Form 43-101F1
Technical Report
Effective Date: August 25, 2021

Jayden Resources Inc.

The Storm Lake Property
Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt
James Bay Territory, Quebec
NTS 32K15 and 16

Stripped outcrop showing the felsic volcanic assemblage of the Storm Formation, Storm Lake property.

Michel Boily, PhD., P. Geo
GÉON

Hugues Guérin-Tremblay, P. Geo.
Maxime Bouchard, M. Sc., P. Geo.
LAURENTIA EXPLORATION

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS
DATE AND SIGNATURE

I, Michel Boily, Ph.D., P. Geo. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

I am a Canadian citizen residing at 2121 de Romagne, Laval, Québec, Canada. I obtained a PhD. in geology from the Université de Montréal in 1988.I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ; permit # 1097). I have praticed the profession of geologist for the last 45 years.

I had the following work experience: From 1986 to 1987: Research Associate in Cosmochemistry at the **University of Chicago**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.From 1988 to 1992: Researcher at **IREM-MERI/McGill University,** Montréal, Québec as a coordinator and scientific investigator in the high technology metals project undertaken in the Abitibi greenstone belt and Labrador.From 1992 to present: Geology consultant with **Geon Ltée,** Montréal, Québec. Consultant for several mining companies. I participated, as a geochemist, in two of the most important geological and metallogenic studies accomplished by the Ministère des Richesses naturelles du Québec (MRNQ) in the James Bay area and the Far North of Québec (1998-2005). Iam a specialist of granitoid-hosted precious and rare metal deposits and of the stratigraphy and geochemistry of Archeangreenstone belts.I have gathered field experience in the following regions : James Bay, Quebec; Strange Lake, Labrador/Quebec; Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec; Grenville (Saguenay and Gatineau area); Cadillac, Quebec; Otish Mountains, Quebec, Lower North Shore, Quebec, Sinaloa, Sonora and Chihuahua states, Mexico, Marrakech and Ouarzazate, Morocco, San Juan, Argentina and Nicaragua.

I am the co-author of the 43-101F1 Technical Report entitled : "The Lake Storm Property, Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt James Bay Territory, Quebec, NTS 32K15 and 16" written for JAYDEN RESOURCES INC. with an effective date of August 25th, 2021. As of the date of the 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 the Technical Report not misleading.

I am responsible for writing the entire 43-101 report to the exception of ITEM 12.1.

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 fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" (QP) for the purposes of NI 43-101. However, I am not an independent Qualified Person according to Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101

I read the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (the "Instrument") and the report fully complies with the Instrument.

I am not aware of any relevant fact which would interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of this technical report.

I have not visited the Lake Storm property.

As of the effective date of August 25th, 2021, 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 the report not misleading.

Michel Boily, PhD., P. Geo.
Dated at Montréal, Qc
August 25th, 2021

LAURENTIA EXPLORATION

Hugues Guérin Tremblay, P. Geo.

Laurentia Exploration Inc.
3434, Rue des Générateurs
Jonquière (Qc)
G7X 0M1
hugues.gt@laurentiaexploration.com

Certificate of qualification

To accompany the report entitled:

"**The Storm Lake Property, Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt, James Bay Territory, Quebec, NTS 32K15 and 16**" presented to *Jayden Resources* (Jayden), dated August 25th 2021;

I, **Hugues Guérin Tremblay**, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am the President of *Laurentia Exploration inc.*;

2) I am qualified to perform tasks related to the field of geology and earth sciences, having obtained a Bachelor's in Geology in 2011 from the *Université du Québec à Chicoutimi* (UQAC);

3) I am duly registered with the *Ordres des Géologues du Québec* (OGQ) as a geologist, member #1584;

4) I am a member of the Quebec Mineral Exploration Association (AEMQ);

5) 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 fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;

6) I'm independent of the issuer Jayden Resources and the Storm Lake property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

7) I have been practicing my profession for over 10 years since my graduation;

8) I have field experience with geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, drill core logging, compiling and interpreting data for base metals and gold in the Superior Province, especially in the La Grande, Ashuanipi, Opinaca and Abitibi subprovinces. I have similar experience with industrial minerals in the Grenville Province, especially with magmatic iron-titanium oxide and apatite deposits related to anorthosite complexes. During my career, I have been involved in all aspects related to exploration and definition work such as planning, staff supervision (geologists, engineers, technicians, etc.), implementation and budget management. I also wrote numerous technical reports for base metal, gold and industrial mineral projects. I oversaw the implementation of geological, geotechnical and hydrogeological work, the logistic and the work team during pre-feasibility and feasibility studies on the apatite Lac à Paul project (*Arianne Phosphate inc.*) in the Lac-Saint-Jean Anorthosite Complex. I designed the 3D geological modal of the Lac à Paul deposit and participated in resource estimate on this project. In the past 4 years, I work actively at different location in Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt for numerous clients, especially in compilation; planification; prospection program; drilling program and targeting.

9) During the day of August 7th 2021, I visited the Storm Lake Property;

10) I contributed to the writing of the section entitled "ITEM 12.1 Data Verification" of this report;

11) I am neither aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not disclosed in it, nor of any failure to disclose material that could make this report misleading.

Hugues Guérin Tremblay, P. Geo
OGQ #1584

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
HUGUES G.T. # 1584
QUÉBEC

LAURENTIA EXPLORATION

Maxime Bouchard, P. Geo., M.Sc.A.

Laurentia Exploration Inc.
3434, Rue des Générateurs
Jonquière (Qc)
G7X 0M1
Maxime.b@laurentiaexploration.com

Certificate of qualification

To accompany the report entitled:

"**The Storm Lake Property, Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt, James Bay Territory, Quebec, NTS 32K15 and 16**" presented to *Jayden Resources* (Jayden), dated August 25th, 2021;

I, **Maxime Bouchard**, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am the Vice-President of *Laurentia Exploration inc.*;

2) I am qualified to perform tasks related to the field of geology and earth sciences, having obtained a Bachelor's in Geology in 2011 from the *Université du Québec à Chicoutimi* (UQAC) and a master degree in 2017 from *Université du Québec à Chicoutimi* (UQAC);

3) I am duly registered with the *Ordres des Géologues du Québec* (OGQ) as a geologist, member #1752;

4) I am a member of the Quebec Mineral Exploration Association (AEMQ);

5) 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 fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;

6) I'm independent of the issuer Jayden Resources and the Storm Lake property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

7) I have been practicing my profession for over 10 years since my Bachelor's graduation;

8) I have experience with geological mapping, drill management, core logging, compilation, interpretation, prospecting, sampling, of data for gold and base metals in the Superior Province, especially in the La Grande, Ashuanipi, Opinaca and Abitibi subprovinces.

9) During my career, I have been involved in several aspects related to exploration and definition work such as drill program planning, drill program realisation, staff supervision (geologists, engineers, technicians, etc.), management of large database and use of diverse targeting method as geochemistry and geophysic. I worked in the Matagami base metal mining camp from 2013 to 2016. I was affected to the exploration and definition of Bracemac-McLoed deposit and involved in regional exploration. In the past 4 years, I work actively at different location in the Superior Greenstone Belt, mainly on Northern Abitibi belt for the Perron project of Amex Exploration but also for numerous other clients especially in compilation, planification, prospection program, drilling program and targeting.

10) During the day of August 7th 2021, I visited the Storm Lake Property;

11) I contributed to the writing of the section entitled "ITEM 12,1 Data Verification" of this report;

12) I am neither aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not disclosed in it, nor of any failure to disclose material that could make this report misleading.

GÉOLOGUE GEOLOGIST MAXIME BOUCHARD QUÉBEC

Maxime Bouchard, P. Geo., M.Sc#A1752
OGQ #1752

v

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDICES

ITEM 1 SUMMARY

The Storm Lake property, located in the Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt in northern Quebec, is characterized by gold-mineralized showings associated with major shear zones dissecting Archean volcanosedimentary assemblages. Four of these showings (Eastern Block, Golden, Arena and Lightning) were explored, sampled, and drilled mainly during the 80's and 90's revealing significant gold and base metal assays. However, there is a vast expanse of prospective and unexplored terrane along three major shear zones and subsequent splayed secondary faults that may yield important mineralization. Jayden Resources Inc. intends to carry extensive exploration work, including a drilling campaign, along these structures in the coming month.

The Storm Lake property is located in the James Bay Territory of the Province of Quebec 180 km NE of the mining town of Chibougamau. It consists of 45 claims distributed in three blocks totaling 24.5 km^2 . The claims are currently 100% owned by Canadian Mining House and are in the process to be transferred to Jayden Resources Inc.

The Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt (FEGB) is located in the Superior Province of northern Quebec and defines an EW-oriented upper crustal thrust sheet located in the heart of the Opatica subprovince. The FEGB consists of four distinct segments 1) Evans-Ouagama, 2) Storm-Evans, 3) Assinica and, 4) Frotet-Troilus. Like most Superior Province greenstone belts, the FEGB is composed predominantly of tholeiitic and calc-alkaline volcanic formations. The tholeiitic rocks dominated by mafic to intermediate lavas, without komatiitic units, whereas the calc-alkaline lithologies are represented by intermediate to felsic lavas and pyroclastic rocks which are overlain by sedimentary rocks.

The Storm Lake property is located within the Storm-Evans segment. From north to south, the Storm property exposes volcanic rocks of the La Gardeur, Rabbit and Storm formations and metasedimentary rocks of the Broadback Group. The Le Gardeur Formation principally exposes calc-alkaline massive to pillowed amygdalar andesite and

pyroclastic rocks. It also contains beds of rhyolite, rhyodacite and dacite flows as well as syn-volcanic porphyritic intrusives. The Rabbit Formation is made up of massive to pillowed basalts and gabbros. Silicate and sulphide facies iron formations are associated with chert and laminated magnetite-bearing mudrocks beds at the base of the formation. The Storm Formation is dominated by felsic pyroclastic rocks and locally by felsic rhyolitic domes. Pyroclastic units consist of monogenic and polygenic felsic to intermediate blocky tuffs, lapilli tuffs and crystal tuffs. Basaltic komatiitic flows, pillowed amygdalar andesites and layers/lenses of siltstones, pyritic and graphitic claystones are also prevalent.

In the Storm-Evans segment, the D_1 deformation is associated with megascopic NNE-SSW-oriented folds, whereas D_2 relates to megascopic NE-SW to NO-SE-oriented subvertical isoclinal folds. EW-oriented faults (i.e., Corbeau, Lightning, Storm and Broadback River) may be attributed to the compression event tied to D_1 and D_2 deformations.

There are four significant gold showing previously unearthed within the Jayden Resources Lake Storm claims: Golden, Eastern Block, Arena and Lightning.

The Golden showing occurs in proximity of the Storm and Lightning faults and is associated with intermediate to felsic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks of the Storm Formation. A shear zone oriented parallel to the Storm and Corbeau faults is characterized by a sericite schist containing anomalous gold values and also reveals zones of quartz-tourmaline-carbonate-pyrite, fuchsite. Gold values in quartz vein and felsic volcanic grab samples range from 20 to 4045 ppb Au, whereas DDHs collared by Golden Gram Resources Inc. yielded intersections of 1.53 g/t Au over 0.86 m, 1.05 g/t Au over 1.69 m.

The Eastern Block showing displays gold-mineralized quartz-carbonate-tourmaline-sulphide veins in an assemblage of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks, argillites, and

siltstones. The showing area is located near the intersection of three major faults (Storm, a WNW-oriented fault, and an NNE-oriented fault). Best gold intersections obtained from boreholes are 3.41 g/t over 0.89 m, 1.12 g/t over 0.49 m, 1.95 g/t over 0.36 m, 3.41 g/t Au over 0.89 m and 83 g/t Au over 1 m.

Gold mineralization at the Arena showing occurs in tabular 1 to 20 cm thick sulphides and tourmaline-bearing quartz veins injected in gabbros and porphyritic dacites exposed near four major structures/faults. Two DDHs yielded intersections of 4.3 g/t Au over 1.4 m and 3 g/t Au over 0.32 m. The Lightning showing is associated with a secondary NW-SE-oriented shears cutting the principal Lightning shear. The gold mineralization occurs withing a 16 m-thick layer of graphitic argillite injected by quartz-tourmaline veins and veinlets. Historical DDHs generated gold intervals of 26.78 g/t Au over 1 m 11.04 g/t Au over 1 m and 0.48 g/t Au over 16 m, including 1.3 g/t Au over 1.74 m.

The author provide three main recommendations: 1) a one week heliborne mapping and sampling campaign of outcrops located in areas near the three major EW-oriented shear zones exposing most of the gold-bearing showings, 2) an IP/Resistivity ground survey covering part of the area previously investigated by a high-resolution heliborne MAG survey near the Eastern Block gold showing and, 3) a 5000 m drilling campaign.

ITEM 2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

In May 2021, Jayden Resources Inc. mandated Michel Boily (P. geo), Hugues Guérin-Tremblay (P. Geo) and Maxime Bouchard (P. Geo) to write a 43-101F1 Technical Report on the Storm Lake property located in the Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt within the James Bay Territory of Quebec, Canada. The Storm Lake property constitutes an important property for Jayden Resources. The document describes the geological, structural and metallogical characteristics of the property and summarize the historical exploration work. This report also complies with the TSXV regulatory

requirements and follows the guidelines and framework defined in the Form 43-101-F1 pertaining to National Instrument 43-101 “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”. Finally, the report will support the technical disclosures by Jayden Resources in its Annual Information Form. The study is based on in-house reports and documents obtained from Jayden Resources and other documents (assessment reports and geological reports) and maps acquired from the Ministère de l’Énergie et des Richesses naturelles du Québec SIGEOM website. The majority of these reports were prepared after the implementation of NI 43-101 norms and for the most part followed the accepted rules and procedures. The authors believe the information provided in these reports is verifiable in the field and portray a reasonable representation of the mineralization.

The authors have also reviewed the claim titles forming the Storm Lake property currently owned by Canadian Mining House and found that they were in good standing. The author does not accept any responsibility for errors pertaining to this information.

Units presented in this report use the metric system. Precious metal concentrations are given in grams of metal per metric ton (g/t) or in parts per million metal (ppm). Tonnage figures are in dry metric tons unless otherwise stated. Currency units used are the Canadian Dollar ($CAD). The weight and the measurement which are used in the course of this study are in conformity with the nomenclature of the international system (IS).

ITEM 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have not relied upon the Issuer or some other source for legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report.

ITEM 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Storm Lake property is located in the James Bay Territory of the Province of Quebec and contained within NTS sheets 32K15 and 32K16 (Figures 1 and 2). The core of the property claims is positioned 180 NE of the mining town of Chibougamau (pop. 7504)

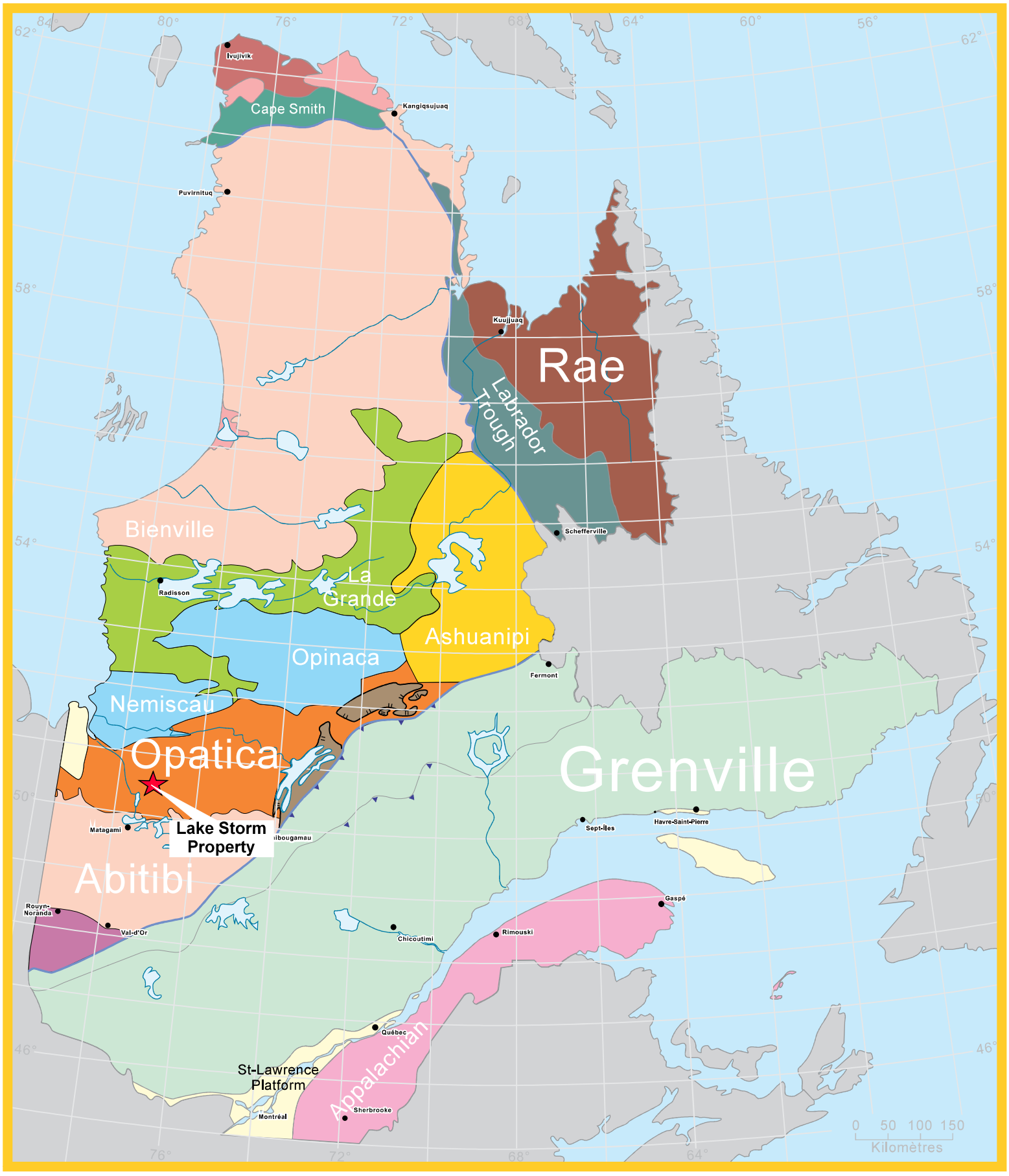

Figure 1. Geological map of the Québec province illustrating the different geological provinces and subprovinces and the localization of the Storm Lake Property.

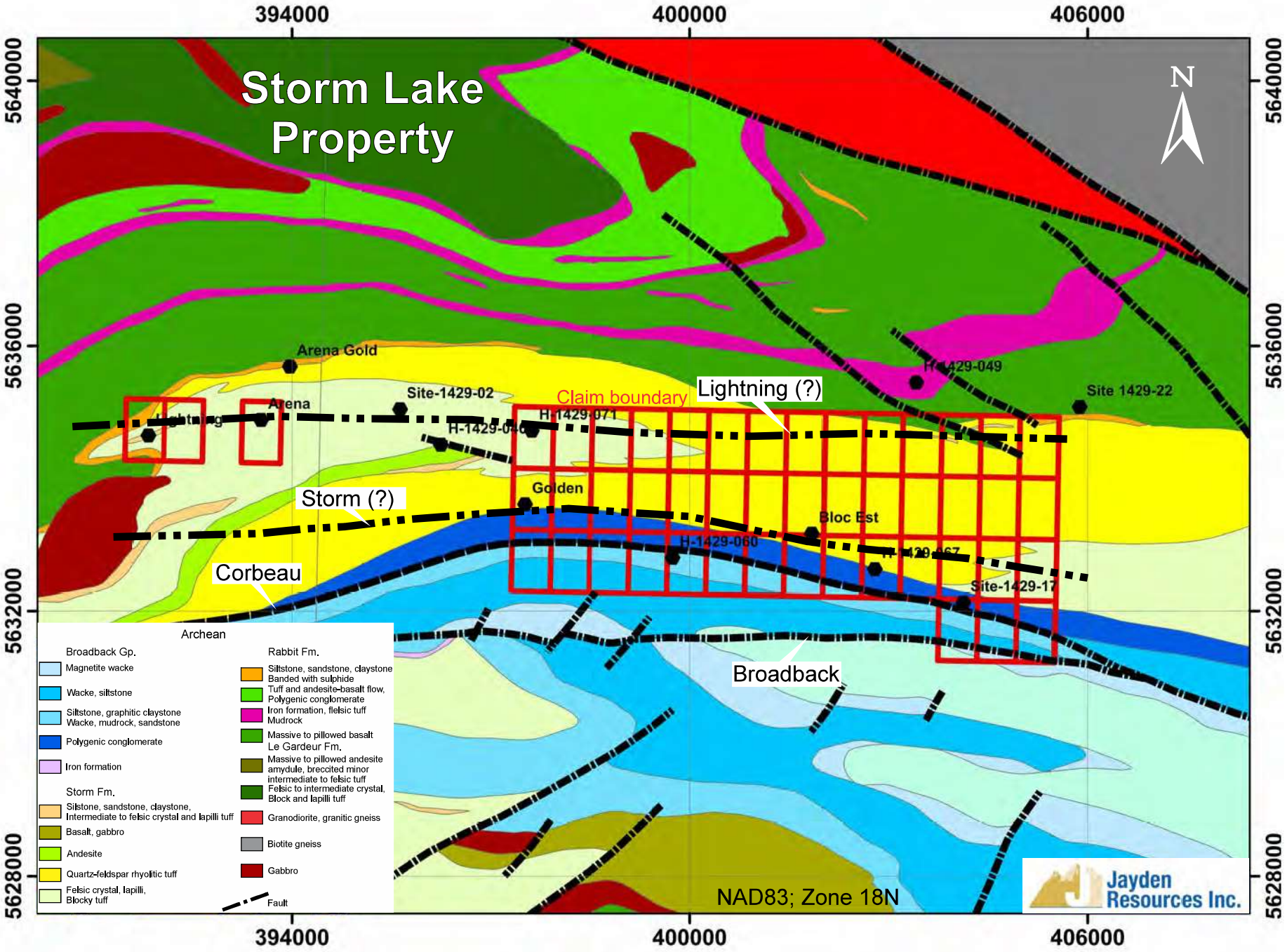

Figure 2. Geology and claim boundaries of the Lake Storm property, Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt, James Bay Territory. The principal showings are reported on the map.

and 100 km directly south of the Nemiscau Cree village (pop. ~ 600) along the Route du Nord gravel road. The James Bay Road is located 85 km to the east as crows fly. The property consists of 45 mineral claims distributed in three blocs totaling 2447 ha or 24.5 km^2 (Appendix 1). The claims are currently 100% owned by Canadian Mining House and are in the process to be transferred to Jayden Resources Inc. The center of the property is at UTM coordinates 401453mE and 5633723mN (NAD83; Zone 18N) or 50.857° Lat. North and -76.404°Long. West. The Storm Lake property was staked through the GESTIM website run by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. UTM coordinates and grid contours on the geological maps are extracted from the information given on the GESTIM website.

Pursuant to an agreement executed and made effective the 17th day of February, 2021 between **CANADIAN MINING HOUSE (9219-8845 QC INC)** of 522-5 Rue Du Côteau, La Sarre, QC, J9Z 2E1 and **ANNA-ROSA GIGLIO** of 7000 boul. Maurice-Duplessis, But. 10, Montréal Nord, QC, H1G 0A1 and **GREG EXPLORATION INC.** of 233, Rue Murdock, Rouyn-Noranda QC, J9X 1E5; individually referred herein as an **Optionor** and collectively referred herein as the **Optionors** of the first part and **JAYDEN RESOURCES INC.** of 2250-1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver BC., V6E 2E9 hereinafter referred to as the **Optionee** of the second part, whereas:

a) The **Optionors** are the legal, beneficial and registered holders of a 100% undivided right, title and interest in and to the Property, b) The **Optionors** wish to grant the **Optionee** and the **Optionee** wishes to acquire from the **Optionors** an option (the Option) to acquire a 100% interest in the Property and, c) The parties hereby wish to enter into this Option agreement with respect to the Option and the Property to formalize the parties respective interests and ongoing rights and obligations subject to the terms and conditions herein. Now therefore, this Option Agreement witnesses that for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiently of which is acknowledged, the **Optionee** and **Optionors** agree as follows:

The **Optionors** hereby grant the **Optionee** the sole and exclusive right and option subject to the terms of his Agreement, to earn a 100% undivided interest in the property free and clear of all Encumbrances by:

1-Paying the **Optionors** a total of $750,000 as follows: a) $200,000 upon the Effective Date (paid), b) a further $300,000 on the fifteen-month anniversary of the Effective Date and, c) a further $250,000 on or before the thirty-month anniversary of the Effective Date.

2- Allotting and issuing to the **Optionors**, as fully paid and non-assessable, at total of 6,600,000 Shares (post-rollback Shares) as follows: a) 2,200,000 Shares within three business days of the Effective Date (issued), b) a further 2,200,000 Shares on or before the nine-month anniversary of the Effective Date and, c) a further 2,200,000 Shares on or before the fifteen-month anniversary of the Effective Date.

3- Incurring Exploration Expenditures of not less than $3,000,000 as follows: a) not less than $150,000 on or before the twelve-month anniversary of the Effective Date, b) not less than a further $1,350,000 on or before the two-year anniversary of the Effective Date and, c) not less than a further $1,500,000 on or before the three-year anniversary of the Effective Date.

Royalty

Upon the commencement of commercial production, the **Optionee** will pay to the **Optionors** a royalty (the NSR Royalty), being equal to 2.5% of net smelter returns. The NSR Royalty may be reduced at any time from 2.5% of net smelter returns to 1.5% of net smelter return by the **Optionee**, or its permitted assign, by paying the **Optionors** $1,500,000.

According to Quebec government records, no part of the land covered by the property is a park or mineral reserve. The property is devoid of royalties, back in rights, payments, or other encumbrances. The Issuer does not hold the claim titles of the Lac Storm property.

The property is not subject to environmental liabilities except for those specified in the "Loi sur les Mines" (L.R.Q. chapter M-13.1). Mining exploration is currently permitted on the entire surface.

However, all claims are surrounded by the Mishigamish sector (park) which falls under Quebec's Government restriction 48440 temporarily suspending the staking of mining claims as of November 14th, 2019. Also, all claims fall under restriction no. 36880 which stipulates that a claim titleholder is invited to communicate with the Regional Government and the Cree Nation Government under the EGEI BJ law (Entente sur la gouvernance dans le territoire d'Eeyou Istchee Baie James). There are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. The authors are unaware of environmental liabilities, public hazards or any other liabilities associated with the property.

The new mining act of Québec requires a claim holder to notify the local municipality, the landowner, the State lessee, and the holder of an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances of the claim obtained, within 60 days after registering the claim in the register of real and immovable mining rights, and in the manner determined by regulation. A claim holder also needs to notify the local municipality and the owner of the land on which the claim is situated of the work that will be carried out, at least 30 days before the work begins.

The new mining act of Quebec allows a company or an individual to hold a claim up to a period of two years before renewal. The claim renewal fee is $156 per claim located north of 52° Lat and having an area > 50 ha. The owner also must spend a minimum of $135 to $2500 depending on the number of validity periods (1 to 7 years) of each claim having an area > 45 ha. The amount needs to be spent on exploration work (i.e., geological mapping, geophysical survey, drilling) for the claim to remain in good standing. The renewal must be forwarded to the Quebec government, at a cost, 60 days before the claim expiration date. The renewal is obtained only if the exploration expenses

satisfy all the requirements demanded by the Ministère des Richesses naturelles du Québec.

Since the Issuer property is located on Crown Land, the Issuer is allowed legal access to all parts of the land staked and is provided surface rights to conduct exploration work year-round. The claims owned by the Issuer are currently valid and in good standing. The claim expiring dates range from March 2022 to March 2024. Permitting to conduct overburden stripping and drilling was obtained from the Quebec Government. There are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Storm Lake property.

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

5.1- Accessibility

Access to the Storm Lake property is via helicopter or float plane from the town of Chibougamau. Exploration work including drilling must be carried out from a base camp preferably installed on the northern shore of Storm Lake. Alternatively, equipment can be brought by truck from Chibougamau up the Route du Nord for 132 km to reach the Broadback River, then unload the material to the riverbank and then transport it 92 km west to Storm Lake via floatplane.

5.2- Climate

The James Bay area is characterized by a continental climate. Summers (Early June to late August) are very short but temperate with average maxima and minima of 21.9°C and 10.8°C (July) in the Cree village of Nemiscau, the nearest settlement from Storm Lake. Rain falls from April to November with total precipitations around 1200 mm. Winter is harsh and starts in September and last until May, with extensive snow

precipitations (336 cm) from October to May. Average temperatures reach -23.2°C (min) and -13.0°C (max) in January.

The optimum length of the operating season in the James Bay Territory ranges from Middle-June to Mid-October, when mining companies usually conduct their field work such as geological mapping, drilling, overburden stripping, trenching, soil survey and sampling. However, airborne, and ground-based geophysical surveys and drilling can be carried out year long, except for radiometric surveys.

5.3- Flora and Fauna

The vegetation, adapted to the harsh climate, typifies the sub-Taiga forest where the trees are sparse and small. The cover is quite irregular and may vary from heavily to low-forested. The dominant species are black spruce and jack pine, but larch, birch, aspen and tamarack are also present. Alders grow abundantly near lake shores. The ground is commonly covered by pale green lichen commonly called reindeer moss that is highly inflammable during the dry season. Mammals roving this harsh ecosystem include the lynx, beaver, otter, muskrat, marten, black bear, caribou, moose, and wolf. There is a sizable population of seagulls, partridges, geese, black ducks, blue jays, loons, and sparrows. Pike and walleye abound in the lakes and streams, whereas speckled trout is found only in small lakes where there are no pike and walleye.

5.4- Local Resources and Infrastructures

The are no major infrastructures in proximity of the Storm property. Manpower and expertise to conduct any exploration campaign have to be brought from Val d'Or, Matagami, or Rouyn-Noranda. Water for drilling can be obtained from the numerous streams and lakes throughout the property including from Storm Lake.

5.5- Physiography

The geomorphology of the region is dominated by glacial features and by a multitude of lakes and swamps. The direction of the ice movements determined by glacial striae, glacial grooves, and eskers, was mainly SW to WSW. The topography is not accentuated The glacial cover is moderate to thin with sand and clay deposits being common along rivers and lakes. Glacial, fluvio-glacial, lacustrine, and fluvial deposits, swamps and string-bogs cover extensive areas (Sharma, 1977). The Broadback river constitutes the main hydrographic system of the area with a watershed of 20800 km^2. The river flows from its source in Lake Frotet for 450 km in an EW direction until it sheds its waters into Rupert Bay at the south end of James Bay. The principal affluents are the Storm, Lièvre and Salamandre rivers. The altitude of the land does not exceed 400m and averages 250m ASL. The Broadback river forms a small depression limited to the north and south by a system of EW-oriented small hills.

There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves on the Storm Lake property according to the 2005 CIM Definition Standards. There are no existing mine workings, tailing ponds, waste deposits and important natural features and improvements relative to the outside property boundaries. However, the property contains mineralized zones manifested by stripped outcrops, small pits and/or trenches and blasted zones. There is sufficient unused land within both Sakami claim block for waste and tailing disposal and the construction of a mine and milling installations.

ITEM 6 HISTORY

The location of historic drillholes performed on the Storm Lake property area is reproduced in Figure 3.

1977- Franconi (1977). Geological mapping of the western half of the Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt by the MERNQ. DPV542.

1978- Franconi (1978). Petrochemistry and petrography of the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the western half of the Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt. DPV597.

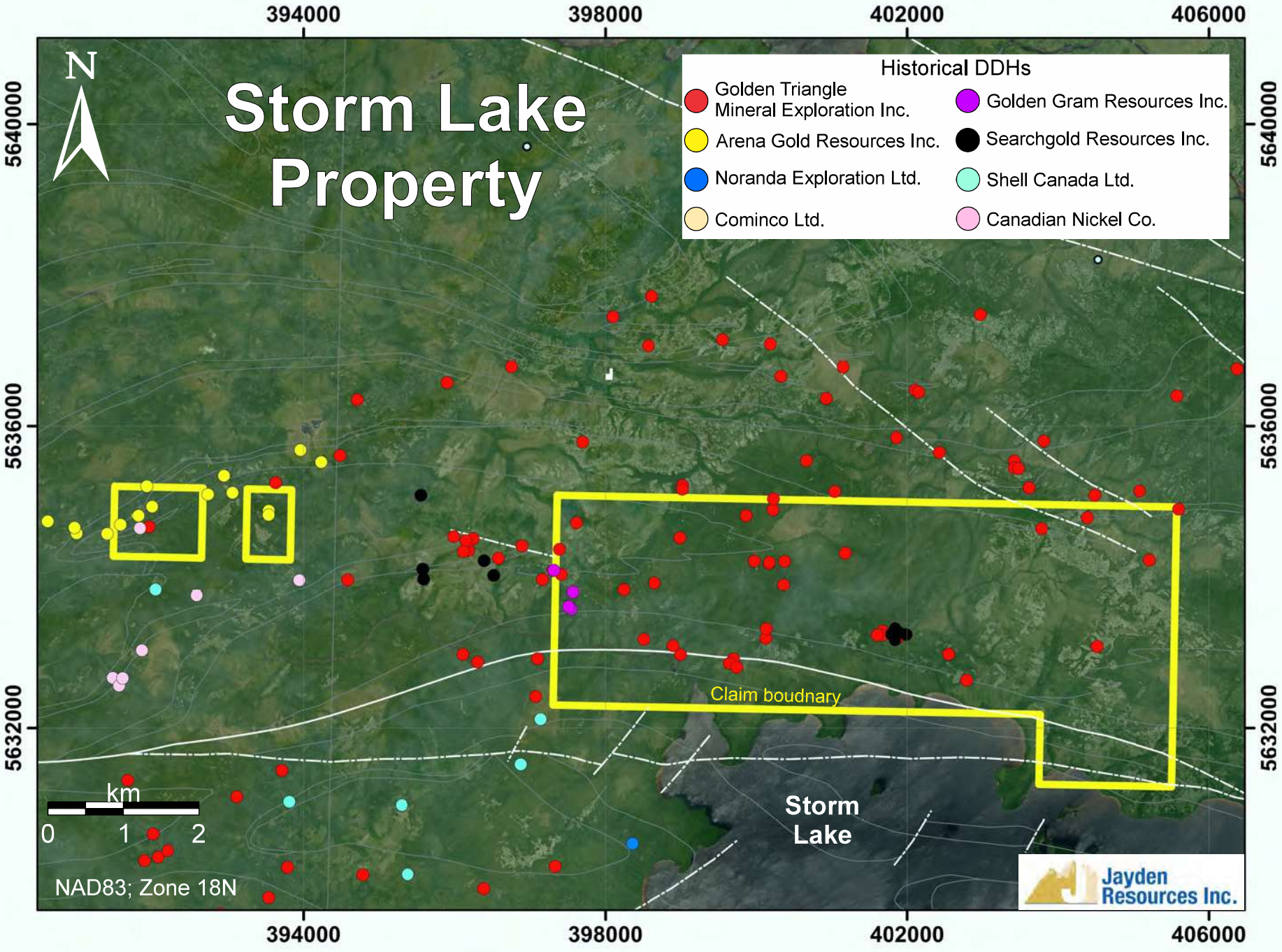

Figure 3. Localization of the historical DDHs collared on the Lake Storm property area according to the property owners.

1979- Routledge and Thompson (1979). Camflo Mines Ltd., Dejour Mines Ltd., James Bay Development Corp., Lynx Canada Exploration. Exploration of the western segment of the FEGB within the Evans Lake and Broadback River areas. 1324 line-km of heliborne magnetic survey were completed followed by an integrated program of semi-reconnaissance, geological mapping, minimum grid, vertical loop (SE-200) electromagnetic and magnetic surveys and preliminary basal till sampling. The explored area is characterized by a large number of good quality AEM conductors which appear to be related to specific, thin lithologic units composed of banded pyrrhotite-pyrite + graphite or quartz-magnetite, iron formations. GM34375.

1979- Thompson (1979a). Camflo Mines Ltd., Dejour Mines Ltd., James Bay Development Corp., Lynx Canada Exploration. Follow-up ground-based geophysical surveys (EM vertical loop and fluxgate magnetometer) accompanied by geological mapping and sampling. Identification of 6 linear conductors. GM34376.

1979- Thompson (1979b). Camflo Mines Ltd., Dejour Mines Ltd., James Bay Development Corp., Lynx Canada Exploration. Summary and discussion of the previous exploration programs. A proposed exploration program included an airborne electromagnetic survey and a preliminary drilling campaign. GM34377.

1982- Olbrich and Salamis (1982). Canadian Nickel Company Limited.
Geological and geophysical surveys were carried out in the Storm Lake portion of the FEGB. The geophysical work included magnetic (28 line-km) and electromagnetic surveys on a grid. Nine electromagnetic anomalies located in favorable geological environments were tested by drilling yielding 821 of core material distributed in nine DDHs. One drill intersection produced value of 26.5 g/t Au over 1 m. GM38012.

1982- Bosschart (1982). Noranda Exploration Ltd. Combined airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, totaling 1711 line-km carried out in the Broadback River area.

Long narrow zones of high magnetic intensity are striking EW in the western and central portions of the grid area representing iron formations. EM shows banded distribution in four major parallel zones, which extend across the map in a roughly EW direction. These zones coincide with the major bands of high magnetic intensity. GM38188.

1982- Birkett (1982). Shell Canada Ltd. Compilation of previous work, geological mapping, rock sampling and geochemistry in the Broadback River area. GM38820.

1982- Côté (1982). The Shell Canada Ltd. claims located in the Broadback River area were mapped at a 200 m traverse spacing and surveyed with a Crone V.L.F. E.M apparatus. Geological mapping by Shell Canada Resources Limited revealed a significant accumulation of intermediate to felsic pyroclastic material suggesting the area probably represents a major volcanic center of the FEGB. Rock sampling and geochemical analyses for major element, base and precious metals was also completed. GM38821.

1982- Birkett (1982). A diamond drilling program was carried out by Shell Canada Resources Limited in the Broadback River area. Four holes were drilled for a total of 347.6 m of core material to test geophysical targets. No significant Au, Zn or Cu intersections were obtained. GM38823.

1986- Graham (1986). Severide Resources. Evaluation and recommendation for future work on the Storm Lake property. GM43021.

1986- Fraser (1986). Severide Resources. A total of 767 km of survey lines was flown with the DIGHEMIII system over the Storm Lake property. The survey outlined many well-defined bedrock conductors associated with areas of moderately low resistivity and often high magnetic response. GM43022.

1987- Smith (1987). Exploration Noramco Inc. A DIGHEMIII airborne survey was completed on 2196 line-km over the Storm Lake property. The survey outlined many bedrock conductors and numerous anomalies of possible bedrock origin, many of which show direct or flanking correlation with moderate to strong magnetic anomalies. GM44964.

1987- Tshimbalanga and Gaucher (1987). Severide Resources Ltd. IP survey carried out on portion of the Storm Lake property. The IP survey confirmed all previously detected HEM anomalies and allowed the recognition of nine additional anomalies on six geological horizons. GM45325.

1987- Worana (1987). Noramco Explorations Inc. and Golden Triangle Mining Exploration Inc. 4629 m DDH program performed on the Storm Lake property and distributed in 24 holes. Best gold intersections are: 2.03 g/t Au over 0.5 m (H-1429-03); 2.17 g/Au over 1 m, 1.88 g/t Au over 1.1 m (H-1429-10); 2.81 g/t Au over 1.3 m (H-1429-08). GM45978.

1987- Lavoie (1987). Noramco Explorations Inc. Ground-based magnetic survey (total field and vertical gradient), horizontal loop electromagnetic and IP surveys which were carried out over the Storm Lake property. The IP survey has allowed the detection of twenty-eight (28) anomalies. The first priority anomalies consist in high chargeability and low resistivity readings (correlated with the H.E.M. survey anomalies) but also in anomalous chargeabilities in high resistivity terrains. The latter could represent disseminated sulphide zones. The H.E.M. survey has revealed fifteen 15 new anomalies and confirm anomalies detected by previous H.E.M. surveys. GM46152.

1988- St-Pierre and Gaucher (1988). Noramco Explorations Inc. Magneto-meter-gradiometer and EM MaxMin surveys on portions of the Storm Lake property. 125 line-kilometers were surveyed by Max-Min II. Long conductive bands ranging from 0.5 km to lengths exceeding 15 kilometers assume the general EW trends of the geological formations. Conductors are also found along several folded structures. They

are usually accompanied by linear magnetic anomalies and correlate very well with the magnetic trends present. GM45506.

1988- Tshimbalanga and Gaucher (1988). High resolution IP survey on four areas of the Storm Lake property to detail some weak IP anomalies found in the 1986 campaign and detect possible non-conductive massive sulphide zones not picked-up by a previous EMH-MAXMIN survey. GM45700.

1988- Worana et al. (1987). Golden Triangle Mining Exploration Inc. 8467 m DDH program performed on the Storm Lake property and distributed in 42 holes. Best Au, Ag and Zn intersections are: 0.54 wt. % Zn over 1.9 m, 68 g/t Ag over 2.0 m (H-1429-71); 2.5 g/t Au over 2.0 m (H-1429-73); 2.21 g/t Au over 2.3 m (H-1429-60); 1.1 g/t Au over 3.0 m (H-1429-67); 11.40 g/t Au over 1.0 m (H-1429-72) and 1.60 g/t Au over 2.6 m (H-1429-84). GM47619.

1988- Doucet and Boudreau (1988). Noramco Explorations Inc. During the 1988 field season, the company completed 6500 km^2 stripping distributed over 8 sites on its Storm Lake property. Overburden stripping was concentrated within the Storm Lake and Broadback formations, the former consisting of an intermediate and felsic volcanic/volcaniclastic assemblages. Site 1429-06 (currently named the Golden prospect) is located on Jayden Resources ground. The site consists of slightly sericitized felsic porphyritic and banded flow, felsic ash, lapilli and block tuffs and intermediate ash tuffs, with zones of quartz veining and pyrite mineralization. A centimeter-thick band of green mica (fuchsite) alteration occurs with pyrite-rich quartz veins. Gold values in quartz vein and felsic volcanic samples ranged from 20 to 3000 ppb Au, with a sample of sericitized felsic volcanic returning an assay of 4045 ppb Au. GM49072.

1989- Fraser and Boudreau (1989). Noramco Explorations Inc. and Golden Triangle Mining Exploration Inc. Synthesis report on the Storm Lake property. GM48692.

1997- Dejou (1997). Cominco Ltd. Evaluation of the gold and base metal

potential of the FEGB. Compilation of previous exploration work, geological reconnaissance of key areas, Beep Mat prospecting, VLF surveys, shovel trenches, rock, and soil sampling. 66 samples were collected for whole rock analysis and 428 samples were assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag. 83 soil samples were assayed for their base metal content. GM55402.

1998- Melchiorre (1998). Arena Gold Inc. 9 DDHs totaling 1667 m of core material were drilled on the Storm and Lightning blocs. Best gold results obtained are: 3.0 g/t Au over 0.32 m (AG-98-07); 1.30 g/t Au over 2.74 m and 0.48 g/t Au over 16.0 m (AG-98-09). GM56505.

1998- Boily (1998). Géochimie des assemblages volcaniques de la portion occidentale de la ceinture volcanosédimentaire de Frotet-Evans (CVFE). MB-98-08.

1999- Boily (1999). Géochimie et tectonique des volcanites du segment de Frotet-Troilus et de la bande de la rivière Eastmain. MB-99-11.

1999- Melchiorre (1999a). Golden Gram Resources. 1000 m of drilled core distributed in 6 DDHs with 4 holes drilled on the Golden showing. Best gold intersections are: 1.60 g Au over 2.92 m (CG-97-01); 1.08 g/t over 0.89 m (CG-97-03); 1.53 g/t over 0.86 m and 1.05 g/t Au over 1.69 m. GM56688.

1999- Melchiorre (1999b). Searchgold Research Inc. 1118 m of core distributed in 6 DDHs and collared on the Eastern Bloc showing. Best gold values obtained are: 1.95 g/t Au over 0.37 m (SG-97-05); 3.41 g/t Au over 0.89 m and 1.12 g/t Au over 0.49 m (SG-97-06). GM56595.

1999- Plante (1999a). Searchgold Resources Inc. Summary of exploration work completed on the Eastern, Western and Crow blocks located in the Lake Storm area. GM56942.

1999- Plante (1999b). Searchgold Resources Inc. Compilation of recent and older geophysical data related to the Eastern, Western and Crow blocks located in the Lake Storm area. Previous accounts of diamond drilling are the basis of recommendation for further drilling programs. GM56943.

2000- Boily (2000). Géochimie des volcanites des ceintures volcano-sédimentaires de Frotet-Evans (CVFE) et de la Moyenne-Eastmain. MB-2000-12.

2005- Roby (2005). Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc. Compilation of previous work, planning of an exploration program, line cutting, ground based magnetic survey, prospecting, rock samples analysis. 71.8 km of ground- based magnetometer surveys were completed on four blocks on the Storm Lake property. A total of 52 samples were submitted for analysis. GM61900.

2005- Rivest (2005). Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc. Ground-based magnetometer surveys (71.8 km) were completed on four blocks on the Storm Lake property. GM61901.

2005- Caron (2005). Cambior. Reconnaissance survey, geological mapping, rock sampling and till survey on the Storm Lake property which covers part of the current Jayden Resources property to the east. 33 rock samples were analyzed and revealed small anomalous Au and As values principally near the Corbeau fault. 79 till samples were collected. GM62391.

2013- Moreau (2013). Sementiou Inc./Sylvain Gauthier and Canadian Mining House. Comprehensive geological and structural study on the Storm Lake Gold Property including a compilation of the existing DDH database. Subsequent detailed exploration work was recommended. GM67656.

2014- Dubé (2014). GREG Exploration Inc. Heliborne High Resolution Magnetic Survey

on the Storm Property (Figure 4). One survey block was flown for a total of 920 line-km with a 25 m line spacing. GM68460.

2020- Groulier et al. (2020). Synthèse gîtologique de la ceinture de roches vertes de Frotet-Evans, segments Evans-Ouagama et Storm-Evans. MB-2020-14.

ITEM 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1- The Opatica Subprovince

The Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt (FEGB) is located in the Superior Province of northern Quebec more than 150 km north of Chibougamau. It defines an EW-oriented upper crustal thrust sheet located in the heart of the Opatica subprovince. The latter is bounded to the north and south by shear zones and represents a deep crustal domain that could form the basement of greenstone belts and metasedimentary basins (Benn, 2006; Daoudene et al., 2014, 2016). To the north, the Opatica is in structural contact with the Opinaca and Némiscau subprovinces. These are constituted by sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to the granulite facies at the core and to amphibolite at the margins. (Bandyayera et Daoudene, 2018; Côté-Roberge, 2018; Pedreira et al., 2019). The metasedimentary rocks are deformed and commonly migmatized. They are invaded by intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks derived in part form partial melting of the metasedimentary rocks (Pedreira et al., 2019, 2020). The Opatica is in structural contact with the Northern Abitibi subprovice to the south.

The Opatica subprovince principally exposes orthogneissic and plutonic rocks of the Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite suite (TTG) and several volcanosedimentary assemblages comprised within the Frotet-Evans and Eastmain greenstone belts (Benn et al., 1992; Boily, 2000; Beauchamp et al., 2018). The TTG and greenstone belts were deformed to various degree and invaded by intrusive rocks of different composition. They were emplaced between 2.93 and 2.68 Ga (Benn et al., 1992; Davis et al., 1994,

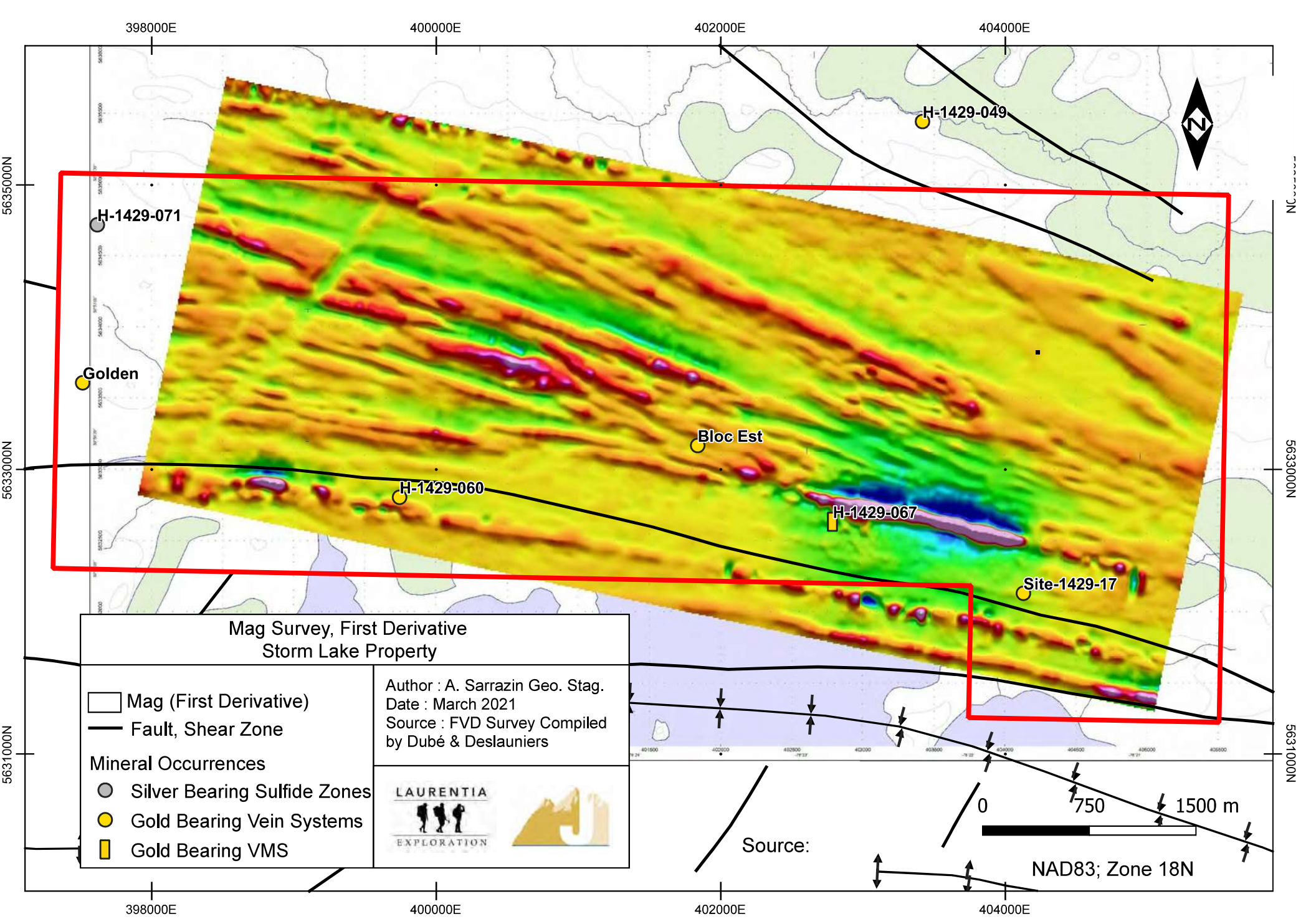

Figure 4. High resolution MAG survey revealing an important NW-SE-oriented elongated high magnetic zone parallel to the Broadback fault, near the Eastern Block showing cropping out within the Storm Formation.

1995). The orthogneissic domain of the Opatica subprovince underwent regional metamorphism ranging from amphibolite to granulite facies; showing local partial melting (~2.68 Ga; Sawyer, 1998).

7.2- The Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt (FEGB)

The 250 km long EW-oriented FEGB consists of four distinct segments 1) Evans-Ouagama, 2) Storm-Evans, 3) Assinica, and 4) Frotet-Troilus (Brisson et al, 1998a, b; c; Boily, 2000) (Figure 5). Like most Superior Province greenstone belts, the FEGB is composed predominantly of tholeiitic and calc-alkaline volcanic formations. The tholeiitic rocks are dominated by mafic to intermediate lavas, without komatiitic units, whereas the calc-alkaline lithologies are represented by intermediate to felsic lavas and pyroclastic rocks which are overlain by sedimentary rocks (Gosselin, 1996; Brisson et al., 1998 a, b, c)

7.2.1- The Frotet-Troilus Segment

The Troilus Group incorporates most of the volcanoclastic and volcanic formations of the segment. The former consists of massive and pillowed basaltic to andesitic lavas, magnesian basalt flows, komatiitic basalts and layers of felsic lapilli tuffs and argillites. The volcanoclastic formations include andesitic to rhyodacitic crystal tuffs, lapilli and blocky tuffs associated with rhyolitic lava flows (?). Several QFP dykes and sills are intercalated within the sequence as well as pyroxenite and gabbroic sills coeval to the mafic volcanic rocks. Several syn to late-tectonic intrusions dominated by foliated tonalites cut through the supracrustal rocks. The Frotet anticline divides the Frotet-Troilus segment into a northern NE to ENE-oriented structural domain occupied by the Troilus syncline (D_1) and ENE to EO-oriented strike-slip faults (D_2). The southern domain displays an ESE to NE structural grain associated with synclinal/anticlinal folds affected by regional SE to EW-oriented faults.

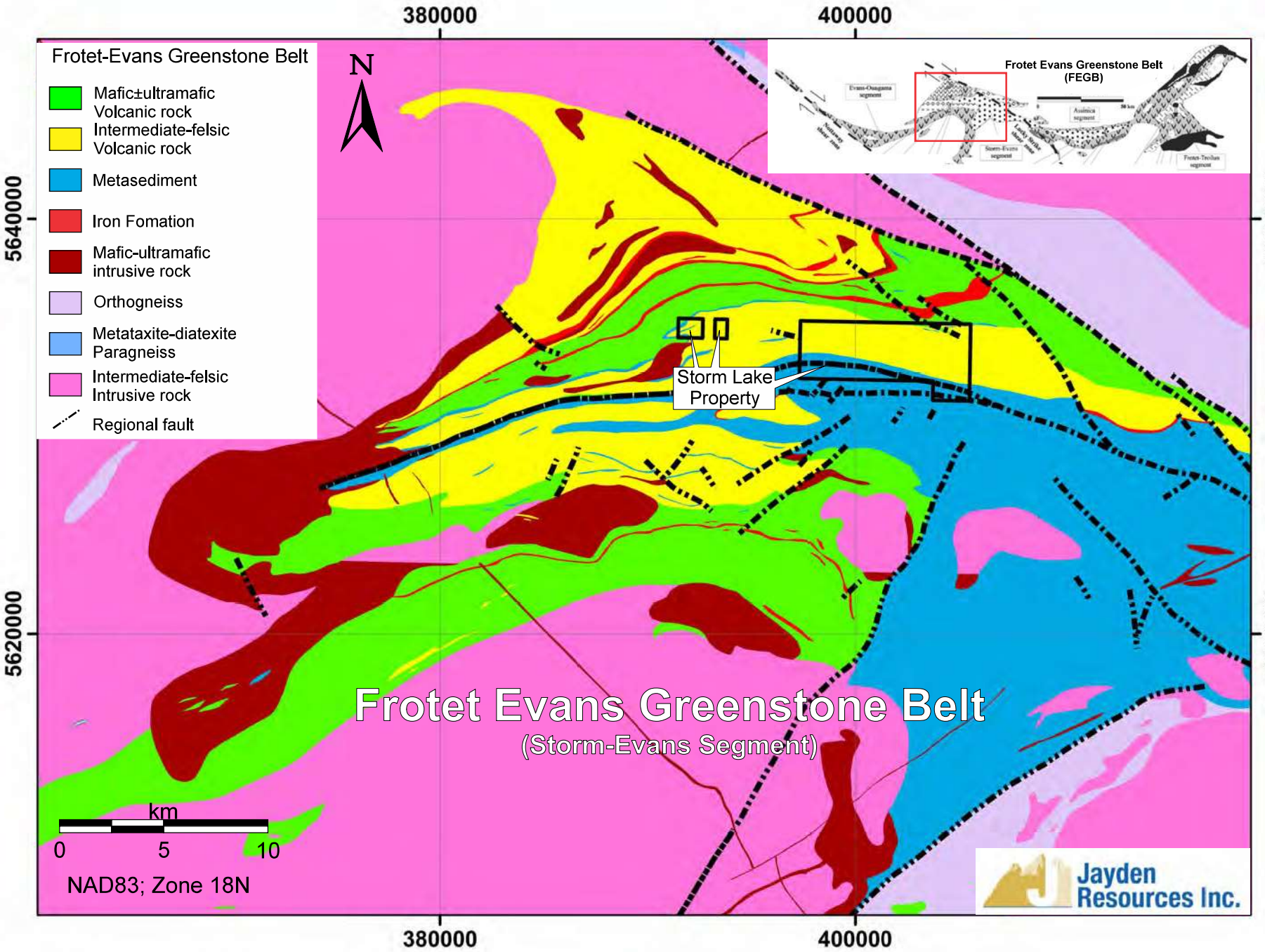

Figure 5. Geology of the Storm-Evans Segment of the western Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt.

7.2.2- The Assinica Segment

Southeast of the Frotet-Troilus segment, the FEGB narrows to a 9-13 km EW-oriented band and exposes an abundance of detrital metasedimentary rocks overlying an assemblage of volcanic lavas and tuffs of mafic to intermediate composition. Two main units are present : 1) the Assinica Group composed of massive to pillowed lava flows overlain by layers of mafic to felsic lapilli tuffs and tuffs and terminated by bands of mudrocks (andalousite schists), felsic lavas and blocky tuffs of intermediate to felsic composition. 2) The Assinica Ggroup is covered by the metasedimentary Broadback Group constituted of feldspathic wackes, polygenic conglomerates and mudrocks. Numerous undifferentiated to differentiated gabbroic sills and dykes are intercalated within the volcanic sequence and porphyritic monzonite and dioritic plutons intruded the metasediments. The rocks of the Assinica and Broadback groups were affected by two major deformation events and disrupted by the 3 km-wide, dextral NO-SE-oriented ductile Lucky Strike deformation zone (Sawyer and Benn, 1993; Brisson et al., 1997b).

7.2.3- The Evans-Ouagama Segment

South of Lake Evans, the FEGB narrows considerably to form a 3 to 5 km-wide sliver of basaltic volcanic rocks-oriented ENE to EW. The 50 km long Evans-Ouagama segment is dislocated by the 15 km-wide Nottaway River deformation zone (Sawyer et Benn, 1993). Basaltic volcanic rocks include massive to pillowed lavas interstratified with iron formations, siltstones, and crystal tuffs. The amphibolite metamorphosed rocks are in intrusive or structural contact with the orthogneiss or felsic plutons of the Opatica sub-province. The contact of the northern volcanic band is marked by a 2 km-thick x 20 km long gabbro-pyroxenite sill extending to the Nottaway River deformation zone. Several blocks dislocated by the Nottaway River fault revealed porphyritic andesites, rhyolitic tuffs and greywacke beds stratified with pillowed and massive basaltic lavas, the latter invaded by differentiated gabbroic sills. Morin (1998) recognized three main deformation fabrics.

7.2.4-The Storm-Evans Segment

The Storm Lake property is located within the Storm-Evans segment. Located to the west of the Lucky Strike deformation zone, the FEGB becomes wider to the NO up to Storm Lake exposing volcanic and volcanoclastic assemblages regrouped under the Evans Group. The latter is constituted of the Le Gardeur, Rabbit and Storm formations (Figure 2). The Broadback Group overlies the Storm Formation. Iron formation and polygenic conglomerates with fragments of felsic tuffs and mafic lavas occur at the base of the Broadback Formation. Wackes, siltstones (commonly showing graded bedding) are interlayered with pyroclastic units of the Storm Formation. Magnetite-bearing wacke and andesitic flows are minor constituents. Metamorphism varies from greenschist to amphibolite facies. The deformation appears to increase toward the northern part of the segment and to the east where the FEGB narrows considerably. Isoclinal folds and an ENE-ESE regional foliation with abrupt N or S dips are characteristic of the Storm-Evans segment.

7.2.4.1-The Le Gardeur Formation

The Le Gardeur Formation abuts against the Lucky Strike shear to the north and is in contact with the Rabbit Formation to the south. The Formation principally exposes calc-alkaline massive to pillowed amygdalar andesite and pyroclastic rocks. It also contains beds of rhyolite, rhyodacite and dacite flows as well as syn-volcanic porphyritic intrusives (Brisson et al., 1998b, 1998c; Boily, 1998)

7.2.4.2- The Rabbit Formation

Dated at 2758.3 ±4.1 Ma (U-Pb zircon; David, 2018), the Rabbit Formation constitutes and important part of the Evans-Ouagama segment and the southern domain of the Storm-Evans segment. The formation is principally composed of massive to pillowed basalts and gabbros. Silicate and sulphide facies iron formations are associated with chert and laminated magnetite-bearing mudrocks beds at the base of the formation. These

lenticular iron formations are easily recognized on magnetic survey maps. Brisson et al., (1998b, c) placed the Rabbit Formation stratigraphically under the Rabbit Formation with a well-defined contact marked by an iron formation unit. The upper Rabbit Formation incorporates thin beds and lenses of siltstones and mudstones, locally graphitic and pyrite-rich associated with layers of polygenic conglomerates and lenses of felsic volcanics and intermediate tuffs.

7.2.4.3- The Storm Formation

The Storm Formation (2755.5 ±0.9 Ma; zircon U-Pb; Bandyayera and Sharma, 2001). sits on top of the Evans Group. It is dominated by felsic pyroclastic rocks and locally by felsic rhyolitic domes constituted of porphyritic breccias rich in quartz-feldspar phenocrysts (Brisson et al., 1998a). Pyroclastic units show bedding and consist of monogenic and polygenic felsic to intermediate blocky tuffs, lapilli tuffs and crystal tuffs (Brisson et al., 1998b, 1998c). Basaltic komatiitic flows, pillowed amygdalar andesite and layers/lenses of siltstones, pyritic and graphitic claystones are also present (Boily, 1998; Brisson et al., 1998b, 1998c). The lower contact with the Rabbit Formation is locally characterized by the apparition of siltstone and sandstone layers with the upper section marked by basaltic flows, gabbroic sills, and iron formations.

7.3- The Storm Lake Property

From north to south, the Storm Lake property exposes volcanic rocks of the La Gardeur, Rabbit and Storm formations and metasedimentary rocks of the Broadback Group. The Storm Formation predominantly comprises dacitic rhyolitic flows and tuffs with a lesser volume of andesites. Thin argillitic lenses and greywackes were also observed. Volcanic and sedimentary assemblages are both intruded by gabbroic, lamprophyre and intermediate to porphyritic dykes and sills (Doucet and Boudreault, 1988).

The contact between the Storm Formation and Broadback Group to the south is highlighted by an iron formation, whereas the central part display a layer of polygenic

conglomerate up to 100 m thick. To the west, this horizon is defined by mudrocks, siltstones and sporadic lenses of conglomerates and tuffs (Brisson et al., 1998b,1998c). The conglomerate contains felsic and mafic volcanic, chert, argillite, siltstone, and sandstone fragments/blocks in a locally silicified, amphibolitized and chloritized matrix.

The Storm property is characterized by a complex network of shear zones and faults associated with gold mineralization. The Corbeau fault is an arcuate ESE-WNW-oriented fault lying in the southern part of the property with an EW orientation at its core.

Brisson et al. (1998a, 1998b, 1998c) described seven deformation events within the Storm-Evans segments. The D_1 deformation is associated with megascopic NNE-SSW-oriented folds, whereas D_2 relates to megascopic NE-SW to NO-SE-oriented subvertical isoclinal folds. EW-oriented faults (i.e., Corbeau, Lightning, Storm and Broadback River) may be attributed to the compression event tied to D_1 and D_2 deformations (Doucet and Boudreault, 1988; Fraser and Boudreault, 1989). The other deformation phases largely correlate with major faults and shear zones.

7.4- Mineralization

The Storm property exposes several gold showings associated with quartz veins in proximity of the Broadback, Corbeau, Storm and Lightning EW-oriented faults. There are four significant gold showing previously unearthed within the Jayden Resources Storm Lake claims: Golden, Eastern Block, Arena and Lightning.

7.4.1- The Golden Showing

The Golden showing occurs in proximity of the Storm and Lightning faults and is associated with intermediate to felsic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks of the Storm Formation. A shear zone oriented parallel to the Storm and Corbeau faults is characterized by a sericite schist containing anomalous gold values and also reveals zones of quartz-sericite, fuchsite, and sericite alteration. In detail, overburden stripping of the

Golden showing unearthed a sequence of porphyritic rhyodacitic to rhyolitic tuffs locally exposing a brecciated lapilli tuff facies. The rhyolite tuff is strongly foliated and dextral sheared mylonitic zones oriented EW are observed. The latter reveal massive and banded anastomosed quartz ± tourmaline ± carbonate ± pyrite veins, containing gold. Mineralization is present as disseminated cubic pyrite crystals (5% within the quartz veins and 2-5 % in the mineralized host rocks. Cm-thick green micas (fuchsite ?) veins crosscut the volcanic hosts rocks.

Doucet and Boudreau (1988) obtained gold values in quartz vein and felsic volcanic samples ranging from 20 to 3000 ppb Au, with a sample of sericitized felsic volcanic returning an assay of 4045 ppb Au (GM49072). Diamond drill hole collared by Golden Gram Resources Inc. (GM 56688) yielded intersections of 1.53 g/t Au over 0.86 m, 1.05 g/t Au over 1.69 m (CG-97-04), 1.08 g/t Au over 0.89 m, 0.79 g/t Au over 2.18 m (CG-97-03) and 1.60 g/t Au over 2,92 m (CG-97-01). Noramco Exploration (GM45978) generated an interval of 5.00 g/t Au over 1 m (H-1429-31).

7.4.2- Eastern Block Showing

The Eastern Block showing is found within the Storm Formation and Broadback Group. Gold mineralized quartz veins are exposed in an assemblage of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks, argillites, and siltstones (Figure 6). The showing area is located near the intersection of three major faults (Storm, a WNW-oriented fault, and an NNE-oriented fault). The gold mineralization occurs in quartz-carbonate veins with tourmaline, arsenopyrite (1-3%) and traces of pyrite. Best gold intersections obtained from 6 boreholes sunk by Searchgold : SG-97-06 (GM 56595) 3.41 g/t Au over 0.89 m to 48,99 m; 1.12 g/t Au over 0.49 m ; SG-97-05 (GM 56595); 1.95 g/t Au over 0.37 m (H-1429-23); Noramco Explorations (GM45978) obtained : 83.00 g/t Au over 1.00 m (H-1429-23), 182.53 g/t Au over 0.03 m and 1.00 g/t Au over 0.60 m.

7.4.3- Arena Showing

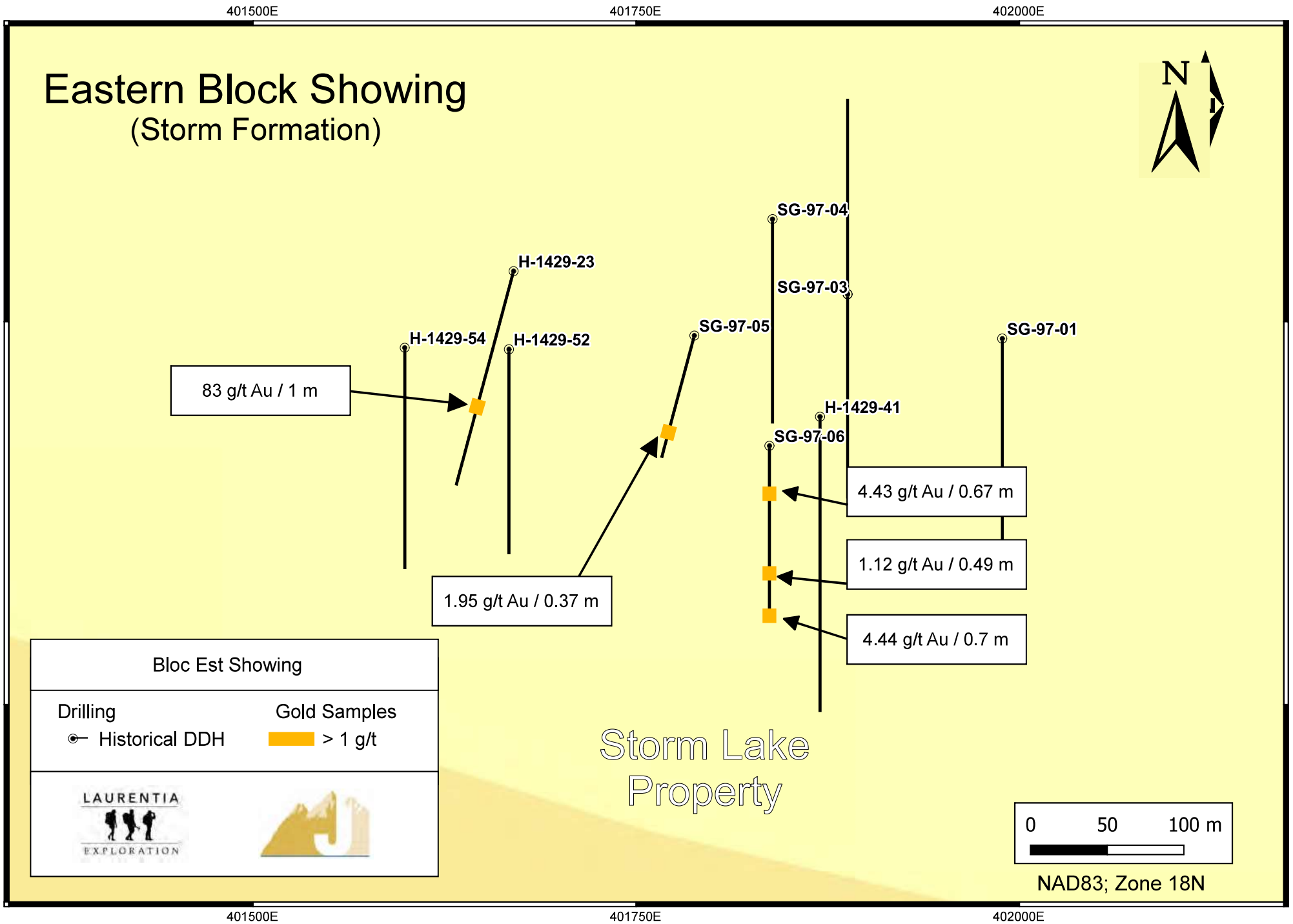

Figure 6. Localization of historical DDHs on the Eastern Block showing accompanied by significant Au intersections.

The Arena showing was discovered by Arena Gold by drilling. The gold mineralization occurs in tabular 1 to 20 cm thick quartz veins injected in gabbros and porphyritic dacites exposed near four major structures/faults (Figure 7). The quartz veins contain sulphides (3-5% pyrite and up to 5% chalcopyrite) associated with carbonates and tourmaline. Two DDHs collared by Arena Gold (GM5605) yielded intersections of 4.30 g/t Au over 1.40 m (AG-98-03) and 3.00 g/t Au over 0.32 m (AG-98-07).

7.4.4- Lightning Showing

The Lightning showing is associated with a secondary NW-SE-oriented shears cutting the principal Lightning fault disrupting the Rabbit and Le Gardeur formations (Figure 7). The gold mineralization occurs within a 16 m-thick layer of graphitic argillite injected by quartz-tourmaline veins and veinlets. The argillite is in contact with a grauwacke within a dacitic volcanic assemblage. Canadian Nickel Company Limited (GM38012), Golden Triangle Mining Exploration Inc. (GM 47619) and Arena Gold (GM56505) DDHs produced interesting gold intervals of 26.78 g/t Au over 1 m (46877); 11.04 g/t Au over 1.00 m (H-1429-072) and 0.48 g/t Au over 16.00 m, including 1.30 g/t Au over 1.74 m (AG-98-09).

ITEM 8 DEPOSIT TYPE

Gold showings occurring on the Storm Lake property (i.e., Golden, Eastern Bloc, Lightning) are classified as a quartz-carbonate mesothermal vein-type. Mesothermal gold is also referred as metamorphic gold, gold-only, lode gold, shear-zone hosted, structurally controlled deposits or orogenic gold.

Most Au-rich veins in greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are hosted by a wide variety of host rock types; mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks and competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills and granitoid intrusions (e.g., TTG) are common hosts. Typically, there is a strong structural control of the gold deposits and orebodies at all scales. The morphology can be highly variable, including: 1) brittle faults

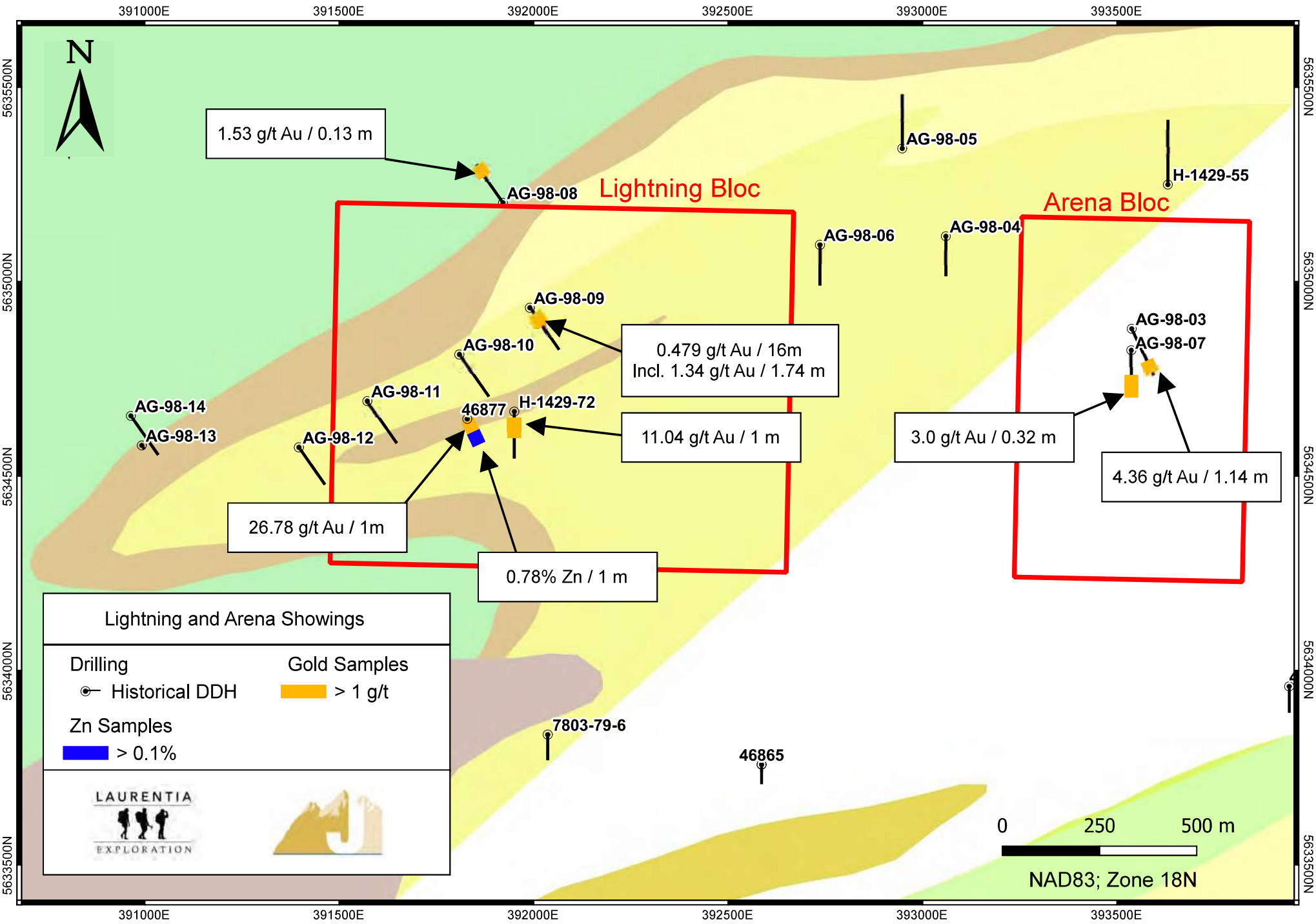

Figure 7. Localization of historical DDHs on the Arena and Lightning showings accompanied by significant Au and Zn intersections.

to ductile shear zones, 2) extensional fractures, stockworks and breccias, and 3), fold hinges (Hodgson, 1989). The orebodies consist dominantly of altered host rock with disseminated mineralization or of fissure-filled mineralization. Individual quartz-carbonate vein thickness varies from a few centimeters up to 5 m, and their length varies from 10 up to 1000 m. The vertical extent of the orebodies is commonly greater than 1 km and reaches 2.5 km in a few cases.

The gold-bearing shear zones and faults associated with this deposit type are mainly compressional and they commonly display a complex geometry with anastomosing and/or conjugate arrays (Robert et al., 1994; Robert and Poulsen, 2001). Due to the complexity of the geological and structural setting and the influence of strength anisotropy and competency contrasts, the geometry of vein networks varies from simple (e.g., Silidor deposit, Flavrian tonalite, Abitibi Greenstone Belt), to fairly complex with multiple orientations of anastomosing and/or conjugate sets of veins, breccias, stockworks, and associated structures (Dubé et al., 1989; Robert et al., 1994; Robert and Poulsen, 2001).

Veins in the orogenic gold deposits are dominated by quartz with subsidiary carbonate and sulphide minerals, and less abundantly, albite, chlorite, white mica (fuchsite in ultramafic host rocks), tourmaline, and scheelite. Carbonate minerals consist of calcite, dolomite and ankerite. Gold occurs in the veins and in adjacent wallrocks and is usually intimately associated with sulphide minerals, including pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. Carbonatization, sulphidation and alkali metasomatism of the wallrocks reflect the addition of variable amounts of CO_2, S, K, Na, H_2O, and LILE during mineralization.

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate-vein deposits are typically distributed along crustal-scale fault zones (Kerrich et al., 2000). These are the main hydrothermal pathways towards higher crustal levels. However, the deposits are spatially and genetically associated with second- and third-order compressional reverse-oblique to oblique brittle-ductile high-angle shears and high strain zones, which are commonly located within 5 km

of the first order fault and are best developed in its hanging wall (Robert, 1990). The structures hosting the gold deposits (shear zones, faults, extensional veins, and breccias) are typically discordant with respect to the stratigraphic layering of the host rocks, but in some cases, they can be parallel to bedding planes and fold hinges or intrusive contacts. Orogenic gold deposits were in general formed from moderately reduced fluids with a nearly neutral to weakly alkaline pH at all crustal levels (Mickucki, 1998). The ore-forming fluid is typically a 1.5 ± 0.5 kb, 350° ± 50°C, low-salinity H_2O-CO_2 ± CH_4 ± N_2 fluid that transported gold as a reduced sulphur complex (Groves et al., 2003). The fluids maintained approximate thermal equilibrium with the rocks through which they circulated, but their chemical composition was progressively modified through fluid-wallrock interaction and/or mineral precipitation during their ascent. The main complex responsible for gold transport in orogenic gold deposits is Au(HS)2-(Mikucki, 1998).

ITEM 9 EXPLORATION

No exploration was performed by the Issuer prior to the effective date.

ITEM 10 DRILLING

No drilling was performed by the Issuer prior to the effective date.

ITEM 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No rock sample was collected during the course of this study.

ITEM 12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1- Storm Lake Property Visit

Hugues Guérin Tremblay, P.Geo, QP, and Maxime Bouchard, M.Sc., P.Geo., QP, both from Laurentia Exploration Inc., visited the Storm Lake property on August 08, 2021. The QPs inspected historical trenches and stripped outcrops and verified the location of historical drillholes, including hole H-1429-41 for which the casing was left in the ground (Figures 8, 9). Other casings were pulled out, however each drill hole site visited left traces of human activity and machinery was identifiable in the field. All investigated trenches and identified drillholes sites were located at the coordinates given in the historical assessment reports. The visit of trenches and cleared outcrops confirmed the orientation of the Storm Formation felsic volcanic assemblage between 095°N and 120°N with a sub-vertical to slightly southward dips. Sub-vertical shear zones oriented 095°N and hosting dm-thick quartz-carbonates-tourmaline-pyrite veins were also observed.

ITEM 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There was no mineral processing or metallurgical testing during the course of this study.

ITEM 14 MINERAL RESOURCES

There was no mineral resource estimate during the course of this study.

ITEM 23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant precious and base metals properties adjacent to the Storm Lake property.

ITEM 24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data and information.

ITEM 25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Figure 8a. Aerial view of stripped outcrops at site 4, Golden showing, Storm Lake property.

Figure 8b. Quartz-calcite-tourmaline-pyrite vein, Golden showing, Storm Lake property.

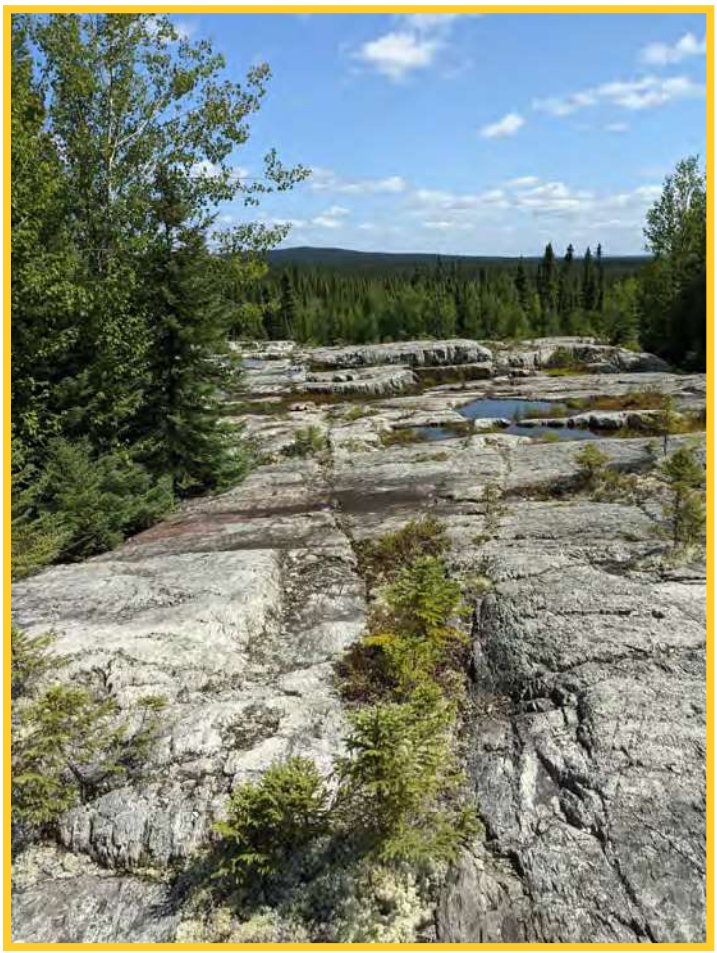

Figure 8c. Shear zone observed on a large stripped outcrop. Site 1429-06, Golden showing, Storm Lake property.

Figure 8d. Maxime Bouchard, P. geo and QP on site, Storm Lake property.

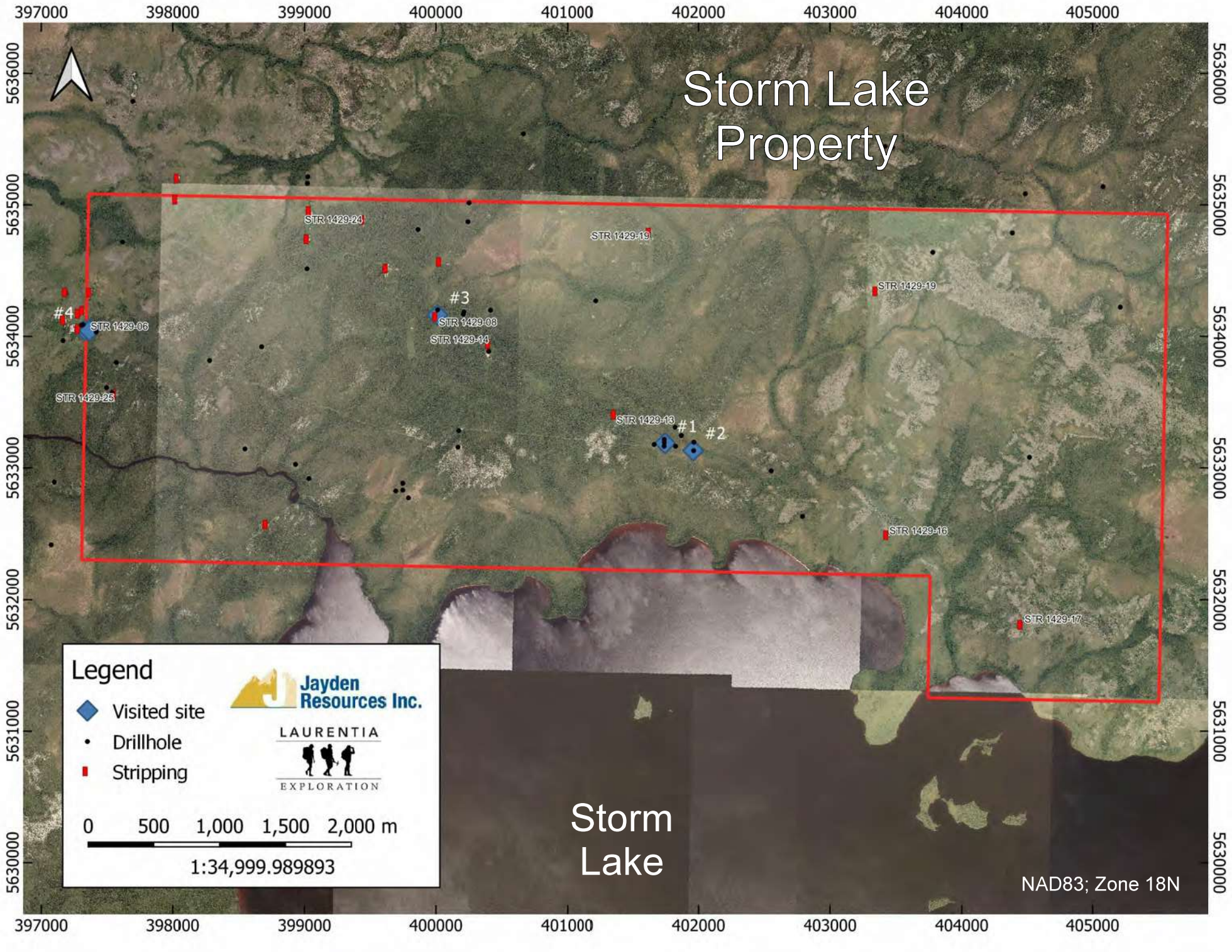

Figure 9. Location of the visited sites on the Storm Lake property.

The Storm Lake property is characterized by the occurrence of a complex network of EW-oriented shear and fault zones disrupting volcanosedimentary assemblages. According to Groulier et al. (2020), the Storm, Corbeau and Lightning shears, all major faults, occur on the property. Important historical gold and base metals showings are spatially and genetically related to these structures. However, there remains a vast expanse of prospective terrane to explore along these prospective faults. The results of a recent high-resolution MAG survey unearthed new targets with elongated high MAG zones parallel to these main faults.

The Storm Lake property is located in the James Bay Territory of the Province of Quebec and contained within NTS sheets 32K15 and 32K16. The core of the property claims is positioned 180 km NE of the mining town of Chibougamau within the Archean Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt (FEGB). The property, currently 100% owned by Canadian mining House, consists of 45 non-contiguous mineral claims divided into three blocs totaling 24.5 km^2

The 250 km long EW-oriented FEGB is composed predominantly of tholeiitic and calc-alkaline volcanic formations. The former is dominated by mafic to intermediate lavas, without komatiitic units, whereas the latter are represented by intermediate to felsic lavas and pyroclastic rocks which are overlain by sedimentary rocks. The FEGB is divided into four distinct segments 1) Evans-Ouagama, 2) Storm-Evans, 3) Assinica and, 4) Frotet-Troilus.

The Storm Lake property is located within the Storm-Evans segment, west of the Lucky Strike deformation zone exposing volcanic and volcanoclastic assemblages regrouped under the Evans Group. The latter is constituted of the Le Gardeur, Rabbit and Storm formations. The metasedimentary Broadback Group (wackes, siltstones, conglomerates, and iron formations) overlies the Storm Formation.

The Le Gardeur Formation abuts against the Lucky Strike shear to the north and is in contact with the Rabbit Formation to the south. The Formation principally exposes calc-

alkaline massive to pillowed amygdalar andesite and pyroclastic rocks. The Rabbit Formation is mainly composed of massive to pillowed basalts and gabbros with subordinate layers of sulphide facies iron formations at the base of the formation. The Storm Formation sits at the top of the Evans Group. It is dominated by felsic pyroclastic rocks and locally by felsic rhyolitic domes constituted of porphyritic breccias rich in quartz-feldspar phenocrysts. Basaltic komatiitic flows, pillowed amygdalar andesite and layers/lenses of siltstones, pyritic and graphitic claystones are also present.

Two main deformation events affected the Storm-Evans rocks. D_1 deformation is associated with megascopic NNE-SSW-oriented folds, whereas D_2 relates to megascopic NE-SW to NO-SE-oriented subvertical isoclinal folds. EW-oriented faults (i.e., Corbeau, Lightning, Storm and Broadback River) may be attributed to the compression event tied to D_1 and D_2 deformations.

The Storm property exposes several gold showings associated with quartz veins in proximity of the Broadback, Corbeau, Storm and Lightning EW-oriented faults. There are four significant gold showing previously unearthed within the Jayden Resources Storm Lake claims: Golden, Eastern Block, Arena and Lightning. The Golden showing occurs in proximity of the Storm and Lightning faults and is associated with intermediate to felsic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks of the Storm Formation. Historical diamond drilling yielded intersections of 1.05 g/t Au over 1.69 m, 1.60 g/t Au over 2.92 m and 5.00 g/t Au over 1.00 m. The Eastern-Block showing is found within the Storm Formation and Broadback Group. Gold mineralized quartz veins are exposed in an assemblage of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks, argillites, and siltstones. The showing area is located near the intersection of three major faults. Best historical gold drill intersections are 83.00 g/t Au over 1.00 m, 3.41 g/t over 0.89 m and 1.00 g/t Au over 0.60 m. At the Arena showing, gold mineralization occurs in tabular 1 to 20 cm thick sulphide-bearing quartz veins injected in gabbros and porphyritic dacites exposed near four major structures/faults. Two historical DDHs yielded intersections of 4.30 g/t Au over 1.40 m and 3.00 g/t Au over 0.32 m. The last showing, Lightning, is associated with a secondary NW-SE-oriented shear cutting the principal Lightning shear disrupting the Rabbit and Le Gardeur formations.

The gold mineralization occurs within a 16 m-thick layer of graphitic argillites injected by quartz-tourmaline veins and veinlets. Historical DDHs generated interesting gold intervals of 26.78 g/t Au over 1.00 m , 11.04 g/t Au over 1.00 m and 0.48 g/t Au over 16.00 m.

ITEM 26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Storm Lake exposes a large number of mineralized sites associated with major structures or secondary splayed faults emerging from the former. In particular, the eastern block of the property reveals partially investigated gold showings (ex: Golden and Eastern Block) presumably spatially if not genetically associated to the Storm and Corbeau shear zones (Groulier et al., 2020).

Special attention should be devoted to the three main faults occurring within the Storm Lake property: Storm, Corbeau and Lightning. A helicopter-driven exploration of outcrops along these structures should be completed beforehand to evaluate their full potential for base and precious metal mineralization. This also include the western two blocs containing the Lightning and Arena showings. Grab rock sampling and potentially channel samples should be collected from newly discovered and former mineralized sites. the latter to validate the historical gold and base metals assays. A one-week exploration program is proposed.

A recent high-resolution Mag survey covering the eastern Storm block reveals important EW-WNW-oriented linear positive anomalies which could reflect gold and base metals fault-related mineralization. The author thus recommends a ground-based IP/Resistivity survey to be carried out on a 2.25 x 2 km grid covering part of the MAG anomaly present in the Eastern Block showing. Combined with the high-resolution magnetic contour maps, the results of the IP/Resistivity survey would certainly help defining new targets for a forthcoming drill program. This constitutes Phase I of the exploration program estimated at $485,935.

The remoteness of the area and cost of conducting exploration in the western Frotet-Evans greenstone belt entail a comprehensive exploration program. The installation cost

of a bush camp ready to receive a crew of geologists and drillers and the use of a helicopter for all aspects of travel and equipment transport are incentives enough to complete all exploration during a single phase. Drilling is thus immediately recommended following the results of geophysical and sampling/mapping campaigns. Already there are a sufficient numbers of potential gold targets to warrant a 3000 m program. Including the new zones of interests most likely to be discovered during the early prospection stage, a 5000 m proposal is sound. The drillholes are bound to be collared along the three major shear zones near the main gold-bearing showings.

The drilling program makes up the second phase of the exploration program (Phase 2). The cost incurred is: $1,676,350. The undertaking of the second program does not depend upon the results of Phase I.

26.1- Budget Breakdown

EXPLORATION STORM LAKE PROPERTY (2021)	COST
(Phase I)	
PREPARATION FIELD WORK	$5,000
FIELD WORK	
Mob-Demob	$10,000
2 geologists x $800/day x 7 days	$11,200
2 technicians x $515/day x 7 days	$7,210
HELICOPTER	
Mob-Demob	$5,000
8 days X $2,800/day with fuel	$22,400
EQUIPMENT	
Diamond saw	$1,000
Field tablets, trenching kit, first aid kit, insurance coverage, sat phone, various tools, etc..	$2,500
VARIOUS MATERIALS	
Bags, QA/QC materials, rice bags, samples tags, tie wrap, markers, etc…	$1,000
ASSAYING	
100 samples X $40/sample (Au Fire Assay +ICP-MS)	$4,000
Sample shipping	$500
IP SURVEY	
Mobilization-demobilization line cutters	$3,000
Line Cutting: $725/km x 45 km	$32,625
Mobilization-demobilization geophysical contractor	$3,500
IP survey: $1,600/km x 45 km (dp-dp, 25m, n=1-10)	$72,000
Installation equipment	$3,000
HELICOPTER	
Mob-demob	$8,000
Helicopter: $3,000/day X 40 days	$120,000
FOOD AND LODGING (geologists+technicians+line cutters+foreman+cook+pilot)	$44,000
BUILD-UP CAMP STORM	$130,000
Sub-Total (Phase I)	$485,935

26.1- Budget Breakdown (Ctnd.)

EXPLORATION STORM LAKE PROPERTY (2021)	
(Phase II)	
DRILLING	
Geotic Log and Geotic Mine utilisation	$4,000
Diamond saw for core sampling	$5,000
Generator rental for Core Shack	$2,500
Mob-demob (staff for drilling campaign)	$4,500
Crew change	$2,500
Rental of different equipment (chainsaw, diamond blades, etc…)	$4,000
Various items for camp	$5,600
Permitting	$1,000
Core rack	$2,000
STAFF	
P.Geo for planification, organisation and managing: $850/day X 65 days	$55,250
Technician for gear preparation	$4,000
On site supervision	$4,000
GIT Core Logging : $650/day X 65 days	$42,250
Technician for core cutting, sampling and other jobs: $550 x 65 days	$35,750
ASSAYING	
3000 Assays, Au + Base metals and pathfinders (Au-AA-23 + ME ICP41): $40/sample	$120,000
Samples shipping	$1,000
DRILLING	
5000 m of drilling + Helicopter time : $260/m	$1,300,000
Rig Mob-Demob	$5,000
Helicopter Mob-Demob	$8,000
FOOD AND LODGING (drilling crew+geologists+technicians+cook+pilot)	$70,000

26.1- Budget Breakdown (Ctnd.)

EXPLORATION STORM LAKE PROPERTY (2021)	
(Phase II)	
Sub-Total (Phase II)	$1,676,350
Total (Phase I+Phase II)	$2,162,285
Contingency (10%)	$216,228
Total	$2,378,513
TPS (5%)	$118,925
TVQ (9.975%)	$237,256
Grand Total	**$2,734,693**

ITEM 27 REFERENCES

Bandyayera, D., Daoudene, Y., 2017. Géologie de la région du Lac Rodayer (SNRC 32K13-32K14-32N03 et 32N04-SE). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. RG 2017-01; 60 pp.

Bandyayera, D., Caron-Côté, E., en publication. Géologie de la région du ruisseau Lucky Strike, Sous-province d'Opatica, Eeyou Istchee Baie-James, Québec, Canada. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec; RG 2020-03.

Bandyayera, D., Sharma, K.N.M. 2001. Minéralisations en Ni-Cu±ÉGP dans la bande volcano-sédimentaire de Frotet-Evans (SNRC 32K). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. MB 2001-06; 72 pp.

Bandyayera, D., Daoudene, Y., 2017. Géologie de la région du Lac Rodayer (SNRC 32K13-32K14-32N03 et 32N04-SE). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. RG 2017-01; 60 pp.

Bandyayera, D., Daoudene, Y. 2018. Géologie de la région du lac Nemiscau, secteur ouest de la rivière Rupert (SNRC 32N06, 32N07 et 32N11). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. RG 2018-03; 58 pp.

Benn, K. 2006. Tectonic delamination of the lower crust during Late Archean collision of the Abitibi-Opatica and Pontiac terranes, Superior Province, Canada, in Benn, K., et al., eds., Archean geodynamics and environments: American Geophysical Union Geophysical Monograph 164; p. 267–282.

Benn, K., Sawyer, E.W., Bouchez, J.L. 1992. Orogen parallel and transverse shearing in the Opatica belt, Quebec: implications for the structure of the Abitibi Subprovince. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences. volume 29; pp. 2429-2444.

Benn, K, Moyen, J.-F. 2008. The late Archean Abitibi-Opatica terrane, Superior Province: a modified oceanic plateau. The Geological Society of America; Special Paper 440, pages 173-197.

Beauchamp, A-M., Massei, F., Daoudene, Y. 2018. Géologie de la région de l'île Bohier, au contact entre les sous-provinces d'Opatica, d'Opinaca et le bassin d'Otish, au nord de Mistissini, Eeyou Istchee Baie-James, Québec, Canada. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. BG 2018-02; .

Birkett, T.C. 1982. Diamond drilling program, Broadback project. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM38823; 36 pp.

Boily, M. 1998. Géochimie des assemblages volcaniques de la portion occidentale de la ceinture volcano-sédimentaire de Frotet-Evans (CVFE). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. MB 98-08; 68 pp.

Boily, M. 2000. Géochimie des volcanites des ceintures volcano-sédimentaires de Frotet-Evans (CVFE) et de la Moyenne-Eastmain. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. MB 2000-12; 74 pp.

Boily, M, Dion, C. 2002. Geochemistry of boninite-type volcanic rocks in the Frotet-Evans greenstone belt, Opatica subprovince, Quebec: implications for the evolution of Archaean greenstone belts. Precambrian Research, volume 115, pages 349-371.

Bosschart, R. A. 1982. Report on airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, Broadback River area, for Noranda Exploration Ltd. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM38188; 79 pp.

Brisson, H., Gaulin, R., Lefebvre, D., Dion, D-J., Gosselin, C., Beaumier, M. 1997a. Géologie de la région du lac Assinica (SNRC 32J/11). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. RG 96-11; 32 pp.

Brisson, H., Gaulin, R., Lefebvre, D., Dion, D-J., Gosselin, C., Beaumier, M. 1997b. Géologie de la région du ruisseau Lucky Strike (SNRC 32J/12). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec; RG 96-10, 25 pp..

Brisson, H., Gosselin, C., Fallara, F., Gaulin, R., Dion, D.-J. 1998a. Géologie de la région du Lac Rocher (32K09). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. RG 98-05; 24 pp.

Brisson, H., Gosselin, C., Fallara, F., Gaulin, R., Dion, D.-J. 1998b. Géologie de la région du Lac Evans (32K15). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. RG 98-06; 26 pages, 1 plan.

Brisson, H., Gosselin, C., Fallara, F., Gaulin, R., Dion, D.-J. 1998c. Géologie de la région du Lac Théodat (32K16). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. RG 98-07; 26 pp.

Caron, K. 2006. Rapport des travaux d'exploration, campagne été 2005, Projet Lac Storm (#259). Cambior Resources. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM62391; 104 pp.

Côté-Roberge, M., 2018. Contexte tectonométamorphique du nord-ouest du Complexe de Laguiche, sous-province d'Opinaca, Eeyou Itschee Baie-James. Université Laval, mémoire de Maîtrise; 66 pp.

Daoudene, Y., Leclerc, F., Tremblay, A. 2016. Une histoire tectonométamorphique commune et de longue durée pour les sous-provinces d'Abitibi et d'Opatica, Province du Supérieur, Québec, Canada. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. MB 2016-01; 41 pp.

Daoudene, Y., Tremblay, A., Ruffet, G., Leclerc, F., 2014. Étude structurale et

métamorphique de la bordure nord-est de la ceinture de roches vertes de l'Abitibi, Québec, Canada : rapport de la thermochronologie $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ et implications tectoniques. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. MB 2014-04. 55 pages.

Daoudene, Y., Côté-Roberge, M., Massei, F., Groulier, P.A. en publication. Géologie de la région du lac Salamandre, Sous-province d'Opatica, Eeyou Istchee Baie-James, Québec, Canada. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec; BG 2020-05.

David, J. 2018a. Datations U-Pb dans la Province du Supérieur effectuées au GEOTOP en 2015-2016. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. MB 2018-16; 24 pp.

Davis, D.W., Gariépy, C., Sawyer, E.W., 1994. Pre-2.8 Ga crust in the Opatica gneiss belt: a potential source of detrital zircons in the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces, Superior Province, Canada. Geology; v. 22; p. 1111-1114.

Davis, D.W., Machado, N., Gariépy, C., Sawyer, E.W., Benn, K.,1995. U-Pb geochronology of the Opatica tonalite-gneiss belt and its relationship to the Abitibi greenstone belt, Superior Province, Quebec. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 32; p. 113-127.

Dejou, B. 1997. Rapport de fin de travaux, entente Canada-Québec, projet Moyen-Nord, volet IIB. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM55402; 35 pp.

Dubé, B., Poulsen K.H., Guha, J. 1989. The effects of layer anisotropy on auriferous shear zones: The Norbeau mine, Quebec. Economic Geology, v. 84; p. 871-878.

Dubé, J. 2014. Technical Report. Heliborne High Resolution Magnetic Survey

Storm Property, James Bay area, Québec for GREG Exploration Inc. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM68460; 21 pp.

Doucet, P., Boudreault, A.P. 1988. Report on the stripping program Lac Storm Property (P-1429). Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM 49072; 55 pp.

Franconi, A., 1977. Géologie du secteur de la rivière Broadback entre la baie du Corbeau (lac Evans) et le lac Storm (territoire d'Abitibi). Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. DPV 542, 32 pages, 1 plan.

Franconi, A. 1978. Pétrographie et pétrochimie préliminaires des roches métasédimentaires et métavolcaniques du secteur de la rivière Broadback entre la Baie du Corbeau et du Lac Storm. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. DPV597; 46 pp.

Fraser, D. C. 1986. DIGHEM III survey of the Lac Storm area. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM43022; 87 pp.

Fraser, R., Boudreault, A.P., 1989. Synthesis report on the lac Storm Property (P-1429) townships 1314, 1315 and 1414 Quebec, Canada. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 48692; 40 pp.

Gosselin, C. 1996. Synthèse géologique de la ceinture de Frotet-Troilus. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. ET96-02; 23 pp.

Graham, R. J. 1986. Rapport géologique sur le potentiel pour l'or et les métaux de base d'une propriété de 412 claims au Lac Storm, province de Québec pour Severide Resources Inc. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM43021; 59 pp.

Groves, D.I., Goldfarb, R.J., Robert, F., Hart, C.J.R. 2003. Gold deposits in metamorphic belts: Overview of current understanding, outstanding problems, future research and exploration significance. Economic Geology, v. 98; p. 1-29.

Groulier, P. A., De Souza, S., Daoudene,Y., Massei, F. 2020. Synthèse gîtologique de la ceinture de roches vertes de Frotet-Evans, segments Evans-Ouagama et Storm-Evans. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. MB 2020-14; 131 pp.

Hodgson, C.J. 1989. The structure of shear-related, vein-type gold deposits: a review. Ore Geology Review, v. 4; p. 231-273.

Kerrich, R., Goldfarb, R., Groves, D., Garwin, S. 2000. The geodynamic of world-class gold deposits: characteristics, space-time distribution and origins. In Hagemann, S.G., and Brown, P.E., eds., Gold in 2000. Society of Economic Geologists, Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 13; p. 501-551.

Lavoie, C. 1987. Geophysical surveys, Les Explorations Noramco Inc., « Storm Lake » project (P-1429), 1314 and 1315 townships, province of Québec, December 1987. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM46152; 22 pp.

Melchiorre, L., 1998a. Résultats d'un programme de forage sur les blocs Storm et Lightning pour Arena Gold Inc. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 56505; 13 pp.

Melchiorre, L., 1998b. Résultats d'un programme de forage sur les blocs Est, Ouest et Crow pour Ressources Searchgold Inc. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 56595; 14 pp.

Mikucki, E.J. 1998. Hydrothermal transport and depositional processes in Archean lode-gold systems: Nesbitt, B.E., Murowchick, J.B., Muehlenbachs, K. 1986. Dual origins of lode gold deposits in the Canadian Cordillera. Geology, v. 14; p. 506-509.

Moreau, A. 2006. Geological and Structural Study, Storm Lake Gold Project, Storm Lake, Québec, Canada. Report submitted to Sementiou/Sylvain Gauthier/Canadian Mining House. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM67656; 164 pp.

Morin, R. 1998. Géologie de la région du lac Ouagama. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. RG97-15; 20 pp.

Olbrich, K. H., Salamis, C. 1982. Canico-James Bay joint venture, Storm River project, Twps. 1314, 1315, 1414, 1415, Québec, NTS 32K15E and 32K16W. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM38012; 49 pp.

Pedreira, R., Daoudene, Y., Tremblay, A., Bandyayera, D., 2018. Étude structurale et métamorphique du secteur du lac Nemiscau, Sous-Province de Nemiscau, Baie-James, Québec : évolution tectonique d'un bassin sédimentaire. Résultats préliminaires. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, Québec. MB 2018-10; 55 pages.

Pedreira, R., Tremblay, A., Daoudene, Y., Bandyayera, D., 2019. Étude structurale du secteur sud-est de la Sous-Province de Nemiscau, Baie-James, Québec; résultats préliminaires. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, Québec. MB 2019-07, 56 pages.

Plante, L. 1999a. Compilation des travaux antérieurs et rapport de qualification sur trois propriétés appartenant à Ressources SearchGold Inc., projet Lac Storm, région de la rivière Broadback, Qc, 32K/15 et 32 K/16. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM56942; 44 pp.

Plante, L. 1999b. Compilation of geophysical and D.D.H. data on three properties owned by Seachgold resources Inc., Storm Lake project, Broadback river area, Qc, 32K/15 and

32K/16. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM56943; 30 pp.

Rivet, H. 2005. Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc. Ground magnetic field survey , Storm Lake project, James Bay region, Northwestern Québec, Canada, logistics and report. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM61901; 11 pp.

Robert, F., Poulsen, K.H. 2001. Vein formation and deformation in greenstone gold deposits, In Richards, J.P., and Tosdal, R.M., eds., Structural Controls on Ore Genesis. Society of Economic Geologists, Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 14; p. 111-155.

Robert, F., Poulsen, K.H., Dubé, B. 1994. Structural analysis of lode gold deposits in deformed terranes and its application. Geological Survey of Canada, Short course notes, Open File Report 2850; 140 pp.

Robert, F. 1990. Structural setting and control of gold-quartz veins of the Val d'Or area, southeastern Abitibi subprovince, In Ho, S.E., Robert, F., and Groves, D.I., eds., Gold and Base-Metal Mineralization in the Abitibi Subprovince, Canada, with Emphasis on the Quebec Segment. University of Western Australia, Short Course Notes, v. 24; p. 167-210.

Roby, M. 2005. Report on Mining Exploration works executed on Storm Lake project, NTS sheet 32K15-32K16 for Beaufield Consolidated Resources Inc. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM61900; 47 pp.

Routledge, R. E., Thompson, I.S. 1979. Broadback joint venture, report on 1974 exploration. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM34375; 247 pp.

Sawyer, E.W., Benn, K. 1993. Structure of the high-grade Opatica Belt and adjacent low-grade Abitibi Subprovince, Canada: an Archaean mountain front. Journal of

Structural Geology, v. 15, No. 12; p. 1443-1458.

Sawyer, E.W. 1998. Formation and evolution of granite magmas during crustal reworking: the significance of diatexites. Journal of Petrology, v. 39, No. 6; p. 1147-1167.

Smith, P. A. 1987. DIGHEM III survey of the Lac Storm project, province of Québec, NTS 32K15, 16 for Explorations Noramco Inc. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM44964; 49 pp.

St-Pierre, R., Gaucher, E. 1988. Noramco Explorations Inc. Combined magnetometer and EM Maxmin Surveys on Storm Lake property. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM45506; 34 pp.

Thompson, 1979a. Broadback joint venture. Report on progress to August 31, 1974. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM34376; 10 pp.

Thompson, 1979b. Project Broadback. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM34377; 10 pp.

Tshimbalanga, S., Gaucher E. 1987. Noramco Explorations Inc. IP survey on the Storm Lake property, townships 1314 and 1315, Québec. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM45325; 14 pp.

Tshimbalanga, S., Gaucher E. 1988. Noramco Explorations Inc. Induced polarization survey, Broadback and Storm area. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM45700; 27 pp.

Worana, R. M. 1988. Les Explorations Noramco Inc. And Exploration Minière Golden Triangle Inc. Diamond drill logs. Holes #1429-01 to 1429-42 (3 Volumes)

1986-87 Program, Townships 1314, 1315, Volume I of III, Holes 1429-01 to 1429-15. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec. GM45978; 598 pp.

Worana, R. M., Laws, G., Ledwidge, P., Fraser, B. 1988. Diamond drill log, Lac Storm (P-1429) property, Golden Triangle Mining Exploration Inc.

Appendix 1. CDC claim titles, Storm Lake property, James Bay territory

Title Type	Title no.	Expiration Date	Area (Ha)	Owner
CDC	2246169	3/19/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2246171	3/19/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2246183	3/19/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2564151	5/4/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2564152	5/4/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2564153	5/4/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2564154	5/4/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2564155	5/4/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2564156	5/4/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2564157	5/4/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539293	5/22/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539294	5/22/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539295	5/22/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539296	5/22/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539297	5/22/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539298	5/22/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539299	5/22/2022	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539300	5/22/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539301	5/22/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539302	5/22/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539303	5/22/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539304	5/22/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539305	5/22/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539306	5/22/2022	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539307	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539308	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539309	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539310	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539311	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539312	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539313	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539314	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2539315	5/22/2022	54.37	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2284163	2/14/2023	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2561255	3/31/2023	54.4	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2561256	3/31/2023	54.4	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2561257	3/31/2023	54.4	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2561258	3/31/2023	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2561259	3/31/2023	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2561260	3/31/2023	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2561261	3/31/2023	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2561262	3/31/2023	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2246275	6/10/2023	54.38	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2246172	3/19/2024	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)
CDC	2246173	3/19/2024	54.39	9219-8845 Québec inc. (Canadian Mining House) (100 %)