INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

Coppercorp Property,
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario

Prepared For

CR Capital Corp.

Prepared By

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December 5, 2017

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Coppercorp Property is located in Ryan, Palmer, Kincaid and Nicolet townships in the area of Mamainse Point on the southeastern shore of Lake Superior 85 kilometres north of the town of Sault Ste. Marie in north central Ontario, Canada. The Trans-Canada Highway crosses the westernmost portion of the property and provides a major all weather road connection to Sault Ste. Marie to the south.

The Coppercorp Property consists of 132 unpatented mining claims held 100% by CR Capital Corp. On September 20, 2017, CR Capital Corp. entered into an agreement to acquire 100% ownership of the Property from Nighthawk Gold Corporation, which had acquired the holdings in 2010 under the name of Cenit Corporation, changed its name to Superior Copper Corporation and explored and considerably enlarged the property over the next seven years. In 2010 Cenit Corporation had optioned the property in a 50% joint venture from First Minerals Explorations Ltd. and acquired 100% ownership in 2014.

The claims cover an area of approximately 17,856 ha (178.56 km^2) and are in good standing until at least January 5, 2018. The total value of work required to keep the claims in good standing is $446,400 per annum and the total value of available reserve credit is $1,537,378 that can be applied to extend the claims until at least 2021.

The Mamainse Point area has a long history of prospecting, exploration and mining activity dating to the mid-1800's cumulating on the Coppercorp Property with the production of copper, silver and gold from the Coppercorp Mine from 1965 to 1972. After the mine ceased production in 1972, the mineral holdings around the mine and vicinity were closed to staking up to June 1, 2002.

Most of the previous exploration and development efforts focused on discreet prospects within the current property by competing operators. The Coppercorp Property represents an aggregate of the majority of those prospects including the Former Montreal Mining Sand Bay mining leases encompassing the Coppercorp Mine area, Baseline and Kincaid Breccia prospects, Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia prospects, and Glenrock gold prospects. The Property was considerably enlarged by the immediate previous holder Superior Copper Corporation in 2011 to 2013 adding the Baseline Prospect claims to the north and the Jogran / Richards and Glenrock claims to the east to the core Coppercorp Mine area holdings. For the sake of brevity and clearer understanding, the history of the enlarged Coppercorp Property is summarized in Table 6-1.

In 2010 Cenit Corporation optioned the Coppercorp Property in a joint venture from First Minerals Explorations Ltd. and changed its name to Superior Copper Corporation. From 2010 to 2013, Superior

Copper completed prospecting, stripping and surface sampling, and 3,182 metres of diamond drilling in the Coppercorp mine-site area over three programs focusing on testing and extending the SB Zone, C Zone and B Zone.

During 2011 and 2012 Superior Copper followed up on earlier prospecting, mapping and surface sampling of the Kincaid Breccia, located five kilometres to the northeast of the Coppercorp mine-site, *completing* 1,015 metres of diamond drilling in 11 holes. During 2014 and 2015 a regional deep exploration program was undertaken by Superior Copper. The program entailed a property wide ZTEM / aeromagnetic airborne survey in 2014, a targeted VTEM airborne survey in 2015 plus local, ground Resistivity / Induced Polarization, Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic, and Mise a La Masse surveys in conjunction with 17,408 metres of diamond drilling in 29 mostly deep holes.

Superior Copper conducted considerably less exploration work in the Glenrock and Jogran / Richards's areas covering the eastern parts of the Property since these claims had been acquired more recently in 2012 and 2013, respectively. No diamond drilling was completed, however, some surface rock sampling and a program of re-evaluation of historic work was undertaken during 2013 with focus on the Glenrock gold and Richards Breccia copper prospects.

The Superior Project is situated on the eastern edge of the Late Proterozoic (1050-1115 Ma) Midcontinent Rift, most of which now lies beneath Lake Superior. Numerous past-producing and present deposits have been discovered and mined around Lake Superior associated with the rift, including the prolific native copper deposits of the Keweenawan Peninsula, Michigan. The Coppercorp Property is situated within the Mamainse Point Formation of the Keweenawan Group in the Proterozoic Southern Province, on the eastern edge of the Mid Continental Rift.

The western and central part of the property straddles the NNW trending unconformity between the Mamainse Point Formation to the west and rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt of the Archean Superior Province to the east. The Keweenawan Group stratigraphy is characterized by shallow westerly dipping sub-aerial flood basalts and intercalated conglomerates intruded by felsic sub-volcanic intrusive and breccias. The formation is divided into Upper and Lower formations by a 550 metre thick unit of polymictic conglomerate, referred to as the Great Conglomerate. The entire formation is cut by northerly trending sub-vertical vein breccias that can host high-grade copper mineralization in the basalts, however, metal grades decrease considerably in the underlying conglomerate. Keweenawan age felsic intrusions and breccia bodies such as the Jogran Porphyry, Richards Breccia, Kincaid Breccia and Palmer Breccia also intrude the Archean metavolcanic rocks. The Archean terrain of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt,

dominating the eastern part of the Coppercorp Property, consists of predominantly mafic to intermediate metavolcanics containing minor felsic metavolcanic units and chemical sediments.

A variety of hydrothermal mineralization styles are found on the Property, which has been divided into four main types. Type 1 is copper-rich polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins, vein stockwork and breccias; the primary example of this mineralization type on the property is the past-producing Coppercorp Copper Mine on the western side of the property hosted in structural discontinuities within the Keweenawan rocks. Type 2 is unconformity and breccia associated Cu-Ag mineralization such as the Kincaid Breccia Cu prospect exposed on surface and defined along strike trending along the Proterozoic - Archean unconformity contact.

Type 3 is Porphyry and Breccia Hosted Mineralization. The Jogran Porphyry is a small plug of Keweenawan quartz-feldspar porphyry. Diamond drilling during the 1960s delineated a low grade Cu-Mo mineralized body. Related to the porphyry-style prospects are breccia bodies such as the Richards Breccia, which is situated a kilometre west of Jogran Porphyry. Historic diamond drilling of the Richards Breccia report up to 1.46% Cu, 3.8g/t Ag, 0.17g/t Au over 27 metres from 36 to 63 metres down-hole. Type 4 is vein and shear hosted Archean lode gold prospects as exemplified by the Glenrock Au-Ag-Co prospects. The gold showings are hosted in sheared, east-west striking, mafic metavolcanic carbonated rocks interspersed with series of ribbon-like cherty seams, thin quartz veins and patchy pyritization.

No sample protocol information is available for the early historic or mid-20th century mining periods.
Since the Coppercorp Mine area become open for staking in 2002, later historical reports provide some details of the sample preparation, analysis methodologies and security protocols utilized for the various types of rock, core and soil samples from 2004 to 2015 completed by Amerigo Resources Ltd., Nikos Explorations Ltd. and Superior Copper Corporation.

From October 3 to 6, 2017, Trevor Boyd, P.Geo. visited the Coppercorp Property as an 'Independent Qualified Person' in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 regulations as part of his technical review of the Property and its mining exploration and development activities to-date. Verification samples from mineralized exposures and historical drill core were obtained and selected drill collars were located for a total of 15 core and field samples. The results of the analyses of these samples indicate that the independent sampling of core and surface showings confirm the presence of the copper, silver and gold mineralization reported from historical exploration of the Coppercorp Property. The site investigation found the selected checked work sites and technical observations reported by previous operators were found properly recorded and accurate within acceptable limits.

CR Capital Corp. has to-date not completed any exploration work on the Coppercorp Property, therefore the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report are based predominantly on the results of the historical work completed with a focus on the Superior Copper Corporation exploration operations that were conducted from 2010 to 2015.

The exploration of the Coppercorp mine-site mineralized trend remains an ongoing process and shows continuing promise in outlining additional high-grade Cu-Ag vein breccia mineralization. Diamond drilling has demonstrated that the main SB Zone is continuous for 500 metres along strike trending NNW - SSE and dipping 60 - 70 degrees to the NE. Although narrow in width, the SB Zone is intermittently exposed on the surface and is open at depth below the mine workings for 75 to >150 metres until the mineralization dissipates with contact with the Great Conglomerate and also remains open along strike at mineable widths to the SSE. This contact deepens to the SSE increasing the depth potential of the zone in that direction. The parallel southerly trending Silver Creek Zone west of the SB Zone and SSW trending Copper Creek Zone are also recommended for follow-up exploration. At a larger scale, the Mamainse Point formation geological units and associated Cu-Ag vein breccia fault fracture system remains under explored trending for seven kilometres in a south to southeast arc from the historic Mamainse Cu-Ag vein on the shore of Lake Superior through the Coppercorp mine-site prospects continuing SSE to the Pall Mall copper showing.
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The diamond drilling results to-date of the exploration of the vicinity of the Kincaid Breccia prospect indicate the presence of a low grade, but shallowly emplaced, open in all directions, copper-silver mineralized zone. The favorable setting of the copper mineralization situated along the southwest trending Keweenawan - Archean basement unconformity contact and the discovery of multiple occurrences of copper hosted in voluminous hematized, silicified and brecciaed felsite and quartz feldspar porphyry rocks presents opportunities to increase both the size and grade of the breccia body and to define additional mineralized material.

The review of historic exploration results and re-evaluation of the geology and geochemistry in the Jogran Porphyry / Richards Breccia area suggests that the Richards Breccia is the first priority target being a coherent, well mineralized Cu bearing body of potentially economic grade that is both open at depth and on the sides. The Jogran Porphyry intrusion is similarly open at depth and exposed on the surface but considerably lower grade, but remains of exploration interest due to the discovery of intermittent but multiple high-grade Cu and Mo occurrences in outcrop plus intriguingly positive historic drilling results to the southeast of the intrusion.

The primary Archean gold showings that make up the Glenrock Prospects area have undergone sporadic exploration since the 1950s for which trenching and drilling has generated intermittently high-grade gold intersections over mineable widths, both at depth and on the surface. Re-evaluation of previous exploration in the area by Superior Copper Corporation has resulted in the proposal of new targets for surface follow-up exploration and diamond drilling.

The regional exploration program for world class IOCG deposits on the Coppercorp Property was conducted mostly during 2014 - 2015 involving the interpretation of geophysical surveys in order to direct deep diamond drilling of generated targets. The program returned disappointing results intersecting predominantly very low copper concentrations commonly associated with hematite - epidote altered intersections. Specifically, In the absence of significant high gravity anomalies, the drill testing of areas of regional airborne high magnetics in association with ZTEM low resistivity anomalies produced no significant copper values that were worthy of follow-up exploration.

Based upon this technical review, the Coppercorp Property is of merit recommended for continued exploration at multiple prospective areas. Programs of additional compilation of data with a focus on 3-D modelling of the Coppercorp mine-site and Jogran Porphyry / Richards Breccia areas plus surface exploration of the Kincaid Breccia area are required to assess which prospects should be prioritized for follow-up or continued drill targeting. An exploration budget of $1,214,000 is proposed which includes a provision for diamond drilling of generated prioritized targets.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Mamainse Point area in Ontario, Canada has a long history of copper exploration and mining including two past producing deposits: the Coppercorp Mine (1965-1972) and the Tribag Mine (1965-1973), the former within the present Coppercorp Property ("Property") holdings while latter to the east on adjacent claims held by a third party. Following closure of the mines, the area of the Coppercorp Mine was closed to staking and exploration for 30 years by the Ontario Government becoming available to the public again in 2002.

On September 20, 2017, CR Capital Corp. ("Company") entered into an agreement to acquire 100% ownership of the Property from Nighthawk Gold Corp. ("Nighthawk Gold"), which had acquired the mine holdings in 2010 under the name of Cenit Corporation ("Cenit"), changed its name to Superior Copper Corporation ("Superior Copper"), explored and considerably enlarged the property over the next seven

years. During the fall of 2015, Superior Copper completed a diamond drilling program on the Property totalling 1,634 metres in a three hole program expending at least $184,000, plus a geological and geophysical review of the Property during the winter of 2015-16 under the management of Morgan Quinn. P.Geo.

This report is an Independent Technical Report prepared to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”), Form 43-101F1, Technical Report and Companion Policy 43-101CP regulations ("Report") for CR Capital Corp. The Report assesses the technical and economic potential of the project area and recommends a follow-up exploration program.

The main source of information for this report was CR Capital Corp. ("CR Capital") files provided in cooperation with the Property vendor Nighthawk Gold as part of the acquisition transaction. CR Capital provided a compilation of historic data including geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching, mapping, and drill hole information and reports; additional historic information and geological literature was obtained from the public domain, dominantly from the Ontario Geological Survey (“OGS”) and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mining Ontario ("MNDM").

The Qualified Person and author of this Report is Dr Trevor Boyd, Ph.D., P.Geo. a geoscientist in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #1023). The author's Statement of Qualification is provided in Appendix 1.

From October 3 to 6, 2017, Trevor Boyd, P.Geo. visited the Coppercorp Property as an 'Independent Qualified Person' in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 regulations as part of his technical review of the Property. The first day on October 3rd was spent visiting the outdoor MNDM core library in Sault Ste. Marie to examine the stored Jogran Porphyry drill core. October 4th was spent at the western side of the Property at the closed Coppercorp mine-site and core storage area, which is accessible by gravel road from the Highway 17. October 5th was spent visiting the east side of the Property, in the morning examining the Jogran Porphyry, Richards Breccia and surrounding exposures while the afternoon was spent visiting the Glenrock prospect's sites to the southeast including the main Glenrock and the STP showings. The morning of October 6 was spent visiting the adjacent property encompassing the closed Tribag mine-site. The Kincaid Breccia and the Proterozoic - Archean unconformity area in the north central part of the Property was visited during the afternoon. Additional details of the property visit are outlined in Section 12.1.

2.1 Terminology

Asl: above sea level

Ga: billion years

Sedar: System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval; mandatory document filing and retrieving system for companies trading on Canadian stock exchanges administered by the Canadian Securities Administrators.

QAQC: quality assurance/quality control

AGAT Laboratories Inc.("AGAT"): Analytical laboratory firm with multiple locations including Mississauga, Ontario.

IP: Inversed Polarization

UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator

MNDM: Ministry of Northern Development and Mines Ontario

OGS: Ontario Geological Survey

MDI: Ontario Mineral Deposits Index

IOCG: Iron Oxide Copper Gold type deposit

2.2 Units

The metric system of measurement is used in this report. Historic data are typically reported in imperial units. Ounces per (short) ton can be converted to grams per (metric) tonne using the conversion factor of 34.2857. One foot is 0.3048 m. One mile is 1.609344 km. One metric tonne is equal to 1.10231 short ton.

UTM coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD 83, Zone 16.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

A legal assessment of land tenure status and ownership was not completed by the author except the status of mineral claims was reviewed on the website of the Government of Ontario, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") (http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/claims/clm_mmen.cfm) multiple times until December 3, 2017, as described in Section 4.0. CR Capital relied on Peterson McVicar LLP with regard to the mineral tenure information including the status of surface rights holdings associated with the mineral claims.

The author did not verify the legality of any underlying agreements that exist between third parties but have relied on Peterson McVicar LLP with respect to this matter. Publicly available information on the agreement was reviewed and is referred to in the report where appropriate; however, terms of the agreement presented in this report does not constitute and is not intended to represent a legal or any other opinion. The full agreement is available on Sedar (www.sedar.com).

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

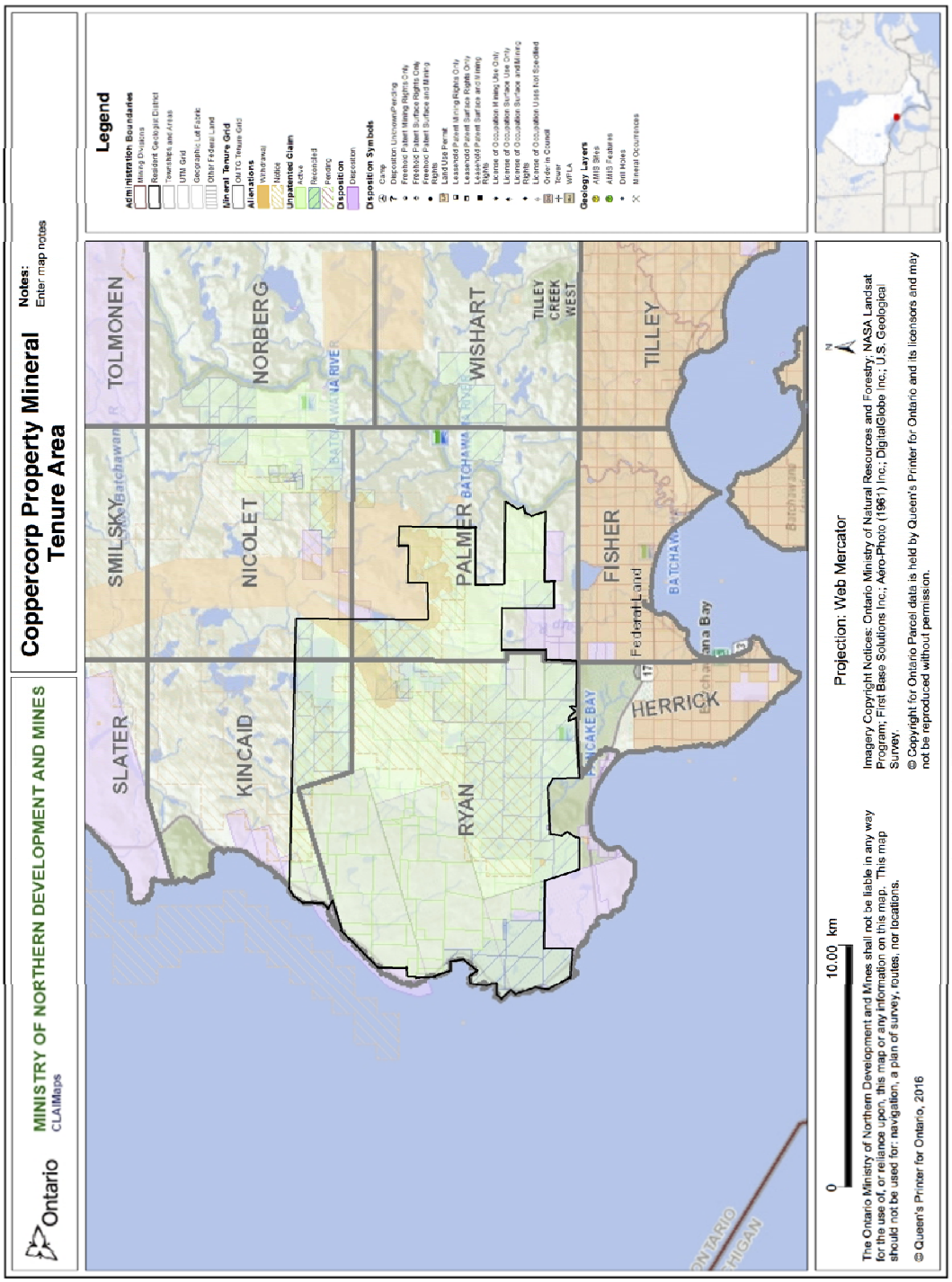
The Coppercorp Property is located in north central Ontario, Canada in Ryan, Palmer, Kincaid and Nicolet townships within the area of Mamainse Point on the southeastern shore of Lake Superior. Location coordinates for the approximate property centre is NAD83 UTM Zone 16N, 675000 Easting, 5212000 Northing. The Property is situated 85 kilometres north of Sault Ste. Marie and approximately 160 kilometres south of Wawa, Ontario (Figure 4-1).

Figure 4-1: Location of the Superior Project

4.1 Ownership

The Coppercorp Property consists of 132 unpatented mining claims for which ~~held~~ 100% ownership is being acquired outright by CR Capital Corp. for a single payment of shares and a grant of a 0.5% net smelter royalty on the claims to the vendor at the closing of the transaction. In 2010 Cenit Corporation had optioned the Property in a 50% joint venture from First Minerals Explorations Ltd. and acquired 100% ownership in 2014 under the name of Superior Copper. The claims are presently registered with MNDM under the name Superior Copper, which was acquired by Nighthawk Gold in 2016.

The claims that make up the Property cover an area of approximately 17,856 ha (178.56 km^2), are all contiguous to each other in one block, and in good standing until at least January 5, 2018. The total value of work required to keep the claims in good standing is $446,400 per annum and the total value of available reserve credit is $1,537,378 that can be applied to extend the due date of the claims until at least 2021. Two applications to distribute assessment credits among the contiguous claims were filed with the Ontario Provincial Mining Recorder by the vendor on December 20, 2017 renewing all claims with due dates between January 5 and February 25 for an additional year. The overview Coppercorp Property claim map is presented in Figure 4-2. Due to the large size of the Property, the details of the mineral tenure holdings map cannot be confined to a single page therefore have been divided into five sheets and placed in Appendix 2. The mineral claims held by CR Capital are listed in Table 4-1.


Ontario
MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES
CLAIMaps
Coppercorp Property Mineral Tenure Area
Notes:
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Administration Boundaries
Mining Divisions
Resident Geologist District
Townships and Areas
UTM Grid
Geographic Lot Fabric
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Disposition Symbols
Geology Layers
AMIS Sites
AMIS Features
Drill Holes
Mineral Occurrences
SLATER
KINCAID
SMILSKY
NICOLET
TOLMONEN
NORBERG
RYAN
PALMER
WISHART
FISHER
TILLEY
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HERRICK
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Figure 4-2

Coppercorp Property claim boundary. Detailed claim maps are available in Appendix 2.

Table 4-1 Coppercorp Property mineral claims

Township	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Held	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
KINCAID	1219611	2012-Jan-05	2018-Jan-05	100%	$2,400	$9,600	$0
KINCAID	3015689	2009-Dec-03	2018-Dec-03	100%	$6,400	$44,800	$0
KINCAID	3019475	2004-Jul-09	2018-Jul-09	100%	$1,200	$14,400	$0
KINCAID	3019477	2004-Jul-09	2018-Jul-09	100%	$1,200	$14,400	$0
KINCAID	3019478	2004-Jul-09	2018-Jul-09	100%	$6,000	$72,000	$20,472
KINCAID	3019479	2004-Jul-09	2018-Jul-09	100%	$6,400	$76,800	$98,859
KINCAID	3019480	2004-Jul-09	2018-Jul-09	100%	$3,600	$43,200	$0
KINCAID	3019481	2004-Jul-09	2018-Jul-09	100%	$4,000	$48,000	$30,708
KINCAID	3019482	2004-Jul-09	2018-Jul-09	100%	$5,600	$67,200	$284,522
KINCAID	4250353	2011-Jun-01	2018-Jun-01	100%	$4,800	$24,000	$0
KINCAID	4250354	2011-Jun-01	2018-Jun-01	100%	$3,600	$18,000	$0
KINCAID	4250355	2011-Jul-28	2018-Jul-28	100%	$6,400	$32,000	$71,952
KINCAID	4250417	2009-Dec-31	2018-Dec-31	100%	$1,600	$11,200	$0
KINCAID	4250418	2009-Dec-31	2018-Dec-31	100%	$4,000	$28,000	$0
KINCAID	4250419	2009-Dec-31	2018-Dec-31	100%	$3,200	$22,400	$0
KINCAID	4250420	2009-Dec-31	2018-Dec-31	100%	$2,400	$16,800	$0
KINCAID	4260334	2011-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$6,400	$32,000	$0
KINCAID	4277411	2014-Jul-08	2018-Jul-08	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
KINCAID	4277414	2014-Jul-08	2018-Jul-08	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
KINCAID	4277415	2014-Jul-08	2018-Jul-08	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$0
NICOLET	4249520	2009-Aug-19	2018-Jul-02	100%	$3,200	$16,000	$0
NICOLET	4250358	2010-Aug-25	2018-Jul-02	100%	$3,200	$16,000	$0
NICOLET	4277412	2014-Jul-08	2018-Jul-08	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
NICOLET	4277413	2014-Jul-08	2018-Jul-08	100%	$1,600	$3,200	$0
PALMER	1192316	2006-Oct-16	2018-Aug-06	100%	$1,600	$14,400	$0
PALMER	4219698	2007-Apr-25	2018-Aug-06	100%	$6,000	$48,000	$0
PALMER	4219783	2007-Apr-25	2018-Feb-25	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0
PALMER	4219784	2007-Apr-25	2018-Feb-25	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0
PALMER	4219798	2007-Apr-25	2018-Aug-06	100%	$6,400	$51,200	$0
PALMER	4242596	2008-Aug-15	2018-Jun-15	100%	$3,600	$21,600	$0
PALMER	4249511	2010-Feb-23	2018-Aug-06	100%	$3,600	$21,600	$0
PALMER	4249513	2010-Aug-06	2018-Aug-06	100%	$3,200	$19,200	$0
PALMER	4249517	2009-Aug-19	2018-Aug-06	100%	$3,200	$19,200	$0
PALMER	4249518	2009-Aug-19	2018-Aug-06	100%	$1,600	$9,600	$0
PALMER	4250368	2010-Aug-06	2018-Aug-06	100%	$4,800	$28,800	$0
PALMER	4250375	2010-Aug-06	2018-Aug-06	100%	$2,400	$14,400	$0
PALMER	4250376	2010-Aug-06	2018-Aug-06	100%	$3,200	$19,200	$0
PALMER	4250444	2010-Aug-06	2018-Aug-06	100%	$6,400	$38,400	$0
PALMER	4250450	2010-Feb-23	2018-Aug-06	100%	$1,200	$7,200	$0
PALMER	4267178	2014-Mar-05	2018-Mar-05	100%	$800	$1,600	$0
PALMER	4267563	2012-Oct-24	2018-Oct-24	100%	$2,400	$9,600	$0
PALMER	4267564	2014-Mar-05	2018-Mar-05	100%	$400	$800	$0
RYAN	1098722	2005-Aug-05	2018-Aug-05	100%	$3,200	$35,200	$30,713

Township	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Held	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
RYAN	1192281	2009-Jul-21	2018-Jul-21	100%	$1,200	$8,400	$0
RYAN	1192284	2003-Jun-25	2018-Jun-25	100%	$1,200	$15,600	$0
RYAN	1192287	2007-Oct-02	2018-Oct-02	100%	$2,800	$25,200	$0
RYAN	1192312	2006-Jun-23	2018-Feb-25	100%	$1,600	$14,400	$0
RYAN	1192314	2006-Jun-23	2018-Feb-25	100%	$1,600	$14,400	$0
RYAN	1192315	2006-Jul-11	2018-Jul-02	100%	$3,200	$28,800	$0
RYAN	1199911	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$6,000	$84,000	$170,576
RYAN	1199912	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$1,600	$22,400	$10,236
RYAN	1199984	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$5,600	$78,400	$47,505
RYAN	1234880	2009-Aug-19	2018-Jul-02	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	1235019	2001-Feb-26	2019-Feb-26	100%	$1,200	$19,200	$0
RYAN	3000666	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$1,600	$22,400	$0
RYAN	3000714	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$4,400	$61,600	$0
RYAN	3000715	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$6,000	$84,000	$326,722
RYAN	3000716	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$5,200	$72,800	$0
RYAN	3000717	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$6,400	$89,600	$5,118
RYAN	3000718	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$400	$5,600	$0
RYAN	3000720	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$6,000	$84,000	$0
RYAN	3002310	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$6,000	$84,000	$0
RYAN	3002319	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$800	$11,200	$0
RYAN	3002320	2002-Jun-10	2019-Jun-10	100%	$1,200	$18,000	$5,118
RYAN	3002341	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$4,400	$61,600	$0
RYAN	3002342	2002-Jun-10	2018-Jun-10	100%	$400	$5,600	$0
RYAN	3002392	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$3,200	$44,800	$0
RYAN	3002398	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$6,400	$89,600	$0
RYAN	3002570	2002-Dec-05	2018-Dec-05	100%	$1,200	$16,800	$0
RYAN	3002571	2002-Dec-05	2018-Dec-05	100%	$2,400	$33,600	$0
RYAN	3002577	2002-Jul-19	2018-Jul-19	100%	$400	$5,600	$0
RYAN	3002616	2002-Dec-05	2018-Dec-05	100%	$800	$11,200	$0
RYAN	3002697	2002-Jun-26	2018-Jun-26	100%	$5,200	$72,800	$0
RYAN	3002698	2002-Jun-10	2018-Jun-10	100%	$2,400	$33,600	$0
RYAN	3015684	2009-Jul-21	2018-Jul-21	100%	$4,000	$28,000	$0
RYAN	3015686	2008-Jun-11	2018-Jun-11	100%	$2,800	$22,400	$0
RYAN	3015687	2009-Aug-28	2018-Aug-28	100%	$800	$5,600	$0
RYAN	4243491	2008-Jul-21	2018-Aug-06	100%	$3,200	$22,400	$0
RYAN	4249505	2009-Aug-19	2018-Jul-02	100%	$800	$4,000	$0
RYAN	4249521	2009-Aug-19	2018-Jul-02	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4249522	2009-Aug-19	2018-Jul-02	100%	$800	$4,000	$0
RYAN	4249526	2009-Oct-02	2018-Aug-20	100%	$1,200	$7,200	$0
RYAN	4249530	2011-Sep-08	2018-Sep-08	100%	$3,200	$16,000	$0
RYAN	4249550	2009-Aug-19	2018-Jul-02	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4249946	2013-Jun-20	2018-Jun-20	100%	$1,600	$4,800	$0
RYAN	4250352	2010-Aug-25	2018-Jul-02	100%	$2,000	$10,000	$0
RYAN	4250356	2011-Jul-28	2018-Jul-28	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4250380	2010-Aug-06	2018-Aug-06	100%	$1,600	$9,600	$0
RYAN	4250381	2010-Aug-06	2018-Jul-02	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4250449	2010-Feb-23	2018-Feb-25	100%	$1,200	$6,000	$0

Township	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Held	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
RYAN	4253370	2011-May-31	2018-May-31	100%	$400	$2,000	$0
RYAN	4253371	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$1,600	$3,200	$0
RYAN	4253372	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4253373	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4253374	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$3,600	$7,200	$7,888
RYAN	4253375	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$157,614
RYAN	4253376	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$0
RYAN	4253377	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,000	$12,000	$0
RYAN	4253378	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$3,200	$6,400	$130,647
RYAN	4253380	2011-May-31	2018-May-31	100%	$3,200	$16,000	$0
RYAN	4253381	2011-May-31	2018-May-31	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4253382	2011-May-31	2018-May-31	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4257040	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$2,000	$4,000	$0
RYAN	4257047	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$4,000	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4257224	2013-Jun-20	2018-Jun-20	100%	$400	$1,200	$0
RYAN	4257225	2011-Aug-04	2018-Aug-04	100%	$2,000	$10,000	$0
RYAN	4260336	2011-Aug-04	2018-Aug-04	100%	$4,000	$20,000	$0
RYAN	4260337	2011-Sep-08	2018-Sep-08	100%	$3,200	$16,000	$0
RYAN	4260340	2011-Apr-07	2018-Apr-07	100%	$1,200	$6,000	$0
RYAN	4260341	2011-Apr-07	2018-Apr-07	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4260356	2012-Jan-05	2018-Jan-05	100%	$3,200	$12,800	$67,646
RYAN	4266890	2011-Jul-28	2018-Jul-28	100%	$1,600	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4267177	2014-Mar-05	2018-Mar-05	100%	$4,000	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4268677	2012-Jul-30	2018-Jul-30	100%	$1,600	$6,400	$71,082
RYAN	4269377	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4269378	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4269379	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4271684	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$4,000	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4271685	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$3,200	$6,400	$0
RYAN	4271686	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4271687	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4274737	2014-Apr-30	2018-Apr-30	100%	$4,000	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4277753	2014-Jul-04	2018-Jul-04	100%	$3,200	$6,400	$0
RYAN	4277755	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$1,600	$3,200	$0
RYAN	4277756	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4277757	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$2,800	$5,600	$0
RYAN	4277758	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$400	$800	$0
RYAN	4277761	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4277762	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4277763	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$1,200	$2,400	$0
RYAN	4277766	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$0
RYAN	4277782	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,000	$12,000	$0
RYAN	4274737	2014-Apr-30	2018-Apr-30	100%	$4,000	$8,000	$0
RYAN	4277753	2014-Jul-04	2018-Jul-04	100%	$3,200	$6,400	$0
RYAN	4277755	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$1,600	$3,200	$0
RYAN	4277756	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4277757	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$2,800	$5,600	$0

Township	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Held	Work Required	Total Applied	Total Reserve
RYAN	4277758	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$400	$800	$0
RYAN	4277761	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4277762	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$6,400	$12,800	$0
RYAN	4277763	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$1,200	$2,400	$0
RYAN	4277766	2014-Jul-07	2018-Jul-07	100%	$4,800	$9,600	$0
RYAN	4277782	2014-Jan-09	2018-Jan-09	100%	$6,000	$12,000	$0
					$446,400		**$1,537,378**

Caution must be taken when comparing work required keeping the claims in good standing against available reserve assessment credit. Although the total value of available reserve assessment credit appears to be sufficient to keep the property in good standing for up to three years, there are regulations governing the application of reserve credits in Ontario.

The maximum value of the assessment work that may be assigned from an unpatented mining claim to a contiguous unpatented mining claim in any assessment year is $24,000 per claim unit up to a total of $96,000 per unpatented mining claim.

A claim with reserve credits must have been contiguous with the claim receiving the distributed assessment credits at the time the work were performed to be eligible for distribution. Of the available assessment credit, $1,106,257 was approved for reserve and distribution as at February 4, 2015. The work program for a subsequent diamond drill program, completed during the fall of 2015, is being submitted to MNDM for additional work credits.

Surface rights dispositions held by Astina Forest Properties totalling approximately 52 km^2 cover the western side of the Property including the Coppercorp Mine area. The holder of the mining claims possesses the legal right to access surface rights lands and to conduct exploration on their claims, but must inform surface rights holders of their activities and compensate them for any surface damage including to access bush roads as a result of their work.

An Exploration Plan or Exploration Permit is required from the MNDM in order to be allowed to undertake exploration activities on mining claims, leases or licences of occupation and are required to submit an Exploration Permit application (http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/mining-act/mining-act-modernization/exploration-plans). These exploration activities include ground geophysical surveys, mechanized drilling, surface stripping, line cutting and pitting and trenching. Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for a permit. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration permit

activities will be consulted and have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback before a decision is made on the permit.

The vendor held an Exploration Permit for the Property until it expired in 2016. The Company will need to apply for a new permit or submit a new plan to commence its explorations activities.

4.2 Environmental Liabilities

After the Coppercorp Mine ceased production in 1972, the mine mineral holdings and vicinity around the mine were closed to staking up to June 1, 2002 while the buildings, workings and tailings underwent rehabilitation (Hamblin 1998). Upon reopening of the area for staking by the MNDM, subsequent claim holders have had no environmental liability with respect to work conducted prior to the re-opening in 2002.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect the access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

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

5.1 Access

The Trans-Canada Highway ("Highway 17") crosses the westernmost portion of the property and provides a major road connection to the city of Sault Ste. Marie in north central Ontario 85 km to the south. A network of logging roads provides access throughout the area from Highway 17, including numerous bush roads and overgrown skidder trails. The main access routes for the western portion of the property are the historical Coppercorp Mine Road and a major logging road 2.5 km to the northeast, which provides access to the eastern side of the Property. An industrial electric transmission corridor was originally constructed to serve the Coppercorp Mine and crosses the western part of the Property.

5.2 Climate

The climate is relatively moderate for Northern Ontario with the daily average temperature ranges from -10ºC in January to 18ºC in July. The annual average accumulation of precipitation is about 880 mm, about twice the average for Ontario due to the effect of the proximity of Lake Superior. Drilling can be conducted year round except for spring thaw in mid - March to May although high snowfall in winter can hamper production. Geological mapping and outcrop sampling can be conducted May to November when there is no snow on the ground.

5.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The western portion of the Coppercorp Property is characterised by moderate to low relief. Drainage and topography are influenced by the northwest trending strike of the volcanic and sedimentary strata. The eastern part of the property has moderate to high. Separating these physiographic areas is the Pancake River and river valley, which runs southerly through the central part of the property.

Elevation ranges from 200 - 300m asl. in the western portion and 200 - 450m asl in the eastern part of the Property. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods and softwoods, and there are several logging companies active in the area.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

Sault Ste. Marie is a city with a population of 75,000. Located at the USA border, the city is primarily known as a steelmaking, and fabricating town with a deep-water seaport. Forestry is also a major local industry. Sault Ste. Marie can provide modern housing as well as educational, medical, recreational and shopping facilities. Labour, industrial supplies and services for mining and exploration activities are readily available in the region. Other facilities and services such as telephone lines, adequate electrical energy for a mining/ milling operation, railway and an adequate fresh water supply are all situated within several kilometres of the Property. The Property has no on-site permanent facilities. Temporary facilities include a core storage area with core logging and core cutting shacks located at the closed Coppercorp mine-site

6.0 HISTORY

The Mamainse Point area has a long history of prospecting, exploration and mining activity dating to the mid-1800's cumulating with the production of copper from the Coppercorp Mine from 1965 to 1972.

Most of the previous exploration and development efforts focused on discreet prospects within the current property by competing operators. The Coppercorp Property represents an aggregate of the majority of those prospects including the Former Montreal Mining Sand Bay mining leases encompassing the Coppercorp Mine area, Baseline and Kincaid Breccia prospects, Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia prospects, and Glenrock gold prospects. The Property was considerably enlarged by the immediate previous holder Superior Copper in 2011 to 2013 adding the Baseline Prospect claims to the north and Jogran / Richards and Glenrock claims to the east of the core Coppercorp mine-site area holdings.

For the sake of brevity and clearer understanding, the history of the enlarged Coppercorp Property is presented in Table 6-1 in tabulated form consolidated into four major exploration areas within the project claim holdings named: **(A).** Coppercorp Mine area (western part of Property); **(B).** Baseline-Kincaid Breccia and unconformity target area (north central part of Property); **(C).** Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia area (northeastern part of Property); and **(D).** Glenrock prospects area (southeastern part of Property).

Table 6-1 Compilation of historic work on the Coppercorp Property

(A). Coppercorp Mine Area and Regional Exploration

1856-1857	*The Montreal Mining Company* owned the property; the location became known as the Montreal Mining Sand Bay Location. Historical records unavailable.
1871	*Ontario Mineral Lands Co.* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.
1882-1884	*Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Co.* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.
1890	*Canada Lands Purchase Syndicate* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.
1892	*Nipigon Mining Co.* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.
1906-1908	*Calumet and Hecla Co.* held ownership. Historical records unavailable.
1948-1949	*Macassa Mines* examined and drilled of old copper showings; optioned the property to C. C. Huston and Associates
1949-1952	*C.C. Huston and Associates* complete 33,400 feet of diamond drilling; outlined copper mineralization in the area of the Coppercorp Mine, including the C, D, SB, and Silver Creek Zones. Preproduction grade tonnage estimation completed by C.C. Huston, P. Eng. [1],Table 12-2. (McMurchy 1962)

1954-1957	*Coppercorp Ltd.* sunk a shaft to 550 feet; developed 14,000 feet of drifts; 60,000 tons of mineralized material was stockpiled on surface due to falling copper prices. Preproduction grade tonnage estimation completed by J.A. Reid, P. Eng. [1],Table 12-2. (Burns 1965)
1962-1964	*Vauze Mines Ltd.* completed surface exploration comprised of geology, geophysics and geochemical sampling as well as additional diamond drilling. (Burns 1965)
1964	*Pall Mall Copper Mines Ltd.* completes six drill holes on prospect, Old pits and dump pile already on property of unknown age.
1965	*Vauze Mines Ltd. / Sheridan Geophysics Ltd.* dewatered workings, re-opened mine, deepened shaft to 629 feet; Production rate of 500 tons of copper concentrate per day with over 90% recovery. Pre-production estimate completed [2],Table 12-3. (Disler 1967, Tortosa and Moss 2004)
1965-1972	*Vauze Mines Ltd.* operates the Coppercorp Mine producing over 1,021,358 tons of milled mineralized material for 23.782 million pounds of copper, 228,000 ounces of silver and 1,964 ounces of gold from the Coppercorp Mine [3].
1969-1970	*Pall Mall Copper Mines Ltd.* complete soil geochemistry survey and diamond drilling of nine holes south of Coppercorp Mine area.
1968-1970	*Ontario Department of Mines* maps geology of Batchawana area with final map released in 1973. (Giblin 1973).
1972-2002	Coppercorp Mine shut down; Much of the Property remained closed to staking.
1990	Regional Aerodat Airborne Electromagnetic and Total Intensity Magnetic survey completed by the Ontario Geological Survey in 1990 over the Batchawana area, (OGS 1992).
1990-1991	*J.F. Paquette* carried out a self-potential survey, prospecting and sampling at the Lutz Vein and L Zone. (Paquette 1990).
1993-1994	*Cominco Ltd.* completes mapping, soil and humus geochemistry, electromagnetic (UTEM) and magnetic surveys at the Lutz Vein and L Zone directly north of the closed Coppercorp Mine area. (Lum 1994, Smith 1995)
2002	*Terry Nicholson and William Gibbs* staked the original Coppercorp property and optioned the claim group to Amerigo Resources Ltd.
2002-2004	*Amerigo Resources Ltd.* completed using Fugro Ltd. an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey; plus mapping and sampling on selected areas; and MMI soil geochemistry survey on 16 line-kilometre grid over Silver Creek mineralized trend adjacent to the Coppercorp mine-site trend. (St-Hilaire and Vo 2003, Moss 2004)
2004-2007	*Nikos Explorations Ltd.* completed detailed mapping, sampling, additional MMI soil geochemistry, ground IP and gravity and magnetic geophysical surveys over the Silver Creek grid; and/or Beaver Pond grid southeast along strike with the Coppercorp mine-site; and / or over a Regional Magnetic High grid to the east defined from the previous airborne survey; plus 3,733 metres of diamond drilling in 23 holes, all but four along strike southeast of the Coppercorp Mine predominantly along the SB Zone. (Moss and Peshkepia 2005, 2007, Moss 2006, Berube 2004, 2005)
2009	*First Minerals Explorations Ltd.* optioned property; Surface sampling at the exposed B Zone. (Edgar 2010)
2010	*Superior Copper Corp. (initially named Cenit Corporation)* optioned a 50% joint venture for the property; completed mechanized stripping / trenching over select areas; prospecting, mapping, and sampling (Edgar and Edgar 2010).

2011	*Superior Copper Corp.* completed 887.5 meters of diamond drilling in 13 holes at the B zone; and 979 metres of drilling in six holes at SB Zone. (Edgar 2011).
2011-2012	*Superior Copper Corp.* carried out prospecting, stripping, mapping and sampling over select areas of the property; Ground magnetics, gravity and IP on 41 line-kilometre grid over Regional Magnetic High. Review of airborne and ground geophysical results completed since 2002 with focus on the gravity data. (Edgar 2012, Mackenzie and Fiaz 2012)
2013	*Superior Copper Corp.* completed 1,299 metres of diamond drilling in 6 holes on the historical SB Zone, the B Zone and C Zone. (Edgar and Tortosa 2014, Tortosa 2013)
2014	*Superior Copper Corp.* completed 12,412 metres of diamond drilling in 20 holes throughout the western side of the property. Airborne ZTEM geophysical survey completed over 769 line-km over all of the Property. Ground Resistivity / Induced Polarization and Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic surveys over 40 line-km over the 3M Zone. (Geotech 2014, Quinn 2015, Abitibi Geophysics 2014, 2015)
2015	*Superior Copper Corp.* completed 4,996 metres of diamond drilling in 9 holes throughout the western side of the property. 173 line-km airborne VTEM survey completed over northeastern part of Property. Mapping and prospecting on selected locations throughout western side of property. Mise a La Masse borehole-surface geophysical survey completed over 3M Zone by Remi Belanger (Geotech 2015, Quinn 2016).
2016	*Superior Copper Corp. acquired by Nighthawk Gold Corp.*

(B). Baseline Prospect and Kincaid Breccia Area (along unconformity contact)

1952	*C.C. Huston and Associates* discover Kincaid Breccia and Baseline Prospect.
1962	*Coppercorp Ltd.* conducted diamond drilling. Historical records unavailable.
1999	*A. Gasparetto and R. Fenlon* completed geological mapping, VLF-EM and ground magnetic surveys (Gasparetto 1999).
2000-2002	*Intrepid Minerals Corporation / Falconbridge Limited* completed mapping, ground gravity surveying, prospecting and sampling, and 5 holes of diamond drilling in the Ryan Township area. (Spector 2002, Tykajlo 2002, Mackie 2003)
2003-2004	*D. Tortosa* conducted detailed geologic mapping, prospecting and sampling on the Baseline Prospect. Plus MMI soil sampling study. (Tortosa 2003, 2005)
2011	*Cenit Corporation (changed to Superior Copper Corporation) acquired Baseline Property and c*ompleted a reconnaissance geological and sampling survey in Kincaid area. (Edgar 2011)
2011-2012	*Superior Copper Corp.* completed 1,015m of diamond drilling in 11 holes testing the Kincaid Breccia Zone. (Edgar and Tortosa 2012, Tortosa 2013)
2014-2015	*Superior Copper Corp.* conducts mapping and prospecting in the Kincaid area including the definition of alteration zones and discovery of Roadside Breccia Cu-Co showing along unconformity contact SSE of Kincaid area. (Quinn, Personal communication 2017)

(C). Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia Area

1952-1954	*Algoma Ore Properties Ltd.* options the Pancake Lake Iron Formation from Ole Bjornaa and drills four holes while *Jalore Mining Company* surveys and drills three holes on the west side of the iron formation (Pasach 1953, Booth 1953).
1952-1958	E.T. Richards discovers namesake breccia Cu showing followed by trenching by *Jalore Mining Company Ltd.* and ground SP ground survey by *Farwest Tungsten Copper Mines ltd.*
1960-1962	*Cleveland Cliffs Corp.* completes geological survey, surface sampling and nine holes of diamond drilling on Pancake Lake Iron Formation whereupon some lump iron sections were defined grading up 65.5% Fe. (Cleveland Cliffs Corp. 1962)
1961-1964	*Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd.* complete trenching at Richards Breccia Cu showing followed by ground EM Survey by *Croinor Perching Mines Ltd.* and 5 holes of diamond drilling by *McKinney Gold Mines Ltd.*
1964	*Jogran Mines Ltd.* discovers Cu and Mo in the Jogran Porphyry intrusion and complete 9 diamond holes *(Jeckell 1964).*
1966	*Phelps-Dodge Corp. conducts diamond drilling around Jogran Porphyry area discovering more Cu and Mo mineralization. (Mudford 1966)*
1971-1972	*Algoma Ore Division carry out assaying, grinding and metallurgical tests on* Pancake Lake Iron Formation material and arranged for 150-ton bulk sample. (Roy Rupert, Personal communication)
1981	*Roy Rupert* re-assays core from three drill holes from Jogran Porphyry. (Rupert 1981)
1988	*Locator Resources Ltd.* drills 4 holes immediately east of the Richards Breccia. (Troup 1988)
1988-1989	*Duration Mines Limited* completes airborne EM survey of Palmer Township and completes regional drill program.
1991	*Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.* evaluates Jogran Porphyry including re-assay of core from 8 drill holes. Noranda also conducts stripping, mapping and sampling at the Richards Breccia (Tihor 1991)
1997-1998	*Aurogin Resources Ltd.* completes Ground Resistivity / Induced Polarization survey over Jogran Porphyry- Richards Breccia area and completes 5 diamond drill holes. *Roy Rupert* completes geological evaluation for Aurogin (Rupert 1997, Fenlon 1998).
2006-2010	*RRS Syndicate* completes stripping and trenching program in area of Jogran Porphyry plus 3 holes of diamond drilling. Contracts airborne VTEM survey over area encompassing Pancake Lake Iron Formation south to the Richards / Jogran area. *(Geotech 2009, Rupert 2010)*
2013	*Superior Copper Corp.* acquires Richards / Jogran area property from RSS Syndicate, completes check sampling/assaying of Aurogin drill core from Richards Breccia, and proposes new drill program for both Richards / Jogran area (Tortosa 2013).

(D). Glenrock Gold Area

1953	After *Ole Bjornaa* discovers namesake high-grade vein, *Glenrock Gold Mines* cuts 15 trenches of E-W distance of 300 metres and 11 DDH completed on the Glenrock Au-Cu-Co prospect. Bulk sampling of Bjornaa Vein undertaken at unknown time (Glenrock Gold Mines 1953).
1964	*United Reef Petroleum* complete two drill holes, *Consolidated Marbenour Mines Ltd.* completes one drill hole, and *Tribag Mines Ltd.* complete three drill holes all testing the Palmer Breccia.
1984	*Getty Mines Ltd.* complete ground VLF-EM, magnetometer surveys, trenching and sampling, and four drill holes at the Palmer Gold Prospect. (Getty Mines 1984, Rudderham and Sutherland 1984)
1987-1988	*Locator Exploration Ltd.* complete IP and magnetometer surveys, stripping and trenching and 17 drill holes at the STP and Glenrock showings. (Troup 1988).
1988	*Astwood Park Resources Ltd.* complete line cutting, ground VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys, geological mapping, prospecting, stripping and trenching at the Palmer Gold Prospect (Weber and Hartwick 1988).
1991-1992	*Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. (Noranda) completes ground* IP survey, stripping, trenching and sampling at the Glenrock prospect area (Londry and Tihor 1992).
1996-1998	*Aurogin Resources Ltd.* complete IP Surveys and 17 drill holes at the Glenrock and STP showings areas. (Fenion 1998, Gasparetto 1997, Webster 1997, Rupert 1997)
2010-2011	*China Metallurgical Exploration Ltd.* complete Airborne TEM and Magnetic surveys, reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling followed by soil geochemistry survey and ground IP survey at the Palmer Gold Prospect. (Johnson 2012, Fedikow 2012, Aeroquest Limited 2010)
2010-2011	*Hudson River Minerals Ltd.* complete airborne magnetics, VLF-EM, and radiometric survey, plus surface sampling at Glenrock and STP areas, and one partially completed drill hole at the Glenrock showing halted due to dispute with Batchawana First Nation. The airborne survey covers a wide area in Palmer Township. (CMG Airborne 2010)
2012-2013	*Superior Copper Corp.* acquires Glenrock area claims. Completes prospecting and surface sampling plus check sampling / assaying of Aurogin drill core testing the Glenrock Prospect area. Re-interpretation of Aurogin IP survey results and proposal of new drill program for Glenrock and STP showings area, plus some selected regional targets. (Tortosa 2012)

Table 6-2 ***1.*** *Coppercorp copper deposit historical grade and tonnage estimates*

Zone	Estimated Tons	Calculated Average Grade %Cu
From C.C. Huston, P. Eng		
C	727,000	1.92
C2	375,000	1.58
C2A	125,000	1.56
Silver Creek	440,000	1.60
Total	1,668,000	1.73
J. A. Reid, P. Eng. .C	728,000	1.92
C2	328,000	1.60
Silver Creek	400,000	1.50
Total	1,464,000	1.81

These historic grade tonnage estimates were made based upon drilling information in 1952 by C.C. Huston & Associates Mining Consultants and J.A. Reid, P. Eng. The estimates are believed to have been completed to reasonable standards and appear to have indicated the tonnes and grades outlined at the dates of preparation as discussed in Coates and Brett 2011, however, they predate the current regulations embodied in NI 43-101 and do not conform to same. Therefore, these are historic estimates should not be relied upon, and presented for historical context purposes only.

There have been no grade and tonnages estimate completed since the closure of the Coppercorp Mine in 1972. It is unknown at this stage the amount of drilling required to upgrade or verify these historical estimates because they pre-date the mine production and the mineralized body has not been spatially modeled. Neither this nor a previous qualified person has done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as mineral estimates and the issuer of this Report is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral estimates.

Table 6-3 ***2.*** *Historical Pre-Production estimate at the Coppercorp Mine*

Zone	Estimated Tons	Calculated Average Grade %Cu
C Zone and C Zone South	400,000 tons	2.3
Silver Creek South Zone	490,000	1.90
SB and Silver Creek North Zones	650,000	2.10
Total	1,540,000	2.10

Note: These estimates were given to the 500 foot level. C Zone South is also referred to as the C2 Zone in historical documents. This estimate is discussed in a 2004 unpublished technical report (Tortosa and Moss 2004). ***The term 'ore reserve' was originally reported as such in historical documents for this table and other disclosures and is viewed strictly in its historical context and should not be correlated with the categories set out in sections 1.3 and 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101,*** **and therefore is removed in all instances. These are disclosures of historic estimates that should not be relied upon.**

3. For the purposes of this technical report a production figure of 1,021,358 tons milled at 1.16% Cu is used based on data from SMDR 000852, Mineral Deposit Records, Sault Ste. Marie District Geologist's Office, MNDM. **This figure should be viewed as a reported historical number only and not reflective of the likely present tonnage or grade of mineralized material remaining in the Coppercorp Mine area.**

In February 2011, after Cenit had acquired the Coppercorp Property, Howard Coates and Jeremy Brett of MPH Consulting Limited completed a NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report which reviews and describes the Property (Coates and Brett 2011), including some detail on its early mining and development history up to that date, so the work completed before 2011 is not described here in detail except as listed in Table 6-1. The following is description of the significant operations since 2010 for the enlarged property by immediate previous property owner Nighthawk Gold under the name of Superior Copper Corporation. Interpretations of the results of historic exploration of the Property and its implications for recommendations for future exploration are presented in Section 17.

6.1 Superior Copper Corporation 2010 - 2015

Coppercorp Mine Area

In 2010 Cenit optioned the Coppercorp Property in a joint venture from First Minerals Explorations Ltd. and changed its name to Superior Copper Corporation. From 2010 to 2013, Superior Copper followed up on the previous work by Nikos Explorations Ltd. ("Nikos") in Table 6-1 and completed prospecting, stripping and surface sampling, and 3,182 metres of diamond drilling in the Coppercorp mine-site area over three programs focusing on testing and extending the SB Zone, C Zone and B Zone. The programs are reported in assessment reports by Edgar and Tortosa (2013), Edgar (2011) and Edgar and Tortosa (2011) while the previous Nikos drilling program is described in Coates and Brett (2011) and Moss and Peshkepia (2005, 2007). Significant drill results are listed in Table 6-4, and Figure 6-1 is a map of the Coppercorp Mine workings, local geology and historic diamond drill holes.

Table 6-4 Significant assays from Superior Copper diamond drilling in the Coppercorp mine-site area

Drill Hole	Zone	From	To	Length	Cu %	Ag g/t
BCP-01-11	B Zone	18.02	23.60	5.58	1.97	20.65
BCP-04-11	B Zone	12.95	16.60	3.65	1.40	3.90
BCP-12-11	B Zone	26.00	27.00	1.00	0.90	12.96
BCP-14-11	B Zone	39.60	41.40	1.80	0.86	5.93
BCP-15-11	SB-Zone	9.10	12.90	3.80	1.67	14.8
BCP-16-11	SB-Zone	13.1	17.00	3.90	1.83	18.1
BCP-17-11	SB-Zone	213.6	220.8	7.20	0.72	12.2
BCP-19-11	SB-Zone	193.7	198.5	4.80	7.27	144.5
BCP-21-11	SB-Zone	169.3	172.3	3.00	3.97	65.2
BCP-21-11	SB-Zone	212.2	215.4	3.20	3.18	70.5
BCP-24-11	SB Zone	123.9	125.8	1.90	2.88	5.38
BCP-24-11	SB Zone	133	135.1	2.10	1.21	3.29
BCP-13a-13	B Zone	42.90	46.30	4.60	2.04	12.8
BCP-18-13	SB Zone	176.5	177.8	1.30	1.08	26.40*
BCP-20-13	SB Zone	226.8	230.4	9.00	2.16	26.5
BCP-22-13	SB Zone	178.1	179.3	1.20	1.31	11.90

* BCP-18-13 intersection also assayed 5.1 g/t Au.

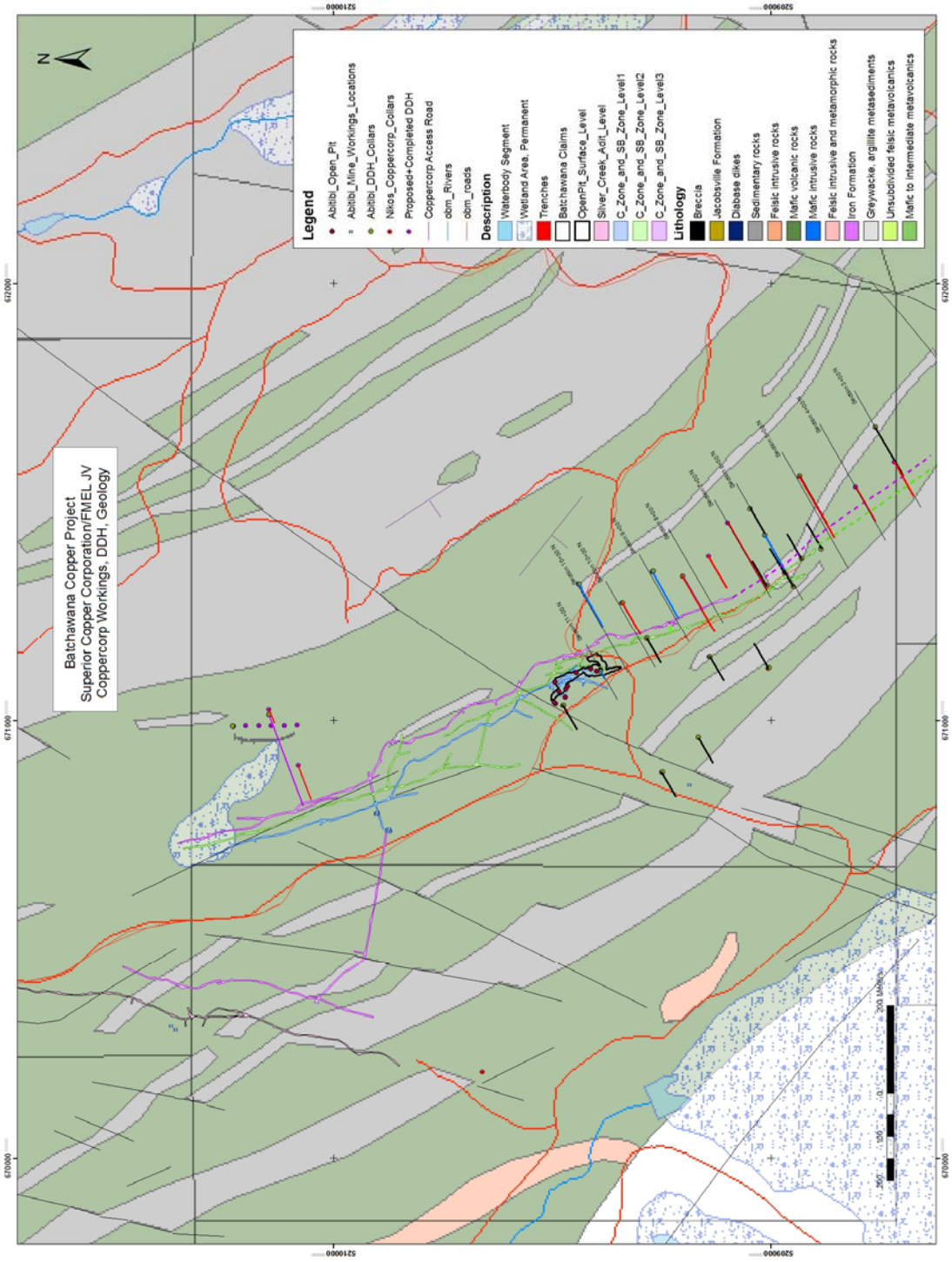

Figure 6-1 Coppercorp mine-site area compilation map of mine workings, local geology and diamond drill holes

Based upon exploration results, it was found the B Zone is highly erratic, but remains open along strike to the North and South. It was noted the depth extent of both the B and C Zone may be limited due to its proximity to the underlying 'Great Conglomerate' contact in the footwall for which it has been found there is a lack of copper mineralization in similar vein fracture and breccia structures cutting that unit. It was found from the drilling programs that the SB-Zone remains open along strike to the south and reports recommend continued drilling in that direction both at depth and near-surface. Due to the more easterly location of the 'Great Conglomerate' contact in the SB Zone area it is anticipated that more depth extension is possible along strike southwards.

Kincaid Breccia Area

During 2011 and 2012 Superior Copper followed up on earlier prospecting, mapping and surface sampling of the Kincaid Breccia, located five kilometres to the northeast of the Coppercorp mine-site, completing 1,015 metres of diamond drilling in 11 holes in the zone (Figure 6-2). Table 6-5 lists significant intersections from the programs. The results found the Cu mineralized breccia to be associated with the unconformity of the Proterozoic Keweenawan rocks overlying the Batchawana Greenstone Belt Archean terrain, striking NNW-SSE for at least 300 metres, and shallowly dipping to the east. The best drill results were generated at the open North and South ends of the zone. In addition to the historic Baseline Prospect to the northwest, surface exploration found multiple new Cu mineralized vein breccia occurrences (Kincaid East, Kincaid North, Malachite Creek, Kincaid Creek, Roadside) in the vicinity associated with porphyry plugs and dykes, granites and felsite intrusive rocks and the unconformity contact (Figure 6-3).

Table 6-5 Kincaid Breccia prospect summary of significant drill results

Hole	From	To	Length	Cu_ppm	Ag_ppm
KB-01-11	19.50	22.30	2.80	1.36	3.66
KB-02-11	18.00	21.63	3.63	1.57	3.51
KB-02-11	26.60	29.00	2.40	2.82	5.63
KB-03-11	21.80	22.70	0.90	1.25	7.30
KB-10-12	25.40	28.00	2.60	0.82	5.26
KB-11-12	57.89	60.29	2.40	0.97	1.03

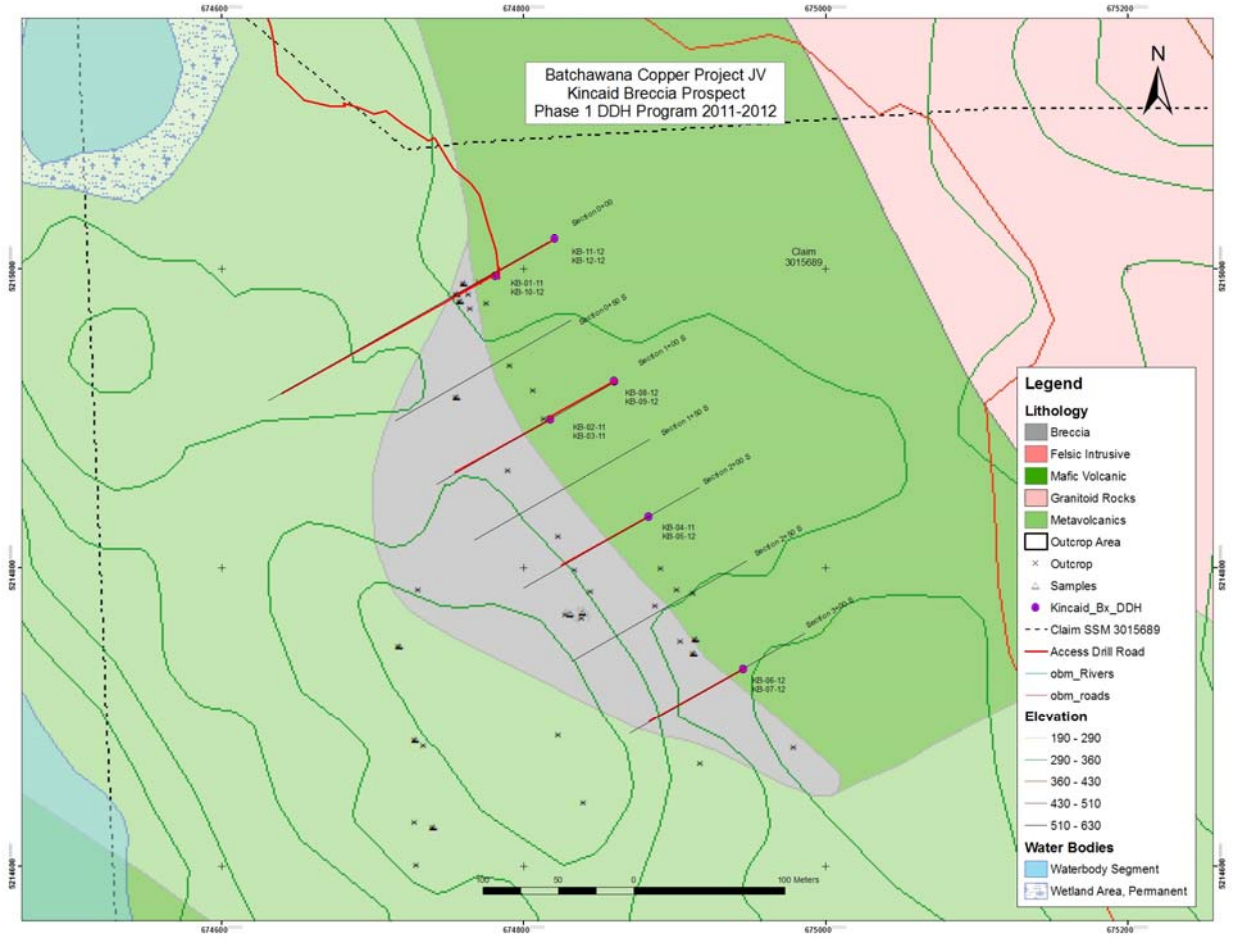

Figure 6-2 Kincaid Breccia diamond drilling and geology

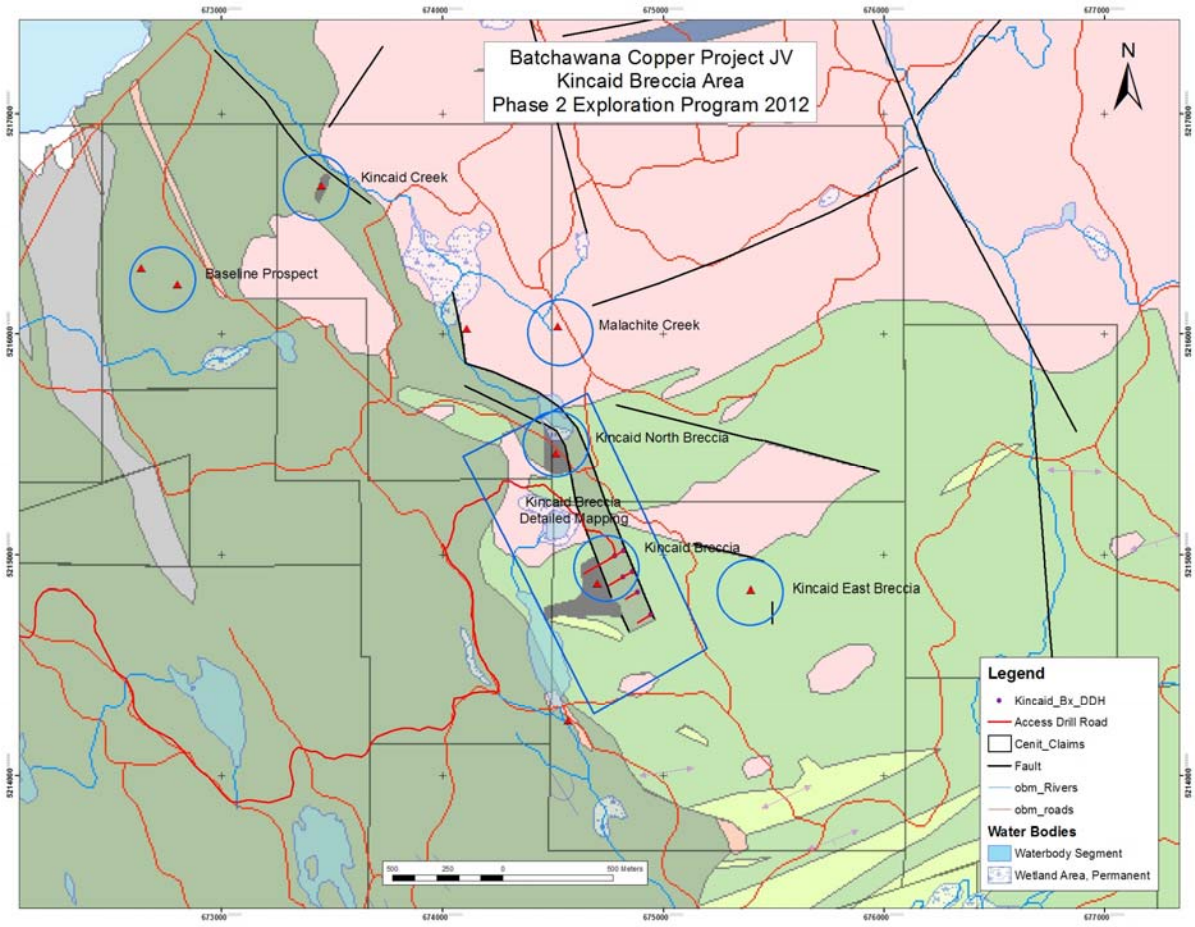

Figure 6-3 Kincaid Breccia and Keweenawan - Archean unconformity area geology and mineral showings

Regional Exploration

During 2014 and 2015 a regional deep exploration program was undertaken by Superior Copper. The purpose was to target a world class Iron Oxide Copper Gold ("IOCG") type mineralized body at depth as a hematite-rich, epidotized, polymictic breccia hosting the Cu-Ag+-Au mineralization. Discussion of the classic IOCG model as applied to the Coppercorp Property are outlined in Coates and Brett (2011) and Tortosa and Moss (2004). The program entailed a property wide ZTEM / aeromagnetic airborne survey in 2014, a targeted VTEM airborne survey in 2015 plus local, ground Resistivity / Induced Polarization, a Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic, and Mise a La Masse surveys in conjunction with 17,408 metres of diamond drilling in 29 mostly deep holes.

The ZTEM survey data provided useful information on geology and large scale structures using resistivity contrasts up to 1.5 kilometers deep, while the magnetometer data provided additional information on

geology using magnetometer susceptibility contrasts (Geotech 2014). Since the ZTEM was a deep penetrating geophysical survey and the IOCG exploration model postulated a deep-seated deposit, it was felt that the ZTEM survey would provide drill targets at depths that had never been tested. Before 2014 historic drilling within the claim group had never reached greater than 225 vertical meters (Kilbourne 2015).

Superior Copper retained Geotech Ltd. to carry out a helicopter-borne VTEM survey over a select area around Pancake Lake located in the northeastern part of the Property. The survey delineated a 1.5 kilometre long east-west trending weak conductor in Pancake Lake coincident with a zone of low resistivity from the ZTEM survey (Geotech 2015, Kilbourne 2015).

The placement of geophysical surveys and deep drill testing were also supported by results of the previous airborne magnetic and radiometric survey contracted by Amerigo Resources (St Hilaire and Vo 2003, Moss 2004) over the western and central parts of the Property; the localized ground gravity, magnetic, and soil geochemistry surveys; and the history of extensive surface mapping and rock sampling work at multiple areas throughout the area as summarized in Coates and Brett (2011). More specifically within the context of initially defining the area of favourable geology, drill hole targeting was prioritized based upon the three most pertinent geophysical signatures: 1. high corrected gravity values from historic ground surveys on the property, 2. areas of low resistivity from the airborne ZTEM survey and 3. margins of areas of high magnetic susceptibility from the airborne survey (Kilbourne 2015).

Exploration reports stated that the results demonstrate the presence of large-scale magmatic-hydrothermal system in the western and central part of the Property with the potential to produce an IOCG type deposit including wide drill intersections of polymictic breccias, strong hematite and epidote alteration, and low grade Cu and Fe sulphide mineralization. This was supported by the discovery of multiple breccia outcrop and Cu occurrences from surface mapping and prospecting from earlier exploration of the Property. In summary, reports concluded that the 2014-2015 exploration programs was successful in identifying new areas of exploration interest, but fell short of making a discovery of economic significance.

The 2014 - 2015 drill holes are shown on Figure 6-3 plotted on the airborne magnetic map generated with the ZTEM survey (Geotech 2014). Significant results from this diamond drilling are listed in Table 6-6. The results from Holes SPC-14-01, SPC3M-14-01, SPC3M-13-04, and SPC-15-03 were from the drilling off of the area of the newly discovered 3M Zone. The SPC-14-06 and SPC-14-08 hole results were obtained from intersections adjacent to the Proterozoic - Archean unconformity contact regionally down dip from the Kincaid Breccia. Hole SPC-14-07 was drilled to test the Coppercorp Mine trend deep under the Great Conglomerate. Holes SPC-15-04 and SPC-15-05 also tested the Proterozoic - Archean

unconformity six to eight kilometres southeast of SPC-14-08. Other drill-holes SPC-14-02, SPC-14-03, SPC-14-04, and SPC-15-08 tested the main magnetic high susceptibility and high resistivity anomaly partially associated with elevated gravity signatures from the local Nikos ground survey completed in 2005. The holes generally intersected altered Keweenawan sequence rocks and the underlying Archean basement but only trace sulphides. Drill hole SPC-15-06 tested the VTEM survey conductor in Pancake Lake with no significant results.

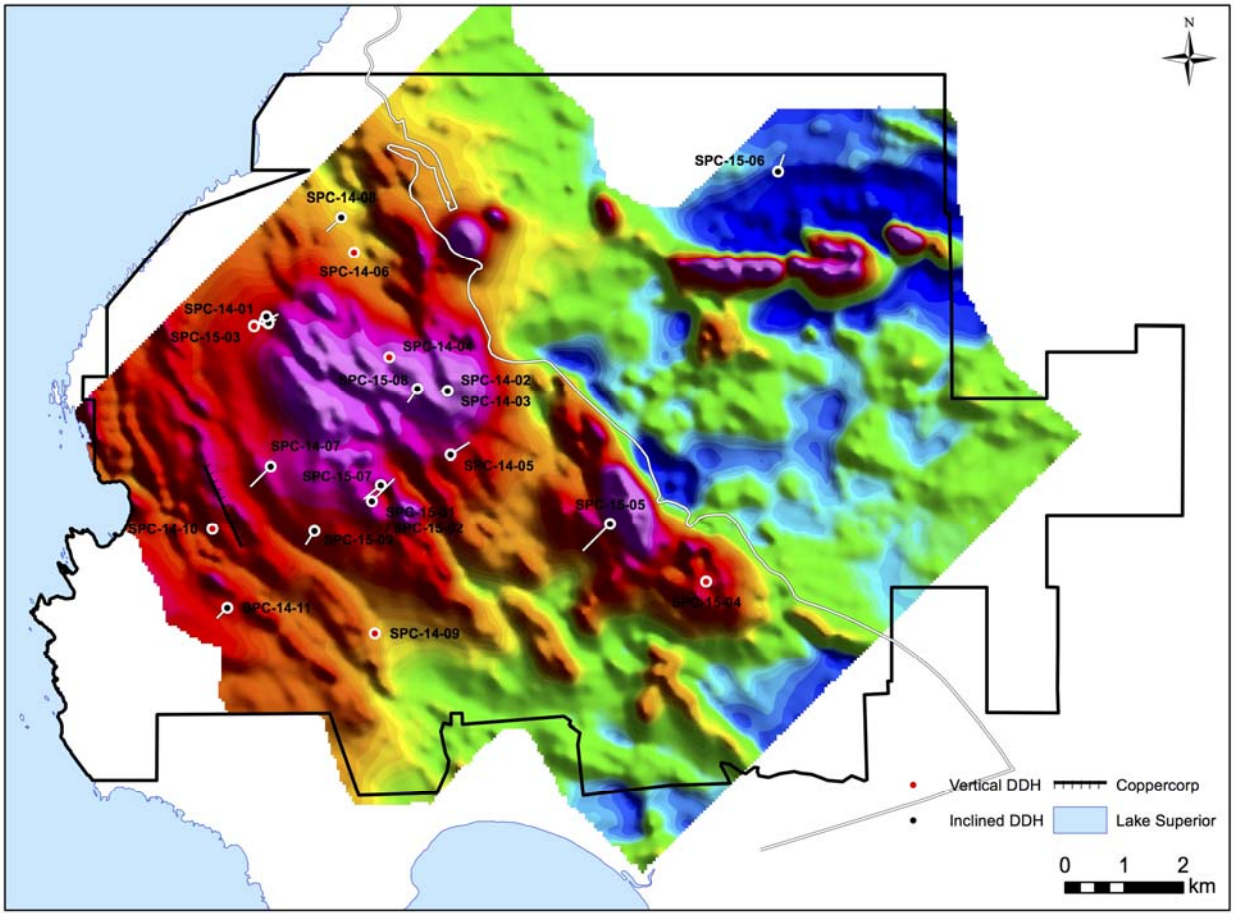

Figure 6-4 Regional Mag-High, displayed as total magnetic intensity
(Pink: strong magnetic intensity, Max = 62697nT; Blue = weak magnetic intensity, Min = 55371nT) after Geotech Ltd., (2014) with distribution of 2014 - 2015 plotted deep drill holes from the Regional Exploration Program.

Table 6-6 Significant diamond drilling results from the 2014-2015 regional exploration program

Hole No.	From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)

SPC-14-01	315.37	320.87	5.50	1.26	9.89	0.10
SPC3M-14-01	290.97	299.03	8.06	2.22	2.31	0.11
SPC3M-14-04	258.31	259.80	1.49	0.94	3.4	0.11
SPC-14-06	680.05	736.00	55.95	0.12	0.70	-
SPC-14-07	1160.34	1160.84	0.50	0.89	1.60	-
SPC-14-07	1211.66	1212.50	0.84	0.58	0.80	-
SPC-14-08	848.83	945.55	96.72	0.63	0.60	0.10
Inc.	944.0	944.50	0.50	16.40	11.20	3.11
SPC-15-03	219.00	219.43	0.43	5.01	0.91	0.10
SPC-15-04	752.56	771.00	18.44	0.072	0.30	-
SPC-15-05	714.72	735.66	20.94	0.10	0.40	-

Superior Copper conducted considerably less exploration work in the Glenrock and Jogran / Richards's areas covering the eastern parts of the Property since these claims had been acquired in 2012 and 2013, respectively. No diamond drilling was completed, however, some surface rock sampling and a program of re-evaluation of historic work was undertaken during 2013 with focus on the Glenrock gold and Richards Breccia copper prospects.

Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia Area

Superior Copper's exploration work in the Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia targets area entailed compilation and evaluation of historic data with a focus on the Aurogin Resources Ltd. ("Aurogin") diamond drill program of the Richards's Breccia in 1997-98, and Jogran Mines Ltd. and Phelps Dodge Canada Ltd's exploration of the Jogran Porphyry during the 1960s listed Table 6-7. Drill core from the three Aurogin holes testing the Richards Breccia were quartered, re-sampled and re-analyzed by Superior Copper with results shown in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Re-sampling of selected Aurogin Resources drill holes from the Richards Breccia

			Aurogin Resources Ltd 1997-98 Composite Assays 1997-98: Swastika/TSL Labs (BQ Half Core)				**Superior Copper Corporation Composite Assays 2013: AGAT Labs (BQ Quarter Core)**			
DDHID	**From**	**To**	**Length (m)**	**Au_ppb**	**Ag_ppm**	**Cu_%**	**Lithology**	**Au_ppb**	**Ag_ppm**	**Cu_%**
AR97-24	55.25	68.95	13.70	62		0.67	BRECCIA ZONE	68	1.9	0.62
AR97-25	42.50	83.00	40.50	91	3.5	0.86	BRECCIA ZONE	92	3.3	0.94
including										
AR97-25	42.50	73.80	31.30	110	4.1	0.97	BRECCIA ZONE	111	4.1	1.13
AR98-07	36.45	63.3	26.85	169	3.8	1.46	BRECCIA ZONE	151	5.5	1.64

The re-analysis demonstrated the Cu, Ag and Au contents were either comparable or better than the original Aurogin results. Based upon these results and the overall evaluation, Superior Copper recommended in

their report a diamond drilling program for both targets with priority given to the Richards Breccia area due to its higher copper grades (Tortosa 2013).

Glenrock Gold Area

After acquiring the claims covering the Glenrock area in 2012, the historic work that has been conducted on the multiple mostly gold showings of the prospects was reviewed by Superior Copper with a focus on the Aurogin 1997-1998 exploration program which consisted of surface stripping and sampling followed by IP surveying and diamond drilling (Table 6-1). The IP surveys were re-interpreted to determine the correlation among chargeability, sulphide and gold content, finding that most significant Au values in drill core are associated with pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization in areas of moderate-strong IP chargeability anomalies. Drill core from three Aurogin holes were quartered, re-sampled and re-analyzed by Superior Copper with results shown in Table 6-8.

Table 6-8 Re-sampling of selected Aurogin Resources drill holes from the Glenrock Main and North showings

DDHID	From_m	To_m	Length_m		Aurogin Composite		SPC Composite		Lithology
					Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	
AR97-09	98	102.46	4.46	Weighted Average	58	2025	128	2420	MAFIC INTRUSIVE
AR97-08	104.32	117	12.68	Weighted Average	1268	262	926	336	INTERMEDIATE TUFF ALTERED
AR97-04	42.87	47.73	4.86	Weighted Average	2909	648	3658	531	INTERMEDIATE CHERTY TUFF
including									
AR97-04	42.87	45.07	2.2	Weighted Average	4875	1069	6827	726	INTERMEDIATE CHERTY TUFF

The re-analysis showed the Cu and Au contents were either comparable or better than the original Aurogin results (Tortosa 2013). Based upon these results, Superior Copper recommended that more Aurogin drill core be fully reviewed and selected Noranda trenches from their 1991 exploration be re-sampled and that a program of follow-up diamond drilling be completed building on the Aurogin exploration results focusing on holes AR97-01 for Glenrock Main showing, AR97-04 for Glenrock North Showing area, AR97-07 for the STP Showing and nearby the IP Cluster A and B targets discussed in Tortosa (2013). The Palmer Breccia copper target two kilometres north of the STP showing and Palmer South gold target located two kilometres south of the Glenrock Main showing were also recommended for follow-up surface exploration in the Superior Copper review.

Other Technical Reviews

In addition to the previously mentioned NI 43-101 Technical Report by Coates and Brett (2011), in 2004, Nikos produced an internal technical report on the Coppercorp Property (Tortosa and Moss 2004) outlining the geology and history of the mine and surrounding area followed by a description of their initial work program and exploration plan. This report built on an earlier similar report by Tortosa (2002) for Amerigo Resources Ltd.

The Field Guide on Lake Superior Geology issued by Ontario Geological Survey (Hart and Pace, 2006) provides a regional field review of the area focusing on the Keweenawan rocks of the Mamainse Point area.

During 2012, Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. completed a geophysical technical review of the airborne magnetics, ground gravity and ground inverse polarization surveys that had been undertaken since 2001 on the western part of the Coppercorp Property by Intrepid Minerals Corporation, Amerigo Resources Limited ("Amerigo") and Nikos respectively (McKenzie and Fiaz 2012). It was concluded that the approximately 250,000m^2 metre 0.5mGal anomaly identified from the Nikos gravity survey is plausible for an IOCG Type target. It was recommended that the ground gravity survey be extended to the west and north to cover the main magnetic high anomaly from the 2004 airborne survey. The IP surveys did not succeed in defining large IOCG type resistivity / chargeability anomalies, but the report also recommended that the IP data had value in defining the NW trending units of the Coppercorp mine-site and that this data be extracted, inverted and loaded into a 3-D model of the Coppercorp Mine area to evaluate the relationship between the workings, conglomerate layers, and chargeability / resistivity signatures.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Superior Project is situated on the eastern edge of the Late Proterozoic (1050-1115 Ma) Midcontinent Rift (“MCR”), most of which now lies beneath Lake Superior. An assumed mantle plume likely produced the large volumes, up to 40 kilometres, of mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that formed during this period. The rift is bound by normal and reverse faults and can be traced geophysically for over 2000 km making it one of the largest intra-cratonic rifts in the world.

Numerous past-producing and present deposits have been discovered and mined around Lake Superior associated with the MCR, including the prolific native copper deposits of the Keweenawan Peninsula, Michigan. More recent discoveries include Copper-Nickel-PGE deposits such as the Twin Metals, Marathon PGM, Thunder Bay North and Eagle deposits (Figure 7-1).

One can refer to Miller and Nicholson (2013) and the summary in Coates and Brett (2011) for more information regarding geology and deposits of the Mid Continent Rift.

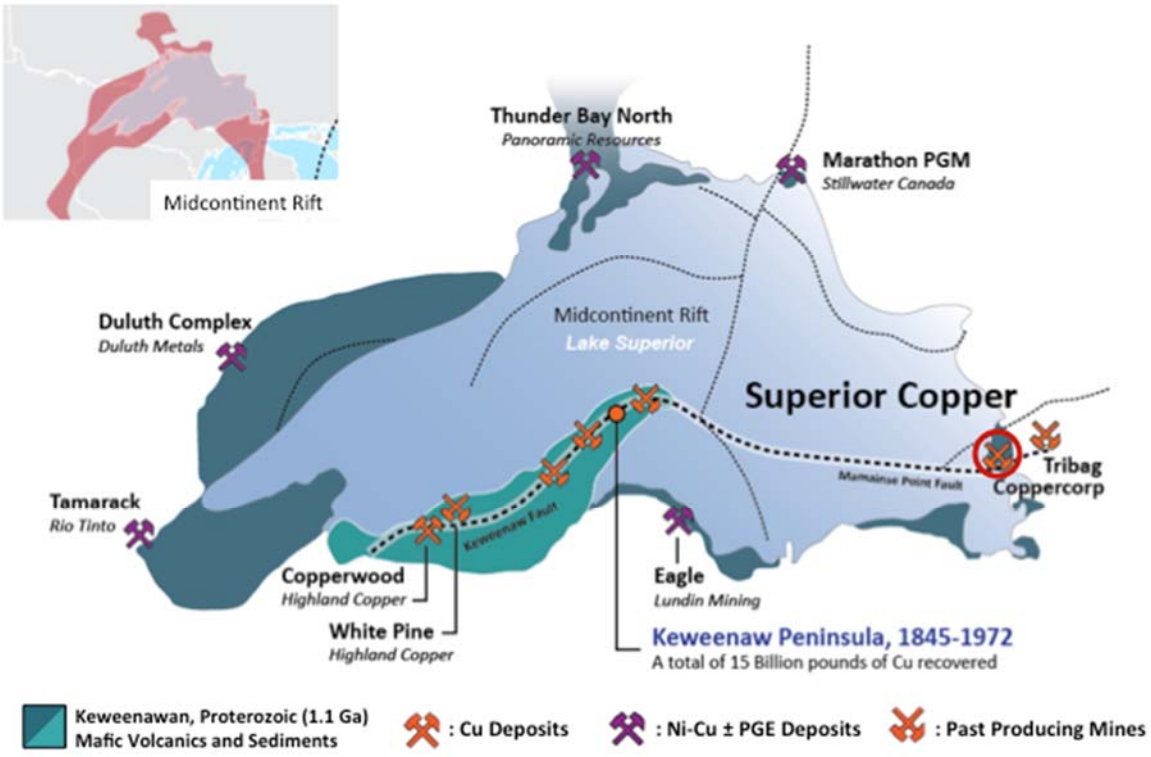

Figure 7-1 Map showing the Deposits of the Mid Continental Rift.

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The Coppercorp Property is situated within the Mamainse Point Formation of the Keweenawan Group within the Proterozoic Southern Province, on the eastern edge of the Mid Continental Rift. The western and central part of the property straddles the NNW trending unconformity between the Mamainse Point Formation to the west and rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt of the Archean Superior Province to the east as shown in Figure 7-2. The Keweenawan Group stratigraphy is characterized by shallow westerly dipping sub-aerial flood basalts and intercalated conglomerates intruded by felsic sub-volcanic

intrusive and breccias. The formation is divided into Upper and Lower formations by a 550 metre thick unit of polymictic conglomerate, referred to as the Great Conglomerate. The entire formation is cut by northerly trending sub-vertical vein breccias that host high-grade copper mineralization in the basalts, however, metal grades decrease considerably in the underlying conglomerate.

The country rocks have been intruded by felsic dikes, felsic porphyry, and felsic breccias considered to also be Keweenawan in age and related to the felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks found more extensively within the Mamainse Point Formation to the west. Keweenawan age felsic intrusions and breccia bodies such as the Jogran Porphyry, Richards Breccia and Palmer Breccia also intrude the Archean metavolcanic rocks. Refer to Annells (1972) and the summarized geological description in Coates and Brett (2011) for more detailed local geological descriptions of the Proterozoic rocks on the property.

The Archean rocks of the Batchawana Greenstone Belt, dominating the eastern part of the Coppercorp Property, consist of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics containing minor felsic metavolcanic units. The Pancake Lake Iron Formation which trends roughly east-west occurs at the north eastern end of the property and consists of Algoma-type banded iron formation rocks. The Archean rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed up to amphibolite rank resulting in northeast trending isoclinal folds and a penetrative fabric with steep dips.

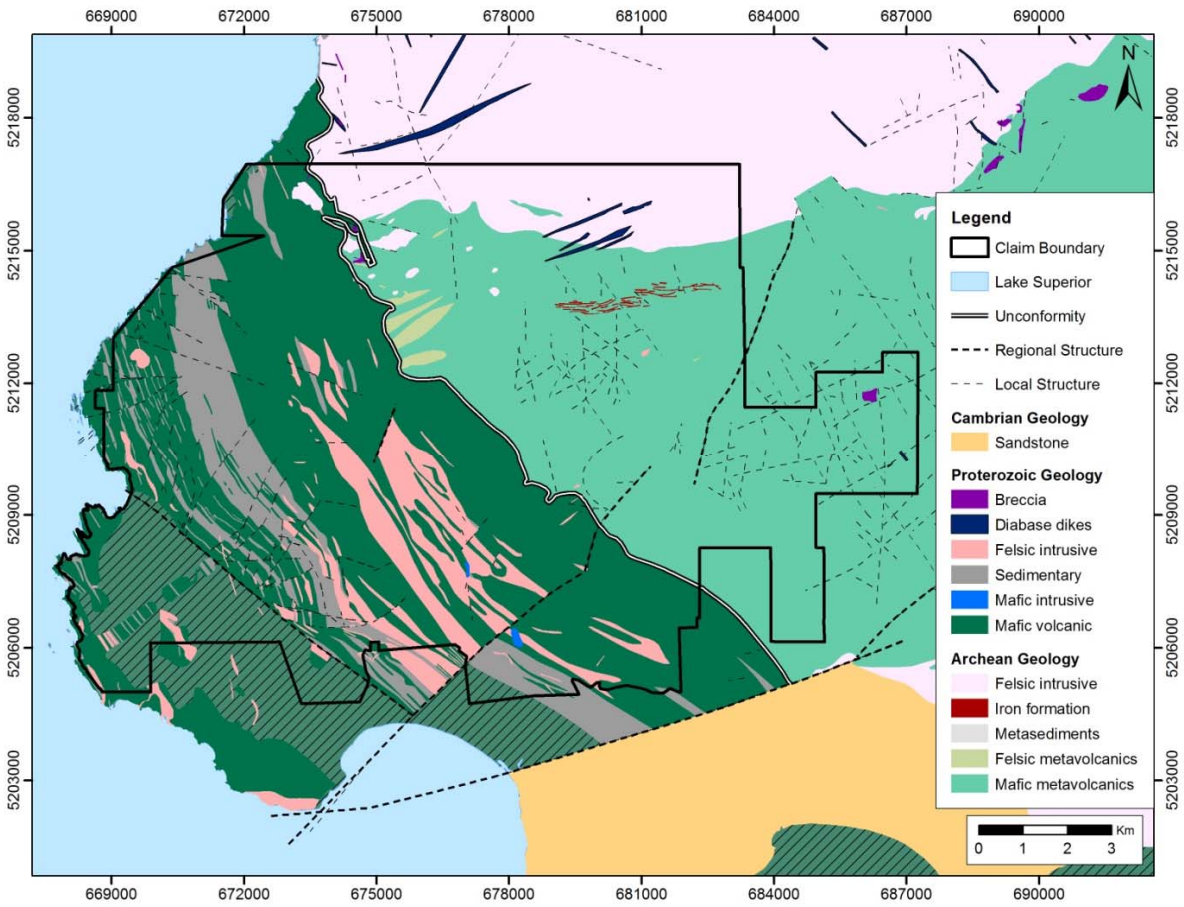

Figure 7-2 Geologic Map of Mamainse Point, Ontario, after Giblin (1973), UTM NAD83 Zone 16.

7.2.1 Structure

The main structural feature mapped on the Coppercorp property is the great unconformity between the Archean and Proterozoic tectonic provinces for which its surface exposure bisects southeast across the centre of the property (Figure 7-2). More localized faults offset or truncate the various stratigraphic units, namely the Mamainse Point Fault, the Mamainse Lake Fault, and the Hibbard Bay Fault.

The Mamainse Point Fault trends east-northeast and juxtaposes rocks of the Mamainse Point Formation with the red sandstones of the Jacobsville Formation. The Mamainse Lake Fault trends northeast and displays a variable, left-hand strike displacement of the volcanic and sedimentary units. The Hibbard Bay Fault is a northwest trending fault that truncates the stratigraphy at an acute angle. The fault is oriented sub-parallel to the rift axis under Lake Superior.

7.2.2 Alteration

Alteration in the Keweenawan rocks is dominated by epidote, which occurs as veins and clots, but can be locally pervasive. Red earthy hematization is common in the mafic volcanic rocks and occurs mainly as disseminated grains and more rarely as veins and veinlets. Felsite rocks are locally clay altered, and mafic volcanic rocks are locally chloritized and sericitized. Recent investigations have suggested that the Keweenawan rock exhibit a zoning pattern with silicified rocks found in the field to be standing out in higher relief in contrast to epidote-hematite and clay altered zoned rocks and that this proposed indicator may serve as a vector to copper mineralization at depth in the Proterozoic rocks (personal communication Morgan Quinn).

Porphyry and brecciaed intrusive rocks cutting the Archean rocks exhibit zoned potassic alteration in the form of sericite and potassium feldspar. Carbonatization, sercitization, and silicification are locally associated with gold occurrences hosted in the Archean rocks

7.3 Mineralization

There are 43 documented base and precious metal occurrences, prospects, deposits, or past producers registered with the MNDM Mineral Deposits Index ('MDI') located within the boundaries of the Coppercorp Property. Significant prospects are shown on the property map in Figure 7-3. A variety of hydrothermal mineralization styles are found on the Property, which has been divided into four main types. The locations of these four mineralized areas are shown in Figure 7-3. These are as follows:

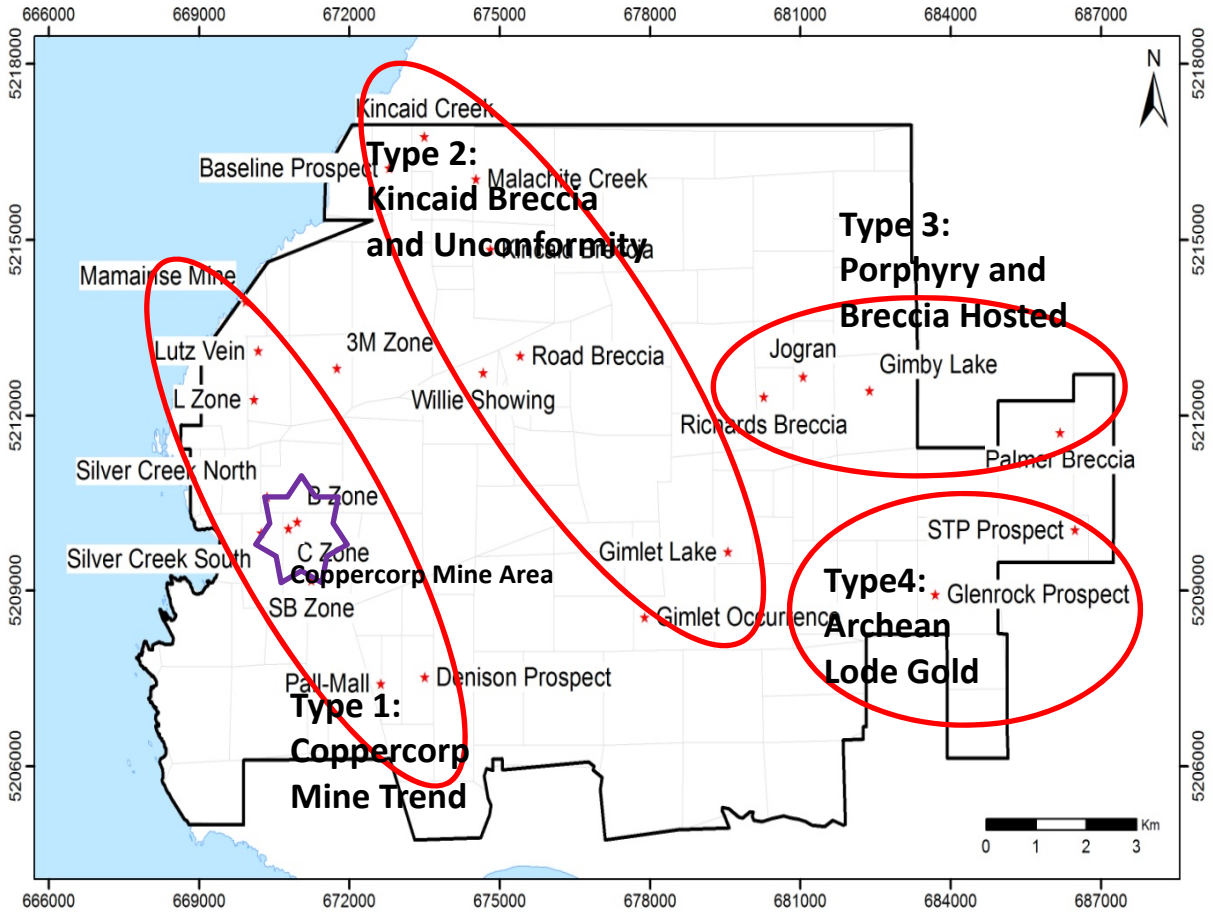

Figure 7-3 Significant mineral showings and mineralization type areas within the Coppercorp Property, UTM NAD83 Zone 16

Type 1: Coppercorp Mine-Site Mineralization

The character and type of mineralization along the Coppercorp Mine trend shown in Figure 7-3 occurs as copper-rich polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins, vein stockwork and breccias. The primary example of this mineralization type on the property is the past-producing Coppercorp Copper Mine on the western side of the property hosted in structural discontinuities within the Keweenawan rocks. The Coppercorp mine consists of series of obliquely cross-cutting, fault related, east dipping mineralized zones named the B, C, SB, Copper Creek and Silver Creek trending NNW and NNE as exhibited in Figure 7-4.

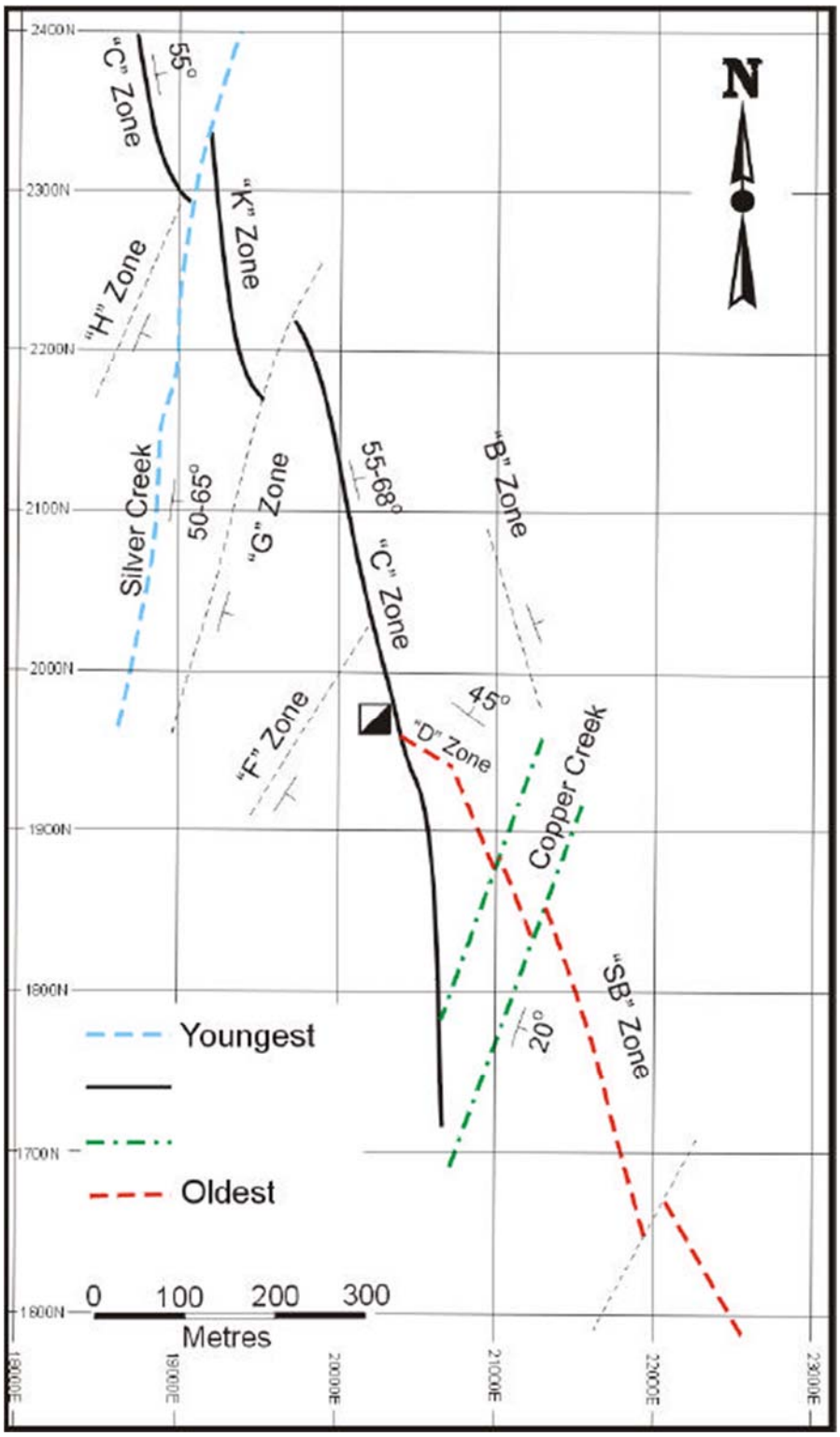

Figure 7-4 Mineralized structures in the Coppercorp mine-site area (Heslop 1970)

Polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins occur in local breccia zones typically with a range from high-grade sulphide veins to barren oxide cemented breccias. The wall rock to the veins is commonly chloritized and sericitized and may contain epidote and hematite. The copper sulphides, dominantly chalcocite with lesser chalcopyrite and bornite, are usually accompanied by specular hematite and minor sphalerite and galena. Secondary copper minerals, malachite and azurite, are common around surface occurrences.

Best results from diamond drilling since the reopening of the area for staking in 2002 report approximate true widths of up to 4.8 metres grading 7.27% Cu and 145g/t Ag from hole BCP-19-11 (Table 6-4). The drilling of the SB Zone by Superior Copper and Nikos Exploration confirm its continuity as a roughly tabular mineralized body extending from the surface to depths of 75 to 150 metres depth over a 0.5 kilometre strike length. The average grade and width of the SB Zone reported for the 10 Superior Copper holes is 2.97% Cu over 3 metres.

The mineralization occurs primarily within basalts of the upper section of the Mamainse Point Formation, 75 - 150 metres above the Great Conglomerate where the mineralization dissipates and becomes low grade. The depth to the Great Conglomerate contact increases along strike to the SSE. The veins are distributed along a NNW trend along strike for four kilometres into Lake Superior and include the historic Mamainse Cu-Ag Mine, Lutz Vein, and L Zone. Approximately three kilometres along strike SSE of the Coppercorp Mine is the Pall Mall quartz carbonate vein occurrence of similar mineralogy.

Type 2: Kincaid Breccia and Unconformity Associated Mineralization

Unconformity and breccia associated Cu-Ag mineralization such as the Kincaid Breccia Cu prospect is exposed on surface and defined along strike for 300 metres trending along the Proterozoic - Archean unconformity contact. Diamond drilling in 2011 - 2012 encountered significant multiple Cu intersections distributed over a 300 metre SSE trending length, as shown in Figure 6-2, grading up to 2.4 metres at 2.82% Cu and 4.8 metres at 1.44% Cu for holes KB-02-11 and KB-08-12, respectively, at down-hole depths of less than 50 metres (Table 6-4). The Kincaid Zone is open both along strike and at depth with the best results clustered to-date at its northwestern end. This is a relatively recently defined type of mineralization that has been found on the Property characterized by a silicified, shallowly dipping, mineralized vein breccias consisting of mafic fragments in a quartz-carbonate-hematite matrix containing chalcocite, bornite, chalcopyrite, and native copper; and a felsite breccia and quartz-hematite stockwork carrying disseminated chalcopyrite.

Additional similar Cu occurrences are found adjacent in the Kincaid East Breccia, along strike to the NNW including at Kincaid Creek and Malachite Creek, and located two km to the SSE is the newly uncovered Roadside Breccia showing with surface samples of up to 1.45% Cu and 0.19% Co over one metre chipped samples taken directly across the unconformity contact. The historic Baseline quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite vein reporting to carry 2 - 4 g/t Au from historic samples lies two km to the northwest although its genetic association with the Kincaid Zone is uncertain.

Possibly related to the unconformity is a approximately 80 metres long, 40 metres wide and 2-8 metres thick buried stratiform Cu-Ag mineralized pod named the 3M Zone dipping shallowly to the southwest aligned within the Keweenawan stratigraphy. The 3M Zone is located two kilometres north of the Coppercorp Mine and three kilometres southwest of the Kincaid Breccia and was discovered in 2014 reporting a best drill intersection of 8.06 metres grading 2.2% Cu, 2.3g/t Ag and 0.11g/t Au in hole SPC-3M-14-01 (Table 6-5) (Quinn 2014).

Type 3: Porphyry and Breccia Hosted Mineralization

The Jogran Porphyry is a small plug of Keweenawan quartz-feldspar porphyry of quartz monzonite to granodiorite composition intruded into a sequence of steeply dipping Archean basic volcanic flows located approximately 10 kilometres east of the Coppercorp mine-site. Diamond drilling during the 1960s delineated a low grade Cu-Mo mineralized body of over 14 million tons grading 0.19% Cu and 0.05% Mo hosted in an approximately 360 by 240 metre elliptically shaped body which is both open at depth and exposed at the surface (Tortosa 2013, Rupert 1980). **This estimate is of unknown original source, should not be relied upon and provided for historic context purposes only**. **Neither this nor any previous qualified person has done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as a mineral estimate. The author of this Report has not been able to verify the source of this number and is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral estimate.**

The mineralized body is characterized by fine disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite-molybdenite within a typical potassium feldspar-sericite porphyry type alteration zone hosted by quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive. Continuing exploration has found the sulphide mineralization extends beyond the boundaries of the defined porphyry host to the southeast occurring in quartz veinlets and fine fractures carrying local high-grade Cu and Mo values and where drilling intersected up to 24 metres of 1.05% Cu in brecciaed volcanic and intrusive rocks (Mudford 1966).

Related to the porphyry-style prospects are breccia bodies such as the Richards Breccia, which is, situated a kilometre west of Jogran Porphyry and the Palmer Breccia located at far eastern end of the property. The most important is the semicircular shaped Richards Breccia made up of 1-5 cm angular to sub-angular country rock fragments in a fine-grained matrix of quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite and altered biotite. The breccia is cut and intruded by quartz porphyry dikes and the copper mineralized body is exposed on the surface although its dimensions and continuity remain undetermined. Diamond drill holes AR98-08, AR97-25, AR97-24 completed in 1997-1998 by Aurogin Resources reported 1.46% Cu, 3.8g/t Ag, 0.17g/t Au over 27 metres from 36 to 63 metres down-hole; 0.97% Cu, 4.1g/t Ag, 0.11g/t Au over 31 metres from 43 to 74 metres down-hole; and 0.67% Cu over 14 metres from 55 to 69 metres down-hole, respectively (Fenlon 1998). The geology and mineralization of the Jogran Porphyry and Richards Breccia area is summarized in a Superior Copper exploration proposal by Tortosa (2013).

The Palmer Breccia is a polymictic granite, diabase, mafic fragmental rock hosted in mafic metavolcanic rocks which have undergone only minor exploration but to-date appears to carry lower sulphide contents.

Type 4: Archean Lode Gold Mineralization

Vein and shear hosted Archean lode gold showings and occurrences as exemplified by the Glenrock Au-Ag-Co prospects are found in the southeast part of the property. The Glenrock Prospect area is broken down into the Glenrock Main, Glenrock North, and Bjornaa Vein Au-Ag (+-Co-Cu) showings. The showings are hosted in sheared, east-west striking, mafic metavolcanic carbonated rocks interspersed with series of ribbon-like cherty seams plus thin quartz veins and patchy pyritization. The dimensions and continuity of these showings remain undetermined.

Historic trenching results include 6.33g/t Au over 4m and 3.96g/t Au over 8m plus diamond drilling results from Aurogin holes AR97-04 and AR97-08 report intersections of 4.2m at 3.4g/t Au and 13m at 1.27g/t Au at the Glenrock North showing. At the Glenrock Main showing a historic trench reports 0.44 oz/ton Au, 0.4% Co, 0.9% Cu over 3.5 ft and drilling intersected up to 5.6g/t Au and 0.07% Cu over 1.5m in hole AR97-01.

The Bjornaa Vein is reported to consist of highly fractured basalt intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes carrying chalcopyrite and cobaltite. Historic surface bulk sampling results for the Bjornaa vein #1 completed in 1951 report grades of up to 6.19% Co, 0.17% Ni, 2.6oz/ton Au and 0.36oz/ton Ag, and more recently two grab samples obtained from its trenches in 2010 reported values of 58.5g/t and 6.57g/t Au with both

containing over-limit (>1%) Co contents based upon data provided by Hudson River Resources Ltd. which was never submitted for assessment.

The STP Breccia Au-Cu-Ag showing is two km ENE of Glenrock Main and consists of angular mafic volcanic and gabbroic glass in a silicified matrix, all highly sheared surrounding a north striking, disseminated, pyrite-chalcopyrite sulphide zone. Diamond drilling have returned intersections of up to 1.6 g/t Au, 3.06% Cu and 43 g/t Ag over 6.53m in Locator Explorations Ltd. hole 475-88-03 completed in 1988 (Troup 1988). Grab samples obtained from its trenches in 2010 returned multiple gold values ranging from 1.4 to 6.6 g/t Au with anomalous Cu, Ag and Co.

The Palmer Au prospect situated two kilometres south of the Glenrock Main showing reports multiple historic high gold values of 0.19 to 0.49 oz/t. from surface grab sampling of quartz veins and pyritic shear zones associated with chert-magnetite iron formation which requires further evaluation. This Glenrock Gold area data is summarized in a presentation and exploration proposal by Tortosa (2013).

Two kilometres north of the Jogran Porphyry, there is the five kilometre long east-west trending, Archean oxide-facies, magnetite-quartz Pancake Lake banded iron formation containing grades from drilling and surface sampling ranging from 37.1 up to 69.7% soluble Fe. The formation has undergone sampling for gold with anomalous results (Roy Rupert, Personal Communication) although no records of this work have been found to-date.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Historically the region has been explored and exploited for copper-rich polymetallic veins and breccias as found at the closed Coppercorp Mine. The following section provides detailed descriptions of likely deposit type models found at the Property.

Polymetallic Vein Deposits

The historical Coppercorp Mine mineralization may be classified as a “polymetallic veins- Model 22c” type deposit of Cox (1992). This deposit type categorizes quartz +/- carbonate veins with gold and silver associated with base metal sulphides related to hypo-abyssal intrusions. The following are the typical characteristics of such deposits:

Associated Rock Types; calc-alkaline to alkaline, diorite to granodiorite, monzonite to quartz monzonite in small intrusions.

Depositional Environment; in some cases peripheral to porphyry systems. Porphyry deposits and other deep-seated shallowly emplaced breccia bodies are present in the region.

Pale tectonic Setting; the typical tectonic setting of this type of deposit is continental margin and island arc volcanic-plutonic belts, especially zones of local domal uplift suggestive of a genetic association with a larger deep-seated mineralizing system such as IOCG or shallowly emplaced porphyry type intrusive.

Mineralogy; native Au and electrum with pyrite + sphalerite +/- chalcopyrite +/- galena +/- arsenopyrite +/- tetrahedrite-tennantite +/- silver sulphosalts +/- argentite +/- hematite in veins of quartz + chlorite + calcite +/- dolomite +/- ankerite +/- siderite +/- rhodochrosite +/- barite +/- fluorite +/- chalcedony +/- adularia. The major significant type differences to the Coppercorp Mine mineralogy are the lack of precious metal minerals.

Vein Texture/Structure; complex, multiphase veins with comb structure, crustification and colloform textures, may be vuggy to compact. Mineralized zone is more brecciaed at the Coppercorp Mine.

Alteration; generally wide pyrophyllic zones and narrow sericitic and argillic zones while hematization is the dominant alteration noted at the Coppercorp Mine area and throughout the Property.

Geochemical Signature; Zn, Cu, Pb, As, Au, Ag, Mn, Ba. Anomalies zoned from Cu-Au outward to Zn-Pb-Ag to Mn at periphery. In comparison, the Coppercorp Mine has a paucity of Zn-Pb-Ba.

Size Potential; Polymetallic vein type deposits may be high grade but are relatively small with individual deposits rarely exceeding one million tonnes.

IOCG vs. Cu-Mo Porphyry Deposit Models

Previous technical reviews of the Coppercorp Property by Coates and Brett (2011) and Tortosa and Moss (2004) have proposed an Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) model for exploration and development of a world class primary copper deposit on the Property. A detailed description of the model characteristics can be found in Tortosa and Moss (2004). However based upon the exploration results since 2013 and discussions with the previous operator Superior Copper Corporation; it is believed now the geology and mineralization setting of the Coppercorp Property does not fit a classic IOCG model and that the continued application of the exploration model without close re-examination and revision is not supportable.

Contained within the Coppercorp Property is the Proterozoic Jogran Porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit, which is recognized as such in Sinclair (2007). Located about one kilometre to the west is the Richards Breccia a copper-bearing prospect cut and partially hosted by porphyry dykes. Five kilometers to the northeast on an adjacent property is the closed Tribag Mine, a cluster of copper-molybdenum (+-silver, tungsten) breccia pipes the root of which is a porphyry intrusion (Roy Rupert Personal Communication).

Mineralized polymetallic quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins occur in the breccia pipes on the Property typically ranging from high-grade sulphide veins to barren oxide cemented breccias. The wall rock to the veins is commonly chloritized and sericitized and may contain epidote. The copper sulphides, dominantly chalcocite with lesser chalcopyrite and bornite and usually accompanied by specular hematite plus minor sphalerite and galena.

Numerous quartz-feldspar and feldspar porphyry dyke rocks were encountered during Superior Copper's 2014 diamond drill program, some of which were spatially associated with significant copper mineralization. Bearing this in mind and the considerable enlargement of the Property size since 2011, Superior Copper had come to believe any application of a IOCG deposit model should be in the context of known Cu-Mo+/-Au porphyry deposits and related breccia mineralized bodies within the Property (Quinn 2015),

Superior Copper's original exploration plan focused on the indications of Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold-type (IOCG-type) mineralization. However, known deposits of this type are highly variable in their characteristics and the models for genesis remain controversial and not well understood.

Researchers (Richards and Mumin, 2013) have investigated links between IOCG-type and Cu +-Mo, Au porphyry deposits (Figure 8-1). Copper-gold rich IOCG mineralization is a desirable model since they can form exceptionally large deposits, however, porphyry type deposits can form similarly attractive deposits with or without associated breccia bodies.

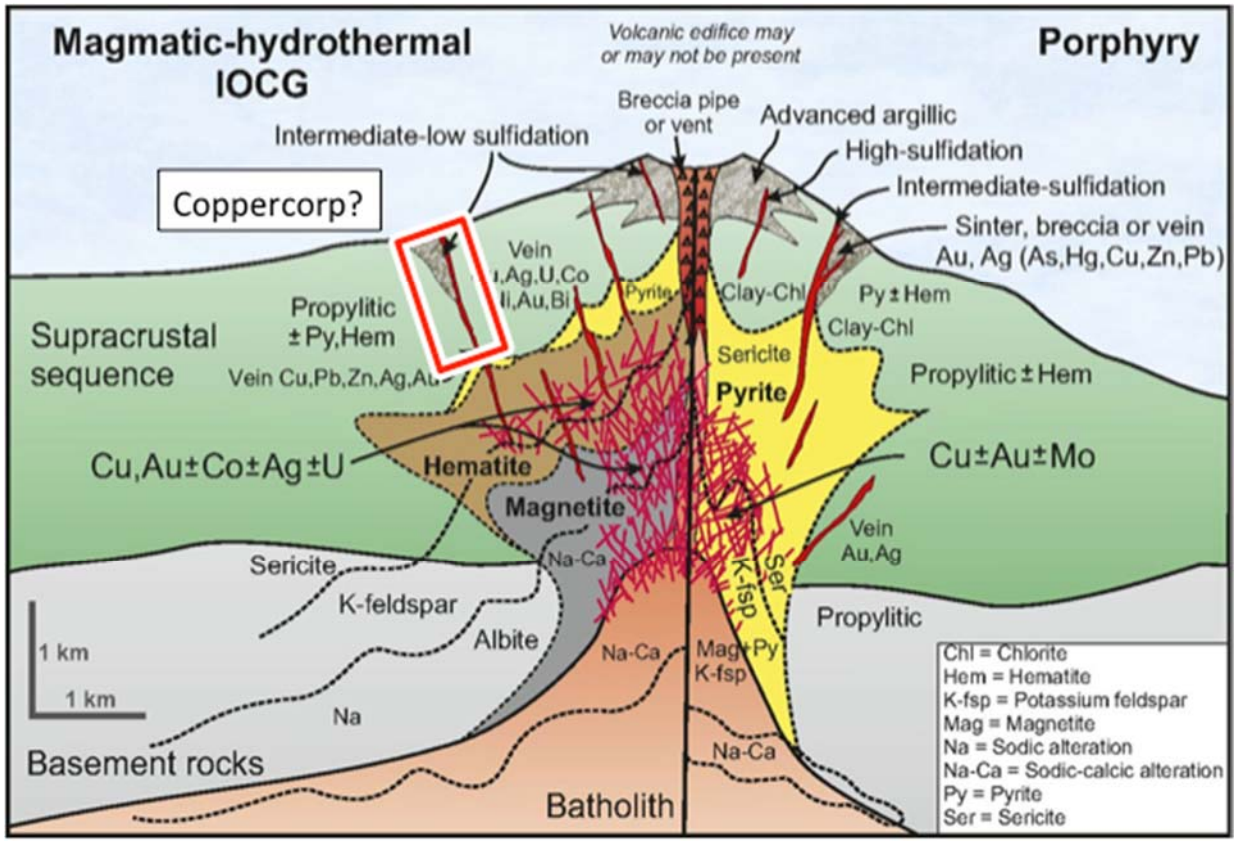

Figure 8-1 A comparison of IOCG-type and Cu-Mo+-Au porphyry deposit models (Richards and Mumin 2013)

Porphyry Cu-Mo+/-Au deposits are known to form in extensional and/or back-arc settings. The geological setting of the Batchawana Bay area is located on the margin of a failed continental rift, and arguably in the back-arc thrust belt of the Grenville Orogeny (Figure 8-2). The Himalayan Orogeny is considered to be a modern day equivalent to the Grenville Orogeny. Recently, a number of Cu-Mo +/- Au porphyry-type deposits have been recognized in post-subduction and collisional settings including the Qulong Cu-Mo porphyry and the Jiama Cu-Mo-Au porphyry in the Gangdese Belt, Tibet, porphyry Cu systems in Yunan, and the Grasberg Cu-Au deposit, Indonesia (Wang et al. 2014).

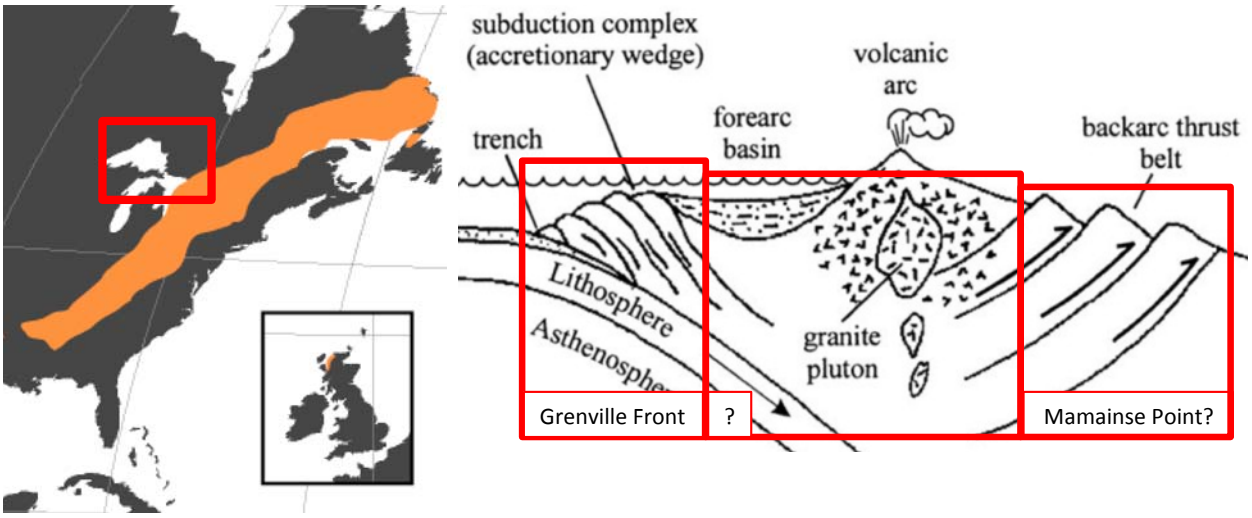

Figure 8-2 Generalized figure showing extent of the Grenville Province
To the right is simplified cross section of a convergent plate boundary as it could hypothetically relate to the Grenville Orogeny. Amalgamated figure is from Quinn (2015).

There appears to be a gradation in characteristics and setting for IOCG and Porphyry deposit types. This should be kept in mind with the proposal of any model for the deposition of large Cu mineralized bodies in the area of the Coppercorp Property. The spatial and genetic relationship among the Proterozoic - Archean rocks in the Batchawana Bay area in combination with the documented cluster of porphyry and breccia intrusive bodies may aid in explaining the variety of mineralization types found at the Coppercorp Property including the formation of the historic Coppercorp Mine and the formation of stratiform type or unconformity hosted types of Cu mineralization as illustrated in Figure 8-3.

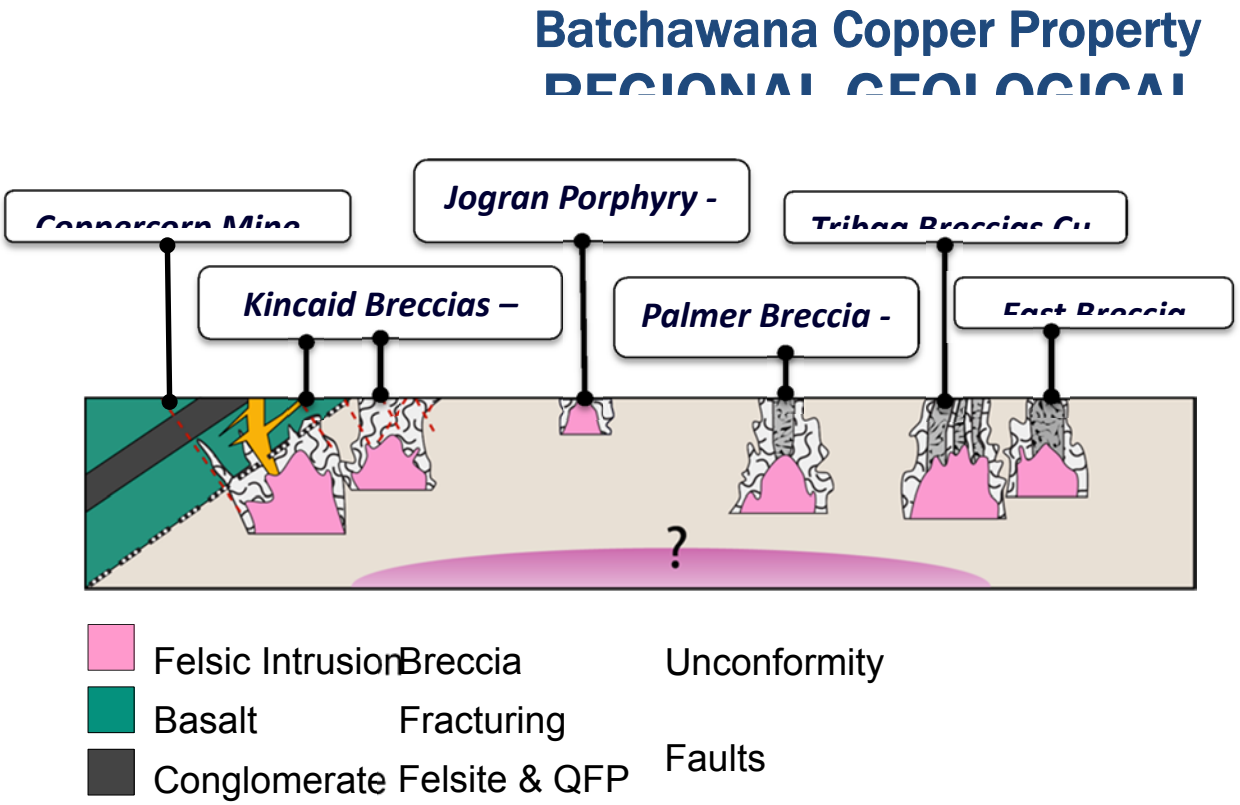

Figure 8-3 Schematic east-west cross-section of Coppercorp Property area from unpublished presentation by Roy Rupert, 2013

Future proposed exploration of the Coppercorp Property needs to be primarily based upon this evolved hybrid deposit model, as illustrated in Figure 8-3, recognizing the rare juxtaposition in this Property of predominantly copper mineralized Proterozoic porphyry related breccia bodies, deep-seated fracture and fault controlled vein systems such as at the Coppercorp Mine trend, and Proterozoic - Archean unconformity contact related mineralization such as found in the vicinity of the Kincaid Breccia.

Archean Lode Gold Deposits

The Glenrock gold area showings are considered the products of typical vein gold mineral systems that occur within Archean greenstones and especially within the nearby Abitibi - Wawa Greenstone Belt in central northern Ontario. These have traditionally been classified as epigenetic, orogenic related, hydrothermal processes (Robert et al. 2007). A sub-set of this type is the type of gold deposition which

occurs spatially associated with iron formation such as found for the Palmer Gold showing south of the Glenrock showings. The key geological elements of orogenic gold systems are shown in Figure 8-4.

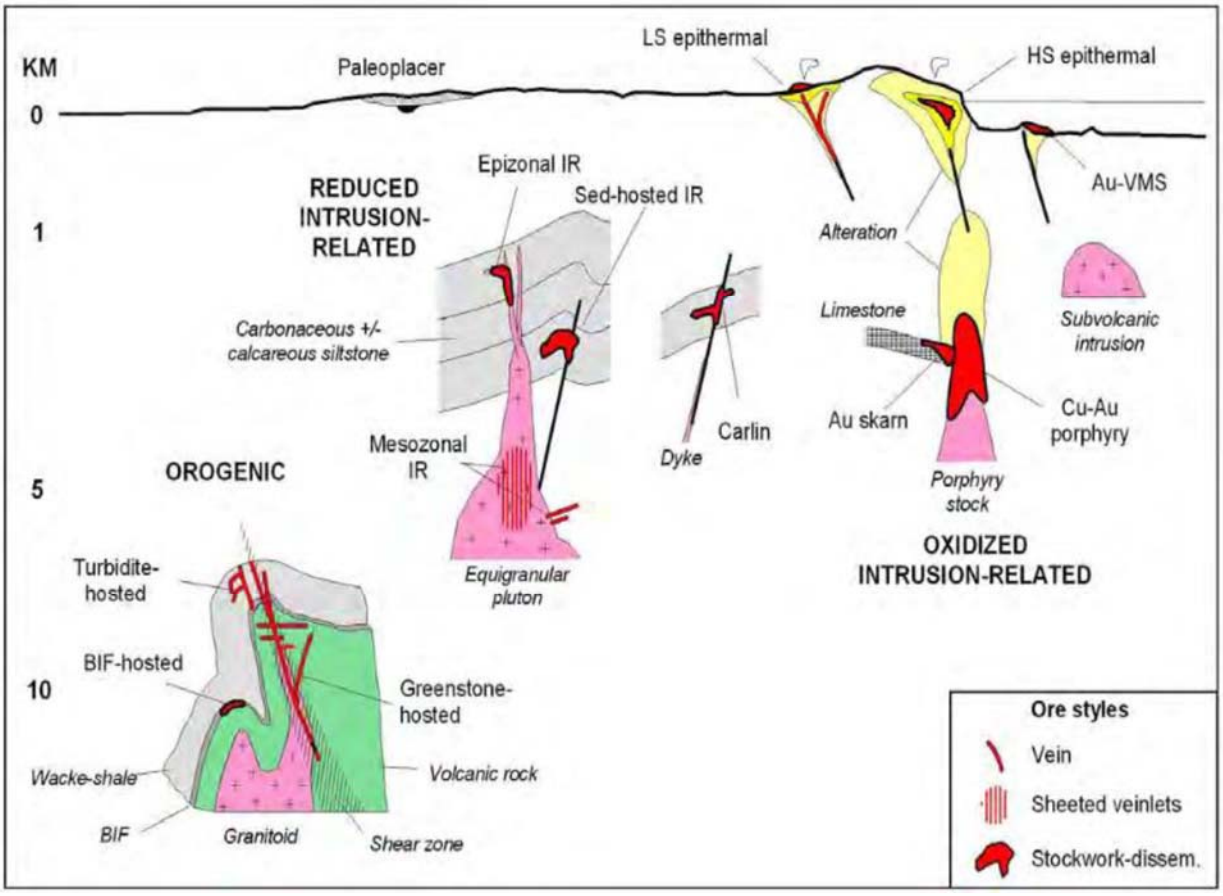

Figure 8-4 Schematic cross-section of the key geological elements of the main gold systems and their crustal emplacement depth from Robert.et al (2007)

Originally the orogenic model applied strictly to syn-tectonic vein-type deposits formed at mid-crustal levels in compressional or trans-tensional tectonic settings. Uncertainties in the classification of greenstone hosted gold deposits have given rise to varying interpretations such that a number of different types and ages of deposits exist (Robert et al, 2007).

Orogenic greenstone mineralisation, as described above, typically comprises of quartz-carbonate veins that are commonly laminated in reverse shear zones and as shallowly-dipping extensional veins. The veins are associated with sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration and are primarily late, overprinting all lithology. Quartz is the dominant gangue mineral followed by carbonate and generally less than 5% sulphide, commonly in

the form of pyrite. Tourmaline, scheelite and tellurium are common minor minerals, whilst silver, arsenic and tungsten are commonly prevalent. With respect to the Glenrock area, the association with significant cobalt values is less typical, not well-understood but worthy of further investigation. Robert et al. (2007) highlighted that prolific greenstone belts can contain gold-only and gold-base metal deposits that do not conform to the typical orogenic model. These include Red Lake, Hemlo, Malartic, Doyon, Fimiston, Wallaby, Kanowna Belle and Boddington, and the Horne and La Ronde gold-rich VMS deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2006).

9.0 EXPLORATION

CR Capital Corp. has completed no exploration on the Coppercorp Property

10.0 DRILLING

CR Capital Corp. has completed no drilling on the Coppercorp Property

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The following sections provide insight into the protocols of the reported historic post Coppercorp Mine rock and core sampling programs prior to CR Capital acquiring the Property. The protocols with respect to the samples collected for the current technical report are also reported in this section. No sample protocol information is available for the early historic or mid-20th century mining periods.

Based upon examination of assessment filings, no QA/QC information is available with respect to the historic exploration programs conducted on the eastern parts of the Property specifically the Jogran/Richards and Glenrock Gold areas prior to Superior Copper acquiring those holdings.

During 2000 - 2002, the Circum Superior Project of Falconbridge Limited and Intrepid Minerals Corporation retained ALS Chemex to conduct Major Element and REE analyses as well as multi-element ICP. The sample handling protocols are unknown.

Since the Coppercorp Mine area become open for staking in 2002, later historical reports provide some details of the sample preparation, analysis methodologies and security protocols utilized for the various types of rock, core and soil samples from 2004 to 2015.

Nikos Exploration 2004 - 2007, Surface Rock, Soil and Drill Core Samples

Nikos Explorations Ltd. during their property work from 2004 to 2007 submitted a variety of rock and drill core samples to Activation Laboratories for gold and multi-element analysis. Activation Laboratories is an analytical laboratory that is accredited to international quality standards (ISO Guide 25 accreditation).

Soil samples for MMI analysis were submitted directly to the SGS Canada Inc. laboratory in Toronto, Ontario. SGS Canada Inc. is an analytical firm that is accredited to international quality standards (ISO Guide 17025 accreditation). All samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Cd by inductively coupled plasma / mass spectrometry following a multi-component extraction. The sample protocols and analytical procedures for the surface samples were discussed in the 43-101 Technical Report from Coates and Brett (2011) as well as repeated here.

Rock samples collected on the surface and drill core were shipped to Activation Laboratories, Ancaster, Ontario, for analysis. All samples were analyzed for Ag, Cd, Cu, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Zn, Al, Be, Bi, Ca, K, Mg, P, Sr, Ti, V, Y, and S by inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) following a four-acid digestion (HF, HClO4, HNO3, and HCl) and for Au, Ag, As, Ba, Br, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Eu, Fe, Hf, Hg, Ir, La, Lu, Na, Nd, Rb, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Ta, Th, Tb, U, W, Y, and Yb by instrumental neutron activation analysis. Samples containing more than 5,000 ppm Cu were re-assayed by atomic absorption (AA). Those containing more than 1,000 ppb Au were re-assayed by fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish.

Nikos followed a quality control procedure to monitor the precision and reproducibility of the analytical results. In addition to reviewing the results of analysis of laboratory standards and duplicates, Nikos

introduced its own standards and blanks/duplicates into the sample stream at regular intervals, typically every twenty samples (Moss, 2004).

Two different standards, manufactured by Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd of Australia and obtained from Analytical Solutions Ltd. of Toronto, were used in the drill program. OREAS 51P is a porphyry copper-gold reference material with certified values of 430ppb Au and 0.728% Cu and OREAS 17Pb is a gold ore reference material with a recommended value of 2.56ppm Au (Moss, *2005*).

Blank samples were collected from an outcrop of quartz porphyritic felsic intrusive rock distal to mineralization on the Coppercorp property. The accuracy and relative precision for all elements were calculated based on the duplicates and standards provided by Activation Laboratories as well as the standards introduced by Nikos (Moss 2005).

Cenit Corporation 2010 Surface Rock Samples

The 2010 Cenit samples were submitted to the AGAT Laboratories facility located at Mississauga, Ontario for preparation and analysis. The laboratory runs certified standards and blanks with each batch of samples as well as four replicate assays on the batch of 69 samples. AGAT laboratories are Standards Council of Canada accredited facilities compliant to ISO/IEC 17025 guidelines.

The sample protocols and analytical procedures for the surface samples were reviewed and discussed in the 43-101 Technical Report from Coates and Brett (2011). The analytical report available to Coates and Brett (2011) did not provide details of the sample preparation. Three analytical/assay procedures were utilized: Aqua Regia Digestion Metals Package (46 elements), ICP-OES Finish, Code (201-073); Fire Assay-Trace Au, ICP-OES Finish, Code (202-552) (50g charge); and Cu Assay, Sodium Peroxide Fusion, ICP-OES Finish, Code (201-079).

Superior Copper Corporation 2011 - 2013 Drill Core Samples

The following protocols and analytical procedures are taken from assessment reports and public news releases from 2011 to 2013 for Superior Copper Corporation (which had just changed its name from Cenit Corporation). The 'Qualified Person' under NI 43-101 for this technical program was Delio Tortosa, P. Eng. who was a consultant and a Director of Cenit Corporation.

All core samples were selected by the site geologist and were split in half. Individual samples were placed in plastic sample bags with a sample tag number and sealed. Groups of samples were then placed into rice bags and sealed with locking plastic tabs. The remaining half cores are stored in core racks at the Coppercorp Mine site in the outdoor storage area. The access road to the Coppercorp site was gated and locked during that time period.

All sample shipments were sealed and shipped to AGAT Laboratories Inc. in Mississauga, Ontario for analysis. AGAT Laboratories' quality control system complies with the requirements for the International Standards. Cenit Corporation also had its own quality control / quality assurance programs in place. The remaining coarse reject portions of the samples and sample pulps remain in storage at the AGAT storage facility in Mississauga in the event that further analyses are required. No information is available as to the use of standards, blanks and duplicates by Superior Copper during this time.

AGAT Laboratories used Fire Assay/ICP-OES finish for gold and Aqua Regia / ICP-OES finish for copper and silver analyses in determining the above values. Silver values over 100 g/t were re-assayed using the Fire Assay/Gravimetric method.

Superior Copper Corporation 2014 - 2015 Drill Core Samples

The following protocols and analytical procedures are taken from Superior Copper news releases and a QC report for the project completed December 2014 by Tracy Armstrong, P.Geo. (Armstrong 2014). The 'Qualified Person' under NI 43-101 for this technical program was Morgan Quinn, P.Geo., Project Geologist for Superior Copper.

All samples reported upon herein were selected, and sealed and readied for shipment to ALS Minerals Laboratory ("ALS") preparation facility in Sudbury, Ontario. Sample intervals were selected and cut in half by diamond core saw. Individual samples were labeled, placed and sealed in plastic sample bags. Groups of samples were then placed into durable rice bags that were secured. The rice bags were then delivered via a bonded courier to the ALS sample preparation laboratory in Sudbury, Ontario.

All samples were then crushed and pulverized using ALS preparation procedure PREP-31. The sample pulps were sent to ALS Laboratory in Vancouver B.C. for analysis. In Vancouver, the samples underwent analysis using ALS assay procedure ME-MS61r, a 60 element four-acid ICP-MS multi-element package that includes Rare Earth Elements. When samples received over-limit values they underwent further

analysis using ALS assay procedure ME-OG62 (for copper). All samples were also analyzed using ALS assay procedure Au-AA23 gold.

The QC report (Armstrong 2014) describes the results for 57 batches, which were treated from June 2014 through November 2014. All samples were sent to ALS in Sudbury Ontario for sample preparation and forwarded to ALS in Vancouver, BC for geochemical analysis.

A total of 1,984 samples were analyzed at ALS. This number includes the QC samples inserted in each batch. Samples were assembled into batches of 35 samples, which included two certified reference materials, one blank sample comprised of beach sand, one pulp duplicate, and one field (1/4 core) duplicate.

The 2014 drill program completed at Mamainse Point was targeting an Iron Oxide Copper Gold ("IOCG") model, similar to Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena in Australia. Mineral associations for this type of deposit include Cu, Au, ± U, LREE, Ag, CO3, F, P, Ba, and Co. Cu-Fe sulfides & Au are typically spatially associated with abundant (>10%) magnetite and/or hematite.

The certified reference materials, ("CRM" or "standards") chosen for the drill program were done so with the IOCG mineral associations in mind. Two standards are mentioned in the QA/QC report. CDN-CM-36 Cu-Ag-Au reference material was purchased from CDN Labs in Langley, British Columbia. The OREAS 101b certified reference material was purchased from Analytical Solutions Ltd. in Toronto, Ontario. The supplier was Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd., ("OREAS") in Australia. This standard was certified for Uranium, Thorium, Cerium and Lanthanum. The 101b reference material was exhausted 3/4 of the way through the drill program, and the OREAS 101a was used as a replacement. The source material, as well as the elements for which it is certified, were the same as OREAS 101b with slightly different grades.

There were two types of duplicates prepared and analyzed during the drill program. Each batch contained a core duplicate, which was prepared by quarter sawing the corresponding half core sample that was sent to the lab, thereby leaving quarter core as a witness sample in the box. Each batch also contained a request for the lab to prepare a pulp duplicate of the first sample in the batch. There were 58 pulp duplicate pairs and 56 core duplicate pairs analyzed. Simple scatter graphs were prepared for the core and pulp duplicates. The quarter core duplicates indicated poor to fair precision, which can be expected, while the pulp duplicates indicated excellent precision for copper and silver (apart from 1 outlier), and fair precision for gold. Most of the gold values are very close to or below detection limit, and there is a great deal of imprecision at these low values.

The blank material was locally sourced beach sand, which monitors possible contamination at the analytical level only, as it does not pass through the crushing and pulverizing stages. There were 57 blank samples analyzed during the program. All Au values reported less than detection limit. Silver had an average grade of 0.04 ppm and a high value of 0.15 ppm. Copper had an average value of 13.95 ppm, and a high value of 177.5 ppm. The high value was verified to ensure there was no mix-up at the core shack or lab, and it appears that the value is truly reflecting the grade of the blank, which in this case indicated that there was Cu present in the blank material. There was no impact to the database and no action was required.

Results of the QC program indicate that it was successful in providing a database with robust results. It was recommended in the report to source a coarse blank material that necessitates crushing and pulverizing so as to measure possible contamination at all levels of sample reduction and analysis.

Coppercorp Property 2017 Site Visit Verification Samples

The collected rock and drill core samples for the site visit pertaining to this Technical Report were delivered directly to the AGAT Laboratories facility in Mississauga, Ontario. The Author submitted two blind Cu-Ag-Au multi-element standards, OREAS 67a Au-Cu standard and CFRM-100 std. Cu-Ni (Table 12-2), and one blank into the submitted batch. The submitted samples were prepared by crush to 90% passing 2mm, split to 250 gm and pulverize to 85% passing 75um (Method Code 200-002).

The samples were analyzed for gold at the AGAT Laboratories facility at Mississauga by Au by fire assay, ICP-OES Finish, 50g with a range 0.001 – 10 ppm (Method Code 202-552, gravimetric assay for over-limit samples) and for multi-element metals analysis by 4-Acid Digestion and ICP-OAS method finish for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Zn, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, Y, and S (Method Code 201-070) with re-assay for over-limit Cu and Ag. The AGAT Mining Geochemistry Laboratory is accredited to ISO 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC).

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

From October 3 to 6, 2017, Trevor Boyd, P.Geo. visited the Coppercorp Property as an 'Independent Qualified Person' in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 regulations as part of his technical review of the Property. The first day on October 3rd was spent visiting the outdoor MNDM core library in Sault Ste. Marie to examine the stored Jogran Porphyry drill core.

October 4th was spent at the western side of the Property at the closed Coppercorp mine-site and core storage area, which is accessible by gravel road from the Highway 17. The gate for the access road mentioned in earlier reports had been removed so there was no longer any barrier to enter the mine-site area. The core logging and cutting shacks had been forced into with their door locks broken, but inside only minor vandalism was evident mostly in the form of strewn garbage and pieces of insulation with the buildings left in still reasonable condition (Figure 12-1). The drill core was found to be predominantly stored in racks in good condition with only the latest from the 2015 drilling program cross-staked. Some garbage and rusty drill equipment were noted in the vicinity. Three of the storage racks had toppled requiring replacement although their core is salvageable (Figure 12-2) if dismantled and moved carefully.

Six check core samples were chosen in connection with this technical report. The remains of the rehabilitated mine workings, waste piles and tailings pond were examined (Figure 12-2) plus the mineralized surface exposures for the B Zone and upper SB Zone were confirmed in the field and sampled as well. A number of identified drill collars were located in the field and recorded by GPS coordinates (Figure 12-3, Table 12-1).

October 5th was spent visiting the east side of the Property, in the morning examining the Jogran Porphyry, Richards Breccia and surrounding exposures while the afternoon was spent visiting the Glenrock prospect's sites to the southeast including the main Glenrock and the STP showings. The morning of October 6 was spent visiting the adjacent property encompassing the closed Tribag mine-site, and Breton and West Breccia exposures. The Kincaid Breccia and the Proterozoic - Archean unconformity exposure at the Roadside Breccia Showing were investigated during the afternoon. Additional check samples from mineralized exposures were selected and drill collars were located in the field on October 5th and 6th (Table 12-2, 12-3) for a total of 15 core and field samples.

Figure 12-1 Coppercorp mine-site drill core and cutting shacks by road in front of core racks and stacks

Figure 12-2 Coppercorp mine-site partially collapsed drill core racks

Table 12-1 Coppercorp Property selected located drill hole collars NAD83 Zone 16

Drill Hole #	Easting	Northing	Description
BCP-15-11	671116	5209390	Coppercorp Mine, SB-Zone
BCP-16-11	671116	5209390	Coppercorp Mine, SB-Zone
BCP-17-11	671314	5209432	Coppercorp Mine, SB-Zone
JOGRAN 3 COLLARS	681073	5212730	Jogran Porphyry
JOGRAN COLLAR 1	681028	5212737	Jogran Porphyry
JOGRAN COLLAR 2	681198	5212620	Jogran Porphyry
AUROGIN DDH	680287	5212309	Richards Breccia
KB-07-11	674933	5214764	Kincaid Breccia
KB-06-11	674933	5214764	Kincaid Breccia
KB-02-11	674817	5214892	Kincaid Breccia

Figure 12-3 Kincaid Breccia diamond drill hole collars

The site investigation was conducted by Trevor Boyd during his property visit, and the selected checked work sites and technical observations reported by previous operators were found properly recorded and accurate within acceptable limits.

12.2 Quality Control Analysis

Selected analytical results are presented in Table 12-2 and 12-3, and the analytical certificates are included in Appendix 2 of this report.

Table 12-2 Coppercorp Property 2017 site visit selected core samples

Sample#	Original Sample(s) #	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Assays Cu (ppm)	Assays Ag (ppm)	Assays Au (ppm)	Original Recorded Assays
CC-17-01	E5342696	BCP-21-11	212	212.5	11,200*****	24.4	0.007	9,110 ppm Cu, 19 ppm Ag, Superior Copper
CC-17-02	E5342644	BCP-19-11	194	194.5	66,370*****	143	0.034	13,500 ppm Cu, 28 ppm Ag, Superior Copper
CC-17-03	E5205834	KB-06-12	17.75	18.25	1,140	1.7	0.002	1,120 ppm Cu, 0.3 ppm, Ag, Superior Copper
CC-17-04	948521	SPC-3M-14-01	293.35	293.8	35,100*****	4.6	0.134	3.40 % Cu, 2.2 ppm Ag, Superior Copper
CC-17-05	8679	AR98-07	54	56	12,800*****	4.7	0.089	12,300 ppm Cu, Aurogin Resources
CC-17-06	5254 and 5255	AR97-08	107	110	740	0.7	1.08	1,375 and 1,761ppb Au, Aurogin Resources
CC-17-18	na	na	na	na	250	25.6	2.23	OREAS 67a Au-Cu standard - ^
CC-17-19	na	na	na	na	3,404	2.2	0.185	CFRM-100 std. Cu-Ni standard - #
CC-17-20	na	na	na	na	5.3	<0.5	0.008	limestone gravel blank

***** - *Reported as wt.% in analytical certificate.*

^ - *Certified values 2.238 ppm Au(1st std. dev. 0.096 ppm Au) fire assay, 33.6 ppm Ag(1st std. dev.2.0 ppm Ag), 325 ppm Cu(1st std. dev.10 ppm Cu) 4-acid digestion.*

- *Certified values 0.1666 ppm Au(1st std. dev. 0.0077 ppm Au) fire assay, 0.3494 % Cu(1st std. dev. 0.0132 Cu), 0.0184 % Co(1st std. dev. 0.0011) 4-acid digestion.*

Table 12-3 Coppercorp Property 2017 check field surface samples NAD83 Zone 16

Sample #	Outcrop	Easting	Northing	Assays ppm Cu	Assays ppm Ag	Assays ppm Au	Description
CC-17-07	No, grab of surface talus	670813	5209809	7,520	<0.5	0.006	Coppercorp Mine waste pile
CC-17-08	Yes, grab	671077	5209493	7,870	5.3	0.089	SB Zone exposure
CC-17-09	Yes, grab	670957	5210166	5,810	7.6	<0.001	B Zone exposure
CC-17-10	Yes, grab	681017	5212726	447	3.0	0.005	Jogran Porphyry outcrop
CC-17-11	Yes, grab	681163	5212528	46,800*****	32.7	0.532	Outcrop SE of Jogran Porphyry
CC-17-12	Yes, grab	680265	5212309	4,340	47.3	0.138	Richards Breccia outcrop
CC-17-13	Yes, grab	686475	5210057	2,450	3.1	0.273	STP showing trench - **&**
CC-17-14	Yes, grab	683842	5208928	919	2.1	4.83	Glenrock Main showing trench
CC-17-17	Yes, grab	675446	5213000	21,800*****	2.3	0.108	Roadside Breccia showing exposure - **&**

***** - *Reported as wt.% in analytical certificate.*

& - *Samples CC-17-13 and CC-17-17 additionally report 2,440 ppm Co and 2,420 ppm Co, respectively.*

The results of the analyses of the verification samples in Tables 12.2 and 12.3 indicate that the independent sampling of core and surface showings confirmed the presence of the copper, silver and gold mineralization reported from historical exploration of the Coppercorp Property. It is noted that significant Co values were also found from the grab samples selected at the STP showing in the Glenrock Gold area and Roadside Breccia showing in the Kincaid Breccia area. The two standards performed satisfactorily for their respective primary metals, although the CFRM-100 Standard failed in over-reported the amount of Au (0.185 vs. 0.1666 ppm cert. value), and the OREAS 67a Standard failed in under-reporting the amounts of Cu (250 vs. 325 ppm cert. value) and Ag (25.6 vs. 33.6 ppm cert. value).

In the author's opinion based upon the available information, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Coppercorp Property for exploration programs completed since 2003 generally follow QA/QC industry standards. There is not enough information available to assess the QA/QC procedures for programs conducted prior to 2003, although it is noted that the results of the re-sampling of Aurogin 1997-98 program drill core by Superior Copper, discussed in Section 6.1, is a positive reflection on Aurogin's exploration procedures.

The author's opinion is that the quality control review of the results the analyses of the drill core, outcrop samples, standards, and blanks from the results from the 2017 site visit are of good quality and adequate for the purpose of confirming the presence of significant mineralization on the Property consistent with the results documented in historical reports.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

CR Capital has not completed any mineral processing and metallurgical testing.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource estimates have been completed on the Coppercorp Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The adjacent property of note in the region is the former Tribag Copper Mine, which lies to two kilometres east of the Coppercorp Property.

The Tribag copper deposit is a rare example of mineralized breccias found in the Canadian Shield (Blecha, 1974). Mining took place between 1967 and 1974. Mineralization at Tribag consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite +/- molybdenite, sphalerite, galena and other sulphides within four breccia pipes, the largest and highest grade being the Breton Breccia. The breccias are pipe-like bodies that comprise granitic, diabasic and volcanic fragments in a vuggy quartz-carbonate matrix. The main ore zone was saddle-like in shape and enveloped in a zone of chloritization, sericitization, and clay mineral alteration. More information on the Tribag area breccia bodies is available in Norman and Sawkins (1981) and Walmsey (2008).

The author of this technical report has been unable to verify this information and the reported mineralization on this outside property is not necessarily indicative of similar mineralization on the Coppercorp Property.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

First Nation Relations

Holders of unpatented mining rights are instructed by the MNDM to consult and accommodate local first nations having claims to lands as part of their traditional territory. The Batchewana First Nation ('BTM', note spelling difference), whose community is located near Sault Saint Marie, claims aboriginal title rights over the Batchawana Bay area including the Coppercorp Property. Hudson River Minerals Ltd., which was the immediate previous holder of the Glenrock Gold portion of the Property, had to abandon its exploration program on their claims in 2011 due to a dispute with the BTM. Superior Copper Corporation, however, has successfully negotiated for exploration rights on the Coppercorp Property including the granting of their Exploration Permit compliant with the Ontario Mining Act active until 2016 and continues to maintain a good relationship with the community today (Roy Rupert and Morgan Quinn, personal communications).

The Qualified Persons are not aware of any other relevant data, information or explanation that would make this report understandable or not misleading.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

CR Capital has to-date not completed any exploration work on the Coppercorp Property, therefore the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report are based predominantly on the results of the historical review of the Property with a focus on the Superior Copper Corporation exploration operations that were conducted from 2010 to 2015.

The diversity of geological and metallurgic domains on this large property combined with the volumetrically great amount of previous exploration completed has resulted in challenges in reviewing, assessing and interpreting the exploration database in an ordered fashion. The author, however, has benefited by the considerable compilation work that was completed by Superior Copper that aided in this technical review and the assessment of exploration priorities. Although there has been considerable organization of digital data into a MapInfo compatible two-dimensional format, there has not been any significant 3-dimentional modelling of the diamond drilling results.

As with the historic and mineralization discussions, this interpretation section is sub-divided based upon the variety of geological settings and historically different strategies that were applied in the exploration of the Property.

Coppercorp Mine Area

The exploration of the Coppercorp mine-site mineralized trend remains an ongoing process and shows continuing promise in outlining additional high-grade Cu-Ag vein breccia mineralization. Based upon the Amerigo / Nikos and Superior Copper programs completed 2004 - 2007 and 2010 - 2013 in the mine area, diamond drilling has demonstrated that the main SB Zone is continuous for 500 metres along strike trending NNW - SSE and dipping 60 - 70 degrees to the NE approximately orthogonal to the Keweenawan age stratigraphy.

Although narrow in width, the SB Zone is intermittently exposed on the surface and is open at depth below the mine workings for 75 to >150 metres until the mineralization dissipates with contact with the Great Conglomerate, and also remains wide open along strike at mineable widths to the SSE. This contact deepens to the SSE increasing the depth potential of the zone in that direction. Superior Copper's most southerly hole BCP-24-11 intersected the SB Zone plus three adjacent new parallel breccia veins (Table 6-4) suggesting the undulating fault fracture system splits out and potentially widens to the SSE. Attractive IP high chargeability anomalies from the 2005 Nikos program are outlined to the SSE of BCP-24-11 and appear to have not been drill tested.

The parallel southerly trending Silver Creek Zone west of the SB Zone and SSW trending Copper Creek Zone which cross cuts the SB Zone both exhibit linear Cu and Ag anomalies from the Amerigo - Nikos MMI geochemical surveys completed in 2004 and 2005 which are recommended for follow-up exploration. The zones had been tested with only one hole each during the Nikos program, and Superior Copper had planned a follow-up diamond drilling program after 2013 which was never implemented.

At a larger scale, the Mamainse Point formation geological units and associated Cu-Ag vein breccia fault fracture system remains under explored trending for seven kilometres in a south to southeast arc from the historic Mamainse Cu-Ag vein on the shore of Lake Superior to the Pall Mall copper showing. The SB Zone and other Coppercorp mine-site zones are located about three kilometres north the Pall Mall showings along an open SSE - SW trend that remains largely undrilled south of the furthest extent of the Superior Copper and Nikos core drilling area. These prospects are located within the Coppercorp Mine trend target area shown on Figure 17-1.

Kincaid Breccia and Unconformity Contact Area

The diamond drilling results to-date from the exploration in the vicinity of the Kincaid Breccia Prospect indicate the presence of a low grade, but shallowly emplaced and open in all directions, copper-silver mineralized zone. The favorable setting of the copper mineralization situated along the southwest trending Keweenawan - Archean basement unconformity contact and voluminous hematized and silicified brecciaed felsite and quartz feldspar porphyry rocks presents opportunity to increase both the size and grade of the breccia body, and to define additional mineralized zones.

This is borne out by the relatively recent discovery of at least six other Cu bearing occurrences surrounding the Kincaid Breccia plus the historic Baseline Cu-Ag-Au Prospect, all with good drill targets and only the latter previously drill tested in an area of thick secondary growth and poor outcrop. Some of such as the Cu-Co Roadside Breccia are set directly along the unconformity contact. Further interpretation of the ZTEM survey resistivity data has aided in defining more accurately the location of the unconformity contact (Morgan Quinn personal communication).

Within a regional framework it has been postulated that there is a 20 kilometre long WSW trending Cu bearing mineralized corridor trending from the closed Tribag Cu Mine, including a cluster of breccia bodies, to Lake Superior encompassing the Kincaid Breccia and unconformity area, 3M Zone, and the old Mamainse Mine plus a series of scattered Cu-Ag +- Mo, Co, Au occurrences (Figure 17-1). This could represent a deep-seated break in a rift setting providing a favorable conduit for intrusion emplacement and hydrothermal copper bearing fluids (Kilbourne 2015).

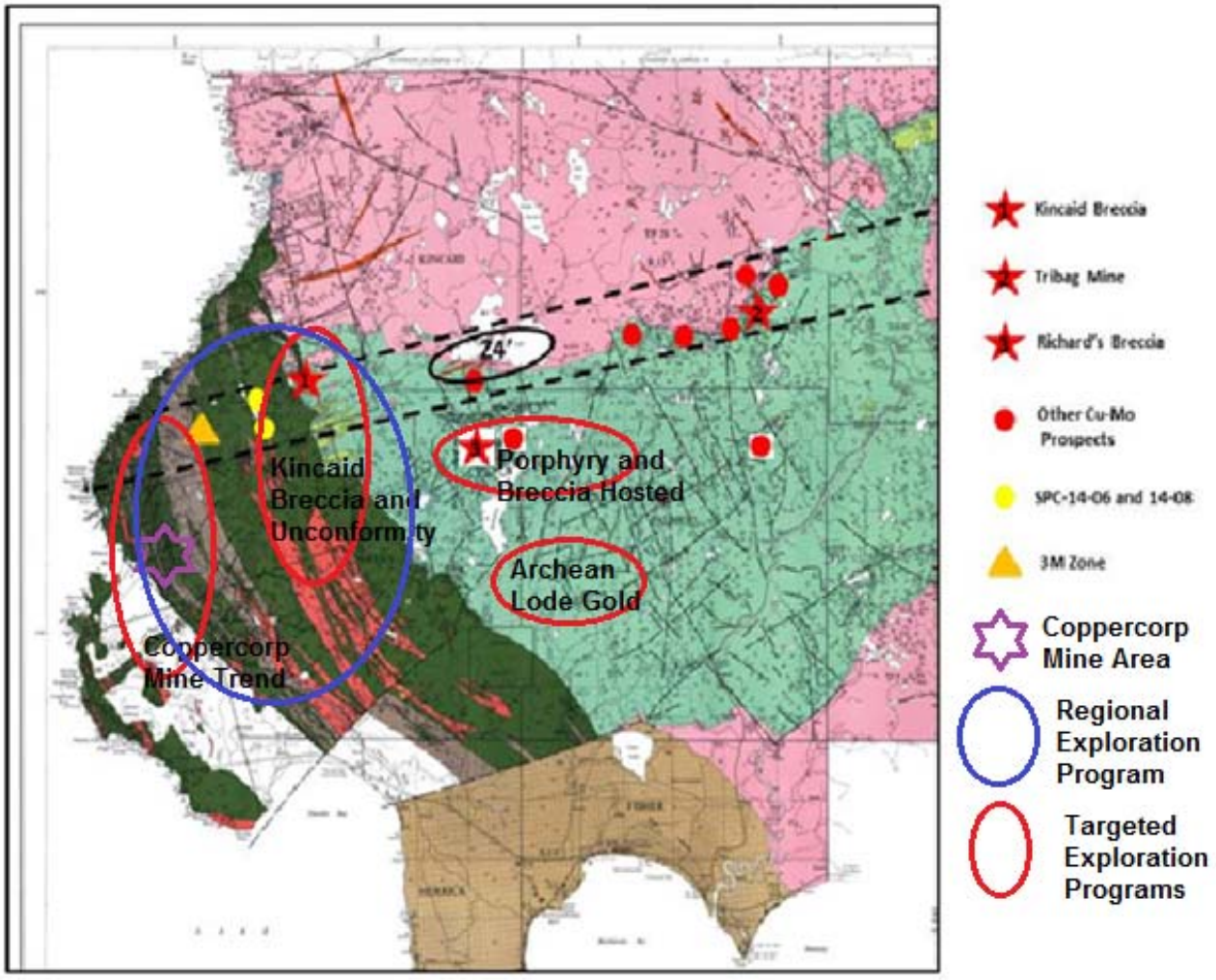

Figure 17-1 Proposed 20 km mineralized structural corridor overlain on Batchawana Bay regional geology (after Kilbourne 2015) with plotted areas of discussed regional and targeted exploration projects.

Jogran Porphyry and Richard's Breccia Area

The review of historic exploration results and Superior Copper's re-evaluation of the geology and geochemistry in the area suggests that the Richard's Breccia is the most viable target for additional exploration (Tortosa 2013). The three drill holes completed by Aurogin in 1997-98 combined with surface sampling indicate the breccia is a coherent well mineralized Cu bearing body of potentially economic grade that is both open at depth, on the sides, and as well potentially extendable to the surface.

The Jogran Porphyry intrusion is similarly open at depth and exposed on the surface but considerably lower grade. The Jogran Porphyry remains of exploration interest due to the discovery of intermittent but multiple high-grade Cu and Mo occurrences in outcrop and intriguing drilling results to the southeast of the intrusion based upon exploration conducted by Jogran Mines and Phelps Dodge during the 1960s. These results suggest that the local mineralizing systems are larger than defined by the porphyry / breccia bodies and requires additional investigation. These prospects are located within the porphyry and breccia hosted target area shown on Figure 17-1.

Glenrock Gold Prospects Area

The primary gold showings that make up the Glenrock Prospect have undergone exploration since the 1950s with the most documented effort being a program of trenching by Hemlo Gold Mines (Noranda Exploration) in 1992 and the programs of surface sampling, ground IP surveys and diamond drill testing completed by Aurogin Resources Ltd. in 1997-98 which generated intermittently high-grade gold intersections over mineable widths, both at depth and on the surface.

Superior Copper's re-evaluation of previous exploration in the area focused on this work and proposed new targets for surface follow-up, re-sampling of trenches and diamond drilling. It is interesting to note that Hudson River Minerals was in the process of re-starting diamond drilling in the area following up on Aurogin's work when halted by the aforementioned dispute with the Batchewana First Nation in 2011. Although exploration in the area remains for classic Archean lode gold deposits, the persistent indications of anomalous to high grade Co values in some trenches and drill holes with or on the margins of the gold showings at Bjormaa Vein, Glenrock Main, and STP are intriguing and require further investigation. This prospect is located within the Archean lode gold target area shown on Figure 17-1.

Regional Exploration Program

The regional exploration program for IOCG deposits over the property has been an intermittent ongoing effort for 16 years starting with the Intrepid Minerals regional reconnaissance ground gravity surveying program in 2001 followed by the property wide airborne magnetic and radiometric survey contracted by Amerigo in 2004 and the gridded ground gravity survey completed by Nikos over the regional magnetic high anomaly in 2005. The main effort was during 2014-15, involving the interpretation of geophysical surveys in order to direct diamond drilling of generated deep targets. The program returned disappointing

results intersecting predominantly very low copper concentrations commonly associated with hematite - epidote altered intersections. Specifically, In the absence of significant high gravity anomalies, the drill testing of areas of regional airborne high magnetics in association with ZTEM low resistivity anomalies produced no significant copper values that were worthy of follow-up exploration.

There were some positive results that should be noted. The first drill hole SPC-14-01 tested a single point but highest gravity anomaly from the Intrepid Minerals reconnaissance survey and discovered the small but high-grade 3M copper showing. Despite the imprecision of the measurements and lack of gridding (Mackenzie and Fiona 2012), this result suggested that overall the survey generated legitimate exploration gravity data. Other interesting deep drill holes were SPC-14-06 and SPC-14-08, which intersected the widest, and highest Cu concentrations in highly altered rocks associated with the Keweenawan - Archean unconformity at depth. The holes had been drilled down-dip WSW from the Kincaid Breccia in line with the aforementioned Tribag to Mamainse mines mineralized corridor (Figure 6-3, Figure 7-1). Hole SPC-14-07 which tested the down dip depth extension of the Coppercorp Mine Cu-Ag vein breccia system beneath the Great Conglomerate intersected some moderate Cu values over narrow widths that are worthy of further investigation due to their geologic setting. The plotted area of the regional exploration program is shown in Figure 17-1.

Summary

In general since 2003, the exploration of the Coppercorp Property has been conducted in accordance with NI 43-101 regulations with no material errors in procedures or significant deficiencies in the integrity of the results. The results from the Nikos Exploration and Superior Copper drill program are of good quality in the Coppercorp Mine area demonstrating the existence of significantly sized mineralized body with a defined length, width and mineable thickness. The exploration results are adequate for the purpose of their utilization in any subsequent 3D exploration modelling of the SB mineralized zone, although additional diamond drilling is required before a resource estimation of this and other zones in the area can be completed. It is the opinion of the author of this report that the work completed to-date by Superior Copper has returned sufficient positive results to justify a follow-up exploration program focusing on the Coppercorp Mine Trend, Kincaid Breccia Unconformity area and Richards Breccia area; all of which possess significant potential for defining an potentially economically viable geological resource with additional exploration work.

There are significant risks and uncertainties that could affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information mainly because CR Capital has done no work itself on this Property thus this technical review is based near totally upon review of historical exploration data and reports that are difficult to independently

verify. Based upon this understanding, follow-up exploration and in particular diamond drilling of recommended targets could ultimately be disappointing in defining Mineral Resources resulting in a considerable diminishing of the economic potential of the Property.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon this technical review, the Coppercorp Property is of merit recommended for continued exploration at multiple prospective areas. A program of additional compilation of data with a focus on 3-D modelling of the Coppercorp mine-site and Jogran Porphyry / Richards Breccia areas plus surface exploration of the Kincaid Breccia area is required to assess which prospects should be prioritized for follow-up or continued drill targeting. The recommendations for future work are detailed as follows and a proposed exploration budget is listed in Table 18-1.

1. Prior to embarking on any new programs of diamond drilling, it is recommended that the historic drill hole data including lithology, assays and structural information for two selected parts of the Property; the Coppercorp Mine (covering the area of the SB Zone, B Zone, C Zone, Silver Creek Zone and Copper Creek Zone) and Jogran Porphyry-Richards Breccia areas; be compiled into two separate 3-dimentional exploration stage deposit models using evaluation software such as Leapfrog or Georama in order to facilitate future exploration planning and targeting, and if possible obtain interim in-house resource estimations. Attention should be made to include information such as the lithological contacts with the Great Conglomerate, digitization of underground workings, significant faults, geophysical information, and outlines of highly brecciaed rocks. Based upon results a decision would be made on the prioritization and targeting of follow-up drilling at those two prospective areas.

2. A program of detailed surface outcrop mapping and surface sampling should be conducted on a cut grid covering the Kincaid Breccia and Richards Breccia areas. In the case of the former, the reconnaissance geology and drill map completed to-date should be reviewed carefully to be used for re-habilitation of cut lines if necessary, field checking of the mapping and sampling conducted to-date, and an enlargement of the grid to the North and East to include the Kincaid North and Kincaid East breccias areas. Additional line cutting to enlarge the Kincaid grid is likely needed.

3. Ground inverse polarization surveys should be completed over the Kincaid and Richards grids to define the extent of the possible near surface sulphide mineralization particularly over areas of

limited outcrop and thick undergrowth. Based upon results a decision would be made on follow-up drilling.

4. A program of reconnaissance prospecting and mapping be completed along the estimated trend of Keweenawan - Archean unconformity contact south southeast towards the Roadside Breccia showing and NNW towards the area of the Kincaid Creek showing and Baseline Prospect. Based upon results a decision would be made on whether to enlarge further ground IP coverage of the Kincaid Breccia area.

5. Borehole IP surveying is recommended on selected deep drill holes SPC-14-06 and SPC-14-08 located west southwest of the Kincaid Breccia in order to assess the extent of mineralized intersections associated with the Keweenawan - Archean unconformity at depth. Another borehole IP survey is recommended for deep hole SPC-14-07 testing the extent and strength Coppercorp Mine vein breccia type mineralization intersected in the hole underneath the Great Conglomerate. A Mise a La Masse survey should be considered as well for assessing the extent and prospectively of the narrow 0.5 metre high-grade massive sulphide intersection in drill hole SPC-14-07. An independent geophysical consultant should be contracted to advice on the parameters and implementation of these surveys. Based upon results a decision would be made on follow-up drilling.

6. Review, examine and if necessary re-sample additional selected Aurogin Resources drill core and core from other historic drilling programs of the Glenrock Main and North, Palmer Gold and STP showings area paying attention to conducting multi-element analyses especially for Co, Ag and Cu as well as Au. Selected Hemlo Gold and Getty Mines trenches at the Glenrock North and Palmer Gold showings are recommended for re-sampling if found advisable from the data review and field examination. The purpose would be to re-assess previously recommended exploration programs and based upon results a decision would be made on the pursuit of follow-up drilling.

7. Based upon the results of the 3-dimentional modelling, IP surveys, and surface sampling and mapping a program of follow-up diamond drilling is recommended at one or more prospective areas on the Coppercorp Property. Based upon the review to-date, the Coppercorp Mine trend, Kincaid Breccia and vicinity, and Richards Breccia area are considered the first priority target areas for continued exploration.

8. The core shacks and storage area are in need of attention. Empty fuel barrels, rusty drill parts and general garbage inside and outside the shacks require clean-up. Three collapsed drill core racks

require careful re-habilitation and re-building without disturbing the stored core boxes. Consideration should be given to putting new locks on the shack doors and re-establishing a locked gate for the mine-site road in consultation and cooperation with the local surface rights holders.

Based upon the recommendations, the proposed exploration plan and budget outlined in Table 18-1 is separated into two phases, phase one to be conducted within the next six months to be followed by phase two the following year.

Table 18-1 Cost estimate for the recommended exploration program

Item	Unit	No of Units	Cost/Unit($CAN)	Total Cost($CAN)
Phase 1 Budget				
3D compilation and modelling of drill holes for Coppercorp and Jogran/Richards areas.	hour	250	100	25,000
Line cutting, surface mapping and sampling for Kincaid and Richards areas including reconnaissance prospecting.	person-day	100	600	60,000
Ground IP and magnetics surveys for Kincaid and Richards areas.	line-km	60	2,500	150,000
Technical consulting and management.	day	20	1,250	25,000
Review and re-sampling of historic drill core and trenches at the Glenrock prospect.	person-day	20	600	16,000
Multi-element and gold geochemical analyses of rocks	sample	100	40	4,000
Total Phase 1				280,000
Phase 2 Budget				
Borehole IP and Mise a La Masse surveys for selected regional deep holes.	person-day	20	2,500	50,000
Multi-element and gold geochemical analyses of rocks and core.	sample	2,000	40	80,000
Diamond drilling of generated targets	metre	4,000	200	800,000
Total Phase 2				930,000
				$1,210,000

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20.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This report, titled “Technical Report - Coppercorp Property – Sault Saint Marie, Ontario”, dated December 5, 2017 and prepared for CR Capital Corp., was completed and signed by the following author:

_____
Trevor Boyd, PhD, P.Geo.
December 5, 2017
Toronto, ON

Appendix 1 – Certificate of Author

Trevor Boyd
148 Lascelles Blvd.,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5P 2E6
Telephone: 416-489-1624
Email: boyd3@sympatico.ca

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

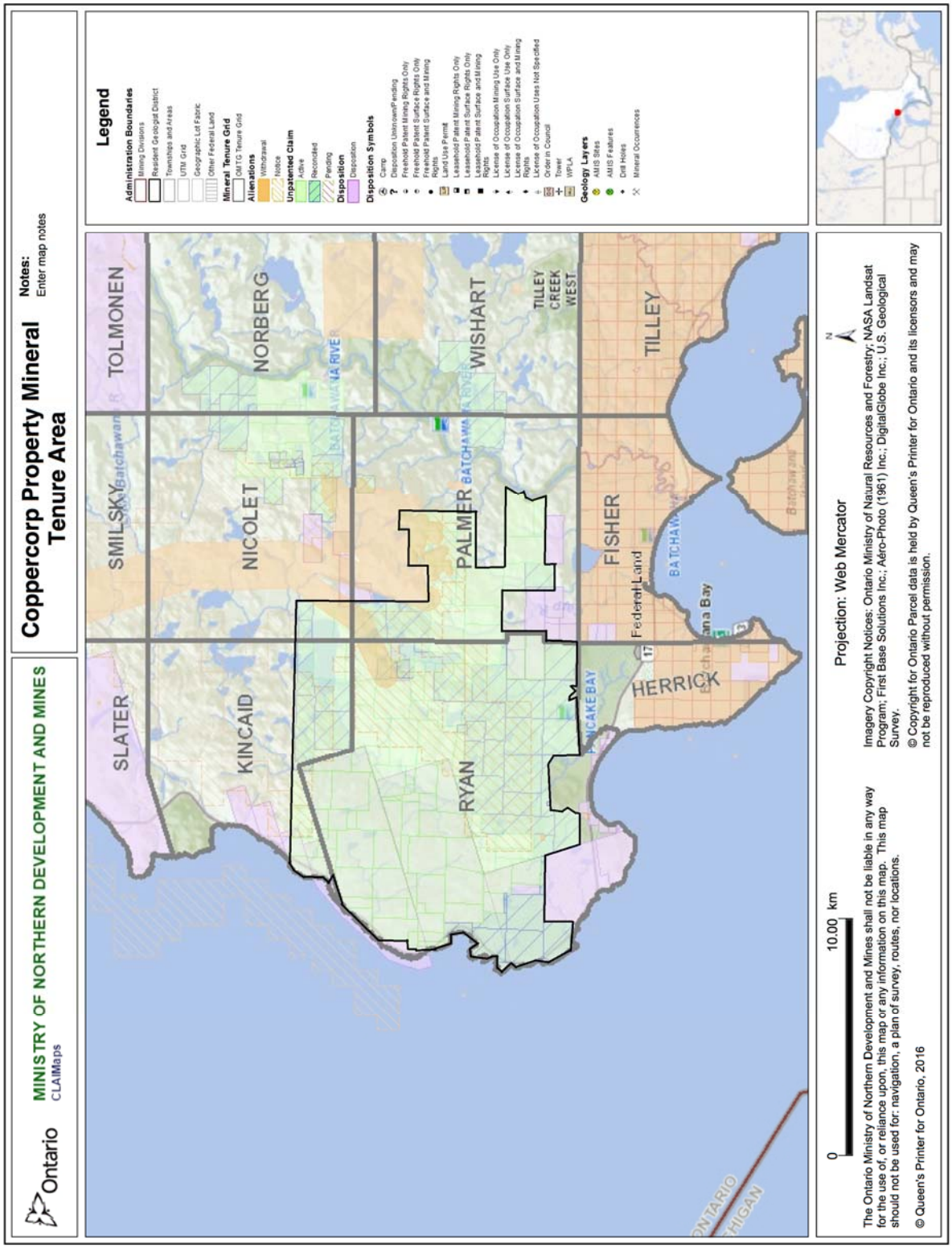
I, Trevor Boyd, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a self-employed Independent Consulting Geologist residing in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
2. I am responsible for all sections of this Report entitled "INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT Coppercorp Property, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario Prepared For CR Capital Corp." with effective date of December 5, 2017.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: M.Sc.(Applied) Geology MINEX (1988), McGill University; Ph.D. Geology (1996), University of Toronto.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #1023) and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (#3312).
5. I have worked on exploration projects world-wide including: Canada (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Yukon, and British Columbia), United States, Norway, Peoples Republic of China, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Africa(Niger), and have worked on gold, Ni-Cu-PGE, VMS, sediment-hosted Pb-Zn-Ag, uranium, and porphyry tin-molybdenum-tungsten type and copper-gold type deposits since 1979.
6. I am a Qualified Person for the purpose of the National Instrument 43-101.
7. I completed a site visit to the Coppercorp Property from October 3 - 6, 2017.
8. I am independent of both the issuer of this Technical Report and the vendor of the Coppercorp Property applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly from Cr Capital Corp. or Nighthawk Gold Corp. or their affiliates. I have been paid a consulting fee for the preparation of this report and the associated research and fieldwork it pertains to.
9. I have no prior involvement with the Coppercorp Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
10. I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.
12. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date 5th Day of December, 2017.

_____
Trevor Boyd, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

Appendix 2 – Coppercorp Property Mineral Tenure Maps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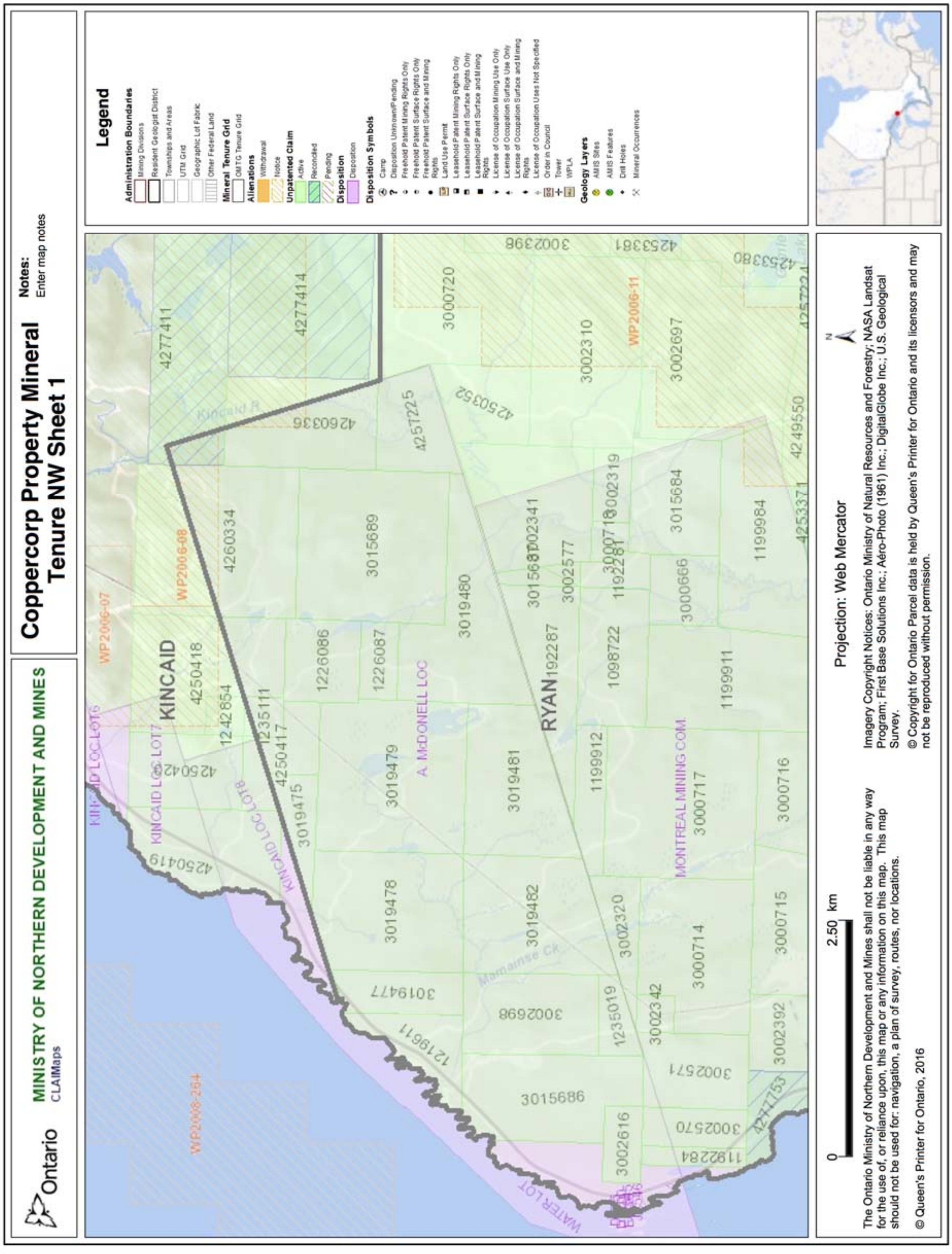
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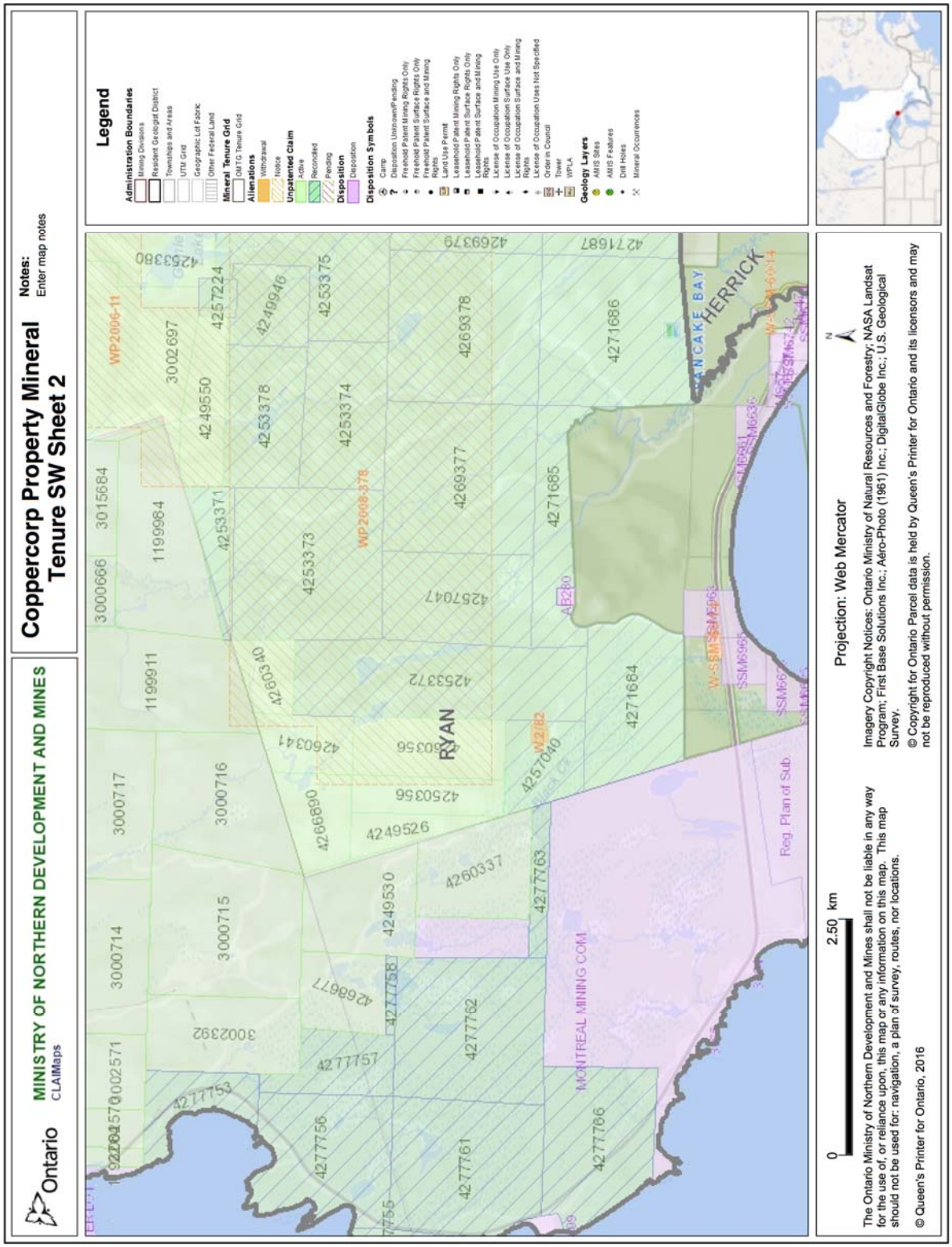
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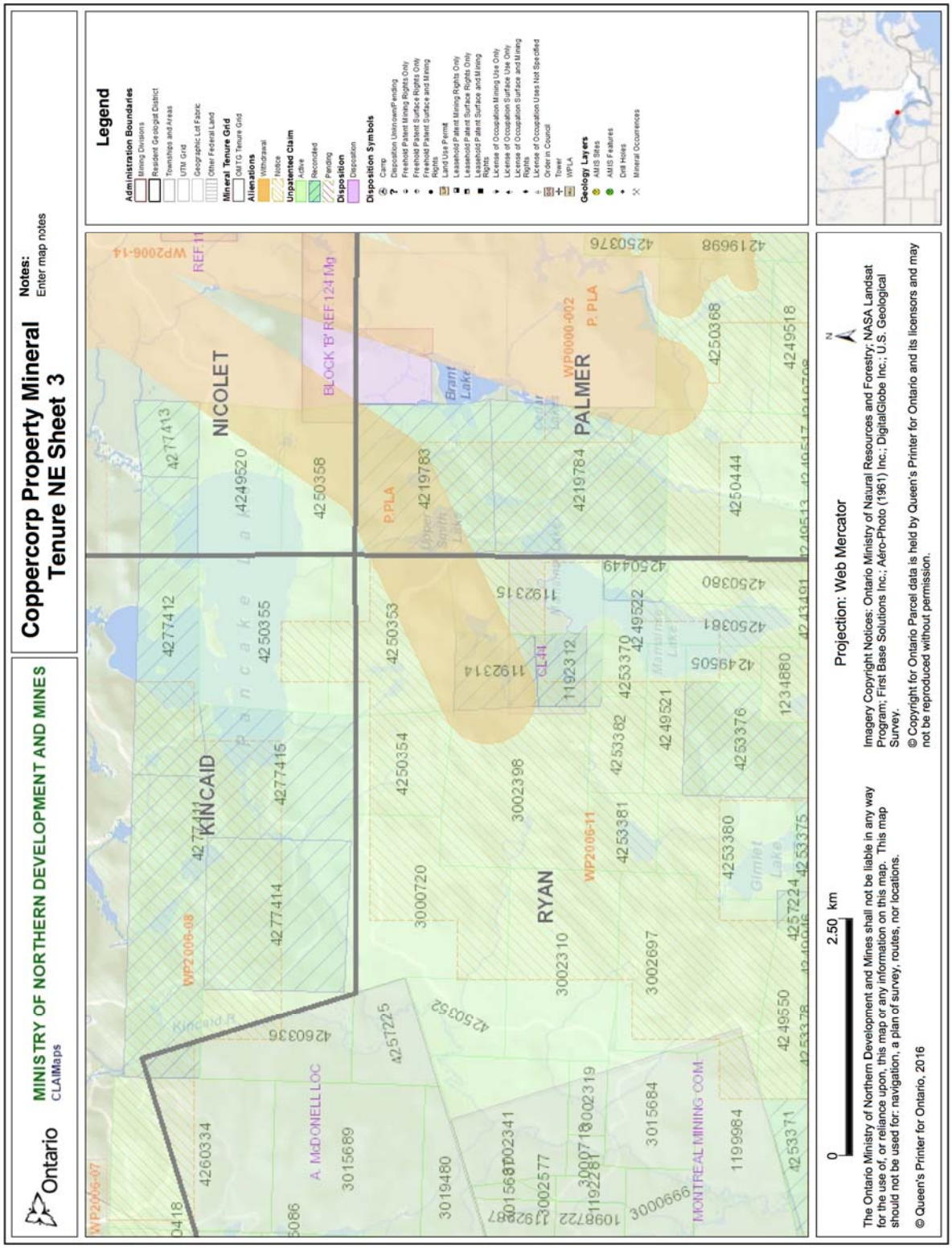
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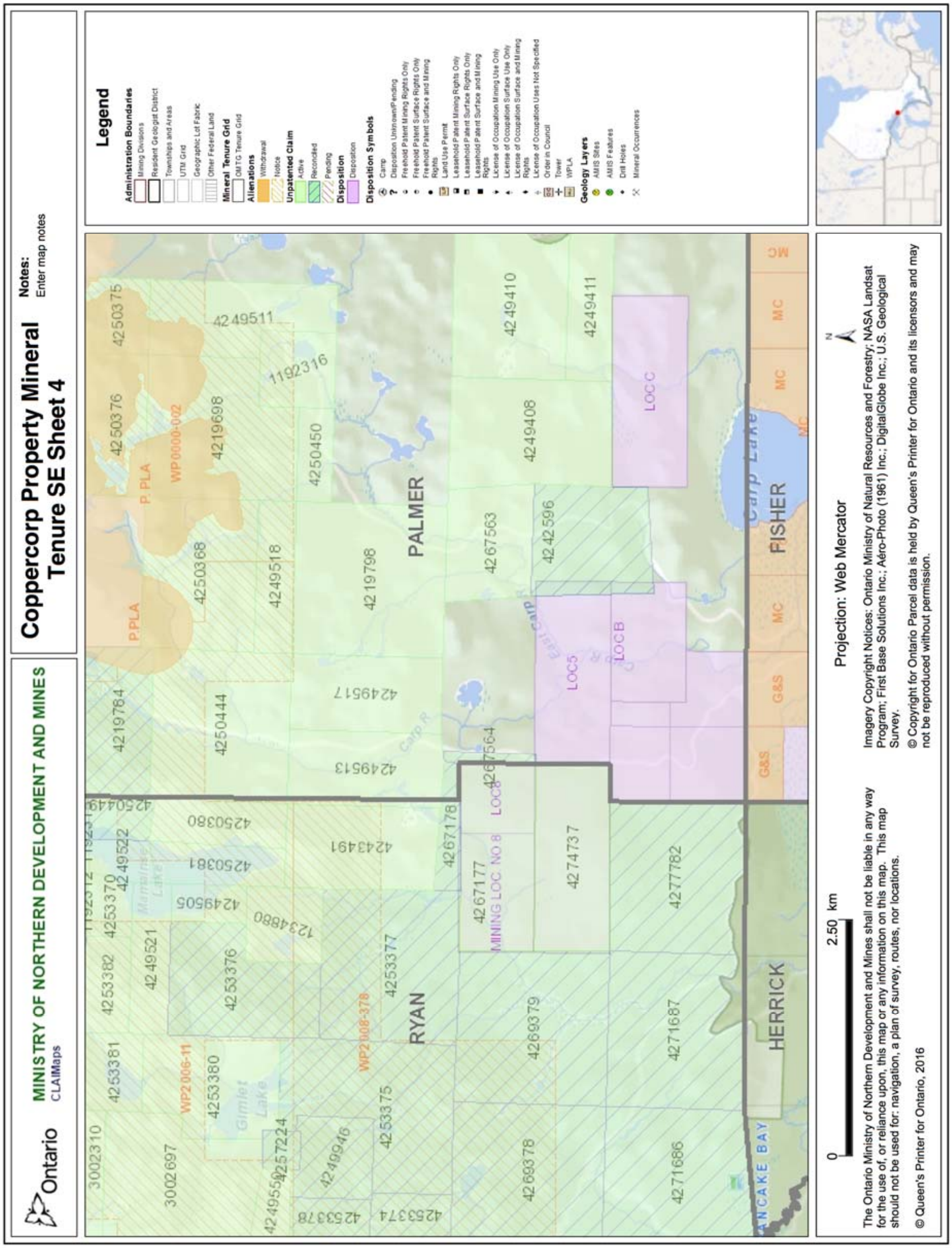
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ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd

PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.

AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271459

SOLID ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Kevin Motomura, Data Review Supervisor

DATE REPORTED: Nov 29, 2017

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 10

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Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271459
PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

DATE SAMPLED: Oct 16, 2017 | DATE RECEIVED: Oct 18, 2017 | DATE REPORTED: Nov 29, 2017 | SAMPLE TYPE: Other

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Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.5	0.01	1	1	0.5	1	0.01	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.01	5
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CC-17-02 (8818659)	143	5.38	<1	155	2.4	163	6.15	<0.5	30	44.1	54.1	>10000	8.10	27
CC-17-03 (8818660)	1.7	3.55	9	250	4.2	<1	1.68	<0.5	56	25.6	36.6	1140	4.16	12
CC-17-04 (8818661)	4.6	3.82	12	16	1.0	81	14.1	<0.5	8	54.1	91.4	>10000	7.50	20
CC-17-05 (8818662)	4.7	6.91	<1	276	1.2	27	2.56	<0.5	14	75.2	87.7	>10000	10.0	23
CC-17-06 (8818663)	0.7	5.98	28	32	1.9	2	5.84	<0.5	4	92.9	141	742	10.3	18
CC-17-07 (8818664)	<0.5	7.04	<1	279	2.4	11	4.53	<0.5	34	51.0	103	7520	8.86	27
CC-17-08 (8818665)	5.3	4.37	<1	307	2.6	19	0.75	<0.5	19	18.1	98.2	7870	4.72	14
CC-17-09 (8818666)	7.6	0.37	44	8840	<0.5	13	0.24	<0.5	7	<0.5	1.3	5810	0.30	<5
CC-17-10 (8818667)	3.0	7.59	9	1860	2.0	10	0.24	<0.5	53	5.6	15.1	447	1.34	18
CC-17-11 (8818668)	32.7	2.23	246	105	0.7	220	1.12	<0.5	6	47.5	86.3	>10000	11.5	9
CC-17-12 (8818669)	47.3	4.12	313	124	0.7	12	0.29	<0.5	5	42.3	95.8	4340	15.6	10
CC-17-13 (8818670)	3.1	3.57	3510	191	0.9	22	0.21	<0.5	8	2440	75.1	2450	14.4	12
CC-17-14 (8818671)	2.1	5.78	64	198	1.7	<1	4.42	<0.5	8	101	143	919	9.01	21
CC-17-15 (8818672)	11.2	2.76	259	247	<0.5	13	0.06	<0.5	1	82.3	105	6930	4.29	6
CC-17-16 (8818673)	28.8	2.34	1490	29	<0.5	212	2.11	2.3	<1	305	31.5	>10000	11.5	<5
CC-17-17 (8818674)	2.3	1.72	294	19	3.2	62	1.46	<0.5	<1	2420	26.5	>10000	25.1	<5
CC-17-18 (8818675)	25.6	2.84	316	1040	1.1	21	1.07	<0.5	30	17.5	114	250	3.53	13
CC-17-19 (8818676)	2.2	5.48	73	172	1.5	16	4.27	<0.5	41	193	196	3404	8.25	22
CC-17-20 (8818677)	<0.5	1.12	2	22	<0.5	1	0.02	<0.5	9	2.2	22.3	5.3	0.32	<5
CC-17-21 (8818678)	0.8	5.18	3980	564	1.0	<1	4.60	<0.5	4	4340	103	1400	11.4	20

Certified By:

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271459
PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

DATE SAMPLED: Oct 15, 2017 | DATE RECEIVED: Oct 13, 2017 | DATE REPORTED: Nov 29, 2017 | SAMPLE TYPE: Other

Analyte:	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	S	Sb
Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	1	0.01	2	1	0.01	1	0.5	0.01	0.5	10	1	10	0.01	1
CC-17-01 (8818658)	<1	0.96	9	76	3.84	1650	<0.5	1.36	52.7	918	6	100	0.34	<1
CC-17-02 (8818659)	<1	1.79	11	31	1.12	1650	2.3	0.12	56.7	992	35	237	1.52	<1
CC-17-03 (8818660)	<1	1.29	27	77	1.54	618	<0.5	0.06	38.6	1370	13	75	0.04	<1
CC-17-04 (8818661)	<1	0.03	6	17	2.39	2960	1.5	0.06	144	170	37	<10	0.91	3
CC-17-05 (8818662)	<1	2.82	6	92	3.46	1060	94.9	0.12	83.7	540	35	1100	1.71	<1
CC-17-06 (8818663)	<1	0.32	3	22	2.81	1240	1.4	2.29	97.0	191	6	23	1.95	<1
CC-17-07 (8818664)	<1	1.75	13	55	2.82	1310	3.8	0.75	43.6	994	38	231	0.16	<1
CC-17-08 (8818665)	<1	1.82	7	64	0.29	222	1.8	0.13	22.9	692	11	176	0.47	<1
CC-17-09 (8818666)	<1	0.12	<2	2	0.05	105	<0.5	<0.01	3.5	16	4	15	0.35	<1
CC-17-10 (8818667)	<1	1.85	28	19	0.43	192	3.4	2.88	10.5	335	5	403	0.06	1
CC-17-11 (8818668)	<1	0.40	4	31	0.91	568	155	0.25	60.4	173	44	84	5.04	<1
CC-17-12 (8818669)	<1	0.89	3	47	2.23	777	9.8	0.05	52.4	176	3050	270	1.18	2
CC-17-13 (8818670)	<1	0.02	3	20	2.38	904	10.6	<0.01	343	721	18	<10	5.96	<1
CC-17-14 (8818671)	<1	0.55	4	26	2.59	1310	0.9	1.56	122	217	88	51	1.38	2
CC-17-15 (8818672)	<1	0.97	<2	13	0.29	109	8.9	0.89	45.3	142	86	116	3.15	1
CC-17-16 (8818673)	<1	0.23	<2	211	1.09	553	15.1	0.03	424	56	187	36	9.31	13
CC-17-17 (8818674)	<1	0.02	3	10	1.59	679	3.7	0.02	164	733	86	<10	>10	1
CC-17-18 (8818675)	<1	0.18	11	11	0.69	209	3.7	0.39	32.8	527	215	<10	1.13	73
CC-17-19 (8818676)	<1	0.56	18	13	3.58	982	6.5	1.08	3000	1070	6	56	1.28	3
CC-17-20 (8818677)	<1	0.30	3	2	0.03	34	0.5	0.27	4.3	45	<1	10	<0.01	<1
CC-17-21 (8818678)	<1	1.59	2	23	3.25	2110	0.5	0.31	182	322	11	115	0.79	1

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Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271459
PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

DATE SAMPLED: Oct 16, 2017 | DATE RECEIVED: Oct 18, 2017 | DATE REPORTED: Nov 29, 2017 | SAMPLE TYPE: Other

Analyte:	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zr
Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	1	10	5	1	10	10	5	0.01	5	5	0.5	1	1	0.5
OC-17-01 (8818658)	35	<10	46	83	25	<10	<5	1.04	<5	15	290	<1	27	249
OC-17-02 (8818659)	34	19	45	58	24	<10	<5	1.06	<5	11	316	<1	27	197
OC-17-03 (8818660)	11	<10	29	39	12	<10	<5	0.70	<5	<5	101	<1	32	211
OC-17-04 (8818661)	16	25	8	276	24	<10	<5	0.20	<5	13	89.2	<1	14	90.5
OC-17-05 (8818662)	36	14	26	59	29	<10	<5	0.50	<5	15	258	<1	14	507
OC-17-06 (8818663)	29	12	22	78	35	<10	<5	0.50	<5	12	180	<1	16	66.7
OC-17-07 (8818664)	37	<10	40	73	26	<10	<5	0.92	<5	13	316	<1	29	184
OC-17-08 (8818665)	28	<10	30	32	15	<10	<5	0.73	<5	<5	242	<1	19	30.7
OC-17-09 (8818666)	<1	<10	<5	4200	<10	<10	<5	<0.01	<5	<5	10.8	<1	6	7.2
OC-17-10 (8818667)	4	<10	9	75	<10	<10	10	0.13	<5	<5	46.3	<1	9	43.4
OC-17-11 (8818668)	12	54	16	175	41	<10	<5	0.24	<5	10	131	<1	13	141
OC-17-12 (8818669)	20	38	11	34	52	<10	<5	0.19	<5	16	161	<1	7	465
OC-17-13 (8818670)	20	18	17	26	48	<10	<5	0.37	<5	17	196	<1	13	72.5
OC-17-14 (8818671)	35	<10	22	103	28	<10	<5	0.52	<5	13	291	<1	19	142
OC-17-15 (8818672)	2	<10	<5	31	14	<10	<5	0.07	<5	<5	21.9	<1	2	135
OC-17-16 (8818673)	1	30	<5	24	40	<10	<5	0.01	<5	8	13.5	413	5	3630
OC-17-17 (8818674)	3	68	<5	59	89	14	9	0.10	<5	27	69.5	<1	4	59.3
OC-17-18 (8818675)	6	<10	19	294	11	16	<5	0.34	<5	<5	57.1	<1	6	60.1
OC-17-19 (8818676)	27	13	15	275	35	<10	<5	0.36	<5	11	245	<1	15	79.7
OC-17-20 (8818677)	<1	<10	<5	8	<10	<10	<5	0.01	<5	<5	5.2	<1	1	<0.5
OC-17-21 (8818678)	36	<10	16	39	38	<10	<5	0.38	<5	24	208	<1	23	103

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AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271459
PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

DATE SAMPLED: Oct 16, 2017 | DATE RECEIVED: Oct 18, 2017 | DATE REPORTED: Nov 28, 2017 | SAMPLE TYPE: Other

Analyte:	Zr	Cu-OL
Unit:	ppm	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	5	0.01
CC-17-01 (8818658)	107	1.12
CC-17-02 (8818659)	117	6.37
CC-17-03 (8818660)	77	
CC-17-04 (8818661)	21	3.51
CC-17-05 (8818662)	62	1.29
CC-17-06 (8818663)	26	
CC-17-07 (8818664)	91	
CC-17-08 (8818665)	81	
CC-17-09 (8818666)	9	
CC-17-10 (8818667)	122	
CC-17-11 (8818668)	8	4.68
CC-17-12 (8818669)	9	
CC-17-13 (8818670)	121	
CC-17-14 (8818671)	35	
CC-17-15 (8818672)	25	
CC-17-16 (8818673)	<5	9.12
CC-17-17 (8818674)	30	2.18
CC-17-18 (8818675)	38	
CC-17-19 (8818676)	73	
CC-17-20 (8818677)	46	
CC-17-21 (8818678)	27	

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit
8818668-8818678 As, Sb values may be low due to digestion losses.

Certified By:

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Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271459
PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd

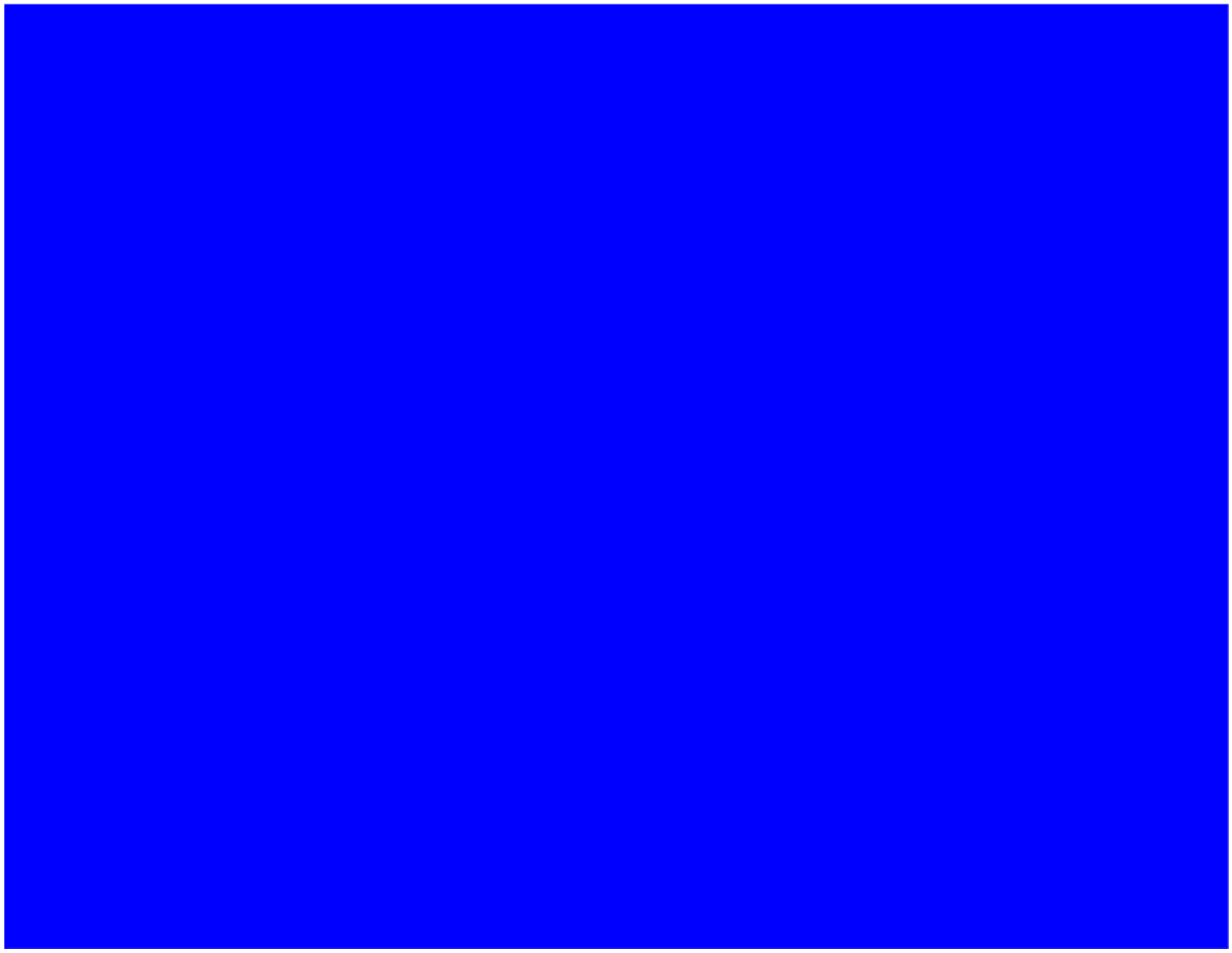
(202-552) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (50g charge) (ppm)

DATE SAMPLED: Oct 16, 2017 | DATE RECEIVED: Oct 13, 2017 | DATE REPORTED: Nov 28, 2017 | SAMPLE TYPE: Other

Analyte:	Au
Unit:	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.001
CC-17-01 (8818658)	0.007
CC-17-02 (8818659)	0.034
CC-17-03 (8818660)	0.002
CC-17-04 (8818661)	0.134
CC-17-05 (8818662)	0.089
CC-17-06 (8818663)	1.08
CC-17-07 (8818664)	0.006
CC-17-08 (8818665)	0.069
CC-17-09 (8818666)	<0.001
CC-17-10 (8818667)	0.005
CC-17-11 (8818668)	0.532
CC-17-12 (8818669)	0.138
CC-17-13 (8818670)	0.273
CC-17-14 (8818671)	4.83
CC-17-15 (8818672)	0.545
CC-17-16 (8818673)	0.376
CC-17-17 (8818674)	0.108
CC-17-18 (8818675)	2.23
CC-17-19 (8818676)	0.185
CC-17-20 (8818677)	0.008
CC-17-21 (8818678)	0.058

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit

Certified By:



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Quality Assurance - Replicate
AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271459
PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd

Sr	8818658	83	83	0.0%	8818677	8	8	0.0%								
Ta	8818658	25	26	3.9%	8818677	< 10	< 10	0.0%								
Te	8818658	< 10	< 10	0.0%	8818677	< 10	< 10	0.0%								
Th	8818658	< 5	< 5	0.0%	8818677	< 5	< 5	0.0%								
Ti	8818658	1.04	1.06	1.9%	8818677	0.01	0.01	0.0%								
Tl	8818658	< 5	< 5	0.0%	8818677	< 5	< 5	0.0%								
U	8818658	15	15	0.0%	8818677	< 5	< 5	0.0%								
V	8818658	290	290	0.0%	8818677	5.17	5.36	3.6%								
W	8818658	< 1	< 1	0.0%	8818677	< 1	< 1	0.0%								
Y	8818658	27	27	0.0%	8818677	1	1	0.0%								
Zn	8818658	249	251	0.8%	8818677	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.0%								
Zr	8818658	107	107	0.0%	8818677	46	46	0.0%								
(202-552) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (50g charge) (ppm)																
	REPLICATE #1				REPLICATE #2											
Parameter	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD	Sample ID	Original	Replicate	RPD								
Au	8818658	0.0065	0.0063	3.1%	8818674	0.108	0.086	22.7%								

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Quality Assurance - Certified Reference materials
AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271459
PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd

(201-070) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP-OES finish

	CRM #1 (ref.1P6K)				CRM #2 (ref.TIII-2)				CRM #3 (ref.GTS-2A)							
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits				
Al					8.17	8.38	103%	90% - 110%	6.96	6.84	98%	90% - 110%				
As					26	26	101%	90% - 110%	124	121	97%	90% - 110%				
Ba					540	544	101%	90% - 110%	186	184	99%	90% - 110%				
Ca					0.907	0.932	103%	90% - 110%	4.01	3.91	98%	90% - 110%				
Ce	24	22	90%	90% - 110%												
Co	22.1	22	100%	90% - 110%												
Cr					60.3	52	86%	90% - 110%								
Cu					150	152	101%	90% - 110%								
Fe					3.77	3.65	97%	90% - 110%	7.56	7.01	93%	90% - 110%				
K									2.021	1.991	99%	90% - 110%				
La					44	42	96%	90% - 110%								
Li					47	48	102%	90% - 110%								
Mg					1.10	1.11	101%	90% - 110%	2.412	2.391	99%	90% - 110%				
Mn					780	747	96%	90% - 110%	1510	1404	93%	90% - 110%				
Mo					14	13	90%	90% - 110%								
Na					1.624	1.679	103%	90% - 110%	0.617	0.614	99%	90% - 110%				
Ni					32	33	104%	90% - 110%	77.1	70.3	91%	90% - 110%				
P									892	959	108%	90% - 110%				
Pb					31	25	79%	90% - 110%								
S									0.348	0.375	108%	90% - 110%				
Sc					12	13	107%	90% - 110%								
Sr					144	154	107%	90% - 110%	92.8	97.2	105%	90% - 110%				
Ti					0.53	0.47	88%	90% - 110%								
V					77	81	106%	90% - 110%								
Zn					130	120	92%	90% - 110%	208	194	93%	90% - 110%				

(202-552) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (50g charge) (ppm)

	CRM #1 (ref.1P6K)				CRM #2 (ref.GS6D)				CRM #3 (ref.GTS-2A)							
Parameter	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits	Expect	Actual	Recovery	Limits				
Au	1.44	1.41	98%	90% - 110%	6.09	5.88	97%	90% - 110%								

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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON
AGAT WORK ORDER: 17T271469
PROJECT: CR Capital Corp.
ATTENTION TO: Brian Howlett, Trevor Boyd
SAMPLING SITE:
SAMPLED BY:

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Solid Analysis			
Ag	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Al	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
As	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ba	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Be	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Bi	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ca	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cd	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ce	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Co	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cu	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Fe	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ga	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
In	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
K	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
La	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Li	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mg	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Mo	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Na	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ni	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
P	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Pb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Rb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
S	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sb	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sc	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Se	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Sr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ta	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Te	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Th	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Ti	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Tl	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
U	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
V	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
W	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Y	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Zn	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Zr	MIN-200-12002/12020		ICP/OES
Cu-OL	MIN-200-12035/12018		ICP/OES
Au	MIN-200-12006	BUGBEE, E: A Textbook of Fire Assaying	ICP-OES