Inc. The land was previously unstaked for a number of years.

6.2 *Discussion of Work*

There has been little historic exploration within the confines of the present Galinée Property. Much of the Property has fallen under the area of interest for regional or large-property scale compilation work, but has never been directly explored. A summary of historic work is tabulated in Table 3 and is described here.

Early geologic mapping and reconnaissance exploration in the area began in 1901, with government mapping programs completed in that year and during the second world war. Geologic mapping in the region was hampered by the paucity of outcrop.

Detailed exploration in the Matagami region began in the 1950s with the advent of airborne geophysical surveying. The first of the Matagami VMS deposits were discovered by geophysics in the years following 1957, including Mattagami Lake, Bell-Allard and New Hosco. Exploration success in this new Matagami camp spurred a flurry of exploration in the wider area.

The northwest part of the Galinée Property was first worked by Camflo Mattagami Mines Ltd in 1958, who completed a ground resistivity survey. Conductive anomalies were quickly followed up with drilling. Twenty or more drillholes were completed on a number of targets, including ten holes (totalling 1,260 m) drilled into one conductor within the present Galinée Property (in this report, this zone is referred to as the “Camflo” target or area). Exploration here, across about 550 m of strike, revealed gold mineralization as well as some silver and copper values from lenses of massive sulphides. The most significant gold values came from one historic drillhole, C-1 (Fox 1958b). It should be noted that sampling was not thorough, and samples tended only to be taken when notable sulphidic mineralization or veining was seen.

About the same time, ground geophysical surveys were completed on adjacent properties, by Copper-Man Mines, Jomac Mines, Duncan Range Iron Mines and Armand Dumas. These surveys partly overlap with the current Galinée Property.

Following this initial spurt of exploration, no further work took place until 1978. The 1958 Camflo DDH results were never followed up.

Mattagami Lake Mines completed a regional reconnaissance exploration program in the 1970s consisting of airborne surveying, with confirmatory ground surveying and drill-testing on anomalies. Mattagami Lake Mines’ “D” Grid target lies in the southwest part of the Galinée

Property. Here, a coincident conductive-magnetic anomaly was followed up with ground resistivity and magnetic surveying, and a single drillhole. This drillhole encountered horizons of massive sulphides. No notable results were yielded from the massive sulphide horizons. However, sampling was limited to the massive and semimassive sulphides. Other zones of disseminated sulphides are mentioned in the log but are not sampled (Sullivan 1978).
Other Mattagami Lake Mines DDH were drilled close to the Property. One (G74-4) was collared beyond, but within 100 m of, the Property boundary. This encountered a sequence of sulphidic and “granitized” rhyolites. Very limited sampling revealed a 5 ft (1.5 m) interval of 0.22% Zn (Wilson 1974). This horizon is likely to continue onto the Galinée Property in its eastern quarter.

Another historic Mattagami Lake Mines DDH (C-1-79-22), was drilled ~1,400 m northwest of the Camflo area, and on the same geophysical trend. It encountered a 30 m thick iron formation within other sedimentary units; this was incompletely sampled, but all samples taken within the iron formation gave at least 200ppb Au (Sullivan 1981).

In 1986, Eldor Resources held a large block which overlapped with the western half of the current property. They undertook a reconnaissance mapping program but did not locate any outcrop in or near the Galinée Property.

In the late 1980s, Vior Exploration held a large property in central Galinée Township which included the “Camflo area” on the Galinée Property. A number of programs were completed including ground IP surveys and drill programs. None of these overlapped with the Galinée Property, but Vior’s compilation work allows links to be drawn between the Camflo area and other features in the region. The historic drillhole GC-87-1 overcut the historic Mattagami hole C-1-79-22, and passed through a “heterogenous zone” of porphyry sills, iron formations and sulphidic tuff beds (Carré 1987). No notable values were reported. However, based on their geophysical interpretation, these two drillholes tested a clear strike continuation of the “Camflo” trend.

Noranda held a large adjacent block to the southeast in the 1980s; similarly, while no work directly overlapped with Galinée, there were relevant findings: the historic DDH LET-87-02 found silver mineralization including two intervals of 7.75 g/t Ag over 1.5 m and 6.58 g/t Ag over 1.5 m from graphitic and sulphidic schists (Pressacco 1988). This hole is 500 m southeast of the Property and appears to have been drilled into the same structure that was tested by CD-78-8.

Table 3 Partial List of Historic Work at the Galinée Property

Year	Area	Company	Work	Desc	Ref	SIGEOM
1958	Camflo	Camflo Mattagami Mines Ltd	DDH	10 DDH totalling 1259.43m	Fox 1958a	GM 08653B
1958	Camflo	Camflo Mattagami Mines Ltd	EM survey	Mostly beyond Property	Fox 1958b	GM 12063PLAN
1958	West	Copper-Man Mines Ltd	EM, mag surveys	Limited overlap with Property	McCannell 1958	GM 07759B
1959	Southeast	Duncan Range Iron Mines	EM, mag surveys	Airborne survey, some overlap with Property	Wilson 1959	GM 09022
1960	Northeast	Armand Dumas	EM, mag surveys	Limited overlap with property	Szetu 1960a	GM 09647
1960	Camflo	Camflo Mattagami Mines Ltd	Summary document	includes compilation map	Latulippe 1960	GM 09821
1961	West	Jomac Mines	EM, mag surveys	Limited overlap with Property. Same coverage as GM 07759B but different grid orientation	Szetu 1960b	GM 11096
1978	South	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd	Airborne and ground EM, Mag surveys; DDH	Ground EM and mag on "D" grid. 1 DDH totalling 106.4m (part of regional scale program)	Sullivan 1978	GM 38150
1986	West	Eldor Resources	Prospecting	No outcrop found	Lafontaine & Meusy 1986	GM 45142
1987	Camflo	Vior Exploration	Data Review	Drill program (no DDH on Property); maps and data review cover Camflo area	Carré 1987	GM 47095

Table 4 Historic Drillholes on the Galinée Property

Note: DDH C-1 to C-10 were drilled by Camflo Mattagami Mines Ltd. DDH CD-78-8 was drilled by Mattagami Lake Mines.

Name	Az °	Dip °	length m	UTM E	UTM N	Year	Findings	Samples	Reference (SIGEOM)
C-1	360	45	134.15	315261	5496968	1958	granites and int (?) volcs; silicified zones	0.175oz/ton Au over 2ft, 0.16oz/ton Au over 0.5ft, non-adjacent	GM 08653-B
C-2	360	45	137.8	315018	5497091	1958	porphyry, iron formations, tuffs	Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb, Ni: modest Ag values	GM 08653-B
C-3	180	45	262.5	315159	5497324	1958	Mostly felsic volcs	No records	GM 08653-B
C-4	180	45	152.13	314767	5497255	1958	"Tuffs"	No records	GM 08653-B
C-6	360	70	153.35	315064	5497101	1958	sulphidic quartz breccia zone; rhyolites	Highest value 0.005oz/ton Au (elevated Cu, Ag)	GM 08653-B
C-7	360	70	89.63	315100	5497079	1958	sulphidic quartz breccia zone; rhyolites	No records	GM 08653-B
C-8	360	45	93.9	315155	5497044	1958	Tuffs, rhyolite	No records	GM 08653-B
C-9	180	45	133.84	315153	5497081	1958	Schist, int volcs, tuffs	No records	GM 08653-B
C-10	180	45	102.13	315273	5497126	1958	granodiorite, sulphidic breccia zone	One value of 0.002oz/ton Au	GM 08653-B
CD-78-8	15	50	106.4	314232	5496009	1978	sediments; int volcs	sulphidic mudstone sampled only (Cu,Zn,Ag,Au): NSV	GM 38150

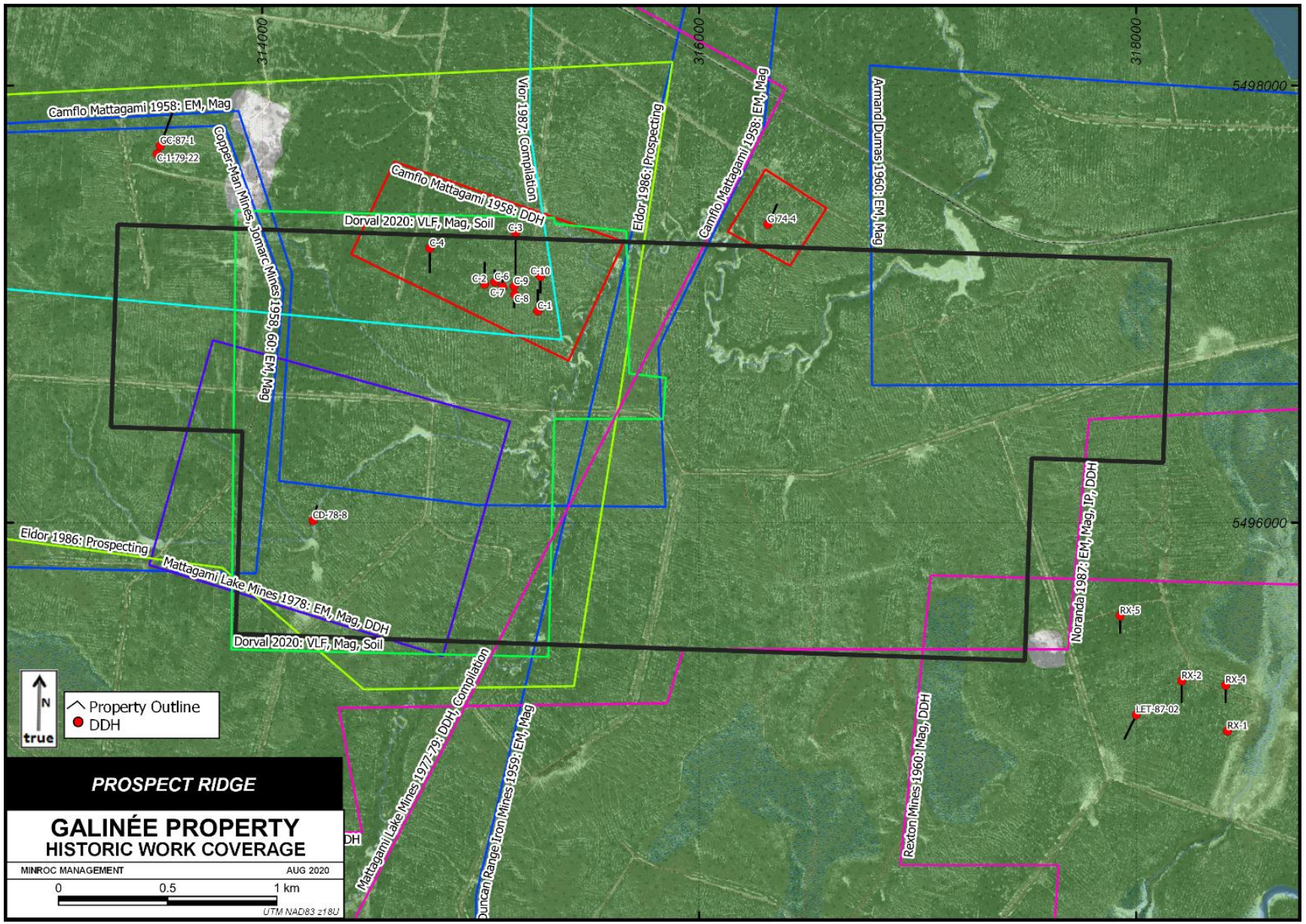

Figure 3 Historic Work Program Coverage at Galinée

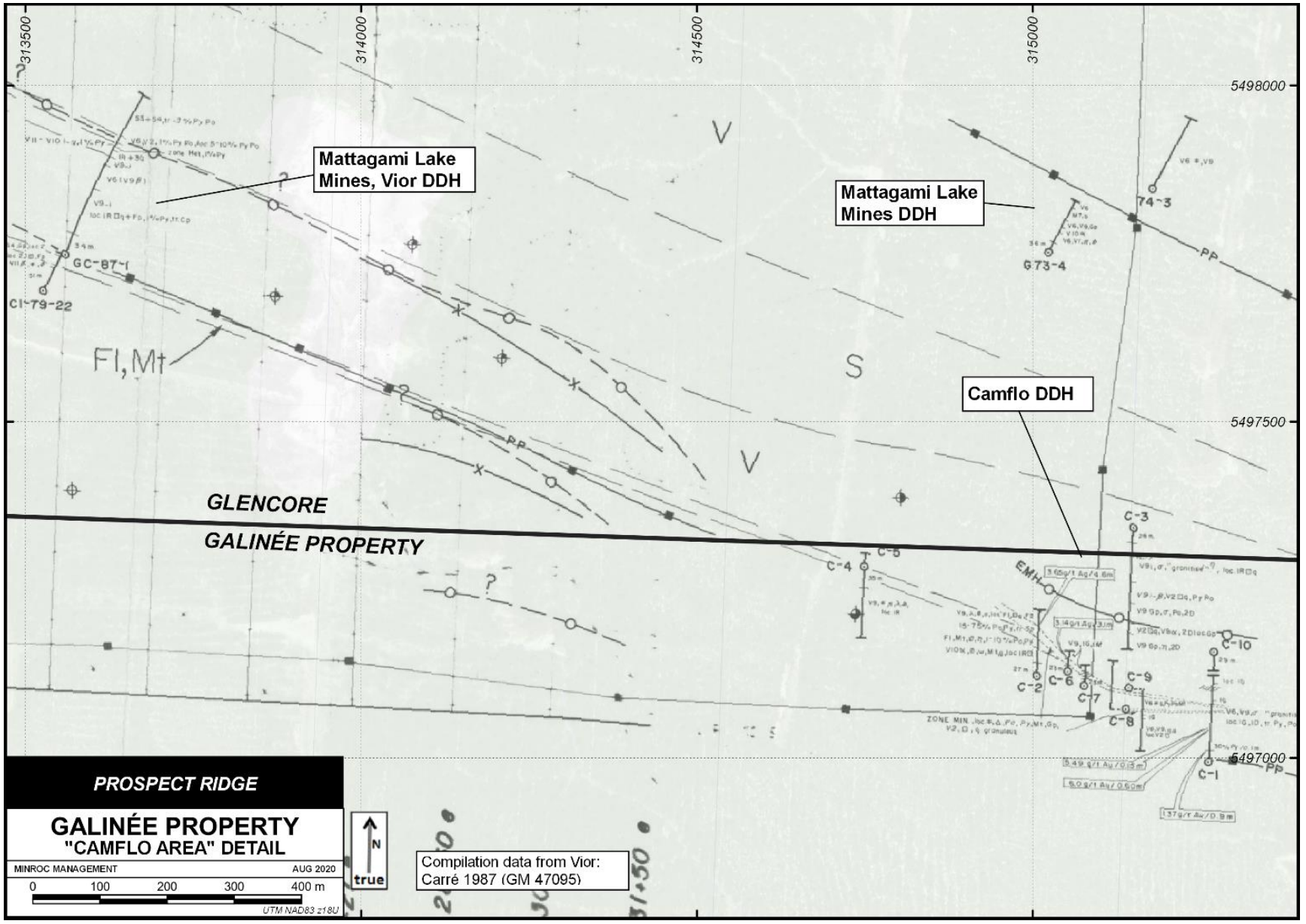

Figure 4 Detail of Camflo Mattagami Drilling

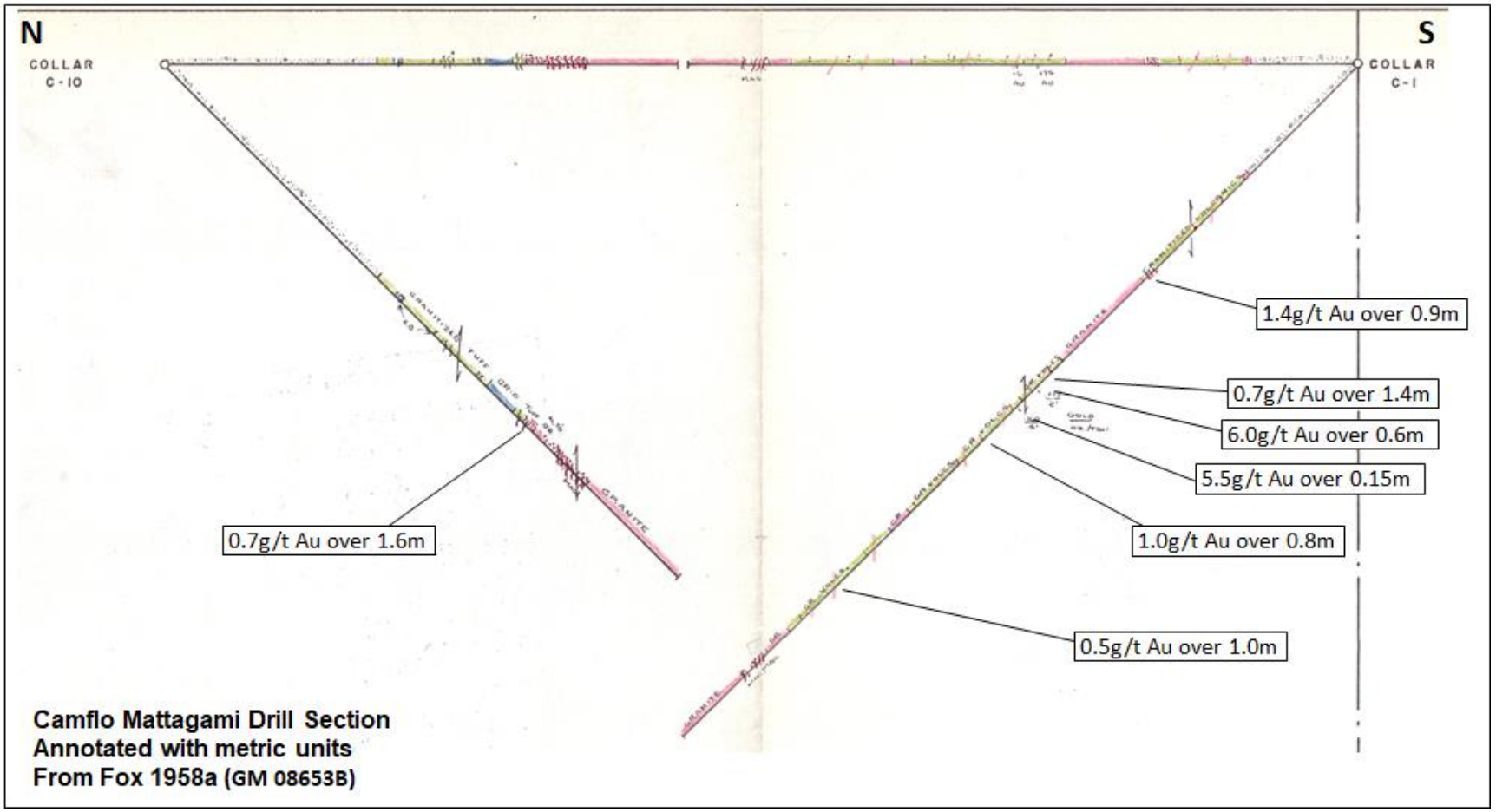

Figure 5 Annotated Section from Camflo Mattagami Mines

6.3 Resources, Reserves and Production

The Galinée Property is at a “grassroots” stage of exploration. There are no current mineral Resources or Reserves on the Project as defined in the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM) or any equivalent international code, nor has there been any past production from the Property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Galinée Property lies within the northern portion of the Abitibi subprovince, part of the Superior Province, itself a major component of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi Subprovince consists, broadly, of belts of late Archean-age mafic to felsic volcanics and sedimentary units, into which are intruded volumetrically significant granitoid bodies. Mafic and ultramafic intrusives, and chemical sediments (iron formations) are also common. These “greenstone belts”, generally oriented east-west with subvertical dip, are separated by crustal-scale deformation zones. The Galinée Property lies within the Harricana-Turgeon Greenstone Belt, the northernmost of these belts. Proterozoic diabase dykes cut across all older units, frequently with a broadly northeastward strike.

The volcano-sedimentary belts in the Abitibi subprovince are generally metamorphosed to Greenschist metamorphic facies save for in the vicinity of larger intrusive bodies, where amphibolite grades are reached.

In the Matagami area, the country rocks are primarily volcanic and mafic-intrusive. Much of the area is covered by the Allard River Formation (belonging to the Wabasee Group), consisting of mafic volcanics, volcanoclastics and basalt-diabase sills. This stratigraphically overlays the Watson Lake Group, consisting of rhyolitic/dacitic volcanics and associated intrusives; as well as the Bell River mafic intrusive complex. These three formations are folded into a west-northwest-striking anticline (the “Galinée Anticline”) with its nose near the Matagami townsite; the Bell River complex subcropping in the middle, and the Watson Lake Group and the Allard River Formation respectively subcropping around it. The “Key Tuffite” horizon close to the Watson Lake/Allard River contact is associated with volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization, including at Glencore’s Bracemac-McLeod and Perseverance mines.

South of Matagami, the Allard River Formation contacts the Taïbi Group, a thick turbiditic sedimentary sequence consisting of greywackes, siltstones, mudstones and conglomerates, with minor felsic volcanics and iron formations. According to SIGEOM data, the Watson Lake Group, including the “Key Tuffite” appears to be pinched out at surface at a point around 3 km north of the Galinée Property (about 7 km southeast along strike of the Bracemac-McLeod mine), but is believed to be brought to subcrop in places close to the Taïbi Group contact by a second, east-west anticline.

The Taïbi Group forms an east-west band of about 10 km thickness, which also includes some basalt-diabase sills. Its southern rim is marked by the Casa Berardi deformation zone, a major structural “break” around which a number of significant gold deposits are clustered including

the Casa Berardi and Vezza mines, and the Douay project.

A number of late Archean granitoidal stocks and batholiths pepper the area, including the Cavalier Pluton which is situated in the Allard River Formation southwest of Matagami and covers about 40 hectares.

About 15km north of Matagami, the Abitibi subprovince ends against the Quetico gneisses of the Opatica Subprovince.

7.2 Property Geology

Understanding of the geology of the Galinée Property is hampered by a lack of outcrop; local drillholes give overburden thickness in the order of 30 m. Information is inferred from geophysical interpretations and scant drillhole data.

Most of the Galinée Property is likely to be underlain by the Taïbi Group sediments. The Property is crossed from northwest to southeast by a band of volcanics, volcanoclastics, porphyries, sulphidic tuffs of rhyolitic/dacitic affinity, as well as iron formations. Units in this band dip subvertically and the belt is perhaps 500 m thick. Most historic drilling on the Property (Camflo Mattagami Mines, 1958) was completed within this band, as was some drilling by Vior in the 1980s beyond the current Property boundary. Granitoid bodies are also known from this drilling, with unknown affinity or extent. SIGEOM data ascribes the volcanics to the Imbault Formation.

A single historic Mattagami Lake Mines DDH (CD-78-8), drilled in the southwest of the Property, revealed a second band of sulphidic, felsic tuffs interbedded with sediments (quartzite, mudstone) which runs east-west close to the southern Property boundary. These two features are evident in regional and local geophysical data.

According to SIGEOM, in the northeast extreme of the Galinée Property there may be some subcrop of amphibolitized basalts from the Bell River Complex. SIGEOM also lists an area of outcropping gabbro and diabase about 500 m southeast of the southeast property corner.

7.3 Mineralization

Known mineralization at Galinée is focused in the “Camflo” area. Here, a historic ten-DDH program in 1958 encountered quartz-breccia zones, silicified zones and lenses of semimassive to massive sulphide (chiefly pyrite and pyrrhotite) and oxide-sulphide iron formation. These were hosted by a “granitized volcanic” sequence. Of these DDH, the two most notable gold intervals are from historic DDH C-1 (see Table 5). Elevated gold was seen in other historic drillholes including C-10 (drilled on the same section line as C-1), while massive sulphide lenses in two other historic DDH returned notable silver and copper assays.

Semimassive pyrite-pyrrhotite was also seen in historic drillhole CD-78-8, on a different stratigraphic package in the southwest of the Property, although no significant assay results were returned.

Table 5 Known Mineralization on the Galinée Property

These intervals are all from the historic "Camflo" drill program; assays are presented in Fox 1958a (SIGEOM GM 08653B).

DDH	Interval	Host
C-1	0.175oz/ton Au over 2ft (210.5-212.5ft) 6.0g/t Au over 0.6m (64.2-64.8m)	"granitized volcanics": weakly pyritic
C-1	0.16oz/ton Au over 0.5ft (223.2-223.7ft) 5.5g/t Au over 0.15m (68.05-68.2m)	"granitized volcanics": weakly pyritic; siliceous
C-1	0.15oz/ton Au over 3.3ft (325.1-328.4ft) 0.5g/t Au over 1.0m (99.1-100.1m)	"granitized volcanics": pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite present
C-1	0.04oz/ton Au over 2.9ft (138.3-141.2ft) 1.4g/t Au over 0.9m (42.2-43.1m)	granite/volcanics contact
C-1	0.02oz/ton Au over 4.5ft (201.3-205.8ft) 0.7g/t Au over 1.4m (61.4-62.8m)	"granitized volcanics": weakly pyritic
C-1	0.03g/t Au over 2.7ft (261.7-264.4ft) 1.0g/t Au over 0.8m (79.8-80.6m)	granitized volcanics" with local 10% pyrite-pyrrhotite
C-2	0.13 oz/ton Ag over 9.7ft (282.8-292.5ft) 4.5g/t Ag over 3.0m (86.2-89.2m)	5m massive sulphide zone (py-po, tr sph) between porphyries
C-6	0.14oz/ton Ag over 10.3ft (152.5-162.8ft) 4.8g/t Ag over 3.1m (46.5-49.6m)	6m quartz-brecciated massive sulphide zone (py, po)
C-6	0.12% Cu over 5ft (181.2-186.2ft) 0.12% Cu over 1.5m (55.2-56.7m)	6m massive pyrite zone
C-10	0.02oz/ton Au over 5.1ft (235.3-240.4ft) 0.7g/t Au over 1.6m (71.7-73.3m)	Massive pyrite-pyrrhotite

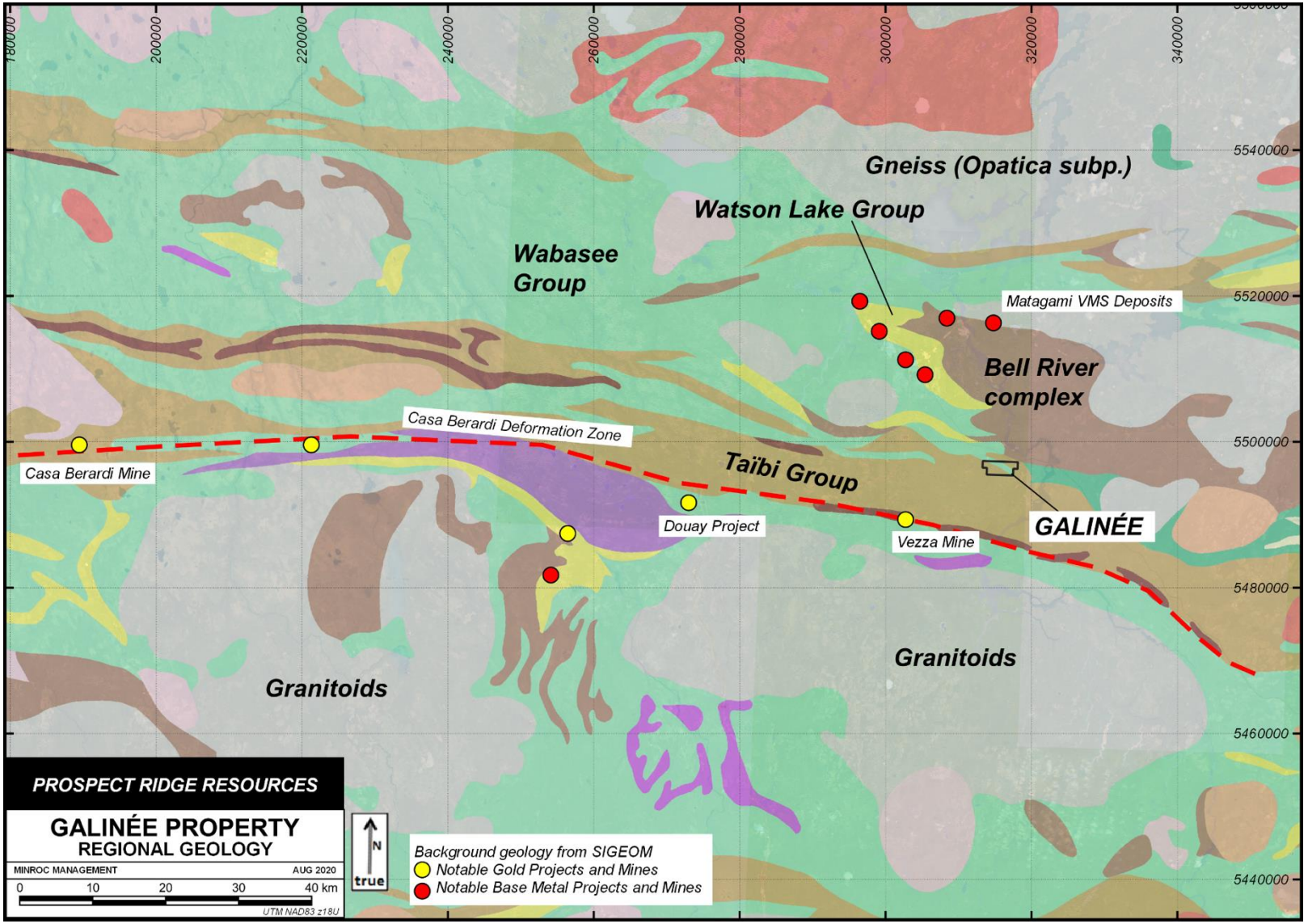

Figure 6 Regional Geology of the Galinée Property

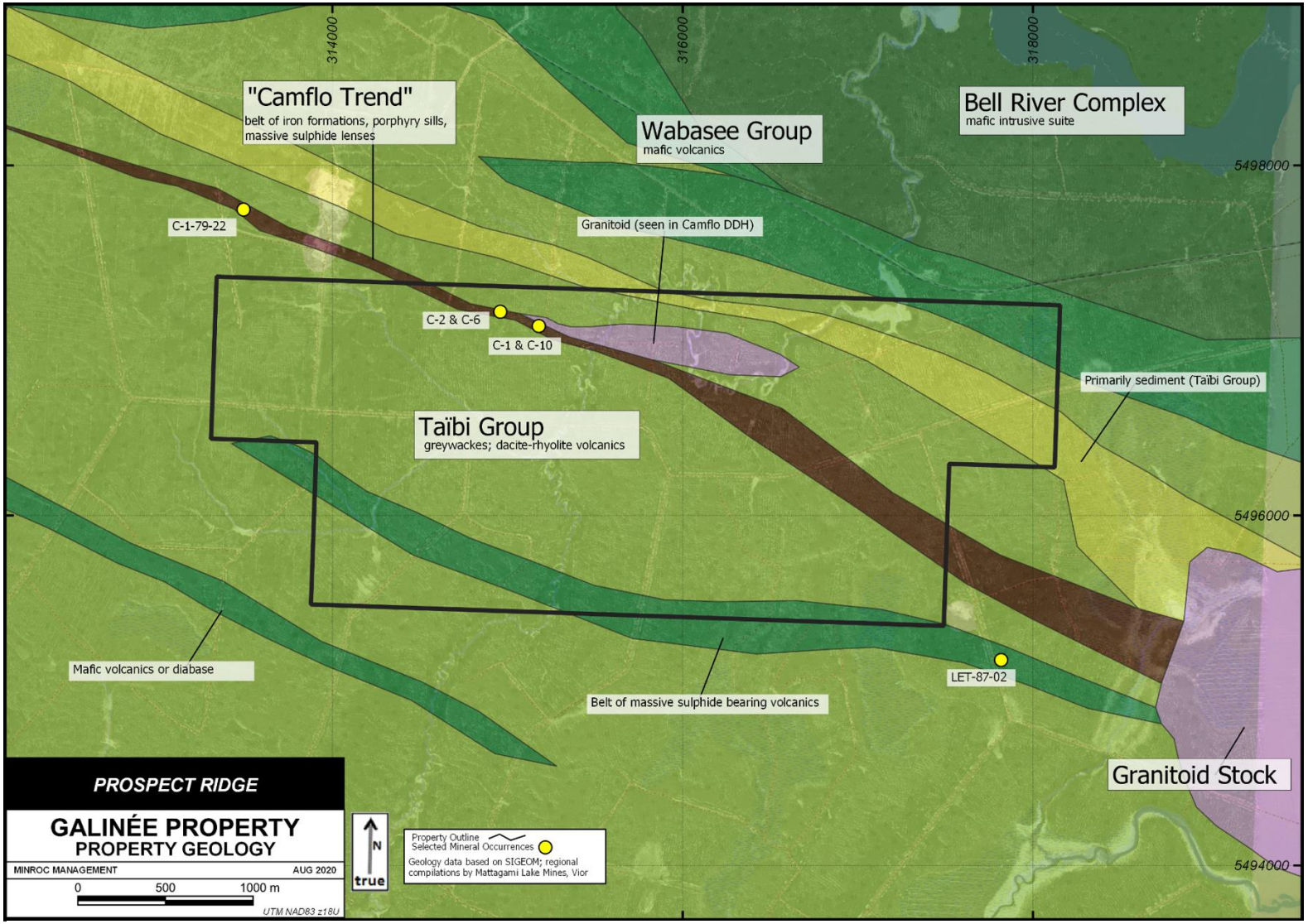

Figure 7 Galinée Property Geology

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Galinée Property has the potential to host base metal (VMS) and orogenic gold mineralization:

8.1 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS)

VMS deposits typically consist of semi massive to massive lenses of sulphide, constrained by stratigraphy and spatially associated with vein stockworks and distinctive alteration patterns, including zones of carbonate, silica, sericite and potassic alteration. VMS deposits are widely understood to be formed by hydrothermal activity in marine environments with extensional tectonic settings and are frequently found in Archean “greenstone” terranes hosted by felsic strata within wider mafic-felsic volcanic cycles. Major sulphides present include pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena in the lenses, and chalcopyrite is typically present within the stockwork “pipe” or “feeder zone”. These types of deposits are significant economic sources of zinc, lead, silver and copper.

Significant examples of VMS deposits from the Abitibi belt are found a short distance north of the Property at Matagami, Québec. “Gold-rich VMS” deposits form a distinct subclass, an example being Agnico-Eagle’s LaRonde in Cadillac, Québec.

8.2 Orogenic Gold

Orogenic gold, or greenstone-hosted gold deposits generally consist of a system of auriferous quartz-carbonate veins, which have a strong spatial association with crustal-scale shear zones with mixed brittle-ductile expression. Further, there is commonly an association with second-order fault structures, porphyritic intermediate intrusives and, less commonly, iron formations. Orogenic gold deposits are particularly common in Archean-age greenstone belts. The shear zone is generally theorized to act as a pathway for hydrothermal fluids. These fluids are then emplaced as veins in dilated portions of ductile-deformed units, or in brecciated portions of more brittle units. Orogenic gold deposits can have highly complex geometries due to continued tectonic activity on the shear zone after the emplacement of the mineralized veins.

The Abitibi belt is home to many world-class orogenic gold deposits including Macassa at Kirkland Lake, Ontario; Dome and Hollinger at Timmins, Ontario and Sigma-Lamaque at Val-d’Or, Québec.

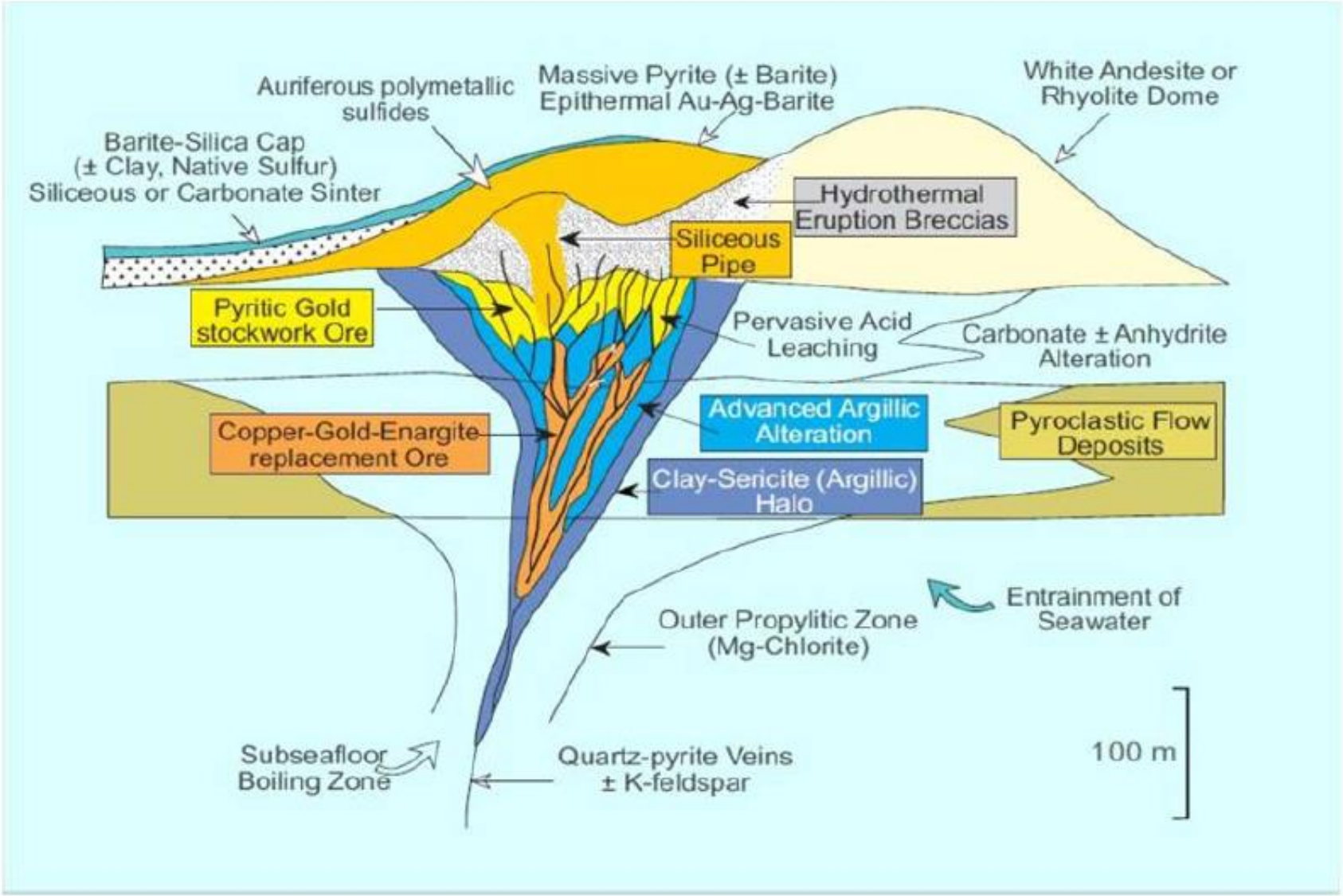

Figure 8 Generalized Diagram of a VMS Deposit, Showing Ore Zones and Alteration Halos, from Hannington et al, 1999.

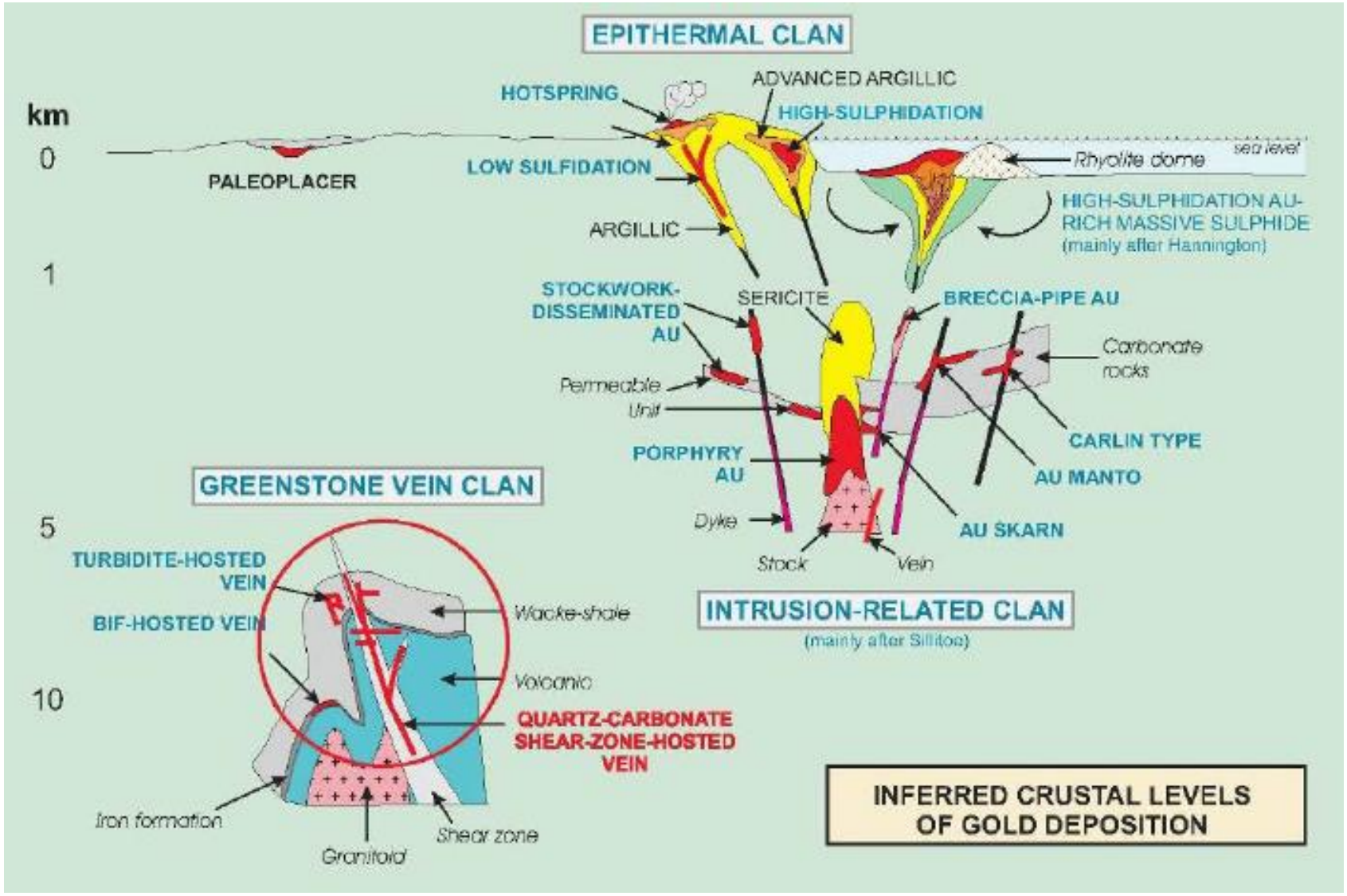

Figure 9 Styles of Lode Gold Deposits, Including the Orogenic "Greenstone" Type, from Dube et al 2001

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Rationale, Personnel and Logistics

Dorval Exploration intended to complete an initial, reconnaissance exploration program on the Galinée Property. Given the lack of outcrop and wet ground, it was decided to complete a winter ground geophysical program and to incorporate drilled soil sampling to allow samples to be taken through thick snow cover.

A series of ground geophysical surveys were completed on behalf of Dorval at Galinée from the 7th of February to the 3rd of March, 2020, by Exploration Facilitation Unlimited Inc. (EFU), an exploration contractor based in London Ontario. These surveys constituted:

- Ground magnetometry
- Ground VLF-EM
- Beepmat
- Cored soil sampling program

The survey crews travelled from Matagami to the Property daily. Access from the highway was via snowmobile. The work was supervised by Justin Rensby, P.Geo, of EFU.

9.2 Soil Sampling

Soil samples were taken on a 200 x 200 m grid across an arc in the western half of the Property, using “backpack drills” and stainless steel sample collection tubes. Samples were taken at depths of 5 cm to over 1 m, and were taken immediately below the humus layer, corresponding to the B horizon which in most samples was represented by a silty clay.

9.3 Beepmat

Forty-seven kilometres of beepmat (resistivity sled) surveying was completed on north-south, 100 m-spaced survey lines

9.4 VLF-EM and Magnetics

VLF-EM and magnetic surveying was completed on a grid covering the western half of the Property, totalling 31.4 km along north-south oriented lines with 100 m spacing. This grid was designed to cover both of the historically drilled areas of the Property. Readings were taken every 12 m.

Instrumentation employed included a GSM-19V Overhauser total field magnetometer with a VLF-EM module and a built-in GPS unit, supplied by GEM Systems Advanced Magnetometers, of Toronto, Ontario.

The VLF instrument initially used signals from Lamoure, South Dakota, and Seattle, Washington, but after encountering issues with signal strength, the survey was stopped and restarted using signals from Cutler, Maine. The Lamoure and Seattle data covers most of claim 2548506 (just west of the Camflo drilling area).

9.5 Interpretation

The magnetic and VLF data was presented and interpreted by Jean-M Hubert P. Eng, consulting geophysicist in Québec, Québec. For the magnetic data, maps were created displaying the reduced-to-pole total field, first and second vertical gradients, analytic signal, apparent magnetic susceptibility and tilt angle derivative.

9.6 Results of Above Work

No notable beep mat anomalies were encountered, save for isolated peaks reminiscent of buried metal debris.

The VLF-EM data using the Lamoure and Seattle signals was overly noisy, nevertheless the in-phase and out-of-phase components both appeared to show a northwest-striking conductor immediately west of the Camflo drillholes (Hubert 2020). The Cutler VLF data, when Fraser filtered, shows a consistent northwest lineament throughout the western half of the Property, with the strongest responses in claim 2548499.

The magnetic data reveals northwest-striking lineaments. The strongest by far lies near the northern edge of the Property and probably corresponds to an iron formation which is part of the sequence drilled by Camflo Mattagami. Narrow magnetic highs cluster around the strike extension of this iron formation anomaly. Similar narrow highs are found in the west-centre of the Property.

The tilt derivative method allows the vertical depth to the anomaly source to be inferred. This was used to estimate the depth to bedrock across the survey area. This varied from as little as 15 m atop the iron formation in the northwest of the Property, to 80 m in parts of the southwest (Hubert 2020).

Soil sample data was reviewed. Results for gold, silver, copper and zinc were relatively uniform across the survey area. Of the sixty-four samples, there were only four for which gold varied by more than one standard deviation from the mean (see Table 6). The same is true of silver, but for a different set of four samples. No anomalously high copper or zinc values were encountered.
It is difficult to discern trends in the values of the key elements, partly due to the shape of the surveyed area, but there may be a slight increase in Cu values towards the east of the survey grid.

Table 6 Anomalous Soil Sample Values

Analyte	Highest Value	St. Dev.	Mean Value	Mean + 1 St. Dev.	Mean -1 St. Dev.	# samples above	# samples below
Au ppb	14.00	4.51	4.97	13.98	-4.04	4	0
Ag ppm	1.00	0.19	0.06	0.44	-0.32	4	0
Cu ppm	42.00	7.23	30.53	45.00	16.06	0	2
Zn ppm	118.00	12.97	93.44	119.39	67.49	0	1

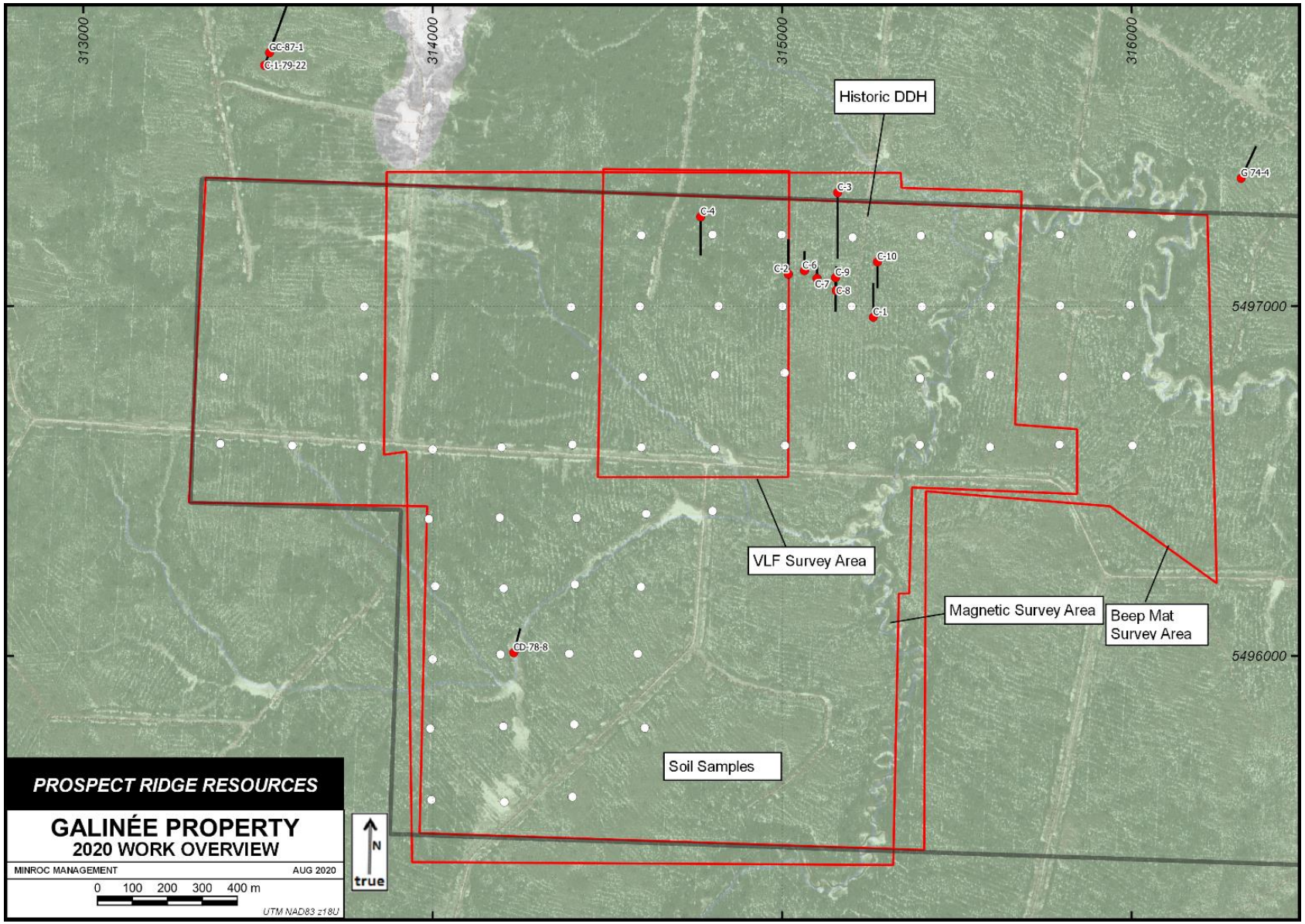

Figure 10 Work Coverage, 2020 Program

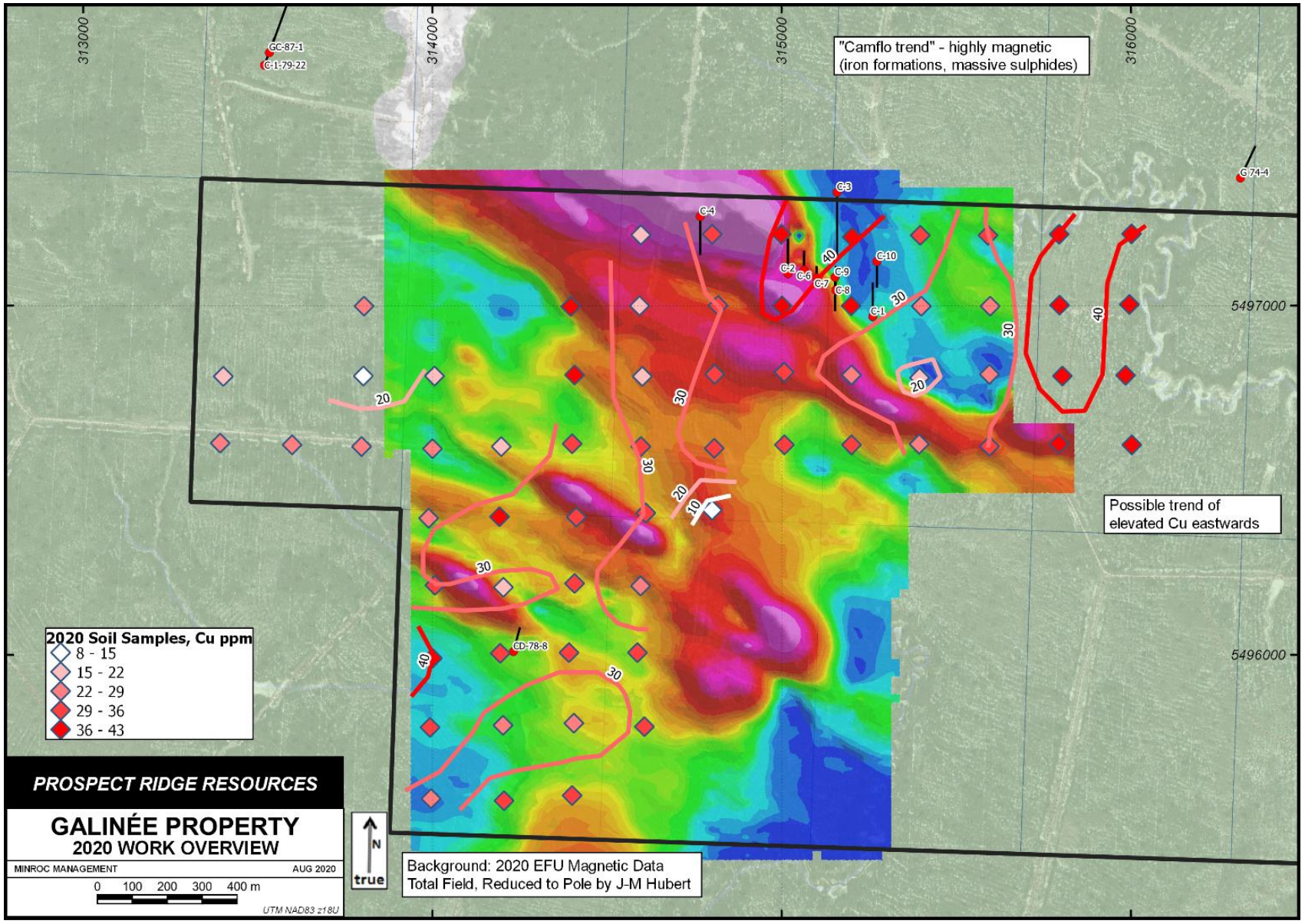

Figure 11 Magnetic Data with Contoured Cu Soil Values

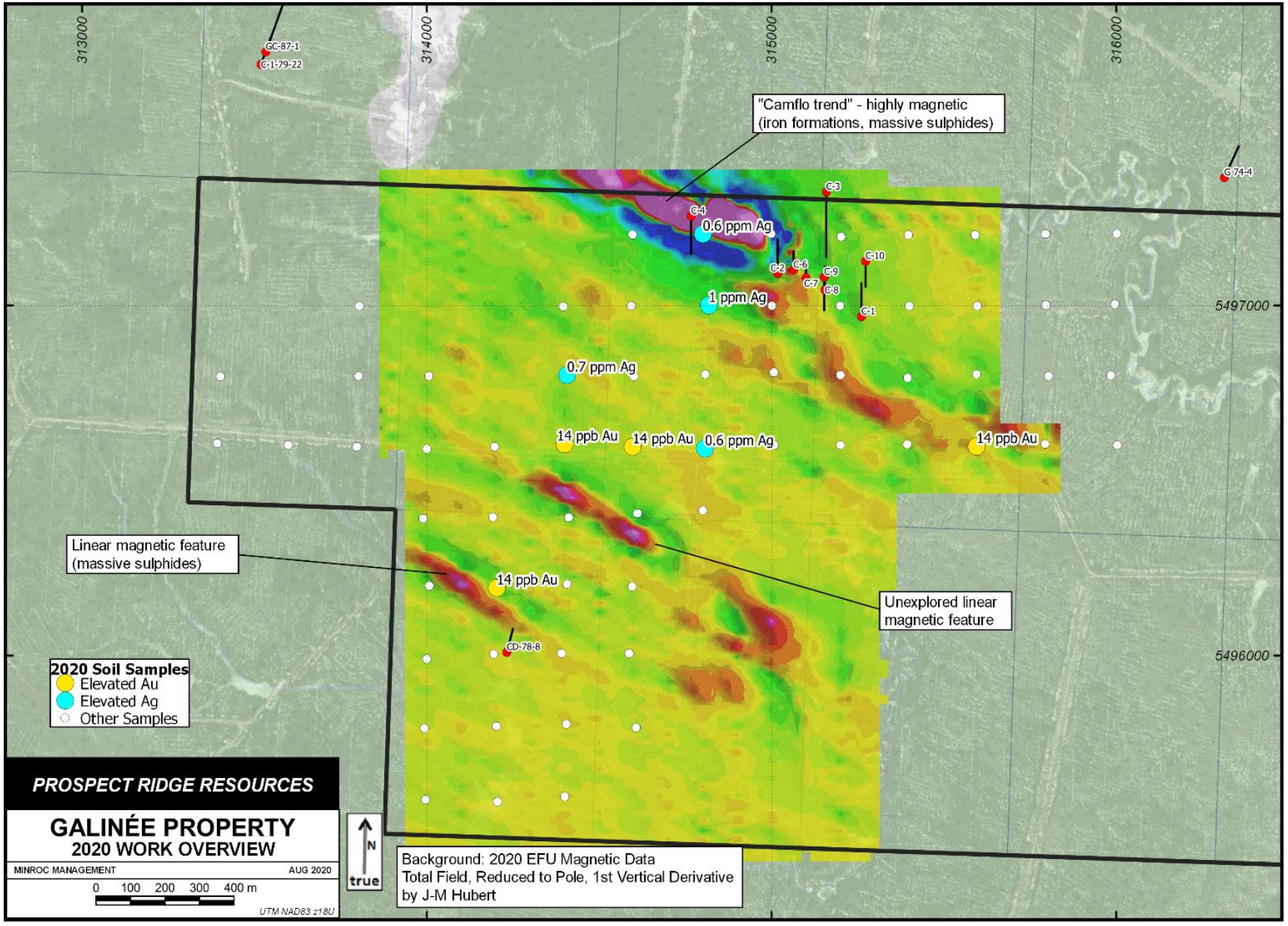

Figure 12 Differentiated Magnetic Data with Au, Ag Soil Values

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has taken place on the Galinée Property since 1978. Historic drillholes within and near the Property are tabulated in Section 6.2.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 2020 Soil Sampling

According to Rensby (2020, and personal communication), the 2020 soil sampling procedure utilized a Shaw “backpack” drill to retrieve soil samples from below snow cover. A stainless steel sample collection tube was used. The tube and all other tools were washed between samples, using melted snow, to minimize contamination. Visually obvious contamination (e.g. plant roots) were removed carefully. Samples were taken at an average depth of 55 cm (ranging from 5 cm to 1.05 m), and were taken immediately below the humus layer, corresponding to the B horizon.

Sample material was sealed inside paper bags using cable ties and marked with a unique identification number. Field notes were taken to cover the sample depth, appearance and description, date, location description, and UTM location based on a handheld GPS. Sample locations were marked with flagging tape on the closest tree.

All samples were returned to the EFU facility in London, Ontario and air-dried for three days in a locked storage locker. Samples were then delivered by EFU personnel to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. Actlabs are independent of EFU, Prospect Ridge, Dorval and all other parties historically and presently interested in the Galinée Property.

Actlabs facilities conform to the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories) and regularly take part in proficiency testing. Further, Actlabs facilities also conform to CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis/Geological Tests) as set out by the Standards Council of Canada.

At Actlabs, samples were tested by “1A2” gold fire assay, “1E3” ICP-OES analysis after Aqua Regia digestion, and pH analysis.

Ten Standards (from eight different standard materials) were tested alongside the soil samples. Key element values (gold, silver, nickel, copper, zinc) were generally well within acceptable bounds. Zinc was inadequately tested by two standards (OREAS 130 and 621); these standards have zinc values above the “1E3” method overlimit over 10,000 ppm, but zinc values for the other Standards are satisfactory.

Seven Blanks were run alongside the soil samples. Blank values were all satisfactory.

Nine samples were duplicated at the laboratory stage. Results were highly repeatable with variations in copper and zinc values within 3%.

11.3 General Comments

In the authors' opinion the sample preparation and security procedures at the field level, and the assay procedures at the laboratory level, are adequate, and the dataset is sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this Technical Report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

The areas around the 1958 DDH collars were visited on foot, but no evidence of drilling was found. The same is reported from a 1986 visit by Eldor Resources (Lafontaine & Meusy 1986). It is not reported in the original work report whether or not the drill casings were left in the holes.

Soil sample locations in the "Camflo" area could not be identified, and the ground was too waterlogged to allow for walking any great distance to review soil sampling locations further afield.

Flagging was observed from the air in several locations, but whether or not they belong to soil samples could not be confirmed because it was not possible to get close enough in the helicopter to accurately identify them. Thick black spruce in the swamp covers most of this Property which made identifying sampled locations very difficult.

While it was not possible to verify the geochemical results of the soil sampling program, and difficult to adequately assess the sample locations, the authors consider that the state of the data is sufficient for the purposes of this Technical Report given that it concerns a very early stage project.

12.2 Data Review

The authors have reviewed the assay and technical data from the 2020 exploration program, provided by EFU. Assay data was checked against the original assay certificates and no errors were found. Laboratory blank and standard values were reviewed against published acceptable values, and laboratory duplicate values were reviewed against the original sample values using graphic plots. The authors considered that in all cases the results were adequate. EFU's reported sample location data was reviewed to confirm the grid sampling method and to check for geospatial errors. No notable discrepancies were identified, save for minor deviations of 20m or so from an idealized grid which is within the range of error of handheld GPS.

The authors also reviewed all available information from historic exploration programs, including Camflo Mattagami, Mattagami Lake Mines, and work completed on adjacent properties which is of some relevance to the Galinée Property. No independent assay laboratory certificates are provided in the historic assessment files, so no verification of historic assay results from the Camflo or Mattagami Lake Mines drilling was possible. Major findings, such as geophysical trends and lithologic sequences, were compared between assessment files from different programs and with EFU data. The authors consider that the findings as presented in the historic assessment files are all compatible with each other and

the EFU data.

Based on this review the authors are of the opinion that, while these historic programs pre-date modern reporting standards such as NI 43-101, these programs were nevertheless undertaken according to standards which were considered reasonable at the time of each program.

It is the authors' opinion that the data pertaining to the Galinée Property is sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this Technical Report and for the purposes of planning further exploration on this early-stage Property.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing have been conducted on any materials from the Galinée Property at this time.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource Estimates, as defined in the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM), have been calculated on any mineralization within the Galinée Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Note: the authors are not in a position to verify any of the information given in this section regarding any adjacent properties. Information regarding adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization which is or may be present within the Galinée Property.

23.1 Matagami - Glencore

Glencore hold a large land package in the region which covers a large number of historically productive VMS deposits. The Bracemac-McLeod mine is currently active. These are located along a stratigraphic horizon known as the “Key Tuffite”, with footwalls and hangingwalls of Watson Lake Group rhyolites and dacites; and Wabasee Group basalts, respectively. The massive sulphide lenses are generally believed to have formed via subsurface replacement of cherty hyaloclastite portions of the Key Tuffite. The lenses consist of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite; some deposits (e.g. Perseverence and Lac Mattagami) (SIGEOM 2020a,b) also include lenses of massive magnetite, and several have chalcopyrite “stringer zones” stratigraphically below the massive sulphide lenses, as per many “classic” VMS models.

More relevant to Galinée, the Glencore land package covers a gold occurrence. This is named simply “Galinée” in the SIGEOM system, but here shall be referred to as “Galinée NW” to avoid confusion. The Galinée NW occurrence may have a strike relationship with the “Camflo” area on the Galinée Property. A series of drill programs were completed here by Noranda in the 1980s-90s (SIGEOM 2020c). Mineralization is hosted by deformed iron formations and andesites proximal to the faulted contact between the Wabassee and Taïbi Groups. Drillhole intervals include 4.54 g/t Au over 6.16 m (GAL-88-18) and 5.40 g/t Au over 21.7 m (GAL-88-31).

23.2 Comporté Block - Glencore

Glencore holds a block of two claims adjacent to Galinée on the southeast side. These cover an area along the probable strike of the “Camflo Trend”, which was explored briefly by drilling by Rexton Mines in 1960 (Rexton Mines Ltd, 1960). Glencore acquired the claims in 2003 and do not appear to have completed any work on these two claims.

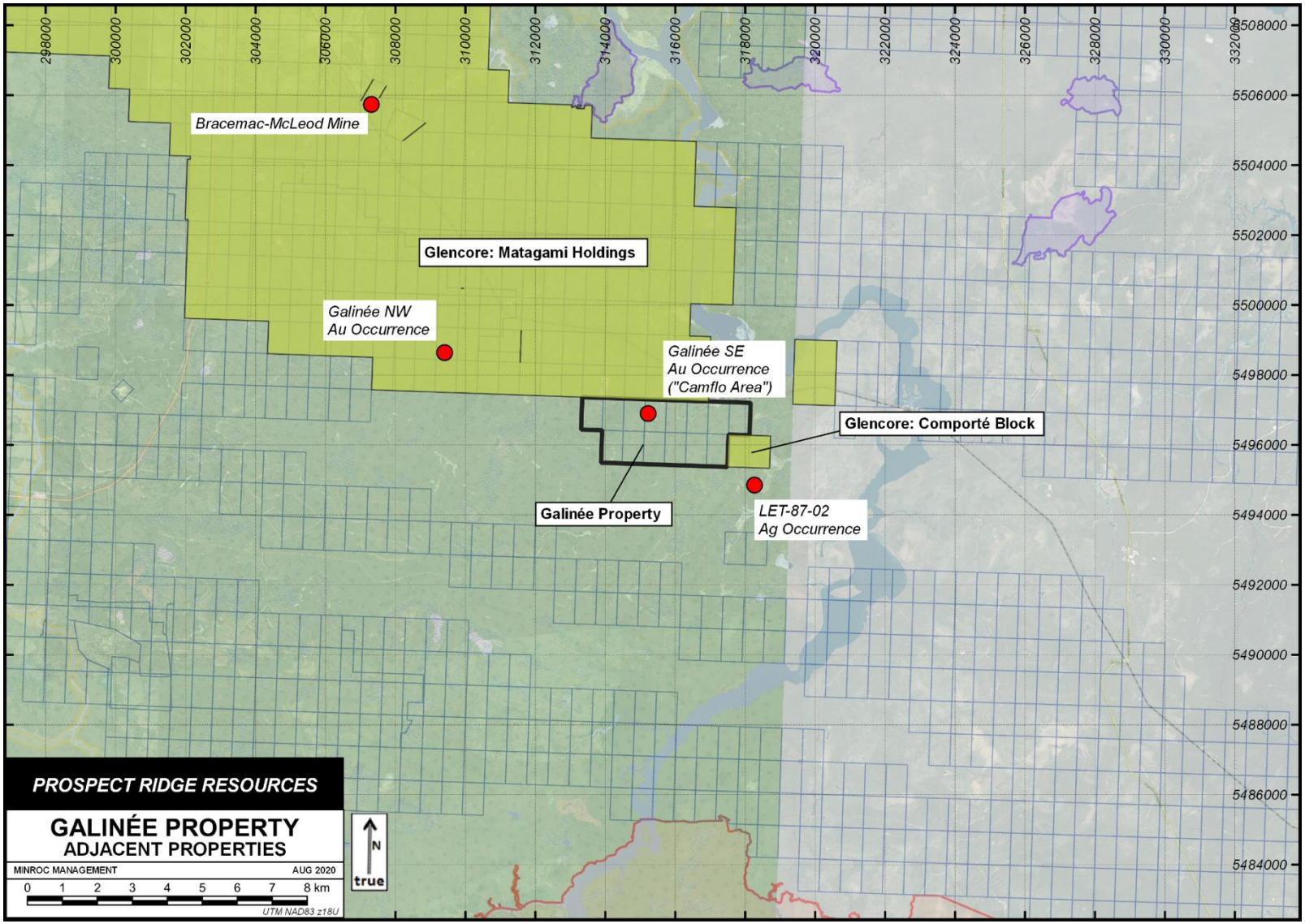

Figure 13 Adjacent Properties

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the authors' knowledge, all relevant information has been included in the other sections of this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Galinée Property is prospective for gold, silver and base metal mineralization. It hosts at least two complex trends of sulphidic volcanics, porphyry sills and chemical sediments, both of which appear to be fertile for mineralization. It appears likely that these trends can be delineated relatively easily with geophysics.

Gold, silver and copper mineralization are seen on the Property in the "Camflo" area, which was drilled in 1958. It is not known exactly which lithologies or features control the known mineralization here. Gold mineralization in the historic DDH C-1 appears to correspond to pyrite disseminations in "granitized" volcanics, which may be a description for potassic alteration. This may suggest a spatial relationship to the "granite" body and the porphyry sills described in the Camflo drillholes; those units are themselves poorly delineated. Silver and copper values correspond to massive sulphide lenses, particularly where they are brecciated and veined with quartz. Gold mineralization at the Galinée NW occurrence (outside the Property) is associated with shearing of a similar rock sequence; which may also have been present in the Camflo DDH but not adequately described.

The Property is at a very early stage of exploration and much of it is unexplored. Historic drilling data is mostly limited to a small portion of the Property and itself is only partial, with inadequate sampling. Knowledge is hampered by thick overburden and lack of outcrop. Much of the detail of the Property's geology must at present be inferred from publicly available assessment files which cover neighbouring properties. Fortunately, encouraging exploration results can be found in both directions from the Property along strike. It is on these strengths, as much as the data from within the Property, that the Authors consider the Property of interest from an exploration standpoint.

Aside from the "Camflo" trend, the second major lineation, as seen in CD-78-8, consists of sheared, sericitic, sulphidic lapilli tuffs, quartzites and graphitic shales surrounded by Taïbi greywackes. Along strike off-Property, the LET-87-02 drillhole appears to test this same trend; here it is more mafic in character and contains notable carbonate-hosted silver mineralization, perhaps remobilized from nearby massive sulphide lenses. In the northeast there appears to be a third belt of volcanics which, based on nearby drillhole G-74-4, may be fertile for base metal mineralization.

Table 7 Risks and Opportunities to the Galinée Property

Risk	Potential Impact	Possible Mitigation
Poor social acceptability	Difficulty in undertaking work on the Property or enhancing its value	Maintain good relationships with Eeyou-Istchee Cree community according to the JBNQA as well as local hunters, trappers and other local stakeholders
Logistic Issues	Difficulty in accessing part of the Property due to ground conditions	Winter conditions are likely to improve access. Concentrate exploration efforts while ground is frozen
Environmental Issues	Permits to complete part or all of work programs (e.g. drilling) may be denied	Minimize potential environmental impact at all stages of exploration planning and execution (e.g. area and intensity of surface disturbance)
Opportunity	**Potential Impact**	**Explanation**
Successful exploration results	Value of Property enhanced	Discovery of notable gold, silver or base metals mineralization would increase the Property value
Successful exploration in region	Value of Property enhanced	Successful exploration by third parties on nearby projects may increase market interest in the Property

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The authors recommend that Prospect Ridge complete a two stage program to advance the Property: A Phase 1 combined geophysical survey and data review, followed by a subsequent Phase 2 exploration program to consist of drilling a number of targets identified in Phase 1. The exact nature of Phase 2 will depend on findings from Phase 1 but the implementation of Phase 2 will not depend on any specific outcome from Phase 1.

The authors recommend that Prospect Ridge commence exploration with a Phase 1 program, consisting of the following (Figure 14):

- Acquisition of additional claims to the south and east of the present Property, to pick up strike extensions and other areas of interest including known silver occurrences.

- A ground Induced Polarization (IP) survey covering a corridor of interest along the "Camflo Trend". This should take place along a grid aligned to cut the anticipated strike in a perpendicular fashion (~20° gridlines), with a line spacing of no more than 100 m, easting lines of no less than 1,000 m and a strike of 2.5 km. The IP surveying should incorporate a suitable separation distance in order to take the considerable overburden thickness into account. Given the apparent correlation in historic drilling between gold mineralization and disseminated pyrite, an IP dataset could be particularly beneficial. Due to local environmental conditions this surveying must take place in winter. The authors suggest 26 line km as an estimated survey length.

- A heliborne geophysical survey consisting of magnetic and resistivity surveying. This should cover the entire Property, including any acquisitions. As with the IP survey this should take place along ~20° gridlines, and with a line spacing of no more than 200 m. If this survey uses a line spacing of 100 m and covers areas that may be added to the Property then The authors suggest 115 line km as an estimated survey length.

- An interpretation of the above geophysical data, incorporating available drillhole data and inferences from adjacent properties. The end result of this interpretation should be a selection of targets suitable for drill-testing.

The geophysical dataset acquired during Phase 1 will be an excellent starting point for target generation and the next stages of exploration. Presently there are no datasets covering the entire Property at an appropriate scale for reconnaissance exploration.

Following Phase 1, the Authors recommend that Prospect Ridge undertake a Phase 2 diamond drill program, totalling 2,000 m, to test the targets selected following the Phase 1geophysical review. Aside from geophysical targets, the Authors recommend that at least one drillhole be completed to confirm the presence of gold mineralization in the Camflo area, and replicate and ideally build upon the 1958 drilling results.

Drilling should take place in winter. Sampling should test all lithologic units, alteration styles and structures and should incorporate both gold fire assay and multielement assaying, to ensure zones of both base and precious metals are delineated.

Table 8 Recommendations

Phase	Recommendation	Item	Quantity	Rate (CAD)	Cost (CAD, pre tax)
1	Claim Acquisition	Cost of staking	~5	$70/claim	$350
1	Ground Geophysical Survey	IP Survey	26 line km		$45,000
1	Airborne Geophysical Survey	Resistivity, Magnetics	115 line km		$30,000
1	Data Acquisition, Review, Compilation, Interpretation				$25,000
	Phase 1 Total Costs*				$100,350
2	Drill Program	Drilling (includes mob / demob) Drill pad and access trail chipping Geologist and Helper Core logging/ cutting shack Vehicle and fuel Lodging and meals Lab Analysis: Au fire assay, Multielement ICP Final report	2,000m 750 samples	$100/metre all inclusive $65/sample	$200,000 $20,000 $35,000 $3,000 $5,000 $10,000 $48,750 $5,250
	Phase 2 Total Costs*				$327,000

* These costs are estimates only

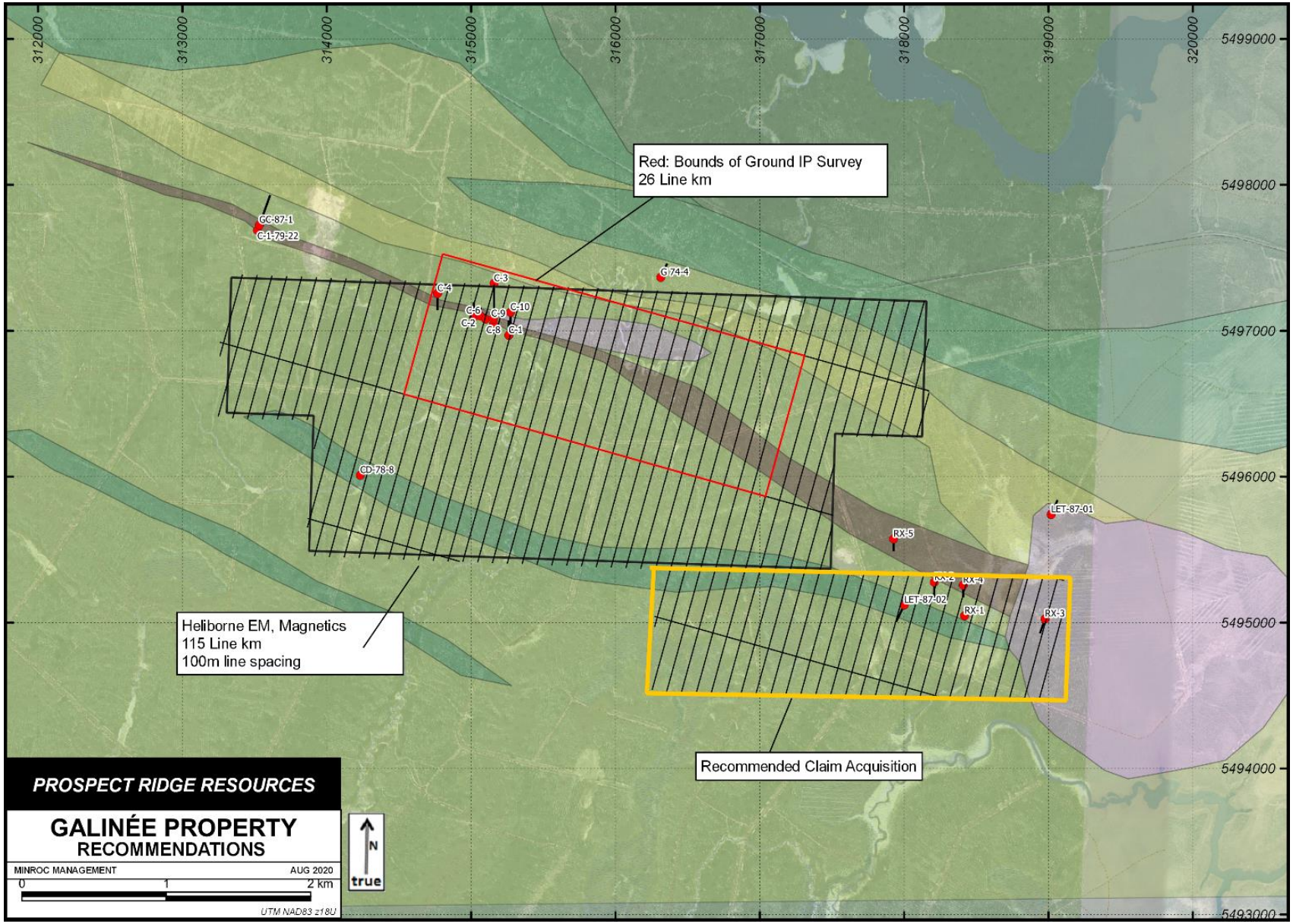

Figure 14 Map detailing the recommended Phase 1 work on the Galinée Property

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27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 APPENDICES

28.1 Photos

Photo 1: Francis Newton, QP, in the “Camflo” drilling area at Galinée

Photo 2: Typical terrain, Galinée Property