



QC COPPER AND GOLD

Technical Report on the Cooke-Robitaille Property,
Chapais Mining District, Quebec

Prepared for QC Copper and Gold Inc.
(formerly PowerOre Inc.)

By

AuCu Consulting Inc.

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Contents

Item 1.	SUMMARY.....	7
Item 2.	INTRODUCTION	10
2.1.	Terms of Reference	10
2.2.	Sources of Information.....	10
2.3.	Site Visits	11
2.4.	List of Abbreviations.....	12
Item 3.	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	13
Item 4.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	13
4.1.	Location and Property Description	13
4.2	Terms of Acquisition.....	20
4.3	Land tenure	21
4.3.	Environmental and Permitting.....	24
Item 5.	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY 25	
5.1.	ACCESSIBILITY.....	25
5.2.	CLIMATE	25
5.3.	LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.....	26
5.4.	PHYSIOGRAPHY	26
5.5.	SUFFICIENCY OF SURFACE RIGHTS.....	26
Item 6.	HISTORY	26
6.1	Exploration Prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. (the vendor)	26
6.1.1	Sector 1:.....	35
6.1.2	Sector 2:.....	37
6.1.3	Sector 3:.....	38
6.1.4	Sector 4:.....	42

6.1.5 Sector 5:.....	42
6.1.6 Sector 6:.....	43
6.1.7 Sector 7:.....	46
6.1.8 Other Areas.....	46
Item 7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION.....	46
7.1. REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY.....	46
7.2. LOCAL GEOLOGY.....	49
7.3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY	50
7.3.1 LITHOLOGIES AND STRATIGRAPHY	51
7.3.2 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY	56
7.4. MINERALIZATION	57
Item 8. DEPOSIT TYPES.....	73
Item 9. EXPLORATION	74
Item 10. DRILLING	77
Item 11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY.....	82
Item 12. DATA VERIFICATION	84
Item 13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METAL-LURGICAL TESTING.....	89
Item 14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES.....	89
Item 15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES.....	89
Item 23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES	90
Item 24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	91
Item 25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	91
Item 26. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	92
Item 27. REFERENCES.....	95
Item 28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE.....	96
Item 29. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON.....	97

List of Figures

Figure 4-1: Property Location Map	14
Figure 4-2: Property Claim Map.....	15
Figure 4-3: Surface Land Usage, Cooke-Robitaille Property.....	23
Figure 6-1: Approximate locations of government technical reports. Report index codes in center cover whole property.	28
Figure 6-2: Locations of geophysical surveys assessment reports covering property.	29
Figure 6-3: Locations for geochemical survey assessment reports.....	30
Figure 6-4: Locations of geological survey assessment reports.	31
Figure 6-5: Target Sector Areas of Cooke-Opemiska Property and location of government compiled mines and mineral occurrences in the Chapais area described in text.....	33
Figure 7-1: Stratigraphic map of the Abitibi greenstone belt (Ayer 2013).....	48
Figure 7-2a: Geology of Cooke-Robitaille Property (from MERN).....	53
Figure 7-3: Re-processed tilt-derivative of Megatem magnetic data with EM picks.	55
Figure 7-4: Vertical Cross Section, 16000E, looking east, Cooke Mine (from Dubé and Guha, 1986).	60
Figure 10-1: Distribution of historical diamond drill collars (see figure 7-3b for Lithological legend).	78
Figure 10-2: Core storage yard at the office of Chibaougamau Diamond Drilling. Locked gate is visible in the far distance next to the office.	79
Figure 11-1: Summary of laboratory standards assay performance for drill programs after 2012. Results presented as percentage of published value of standards.....	83
Figure 12-1: Flooded glory hole on Robitaille mine, Chapais, Quebec.....	87
Figure 12-2: Elsie Lake Showing trenching and sampling (GM-53835).	88

List of Tables

Table 2-1: List of abbreviations and conversion factors used in the text and calculations.....	12
Table 4-1: List of Claims.	16
Table 6-1: Exploration work on Sector 1 prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.....	35
Table 6-2: Exploration work on Sector 2 prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.....	37
Table 6-3: Exploration work on Sector 3 in the area of the Cooke Mine prior to 1976.	39
Table 6-4: Exploration work on Sector 3 by Falconbridge while mine was operating.	40
Table 6-5: Exploration work on Sector 4 prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.....	42
Table 6-6: Exploration work on Sector 5 prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.....	43
Table 6-7: Exploration work on Sector 6 prior to Falconbridge.....	43
Table 6-8: Exploration work on Sector 6 by Falconbridge.	44
Table 7-1: Levels of the Robitaille mine.....	58
Table 7-2: Levels of the Cooke mine.....	61
Table 7-3: Some diamond drill mineralized intersections below level 10 at Cooke Mine	62
Table 7-4: Some underground diamond drill mineralized intersections on Vein #65 at Cooke Mine.....	63
Table 7-5: Some underground diamond drill mineralized intersections from the eastern extension of Vein 7 (Mine Cooke level 7, sector 7-0-75).....	65
Table 7-6: Some underground diamond drill mineralized intersections on Vein 7 (Mine Cooke level 5, sector 5-0-75).	65
Table 7-7: Some underground diamond drill mineralized intersections towards the east on Veins 7 and 9.....	67
Table 7-8: Underground drift sampling on Vein 7, Level 5, Cooke Mine, starting from west end.	69
Table 7-9: Underground drift sampling on Veins 74 and 75, Level 7, Cooke Mine, starting from west end.....	71
Table 9-1: Exploration work by 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. by year and by sector.....	75

Table 10-1: *Summary of significant mineralized intersections obtained in drilling by 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.*..... 80

Table 12-1: Sampled core intervals and descriptions..... 85

Table 12-2: Summary of results of core resampling and comparison with original assay results.
..... 86

Table 26-1: Proposed Budget for Cooke-Robitaille Property. 94

Item 1. SUMMARY

At the request of QC Copper and Gold Inc., AuCu Consulting was given the mandate to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cooke-Robitaille Property (the “Project”), located in northwestern Quebec, Canada. QC Copper and Gold is a Toronto based Company incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on February 1, 2018. This report was prepared by Mr. Ronald Stewart, P.Geo (PGO 2768) an independent consulting geologist.

The Cooke-Robitaille property consists of 175 claims covering a total area of approximately 9,064 Ha. It is located immediately east of the town of Chapais, Quebec and approximately 500 km north of Montreal, Quebec. The property is accessible by a network of secondary roads from Highway 113 and the town of Chapais. QC Copper and Gold’s interest in the project was acquired on December 12, 2018 pursuant to an agreement entered into with 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.

A personal property inspection was undertaken by Au-Cu Consulting on the 8th and 9th of August 2020. During the visit the core storage for all the drilling undertaken by the vendor was verified to be secure and the core cross-piled in the yard of Chibougamau Diamond Drilling. Core was inspected and pre-selected intervals were quartered and sampled and submitted to a laboratory with a standard. AuCu Consulting concludes that the original sampling results obtained from the vendor are reasonable and reflect the grades encountered in the various drilling campaigns.

The Chibougamau-Chapais district is characterized by a subarctic climate with relatively long, cold and snowy winters followed by short, but warm summers. The Project is located on relatively flat wetlands ranging between 380m to 400m ASL although Mt. Springer forms a prominent feature on the Project, rising to 540m ASL. The ecosystem of the region is classified as spruce-moss boreal forest subzone, characterized by stands of white spruce, balsam fir, birch and aspen.

The Cooke-Robitaille Property has been the subject of mineral exploration activities since the initial discoveries in the Chapais district by Leo Springer and Prospector Airways in 1929. Early exploration lead to the discovery and development of the Springer Deposit and shortly thereafter the discovery of Perry, Robitaille and Cooke, development of which came later, in 1965, 1969 and 1976, respectively.

The large area comprising the property under study has been divided into seven areas in order to compile the previous work. Sectors 2 and 3, include the Robitaille and Cooke mines, respectively. The mines were developed on the property as part of the Opemiska Mining Division that included the larger Perry and Springer mines, owned and operated by previously Minnova Inc. The Robitaille mine operated from 1969 to 1972, with total reported production of 96,858 tonnes grading 2.04% Cu and 0.53 g/t Au. The Cooke mine operated from 1976 to 1989, with total reported production of 1,973,188 tonnes grading 0.66% Cu and 5.04 g/t Au.

The Cooke-Robitaille Project is located in the northeastern corner of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (ABS). The property is dominated by a sequence of steeply dipping volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Blondeau formation that have been intruded by layered mafic to ultramafic rocks of the Cummings complex. The stratigraphy is has been folded into an east plunging anticline-syncline complex on the SW limb of the Chibougamau anticline. The NE trending Gwillim fault cuts through the centre of the property.

The most significant style of mineralization on the property consists of a series of chalcopyrite rich quartz veins that occupy fault, fractures and shear zones that developed in the Ventures Sill and at the Cooke mine, to a lesser extent in the Bourbeau Sill.

Copper and gold mineralization is generally structurally controlled and hosted by the Ventures Sill and to a lesser extent, lower copper with elevated gold is found in the stratigraphically higher Bourbeau Sill. Both sills were emplaced within the volcanic, Blondeau Formation. Widespread occurrences of anomalous base and precious metals on the property suggest the exploration potential for additional structurally controlled mineralization is excellent. In addition, the potential for classic volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralized lenses exists in the stratigraphically higher, felsic volcanics and exhalites toward marking the end of volcanic cycle.

The mining property under study was worked intermittently by the vendor, 2736-1179 Québec Inc. during the period of 2003 to 2016. A total of 65,820 metres were drilled in 182 diamond drill holes on the property during this period. None of the drilling programs had any QAQC protocols in place and only the drilling from 2013 onward have any laboratory inserted standard reported in the certificates.

A two-phase exploration program is proposed for the Cooke-Robitaille Property that will comprise, in phase 1, field mapping, an airborne magnetic survey and a relogging and QA/QC sampling program on drilling conducted from 2003 to 2016. Phase 2 will comprise drill testing contingent on and directed at targets identified during Phase 1.

A total budget of \$300,000 is been proposed, as outlined in table below.

Proposed Budget for Cooke-Robitaille Property.

Cooke-Robitaille Property	Details	Cost per unit (\$/unit)	Units	Total Cost (\$)
Phase 1				
Labour	Supervision	\$ 550.00	5	\$ 2,750.00
	Geologist office	\$ 350.00	15	\$ 5,250.00
Field Geology (Mapping and Prospecting)	1 Geologist + 1 Technician	\$ 650.00	20	\$ 13,000.00
Core logging	1 Geologist + 1 Technician	\$ 650.00	10	\$ 6,500.00
Assays		\$ 35.00	475	\$ 16,625.00
Litho geochemistry		\$ 50.00	50	\$ 2,500.00
Room and Board		\$ 225.00	30	\$ 6,750.00
Vehicle		\$ 75.00	30	\$ 2,250.00
Travel				\$ 4,000.00
Airborne Magnetic survey (75m lines)	96km2	\$ 60.00	1,400	\$ 84,000.00
Airborne mob-demob				\$ 8,000.00
Geophysical Data Processing		\$ 450.00	10	\$ 4,500.00
Total Phase 1				\$ 156,125.00
Phase 2				
Diamond Drilling		\$ 75.00	1,000	\$ 75,000.00
Geology supervision and logging		\$ 400.00	12	\$ 4,800.00
Technician		\$ 250.00	14	\$ 3,500.00
Assays		\$ 35.00	700	\$ 24,500.00
Room and Board		\$ 150.00	12	\$ 1,800.00
Vehicle		\$ 75.00	12	\$ 900.00
Geological Report		\$ 450.00	7	\$ 3,150.00
Community Relations				\$ 3,000.00
Total Phase 2				\$ 116,650.00
Contingency (10%)				\$ 27,225.00
Grand Total				\$ 300,000.00

Item 2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Terms of Reference

At the request of QC Copper and Gold, AuCu Consulting was given the mandate to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cooke-Robitaille Property (the “Project”), located in northwestern Quebec, Canada. This report was prepared by Mr. Ronald Stewart, P. Geo (PGO 2768) an independent consulting geologist.

The scope of this report is to summarize all the pertinent information of the Project in order to assess its exploration potential. This Technical Report conforms to the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

QC Copper and Gold is a Toronto based Company incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on February 1, 2018. The Company is a reporting issue in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario and its common shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange, symbol PORE-V. The Company’s principal and head office is located at 55 University Avenue, Suite 1805, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2H7.

The Project consists of 175 claims covering a total area of approximately 9,064 Ha. It is located immediately east of the town of Chapais, Quebec and approximately 500 km north of Montreal, Quebec. The property is accessible by a network of secondary roads from Highway 113 and the town of Chapais. QC Copper and Gold’s interest in the project was acquired on December 12, 2018 pursuant to an agreement entered into with 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.

2.2. Sources of Information

This report has been prepared by AuCu Consulting for QC Copper and Gold. The information, conclusions, opinions and estimates are based on the authors assessment of published and unpublished reports on the property and district. All of the reports that were cited in the text are listed in the References section of this report.

The author consulted other sources of information including the Government of Quebec's online claim management and assessment work databases (GESTIM and SIGEOM, respectively).

The primary source of data was the digital database of reports, maps, sections and a compilation of the historic drilling, including logs with assay results and survey coordinates prepared by QC Copper and Gold. Some of the geological reports and technical data reviewed were prepared prior to the implementation of the National Instrument 43-101 in 2001 and Regulation 43-101 in 2005. The authors of such reports and record keeping appear to be consistent with acceptable industry standards at the time. The author has no reason to believe that any of the information used to prepare the report herein is invalid or misrepresents the conclusions.

2.3. Site Visits

The Author undertook the prescribed personal inspection of the Cooke-Robitaille property on the 8th and 9th of August 2020, which included review of the core and sampling of selected drill holes as well as a field traverse in the sector of the Robitaille mine and a Ellie Lake.

All the core was inventoried by QC Copper and Gold and the inventory manifest was verified by randomly selecting a few holes and confirming that the core is piles as per the manifest map. Each hole is cross-piled separately for easy access. Three selected holes were retrieved and the descriptions were checked against the diamond drill logs. A total of 10 samples of mineralized core were selected and quartered for verification analysis. The remaining quartered core was left in the core box for future reference. The samples were bagged and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Val d'Or along with one pulp standard (Oreas-504B) and analysed for copper, gold, zinc and silver. Results of this work is described in Item 12.

2.4. List of Abbreviations

Table 2-1: List of abbreviations and conversion factors used in the text and calculations

C ⁰	degrees centigrade	m	metres
C\$	Canadian dollars	MASL	metres above sea level
cm	centimetres	mm	millimetre
d	day	ppb	parts per billion
ft	foot	ppm	parts per million
g	grams	opt	ounces per ton
g/t	grams per metric tonne	oz	ounces
Ha	hectares	t	metric tonnes
kg	kilograms	tpd	tons per day
km	kilometres	ton	imperial short tons
lb	pound	VMS	volcanogenic Massive Sulphid
Ag	Silver	Mo	Molybdenum
As	Arsenic	Ni	Nickel
Au	Gold	Ti	Titanium
Cd	Cadmium	V	Vanadium
Co	Cobalt	W	Tungeston
Cu	Copper	Zn	Zinc
Fe	Iron		
N	North	S	South
E	East	W	West
NE	North-East	NW	North-West
SE	South-East	SW	South-West
	1 troy ounce per short ton	=	34.2865 grams per metric tonne
	1 gram per tonne	=	0.02941 ounce per ton
	1 short ton	=	0.9072 metric tonne
	1 metric tonne	=	1.1023 short tons

The author relied on the advice and council of Mr. Claude Larouche, a representative of 2736-1178 Quebec Inc., and Mr. Charles Baudry, M.SC., P.Geo., VP Exploration and Director of QC Copper and Gold. Mr. Larouche directed all of the exploration programs and activities on the property from 2003 to 2017. Mr. Beaudry has directed QC Copper and Gold's exploration and assessment of the adjacent Opemiska Copper project acquired pursuant to an agreement entered into on December 12, 2018.

The author acknowledges the helpful cooperation of QC Copper and Gold management and technical staff, all of whom responded openly and helpfully to all requests and questions and made any and all data requested available for review.

Item 3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by AuCu for QC Copper and Gold Inc. For the purpose of this report there was no reliance on other experts except for the property ownership information which was provided by QC Copper and Gold, along with information on the Quebec government GESTIM website (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MRN_GestimP_Presentation/ODM02101_login.aspx). AuCu has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Property and express no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

The Cooke-Robitaille Property claim list shown in Item 4 was provided by QC Copper and Gold and was confirmed by reviewing client reports on the Quebec government's MERN GESTIM website to obtain assessment credits and expiry dates. The royalty schedules for the claims that are summarized in Item 4 was provided by QC Copper and Gold and has not been verified.

Item 4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1. Location and Property Description

The Cooke-Robitaille property is located in northwestern Quebec, approximately 5 km northeast of the town of Chapais and 500km northwest of Montreal (Figure 4.1).

The property consists of 175 contiguous mining claims covering approximately 9,065 ha (Figure 4.2, Table 4.1). The claims are located in the southwest quadrant of the Levy Township, on NTS map sheet 32G/15 (Chapais).



Figure 4-1: Property Location Map

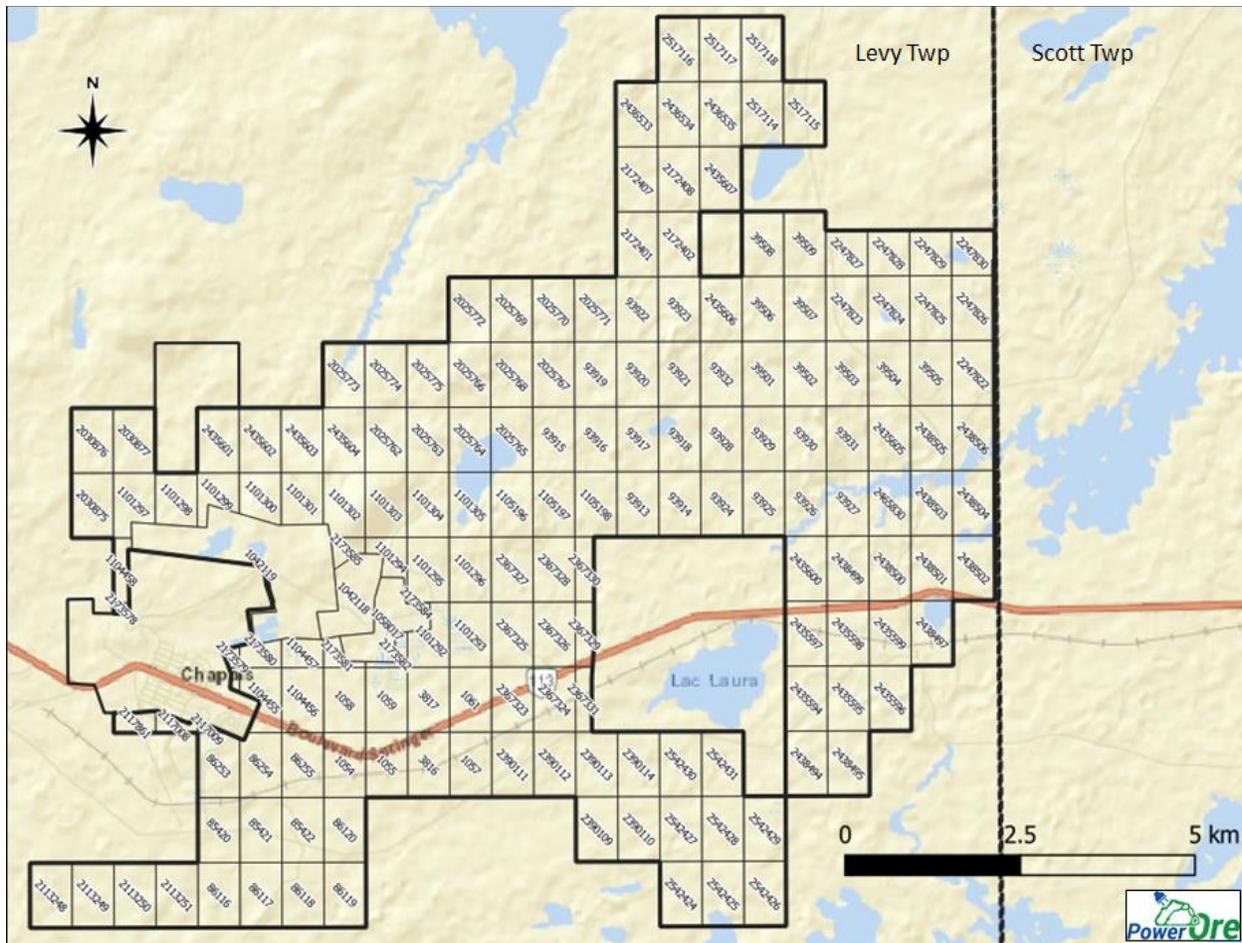


Figure 4-2: Property Claim Map

Table 4-1: List of Claims.

Claim Number	Anniversary Date	Hectares	Assessment Credits	Work Requirement	Renewal Tax
CDC 1054	July 24, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 1055	July 24, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 1057	July 24, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 1058	July 24, 2021	55.59	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 1059	July 24, 2021	55.59	\$ 9,276.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 1061	July 24, 2021	55.59	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 3816	September 17, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 3817	September 17, 2021	55.59	\$ 11,349.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39501	September 22, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39502	September 22, 2020	55.54	\$ 98,895.84	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39503	September 22, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39504	September 22, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39505	September 22, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39506	September 22, 2020	55.53	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39507	September 22, 2020	55.53	\$ 96,511.79	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39508	September 22, 2020	55.52	\$ 10,077.38	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 39509	September 22, 2020	55.52	\$ 203.81	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 85420	July 11, 2021	55.61	\$ 52,932.71	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 85421	July 11, 2021	55.61	\$ 7,494.82	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 85422	July 11, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 86116	July 14, 2021	55.61	\$ 42,962.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 86117	July 14, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 86118	July 14, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 86119	July 14, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 86120	July 14, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 86253	July 11, 2021	54.8	\$ 52,682.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 86254	July 11, 2021	54.76	\$ 24,250.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 86255	July 11, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 93913	September 13, 2021	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 93914	September 13, 2021	55.56	\$ 98,295.89	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 93915	September 13, 2021	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 93916	September 13, 2021	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 93917	September 13, 2021	55.55	\$ 28,537.96	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC 93918	September 13, 2021	55.55	\$ 54,333.55	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25

CDC	93919	September 13, 2021	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93920	September 13, 2021	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93921	September 13, 2021	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93922	September 13, 2021	55.53	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93923	September 13, 2021	55.53	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93924	September 13, 2021	55.56	\$ 94,827.64	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93925	September 13, 2021	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93926	September 13, 2021	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93927	September 13, 2021	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93928	September 13, 2021	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93929	September 13, 2021	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93930	September 13, 2021	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93931	September 13, 2021	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	93932	September 13, 2021	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1042118	December 10, 2021	74.4	\$814,667.50	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1042119	December 10, 2021	259.85	\$681,879.15	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 100.00
CDC	1058017	February 26, 2022	77.11	\$444,850.93	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101292	September 8, 2020	42.44	\$ 20,406.76	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101293	September 8, 2020	55.58	\$ 37,474.79	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101294	September 8, 2020	27.45	\$110,992.87	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101295	September 8, 2020	55.57	\$ 69,599.73	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101296	September 8, 2020	55.57	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101297	September 8, 2020	48.32	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101298	September 8, 2020	44.9	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101299	September 8, 2020	34.64	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101300	September 8, 2020	40.15	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101301	September 8, 2020	44.42	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101302	September 8, 2020	53.95	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101303	September 8, 2020	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101304	September 8, 2020	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1101305	September 8, 2020	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1104455	November 4, 2020	44.67	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1104456	November 4, 2020	55.59	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1104457	November 4, 2020	24.68	\$ 56,796.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	1104458	November 4, 2020	20.85	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	1105196	November 14, 2020	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1105197	November 14, 2020	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	1105198	November 14, 2020	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025762	September 21, 2020	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25

CDC	2025763	September 21, 2020	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025764	September 21, 2020	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025765	September 21, 2020	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025766	September 21, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025767	September 21, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025768	September 21, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025769	September 21, 2020	55.53	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025770	September 21, 2020	55.53	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025771	September 21, 2020	55.53	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025772	September 21, 2020	55.53	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025773	September 21, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025774	September 21, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2025775	September 21, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2030875	October 26, 2020	55.56	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2030876	October 26, 2020	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2030877	October 26, 2020	55.55	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2113248	July 30, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2113249	July 30, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2113250	July 30, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2113251	July 30, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2117008	August 12, 2021	13.05	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2117009	August 12, 2021	3.48	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2117861	August 15, 2021	17.62	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2172401	October 2, 2020	55.52	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2172402	October 2, 2020	55.52	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2172407	October 2, 2020	55.51	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2172408	October 2, 2020	55.51	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2173577	November 4, 2020	4.25	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2173578	November 4, 2020	3.5	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2173579	November 4, 2020	5.83	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2173580	November 4, 2020	25.27	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2173581	July 24, 2021	14.62	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2173582	July 24, 2021	12.05	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2173583	September 8, 2020	0.03	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2173584	September 8, 2020	0.37	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2173585	September 8, 2020	15.11	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2247822	August 26, 2020	55.54	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2247823	August 26, 2020	55.53	\$ 96,149.93	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2247824	August 26, 2020	55.53	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25

CDC	2247825	August 26, 2020	55.53	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2247826	August 26, 2020	55.53	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2247827	August 26, 2020	38.99	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2247828	August 26, 2020	38.98	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2247829	August 26, 2020	38.96	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2247830	August 26, 2020	38.94	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2367323	October 15, 2020	55.59	\$ 69,756.13	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2367324	October 15, 2020	55.59	\$ 8,050.85	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2367325	October 15, 2020	55.58	\$ 18,705.84	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2367326	October 15, 2020	55.58	\$ 40,559.80	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2367327	October 15, 2020	55.57	\$ 10,209.53	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2367328	October 15, 2020	55.57	\$ 27,534.53	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2367329	October 15, 2020	24.55	\$ 4,182.27	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2367330	October 15, 2020	24.97	\$ 4,273.27	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2367331	October 15, 2020	21.7	\$ 1,584.70	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 33.75
CDC	2390109	September 5, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2390110	September 5, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2390111	September 5, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2390112	September 5, 2021	55.6	\$ 17,130.89	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2390113	September 5, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2390114	September 5, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435594	January 6, 2022	55.59	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435595	January 6, 2022	55.59	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435596	January 6, 2022	55.59	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435597	January 6, 2022	55.58	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435598	January 6, 2022	55.58	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435599	January 6, 2022	55.58	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435600	January 6, 2022	55.57	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435601	January 6, 2022	55.55	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435602	January 6, 2022	55.55	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435603	January 6, 2022	55.55	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435604	January 6, 2022	55.55	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435605	January 6, 2022	55.55	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435606	January 6, 2022	55.53	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2435607	January 6, 2022	55.51	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2436533	January 27, 2022	55.5	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2436534	January 27, 2022	55.5	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2436535	January 27, 2022	55.5	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438494	March 20, 2022	55.6	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25

CDC	2438495	March 20, 2022	55.6	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438497	March 20, 2022	55.58	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438499	March 20, 2022	55.57	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438500	March 20, 2022	55.57	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438501	March 20, 2022	55.57	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438502	March 20, 2022	55.57	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438503	March 20, 2022	55.56	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438504	March 20, 2022	55.56	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438505	March 20, 2022	55.55	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2438506	March 20, 2022	55.55	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2465830	October 12, 2020	55.56	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2517114	April 29, 2022	55.5	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2517115	April 29, 2022	55.5	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2517116	April 29, 2022	55.49	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2517117	April 29, 2022	55.49	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2517118	April 29, 2022	55.49	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2542424	August 21, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2542425	August 21, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2542426	August 21, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2542427	August 21, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2542428	August 21, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2542429	August 21, 2021	55.61	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2542430	August 21, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25
CDC	2542431	August 21, 2021	55.6	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 66.25

4.2 Terms of Acquisition

To acquire a 100% interest in the Cooke-Robitaille Property, QC Copper and Gold and 2736-1178 Quebec Inc. entered into a definitive agreement with the effective date on the first business day after receipt of conditional approval by the TSX Venture Exchange. Its terms are as follows: Upon approval QC Copper and Gold will issue 500,000 shares and 500,000 warrants. 12 months after the effective date, QC Copper and Gold will make a \$50,000 cash payment and issue 500,000 shares, and 500,000 warrants and undertake at least \$300,000 in work on the property. 24 months after the effective date: \$50,000 cash payment and issue 500,000 shares, and 500,000 warrants and undertake at least \$400,000 in work on the property. 36 months after the effective date: \$50,000 cash payment and issue 500,000 shares, and 500,000 warrants and undertake at least

\$400,000 in work on the property. 48 months after the effective date: \$100,000 cash payment and issue 500,000 shares, and undertake at least \$1,500,000 in work on the property. Finally, at 60 months after the effective date QC Copper and Gold will make cash payment of \$200,000 and issue 500,000 shares and undertake at least \$1,500,000 in exploration work on the property. 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. will retain a 2% NSR royalty; QC Copper and Gold will retain a first right of refusal to purchase half the NSR at any time prior to commercial production for \$1 million.

4.3 Land tenure

Mineral Rights

In Canada, mineral rights are Crown owned and administered by provincial jurisdiction. In the Province of Quebec, the Minister of Energy and Natural Resource (Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles, or MERN) manages all mineral rights in the province. Each claim confers the right to explore for all minerals except sand, gravel, clay and other unconsolidated substances as well as petroleum, natural gas and other brines. Claims also guarantee the holder the right to obtain an extraction permit and to acquire surface rights.

Mineral claims are generally map-designated, valid for a two-year period and can be renewed indefinitely, subject to satisfying minimum work and expenditure commitments by filing an assessment and work declaration report at least 60-days prior to the claim expiry as well as payment of renewal fees.

A claim holder may apply excess work credits to another claim provided it is located within 4.5 km from the center of the claim from which the excess credit is accredited. Excess work credits can be carried forward for a period of up to 12 years and are cancelled thereafter. In the event that insufficient work credit was performed to cover the renewal, a claim holder can apply for renewal by paying by making a payment equal to double the minimum amount of the cost of work required.

Surface Rights

The Property is situated on Category III Lands according to the 1975 James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement which are joint use areas in matters of access as well as hunting, fishing and trapping. Notwithstanding the Category III status, claim holders are

obligated to consult with First Nations with respect to any planned activity or development concerning the land use.

Pursuant to Quebec Mining Legislation, the owner of the mining rights has the first right to acquire the surface rights by taking it to mining lease status. Once such status is obtained the owner can harvest timber by paying a fee, providing the timber is deemed to be of commercial value.

The Cooke-Robitaille Property is located immediately adjacent to the east and surrounds the village of Chapais. Within the property boundary there are some occupational leases for industrial as well as agricultural uses and a number of surface land users conduct various activities year-round. In addition the property is traversed by highway 113 which links Chibougamau-Chapais with the town of Quevillon and the western part of the Abitibi region, and regional forestry R1009, which leads north from the local Barrette lumber mill located on highway 113, towards the Cree Nation village of Ouje Bougoumou (figure 4.3) Snowmobile, all terrain cycle (ATV) and hiking trails criss-cross the property along its length.

The land covering the Cooke-Robitaille Property is subdivided by local First Nation Communities into three traplines, two of which are on Ouje Bougoumou territory and the third one, covering the southwestern third of the property, is located on Waswanipi Territory, another community that is a member of the Cree Nation.

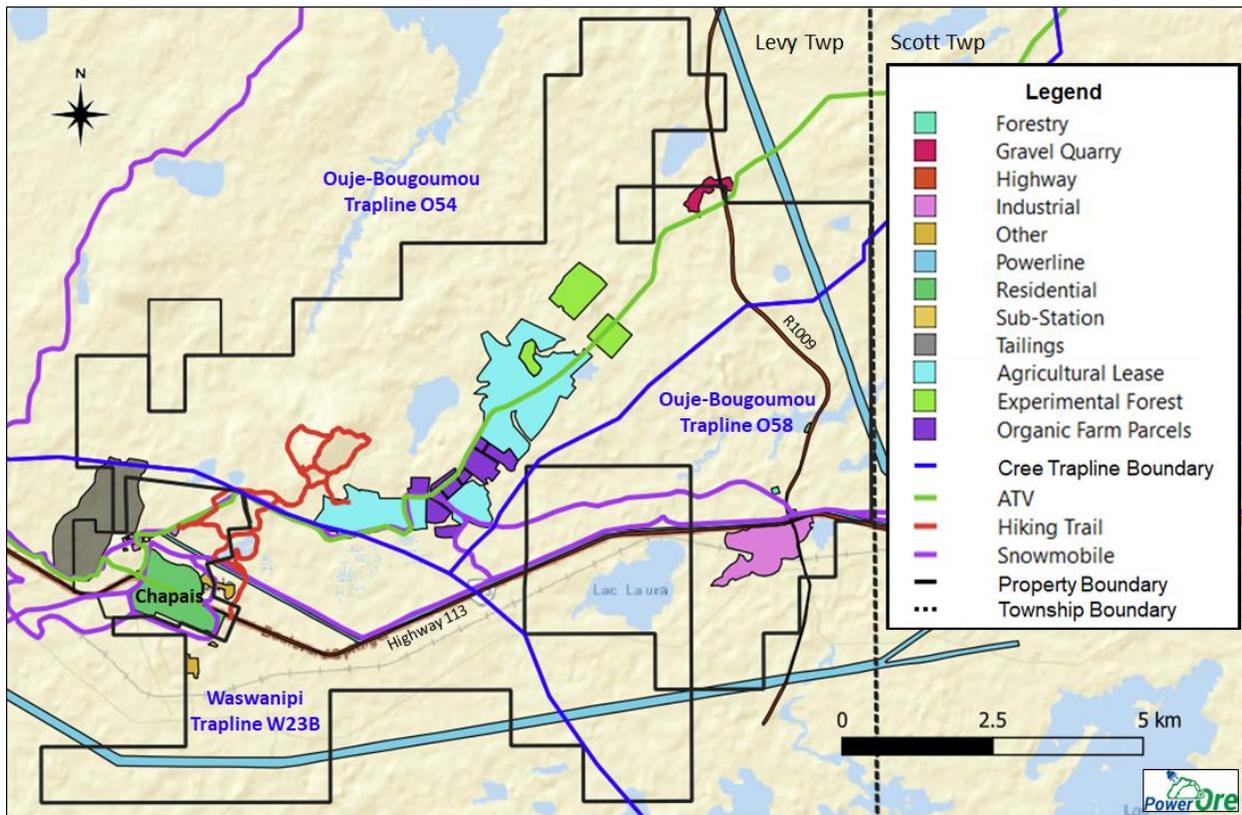


Figure 4-3: Surface Land Usage, Cooke-Robitaille Property.

Royalties and Other Encumbrances

All the claims that constitute the Cooke-Robitaille Property were staked by the vendor and are free of royalties except for a vendor royalty of 2% NSR, subject to a buyback clause of 50% of the royalty for \$1 million at any time until the start of commercial production.

Some of the areas dedicated to industrial, agricultural or tourism activities are subject to specific access constraints that need to be negotiated in order to conduct surface exploration activities such as drilling and trenching. In addition the Cree traplines are considered by the Cree to be intimately related to their protected traditional activities and

the owners of the traplines must be consulted before any exploration activities can take place.

4.3. Environmental and Permitting

AuCu is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the property nor are there any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right an ability to perform the recommended work on the Property.

When land in the Province of Quebec is not privately owned, it belongs primarily to the Crown, and in most relevant instances, this is the Province of Quebec. In the case of Crown land, access is generally unlimited.

No work permit is required in the Province of Québec in order to conduct mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys in relation to a claim. The holder may extract and dispatch mineral substances, but only for geological or geochemical sampling and in a quantity not in excess of 50 metric tons.

A regular forest management permit or “permis d’intervention en forêt” is required to be obtained from the MERN in order to conduct surface drilling, trenching or stripping on the property. Additional permitting and environmental studies would be required if a claim were to be developed beyond the exploration stage.

At the present time, QC Copper and Gold has not yet obtained any permits related to recommended exploration program but has initiated the administrative process to obtain such permits.

More recently additional requirements became mandatory for exploration close to city centers. It is recommended that the owner of a claim conforms to certain additional conditions, obligations or restrictions as part of the exercise of its mining rights notably:

- Article 65 of the mining act states that when a claim is located on the territory of a local municipality, the owner of the claim must “INFORM” the municipality and also the private land owners of the exploration work that is being planned at least 20 days before the beginning of the program.

- Article 71.1 of the mining act states that before December 31st of each year, the owner of a claim must transmit to the Ministry a report (the “Annual Report”) which mentions, per claim, all exploration work completed during the year.

The southwestern corner of the Cook-Robitaille Property is covered by the rehabilitated tailings of the old Opemiska mining complex, which included the Springer, Perry, Robitaille and Cooke mines, the last two of which are located on the Property. In both cases the shafts have been secured by slabs of concrete. No liabilities are associated with the tailings but special permission will be required if a drill rig needs to be sited on the tailings.

Finally, the claims being located on the territory of the Municipality of Chapais, adjacent to Eeyou Istchee Baie James Territories, there is an obligation to consult with First Nations. Usually presentation of the project to a Board Meeting is a first step; in this case the closest reserves are Ouje-Bougoumou and Waswanipi.

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

5.1. ACCESSIBILITY

The Property is easily accessed along Highway 113 that transects the southern half of the claim group. Numerous secondary roads and bush tracks exist providing excellent access to the majority of the claims.

5.2. CLIMATE

The Chibougamau-Chapais district is characterized by a subarctic climate with relatively long, cold and snowy winters followed by short, but warm summers. Environment Canada operates two weather stations in the region, recording mean daily temperatures vary from a low of -18.80C in January to a high of 16.40C in July. Average annual precipitation consists of 684.4 mm of rainfall and 313 cm of snowfall.

5.3. LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Virtually all the services required for a mine development project are available in the vicinity of the project. The local population in the Chapais – Chibougamau region is approximately 9,000. Historically both communities were established to support copper and gold mining as well as forestry and related natural resource industries. Three hundred kilometers to the south, the city of Val d’Or with a population of 35,000 provides a wide range of services to the mining industry including parts suppliers, contractors and consultants as well as a highly skilled mining workforce. Both Chibougamau and Val d’Or are serviced by daily flights to Montreal.

A paved Provincial highway (113) and hydroelectric transmission line both transect the property and the town of Chapais lies immediately to the west of the claim block.

5.4. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Project is located on relatively flat wetlands ranging between 380m to 400m ASL although Mt. Springer forms a prominent feature on the Project, rising to 540m ASL. The ecosystem of the region is classified as spruce-moss boreal forest subzone, characterized by stands of white spruce, balsam fir, birch and aspen. Soils consist of fine, glacial sands and gravels covered by a thin veneer of organic material. The region provides habitat for a wide variety of birds and mammals.

5.5. SUFFICIENCY OF SURFACE RIGHTS

AuCu has no reason to believe that adequate surface rights cannot be secured for mine development in the eventuality of the discovery of an economic mineral deposit.

Item 6. HISTORY

6.1 Exploration Prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. (the vendor)

The Cooke-Robitaille Property has been the subject of mineral exploration activities since the initial discoveries in the Chapais district by Leo Springer and Prospector Airways in 1929. Early exploration lead to the discovery and development of the Springer Deposit and shortly thereafter the discovery of Perry, Robitaille and Cooke, development of which came later, in 1965, 1969 and 1976, respectively (Leclerc et. al, 2012).

Beside exploration completed by mining companies, numerous airborne geophysical (Mag. & E.M.) surveys, one geochemical survey, one U-Pb geochronology dating, and geological mapping surveys have been completed over the years, by the Quebec Ministry and these surveys, covered partly to completely the study area. All the government and assessment reports published within or overlapping the Cook-Robitaille Property are shown on the map in figures 6.1 to 6.4. All of these documents can be downloaded free of charge from the Quebec Government website in the SIGEOM link at <https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/mines/> .

An early (1901) provincial geological map (AP 1901-01) shows Lake Opemisca.

An early (1960) report on the geological mapping of the area, RP 419 A, describes the stratigraphy and structure over the western portion of the area. A chapter on “Economic Geology” describes the mineralized occurrences known at the time. Numerous trenches are located on the map probably covering the main surface mineralized exposures known at the time along with other zones of more concentrated drilling.

A petrological and geochemical study (1970) has been completed on the Opemisca Pluton (DP 039) and surroundings areas.

A geochemical survey (stream sediments; DP 590 (1978)) covers most of the northern portion of the claims group. No significant base metal nor precious metal values were detected.

A more detailed mapping of the Chapais area has been completed in 1988 – 1989 by Morin R. and published as MM 91-02 by the MNR.

DV 89-11; aeromagnetic survey Chapais (1989).

The Chapais area was more recently mapped and compiled by F. Leclerc et al. in 2011. INRS & MRNF report RP 2010-09(A) and map (32G15-200-0101).

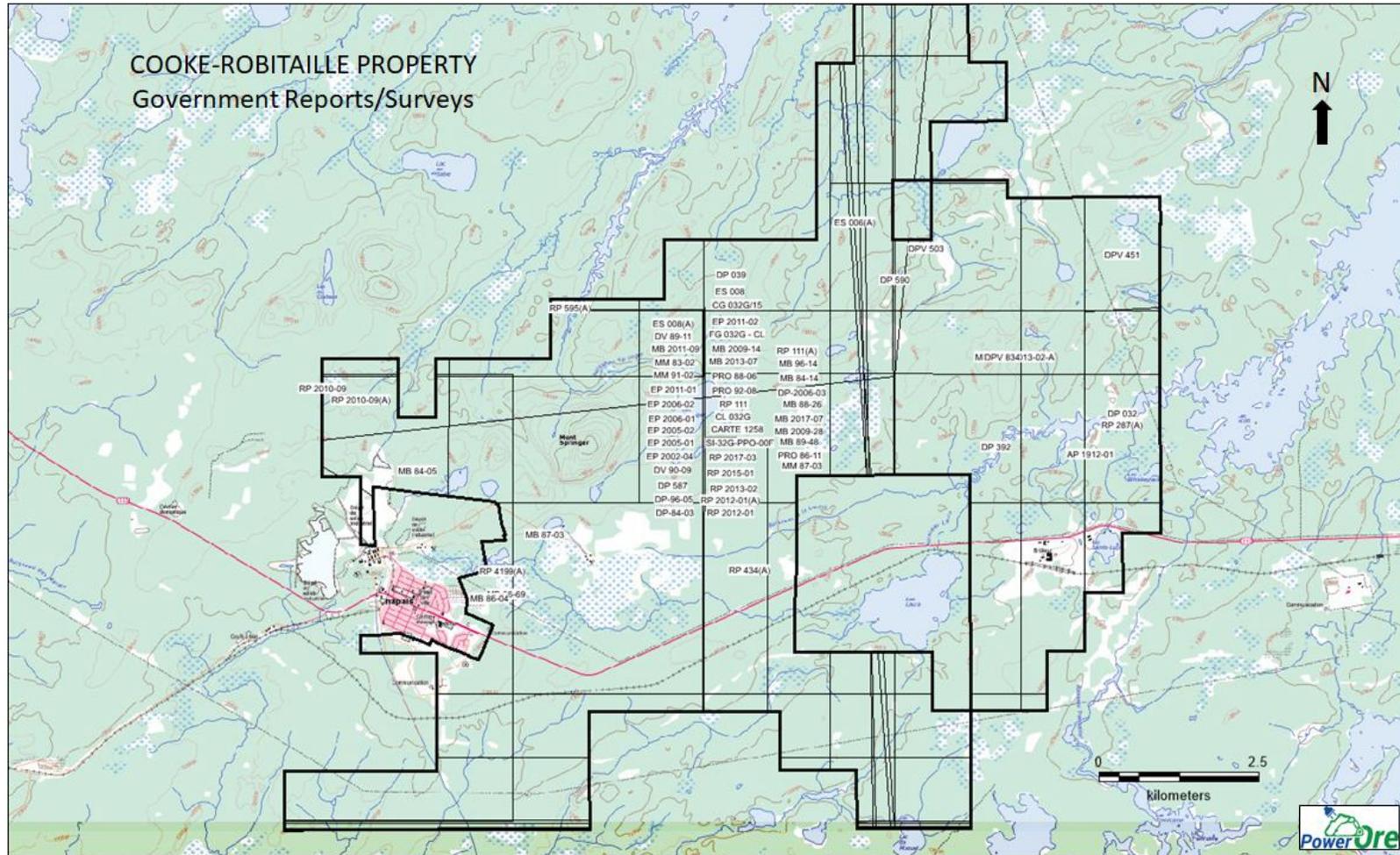


Figure 6-1: Approximate locations of government technical reports. Report index codes in center cover whole property.

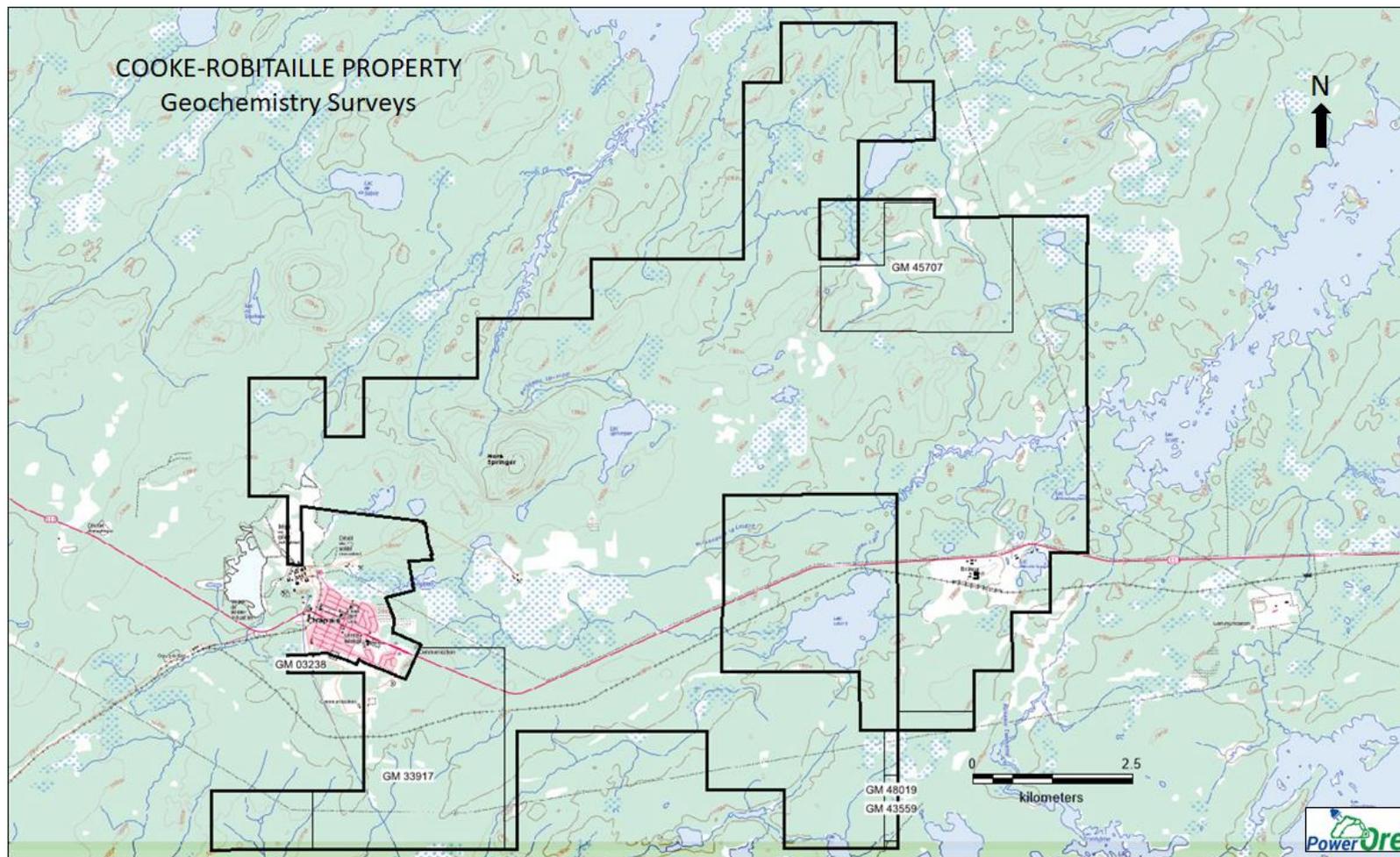


Figure 6-3: Locations for geochemical survey assessment reports.

RP-2011-02 (A) (2012) gives the results of some U-Pb geochronology on zircons in the general area. Sample 2009-FL-9818 (NTS map sheet 32G-15) is an andesite of the Chrissie Formation, returned a crystallization age of 2791.4 Ma. The Chrissie Formation represents one of the oldest volcanic units of the Abitibi Sub-province.

The Chapais area was also included within an aeromagnetic high-resolution geophysical compilation of the Province of Quebec (2014; DP 2014-05).

To the East of Cooke Mine, historical intermittent surface exploration work during the period of 1950 to 1983 was directed at prospecting - for massive sulphides. In 1984 a detailed compilation of previous work confirmed the potential of the area for Cooke Mine type, copper-gold mineralization. Following this new interpretation detailed work followed on the Laura Lake, Indian Lake, Chibougamau-Copper and Mount Springer properties. The systematic work lead to the discovery of gold-bearing structures close to highway 113 on the property referred to as Laura Lake. Minnova signed an option agreement with Les Mines Messeguy and Resources Oasis in order to proceed with underground exploration from an 1800-foot ramp and 3 drifts along mineralized structures. (The Laura Lake is not part of the present study).

The large area comprising the property under study has been divided into areas in order to compile the previous work. From the West to East the following sectors have been explored, two of them with production history (Robitaille & Cooke) (figure 6.5). This division into sectors does not take into consideration the exploration potential of one area over the other. A detailed description of every government-compiled mineral occurrences, along with UTM references is presented in the chapter on "Mineralization".

Sector 1: Northwest portion of the property underlain by the Bourbeau Sill and various units of the Blondeau Formation ("Blondeau Fm").

- Springer Nord: Au-occurrence (Bourbeau Sill)

Sector 2: North of the Gwillim Fault and comprising the Venture Sill and numerous thin mafic sills within the Gilman Formation mafic to intermediate volcanics and overlying Blondeau Formation tuffs and sediments.

- Mine Robitaille: Cu-rich vein (mined out) in Ventures Sill)
- Beaver – Lévy: Cu-occurrences in Ventures Sill
- Mont Springer: Cu-occurrences in gabbro sills intruding Gilman Formation

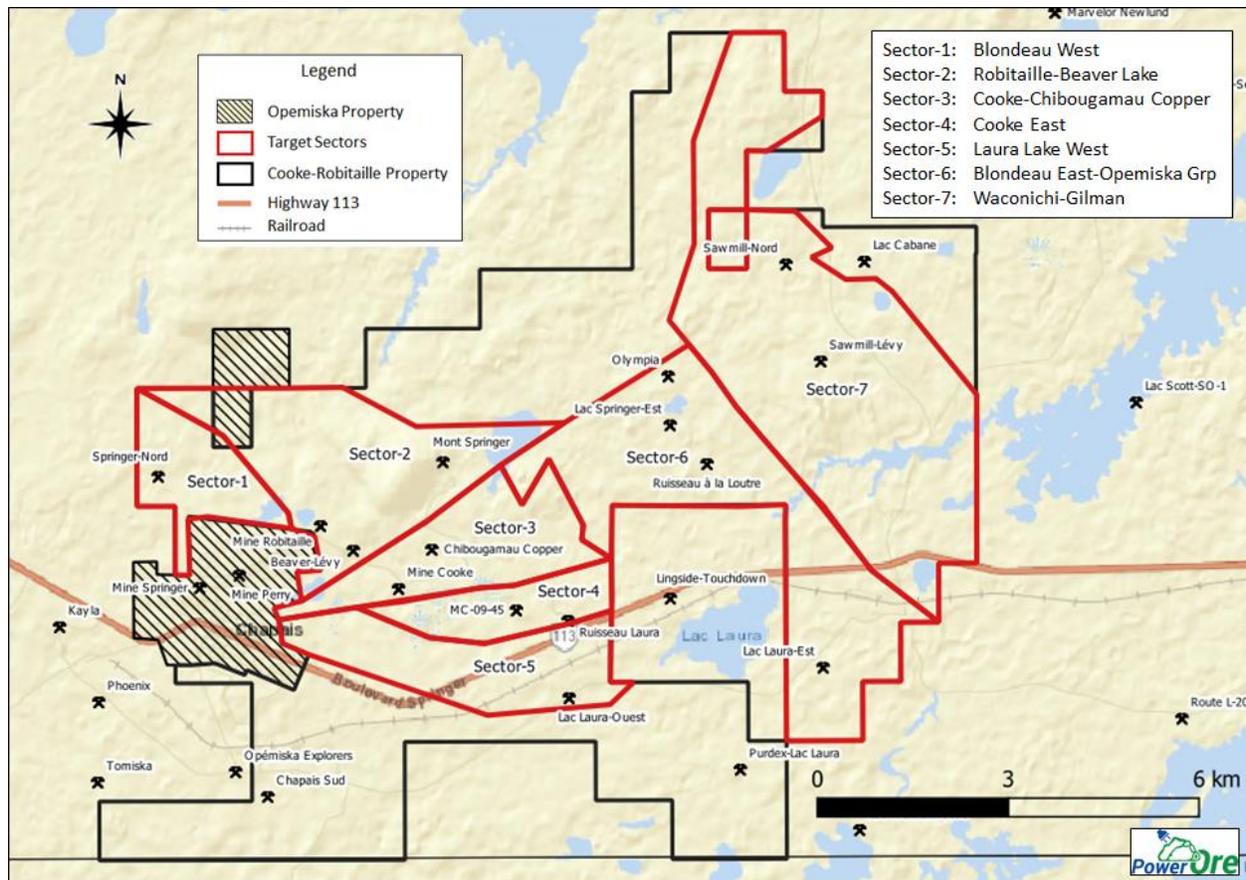


Figure 6-5: Target Sector Areas of Cooke-Opemiska Property and location of government compiled mines and mineral occurrences in the Chapais area described in text.

Sector 3: Mine Cooke area, south of Gwillim Fault and north of Chibougamau Copper Fault and includes the Chibougamau Copper Occurrence. Au-Cu veins (mined out) in Bourbeau Sill and Cu-Ag-Au et Ag-Pb-Zn veins in Ventures Sill intruded into various units of the Blondeau Fm which host zones of exhalative Cu-Zn-Ag as disseminated and massive sulphides.

- Mine Cooke: (Au-Cu-W, veins 7 & 9; E-W) (Cu-Au-Ag-Co, veins 63 to 67); veins partly mined (Bourbeau Sill).
- VMS Zone 8-5: (Cu-Zn-Ag) within felsic volcanic (Blondeau Fm) just north of Cooke Shaft at the lower contact of the Bourbeau Sill.
- Zone 556: Zn-Ag mineralization within felsic volcanics (Blondeau Fm) just south of the Cooke Shaft at the upper contact of the Bourbeau Sill. Same lithologies as the Zone 8-5 but intersected by the Bourbeau Sill.
- Chibougamau-Copper: (Cu) occurrence (Cu-veins / Ventures Sill)
- Zone 559: (Cu-Au-Ag) E-W trending vein filling up fractures within the Ventures Sill, close to its southern contact with the Blondeau Fm.
- MC-08-04: (Cu-Au-Ag-Co) E-W trending massive sulphide vein filling up fracture within the Ventures Sill, North of Zone 559 (similarities to main structures at Springer Mine on the adjacent property under option to QC Copper and Gold.

Sector 4: Bourbeau Sill intruded into Blondeau Fm volcanics and tuffs south of Chibougamau Copper Fault. Stratigraphy and mineralization is similar to the Cooke Mine environment.

- MC-09-45: (Zn-Ag) zinc-rich horizon within felsic volcanic of the Blondeau Fm to the North, North-East of the Bourbeau Sill.
- Ruisseau Laura: (Au-Ag-Cu-Zn) mineralized fractures within the Lake Springer leucogabbro.

Sector 5: Laura Lake West. Mainly Blondeau Fm volcanics and tuffs south of Bourbeau Sill, across the Punakutaguen Fault into the base of the Waconichi Formation felsic volcanics and north of older Obatogamau Formation basalts.

- Lac Laura West Occurrence: Poorly documented structurally hosted sulphide stringer mineralization with elevated rare earth element values at the contact between Obatogamau mafic volcanics and Waconichi Formation felsic volcanics.

Sector 6: Bondeau East-Opemiska Group. Central portion of property (Indian Lake area). Various mainly exhalative-type sulphide occurrences associated with Blondeau Fm Tuffs with Bourbeau Sill in north and Opemiska arenitic sediments in the south to the north of the Kunaputaguen Fault.

- Ruisseau a La Loutre occurrence.
- Lac Springer East occurrence.
- Olympia occurrence.
- Laura Lake East.

Sector 7: East portion of claims under study (Sawmill area)

- Sawmill Levy occurrence:
- Sawmill occurrence:
- Sawmill Nord occurrence:
- Lac Cabane.

Previous exploration work completed by mining companies, since the early 1930's, within different sectors of the large land holding comprising the Cooke-Robitaille project, are summarized below.

6.1.1 Sector 1:

Western claims; Springer Nord occurrence area (Bourbeau Sill-Blondeau Fm) is summarized in table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Exploration work on Sector 1 prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.

Year	Company	Prospecting/ Geology	Ground Geophysics			Drilling
			Mag.	E.M.	other	
1954	Endeavor Mining Corp. Ltd			X		
1955	Endeavor Mining Corp. Ltd			X		
1955	Hoyle Mining Company					610 m
1956	Canada Radium / Canamiska					770 m
1958	Coniska Copper Mines Ltd	X				

1960	Coniska Copper Mines Ltd			X		
1976	Coniska Copper / Conwest			X		
1976	Coniska Copper / Conwest					133 m
1982	Corporation Falconbridge		X	X		
1985	Corporation Falconbridge		X	X		
1987	Minnova Inc.	X				
2005	Table Jamesienne				Eskers	

1954 Endeavor Mining completed an electromagnetic survey over the Chapais area (GM- 03136)

1955 Electrical resistivity survey (GM-03825A)

1955 Hoyle Mining Company completed drilling in the general area; 4 holes for a total of 2,000 feet (GM-03019B)

1956 Canamiska Copper drilled 10 drill holes in the area but only 4 holes were filed with the Ministry (GM-04405B). Pyroxenite, peridotite and rhyolite were intersected.

1958 Geological survey and drill holes locations in the general area of the Springer Nord occurrence (GM-07793)

1960 A Horizontal Coil Electromagnetic survey was completed (GM-10821)

1976 Conwest completed line cutting and an electromagnetic survey on the Coniska Copper property (G- 31767)

1976 Conwest Exploration on the Coniska Copper mining claims, completed one drill hole (76-1; GM-31637). The geophysical anomaly was explained by up to 15% disseminated and banded pyrite in laminated rhyolite (pyrite appears syngenetic). Minor pyrite occurs in andesite structurally overlying the rhyolite. Further down the hole a pyroxenite was intersected (distinctive bronzite phenocrysts characteristic of the base of the Bourbeau Sill). The hole terminated into more rhyolite / andesite in fault contact with

the Bourbeau Sill. No anomalous values in precious and base metals were encountered within the sampling.

1982 Corporation Falconbridge completed a ground magnetic and electromagnetic over the area (GM-39982).

1985 Corporation Falconbridge extended the 1982 geophysical survey (Mag – VLF) further to the West (G- 42852).

1987 Geological mapping of the area largely NW of sector 1, by Minnova (G- 46158).

2005 Results from program on sampling Eskers within the Chapais Chibougamau for “heavy minerals” completed by Table Jamésienne de Concertation Minière, (GM 62919). No surface drilling reported on the occurrence.

6.1.2 Sector 2:

West of Gwillim Fault; Robitaille Mine (including Beaver-Levy occurrence) (Ventures sill). Refer to table 6.2 for the summary of work.

Table 6-2: Exploration work on Sector 2 prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.

Year	Company	Prospecting/Geology	Ground Geophysics			Drilling
			Mag.	E.M.	other	
1993	Ressources MSV / Ex-In				27.0 m	
1994	Ressources MSV / Ex-In	X			Beep-Mat	

1993 Two drill holes were completed on the Beaver-Levy occurrence (TFD-1 and TFD-2; GM 53835, Ressources MSV / Ex-In). Both drill holes encountered mainly mafic volcanics. Quartz veinlets (up to 15 cm thick) carried pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite mineralization. Ddh #1 reported a value of 1.55% Cu over 3.4 m; ddh #2 intersected 3.17% Cu over 1.85 m. Surface sampling within a trench, in the area of hole #1, returned 1.66% Cu over 1.8 m whereas two other trenches above ddh #2 returned 1.45% Cu over

2.0 m, 7.20% Cu over 1.5 m, and 3.85% Cu over 1.2 m. Gold values were barely anomalous.

1994 Mapping and a Beep-Mat survey followed in order to explore the “Beaver-Levy” Shear Zone (GM 53836). A more regional Beep-Mat survey cover the whole property (GM 55059).

6.1.3 Sector 3:

East of Gwillim Fault, North of Chibougamau-Copper Fault. Cooke Mine (including Veins 7 & 9, Veins 63-67, Zone 8-5 (VMS) and Zone 556 (Zn-Ag) (Bourbeau sill-Blondeau Fm)

Early signs of exploration in the area of the Cooke Mine date back to 1936. Nevertheless, it is not before the mid 1950's that systematic exploration started (GM 43448; Chibougamau Copper Corporation (amalgamation of Quebec Smelting and Refining & Royran Gold Fields Limited)).

The discovery hole on the Cooke orebody was completed in 1956; drill hole CL-11 intersected copper values over narrow width (1.0 % Cu over 30 cm). A better mineralized zone was intersected by drill hole CL-56 completed in April 1959 (3.77 g/t Au over 2.1 m). More than 26,975 metres of drilling have been completed in the area before Corporation Falconbridge Copper acquired the mining property in 1976. From the 26,975 linear metres of drilling about 35% was focused on the Mine Cooke orebody.

The Cooke Mine operated from 1977 to 1989 and produced 973,188 tonnes of ore grading 0.66% Cu and 5.04 g/t Au. The mine was developed by a vertical shaft to a vertical depth of 2000 feet.

A zone of massive sulphide (VMS; Zone 8-5) was also intersected while driving the drift from Robitaille Mine at level 7 to access the Cooke orebody. This tunnel was cemented (plugged) close to the Robitaille Mine at the time of mines closing.

The 8-5 Zone and Zone 556 are part of the Blondeau Formation which has been intruded (separated) by the Bourbeau Sill. This mineralized VMS horizon within felsic volcanic, has also been identified intermittently in the area, by surface geophysics and drilling south and north of the Bourbeau sill.

The surface exploration work completed in the area of the Cooke Mine, from 1936 to 1975, is summarized in table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Exploration work on Sector 3 in the area of the Cooke Mine prior to 1976.

Year	Company	Prospecting/ Geology	Ground Geophysics			Drilling
			Mag.	E.M.	other	
1936	Opemiska Mines Ltd	X	X		X	
1944-1945	Royran Gold Field Ltd	X	X			115 m
1949-1953	Quebec Smelting & Refining		X		X	183.5 m
1950	Opagold Mines Ltd					
1952-1955	Royran Gold Field Ltd				X	1,085 m
1955	Chibougamau Copper Corp.					
1955-1957	Chibougamau Copper Corp.	X	X			13,156 m
1959-1961	Chibougamau Copper Corp.		X	X	X	5,730 m
1963	Chibougamau Copper Corp.		X	X		
1964	Chibougamau Copper & Opemiska Copper Mines		X		I.P.	460 m
1969	Chibougamau Copper Corp.					5,377 m
1972	Progress Engineering Expl.		X	X		845 m
Total						26,951.5 m

1950 Opagold mines Ltd completed 3 ddh between the Cooke Mine and Lac Laura. The drilling intersected rhyolite, mafic intrusive with pyroxenes phenocrysts, locally porphyritic diorite & porphyritic andesite, and pyroxenite. Trace amounts of copper mineralization were reported (GM-00935).

1949-1953 Quebec Smelting & Refining Ltd completed surface prospecting, ground geophysics, possibly trenching along with 2 drill holes in 1950 (QL-1 & QL-2 (GM-01051) for a total of 603 linear feet. Drilling intersected mainly pyroxenite.

1964 Two drill holes with assay results were completed by Chibougamau Copper Corp Ltd (OC-1 & OC-2; GM-14899) in the area of the Cooke Shaft. Drilling intersected mainly pyroxenite and gabbro (probably the Ventures Sill) with minor intermediate to felsic volcanics (inclusions?) in hole 1 and rhyolite in contact with green pyroxenite in hole 2. A narrow section of Cu – Au mineralization was reported in hole #2 (2.0 feet grading 1.73% Cu, 0.10 opt Au and 0.29 opt Ag)

The following surface exploration work was completed by Corporation Falconbridge Copper / Minnova after 1976, at the site of the Cooke Mine and the immediate area surrounding the mine (while the Cooke Mine was in operation) (table 6-4).

Table 6-4: Exploration work on Sector 3 by Falconbridge while mine was operating.

Year	Company	Prospection/Geology	Ground Geophysics			Drilling
			Mag.	E.M.	other	
1977	Minnova Inc (Falconbridge)					1,872 m
1978	Minnova Inc (Falconbridge)					2,063 m
1979	Minnova Inc (Falconbridge)					1,152 m
1981	Minnova Inc (Falconbridge)					386 m
1983	Minnova Inc (Falconbridge)					4,851 m
1984	Minnova Inc (Falconbridge)	X		X	I.P.	8,750 m
1985	Minnova Inc (Falconbridge)					5,633 m
1987	Minnova Inc (Falconbridge)					3,142 m

1976 Signature of an option agreement on the Chibougamau Copper property (28 claims)

1977 Drilling 10 holes (S-773 to S-782) for a total of 1,872 metres.

1978 Five (5) additional holes S-789, S-792 to S-794 and S-796 were completed for a total of 2,063 m.

1979 Completion of 6 diamond drill holes (S-814 to S-817, S-829 and S-830) totaling 1,152 metres.

A program of overburden drilling along 3 N-S lines to the south of the Cooke Shaft and 2 E-W line to the NE of the Shaft. 8 holes tested the overburden close to the projection of veins # 7 and #9. A total of 130 holes, spaced 60 to 120 metres apart, were completed for a total of 1,188 m.

A MaxMin II (EMH) survey was completed in the area over 16.9 km of grid lines followed by 7.4 km of EMH detailing.

1980 10 additional holes (S-844 to S-849, S-867, S-868, S-872 and S-873) were completed for a total of 3,142 metres.

1981 I.P. (Induced Polarization) survey (42.0 km) & Magnetic Survey (51.8 km) completed by Géola Limitée from Val d'Or Québec. Two additional drill holes were completed, S-990 & S-993 totaling 386 metres.

1983 Sixteen diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 4,851 metres (S-969 to S-971, S-970-A, S-970-B, S-997 to S-1007).

1984 Line cutting on the eastern portion of the property. Magnetic and Electromagnetic VLF-Em surveys by MPH Consulting. I.P. (Induced Polarization) test survey close to the Cooke Mine to determine a potential signature. Lithological survey across the Bourbeau Sill and also in the area of veins # 7 & # 9 to obtain a geochemical signature. Other work included: a geochemical (humus) test survey on the Cooke deposit, Overburden stripping of outcrops about 1.0 km east of the Cooke Shaft and eighteen overburden (basal till sampling) drill holes near the Cooke Mine deposit. A total of 26 additional diamond drill holes for 8,750 linear metres (S-1008 to S-1024 and S-1026 to S1034).

1985 Falconbridge Copper completed 14 drill holes for 5,633 metres of drilling.

1987 Minnova Inc. Division Opemiska (previously Corporation Falconbridge Copper) completed an intensive underground exploration program on most of their properties in Chapais (Doiron; GM-49654); A total of 6 holes (721 m) were completed on Vein 65 west of the Cooke Shaft, and 44 drill holes (2,418 m) were aimed at extending the Vein 7 eastward and at depth.

6.1.4 Sector 4:

East extension of Cooke Mine geology and structure, south of Chibougameau-Copper Fault; area includes the Chibougameau Copper (Au-Cu), MC-19-45 and Ruisseau Laura occurrences (Bourbeau Sill / Lake Springer Intrusion / Blondeau Fm). Table 6-5 summarizes the work done on Sector 4, exclusively by Falconbridge.

Table 6-5: Exploration work on Sector 4 prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.

Year	Company	Prospecting/Geology	Ground Geophysics			Drilling
			Mag	EM	other	
1986	Minnova (Falconbridge)					2,670 m

1986 Surface diamond drilling (GM-49266) was completed by Falconbridge Copper / Minnova across the southern portion of the claims under study. The exploration drilling also covers the Lac Laura ramp which is located just outside of the present mining property. The drilling has been subdivided into their respective sectors on the mining claims:

8 holes in sector 6 for a total of 3,007 metres.

35 holes in the vicinity of Lac Laura (outside the boundaries of the present study) for a total of 8,900 linear metres.

Drill holes S-1009, -1010, -1011, -1036, -1054, -1056, and -1063 explored the environment around the Ruisseau Laura Occurrence.

6.1.5 Sector 5:

Central portion of the studied area; northern extension of stratigraphy and structure from “Lac Laura ramp” located just outside the south boundary of the present mining property. Table 6-6 summarizes the work done on Sector 5.

Table 6-6: Exploration work on Sector 5 prior to 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.

Year	Company	Prospection/Geology	Ground Geophysics			Drilling
			Mag	EM	other	
1986	Minnova					307 m

1986 One hole, as part of a larger exploration program has been completed in the area; hole S-1061 totals 1,007 feet (GM 49266).

6.1.6 Sector 6:

East central portion of study area (Indian Lake area)

Early surface exploration work in the Indian lake area, prior to Falconbridge, is summarized below in table 6-7.

Table 6-7: Exploration work on Sector 6 prior to Falconbridge.

Year	Company	Prospection/Geology	Ground Geophysics			Drilling
			Mag	EM	other	
1956	Indian Lake Mines Ltd			X		2,925 m
1964	Opemisca Explorers Ltd					354 m
1970	SOQUEM	X				
1971	SOQUEM		X	X	I.P.	
1971	Chigougamau MNG & Smlt		X	X		694 m

In the Indian Lake Area, the original exploration dates back to 1956 with Falconbridge Copper Ltd/ Minnova taking interest in 1973.

1956 Ground geophysical surveys and diamond core drilling by Indian Lake Mines Ltd. A series of 22 drill holes were completed (IL-1 to IL-22; GM 03925-B). Some drill holes explored a main N-S sulphide zone (pyrrhotite-pyrite) which was previously located by trenching and geophysics. Three (3) holes explored a large resistivity anomaly to the East; the remaining holes explored minor resistivity anomalies.

1964 Opemisca Explorers Ltd completed an EM survey followed by 2 drill holes (ddh #1 and #2; GM 15207)

1970 Surface mapping in the area of East of the Olympia Occurrence (map in GM 36943). Ground geophysical surveys were initiated.

1971 Chibougamau MNG & SMTG Co Inc. / SOQUEM completed magnetic and I.P. surveys followed by 5 drill holes on the Olympia occurrence probably the northern extension of the Indian Lake lithologies. Drill holes OY-1 to OY-5 were completed (GM-27760). The drilling intersected largely andesitic to dacitic lavas and tuffs, locally variolitic lavas are described that could correspond to the base of the Blondeau Formation. Some sections of graphitic tuffs are also described along with more “graywacke” section.

Work completed by Falconbridge / Minnova in the Indian Lake Area is summarized in table 6-8.

Table 6-8: Exploration work on Sector 6 by Falconbridge.

Year	Company	Prospection/Geology	Ground Geophysics			Drilling(m)
			Mag	EM	other	
1973	Falconbridge Copper Ltd			X		1,167 m
1974	Falconbridge Copper Ltd / Opemiska Copper Mines					641 m
1977	Falconbridge Copper Ltd / Opemiska Copper Mines					533 m
1980	Mines C.M. & S. Inc and SOQUEM					130 m

1973 Falconbridge Copper Ltd completed ground EM survey and 9 drill holes in the Indian lake Area (S-682 to S-690; GM 29660). The drilling was aimed at testing Turam and Radem anomalies in order to compare the two methods and also explore a diorite dyke mineralized with fine grained pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite dissemination. A total of 1,167 linear metres were completed in 7 holes. Drill hole S-682 intersected the main N-S pyrrhotite horizon; the horizon (4.0 metres core length) is comprised of about 40% pyrite and 30% pyrrhotite and carried an average of 0.10% Cu with trace gold and silver. A

second horizon further west graded 0.58% Zn over 4.0 m; the stratigraphy appears to dip about 65° to the W. Other drill holes intersected graphitic tuffs and graphitic shear. Two holes intersected pyritic tuffs. The gabbro intersected in holes S-686 and S-690 carries trace of chalcopyrite and occasional pyrrhotite dissemination. One 5.0 cm wide pyrrhotite stringer carrying 5% chalcopyrite was intersected within the gabbro in hole S-690 (returned 0.50% Cu over 0.3 m). The top of a section of pyritic tuffs also within hole S-690 returned 1.04% Zn over 1.2 m. DDH S-686 graded 0.11% Cu over 8.2 m (disseminated to massive sections of pyrite-pyrrhotite).

1974 Diamond drilling 2 holes S-709 and S-710 (GM 31048) by Falconbridge Copper Ltd / Opemiska Copper Mines (Quebec). A total of 641 metres were completed. Drill hole S-709 intersected 0.10% Cu over 17.5 m between 112.5 to 130.0 m. The mineralized bedded tuffs (locally graphitic) carry disseminated pyrite with locally more massive sections. This zone is cut by porphyritic gabbro to the west. Recent work in the area indicated the gabbro (probably Lake Springer Intrusion) dips gently (about 15°) to the SE and trends NE. Hole S-710 intersected numerous narrow mineralized sections grading 0.05% to 0.75% Cu (widths 0.15 to 1.5 m) along with zinc values up to 2.44%, within felsic tuffs. Narrow diorite sills are also described.

1977 Additional drilling in the Indian Lake area by Falconbridge Copper Ltd / Opemiska Copper Mines (Quebec). Two drill holes S-771 and S-772 (GM 33350). Both holes intersected a mixed sequence of black shale, tuffaceous sandstone, black shale (locally graphitic with minor sulphide veinlets carrying minor sphalerite), coarse sandstone, rare pyrrhotite-rich sections, one narrow section of micro conglomerate, and rare dyklets of rhyolite. Toward to end, drill hole S-772 intersected dark grey rhyolite over 21.2 m and a 1.3-m section of rhyolite breccia (chalcopyrite on certain fractures), before terminating into a pyroxene porphyritic gabbro (Lake Springer intrusion?).

1980 One drill hole was completed on the Olympia occurrence (northern extension of Indian Lake), DDH # 80-494-01 (GM 36943) by Mines C.M. & S. Inc and SOQUEM. This drill hole tested a geophysical anomaly (H.E.M.) which correlates with a horizon of dacitic tuffs locally with minor horizons rich in sulphides (40% to 50% over 1.5 m) overlain (?) by graphitic tuffs (3.6 m). This horizon of felsic volcanics appears as a large inclusion within a sequence of gabbro, pyroxenite, granodiorite, leuco-gabbro, and quartz gabbro. It is not clear if this sequence is part of the Cummings Sill or part of the later Lake Springer Intrusion. Only traces of Cu (0.084% Cu) were returned from the mineralized zones.

6.1.7 Sector 7:

Comprises the east portion of the claims under study (Sawmill Occurrence area, including Lac Cabana and Saw-Mill North). Early surface exploration work in the Sawmill occurrence area, prior to Falconbridge in the late 1970's, consisted of drilling geophysical anomalies which lead to the discoveries of the Sawmill-Levy, Sawmill-Nord and Lac Cabane occurrences. A total of 16 holes were drilled between 1956 and 1979 for a total of 4,286 m. Falconbridge recorded some exploration in the southern part of the Sector leading to the discovery of the Sawmill-Levy occurrence, including 3 of the holes in the statistics above.

6.1.8 Other Areas

Two areas of the property were not included as target sectors because of perceived much lower potential for exploration discovery. In the northeast corner of the property the area is underlain by the Chibougamau Pluton and little exploration was recorded. In the north the areas underlain by the Opemiska Pluton were excluded from targeting as no occurrences have ever been found in the intrusion which has been eroded down to a deep level. In addition the area in the extreme south, underlain by submarine mafic volcanics of the Obatogamau Formation, were excluded as these rocks have few mineral occurrences and have shown little potential in the past.

Item 7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1. REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt (ABS), of the Superior Province, is comprised of an assemblage of supracrustal, Archean aged volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks covering an area roughly 500km east to west by 350km north to south (Figure 7-1). The Cooke-Robitaille Project is located in the northeastern corner of the belt.

The ABS has been subdivided into a northern and southern portion, based on differences in the volume and nature of intrusive rocks as well as metamorphic grade. In the northern portion, intrusive rocks account for as much as 40% of the area and the metamorphic grade is greenschist to amphibolite facies (Dimroth et al., 1982). The southern portion

intrusive rocks account for approximately 20% of the area and the metamorphic grade is generally lower. Benn and Moyen (2008) suggest that the differences between the northern and southern portions of the belt can be explained by the fact that they represent different levels of exposure of the supracrustal rocks.

The ABS is comprised of a series of east-west synclines developed from a prolonged period of crustal shortening. The supracrustal rocks are generally steeply dipping and are separated by abrupt, steep major faults such as the Porcupine-Destor, Cadillac-Larder Lake and Casa Berardi Breaks.

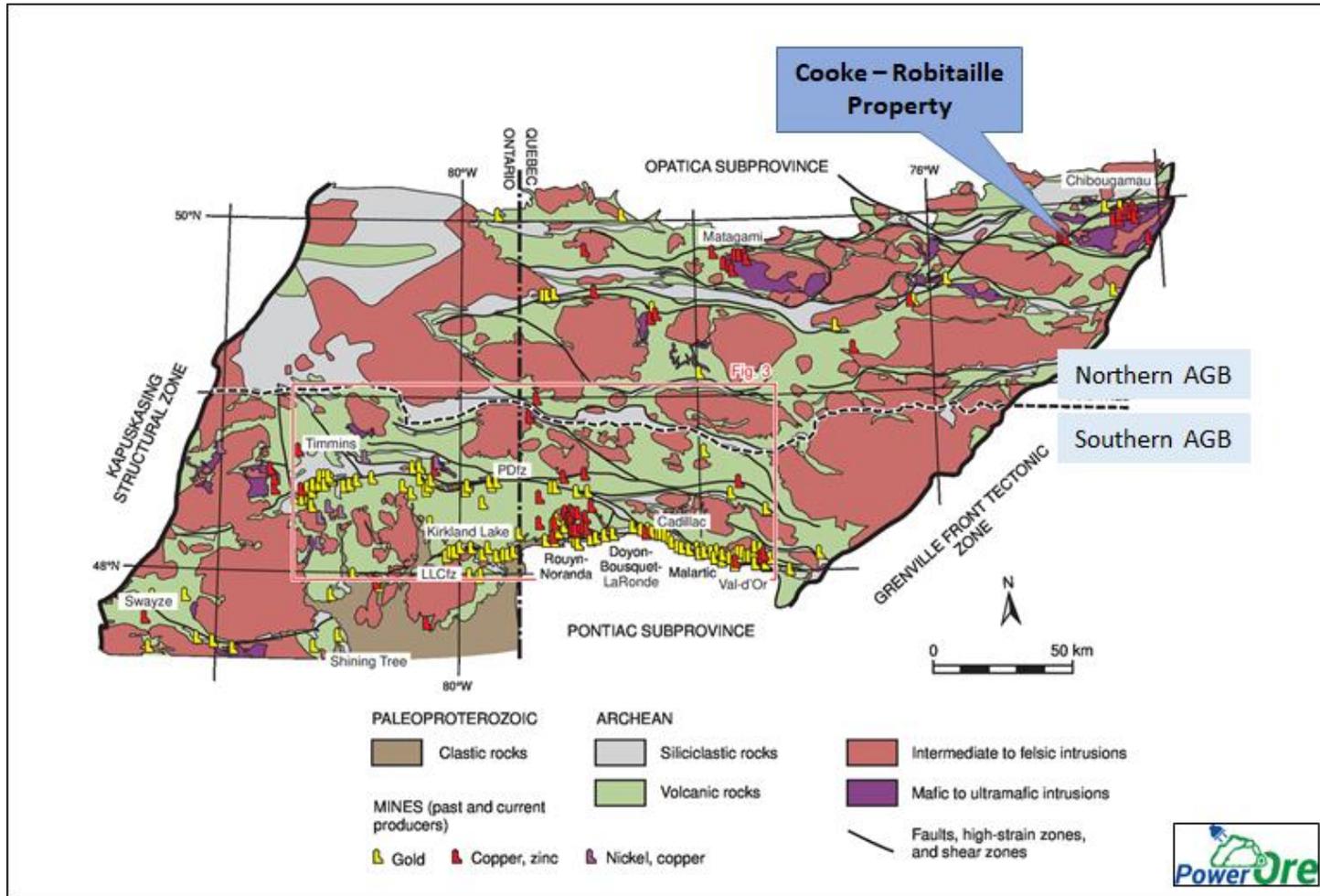


Figure 7-1: Stratigraphic map of the Abitibi greenstone belt (Ayer 2013).

7.2. LOCAL GEOLOGY

Within the region, the Archean volcanic and sedimentary rocks have been divided into two groups (Allard et al., 1985), the older, basal Roy Group overlain by the Opemisca Group. The Roy Group consists of a 3 to 4 km thick pile of basalt to basaltic andesites that have been subdivided into five formations. The younger Opemisca Group is dominated by sedimentary rocks and has been divided into two formations. The contact between the Roy and Opemisca rocks is, most often, marked by E-W faults however locally unconformable contacts have been observed (Chown, et al, 1990).

The Proterozoic Chibougamau Formation of conglomerates and argillites unconformably caps the Archean rocks in the district.

From oldest to youngest, the five formations of the Roy group are the 1) Chrissie; 2) Obatogamau; 3) Waconichi; 4) Bruneau (or Gilman) and 5) Blondeau. Generally, these formations are composed of mafic tholeiitic volcanic rocks capped by calc-alkaline felsic volcanics, banded iron formations and cherty horizons that form useful stratigraphic markers. The Roy Group has been intruded by subvolcanic gabbroic sills along with mafic to ultramafic rocks of the Lac Dore Complex and mafic to intermediate rocks of the Cummings Complex.

The Opemisca Group includes the Stella formation of depositional cycles of terrigenous and shallow marine sediments, interpreted to represent a back-arc basin. These rocks are overlain by the Hauy formation comprised of a mixture of volcanic and sedimentary rocks including porphyritic basalts, potassic andesites, sandstones and conglomerates (Charbonneau, Picard and Piche, 1984).

Five deformation events have been recorded in the district, starting with an early northerly trending set of structures (D0), followed by three deformation events (D1 – D3) ending with late (D4) structures.

Regionally, the stratigraphy has been folded into a series of roughly east-west trending anticlines and synclines coupled with a steeply dipping penetrative cleavage related to a period of N-S compression. These folds overprint earlier north trending folds creating a dome and basin type interference pattern. A series

of NE-SW trending, district scale faults/shears including the Gwillim, Lac Dore, McKenzie Narrows and Lac Tache developed during a period of transpressional strain resulting considerable strike-slip displacement.

7.3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Cooke-Robitaille property is located on the southern margin of the Opemiska granite pluton (figures 7-2a and 7-2b). The property is dominated by a sequence of steeply dipping volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Blondeau formation that have been intruded by layered mafic to ultramafic rocks of the Cummings complex. The stratigraphy is has been folded into an east plunging anticline-syncline complex on the SW limb of the Chibougamau anticline. The NE trending Gwillim fault cuts through the centre of the property. Sinistral displacement along the Gwillim fault serves to drag the folded stratigraphy as 3.5 kilometres further complicating the geology.

The stratigraphy on the property has been described by Watkins and Riverin (1982). What follows was summarized from that work.

On the property, the stratigraphy is comprised largely of pillowed and massive flows of the Gilman Formation, which is overlain by massive rhyolites, felsic tuffs, sediments and exhalates of the Blondeau Formation. The Blondeau Formation is characterized by the numerous conductive graphitic horizons often accompanied by variable amounts of sulphides and show up as conductors on the Megatem EM picks shown in figure 7-3.

The Blondeau volcanics have been intruded by the Ventures Sill near the base and the Bourbeau Sill along a sulphide-graphite horizon server hundred metres higher in the pile.

The Ventures Sill is a layered intrusive comprised of five, laterally persistent units. The base is described as the 60m thick Lower Green Pyroxenite unit that gives way to a 350m thick, Black Pyroxenite unit. These rocks grade into a coarser grained, Upper Green Pyroxenite which has a sharp contact with the overlying, Foliated Gabbro. The Foliated Gabbro is characterized by rhythmic, mafic layering and strong foliation of its mineral constituents. A distinct change in texture and grain size marks the upper contact with the 350m thick capping Ventures Gabbro. The magnetic units of the Venture sill in the western part of the property and on the adjoining Opemiska Property from the airborne magnetic data (see figure 7-3).

The entire stratigraphic sequence has been overturned into a steeply dipping, east-trending antiform-synform pair. The Gwilim fault along with a series of parallel breaks and splays cuts the property from the NE to SW. The fault plane itself forms a chlorite-quartz-carbonate shear zone that has been mapped up to a few hundred metres in width.

Much of the copper-gold mineralization on the property is structurally controlled by fractures related to the folding which, in turn, were likely reactivated and possibly opened when the Gwilim fault was developed.

7.3.1 LITHOLOGIES AND STRATIGRAPHY

Minnova has published some detailed mapping surveys completed on claims under study.

- GM 43448 (Rapport de forage, Chibougamau Copper, Printemps 1985) surface compilation (1986) centered on the Cooke Mine but covering the area from the Robitaille Shaft to the Laura Lake property to the East.
- GM 46158 (Rapport Géologique de la Partie Nord de la Propriété Bourbeau West) covers the western section of the area.
- GM 48416 (Programme de sondage, propriété Laura Lake J.V.) covering the E-SE portion of the area under study.
- GM 49266 (Diamond drill record, Laura Lake 1986) Surface compilation covering the south and central portion of the claims under study, including the Lac Laura occurrence which is not part of the present block of claims

From the East of the property toward the West the following lithological units have been identified:

- In the Sawmill area, at the east end of the property, the Chibougamau Pluton is present with locally a breccia at the contact. At few places, a sequence of felsic volcanic has been mapped in close contact with the Chibougamau Pluton. This is interesting, as the Scott Lake VMS deposit lies across the Chibougamau Pluton, and it is mentioned that the stratigraphy of the deposit appears cut by Chibougamau Pluton (?). This sequence is overlain by pillowed mafic volcanic rocks with locally typical VMS alteration (chlorite-garnet + zinc values). Previous drilling indicated that the upper contact of the mafic

volcanic is characterized by sulphide mineralization around the pillow rims. Trenching at Sawmill shows that the mafic volcanics have been eroded and are now in contact with a narrow iron formation followed by cherty units both overlain by a thick sequence of what appears to be debris flows. Flow banding is present at the lower contact, and large blocks (?) of pillowed mafic volcanic are present within the debris flow which locally appears as dykes crossing the mafic volcanics (?). Rhyolite have been identified in the sequence and further to the west, is overlain by a sequence of mafic volcanics which grade to intermediate volcanic toward the Indian Lake Occurrence.

- In the Indian Lake occurrence area (Lac a la Loutre occurrence), to the east capping the previous sequence of mafic to intermediate volcanics is a thick horizon of graphitic argillites with abundant pyrite nodules. A (VMS) massive pyrite horizon about 1.0 m thick along with locally underling chert are present above the graphitic argillites and are separated by a small rhyolite dome (R Claret). The VMS horizon locally shows underlying chlorite – garnet alteration and is overlain to the west by a thick sequence of turbidite. This “low-density” turbidite sequence is characterized by normal graded bedding, current ripple marks, flames structures and show at occasions alternating “pumice” layers.

The Bourbeau Sill, East of the Cooke Shaft, is cut by a later leuco-gabbro dyke which a coarser texture that differs from the Bourbeau leuco-gabbro and also chemically a lower silica content (48%). This unit is now referred to as the Lake Springer intrusion.

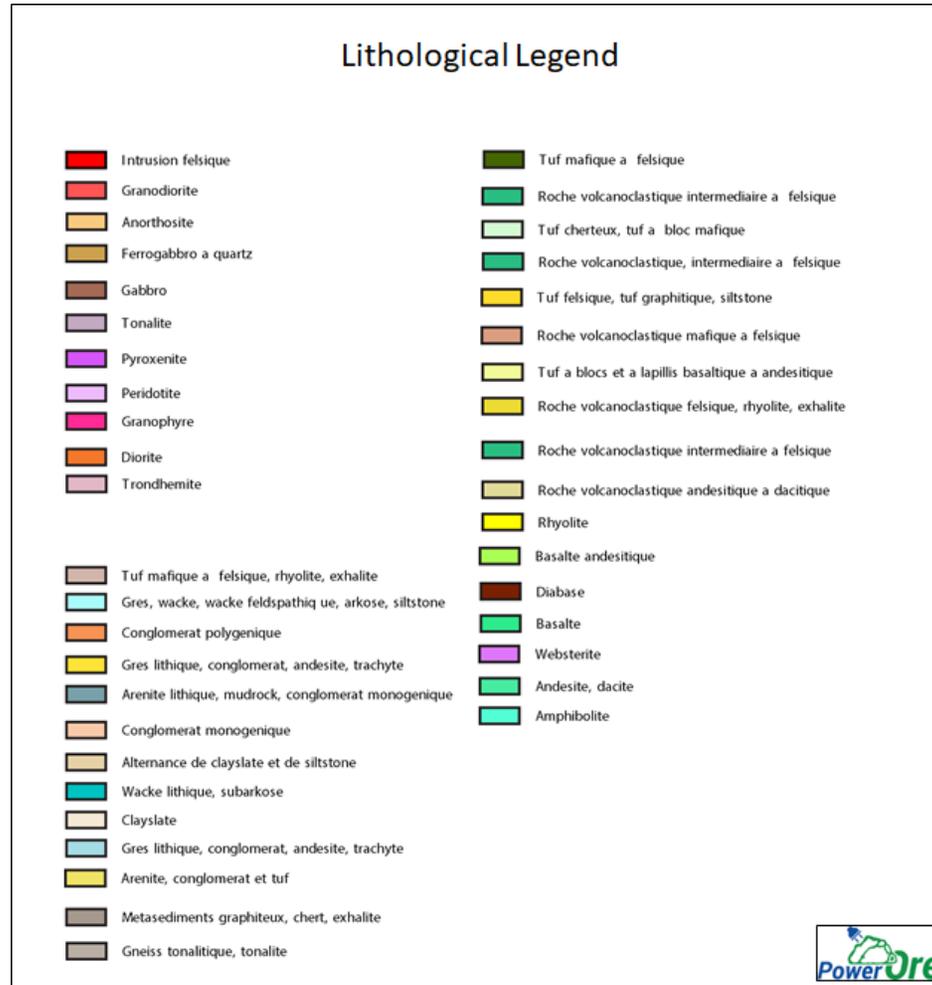


Figure 7-2b: Lithological Legend for figure 7-2a.

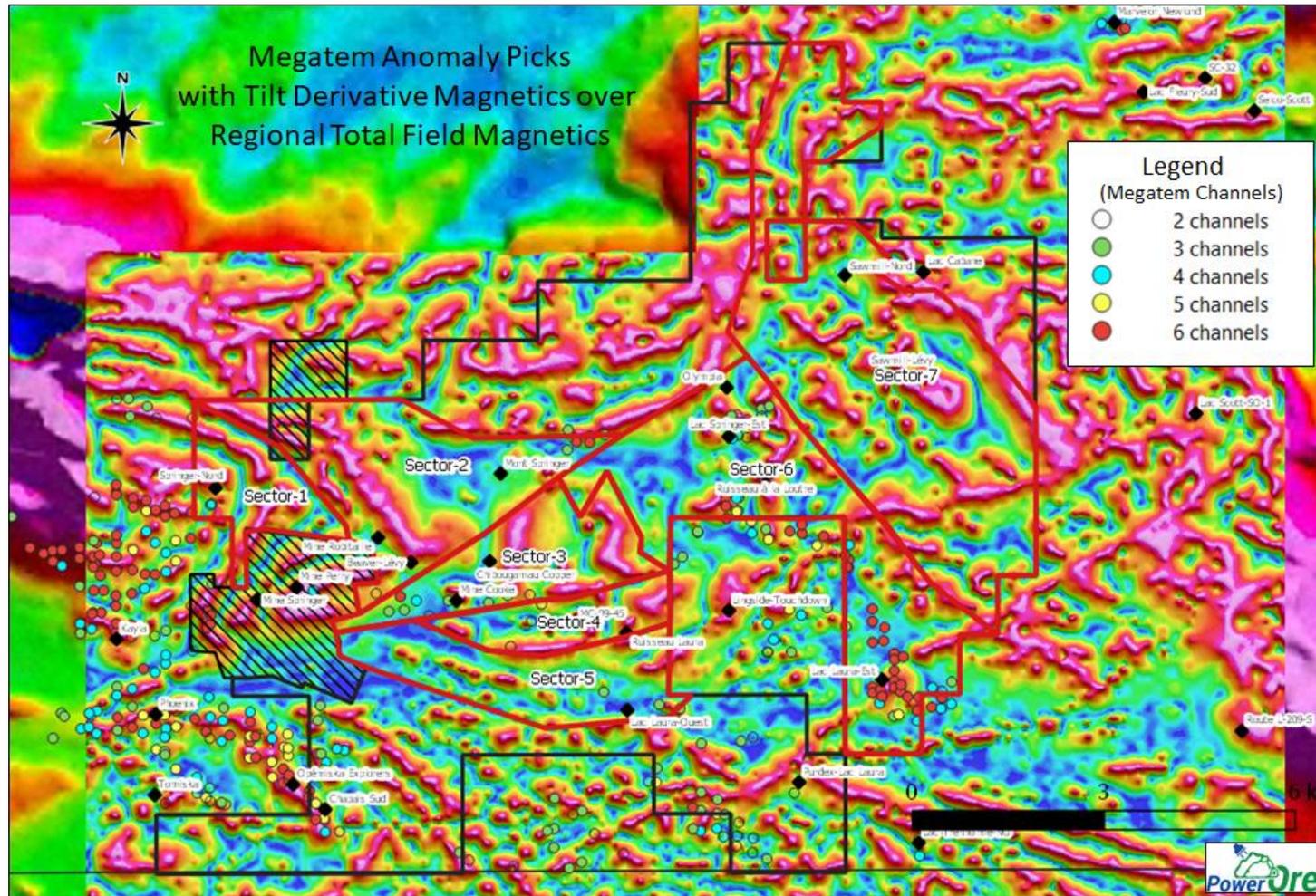


Figure 7-3: Re-processed tilt-derivative of Megatem magnetic data with EM picks.

7.3.2 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The region has been affected by 2 major periods of deformation (Daigneault & Allard, 1984), beside the regional deformation associated to the Grenville Front, further to the East. The first period of deformation resulted with the formation of horizontal fold axis, oriented N-S. The second period is associated to isoclinal folds, oriented E-W which are also associated with the regional schistosity and contemporaneous inverse faults.

Guha & Dubé (1987; MB 87-03) mentioned that based on earlier compilation of Falconbridge Copper, to the East of the Cooke Shaft, the Bourbeau Sill is cut and displaced by the Chibougamau Copper Fault (sinistral displacement, 250m horizontal apparent) and further east the Bourbeau Sill is also folded along an EW plane. The “axial plane” of this fold, affecting the Bourbeau Sill, is injected by a later leucogabbro dyke (Lake Springer dyke). The lack of outcrops in the general area, makes interpretation based solely on drill holes more difficult.

Four different fault systems are already known in the immediate region and are oriented E-W, N-E, N-W and N-NE. The East-West trending faults such as the Kapunapotagen Fault crossing the southern part of the claims under study, represent regional fractures sub-parallel to lithologies. The North-East trending faults such as the Gwillim Fault (cutting and displacing the Kapunapotagen Fault just south of Chapais) are of regional importance as they are often present proximal to known orebodies in the area. The North-West trending fault-fracture system is also of interest as it controls some mineralization in the Chapais area.

Daigneault (1987) further stated that the Kapunapotagen Fault represents a corridor (?) with important zones of shearing, oriented E-W, and is also characterized by important iron carbonate alteration. He further indicated that these faults by their vertical movement, creates repetition of blocks or stratigraphic sequences, which create confusion to correlate different lithological units. The Kapunapotagen Fault has been generated by compression and is recognized as inverse (trust) fault, juxtaposing deeper structural levels with more superficial levels.

7.4. MINERALIZATION

The dominant style of mineralization on the property consists of a series of chalcopyrite rich quartz veins that occupy fault, fractures and shear zones that developed in the Ventures Sill and at the Cooke mine, to a lesser extent in the Bourbeau Sill.

Individual veins vary from sharp well formed massive to banded fracture filling zones to hairline stringers and veinlets in irregular stockworks. Vein sulphide mineralogy consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, with minor sphalerite, galena, molybdenite and arsenopyrite and rare linnaeite, cobaltite, pentlandite, millerite and gerdorffite. Native gold occurs as specks intimately associated with chalcopyrite crystals. Quartz is the primary gangue constituent, along with lesser, pink calcite likely due to trace quantities of hematite. Other gangue minerals include biotite, actinolite, potassic feldspar and chlorite. Magnetite forms massive pods of clots up to 15 cm in size.

To the west and the Perry and Springer mines, vein copper grades are on the order of 2.5%. Gold grades average around 1.2 g/t at Springer and decline to 0.5 g/t at Perry where lesser amounts of scheelite and magnetite are present. Similarly, at the Robitaille mine, where scheelite and pyrrhotite are virtually absent, gold grades are very low. The Cooke mine is stratigraphically higher than the Springer, Perry and Robitaille mines and is characterized by a lower average copper grade (~1.25% Cu) and higher average gold grade (6.7 g/t). Here, scheelite and arsenopyrite are both common and visible gold has been observed.

Alteration forms narrow selvages extending only two to three times the width of the vein itself. It is typically described as an assemblage of secondary biotite-actinolite with minor quartz and iron oxide. The lack of sericite or clay minerals suggests that the mineralizing ore fluids were in relative equilibrium with the host rocks themselves. The lack of an extensive alteration envelope limits its usefulness as an exploration guide.

Watson and Riverin propose that the Cu-Au Opemiska veins were the product of a hydrothermal system that leached the ore minerals from exhalative deposits originally formed in the younger felsic tuffs of the Blondeau Formation where significant concentrations of iron, copper and zinc sulphides have been noted. They postulate that, the folded and overturned stratigraphy formed favourable structural traps within the Venture and to a lesser extent Bourbeau Sills to precipitate the ascending ore bearing fluids.

The main mineralization at the Cook mine is centered on two parallel, east-west veins (#7 and #9) associated with chloritic shear zones. Unlike the veins at the Perry and Springer mines, these veins do not appear to be related to folding. In addition, drilling within the Cooke mine encountered sub-vertical fault located between the main 7 & 9 veins suggesting additional mineralized structures might not have been fully tested.

Toward the end of the mine life a series of north-south structures, named the 64, 65 and 66 veins were identified that contain elevated cobalt, silver and nickel in conjunction with copper and gold. These veins require additional study to determine their significance as they might represent a separate mineralizing event.

The Robitaille mine, located NE of the Perry shaft was the smallest operation in the camp. Ore was produced from a single lens and despite considerable surface and underground drilling in the vicinity of the deposit, no additional lenses or structural extensions were recognized.

The following mineralized occurrences/mines have been inventoried by the Quebec government, and are present on the block of claims under study. Refer to figure 6.6 for the location of all the mines and mineral occurrences. A brief description follows:

Springer North (Au) (UTM, Zone 18; 509330E / 5516878N) Sector 1

The mineralization is hosted within a NW-trending structure located within the ferro-gabbro of the Bourbeau Sill. The best value from composite sample was 7.67 g/t Au. This showing has been trenched but never drilled. It was investigated during a geological survey completed by Minnova, in 1987 (GM 46158); the survey also located numerous occurrences of base metals, to the west of the present property, largely hosted within mafic volcanic.

Mine Robitaille (Beaver Lake Zone) (UTM Zone 18; 511880E / 5516103N) Sector 2

Zone mined out (1970 production; 196,858 tonnes grading 2.04% Cu and 0.53 g/t Au)

The Mine has been developed through a shaft, 1,400-feet deep, and a series of 8 levels spaced about 175-feet apart (table 7-1). The last level at Robitaille (level 8) was extended southeastward to access Cooke Mine at level 7. A drift from Perry Shaft to the SW of Robitaille mine also extend 1,483 feet below the Robitaille Shaft at level 18 (drift 18-68)

Table 7-1: Levels of the Robitaille mine.

	Elevation (estimated from longitudinal)	Depth of level from surface
Shaft (surface)	5,010 feet	
Level 1	4,860 feet	150 feet (46m)
Level 2	4,680 feet	330 feet (101m)
Level 3	4,520 feet	490 feet (149m)
Level 4	4,350 feet	660 feet (201m)
Level 5	4,175 feet	835 feet (254m)

Level 6	4,000 feet	1,010 feet (308m)
Level 7	3,825 feet	1,185 feet (361m)
Level 8	3,650 feet	1,360 feet (415m)
Bottom of Shaft	3,611.5 feet	

Beaver-Levy (UTM Zone 18; 512395E / 5515718N) Sector 2

Copper mineralization occurs in tabular veins and is located in an E-W oriented grinding zone within pyroxenite and is 120 meters long by 3 to 6 meters wide. The largest vein is 16 m by 50 cm. Grades of 1.64% Cu over 1.8 m, 1.55% Cu over 3.4 m; 3.17% Cu over 1.85 m in drill holes, and 17.43% Cu and 1.6 g / t Au (grab samples) in trenches.

Mine Cooke; operated from 1977 to 1989 (UTM zone 18; 513108E / 5515117N) Sector 3

- Veins 7 & 9 (Au-Ag-Cu-W): partly mined (1,973,188 tonnes grading 0.66% Cu and 5.04 g/t Au)
- Zone 8-5 VMS (Cu-Zn-Ag): partly mined (unknown production figures)
- Veins 63-64-65-66-67

The Cooke Mine produced gold and copper and is located 2.5 km NE of the town of Chapais. Production started by Falconbridge Copper, Division Opemisca and was completed by Minnova. A description of the mineralization present at the Cooke Mine has been presented in report MB 87-03, following detailed mapping by Guha & Dubé in 1987 (Etude métallogénique du filon-couche de Bourbeau).

It is stated within document MB 87-03 that the Bourbeau Sill represents a significant target for gold exploration within the Chapais-Chibougamau area. Two gold mines were hosted within the Bourbeau Sill, namely the Cooke Mine and the Norbeau Mine. Guha & Dubé (1987) also stated that the Bourbeau Sill offers numerous analogies to the “Golden Mile Dolerite Sill at Kalgoorlie in Australia.

Detailed underground mapping (Guha-Dubé 1986; MB 86-69) showed that the mineralization is associated to calcite – quartz veins carrying a large proportion of chalcopyrite with lesser amount of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and pyrite. The veins are hosted within zones of shearing (dextral & inverse) trending EW and NW and largely located within the leuco-gabbro and ferro-gabbro of the Bourbeau Sill (figure 7.4). It was also observed that the mineralized shears were later cut by (sinistral) oblique faults, oriented NE to locally E-NE. Minor dextral faults, oriented NS were also indicated in some places. It was suggested that these later faults could be associated to the regional Gwilim Fault and Chibougamau-Copper fault.

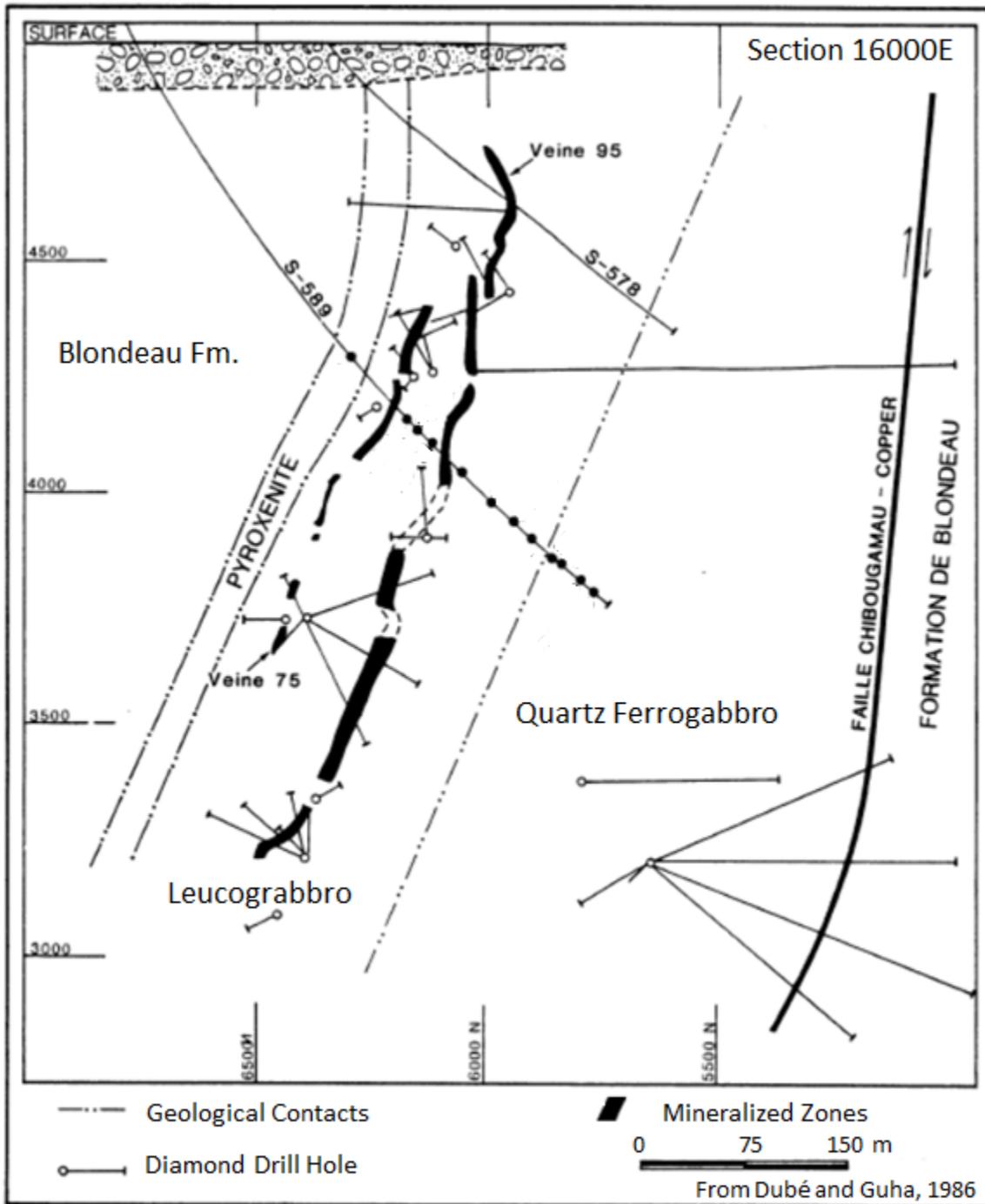


Figure 7-4: Vertical Cross Section, 16000E, looking east, Cooke Mine (from Dubé and Guha, 1986).

The Bourbeau Sill is cut by numerous porphyritic dykes (phenocrysts of feldspar and pyroxenes) possibly related to the Lake Springer intrusion.

The main ore body (Veins 7 & 9) was developed through a 2,000-foot vertical shaft (surface elevation 4,970 feet), including 70 feet of overburden (table 7-2). The development occurred on 10 levels spaced 170 to 180 feet apart.

Table 7-2: Levels of the Cooke mine.

	Elevation (estimated from longitudinal)	Depth of level from surface
Shaft (surface)	4,970 feet	
Level 1	4,780 feet	190 feet (58m)
Level 2	4,610 feet	360 feet (110m)
Level 3	4,430 feet	540 feet (165m)
Level 4	4,260 feet	710 feet (216m)
Level 5	4,080 feet	890 feet (271m)
Level 6	3,905 feet	1,065 feet (325m)
Level 7	3,725 feet	1,245 feet (379m)
Level 8	3,550 feet	1,420 feet (433m)
Level 9	3,375 feet	1,595 feet (486m)
Level 10	3,200 feet	1,770 feet (540m)
Bottom of shaft	2900 feet	

A long drift connects the Robitaille Mine with the Cooke Mine. The drift is on level 7 at the Cooke Mine and connects with level 8 at Robitaille Mine. This drift has been “plugged” with a cement wall, close to the Robitaille Mine, at the time of mine closure.

Underground drilling conducted late in the mine life at Cooke Mine, below level 10 which is the lowest level of the Mine, intersected gold and copper mineralization of economic interest (table 7-3).

Table 7-3: Some diamond drill mineralized intersections below level 10 at Cooke Mine

DDH #	Width of intersection	% Cu	g/t Au
U-12690	0.76m	2.38	4.64
U-12021	4.27m	1.33	1.78
U-12028	1.98m	0.24	5.14
U-18495	5.79m	0.24	3.63
U-18509	1.22m	0.05	24.0
U-18725	1.22m	0.71	10.15
U-15235	0.61m	0.12	3.63
U-20655	2.44m	0.82	4.18
U-20695	1.46m	0.27	11.9
U-18467	1.65m	0.99	4.11

These results were significant enough for the recommendation of an exploration drift at the 2150 level (about 1,000 feet below level 10). This drift was proposed starting from the end of drift 18-68 which starts from the Perry Shaft, finishes 1,483 feet below the Robitaille Shaft. This drift would explore the mining potential of Veins 7 & 9 below the existing underground workings at Cooke Mine. Mining operations ceased before the project went ahead.

At the end of Minnova's mining operations in Chapais, Doiron (GM-49654), supervised underground exploration on 2 structures, Vein #65 and also Vein # 7, eastern extension.

Six drill holes were completed on vein 65 for a total of 721 m (2,365 feet) from Cooke level # 7-8, and forty-four (44) drill holes were completed on vein 7 for 2,419 m (7,933 feet) from levels 4 & 7 at Cooke.

Vein # 65 is a gold-bearing structure still located within the Bourbeau Sill, to the West of the Cooke Shaft. It is largely located within the pyroxenite (basal unit of the Bourbeau Sill) compared to the main mineralization at Cooke (Veins 7 & 9) which were located within the epidiorite and quartz-gabbro. Doiron also reported that the correlations between the different intersections on Vein 65 were difficult due to the presence of faults

and a tight fold. DDH # UC-20409, UC-20417, UC-20423, UC-20431, UC-20438 and UC-20517 (a scissor hole) indicated a very tight fold with a dip of 25° to 30° to the NE along with 2 major fault zones. The following results were obtained (table 7-4):

Table 7-4: Some underground diamond drill mineralized intersections on Vein #65 at Cooke Mine.

DDH #	from	to	Core length	Cu %	g/t Au	
	m	m	m			
UC-20409	2.22	3.96	1.74	2.75	tr	87.1 g/t Ag
UC-20417	9.11	10.58	1.46	0.66	tr	
UC-20423	50.29	50.90	0.61	tr	tr	4.28% Zn
	142.33	142.64	0.30	0.09	0.51	213.6 Ag
						4.03% Zn
						6.00% Pb
	143.86	144.38	5.18	tr	0.99	1.64% Zn
UC-20431	96.31	102.41	6.10	0.18	2.91	
UC-20517	62.39	66.07	3.69	0.93	3.50	17.83 g/t Ag

“Mineralization in hole 20409 (7.3’ to 13.0’) is present within brecciated massive rhyolite; 4% to 6% chalcopyrite & 1% to 2% pyrrhotite veinlets which appear cut by chlorite veinlets. Drill hole 20517 intersected vein 65 between 204.7’ to 216.8’ intense chloritic alteration (original texture of the rock is completely destroyed). The section carries up to 8.0% chalcopyrite and 9.0% non-magnetic pyrrhotite in places. Sulphides occur as irregular stringers and as “blebs”; mineralized smoky and grey quartz veinlets are also present.” Hole 20431 also intersected a moderate to strongly chloritic altered zone with about 10% quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets, sulphides (2% pyrite 1.5% chalcopyrite) are disseminated and also present as stringers and “blobs”; locally a stringer of arsenopyrite is described within the section carrying the higher-grade gold values.

The drilling was oriented NE – SW as originally the mineralized structure was projected WNW, with a medium dip to the North. Subsequent interpretations suggested the vein 65 is oriented N-S. Also, cross-sections within Doiron’s report clearly demonstrate that the contact between the pyroxenite of the Bourbeau Sill and the felsic volcanic of the Blondeau Fm is oriented horizontally and almost completely overturned (hole UC-20417, -20423 and -20438.). An historical mineral resource estimate of 40,000 tonnes grading 0.64% Cu, 0.122 opt Au and 0.26 opt Ag is reported by Doiron on a level plan through Veins 64-67.

There are no current Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates prepared for the Mann Property. Au-Cu Consulting Inc. cautions that a Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historic estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; QC Copper and Gold is not treating the historic estimates as relevant or as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historic estimates should not be relied upon. Note that all of these estimates were made prior to the adoption and publication of the CIM Standards of Disclosures for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves or of the CIM Best Practices Guidelines. The assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historic estimates are not available and they therefore may not be comparable to the categories as defined by the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates as adopted by the CIM council in 2010. There have been no recent estimates nor is there any new data available that would allow the reporting of current Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates. Given the inability to verify any of the past data it is the opinion of the author that the historic data could not be used to support current Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates. At best Au-Cu Consulting and QC Copper and Gold consider these results as indications of the presence of mineralization on the property and we will use the information to guide future exploration but the reader is cautioned not to rely on these estimates.

Veins 64 – 67 are located within the pyroxenite representing the basal unit of the Bourbeau Sill. It should be noted that Veins 7 & 9 are located within the epidiorite close to the pyroxenite contact at their west end and moving eastward the veins appear to move away from the pyroxenite and to the East, are located within the quartz gabbro representing the upper unit of the Bourbeau Sill. Furthermore, at the Cooke Mine, the Bourbeau Sill is dipping fairly steeply to the North, whereas the mineralized structures (Veins 7 & 9) are fairly vertical. The strike and dip of veins 64-67 is not yet properly understood, originally these veins were projected E-W and but last underground exploration work by Minnova tend to indicate that

veins 64-67 could be N-S trending with a gentle dip to the East; similar conclusion were reached by recent drilling in the area while exploring the felsic volcanic (Blondeau Fm) contact with the Bourbeau pyroxenite. So far, on the mining property under study, Au-Cu mineralization of economic interest within the Bourbeau Sill is limited to the section between the Gwillim Fault to the NW and the associated Chibougamau-Copper Fault, to the SE. South of the Chibougamau- Copper Fault some mineralization has been intersected but no orebody has yet been outlined. It should be remembered that the Chibougamau-Copper and the Gwillim Fault are “trust” faults, consequently, the block to the South of the Chibougamau-Copper Fault would represent a deeper section of the lithologies present to the North of the fault.

Exploration work, completed on Vein 7 under Doiron’s supervision, (the last reported underground drilling) returned some significant results (table 7-5, 7-6 and 7-7). This data also gives a better description of the alteration and distribution of the mineralization of economic interest, within the main veins being mined at Cooke.

Table 7-5: Some underground diamond drill mineralized intersections from the eastern extension of Vein 7 (Mine Cooke level 7, sector 7-0-75).

Drill hole #	Width (m)	% Cu	g/t Au
UC-15952	0.30	2.65	26.6
UC-18154	1.37	0.28	3.46
UC-20020	1.71	0.14	14.5
UC-20185	4.57	0.29	4.76
UC-20255	14.3	0.21	7.23

Table 7-6: Some underground diamond drill mineralized intersections on Vein 7 (Mine Cooke level 5, sector 5-0-75).

DDH #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	% Cu	g/t Au	Vein #
UC-20361	33.22	35.36	2.13	0.78	0.58	75
	35.96	36.57	0.61	0.65	1.23	0

UC-20362	46.63	47.24	0.61	1.97	5.73	75
UC-20365	43.28	45.41	2.13	tr	tr	0
UC-20366	36.27	37.34	1.07	0.21	0.93	75
UC-20373	50.75	51.36	0.61	3	2.5	75
UC-20374	42.37	44.19	1.83	tr	tr	75
UC-20375	38.4	40.23	1.83	tr	0.17	75
UC-20381	14.17	14.48	0.3	1.3	0.89	0
	36.88	38.71	1.83	tr	3.43	75
UC-20384	25.3	25.75	0.46	0.76	2.47	75
	39.77	41.6	1.83	1.94	1.37	74
UC-20386	49.07	50.14	1.07	0.67	3.36	75
UC-20387	36.12	38.4	2.29	tr	0.03	75
UC-20388	18.9	20.12	1.22	0.81	0.82	75
	39.01	39.62	0.61	0.7	1.58	74
	46.17	46.39	0.3	0.88	2.64	0
UC-20389	13.87	16	2.13	5.67	0.86	75
	24.38	26.82	2.44	0.05	0.07	74
UC-20390	22.25	22.55	0.3	tr	9.43	75
UC-20453	0	2.13	2.13	1.09	1.85	74
	45.41	48.77	3.35	0.42	3.19	75
UC-20455	0	1.52	1.52	0.57	3.09	74
	34.44	36.88	2.44	0.37	1.78	74
UC-20456	0	3.2	3.2	0.18	0.65	74
	44.5	47.24	2.74	0.01	tr	75
UC-20462	0	2.13	2.13	0.72	1.2	74
	46.33	49.68	3.35	0.23	1.44	75
UC-20463	0	1.52	1.52	0.93	3.5	74
	33.22	35.96	2.74	0.09	4.39	75
UC-20469	0	1.52	1.52	1.04	2.09	74
	48.77	51.81	3.05	0.08	0.58	75
UC-20470	0	1.83	1.83	1	2.26	74
	35.96	38.4	2.44	0.01	0.1	75
UC-20475	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.78	4.73	74
	39.32	42.06	2.74	0.23	1.47	75
UC-20476	28.95	31.09	2.13	0.11	tr	75
UC-20477	0	0.46	0.46	2.99	5.35	74
	41.45	43.89	2.44	0.03	tr	75

UC-20481	29.87	31.7	1.83	1.06	4.25	74
UC-20482	35.05	37.03	1.98	1.17	10.59	74
UC-20483	28.95	30.78	1.83	1.25	5.86	74
UC-20484	33.22	35.66	2.44	0.25	0.51	0
	41.15	41.76	0.61	0.3	0.69	74
UC-20490	39.32	42.06	2.74	0.54	0.17	74
UC-20491	26.82	29.26	2.44	0.42	5.93	74
UC-20492	27.74	29.56	1.83	0.72	5.97	74
UC-20493	39.32	41.45	2.13	0.06	1.23	74
UC-20497	66.14	66.75	0.61	1.56	1.92	0
UC-20500	29.56	31.39	1.83	0.15	5.42	75
UC-20501	49.68	52.73	3.05	1.8	3.46	75
UC-20502	39.01	41.45	2.44	1.96	12.99	75
UC-20508	54.56	58.21	3.66	0.06	tr	75
UC-20509	40.54	43.28	2.74	0.67	3.87	75
UC-20512	54.86	58.82	3.96	0.02	tr	75
UC-20513	34.75	37.18	2.44	0.81	5.14	75
UC-20515	No value					
UC-20516	No value					
UC-20518	No value					

Note: It appears that moving east, Veins 7 & 9 at Cooke Mine, branches into numerous veins. Cross-sections and longitudinal sections are presented within Doiron’s report for the above drilling (GM-49654).

Table 7-7: Some underground diamond drill mineralized intersections towards the east on Veins 7 and 9.

DDH #	length	% Cu	g/t Au	g/t Ag	Description
	feet				
UC-20389	2.13	5.67	0.86	66.5	Vein 75; altered shear zone, chloritized; 0.76m semi-massive chalcopyrite+ quartz vein (25% cpy – 5% po); quartz-carbonate stringers at margins with locally “specks” of cpy.
UC-20453	3.35	0.42	3.19		Vein 75: 1.8m altered and mineralized shear zone (sheared epidiorite); about 5% carbonate stringers with cpy specks, 30cm strong shear with 10%

					sulphide (6.0 % cpy & 4.0 % po) as specks and fractures within 20% quartz-carbonate stringers.
UC-20463	1.52	0.93	3.50	8.57	Vein 74; altered, chloritized and mineralized epidiorite, disseminated chalcopyrite 1.25% Cu.
	2.74	0.09	4.39	3.09	Vein 75; altered zone, chloritized epidiorite, mineralized: chalcopyrite + arsenopyrite veinlets; 0.80% Cu
UC-20481	1.83	1.06	4.25	9.26	Vein 74; altered, chloritized and mineralized zone (epidiorite); 8.0 cm chalcopyrite vein along with disseminated chalcopyrite; few carbonate veinlets
UC-20482	1.98	1.17	10.59	15.53	Vein 74; 0.6m quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite vein 1.20% Cu, about 6.0% quartz; few quartz veinlets also present; epidiorite around is relatively fresh and sterile of mineralization.
UC-20483	1.83	1.25	5.86	24.21	Vein 74; zone altered chloritized and mineralized within epidiorite; 35cm massive chalcopyrite vein (15.0% Cu); small blebs of chalcopyrite within wallrock.
UC-20491	2.44	0.42	5.93	6.17	Vein 74; epidiorite slightly altered; mainly carbonate veinlets with chalcopyrite on fractures
UC-20492	1.83	0.72	5.97	13.78	Vein 74; carbonate veinlets with blebs of chalcopyrite, 30 cm strongly altered zone with chalcopyrite veinlets.
UC-20500	1.83	0.15	5.42	2.06	Vein 75; altered & mineralized shear zone (chloritized epidiorite); 5% carbonate stringers, 20% quartz – carbonate stringers + 2% chalcopyrite stringers associated to better gold-copper assays
UC-20501	3.05	1.80	3.46	2.06	Vein 75; mineralized zone: quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite; a 0.75m quartz vein with 10% carbonate veinlets (0.90% Cu); chalcopyrite +/- pyrite at margins with quartz-carbonate veinlets. Sharp contact of mineralized zones with fresh epidiorite.
UC-20502	2.44	1.96	13.00	17.83	Vein 75; altered (chloritized) shear zone mineralized with chalcopyrite blebs in quartz vein. 6% to 8% chalcopyrite blebs within grey quartz vein; 5% carbonate stringers.
UC-20509	2.74	0.67	3.87	7.89	Vein 75; chalcopyrite-rich veinlet (30 cm) with good gold-copper-silver values; rest of section, minor carbonate veinlets some disseminated chalcopyrite
UC-20513	2.44	0.81	5.14	6.86	Vein 75; carbonate veinlets along with quartz-carbonate veinlets both carrying chalcopyrite; one chalcopyrite veinlet.

“The mineralization is centered within moderately to strongly altered zones within the epidiorite; these zones are chloritized and carry carbonate and quartz-carbonate veinlets with variable amount of chalcopyrite as blobs, along fractures and disseminations. The altered and mineralized zones are usually in fairly sharp contact with the wallrock. Locally, veins of massive chalcopyrite account for higher grade copper-gold-silver values. The gold values do not seem to be related to the degree of alteration of the host rock, but to the presence of quartz-carbonate +/- chalcopyrite veinlets within zones of shearing. Highest gold values are reported where grey quartz veins are present (ddh 20502). Within the same intersection all quartz – carbonate veinlets are not oriented parallel to each other. In some occasions arsenopyrite is present with the chalcopyrite veinlets, gold values usually go up. Within the lower grade sections, the moderate to strong chloritic alteration is still present but the number of carbonate veinlets diminished with only minor blebs or dissemination of chalcopyrite. If no chalcopyrite is visible usually the section does not carry any gold-copper values”. In rare occasions, feldspar porphyry dykes have been described within the chloritic shears; they do not carry mineralization but their host-rock are sometimes enriched when section is already mineralized.

A 282-foot long exploration drift has been completed on the level 5 (exploration drift 5-0-75) to investigate drilling results (table 7-8). Sampling along the exploration drift starting at the West end and going Eastward gave the following composite (level 5, Vein 7).

Table 7-8: Underground drift sampling on Vein 7, Level 5, Cooke Mine, starting from west end.

Composite sample #	Distance from beginning drift (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	g/t Au
1	17.37	2.44	tr	tr
2	21.03	2.59	0.01	0.24
3	24.38	2.44	0.21	1.92
4	28.04	2.44	0.26	1.44
5	31.39	2.29	0.02	1.51
6	35.05	2.44	0.13	1.65

7	38.71	2.44	0.16	3.05
8	42.06	2.44	0.07	0.24
9	45.72	2.9	0.32	0.1
10	48.46	2.9	0.32	1.06
11	52.12	2.74	0.07	1.03
12	55.17	2.59	0.23	0.31
13	57.3	2.29	0.35	0.72
14	59.13	2.44	1.18	11.73
15	62.48	2.74	0.18	4.56
16	67.66	2.13	0.08	0.65
17	70.71	2.59	0.28	2.81
18	75.59	2.44	0.06	0.21
19	78.94	2.29	0.15	2.57
20	82.6	2.59	0.12	0.03
21	85.95	2.74	0.05	tr
	Average over 65m (19.2- 84.4m)	2.60	0.22	1.89
	Average over 22.6 feet (58.2 - 80.8m	2.59	0.27	3.33

This sampling along with the drilling in area between levels, certainly indicate an average width of the mineralization for a branch of Vein #7. It also points out to the “lenses” nature of the mineralization of economic interest.

Another exploration drift has been completed on the level 7 (exploration drift 7-0-75) to investigate drilling results, two veins are present, Vein 75 and vein 74 about 100 feet North of vein 75. Sampling along the exploration drift starting West and going Eastward gave the following results shown in table 7-9.

Table 7-9: Underground drift sampling on Veins 74 and 75, Level 7, Cooke Mine, starting from west end.

Composite sample #	Distance from beginning drift (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	g/t Au
VEIN 75				
3	92.68	0.61	0.97	3.5
4	97.56	2.44	0.61	16.53
5	100.3	2.74	0.54	5.38
6	102.74	2.9	0.33	6.89
7	105.18	3.05	0.42	5.31
8	108.23	2.9	0.72	18.31
9	111.89	2.59	0.77	7.61
10	114.63	2.44	0.39	9.6
11	117.07	2.44	0.77	8.23
12	121.04	2.59	1.61	38.09
13	124.39	2.74	0.17	15.46
14	127.44	2.68	1.91	11.69
15	131.71	2.59	1.66	24.27
16	135.98	2.59	1.62	29.62
17	139.33	2.59	0.65	31.41
18	142.68	2.59	0.14	0.45
19	85.06	2.59	0.05	0.96
20	148.48	2.59	0.04	0.62
21	150.61	2.74	0.09	0.07
22	152.44	2.68	0.05	0.07
	Average 50.3m (91.4 to 142m)	2.68	1.05	16.32
VEIN 74				
23	0	9	0.2	0.042
24	3 feet	7	0.38	0.125
25	7 feet	8.5	0.38	0.125
26	17 feet	6.5	0.93	0.081
27	21 feet	7.5	1.22	0.046
28	33 feet	8	0.41	0.032

29	38 feet	8.5	0.44	0.014
30	44 feet	10	0.78	0.033
31	56 feet	9	0.29	0.056
	Average 18.3m (0 to 18.3m)	2.59	0.55	2.02

Note: The above exploration work has been completed in 1987, the Cooke Mine closed in 1989, it appears that vein 75 above was partly mined from level 8 to level 6.

Item 8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Five broad categories of mineral deposits have been described and documented in the Chibougamau-Chapais region (Pilote, Guha, *).

- i. Magmatic Fe-Ti-V and Ni-Cu deposits
- ii. Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits
- iii. Porphyry Cu-Au deposits
- iv. Opemiska style Cu-Au veins
- v. Shear hosted gold deposits

More recently, Leclerc (2012) presented three categories to describe the deposit types in the camp.

- i. Synvolcanic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits
- ii. Synmagmatic deposits (including Fe-Ti-V, Ni-Cu, Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb veins)
- iii. Shear hosted veins (including Opemiska Cu-Au and gold vein deposits)

Both classification schemes account for the deposits of economic interest found within the district, although where the Cooke-Robitaille project is concerned, volcanogenic massive sulphide and Opemiska vein Cu-Au vein style deposits are of most interest.

Magmatic Fe-Ti-V and Ni-Cu deposits: Genetically related to layered mafic and ultramafic sills. The most significant deposit documented is the McKenzie Bay (or Lac Dore) Fe-Ti-V deposit found within a magnetite rich, gabbroic sill at the base of the Lac Dore intrusive complex.

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits: VMS deposits and associated alteration is widespread within the region, occurring in the volcanic rocks of the Roy Group. They occur as exhalative to massive zones typically developed at the end of a volcanic cycle and commonly capped by chemical and clastic sedimentary units. Noteworthy VMS deposits linked to NNW-NNE synvolcanic faults include the Astoria (Zn-Cu); Bruneau (Cu-Au-Ag-Zn); Lemoine (Zn-Cu-Ag-Au); Lempira (Au-Ag-Zn-Cu); Scott (Zn-Cu-Ag-Au); Lac des Vents/Chesbar (Cu). The Cooke deposit, near Chapais, is located at the interface of rhyolites and volcanoclastic rocks of the Blondeau Formation at the base of the Bourbeau sill and could, in part, be considered to be classified as a VMS deposit.

Porphyry Cu-Au deposits: Porphyry Cu and Cu-Au mineralization generally occurs within veins, veinlets and as disseminations in proximity to the margins of intermediate to felsic

intrusions. In the Chapais-Chibougamau camp, Cu-Au porphyry style mineralization has been documented in association with the Chibougamau polyphase intrusive complex (Mathieu et al 2019). Generally, these deposits are associated with hydrothermal alteration halos characterized by propylitic (chlorite), K-feldspar (sericite) and magnetite suggestive of a magmatic fluid source.

Opemiska Cu-Au Veins: The Opemiska Cu-Au vein style mineralization is relatively unique to the Chibougamau-Chapais district. Copper-gold bearing veins are concentrated within distinct mafic sill horizons and as noted above are believed to be the hydrothermal product of leached VMS style mineralized deposits. Veins can vary in width from narrow, hairline fractures up to locally some 10s of metres in width depending on the nature of the brittle fracturing of the host rock.

Shear hosted gold deposits: Shear hosted gold deposits are ubiquitous within the Abitibi subprovince. In the Chibougamau-Chapais district, mesothermal shear hosted gold occurrences are believed to be relatively late events, formed by hydrothermal fluids exploiting pre-existing structures. The majority of the known occurrences are found within the regional east-west striking brittle-ductile deformation corridors. Gold is associated with characteristic quartz-carbonate-sericite alteration.

Item 9. EXPLORATION

QC Copper and Gold has not undertaken any exploration to date on the Cooke-Robitaille Property. However the vendor, 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. has been exploring the property since 2003, mostly with drilling as described in Item 10 and other activities described here.

Since original acquisition through map staking in 2002 of some of the former Minnova mining concession in Chapais, additional acquisition occurred over the years, as part of an exploration program aimed at investigating VMS-type mineralization in the Chapais area. The mining property under study was worked intermittently by 2736-1179 Québec Inc. during the period of 2003 to 2016. Table 9.1 summarizes the work performed by the vendor during this period. A total of 65,820 metres were drilled in 182 diamond drill holes on the property during this period. Refer to figure 6.6 for the distribution of historical drill collars on the Property and Item 10 for the descriptions of drilling results.

Table 9-1: Exploration work by 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. by year and by sector.

Year	Sector	Geophysics	Stripping	Core Drilling holes / metreage
2003	Sector-3			5 holes / 1749.99 m
2004	Sector-3			5 holes / 2468.08 m
2004	Sector-5			2 holes / 839.15 m
2005	Sector-2			2 holes / 691.32 m
2005	Sector-3			10 holes / 5819.91 m
2005	Sector-4			1 holes / 405.37 m
2005	Sector-5			2 holes / 655.47 m
2005	Sector-6 / Sector-7	X		
2006	Sector-1	X		
2006	Sector-2	X		
2006	Sector-3	X		6 holes / 3533.97 m
2006	Sector-4	X		
2006	Sector-5	X		
2006	Sector-6 / Sector-7	X		3 holes / 1126.48 m
2007	Sector-4 / Sector-5 / Sector-6 / Sector-7	X		
2007	South West of property			16 holes / 5292.29 m
2008	Sector-2			2 holes / 265.11 m
2008	Sector-3		X	14 holes / 8337.24 m
2008	Sector-7	X		
2009	Sector-1	X		
2009	Sector-2	X		6 holes / 3878.26 m
2009	Sector-3	X		23 holes / 9196.27 m
2009	Sector-4	X		5 holes / 2336.81 m
2009	Sector-5	X		
2009	Sector-6	X		2 holes / 770.73 m
2009	Sector-7	X		
2010	Sector-1	X		
2010	Sector-2	X		

2010	Sector-3	X		
2010	Sector-4	X		
2010	Sector-5	X		
2010	Sector-6	X		
2010	Sector-7	X		
2011	Sector-6			2 holes / 980.92 m
2012	Sector-6			14 holes / 4207.75 m
2012	Sector-7			33 holes / 6783.17 m
2013	Sector-2			1 holes / 238.6 m
2013	Sector-3			7 holes / 1721.48 m
2013	Sector-5			1 holes / 302.99 m
2013	South West of property			1 holes / 242.39 m
2014	Sector-3			10 holes / 2586.75 m
2014	Sector-4			3 holes / 676.67 m
2014	Sector-5			4 holes / 1121.05 m
2015	Sector-6			1 holes / 348.44 m
2015	Sector-7			2 holes / 499.93 m
2016	Sector-3			1 holes / 272.69 m

In 2005 a geophysical test was completed in certain drill holes (GM-62351). Abitibi Geophysics Inc conducted downhole INFINITEM surveys in three diamond drill holes in the vicinity of the Cooke veins.

In 2006 an airborne Geotech VTEM System survey (GM 62867); lines were flown in a NS direction in the western portion area and in an EW direction in the eastern portion of the claims. A total of 287.2 line kilometres were flown along 100m spaced lines.

Ground geophysics was completed in 2008 (GM-64240); in hole geophysics using the INFINITEM technique, was undertaken by Abitibi Geophysics. A total of five holes were surveyed, all located in the 8-5 mineralized zone near the Gwillim Fault Zone. Several off-hole and in-hole anomalies were outlined.

In 2009 the company did some ground geophysics comprising magnetics covering an area southeast of Mount Springer.

Item 10. DRILLING

QC Copper and Gold has not undertaken any drilling to date on the Cooke-Robitaille Property. However the vendor, 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. has been exploring the property since 2003 and conducted several phases of drilling over the years. The collars for holes drilled by the company are shown as red dots in figure 10.1. Refer to table 9.1 for a summary statistics of all the drilling by the Vendor and Appendix 1 for the summary drilling table for drilling undertaken by 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. Most of the drilling was concentrated around the Cooke and 8-5 Zones but drilling was also conducted in the northeast and southwest sectors of the property.

Drilling was primarily reconnaissance in nature with holes drilled in various directions. All holes were processed in a local facility with photos (wet and dry) taken of each core box and reconciliation of meterage performed before processing. Core was logged in detail using a standardized local coding system and samples were marked by the geologist and all samples were sawed and half the core was placed in sturdy plastic bags and the remaining half preserved for future reference. All the core drilled by the vendor is stored in the yard at Chibougamau Diamond Drilling, the contractor who did all the drilling over the years. The core was inventoried by QC Copper and Gold Inc. and the inventory was confirmed during the visit to the property. All the core is secure and the yard is locked outside of normal office hours. The core is all cross piled on palettes as shown in figure 10.2.

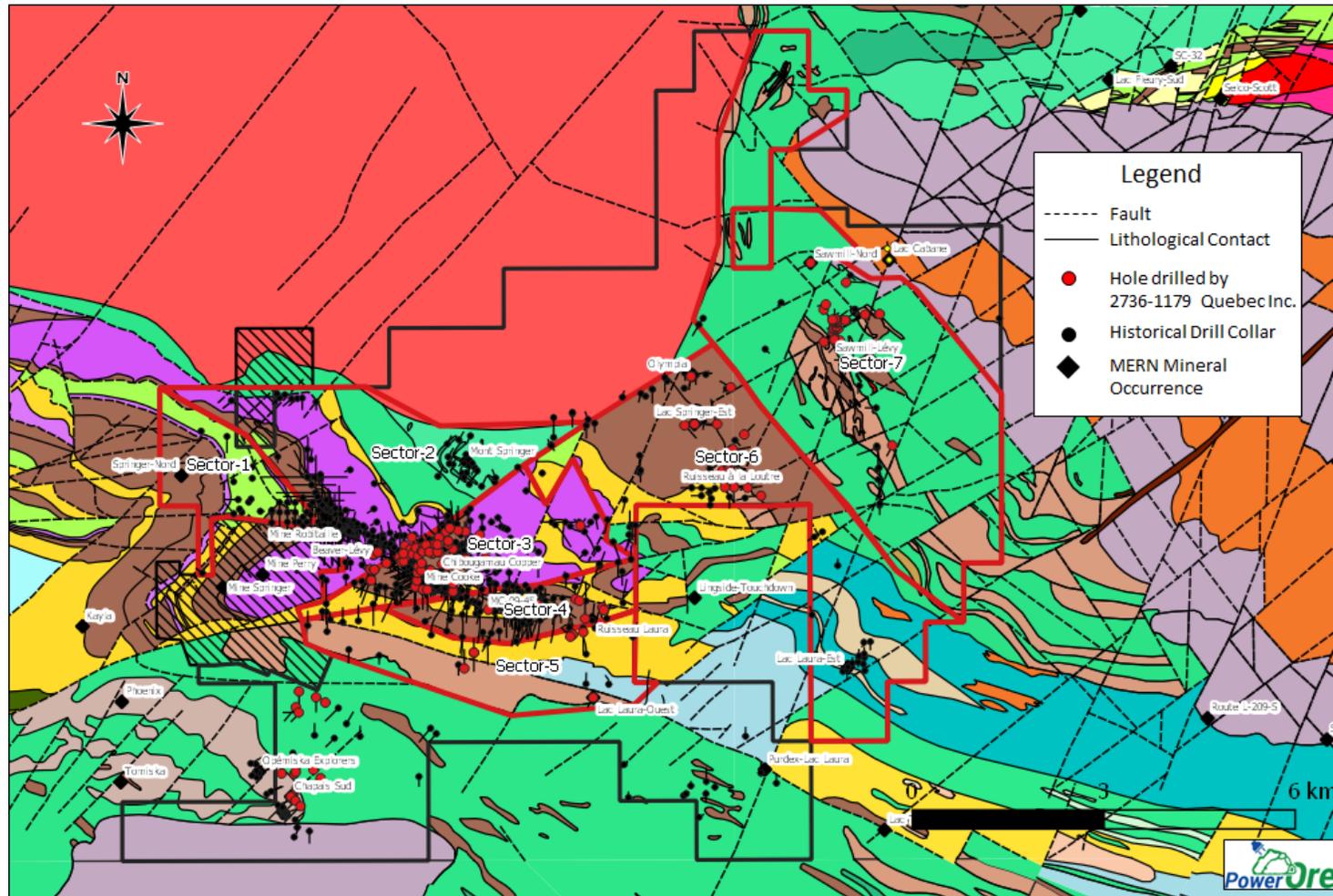


Figure 10-1: Distribution of historical diamond drill collars (see figure 7-3b for Lithological legend).



Figure 10-2: Core storage yard at the office of Chibaougamau Diamond Drilling. Locked gate is visible in the far distance next to the office.

All the drill collars were surveyed by a local professional surveyor at the end of each drilling campaign. All holes were located in UTM NAD83, Zone 18 coordinates. The surveyor reports and tables are on file and were also preserved by surveyor.

Most of the drill holes done by 2736-1179 Quebec Inc. were short with an average of 366 metres. All holes were surveyed for deviations using initially acid tests (until 2006) and later a combination of tropari, EasyShot and Flexit.

The percentage of core recovery was systematically measured during all the drilling. Only rarely did core recoveries fall below 95% and this typically occurred when drilling open fault zones. These zones of poor recoveries were duly noted in the drill logs.

None of the core was ever oriented so that generally the true widths of the mineralization cannot be ascertained except where holes intersected extensions of mineralization intersected in other nearby holes. QC Copper and Gold has not attempted to establish

the true widths of mineralization intersected in core and cautions the reader that several vein directions are known on the Cooke-Robitaille and the adjacent Opemiska property (also operated by QC Copper and Gold). Without using core orientation technologies it is not generally possible to establish true widths of mineralization intersected in drill holes.

Table 10.1 summarizes the most significant mineralized intersections obtained from drilling by the Vendor. Results indicate that different types of mineralization are present on the Cook-Robitaille Property.

Table 10-1: Summary of significant mineralized intersections obtained in drilling by 2736-1179 Quebec Inc.

HOLE_ID	MINERALIZED INTERVALS
ML-05-13	From 62.8 to 64 3.3 g/t Au, .95% Zn / 1.2m
MC-08-01	From 514.5 to 516.2 .043% Cu / 1.7m
MC-08-04	From 217.5 to 219.5 0.64% Cu / 2.0m
MC-08-04	From 519 to 521.5 1.27% Cu / 2.5m
MC-08-10	From 227.7 To 231: 3.3 m @ 0.799 % Zn, 0.076 g/t Au, 5 g/t Ag, and 0.008 % Cu
MC-09-15	From 373.5 To 377.5: 4 m @ 3.068 % Zn, 0.104 g/t Au, 7.8 g/t Ag, and 0.008 % Cu
MC-09-15	From 399 To 400: 1 m @ 18.376 % Zn, 0.307 g/t Au, 182 g/t Ag, and 0.01 % Cu
MC-09-22	From 139.1 To 140.2: 1.1 m @ 6.662 % Zn, 0.572 g/t Au, 413 g/t Ag, and 0.013 % Cu
MC-09-22	From 391.6 To 392.6: 1 m @ 2.864 % Zn, 0.426 g/t Au, 83 g/t Ag, and 0.034 % Cu
MC-09-28	From 234.7 to 238 1.06% Cu /3.3m
IL-12-32	From 16 To 16.6: 0.6 m @ 0.951 % Zn, 0.006 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag, and 0.018 % Cu
IL-12-32	From 68.8 To 77.2: 8.4 m @ 1.261 % Zn, 0.004 g/t Au, 1.76 g/t Ag, and 0.008 % Cu

The following summarizes the drilling by year.

2003 Diamond drilling around the Cooke Mine; 5 drill holes for a total of 1,428 linear meters (C-03-01 to C-03-05). The drilling tested the Mine Cooke Horizon.

2004 Surface diamond drilling of 7 holes for a total of 2,619.7 meters (ML-04-01 to ML-04-07). The drilling tested the area on the extensions of the Cooke Zone (Sector 3 as well as 2 holes the Blondeau Formation in Sector 5 to the south and east of Cooke.

2005 2 drill holes were first completed in the NE corner of the property in order to satisfy the assessment work requirements. Diamond drill holes BN-05-01 and BN-05-02 totals

414.2 m. Additional, more systematic, core drilling was completed in the Cooke Shaft area; 14 drill holes were completed for a total of 5,997.9 linear meters (ML-05-08 to ML-05-21).

2006 Additional surface core drilling was completed along with an airborne Geotech VTEM System survey (GM 62867); lines were flown in a NS direction in the western portion area and in an EW direction in the eastern portion of the claims. A total of 287.2 line kilometres were flown along 100m spaced lines.

The main core drilling campaign was completed in the area of the Cooke Shaft (ML-06-22 to ML-06-25 and ML-06-27 to ML-06-30; GM 62866); one drill hole was completed in the Indian Lake area to investigate a V-TEM anomaly (ML-06-26; GM 62520).

2007 Diamond drilling south of the highway, southern portion of the property. This area is underlain by Obatogamau mafic volcanics.

2008 Surface diamond core drilling, concentrated in Sector 3 tested the horizon of Zone 8-5 near the Gwillim Fault and the vicinity of the Chibougamau Copper occurrence nearby.

2009 Stripping, ground geophysics and diamond drilling MC-09-15 & MC-09-16, and MC-09-47, mainly focused in Sectors 3 and 4.

2011 Two drill holes were completed on the Indian Lake area (Sector 6) (IL-11-26 and IL-11-27; GM 66232).

2012 Additional surface drilling on the Indian Lake occurrence (ddh IL-12-29 to IL-12-42; GM 67625).

2013 Mainly diamond drilling in the vicinity of the 8-5 Zone at Cooke in Sector 3 (holes C-13-06 to C-13-15).

2014 Diamond drilling in the area of the Chibougamau Copper (Sector 3) and Ruisseau Laura (Sector 4) occurrences.

2015 One diamond drill hole in Sector 6 at contact between Blondeau Formation tuff and exhalites and gabbro of Bourbeau Sill and 2 holes in Sector 7 to test the extensions of the Sawmill and Indian Lake occurrences.

Item 11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Because of COVID19 conditions a personal inspection of the property was not possible before the Effective Date of this report. The personal property inspection will be undertaken as soon as possible and within the prescribed period as per the NI43-101 regulations.

All the core for the different drilling programs has been preserved and is currently stored in a locked and monitored yard in Chibougamau. Sampling was carried out by Claude Larouche (OIQ) an independent consulting engineering geologist. Sampling was directly supervised by Mr. Larouche and sampling intervals were selected by him and marked with a grease pencil. Samples were cut with a diamond saw and half the sample from each interval was carefully collected and placed in sturdy plastic bags. Batches were then shipped to a laboratory for processing and analysis. The author has no reason to believe that the integrity of the samples were compromised in any way in view of the method used to transport the samples to the laboratory.

Two primary laboratories were used over the years, Accurassay of Thunder Bay and Agat Laboratories of Mississauga for ore elements. In addition, multielement analyses were done at ALS laboratories of Val d'Or (sample preparation) and Vancouver (analyses). All the laboratories are well known independent institutions that maintain high levels of quality through regular proficiency testing and the author has no reason to doubt the quality of the work done by any of the laboratories.

Item 12. DATA VERIFICATION

A total of 10 samples of quartered NQ-core were collected from 3 drill holes. The intervals are summarized in table 12-1. All the intervals were previously marked and tagged and the half-core core was quartered and half the sample left in the box with the sample identification tag for future reference. The samples were then bagged with a tag inserted and the eleventh sample was a copper gold standard from Oreas (Oreas-504B). The batch of samples were then transported by the author to the ALS facilities in Val d'Or where the batch was submitted with instructions.

The samples were processed using the standard ALS protocols. All rocks samples were crushed to 70% passing 2mm mesh (method code CRU-31), split in a riffle-type splitter (SPL-21), and 250 grams of sample was pulverized to 85% passing 75um mesh (PUL-31). Au was done by fire assay on a 30g aliquot and analyzed by atomic absorption (AA) spectrometry (Au-AA23). Silver was assayed by AA on a aqua regia digest (Ag-AA45). Copper and zinc were also digested with aqua regia and analyzed by AA (Cu-AA45, Zn-AA45). Samples over 10,000ppm were diluted and reanalyzed (Cu-AA46 and Zn-AA46). All the descriptions of the methods listed above are available on the ALS website at (www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry).

Results are listed in Table 12.2 and compared to the original assays and the standard is compared to its published values. All the results for the standards are within, at most 2.1% of the published values for the standard indicating that the laboratory performance is acceptable. Results for the core samples however are much more variable but demonstrate no systematic bias. Values range from -12% to +61% for copper, -42% to +90% for gold, -27% to +62 for zinc and -58% to +15% for silver. The average difference for the four elements are +13.4%, +16.2%, +5.8% and -3.2%, respectively. These differences are typical considering that resampling different halves of core essentially results in different samples altogether and the results confirm both the general character and intensity of mineralization. AuCu Consulting concludes that the original sampling results obtained from the vendor, are reasonable and reflect the grades encountered in the drilling campaigns.

The Author conducted a field visit to the Cooke-Robitaille Property on the 9th of August to inspect the areas surrounding the historical mines and to visit a known surface mineral occurrence. Nothing is visible at the Cooke Mine except for a gravel patio that is accessible by road from Chapais. The old shaft is buried beneath the patio gravel and the place is slowly revegetating. At the Robitaille Mine the deposit was mined up to surface and a fenced-in glory hole is visible on surface (figure 12.1). The mine was accessed from a shaft that has been covered with a slab of concrete and some gravel and no longer visible.

Table 12-1: Sampled core intervals and descriptions.

HOLE NUMBER	SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION
MC-08-04	1258284	520.0	520.5	Massive Sulphide Zone: 20% cpy, 30% po, 30% py, 20% chl
	1258285	520.5	521.0	Strong chloritization 5% py stringers in gabbro
	1258286	521.0	521.5	
IL-12-32	1258287	71.4	72.8	About 1% sph stringers in Argillite
	1258288	72.8	74.3	
MC-09-28	1258289	236.5	237.2	Massive po+py and fine disseminated cpy along fractures in Pyroxenite
	1258290	237.2	238.0	
MC-08-04	1258291	176.0	177.0	1-5% py stringers in gabbro
	1258292	177.0	178.0	
	1258293	178.0	179.0	

Table 12-2: Summary of results of core resampling and comparison with original assay results.

ORIGINAL SAMPLING					RE-SAMPLING					PERCENT DIFFERENCE			
SAMPLE ID	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	SAMPLE ID	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu	Au	Zn	Ag
569066	16,020	623	180	21	1258284	18,590	661	215	28.1	7.4%	3.0%	8.9%	14.5%
569067	9,735	51	257	24	1258285	12,910	1,000	196	21.8	14.0%	90.3%	-13.5%	-4.8%
569068	6,286	1,459	118	11	1258286	6,790	597	112	9	3.9%	-41.9%	-2.6%	-10.0%
041773	62	8	24,199	3	1258287	255	25	25,700	3.9	60.9%	51.5%	3.0%	13.0%
041774	83	<5	15,389	3	1258288	184	12	11,600	3.4	37.8%		-14.0%	6.3%
664691	18,441	273	249	19	1258289	14,480	198	143	18.3	-12.0%	-15.9%	-27.0%	-1.9%
664693	11,080	125	200	10	1258290	14,140	169	321	13.6	12.1%	15.0%	23.2%	15.3%
569014	864	6	78	3	1258291	748	9	332	0.8	-7.2%	20.0%	62.0%	-57.9%
569015	301	<5	100	<1	1258292	411	9	115	0.5	15.4%		7.0%	
569016	709	6	114	<1	1258293	728	7	142	0.8	1.3%	7.7%	10.9%	
Oreas-504B (*)	11,100	1,610	108	3	1258294 (Oreas-504B)	10,890	1,590	104	3.2	-1.0%	-0.6%	-1.9%	2.1%
1SD	42	40	5.8	0.22									
RSD%	0.38%	2.48%	5.37%	7.17%									

(*): Published values for OREAS-504B



Figure 12-1: Flooded glory hole on Robitaille mine, Chapais, Quebec

The Elsie Lake Occurrence, visited on the 9th of August as part of the property inspection, is located about half way between the Robitaille and Cooke Mines and immediately north of the Gwillim fault and consists of mineralized northwest trending (circa 300 degrees) shears in pyroxenite of the Venture Sill. The whole outcrop is oxide stained and weathered and mineralized over a wide area. Trenching and stripping was undertaken in 1993 uncovering approximately 120m of strike of the shear-vein system (figure 12.2). The western-most part of the trench system, which was the object of earlier trenching, was visited on 9th August 2020. No samples were collected from the Elsie showing during the field visit because there were no sampling intervals visible in the outcrop visited and the requirement of verification sampling was met with the core sampling.

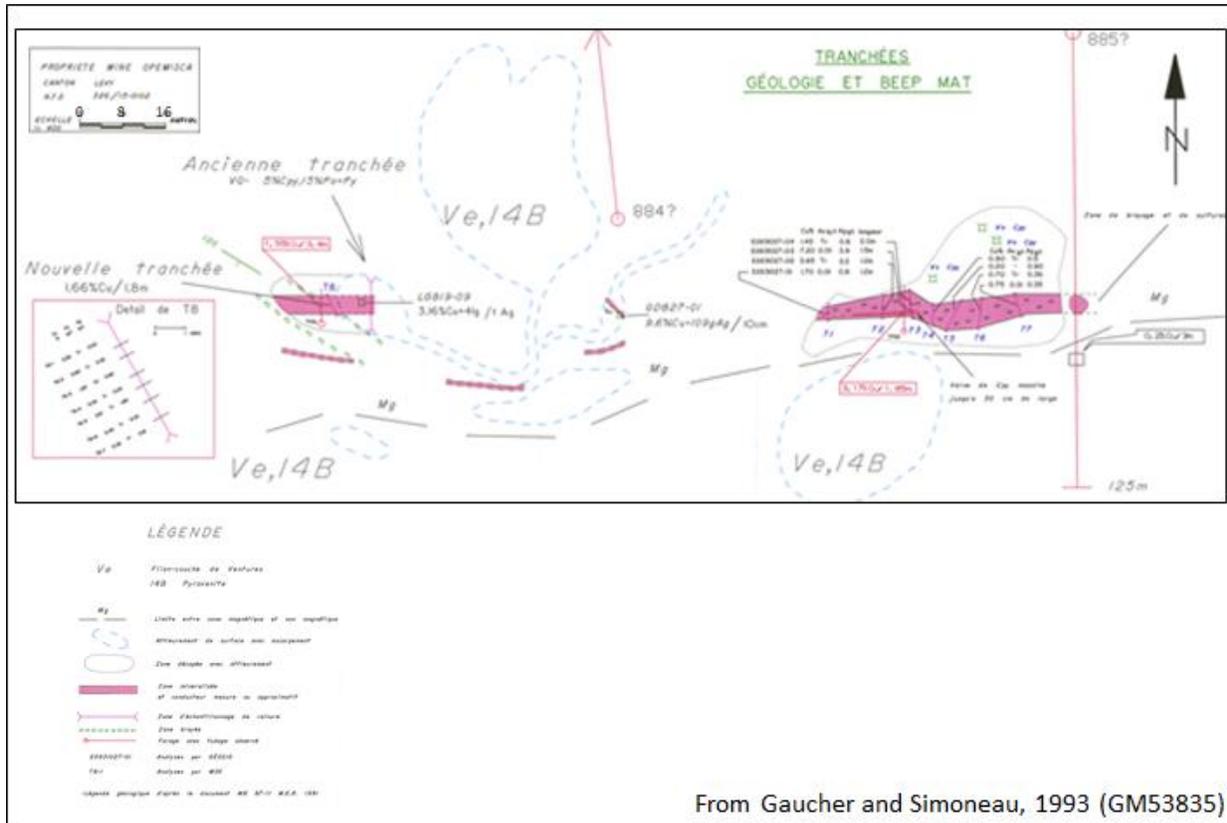


Figure 12-2: Elsie Lake Showing trenching and sampling (GM-53835).

In addition to the core sampling and the property visit the Author checked assay certificates against logs from historic data and confirmed that the information was accurately transcribed into an electronic data base. The Author believes that the original logging and sampling protocols, assay techniques and surveys were generated with appropriate procedures under professionally managed campaigns.

No systematic check assay program or QA/QC program was completed at the time the original data was collected. Nevertheless, these data were compiled in line with industry standards of the time.

A review of all the certificates submitted by laboratories indicates that from 2004 to 2013 no standards results were reported by any laboratories, and that only pulp duplicate analyses appear in the certificates. Starting in 2014 laboratories started to report the results of certified reference materials analyses with the sample batches. However there is no record of any verification assaying being performed in a second laboratory.

AuCu Consulting conducted a spot check of the electronic data with core logs found only minor transcription errors. A thorough review of the historic data will be undertaken together with relogging and quarter-core resampling of certain of the historic holes in order to further verify the data, as detailed in Item 26, Recommendations of this report.

The author is of the opinion that the data collected by the Vendor and provided to QC Copper and Gold is adequate for the purposes of generating exploration targets but could not be used for estimating mineral resources without conducting a major re-sampling and validation program. Fortunately all the core drilled by the Vendor has been preserved and is in good condition and located near the property and this was confirmed by an inventory of the core located in the yard of Chibougamau Diamond Drilling, who did all the drilling work for the vendor

Item 13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is not applicable to the current report.

Item 14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to the current report. There are no mineral resources estimates for the Cooke-Robitaille Property.

Item 15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to the current report. There are no mineral reserves estimates for the Cooke-Robitaille Property.

Item 23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Cooke-Robitaille Property is located immediately adjacent to the Opemiska Property which is host to the Springer and Perry Mines with their numerous copper-gold sulphide veins hosted by gabbro and pyroxenite facies of the Ventures Sill. This property, also under option to Power Ore, was the subject of a Technical Report in 2019. This former high grade copper producer (Falconbridge / Minnova; 1953-1991) produced: 21,358,720 tonnes grading 2.39% Cu and 0.82 g/t Au (Springer: 12,468,000 tonnes at 2.56% Cu & 1.23 g/t Au; Perry: 8,890,720 tonnes at 2.16% Cu & 0.24 g/t Au (Morin R. 1994)). About 40% of the ore came from Perry Shaft.

To the northeast of the Cooke-Robitaille Property is the Scott Lake Deposit, owned by Yorbeau Resources. The deposit consists of several volcanogenic massive sulphide lenses located along a regional favorable stratigraphic horizon at the contact between tholeiitic rhyolites of the Waconochi Formation and overlying mafic volcanics of the Gilman Formation. In 2017 Yorbeau published a mineral resource for Scott Lake that included 3.56 million tonnes of indicated mineral resources at 4.17% Zn, 0.95% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au and 37 g/t Ag as well as an additional 14.28 million tonnes of inferred mineral resources at 3.19% Zn, 0.78 % Cu, 0.2 g/t Au and 22 g/t Ag (see Yorbeau Resources website at www.yorbeauresources.com). The favorable contact occurs very near the Dore Lake Complex and Chibougamau Pluton, and forms the north limb of the Chibougamau Anticline. The equivalent south limb stratigraphy is located on the Cooke-Robitaille Property and some Waconichi Rhyolites have been inventoried immediately to the east of the property (Daigneault and Allard, 1990). Within the Cooke-Robitaille Property the south limb stratigraphy near the Chibougamau Pluton is poorly exposed.

The information on the adjacent properties represents historical information and has not been verified by a Qualified Person working for Power Ore. **The information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.**

Item 24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

Item 25. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Cooke-Robitaille Property is dominated by volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Blondeau formation that have been intruded by layered mafic to ultramafic rocks of the Cummings Complex. The stratigraphy has been folded into an east plunging anticline-syncline complex on the SW limb of the Chibougamau anticline. The NE trending Gwillam fault cuts through the centre of the property.

The most significant style of mineralization on the property consists of a series of chalcopyrite rich quartz veins that occupy fault, fractures and shear zones that developed in the Ventures Sill and at the Cooke mine, to a lesser extent in the Bourbeau Sill.

The property has a long history of exploration, dating back to the initial discoveries in the district by Leo Springer in 1929. The Robitaille and Cooke mines were developed on the property as part of the Opemiska Mining Division that included the larger Perry and Springer mines, owned and operated by Metall Mining Corp. (previously Minova Inc.). The Robitaille mine operated from 1969 to 1972, with total reported production of 96,858 tonnes grading 2.04% Cu and 0.53 g/t Au. The Cooke mine operated from 1976 to 1989, with total reported production of 1,973,188 tonnes grading 0.66% Cu and 5.04 g/t Au.

In total, some 1,183 drill holes have been located on the property, representing 269,820 m of historic diamond drilling. QC Copper and Gold has compiled this drilling along with 30,857 assay records and 3,381 surveys into an electronic database in order to assist in the interpretation of the geology, copper-gold mineralization and exploration potential on the property. While none of this drilling has been verified according to NI 43-101 standards, sampling of core undertaken by the Author during the personal property inspection showed that original assay results compare reasonably well with results from

re-sampling. It is the authors' opinion that these data were compiled in line with industry standards of the time.

Copper and gold mineralization is generally structurally controlled and hosted by the Ventures Sill and to a lesser extent, lower copper with elevated gold is found in the stratigraphically higher Blondeau Sill. Both sills were emplaced within the volcanic, Blondeau Formation. Widespread occurrences of anomalous base and precious metals on the property suggest the exploration potential for additional structurally controlled mineralization is excellent. In addition, the potential for classic volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralized lenses exists in the stratigraphically higher, felsic volcanics and exhalates toward marking the end of volcanic cycle.

Item 26. RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase exploration program is proposed for the Cooke-Robitaille Property that will comprise, in phase 1, field mapping which will focus on the historical, surface outcropping mineral occurrences with a view of better understanding the structural relationships between the different veins and mineralized shears on the property.

A heliborne, high resolution magnetic survey is proposed at 75 metre line spacing and 50m sensor height to provide the best possible spatial resolution given local topography and forest cover. Lines will be oriented at N025E degrees, which is the best orientation to intersect the geology, the known vein structures, and the Gwillim Fault and related late fault structures. The property, which covers approximately 96 km² will require 1,425 line kilometres of survey.

The results of the mapping will be interpreted together with the magnetic survey data to develop a property scale structural model that will be used to develop and rank targets for drill testing.

In addition, there is a total of 69,857m of drilling in 193 holes that was undertaken by the vendor, 2736-1179 Quebec Inc., all of the core for which has been preserved in Chibougamau. None of the assays were QA/QC controlled to Best Practices standards and a quarter-core re-sampling program will be undertaken on a representative suite of

mineralized intervals from each of the 13 phases of drilling between 2003 and 2016 to validate the data. Simultaneously, select portions of holes shall be re-logged in order to complement the surface work and provide additional structural information to help in follow-up targeting.

In phase 2 a 1,000m diamond drilling program is proposed that will test some priority targets identified in phase 1. Note that the drilling in phase 2 is contingent on and will be preceded by a property visit to conduct verification sampling of core and outcrops.

A total budget of \$300,000 is been proposed, as outlined in table 26-1.

Table 26-1: Proposed Budget for Cooke-Robitaille Property.

Cooke-Robitaille Property	Details	Cost per unit (\$/unit)	Units	Total Cost (\$)
Phase 1				
Labour	Supervision	\$ 550.00	5	\$ 2,750.00
	Geologist office	\$ 350.00	15	\$ 5,250.00
Field Geology (Mapping and Prospecting)	1 Geologist + 1 Technician	\$ 650.00	20	\$ 13,000.00
Core logging	1 Geologist + 1 Technician	\$ 650.00	10	\$ 6,500.00
Assays		\$ 35.00	475	\$ 16,625.00
Lithogeochemistry		\$ 50.00	50	\$ 2,500.00
Room and Board		\$ 225.00	30	\$ 6,750.00
Vehicle		\$ 75.00	30	\$ 2,250.00
Travel				\$ 4,000.00
Airborne Magnetic survey (75m lines)	96km2	\$ 60.00	1,400	\$ 84,000.00
Airborne mob-demob				\$ 8,000.00
Geophysical Data Processing		\$ 450.00	10	\$ 4,500.00
Total Phase 1				\$ 156,125.00
Phase 2				
Diamond Drilling		\$ 75.00	1,000	\$ 75,000.00
Geology supervision and logging Technician		\$ 400.00	12	\$ 4,800.00
		\$ 250.00	14	\$ 3,500.00
Assays		\$ 35.00	700	\$ 24,500.00
Room and Board		\$ 150.00	12	\$ 1,800.00
Vehicle		\$ 75.00	12	\$ 900.00
Geological Report		\$ 450.00	7	\$ 3,150.00
Community Relations				\$ 3,000.00
Total Phase 2				\$ 116,650.00
Contingency (10%)				\$ 27,225.00
Grand Total				\$ 300,000.00

Item 27. REFERENCES

Daigneault, R., Allard, G.O. (1984). Evolution tectonique d'une portion du sillon de roches vertes de Chibougamau, CIM Special Vol. 34, p 212-218.

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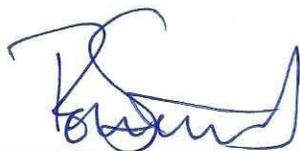
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Leclerc, F., Harris, L.B., Bédard, J.H., van Breemen, O., and Goulet, N., (2012). Structural and stratigraphic controls on magmatic, volcanogenic, and shear-zone-hosted mineralization in the Chapais-Chibougamau mining camp, Northeastern Abitibi, Canada., Economic Geology, v. 107, pp. 963-989.

Watkins, D.H., Riverin, G. (1984). Geology of the Opemiska Copper-Gold Deposits at Chapais, Quebec; in Precambrian Sulphide Deposits; H.S. Robinson Memorial Volume, edited by R.W. Hutchison, C.D. Spence and J.M. Franklin; Geological Association of Canada; Paper 25

Item 28. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE COOKE-ROBITAILLE PROPERTY, CHAPAIS, QUEBEC" and dated at Toronto on 13 October, 2020, was prepared and signed by R.W. Stewart, P.Ge.



R.W. Stewart (P.Ge., PGO 2768)

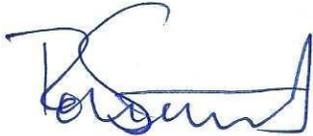
Item 29. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Ronald W. Stewart, P.Geo (PGO 2768), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist, president of AuCu Consulting, operating as an independent consultant from my office located at 2200 Shardawn Mews, Mississauga, Ontario Canada, L5C 1W5
2. I am a qualified geologist, having graduated from Lakehead University H.BSc. in 1984
3. I am a member of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (member #)
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist in the exploration and mining related industry since my graduation in 1984. My relevant experience includes project field work and management of exploration campaigns for base and precious metals in North America, South America, Australasia and have assessed exploration and mining properties in Eastern Europe, Russia and Africa.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Project (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, relevant and continuous past experience in mining exploration, and my affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purpose of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible to review all items discussed in the report entitled “Technical Review on the Cooke-Robitaille Property, Chapais Mining District, Quebec” prepared for QC COPPER AND GOLD INC.” signed and dated May *, 2020. I did not carry out an official visit for the present (see 8).
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading.

8. I am independent of QC Copper and Gold Inc., applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 on Technical Report and I confirm that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form F1.
10. 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.

Signed and sated in Mississauga, 13 October, 2020



R.W. Stewart (P.Geol., PGO 2768)

APPENDIX 1

**SUMMARY TABLE OF DIAMOND DRILLING STATISTICS OF HOLES
DRILLED BY 2736-1179 QUEBEC INC.**

HOLE_ID	YEAR	UTM_EAST	UTM_NORTH	ELEVATION_M	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH_M
C-2-03	2003	513590.0	5515188.0	395	180	-65	359.8
C-3-03	2003	513590.0	5515063.0	394	180	-55	352.22
C-4-03	2003	513590.0	5515063.0	394	180	-80	337.83
C-5-03	2003	513590.0	5515063.0	394	180	-50	496.14
CCL-03-01	2003	513090.0	5515393.0	397	230	-50	204
ML-04-01	2004	513116.0	5515096.0	395	180	-65	723.51
ML-04-02	2004	513000.0	5515136.0	395	225	-45	560.65
ML-04-03	2004	513024.0	5515236.0	395	232	-45	276.6
ML-04-04	2004	512307.0	5515239.0	393	232	-45	403.48
ML-04-05	2004	513767.0	5513860.0	391	0	-45	388.33
ML-04-06	2004	515632.0	5514427.0	390	180	-45	450.82
ML-04-07	2004	513188.0	5515091.0	395	180	-50	503.84
ML-05-08	2005	512292.0	5515410.9	396	200	-45	636.4
ML-05-08A	2005	512292.0	5515410.9	396	200	-45	54.92
ML-05-09	2005	512353.0	5515406.9	395	200	-45	734.87
ML-05-10	2005	512356.0	5515406.9	395	200	-60	415.47
ML-05-11	2005	512356.0	5515406.9	395	178	-45	670.49
ML-05-12	2005	513035.1	5515356.9	396	230	-45	568.23
ML-05-13	2005	513035.1	5515356.9	396	215	-45	488.7
ML-05-14	2005	512954.0	5515651.9	396	210	-45	186.97
ML-05-15	2005	512954.0	5515651.9	396	210	-75	242.52
ML-05-16	2005	513009.0	5515745.9	398	204	-70	518.99
ML-05-17	2005	513917.1	5514109.9	390	0	-45	287.97
ML-05-18	2005	513917.1	5514106.9	390	180	-45	367.5
ML-05-19	2005	513045.1	5515454.9	397	185	-60	1344.64
ML-05-20	2005	513312.1	5515323.9	397	180	-65	649.03
ML-05-21	2005	515660.1	5514638.9	390	0	-50	405.37
ML-06-22	2006	513499.0	5515461.0	397	180	-60	515.21
ML-06-23	2006	513416.0	5515495.0	398	180	-60	507.63
ML-06-24	2006	513794.0	5515576.0	397	180	-55	431.88

ML-06-25	2006	517977.0	5517288.0	380	215	-45	558.13
ML-06-26	2006	518155.0	5517522.0	390	45	-45	303.11
ML-06-27	2006	517944.0	5518260.0	385	300	-45	265.24
ML-06-28	2006	512749.0	5515605.0	392	225	-65	560.65
ML-06-29	2006	512819.0	5515681.0	393	225	-70	810.24
ML-06-30	2006	513517.0	5515585.0	398	180	-65	708.36
C-07-01	2007	511588.0	5513325.0	405	315	-50	242.39
C-07-02	2007	511442.5	5513408.0	410	180	-50	349.19
C-07-03	2007	511175.0	5513500.0	413	180	-50	289.1
C-07-04	2007	511170.0	5513170.0	409	270	-50	371.16
C-07-05	2007	511123.0	5512240.0	385	45	-50	310.56
C-07-06	2007	511402.0	5512272.0	380	225	-50	58.7
C-07-07	2007	511513.0	5512141.0	376	225	-50	314.35
C-07-08	2007	511177.0	5512007.0	376	225	-50	426.71
C-07-09	2007	511047.0	5511851.0	378	45	-50	124.98
C-07-10	2007	511150.0	5511985.0	377	45	-50	109.83
C-07-11	2007	511136.0	5511959.0	377	45	-50	208.3
C-07-12	2007	511051.0	5511853.0	378	225	-48	725.91
C-07-13	2007	511099.0	5512208.0	385	45	-50	212.09
C-07-14	2007	511120.0	5511788.0	375	225	-54	568.1
C-07-15	2007	511199.0	5511703.0	371	225	-50	552.95
C-07-16	2007	511127.0	5513253.0	411	220	-50	427.97
MC-08-01	2008	513512.0	5515805.0	400	0	-50	730.96
MC-08-02	2008	513539.0	5516056.0	400	0	-50	463.32
MC-08-03	2008	513668.0	5516018.0	400	0	-50	587.04
MC-08-04	2008	513357.0	5515907.0	400	0	-50	700.66
MC-08-05	2008	513097.0	5515509.0	398	335	-50	749.9
MC-08-06	2008	513042.0	5515619.0	398	35	-50	549.17
MC-08-07	2008	512825.0	5515687.0	393	270	-70	659
MC-08-08	2008	512833.0	5515687.0	393	295	-70	628.7
MC-08-09	2008	512835.0	5515781.0	395	300	-70	185.58
MC-08-10	2008	512923.0	5515725.0	396	310	-70	984.71
MC-08-11	2008	512860.0	5515625.0	393	190	-70	621.13
MC-08-12	2008	512740.0	5515594.0	392	250	-70	719.6
MC-08-13	2008	512740.0	5515594.0	392	265	-65	818.07
MC-08-11A	2008	512860.0	5515625.0	393	190	-70	68.17
MC-08-7A	2008	512825.0	5515687.0	393	270	-70	56.81
MC-08-9A	2008	512835.0	5515781.0	395	300	-70	79.53
MC-09-15	2009	512873.0	5515631.0	394	277	-70	564.32

MC-09-16	2009	512340.0	5515642.0	406	95	-45	617.34
MC-09-17	2009	512340.0	5515642.0	406	85	-45	662.79
MC-09-18	2009	512340.0	5515642.0	406	100	-50	757.47
MC-09-19	2009	512340.0	5515642.0	406	100	-45	818.07
MC-09-20	2009	512408.0	5515680.0	405	120	-45	462.06
MC-09-21	2009	512408.0	5515680.0	405	115	-60	560.53
MC-09-22	2009	512777.0	5515525.0	393	225	-65	549.17
MC-09-23	2009	512547.0	5515508.0	392	33	-68	613.55
MC-09-24	2009	513785.0	5516004.0	400	110	-50	427.97
MC-09-25	2009	514008.0	5515948.0	400	235	-55	295.41
MC-09-26	2009	514120.0	5515488.0	396	260	-50	496.14
MC-09-27	2009	513588.0	5515728.0	399	145	-55	651.43
MC-09-28	2009	513372.0	5515908.0	400	305	-50	516
MC-09-29	2009	513380.0	5515671.0	400	315	-50	518.87
MC-09-30	2009	513352.0	5515686.0	400	130	-50	621.13
MC-09-31	2009	513482.0	5515997.0	400	315	-50	492
MC-09-32	2009	513265.0	5515752.0	400	330	-50	393.88
MC-09-33	2009	513242.0	5515763.0	400	140	-50	258.8
MC-09-34	2009	513242.0	5515763.0	400	140	-60	223.45
MC-09-35	2009	513260.0	5515779.0	400	140	-60	246.18
MC-09-36	2009	513260.0	5515779.0	400	143	-50	223.45
MC-09-37	2009	513260.0	5515779.0	400	140	-70	231.03
MC-09-38	2009	513219.0	5515776.0	400	180	-60	287.84
MC-09-39	2009	513280.0	5515789.0	400	135	-60	306.78
MC-09-40	2009	513123.0	5515765.0	400	310	-50	574.42
MC-09-41	2009	513233.0	5515774.0	400	135	-60	227.24
MC-09-42	2009	513230.0	5515751.0	400	135	-60	204.52
MC-09-43	2009	513295.0	5515800.0	400	180	-60	272.69
MC-09-44	2009	515187.0	5514778.0	390	290	-50	507.51
MC-09-45	2009	514957.0	5514779.0	390	355	-48	409.03
MC-09-46	2009	514916.0	5514860.0	390	110	-45	693.09
MC-09-47	2009	515510.0	5514949.0	390	25	-50	363.59
MC-09-48	2009	517320.0	5518431.0	380	70	-50	441.23
MC-09-49	2009	517320.0	5518431.0	380	190	-50	329.5
MC-09-50	2009	514142.0	5514778.0	391	130	-50	363.59
IL-11-26	2011	517830.0	5517142.0	386	125	-45	489.83
IL-11-27	2011	517890.0	5516903.0	388	35	-45	491.09
IL-12-29	2012	517730.0	5517685.0	389	270	-50	378.74
IL-12-30	2012	517375.0	5517685.0	382	90	-50	518.87

IL-12-31	2012	517219.0	5517666.0	383	130	-55	462.06
IL-12-32	2012	517887.0	5517119.0	384	306	-45	159.07
IL-12-33	2012	517857.0	5517107.0	387	220	-45	124.98
IL-12-34	2012	517900.0	5517072.0	387	230	-45	159.07
IL-12-35	2012	517900.0	5517030.0	389	302	-50	159.07
IL-12-36	2012	517932.0	5516966.0	388	270	-45	185.58
IL-12-37	2012	517819.0	5516963.0	390	90	-60	215.88
IL-12-38	2012	517852.0	5516697.0	380	85	-50	424.18
IL-12-39	2012	517997.0	5516696.0	384	98	-45	439.33
IL-12-40	2012	518208.0	5516688.0	378	85	-50	329.5
IL-12-41	2012	518060.0	5516850.0	380	50	-45	223.45
IL-12-42	2012	517976.0	5517276.0	380	80	-50	427.97
LC-12-62	2012	520280.0	5519408.0	387	270	-45	329.5
LC-12-63	2012	520050.0	5519400.0	390	250	-45	431.76
SM-12-43	2012	519655.0	5518992.0	397	220	-45	318.14
SM-12-44	2012	519403.0	5518973.0	390	50	-45	427.97
SM-12-45	2012	519593.0	5518975.0	395	270	-45	299.2
SM-12-46	2012	519550.0	5519173.0	391	80	-45	162.86
SM-12-47	2012	519575.0	5519294.0	387	0	-45	238.6
SM-12-48	2012	519575.0	5519294.0	387	0	-85	64.39
SM-12-49	2012	519555.0	5519297.0	388	55	-45	371.16
SM-12-50	2012	519555.0	5519296.0	388	55	-60	128.77
SM-12-51	2012	519735.0	5519310.0	388	50	-45	367.37
SM-12-52	2012	519560.0	5519195.0	391	260	-45	140.13
SM-12-53	2012	519583.0	5519327.0	385	263	-45	64.39
SM-12-54	2012	519583.0	5519327.0	385	263	-60	56.81
SM-12-55	2012	519583.0	5519327.0	385	286	-45	64.39
SM-12-56	2012	519583.0	5519327.0	385	286	-60	68.17
SM-12-57	2012	519583.0	5519327.0	385	315	-45	45.45
SM-12-58	2012	519591.0	5519309.0	386	233	-45	98.47
SM-12-59	2012	519621.0	5519290.0	386	240	-45	121.2
SM-12-60	2012	519621.0	5519290.0	386	240	-60	223.45
SM-12-61	2012	519608.0	5519321.0	384	230	-60	257.54
SM-12-64	2012	519752.0	5519902.0	380	80	-45	416.61
SM-12-65	2012	519613.0	5519263.0	388	215	-50	268.9
SM-12-66	2012	519598.0	5519203.0	390	305	-45	106.05
SM-12-67	2012	519633.0	5519180.0	390	305	-45	231.03
SM-12-68	2012	519757.0	5519304.0	389	100	-45	143.92
SM-12-69	2012	519402.0	5519477.0	380	135	-45	454.48

SM-12-70	2012	519605.0	5519214.0	390	215	-45	162.86
SM-12-71	2012	519552.0	5519118.0	392	107	-45	113.62
SM-12-72	2012	519552.0	5519118.0	392	107	-60	113.62
SM-12-73	2012	519539.0	5519320.0	387	37	-45	204.52
SM-12-74	2012	519568.0	5519008.0	394	35	-45	121.2
SM-12-75	2012	519568.0	5519008.0	394	35	-60	166.64
C-13-06	2013	510903.0	5512215.0	390	0	-50	242.39
C-13-07	2013	515788.0	5513404.0	386	210	-57	302.99
C-13-08	2013	513242.0	5515394.0	397	145	-50	261.33
C-13-09	2013	513104.0	5515698.0	399	310	-60	268.9
C-13-10	2013	512817.0	5515538.0	393	185	-60	246.18
C-13-11	2013	512943.0	5515911.0	400	80	-60	238.6
C-13-12	2013	512811.0	5515660.0	392	350	-58	287.84
C-13-13	2013	514103.0	5515587.0	397	125	-55	308.8
C-13-14	2013	513104.0	5515698.0	399	310	-70	223.45
C-13-15	2013	513104.0	5515698.0	399	310	-50	124.98
CPH-14-101	2014	513275.0	5515665.0	399	0	-54	208.3
CPH-14-102	2014	513118.0	5515686.0	399	0	-55	242.39
CPH-14-103	2014	513168.0	5515793.0	400	176	-70	166.64
CPH-14-104	2014	513275.0	5515665.0	399	0	-50	257.54
CPH-14-105	2014	513275.0	5515665.0	399	25	-66	253.75
CPH-14-106	2014	513218.0	5515682.0	399	0	-55	242.39
CPH-14-107	2014	513345.0	5515683.0	400	5	-50	356.01
CPH-14-107A	2014	513344.0	5515798.0	400	180	-55	37.87
CPH-14-108	2014	513514.0	5515854.0	400	173	-55	257.54
CPH-14-109	2014	513514.0	5515854.0	400	140	-55	564.32
CPH-14-110	2014	515571.0	5514918.0	390	35	-47	424.18
CPH-14-111	2014	515463.0	5514384.0	390	294	-50	219.67
CPH-14-112	2014	515461.0	5514391.0	390	335	-50	223.45
CPH-14-113	2014	515468.0	5514389.0	390	355	-50	393.88
CPH-14-114	2014	515428.0	5514358.0	390	315	-50	284.05
CPH-14-115	2014	515932.0	5514815.0	394	5	-45	101
CPH-14-116	2014	515955.0	5514775.0	393	3	-45	151.49
IL-15-01	2015	518418.0	5516562.0	373	265	-45	348.44
SM-15-02	2015	519434.0	5519558.0	380	260	-45	174.22
SM-15-03	2015	519196.0	5520209.0	371	245	-50	325.71
SP-16-01	2016	515586.0	5516096.0	392	45	-60	272.69