

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

JUMPING MOOSE PROPERTY

Gogama, Northeastern Ontario, Canada

Amended



SUPERIOR MINING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

#300-1055 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2E9
Canada

Date: Sept. 30, 2020

Prepared By:
J-J Minerals
Julie Selway, Ph.D., P.Ge



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	SUMMARY	6
2.0	INTRODUCTION	10
2.1	INTRODUCTION	10
2.2	TERMINOLOGY	11
2.3	UNITS	11
2.4	QUALIFIED PERSON	12
3.0	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	12
4.0	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	13
4.1	LOCATION	13
4.2	DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP	14
4.3	OPTION AGREEMENT	14
4.4	REQUIREMENTS TO RETAIN THE PROPERTY AND EXPLORATION PLAN AND PERMIT	15
5.0	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.....	17
5.1	ACCESS	17
5.2	PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE	20
5.3	INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOCAL RESOURCES.....	20
6.0	HISTORY.....	23
6.1	1950-1951, DOMINION GULF COMPANY.....	23
6.2	1971, CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION.....	23
6.3	1975-1976, HOLLINGER MINES LTD.....	24
6.4	1979-1981 SIROLA – KARVINEN	24
6.5	1981-1982, NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.	26
6.6	1987, ARGENTEX RESOURCE EXPLORATION CORPORATION	27
6.7	1990-1994, TITTLE	29
6.8	2005, TEMEX RESOURCES CORP.....	32
6.9	2008, NORCANEX RESOURCES INC.....	38
6.10	2011, TRANSITION METALS	39
6.11	2012, ABALOR MINERALS INC.	39
6.12	2017-2018, IAMGOLD.....	45
6.13	SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION HISTORY	52



7.0	GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION	54
7.1	REGIONAL GEOLOGY	54
7.2	LOCAL GEOLOGY	56
7.3	PROPERTY GEOLOGY	57
7.3.1	<i>Northeast Jumping Moose Lake</i>	58
7.3.2	<i>Hook Creek</i>	58
7.4	MINERALIZATION	61
8.0	DEPOSIT MODEL	62
8.1	JUMPING MOOSE PROPERTY	64
9.0	EXPLORATION	64
10.0	DRILLING	64
11.0	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY	64
11.1	SAMPLE SECURITY	64
11.2	SAMPLE PREPARATION	65
11.3	SAMPLE ANALYSES	65
12.0	DATA VERIFICATION	66
12.1	SITE VISIT	66
12.1.1	<i>Sampling Methodology for Drill Core Sampling</i>	66
12.1.2	<i>Quality Control for Drill Core Sampling</i>	68
12.1.3	<i>Results of Re-assay of IAMGOLD's Drill Core</i>	69
12.1.4	<i>Gold Mineralization in Mafic Metavolcanics</i>	70
12.1.5	<i>Gold Mineralization in Iron Formation</i>	72
12.1.6	<i>Qualified Person's visit to Property</i>	74
12.1.7	<i>Sampling Methodology for Channel and Grab Sampling</i>	77
12.1.8	<i>Quality Control for Channel Sampling</i>	78
12.1.9	<i>Results for Duplicate Channel and Grab Sampling</i>	79
13.0	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING	82
14.0	MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES	82
15.0	ADJACENT PROPERTIES	82
15.1.1	<i>Other Similar Au-Ag-Te Occurrences</i>	83
16.0	OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	84



17.0	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	84
18.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	87
19.0	REFERENCES	89
20.0	STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	90

FIGURES

Figure 4-1	Local location map for Jumping Moose Property, Gogama.....	13
Figure 4-2	Property scale claim map for Jumping Moose Property.	16
Figure 5-1	The Watershed at the intersection between Highway 144 and 560.....	18
Figure 5-2	Intersection between Highway 560 and Grassy Road.....	18
Figure 5-3	Intersection between Grassy Road and road westward to Jumping Moose Lake.....	19
Figure 5-4	Marne Lake	19
Figure 5-5	Regional infrastructure map.....	22
Figure 6-1	Map of geology and boulder locations, Jumping Moose Property (from MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0355, 1981).....	26
Figure 6-2	Argentex drill plan map, 1987, Jumping Moose Property (from MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0060).....	28
Figure 6-3	Detailed geology map including location of historic drill holes, Jumping Moose Property (from MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057, 1991).....	31
Figure 6-4	Geology map of Jumping Moose Property showing the high grade boulders and Tittley showing locations (from MENDM assessment report 2.31923).	35
Figure 6-5	Total magnetic intensity map, Jumping Moose Property (Temex, 2005, MENDM assessment report 2.30145).....	37
Figure 6-6	Total magnetic intensity map from airborne magnetic survey, Jumping Moose Property (Norcanex Resources, 2008, MENDM assessment report 2.39040)	38
Figure 6-7	Grab sample locations from Abalor’s 2012 mapping program around the northern end of Jumping Moose Lake(MENDM assessment report 2.53581).	40
Figure 6-8	Abalor’s IP survey, filtered chargeability anomalies and 2012 drill hole collars, Jumping Moose Property (MENDM assessment report 2.53581).	42
Figure 6-9	Abalor’s total magnetics survey and 2012 drill hole collars, Jumping Moose Property (MENDM assessment report 2.53581).	43
Figure 6-10	IAMGOLD’s 2017-2018 trenching and Transition Metals’ 2011 trenching on property geology map, Jumping Moose Property (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Aug. 19, 2019).	48



Figure 6-11 IAMGOLD’s Trench #1 geology map, Jumping Moose Property (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Aug. 19, 2019).49

Figure 6-12 IAMGOLD’s 2018 drill program drill plan map, Jumping Moose Property (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019).51

Figure 7-1 Simplified geological map of the Abitibi Subprovince with location of major gold deposits (modified from Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2015).55

Figure 7-2 Geology of Burrows township (from Johns, 2003 OGS P3521).57

Figure 7-3 Property geology map, Jumping Moose (MENDM assessment report 2.31923).60

Figure 8-1 Idealized greenstone hosted veins, lode gold deposit model (Dubé et al., 2015).63

Figure 11-1 Quartz blank65

Figure 12-1 Cross piles of JM-18-001 to 005 drill core at IAMGOLD’s exploration office parking lot.67

Figure 12-2 Selected Jumping Moose drill core from JM-18-001, 004 and 005 from IAMGOLD’s 2018 drill program.68

Figure 12-3 Mafic metavolcanics with mottled quartz-carbonate-pyrite vein 4 cm wide on left and milky white quartz vein 1.5 cm wide on right, at 101.35 m, JM-18-001. 2.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m.71

Figure 12-4 Mafic metavolcanics with quartz+ carbonate + biotite needles veins, at 1058.10 m, JM-18-004. 2.30 g/t Au over 0.9 m.71

Figure 12-5 Mafic metavolcanics with intense shearing of quartz veins, fold on left, at 193.60 m, JM-18-005.72

Figure 12-6 Mafic metavolcanics with quartz-carbonate veins and a blue quartz eye about 1 cm wide, at 2.6 m, JM-18-001.72

Figure 12-7 Layered iron formation with magnetite and pyrite, JM-18-001.73

Figure 12-8 Iron formation with massive magnetite veining and white quartz, at 34.90 m, JM-18-001. 0.48 g/t Au over 1.0 m.73

Figure 12-9 Brecciated iron formation with white and black metasediments and disseminated pyrite, at 28.10 m, JM-18-001. No magnetite is present.74

Figure 12-10 Brecciated iron formation with white metasediments and interstitial brown pyrrhotite, at 28.55 m, JM-18-001.74

Figure 12-11 Intersection between logging road west to Jumping Moose Lake and old drill trail to IAMGOLD’s Trench #1 and drill holes.75

Figure 12-12 JM-12-07 drill hole collar, Abalor Minerals76

Figure 12-13 JM-12-09 drill hole collar, Abalor Minerals76

Figure 12-14 JM-18-001 drill hole collar facing towards IAMGOLD’s Trench #177

Figure 12-15 Channel sample 150267 of folded quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics before site visit cutting.80

Figure 12-16 Channel samples 157272, 157273, and 157274 in orange rusted outcrop of pyrite and magnetite-bearing iron formation before site visit cutting.80



TABLES

Table 6-1 Assay highlights from Argentex’s 1987 drill program (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0060).....	28
Table 6-2 Assay highlights from Tittley’s 1991 grab sampling (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057).	30
Table 6-3 Assay highlights from Temex 2005 prospecting program (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). Location refers to which side of the Jumping Moose Lake the sample was taken.	33
Table 6-4 Drill hole collar locations for Abalor’s 2012 drill program (Boily, 2014).	44
Table 6-5 Assay highlights from Abalor’s 2012 drill program, Jumping Moose Property (MENDM assessment report 2.56341, 2015).....	44
Table 6-6 Assay highlights from IAMGOLD’s 2017-2018 sampling program. All of the channel samples are from Trench #1 (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Aug. 19, 2019).....	47
Table 6-7 Drill hole collar locations for IAMGOLD’s 2018 drill program at Jumping Moose Property, UTM NAD 83, Zone 17 (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019).....	51
Table 6-8 Assay highlights from IAMGOLD’s 2018 drill program (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019).	52
Table 6-9 Summary of historic drilling on the Jumping Moose Property.	54
Table 7-1. Stratigraphic succession of Lower and Upper Supergroups. Adapted after Jensen and Langford, 1985 and reinterpreted after Ayer et al, 1999.....	55
Table 12-1 Selected drill core samples for data verification.....	68
Table 12-2 Comparison of Superior’s and IAMGOLD’s assays for drill core samples.	70
Table 12-3 Comparison of original and site visit coordinates of historic drill hole collars. UTM Z17, NAD83.	77
Table 12-4 Descriptions of channel and grab samples collected during site visit to Jumping Moose, UTM Z17, NAD 83.	78
Table 12-5 Comparison of Superior’s and IAMGOLD’s and Transition Metals assays for channel and grab samples.	81
Table 18-1 Recommended budget for exploration at Jumping Moose Property.	88
Table 20-1 Assessment reports used in this report.	93
Table 20-2 Tenure table for Jumping Moose Property.	95

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – Certificate of Qualifications
- Appendix 2 – Assessment reports used in this report
- Appendix 3 – Tenure table for Jumping Moose Property



1.0 SUMMARY

J-J Minerals of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada was contracted by Superior Mining International Corporation ("Superior Mining") of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada to write a NI 43-101 Technical Report summarizing the current and historic geological data on the Jumping Moose Property, Gogama, northeastern Ontario and recommend a future exploration program. The purpose of this Report is to use Jumping Moose Property as a Qualifying Property for Superior Mining to transfer from the NEX board to the TSX-V tier 2 listing. This Report is an amended version of the original Report dated March 15, 2020 to add the site visit by the Qualified Person.

Jumping Moose Property is located in Burrows and Kemp townships, near Gogama, northeastern Ontario. It is located within Larder Lake Mining Division and NTS sheet: 41P14SW. The Jumping Moose Property is located 25 km north of the village of Shining Tree, 75 km south of Timmins and 105 km southwest of Kirkland Lake. The Jumping Moose Property consists of 145 cell claims with an area of approximately 2658 ha and is 7.8 km x 3.8 km in size. Superior Mining has option agreement with Canadian Gold Miner for the Property.

The Jumping Moose Property is located in the Timmins-Kirkland Lake area of the ~800 x 240 km Abitibi Greenstone Belt which is comprised of Archean volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks cut by occasional Proterozoic diabase dikes. Abitibi Subprovince is known for its abundance of lode gold deposits which occur in deformed and metamorphosed terranes along the major structures: Porcupine-Destor fault zone ("PDF") and Larder Lake – Cadillac fault zone ("LLCD").

The geology of Burrows township consists of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics rocks in the east and granodiorite - granite batholith in the northwest. Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics rocks occur along the boundary between the mafic metavolcanics rocks and the granite batholith. Iron formation are interlayered with the mafic metavolcanics rocks. Gabbro intrusions intrude the mafic and felsic metavolcanics and northwest and north trending Matachewan diabase dykes crosscut the township.

The area northeast of Jumping Moose Lake on the Property is characterized by a complexly intercalated zone of tuffaceous felsic volcanic and tuffaceous mafic volcanic rocks (several of which are most likely Fe-Mg altered felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks). These tuffaceous units are interbedded with poorly developed oxide and sulphide facies iron formation, graphitic/argillaceous sedimentary rocks, and ultramafic volcanic rocks. Two strongly developed, more consistent, oxide-facies iron formations and



thinned-out carbonate-altered komatiites also occur within this unit. The above sequence has been intruded by non-magnetic, medium-grained, gabbroic intrusives as well as by an opalescent blue quartz-eye gabbro phase. The entire sequence has then been subjected to a complex folding history. The most obvious large-scale fold possesses a hinge located just north of the outlet of Hook creek. The fold structure is moderately open and appears to have an NE-SW axial trace parallel to the regional foliation. It predates the east-west high strain zone located in Hook Creek.

Gold mineralization was originally found on the Property in boulders located on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake. The gold occurs in strongly deformed (folded and lineated) quartz veins as Au-Ag +/- Pb +/- Bi tellurides and it is closely associated with the amount of pyrite (specifically a coarse cubic variety) present in the veins. The veins are hosted in Au-barren, very strongly chlorite-calcite-pyrite altered, mafic rocks containing distinctive small blue opalescent quartz eyes. Several small lenses of fine to medium-grained gabbroic rocks containing opalescent blue quartz eyes were found surrounding the high strain zone in Hook Creek. These quartz eyes match those in the highly altered wall rock of the high-grade boulders.

The Tittley Showing, located on the west side of Jumping Moose Lake, also contains Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins, in situ, with many of the same characteristics as those of the boulders on the east side of the Lake. However, the veins lack the size, the pyrite content, and hence the Au grade of boulders. Both the high-grade boulders and the Tittley showing are proximal to a major east-west trending structure which passes through Hook Creek on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake. The structure is represented by a wide zone of very high strain (foliation as well as lineation).

Historical work on the Property identified a cluster of large angular and high grade Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins boulders on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake in the 1950's. Historical shallow drilling to identify the subcropping source of these boulders has intercepted elevated gold in bedrock. Drill hole BA-87-4 drilled by Argentex Minerals in 1987 intersected 6.96 g/t Au over 1.1 m. In 2012, drilling by Abalor Minerals Inc. intersected 4.76 g/t Au over 0.50 m in drill hole JM-12-11 in quartz veinlets in sheared volcanics with 5% pyrite. The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness is unknown and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

In the fall of 2017, IAMGOLD excavated two trenches in the vicinity of an anomalous IP chargeability response. In the spring of 2018, IAMGOLD completed channel sampling of folded quartz veins in sheared gabbro which resulted in 5.50 g/t Au over 3.30 m including 22.8 g/t Au over 0.65 m on Trench #1. They also found anomalous gold within a sulfide rich banded iron formation with 0.578 g/t Au over 0.38 m.



IAMGOLD's Trench #1 channel sampling assay highlights from sheared gabbro with quartz veining include:

- 5.50 g/t Au over 3.30 m, including 22.8 g/t Au over 0.65 m
- 11.462 g/t Au over 0.50 m
- 5.67 g/t Au over 0.48 m
- 5.17 g/t Au over 0.80 m

In 2018, IAMGOLD followed up the channel sampling with 6 drill holes totalling 1,122 m. Drilling to test Trench #1 at depth resulted in drill hole JM-18-001 with 2.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m and JM-18-004 with 2.30 g/t Au over 0.90 m. Both intervals are in mafic volcanic rock with up to 10% quartz + carbonate + pyrite veins. The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness is unknown and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

The data verification on the Jumping Moose Property consisted of two parts. The first part was due diligence sampling of selected drill core for the NI 43-101 Technical Report dated March 15, 2020. The Qualified Person did not visit the Property for the drill core sampling due to covid-19 pandemic. The second part of the data verification was channel and grab sampling for this current NI 43-101 Technical Report. The Qualified Person visited the Property on Aug. 24, 2020 for the channel and grab sampling.

The Qualified Person reviewed selected mineralized intervals of drill core from IAMGOLD's 2018 drill program on the Property. On Jan. 24, 2020, J-J Minerals' Project Manager dug through the snow-covered cross piles to find selected high-grade drill core intervals and brought them back to Sudbury so that the QP could review them. On Feb. 11, 2020, the QP reviewed the selected drill core from drill holes JM-18-001, 004 and 005 to observe typical lithology and mineralization. The Jumping Moose Property has no current or historic resource estimates.

On Feb. 24, 2020, five high grade drill core samples were selected by the QP for re-assay by SGS, Vancouver, British Columbia: two samples from the iron formation and three samples from the mafic metavolcanics. Samples 150259 and 150260 are of iron formation with anomalous gold (0.358 and 0.675 ppm Au). Samples 150261-150263 are mafic metavolcanics samples with elevated gold (0.005, 0.912 and 1.42 ppm Au).

The Qualified Person concludes that the quality of the re-assays by SGS meet industry standards, as the standards, blanks and replicate duplicate all passed. The re-assays of the drill core are adequate for the purpose of data verification of the original IAMGOLD assays in this Technical Report. The QP concludes



that four out of five of Superior Mining's re-assay drill core samples confirmed the presence of gold mineralization both in the iron formation and in the mafic metavolcanics samples for the purpose of data verification for this Technical Report. The QP concludes that gold mineralization occurrence in both iron formation and mafic metavolcanics rocks is similar to that described by historic work completed on the Property (see 6.0 History section). The review of the lithology and mineralization of the drill core meets the data verification purpose for this Technical Report.

The Qualified Person visited the Jumping Moose Property on Aug. 24, 2020 with J-J Minerals' senior geologist. The site visit included a review of access roads on the Jumping Moose Property, verification of selected historic drill collar locations and duplication of selected historic channel samples. During the site visit, the QP verified the location of three historic drill hole collars: JM-12-07, JM-12-09 and JM-18-001.

The site visit channel and grab sampling confirmed that the gold occurs in two different rock types on the Jumping Moose property, high grade in quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics (2.16-10.09 g/t Au) and low grade in pyrite-rich iron formation (0.48-1.0 g/t Au). The gold grades correlate with the rock types as expected. The Au assay highlight from this due diligence sampling is 10.09 g/t Au over 0.65 m in folded quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics (sample 150267). The Au assay highlight for the iron formation is 1.00 g/t Au over 0.39 m from distinctive orange rusted outcrop rich in pyrite and magnetite (sample 150272).

The QP concludes that the standards, blanks and replicate duplicate for the channel and grab sampling passed indicating that the assays were accurate and not contaminated. The QP also concludes that the site visit channel and grab sampling confirmed the presence of high-grade gold in quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics and low-grade gold in pyrite-rich iron formation. In the QP's opinion, the channel sample duplication and re-assay meets the data verification purpose of this Technical Report.

The QP recommends that future sampling for gold mineralization in the Property should focus on quartz veins and iron formation with fine-grained pyrite. High grade gold samples (> 10 g/t Au) should be analyzed using screen metallics rather than fire assay to account for gold nuggets. Care should be taken when channel cutting to make sure that all of the fine-grained sulphides are included in the sample bag and not left on the ground.

In order to prepare for an exploration program, the QP recommends that all of the historic geology data including surface sampling, drilling and mapping as well as all of the historic geophysics data including magnetitic and IP survey results be compiled into an ArcGIS file. This file should also include basic



information like the claim boundaries, topographic maps and satellite imagery. This file will help to synthesize the geology and geophysics information for exploration targeting.

The exploration program should begin with a review of the geology of the historic trenches and due diligence sampling, followed by DGPS survey of the historic drill hole collars and outcrop outlines. This information along with the drill hole database can be used to build a 3D exploration model for drill targeting.

A small drill program of 1000 m is recommended to test drill targets identified from the 3D exploration model.

The recommended budget for exploration at Jumping Moose Property is \$217,130 CAD.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction

J-J Minerals of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada was contracted by Superior Mining International Corporation ("Superior Mining") of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada to write a NI 43-101 Technical Report summarizing the current and historic geological data on the Jumping Moose Property, Gogama, northeastern Ontario and recommend a future exploration program. The purpose of this Report is to use Jumping Moose Property as a Qualifying Property for Superior Mining to transfer from the NEX board to the TSX-V tier 2 listing. This Report is an amended version of the original Report dated March 15, 2020 to add the site visit by the QP. The objectives of this Technical Report are to review the current and historic geological data on the Jumping Moose Property, to complete data verification of the most recent drill core and to conduct a site visit to review gold mineralization in trenches from the Property.

Sources of information for this Report include Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MENDM") assessment files listed in Appendix 4 and references listed in section 19.0. Tenure information was derived from MENDM MLAS map viewer website (<https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mlas-map-viewer>). MLAS map viewer is MENDM's online claim map which is updated every night and the status of the Jumping Moose claims were checked and verified on March 15, 2019.

On Feb. 11, 2020, the Qualified Person reviewed the selected drill core from drill holes JM-18-001, 004 and 005 to observe typical lithology and mineralization from the Property. On Feb. 24, 2020, five high



grade drill core samples were selected by the QP for re-assay by SGS, Vancouver, British Columbia: two samples from the iron formation and three samples from the mafic metavolcanics. The Jumping Moose Property has no current or historic resource estimates.

The Qualified Person visited the Jumping Moose Property on Aug. 24, 2020 with J-J Minerals' senior geologist. The site visit included a review of access roads on the Jumping Moose Property, verification of selected historic drill collar locations and duplication of selected historic channel sampling.

2.2 Terminology

EM: Electromagnetic geophysics surveys are used for base metal sulphides via detection of conductivity anomalies which can be generated around sulphide bodies in the subsurface (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exploration_geophysics).

IP: Induced polarization is a geophysical imaging technique used to identify the electrical chargeability of subsurface materials. An electric current is transmitted into the subsurface through two electrodes, and voltage is monitored through two other electrodes (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Induced_polarization). IP surveys are used to find massive and disseminated metallic sulphides.

MENDM: Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines which is the provincial ministry responsible for managing mining claims (Mining Lands Section) and Ontario Geological Survey.

MLAS: Mining Lands Administration System is the electronic system established by the Minister for administering public lands for mining purposes and for the online registration of mining claims.

QA/QC: Quality Assurance/ Quality Control

2.3 Units

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m³), mass expressed as metric tonnes (t), area as hectares (ha), and gold and silver concentrations as grams per tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent documents now use the Metric System but older documents almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this



report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to www.maden.hacettepe.edu.tr/dmmrt/index.html for a glossary.

Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/t = troy ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonne; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and, st = short ton (2000 pounds).

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD\$) unless otherwise noted. Where quoted, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD 83, Zone 17.

2.4 Qualified Person

The author and Qualified Person (“QP”) for this Report is Julie Selway, Ph.D., P.Geo. is the Principal Geologist for J-J Minerals, a mineral exploration consulting firm based in Sudbury, Ontario. Dr. Selway has over 25 years of work experience for academia, government and industry. Dr. Selway’s specialties are writing NI 43-101 reports, QA/QC reviews of drill core assays, data compilations and project management. She is the co-author of six NI 43-101 Independent Technical Reports on gold properties in Ontario, six assessment reports on gold properties in Ontario and senior reviewer of seven NI 43-101 Reports on gold properties. Dr. Selway is an independent Qualified Person (“QP”) as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

The Certificate of Qualifications for the Qualified Person is given in Appendix 1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author of this Report relied on a copy of the option agreement dated Dec. 12, 2019 provided by Superior Mining and MLAS map viewer website (<https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/mlas-map-viewer>) for tenure information. MLAS map viewer is MENDM’s online claim map which is updated every night and the status of the Jumping Moose claims were checked and verified on March 15, 2019. A summary of the option agreement is given in section 4.3.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

Jumping Moose Property is located in Burrows and Kemp townships, near Gogama, northeastern Ontario. It is located within Larder Lake Mining Division and NTS sheet: 41P14SW. The Jumping Moose Property is located 25 km north of the village of Shining Tree, 75 km south of Timmins and 105 km southwest of Kirkland Lake. By road, Shining Tree is the nearest community to the Property, but by snowmobile in the winter Mattagami FN is 8 km to the west of the Property (Figure 4-1). The center of the mineralization on the Property is located at UTM Z17, E 469287 m, N 5293978 m, NAD 83.

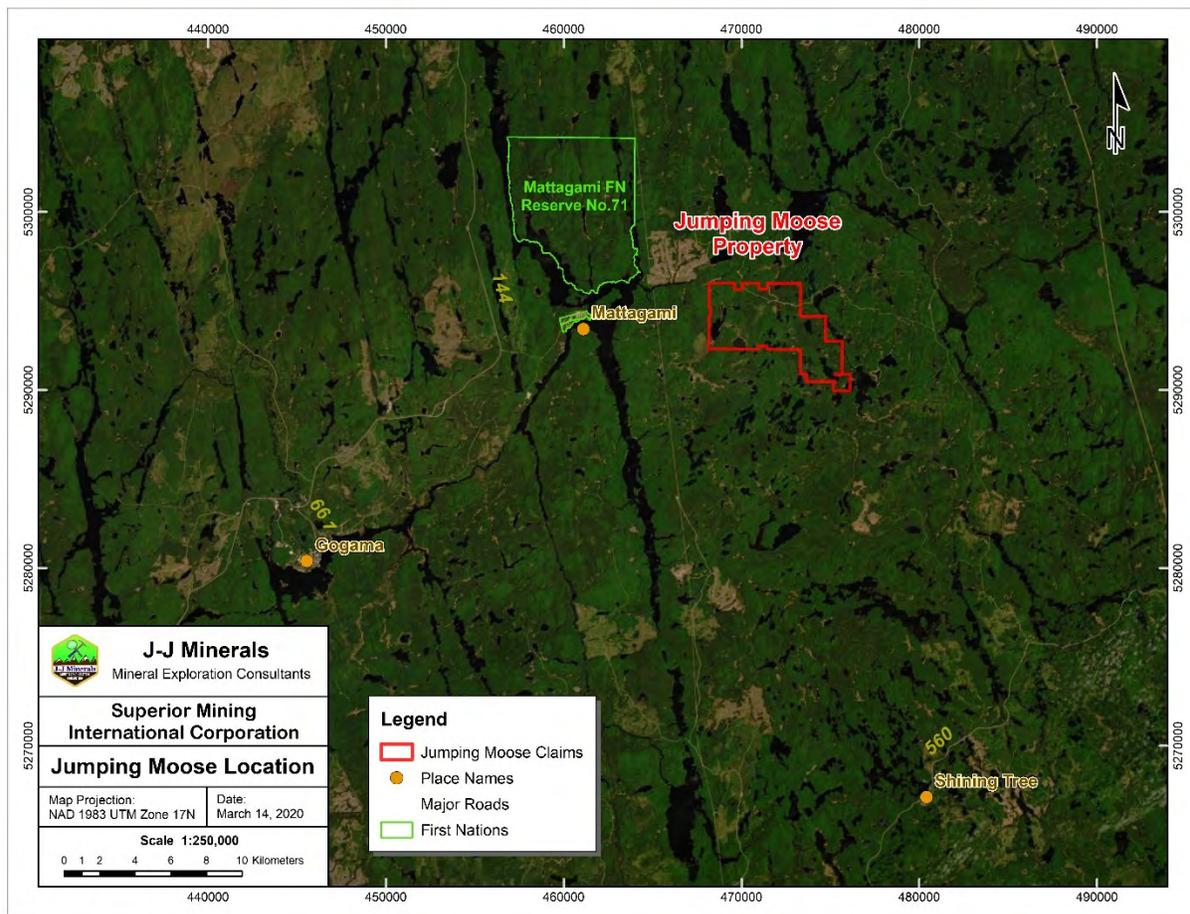


Figure 4-1 Local location map for Jumping Moose Property, Gogama.



4.2 Description and Ownership

The Jumping Moose Property consists of 145 cell claims with an area of approximately 2658 ha and is 7.8 km x 3.8 km in size (Figure 4-2). Superior Mining holds the mining rights of the mining claims and the crown holds the surface rights. Superior Mining has legal access to the Property.

The claim table is given in Appendix 3.

4.3 Option Agreement

Pursuant to a mineral property option agreement dated Dec. 12, 2019, the Superior Mining can acquire a 100% interest in the Jumping Moose Property from Canadian Gold Miner by:

- i. incurring an aggregate of \$2,700,000 toward exploration on the Jumping Moose Property as to \$100,000 in the first year, \$200,000 in the second year, \$400,000 in the third year, and a total of \$2,000,000 during years four through six; and
- ii. paying \$95,000 to Canadian Gold Miner as to \$20,000 within 60 days of closing, \$15,000 on the first or before the first Anniversary date, \$20,000 on or before the second Anniversary date, and \$40,000 on or before the third Anniversary date; and
- iii. issuing an aggregate of \$215,000 of common shares in the Superior Mining to Canadian Gold as to \$20,000 worth of common shares within 60 days of closing, \$15,000 worth of common shares on or before the first Anniversary date, \$20,000 worth of common shares on or before the second Anniversary date, \$40,000 worth of common shares on or before the third Anniversary date, \$40,000 worth of common shares on or before the fourth Anniversary date, \$40,000 worth of common shares on or before the fifth Anniversary date, and \$40,000 worth of common shares on or before the sixth Anniversary date.

Canadian Gold will retain a 1% Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR) from any commercial production from any Property encumbered by the pre-existing Swain and Decker agreement which consists of a 2% NSR (coloured green in Figure 4-2). Furthermore, Canadian Gold will retain a 2% NSR from any commercial production from any unencumbered Property listed in the agreement (coloured pink in Figure 4-2). In addition, Canadian Gold will be entitled to receive additional payments upon the Company achieving certain milestones, being \$1,000,000 in cash upon a NI 43-101 Inferred resource of at least 1,000,000 ounces of gold being confirmed on the Property.

The QP has reviewed the option agreement documents and summarized them to the best of the QP's abilities. The QP is a senior geologist and is not a legal expert.



To the best of the QP's knowledge there is no back-in-rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject to, other than the NSR on the claims as described above. There are no environmental liabilities on the Property.

4.4 Requirements to Retain the Property and Exploration Plan and Permit

In Ontario, to retain a mining claim, companies must submit an assessment file to MENDM's Geoscience Assessment Office showing that they have spent \$400/per single cell claim unit and \$200 per boundary claim on exploration. The initial mining claim is issued for a term of 2 years and then renewed every year afterward.

The Property has an Exploration Plan (PL-19-00037) from MENDM starting on Sept. 9, 2019 to June 27, 2021. The Plan includes:

- Exploration camps
- Geophysical Survey requiring a generator
- Line cutting (< 1.5 m width)

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/120308#BK29>. This plan was submitted by IAMGOLD in 2019 as they were planning a geophysical survey program.

To the best of the QP's knowledge, there is no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

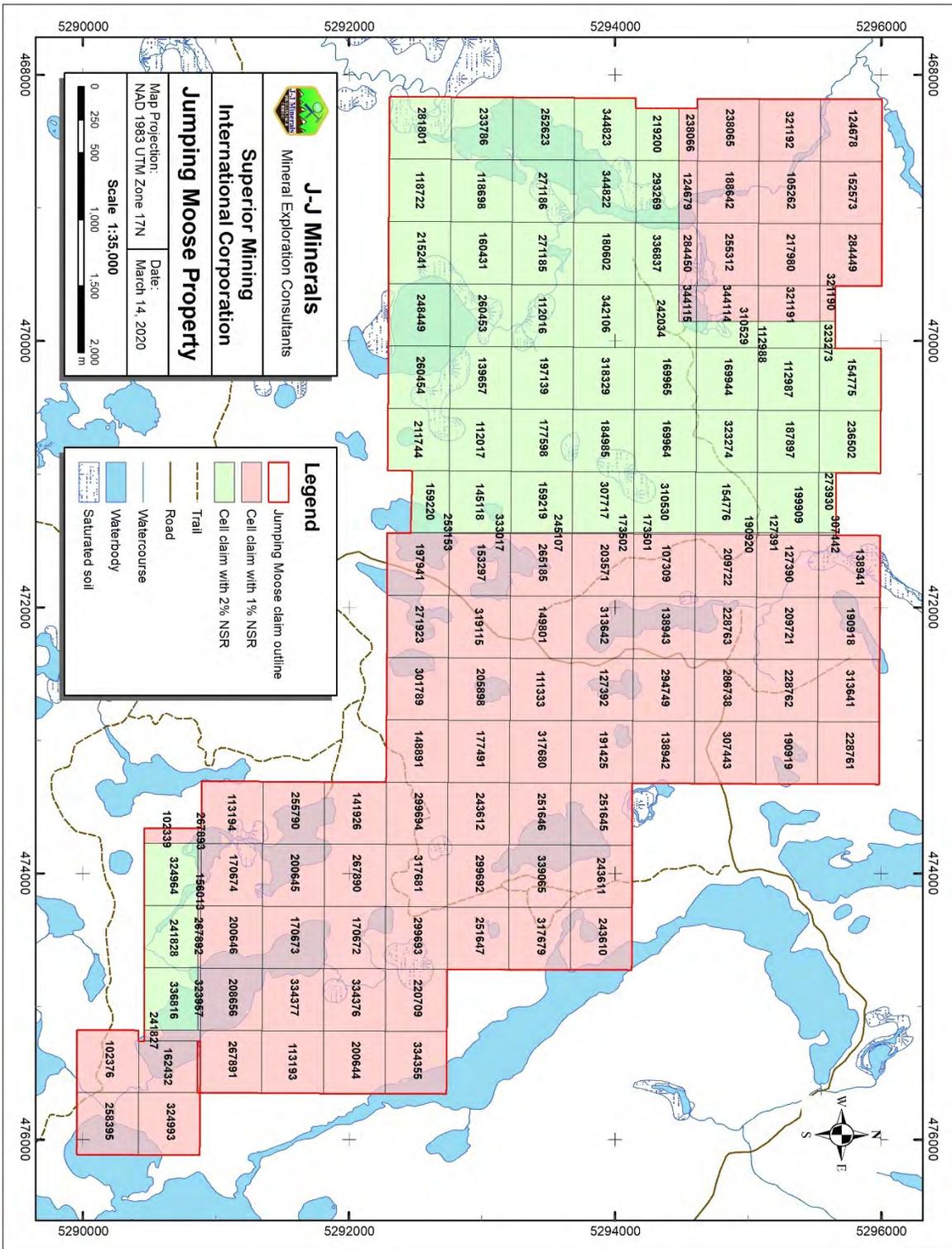


Figure 4-2 Property scale claim map for Jumping Moose Property.



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

5.1 Access

To access the Jumping Moose Property, follow Highway 144 for 154 km north of Sudbury to the intersection with Highway 560 which is locally known as the Watershed (Figure 5-1). Drive eastward on Highway 560 past Shining Tree for 62 km past the “64” km road marker to the intersection with Grassy Road (Figure 5-2). Logging trucks are frequently seen on Highway 560 and Grassy Road, so both roads are well maintained. Drive north on Grassy River Road for 25 km past the “80” km road marker (1.5 km south of the Grassy River bridge) to the intersection with the logging road that goes westward towards Marne Lake and the Jumping Moose Property (Figure 5-3). An alternative is to take the Grassy Road from Pine Street in Timmins south for 85 km to the intersection with the logging road that goes westward to the Jumping Moose Property. Follow the logging road past Marne Lake and Caribou Lake for 7 km to the edge of the Property (Figure 5-4). As per conversation with Timiskaming Forest Management, Burrows township was actively logged in 2019 and thus the logging roads to the Property are in good condition.

The closest commercial airports to the Property are in Timmins and Sudbury (Figure 5-5). The closest railway to the Property is the Canadian National Railway which passes through Gogama 25 km west of the Property. Via Rail Canada passenger service has a stop in Gogama. Ontario Northland bus service operates daily between Sudbury and Timmins with stops in Gogama.



Figure 5-1 The Watershed at the intersection between Highway 144 and 560.



Figure 5-2 Intersection between Highway 560 and Grassy Road.



Figure 5-3 Intersection between Grassy Road and road westward to Jumping Moose Lake.



Figure 5-4 Marne Lake



5.2 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The central part of Burrows township contains an even distribution of lakes, bogs, outwash plains, eskers and rocky ridges (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW2002, 1998). The high ground tends to be felsic and mafic intrusives and the low ground tends to be mafic metavolcanics. The elevation of Jumping Moose Lake is about 350 m ASL. Maximum elevation on the Property is about 370 m ASL along both sandy and rocky ridges.

Burrows township lies near the continental divide and the head of the Mattagami-Moose River watershed (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW2002, 1998). The eastern part of the Property drains into Sinclair Lake to the northeast and the Mattagami River via the Grassy River. Jumping Moose Lake and the western part of the Property drain directly into Mattagami Lake and Mattagami River to the west.

The eastern half of the Property is well forested with jackpine, white pine and occasional red pine which dominate the sandy areas while alder, cedar, ash and spruce occupy the wet lowlands (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW2002, 1998). Open muskegs occur mainly near lakes and streams while dense spruce and larch muskeg occur throughout the area.

The hottest month of the year in Timmins is July with an average temperature of 18 °C and the coldest month is January with an average temperature of -16 °C (<https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/canada/timmins/climate>). The average rainfall in July is 54 mm and the average snowfall in December is 41 mm.

Drilling can be completed year-round except for the spring snow melt in April when it is too muddy in the bush. Geological mapping can be completed May to October.

5.3 Infrastructure and Local Resources

Kirkland Lake and Timmins are established mining camps which can provide the skilled labour and field supplies required to run an exploration program (Figure 5-5).

Gogama is a small town with a population of 325 people according to the 2016 Canadian census (<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>). Gogama has hotels, restaurants, gas station, hardware stores, police and nursing station to provide basic services for exploration work. Gogama is known as an outdoor destination with fishing, hunting and snowmobiling activities. Pickerel (walleye), northern pike, whitefish, perch, bass and ling are caught in Minisinakwa Lake



next to Gogama (<https://www.gogama.ca/fishing.html>). Moose, black bear, wolf, fox, marten, lynx, beaver, muskrat, otter, skunk and weasel are hunted and trapped in the forests around Gogama (<https://www.gogama.ca/hunting.html>).

Ontario Power Generation's Northeast Plant Group (NEPG) is headquartered in Timmins and has 13 hydroelectric generating stations (<http://www.opg.com/communities-and-partners/host-communities/Pages/northeast.aspx>). Power lines are located 3 km west of the Property boundary between Mattagami FN and Jumping Moose Property. The power line can be seen as a straight north-south line in Figure 4-1.

Sources of water on the Property include Jumping Moose Lake, Hook Lake and numerous unnamed lakes and swamps.

The Property's surface rights are owned by the crown and they are sufficient for future mining operations. The Jumping Moose Property does not have a resource estimate and thus a discussion of potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites is not relevant to the Property at this time.



6.0 HISTORY

For more information, a detailed overview of the history of the Property is given by Tittley, 1991 (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057). Note some historic reports refer to the Jumping Moose Lake as Jumping Mouse Lake or Mouse Lake. It is not known when the lake name was changed.

6.1 1950-1951, Dominion Gulf Company

Historical work on the Property identified a cluster of large angular and high-grade Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins boulders on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake following a major forest fire in 1949 (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW2002, 1998). Following the 1950 discovery of the high-grade boulders, O.E. Winters staked 9 claims northeast of the Jumping Moose Lake. In 1951, the Property was optioned to Dominion Gulf Company.

Kirkland Lake Resident Geologist W.S. Savage completed a property visit to east side of Jumping Moose Lake in July 1951 with the chief geologist of Dominion Gulf Company (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0081, 1952). He described the high-grade boulders as “A large jagged block of rusty float (about the size of a small oar) was found in 1950 near the northwest corner of claim S-55400 (in the centre of the group). The rock appears to have been a basic volcanic with well developed gneissosity out by an irregular series of quartz veins some of which are up to 6" in width. The quartz is well pyritized and contains visible gold. Fine stringers of a silvery white mineral which might be a telluride can also be seen.” Since the float did not appear to have been traveled far, Dominion Gulf looked for its source by mapping, trenching and a magnetometer survey. Dominion Gulf also drilled 4 holes totalling 1528 ft (=466 m) (DG series) in October and November of 1951. The drill core assays are not given in the assessment report.

6.2 1971, Canex Aerial Exploration

In 1971, Canex Aerial Exploration optioned the Property from B.D. Sirola. In January 1971, Canex conducted a ground magnetic survey in search of ultramafic intrusions with associated sulphide mineralization (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0079). Their results identified narrow and discontinuous banded iron formation lenses within greenstone on the Property.



6.3 1975-1976, Hollinger Mines Ltd

Hollinger Mines Ltd. optioned the property from B.D. Sirola in 1975 and staked additional claims to form a block of claims northeast of Jumping Moose Lake. In July 1975, Hollinger cut grid lines, conducted geological mapping and magnetic and electromagnetic surveys (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0072). Hollinger visited the high-grade floats and noted that “One large float, of milky to orangish stained and rusty quartz assay of 7 oz Au/ton (=218.8 g/t Au) - some native gold being noted. Other quartz floats assayed from that area generally ran NIL, with exception to one magnetic sample which yielded 0.10 oz Au/ton” (=3.43 g/t Au). They concluded that there was a connection between the gold and the iron formation.

This mapping and geophysics surveys were followed up in the fall of 1975 by drilling 4 holes totalling 1523.5 ft (=464 m) (BU-1-75 series) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0083). The purpose of the drill holes was to test two EM anomalies in the iron formation and to drill in the area of the main float. Drill core assay results are not given in the assessment report. Based on the results, Hollinger concluded that the iron formations swung north under Jumping Moose Lake in an arcuate form suggesting a broad fold. This conclusion was confirmed in the winter of 1975-1976 when Hollinger completed a detailed 30 m spacing ground horizontal loop EM survey along the lake.

6.4 1979-1981 Sirola – Karvinen

In the fall of 1979, D.E. Sirola, B.D. Sirola and W.O. Karvinen (Sirola-Karvinen Group) staked the Property. In 1980, W.O. Karvinen & Associated Ltd. carried out detailed overburden and bedrock mapping, trenching and overburden blasting in search of the source of the high-grade float (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0355).

Karvinen stated that numerous high-grade vein quartz boulders are located in hummocky till, along a north-south ridge (Figure 6-1). In the immediate area, the overburden is a till which has been modified partly by melt waters associated with nearby esker (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0355). The average thickness of the till is 15 ft (=4.5 m). The mineralized boulders are predominately vein quartz with some carbonate in country rock of chloritic mafic metavolcanics and chloritic blue quartz-eye tuff. Pyrite is common and, in some boulders, the predominate sulphide is chalcopyrite. The boulders have been found in 15 different locations spread over an area of approximately 274 m by 152 m. They are generally angular and range in size from a few inches to over 1.2 m. Samples assayed from these boulders averaged 0.27 oz Au/ton (=8.4 g/t Au) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0355). In addition to the vein quartz boulder,



a large (~ 8 ft = 2.45 m) boulder of green carbonate with quartz veinlets is found on the hummocky till ridge.

Karvinen re-examined the ice direction and concluded that it was east of south which was confirmed by till fabric analyses to be approximately 165° (Figure 6-1) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0355). Following this up-ice direction, additional boulders were found. Karvinen concluded that the area at the head of the boulder fan is most likely the host source. This area is covered with overburden approximately 12 ft (= 3.6 m) deep.

Karvinen also examined gold mineralization in the iron formation (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0355). He noted that gold-bearing massive to disseminated pyritic beds with some chalcopyrite occur within the iron formation. One iron formation bed approximately 15 ft (= 4.6 m) thick was sampled and trenched. No assays are given in the assessment report.

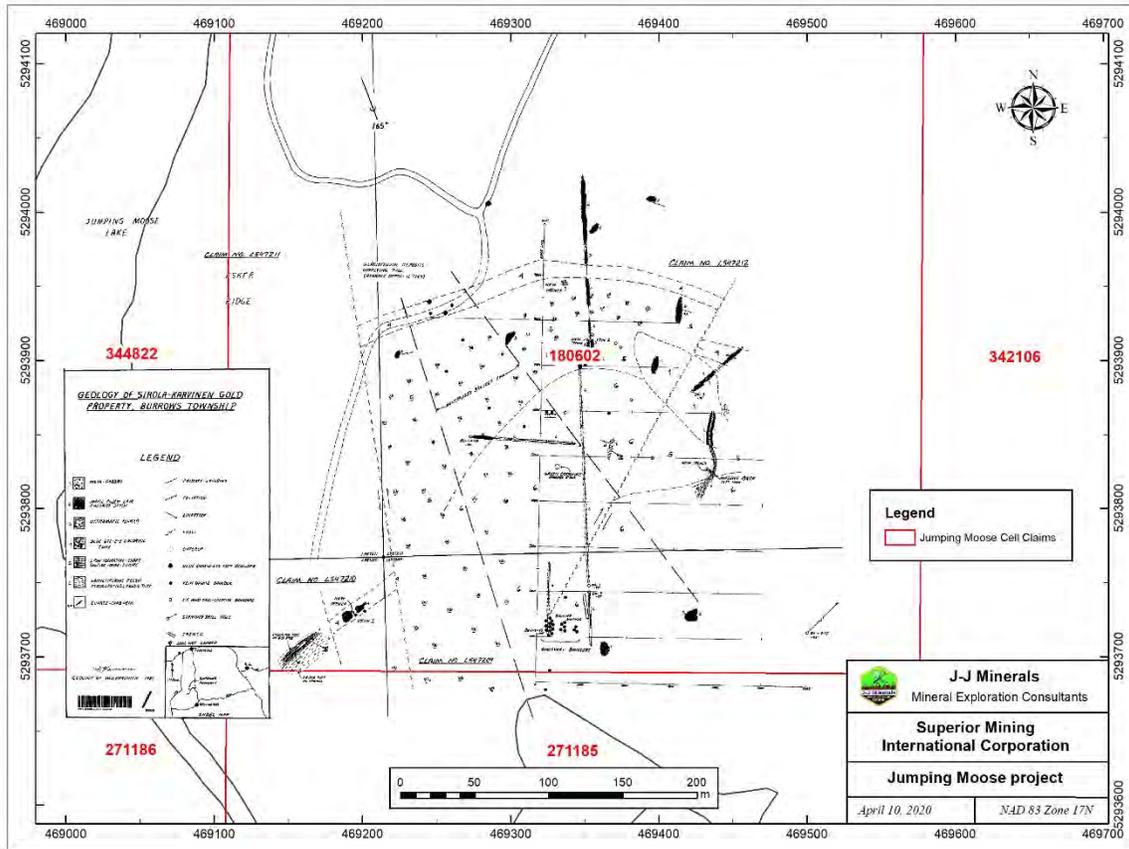


Figure 6-1 Map of geology and boulder locations, Jumping Moose Property (from MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0355, 1981).

6.5 1981-1982, Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd.

Newmont Exploration Canada optioned the Property from the Sirola-Karvinen Group in Sept. 1981 and had a joint venture with Dupont of Canada. In 1981 to 1982, they completed line cutting, ground magnetics and VLF EM survey, basal till sampling and heavy media separation geochemical survey (MENDM assessment reports 41P14SW0064, 41P14SW0065 and 41P14SW0067). Ground magnetics easily identified the komatiitic mafic metavolcanic, magnetite iron formations, sulphide iron formation and the north trending diabase dykes. The magnetite iron formation anomalies are sinuous, folded and discontinuous with pinch and swelling. The sulphide iron formation contains pyrite and trace pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Strong VLF EM conductors are iron formation units and weak conductors are lithology boundaries.



The till and heavy mineral separation studies concluded that the gold anomalies are in the non-magnetic heavy mineral fraction (MENDM assessment reports 41P14SW0067). This indicates that the gold is either in the sulphide iron formation or in the mineralized altered mafic metavolcanics rocks. Gold concentrations and the shape of the gold particles indicate that the gold in the heavy media separation did not travel too far from its source.

This was followed up with IP, resistivity and horizontal loop Max Min surveys (MENDM assessment reports 41P14SW0063). Newmont drilled a total of 6 holes totalling 914.38 ft (=279 m) in June 1982 (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0069). Three holes (B-82-1, 2, 6) were drilled in the west near Jumping Moose Lake and three holes were drilled in the east near Marne Lake (B-82-3, 4, 5). Holes drilled in the west were to test mag and IP anomalies. Drill hole B-82-5, near Bear Lake in the east, had from 128.15 to 130.15 m, 2 m interval intersected 0.732 g/t Au in felsic to intermediate volcanics (tuff) with 1-5% pyrite. The Au assays from the three holes drilled in the west range from 8 to 69 ppb Au. The relationship between the sample length and true thickness is unknown and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

6.6 1987, Argentex Resource Exploration Corporation

Argentex Resource Exploration Corporation optioned the Jumping Moose Property from Shorex Resources Ltd in 1987. Argentex conducted geological mapping, humus geochemical sampling and diamond drilling.

Argentex collected 25 grab samples and assayed for gold during their mapping program. The range of Au assays for the grab samples is from below detection limit to 99 ppb Au with one assay of 0.008 oz Au/ton (=0.27 g/t Au) from a boulder in the stripped area (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0060).

Argentex drilled 10 holes totalling 1227 m in October to November 1987 (BA-87 series) (Figure 6-2). Eight drill holes (BA-87-1 to 4, BA-87-7 to 10) were drilled to test a zone of blue quartz-eye tuff which was suggested to be the source of the gold and silver and telluride-bearing boulders. Drill hole BA-87-4 intersected 1.1 m grading 6.96 g/t Au in felsic tuff with quartz veins and trace pyrite. Assay highlights from this drill program are given in Table 6-1 (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0060). The Au assays from the eight holes drilled range from below detection limit to 6.96 g/t Au. The relationship between the sample length and true thickness is unknown and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

The other two holes (BA-87-5 and BA-87-6) were drilled 400 m to the north to test a geophysical anomaly. These holes intersected mafic metavolcanics flows, talc tremolite schist and sulfide iron formation. The assays of these two drill holes were generally low (below detection limit to 90 ppb Au).

Table 6-1 Assay highlights from Argentex's 1987 drill program (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0060).

Drill Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Lithology
BA-87-1	77.69	78.09	0.40	1.71	felsic tuff, 10% vuggy section, 3% pyrite
BA-87-4	26.70	27.80	1.10	6.96	fragmental felsic tuff, vuggy broken core, quartz veins, ?fault, minor tourmaline, trace pyrite
BA-87-4	37.86	38.53	0.67	2.88	blue quartz eye tuff, 5% quartz veins, 10% pyrite
BA-87-8	20.79	21.82	1.04	4.78	blue quartz eye tuff, 30% quartz veining, 1-3% pyrite, trace cpy, blue quartz eyes

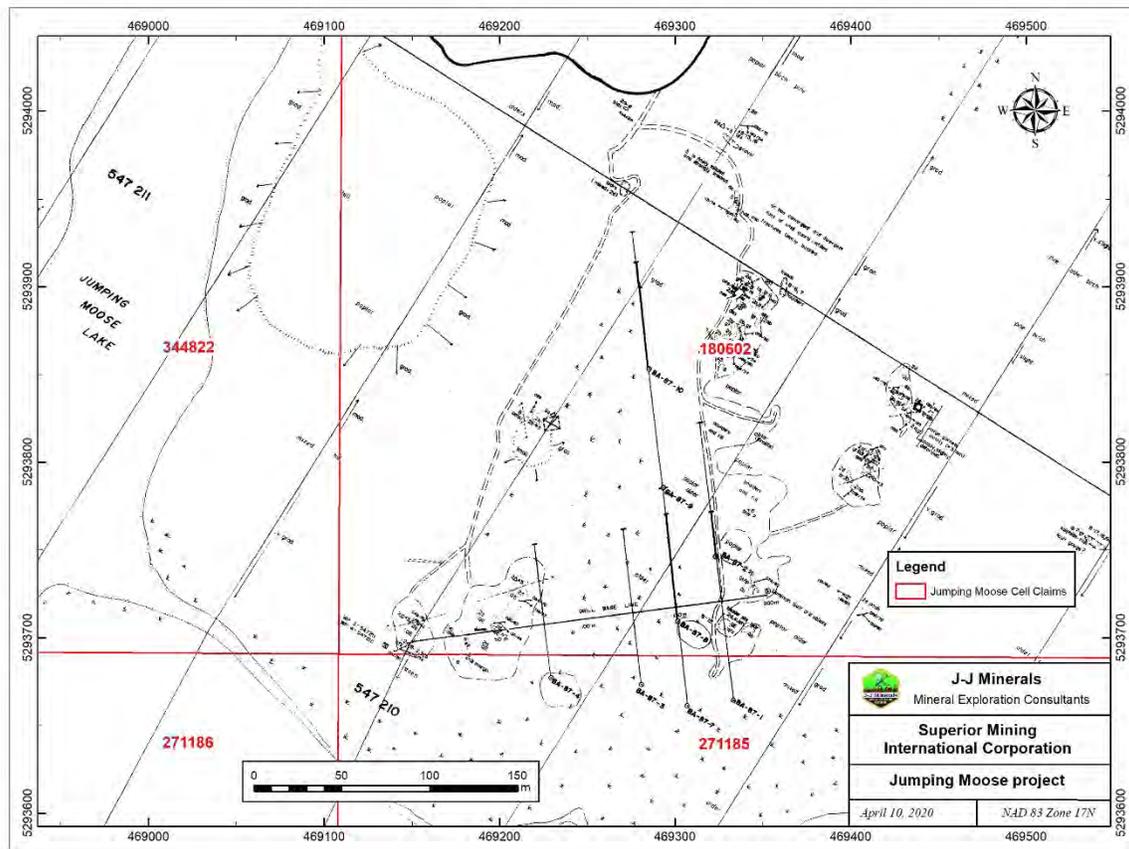


Figure 6-2 Argentex drill plan map, 1987, Jumping Moose Property (from MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0060).



6.7 1990-1994, Tittley

H.Z. Tittley staked the Jumping Moose claims in the fall of 1990 and additional claims in May 1991. In May 1991, Tittley prospected, mapped, sampled and stripped outcrops the Property (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057). He also completed a review of all of the geophysical, geotechnical and drilling data on the Property. He compiled all of the data into a detailed map (Figure 6-3). Tittley noted that over the past 40 years since their discovery, the mineralized float boulders have either been moved, removed or decimated which impedes future study. A total of 10 grab samples were collected in 1991 near the **Main Showing** and the assays range from below detection limit to 35.0 oz/t Au (=1093 g/t) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057) (Table 6-2).

Tittley noted that he saw the boulder field (Main Showing) when he worked for Hollinger in 1975. The “boulder field in low saturated ground which contained many angular limonite-stained orange quartz boulders. The boulders ranged in size from 2 to 10 kg, usually contained little sulphides (< ½ %) and always produced gold assays of 0.12 to 0.75 oz Au/t. One sample which is 80% orange quartz including on cut and polished surfaces and which contains a few specks and minor splashes of sulphides, assays 0.37 oz Au/t.” (=12.68 g/t Au) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057).

The **Tittley Showing**, discovered in 1993, is an "in situ" showing of similar, but lower grade, Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins located on the western side of the Jumping Moose Lake. One assay from the Tittley showing returned 7.34 g/t Au, 59 g/t Ag and 36 ppm Te (MENDM assessment report 2.31923).

One grab sample of mineralized quartz was taken from the **Island Showing** southeast of the high-grade boulders with 0.387 oz Au/t (=13.27 g/t Au) and 0.008 % Cu (Table 6-2) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057). Some of the quartz is orange and the mineralization consists of pyrite, a lead-coloured non-metallic mineral and minor chalcopyrite (the sample location is labelled in Figure 6-3). Other grab samples from the Island Showing range from 6 ppb to 0.05 oz/ton Au (=1.56 g/t Au).



Table 6-2 Assay highlights from Tittley's 1991 grab sampling (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057).
Sample locations are labelled in Figure 6-3).

No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	Au	Ag	Cu
HT-1	Main float pile East stripping road	Qtz & minor rusty qtz vein/chloritic sides. 3% silvery & brassy py. Pinkish & greenish blebs in wht qtz.	14.0 oz/t		0.05
HT-2	Main float pile East stripping road	Qtz-carb/more py than HT-1 & cp. (Poss more rusty orange than HT-1)	35.0 oz/t		0.25
HT-3	Island showing, upper quartz zone.	Quartz/dark non-metallic mineral & minor cp.	0.39 oz/t		0.01

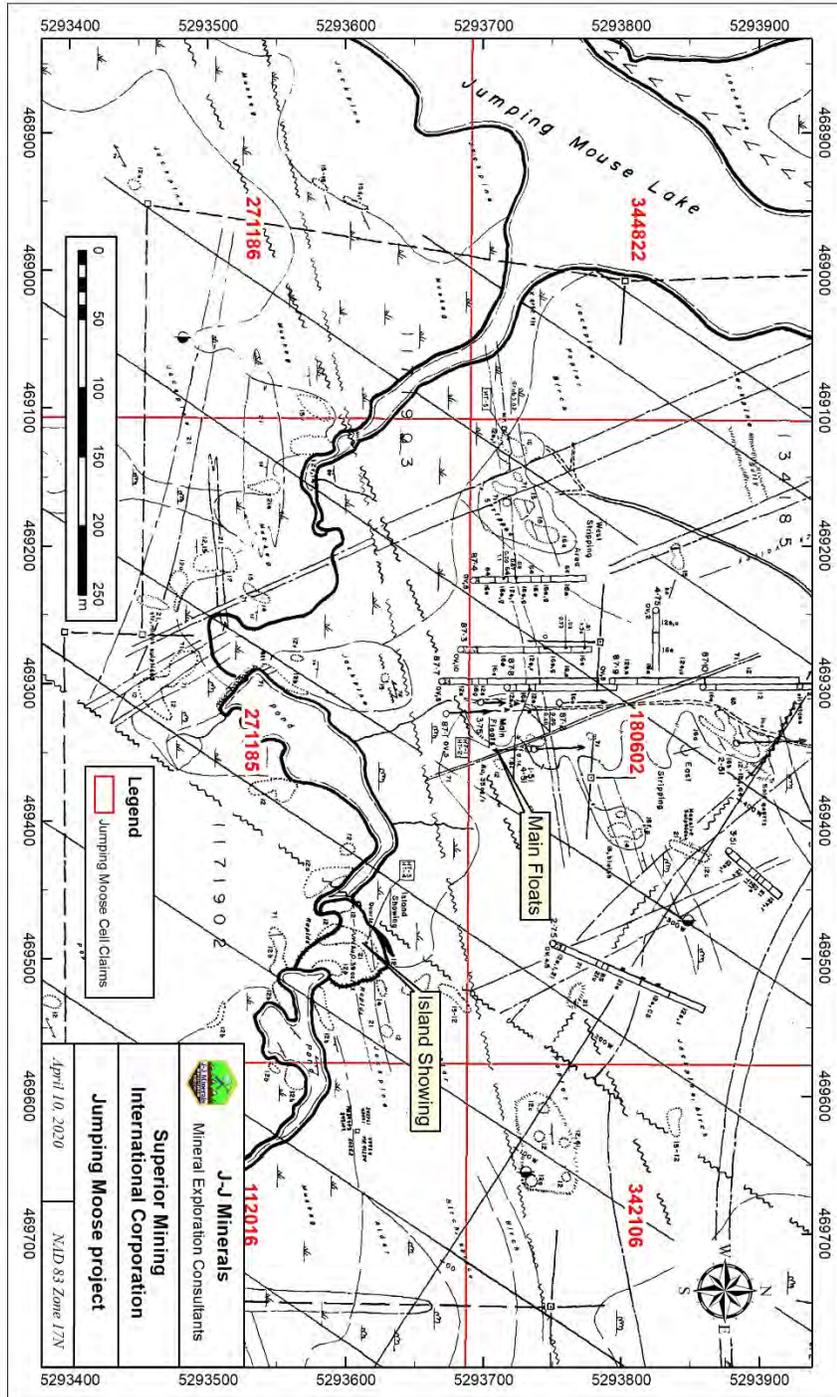


Figure 6-3 Detailed geology map including location of historic drill holes, Jumping Moose Property (from MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057, 1991).



In September 1993, H.Z. Tittley drilled 10 holes totaling 504.4 m (JMG93 series) to target the chargeability zone (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0009). There were no significant gold assays.

In August to October 1993, H.Z. Tittley completed magnetic and gradiometric surveys, a geological survey, limited bedrock stripping and horizontal loop EM survey (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0006). The geophysics surveys were to test the broad chargeability zone that was identified by Newmont's IP survey in 1981. The magnetic survey's anomalies correlated well with the iron formation.

In 1994, H.Z. Tittley completed magnetic and VLF EM surveys (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0001). The magnetic survey's anomalies correlated with the iron formation, diabase dykes and gabbro intrusion. There are also indications of two structural features within the survey: one is a magnetic discontinuity which indicates a dextral fault striking 12° and the second is a E-W band of low magnetics. He also traced the gold-bearing mafic blue quartz-eye tuff for at least 800 m.

6.8 2005, Temex Resources Corp.

Temex optioned the Jumping Moose Property from Fred and Sherry Swain in 2005. In 2005, Temex conducted line cutting, prospecting, digging 7 trenches and cutting 106 channel samples and ground-based magnetometer and IP surveys (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). The trenching was a follow up on IP anomalies and gold anomalies identified by prospecting. Temex found all historical drill hole collars or platforms that could be found and located them with a GPS unit.

Temex resampled the high-grade boulders on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake and confirmed their high-grade Au-Ag-Te-rich nature. Samples JM-04-005, JM-04-006 and 501 returned assays of 156.515, 9.565 and 536.576 g/t Au respectively (MENDM assessment report 2.31923) (Table 6-3). However, prospecting on the rest of the Property did not find significant Au values. Veins with anomalous Au values were also proximal to the east-west trending high strain zone in Hook Creek area, suggesting that it originally exerted a control on their emplacement. The occurrence of the anomalous Au-Ag-Te quartz veins proximal to this structure and their subsequent strong deformation suggests that this is an earlier structure providing a pathway for the mineralizing fluids, which was reactivated during the intense lineation event.

Trenching exposed several Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins, including the historical "Tittley Showing" discovered in 1993 on the western side of Jumping Moose Lake (MENDM assessment report 2.31923) (Figure 6-4).



Field relationships, geochemistry and mineralogical data indicates that these veins are of the same type as those found in the high-grade boulders located on the eastern side of the Jumping Moose Lake. The Au mineralization in these "in situ" veins is very erratically distributed within the veins and ranges from 1.26 to 53.15 g/t Au (Table 6-3). Sample 58966 from outcrop near the Tittley showing had 7.34 g/t Au, 59 g/t Ag and 39 ppm Te (Table 6-3). The veins have also been strongly folded and attenuated by the intense lineation. Both the high-grade boulders and the Tittley showing are proximal to a major east-west trending structure which passes through Hook Creek (Figure 6-4).

The rocks on the Property were found to have been strongly deformed by an intense moderate plunging, east-southeast trending lineation which has resulted in tight folding and attenuation of all lithologies. A high strain zone was mapped in the Hook Creek area, which appears to have been the focus of Au-Ag-Te quartz veining; aeromagnetic data suggests this structure extends all the way to the northwest tip of Little Marne Lake. An extensive horizon of iron formation in contact with ultramafic volcanics was recognized, totaling 15 kilometres of strike length, and having the potential for komatiite-hosted Ni mineralization.

A structural study by Howard Poulsen following a one day site visit in June 2005 concluded that the quartz veins in the bedrock at Jumping Moose Lake have been overprinted by significant prolate deformation. This makes for a difficult exploration target because, although once nearly planar, the veins are now complexly folded, boudinaged and drawn out in rod shaped envelopes parallel to the linear fabric in the host rocks. It is not entirely clear what effect this would have on the distribution of gold grade within them but likely the better grade will be found in local shoots parallel to the lineation and in boudin necks perpendicular to it. This could lead to erratic grade distribution.

A mineralogical study by Dr. Richard Taylor of selected high-grade Jumping Moose samples concluded that the mineralization consisted of a complex assemblage of predominately Au-Ag-Bi-bearing tellurides with lesser amounts of Au-Ag electrum (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). This mineral assemblage suggests a near-surface epithermal system or a shallow-level variant of Archean lode-gold mesothermal system. The mineralization at Jumping Moose is associated with granitoid magmatism on the west side of Jumping Moose Lake and activation of a major crustal-scale brittle-ductile WSW-ENE trending fault/deformation zone.

Table 6-3 Assay highlights from Temex 2005 prospecting program (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). Location refers to which side of the Jumping Moose Lake the sample was taken.

Sample number	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Te (ppm)	Type	Location
JM-04-005	469294	5293721	156.52	250	686	boulder	east side



Sample number	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Te (ppm)	Type	Location
JM-04-006	469294	5293722	9.57	21.6	61	boulder	east side
JM-04-010	468498	5293854	1.34	9.9	4	outcrop	west side
JM-04-013	468495	5293841	53.15	390	371	rubble	west side
501	469295	5293722	536.58	907.3	N.A.	boulder	east side
58904	468495	5293842	11.78	104	47	rubble	west side
58966	468495	5293843	7.34	59	36	outcrop	west side
59496	468471	5293848	5.55	58	38	outcrop	west side
16303	468470	5293847	1.24	10.8	4	outcrop	west side
16304	468469	5293845	5.65	41.4	37	outcrop	west side
16311	468484	5293778	1.26	5.2	< 2	outcrop	west side
HLK-026	469291	5293725	1.33	3.2	7	boulder	east side

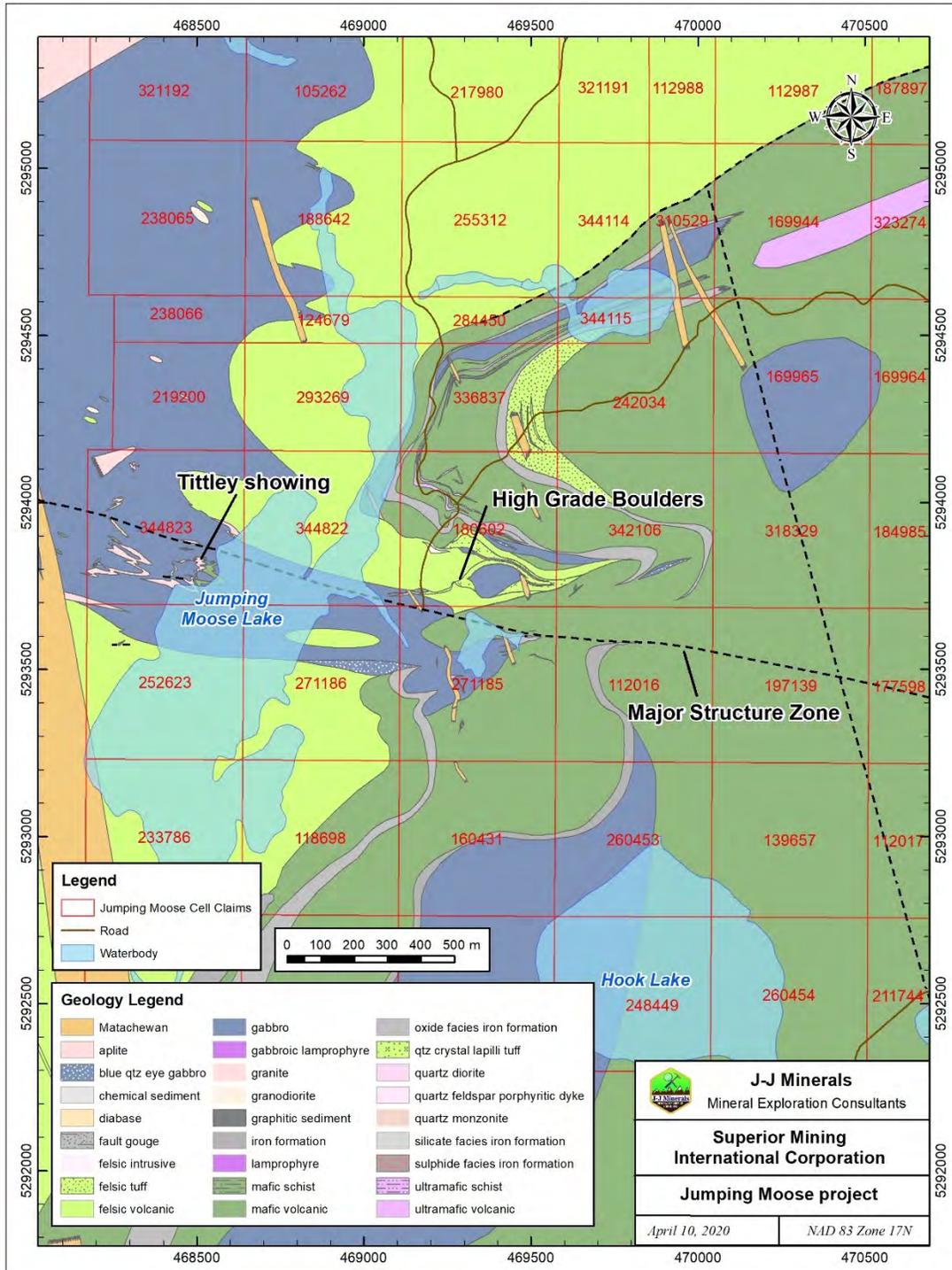


Figure 6-4 Geology map of Jumping Moose Property showing the high grade boulders and Tittley showing locations (from MENDM assessment report 2.31923).



In February and March, 2005 Temex conducted a detailed magnetometer survey between Jumping Moose Lake and Hook Lake to help map the iron formation, structure and geology (MENDM assessment report 2.30145). The most significant feature encountered in the survey is a 100-200 meter wide iron formation that spans the grid in a north south direction (Figure 6-5). The iron formation is obviously intensely folded and perhaps faulted in areas of magnetic lows such as the western flank and the baseline. The iron formation is rich in magnetite hence the intense readings and steep magnetic gradient.

The west side of the iron formation, particularly west of Jumping Moose Lake, has a relatively quiet background that would be consistent with magnetic values found with granitic intrusive bodies.

In March 2005, CV Clearview Geophysics Inc. conducted a spectral induced polarization survey on behalf of Temex (MENDM assessment report 2.30145).

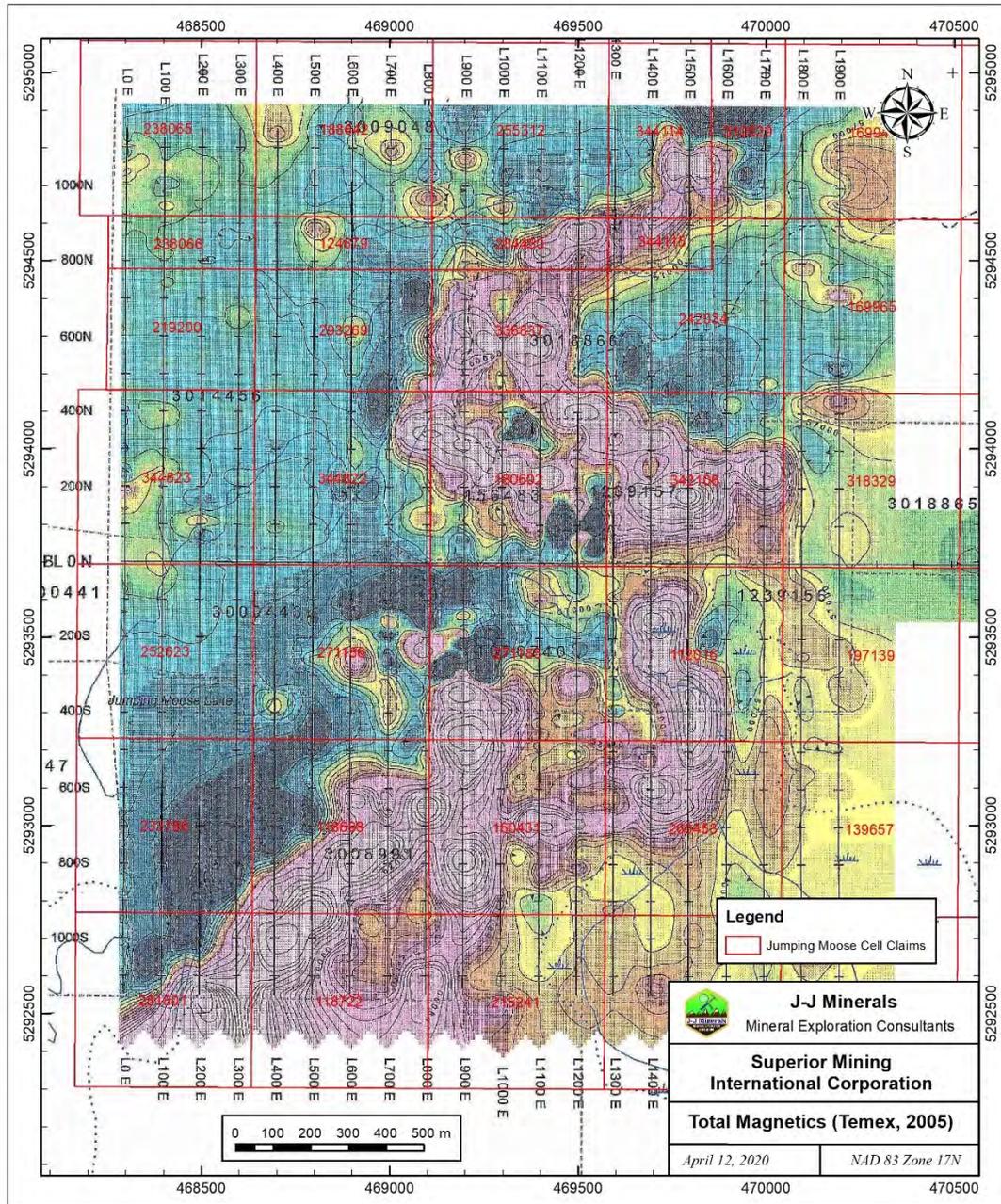


Figure 6-5 Total magnetic intensity map, Jumping Moose Property (Temex, 2005, MENDM assessment report 2.30145).

6.9 2008, Norcanex Resources Inc

MPX Geophysics Ltd on behalf of Norcanex Resources Inc conducted a helicopter-borne high resolution magnetic survey over the Jumping Moose Property in March 2008 (MENDM assessment report 2.39040). The flight lines had 50 m spacing and were oriented predominately east-west. The total magnetic intensity map shows a strong linear anomaly (NE-SW) along the east side of Jumping Moose Lake which correlates with the iron formation and a second linear anomaly (NW-SE) near Little Marne Lake and Camp Lake correlates with ultramafic volcanics (Figure 6-6).

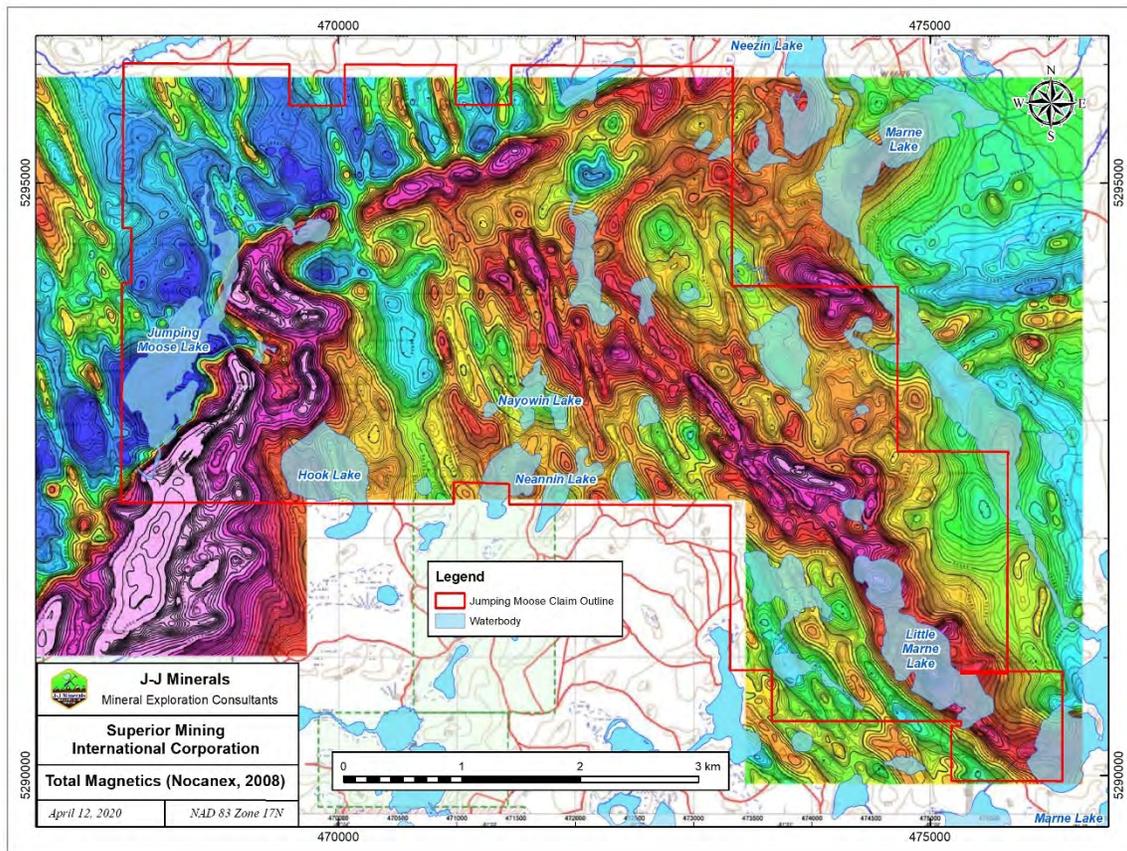


Figure 6-6 Total magnetic intensity map from airborne magnetic survey, Jumping Moose Property (Norcanex Resources, 2008, MENDM assessment report 2.39040)



6.10 2011, Transition Metals

Transition Metals optioned the Jumping Moose Property from Swain and Decker in November 2010. They entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Spiral Exploration Ltd. in Sept. 2011 (Transition Metals press release dated Sept. 15, 2011). During Sept. to Nov. 2011, Transition Metals completed physical work on the Property. Transition Metals conducted stripping, washing, magnetic susceptibility and mapping of three trenches east of Jumping Moose Lake (Figure 6-10) (MENDM assessment report 2.50068). The purpose of the trenches was to expose mineralization and expand on existing pits and trenches near the gold-bearing boulders. Prospecting of the Property was also completed along the new trail around Ottereye Lake and west of Jumping Moose Lake.

All three trenches exposed major shearing with varying amounts of pyrite and boudin of quartz. The shearing is interpreted to be a splay off a major east trending strain zone. Trench 2 exposed a deformed, massive sulphide facies iron formation containing silvery to yellow-brassy pyrite that has been weakly to strongly quartz-carbonate altered. The program also exposed additional blue quartz eye gabbro units that had been hypothesized by previous workers to be a potential candidate for hosting the Au-Ag-Te quartz veins that occur in high grade boulders.

6.11 2012, Abalor Minerals Inc.

Spiral Exploration Inc changed its name to Abalor Minerals Inc. on Dec. 21, 2011. In the summer of 2012, Abalor Minerals completed line cutting, outcrop mapping, localization of historic drill hole collars, excavating trenches and drilling (Boily, 2014; MENDM assessment report 2.53581). Forty-seven grab rock samples, representing different types of lithologies principally mineralized in sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite), were collected at the northern end of Jumping Moose Lake (Figure 6-7). These samples yielded low gold values, ranging from < 5 to 268 ppb and averaging 21 ppb. Induced polarization/ resistivity (pole-dipole) and total field magnetic surveys were completed on 8 km and 14.7 km of measured lines. A 1500 m drilling campaign was conducted to investigate geochemical and geophysical anomalies (mainly IP) recognized on the eastern shore of the Jumping Moose Lake. Most common lithologies intersected were green-grey, medium to fine-grained, homogeneous, massive to sheared basalt/andesite volcanic rocks and medium -grained, greenish-grey to dark grey, massive to strongly foliated gabbro sills (?) and dykes. Several quartz-carbonate-chlorite veins, veinlets and blebs often containing disseminated to semi-massive sulphide zones (pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) crosscut principally the mafic rocks. Stringers of sulphide, mostly pyrite, are common and the basalt/andesite can be strongly pyritized.

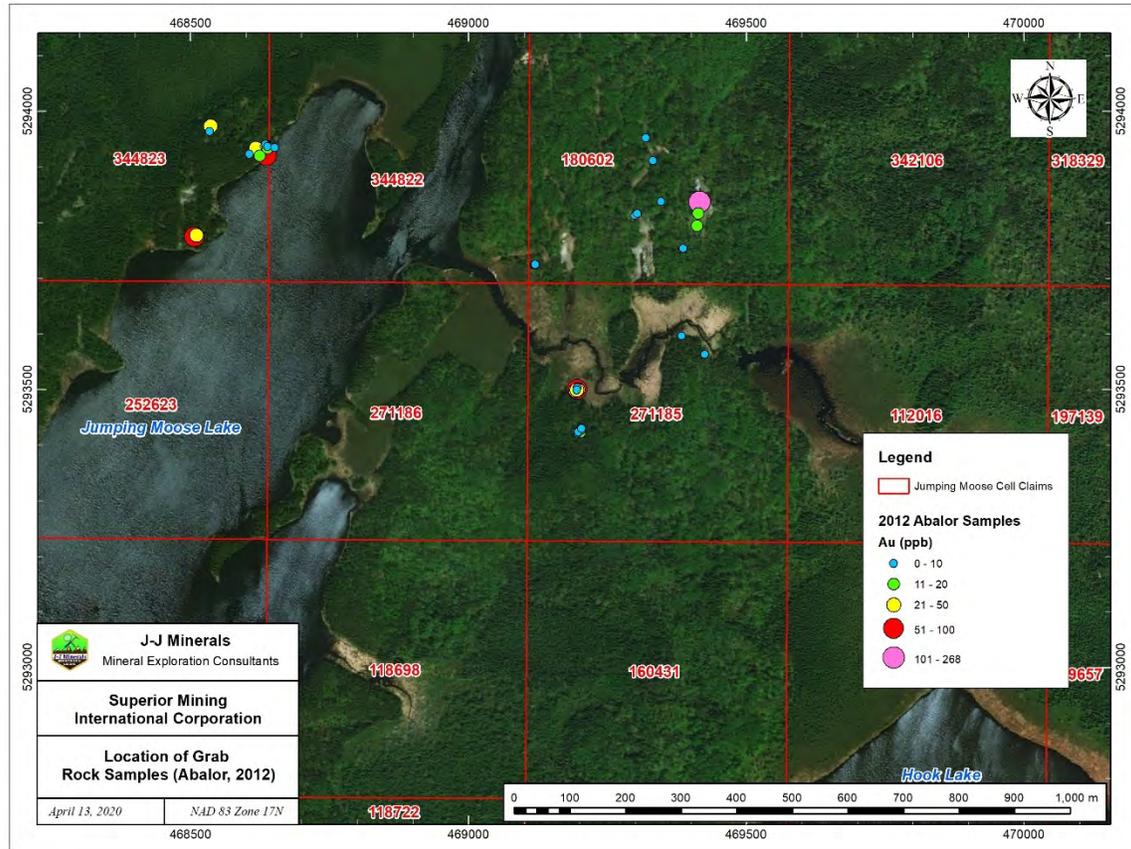


Figure 6-7 Grab sample locations from Abalor's 2012 mapping program around the northern end of Jumping Moose Lake (MENDM assessment report 2.53581).

The IP survey was performed using a pole-dipole electrode configuration and was carried out on 8 km of line measured and recorded (Boily, 2014; MENDM assessment report 2.53581). The total field magnetic survey using a GEM GSM-19 magnetometer system, ran over 14.7 km of line with readings collected every 12.5 m along each line. A total of 24 IP chargeability anomalies were interpreted and located. Most are well defined and may reflect underlying lithology containing sulphide or graphitic mineralization which could be considered prospective to gold or base metals (Figure 6-8)

The overall magnetic pattern is disrupted by several high amplitude anomalous magnetic highs striking in a northwest direction approximating 300° (Figure 6-9). These magnetic anomalies may reflect underlying



mafic lithologies or possible iron formations. Several fault zones have been interpreted within the grid area based on the magnetic contours.

In November – December 2012, Abalor Minerals drilled 14 holes of NQ core for a total of 1500 m (Table 6-4) (Boily, 2014; MENDM assessment report 2.53581). The purpose of the drill program was to investigate the geochemical and geophysical anomalies (mainly IP) on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake. Drilling by Abalor Minerals intersected 4.76 g/t Au over 0.50 m in drill hole JM-12-11 in quartz veinlets in sheared volcanics with 5% pyrite (Table 6-5) (MENDM assessment report 2.56341, 2015). Drill holes JM-12-11 and 13 contained gold mineralization (Table 6-5). Drill holes JM-12-01, 02, 03 and 06 have low grade gold mineralization in sheared lapilli tuff which is silicified with hematite and pyrite. The core from the other holes have no significant gold values. The relationship between the sample length and true thickness is unknown and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

Transition Metals reviewed the results of Argentex's 1987 and Abalor's 2012 drill programs and concluded that in three dimensions, the intersections in the 2012 and 1987 drill holes do not correlate as a single zone and the orientation and correlation from hole to hole, although having multiple solutions, appears to indicate the presence of more than one zone of gold mineralization with an east to northeast orientation (MENDM assessment report 2.56341). It may be that the blue, quartz-eye gabbro is one host of gold mineralization, and the gabbro may represent the most wide-spread host due the presence of this unit to the west of the lake. However, there is also a felsic tuff that also hosts gold mineralization in the area to the east of the lake. There are some difficulties correlating units from one hole to another and from the drill holes to the surface. This lack of correlation could be interpreted to represent a structural complexity combined with variations in the degree of alteration, or simply be due to inconsistencies in the lithologic nomenclature.

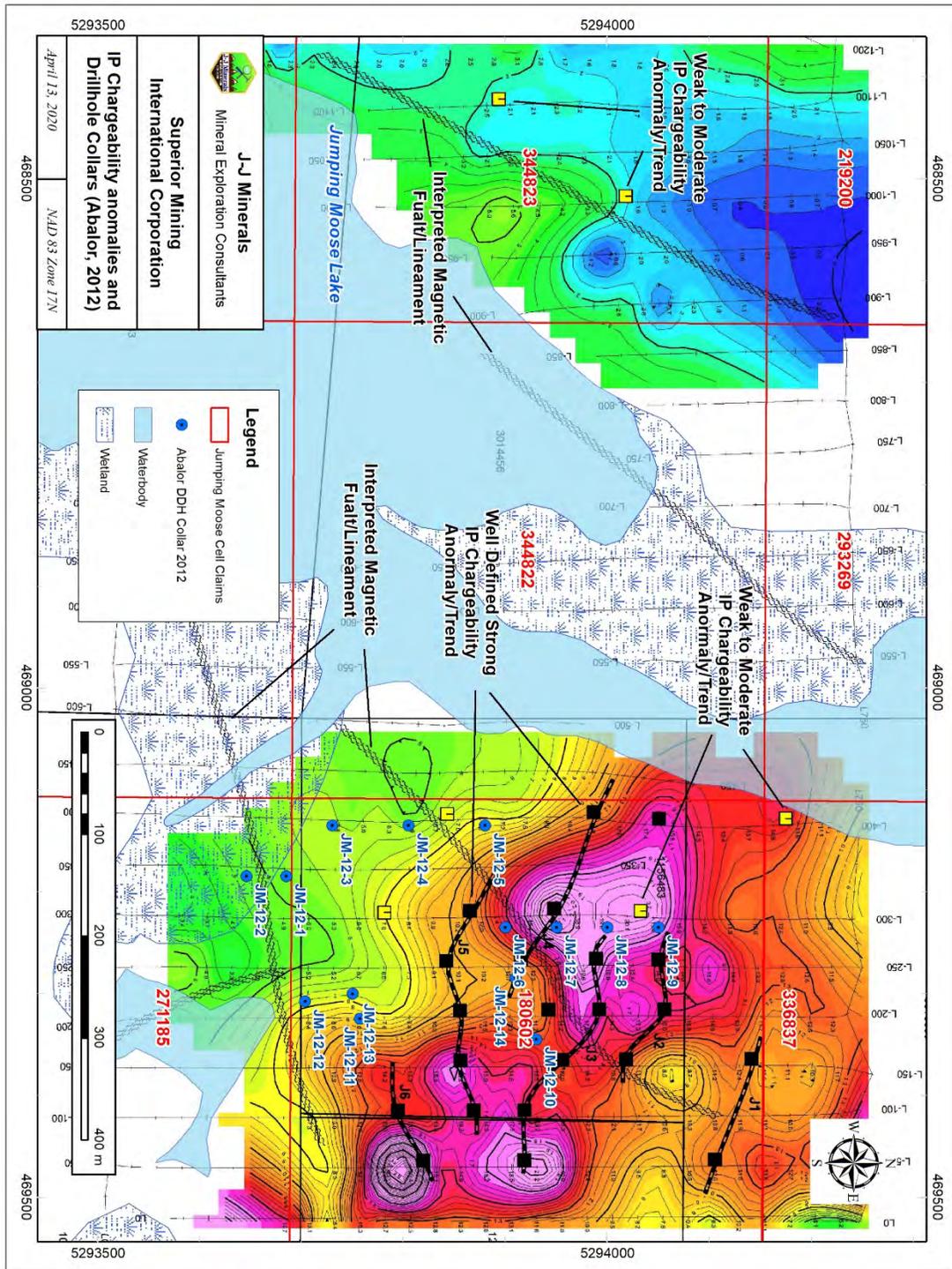


Figure 6-8 Abalor's IP survey, filtered chargeability anomalies and 2012 drill hole collars, Jumping Moose Property (MENDM assessment report 2.53581).

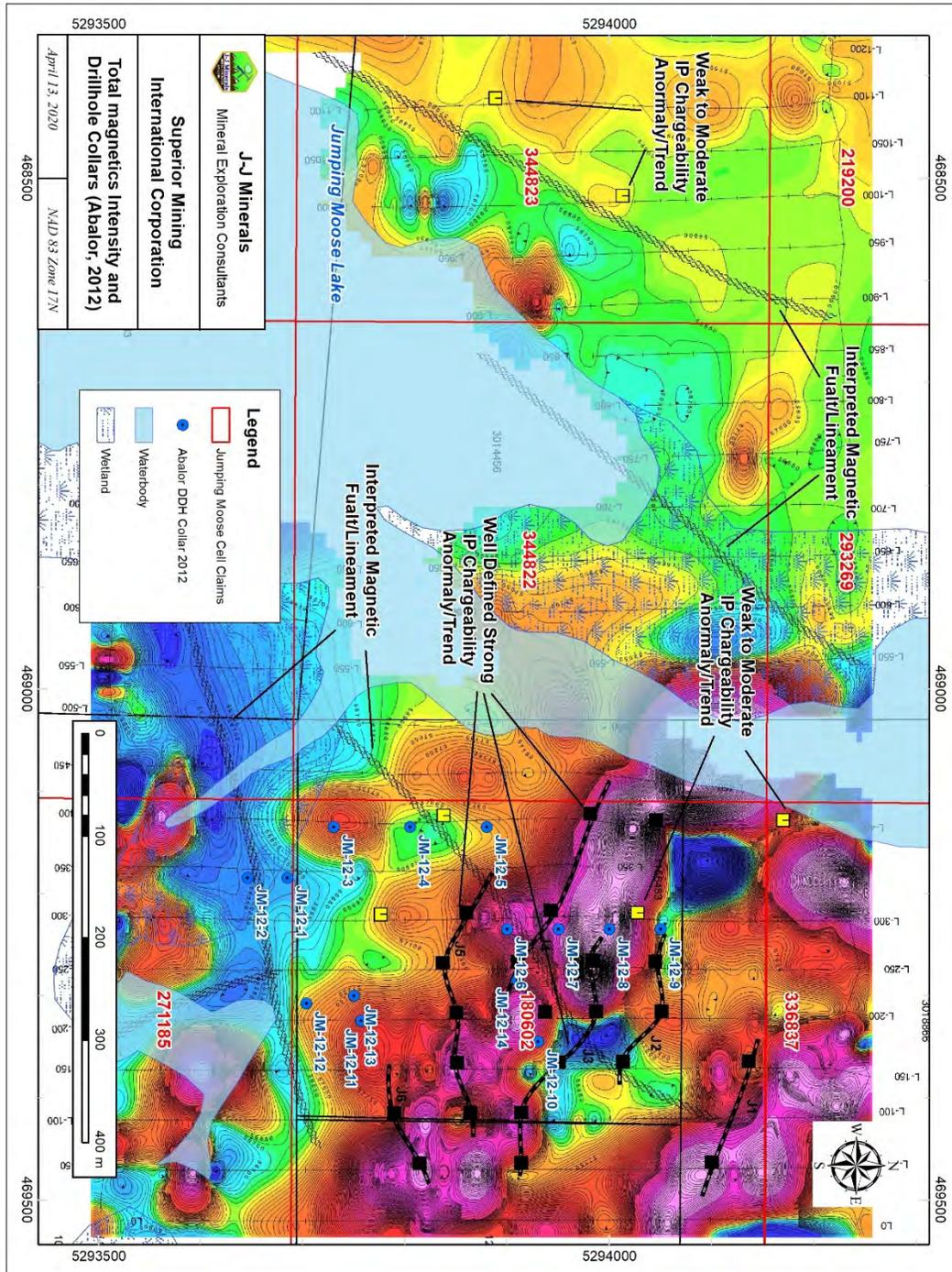


Figure 6-9 Abalor's total magnetics survey and 2012 drill hole collars, Jumping Moose Property (MENDM assessment report 2.53581).



Table 6-4 Drill hole collar locations for Abalor's 2012 drill program (Boily, 2014).

Drill hole No.	Easting*	Northing	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
JM-12-1	469185	5293685	0	-50	105
JM-12-2	469185	5293646	0	-50	145
JM-12-3	469135	5293730	0	-50	100
JM-12-4	469135	5293805	0	-50	100
JM-12-5	469135	5293880	0	-50	100
JM-12-6	469235	5293900	0	-50	119
JM-12-7	469235	5293950	0	-50	100
JM-12-8	469235	5294000	0	-50	100
JM-12-9	469235	5294050	0	-50	115
JM-12-10	469345	5293930	0	-50	125
JM-12-11	469325	5293757	0	-50	100
JM-12-12	469308	5293703	180	-45	100
JM-12-13	469300	5293750	315	-50	100
JM-12-14	469285	5293910	0	-50	91

*UTM Coord.: NAD83; Zone 17N

Table 6-5 Assay highlights from Abalor's 2012 drill program, Jumping Moose Property (MENDM assessment report 2.56341, 2015).

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Te (ppm)	Lithology
JM-12-01	35.40	36.40	1.00	0.38	0.50	<10	Lapilli tuff, silicified, sericite, hematite, sheared
JM-12-01	36.40	37.40	1.00	0.44	0.70	<10	Lapilli tuff, silicified, sericite, hematite, sheared
JM-12-01	61.80	62.80	1.00	0.27	0.20	<10	Tuff, silicified, hematite, 1% py, sheared
JM-12-02	68.10	69.10	1.00	0.61	0.40	<10	Lapilli tuff, silicified, sericite, hematite, sheared, quartz eyes
JM-12-02	69.10	69.60	0.50	0.44	0.40	<10	Lapilli tuff, silicified, sericite, hematite, sheared, quartz eyes
JM-12-02	87.90	89.10	1.20	0.40	0.30	<10	Gabbro, sericite, 1-2% py, sheared
JM-12-02	117.70	118.80	1.10	0.17	0.20	<10	Lapilli tuff



JM-12-03	90.90	91.60	0.70	0.18	0.50	<10	Lapilli tuff, silicified, hematite, sheared, quartz eye
JM-12-03	99.20	100.00	0.80	0.26	0.7	<10	Lapilli tuff, silicified, hematite, sheared, quartz eye, 2-3% py
JM-12-06	46.5	47.5	1.00	0.14	0.4	<10	Tuff, 2-3% py
JM-12-11	18.20	18.70	0.50	4.76	1.90	20.00	Qtz veinlets in sheared volcanics with 5% Py
JM-12-13	35.00	35.60	0.60	2.54	3.00	20.00	Lapilli tuff, chlorite, sheared, blue quartz eyes
JM-12-13	35.60	36.30	0.70	1.98	1.80	<10	Lapilli tuff, chlorite, sheared, blue quartz eyes
JM-12-13	36.30	36.80	0.50	0.79	1.50	<10	Lapilli tuff, chlorite, sheared, blue quartz eyes
JM-12-13	36.80	37.20	0.40	0.31	0.50	<10	Lapilli tuff, chlorite, sheared, blue quartz eyes
JM-12-13	48.30	48.50	0.30	1.15	3.40	<10	massive mafic volcanic

6.12 2017-2018, IAMGOLD

Transition Metals and Canadian Gold Miner signed an option and joint venture agreement on the Jumping Moose Property with IAMGOLD Corporation (Transition Metals press release dated March 6, 2017). A surface exploration program was carried out by IAMGOLD on the Jumping Moose Property between June 2017 and October 2018 (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Aug. 19, 2019). The purpose of the exploration work was to locate the source of a group of boulders containing high-grade gold mineralization. The work included prospecting, a soil survey, geological mapping and mechanical stripping programs. The area of focus was north-east of the boulders, a suspected “up-ice” direction where the boulders could have been glacially transported from. The soils survey did not result in any areas of significant interest. Prospecting and existing geophysics identified two targets for mechanical stripping.

In Oct. 2017, the mechanical stripping program involved the removal of overburden, washing, mapping and sampling of two trenches (Figure 6-10). Trench #1 covered an area of approximately 900 square meters. Trench #2 covered an area of approximately 250 square meters. Overburden from these trenches were typically between 1-2m. Sixteen channels (roughly 30 meters) were cut and chipped out.

Assay results from the 2017 stripping program were very encouraging. The stripping identified two new in-situ gold zones on the Property, a series of high-grade folded quartz veins, and a gold bearing sulphide



rich iron formation (Figure 6-11). Trench #1 has 22 channel samples between 0.11 to 22.70 g/t Au (Table 6-6). The higher grade Au samples are hosted within the series of highly deformed quartz veins for example, sample 452911 has 22.7 g/t Au (Table 6-6). Gold grades above 1 g/t were common when sampling across these veins. Gold mineralization does not seem to carry into the wall rock. Gold grades within the sulphide rich facies of the iron formation were anomalous and contained the occasional assay above 1 g/t Au, including a sample of 2.27 g/t Au (Sample 452940). Trench #2 channel samples had no significant gold assays.

In May of 2018, the mechanical trenches were revisited in order to complete the mapping. The outcrops required additional washing after overburden had covered parts of the exposure. Based on the positive assay results from the 2017 stripping program, it was decided that additional channel samples should be taken from the existing portion of Trench #1. In June of 2018, it was decided that Trench #1 would be extended. The stripping was extended towards the east in order to follow the shear direction and dominant foliation. The stripping was also extended slightly towards the north and south in order to follow the arms of the folded gold bearing quartz veins. The stripping was then mapped, and channel samples were cut and described (Figure 6-11). The additional sampling through the vein system returned 11.46 g/t Au (Sample 844053) (Table 6-6). The trench extension also uncovered additional sulphide rich iron formation towards the east. This iron formation contained anomalous gold grades ranging from below detection limit to 0.32 g/t Au (Sample 844091).

The gold mineralization found within the high-grade veins, the banded iron formation, and the high-grade boulders all contain the same Au-Ag-Te signature, this indicates that they may all be part of the same gold mineralizing system.

Trench #1 channel sampling assay highlights from sheared gabbro with quartz veining (Table 6-6) (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Aug. 19, 2019):

- 5.50 g/t Au over 3.30 m, including 22.8 g/t Au over 0.65 m
- 11.462 g/t Au over 0.50 m
- 5.67 g/t Au over 0.48 m
- 5.17 g/t Au over 0.80 m



Table 6-6 Assay highlights from IAMGOLD's 2017-2018 sampling program. All of the channel samples are from Trench #1 (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Aug. 19, 2019).

Sample Number	Northing	Easting	Type	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Rock Type
288651	5293802	469418	grab		2.720	mafic rock
453051	5294375	469286	grab		1.216	blue quartz eye gabbro/ ?mafic volcanic
452906	5293816	469508	channel	0.53	1.350	sheared gabbro
452907	5293816	469508	channel	0.50	1.260	sheared gabbro
452908	5293815	469508	channel	0.47	0.105	sheared gabbro
452909	5293815	469509	channel	0.40	0.376	sheared gabbro
452910	5293814	469509	channel	0.75	3.160	sheared gabbro
452911	5293814	469509	channel	0.65	22.700	sheared gabbro
452914	5293817	469507	channel	0.40	0.981	sheared gabbro
452915	5293816	469507	channel	0.42	0.697	sheared gabbro
844021	5293819	469505	channel	0.48	5.670	mafic metavolcanics
844051	5293815	469507	channel	0.50	0.742	mafic metavolcanics
844052	5293815	469507	channel	0.40	0.479	mafic metavolcanics
844053	5293815	469507	channel	0.50	11.462	mafic metavolcanics
844055	5293811	469506	channel	0.80	5.170	mafic metavolcanics
452981	5293817	469504	grab		1.010	gabbro
844037	5293822	469505	channel	0.50	1.140	mafic volcanic
452938	5293806	469478	channel	0.38	0.572	iron formation
452939	5293806	469478	channel	0.42	0.893	iron formation
452940	5293805	469478	channel	0.43	2.270	feldspar porphyry
452941	5293805	469476	channel	0.70	0.257	feldspar porphyry
452942	5293804	469476	channel	0.26	1.030	feldspar porphyry
452943	5293804	469476	channel	0.40	0.696	feldspar porphyry
452954	5293804	469468	channel	0.50	1.860	massive sulphide

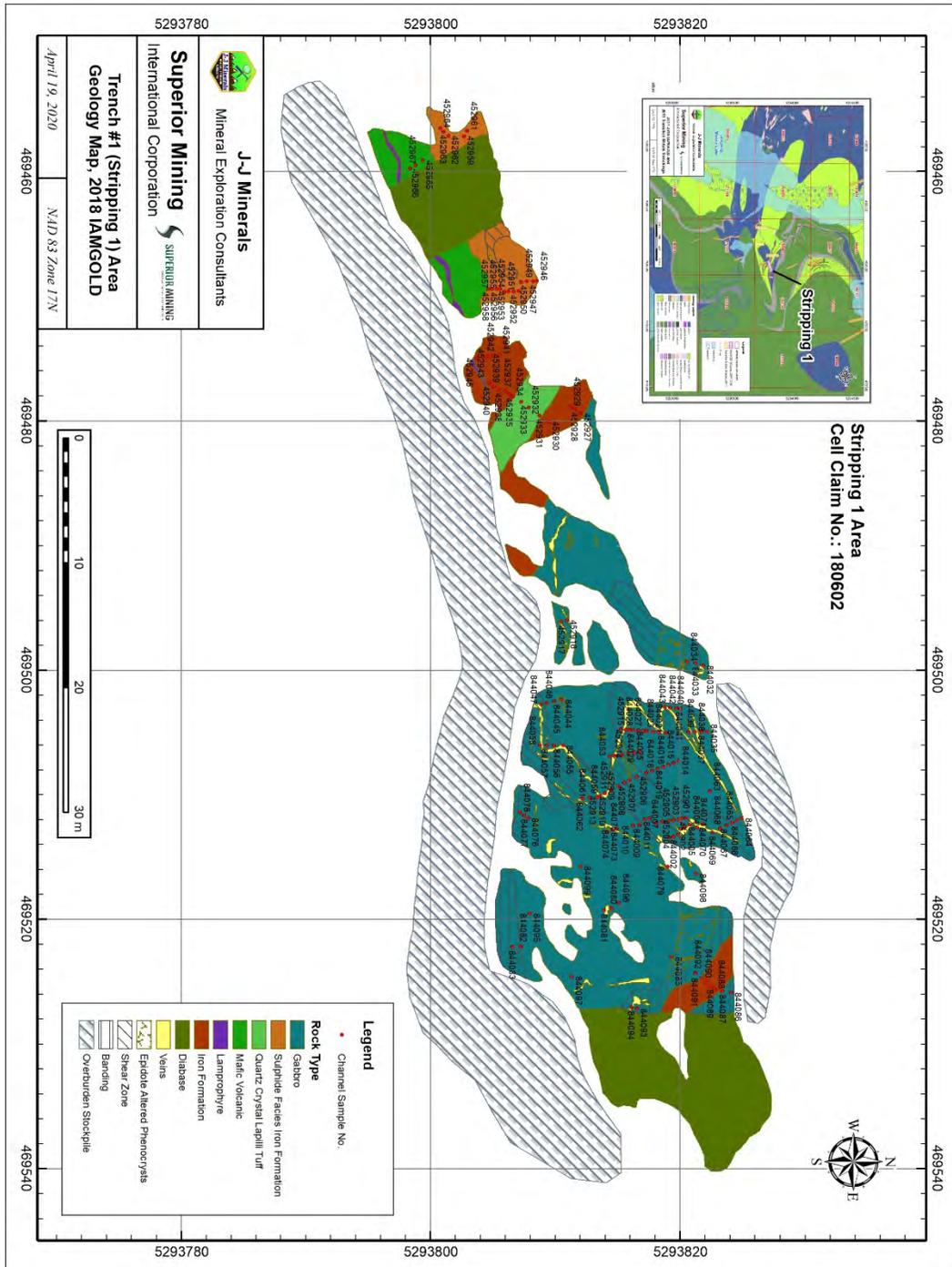


Figure 6-11 IAMGOLD's Trench #1 geology map, Jumping Moose Property (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Aug. 19, 2019).



In October to December 2018, IAMGOLD followed up the channel sampling discovery of two gold bearing units in Trench #1 with 6 drill holes totalling 1,122 m (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019). The holes were drilled in an area proximal to the IAMGOLD stripping, which contains gold bearing iron formation and high-grade Au in folded quartz veins. The holes are located in the up-ice direction of historic high-grade boulders located on the Property (Figure 6-12 and Table 6-7). The drill holes were also planned to test chargeability and resistivity anomalies from past induced polarization surveys and interpreted regional scale folds. Low magnetic corridors were also targeted as potential structures that may be gold bearing.

Drilling to test Trench #1 at depth resulted in drill hole JM-18-001 with 2.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m and JM-18-004 with 2.30 g/t Au over 0.90 m (Table 6-8) (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019). Both intervals are in mafic volcanic rock with up to 10% quartz + carbonate + pyrite veins. Drill holes JM-18-002, 003 and 006 have no significant gold assays. The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness is unknown and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

The chemistry of the mineralized gold bearing veins in JM-18-001 is similar to the high-grade gold bearing boulders located approximately 200 m to the southwest of the collar. Multiple horizons of iron formation with intense pyrite +/- pyrrhotite mineralization were intersected down-hole. The iron formation is interlayered with mafic volcanic rocks which contain deformed and mineralized (1-2% pyrite) quartz veining. Anomalous gold values were intersected within a sulphide facies iron formation between 26.4-42.8 meters down hole. The unit consisted of semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite (up to 40%), with strong, discontinuous, siliceous bands.

Gold mineralization was found within sulphide facies iron formation, and mafic volcanic rocks that hosted quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining during the drill program. Gold values in the sulphide facies iron formation range between 0.1 to 0.6 g/t Au but vary and are discontinuous throughout the different occurrences. Gold mineralization within the quartz-carbonate-pyrite veins ranges from 0.89 to 2.3 g/t Au and is also discontinuous.

JM-18-004 was designed to target the interpreted large-scale axial plane projection from the gold-bearing vein located in Trench #1. This large-scale fold hinge, which was interpreted by Temex from airborne magnetics, is also spatially associated with an arsenic anomaly generated from the 2017 IAMGOLD soil sampling program. There is also a magnetic low in this area, which is interpreted to represent a possible structural corridor.

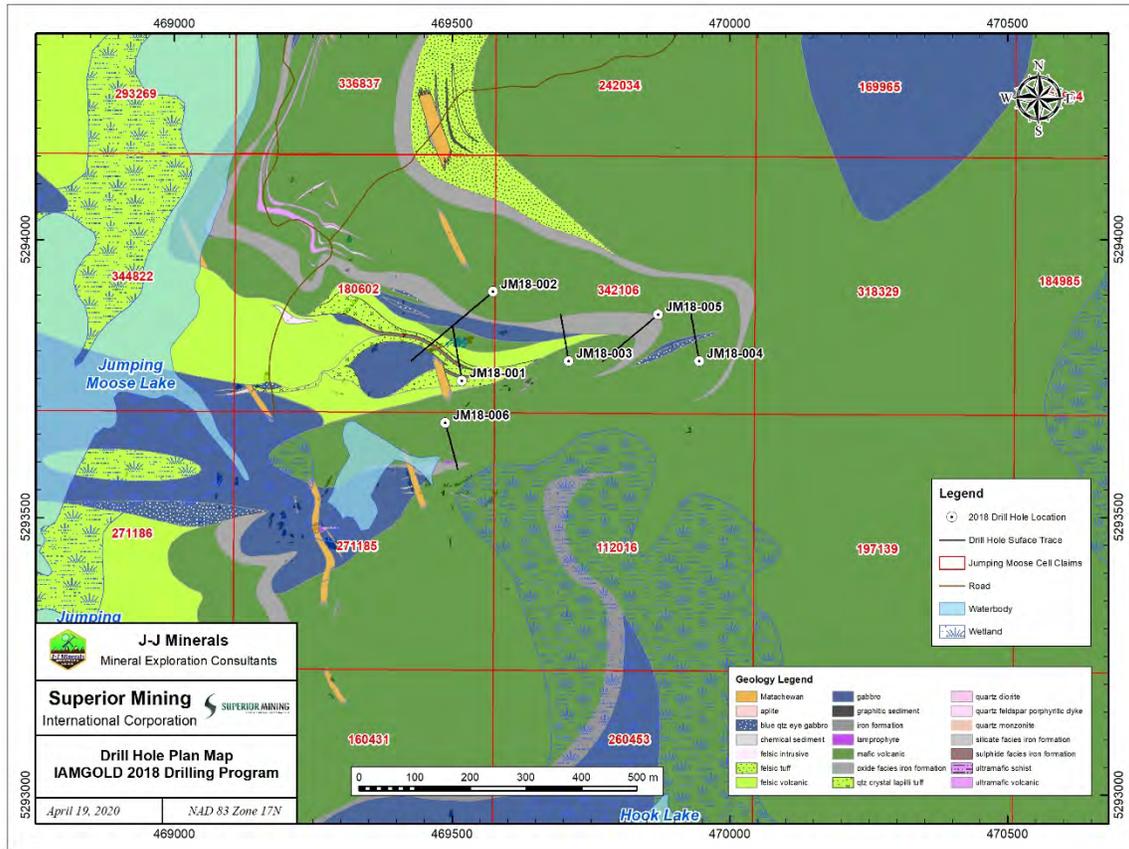


Figure 6-12 IAMGOLD's 2018 drill program drill plan map, Jumping Moose Property (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019).

Table 6-7 Drill hole collar locations for IAMGOLD's 2018 drill program at Jumping Moose Property, UTM NAD 83, Zone 17 (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019).

Drillhole Number	Claim No.	Provincial Cell No.	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)	Start Drill Date	End Drill Date
JM18-001	180602	41P14D175	469518	5293746	350	-55	171	10-Oct-18	12-Oct-18
JM18-002	180602	41P14D175	469574	5293906	230	-50	300	12-Oct-18	15-Oct-18
JM18-003	342106	41P14D176	469710	5293732	350	-55	150	15-Oct-18	16-Oct-18
JM18-004	342106	41P14D176	469945	5293781	350	-55	150	16-Oct-18	18-Oct-18
JM18-005	342106	41P14D176	469871	5293865	230	-50	201	18-Oct-18	20-Oct-18
JM18-006	271185	41P14D195	469488	5293670	165	-55	150	20-Oct-18	22-Oct-18



Table 6-8 Assay highlights from IAMGOLD's 2018 drill program (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019).

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Te (ppm)	Lithology
JM-18-001	26.4	42.8	16.40				sulfide facies iron formation with semimassive pyrite and pyrrhotite (up to 40%) with strong discontinuous siliceous bands
JM-18-001	33	34	1.00	0.48		9.00	sericitization, spotty/patchy, very weak
JM-18-001	40.05	41	0.95	0.34		0.70	5% pyrrhotite bands
JM-18-001	41	42	1.00	0.61		1.90	18% disseminated pyrite
JM-18-001	101	102	1.00	2.02	0.97	0.30	mafic volcanic rock with 10% quartz+carbonate+pyrite veining
JM-18-004	105	105.9	0.90	2.30	0.09	0.05	mafic metavolcanic rock with quartz+carbonate+chlorite veining
JM-18-005	192	193	1.00	0.89	0.82	1.00	mafic volcanic rock with quartz+carbonate+sericite veining, trace pyrite

6.13 Summary of Exploration History

Exploration on the Jumping Moose Property began with the discovery of high-grade Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins in boulders on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake in 1950. In 1975, Hollinger sampled the high grade boulders on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake and found 7 oz Au/ton (=218.8 g/t Au) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0072). In 1980, Karvinen sampled and assayed these boulders with an average of 0.27 oz Au/ton (=8.4 g/t Au) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0355). In 1993, Tittley noted that one sample from the boulders on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake contains 80% orange quartz and a few specks and minor splashes of sulphides assays with 0.37 oz Au/t (=12.68 g/t Au) (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057). In 1993, Tittley found high grade Au-Ag-Te boulders on the west side of Jumping Moose Lake which are similar to those on the east side of the lake. All subsequent exploration work on the Property has been in search of the up-ice source of these angular boulders.

In 2005, Temex resampled both high grade boulder occurrences to confirm their Au mineralization. Samples JM-04-005, JM-04-006 and 501 from the east side of the lake returned assays of 156.515, 9.565



and 536.576 g/t Au respectively (MENDM assessment report 2.31923) (Table 6-3). Sample 58966 from outcrop near the Tittley showing on the west side of the lake had 7.34 g/t Au, 59 g/t Ag and 39 ppm Te (Table 6-3).

Trenching and stripping have been used to expose the outcrop under the glacial till and sand overburden. Mapping and channel sampling have identified similar Au-Ag-Te mineralization in outcrop as in the boulders. IAMGOLD's stripping in 2017-2018 uncovered high grade Au samples in Trench #1 hosted within a series of highly deformed quartz veins with assays 22.7 g/t Au (Sample 452911) (Table 6-6) (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Aug. 19, 2019). IAMGOLD also noted that gold grades within the sulphide rich facies of the iron formation were anomalous and contained the occasional assay above 1 g/t Au, including a sample of 2.27 g/t Au (Sample 452940).

Mapping by Temex in 2005, concluded that veins with anomalous Au values were also proximal to the east-west trending high strain zone in Hook Creek area, suggesting that it originally exerted a control on their emplacement (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). The occurrence of the anomalous Au-Ag-Te quartz veins proximal to this structure and their subsequent strong deformation suggests that this is an earlier structure providing a pathway for the mineralizing fluids, which was reactivated during the intense lineation event.

Geophysics surveys, especially magnetic surveys, have been used to interpret the structure on the Property. The high magnetic anomalies correlate with the iron formation, gabbro, ultramafic volcanics and diabase dykes on the Property. The iron formation is folded and has a break which indicates an east-west fault (Boily, 2014). The most recent geophysics surveys are ground and airborne magnetics and IP surveys by Temex in 2005, Norcanex in 2008 and Abalor in 2012.

The surface mapping and geophysics were followed up with multiple small scale drill programs on the Property: Dominion Gulf Company in 1951, Hollinger Mines Limited in 1975, Newmount Exploration Canada in 1982, H.Z. Tittley in 1993, Abalor Minerals in 2012 and IAMGOLD in 2018 (Table 6-9). The high-grade gold assays on the Property correlate with quartz-pyrite veins in sheared mafic metavolcanics, sulfide facies iron formation with pyrite, blue quartz eyes tuff and blue quartz eyes gabbro. In 1987, Argentex's drill hole BA-87-4 intersected 6.96 g/t Au over 1.1 m in felsic tuff with trace pyrite (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0060). Drilling by Abalor Minerals Inc. in 2012 intersected 4.76 g/t Au over 0.50 m in drill hole JM-12-11 in quartz veinlets in sheared volcanics with 5% pyrite (Table 6-5) (MENDM assessment report 2.56341, 2015). Drilling by IAMGOLD in 2018 to test Trench #1 at depth resulted in



drill hole JM-18-001 with 2.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m and JM-18-004 with 2.30 g/t Au over 0.90 m (Table 6-8) (IAMGOLD assessment report dated Sept. 2019). Both intervals are in mafic volcanic rock with up to 10% quartz + carbonate + pyrite veins. The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness is unknown and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

Table 6-9 Summary of historic drilling on the Jumping Moose Property.

Year	Company	Total Number of Drill Holes	Total Number of Meters
1951	Dominion Gulf	4	466
1975	Hollinger Mines	4	464
1982	Newmont	6	279
1987	Argentex	10	1227
1993	Tittley	10	504.4
2012	Abalor	14	1500
2018	IAMGOLD	6	1122
	total	54	5562.4

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Jumping Moose Property is located in the Timmins-Kirkland lake area of the ~800 x 240 km Abitibi Greenstone Belt which is comprised of Archean volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks cut by occasional Proterozoic diabase dikes. Abitibi Subprovince is known for its abundance of lode gold deposits which occur in deformed and metamorphosed terranes along the major structures: Porcupine-Destor fault zone (“PDF”) and Larder Lake – Cadillac fault zone (“LLCD”) (Dubé et al., 2017) (Figure 7-1).



Blake River Assemblage

Volcanic rocks: Calc-Alkalic basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and tuffs.

Sedimentary rocks: Volcaniclastic slump deposits.

Intrusions: Stocks and dykes of gabbro, quartz gabbro, hornblende gabbro, diorite, and subvolcanic rhyolite domes.

Kinojevis Assemblage

Volcanic rocks: Mg-rich and Fe-rich tholeiitic basalts and tholeiitic andesite, dacite and rhyolite flows and volcaniclastics.

Sedimentary rocks: Thin interflow argillite and chert.

Intrusions: Sills of Mg-and Fe-rich gabbro.

Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage

Volcanic rocks: Flows of peridotite and basaltic komatiite and Mg-rich tholeiitic basalt, minor Fe-rich tholeiitic basalt and minor calc-alkalic rhyolite tuff and cherty tuff.

Sedimentary rocks: Minor chert and iron formation.

Intrusions: Sills and stocks of peridotite, pyroxinite and gabbro.

**Lower
Supergroup**

Kidd-Munro Assemblage (Hunter Mine Group)

Volcanic rocks: Mainly calc-alkalic dacite and andesite tuff-breccia with some calcalkalic basalt, andesite and dacite flows.

Sedimentary rocks: Cherts, iron formation and turbiditic greywacke, and argillite (may be equivalent to Porcupine Group)

Intrusions: Dikes of quartz-feldspar porphyry and trondhjemite of Lake Abitibi Batholith.

7.2 Local Geology

The geology of Burrows township consists of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics rocks in the east and granodiorite - granite batholith in the northwest (Figure 7-2). Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics rocks occur along the boundary between the mafic metavolcanics rocks and the granite batholith. Iron formation are interlayered with the mafic metavolcanics rocks. Gabbro intrusions intrude the mafic and felsic metavolcanics and northwest and north trending Matachewan diabase dykes crosscut the township.

Burrows township has four major faults: two faults trending northwest parallel to the diabase dykes, one fault trending northeast parallel to the granite batholith contact with the metavolcanics and one fault

trending east-west through Jumping Moose Lake. The east-west trending fault is seen in magnetic surveys and is associated with the gold mineralization on the Property.

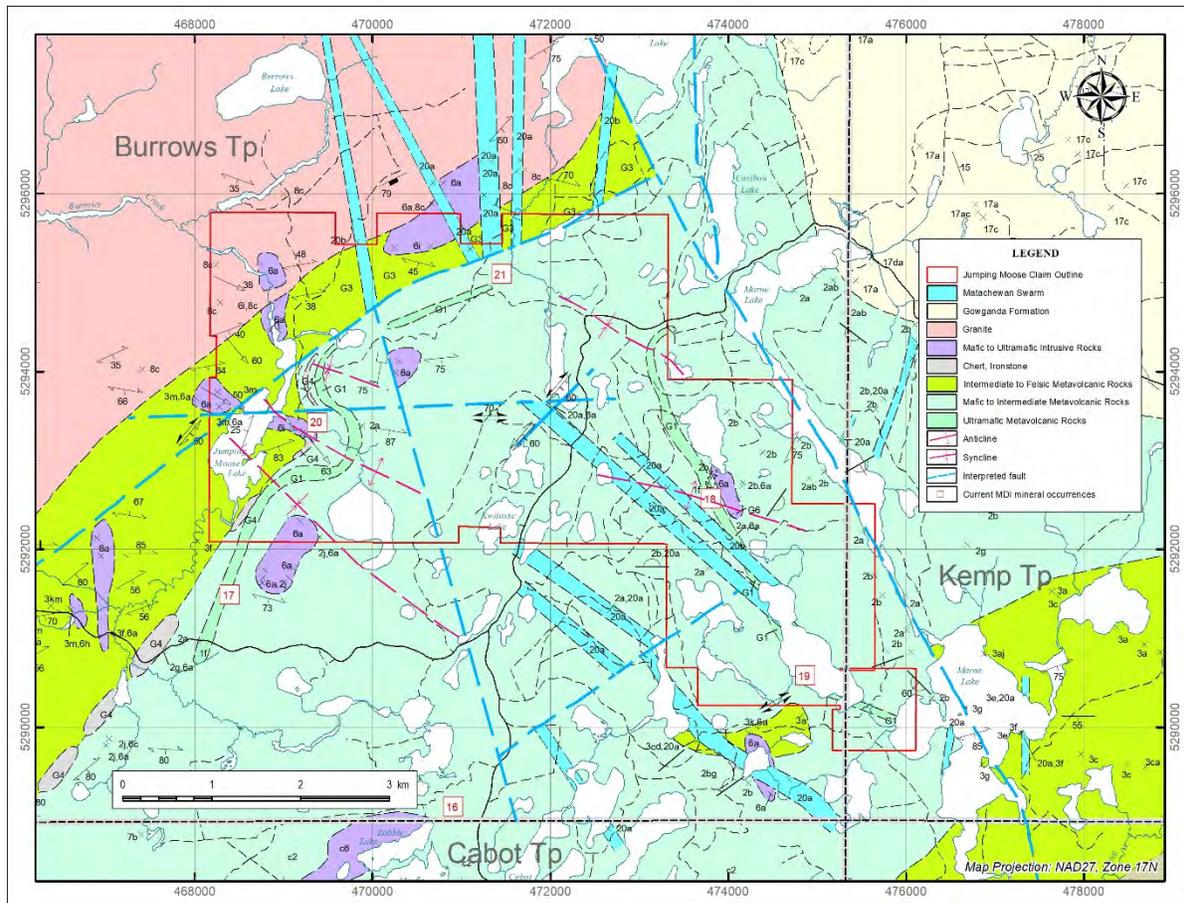


Figure 7-2 Geology of Burrows township (from Johns, 2003 OGS P3521).

7.3 Property Geology

Detailed descriptions of each lithological unit on the Jumping Moose Property was summarized by Tittley in 1991 (MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057). Temex conducted detailed geological mapping on the Property in 2005 and is an excellent reference for the property geology (MENDM assessment report 2.31923).

The Jumping Moose Property lies to the east of the Togo Batholith and covers Keewatin-aged chemical sedimentary rocks, gabbroic rocks, and ultramafic, mafic, and felsic volcanic rocks (Figure 7-3) (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). The rocks within the Jumping Moose Lake area are strongly folded and



intensely deformed by a moderately plunging east-southeast trenching lineation, most likely resulting from compression by the intrusion of the Togo batholith. The lineation increases toward the batholith and decreases significantly toward the east side of the Property (Little Marne Lake area). The most significant geological features of the Jumping Moose Property are: widespread, early (deformed by the intense lineation event), gabbroic bodies cut by apparently synchronous aplite dykes; an extensive strongly folded iron formation-ultramafic volcanic horizon; and an extensive (at least 6 km long) east-west trending structural zone. All the above rock types are crosscut by late Matachewan diabase dykes.

The metamorphic grade on the Jumping Moose Property ranges from greenschist facies in the felsic to intermediate metavolcanics and lower to middle amphibolite facies in the mafic metavolcanics, and upper amphibolite facies in the contact aureole of the northwest batholith (Tittley, MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057).

7.3.1 Northeast Jumping Moose Lake

The area to the northeast of Jumping Moose Lake is characterized by a complexly intercalated zone of tuffaceous felsic volcanic and tuffaceous mafic volcanic rocks (several of which are most likely Fe-Mg altered felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks) (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). These tuffaceous units are interbedded with poorly developed oxide and sulphide facies iron formation, graphitic/argillaceous sedimentary rocks, and ultramafic volcanic rocks. As well, two strongly developed, more consistent, oxide-facies iron formations and thinned-out carbonate-altered komatiites also occur within this unit. These tuffaceous volcanic/chemical sedimentary units are also in contact with a thick (greater than 100 metres) unit of pillow basalt. This volcanic/chemical sedimentary package has been extensively drilled, but the gradational nature of the lithologies and the variable quality of the drill core logging makes it very difficult to group these units into mapable lithologies. The above sequence has been intruded by non-magnetic, medium-grained, gabbroic intrusives as well as by an opalescent blue quartz-eye gabbro phase. The entire sequence has then been subjected to a complex folding history. The most obvious large-scale fold possesses a hinge located just north of the outlet of Hook creek. The fold structure is moderately open and appears to have an NE-SW axial trace parallel to the regional foliation. It predates the east-west high strain zone located in Hook Creek.

7.3.2 Hook Creek

The Hook Creek area between Hook Lake and Jumping Moose Lake is characterized by a zone of more intense strain (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). This strain is represented by a more easterly foliation



(80-90°/60-70°S) than the regional weak NE foliation (60-70°/~70°S). Both orientations are present in the creek area as well as a weak late kink folding event at approximately 105°. The strain deformation is characterized by a stronger foliation with an intense lineation as opposed to the regional very weak foliation and intense lineation. The stronger foliation is also associated with an increase in biotite-chlorite alteration and abundant quartz veining, which is strongly boudinaged. Some isolated mega-boudins of iron formation, such as those exposed in Temex's Trench F, also occur in this zone. This area represents a zone of deformation and intrusion (gabbroic bodies) and lies along a kilometer scale break in the airborne magnetics extending from northwest of Little Marne Lake to Jumping Moose Lake. The high strain zone also appears to be dextral in nature as indicated by the position of the two major iron formations which provide excellent marker units.

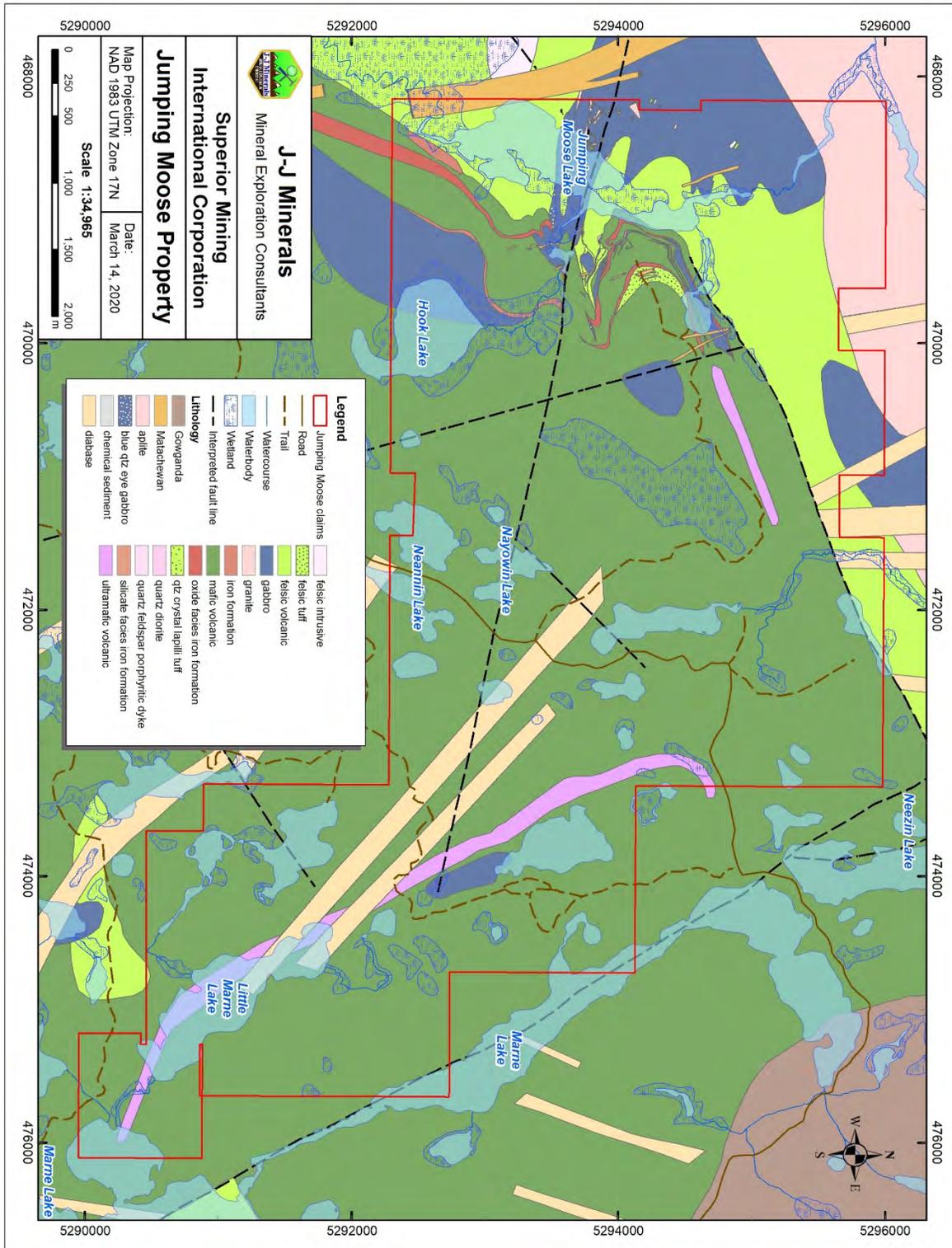


Figure 7-3 Property geology map, Jumping Moose (MENDM assessment report 2.31923).



7.4 Mineralization

The significant mineralized zones encountered on the Property occur on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake (Figure 6-4). Gold mineralization was originally found on the Property in boulders located on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake in 1950. The gold occurs in strongly deformed (folded and lineated) quartz veins as Au-Ag +/- Pb +/- Bi tellurides and it is closely associated with the amount of pyrite (specifically a coarse cubic variety) present in the veins (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). The veins are hosted in Au-barren, very strongly chlorite-calcite-pyrite altered, mafic rocks containing distinctive small blue opalescent quartz eyes. Several small lenses of fine to medium-grained gabbroic rocks containing opalescent blue quartz eyes were found surrounding the high strain zone in Hook Creek. These quartz eyes match those in the highly altered wall rock of the high-grade boulders.

The Tittley Showing, located on the west side of Jumping Moose Lake, also contains Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins, in situ, with many of the same characteristics listed above (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). However, the veins lack the size, the pyrite content, and hence the Au grade of boulders. One assay from the Tittley showing returned 7.34 g/t Au, 59 g/t Ag and 36 ppm Te. Both the high-grade boulders and the Tittley showing are proximal to a major east-west trending structure which passes through Hook Creek on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake (Figure 6-4).

The structure is represented by a wide zone of very high strain (foliation as well as lineation).

The gold mineralization is hosted by multiple lithologies. Tittley classified the gold mineralization into 5 lithology groups:

1. Very rich telluride ore of unknown source (boulders) hosted by quartz-pyrite veins in mafic metavolcanics
2. Good grade orange quartz vein with minor sulphides in iron formation boulders
3. Low grade amphibolite shear and blue quartz eye tuff in outcrop
4. Ore grade fracture in felsic pyroclastics outcrop
5. Auriferous fuchsitic quartz-carbonate of local source (boulders)

(MENDM assessment report 41P14SW0057).



Mapping by Temex in 2005, concluded that veins with anomalous Au values were also proximal to the east-west trending high strain zone in Hook Creek area, suggesting that it originally exerted a control on their emplacement (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). The occurrence of the anomalous Au-Ag-Te quartz veins proximal to this structure and their subsequent strong deformation suggests that this is an earlier structure providing a pathway for the mineralizing fluids, which was reactivated during the intense lineation event.

The length, width, depth and continuity of the mineralization on the Property is not known. Additional drilling on the Property is required in order to estimate the length, width, depth and continuity of the mineralization. Superior Mining does not have a 3D model of the mineralization at Jumping Moose.

8.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

Greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits occur as quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with valuable amounts of gold and silver in faults and shear zones located within deformed terranes of greenstone belts commonly metamorphosed at greenschist facies (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are a subtype of orogenic lode gold deposits (Figure 8-1). Greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits can also have gold hosted by banded iron formations (Dubé et al., 2015).

On a regional scale, the orogenic greenstone-hosted deposits occur in volcanic or sediment dominated greenstone belts (e.g., Abitibi greenstone belt), crustal-scale shear zones and conglomeratic rocks (Robert, et al., 2007). On a local scale, they occur in shear zones, especially with bends and intersections, rheological heterogeneity, Fe-rich lithologies and felsic porphyry intrusions. The veins in greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are hosted by a wide variety of host rock types: mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, and competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills and granitoid intrusions (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

The gold-bearing shear zones and faults associated with this deposit type are mainly compressional and they commonly display a complex geometry with anastomosing and/or conjugate arrays (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). The shallow dipping extensional veins are either confined within shear zones, in which case they are relatively small and sigmoidal in shape, or they extend outside the shear zone and are planar and laterally much more extensive.

At a local scale, shear zones and faults are developed along lithologic contacts between units of contrasting competencies and along thin incompetent lithologic units (Robert, et al., 2007). Along these contacts and along incompetent rocks, deposits will preferentially develop at bends, and structural intersections. Competent rock units enclosed in less competent favor fracturing and veining. Common lithologic associations include Fe-rich rocks such as tholeiitic basalts, differentiated dolerite sills and banded iron formations, and with competent porphyry stocks of intermediate to felsic composition, whether they intrude mafic-ultramafic volcanic or clastic sedimentary rocks.

The main gangue minerals in greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are quartz and carbonate with variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, tourmaline and sometimes scheelite (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). The sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 5 to 10% of the volume of the orebodies. The main ore minerals are native gold with decreasing amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and occur without any significant vertical zoning. The dominant sulfide mineral is pyrite at greenschist grade and pyrrhotite at amphibolite grade (Robert et al., 2007). Trace amounts of molybdenite and tellurides are also present in some deposits (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

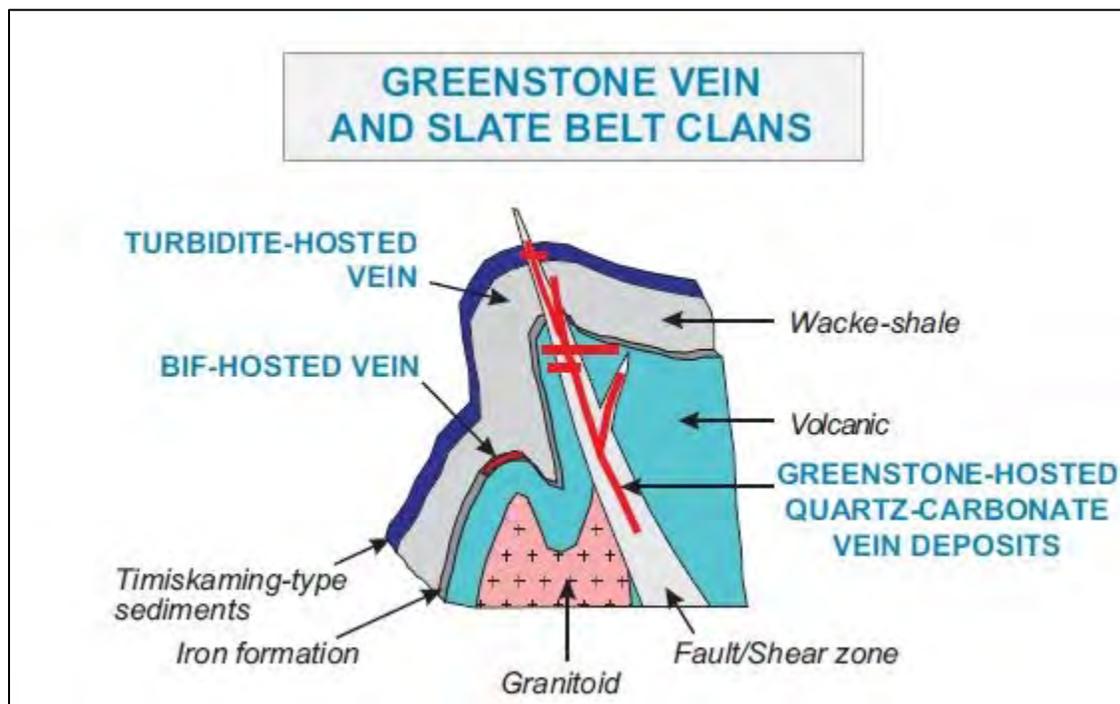


Figure 8-1 Idealized greenstone hosted veins, lode gold deposit model (Dubé et al., 2015).



8.1 Jumping Moose Property

The gold mineralization on the Jumping Moose Property has the characteristics of a greenstone-hosted gold deposit. The gold occurs in quartz veins with silver, tellurides and pyrite mineralization. The quartz veins are hosted by mafic metavolcanics shear zones and sulphide facies iron formation. Abalor's 2012 drilling intersected several quartz-carbonate-chlorite veins, veinlets and blebs often containing disseminated to semi-massive sulphide zones (pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) crosscut principally the mafic rocks. The gold mineralization is associated with an east-west trending fault east of Jumping Moose Lake and intensely folded iron formations.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Superior Mining has not completed any exploration on the Jumping Moose Property.

10.0 DRILLING

Superior Mining has not completed any drilling on the Jumping Moose Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Superior Mining did not collect any new samples from the Jumping Moose Property for this Technical Report. However, Superior Mining did re-assay 5 drill core samples from IAMGOLD's 2018 drill program on behalf of Superior Mining as part of the data verification, see section 12.1.1. Superior Mining also collected 8 duplicate channel samples and 2 grab sample from the Property as part of this amended Technical Report (section 12.1.7). The text below relates to the sample preparation of Superior Mining's due diligence sampling.

11.1 Sample Security

The drill core samples were transported to SGS preparation lab, Garson, Ontario by J-J Minerals Project Manager. The channel and grab samples were transported to SGS preparation lab in Garson by the QP. SGS completed the preparation of the samples in Garson and then transported the pulps to their analytical lab in Vancouver, British Columbia.

11.2 Sample Preparation

A total of 7 samples including QC samples were submitted to SGS for analysis by Superior Mining which includes 5 drill core samples, 1 blank and 1 Au standard, OREAS 218. A total of 12 samples including QC samples were submitted to SGS for analysis by Superior Mining which includes 8 channel samples, 2 grab samples, 1 blank and 1 Au standard, OREAS 221.

The blank was ½ inch mesh coarse silica (Figure 11-1). Both the blank and the standard were purchased from Analytical Solutions Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. The blanks are silica-rich with typically about 97% SiO₂.



Figure 11-1 Quartz blank

11.3 Sample Analyses

The SGS analytical lab in Vancouver's scope of accredited testing is ISO/IEC 17025 certification (<https://www.sgs.ca/en/mining/quality>). SGS laboratory is independent of the issuer of this Report. The samples were initially weighed and reported at SGS using the G_WGH_KG analytical code. The samples were then pulverized using analytical code G_PRP89. This involved weighing, drying (<1.5kg), crushing to 75%, passing 2 mm, split 250 g, and pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns. The gold assays on the drill core samples (section 12.1.3) were done using analytical code GE_FAA30V5 which assays gold by fire assay with an AAS finish on 30 g samples with a range of 0.005 to 10 g/t Au. The gold assays on the channel



and grab samples (section 12.1.9) were done using analytical code GO_FAA30V10 which assays gold by fire assay with an AAS finish on 30 g samples with a range of 0.01 to 100 g/t Au. The main difference between the two analytical packages is the upper detection limit. As some of the channel samples were predicted to be above 10 g/t Au, the GO-FAA30V10 analytical package was used.

In the QP's opinion the sample preparation, security and analytical procedure were adequate and to industry standard for purpose of data verification.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The data verification on the Jumping Moose Property consisted of two parts. The first part was due diligence sampling of selected drill core for the NI 43-101 Technical Report dated March 15, 2020. The Qualified Person did not visit the Property for the drill core sampling due to covid-19 pandemic. The second part of the data verification was channel and grab sampling for this current NI 43-101 Technical Report. The Qualified Person visited the Property on Aug. 24, 2020 for the channel and grab sampling.

12.1 Site Visit

12.1.1 Sampling Methodology for Drill Core Sampling

At the time of writing the original Technical Report (dated March 15, 2020), the 12 km long logging road from Grassy Road to access the Property from the east was not plowed in January. It is an 8 km snowmobile ride from Mattagami First Nation to access the Property from the west. All of the outcrops would have been covered in snow making it difficult to observe the mineralization in the trenches. The Qualified Person instead reviewed selected mineralized intervals of drill core from IAMGOLD's 2018 drill program on the Property. The Jumping Moose Property has no current or historic resource estimates.

The drill core from IAMGOLD's 2018 drill program on the Jumping Moose Property is stored at IAMGOLD's Coté site. At Superior Mining's request, IAMGOLD moved 5 cross piles of drill core for holes JM-18-001 to 005 to the parking lot by their exploration office (Figure 12-1). The cross pile for hole JM-18-006 was buried in the snow on their core farm and was not found. On Jan. 24, 2020, J-J Minerals' Project Manager, Jian Xiong, dug through the snow-covered cross piles to find selected high-grade drill core intervals and brought them back to Sudbury so that the QP could review them. The selected boxes of Jumping Moose drill core are stored at Superior Mining's secure storage locker in Sudbury.



Figure 12-1 Cross piles of JM-18-001 to 005 drill core at IAMGOLD's exploration office parking lot.

On Feb. 11, 2020, the QP reviewed the selected drill core from drill holes JM-18-001, 004 and 005 to observe typical lithology and mineralization (Figure 12-2).



Figure 12-2 Selected Jumping Moose drill core from JM-18-001, 004 and 005 from IAMGOLD's 2018 drill program.

12.1.2 Quality Control for Drill Core Sampling

On Feb. 24, 2020, five high grade drill core samples were selected by the QP for re-assay by SGS, Vancouver, British Columbia: two samples from the iron formation (samples 150259 and 150260) and three samples from the mafic metavolcanics (samples 150261-150263) (Table 12-1). IAMGOLD had originally assayed the samples using Actlabs, so this was a check on the precision of the original lab and verification of gold mineralization. The selected drill core samples were cut so that ¼ core was submitted to SGS and ¼ core remained in the box. A quartz chip blank and Oreas 218 gold standard were also included with the samples submitted to the lab to monitor contamination and accuracy. J-J Minerals maintained custody of the samples as they were cut by J-J Minerals' project manager and delivered to SGS Garson preparation lab by the same project manager.

Table 12-1 Selected drill core samples for data verification.

Superior sample number	IAMGOLD sample number	drill hole	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	QC sample	Superior's assay Au (ppm)
150259	808016	JM-18-001	33.00	34.00	1.00		0.358
150260	808025	JM-18-001	41.00	42.00	1.00		0.675
150261	808032	JM-18-001	101.00	102.00	1.00		1.42
150262	808156	JM-18-004	105.00	105.90	0.90		0.005
150263	850833	JM-18-005	192.00	193.00	1.00		0.912



Superior sample number	IAMGOLD sample number	drill hole	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	QC sample	Superior's assay Au (ppm)
150264						blank	0.008
150265						Oreas218	0.584

External standard Oreas 218 has a certified value of 0.531 g/t Au with a standard deviation of ± 0.017 g/t Au. The matrix of the standard is shear-hosted, narrow vein, quartz lode-style gold deposit situated within a greenstone belt. Sample 150265 had a value of 0.584 g/t Au which is within ± 3 standard deviation of the ideal value for Oreas 218. Thus, the Oreas 218 standard sample passed.

SGS's internal standard was CDN-GS-1W with a certified value of 1.063 g/t Au with a standard deviation of ± 0.076 g/t Au. SGS assayed the internal standard with a value of 0.985 g/t Au. Thus, the internal standard passed within ± 2 standard deviation. Since the two standards passed, the assays are accurate.

Sample 150264 was the quartz chip blank which passed with a value of 8 ppb. This is within 3 x the detection limit of 5 ppb Au. The internal blank that SGS inserted in the sample stream also passed with < 5 ppb. This indicates that there is no contamination within the lab's sample preparation.

SGS also inserted a replicate duplicate for sample 150260. The original sample had an assay of 0.675g/t Au and the duplicate had an assay of 0.695 g/t Au. The two values are reasonably close and thus the replicate duplicate passed which indicates that the assays are precise.

The QP concludes that the quality of the re-assays by SGS meet industry standards, as the standards, blanks and replicate duplicate all passed. The re-assays of the drill core are adequate for the purpose of data verification of the original IAMGOLD assays in this Technical Report.

12.1.3 Results of Re-assay of IAMGOLD's Drill Core

The sampling and re-assay of IAMGOLD's drill core are check assays and core duplicates as IAMGOLD used Actlabs to assay them and Superior Mining used SGS to assay them. Table 12-2 is a comparison of IAMGOLD's original assay and Superior Mining's re-assay. Samples 150259 and 150260 are of iron formation with anomalous gold (0.358 and 0.675 ppm Au). Both of these re-assay samples are reasonably close to the original assays. Samples 150261-150263 are mafic metavolcanics samples with elevated gold



(0.005, 0.912 and 1.42 ppm Au). Re-assay for samples 150261 and 150263 are reasonably close to the original assays, but the re-assay of sample 150262 does not match the original assay. The SGS's sample login weight for sample 150262 of 0.94 kg indicates that it did not get mixed up with the blank sample at the receipt of samples stage. Gold is known to occur in nuggets with patchy distribution and it is possible that the ½ core that IAMGOLD submitted to the lab contained a gold mineralization whereas Superior Mining's ¼ core of the same interval did not.

Table 12-2 Comparison of Superior's and IAMGOLD's assays for drill core samples.

Superior's sample number	IAMGOLD sample number	drill hole number	IAMGOLD assay Au (ppm)	Superior's assay Au (ppm)	abs pair difference Au (ppm)
150259	808016	JM-18-001	0.48	0.358	0.12
150260	808025	JM-18-001	0.61	0.675	0.07
150261	808032	JM-18-001	2.02	1.42	0.60
150262	808156	JM-18-004	2.30	0.005	2.30
150263	850833	JM-18-005	0.89	0.912	0.02

The QP concludes that four out of five of Superior Mining's re-assay drill core samples confirmed the presence of gold mineralization both in the iron formation and in the mafic metavolcanics samples for the purpose of data verification for this Technical Report. The reason that one drill core that did not match was likely due to gold nugget effect.

12.1.4 Gold Mineralization in Mafic Metavolcanics

Selected drill core intervals were reviewed to describe the lithology and mineralization on the Property (see section 12.1.1). The gold mineralization mainly occurs in two rock types: mafic metavolcanics rocks and sulphide iron formation at Jumping Moose. The mafic metavolcanic rocks are pale green, fine-grained with quartz-carbonate veins, milky white quartz veins and disseminated pyrite. The mafic metavolcanics are foliated due to parallel alignment of chlorite and biotite and quartz-carbonate veins. Figure 12-3 shows the quartz-carbonate veins and milky quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics. This interval is IAMGOLD's sample number 808032 with 2.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m from 101.0 to 102.0 m, drill hole JM-18-001. This interval was re-assayed by Superior Mining as sample 150261 with 1.42 g/t Au. Figure 12-4 is IAMGOLD's sample number 808156 with 2.30 g/t Au over 0.9 m from 105.0 to 105.9 m, drill hole JM-18-004. This interval was re-assayed by Superior Mining as sample 150262. The high-grade Au mafic metavolcanic intervals tend to correlate with the presence of disseminated pyrite. Drill hole JM-18-005 intersected intense shearing and

folding in the mafic metavolcanics at 192.0-194.55 m (Figure 12-5). The mafic metavolcanic rocks occasionally have blue quartz eyes as shown in Figure 12-6.



Figure 12-3 Mafic metavolcanics with mottled quartz-carbonate-pyrite vein 4 cm wide on left and milky white quartz vein 1.5 cm wide on right, at 101.35 m, JM-18-001. 2.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m.



Figure 12-4 Mafic metavolcanics with quartz+ carbonate + biotite needles veins, at 1058.10 m, JM-18-004. 2.30 g/t Au over 0.9 m.



Figure 12-5 Mafic metavolcanics with intense shearing of quartz veins, fold on left, at 193.60 m, JM-18-005



Figure 12-6 Mafic metavolcanics with quartz-carbonate veins and a blue quartz eye about 1 cm wide, at 2.6 m, JM-18-001.

12.1.5 Gold Mineralization in Iron Formation

Gold mineralization also occurs in sulfide facies iron formation at Jumping Moose. The iron formation has abundant disseminated sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) and magnetite in metasediments. The iron formation shows both brecciated and layered textures with white, brown and black metasediments. The brecciated texture tends to be on the top of the iron formation and the layered texture tends to be on the bottom in drill hole JM-18-001. An example of the layered texture is shown in Figure 12-7. The first row in Figure 12-7 is sample 808023 with 0.34 g/t Au over 0.95 m from 40.05 to 41.0 m from drill hole JM-18-001 and the second row is sample 808025 with 0.61 g/t Au over 1.0 m from 41.0 to 42.0 m. IAMGOLD's sample 808025 was re-assayed by Superior Mining with 0.675 g/t Au. Both intervals have anomalous gold associated with magnetite and disseminated pyrite in metasediments. Sample 808016 also has anomalous

gold associated with magnetite with 0.48 g/t Au from 33.0 to 34.0 m, JM-18-001 (Figure 12-8). This sample was re-assayed by Superior Mining with 0.358 g/t Au.

Figure 12-9 and Figure 12-10 show examples of the brecciated texture with sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) interstitial to metasediments clasts. Both of these samples do not contain significant gold.



Figure 12-7 Layered iron formation with magnetite and pyrite, JM-18-001.

The first row from left to right: brown metasediments with magnetite (5 cm), grey metasediments with magnetite (4 cm), brown metasediments (4 cm), disseminated pyrite, at 40.1 m, 0.34 g/t Au over 0.95 m.

The second row from left to right: greenish chlorite with disseminated pyrite layer, brown metasediments with magnetite layer 4 cm wide, white feldspar layer, brown metasediments with magnetite layer 5 cm, at 41.4 m, 0.61 g/t Au over 1.0 m.



Figure 12-8 Iron formation with massive magnetite veining and white quartz, at 34.90 m, JM-18-001. 0.48 g/t Au over 1.0 m.



Figure 12-9 Brecciated iron formation with white and black metasediments and disseminated pyrite, at 28.10 m, JM-18-001. No magnetite is present.



Figure 12-10 Brecciated iron formation with white metasediments and interstitial brown pyrrhotite, at 28.55 m, JM-18-001.

12.1.6 Qualified Person's visit to Property

The Qualified Person, Dr. Selway, visited the Jumping Moose Property on Aug. 24, 2020. Details and photographs from the site visit of the access to the Property are given in Access section 5.1. Burrows township was recently logged and numerous gravel logging roads are on the Jumping Moose Property that are not on current maps. The site visit focused on the part of the Property that was explored by Transition Metals (2011), Abalor Minerals (2012) and IAMGOLD (2017-2018). The access trail to this area is by an

old drill trail that is narrow, but in good condition. The intersection of this access trail and logging road westward to Jumping Moose Lake is located at UTM E 471412, N 5295107, Z 17, NAD 83 (Figure 12-11).



Figure 12-11 Intersection between logging road west to Jumping Moose Lake and old drill trail to IAMGOLD's Trench #1 and drill holes.

The QP verified the location of three historic drill hole collars: JM-12-07, JM-12-09 and JM-18-001 (Table 12-3). The coordinates of the collars taken during the site visit are ± 4 m of the original coordinates, except for the northing for JM-18-001 which is ± 14 m. This is within the error of a handheld GPS.



Figure 12-12 JM-12-07 drill hole collar, Abalor Minerals



Figure 12-13 JM-12-09 drill hole collar, Abalor Minerals



Figure 12-14 JM-18-001 drill hole collar facing towards IAMGOLD's Trench #1

Table 12-3 Comparison of original and site visit coordinates of historic drill hole collars. UTM Z17, NAD83.

Drill Hole	Easting (m) original	Northing (m) original	Easting (m) site visit	Northing (m) site visit
JM-12-07	469235	5293950	469236	5293954
JM-12-09	469235	5294050	469232	5294050
JM-18-001	469518	5293746	469522	5293732

12.1.7 Sampling Methodology for Channel and Grab Sampling

Duplicate channel samples were cut from 8 channel samples that were originally cut by IAMGOLD (2017-2018) from Trench #1. One grab sample was collected from IAMGOLD's Trench #1 and one grab sample was collected from Transition Metals (2011) Trench #1, Channel #2.2. Both quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics (samples 150266-150271 and 150276) and pyrite-rich iron formation (150272-150275) were sampled. The duplicate channel samples were the same length as the original samples. The site visit channel samples were given a sample number. The sample tag was placed in the sample bag and the same sample



number was written on the outside of the bag. The sample bag was secured with flagging tape. When the samples were brought home, they were double bagged and the sample number on the second bag and secured with zip ties. The first sample bag had some cuts in it due to sharp rocks inside. The samples were placed in rice bags and dropped off at SGS Garson Lab for sample preparation by the QP.

Descriptions of the channel and grab samples collected during the site visit are given in Table 12-4. Note grab and channel samples are selective in nature and do not represent the mineralized zone.

Table 12-4 Descriptions of channel and grab samples collected during site visit to Jumping Moose, UTM Z17, NAD 83.

Sample No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev (m)	Channel Length (m)	Lithology	Mineralization	Trench location
150266	469165	5293768	364	grab sample	Sheared mafic metavolcanics	pyrite	Trench #1 - Transition Metals
150267	469509	5293811	364	0.65	Quartz Vein	1-2% pyrite + arsenopyrite	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150268	469507	5293811	364	0.50	Quartz Vein	1% pyrite + arsenopyrite	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150269	469506	5293811	364	0.80	Mafic Metavolcanic	trace sulphides	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150270				QC blank			
150271	469506	5293819	364	0.48	Quartz Vein	trace pyrite + arsenopyrite	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150272	469475	5293807	361	0.39	Iron Formation	pyrite	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150273	469475	5293807	361	0.42	Iron Formation	pyrite	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150274	469475	5293807	361	0.43	Iron Formation	massive pyrite	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150275	469467	5293808	361	0.50	Iron Formation	pyrite	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150276	469510	5293813	361	grab sample	Quartz Vein	1% pyrite + arsenopyrite	Trench #1 - IAMGOLD
150277				QC standard			

12.1.8 Quality Control for Channel Sampling

One quartz chip blank and one gold standard (Oreas 221) were inserted in the sample stream with the 10 channel samples to monitor accuracy, precision, and contamination.



External standard Oreas 221 has a certified value of 1.06 g/t Au with a standard deviation of ± 0.036 g/t Au. The matrix of the standard is shear-hosted, narrow vein, quartz lode-style gold deposit situated within a greenstone belt. Sample 150277 had a value of 1.10 g/t Au which is within ± 1 standard deviation of the ideal value for Oreas 221. Thus, the Oreas 221 standard sample passed.

In addition to the external standard that Superior Mining inserted into the sample stream, SGS also inserted internal standards as part of their Quality Control protocol. Internal standard Oreas296 has a certified value of 2.19 g/t Au with a standard deviation of ± 0.057 g/t. SGS analysis of Oreas296 was 2.25 g/t Au which passed as it is within ± 2 standard deviation of the certified value. Internal standard SL76 has a certified value of 5.960 g/t Au with a standard deviation of ± 0.192 g/t. SGS analysis of SL76 was 6.08 g/t Au which passed as it is within ± 2 standard deviation of the certified value. Internal standard Oreas 297 has a certified value of 17.83 g/t Au with a standard deviation of ± 0.396 g/t Au. SGS analysis of Oreas 297 was 17.70 g/t Au which passed as it is within ± 2 standard deviation of the certified value.

All of the standards passed indicating that the assays are accurate.

Sample 150270 was the quartz chip blank which passed with a value of below detection limit. SGS inserted two internal blanks which also passed, This indicates that there is no contamination in the assays.

SGS assayed a replicate duplicate of sample 150269. The original assay was 2.16 g/t Au and the duplicate assay was 2.19 g/t Au. The two assays are very close, thus the duplicate passed and the assays are precise.

12.1.9 Results for Duplicate Channel and Grab Sampling

The sampling and re-assay of IAMGOLD's channel samples are check assays and core duplicates as IAMGOLD used Actlabs to assay them and Superior Mining used SGS to assay them. Table 12-5 is a comparison of IAMGOLD's and Transition Metals original assay and Superior Mining's re-assay. The site visit sampling confirms that the gold occurs in two different rock types on the Jumping Moose property, high grade in quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics (2.16-10.09 g/t Au) and low grade in pyrite-rich iron formation (0.48-1.0 g/t Au). The gold grades correlate with the rock types as expected.

The Au assay highlight from this due diligence sampling is 10.09 g/t Au over 0.65 m in folded quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics (sample 150267) (Figure 12-15). The Au assay highlight for the iron formation is 1.00 g/t Au over 0.39 m from distinctive orange rusted outcrop rich in pyrite and magnetite (sample 150272) (Figure 12-16).



Figure 12-15 Channel sample 150267 of folded quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics before site visit cutting. Note IAMGOLD's sample 452911 is below red flagging tape starting at aluminum tag which was duplicated as Superior's sample 150267. IAMGOLD's sample 452910 is located above the red flagging tape.



Figure 12-16 Channel samples 157272, 157273, and 157274 in orange rusted outcrop of pyrite and magnetite-bearing iron formation before site visit cutting.



Table 12-5 Comparison of Superior's and IAMGOLD's and Transition Metals assays for channel and grab samples.

Superior's Sample No.	Original Sample No.	Original assay Au (g/t)	Superior's assay Au (g/t)	Channel Length (m)
150266	1528853	0.19	0.18	grab sample
150267	452911	22.7	10.09	0.65
150268	844053	11.462	4.56	0.50
150269	844055	5.17	2.16	0.80
150271	844021	5.67	6.99	0.48
150272	452938	0.572	1.00	0.39
150273	452939	0.893	0.55	0.42
150274	452940	2.27	0.98	0.43
150275	452954	1.86	0.48	0.50
150276			3.76	grab sample

Note grab and channel samples are selective in nature and do not represent the mineralized zone.

A comparison of original gold assays with Superior Mining's shows that for 5 out of 9 samples the Au assays are about half the original assay the other 4 samples have a good correlation with the original assay. There are three reasons for the difference: one is that IAMGOLD cut their channels on the best parts of the quartz vein with sulphides and Superior Mining cut parallel to their channels but it was the leftovers and the sulphide content was lower. This indicates that the gold occurs with the sulphides in the quartz veins. The last sample 150276 in the field is not a duplicate of IAMGOLD's channel but a grab sample targeting quartz veins with sulphides and it has 3.76 g/t Au which confirms the association between sulphides and gold.

The second reason for the difference in the assays is gold nugget effect. An example of the nugget effect is sample 150267 with 10.09 g/t Au over 0.65 m in folded quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics (Figure 12-15). IAMGOLD's original channel sample 452911 had 22.7 g/t Au over 0.65 m which was assayed using screen metallics. The +fraction of sample 452911 was 29.0 g/t Au and the -fraction was 21.8 g/t Au which indicates that this sample must have had a mixture of coarse-grained gold nuggets and fine-grained gold. The nugget effect is the reason why the duplicate channel assay does not match the original. IAMGOLD's channel sample 452910 immediately to the north of this one had 3.16 g/t Au over 0.75 m in quartz veins (Figure 12-15) which is a close match to Superior Mining's grab sample 150276 grab located 1.5 m to the south of IAMGOLD's sample in the same quartz vein with 3.76 g/t Au.



The third reason for the difference in the assays is sampling methodology. Superior Mining cut channel samples using water to cool the saw blade. The fine-grained gold can end up in the puddle of water rather than in the rock in the bag. A suggestion for next time is to wait for the water to dry and then vacuum suck the tiny grains that are hard to pick up with your hands and put them in the sample bag.

The QP concludes that the standards and blanks for the channel and grab sampling passed indicating that the assays were accurate and not contaminated. The QP also concludes that the site visit channel and grab sampling confirmed the presence of high-grade gold in quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics and low-grade gold in pyrite-rich iron formation. In the QP's opinion, the channel sample duplication and re-assay meets the data verification purpose of this Technical Report.

The QP recommends that future sampling for gold mineralization in the Property should focus on quartz veins and iron formation with fine-grained pyrite. High grade gold samples (> 10 g/t Au) should be analyzed using screen metallics rather than fire assay to account for gold nuggets. Care should be taken when channel cutting to make sure that all of the fine-grained sulphides are included in the sample bag and not left on the ground.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Superior Mining has not completed any mineral processing and metallurgical testing on the Jumping Moose Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Superior Mining has not completed any mineral resource estimates on the Jumping Moose Property. There are no historical resource estimates on the Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no gold occurrences within 10 km of the Jumping Moose Property.



15.1.1 Other Similar Au-Ag-Te Occurrences

The Ronda mine and Ashley mine are not located on the Jumping Moose Property and mineralization on these nearby Au-Ag-Te occurrences does not indicate mineralization on the Jumping Moose Property.

The Jumping Moose Property's Au-Ag-Te mineralization, occurring in highly folded quartz veins which are hosted by intensely lineated gabbro, is very similar to the Ronda Mine, located 27 kilometres southeast of Jumping Moose Lake in MacMurchy township (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). The Ronda mine was discovered in 1918 and closed in 1939 (Mindat website: <https://www.mindat.org/loc-254386.html>). Total production was 2,727 ounces of gold, and 4,830 ounces of silver at a grade of 0.11 ounce of Au per ton (=3.44 g/t Au) (Mindat website: <https://www.mindat.org/loc-254386.html>).

The quartz vein that comprises the Ronda mine ore is also strongly folded and hosted in strongly lineated (although much less so than at Jumping Moose Lake) mafic volcanic rocks (MENDM assessment report 2.31923). The elemental ratio of the Ronda Mine mineralization is also similar to Jumping Moose with high Ag and Te values. A regional grab sample from the waste pile at Ronda mine, collected by Temex in 2005 assayed 162.8 g/t Au, 319 g/t Ag, and 213 ppm Te. The Ronda mine is also interesting as the vein trends north-south, suggesting that the Jumping Moose veins may have been originally north-south in orientation but were later transposed into their present orientation.

Jumping Moose Property also has similarities with Ashley mine, Bannock township, located 20 km NW of Matachewan and 44 km northeast of Jumping Moose Property. The Ashley mine was mined for Au-Ag in the 1930's and has gold mineralization associated with Au-Ag-Pb-Bi-bearing telluride minerals (Mindat website: <https://www.mindat.org/loc-8501.html>). The Ashley Mine produced 50,099 ounces of gold during the period 1932 to 1937 from a narrow, variably faulted, west-dipping quartz vein zone. Average vein grade was 0.32 oz Au/ton (=10 g/t Au) (MENDM assessment report 42A02SW0401, Petromet Resources, 1985).

The volcanic sequence containing the auriferous veins on the Ashley Property comprises massive, pillowed, variolitic and hyaloclastic basalts (MENDM MDI 42A02SW00002). The quartz veins on the Ashley Property are indicated to occupy late N-S and NE fractures. North-south trending veins dip 30 to 50° west and NE veins are indicated to dip 20-45° northwest. The quartz veins generally range from 3 cm to 60 cm wide and are characterized by the presence of visible gold, tellurides, and variable but minor quantities of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Galena and telluride are very rare but these minerals were key indicators in the known gold-bearing veins and their presence may be significant (MENDM assessment



report 42A02SW0401, Petromet Resources Limited, 1985). Wall rock alteration consisting of hematization, epidotization, silicification and pyritization is characteristic over narrow widths adjoining the veins.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make the Technical Report more understandable and not misleading.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Jumping Moose Property is located in Burrows and Kemp townships, near Gogama, northeastern Ontario. It is located within Larder Lake Mining Division and NTS sheet: 41P14SW. The Jumping Moose Property is located 25 km north of the village of Shining Tree, 75 km south of Timmins and 105 km southwest of Kirkland Lake. The Jumping Moose Property consists of 145 cell claims with an area of approximately 2658 ha and is 7.8 km x 3.8 km in size. Superior Mining has option agreement with Canadian Gold Miner for the Property.

The Jumping Moose Property is located in the Timmins-Kirkland lake area of the ~800 x 240 km Abitibi Greenstone Belt which is comprised of Archean volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks cut by occasional Proterozoic diabase dikes. Abitibi Subprovince is known for its abundance of lode gold deposits which occur in deformed and metamorphosed terranes along the major structures: Porcupine-Destor fault zone (“PDF”) and Larder Lake – Cadillac fault zone (“LLCD”).

The geology of Burrows township consists of mafic to intermediate metavolcanics rocks in the east and granodiorite - granite batholith in the northwest. Felsic to intermediate metavolcanics rocks occur along the boundary between the mafic metavolcanics rocks and the granite batholith. Iron formation are interlayered with the mafic metavolcanics rocks. Gabbro intrusions intrude the mafic and felsic metavolcanics and northwest and north trending Matachewan diabase dykes crosscut the township.

The area to the northeast of Jumping Moose Lake is characterized by a complexly intercalated zone of tuffaceous felsic volcanic and tuffaceous mafic volcanic rocks (several of which are most likely Fe-Mg altered felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks). These tuffaceous units are interbedded with poorly developed



oxide and sulphide facies iron formation, graphitic/argillaceous sedimentary rocks, and ultramafic volcanic rocks. As well, two strongly developed, more consistent, oxide-facies iron formations and thinned-out carbonate-altered komatiites also occur within this unit. The above sequence has been intruded by non-magnetic, medium-grained, gabbroic intrusives as well as by an opalescent blue quartz-eye gabbro phase. The entire sequence has then been subjected to a complex folding history. The most obvious large-scale fold possesses a hinge located just north of the outlet of Hook creek. The fold structure is moderately open and appears to have an NE-SW axial trace parallel to the regional foliation. It predates the east-west high strain zone located in Hook Creek.

Gold mineralization was originally found on the Property in boulders located on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake. The gold occurs in strongly deformed (folded and lineated) quartz veins as Au-Ag +/- Pb +/- Bi tellurides and it is closely associated with the amount of pyrite (specifically a coarse cubic variety) present in the veins. The veins are hosted in Au-barren, very strongly chlorite-calcite-pyrite altered, mafic rocks containing distinctive small blue opalescent quartz eyes. Several small lenses of fine to medium-grained gabbroic rocks containing opalescent blue quartz eyes were found surrounding the high strain zone in Hook Creek. These quartz eyes match those in the highly altered wall rock of the high-grade boulders.

The Tittley Showing, located on the west side of Jumping Moose Lake, also contains Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins, in situ, with many of the same characteristics listed above. However, the veins lack the size, the pyrite content, and hence the Au grade of boulders. Both the high-grade boulders and the Tittley showing are proximal to a major east-west trending structure which passes through Hook Creek on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake. The structure is represented by a wide zone of very high strain (foliation as well as lineation).

Exploration on the Jumping Moose Property began with the discovery of high-grade Au-Ag-Te bearing quartz veins in boulders on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake in 1950. In 1975, Hollinger sampled the high-grade boulders on the east side of Jumping Moose Lake and found 7 oz Au/ton (=218.8 g/t Au).

In 1993, Tittley found high grade Au-Ag-Te boulders on the west side of Jumping Moose Lake which are similar to those on the east side of the lake. All subsequent exploration work on the Property has been in search of the up-ice source of these angular boulders.

Drilling by Abalor Minerals Inc. in 2012 intersected 4.76 g/t Au over 0.50 m in drill hole JM-12-11 in quartz veinlets in sheared volcanics with 5% pyrite. IAMGOLD's stripping in 2017-2018 uncovered high grade Au samples in Trench #1 hosted within a series of highly deformed quartz veins with assays up to



22.7 g/t Au (Sample 452911). IAMGOLD also noted that gold grades within the sulphide rich facies of the iron formation were anomalous and contained the occasional assay above 1 g/t Au, including a sample of 2.27 g/t Au (Sample 452940). Drilling by IAMGOLD in 2018 to test Trench #1 at depth resulted in drill hole JM-18-001 with 2.02 g/t Au over 1.0 m and JM-18-004 with 2.30 g/t Au over 0.90 m. Both intervals are in mafic volcanic rock with up to 10% quartz + carbonate + pyrite veins. The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness is unknown and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

To the best of the Qualified Person's knowledge, there are no significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information or projected economic outcomes. There are no historic or current mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates on the Property.

The objectives of this Technical Report to review the current and historic geological data on the Jumping Moose Property, to complete data verification of the most recent drill core and to conduct a site visit to review gold mineralization in trenches from the Property were met.

The Qualified Person concludes that the quality of the re-assays by SGS meet industry standards, as the standards, blanks and replicate duplicate all passed. The re-assays of the drill core are adequate for the purpose of data verification of the original IAMGOLD assays in this Technical Report. The QP concludes that four out of five of Superior Mining's re-assay samples confirmed the presence of gold mineralization both in the iron formation and in the mafic metavolcanics samples for the purpose of data verification for this Technical Report. The QP concludes that gold mineralization occurrence in both iron formation and mafic metavolcanics rocks in selected drill core is similar to that described by historic work completed on the Property (see 6.0 History section). The review of the lithology and mineralization of the drill core meets the data verification purpose for this Technical Report.

The QP concludes that the standards, blanks and replicate duplicate for the channel and grab sampling passed indicating that the assays were accurate and not contaminated. The QP also concludes that the site visit channel and grab sampling confirmed the presence of high-grade gold in quartz veins in mafic metavolcanics and low-grade gold in pyrite-rich iron formation. In the QP's opinion, the channel sample duplication and re-assay meets the data verification purpose of this Technical Report.

The QP recommends that future sampling for gold mineralization in the Property should focus on quartz veins and iron formation with fine-grained pyrite. High grade gold samples (> 10 g/t Au) should be analyzed using screen metallics rather than fire assay to account for gold nuggets. Care should be taken when channel



cutting to make sure that all of the fine-grained sulphides are included in the sample bag and not left on the ground.

In order to prepare for an exploration program, the QP recommends that all of the historic geology data including surface sampling, drilling and mapping as well as all of the historic geophysics data including magnetitic and IP survey results be compiled into an ArcGIS file. This file should also include basic information like the claim boundaries, topographic maps and satellite imagery. This file will help to synthesize the geology and geophysics information for exploration targeting.

The exploration program should begin with a review of the geology of the historic trenches and due diligence sampling, followed by DGPS survey of the historic drill hole collars and outcrop outlines. This information along with the drill hole database can be used to build a 3D exploration model for drill targeting.

A small drill program of 1000 m is recommended to test drill targets identified from the 3D exploration model.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The QP recommends that future sampling for gold mineralization in the Property should focus on quartz veins and iron formation with fine-grained pyrite. High grade gold samples (> 10 g/t Au) should be analyzed using screen metallics rather than fire assay to account for gold nuggets. Care should be taken when channel cutting to make sure that all of the fine-grained sulphides are included in the sample bag and not left on the ground.

In order to prepare for an exploration program, the QP recommends that all of the historic geology data including surface sampling, drilling and mapping as well as all of the historic geophysics data including magnetitic and IP surveys results be compiled into an ArcGIS file. This file should also include basic information like the claim boundaries, topographic maps and satellite imagery. This file will help to synthesize the geology and geophysics information for exploration targeting.

The exploration program should begin with a review of the geology of the historic trenches followed by DGPS survey of the historic drill hole collars and outcrop outlines. This information along with the drill hole database can be used to build a 3D exploration model for drill targeting.



A small drill program of 1000 m is recommended to test drill targets identified from the 3D exploration model.

The recommended budget for exploration at Jumping Moose Property is \$217,130 CAD (Table 18-1).

Table 18-1 Recommended budget for exploration at Jumping Moose Property.

Item	Units	No. of Units	\$/Unit	Cost
Data Compilation	days	10	\$ 600.00	\$ 6,000.00
Field work				
senior geologist, DGPS survey	days	2	\$ 700.00	\$ 1,400.00
junior geologist, DGPS survey	days	2	\$ 400.00	\$ 800.00
senior geologist, mapping	days	3	\$ 700.00	\$ 2,100.00
junior geologist, mapping	days	3	\$ 400.00	\$ 1,200.00
senior geologist, travel	days	2	\$ 700.00	\$ 1,400.00
junior geologist, travel	days	2	\$ 400.00	\$ 800.00
hotel (for two geologists)	days	14	\$ 120.00	\$ 1,680.00
meals (for two geologists)	days	14	\$ 50.00	\$ 700.00
truck rental	days	7	\$ 150.00	\$ 1,050.00
			subtotal	\$ 11,130.00
Drilling				
1000 m, approx. 7 holes at 150m each				\$ 200,000.00
			Total	\$ 217,130.00



19.0 REFERENCES

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- Boily, M., 2014: The Jumping Moose Property, Western Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Burrows township, Ontario, Canada, NTS sheet 41P/14, prepared for Abalor Minerals Inc, dated June 1, 2014 (internal report not filed on Sedar).
- Dubé, B., Mercier-Langevin, P., Castonguay, S., McNicoll, V.J., Bleeker, W., Lawley, C.J.M., De Souza, S., Jackson, S.E., Dupuis, C., Gao, J.-F., Bécu, V., Pilote, P., Goutier, J., Beakhouse, G.P., Yergeau, D., Oswald, W., Janvier, V., Fontaine, A., Pelletier, M., Beauchamp, A.-M., Katz, L.R., Kontak, D.J., Tóth, Z., Lafrance, B., Gourcerol, B., Thurston, P.C., Creaser, R.A., Enkin, R.J., El Goumi, N., Grunsky, E.C., Schneider, D.A., Kelly, C.J., and Lauzière, K., 2015. Precambrian lode gold deposits — a summary of TGI-4 contributions to the understanding of lode gold deposits, with an emphasis on implications for exploration, In: Targeted Geoscience Initiative 4: Contributions to the Understanding of Precambrian Lode Gold Deposits and Implications for Exploration, (ed.) B. Dubé and P. Mercier- Langevin; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7852, p. 1–24.
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- Robert, F., Brommecker, R., Bourne, B. T., Dobak, P. J., McEwan, C..J., Rowe, R. R., Zhou, X. 2007: Models and exploration methods for major gold deposit types. In "Proceedings of Exploration 07: Fifth Decennial International Conference on Mineral Exploration" edited by B. Milkereit, 2007, p. 691-711.



20.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This Report, titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report, Jumping Moose Property, Gogama, Northeastern Ontario, Canada, Amended”, and dated Sept. 30, 2020 was prepared and signed by the following author and Qualified Person:

Julie Selway
Julie Selway
Principal Geologist, Ph.D., P. Geol.
Sept. 30, 2020
Sudbury, Ontario





Appendix 1 – Certificate of Qualifications



Julie Selway
40 Mission Hill
Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3E 6M1
Telephone: 705-690-7996
Email: jselway@eastlink.ca

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Julie Selway, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Principal Geologist for the geological consulting firm of J-J Minerals, Sudbury, Ontario.
2. I am responsible for the entire Technical Report, titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Jumping Moose Property, Gogama, Northeastern Ontario, Canada, Amended" dated Sept. 30, 2020 and prepared for Superior Mining International Corporation.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications: B.Sc. (Hons) Geology (1991) Saint Mary's University; M.Sc. Geology (1993) Lakehead University; Ph.D. Mineralogy (1999) University of Manitoba.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member #0738). I am a member in good standing of the Mineralogical Association of Canada, Geological Association of Canada and Mineralogical Society of America.
5. I am the co-author of six NI 43-101 Independent Technical Reports on gold properties in Ontario, six assessment reports on gold properties in Ontario and senior reviewer of seven NI 43-101 Reports on gold properties. I am a Qualified Person for the purpose of the National Instrument 43-101.
6. I visited the Jumping Moose Property on Aug. 24, 2020 for one day.
7. I am independent of the issuer of this Report, the Property and the vendor of the Property applying all the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have no prior involvement with the Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report other than as the QP of the Technical Report on the Property dated March 15, 2020.
9. I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.
11. 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.

Dated this 30th Day, September 2020


Julie Selway, Ph.D., P. Geoscientist
Principal Geologist, J-J Minerals





Appendix 2 – Assessment reports used in this report

Table 20-1 Assessment reports used in this report.

Assessment Report Number	Year of Report	Year of Work	Company	Type of Work	Description of Work
41P14SW0081	1952	1951	Dominion Gulf Company	site visit, drilling	drilled 4 holes, 466 m
41P14SW0079	1971	1971	Canex Aerial Exploration	geophysics	ground magnetic survey
41P14SW0083	1975	1975	Hollinger Mines Limited	drilling	drilled 4 holes, 464 m
41P14SW0072	1975	1975	Hollinger Mines Limited	geology, geophysics	mapping, mag and EM surveys
41P14SW0064	1982	1981	Newmont Exploration Canada	geophysics	ground magnetic survey
41P14SW0065	1982	1981	Newmont Exploration Canada	geophysics	VLF EM survey
41P14SW0063	1982	1981	Newmont Exploration Canada	geophysics	resistivity
41P14SW0067	1982	1981	Newmont Exploration Canada	geochemistry	till sampling, heavy mineral separation
41P14SW0069	1982	1982	Newmont Exploration Canada	drilling	6 holes, 279 m
41P14SW0355	1981	1980	W.O. Karvinen	mapping	mapping boulders
41P14SW0060	1987	1987	Argentix Resource Exploration	drilling	geological mapping, humus geochemical sampling, 10 drill holes, 1127 m
41P14SW0057	1991	1991	H.Z. Tittley	geology	mapping
41P14SW0009	1993	1993	H.Z. Tittley	drilling	drilled 10 holes, 504.4 m
41P14SW0006	1994	1993	H.Z. Tittley	geophysics	magnetic and gradiometric surveys, mapping, limited bedrock stripping, horizontal loop EM
41P14SW0001	1994	1994	H.Z. Tittley	geophysics	magnetic and VLF EM
2.31923	2006	2005	Temex Resources Corp	geology, geophysics	ground magnetometer, IP, prospecting, trenching, mapping
2.30145	2005	2005	Temex Resources Corp	geophysics	magnetometer survey and IP survey
2.39040	2008	2008	Norcanex Resources Inc	geophysics	airborne magnetics survey
2.50068	2011	2011	Transition Metals	geology	3 trenches, prospecting



Assessment Report Number	Year of Report	Year of Work	Company	Type of Work	Description of Work
2.56341	2015	2012	Transition Metals	drilling	results of Abalor's 2012 drilling program, 14 holes, 1500 m
	2019	2017	IAMGOLD	geology	2 trenches, channel sampling
	2019	2018	IAMGOLD	geology	6 drill holes, 1122 m



Appendix 3 – Tenure Table for Jumping Moose Property

Table 20-2 Tenure table for Jumping Moose Property.

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Work Required
3008989	Burrows	112987	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	323274	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	323273	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 200.00
3008989	Burrows	310530	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 200.00
3008989	Burrows	310529	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 200.00
3008989	Burrows	273930	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 200.00
3008989	Burrows	236502	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	199909	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 200.00
3008989	Burrows	187897	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	169965	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	169964	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	169944	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	154776	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 200.00
3008989	Burrows	154775	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	112988	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-13	\$ 200.00
3008991	Burrows	118698	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-26	\$ 400.00
3008991	Burrows	281801	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-26	\$ 400.00
3008991	Burrows	233786	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-26	\$ 400.00
3008991	Burrows	118722	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-11-26	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	307717	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3008991	Burrows	215241	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 400.00
3008991	Burrows	160431	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 400.00
3014451	Burrows	260454	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 400.00
3014451	Burrows	260453	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 400.00
3014451	Burrows	248449	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 400.00
3014451	Burrows	211744	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 400.00
3014451	Burrows	159220	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3014451	Burrows	159219	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3014451	Burrows	145118	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3014451	Burrows	139657	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 400.00
3014451	Burrows	112017	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 400.00
3014454	Burrows	102339	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3014454	Burrows	336816	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3014454	Burrows	324964	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3014454	Burrows	241828	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3014456	Burrows	219200	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
3014454	Burrows,Kemp	241827	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-01-26	\$ 200.00
4281609	Burrows	107309	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00



Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Work Required
4281609	Burrows	313642	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	313641	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	307443	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	307442	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281609	Burrows	294749	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	286738	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	228763	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	228762	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	228761	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	209722	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	209721	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	203571	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	191425	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	190920	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281609	Burrows	190919	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	190918	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	173502	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281609	Burrows	173501	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281609	Burrows	138943	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	138942	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	138941	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	127392	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281609	Burrows	127391	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281609	Burrows	127390	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	111333	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	333017	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281610	Burrows	319115	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	317680	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	301789	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	271923	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	265185	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	253153	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281610	Burrows	245107	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281610	Burrows	205898	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	197941	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	177491	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	153297	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	149801	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281610	Burrows	148891	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	339065	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	317681	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00



Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Work Required
4281611	Burrows	317679	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	299694	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	299693	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	299692	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	251647	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	251646	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	251645	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	243612	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	243611	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281611	Burrows	243610	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	113194	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	334377	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	334376	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	323957	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281612	Burrows	267893	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281612	Burrows	267892	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281612	Burrows	267890	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	255790	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	220709	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	208656	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	200646	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	200645	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	170674	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	170673	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	170672	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows	156013	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281612	Burrows	141926	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows,Kemp	334355	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows,Kemp	267891	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows,Kemp	200644	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281612	Burrows,Kemp	162432	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 200.00
4281612	Burrows,Kemp	113193	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281613	Burrows,Kemp	102376	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281613	Kemp	324993	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4281613	Kemp	258395	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-02-23	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	105262	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	344115	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 200.00
4260274	Burrows	344114	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 200.00
4260274	Burrows	321192	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	321191	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 200.00
4260274	Burrows	321190	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 200.00



Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Work Required
4260274	Burrows	284450	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 200.00
4260274	Burrows	284449	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	255312	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	238066	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 200.00
4260274	Burrows	238065	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	217980	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	188642	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	152573	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
4260274	Burrows	124679	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 200.00
4260274	Burrows	124678	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-13	\$ 400.00
3000443	Burrows	252623	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-05-28	\$ 400.00
3000443	Burrows	344823	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-05-28	\$ 400.00
1076740	Burrows	112016	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-16	\$ 400.00
1076740	Burrows	271186	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-16	\$ 400.00
1076740	Burrows	271185	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-05-16	\$ 400.00
1239156	Burrows	318329	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-23	\$ 400.00
1239156	Burrows	197139	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-23	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	184985	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-23	\$ 400.00
3014451	Burrows	177598	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-23	\$ 400.00
1076740	Burrows	342106	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-28	\$ 400.00
3008989	Burrows	242034	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-28	\$ 200.00
3014456	Burrows	293269	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-28	\$ 200.00
3018866	Burrows	336837	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-28	\$ 200.00
1076740	Burrows	344822	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-27	\$ 400.00
1076740	Burrows	180602	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-11-27	\$ 400.00
Total					\$ 50,000.00