

TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE
DOUAY EAST GOLD PROJECT

Veza and Noyon Townships,
Eeyou Istchee Baie-James Municipality,
Quebec.
(77.83°W and 49.51°N)

PREPARED FOR



Suite 520 – 470 Granville St.
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1V5

PREPARED BY

Jamie Lavigne P.Geo., Francis Minerals Ltd.
205 Golf Club Road.
Gananoque, ON, Canada

December 1, 2021

***DOUAY EAST GOLD PROJECT
WESTMOUNT MINERALS CORP.***

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
1 SUMMARY	1-1
Summary and Conclusions	1-2
Recommendations	1-3
2 INTRODUCTION	2-1
Sources of Information	2-1
3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	3-1
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	4-1
5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	5-1
6 HISTORY	6-3
7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION	7-1
Regional Geology	7-1
Local Geology	7-4
Property Geology	7-5
Mineralization	7-6
8 DEPOSIT TYPES	8-1
Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits	8-1
Syenite Associated Gold Deposits	8-2
9 EXPLORATION	9-1
10 DRILLING	10-1
11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY	11-1
12 DATA VERIFICATION	12-1
13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	13-1
14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE	14-1
15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE	15-1
16 MINING METHODS	16-1
17 RECOVERY METHODS	17-1
18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE	18-1
19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS	19-1
20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT	20-1
21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS	21-1
22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	22-1
23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES	23-1

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION.....	24-1
25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	25-1
26 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26-1
27 REFERENCES	27-1
28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE	28-1
29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON.....	29-1

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
Table 1-1 Exploration Budget	1-4
Table 4-1 Summary of Claim Renewal Requirements.....	4-1
Table 4-2 Summary of Agreement Terms	4-2
Table 6-1 Historical Drilling Assays.....	6-6
Table 6-2 Historical Drilling Geology.....	6-8
Table 23-1 Douay Gold Project Resource Estimate	23-2
Table 23-2 Vezza Gold Deposit Resource Estimate	23-3
Table 26-1 Exploration Budget	26-2

LIST OF FIGURES

	PAGE
Figure 4-1 Provincial Location of The Douay East Property	4-4
Figure 4-2 Regional Location of The Douay East Property	4-5
Figure 4-3 Douay East Property and Claims	4-6
Figure 5-1 Aerial View of the Douay East Property	5-2
Figure 6-1 Historical Airborne Geophysical Surveys	6-9
Figure 6-2 Historical Ground Magnetic and Electromagnetic Surveys.....	6-10
Figure 6-3 Historical Induced Polarization Surveys.....	6-11
Figure 6-4 Historical Diamond Drilling.....	6-12
Figure 7-1 Abitibi Greenstone Belt Regional Geology	7-3
Figure 7-2 Local Geology	7-7
Figure 7-3 Property Geology.....	7-8
Figure 7-4 Surficial Geology	7-9
Figure 7-5 Quaternary Formations of the Abitibi	7-10
Figure 9-1 Flight Lines and DEM	9-4
Figure 9-2 Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)	9-5
Figure 9-3 Tilt Derivative With Interpretation	9-6
Figure 23-1 Adjacent Properties	23-4

1 SUMMARY

Westmount Minerals Corp. (“Westmount”) has retained Francis Minerals Ltd. (“FML”) to complete a Technical Report on the Douay East Property (“Property”). The Douay East Property is an early-stage gold exploration property located in the Abitibi Region of western Quebec. This Technical Report has been completed in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”).

The Douay East Property (“Property”) consists of 87 contiguous map designated claims covering an area of approximately 4,868 hectares (“Ha”). The property is located in Veza and Noyon Townships, Eeyou Istchee Baie-James Municipality, Quebec and is within the Nord-du-Quebec administrative region. The Property is located approximately 32 kilometres (“km”) south of the town of Matagami within NTS sheets 32N12 and 32N05.

The property is registered in the name of Perry English and the claims are in good standing until October 7, 2022. Requirements for renewal of all claims total approximately \$110,000 in combined exploration expenditures and registration fees. Westmount has completed a high resolution airborne magnetic survey the cost of which will cover the required exploration expenditures for renewal in October 2022 and will keep the Property in good standing until October 2023. Under the terms of an option agreement dated February 4, 2021, Westmount Minerals Inc. (the Optionee) has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Douay East Property from 1544239 Ontario Inc. (Perry English) and Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd. (Michael Frymire), the “Optionors” by making staged cash payments totalling \$82,000 and issuing a total of 500,000 shares in the capital of Westmount. The Optionors will retain a Royalty in the property equivalent to 1.5% Net Smelter Returns. Westmount has the right to repurchase 50% of the Royalty (0.75% Net Smelter Returns) for \$400,000. In a letter dated November 10, 2021, Westmount was notified that Solstice Gold Inc. (“Solstice”) had purchased from the Optionors their interests in the Douay East Property and that the optionors have assigned all their rights, title, and interest in and to all of the claims that are subject to the option agreement to Solstice.

The Douay East Property is an early-stage exploration property. There are no mineral resources on the property. In April 2021, Westmount completed a high resolution airborne magnetic survey over the property. Westmount has, to date, not completed any ground-based

exploration on the property. The property has been the subject of historical exploration programs mostly completed during the 1980s. The author does not foresee any significant risk factors that would affect title or the right to complete exploration on the property and the author does not see any risk in the technical data that was used to complete this report.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Douay East Property is located in the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone (“CBDZ”) which is located at and near the southern margin of the Harricana Turgeon Belt (“HTB”). The HTB is a segment of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (“AGB”) and the CBDZ exhibits the same geological and deformation characteristics as other deformation zones in the AGB which host major Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits (“GHGD”). The CBDZ hosts the currently producing Casa Berardi Gold Mine, past producing gold mines, and several current exploration projects aimed at the discovery of GHGD. The author concludes that the Douay East Property, from the perspective of the regional and local geological setting, is appropriate for the exploration and discovery of a GHGD.

The Douay East Property has been covered by various historical airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Ground based exploration has largely been limited to the northern part of the Property covering the Cartwright Group volcanic rocks and includes grid based magnetic, electromagnetic, and induced polarization surveys. Twenty-three diamond drill holes have been completed historically on the Property, dominantly during the 1980s. Thirteen of the historical holes returned anomalous gold assays (> 0.10 g/t Au). Logs of the historical drill holes document shear and fault zones and alteration minerals that include common quartz, Fe-carbonate, Fe-Mg carbonate, chlorite, sericite and less common tourmaline and fuchsite. Common sulphide minerals are pyrite, pyrrhotite and locally chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Description of the core includes quartz veins and veinlets and silicified zones. The author concludes that the anomalous Au and these features in core are indicative of a mesothermal GHGD system.

The Douay East Property is underlain dominantly by an easterly trending succession of volcanic rocks which include intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks, part of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group and mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks, part of the Cartwright Group. The northern most part of the property is partly underlain by sedimentary rocks that include wacke, mudstone, and conglomerate of the Taibi Group. The volcanic – sedimentary succession is

continuous to the West and East within the CBDZ. To the west of the Property, a number of gold occurrences are located within the Cartwright Group volcanic rocks which includes the Douay Gold Project which is also hosted by and associated with syenitic intrusive rocks. To the north and east of the Property, a number of gold occurrences are hosted by the Cartwright Group volcanic rocks and the Taibi Group sedimentary rocks. These gold occurrences include the Vezza Gold Project and the N2 Gold Project. Two gold showings, based on drill hole intercepts, are located east of the Douay East Property along an interpreted WNW trending regional fault zone which is continuous onto the Property where it forms an Easterly trend. The author has not verified the information on the adjacent properties, and it is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Douay East Property. The Douay East Property has been the subject of considerably less gold exploration than the adjacent ground.

Westmount has completed a high resolution airborne magnetic survey over the Douay East Property. Interpretation of magnetic anomalies and magnetic gradients, and inference of structures from these interpretations, provides for the prioritization of target areas potentially favourable to host gold mineralization. These include the intersections of E-W and WNW-ESE structures, small scale flexures, folds, and apparently rotated rock (intrusive?) bodies.

The author concludes that the Douay East Property holds the exploration potential for the discovery of a GHGD. The author concludes that the lack of outcrop exposure and the thickness of glacial-fluvial sediments on the property provides a challenge for exploration. The author does not foresee any risks to the execution of exploration programs on the Douay East Property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends that the Douay East Property be explored for the discovery of a GHGD and recommends that a detailed assessment of the magnetic survey data be completed. The author recommends that the historical data available be completely compiled and evaluated and is of the opinion that the data generated by Golden Triangle Mining and Exploration Inc. during 1996 – 1997, used in conjunction with the newly acquired magnetic data and other historical data sets, could contribute significantly to target selection and exploration program design.

The author recommends two phases of exploration on the Douay East Property. Phase 1 has two components consisting of 1) a reverse circulation (“RC”) drill program where the objective is to drill through the overburden and approximately 1 m to 1.5 m into bedrock obtaining a sample for logging and assay, and 2) complete a soil gas hydrocarbon (“SGH”) survey over selected parts of the property targeting potentially mineralized corridors. It is recommended that where basal till is intersected in the RC drilling that it be processed for gold grain recoveries. The author recommends that phase 2 consist of 5,000 metres of diamond drilling and be contingent on the successful development of targets as an outcome of Phase 1 exploration.

The Douay East Property is very well located being approximately 30 km south of Matagami and the current network of logging roads and availability of water provide for particularly good exploration program logistics. The author has developed all in costs using Matagami as an operational base for all exploration campaigns and all other costs associated with execution to best practices standards. The all-in costs for the drill programs include lodging in Matagami, transportation, drilling contract costs, logging and geology, sampling, assays and analyses, and program management and supervision. The costs for the SGH survey are based on a survey estimate from the supplier which includes sampling, analyses, and interpretation in addition to lodging, transportation, and supervision. The budget is summarized in table 26-1.

TABLE 1-1 EXPLORATION BUDGET

Phase	Program	Cost	Number	Amount
1	RC Drilling	\$135/metre	1,000	\$135,000
1	SGH Geochemistry	\$25,000	1	<u>\$25,000</u>
1	Total			\$160,000
2	Diamond Drilling	\$250/metre	5,000	\$1,250,000

2 INTRODUCTION

Francis Minerals Ltd. (“FML”) was retained by Westmount Minerals Corp. (“Westmount”) to complete an independent technical report on the Douay East Property (“Douay East” or “Property”) located in Vezza and Noyon townships, Eeyou Istchee Baie-James Municipality, Quebec. Westmount is a private British Columbia corporation engaged in mineral exploration. This report has been completed to support the listing of Westmount as an issuer on the TSX-V exchange and has been completed in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”).

This report has been completed by Jamie Lavigne, P.Geol, Principal Consulting Geologist with FML. Mr. Lavigne, P.Geol is a member of L’Ordre des Geologues du Quebec and is a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. Mr. Lavigne visited the property on April 9, 2021. A fly-over of the property was completed by helicopter and an eastern portion of the property was accessed by logging road and then a short traverse. The property is located in an area of historical and recently active logging and includes a well-developed network of logging roads which provide access for ground exploration.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

During April 2021, Westmount completed an airborne magnetic survey over the complete Douay East property. The magnetic survey report and results have been evaluated by the author and are included in Item 9 of this report. In addition, this report is informed by the following public domain data:

- Assessment files (“GM” series reports) and the database of mineral deposits, prospects, and occurrences for Quebec published by Energie et Ressources Naturelles, Quebec (“MERN”) and available on the SIGÉOM (System d’information géominiere du Quebec) website: [SIGÉOM | Système d’information géominière | Home \(gouv.qc.ca\)](http://SIGÉOM | Système d'information géominière | Home (gouv.qc.ca))
- Geological reports and maps completed and published by MERN and available through the SIGÉOM website
- Information on claim status within the Province of Quebec at Gestion des titres miniers (GESTIM) at:
https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MRN_GestimP_Presentation/ODM02101_login.aspx

- Geophysical maps compiled and published by MERN and available through the SIGEOM website
- Geological reports and maps completed by the Geological Survey of Canada
- Various journal articles containing pertinent information on the geology and metallogeny of the area and Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits

Documentation reviewed and used in the preparation of this report is listed in Item 27, references, of this report.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by the author for Westmount. The information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report. For the purposes of this report, the author researched the ownership status of the claims comprising the Douay East property on the Public Register of Real and Immovable Mining Rights, Energie et Ressources Naturelles, Quebec. and confirms the ownership as described herein. Mr. Lavigne, P.Geo is responsible for the completion of this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Douay East property is located in western Quebec (Figure 1), in Vezza and Noyon Townships, Eeyou Istchee Baie-James Municipality, Nord-du-Quebec. The Property is located approximately 32 kilometres (“km”) southwest of Matagami within NTS sheets 32N12 and 32N05. The center of the property is located at approximately 77.83° W and 49.51° N (Figure 4-2).

In the Province of Quebec, the management of mineral resources and the granting of exploration and mining rights for minerals are regulated by the Quebec Mining Act which is administered by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Ministere de l’Energie et de Ressources Naturelles or “MERN”) and the status of all claims in the Province are available for review at the Gestion des titres miniers (GESTIM) website. Mineral rights are owned by the Crown and are separate from surface rights. A map designated claim is valid for two years and can be renewed upon the completion of required work (exploration expenditures), reporting of work completed, and payment of renewal fees. Claims can be renewed indefinitely. The Mining Act provides for the claim holders right to obtain an extraction permit to develop and mine a mineral deposit.

The Douay East property consists of 87 map designated claims covering an area of approximately 4,868 hectares (“Ha”). The claims are registered on the GESTM website in the name of Perry English. Figure 4-3 is a claim map of the Douay East property and Appendix I contains a list of the claims with location, registration, and expiry data. The claims were acquired on three separate days in October 2020 and remain in good standing until the anniversary dates in October 2022. The registration and expiry dates, and the work and fees required, are summarized by the expiry date in table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1 SUMMARY OF CLAIM RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

Source: MERN

Expiry Date	Work Required	Fees	No. Claims	Area of Claims (Ha)
10/7/2022	\$46,800	\$2,583.75	39	2181.86
10/13/2022	\$14,400	\$795.00	12	671.45
10/19/2022	\$43,200	\$2,385.00	36	2014.97
Total	\$104,400	\$5,763.75	87	4868.28

Under the terms of an option agreement dated February 4, 2021, Westmount Minerals Inc. (the Optionee) has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Douay East property, subject to a Royalty, from 1544239 Ontario Inc. (Perry English) and Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd. (Michael Frymire), the “Optionors”. Payments, consisting of cash and shares in Westmount, made under the terms of the agreements are summarized in table 4-2. Upon completion of all payments, Westmount will acquire a 100% interest in the property. The payments may be accelerated at the discretion of Westmount. The agreement is an option to purchase a 100% interest in the Property and Westmount shall not receive any fractional ownership or interest in and of the Property based on any partial fulfilment of the obligations contained in table 4-1. The failure by Westmount to make any cash payment or complete any Share issuance by the applicable completion date (subject to any agreed extensions between the Parties), will result in the termination of the Option, with no interest in the Property having been earned by Westmount, provided that the Optionors provide Westmount with written notice of termination. The Optionors will retain a Royalty in the property equivalent to 1.5% Net Smelter Returns. Westmount has the right to repurchase 50% of the Royalty (0.75% Net Smelter Returns) for \$400,000. The author has relied on Westmount for the provision of the Option Agreement for the Douay East property described here. In a letter dated November 10, 2021, Westmount was notified that Solstice Gold Inc. (“Solstice”) had purchased from the Optionors their interests in the Douay East Property and that the optionors have assigned all their rights, title and interest in and to all of the claims that are subject to the option agreement to Solstice. The author is not aware of any other agreements or encumbrances to which the property is subject.

TABLE 4-2 SUMMARY OF AGREEMENT TERMS

Source: Westmount

Agreement Terms	Cash (\$)	Shares
On signing of the Term Sheet (the “ Effective Date ”)	\$6,000	--
On signing of the Agreement	\$6,000	--
On completion of the Optionee’s Initial Public Offering (“ IPO ”)	--	300,000
On or before the one-year anniversary of the Agreement	\$16,000	--
On or before the one-year anniversary of the IPO	--	200,000
On or before the two-year anniversary of the Agreement signing	\$24,000	--
On or before the three-year anniversary of the Agreement signing	\$30,000	--
Total	\$82,000	500,000

With the exception of logging operations, the author is not aware of any development on the property and is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the property. Consultation with the First Nations and permission from the Tallyman is required for to complete surface exploration and drilling. Permits are required for drilling location and drilling access. A stumpage fee is paid for trees that have to be cut of access and drill site preparation. Westmount will acquire the required permits in due course and FML does not foresee any risk in acquiring the exploration permits. Otherwise, the author does not foresee any significant risk factors that would affect title or the right to complete exploration on the property.

FIGURE 4-1 Provincial Location of The Douay East Property



FIGURE 4-2 Regional Location of The Douay East Property

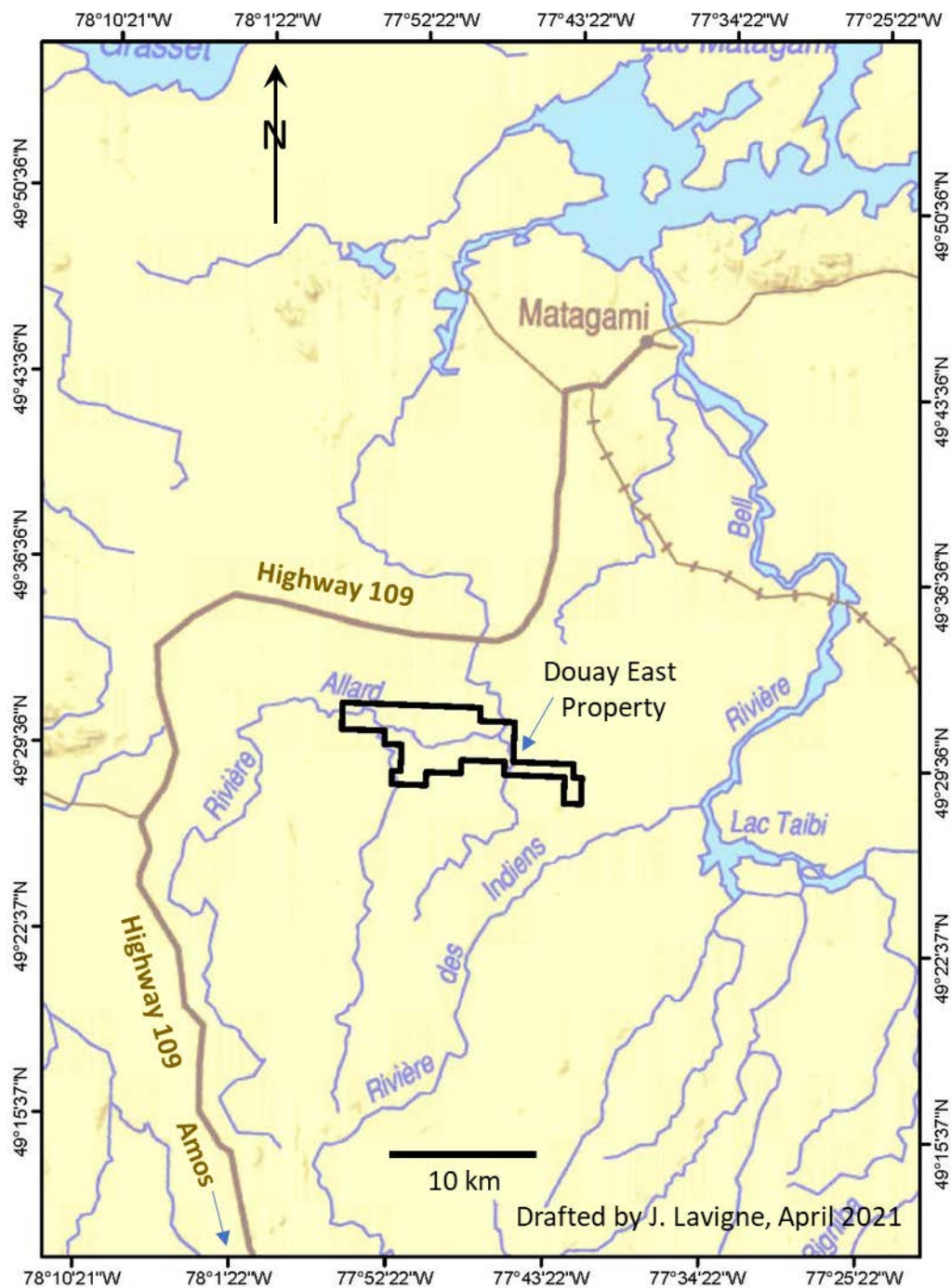
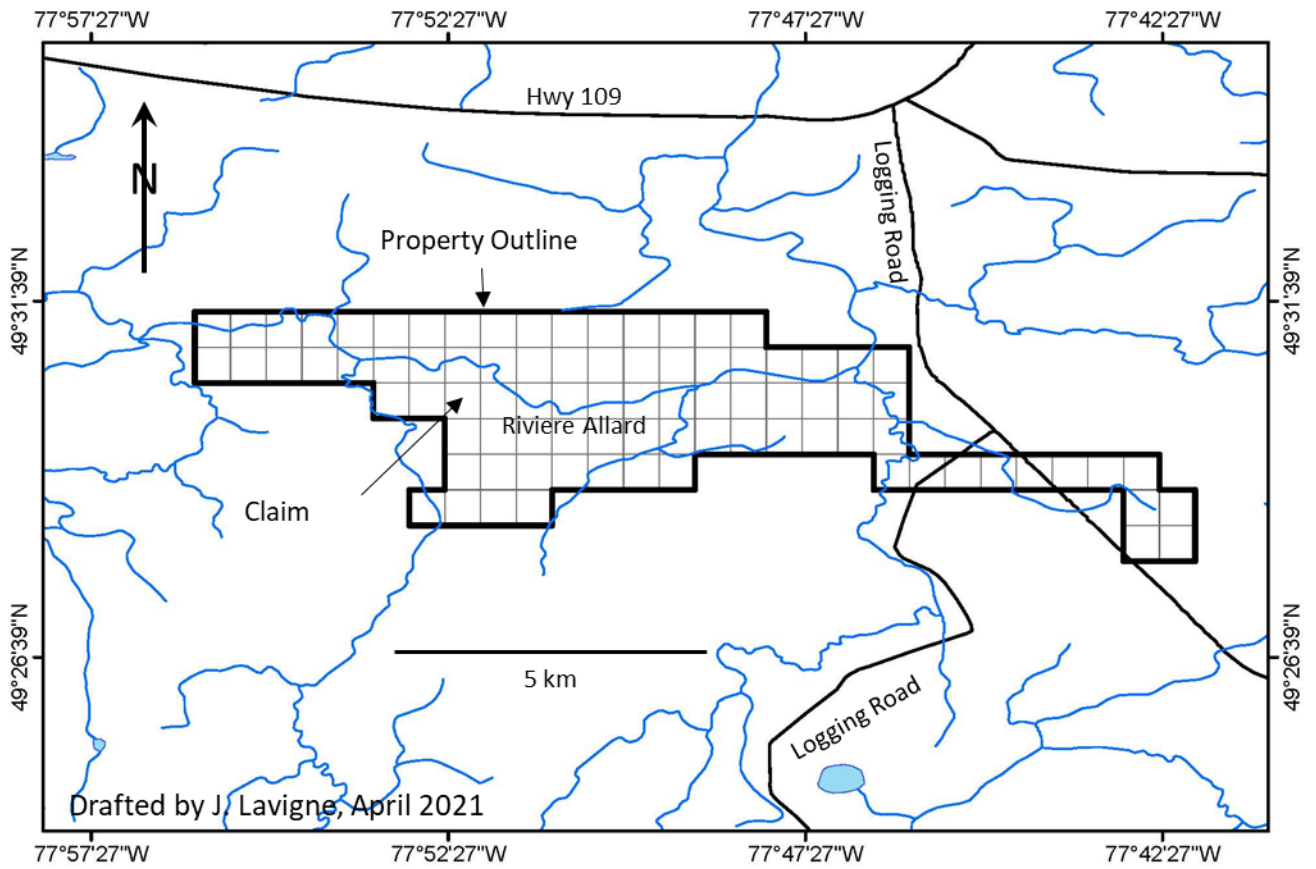


FIGURE 4-3 Douay East Property and Claims



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The northern boundary of the Douay East property is located approximately 4.5 km south of Provincial Highway 109 which is a 2-lane highway that connects Amos, located approximately 110 km to the south of the Property and Matagami which is located approximately 50 km north of the Property (Figures 4-2 and 4-3). The property is accessed by two main logging roads south from highway 109 and within the property by a network of logging roads established to access cutting areas. The Allard River traverses the property in an east west direction (Figures 4-2, 4-3, and 5-1) and the major logging roads provide access to the property both north and south of the river (Figure 4-3).

The Mattagami region has a long mining history and collectively the Matagami and Amos region can provide the labour, supplies, and services required to support a mineral exploration program. Additional supplies, services, and contractors to support advanced exploration and mining can be sourced in the major mining centers of Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda located 250 km south and 300 km southwest of the property, respectively. All equipment and supplies required for exploration including diamond drilling can be mobilized overland along existing roads from Highway 109.

The Property is characterized by generally flat topography with occasional low relief drumlins and eskers, swamps, and black spruce forest. The vertical relief in the area is very low with altitude ranging from 252 m to 300 m above sea level. The local area, including the property has been the subject of historical and more recent logging operations and includes relatively recently cut-over areas and large areas of re-forestation (Figure 5-1). The area in general is characterized by a relatively thick till cover. The author did not see any outcrop during the property visit and is not aware of any outcrop based on research for this report. The overburden consists of an organic layer resting on layers of argillaceous material, which overlies beds of fluvio-glacial sediments.

The average temperature varies from -24°C (January) to 23°C (July) and is occasionally below -35°C during the winter or above 29°C during the summer. Summer lasts for four months, from May to September with an average daily high temperature of approximately 16°C. Winter, from

December to March, averages below 5°C, with the coldest month being January with a low of -24°C and high of -12°C. From June to January, southwest winds are dominant, while from February to May, the northwest winds prevail. Winds have a typical velocity varying between 11 km/h and 14 km/h, for an average of 13 km/h during the year.

The area receives an average of 928 mm of precipitation annually. Average monthly precipitation ranges from 48 mm in February to 103 mm in September. Snow falls during the months from October to April, however, significant accumulations are normally limited to the months of November to March. Snowfall averages 54 mm (expressed in mm of water) per month for these five months.

Exploration and operations can be conducted throughout the year allowing for extreme cold and blizzard conditions during the winter and forest fires during the spring and summer months.

FIGURE 5-1 Aerial View of the Douay East Property Looking West

(Source: Site Visit, J. Lavigne, April 2021)



6 HISTORY

Base metal mineralization (VMS type deposits) was first discovered in the Matagami region at Lac Matagami in 1957 and Poirier in 1958. The first gold discovered in the region was during 1967 at the Agnico-Eagle Mine. The Casa Berardi Gold Mine was discovered in 1981, the Douay Gold Deposit was discovered in 1983, and the Vezza Deposit was discovered in 1986 (Lacroix et al. 1990). Exploration in the region followed on the footsteps of the first base metal and gold discoveries.

The claims comprising the Douay East property were acquired by the current owner by on-line staking. Individual claims and groups of claims comprising the Douay East property have been explored as part of various previous property positions. Historical exploration completed on the claims comprising the current Douay East Property includes:

- airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys.
- ground geophysical surveys including magnetics, electromagnetics (targeting conductors), and induced polarization (“IP”).
- diamond drilling.

HISTORICAL BASE METAL EXPLORATION

Base metal exploration in the regional has been largely focussed on volcanic successions north of the Douay Property, however, early airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys and ground based magnetic and electromagnetic surveys have been completed on the Douay East Property as part of base metal exploration campaigns.

The location of airborne surveys flown over the Douay East Property is indicated in figure 4-1. The Douay East Property was covered in a large regional helicopter borne magnetic survey in 1957 (reported in GM05225-A). Four magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were completed covering various parts of the Property during the period 1986 to 1988. The results of the electromagnetic airborne surveys completed over the Douay East Property have been integrated into the Provincial data set, available at the SIGEOM website, and the conductor picks from the SIGEOM database are illustrated in figure 4-1. Digital data is not available in the public domain for the historical airborne magnetic surveys completed on the Property.

The trend of conductor picks that occurs on the northern claims of the Douay East Property and to the north of the property have been the object of several ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys. Twelve of the surveys have complete or significant parts of their survey areas covering the current Douay East Property (Figure 4-2). Nine of the surveys covering the Douay East Property were completed during the period 1981 to 1985 and were completed by major base metal mining and exploration companies. All the surveys completed confirm the airborne conductor anomalies. Digital data is not available in the public domain for the ground-based surveys however the plan maps available of contoured data do however indicate greater resolution of linear anomalies.

There are no base metal occurrences on of the Douay East Property contained in the SIGEOM database. In general, the conductive trends of conductor on the property are due to graphitic sedimentary rocks with disseminated pyrrhotite and or pyrite.

HISTORICAL GOLD EXPLORATION

Three of the historical airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys (Figure 4-1) targeted selected parts of the current Douay East Property. These surveys were flown by gold exploration and mining companies, Golden Triangle Mining and Exploration Inc. (“Golden Triangle”) (Figure 6-1, GM46108 and GM43498) and Societe Minier Louvem Inc. (“Louvem”) (Figure 6-1, GM44632), during 1986 and 1987. During 1986, Golden Triangle completed 2 ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over selected parts of the northern part of the property (Figure 6-2) and also in 1986 completed an IP survey that includes the western part of the current Douay East Property (Figure 6-3, GM44001). In 1997, Golden Triangle completed a larger IP survey located over the north-central part of the property (Figure 6-3, GM45937). Other IP surveys were completed by Noranda Exploration Ltd in 1986 (GM43481) and by Cambior Inc. in 2003 (GM60161 and GM60508). In general, it appears that polarization anomalies are correlated with decreases in resistivity forming linear anomalies that, in general, parallel conductive anomalies from ground EM surveys and are interpreted to be due disseminated pyrrhotite hosted by graphitic sedimentary horizons.

HISTORICAL DIAMOND DRILLING

Twenty-three historical diamond drill holes have been completed on the Douay East Property. The historical drilling completed on the Property is summarized in table 6-1 and the location of the holes are contained in figure 6-4. Three holes were drilled during the period 1958 – 1959 and targeted mafic intrusive rocks and apparently Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization. No assays were reported with these holes. Two holes were drilled in 1983 by Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. No assays were reported with these holes.

During the period 1996 - 1997 Golden Triangle completed a total of seventeen diamond drill holes on the property. The drilling largely targeted IP anomalies derived from the surveys completed by Golden Triangle in 1996 and 1997. Thirteen of the 17 holes drilled by Golden Triangle intercepted anomalous Au values (> 0.10 g/t Au) and contained high values of 0.79 g/t Au and 0.72 g/t Au. The significant intercepts drilled by Golden Triangle are contained in table 6-1. The lithologies intersected in the holes include felsic to mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, sedimentary rocks, gabbro and diorite dykes. A quartz feldspar porphyry is logged in one hole. The logs document shear zones and fault and alteration minerals that include common quartz, carbonate, Fe-carbonate, Fe-Mg carbonate, chlorite, sericite and less common tourmaline and fuchsite. Common sulphide minerals are pyrite, pyrrhotite and locally chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Description of the core includes quartz veins and veinlets and silicified zones. The geology of the holes drilled on the Douay East Property is summarized in table 6-2.

All historical holes drilled on the Douay East property intersected significant overburden. Overburden depths are reported for 21 of the 23 holes drilled on the property and indicate an average vertical depth of approximately 50 metres with a maximum depth 93 metres and a minimum depth of 13 metres. In general, the overburden is not logged but where it has been logged it has been described as sand and clay with minor boulders.

TABLE 6-1 HISTORICAL DRILLING ASSAYS

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
81B1			no assays reported	
C-20			no assays reported	
C-21			no assays reported	
54048-0			no assays reported	
54049-0			no assays reported	
H-1431-02	160.65	162.65	2.00	0.53
H-1431-3B			no significant assays	
H-1431-4B	279.00	280.00	1.00	0.26
H-1431-06	58.90	60.00	1.10	0.13
H-1431-06	101.50	102.50	1.00	0.09
H-1431-06	125.00	126.50	1.50	0.09
H-1431-06	141.60	142.70	1.10	0.13
H-1431-06	158.20	159.30	1.10	0.10
H-1431-09	153.50	154.70	1.20	0.11
H-1431-09	186.70	187.70	1.00	0.12
H-1431-11	128.00	129.00	1.00	0.14
H-1431-12	268.00	269.00	1.00	0.11
H-1431-15	91.00	92.50	1.50	0.29
H-1431-15	92.50	93.20	0.70	0.34
H-1431-15	108.30	108.90	0.60	0.72
H-1431-20	62.20	64.30	2.10	0.18
H-1431-20	78.10	79.00	0.90	0.19
H-1431-20	97.00	98.00	1.00	0.14
H-1431-20	107.00	107.50	0.50	0.33
H-1431-20	140.00	141.00	1.00	0.19
H-1431-20	152.70	153.50	0.80	0.13
H-1431-20	161.60	162.80	1.20	0.79
H-1431-20	198.40	199.40	1.00	0.13
H-1431-21	137.50	139.00	1.50	0.17
H-1431-013	105.00	106.00	1.00	0.17
H-1431-013	121.90	122.40	0.50	0.34
H-1431-013	183.00	184.00	1.00	0.58
H-1431-013	350.80	352.20	1.40	0.13
H-1431-013	353.00	354.00	1.00	0.10
H-1431-014	144.50	145.20	0.70	0.23
H-1431-014	217.00	218.00	1.00	0.16
H-1431-014	219.00	221.00	2.00	0.26
H-1431-014	222.00	224.00	2.00	0.12
H-1431-014	249.00	250.00	1.00	0.15
H-1431-016	97.50	98.40	0.90	0.10
H-1431-016	125.00	126.00	1.00	0.11
H-1431-016	267.90	268.40	0.50	0.11
H-1431-016	296.50	297.30	0.80	0.15

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
H-1431-019	114.20	115.20	1.00	0.11
H-1431-025		no significant assays		
H-1431-027		no significant assays		
H-1431-029		no significant assays		
60-98-05		no significant assays		

TABLE 6-2 HISTORICAL DRILLING GEOLOGY

Hole ID (original)	Hole ID (MERN)	Year Drilled	Lithology	Structure	Alteration	Sulphide	GM Report	Company
81B1	64206	1958	magnetite amphibolite with a felspathic section	shear zone at 240 - 260 and 270 - 278			GM 06694-B	CLAIMS HALL, MATTAGAMI SYND
C-20	133430	1959	gabbro, anorthosite		qtz		GM 09043-A	CLAIMS DUMAS
C-21	133431	1959	gabbro, anorthosite		qtz		GM 09043-A	CLAIMS DUMAS
54048-0	132548	1983	basalt, seds, chert		qtz, carb		GM 39881	COMPAGNIE DE NICKEL DU CAN L
54049-0	132549	1983	tuff, agglomerate		qtz, carb	py, po	GM 39881	COMPAGNIE DE NICKEL DU CAN L
H-1431-02	130088	1986	mafic to felsic tuff		chl, carb, potassic	py	GM 45976	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-3B	130089	1986	mafic to felsic tuff, py tuff, seds		qtz, carb, chl ser	py, cpy	GM 45976	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-4B	130090	1987	felsic - int tuff, argillite - qtz wacke, graphitic		sil, carb, chl,	py, po, cpy	GM 45976	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-06	130091	1987	int - mafic volcanics	sheared, shear zones at 37.2 - 39.9 and 70.6 - 75.4 with Fe-Mg carb, calc, sil, ser, tour	carb, ser, chl, Fe-Mg carb, tour,	py, cpy	GM 45976	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-09	130092	1987	basalt and gabbro		car, chl	py, po, cpy	GM 45976	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-11	130094	1987	mafic-felsic tuff, basalt, QFP at bottom of hole		sil, chl, bio, ser, carb	py, po, cpy	GM 45976	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-12	130095	1987	int-felsic tuff		sil, chl, ser, tour	py, po, sph,	GM 45976	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-15	130096	1987	in-mafic tuff, gabbro dyke, greywacke	93.2 - 99.3 shear zone, 110.6 - 114.9 fault zone, 166 - 171.3 fault zone	sil, carb, chl, ser, fu	py	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-20	130097	1987	mafic-felsic tuff, greywacke	162.8 - 185.4 fault zone	sil, carb, ser, chl, tour	py, sph ?	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-21	130098	1987	int-mafic tuff, arg-wacke, porphyritic dacite	graphitic fault	sil, carb, chl, ser, hem, tour	py, po, cpy, sph?	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-013	131811	1987	felsic-int tuff, graphitic argillite	sericite fault zone 325 - 355 graphitic fault zone	ser, sil, chl, carb, ser, tour	py, po, sph,	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-014	131812	1987	int-felsic tuff, crystal tuff		sil, chl, carb, ser,	py, po, cpy	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-016	131813	1987	felsic - mafic tuff, gra argillite		sil, chl, carb, ser, tour, Fe-Mg carb	py, sph?	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-019	131816	1987	int - felsic tuff		ser, sil, chl, carb, ser, Fe-Mg carb	py, po, cpy, sph?	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-025	131820	1987	felsic- mafic tuff	ser. altered fault zone	sil, chl, carb, ser, tour, Fe-Mg carb	py, po, cpy	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-027	131821	1987	basalt, gabbro, tuff, argillite, wacke		carb, ep, sil	py, po, cpy	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
H-1431-029	131823	1987	basalt, gabbro, diorite dyke	137.6 - 140.7 shear zone	carb, chl	py	GM 47613	EXPL MIN GOLDEN TRIANGLE INC
60-98-05	133731	1998					GM 57508	GROUPE AGNICO-EAGLE

FIGURE 6-1 Historical Airborne Geophysical Surveys

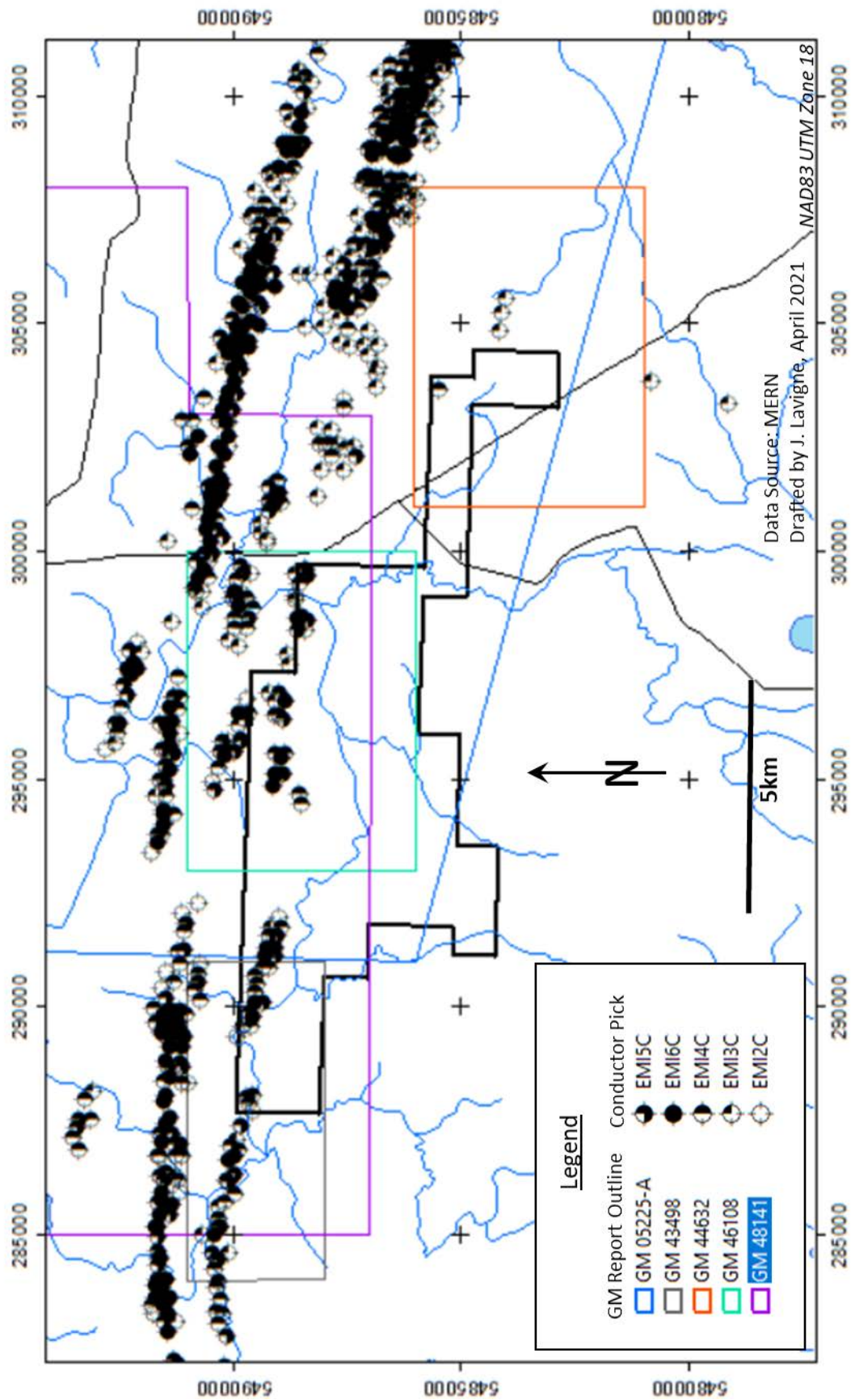


FIGURE 6-2 Historical Ground Magnetic and Electromagnetic Surveys

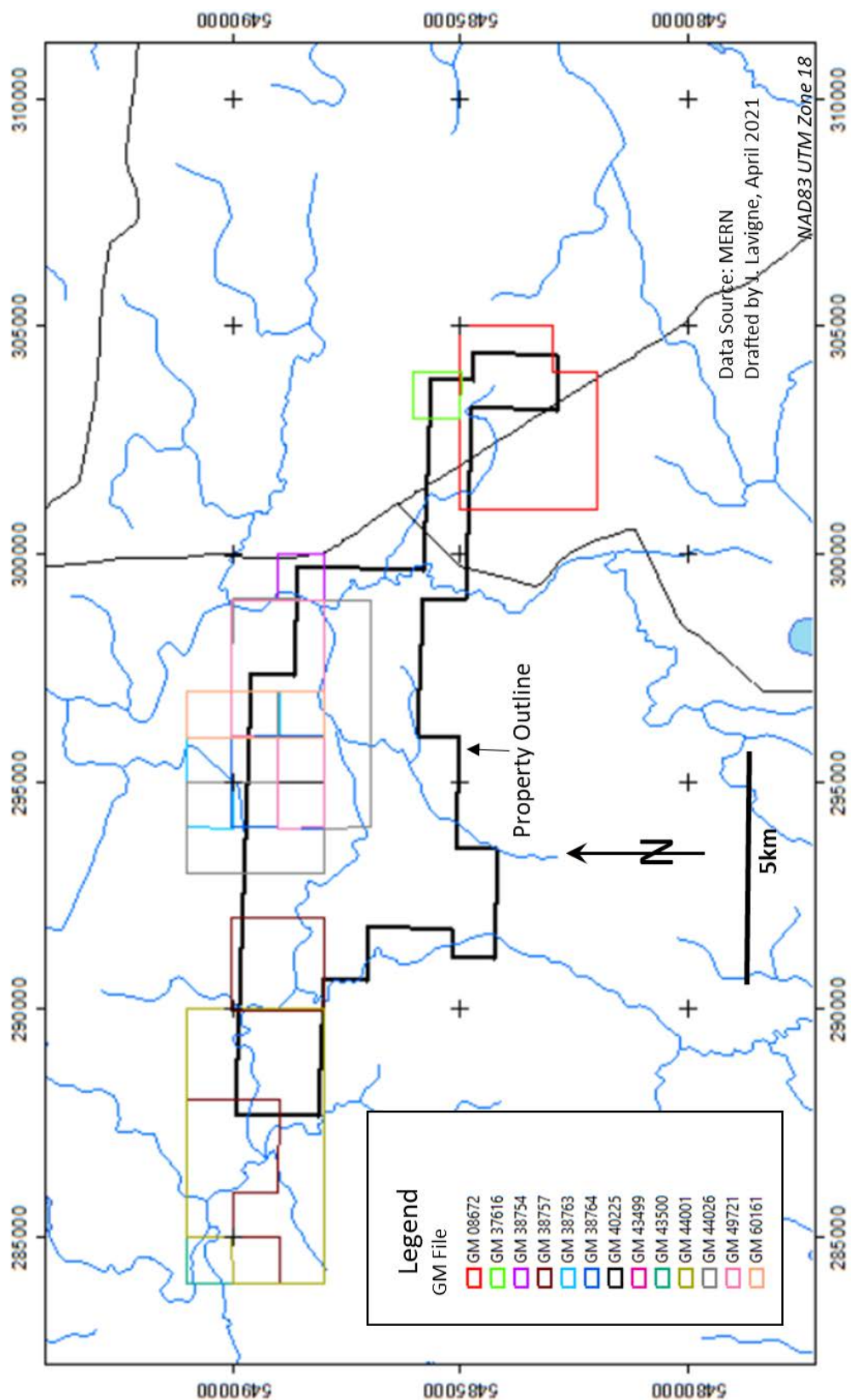


FIGURE 6-3 Historical Induced Polarization Surveys

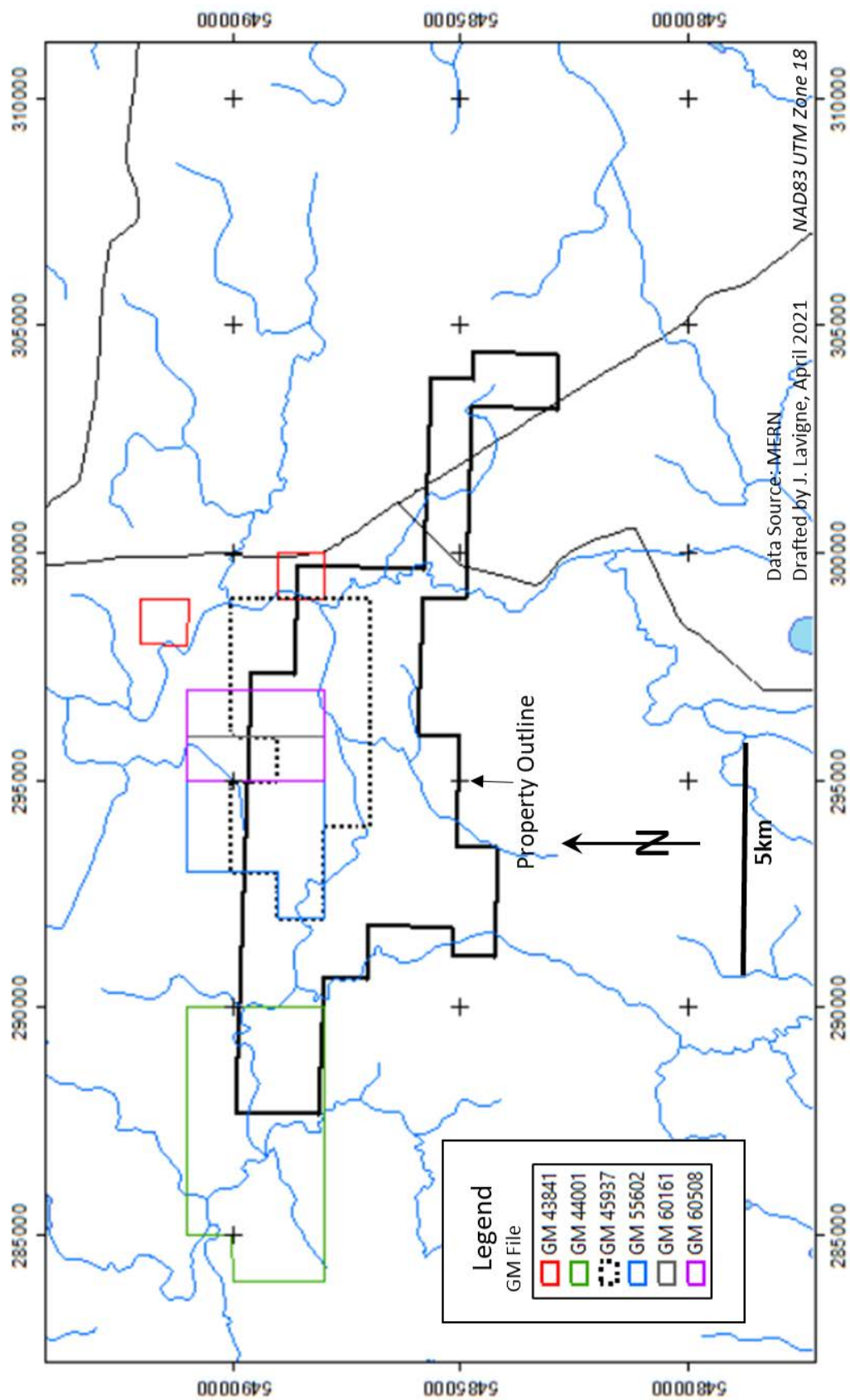
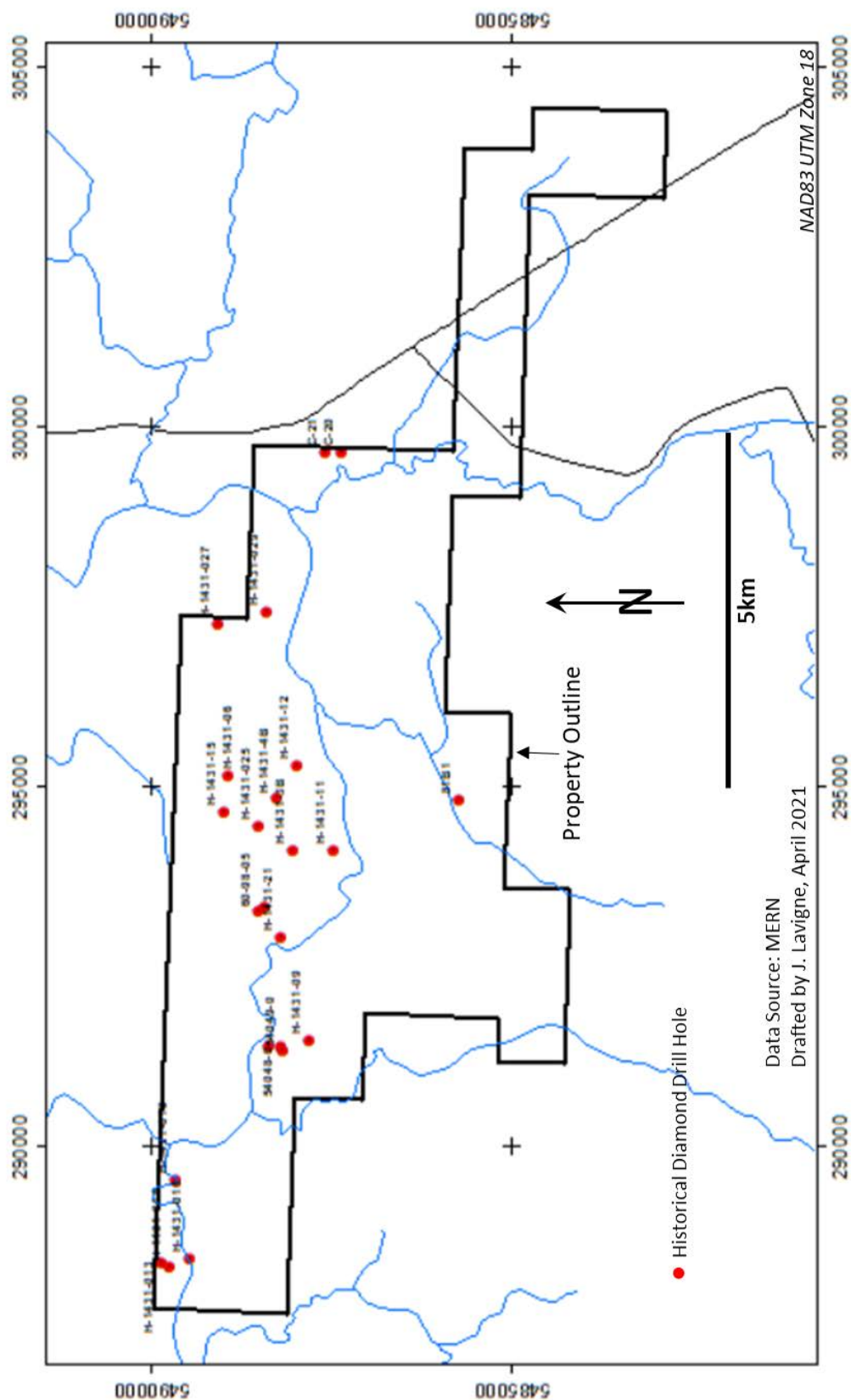


FIGURE 6-4 Historical Diamond Drilling



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

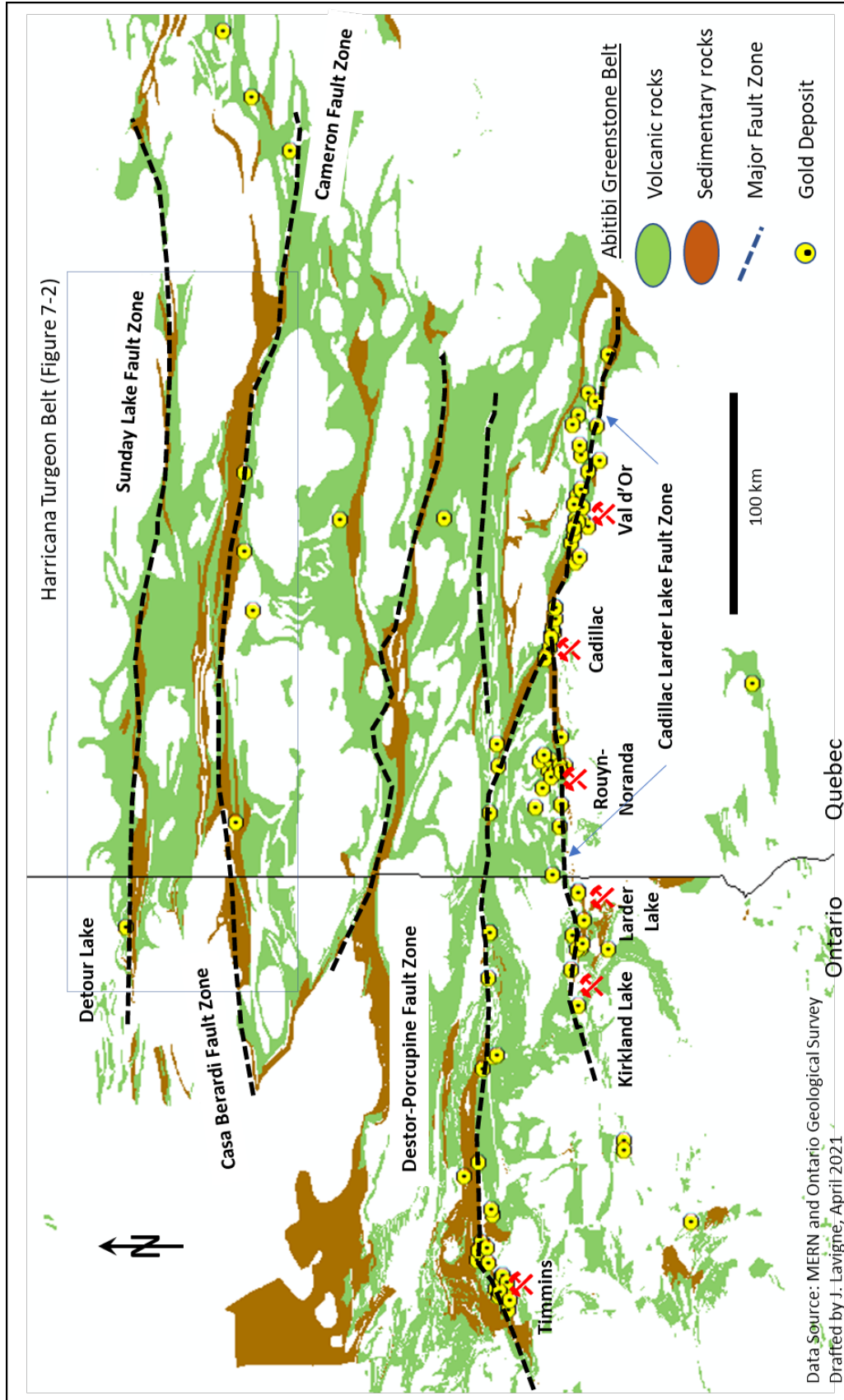
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Douay East property is located in the northeastern Abitibi Greenstone Belt (“AGB”). The AGB extends in an east-west direction across the Ontario-Quebec border for approximately 500 km and in a north-south direction for a distance of approximately 350 km (Figure 7-1). The following description of the AGB is summarized from Monecke et al., (2017). The AGSB is comprised of east trending successions of folded volcanic and sedimentary rocks with intervening domes of intrusive rocks. Submarine volcanic rocks of the AGB were deposited largely during the period 2795 to 2695 Ma. Submarine volcanism was followed by the deposition of large amounts of sedimentary rocks derived from a shallow marine or subaerial hinterland, created as a result of crustal thickening during an early phase of orogenesis at ≤ 2690 to ≤ 2685 Ma. A terrestrial unconformity surface developed in the volcanic-sedimentary succession of the AGB related to belt scale folding and thrust faulting prior to 2679 Ma. Sedimentary rocks of the Timiskaming assemblage which were deposited in extensional basins on the unconformity, between ≤ 2679 and ≤ 2669 Ma. was locally accompanied by volcanism, predominantly alkaline, and related intrusions. An important geologic feature of the Abitibi greenstone belt is the occurrence of major, E-trending ductile-brittle fault zones which divide the supracrustal rocks and intervening intrusive rocks into several distinct lozenge shaped domains. These fault zones were developed due to crustal shortening and thick-skinned deformation and post date deposition of the Timiskaming assemblage at 2669 Ma.

The two primary types of mineral deposits in the AGB are base metal volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) deposits and greenstone hosted gold deposits (“GHGD”). The VMS deposits in the AGB contain a total of approximately 775 million tonnes (“Mt”) of polymetallic massive sulphides (Monecke et al., 2017). These deposits are syn-volcanic, associated with felsic volcanic centers within the volcanic stratigraphy. The greenstone hosted gold deposits are hosted by various greenstone belt lithologies including volcanic and sedimentary rocks and sedimentary rocks of the Timiskaming assemblage. GHGD are hosted by, or spatially associated with the east trending brittle-ductile faults zones that bound and transgress the AGB. Examples include the Porcupine-Destor and Cadillac-Larder Lake fault zone of the

southern Abitibi (Figure 7-1). Greenstone hosted gold deposits in the Abitibi contain approximately 200 million ounces of gold.

FIGURE 7-1 ABITIBI GREENSTONE BELT REGIONAL GEOLOGY



LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Douay East property is located in a sub-domain of the AGSB referred to as the Harricana-Turgeon Belt (“HTB”) (Lacroix et al., 1990) (Figures 7-1 and 7-2). The HTB extends in an east-west direction for approximately 150 km and in a north-south direction for between 60 km to 90 km (Figure 7-1). The HTB is bounded to the north by the Opatica Sub-Province of the Superior Province and to the south by dominantly granitic intrusive rocks. Lacroix et al., (1990) divide the HTB into 12 litho-tectonic domains, eight of which consist of basaltic or basaltic to komatiitic metavolcanic rocks containing thin horizons of pelagic sediments, representing former submarine lava plains. Two of the domains comprise basaltic to rhyolitic units and are interpreted as volcanic arcs with one or several central volcanic complexes (the Brouillan-Matagami and Joutel-Raymond domains). Age dating places the felsic related volcanic activity between 2,720 Ma and 2,730 Ma. Two domains in the HTGB are sedimentary (the Taïbi and Matagami domains) and include rhythmic sequences of turbiditic sandstone siltstone- shale, Algoma-type banded iron formations and conglomerates containing plutonic and volcanic pebbles. A maximum age of 2,696 Ma has been determined for conglomeratic sandstones from the Taïbi domain. Nineteen granitoids found within and bounding the HTGB have been grouped into four structural families: pre-tectonic, pre to early-tectonic, synto late-tectonic and late- to post-tectonic. The pre- to early tectonic plutons are presumed to be subvolcanic and are generally associated with the volcanism of central complexes (Lacroix et al., 1990).

The HTB exhibits deformation structures and a structural history consistent with that documented from other part of the AGB which includes early (D1) tight to open folding with axes oriented in an E-W to NNW-SSE directions, a strong penetrative foliation associated with E-W ductile to brittle faults (D2), and a later crenulation cleavage oriented in NE to NNE directions and related to later strike slip faulting (D3).

The HTB is traversed by a number of deformation zones which are defined by highly schistose, ductile deformation, up to hundreds of metres in width and several to more than one hundred km in length forming an approximately E-W anastomosing pattern bounding domains of less deformed rocks. The deformation zones occur within the HTB and form boundaries with adjacent litho-tectonic domains.

Consistent with the larger AGB, VMS deposits and GHGD are the most important deposits in the HTB. The polymetallic VMS deposits are associated with basalt to rhyolite sequences of

the two volcanic arcs (the Brouillan-Matagami and Joutel-Raymond domains). The GHGD of the HTB are hosted by E-W deformation zones that transgress and bound the HTB. In the northern part of the HTB, the Sunday Lake Deformation Zone hosts the large Detour Lake mine in Ontario and several occurrences eastward in Quebec including the Fenelon Gold property (Figure 7-2). The southern part of the HTB includes an E-W to NNW-SSE trending continuous deformation corridor that includes, from west to east, the Casa Berardi, Douay, and Cameron deformation zones ("CBDZ"). The CBDZ hosts and number of gold occurrences and hosts the Casa Berardi Gold Mine, the Douay Gold Project, the Vezza Gold Project, and the N2 gold project. (Figure 7-2).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain dominantly by volcanic rocks which are comprised of two mapped units with an easterly trending contact (Figure 7-3). The northern unit, part of the Cartwright Group, consists of basalt, magnesian basalt, and komatiite. The southern unit consists of intermediate to mafic massive and pillowed vesicular and brecciated volcanic rocks and is locally plagioclase phyric and is part of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group (MERN). The northern volcanic unit includes thin, E-W trending sedimentary units consisting of mudstone, wacke, oxide iron formation, and graphitic mudstone. Both of the volcanic units contain narrow, easterly trending bodies of diorite/gabbro. The north central claims of the property are in part underlain by Taibi Group sedimentary rocks comprising wacke, mudstone, polymictic conglomerate, and magnetite iron formation. The southern most claims of the Douay East property are underlain by tonalite of the Marest Batholith. A unit of amphibolite is mapped in the southern claims at the contact of the tonalite with the southern volcanic rocks of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group.

The Douay East Property is located in the CBDZ. Regional scale faults (MERN) transgress the Property in a dominantly E-W trending direction. The contact between the Cartwright and Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Groups is an E-W trending fault zone and is referred to as the Kakinogama Fault. A subparallel fault occurs to the north of the Kakinogama Fault that cuts through the Cartwright Group mafic to ultramafic volcanic and links the Kakinogama Fault to a lithological bounding fault to the north.

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY

The Douay East Property is completely covered with glacial sediment deposits. To the authors knowledge, no outcrops have been reported from the Property. The average thickness of overburden drilled in the historical holes is approximately 50 metres. In general, the logs simply record the overburden interval and do not include description of the sediment. However, in two instances the overburden was logged as silt and clay with minor boulders. The surficial sediments on the property are mapped as dominantly glaciolacustrine deposits consisting of fine-grained sediments (Paradis et al., 2010; Figure 7-4). Post glacial deposits are less extensive and consist of modern alluvial deposits and peat and muck. In the general Abitibi belt Quaternary stratigraphy, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits are underlain by the Chibougamau/Matheson till and overlain by the Cochrane till (GM50956). Historical reverse circulation drilling immediately east of the Douay East property describe a sequence of Pleistocene sediments as (from oldest to youngest): 1) the lower till unit, 2) the lower lacustrine clay unit, 3) the upper till unit, 4) the upper lacustrine clay and sand unit and 5) fluvial units (GM 43242).

MINERALIZATION

Douay East is an early-stage gold exploration property with no mineralized zones defined to date. Furthermore, exploration on the property is challenged by the lack of bedrock exposure. Information and interpretation of the type of mineralization on the property comes from historical drill holes which have intersected low grade Au mineralization. The historical logs describe shear zones and fault zones and associated alteration minerals including Fe-carbonate, sericite, chlorite, and quartz, and in some instances tourmaline and fuchsite. The main sulphide minerals intersected in the historical drilling are pyrite and pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite and sphalerite and the mode of sulphide occurrence is described as disseminated. These features are consistent with their occurrence in a mesothermal gold system. Furthermore, the regional geological and structural setting of the Douay East Property, as described above, is consistent with the setting of mesothermal gold deposits. These deposits have been subjected to various classification schemes and have been referred to as mesothermal deposits, Orogenic Gold Deposits, and others. The term Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits (“GHGD”) will be used in this report to describe this class of gold deposit.

FIGURE 7-2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

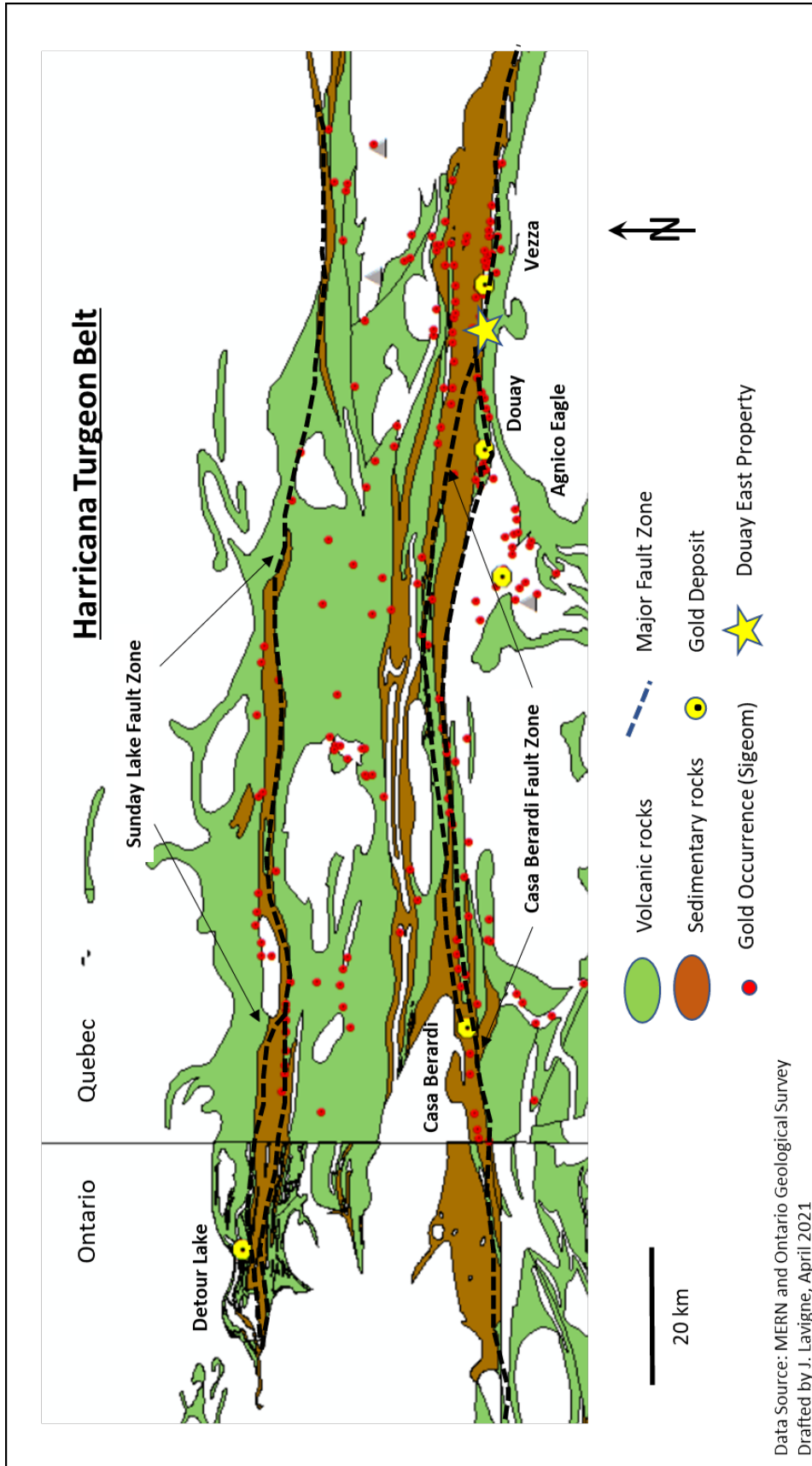


FIGURE 7-3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

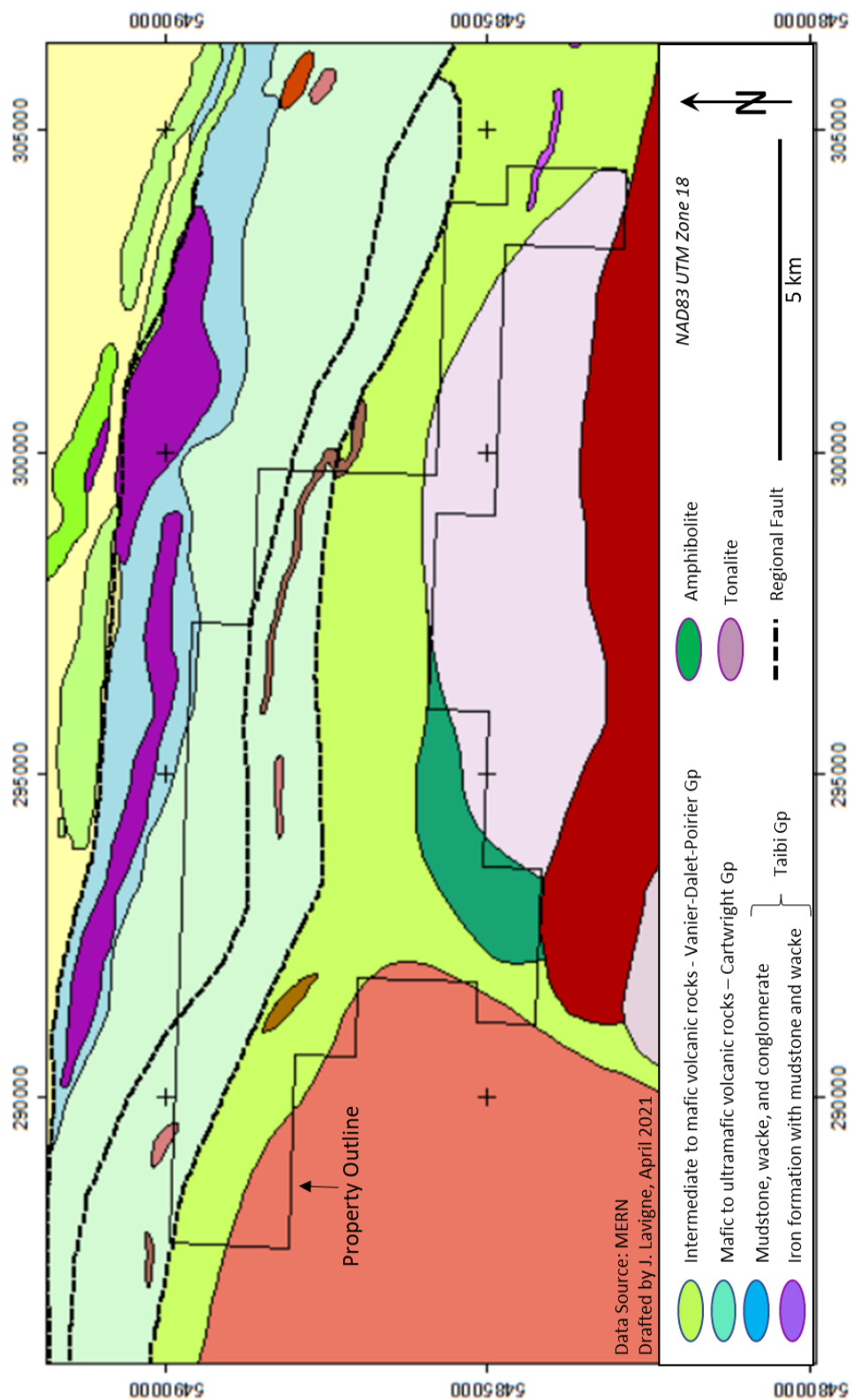
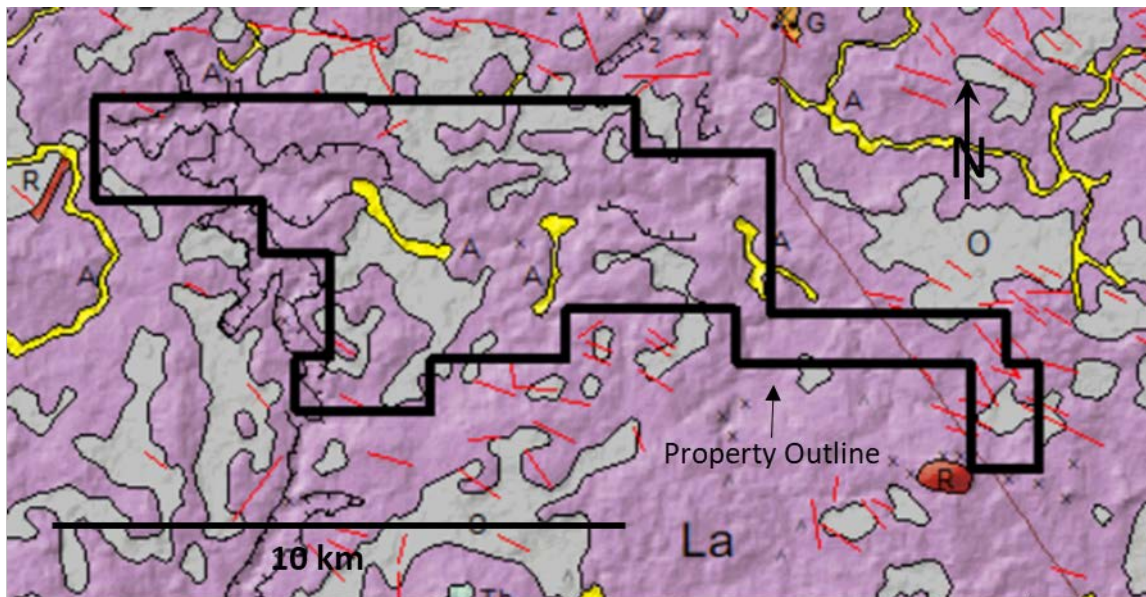


FIGURE 7-4 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY
(Source: Paradis et al., 2010)



POST-GLACIAL

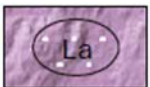


ORGANIC DEPOSITS: peat, muck; from 0.5 to 5 m thick; formed in shallow depressions; the largest patches overlap poorly drained fine sediments of glaciolacustrine origin and variable grain size, deposited by ice surges.



MODERN ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS: sand and gravel, silty sand, clayey silt; from 1 to 5 m thick; forming accretion bars, deltas and alluvial plains, these areas could be prone to seasonal flooding.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: sediments deposited in proglacial Lake Ojibway.



Deep water sediments: silt, silty-clayey rhythmites, varves; from 0.5 to 60 m thick in the lower zones; sediments generally deposited in more than 50 m of water. The white dot pattern represents an area located at the downstream edge of the glacial readvance deposits, away from the old glacial margin, where we find some stones, pebbles and coarse sand dropped from icebergs on the top of varves; this layer of material is usually less than 2 m thick close to the limit of the glacial readvance deposits and gets thinner and discontinuous as it gets distal.

FIGURE 7-5 QUATERNARY FORMATIONS OF THE ABITIBI

(Source: GM50956)

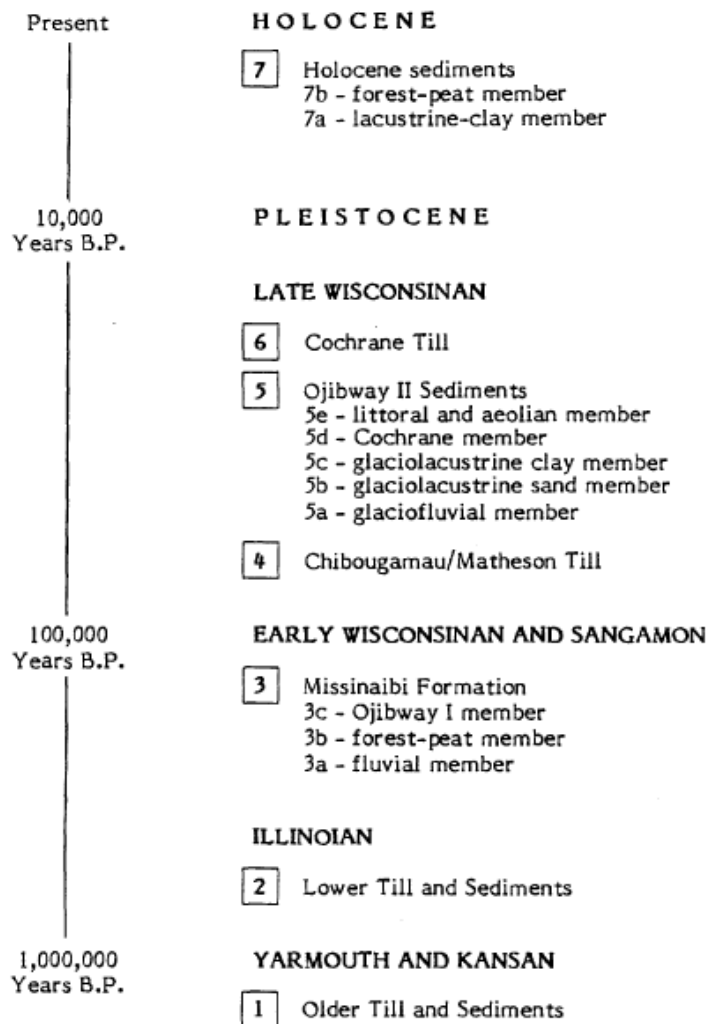


Table 8 - Quaternary Formations for the Abitibi Region

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Douay East Property has the potential to host Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits. GHGD occur in volcanic successions from the Phanerozoic, Proterozoic, and Archean, however the Archean deposits are by far the most important from the perspective of contained ounces Au. GHGD from the Superior province have produced greater than 200 million ounces Au. They generally occur as clusters forming districts such as Kirkland Lake, Val-d'Or, and Red Lake. The deposits are spatially associated with major fault zones within and bounding greenstone terranes such as the Destor Porcupine fault zone at the Timmins Gold camp and the Cadillac Break at the Val – d'Or camp. The author recommends that evaluation and exploration of the Douay East property be based on two sub-types of Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits; Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits ("QCVD") and Syenite Associated Disseminated Gold Deposits ("SAGD"). The general characteristics of these deposits are described here with emphasis on description directly pertinent to the derivation of exploration programs on the Douay East property

QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEIN DEPOSITS

Some description of the setting and form of Archean QCVD deposits is summarized below. The summary relies on articles by Robert and Poulsen (2001) and Dube and Gosselin (2007)

- Are most commonly hosted by or spatially associated with 2nd and 3rd order fault and/or shear zones related to the district scale major faults.
- Mineralization consists of veins and/or replacement bodies hosted by or spatially associated with steeply dipping faults and or shear zones.
- Veins are emplaced syn-tectonically; their occurrence and form is controlled by structural sites at the time of emplacement and post emplacement strain.
- Veins can take many forms such as laminated veins, sheeted veins, vein stock works, and breccia veins.
- Relative to emplacement and the host structure, veins can be described as fault fill veins, extensional veins, and oblique extensional veins.
- Mineralization can occur within any greenstone belt rock type although mafic volcanic rocks are the most common host rock.
- The rheology of host volcanic rock sequences, +/- intrusive rocks, and their contrasting mechanical properties can be an important aspect of vein formation. QCVD commonly

occur at lithological contacts within a deformation zone and the form, orientation, and extent of mineralization is controlled in part by contrasting strain patterns.

- The veins are dominantly quartz or quartz and carbonate and accessory vein/alteration minerals include muscovite/sericite, chlorite, and tourmaline. Sulphide minerals generally comprise less than 5% of the veins and are most commonly pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. Arsenopyrite is common to ubiquitous in some districts. Other sulphides, such as galena and sphalerite occur in some deposits.
- Alteration in shear zones and adjacent to veins includes carbonatization, silicification, sericite, and disseminated sulphide.
- Vein thickness can vary from a few centimetres to 5 meters and can have a limited strike length or extend up to 1,000 metres.
- Deposits can have vertical extents much exceeding their strike extent and commonly have a plunging grade and gold accumulation geometry. The plunge of orebodies is commonly controlled by fold orientation, flexures within shear zones, and structural and structural/lithology intersections.

SYENITE ASSOCIATED GOLD DEPOSITS

Robert (2001) describes a group of Archean gold deposits, spatially associated with quartz-monzonite to syenite stocks and dikes, which occur mainly along major fault zones as syenite-associated disseminated gold deposits. Gold mineralization is associated with disseminated sulphide replacement zones with irregularly developed stockworks of quartz, carbonate +/- K-feldspar veinlets, within zones of carbonate, albite, K-feldspar, and sericite alteration that occur within composite syenitic stocks or along their margins, along satellite dikes and sills, and along faults and lithologic contacts away from intrusions. In these types of gold deposits, the syenitic intrusions are broadly synchronous with deposition of Timiskaming sedimentary rocks, which have undergone subsequent regional folding and related penetrative deformation. These gold deposits are distinct from quartz-carbonate vein deposits, which can also occur within pre-Timiskaming syenitic intrusions. The intrusions associated with these types of deposits range in composition from quartz monzonite to syenite, forming small stocks, commonly elongated subparallel to the overall structural trend, and generally, numerous satellite dikes surround these small stocks.

9 EXPLORATION

Westmount has completed a high resolution airborne magnetic survey over the Douay East property. The survey was completed by Prospectair using a Eurocopter EC120B helicopter. The helicopter was based out of the Matagami airport located approximately 28 km north of the Property and was flown on April 9th and 10th, 2021. A technical report on the survey has been completed by Dube (2021).

The following summarize the technical aspects (procedures and parameters) of the survey:

- The survey was flown with north-south traverse lines (Az = N003E) with control lines spaced at 500 m and flown at Az = N093E.
- A total of 1,072-line km were flown
- The survey was flown at an average height above the ground of 39 m for the helicopter and 20 m for the magnetic sensor.
- Geometrics G-822A airborne magnetometer
- Oministar DGPS (differential global positioning system) and Pico-Envirotec AGIS-ZP system for real time navigation, flight path information, and magnetometer positioning.
- GEM GSM-19 magnetometer base station
- Free flight radar altimeter
- Position data recorded at 0.1 second intervals.
- Total magnetic field recorded at 0.1 second intervals.
- Atmospheric pressure measured at 0.1 second interval by the barometric altimeter.
- Terrane clearance measured at 0.1 second interval by the radar altimeter.
- Total magnetic field recorded at the base station at 1.0 second intervals.
- GPS time recorded at the base station at 1.0 second intervals.

Data processing including data compilation, levelling corrections, filtering, and quality control was completed using Geosoft Oasis Montaj software. UTM NAD-83 Zone 18 was utilized for the survey, processing, and map products. Full description of data processing is contained in the project report by Dube (2021). Survey products received by Westmount include:

- A Geosoft database containing digital line data.

- Maps in PDF, PNG, Geotiff, and Geosoft Map formats including:
 - TMI (Residual Total Magnetic Intensity)
 - FVD (First Vertical Derivative of the Total Magnetic Intensity)
 - TILT (Tilt Angle Derivative)
 - DEM (Digital elevation model) with flight lines and property claims.
- Grids at a 10m cell size in Geosoft GRD format and also provided in GeoTiff format including:
 - DEM (CDED Digital Elevation Model)
 - Terrain (Calculated Digital Elevation Model)
 - TMI (Total Magnetic Intensity)
 - FVD (First Vertical Derivative of TMI)
 - SVD (Second Vertical Derivative of TMI)
 - TMI res (Residual TMI (IGRF removed))
 - TILT (Tilt Angle Derivative)

The flight lines, with claims and DEM, are illustrated in figure 9-1. Interpretation and significant results of the airborne magnetic survey, referring to the TMI map (Figure 9-2) and the TILT derivative map (Figure 9-3) are as follows:

- The survey provides considerably greater resolution of magnetic field than the public domain (MERN) data (Figure 9-2).
- The magnetic fabric of the property exhibits a strong E-W to WNW-ESE anisotropy consistent with the property being located in a major deformation corridor of similar orientation (Figure 9-2 and 9-3).
- The total magnetic intensity indicates a generally more strongly magnetic domain in the northern third of the property that may correspond with a magnesian basalt – komatiite sequence or, alternatively, a southward extension of the Tabi Group sedimentary rocks.
- The contact between the Cartwright Group, consisting of a basalt, magnesian basalt, and komatiite sequence to the north and Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group, consisting of intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks to the south, as indicated by MERN, is not immediately apparent.
- The unit mapped as amphibolite (MERN) occurring at the contact of volcanic rocks to the north and intrusive rocks to the south is a distinct magnetic high. At its eastern side, the magnetic high corresponding to the amphibolite is parallel with the magnetic

fabric underlying the volcanic rocks to the north however the western segment is apparently discordant exhibiting a more complex magnetic (structural?) pattern.

- The narrow and discrete easterly trending magnetic highs appear to correspond with gabbroic bodies and peridotite as interpreted (MERN). Some of the easterly trending magnetic highs could also be due to sedimentary horizons within the dominant volcanic successions.
- In general, the magnetic fabric exhibits a change in orientation from WNW-ESE to E-W in a west to east direction across the property forming an open flexure with a NNE trending axis.

The magnetic survey map products, in particular the First Vertical Derivative and the Tilt Angle Derivative (Figure 9-3), allow interpretation of magnetic features and complexities that include:

- Low angle intersections of E-W and WNW-ESE magnetic lineaments
- Subtle flexures along otherwise linear magnetic anomalies
- Truncations of linear magnetic anomalies
- Folding of magnetic anomalies
- Misoriented magnetic bodies with an aspect of apparent rotation

Interpretation of some of these features is indicated on figures 9-2 and 9-3. It is common to infer deformation structures from interpretations such as these, for example the low angle intersections representing fault intersections or splay faults; flexures along a magnetic linear representing structural jogs and possible sites of dilatancy; misoriented bodies representing possible contrasting rock types (Intrusions?) and their shape indicating rotational strain. Inasmuch as GHGD are controlled by structural features such structural intersections, structural jogs, and rock type contacts, these interpretations presented in figures 9-2 and 9-3 are considered target areas on the Douay East Property.

FIGURE 9-1 FLIGHT LINES AND DEM

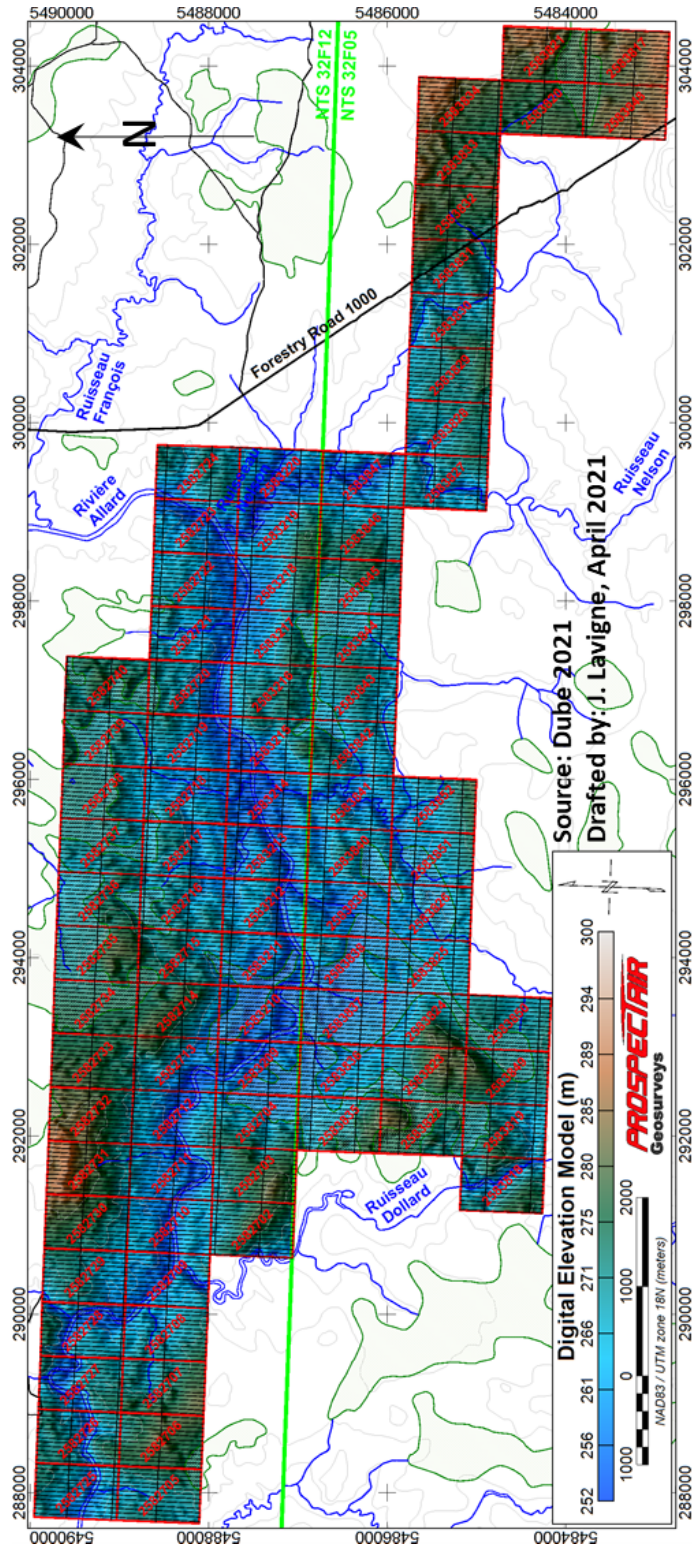
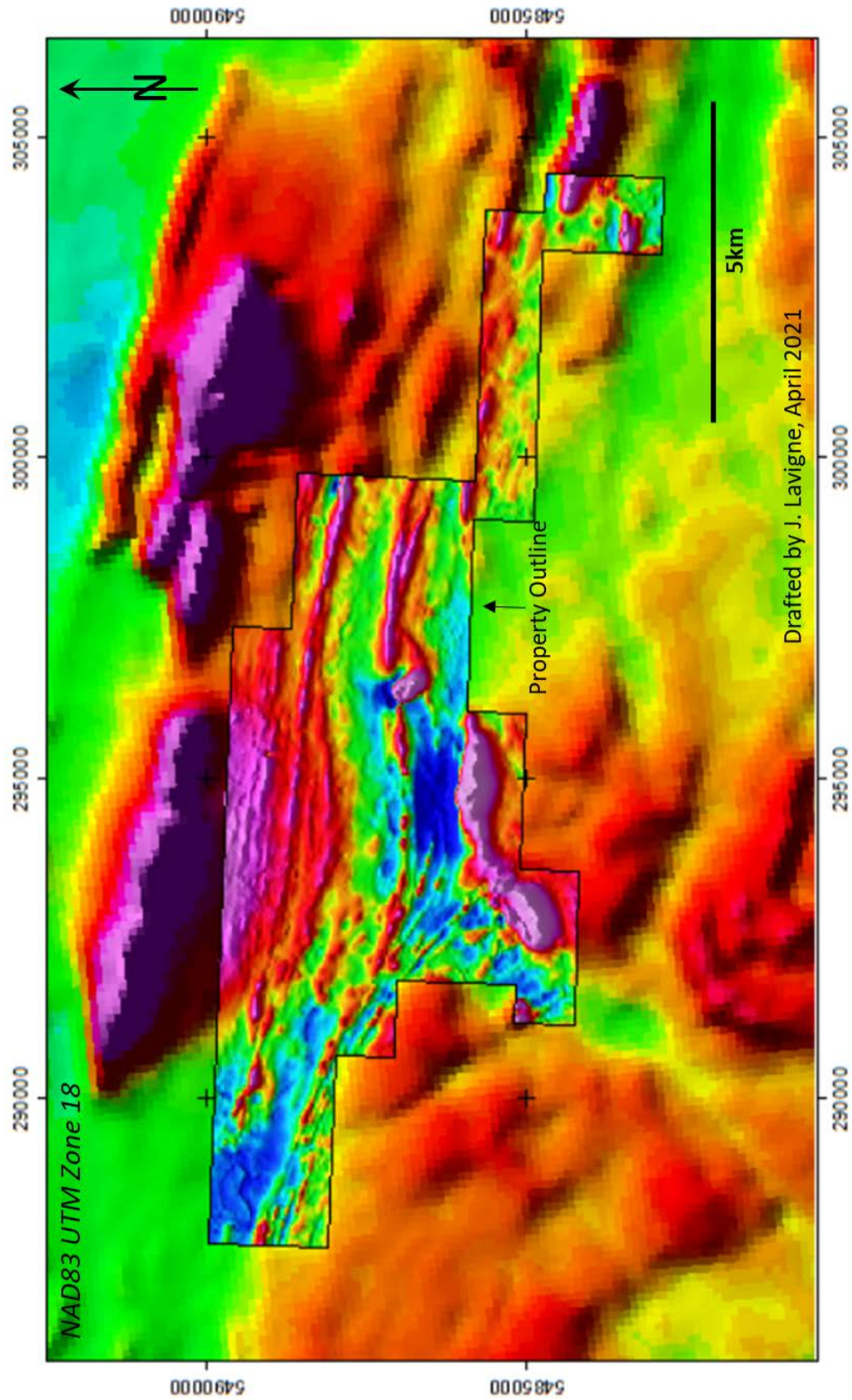
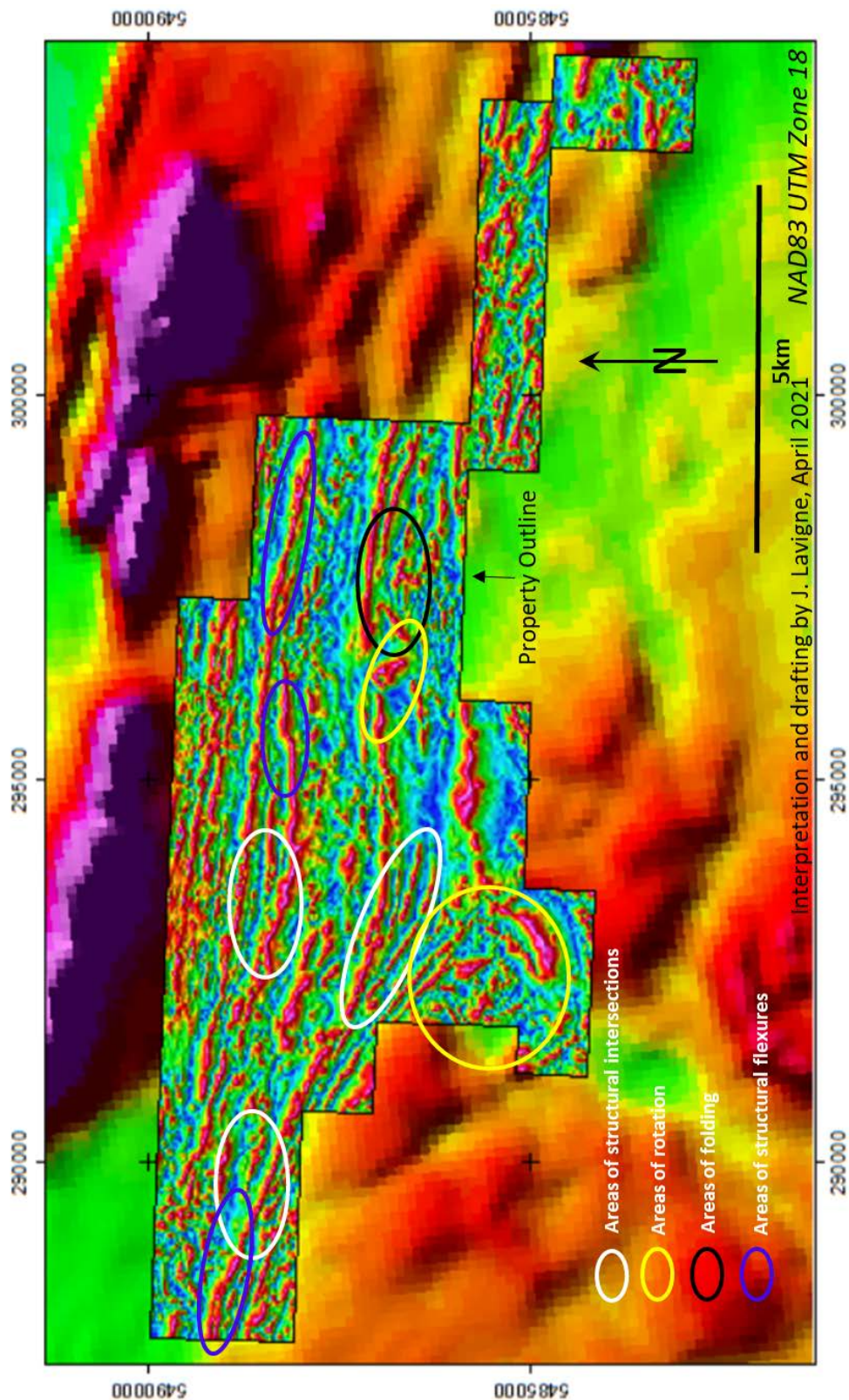


FIGURE 9-2 TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY (TMI)



Westmount April 2021 Survey TMI Inset and MERN regional magnetic background

FIGURE 9-3 TILT DERIVATIVE WITH INTERPRETATION



Westmount April 2021 Survey Tilt Derivative Inset and MERN regional magnetic background

10 DRILLING

Westmount has not completed any drilling on the Douay East property. Historical drilling on the property is described in Section 6 of this report.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Westmount has not completed any sampling or on-the-ground exploration on the Douay East property and this section is not applicable to the report.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

During April 2021, Westmount complete a helicopter borne magnetic survey of the Douay East property. The survey is described in Section 9 and is discussed further in Section 23. As a verification procedure, the author has compared the results of the helicopter borne magnetic survey of the Douay East property with the public domain magnetic data available (MERN) and notes that, allowing for the higher resolution provided by the Property survey, that data sets are otherwise directly comparable. The author has reviewed the technical report on the helicopter borne magnetic survey of the Douay East property (Dube, 2021) which includes survey data verification. The author concludes that the magnetic survey data and results are adequate for use in this report.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical test work has been completed.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

No Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

This section is not applicable to this report.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to the current report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to the current report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to this report.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The ground adjacent to the Douay East property to the north, east, and west covering the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone is covered by active exploration claims. Three adjacent properties contain reported mineral resources and one of these properties has reported gold production. These include the Douay Gold Project located to the west of the Douay East Property and operated by Maple Gold Mines Ltd. (“Maple”), the Vezza Gold Project owned by Nottaway Resources Inc. (“Nottaway”) located to the northeast of the Douay East Property, and the N2 Gold Project located to the east of the Douay East Property and owned by Wallbridge Mining Company Limited (“Wallbridge”) (Figure 23-1).

Description of the Douay Gold Project presented here is taken from the NI43-101 Technical Reports on the property (El Rassi, 2019 and Lewis et al., 2018). Mineralization occurs in a number of zones that are hosted by or proximal to major faults which are part of the CBDZ and are hosted by a sequence of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks which are intruded by a syenitic intrusive complex consisting of syenite, quartz syenite, and monzonite. Host rocks are volcanic rocks, sequences of interlayered volcanic and syenitic intrusive rocks, and to a lesser extent the syenitic intrusive rocks. Sulphide abundance is variable from trace to 5% and averages approximately 2%. Sulphide minerals, from most to least abundant, are pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser pyrrhotite and rare molybdenite, sphalerite and galena. Native gold is also occasionally noted in drill core. Alteration reported from the various zones includes quartz, carbonate minerals, albite, and chlorite. Mineral resources estimated as of October 23, 2019 include a total of 8.6 Mt at an average grade of 1.52 g/t (422,000 ounces Au) in the indicated category and 71.2 Mt at an average grade of 1.03 g/t Au (2,352,000 ounces Au) in the inferred category. The resource estimate includes 9 zones of mineralization and is categorized as open pit and underground resources. The results of the resource estimate and key parameters on which it is based are summarized in table 23-1. The author has not independently verified the description of mineralization or the resource estimate completed for the Douay Gold Project and this information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Douay East Property.

TABLE 23-1 DOUAY GOLD PROJECT RESOURCE ESTIMATE
Source: El Rassi (2019)

Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (koz Au)
Pit Constrained Mineral Resources			
Indicated	8.6	1.52	422
Inferred	65.8	0.97	2,045
Underground Mineral Resources			
Inferred	5.4	1.75	307
Total Mineral Resources			
Indicated	8.6	1.52	422
Inferred	71.2	1.03	2,352

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. A minimum mining width of three metres was applied to the Mineral Resource wireframes.
3. Bulk density of either 2.71 t/m³ or 2.82 t/m³ was assigned to Mineral Resources based on the zone.
4. Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t Au for a potential open pit scenario and 1.0 g/t Au for a potential underground scenario.
5. The Whittle pit shell used to estimate Mineral Resources used a long-term gold price of US\$1,500 per ounce, however the implied gold price for the Mineral Resources reported at the elevated cut-off grade would be significantly lower.
6. Mineral Resources are estimated using a recovery of 90%.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
8. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
9. Pit constrained Mineral Resources are reported within a preliminary pit shell.

The Vezza Gold Project is located approximately 2 km north of the Douay East Property boundary is currently owned by Nottaway Resources Inc. The description of geology, mineralization, and mineral resources presented here is taken from D'Amours et al. (2013), a NI43-101 Technical Report prepared for Maudore Minerals Ltd. Mineralization is hosted by a deformation zone referred to as the Vezza Fault which is located at the contact of sedimentary rocks to the north and volcanic rocks to the south and is a fault segment in the CBDZ. The primary characteristics of the Vezza deposit are intense quartz flooding including brecciation and veins, fine grained disseminated pyrite, and Fe-carbonate alteration. Sulphide, mainly pyrite is locally up to 10% of the mineralized zone and minor pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite are locally present. Gold is visible locally. In addition to Fe-carbonate and quartz, alteration described from Vezza deposit include sericite and albite. Less continuous gold zones and drill hole intercepts occur in both the hangingwall and footwall of the Vezza deposit. The Vezza deposit has been the object of underground development, underground drilling for resource delineation, and mining. The most recent resource estimate was effective December 31, 2012

and is contained in the NI43-101 Technical Report by D'Amours et al. (2013) is summarized in table 23-2.

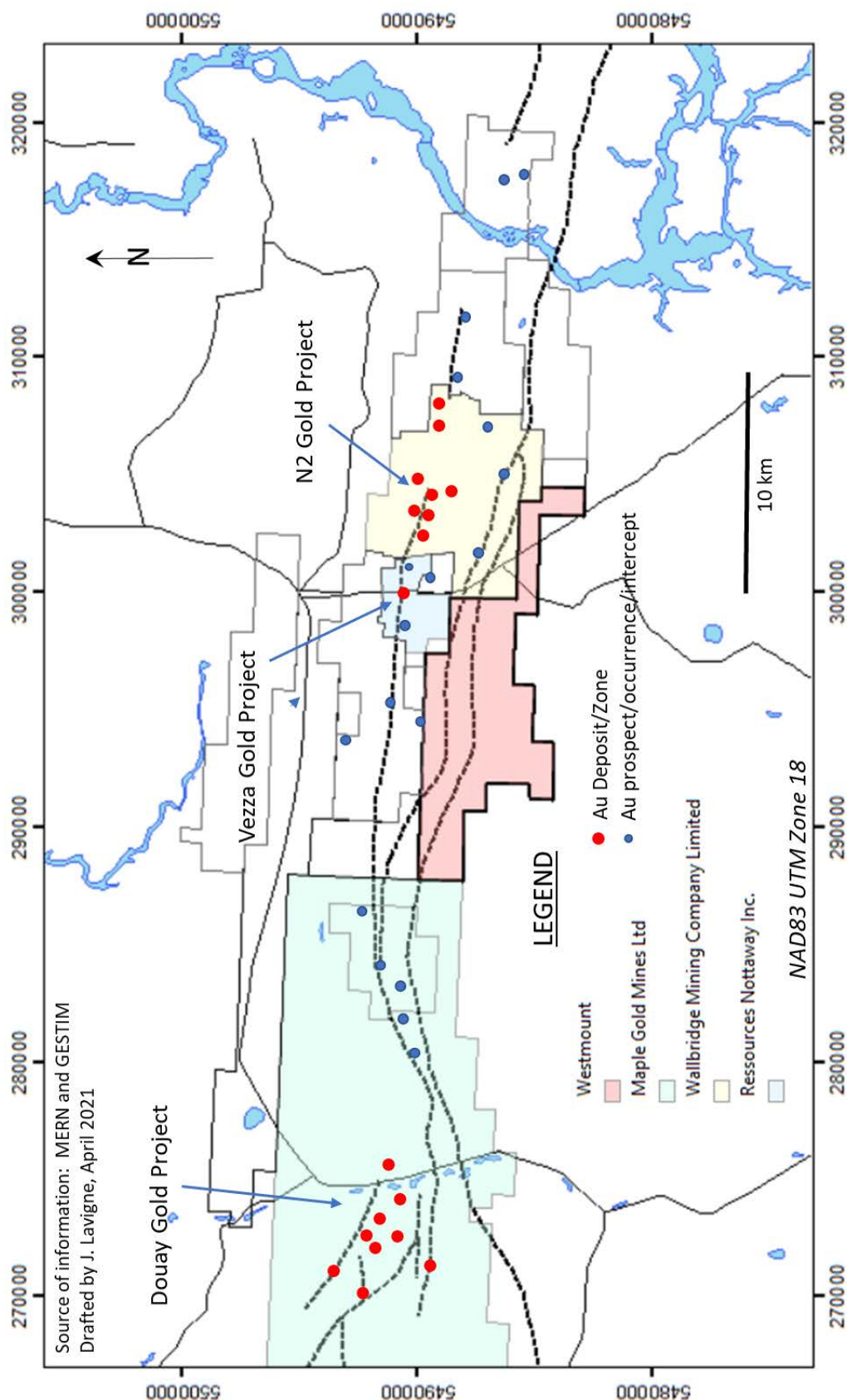
TABLE 23-2 VEZZA GOLD DEPOSIT RESOURCE ESTIMATE
Source: D'Amours et al (2013)

<u>Resource Classification</u>	<u>Tonnes</u>	<u>Au (g/t)</u>	<u>Au (ounces)</u>
Indicated	873,950	5.4	152,600
Measured	936,380	5.8	174,390
Total M&I	1,810,330	5.6	326,990
Inferred	435,830	4.9	68,540

D'Amours et al. (2013) report that a 10,792 tonnes bulk sample was completed by Agnico Eagle during an Underground exploration and development completed during the period 1993 to 1997. A total of 97,259 tonnes were mined as a test during 2012. The complete history of the property remains unknown to the author. The property is currently owned by Nottaway Resources Inc., a private Quebec Corporation. MERN (2018) report that Nottaway mined 7,136 ounces Au during 2016. These ounces have been mined since the preparation of the most recently disclosed mineral resource estimate on the property by D'Amours et al. (2013). The mineral resource estimate reported in D'Amours et al. (2013) is historical and should not be relied upon. The information presented here on the VeZZa Gold Project is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Douay East Property.

The N2 Gold Project consists of a number of gold zones located east and east-northeast of the Douay East Property. Mineralization on the N2 Gold Property is hosted by a sequence sedimentary rocks to the north (Taibi Group) and mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks to the south (Cartwright Group). Mineralization is described as occurring in 6 zones occurring along 3 horizons (Wallbridge Mining website: [N2 | Wallbridge Mining Company Limited](#)). Mineralization is preferentially located at deformed lithological contacts within the sedimentary-volcanic succession. Mineralization consists of quartz veins and veinlets hosted within carbonate, quartz, sericite altered host rocks. Sulphide is generally less than 5% consisting of pyrite and local arsenopyrite (Needham, 1994). Needham (1994) reports a non-NI 43-101 compliant and unclassified geological resource of 18 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au occurring in 5 different zones. The resource estimate reported in Needham (1994) is historic and should not be relied upon. The information presented here on the N2 Goold Property is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Douay East Property.

FIGURE 23-1 ADJACENT PROPERTIES



Source of information: MERN and GESTIM
 Drafted by J. Lavigne, April 2021

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is required to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Douay East Property is located in the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone (“CBDZ”) which is located at and near the southern margin of the Harricana Turgeon Belt (“HTB”). The HTB is a segment of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (“AGB”) and the CBDZ exhibits the same geological and deformation characteristics as other deformation zones in the AGB which host major Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits (“GHGD”). The CBDZ hosts the currently producing Casa Berardi Gold Mine, past producing gold mines, and several current exploration projects aimed at the discovery of GHGD. The author concludes that the Douay East Property, from the perspective of the regional and local geological setting, is appropriate for the exploration and discovery of a GHGD.

The Douay East Property has been covered by various historical airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. Ground based exploration has largely been limited to the northern part of the Property covering the Cartwright Group volcanic rocks and includes grid based magnetic, electromagnetic, and induced polarization surveys. Twenty-three diamond drill holes have been completed historically on the Property, dominantly during the 1980s. Thirteen of the historical holes returned anomalous gold assays (> 0.10 g/t Au). Logs of the historical drill holes document shear and fault zones and alteration minerals that include common quartz, Fe-carbonate, Fe-Mg carbonate, chlorite, sericite and less common tourmaline and fuchsite. Common sulphide minerals are pyrite, pyrrhotite and locally chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Description of the core includes quartz veins and veinlets and silicified zones. The author concludes that the anomalous Au and these features in core are indicative of a mesothermal GHGD system.

The Douay East Property is underlain dominantly by an easterly trending succession of volcanic rocks which include intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks, part of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group and mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks, part of the Cartwright Group. The northern most part of the property is partly underlain by sedimentary rocks that include wacke, mudstone, and conglomerate of the Taibi Group. The volcanic – sedimentary succession is continuous to the West and East within the CBDZ. To the west of the Property, a number of gold occurrences are located within the Cartwright Group volcanic rocks which includes the Douay Gold Project which is also hosted by and associated by syenitic intrusive rocks. To the north and east of the Property, a number of gold occurrences are hosted by the Cartwright

Group volcanic rocks and the Taibi Group sedimentary rocks. These gold occurrences include the Vezza Gold Project and the N2 Gold Project. Two gold showings, based on drill hole intercepts, are located east of the Douay East Property along an interpreted WNW trending regional fault zone which is continuous onto the Property where it forms an Easterly trend. The author has not verified the information on the adjacent properties, and it is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Douay East Property. The Douay East Property has been the subject of considerably less gold exploration than the adjacent ground.

Westmount has completed a high resolution airborne magnetic survey over the Douay East Property. Interpretation of magnetic anomalies and magnetic gradients, and inference of structures from these interpretations, provides for the prioritization of target areas potentially favourable to host gold mineralization. These include the intersections of E-W and WNW-ESE structures, small scale flexures, folds, and apparently rotated rock (intrusive?) bodies.

The author concludes that the Douay East Property holds the exploration potential for the discovery of a GHGD. The author concludes that the lack of outcrop exposure and the thickness of glacial-fluvial sediments on the property provides a challenge for exploration. The author does not foresee any risks to the execution of exploration programs on the Douay East Property.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends that the Douay East Property be explored for the discovery of a GHGD and recommends that a detailed assessment of the magnetic survey data be completed. The author recommends that the historical data available be completely compiled and evaluated and is of the opinion that the data generated by Golden Triangle Mining and Exploration Inc. during 1996 – 1997, used in conjunction with the newly acquired magnetic data and other historical data sets, could contribute significantly to target selection and exploration program design.

The author recommends two phases of exploration on the Douay East Property. Phase 1 has two components consisting of 1) a reverse circulation (“RC”) drill program where the objective is to drill through the overburden and approximately 1 m to 1.5 m into bedrock obtaining a sample for logging and assay, and 2) complete a soil gas hydrocarbon (“SGH”) survey over selected parts of the property targeting potentially mineralized corridors. It is recommended that where basal till is intersected in the RC drilling that it be processed for gold grain recoveries. SGH is a geochemical exploration method that is applicable to properties where bedrock targets are buried under recent glacial deposits, including glaciolacustrine sediments, as is the case at the Douay East property. The author recommends that phase 2 consist of 5,000 metres of diamond drilling and be contingent on the successful development of targets as an outcome of Phase 1 exploration.

The Douay East Property is very well located being approximately 30 km south of Matagami and the current network of logging roads and availability of water provide for particularly good exploration program logistics. The author has developed all in costs using Matagami as an operational base for all exploration campaigns and all other costs associated with execution to best practices standards. The all-in costs for the drill programs include lodging in Matagami, transportation, drilling contract costs, logging and geology, sampling, assays and analyses, and program management and supervision. The costs for the SGH survey are based on a survey estimate from the supplier which includes sampling, analyses, and interpretation in addition to lodging, transportation, and supervision. The budget is summarized in table 26-1.

TABLE 26-1 EXPLORATION BUDGET

Phase	Program	Cost	Number	Amount
1	RC Drilling	\$135/metre	1,000	\$135,000
1	SGH Geochemistry	\$25,000	1	<u>\$25,000</u>
1	Total			\$160,000
2	Diamond Drilling	\$250/metre	5,000	\$1,250,000

27 REFERENCES

Dube, J. (2021), High-Resolution Heliborne Magnetic Survey, Douay-East Property, Matagami area, Eeyou Istchee Baie-James region, Québec. Technical Report for Westmount Minerals Corp.

Dube, B., and Gosselin, P., 2007, Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits, in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit-Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5, p. 49-73.

El Rassi, D., (2019). Technical report on the Douay Gold Project, Northwestern Quebec, Technical Report prepared for Maple Gold Mines Ltd. Lewis, W.J., Gowand, R.M., and Yassa, A., Filed on SEDAR.

Lacroix, S., Simard, A., Pilote, P., and Dubé, L.M. (1990), Regional geologic elements and mineral resources of the Harricana–Turgeon belt, Abitibi of NW Quebec. In The Northwestern Quebec Polymetallic Belt: A Summary of 60 Years of Mining Exploration (M.River, P. Verpaelst, Y. Ganon, J.-M. Lulin & A. Simard, eds.). CIM Special Vol. 43, 313- 326.

Lewis, W.J., Gowan, R.M., and Yassa, A., (2018), Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for Douay Gold Project, Douay Township, Quebec, Canada. Technical Report prepared for Maple Gold Mines Limited. Filed on SEDAR.

D'Amours, C., Birkett, T.C., and Larouche, V., (2013) Updated Mineral Resources, Vezza Property, Matagami Area, Quebec., Technical Report prepared for Maudore Minerals Ltd. Filed on SEDAR.

Monecke, T., Mercier-Langevin, P., Dubé, B., and Frieman, B.M., (2017), Geology of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 19, pp. 7–49

Needham, B. (1994) 1994 Northway Diamond Drill Report, Amended Northway Project. GM 52792

Paradis, S.J., Veillette, J.J., and Pomares, J.-S. (2010), Surficial geology, Riviere Bell, Quebec/Geologie des formations Bell, Quebec; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6062, scale 1:250 000.

Robert, F. (2001), Syenite associated disseminated gold deposits in the Abitibi greenstone belt, Canada. *Min. Deposita* 36, pp. 503-516.

Robert, F and Poulsen, H. (2001), Vein Formation and Deformation in Greenstone Belts. *Society of Economic Geologists Reviews* v. 14, p. 111 - 155

28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Douay East Gold Project” and dated *December 1, 2021* was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed & Sealed) “*Jamie Lavigne*”

Dated at Gananoque, ON
December 1, 2021

Jamie Lavigne P.Geol
Consulting Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

JAMIE LAVIGNE, P.Geo.

I, Jamie Lavigne, M.Sc., P.Geo., of Gananoque, Ontario, do hereby certify that as the author of the report entitled "Technical Report on the Douay East Gold Project" and dated December 1, 2021 hereby make the following statements:

1. I am an Independent Consulting Geologist with offices at 205 Golf Club Lane, Gananoque, Ontario.
2. I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada in 1987 with a B.Sc. Geology degree, and of the University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in 1991 with a M.Sc. in Geology.
3. I am a member (geo) of L'Ordre des Geologues du Quebec and a Licensee (P.Geo.) with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, (#L1244).
4. I have practiced my profession in mineral exploration continuously since graduation a period of approximately 30 years. I have accumulated over 20 years of experience exploring for Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits in Archean terranes in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nunavut which includes the execution and supervision of fieldwork. I have completed numerous mineral resource estimates and Technical Reports for Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits.
5. I have utilized geophysical data extensively in the exploration for Greenstone Hosted Gold Deposits. This includes public domain data sets and the results of property specific surveys including ground and airborne magnetic surveys, Induced Polarization Surveys, and ground and airborne Electromagnetic surveys.
6. I completed a personal inspection of the property on April 9, 2021.
7. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in 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 fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
8. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Douay East Gold Project" and date December 1, 2021
9. I have had no prior involvement on the property that is the subject of this technical report.
10. I am independent of Westmount Minerals Corp. as described in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
12. As of the date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Effective Date: December 1, 2021

Signing Date: December 1, 2021

