NI 43-101 Technical Report: Brunswick Belt Project, Gloucester County, New Brunswick

Prepared for

KOMET RESOURCES INC.

by

John Langton (M.Sc., P.Geo.)

of

JPL GeoServices

Issued August 30th, 2020
Effective Date May 30th, 2020

1100-1740 Sullivan Rd., Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada J9P 7H1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (QP)

This report is effective as at the 30th day of May, 2020.
The date of issue of the report is the 30th day of August, 2020.

**The certificate on pages 158 is considered the date and signature of this report in accordance with Form 43-101F1*.

____

John Langton, M.Sc., P.Geo.
JPL GeoServices

Signed this 30th day of August, 2020

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

In May 2020, JPL GeoServices was contracted by Mr. Robert Wares, Interim President of Komet Resources Inc. ("KOMET" or the "Company"), to prepare a Technical Report (the "Report") for a block of mineral claims owned by Osisko Metals Incorporated ("OM") in the renowned Brunswick Mining Camp (BMC), a roughly circular area of approximately 70 km diameter in northern New Brunswick (NB), Canada. KOMET is a Canadian publicly-traded company, listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the trading symbol "KMT", and headquartered at 1191 De Montigny, Quebec (QC) G1S 3T8.

The BMC boasts some forty-six (46) base-metal mineral deposits with defined tonnage and roughly one hundred (100) base-metal mineral occurrences, hosted in Cambro-Ordovician sedimentary, volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. OM's mineral claim holdings in the BMC, which overlie many of these deposits and occurrences, comprise: the Brunswick Belt, Key Anacon, Gilmour South, Mount Fronsac, Mount Fronsac North, Devil's Elbow, Hartt's Lake, Camel Back, Louvicourt, Flat Landing Brook and Coulee properties (**Figure 1.1** and **Figure 1.2**).

This Report, prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101-*Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"), pertains to a large contiguous grouping of OM claims in the eastern part of the BMC referred to herein as the Brunswick Belt Project ("BBP" or the "Project") (**Figure 1.2**). The BBP comprises an amalgamation of claim units that have been map-staked and blocks of claims, such as the Key Anacon and Gilmour South properties, that were acquired via purchase- or option-agreement from vendors.

In August of 2020, KOMET and OM publicly disclosed that they had entered into an Option Agreement (the "Option") whereby KOMET could acquire a majority interest in the BBP (the "Transaction"). The Option allows KOMET to earn up to 75% interest by spending an aggregate of $15,000,000 in three stages over a seven-year period. The Option is divided into three distinct earn-in requirements as follows:

- Stage 1: by funding an aggregate of $1,000,000 on or before the first-year anniversary of the signing of the Option and completing a cash payment of $100,000, KOMET can earn an initial 25% interest in the Project;

- Stage 2: by funding an aggregate of $10,000,000, inclusive of Stage 1 expenditures, KOMET can earn an additional 26% interest in the Property for a total interest of 51%, according to the following schedule:
    - an aggregate of $2,000,000, on or before the 2nd year anniversary;
    - an aggregate of $4,000,000, on or before the 3rd year anniversary;
    - an aggregate of $6,500,000, on or before the 4th year anniversary; and
    - an aggregate of $10,000,000, on or before the 5th year anniversary.

- Stage 3: by funding an additional aggregate of $5,000,000 and completing an economic study KOMET can earn a further 24% interest in the Property for a total interest of 75%, according to the following schedule:
    - an aggregate of $2,500,000, on or before the 6th year anniversary;
    - an aggregate of $5,000,000, on or before the 7th year anniversary; and
    - complete an Economic Study on or before the 7th year anniversary.

This Technical Report was authored by John Langton M.Sc., P.Geo., (the "Author") of JPL GeoServices. The purpose of the Report is to provide KOMET's Board of Directors with an independent geological review and summary of the BBP, and to provide recommendations for further exploration. It is understood that the Report will be used to support the subsequent public disclosure of technical and scientific information regarding the BBP by filing on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR; www.sedar.com), as required by NI 43-101.

1.2 Property Ownership, Description and Location

In northern NB, individual claim units measure approximately 467 m x 467 m and cover approximately 21.8 hectares (ha). All claim units are assigned to claim "Blocks", which can comprise from 1 to 256 contiguous claim units, and are assigned a unique Block Number.

As at June 1, 2020, OM held 58,738 ha of mineral claims in the BMC, consisting of 2,734 claim units, grouped into 23 designated claim Blocks. The BBP comprises 1,732 claim units in 14 Blocks that cover a roughly triangular area of 37,862 ha (378.6 km^2) in Gloucester County NB, some 35 km southwest of the City of Bathurst (see **Figure 1.2**).

On March 7, 2017, the core claim units of the fledgling Brunswick Belt Project were acquired by Bowmore Exploration Ltd. ("Bowmore"), the predecessor of OM, through a formal purchase agreement from a private owner. The acquired property comprised 586 claim units grouped into 4 claim groups and covered approximately 12,892 ha surrounding the Brunswick No. 12 and Brunswick No.6 mine leases.

On April 20, 2017, Bowmore signed an Option Agreement to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Gilmour South, Louvicourt, Fab, and Flat Landing Brook properties from three private owners. These projects totalled 55 claim units covering approximately 1,200 ha and were consolidated into the original Brunswick Belt Project claims.

On September 14, 2017 OM signed a Purchase Agreement to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Coulee property from SLAM Exploration Ltd. ("SLAM") for a cash payment of $100,000. SLAM retains a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on the Coulee property, which comprises a single claim unit of 372 ha located 6 km of the Brunswick No.6 mine site.

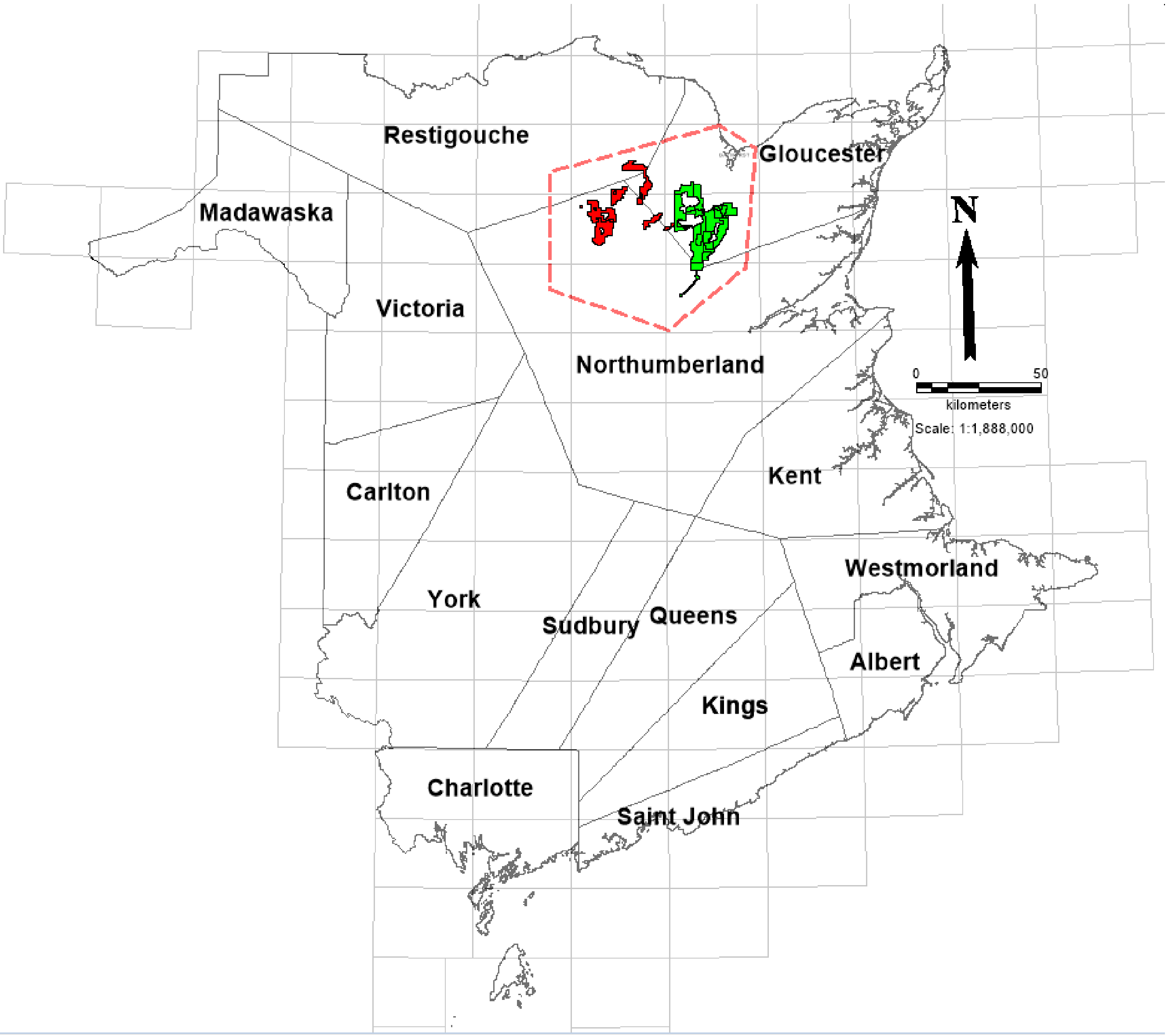


Figure 1.1: Outline map of New Brunswick showing location of Bathurst Mining Camp (dashed red line) and OM claims (red and green solids) in the Province. Green highlighted claims comprise the BBP.

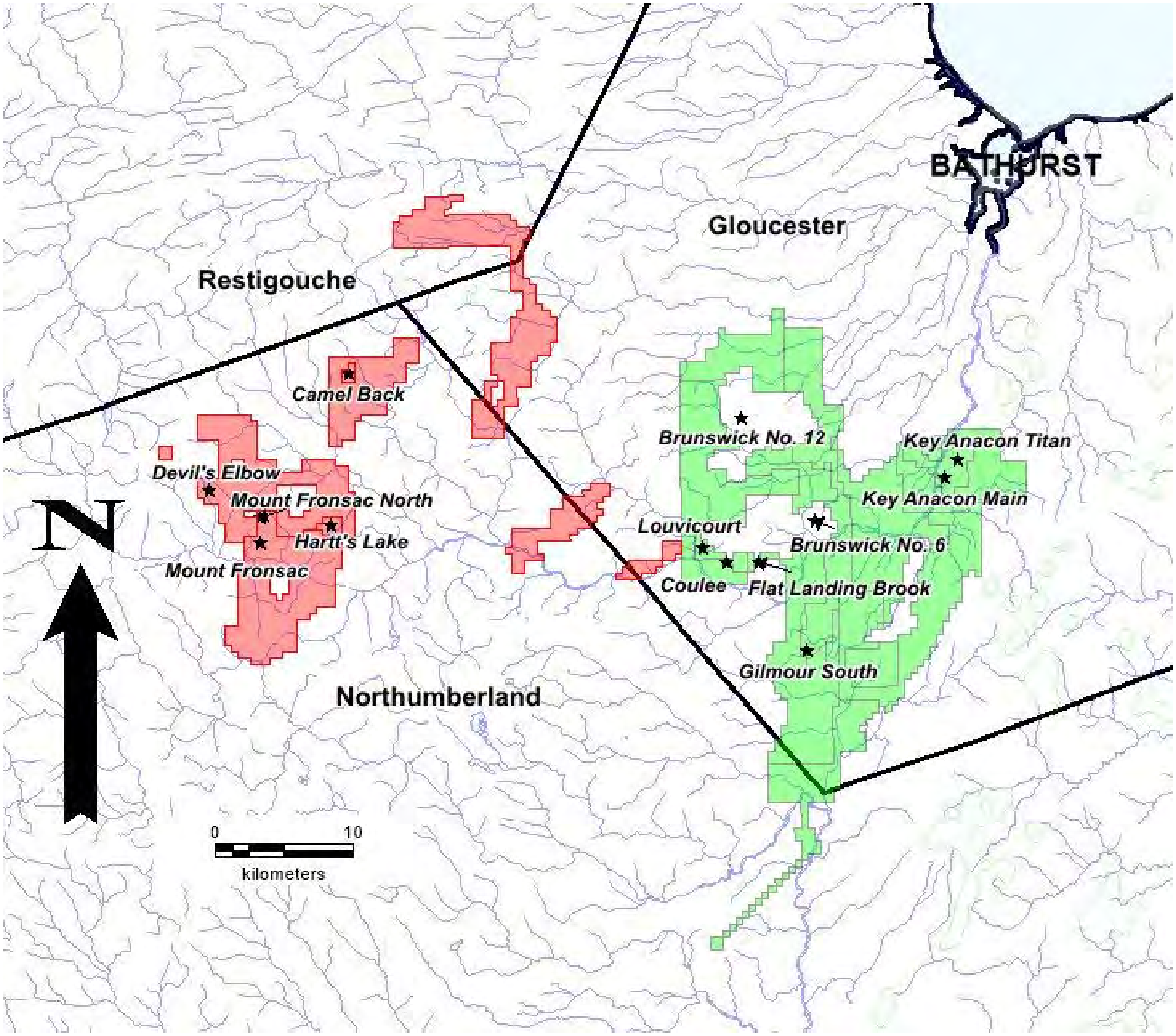


Figure 1.2: Base map of the BMC showing outlines of OM mineral claim holdings - Brunswick Belt Project highlighted in green

The Key Anacon property, comprising 51 claim units grouped as one (1) claim Block (#1837) in the northeastern part of the BBP, was acquired under a purchase agreement dated December 21, 2017, OM arranged to purchase the Key Anacon Property for $1,500,000 in a combination of cash and shares over staged payments.

Claim Block 7998, comprising the northern part of the BBP, consists of 105 mineral claims units totalling approximately 23 km^2 and was acquired through a combination of claim staking and a January 2018 deal with Canadian Continental Exploration Corp. ("CCE") for their 8138 Block. A number of other dispersed claim blocks were included in the CCE deal, some of which were also incorporated into the BBP.

The remainder of the claim units comprising the current BBP were acquired by map-staking and are 100% owned by OM.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The BMC is underlain by poly-deformed Cambrian-Ordovician rocks of the Bathurst Supergroup that are characterized by an anomalous abundance of syngenetic volcanogenic massive-sulphide (VMS) deposits. The Bathurst Supergroup comprises: the Miramichi Group, the Tetagouche Group, the California Lake Group, the Sheephouse Brook Group, and the Fournier Supergroup[1]. VMS deposits occur at several stratigraphic positions within the Bathurst Supergroup, but mainly in the Tetagouche Group, at or near the upper contact of the Nepisiguit Falls Formation with the overlying Flat Landing Brook Formation - known in the literature as the "Brunswick Horizon", and named for the sequence that hosted the supergiant Brunswick No. 12 and nearby Brunswick No. 6 deposits (**Figure 1.3**). The so-called "Brunswick Belt" refers to the 20 km long tectono-stratigraphic section of rocks, including the Brunswick Horizon, that extends from north of the Brunswick No. 12 deposit to the vicinity of the Gilmour South property (**Figure 1.4**). The claims comprising the Brunswick Belt Project were acquired to encompass the known surface extent of the "Brunswick Belt".

1.4 Exploration and Development

The BBP is an advanced-stage exploration project with an extensive library of available historical geological data. Since acquiring the original BBP claims in 2017, OM has added to this historical database through numerous exploration campaigns (prospecting, diamond-drilling and geophysical surveys), culminating in an NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate with an effective date of February 20, 2019, for the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits (Desautels, 2019). The Author, acting as the Qualified Person (QP), as defined in NI 43-101, for KOMET, has not done sufficient work to classify the above-mentioned resource estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The Author and KOMET are therefore treating these as historical estimates (the "2019 Historical Estimate") and not current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined in NI 43-101. The 2019 Historical Estimate should not be relied upon until such time as they have been independently estimated and disclosed by KOMET following NI 43-101 standards.

Prior to 2019, OM's work on the BBP focused on diamond-drilling at the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits. Since the 2019 technical report (Desuatels, 2019), OM has completed soil- and till-geochemical surveys, diamond-drilling, structural interpretation, and geophysical survey and inversion programs on the BBP (see **Item 9**). One hundred twenty-seven (127) aggregating approximately 50,000 metres (m) have been drilled on the BBP by OM according to according to the NB government on-line drill-hole database. Details and results of many of these holes remain confidential as per the guidelines and regulations of the New Brunswick Mining and Mineral Resources Branch, which allow for the contents of Assessment Reports[2] to be kept confidential for a period of two years from the date of submission.

In addition to the diamond-drilling programs, OM carried out of three-dimensional (3D) modelling studies (Key Anacon and Gilmour South), down-hole pulse electromagnetics (PEM) (Key Anacon and Gilmour South), portable X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (pXRF) on drill-core (Key Anacon, Gilmour South, and other BBP programs), down-hole optical televiewer (OTV) logging (Key Anacon and Gilmour South); and gridded geochemical soil- and till-surveys (central and northern BBP).

[1] In 2014, van Staal and Wilson (2014) elevated the Fournier Group to supergroup status, designating the roughly coeval assemblages in the three constituent nappes of the former Fournier Group as separate groups (i.e., the Devereaux Complex, Pointe Verte Group, and Sormany Group).

[2] Assessment Reports are mandatory documents submitted to the government by prospectors and industry, documenting exploration work carried out on their mineral claims.

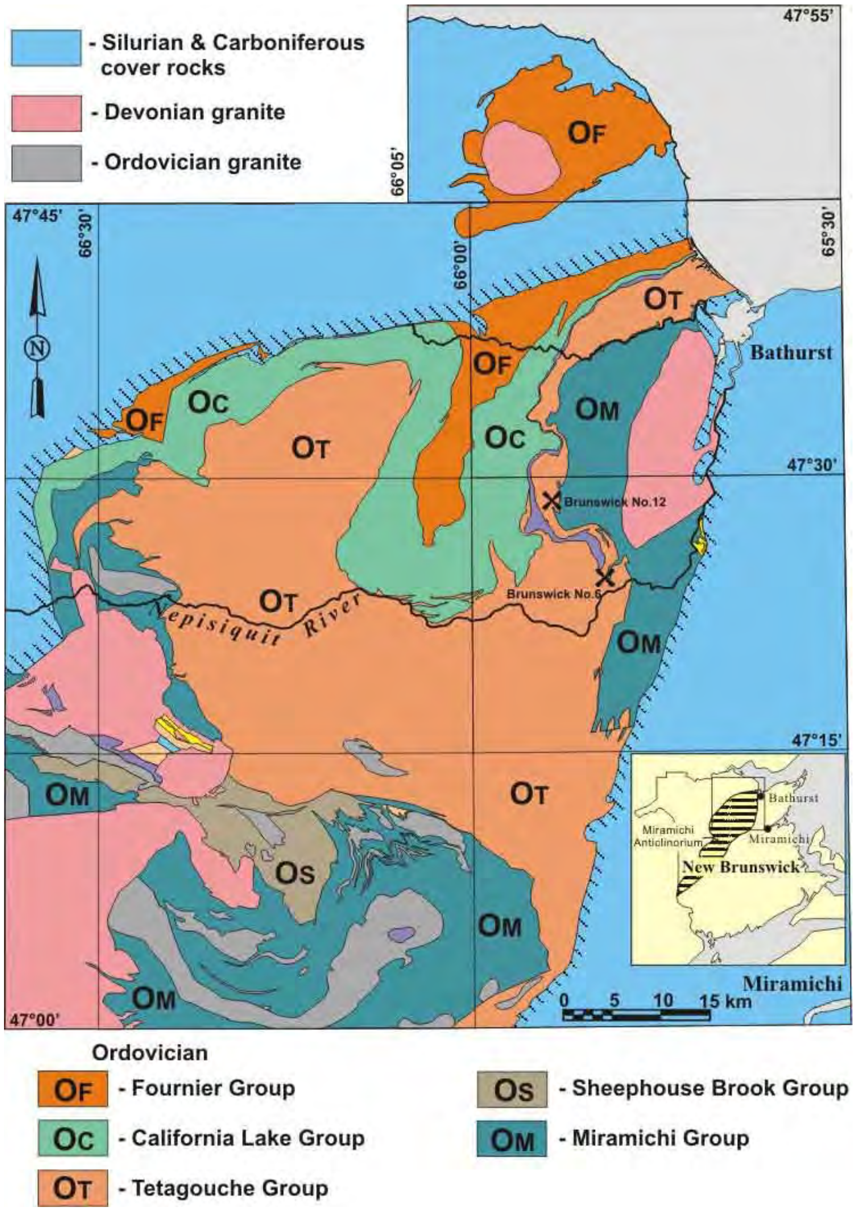


Figure 1.3: Distribution of major stratigraphic Groups, intrusions and cover rocks in the BMC and northeastern New Brunswick

1.5 Mineral Resources

The 2019 Historical Estimate (Desautels, 2019) considered 110 surface drill-holes at Gilmour South, and 468 surface and underground drill-holes at Key Anacon, for a total of 578 drill-holes with an aggregated length of 156,453 m, and 10,465 assays. Of the 578 holes utilized in the 2019 Historical Estimate drill-hole database, 340 drill-holes intercepted mineralization in sufficient quantity to be included in the mineralized wireframes. The 2019 Historical Estimate considers all data that was available prior to January 14, 2019, the data cut-off date for the 2019 Historical Estimate.

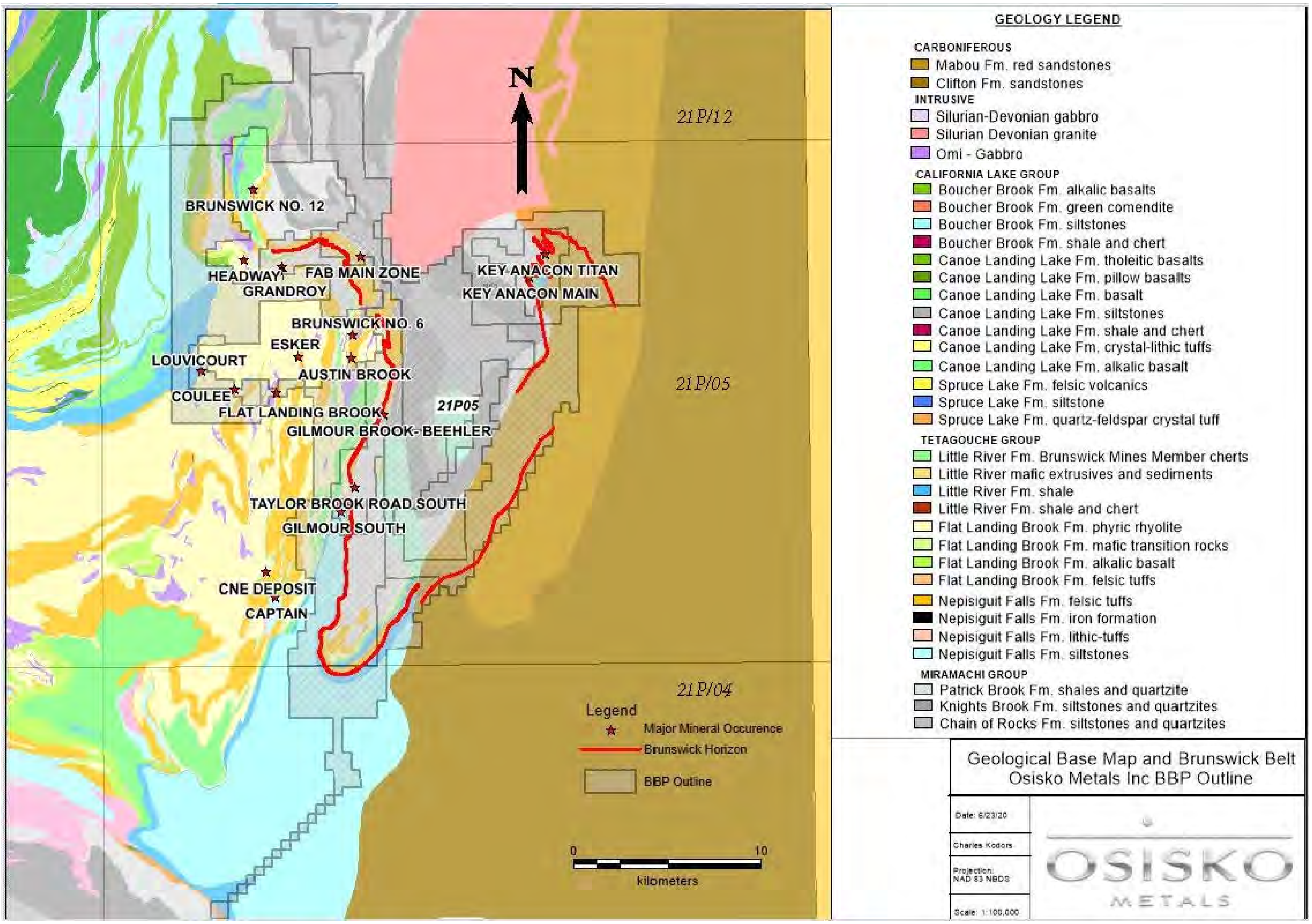


Figure 1.4: Geological map showing the "Brunswick Horizon" (solid red line) and BBP outline

The 2019 Historical Estimate was based on the concept of a medium-sized underground operation, with three separate deposits (Key Anacon Main, Key Anacon Titan and Gilmour South) feeding a single processing facility, and assumed a degree of selectivity to separate high-grade mineralized zones from surrounding waste-rock. It was assumed that this selectivity would be obtained via a comprehensive grade control program assisted by the use of a portable XRF unit.

To meet the CIM definitions of reasonable prospects of economic extraction, a cut-off of 5.5% zinc equivalency (ZnEq) was used for all three deposits, which are considered to be amenable to underground extraction. The determination of the cut-off grade was based on:

- mining costs of US$45/t;
- total operating costs of US$70/t
- market prices of US$1.21/lb for zinc (Zn), US$0.99/lb for lead (Pb), US$2.99/lb for copper (Cu), US$17.49/oz for silver (Ag), and a revenue factor of 1.1
- recoveries of 84% Zn, 60% Pb, 52% Cu, and 65% Ag
- smelter payables of 84% Zn, 96% Pb, 95% Cu, and 95% Ag.

ZnEq percentages were calculated using metal prices, forecasted metal recoveries, and smelter payables (ZnEq=Zn%+0.661*Pb%+1.749*Cu%+0.018*Ag g/t). 3D modelled "blocks" with greater than 5.5% ZnEq were virtually inspected in the 3-D model, and the majority were generally found to coalesce into bulk mineable shapes, with minor exceptions.

The 2019 Historical Estimate is summarized in **Table 1-1**. Metal contents are presented as in situ pounds or ounces.

Table 1-1: 2019 Historical Estimate of Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits*

Zones	Class	Tonnes (M)	Grades (at 5.5 ZnEq Cut-off)					In-situ Metal			
			Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	ZnEq (%)	Zn (Mlb)	Pb (Mlb)	Cu (Mlb)	Ag (Moz)
Key Anacon Main Deposit	Indicated	1.67	6.02	2.52	0.14	74.2	9.31	221.0	92.5	5.1	4.0
Key Anacon Titan Deposit		0.29	4.36	1.57	0.65	38.8	7.25	28.2	10.1	4.2	0.4
Total Indicated at 5.5 ZnEq cut-off		**1.96**	**5.77**	**2.38**	**0.22**	**68.9**	**9.00**	**249.1**	**102.6**	**9.3**	**4.3**
Key Anacon Main Deposit	Inferred	0.61	5.83	1.98	0.05	68.2	8.49	77.7	26.5	0.6	1.3
Key Anacon Titan Deposit		0.98	4.12	1.62	0.78	42.9	7.35	89.5	35.2	17.0	1.4
Gilmour South		2.26	5.74	1.30	0.19	44.3	8.08	285.8	64.8	9.4	3.2
Total Inferred at 5.5 ZnEq cut-off		**3.85**	**5.34**	**1.49**	**0.32**	**47.7**	**7.96**	**453.0**	**126.4**	**27.0**	**5.9**

**Notes: Cut-off determined by using a ZnEq grade of 5.5%. ZnEq grade calculated using prices of 1.21 US$/lb for zinc, US$0.99/lb for lead, US$2.99/lb for copper, and US$17.49/oz. for silver, which includes a revenue factor of 1.1. Recoveries used were 84% Zn, 60% Pb, 52% Cu, and 65% Ag, and payables were 84% Zn, 96% Pb, 95% Cu, and 95% Ag. Rounding of tonnes may result in apparent differences between tonnes, grades, and contained metals.*

The Author, acting as the Qualified Person (QP), as defined in NI 43-101, for KOMET, has not done sufficient work to classify the above-mentioned estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The Author and KOMET are therefore treating these as historical estimates and not current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined in NI 43-101. Such historical estimates should not be relied upon until such time as they have been independently estimated and disclosed by KOMET following NI 43-101 standards.

1.6 Exploration Potential

The Author concludes that significant exploration potential remains at the BBP, and the Project merits further exploration along the highly prospective Brunswick Horizon, known for its abundant sulphide deposits.

The BBP hosts a 2019 Historical Resource with a significant number of mineralized diamond-drill intercepts that merit follow-up exploration. The potential remains for enhancing the 2019 Historical Estimate down-dip of the defined mineralized zones at Key Anacon and Gilmour South, as well as historic targets underlying other parts of the Project.

1.7 Recommendations

A rough budget for a proposed two-phase exploration programs to further investigate VMS mineralization underlying the BBP is summarized in **Table 1-2**. Phase II work would be contingent of the positive results of the Phase I programs.

Table 1-2: Summary of Recommended Exploration Programs for the BBP

Activity	Drill/Grid Spacing (m)	No. of Holes	Drilling (m)	Cost Estimate
Phase I				
Geophysics				
TITAN 24 Survey - southern Brunswick Belt	200			$800,000
Litho-constrained Inversions - Brunswick Belt				$100,000
Litho-constrained Inversions - Key Anacon				$100,000
Hole-to-hole IP - Key Anacon Main				$75,000
Hole-to-hole IP - Key Anacon Titan				$75,000
Hole-to-hole IP – Gilmour South				$70,000
NI 43-101 Resource Estimate (additional sampling and validation of 2019 Historical Estimate)				$30,000
Phase I total				***$1,250,000***
Phase IIa - Regional Drilling and Gilmour South				
Drilling ($155/m)				
TITAN 24 Targets from Phase I - (Brunswick Belt first pass)	Regional	10	3,000	$465,000
Key Anacon - Regional (first pass)	Regional	5	2,500	$385,000
Gilmour South	100	10	6,100	$945,000
Phase IIa total				***$1,795,000***
Phase IIb - Key Anacon Drilling				
Key Anacon - Main Zone	100	28	18,250	$2,830,000
Key Anacon - Titan VMS	100	14	13,400	$2,075,000
Key Anacon - Titan Copper-rich feeder zone	100	18	12,000	$1,860,000
Phase IIb total				***$6,765,000***
Phase II total		***85***	***55,250***	***$8,560,000***
Total		**127**	**82,050**	**$9,810,000**

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Technical Report on the Brunswick Belt Project was authored by John Langton M.Sc., P.Geo., (the "Author") of JPL GeoServices at the request of Robert Wares, Interim President of Komet Resources Inc. ("KOMET"), a Canadian issuer trading under the symbol "KMT" on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV), with Canadian corporate offices located at 1191 De Montigny, Quebec (QC) G1S 3T8.

In May of 2020, KOMET retained JPL GeoServices, a Val-d'Or-based geological consulting firm to author an independent technical report on the BBP, which is located in north-eastern New Brunswick, Canada, some 35 kilometres southeast of the City of Bathurst (Gloucester County) in the geological setting known as the Bathurst Mining Camp (see **Figure 1.1**).

The purpose of the Report is to provide KOMET's Board of Directors with an independent review and summary of the BBP in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' *National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") policy, and to provide recommendations for further exploration.

The Report is required as a document in support of reviewable transactions under TSXV *Policy 5.3 Acquisitions and Dispositions of Non-cash Assets*. It is understood that the Report may be used to support the subsequent public disclosure of information related to the BBP filing on SEDAR (www.sedar.com), as required by NI 43-101.

2.1 Sources of Information

The bulk of the historical geological information sourced for this Report was distilled from the provincial on-line PARIS (Publication & Assessment Report Information System) database (http://dnr-mrn.gnb.ca/ParisWeb/AssessmentReportSearch.aspx) system, maintained by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development, Geological Surveys Branch ("NB-GSB"). Assessment Reports are mandatory summary reports of exploration work completed by holders of mineral claim units in the province. PARIS allows on-line examination and queries of the full provincial publication and Assessment Report database.

The Author also made use of publicly available publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, and scientific papers from various earth science Journals. The summarized exploration and technical data from work completed on the BBP by OM has been gleaned from Desautels (2019), and from OM Assessments Reports, some of which remain confidential as per the guidelines of the New Brunswick Mining and Mineral Resources Branch for submitted Assessment Reports.

A listing of referenced publications is included in the References section (**Item 27**) of this Report.

2.2 Responsibility and Qualified Person

This Report was prepared by John Langton (the "Author") and is considered current as at August 30th, 2020. The effective date of the Report is May 30th, 2020. The Author, by virtue of education, experience and professional association, is considered a Qualified Person (QP) as defined in NI 43-101, and is a Professional Geologist in good standing with the Ordre des géologues du Québec (License 1231) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick (Licence L6103). Mr. Langton is responsible for all sections of the Report.

As of the effective date of this Report, the Author is not aware of any known litigation potentially affecting the BBP. The Author did not verify the legality or terms of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the Property ownership, permits, off-take agreements, license agreements, royalties or other agreement(s) between KOMET, OM and any third parties.

JPL GeoServices is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of KOMET and has not acted as an advisor to KOMET, its subsidiaries or its affiliates, in connection with the BBP. The results of the technical review by JPL GeoServices are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings. The Author is being paid fees for this work in accordance with the normal professional consulting practice.

The opinions contained herein are based on information collected throughout the course of investigations by the Author, which in turn reflects various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results can be significantly more or less favourable.

2.3 Property Visit

John Langton, conducted site visits to the Brunswick Belt Project on June 15th, 2020, accompanied by OM Exploration Manager Charles Kodors. During the course of this outing, Mr. Langton checked the access to the BBP, confirmed outcrop, geochemical soil-sample, and diamond-drill sites on the Property, including several drill-sites that targeted the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits and Brunswick Belt mineralization, and explored the general landscape and surface features around the BBP. Mr. Langton also visited OM's drill-core storage facility and field office/core shack.

Mr. Langton confirmed that the geological descriptions and GPS coordinate locations of outcrop, geochemical soil-sample, and diamond-drill sites on geological maps and figures published by OM were accurate. In addition, a number of drill-sites (inactive) and stripped outcrops were visited. It was noted that all the observed drill collars were correctly labelled and accurately reflected the azimuth and dip recorded on the logs. Mr. Langton also checked for and confirmed evidence of litho-geochemical sampling at the examined sites and mineral occurrences. Mr. Langton confirms that the exploration activity reported by OM is accurate and reliable.

During his visit, Mr. Langton also reviewed OM's offices and drill-core storage facility in Bathurst, noting that the drill-core is in good order, stored in a secure facility, and can be properly identified by metal tags secured to the core boxes. Observations indicate that the core cutting was well done, sample tags were noted as being in place, and the tags and sampled sections correspond to those indicated in the core logs. Since Mr. Langton's site visit, there has been no further surface exploration, nor significant new data generated, on the BBP.

2.4 Units of Reference

Currency amounts ($) are reported in Canadian Dollars ($ or CAD$) or "American" dollars (US$). Grid coordinates on maps and figures are mainly referenced to New Brunswick Double Stereographic (NBDS) projection and Latitude/Longitude. Some coordinates may reference the UTM NAD 83 Zone 20 projection, and are so indicated. Compass directions may be abbreviated using letter designations as follows: north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W).

Quantities are stated in originally reported units, either imperial or metric. Where applicable, imperial units have been converted to the International System of Units (SI units) for consistency. Metric units, as per standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for mass, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area.

Mineral grades and concentrations from assay results are given in percent (%), parts per million (ppm), and grams per tonne (g/t).

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has relied upon reports, information sources and opinions provided by KOMET and OM, and outside experts related to the Project's mineral rights, 3rd party agreements, surface rights, property agreements, royalties, and environmental status.

As at the issue date of this Report, KOMET and OM have indicated that there are no known litigations potentially affecting the Project.

3.1 Mineral Tenure and Surface Rights

OM supplied information about mining titles, options agreements, royalty agreements, environmental liabilities and permits. The Author consulted the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development online claim management system via http://nbeclaims.gnb.ca/nbeclaims/ for the status regarding ownership and mining titles.

Although the Author has reviewed the option agreements and available claim status documents, he is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the property titles, current ownership or possible litigations. A description of such agreements, the property, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only. In this regard, the Author has relied on information supplied by KOMET and OM, and the work of experts they understand to be appropriately qualified.

This information is used in **Item 4** of the Report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Description and Location

The BBP is a roughly triangular grouping of contiguous claim units centred approximately 25 km southwest of the City of Bathurst, in Gloucester County, northeastern New Brunswick. The Project lies mainly within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 21P/05; the northernmost claim units are within NTS 21P/12, whereas the southernmost claim units are within NTS 21P/04 (see **Figure 1.4**).

Claim units in northern New Brunswick measure approximately 467 m x 467 m and cover approximately 21.8 ha. All claim units are assigned to claim "Blocks" which can comprise from 1 to 256 contiguous claim units, and are assigned a unique Block Number.

The BBP comprises 1,732 claim units in 14 Blocks that cover a roughly triangular area of 37,862 ha (378.6 km^2) (**Table 4-1**). The approximate centre of the project area has Latitude/Longitude coordinates of 47°22'14.00"N, 65°48'00.00" W, equivalent to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 288600 E, 5250150 N in Zone 20 of the 1983 North American Datum geoide (NAD83, Z20), and to 2552855 E, 7597010 N in NB Stereographic Double Projection, NAD83 (CSRS), the official datum and map projection for New Brunswick (http://www.snb.ca/geonb1/e/apps/geoNB-CTS-E.asp).

Table 4-1: Claims Summary of Brunswick Belt Project

OM Reference ID	Claim Block	Number of Claim Units	Area (ha)
Key Anacon Mine	1837	51	1,113.7
Gilmour	7443	216	4,717.8
Lovalls Group	7840	3	65.6
Upper Flat Landing Brook	7959	245	5,351.2
Louvicourt	7960	19	415.3
Gilmour South	7964	237	5,187.9
Brunswick Belt North	7998	105	2,289.9
Bathurst Mines A	8012	188	4,108.5
Bear Island	8013	151	3,297.9
McKay Brook	8017	48	1,050.7
Gordon Meadow Brook	8346	254	5,556.1
Brunswick Belt	9005	62	1,354.1
Central Gordon Meadow	9224	11	240.6
Gilmour South	9334	142	3,112.8
Totals	**14**	**1,732**	**37,862.2**

4.2 Permitting

All permitting for mineral exploration activities are conducted through the Minerals and Petroleum Division of the provincial Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development, which operates a regional office in Bathurst at 2574 Route 180, South Tetagouche, New Brunswick E2A 7B8.

As far as can be determined by the Author, all permits required to date for past exploration work on the Project were appropriately obtained and posted by OM, and all exploration programs on the Project that were conducted by OM were done so in an environmentally sound manner following, to the best of their abilities, the principles and guidelines outlined in the E3 Framework Document for Responsible Exploration, as according to industry best practices (http://www.pdac.ca/e3plus/index.aspx).

4.3 Property tenure and Rights

On March 7, 2017, the core claim units of the fledgling Brunswick Belt Project were acquired by Bowmore through a formal purchase agreement from a private owner. The acquired property comprised 586 claim units grouped into 4 claim groups and covered approximately 12,892 ha surrounding the Brunswick No. 12 and Brunswick No.6 mine leases. No royalties nor other agreements or encumbrances accompanied the acquisition deal.

On April 20, 2017, Bowmore signed an Option Agreement to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Gilmour South, Louvicourt, Fab, and Flat Landing Brook properties from private owners. These projects totalled 55 claim units covering approximately 1,200 ha and were consolidated into the original Brunswick Belt Project claims. No royalties nor other agreements or encumbrances accompanied the acquisition deal.

On September 14, 2017 OM signed a Purchase Agreement to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Coulee property from SLAM Exploration Ltd. ("SLAM") for a cash payment of $100,000. SLAM retains a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on the Coulee property, which comprises a single claim unit of 372 ha located 6 km of the Brunswick No.6 mine site.

On October 12, 2017, OM entered into an agreement with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd ("Osisko Gold") whereby Osisko Gold acquired a 1% NSR royalty on OM's portfolio of properties in the BMC and in Quebec, for a cash consideration of $5 million. The acquired NSR royalty will also apply to areas that OM may acquire in the future that fall within a one-kilometre distance from their current property holdings. Osisko Gold will also acquire existing royalty buy-back agreements on current projects and will hold rights of first refusal on any future royalty or metal stream sale from existing or newly acquired properties by OM.

The Key Anacon property, comprising 51 claim units grouped as one (1) claim Block (#1837) in the northeastern part of the BBP, was acquired under a purchase agreement dated December 21, 2017, OM arranged to purchase the Key Anacon Property for $1,500,000 in a combination of cash and shares over staged payments. No royalties nor other agreements or encumbrances accompanied the purchase agreement.

Claim Block 7998, comprising the northern part of the BBP, consists of 105 mineral claims units totalling approximately 23 km^2 and was acquired through a combination of claim staking and a January 2018 deal with Canadian Continental Exploration Corp. ("CCE") for their 8138 Block. A number of other dispersed claim blocks were included in the CCE deal, some of which were also incorporated into the BBP. No royalties nor other agreements or encumbrances accompanied the acquisition deal with CCE.

The remainder of the claim units comprising the current BBP were acquired by map-staking and are 100% owned by OM.

There are no off-take agreements in place for the BBP in its current demarcation. There are no legal barriers regarding access to any part of the Project, neither are any known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or right to perform exploration work on the Property.

In August of 2020, KOMET and OM publicly disclosed that they had entered into an Option Agreement (the "Option") whereby KOMET could acquire a majority interest in the BBP (the "Transaction"). The

Option allows KOMET to earn up to 75% interest by spending an aggregate of $15,000,000 in three stages over a seven-year period. The Option is divided into three distinct earn-in requirements as follows:

- Stage 1: by funding an aggregate of $1,000,000 on or before the first-year anniversary of the signing of the Option and completing a cash payment of $100,000, KOMET can earn an initial 25% interest in the Project;

- Stage 2: by funding an aggregate of $10,000,000, inclusive of Stage 1 expenditures, KOMET can earn an additional 26% interest in the Property for a total interest of 51%, according to the following schedule:
    - an aggregate of $2,000,000, on or before the 2nd year anniversary;
    - an aggregate of $4,000,000, on or before the 3rd year anniversary;
    - an aggregate of $6,500,000, on or before the 4th year anniversary; and
    - an aggregate of $10,000,000, on or before the 5th year anniversary.

- Stage 3: by funding an additional aggregate of $5,000,000 and completing an economic study KOMET can earn a further 24% interest in the Property for a total interest of 75%, according to the following schedule:
    - an aggregate of $2,500,000, on or before the 6th year anniversary;
    - an aggregate of $5,000,000, on or before the 7th year anniversary; and
    - complete an Economic Study on or before the 7th year anniversary.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

No environmental permits are currently assigned to the Property for exploitation purposes and no environmental liabilities were inherited with any of the claims on the Project.

There are no environmental requirements that need to be fulfilled in order to maintain any of the claims in good standing at this time; however, there exists an environmental liability indirectly associated with the Project in the form of is a legacy waste-rock pile situated just north of the access shaft to the underground workings of the historic Key Anacon Mine. Although OM owns the mineral rights underlying the historic mine site and immediate area (the “Site”), the Crown owns the surface rights to the Site*, and therefore currently retains any environmental liabilities and reclamation obligations associated with the waste-rock pile.
**The Key Anacon mine site corresponds roughly to claim unit 1424077D and part of claim unit 1424087A in claim Block 1837*

Environmental permit(s) may be required at a later date to fulfil environmental requirements with the goal of returning the land to a use whose value is at least equal to its previous value, and to ensure the long term ecological and environmental stability of the land and its watershed. For example, should KOMET wish to negotiate the acquisition of the surface rights to the Site in support of a mine development plan, the Site’s legacy environmental liabilities, including potential metal leaching and acid rock drainage (ML/ARD) impacts, as well as any other identified potential sources of contamination, would need to be considered prior to transfer of the surface rights from the Crown (Anstey-Moore and Braun, 2018).

In May of 2018 OM hired GEMTEC Consulting Engineers and Scientists Limited (“GEMTEC”) to conduct a seasonal surface water and sediment quality sampling program, as well as a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) at the Site (Anstey-Moore and Braun, 2018). The surface water and sediment quality sampling continued for one full year in order to collect data during each season.

4.5 Other Relevant Factors

Each mineral claim unit provides access rights to a parcel of land on which exploration work may be performed. The claim holder cannot access land that has been granted, alienated or leased by the Province for non-mining purposes, or land that is the subject of an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, without first having obtained the permission of the current holder of these rights.

To the Author's knowledge there are no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Project throughout the year.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The BBP extends over 40 km N-S and up to 25 km E-W, and there are multiple routes of ingress (**Figure 5.1**). The principal access route follows SW from Bathurst on provincial Route 430, which is paved as far as the junction with the Brunswick Mines Road. Approximately 16 km south from Bathurst, Route 360 leads eastward from Route 430 to Middle Landing and the Key Anacon area, and thence onward to Highway 8, the main arterial highway leading north into Bathurst. Route 360 is paved over its entire length. Just past the Key Anacon site, the Taylor Brook Rd. leads south and then west to the Gilmour South area, from where access to the southern part of the Project is facilitated via the Tomogonops-Portage River Road.

Route 430 continues south from the intersection with Route 360 to the start of the Brunswick Mines Road, which leads NW to the closed Brunswick No.12 mine site. The Theriault Road crosses the Brunswick Mines Road just south of the Brunswick No.12 entrance.

Route 430, Route 360, the Brunswick Mines Road and the Taylor Brook Road are provincially maintained and passible year-round.

An extensive network of secondary and tertiary “logging” roads established by forestry harvesting operations provides seasonal access to the more remote parts of the Project via the gravel-surfaced Taylor Brook and Theriault roads, and Route 430. High-clearance 4x4-type vehicles, such as pickup trucks and all-terrain vehicles (ATV’s) are recommended for any travel other than along the main access routes.

5.2 Climate

The area has a warm-summer humid continental climate typified by four distinct seasons and large seasonal temperature differences, with warm to hot (and often humid) summers and cold (sometimes severely cold) winters. Precipitation is usually distributed throughout the year. The Köppen Climate Classification subtype for this climate is "Dfb" (Warm Summer Continental Climate). Winter conditions generally last from four to five months, with heavy snow from December through March.

Climate data was obtained from Canadian Climate Normals, Environment Canada, http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/index_e.html. Data collected from the meteorological station in Bathurst between 1981 and 2010 show that the warmest month is July, with an average daytime temperature of 24.8° C, and the coldest month is January, with an average daytime temperature of -5.5°C. On average, the area experiences 1,110 mm of annual precipitation, comprising 795.4 mm of rain and 333.5 cm of snow (**Figure 5.2**). Between February and May, the prevailing winds in the region are from the west and southwest for most of the year.

Although winter conditions are harsh, exploration operations on the Property can be carried out year-round.

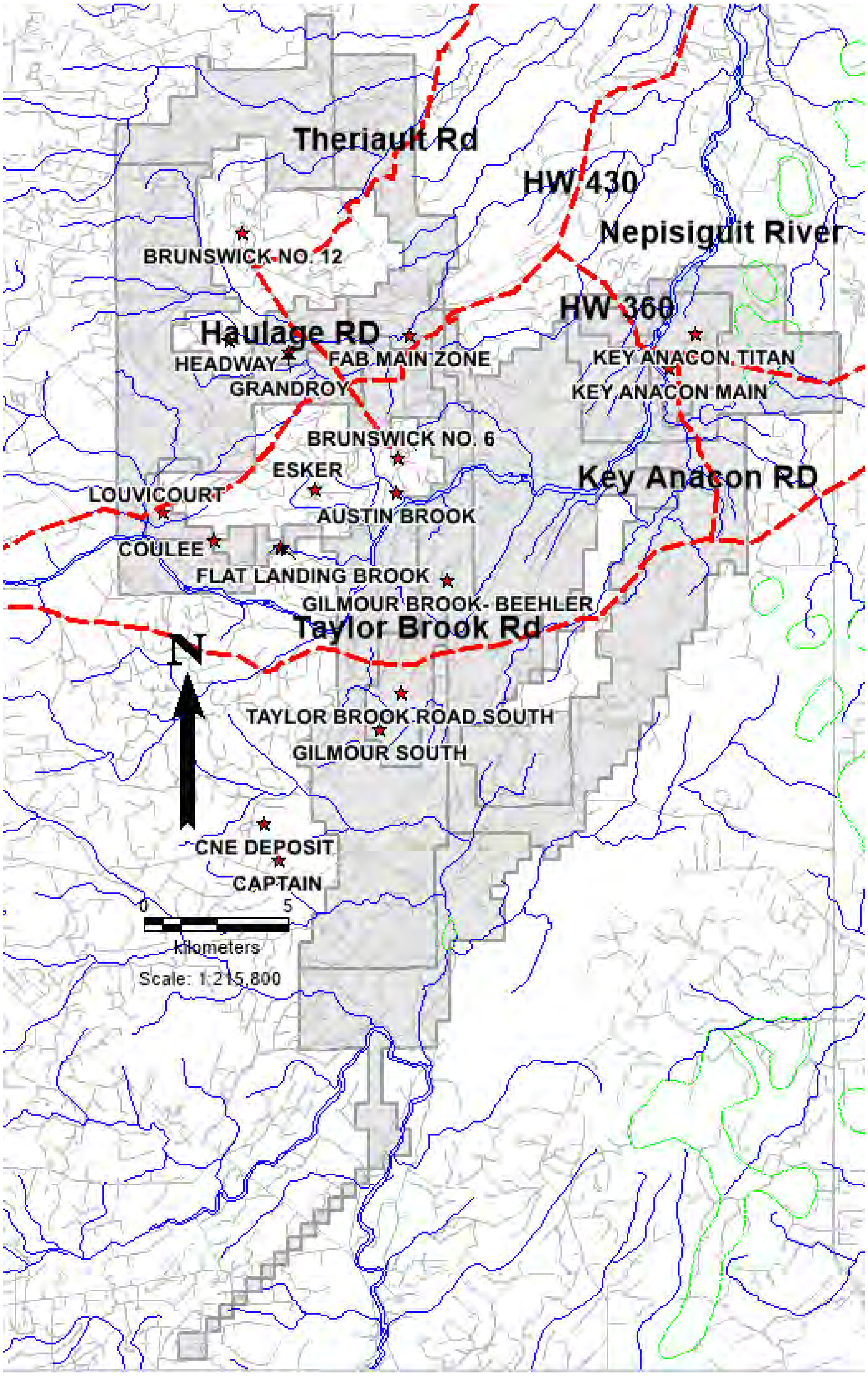


Figure 5.1: Primary (dashed red) and secondary (grey) access routes in the vicinity of the Bathurst Belt Project (hashed grey)

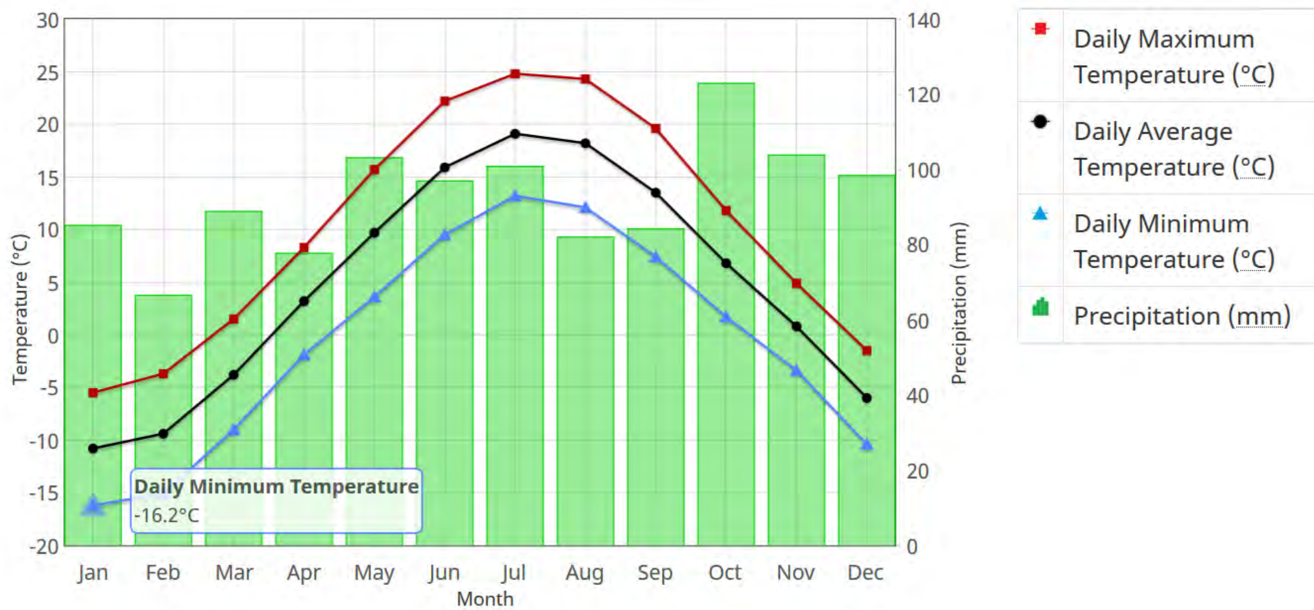


Figure 5.2: Temperature and precipitation graph for Bathurst (Canadian climate normals 1981-2010)

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The city of Bathurst (population ~12,275), approximately 25 km NE of the Project, is the largest nearby business hub and provides housing, servicing, supplies, consumable, transport facilities and an experienced workforce. Services also include a health care centre with emergency services, primary and secondary schooling, and both Provincial and Federal government services. The community has a rich mining history with an experienced mining and mineral exploration workforce, the area having realized many producing mines and extensive mineral exploration. Bathurst has an airport (IATA: ZBF) with scheduled service to Montreal, and a rail terminal that connects to Montreal (QC) and Halifax (NS).

The amalgamated “supervillage” of Belledune, some 30 km north of Bathurst is the location of the Port of Belledune, a leading-edge deep-water facility with year-round cargo handling capacity, and NB Power Corporation’s coal-fired 450 MW Belledune Generating Station. A lead and zinc smelter built in 1966 and now owned by Glencore, closed operations in late 2019.

The Nepisiguit (Grand) Falls 11 MW generating station is a hydroelectric dam operated by NB Power Corporation located within the boundaries of the Project at Nepisiguit Falls, 2.2 km east of the Brunswick No.6 open pit, that provides power to the provincial power grid. A power line from this generating station follows the Nepisiguit River valley downstream to Bathurst, passing the Key Anacon mine site on the opposite side of the river. The electrical power infrastructure that supplied the Brunswick No.12 and Brunswick No.6 mines is also still in place.

The economic infrastructures, such as roads, railway and airport, along with the intermodal connection points and electrical power, are essential for the existence and sustainability of the economic and industrial activities in the area.

5.1 Physiography

The BBP lies east of the Miramichi Highlands of the northern Appalachian Mountain range, a chain of ancient, eroded mountains which have created river valleys and low, gently rolling hills throughout the northern part of the province. The BBP is characterized by low-relief topography consisting of relatively flat land and gentle hills that rise less than 125 m above the surrounding ground. Elevation ranges from 220 in the north part of the Project to 60 m in the eastern part, decreasing towards the northeast and the Baie des Chaleurs.

The physiography around the Property is largely attributed to the lithologies and structures of the underlying rocks, which in turn were sculpted by the most recent period of glaciation. In the eastern part of the BBP, retreating glaciation left a moderate to thick veneer of loose fluvio-glacial deposits consisting mainly of sand and gravel that are characterized in the eastern part of the BBP by a morainic ridges (drumlinoids), elongated north-northeast, with relatively gentle slopes and no more than 30 metres high. These features are easily distinguished on LiDAR images of the Project area (**Figure 5.3**). In the western part of the BBP, glacial deposits comprise mainly thin to moderate till layers. Swamp and wetland areas are present throughout the BBP filling bedrock and drift depressions. Overall, outcrop is rare (<2%); however, it may be locally abundant, in particular along watercourses.

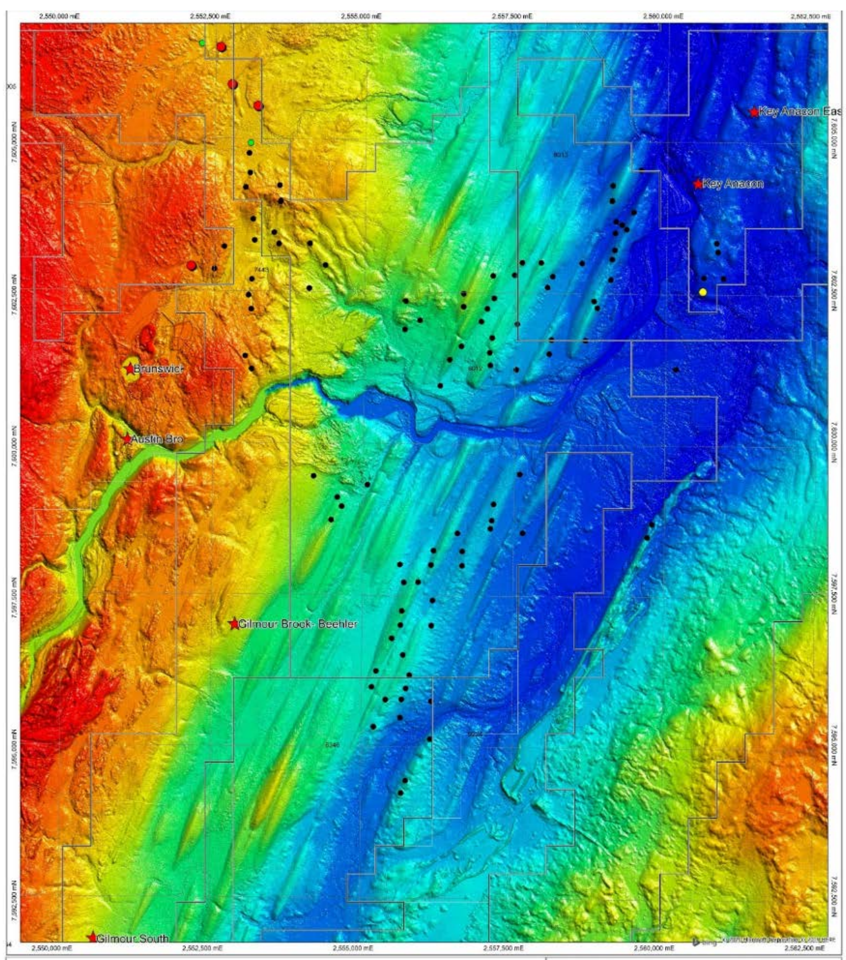


Figure 5.3: LiDAR image of Project area showing elongated drumlin features

Lying near the northern limit of many eastern hardwoods in the Acadian Forest Region, the forest vegetation is diverse. Balsam fir, black spruce and red spruce are common. Other coniferous trees include white spruce, eastern white pine, red pine, jack pine, tamarack, eastern hemlock, and eastern white cedar). Broad-leaved deciduous trees commonly include yellow birch, paper birch, grey birch, red maple, sugar maple, balsam poplar, trembling aspen, bigtooth aspen, speckled alder and northern red oak.

The Project overlaps the height-of-land between the watersheds of the Nepisiguit River and the Northwest Miramichi River systems. Most of the BBP drains to the east and north through the Little River and Nepisiguit River systems, emptying into the Baie des Chaleurs at Bathurst. The more southerly parts of the Project drain southward through the Tomogonops and Portage river systems into the Northwest Miramichi River, and thence to the Miramichi Estuary and the Gulf of St. Lawrence (**Figure 5.4**).

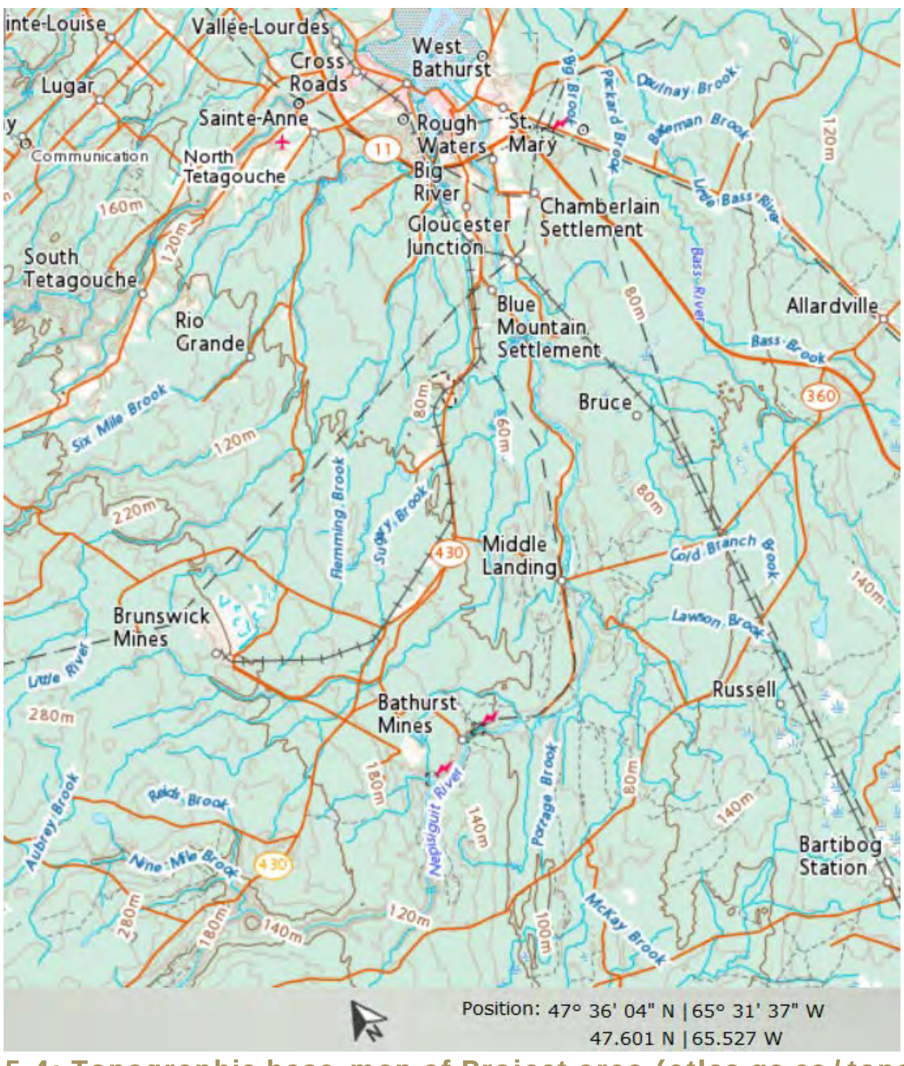


Figure 5.4: Topographic base-map of Project area (atlas.gc.ca/toporama)

6 HISTORY*

*Note: The PARIS systems allow digital searching of the Province of New Brunswick's database of Assessment Reports — mandated summaries of exploration work submitted by exploration companies that have held mineral claims in the Province. The PARIS system is accessible online at http://dnr-mrn.gnb.ca/ParisWeb/AssessmentReportSearch.aspx. Hundreds of Assessment Reports detailing geological exploration work have been filed for various parts of the BBP.

A condensed list summarizing this work (**Appendix I**) includes the most relevant historic surface exploration work. A synopsis of historic regional airborne geophysical surveys covering the BBP is also included herein.

6.1 Historic exploration work summary

See **Appendix I**

6.2 Historic diamond-drilling summary

The rock units underlying the BBP have been extensively explored for over 70 years. Historic diamond-drilling on the BBP was focused along the Brunswick Horizon (**Figure 6.1**) and comprises a total of 1,368 drill-holes, catalogued in the Provincial drill-hole database. The particulars of the catalogued historic drill-holes are itemized in **Appendix II**.

6.2.1 Noteworthy Historic Drilling Campaigns

Details of historic drilling programs and drill-logs completed prior to OM's ownership of the BBP are documented in legacy Assessment Reports available on-line via NB-GSB's PARIS interface. A selection of historic drill core from the Key Anacon and Gilmour deposits is also available at the NB-GSB core storage facility in Madran, New Brunswick, for examination and research purposes.

The principal historical diamond-drilling campaigns carried out on the BBP are encapsulated in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1: Synopsis of Principal Historic Drilling Campaigns

Company	Time-Frame	Metres Drilled (m)	% of Drilling in Deposit (%)	Core Diameter	Down-hole Survey Type
Larder surface drilling	1950s	19,012	12.15	AXT	Acid
Key Anacon underground	1950s and 1960s	18,352	11.73	EX (21 mm)	Acid
Key Anacon surface drilling	1960s-1990s	1,793	1.15	Most likely AXT	Acid
Rio Algom	1992–1993	29,489	18.85	NQ	Pajari
Noranda	1995–2011	48,591	31.06	HQ, NQ, BQ	Gyro
Hunter Brook & El Nino	2007–2015	742	0.47	NQ	Sperry Sun, Gyro
Osisko Metals	2017–2018	38,475	24.59	NQ	Gyro
Total		**156,453**			

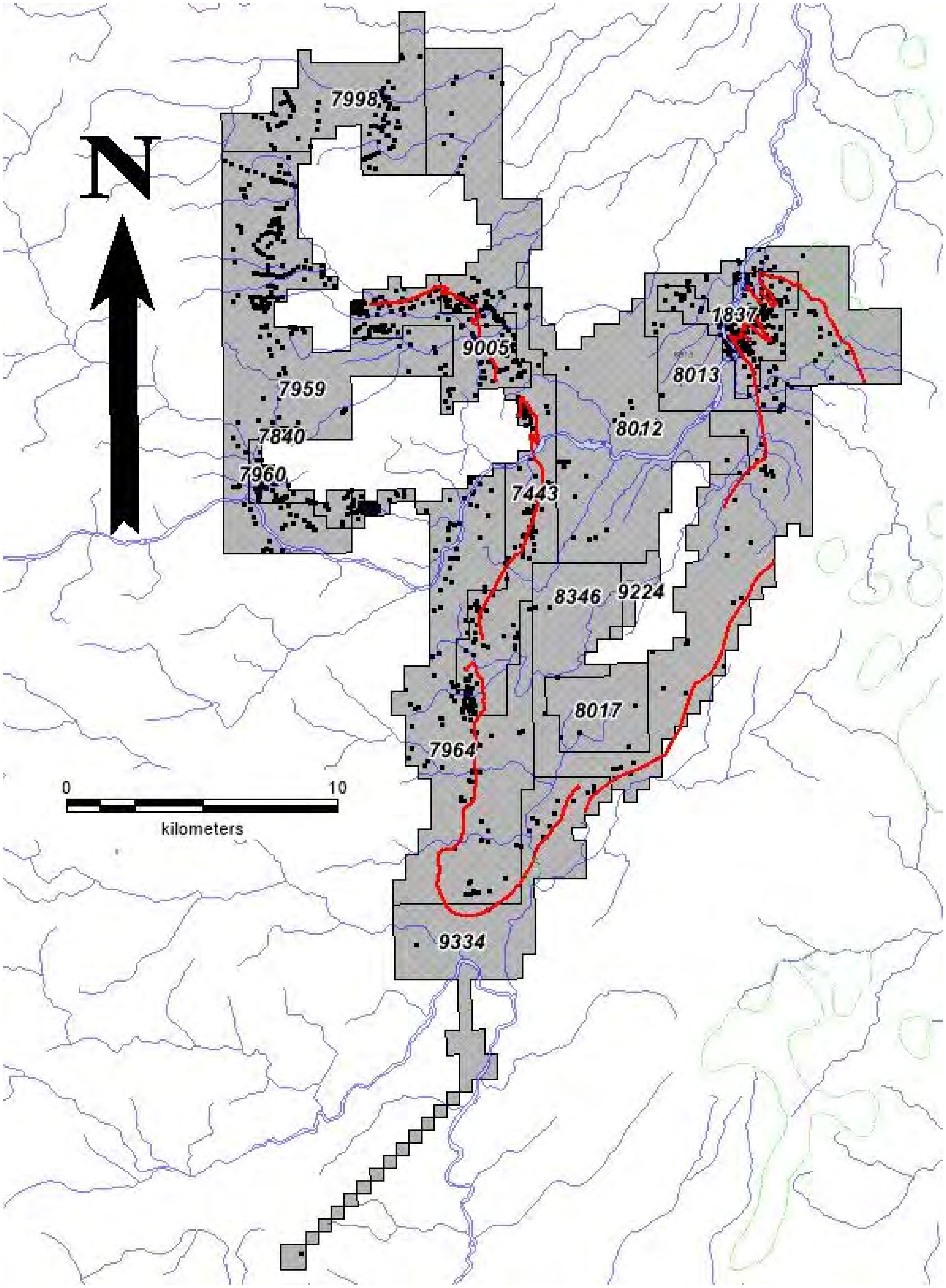


Figure 6.1: Distribution of historic diamond-drill holes on the BBP (Brunswick Horizon highlighted as solid red line)

6.2.2 Larder U Island Mines Ltd ("Larder"), Anacon Lead Mines and Key Anacon Mines Ltd.

Larder acquired the present-day Key Anacon deposits in 1952. Larder was taken over in 1955 by Anacon Lead Mines, which was subsequently re-structured into Key Anacon Mines Ltd. in 1964.

A selection of underground drill core available from these companies is stored at the Madran core storage facility. Notably, the core is EXT-type (i.e., 23 mm diameter), although historic logs of the surface drilling denote the core as AXT-type (i.e., 32.5 mm diameter). Historical down-hole surveys were performed by acid testing and only provide down-hole dip information. Original collar survey points were recorded in project-specific grid coordinates. Underground holes were likely chained from underground survey stations.

6.2.3 Rio Algom Exploration Inc.

In 1992, Rio Algom optioned the Key Anacon property and conducted exploration NQ-diameter drilling. Down-hole surveys were completed using the Pajari system - a single-shot, micro-mechanical borehole surveying instrument operated by a timing device. Rio Algom continued denoting hole coordinates using a property-specific grid system.

6.2.4 Noranda Mining and Exploration Ltd.

Noranda completed much of the historical diamond-drilling on the Gilmour South deposit and completed several holes on the Key Anacon property. Drill cores were a combination of HQ, NQ, and BQ diameter. Records indicate that down-hole surveys of the time were completed using a Gyro™ system. Noranda continued with the practice of locating holes using a grid system and compiled historical drill-collar locations in a database under a common grid system.

6.2.5 Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd.

Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd. completed a single NQ drill-hole on the Key Anacon property in 2015. The down-hole survey was conducted using a Gyro™, and the survey collar location was surveyed originally in UTM NAD83.

6.2.6 El Nino Ventures Inc.

El Nino Venture Inc. completed two BTW-diameter drill-holes on the Gilmour South deposit in 2007. The down-hole survey was conducted using a Sperry Sun instrument, and the survey collar location was surveyed originally in UTM NAD83.

6.3 Historic regional geophysical surveys summary

The area covered by the Project covers the eastern part of the Brunswick Mining Camp (BMC), which has been explored in great detailed since the early 1950's, following the discovery of the Brunswick No. 6 and Brunswick No.12 orebodies. In recent years there have been several regional airborne geophysical surveys (AEM, magnetometer FTG and AGG gravity) commissioned by provincial and federal government departments. Data from these surveys is publicly available. These surveys, which cover most of the BBP, are described as follows:

6.3.1 1996-97 EXTECH II* Airborne Survey

**Canada-New Brunswick Exploration Science and Technology Initiative, 1994-1999 ("EXTECH II")*

In co-operation with the Government of New Brunswick, the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) announced the publication of EXTECH II airborne survey results for the BMC. The survey was funded by the Canada-New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Economic Diversification (1990-1998).

The helicopter-borne frequency domain electromagnetic, magnetic, radiometric geophysical survey covers nine NTS Map sheets in whole or in part, including 21 O/01, -O/02, -O/07, -O/08, -O/09, -O/10, 21 P/04, -P/05 and -P/12 (**Figure 6.2**). Open File 3294 (GSC, 1996), released in December 1996, comprises nine (9) aeromagnetic vertical gradient maps. Open File 3347 (GSC, 1997) contains the remaining 63 of the 72 maps in the series, which includes 1:50,000 scale anomaly maps of parameters eU, eTh, eU/eTh, eU/K, Air Absorbed Dose Rate, EM profile and apparent conductivity at 853 Hz. All maps are presented as colour interval map sets with the exception of the EM profile map set, which presents the flight path along with the coaxial in-phase and quadrature response traces at 4786 Hz.

6.3.2 2008 Fugro MegaTEM II Survey

A MegaTEM II time domain EM system & magnetic survey was flown in 2004 by Fugro Airborne Surveys ("Fugro") on behalf of the Geological Survey of Canada and the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources (GSC, 2008). The survey covered the BMC and comprised seven (7) blocks flown in a direction designed to cross stratigraphy at a high angle (i.e., as close to 90° from strike as possible) (**Figure 6.3**). The survey also covered the Carboniferous sediments along the eastern edge of the BMC to search for conductive targets in the underlying Tetagouche volcanic rocks. A test survey carried out in 2000 using the MegaTEM I system had successfully detected a conductor in the underlying Ordovician rocks.

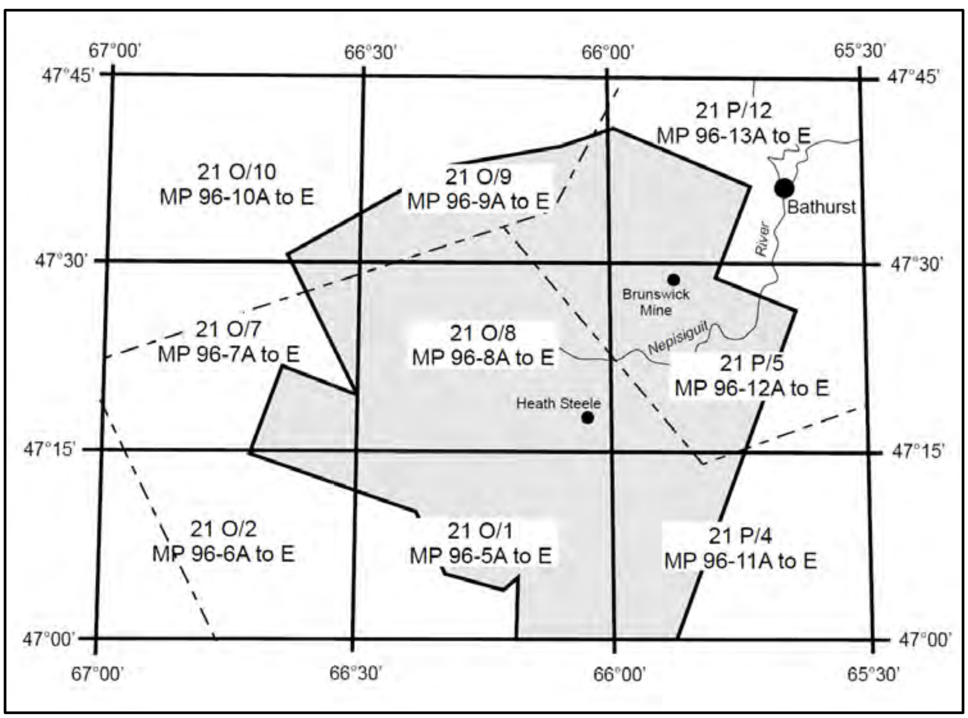


Figure 6.2: Area covered by EXTECH II multiparameter airborne geophysical survey

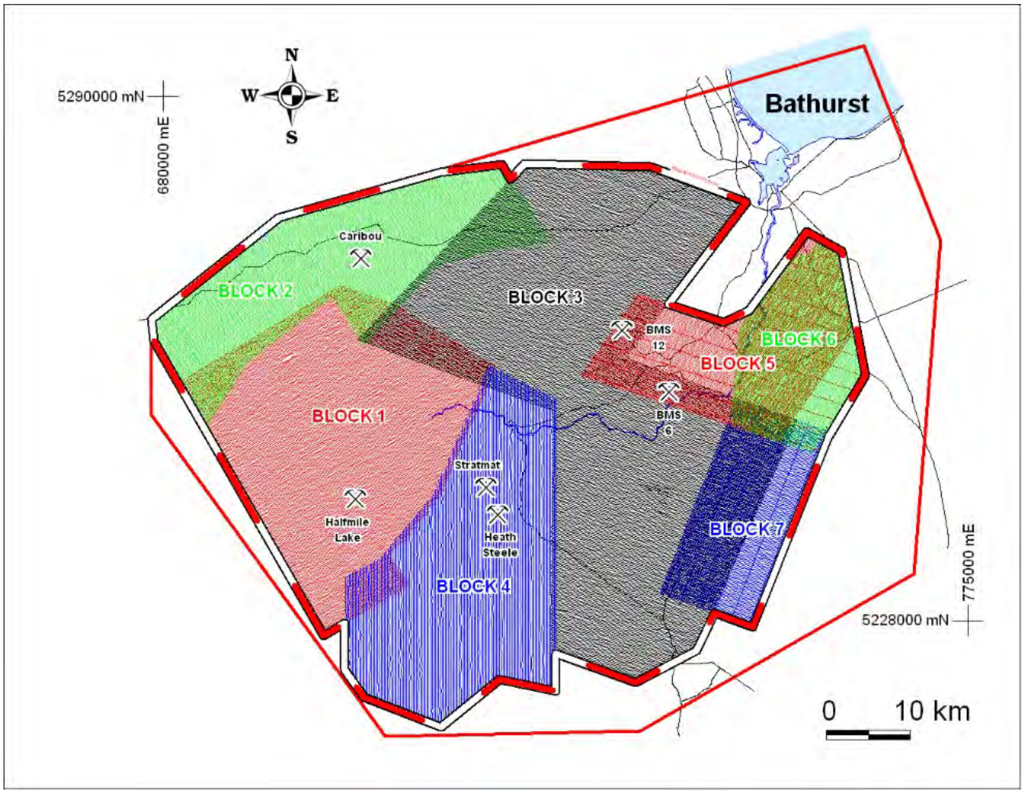


Figure 6.3: Map showing locations of 2004 MegaTEM survey blocks

6.3.3 May 2005 Airborne Gravity Survey

In December of 2003, the Province of New Brunswick and Noranda Inc., entered into an Advanced Exploration Agreement to employ state-of-the-art airborne and ground geophysical technology to the BMC. Phase I of this program included a Full Tensor Gravity ("AirFTG") gradiometer survey flown at 200 m line spacings by Bell Geospace Inc. ("Bell") that covered 2,769 km^2 of the BMC (**Figure 6.4**). The results of the AirFTG survey are presented on 1:50,000 New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources map plates (Open File Map Series, 2005).

This type of survey collects gradient gravity data, which provides information about the density contrasts of the rocks near surface. The airborne gravity gradiometer survey was flown with the primary purpose of detecting near-surface sulphide bodies that are blind to traditional EM techniques.

For logistical reasons, the survey was flown in one single block, chosen to be north-south to minimize topographic effects. The flight line spacing selected was 200 m, and tie-lines were spaced every 2,000 m. The total line-km of the north-south production survey is 15,545.2 km, flown between February 11 and May 17, 2004.

The original 2005 AirFTG data has been re-processed and refined several times. The final product, completed in 2010, is the most refined and acceptable version and is available from the New Brunswick Dept of Natural Resources and Energy.

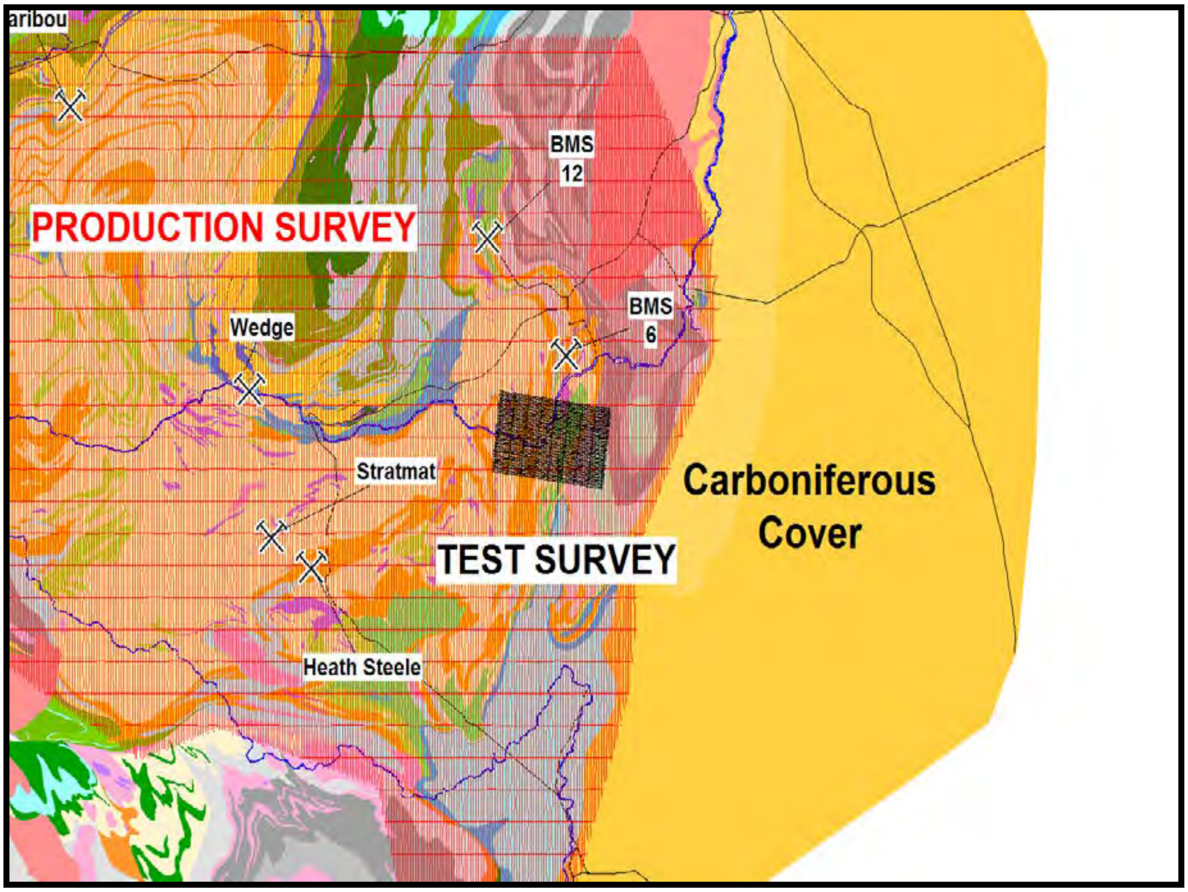


Figure 6.4: Map of the BMC showing flight-line coverage of the 2004 AirFTG survey

6.3.4 HeliTEM regional AEM & magnetic survey

The purpose of the survey was to determine the existence and locations of conductors associated with massive-sulphide mineralization, and to better understanding the geology underlying the survey areas. The EM data and the magnetic data were processed to produce images and profiles that are indicative of the magnetic and conductive properties of the survey areas. A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base maps.

MacConnell (2010; 2011) include details of the logistics, data acquisition, processing and presentation of results of a HELITEM® electromagnetic/magnetic survey flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys ("Fugro"), for Votorantim Metals Canada Ltd. The survey data were processed and compiled by Fugro.

Two surveys were flown: the first (MacConnell, 2010) covered 633 line-km over the southern part of the BBP (Portage River grid) and 57.5 line-km over the area of the Louvicourt occurrence (**Figure 6.5**). The later survey (MacConnell, 2011), comprised 2,182 line-km and covered the western part of the BBP (**Figure 6.6**).

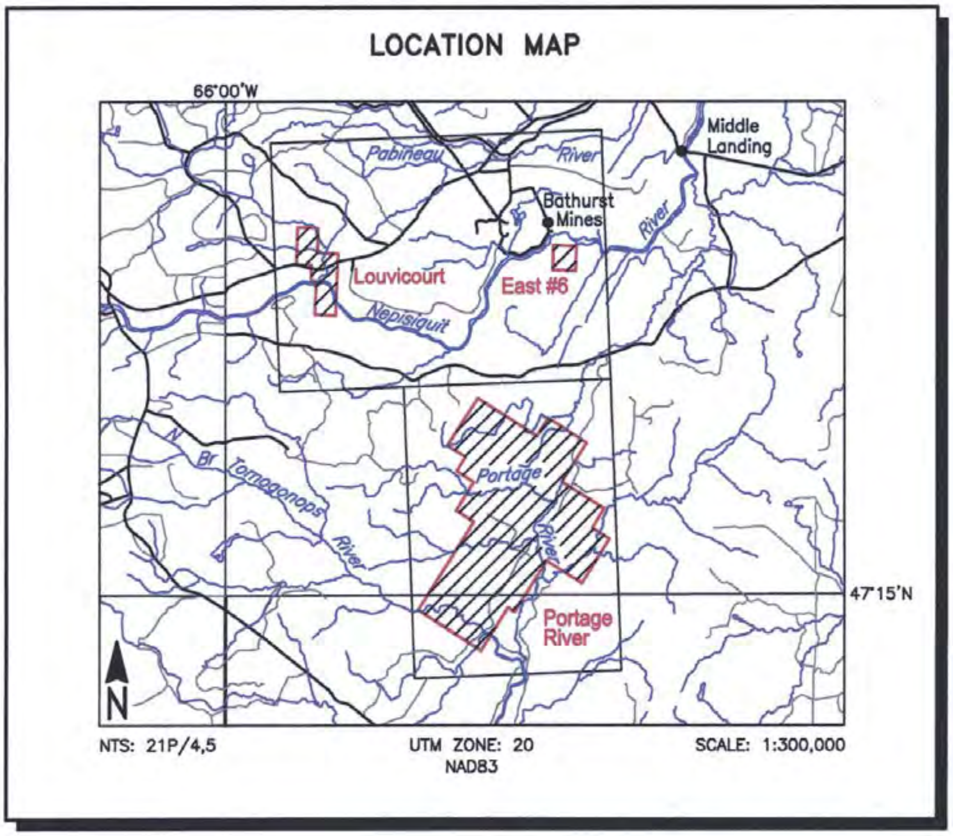


Figure 6.5: Location of HeliTEM survey areas in south part of the Brunswick Belt (from MacConnell, 2010)

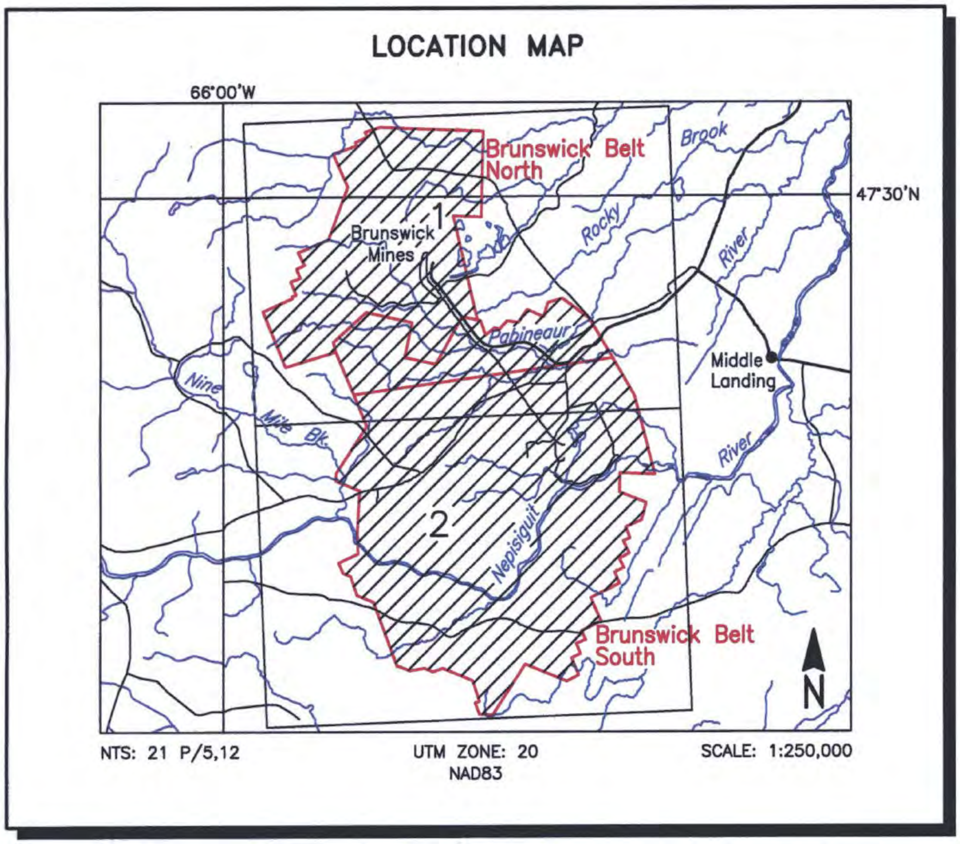


Figure 6.6: Location of two HeliTEM survey grids 1 and 2 in the northern part of the Brunswick Belt (from MacConnell, 2011)

6.3.5 HeliFALCON® Airborne Gravity Gradiometer AGG Survey

This survey comprised the inversion and classification of magnetic and airborne gravity gradiometric data collected over two survey blocks in the BMC (Dorio, 2014) (**Figure 6.7**). The gravity data was collected from a HeliFALCON® survey completed in March 2013, whereas the magnetic data was obtained from an Aerodat survey completed as part of the EXTECH II program in 2006. The final results consist of the following:

1. susceptibility and density 30 voxel models (25 m x 25 m x 25 m cells) for each of two survey blocks;
2. slices of susceptibility and density at 100 m, 200 m, 300 m and 500 m below ground level for each survey block;
3. classified models with 24 discrete classes of density and susceptibility;
4. slices of the classified model at 100m, 300m and 500m below ground level;
5. a detailed 30 density model created from 100m line separation fill-in data for a small region of HeliFALCON® data surrounding the Murray Brook deposit.

Figure 6.7: Areas covered by HeliFALCON Airborne Gradiometer Survey

6.3.6 Distributed Array IP/MT (Titan 24)

The Titan 24 system is a distributed array system that combines the IP method with the MT method to map resistivity variations from surface to several kilometres below surface. The IP method provided chargeability and resistivity information above 500 metres, whereas the MT method provided detection of spatially large resistivity features at greater than 500 m depths. The MT survey can image spatially large resistivity contrasts to depths greater than 1 km, and the target was a spatially large mineralized horizon (not an orebody) with a strike extent of >2 km. The typical line spacing was 800m. This survey was used in areas of known prospective geology to map known mineralized horizons to depth.

The Titan 24 surveys were carried out in three phases. The first phase survey, carried out between October 6 and November 11, 2004, covered the area north of Stratmat and Heath Steele Mines. The second phase, carried out between July 2006 and February 2007 covered the Brunswick Belt (North, Central, South), Fronsac and Camel Back grids (**Figure 6.8**). Because of a limited budget, the South grid was only partially completed. The third and final phase was carried during the period extending from August to October 2007. During that period, five grids were completed: the Brunswick South grid, TV Tower, Moody Brook, Brunswick No.6 East and Brunswick No.12 West grids.

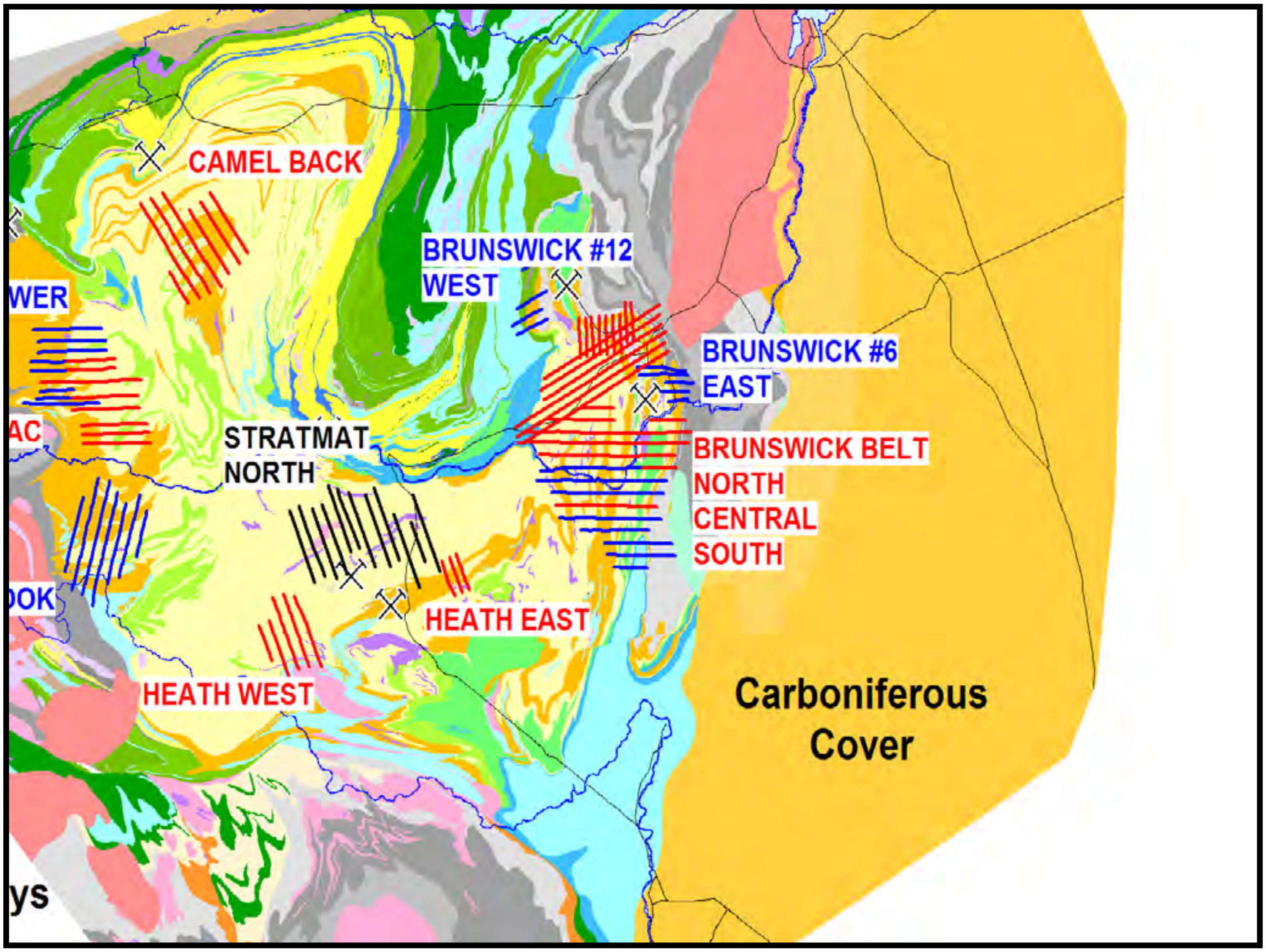


Figure 6.8: Location of Titan 24 surveys

6.4 Recent work by OM (refer to Figure 6.1 for claim Block locations)

6.4.1 Report of Work Gilmour West Claim 7958 (Jan. 26, 2018)

Work comprised GPS drill-collar surveying, diamond-drilling, and geochemical analysis. A total of 9 holes (includes re-collared and wedged holes), totalling 3,107.5 m, were completed (**Table 6-1**). Drilling was designed to test the extent, thickness and grade of the Gilmour South zinc-lead-silver deposit. The program corroborated the ore-grade intersections reported by Noranda Exploration in the late 1990s. In-fill drilling by OM also encountered massive-sulphide intervals with varying grades. Analytical results are confidential as per the guidelines and regulations of the New Brunswick Mining and Mineral Resources Branch.

Table 6-2: Summary of 2018 Diamond Drilling, Gilmour West (Block 7958)

Hole ID	NBDS Easting	NBDS Northing	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)
GS_00_33_W1 Wedge	2550453	7591794	091	-84	553.0	794.0	241.0
GS_99_22_W1Wedge	2550548	7591400	091	-75	506.0	701.0	195.0
GS_17_01	2550442	7591852	091	-84	0.0	216.5	216.5
GS_17_02	2550550	7591346	102	-75	0.0	698.5	698.5
GS_17_03	2550550	7591346	091	-75	0.0	689.5	689.5
GS_17_04	2550546	7591450	090	-76	0.0	356.0	356.0
GS_17_04A	2550546	7591450	087	-80	0.0	20.0	20.0
GS_17_04B	2550546	7591450	087	-80	0.0	35.0	35.0
GS_17_06	2550475	7591447	091	-84	0.0	656.0	656.0

6.4.2 Report of Work Upper Flat Landing Brook Claim 7959 (Jan. 26, 2018)

The work comprised GPS drill-collar surveying, diamond-drill (3 holes totalling 683 m) and geochemical sampling of one hole (**Table 6-2**). The objective of this initial drilling was to twin a historical hole. The drill program was temporarily halted when it was realized that the existing Noranda database had inaccurate drill-collar locations. Historical casings were discovered in the field and surveyed using GPS before further drilling.

Table 6-3: Summary of Claim 7959 2018 Diamond Drilling

Hole ID	NBDS Easting	NBDS Northing	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
FLB-17-01	2546906	7598373	275	120	-45
FLB-17-02	2546906	7598373	113	120	-90
FLB-17-03	2546739	7598336	395	090	-45

Analytical results are confidential as per the guidelines and regulations of the New Brunswick Mining and Mineral Resources Branch.

6.4.3 Report of Work Gilmour South Claim 7964 (Jan. 26, 2018)

The work comprised surveying of historic drill-hole collars, diamond-drilling, and geochemical sampling and analysis.
A total of 6 holes (includes re-collared and wedged holes), totalling 2,027.5 m were drilled to test the extent, thickness and grade of the Gilmour South zinc-lead-silver deposit (**Table 6-3**).

Table 6-4: Summary of 2018 Diamond Drilling, Gilmour South (Block 7964)

Hole ID	NBDS Easting	NBDS Northing	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)
GS_00_38_W1 Wedge	2550383	7591050	100	-79	660.0	895.0	235.0
GS_00_38_W2Wedge	2550383	7591050	100	-79	315.0	315.0	0.0
GS_17_05	2550383	7591050	085	-82	0.0	167.0	167.0
GS_17_05A	2550383	7591050	091	-84	0.0	867.5	867.5
GS_17_07	2550474	7591444	085	-71	0.0	50.0	50.0
GS_17_07A	2550475	7591445	085	-71	0.0	708.0	708.0

Analytical results remain confidential as per the guidelines and regulations of the New Brunswick Mining and Mineral Resources Branch.

6.4.4 Report of Work Lovalls Group Claim 7840 (June 29, 2018)

This report is a compilation of historical Assessment Reports, and a review of published geophysical and geological data. The western two thirds of the Lovalls Claim block 7840 was gridded in 1983 by Brunswick Mining & Smelting as part of their exploration work on the "Tower Group" property Assessment Report 472971. A Max-Min EM, magnetometer and soil geochemical surveys were conducted. Work done in the general area in the late 1970's, predominantly by Sabina, had covered part of the claim block but the data are generally not useful due to lack of detailed geographic control (i.e., positioning), and poor-quality map reproduction.

6.4.5 Report of Work Gordon Meadow Brook Claim 8346 (Sept. 13, 2018)

This report documents the work performed on Claim 8346 during the period of July 5 to August 6, 2018. The work comprised a review of historical geological and geophysical data, and drilling of a single 431 m hole (OM-18-T1) that tested the prospective Key Anacon horizon beneath Carboniferous cover rocks, south of the Key Anacon mine site. The targeted stratigraphic sequence was intersected; however, no significant alteration or mineralization was noted at this location

6.4.6 Assessment Report Key Anacon Mine Block 1837 (Oct. 27, 2018)

Work on the Key Anacon claim Block comprised drill-hole database validation and an extensive diamond-drilling campaign, which included geochemical analysis and down-hole PEM geophysical surveys. Additionally, 3-D Inversion modelling studies, limited portable X-Ray florescence (pXRF) analyses, Televiewer studies, a metallurgical study and geological map updates were completed.

The objective of the 2018 program was to expand, by extensive drilling, the tonnage of the known Zn-Pb-Cu massive-sulphide deposits in the Key Anacon Main and Titan zones and to calculate an NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate.

An historical resource reported for the Main Zone was estimated at 1.87 million tonnes grading 6.93% Zn, 2.63% Pb, 0.16% Cu and 84 g/t Ag*. There is no reported historical resource estimate for the Titan Zone. Drilling comprised a total of 58 NQ core size drill-holes totalling 21,880 metres, which included 12,382 metres in 33 holes in the Main Zone (**Table 6.4**) and 9,198 metres in 25 holes in the Titan Zone (**Table 6.5**).
**These "resources" are historical in nature. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. KOMET is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

Table 6-5: OM Drill-hole Summary - Key Anacon Main Zone

Hole Number	NBDS Easting	NBDS Northing	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
KAMZ-18-01	2560047	7604231	59	-57.0	806.3
KAMZ-18-02	2560045	7604294	50	-47.4	704.3
KAMZ-18-03	2560651	7604364	242	-57.0	82.0
KAMZ-18-03A	2560651	7604364	241	-59.0	300.5
KAMZ-18-04	2560049	7604297	53	-53.0	272.4
KAMZ-18-04A	2560049	7604297	52	-50.0	590.3
KAMZ-18-05	2560407	7604685	217	-55.0	593.0
KAMZ-18-06	2560445	7604638	222	-53.0	23.0
KAMZ-18-06A	2560445	7604638	222	53.0	11.0
KAMZ-18-06B	2560445	7604638	222	-53.0	8.0
KAMZ-18-06C	2560445	7604638	222	-53.0	353.0
KAMZ-18-07	2560090	7604239	54	-46.0	619.7
KAMZ-18-08	2560236	7604612	230	-45.0	209.0
KAMZ-18-09	2560324	7604589	235	-48.0	275.0
KAMZ-18-10	2560186	7604062	54	-55.0	767.0
KAMZ-18-11	2560440	7604622	223	-61.0	86.0
KAMZ-18-11A	2560440	7604622	220	-61.0	47.0
KAMZ-18-11B	2560440	7604622	215	-61.0	425.5
KAMZ-18-12	2560444	7604629	218	-56.0	440.0
KAMZ-18-13	2560245	7603979	50	-60.0	814.7
KAMZ-18-14	2560418	7604571	225	-61.0	278.0
KAMZ-18-15	2560480	7604517	225	-61.0	458.0
KAMZ-18-16	2560480	7604517	225	-46.0	359.0
KAMZ-18-17	2560287	7604666	245	-58.0	299.0
KAMZ-18-18	2560287	7604666	245	-70.0	389.0
KAMZ-18-19	2560287	7604666	245	-64.0	308.0
KAMZ-18-20	2560267	7604707	245	-58.0	296.0
KAMZ-18-21	2560660	7603897	48	-58.0	365.0
KAMZ-18-22	2560660	7603897	48	-66.0	419.0
KAMZ-18-23	2560245	7603979	52	-55.0	798.0
KAMZ-18-24	2560659	7603897	52	-74.0	535.2
KAMZ-18-25	2560631	7603958	48	-66.0	377.0
KAMZ-18-26	2560631	7603958	48	-58.0	302.0
				Total	**12610.9**

Table 6-6: OM Drill-hole Summary - Key Anacon Titan Zone

Hole Number	NBDS Easting	NBDS Northing	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)
KA-18-01	2561438.9	7605370.3	56	-73	404
KA-18-02	2561281.7	7605205.8	61	-70	803
KAEZ-18-03	2561281.7	7605205.8	56	-64	746
KAEZ-18-04	2561439.2	7605375.6	72	-65	584
KAT-18-05	2561511.6	7605422.2	56	-55	329.15
KAT-18-06	2561537.8	7605390.3	56	-55	338
KAT-18-07	2561480.7	7605463.2	56	-55	311
KAT-18-08	2561427.5	7605434	56	-55	350
KAT-18-09	2561467.3	7605429.1	56	-55	395
KAT-18-10	2561497.1	7605359.3	56	-55	431
KAT-18-11	2561468.1	7605392.5	56	-55	458
KAT-18-12	2561447.8	7605327.7	56	-55	350
KAT-18-13	2561432.4	7605431.9	55	-73	368
KAT-18-14	2561432.4	7605431.9	33	-64	386
KAT-18-15	2561432.4	7605431.9	35	-49	329
KAT-18-16	2561389.6	7605482.4	44	-71	404
KAT-18-17	2561389.6	7605482.4	46	-60	344
KAT-18-18	2561433.5	7605525.3	48	-62	236
KAT-18-19	2561433.5	7605525.3	48	-45	182
KAT-18-20	2561194.9	7605265	55	-62	635
KAT-18-21	2561194.9	7605265	56	-67	680
KAT-18-22	2561194.9	7605265	54	-61	314
KAT-18-22B	2561194.9	7605265	52	-65	101
KAT-18-23	2561502.2	7605564.8	55	-45	101
KAT-18-24	2561518.7	7605531.2	55	-45	101
				Total	**9,680.15**

Best analytical results from the Main Zone and Titan Zone drilling are summarized in **Table 6.6** and **Table 6.7**.

Down-hole PEM geophysical surveys were conducted on drill-holes KAMZ-18-02, KAMZ-18-13 and KAMZ-18-23 (Main Zone); and holes KAEZ-18-03 and KAEZ-18-04 (Titan Zone).

Table 6-7: Summary of Best Composite Assay Results – Main Zone

Hole	ZONE	From	To	Length	Au ppb	Ag g/t	Co g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Pb + Zn %
KAMZ-18-01	Main	565	567	2	352	56.1	14.5	0.1	1.34	3.62	4.96
KAMZ-18-01	Main	572	584	12	77.33	33.36	27.42	0.09	1	1.75	2.75
KAMZ-18-01	Main	588	592	4	88.75	39.98	97.5	0.1	0.78	3.9	4.67
KAMZ-18-01	Main	629.3	641.3	12	21.75	16.33	30.08	0.01	0.41	1.07	1.48
KAMZ-18-01	Main	651	655	4	15.5	32.25	22	0.02	0.77	2.31	3.08
KAMZ-18-01	Main	704.4	708.4	4	21.5	33	9.75	0.01	0.45	1.59	2.05
KAMZ-18-01	Main	721	724	3	250	27.1	5.33	0.01	1.13	3.13	4.26
KAMZ-18-02	Main	435	439	4	4.61	13.64	0	0.01	0.41	1.48	1.89
KAMZ-18-02	Main	449.5	461.5	12	7.45	7.1	0	0	0.34	0.78	1.12
KAMZ-18-03A	Main	127.1	133	5.9	524.78	37.22	0	0.01	1.82	5.19	7
KAMZ-18-03A	Main	159.5	162.9	3.4	177.79	133.49	0.01	0.04	3.21	8.11	11.32
KAMZ-18-03A	Main	198.3	205.5	7.2	137.39	149.5	0	0.05	3.7	7.92	11.61
KAMZ-18-03A	Main	210.4	223	12.6	74.19	34.73	0	0.03	1.2	3.39	4.59
KAMZ-18-03A	Main	254	300.5	46.5	481.61	98.37	0.01	0.1	3.14	8.94	12.08
KAMZ-18-03A	includes	254	274	20	461.45	183	0.01	0.08	5.71	14.71	20.42
KAMZ-18-03A	includes	293	300.5	7.5	435.73	77.53	0	0.06	3.08	11.24	14.32
KAMZ-18-04A	Main	465	471	6	15.7	9.76	0	0.03	0.6	2.91	3.51
KAMZ-18-05	Main	286.2	296.2	10	81.77	39.96	0	0.02	1.06	2.31	3.37
KAMZ-18-06C	Main	231.4	238.4	7	39.64	15.16	0.01	0.02	0.47	1.6	2.07
KAMZ-18-07	Main	444.6	447.6	3	119.47	28.04	0	0.1	1.87	5.62	7.5
KAMZ-18-08	Main	18	33	15	40.8	6.1	0	0.03	0.34	1.39	1.73
KAMZ-18-08	Main	49	54	5	89.6	8.54	0	0.02	0.44	2.45	2.89
KAMZ-18-08	Main	74	89	15	54.13	6.03	0	0.01	0.4	1.74	2.14
KAMZ-18-08	Main	97	105	8	55.13	9.58	0	0.01	0.53	2.09	2.62
KAMZ-18-09	Main	75	80	5	53	20.22	0	0.02	0.91	2.63	3.54
KAMZ-18-09	Main	90.75	94.3	3.55	35.39	16.33	0	0.02	0.57	1.76	2.33
KAMZ-18-09	Main	121.65	123.35	1.7	26.9	31.26	0	0.01	0.66	2.69	3.36
KAMZ-18-10	Main	634.95	643.25	8.3	279.87	92	0	0.03	3.47	10.47	13.95
KAMZ-18-11B	Main	No significant assays									
KAMZ-18-12	Main	No significant assays									
KAMZ-18-13	Main	No significant assays									
KAMZ-18-14	Main	182.3	186.6	4.3	66.09	19.6	0	0.02	0.84	2.49	3.34
KAMZ-18-16	Main	236	253	17	79.82	23.49	0	0.01	0.82	1.51	2.33
KAMZ-18-17	Main	No significant assays									
KAMZ-18-19	Main	No significant assays									
KAMZ-18-15	Main	189.9	198.3	8.4	38.36	29.88	0	0.01	1.24	3.34	4.58
KAMZ-18-15	Main	224.6	229.9	5.3	10.68	294.92	0	0.01	5.71	14.87	20.57
KAMZ-18-15	Main	241.4	248.4	7	36.14	126.14	0	0	3.82	9.85	13.67
KAMZ-18-15	Main	332	337	5	226.6	20.04	0	0.02	0.6	2.92	3.53
KAMZ-18-15	Main	361.5	366.7	5.2	472.87	18.37	0	0.03	0.77	2.14	2.9
KAMZ-18-15	Main	382	404.7	22.7	172.88	7.51	0	0.01	0.25	0.71	0.96
KAMZ-18-20	Main	No significant assays									
KAMZ-18-21	Main	287.6	294.3	6.7	62.1	40.38	0	0.03	0.86	2.8	3.66
KAMZ-18-26	Main	266.15	270.3	4.15	45.16	5.13	0	0	0.16	0.58	0.75
KAMZ-18-24	Main	483	488	5	70.6	48.98	0	0.04	1.17	4.22	5.39
KAMZ-18-25	Main	326.65	330.6	3.95	51.6	14.28	-	0.04	0.33	1.51	1.84

Table 6-8: Summary of Best Composite Assay Results – Titan Zone

Hole	ZONE	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppb	Ag g/t	Co g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Pb + Zn %
KA-18-01	Titan	212.5	215.35	2.85	41.32	25.53		0.28	0.44	2.46	2.9
KA-18-01	Titan	280.6	310.3	29.7	34.69	41.16		0.8	1.78	4.95	6.73
KA-18-01	Titan	283.3	305.5	22.2	34.72	48.8		0.73	2.19	6.07	8.26
KA-18-01	Titan	317.7	331.8	14.1	77.52	16.74		0.83	0.31	0.68	0.99
KA-18-01	Titan	337.4	359.15	21.75	1,501.60	46.32		0.96	1.44	3.67	5.11
KA-18-01	Titan	347.55	357.8	10.25	1,228.15	65.51		0.63	2.43	6.37	8.8
KA-18-02	Titan	523	525.1	2.1	85.76	422.38		0.45	4.02	10.52	14.54
KA-18-02	Titan	546	566.9	20.9	460.69	23.73	0	1.84	0.65	1.92	2.57
KA-18-02	Titan	549	553	4	960	55.03	0.01	0.92	2.23	6.25	8.48
KAEZ-18-03	Titan	514	546	32	372.36	23.68	0.03	0.54	0.92	2.56	3.48
KAEZ-18-03	includes	514	533	19	450.13	32.65	0.02	0.5	1.36	3.5	4.86
KAEZ-18-03	Titan	516.7	552.1	35.4	334.69	20.51	0.02	0.54	0.79	2.19	2.98
KAEZ-18-03	includes	527	533	6	413	43.53	0.02	0.55	2.68	6.14	8.82
KAEZ-18-04	Titan	254.9	262	7.1	23.89	7.29	0.04	1.05	0.09	0.32	0.41
KAEZ-18-04	Titan	268.5	272.55	4.05	87.05	24.4	0.04	1.49	0.62	1.97	2.59
KAEZ-18-04	Titan	284	292.3	8.3	39.71	51.28	0.02	0.62	1.1	2.59	3.68
KAEZ-18-04	Titan	297.1	300.6	3.5	88.76	32.76	0.01	0.39	0.87	1.79	2.66
KAT-18-05	Titan	120	126.3	6.3	13.06	9.23	0	0.1	0.28	0.96	1.24
KAT-18-06	Titan	No significant assays									0
KAT-18-07	Titan	74.6	77	2.4	72.17	57.99	0.01	0.32	2.11	5.75	7.85
KAT-18-07	Titan	133	151	18	75.34	11.13	0.04	0.69	0.36	0.9	1.25
KAT-18-08	Titan	87	95	8	43.28	68.62	0	0.2	3.63	9.53	13.16
KAT-18-08	Titan	122	126.5	4.5	38.83	43.26	0.01	0.36	1.41	3.83	5.24
KAT-18-08	Titan	187.1	203.3	16.2	44.09	8.9	0.08	1.18	0.12	0.82	0.94
KAT-18-09	Titan	157.6	166.7	9.1	13.19	20.47	0.05	0.91	0.78	2.41	3.19
KAT-18-10	Titan	238	244.06	6.06	321.8	44.07	0	0.08	2.82	4.3	7.12
KAT-18-12	Titan	244.1	246.1	2	113	40.98	0.04	0.59	1.06	3.18	4.24
KAT-18-13	Titan	238.3	264.9	26.6	33.11	19.08	0.02	0.93	0.88	1.79	2.67
KAT-18-13	Titan	253.5	260	6.5	35.55	24.4	0.02	0.62	2.81	5.34	8.14
KAT-18-13	Titan	296	300.2	4.2	58.05	25.03	0.01	0.25	0.85	2.34	3.19
KAT-18-13	Titan	316.9	323.45	6.55	194.52	6.34	0.02	0.95	0.03	0.13	0.16
KAT-18-14	Titan	227.05	245.6	18.55	18.26	7.35	0.02	0.56	0.12	0.32	0.43
KAT-18-15	Titan	198.5	204.3	5.8	77.09	14.91	0.07	1.14	0.58	1.14	1.73
KAT-18-17	Titan	221.9	233.5	11.6	6.14	15.59	0.01	0.69	0.72	1.9	2.63
KAT-18-18	Titan	152	161.65	9.65	32.12	8.59	0.01	0.22	0.71	1.32	2.03
KAT-18-19	Titan	122.65	136	13.35	81	29.92	0.03	0.81	1.16	3.95	5.11
KAT-18-23	Titan	31.5	36.25	4.75	34.82	34.16	0.02	2.93	1.7	4.83	6.53
KAT-18-23	Titan	22	38.25	16.25	80.82	19.97	0.02	1.3	0.73	1.95	2.67

In May of 2018, OM hired GEMTEC Consulting Engineers and Scientists Limited ("GEMTEC") to conduct a seasonal surface water and sediment quality sampling program, as well as a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) at the Key Anacon mine site (Anstey-Moore and Braun, 2018). The surface water and sediment quality sampling continued for one full year in order to collect data during each season.

6.4.7 Key Anacon Cu Ore Recovery Phase I Study

A 2017 study by the Research and Productivity Council (RPC) of Fredericton, NB investigated the copper upgrading and recovery potential for the Key Anacon deposit (Cougle, 2018). RPC test-work comprised mineralogical characterization; diagnostic tests to guide the flotation separation work; and open circuit optimization testing. The study concluded that:

- the mineralogy indicated that approximately 40% of the sample comprises sulphide minerals, with quartz and muscovite as the dominant silicate minerals;
- on average, the density of the core samples was determined to be 3 g/cm^3;
- a product containing 21.6% Cu could be attained with 93.5% Cu recovery in 6.4% of the mass, using 10 g/t of Aero 3418A in a single rougher and cleaner flotation circuit;
- during the rougher flotation test-work, it was found that a grind size of 80% passing 50 µm provided optimal copper recovery results, which agreed with the mineralogical work carried out by RPC.

RPC viewed these results as encouraging, and recommended that additional evaluation test-work should be carried out.

6.4.8 7998 Osisko Metals Inc. (Dec. 10, 2018)

This report describes work carried out to follow-up geophysical targets compiled from previously flown airborne surveys. Work performed consisted of geophysical compilation and re-interpretation conducted by Mira Geoscience Ltd. ("MIRA") of Montreal QC, 1.4 km of line cutting, surface EM geophysical survey, diamond drilling and pXRF lithogeochemistry. MIRA re-interpreted previous geophysics (MegaTEM, Bell, and Falcon®). The new interpretations showed a local anomaly within a formational conductor. A ground EM survey gave a reasonable correlation between the gravity model and EM plates. One hole (OM18-T3) was drilled to a depth of 320.0 m to test the conducting plates from the EM survey. The hole intersected exclusively sedimentary rocks of the Miramichi Group, the basement rock of the Bathurst Mining Camp. The pXRF survey carried out on the drill core did not highlight significant concentrations of base metals or precious metals.

6.4.9 Report of Work Louvicourt Claim 7960 (Dec. 15, 2018)

The work comprised compilation of recent geophysical airborne data and a modelling study of Titan 24 data by MIRA. Titan survey lines comprise 8.54 km of analysed data from Titan Line 4000S to L7100S on the "South Titan Grid" and also the south-western parts of Lines L0 to L1200N on the "Central Titan Grid". The MIRA report is part of an OM study that reviewed data from the entire set Titan survey lines in conjunction with other regional data on several OM properties in the BMC. Additionally, geophysical AEM data sourced from recent regional airborne geophysical surveys was compiled, as were MMI soil geochemical survey data.

6.4.10 "NI 43-101 Maiden Resource Estimate for the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada" (Desautels, 2019)

AGP Mining Consultants Inc. ("AGP"), was retained by OM, to prepare a mineral resource estimate and supporting technical report in accordance with NI 43-101 on the Key Anacon and Gilmour South VMS deposits, which share genetic and mineralogical similarities to many formerly mined deposits in the BMC. The published report (Desautels, 2019) is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and includes the calculated 2019 Historical Estimate (**Table 6-9**), which was based on 110 surface drill-holes at Gilmour South and 468 surface and underground drill-holes at Key Anacon, with an aggregated length of 156,453 m and 10,465 core-interval assays.

Table 6-9: Desautels (2019) Estimates of Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits*

Zones	Class	Tonnes (M)	Grades (at 5.5 ZnEq Cut-off)					In-situ Metal			
			Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	ZnEq (%)	Zn (Mlb)	Pb (Mlb)	Cu (Mlb)	Ag (Moz)
Key Anacon Main Deposit	Indicated	1.67	6.02	2.52	0.14	74.2	9.31	221.0	92.5	5.1	4.0
Key Anacon Titan Deposit		0.29	4.36	1.57	0.65	38.8	7.25	28.2	10.1	4.2	0.4
Total Indicated at 5.5 ZnEq cut-off		**1.96**	**5.77**	**2.38**	**0.22**	**68.9**	**9.00**	**249.1**	**102.6**	**9.3**	**4.3**
Key Anacon Main Deposit	Inferred	0.61	5.83	1.98	0.05	68.2	8.49	77.7	26.5	0.6	1.3
Key Anacon Titan Deposit		0.98	4.12	1.62	0.78	42.9	7.35	89.5	35.2	17.0	1.4
Gilmour South		2.26	5.74	1.30	0.19	44.3	8.08	285.8	64.8	9.4	3.2
Total Inferred at 5.5 ZnEq cut-off		**3.85**	**5.34**	**1.49**	**0.32**	**47.7**	**7.96**	**453.0**	**126.4**	**27.0**	**5.9**

**Notes: Cut-off determined by using a ZnEq grade of 5.5%. ZnEq grade calculated using prices of 1.21 US$/lb for zinc, US$0.99/lb for lead, US$2.99/lb for copper, and US$17.49/oz. for silver, which includes a revenue factor of 1.1. Recoveries used were 84% Zn, 60% Pb, 52% Cu, and 65% Ag, and payables were 84% Zn, 96% Pb, 95% Cu, and 95% Ag. Rounding of tonnes as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent differences between tonnes, grades, and contained metals.*

The Author, acting as the QP for KOMET, has not done sufficient work to classify the above-mentioned estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The Author and KOMET are therefore treating these as historical estimates and not current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined in NI 43-101. Such historical estimates should not be relied upon until such time as they have been independently estimated and disclosed by KOMET following NI 43-101 standards.

To meet the CIM definitions of reasonable prospects of economic extraction, a cut-off of 5.5% zinc equivalency (ZnEq) was used for all three deposits, which are considered to be amenable to underground extraction. The determination of the cut-off grade was based on:

- mining costs of US$45/t;
- total operating costs of US$70/t;
- market prices of US$1.21/lb for zinc (Zn), US$0.99/lb for lead (Pb), US$2.99/lb for copper (Cu), US$17.49/oz for silver (Ag), and a revenue factor of 1.1;
- recoveries of 84% Zn, 60% Pb, 52% Cu, and 65% Ag;
- smelter payables of 84% Zn, 96% Pb, 95% Cu, and 95% Ag.

ZnEq percentages were calculated using metal prices, forecasted metal recoveries, and smelter payables (ZnEq=Zn%+0.661*Pb%+1.749*Cu%+0.018*Ag g/t). 3D modelled “blocks” with greater than 5.5% ZnEq were virtually inspected in the 3-D model, and the majority were generally found to coalesce into bulk mineable shapes, with minor exceptions.

Since the publication of the of the 2019 report (Desautels, 2019), no new exploration work that would affect the 2019 Historical Estimate has been conducted on the BBP.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The BMC is underlain by a Middle Ordovician felsic volcanic sequence overlain by interbedded Middle to Upper Ordovician mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks comprising the Bathurst Supergroup, which was deposited within Ganderia (a micro-continent also known as the Gander Terrane), at the central orogenic core of the northern Appalachians. The Bathurst Supergroup records the approach and collision history of Ganderia against Laurentia, the present North American continent, during the Appalachian orogenic event.

During the collision Iapetus oceanic crust was subducted under Ganderia, generating active volcanism and the concomitant formation of a series of Cambrian–Ordovician arc and back-arc terranes along the leading edge of the Gander terrane, namely the Popelogan-Victoria arc system. Continued subduction-generated magmatism and aesthenospheric upwelling resulted in the formation of a Sea of Japan-style back-arc basin, referred to as the Tetagouche-Exploits back-arc basin (**Figure 7.1**).

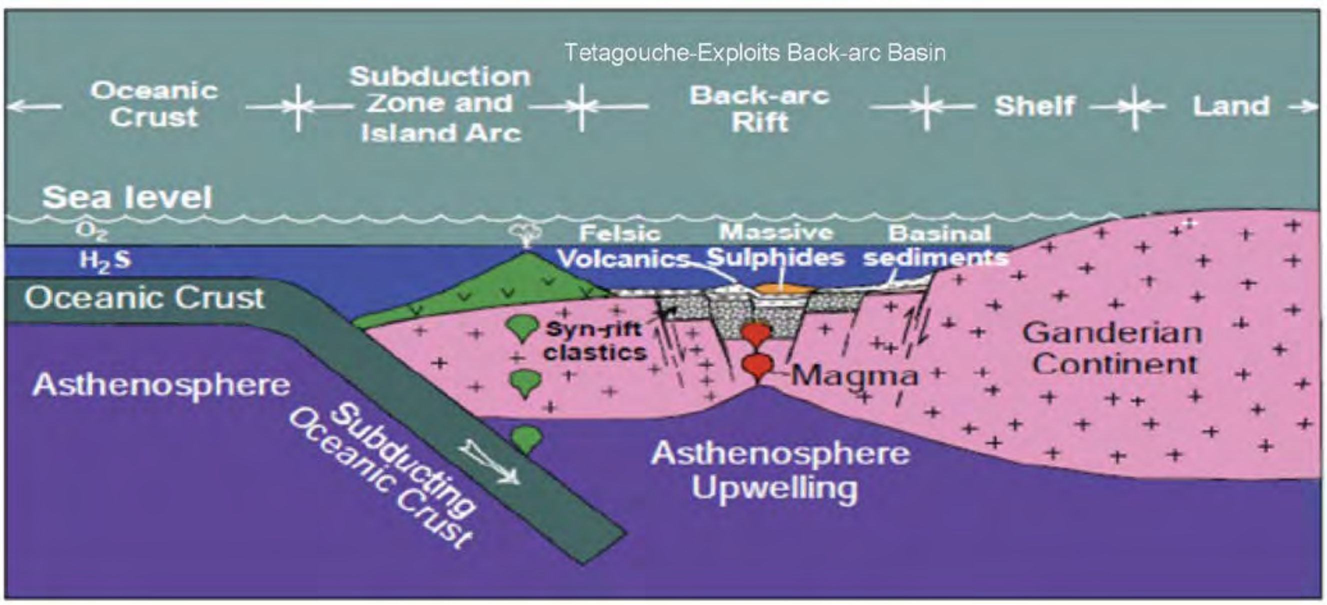


Figure 7.1: Tectonic setting of the BMC in a back-arc continental rift partly filled with a clastic sedimentary syn-rift sequence overlain by interbedded black shale and felsic volcanic rocks that host massive-sulphide deposits (from Goodfellow et al., 2003)

Rifting of the Popelogan arc started in the Early Ordovician and continued until the Middle Ordovician, forming the Tetagouche sedimentary basin where rocks of the Bathurst Supergroup were deposited (van Staal et al., 2003). The Tetagouche-Exploits basin was a back-arc setting particularly conducive to large-scale, long-lived mineralizing hydrothermal systems, as evidenced by the numerous present-day VMS deposits. These mineralizing hydrothermal events occurred over a 12 to 14 Ma time span as four major pulses, namely: the Chester (478 Ma); Caribou (472–470 Ma); Brunswick (469–468 Ma); and Stratmat (467–465 Ma).

The Continued convergence of Ganderia with Laurentia led to the eventual closure of the Tetagouche-Exploits basin and the concomitant development of an accretionary prism system (the "Brunswick Subduction Complex") in the Late Ordovician to Early Silurian, that deformed the Bathurst Supergroup into its current poly-deformed and metamorphosed imbricate thrust-stack geometry (van Staal, 1994). Based on overprinting relationships, a total of five distinct camp-wide phases of deformation and three phases of metamorphism have been recognized throughout the Bathurst Supergroup.

7.2 Local (BMC) Geology

Rocks of the Bathurst Supergroup that comprise the BMC are divided into four coeval groups of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, namely the Tetagouche, California Lake, Sheephouse Brook groups, and the Fournier Supergroup (**Figure 7.2**). These groups are collectively contained within the broader Dunnage Zone and overlie sedimentary rocks of the Miramichi Group, which is contained within the Gander Zone (Goodfellow, 2007; Thomas et al., 2000). There is a distinctive post-volcanic sedimentary succession known as the Tomogonops Formation (Thomas et al., 2000). The volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the camp have been metamorphosed to greenschist grade and subjected to polyphase deformation. This report uses protolith or assumed protolith names, rather than metamorphic rock names.

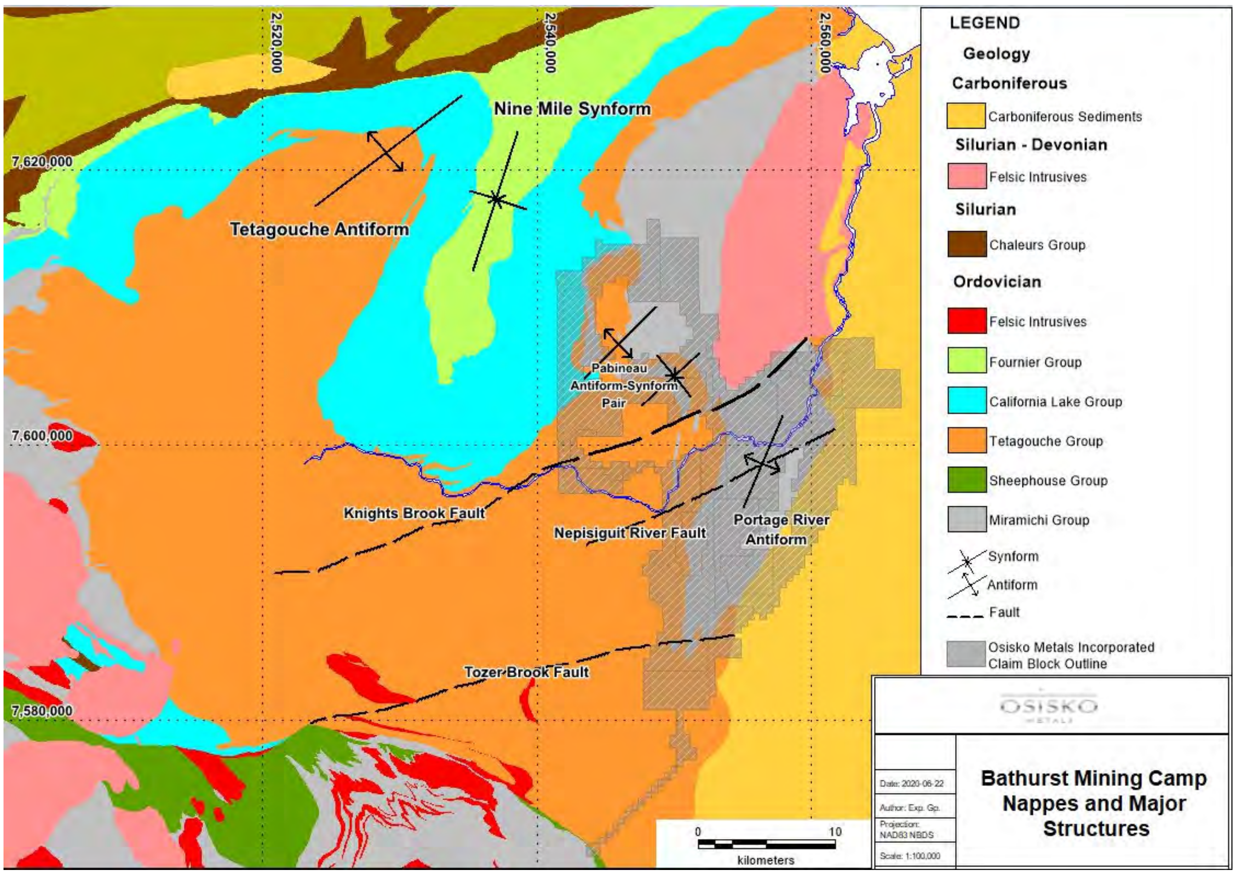


Figure 7.2: Generalized distribution of Bathurst Supergroup rocks in the BMC (modified from Marmont, 2014)

Structurally, the camp consists of an assemblage of imbricated thrust nappes that repeat stratigraphy (**Figure 7.3**). The lower (felsic) volcanic pile ranges in composition from dacite to rhyolite, whereas the upper mafic volcanic pile comprises alkalic to tholeiitic basalt. The lower volcanic sequence was erupted onto basement clastic sedimentary rocks of the Miramichi Group on the Gondwanan continental margin. In both lower and upper piles, sedimentary rocks are intercalated with the volcanic rocks.

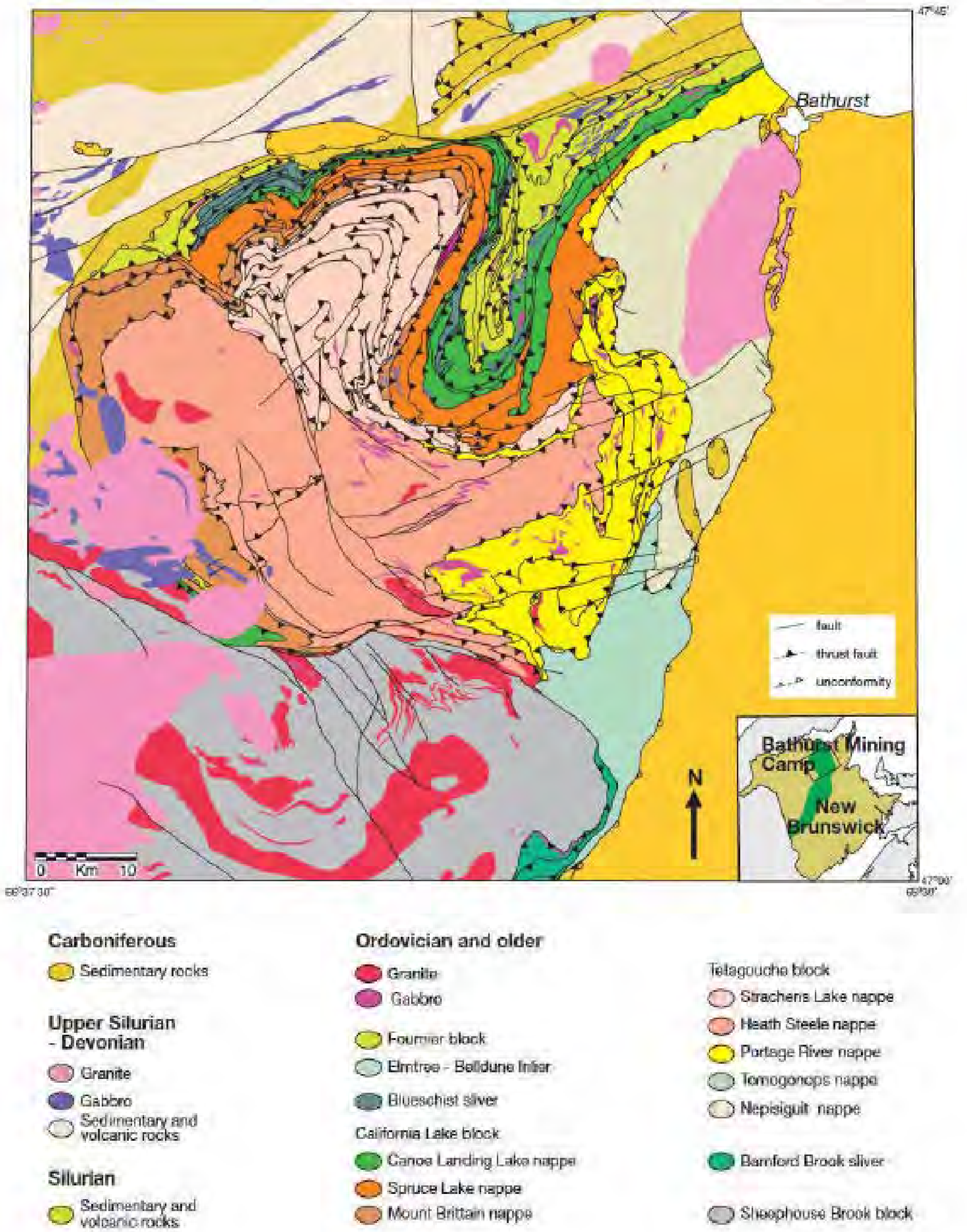


Figure 7.3: Simplified geological map of the BMC showing the distribution and contacts of the major thrusts (sawtooth lines) and nappes (blocks) underlying the BMC.

The stratigraphic grouping is defined by the major thrusts that juxtapose the stratigraphic blocks into a series of imbricated nappe's, with each block named after the characteristic group, unit of volcanic rocks, or unique grade of metamorphism (van Staal et al., 2003; Goodfellow, 2007) (**Figure 7.4** and **Figure 7.5**).

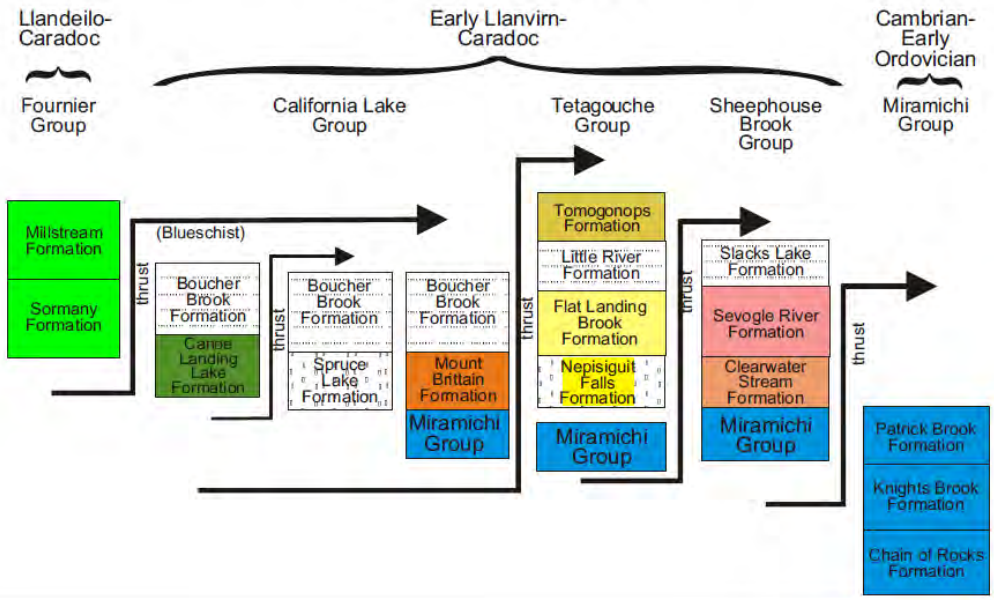


Figure 7.4: Schematic tectono-stratigraphy of the BCM (after van Staal et al., 2003)

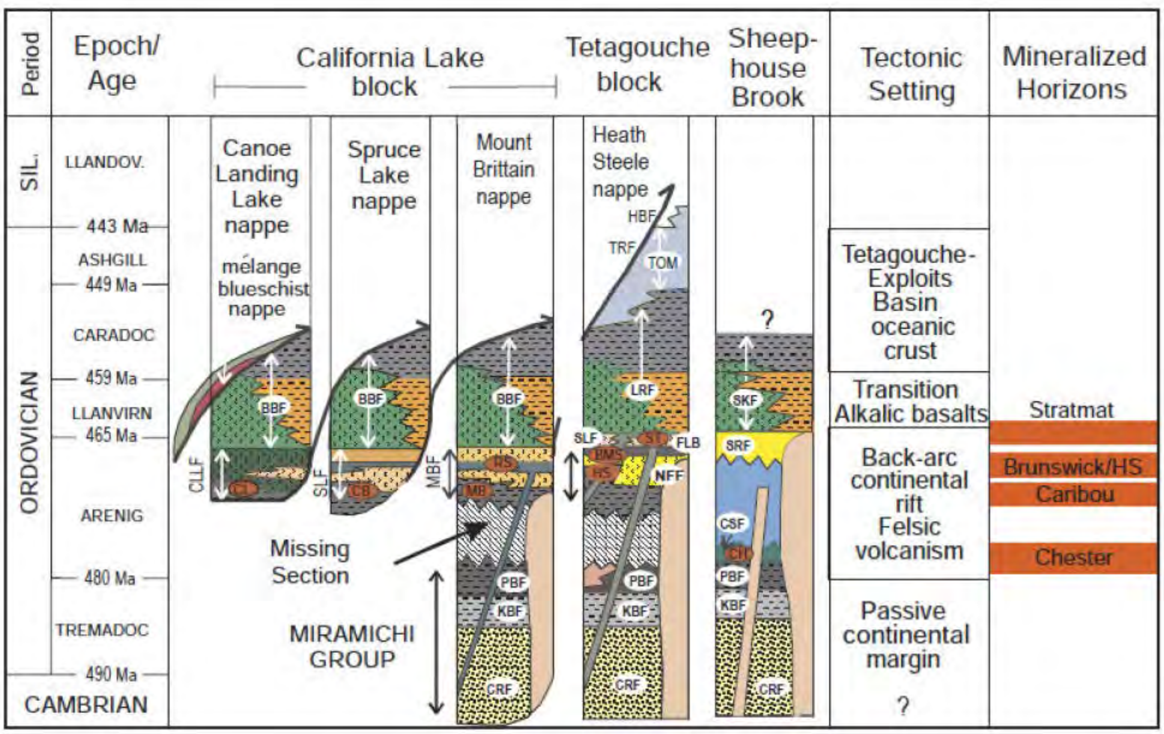


Figure 7.5: Generalized stratigraphic columns showing the age and lithostratigraphy of the BMC and associated mineralized horizons (after van Staal et al., 2003; Goodfellow, 2007). BBF-Boucher Brook Fm; CLLF-Canoe Landing Lake Fm.; SLF-Spruce Lake Fm.; MBF-Mount Brittain Fm.; CRF-Chain of Rocks Fm.; KBF-Knights Brook Fm., PBF-Patrick Brook Fm; NFF-Nepisiguit Falls Fm.; FLB-Flat Landing Brook Fm.; LRF-Little River Fm.; SRF-Sevogle River Fm.; CSF-Clearwater Stream Fm.; SKF-Slacks Lake Fm.; TOM-Tomogonops Fm.

Fournier Supergroup* (formerly Fournier Group)

** In 2014, van Staal and Wilson (2014) elevated the Fournier Group to supergroup status, designating the roughly coeval assemblages in the three constituent nappes of the former Fournier Group as separate groups (i.e., the Devereaux Complex, Pointe Verte Group, and Sormany Group).*

The ophiolitic Fournier Supergroup is exposed principally as a large thrust sheet in the Elmtree-Belledune inlier, north of the BMC (Winchester et al., 1992), but occurs also at the highest structural level in several thrust sheets in the north and central parts of the BMC (van Staal et al., 1990; van Staal and Fyffe, 1991) (see **Figure 7.2**) . Mafic rocks in both areas have been correlated on the basis of lithologic association, stratigraphy, and chemical composition (Winchester et al., 1992). The Fournier Supergroup structurally overlies the blueschist nappe and the nappes that make up the California Lake Group (van Staal et al., 1990, 2003; van Staal and Fyffe, 1991).

The Fournier Supergroup comprises three major thrust nappes that, from structural bottom to top, comprise the Sormany Group, Pointe Verte Group, and Devereaux Complex (van Staal and Wilson, 2014). All were deposited on oceanic crust of the Tetagouche-Exploits backarc basin. The Devereaux Complex consists of the Black Point Gabbro, MORB-like tholeiitic basalt of the Turgeon Road Formation, a local sheeted dyke complex and trondhjemititc and diabasic dykes that intrude the Black Point Gabbro; together, these rocks represent the upper part of an ophiolite assemblage. The Pointe Verte Group comprises the Prairie Brook Formation (lithic wacke, sandstone, and conglomerate) and Madran Formation (alkalic pillow basalt and minor sedimentary rocks), and the Sormany Group is composed of the Elmtree Formation (mainly shale, mudstone and lithic or feldspathic wacke, and minor conglomerate and mafic volcanic rocks) in the Elmtree Inlier, and the Millstream Formation (shale, sandstone, lithic wacke, limestone, and minor conglomerate) and Armstrong Brook Formation (mafic volcanic rocks) in the northern Miramichi Highlands (van Staal and Fyffe, 1991; Langton, 1993; van Staal and Wilson, 2014). Zones of broken formation related to thrust emplacement occur at the contact between the Devereaux Complex and Pointe Verte Group (“Mélange Formation” of Pajari et al., 1977), and between the Pointe Verte and Sormany groups (the “Belledune River Mélange” of Langton, 1993).

California Lake Group

The California Lake Group comprises the Spruce Lake Formation (mainly alkali-feldspar-phyric rhyolite), Canoe Landing Lake Formation (mainly alkalic to tholeiitic basalt), Mount Brittain Formation (mainly felsic pyroclastic and effusive rocks), Boucher Brook Formation (fine-grained sedimentary rocks and alkalic basalt), and Middle River Formation (massive to prominently laminated, non-calcareous slaty siltstone and thin- to medium-bedded quartzose sandstone). The first three units, constituting the volcanic lower part of the group, occur in distinct thrust panels that make up the California Lake nappe; each is conformably overlain by sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks of the Boucher Brook Formation. The Middle River Formation comprises syn-tectonic sedimentary rocks that overlie or are in tectonic contact with the Boucher Brook Formation in the Canoe Landing Lake thrust panel (Wilson et al., 2015).

The distribution of the California Lake Group describes a large Z-shape following the limbs of the macro-scale Tetagouche Antiform and Nine Mile Synform (see **Figure 7.2**). The California Lake Group is truncated by the Portage Brook Fault on the western limb of the Tetagouche Antiform, but in the southeastern projection of this limb, in the Mount Bill Gray and Bear Lake areas, it reappears as a narrow belt of felsic and mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. No estimate of thickness is available, because of the high strain and complex deformation in these rocks.

The California Lake Group occupies the northernmost of three major nappes that constitute the former Tetagouche Group. It structurally overlies the Tetagouche Group, and is structurally overlain by the Fournier Supergroup, along high-strain zones interpreted as thrust faults. In the Portage Lakes area, it is unconformably overlain by the Pentland Brook Formation (Tobique Group).

Tetagouche Group

The Tetagouche Group is divided from base to top into the Nepisiguit Falls Formation (mainly quartz-feldspar crystal tuff, lava-like crystal tuff, and greenish grey, locally tuffaceous wacke and siltstone); Flat Landing Brook Formation (mainly massive rhyolite); Little River Formation (alkali basalt intercalated with red and green ferromanganiferous mudstone and chert, and medium to dark grey wacke and shale); Tomogonops Formation (calcareous siltstone, shale, wacke, sandstone, and conglomerate); and Melanson Brook Formation (massive to very prominently laminated, typically moderately to strongly calcareous slaty siltstone grading to calcisiltite or calcilutite). The Tomogonops and Melanson Brook formations are probably coeval or nearly so, and were deposited syntectonically in wedge-top basins during subduction of Tetagouche backarc lithosphere and development of the Brunswick Subduction Complex (Wilson et al., 2015). Iron formation and massive-sulphide deposits are associated with the felsic volcanic rocks (Young, 1911; Lea and Rancourt, 1958; Boyle and Davies, 1964).

The Tetagouche Group underlies the majority of the eastern southern and west-central parts of the BMC and extends to the southwest for 200 km to the Napadogan area of York County in central New Brunswick. Complex deformation makes it impossible to determine thickness.

The contact with underlying rocks of the Miramichi Group is typically conformable, except on the Tetagouche River, where the Vallée Lourdes Member of the Nepisiguit Falls Formation rests unconformably on the Patrick Brook Formation of the Miramichi Group (Fyffe, 1976; Fyffe et al., 1997). The Tetagouche Group is structurally overlain by the California Lake Group along a high-strain zone interpreted as a thrust fault (van Staal and Fyffe, 1991; van Staal et al., 1990, 2003). In the Tomogonops River area, in the eastern part of the BMC, the Tetagouche Group is unconformably overlain by Carboniferous sedimentary rocks.

Sheephouse Brook Group

The Sheephouse Brook Group comprises, from oldest to youngest, intermediate felsic tuffs of the Clearwater Stream Formation, alkali feldspar-phyric rhyolite and minor shale of the Sevogle River Formation, and alkalic to tholeiitic basalt, graphitic shale, and minor ferromanganiferous shale and chert of the Slacks Lake Formation.

The Sheephouse Brook Group appears to conformably overlie the Miramichi Group, at least locally; e.g., the Clearwater Stream Formation conformably overlies the Patrick Brook Formation west and northwest of the Chester base-metal deposit. Elsewhere, the Clearwater Stream Formation is absent, and the much younger Sevogle River Formation, is interpreted to tectonically or disconformably overlie the Patrick Brook Formation.

7.2.1 BMC Mineralization

The Austin Brook iron deposit was discovered in 1909 by a local prospector, William Hussey, and began production as the Drummond Mine by Canada Iron Corporation of Montreal in 1911 (Belland, 1992). The main target of the Drummond Mine was the magnetite iron formation, which was known to overlie a massive-sulphide horizon, first described by Young (1911); however, no assays for base metals were done and no further work was conducted in this zone until the 1950s. The property was optioned by M. J. Bolyen in the spring of 1952, an electromagnetic survey was undertaken by McPhar Geophysics in September, and subsequent follow-up drilling in October intersected 370 ft of a massive-sulphides deposit, which would subsequently be developed as the Brunswick No. 6 open-pit mine. The release of this news to the general public set off a staking rush that would turn the BMC into one of the most important mining camps in the world with the discovery and development of 45 volcanic-sediment hosted massive-sulphide deposits, including the giant Brunswick No. 12 deposit that contained a geological resource in excess of 170 million tonnes of massive-sulphides (Thomas et al., 2000), and nearly 100 occurrences. As at 2003, these deposits had collectively produced over 125 million tonnes of sulphide ores with an average grade of 2.87% Pb, 6.58% Zn, 0.93% Cu, and 82 g/t Ag (Goodfellow, 2007; McCutcheon et al., 2003).

Deposits in the Bathurst Mining Camp formed in a sediment-covered back-arc continental rift, referred to as the Tetagouche-Exploits back-arc basin. Four hydrothermal events spanning between 12 to 14 million years have been identified in the Bathurst Camp; Chester (478 Ma), Caribou (472-470 Ma), Brunswick (469-468 Ma), and Stratmat (467-465 Ma) (see **Figure 7.5**). The Stratmat and Brunswick horizons occur within the Tetagouche Group, whereas the Caribou and Chester horizons occur in the California Lake and Sheephouse Brook groups respectively (Goodfellow, 2007).

The VMS deposits in the BMC formed in a single large basin in which periodic regional anoxic conditions alternated with well oxygenated conditions (Goodfellow et al., 2003). This type of extensional back-arc geodynamic setting is also favourable to form felsic-dominated bimodal volcanic sequences, i.e. predominantly felsic volcanic rocks intermixed with secondary volumes of sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks, which in turn are linked to the type of metal endowment, i.e., the average zinc to lead ratio of VMS deposits in the BMC (avg. Zn/Pb = 2.44), which is comparable to many other VMS deposits hosted in felsic-dominated terranes worldwide (Franklin et al., 1981). Brunswick-type deposits formed during the extension rather than the rifting of the Tetagouche block from the Popelogan Arc (van Staal et al., 2003).

7.3 Property Geology

The claims comprising the BBP are located in the Eastern part of the Bathurst Mining Camp and are mainly underlain by the Miramichi Group and Tetagouche Group. The Project overlies a major thrust fault that juxtaposes allochthonous Tetagouche Group rocks in the western half against an ostensibly autochthonous sequence in the eastern half comprising mainly Miramichi Group conformably overlain by a thin sequence of Brunswick Horizon rocks (see **Figure 7.4** and **Figure 7.5**). The autochthonous rocks underlying the eastern part of the BBP are exposed in the core of the southward-plunging Portage River Anticline. The western half of the BBP is underlain by thrust imbricated Tetagouche Group rocks including the Brunswick Belt, that follow the s-verging Pabineau antiform/synforms pair (van Staal, 1994). The southern-most “tail” of claims is underlain by Tomogonops Formation. The southeastern boundary area of the BBP is underlain by flat-lying Carboniferous cover rocks of the Mabou Group, which lie unconformably on steeply-dipping Miramichi and Tetagouche groups. In the southern-most part of the BBP the stratigraphy transitions from the Little River Formation of the Tetagouche Group, to the Clearwater Stream Formation of the Sheephouse Brook Group. The extreme northwestern part of the BBP is underlain by rocks of the California Lake Group, which are juxtaposed against Tetagouche Group, along a major thrust zone (**Figure 7.6**).

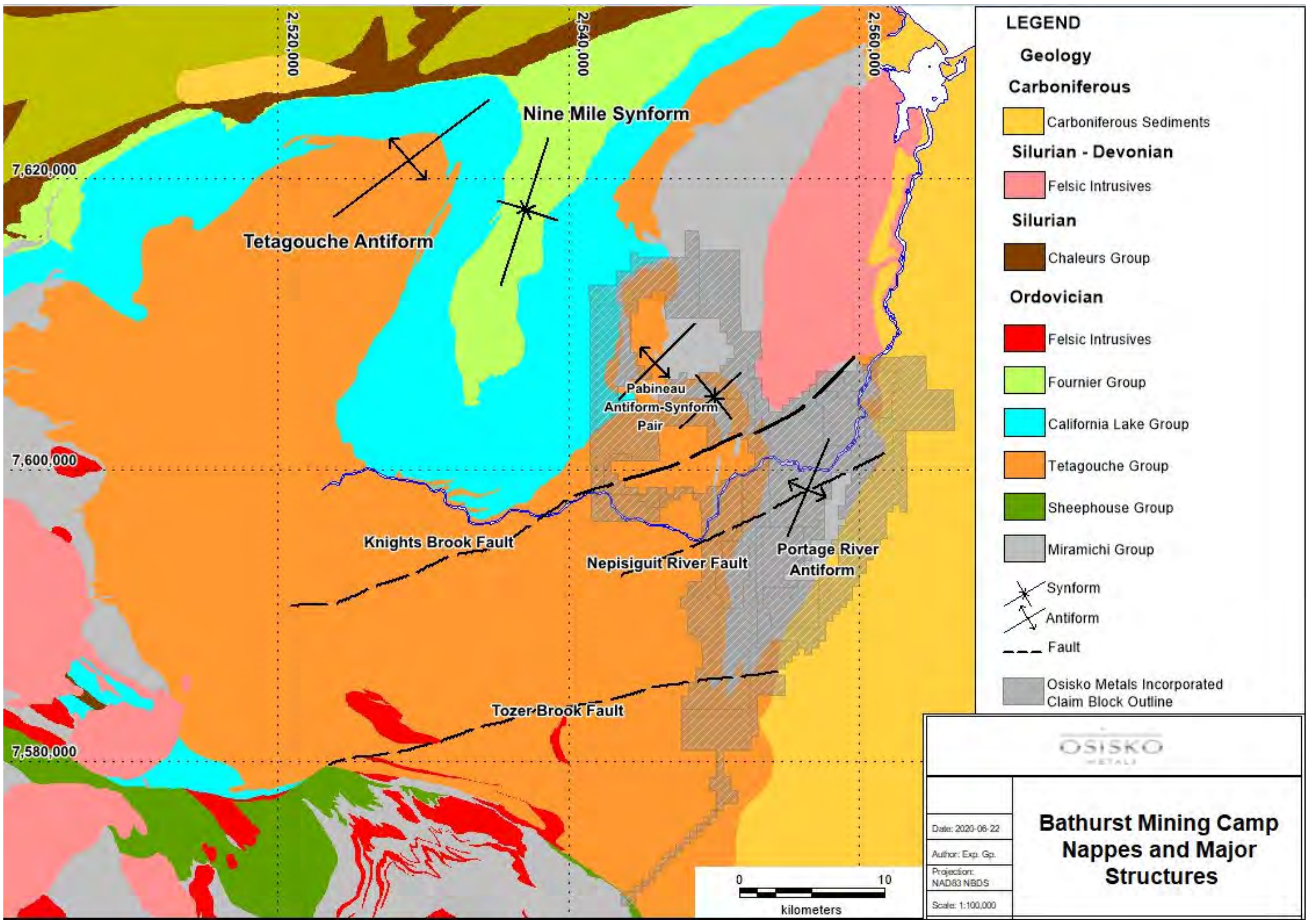


Figure 7.6: Generalized geology of the BMC showing the location (grey hashed) of the BBP with respect to the major stratigraphic groups.

7.3.1 Stratigraphy

Miramichi Group

The Miramichi Group, comprises a thick sequence of quartz wacke and shale of unknown thickness. These sediments were deposited in an environment similar to a flysch apron on the Avalon continental margin during the Cambrian and Lower Ordovician. The Miramichi Group comprises three formations known as, in ascending stratigraphic order; Chain of Rocks, Knights Brook and Patrick Brook formations.

Chain of Rocks Formation

The Chain of Rocks Formation comprises fine- to coarse-grained, light greenish grey, quartzose sandstone with interbedded greenish grey shale. Sandstone beds range from a few centimetres to greater than 1 metre thickness. The shale beds range up to 10 cm thick.

Knights Brook Formation

The Knights Brook Formation is a unit of interbedded quartzose sandstone, siltstone, shale and quartzose wacke. Commonly pyritic and, in places graphitic, the shale has well developed cleavage. Shale and graphite increase in the upper part of this formation.

Patrick Brook Formation

The Patrick Brook Formation consists of dark grey to black shale and dark grey volcaniclastic wacke commonly with clear quartz and/or plagioclase phenoclasts.

Tetagouche Group

The Tetagouche Group hosts most of the Bathurst Camp deposits and comprises four formations that, in ascending stratigraphic order, are referred to as the Nepisiguit Falls, Flat Landing Brook, Little River and Tomogonops formations. The Tetagouche Group is structurally overlain by the California Lake Group.

Nepisiguit Falls Formation

The Nepisiguit Falls Formation comprises massive, quartz-feldspar porphyritic tuff and lava intercalated with medium- to coarse-grained granular, quartz-feldspar-rich volcaniclastic rocks and minor ash tuff. The volcaniclastic rocks become finer-grained near the top of the formation and are interlayered with greenish grey, chloritic mudstone. Where iron rich, this mudstone is described as a chloritic iron formation and referred to as the "Brunswick Horizon". From U-Pb zircon geochemistry, this unit is dated at age of 469 +/- 2 Ma. The basal contact of the Nepisiguit Falls Formation is locally conformable with the underlying Knights Brook Formation.

Flat Landing Brook Formation

The Flat Landing Brook Formation comprises aphyric to feldspar-phyric (+/- quartz) rhyolite flows, hyaloclastite, pyroclastic rocks with minor sedimentary rocks, including iron formation. Small feldspar +/- quartz phenocrysts comprise less than 10% of the rocks in a cryptocrystalline matrix. An age of 466 +/- 2 Ma derived from U-Pb zircon dating is reported from this unit.

Little River Formation

The Little River Formation comprises mafic volcanic and associated sedimentary rocks that conformably overlie the Flat Landing Brook Formation. The Little River rocks include shale interstratified with siltstone and volcaniclastic sandstone. Two mafic volcanic rock units known as the Beresford and Brunswick Mines members are assigned to the Little River Formation but do not occur in the type area. The Beresford member comprises alkalic basalt interlayered with black shale. The Brunswick Mines member consists of massive to pillowed basalt, breccia, hyaloclastite and interflow sedimentary rocks, including chert and red metalliferous shale.

Tomogonops Formation

The Tomogonops Formation, the youngest formation of the Tetagouche Group, conformably overlies the Little River Formation and comprises a post-volcanic, upward-coarsening sequence of light grey, thinly bedded, commonly calcareous siltstone (+/- limestone) and fine-grained sandstone and argillite. Toward the top, this unit grades into thick-bedded, non-calcareous, coarse-grained wacke and conglomerate. The Tomogonops Formation overlies early Caradocian shale and chert that mark the end of Ordovician volcanism in the Tetagouche Group.

7.3.2 Interpreted geology under Carboniferous Cover

Recognition that the Carboniferous sandstones east of the BMC lay unconformably on the older prospective volcanic terrain came early in the exploration of the BMC. Historical drilling by both Noranda Inc. and subsidiary Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corp. established the very gentle dip of the Carboniferous stratigraphy, and confirmed the presence of Tetagouche Group and Flat Landing Brook Group beneath the Carboniferous Mabou Group. These programs yielded notable but sub-economic base metal intersections east of the current BBP; however, the potential for economic VMS-type base metal deposits under the Mabou Group remains tenable.

The Mabou Group thickens very gradually to the east, increasing at a rate of approximately 28 metres vertical for every 1,000 m away from the surface trace of the contact. These cover rocks are much more conductive that the underlying Palaeozoic rocks, making electromagnetic targeting of Palaeozoic deposits under thick Carboniferous cover somewhat untenable. As a result, the bulk of the historical work over the Carboniferous cover focused on drilling magnetic and/or gravity anomalies in close proximity to the unconformity.

The Palaeozoic geology under the Carboniferous in the immediate vicinity of the BBP has been interpreted based on historic drilling results, structural syntheses, and geophysical survey results, and is shown in **Figure 7.7**.

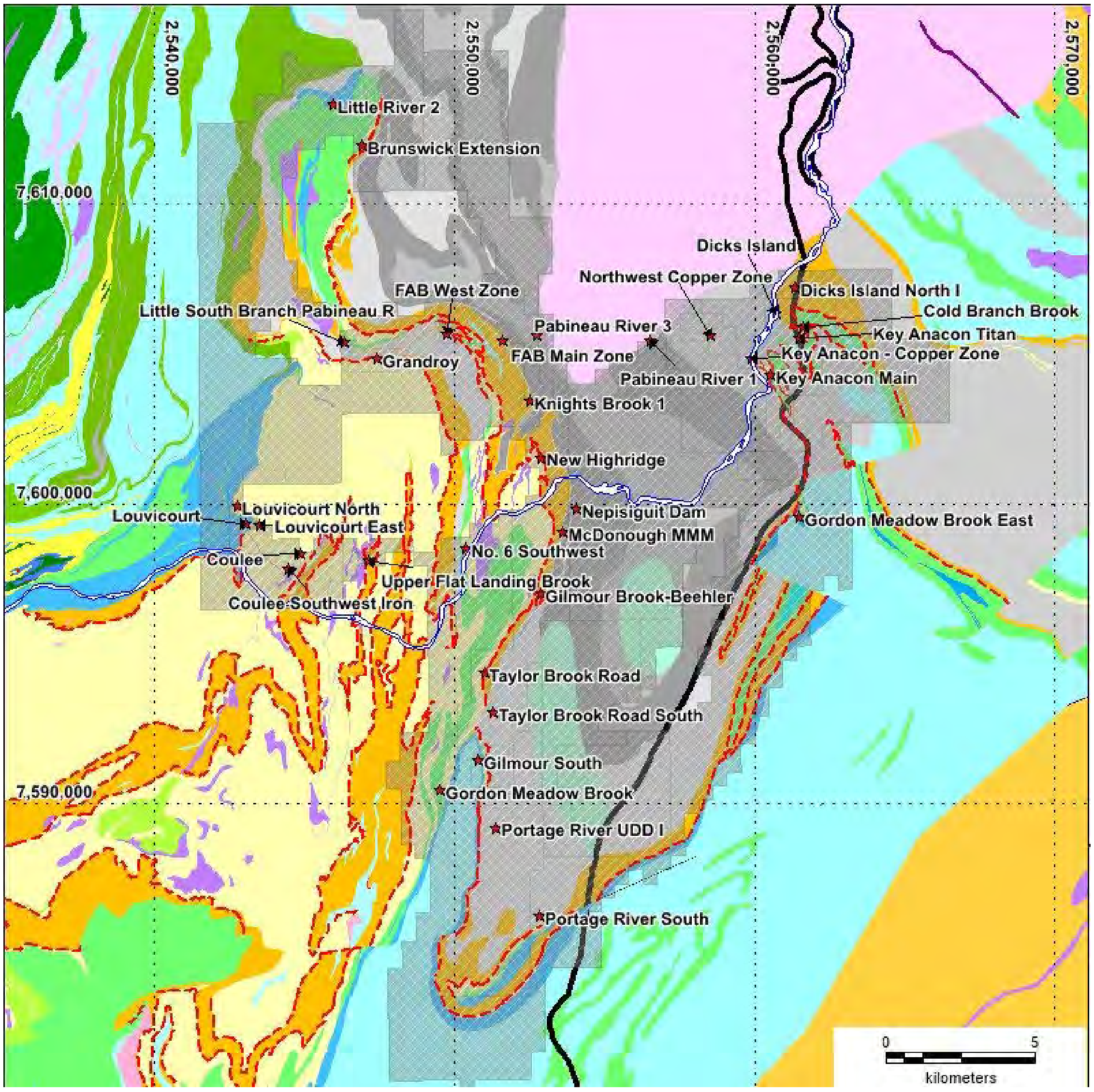


Figure 7.7: Geological map showing interpreted distribution of Palaeozoic rocks under Carboniferous cover rocks, east of the BMC. Solid black line denotes western limit of Carboniferous cover; grey hashed area = BBP (see figure 7.8 for geology Legend)

7.4 Property Mineralization

Four hydrothermal events spanning 12 to 14 Ma have been identified in the BMC; Chester (478 Ma), Caribou (472-470 Ma), Brunswick (469-468 Ma), and Stratmat (467-465 Ma). The known deposits and occurrences underlying the BBP are associated with the Brunswick event and are hosted in Tetagouche Group rocks at or near the upper contact of the Nepisiguit Falls Formation with the overlying Flat Landing Brook Formation. This stratigraphic interval is known in the literature as the "Brunswick Horizon".

The deposits that accumulated within the Nepisiguit Falls Formation share the following common characteristics (McCutcheon, Walker and McClenaghan, 2001):

a) The massive-sulphides area underlain by chloritic mudstones and/or very fine-grained volcaniclastic rocks, which generally have an area extent equal to or larger that the deposit.
b) Most are capped by and/or have a laterally equivalent oxide iron formation that is interbedded with and passes into chloritic (silicate) iron formation along strike.
c) Various alteration facies can be recognized in the footwall volcanic rocks, including proximal silicic Fe-chloritic, Fe-chloritic (+/-sericitic), Fe-Mg chloritic sericitic, distal sericitic Mg-chloritic, and least altered (regional metamorphic).
d) Large-scale mineralogical and/or chemical zonation may be present, both vertically and laterally, in the deposits. For example, vertical zonation in the Brunswick No. 12 (excluded property) deposit comprises four (4) zones, from the footwall to the hanging wall: 1) massive to crudely layered pyrite, with variable amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite; 2) banded pyrite, sphalerite and galena, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite; 3) massive pyrite with this discontinuous layers or lenses of sphalerite and galena, and 4) iron formation (all phases except hematite).
e) Sulphide textures include massive, banded, fragmental, nodular, mosaic, and stringer types.

The deposits that accumulated within the Flat Landing Brook Formation share the following common characteristics (McCutcheon, Walker and McClenaghan, 2001):

a) Most of the deposits are hosted by a "cherty tuff" and/or fragmental rocks rather than mudstone.
b) Oxide iron formation is absent, except at the Louvicourt Deposit where red and green magnetic shales of the Little River Formation overlie the barite-sulphide exhalite.
c) The main footwall alteration is sericitic and silicic; Fe-chloritic alteration is much less voluminous than it is in the Nepisiguit Falls Formation host rocks. In some deposits, talc is a significant constituent. Alteration extends into the hanging wall in at least one deposit.
d) Metal zoning is generally absent.
e) Sulphide textures include disseminated, stringer, semi-massive and banded types.

The BBP hosts 34 so-called mineral occurrences and 3 base-metal deposits with historic mineral resources catalogued by unique reference number (URN) in the provincial Mineral Occurrence Database (http://dnr-mrn.gnb.ca/MineralOccurrence/) (**Table 7-1** and **Figure 7.8**). Base-metal deposits and occurrences present on adjacent properties are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the BBP. A summary of deposits with historic mineral resources is presented in **Table 7-2**.

Table 7-1: Summary of Catalogued Mineral Occurrences and Deposits Underlying the BBP

URN	Name	Description	Mineralization
14	KEY ANACON MAIN	Tonnage defined; NI 43-101 resource in 2019	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
46	FLAT LANDING BROOK	Tonnage defined; historic resource but no production	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
53	KNIGHTS BROOK	Significant occurrence with assays (channel sample or several grab samples)	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
122	FAB MAIN ZONE	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
123	PABINEAU RIVER 1	Minor occurrence with assays	Molybdenum
143	GILMOUR BROOK- BEEHLER	Significant occurrence with assays (channel sample or several grab samples)	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
145	NEW HIGHRIDGE	Significant occurrence with assays (channel sample or several grab samples)	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
146	COULEE	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
147	LOUVICOURT DEPOSIT	Significant assays and drilling but poorly constrained or no tonnage estimate	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
148	LOUVICOURT NORTH	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
165	TAYLOR BROOK ROAD	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
166	PABINEAU RIVER 3	Minor occurrence with assays	Quartz-carbonate vein gold
167	GORDON MEADOW BROOK	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
181	DICKS ISLAND	Significant assays and drilling but poorly constrained or no tonnage estimate	Vein Copper
183	PORTAGE RIVER- UDD ""I""	Insignificant or currently with insufficient or inaccurate information	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
206	COLD BRANCH BROOK	Minor occurrence with assays	Felsic Intrusion-associated Silver-Lead-Zinc Veins
500	LITTLE RIVER 2	Minor occurrence; mineral present but no significant assay values	sed-hosted stratabound Manganese
1248	BRUNSWICK EXTENSION	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1251	KEY ANACON-COPPER ZONE	Significant occurrence with assays (channel sample or several grab samples)	Copper, gold
1252	GORDON MEADOW BROOK EAST	Minor occurrence; mineral present but no significant assay values	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1253	NORTHWEST COPPER ZONE	Significant occurrence with assays (channel sample or several grab samples)	Quartz-carbonate vein copper-gold
1256	FAB WEST ZONE	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1257	LOUVICOURT EAST	Minor occurrence with assays	Copper, Lead, Zinc
1258	TAYLOR BROOK ROAD SOUTH	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1259	MCDONOUGH MMM	Minor occurrence; mineral present but no significant assay values	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1260	NO. 6 SOUTHWEST	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1262	PORTAGE RIVER SOUTH	Minor occurrence with assays	Non-classified, lead
1264	LITTLE SOUTH BRANCH PABINEAU R	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1265	GRANDROY	Significant occurrence with assays (channel sample or several grab samples)	Stratiform VMS Copper
1282	COULEE SOUTHWEST IRON	Minor occurrence with assays	Stratiform VMS Iron-lead
1384	KEY ANACON TITAN	Significant assays over three dimensions (drilled). NI 43-101 resource in 2019	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1394	GILMOUR SOUTH	Significant assays over three dimensions (drilled). NI 43-101 resource in 2019	Stratiform VMS Zinc-lead-copper
1409	DICKS ISLAND NORTH ""I""	Insignificant or currently with insufficient or inaccurate information	Stratiform VMS
1522	NEPISIGUIT DAM	Minor occurrence; mineral present but no significant assay values	Stratiform VMS

Table 7-2: Summary of Catalogued BBP Deposits with Historic Resources

BBP Deposits with Historical Resources*						
Name	**URN**	**Cu %**	**Pb %**	**Zn %**	**Ag g/t**	**tonnes**
Flat Landing Brook	0046	0.03	1.27	5.62	23.00	1,270,100
Louvicourt	0147	0.42	1.23	1.00	91.00	136,000
Key Anacon Historic**	0014	0.20	3.03	7.43	91.54	1,865,000
FAB Main Zone	122	0.30	—	0.60	10.29	16,330,000
These "resources" are historical in nature. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. KOMET is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.						
*** See Desautels (2019),"NI 43-101 Maiden Resource Estimate for the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada." for an update to this historic estimate.*						

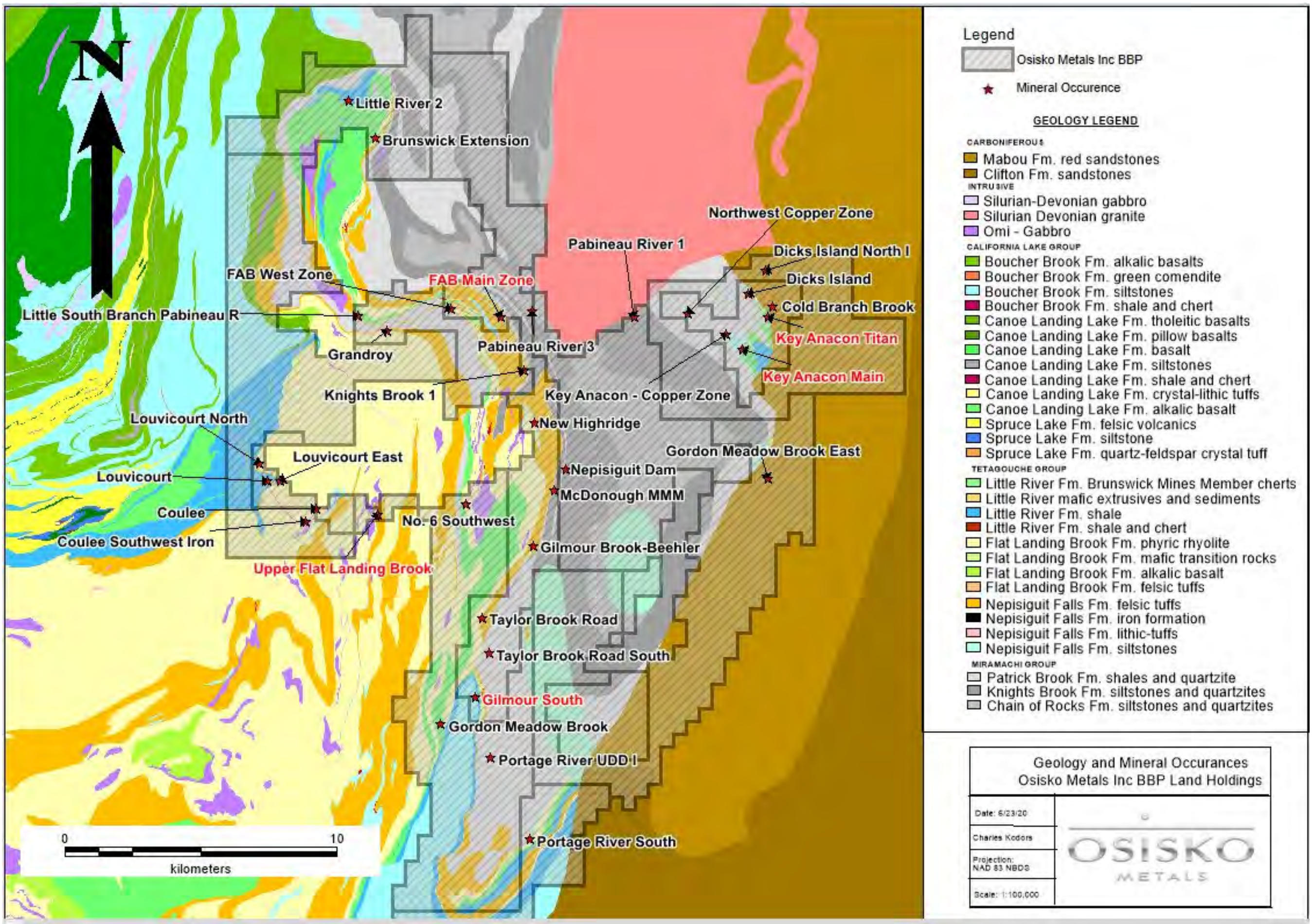


Figure 7.8: Geology map of BBP area showing catalogued mineral occurrences

8 DEPOSIT TYPE(S) / MODEL(S)

8.1 Deposition and mineralization

A VMS deposit is essentially a lens of semi-massive to massive-sulphides (typically Fe, Cu, Zn, Pb +/-Au, Ag), formed on or below the seafloor, as a result of circulating metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids driven by a magmatic heat-source. Gibson et al. (2007) established the following six characteristic criteria essential for forming VMS deposits: 1) a heat source, such as a syn-volcanic hypabyssal intrusion; 2) a high temperature reaction zone to allow leaching of metals from the rocks; 3) deep syn-volcanic faults that act as pathways for metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids; 4) footwall and hanging wall alteration zone; 5) successive hydrothermal events to refine metal content; and, 6) exhalate deposits that represent a hydrothermal contribution to background sedimentation (**Figure 8.1**). These deposits all have electromagnetic, magnetic and gravity signatures that can be detected by electromagnetic and gravimetric geophysical survey systems.

Although many classification schemes have been proposed for VMS deposits, they are most often classified either by their dominant metal content or by their dominant host-rock lithology. The tectonic setting is the strongest geological factor controlling both the type of material deposited in the basins, how the deposition occurred, and the relationship to the type of metal endowment. The various generic types of VMS deposits and their common classification schemes are shown in **Table 8-1**. The deposits of the BMC are prime examples of zinc-rich VMS deposits hosted in felsic volcanic rocks, with subordinate amounts of bimodal volcanic rocks, epiclastic rocks, and sedimentary rocks, characteristic of the felsic-siliciclastic-hosted type of massive-sulphide deposit of Piercey et al. (2015).

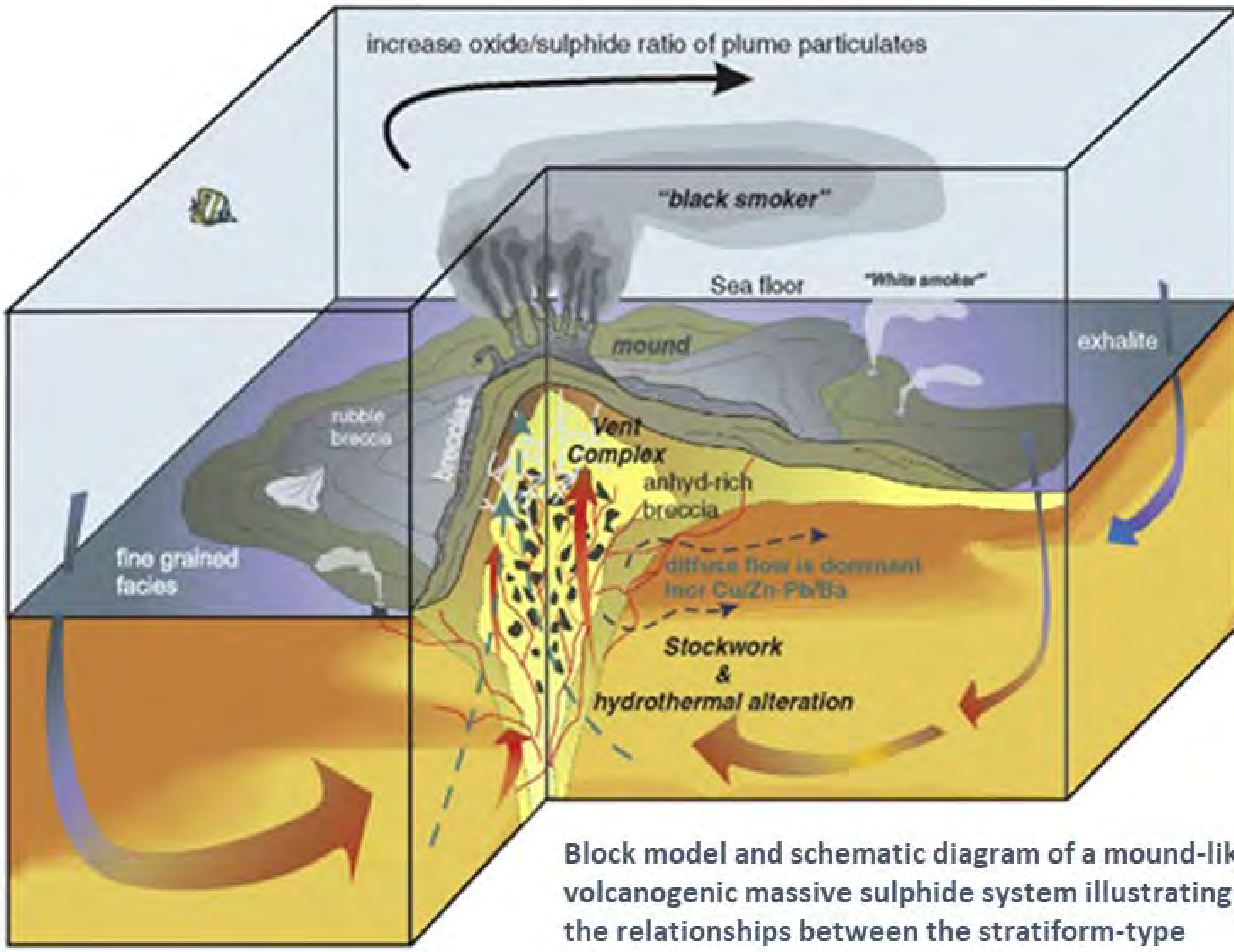
Genetically, VMS deposits form in basins associated with volcanic and hydrothermal activity, the latter manifesting as base-metal rich fluids, exhaled onto the sea floor above, or discordant to, a vent complex (e.g., black smoker). These deposits may be stratiform or discordant, based on mineralization style and morphology. Hybrid mineralization types occur where a discordant complex expands and superimposes itself over a stratiform massive-sulphide body. Massive-sulphide bodies showing stratiform features are considered more evolved than massive-sulphide mounds, with or without a vent-complex type of mineralization (Tornos et al., 2015). An idealized VMS system is depicted in **Figure 8.1**.

Sulphide minerals in felsic-siliciclastic type VMS deposits are primarily pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. These sulphides typically occur in assemblages that are broadly categorized into two major groups: 1) those dominated by pyrite-sphalerite-galena (Py-Sp-Gn) or, sporadically, pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena (Po-Sp-Gn), and; 2) those dominated by pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite (Py-Po-Cp). VMS systems are inherently inhomogeneous, yet some deposits develop distinguishable metal zonation, with an outer rim composed mainly of Py-Sp-Gn-(Ba), a core rich in Po-Cp, and both of these overlaid by a chl±qtz-rich stringer zone (**Figure 8.2**).

It is common to find deposits of mixed textural- and mineral-assemblages, due to the intricate genesis of the protolith deposits, and the subsequent complex structural and metamorphic evolution of the BMC.

Table 8-1: Classification of Base-Metal VMS Deposits

VMS Type	Tectonic Setting	Rock Types	Ore Hosts	Metals	Examples
Felsic-siliciclastic, a.k.a. Bathurst or Iberian Pyrite Belt types, Zn-Pb-Cu type	Continental rifts, continental arc rifts, back-arcs	Bimodal sequences, with felsic volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks, and subordinate mafic rocks	Felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and sedimentary rocks	Zn-Pb-Cu (Ag-Au)	Deposits in the BMC and Iberian Pyrite Belt
Bimodal felsic, a.k.a. Kuroko type, Zn-Pb-Cu type	Rifted continental arcs	Bimodal sequences, with dominant felsic rocks, and subordinate mafic rocks	Felsic volcanic rocks	Zn-Pb-Cu (Au-Ag)	Deposits in Kuroko district, Mount Read Belt, Bergslagen district
Bimodal mafic, a.k.a. Noranda type, Cu-Zn-Pb	Rifted primitive arcs ± back-arc mid-ocean ridge basalt (MORB-rich) and forearc (boninite-rich)	Bimodal sequences of mafic rocks, with minor amounts of felsic rocks	Felsic volcanic rocks, with minor amounts of mafic rocks	Cu-Zn-Pb (Au-Ag)	Deposits in the Noranda and Flin Flon/Snow Lake districts; mid- and south Urals
Mafic siliciclastic, a.k.a. Besshi-type, Cu-(Co)-rich, pelitic mafic	Sedimented back-arc and forearc environment; sedimented ridges	Mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, with abundant siliciclastic sedimentary rocks.	Mafic volcanic, and/or ultramafic intrusive rocks.	Cu- (Co-Zn-Ni)	Deposits in Besshi district, Japan, and Windy Craggy, Outokumpu
Mafic, a.k.a. Cyprus-type, Cu-rich.	Back-arc, forearc, and mid-ocean ridge	Mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, commonly in ophiolite environments	Mafic extrusive and intrusive rocks; rare in ultramafic rocks	Cu-Zn	Deposits in Cyprus, Oman; Appalachian ophiolites (e.g., Tilt Cove, Bay of Islands)



Block model and schematic diagram of a mound-like volcanogenic massive sulphide system illustrating the relationships between the stratiform-type massive sulphide masses and the underlying stockwork (Tornos et al. (2015) after Lydon (1988a), Herzig and Hannington (1995) and Ohmoto (1996)

Figure 8.1: Schematic model of an idealized VMS system

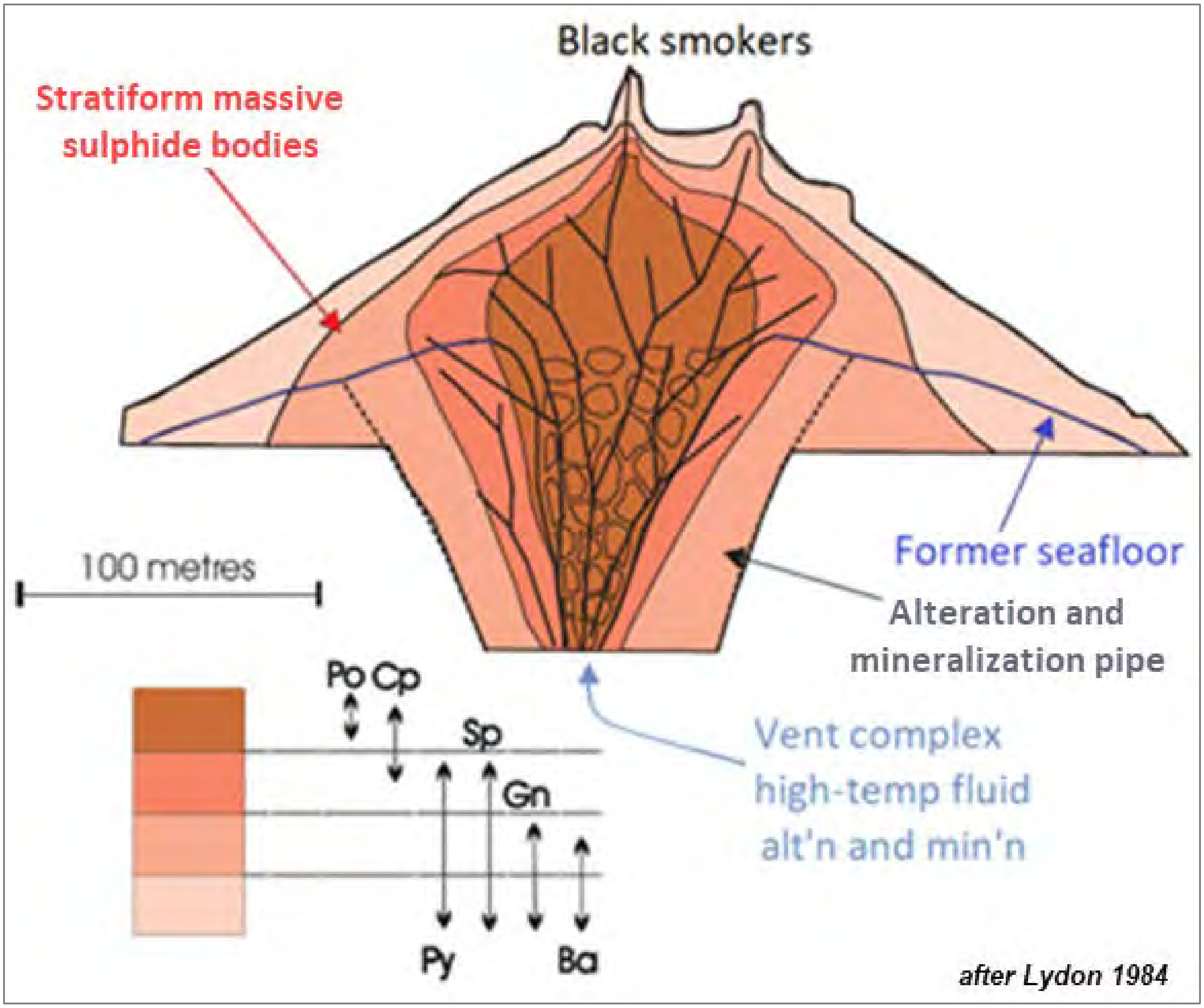


Figure 8.2: Idealized sulphide metal zonation of VMS deposits (after Lydon, 1984)

8.2 Alteration and deformation

Volcanogenic massive-sulphide deposits are formed in close temporal association with submarine volcanism by hydrothermal circulation and exhalation of sulphides. Hydrothermal circulation is generally considered to be driven via heat in the crust often related to deep-seated intrusions. The convective hydrothermal circulation alters the host rocks resulting in zoned alteration haloes around the so-called feeder zones mainly below VMS deposits. These alteration zones are typically conical-shaped, stratigraphically discordant, and occur stratigraphically below the original fluid flow location, and not necessarily in the deposit itself. The most intense alteration is generally located directly underneath the main deposit associated with a stockwork feeder-vein systems, within the footwall volcanic sequence.

The alteration assemblages of the footwall alteration zone, from core outwards, are shown in (**Figure 8.3** and **Figure 8.4**) and summarized as follows:

1. silica alteration zone, found in the most intensely altered examples, resulting in complete silica replacement of the host rocks, and associated with chalcopyrite-pyrite stringer zones;
2. chlorite zone, found in nearly all examples, consisting of chlorite +/- sericite +/- silica. Often the host rock is entirely replaced by chlorite, which may appear as a chlorite schist in deformed examples;
3. sericite zone, found in nearly all examples, consisting of sericite +/- chlorite +/- silica;
4. silicification zone, often gradational with background silica-albite metasomatism.

In all cases these alteration zones are metasomatism effects in the strictest sense, resulting in addition of potassium (K_2O), silica, magnesium, and depletion of sodium (Na_2O). The hanging wall to a VMS deposit is often weakly sodium depleted.

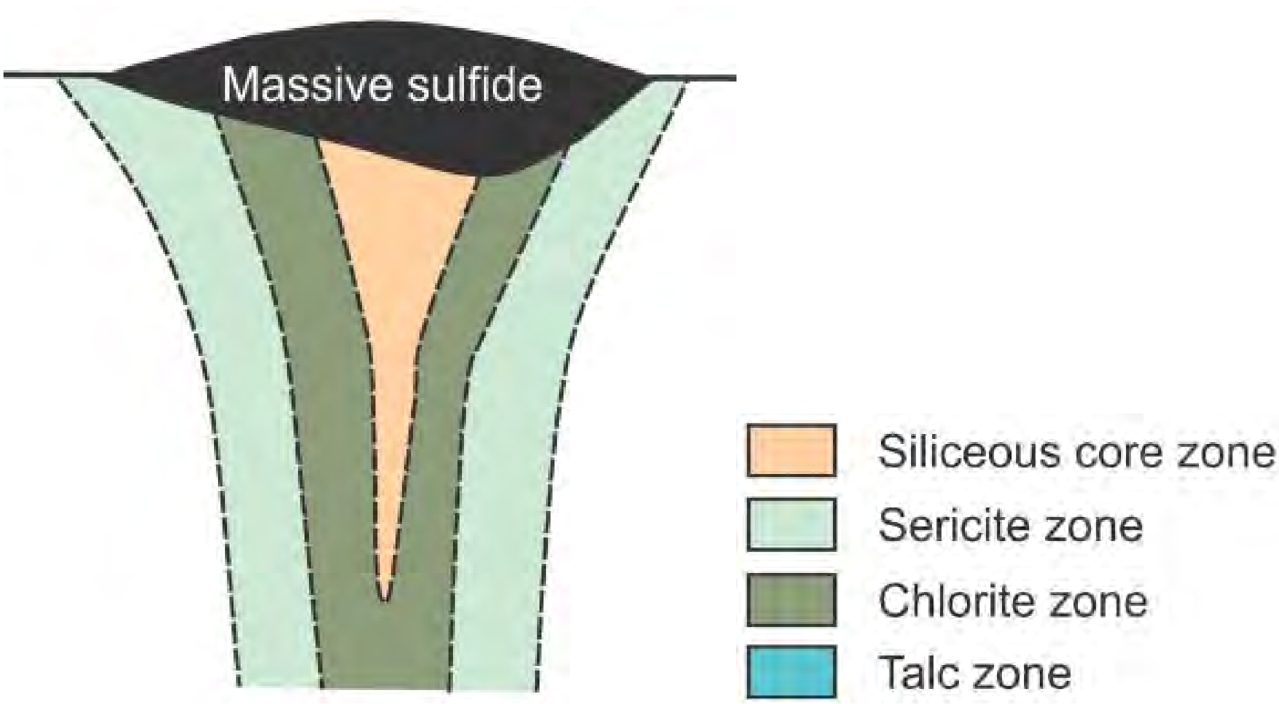


Figure 8.3: Alteration zones beneath a model VMS deposit (after Gifkins et al., 2005)

The hottest hydrothermal activity is usually associated with the footwall rocks with most intense alteration and sulphide endowment: Po-Py±Cp as stringers and disseminations, and chl±qtz-ser-carb alteration. On plan view, these sulphides radiate outward throughout the life of a vent complex from these central areas; alteration and the sulphide mineral assemblages often have zonal distributions.

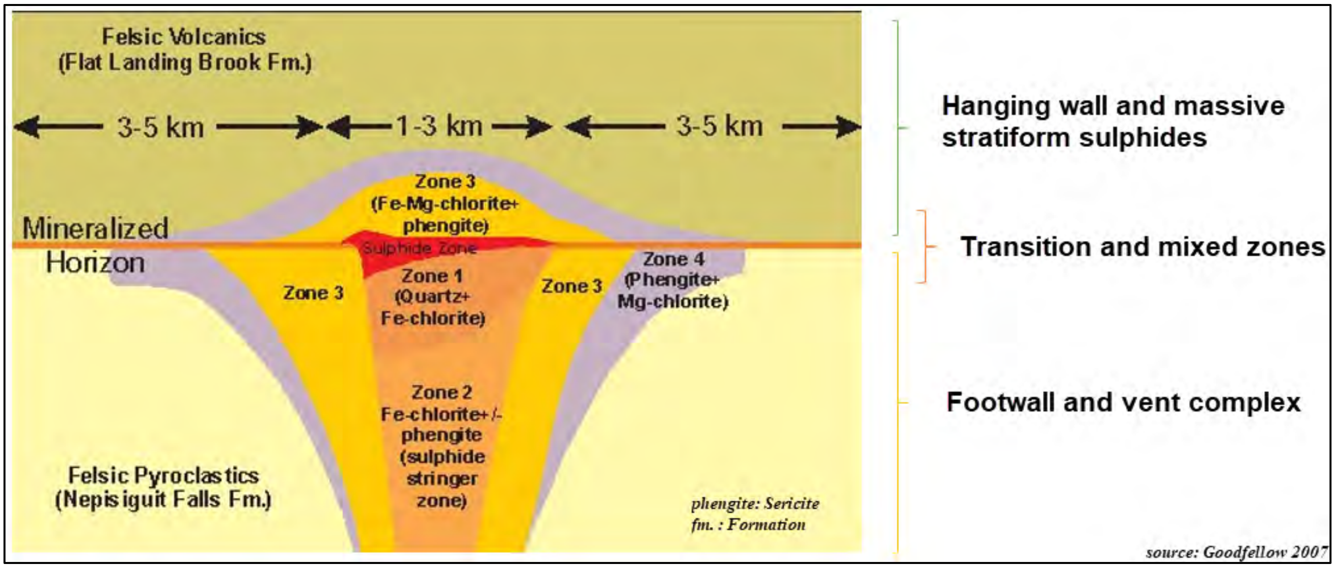


Figure 8.4: Schematic of common hydrothermal alteration zones associated with VMS deposits in the BMC, including the Brunswick No. 12 deposit

In ancient deposits, like those underlying the BMC, metamorphic, mineralogical, textural and structural changes within the host volcanic sequence disguise original metasomatic mineral assemblages. Furthermore, the underlying alteration zone has typically been displaced from the sulphides due to post-deposition tectonic deformation (**Figure 8.5**), hampering exploration efforts.

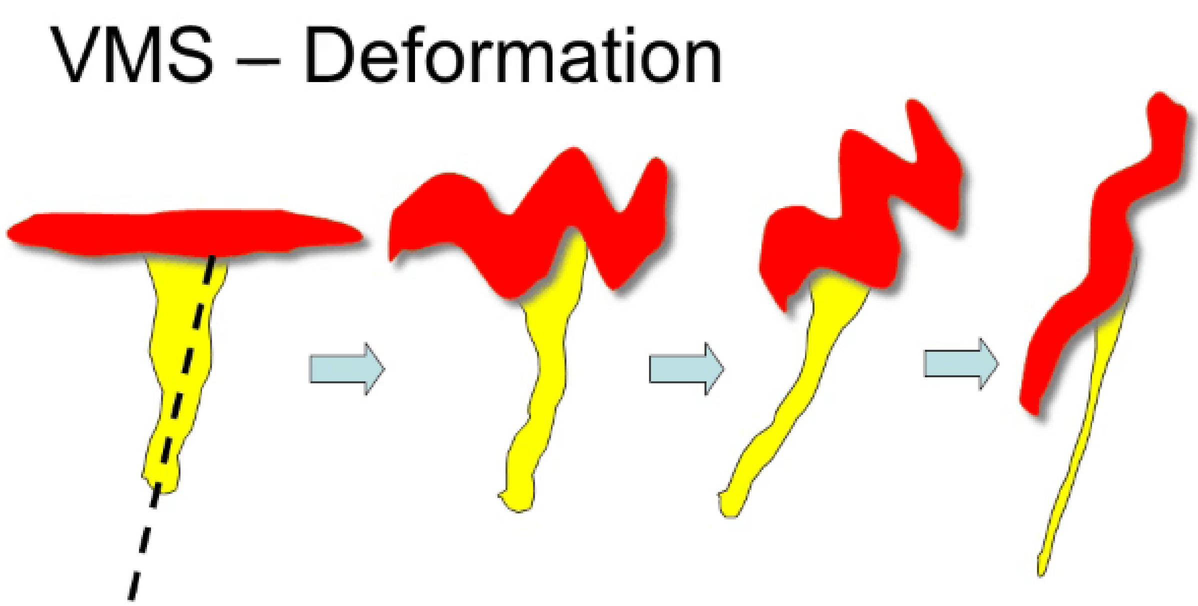


Figure 8.5: Post-deposition deformation of VMS system showing schematic flattening and rotation of sulphide deposit (red) and alteration zone (yellow).

9 EXPLORATION

No exploration work has been carried out by KOMET on the BBP. This Section of the Report summarizes the exploration work carried out by OM during their ownership tenure. The first part (Section 9.1) is taken largely from Desautels (2019), and summarizes the exploration work carried out by OM up to February 20, 2019, the effective date of his technical report. Section 9.2 describes the exploration work carried out since then. Work reports completed by OM for these exploration programs are summarized in the History Section (**Item 6.0**) of this Report.

9.1 OM Exploration 2017–February 2019

In September of 2017, OM initiated exploration of its mineral claim properties in the eastern part of the BMC, which ultimately would employ a variety of exploration techniques, mainly focussed on investigating the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits, as follows:

- locating and orienting historical drill collars;
- 3D modelling study;
- diamond-drilling;
- pulse electromagnetic (PEM) survey;
- portable X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (pXRF);
- optical televiewer (OTV) logging of drill-core.

9.1.1 Location and Orientation of Historical Drill Collars

Prior to commencing drilling on the Gilmour South and Key Anacon claim Blocks, OM conducted a review of historical drilling that would ultimately be used in the calculation of the 2019 Historical Estimate. The historical drilling on both Blocks had been digitally compiled by Noranda Mining & Exploration Ltd. (“Noranda”). OM translated the coordinate data from all previous projects into NAD83 NB Double Stereographic projection (“NBDS”), the accepted coordinate system used by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources (“NB-DNR”) and NB-GSB.

WSP Global Inc. (“WSP”) were engaged to survey the OM and historical drill-hole collars at both the Gilmour South and Key Anacon deposits. The survey was carried out with a high-precision differential GPS (DGPS). The number of holes and survey methods employed are summarized in **Table 9-1**.

Table 9-1: Surveyed Drill-holes and Survey Methods

Deposit	Total No. Drill-holes	No. Historical Drill-holes	No. OM Drill-holes	Survey Method			
				DGPS	Handheld GPS	Underground Holes	Estimated Based on Historical Location
Key Anacon (Main + Titan)	468	408	60	110	0	215	143
Gilmour South	110	78	32	55	32	0	23
Total	**578**	**486**	**92**	**165**	**32**	**215**	**166**

9.1.2 3D Modelling Study

OM and MIRA Geoscience compiled an extensive database of drilling, geological, and geophysical data obtained from NB-DNR and past operators of the BBP area. MIRA Geoscience performed geophysical interpretations and inversions to evaluate geophysical anomalies and produce a model of the subsurface stratigraphy. Based on this study, targets were generated, rated, and prioritized according to weighted criteria.

MIRA Geoscience highlighted numerous targets underlying the BBP (**Figure 9.1**).and ranked them on a scale from 6.5 to 14.5, where the higher the number, the more "attractive" the target.

The reader is referred to Desautels (2019) for a more comprehensive discussion of the MIRA Geoscience study.

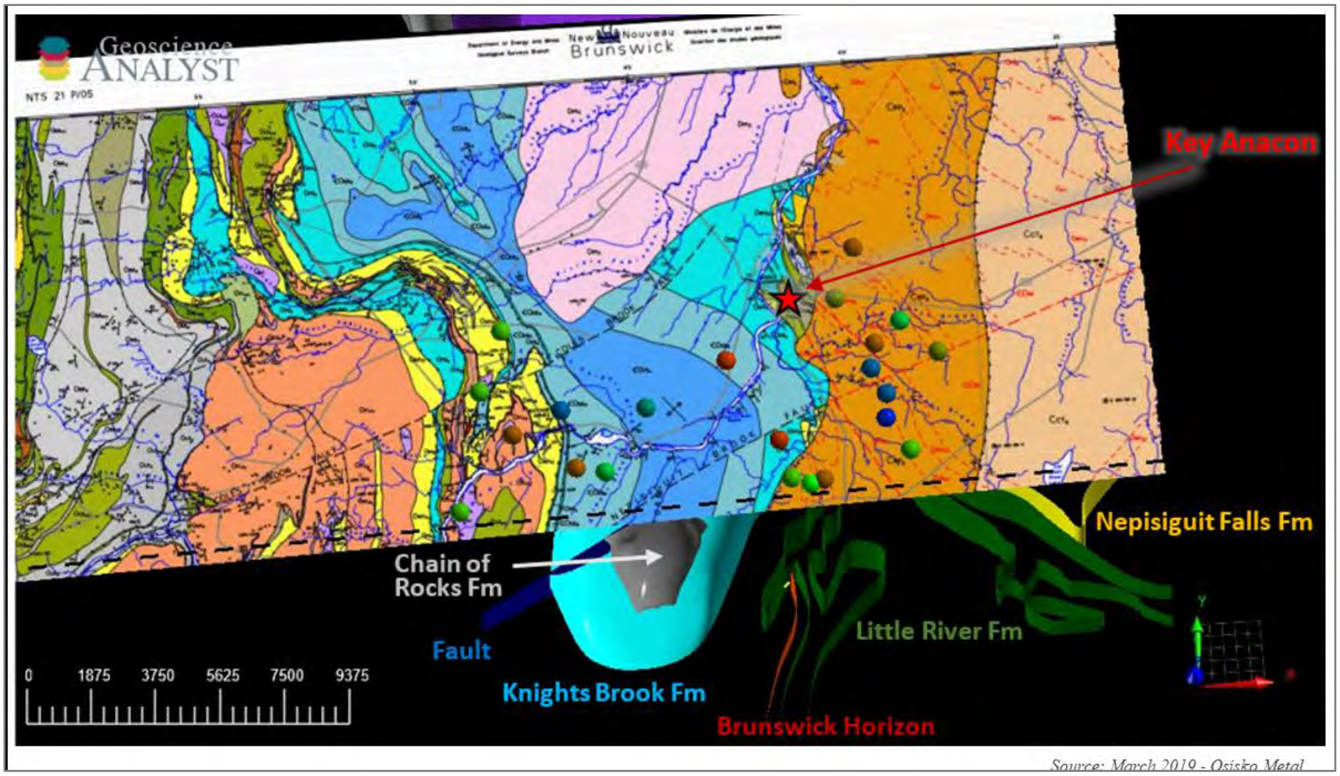


Figure 9.1: 3D view of bedrock and the subsurface stratigraphy in the area of the BBP showing MIRA Geoscience "targets". Note that the MIRA targets are colour-coded with blue shades rank as targets with lower "potential", whereas "hotter" colours, such as red, denote more attractive targets.

9.1.3 2017-2019 Diamond-Drilling

OM completed drilling programs on both the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposit areas aggregating 60 and 32 holes, respectively (**Table 9-2**).

Table 9-2: Drill-Holes at Key Anacon and Gilmour South Deposit Areas Completed by OM (September 2017-February 2019)

Deposit	No. of Holes	Length (m)
Key Anacon Main	35	13,522
Key Anacon Titan	25	9,498
Total Key Anacon	**60**	**20,020**
Gilmour South	32	15,455
Grand Total	**92**	**38,475**

The OM drilling programs are discussed in detail in **Item 10** of this Report.

9.1.4 Down-hole Pulse Electromagnetic (PEM) Survey

During the 2017–2018 drilling programs, down-hole PEM surveys were conducted at eleven (11) drill-holes: four (4) at the Key Anacon Main Zone; two (2) at the Key Anacon Titan Zone; and, five (5) at the Gilmore South deposit (**Table 9-3**). The testing was carried out by Eastern Geophysics Limited of West Pubnico, Nova Scotia using a Crone PEM system to detect off-hole anomalies.

Table 9-3: Drill-holes Surveyed with PEM

Drill-holes tested with PEM at Key Anacon	Drill-holes tested with PEM at Gilmour South
KAMZ-18-02	GS-99-22
KAMZ-18-03	GS-17-07A
KAMZ-18-13	GS-18-15
KAMZ-18-23	GS-18-16
KAEZ-18-03	GS-18-17
KAEZ-18-04	

The Crone PEM system is a time domain electromagnetic method (TDEM) that uses an alternating pulsed primary current with a controlled shut off that measures the rate of decay of the induced secondary field across a series of time windows during the off time. The receiver is moved down boreholes or along surface lines. The EMF created by the shutting off of the current induces eddy currents in any nearby conductive material, thus setting up a secondary magnetic field. When the primary field is terminated, this secondary magnetic field will decay with time. The amplitude of the secondary field and the decay rate are dependent on the quality and size of the conductor.

The collected PEM data were imported into the modelling and interpretation software Maxwell from Electromagnetic Imaging Technology. The software platform allows visualization of the PEM data in various ways such as profiles and decays, which aid in visual interpretation of the data. The data are then reviewed for the presence of anomalies caused by discrete conductive bodies, and these anomalies can be modelled in terms of a plate model. The plate consists of a group of concentric current filaments that serve to model electromagnetic induction in conductive bodies. Plate models are effective for any type of discrete conductor. Typically, plates are defined by their location, orientation and conductance, or conductivity thickness product, and in each case the conductivity of the plate rather than the conductance can be derived. A valid plate model is considered to have been achieved when the modelled data from the plate accurately reproduce the key elements of the data anomaly in question.

Examples of EM plates constructed from the PEM surveys at Key Anacon are shown in **Figure 9.2** and **Figure 9.3**.

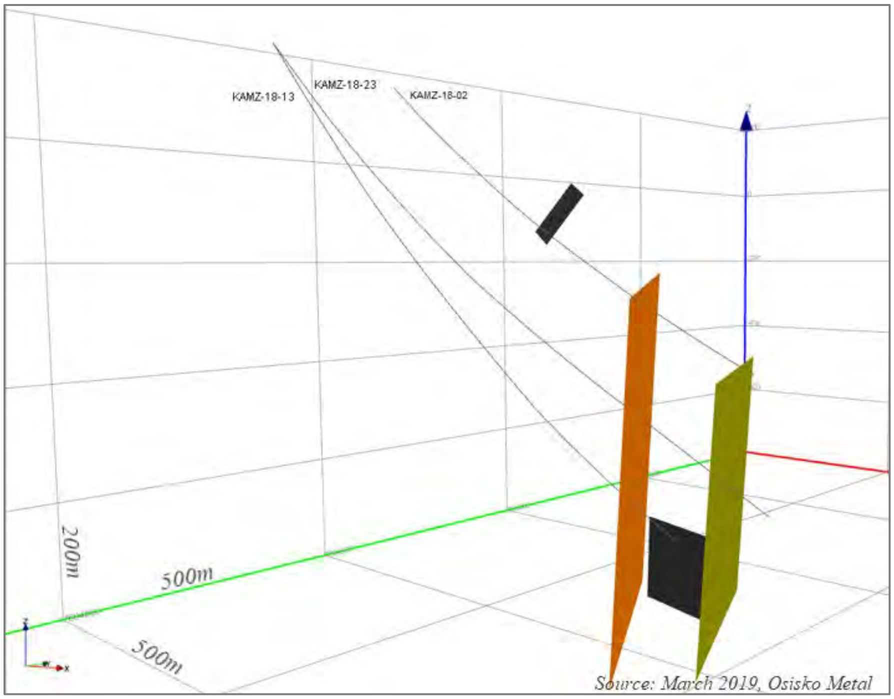


Figure 9.2: EM Plates for the three drill-holes tested at the Key Anacon Main Zone

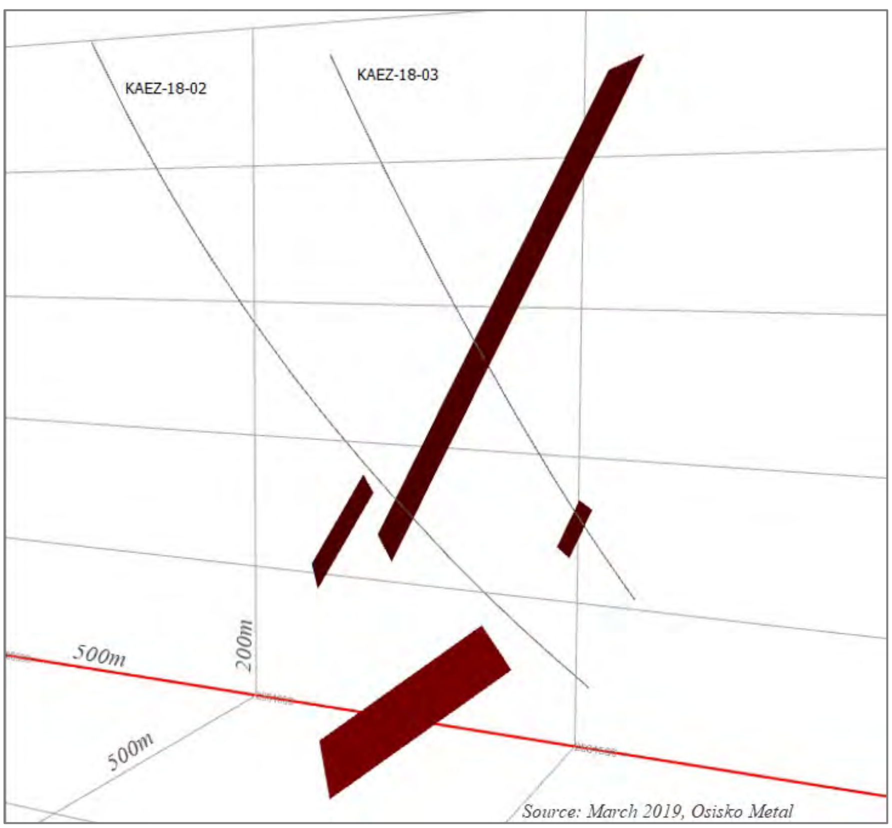


Figure 9.3: EM Plates for the two drill-holes tested at the Key Anacon Titan Zone

9.1.5 X-Ray Florescence (pXRF) Spectrometry

A hand-held Olympus Vanta M-series pXRF device was used to measure chemical compositions in drill-core. OM used pXRF to analyze drill-core from their drilling campaigns, as well as some core from historical drilling. Thes lithogeochemical data were initially collected to discriminate rock types with variable degrees of alteration and deformation. OM plotted pXRF data from Key Anacon's drill-core using the discimination diagram of Winchester and Floyd (1977) to characterize the various volcanic rock-types (**Figure 9.4**). The pXRF data were also used to discriminate sediment provenances, characterize and vector alteration, identify individual mineral chemistry, check metal composition and grade in sulphides, and for chemostratigraphic correlation of various mineralized stratigraphic horizons.

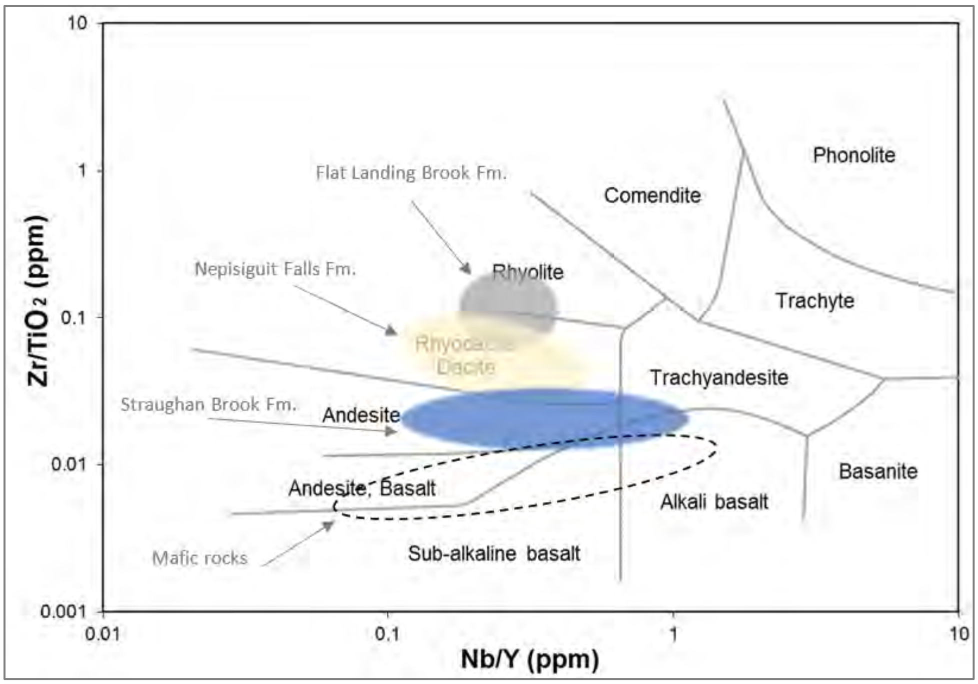


Figure 9.4: Zr/TiO2 vs Nb/Y discrimination diagram (Winchester and Floyd, 1977) showing lithogeochemical rock types determined from pXRF data

9.1.6 Optical Televiewer (OTV) Drill-core Logging

During the 2017 and 2018 diamond-drilling programs, a significant effort was made to understand the structural complexity of the deposits being drilled. Structure logging of drill-cores as well as oriented down-hole imaging of bedrock, were employed to gain some structural understanding and to obtain oriented measurements of structural features.

About 40% of the OM drilled cores at Gilmour South and at Key Anacon Main and Titan Zones were examined and logged for structures by Dr. S. Watters (P.Geo.). This helped determine where the more limited logging (9% to 10%) by oriented televiewer could be most useful. Down-hole intervals of eleven (11) drill-holes: four (4) at the Key Anacon Main Zone; four (4) at the Key Anacon Titan Zone; and three (3) at the Gilmour South deposit, were imaged by DGI Geoscience Inc. ("DGI") using an OTV probe (**Table 9-4**).

Table 9-4: Drill-Hole Intervals Examined by OTV and Core Structure Logging

	Total Metres Surveyed (m)	No. of Holes	Percentage of Drilled Metres (%)
Gilmour South (total 15,455 metres drilled)			
OTV (down-hole)	1,465	3	9.5
Various non-PEM geophysical properties (down-hole)	1,920	3	12.4
Structural logging of cores	6,370	16	41.2
Key Anacon (total 23,030 metres drilled)			
OTV (down-hole) Total	2,210	8	9.2
Main Zone 1,047 m		4	
Titan Zone 1,076 m		4	
Structural logging of cores Total	9,070	42	39.4
Main Zone 5,780 m		22	
Titan Zone 3,290 m		20	

The Gilmour South televiewered holes (and one un-televiewered hole) were also probed down-hole by DGI to provide continuous measurement of several geophysical properties, to determine if they could usefully assist in the core logging identification of lithologies, alteration, mineralization and drill targeting: characteristics of magnetic susceptibility, density, spontaneous potential, resistivity, induced polarization, and natural gamma were measured and recorded. These properties were compared with the geology core logs and, although correlations were seen, it was not determined to be cost effective so these measurements were not employed on the Key Anacon drill-cores.

The televiewer camera takes an oriented, 360-degree image of the inside of the borehole at 1 mm to 2 mm resolution. This allows for the true spatial orientation of visible planar structures, such as prominent foliations, bedding, lithologic contacts (including massive-sulphide contacts), faults, and veins, to be measured. The captured images also allow one to locate the oriented “high point” of the hole so that it can be marked on the core. Once properly oriented structures that are too fine to be imaged at the resolution of the down-hole camera can be measured from the core itself. The overall objective of structure logging and televiewer imaging was to improve the targeting of individual drill-holes by gaining a better understanding of the structural setting and controls of the mineralized zones.

An example of an OTV image showing structural feature picks for a Gilmour South drill-hole is shown on **Figure 9.5**. Planes appear as sigmoidal curves when the 360-degree image is unwrapped and flattened. The top of hole is the outside edge of the image. Vertical compression of the images is used to minimize image scrolling. Therefore, angular relationships are distorted in the images. OM logged lithologies were plotted alongside the OTV images.

The reader is referred to Desautels (2019) for a more comprehensive discussion of the OTV procedures.

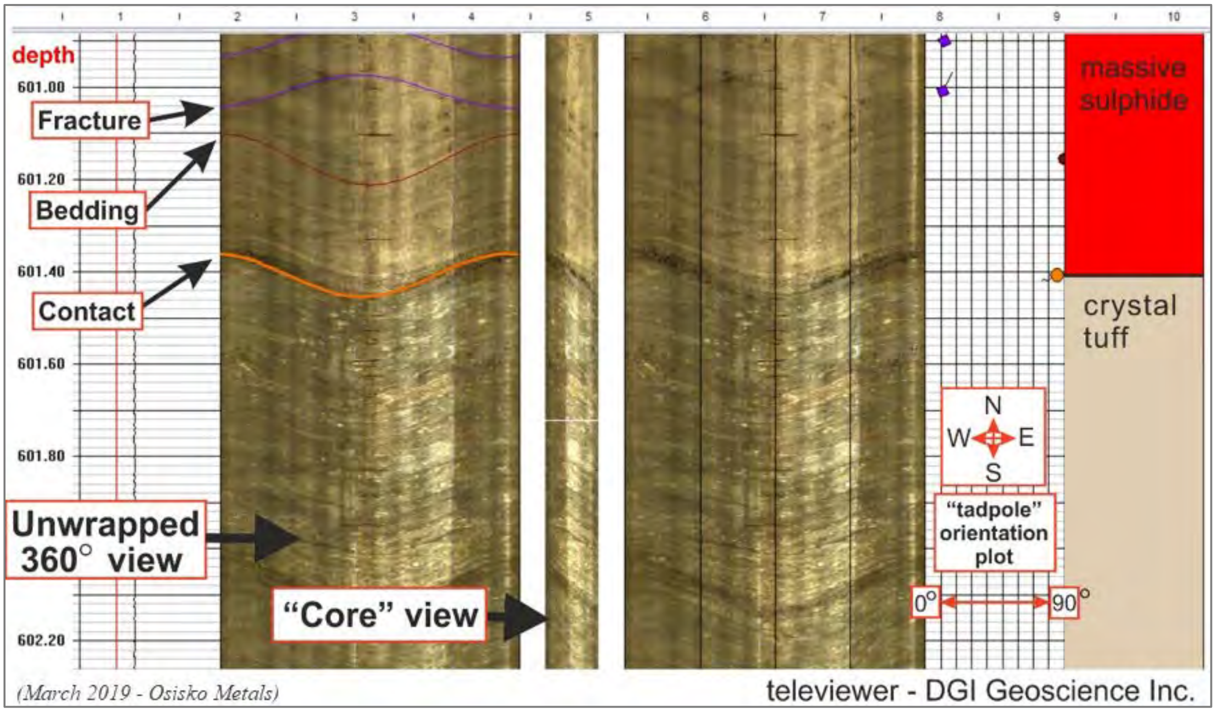


Figure 9.5: Annotated Interval of OTV Image – Gilmour South DDH GS-17-22-W1

9.1.7 Structural Interpretation from OTV

Examination of drill-cores at the Gilmour South and Key Anacon properties indicate the presence of at least four and probably five separate phases of deformation (D1 to D5) based on overprinting relationships. Individual core samples at Key Anacon generally show at least two, and locally 3, overprinting foliations. The interpreted five deformational phases is based on a comparison of the overprinting relationships of foliations between cores from various locations. Structures of D4 and D5 do not overprint one another but they vary in style where they individually overprint S3. Since the massive-sulphide deposits are interpreted to be syngenetic, they have been affected along with their host rocks by all of the deformation phases.

The first two phases, which are interpreted to have caused the greatest structural redistribution of the primary massive-sulphides, producing isoclinal folding and the associated, pervasive, and most prominent foliation(s). Ductile faulting/mylonitic high-strain zones are also interpreted to be related to these first phases. This early deformation involved two processes that are locally demonstrable in the drill-cores:

1. differentiated layering (producing compositional layering parallel to axial surfaces of folds – this layering can be confused with bedding); and,
2. transposed foliation (rotating primary structures such as bedding and foliation into parallelism with the axial surface of their related folds).

Due to intense transposition, it is rare that effects of D1 and D2 can be distinguished from one another in the drill-cores. The main foliation, therefore, might be a composite of the S1 and S2 foliations and is generally referred to as "Sm" (main). This foliation is almost everywhere steeply dipping and generally north to northwest trending. Only a few S2 foliations were mapped by previous workers along the Nepisiguit River on strike of the Key Anacon Main Zone deposit (Saif, 1978), and this appears to be the basis for his interpretation of a tight, steeply south-plunging F2 synclinal fold as the structural setting of the Key Anacon Main Zone.

The D1 and D2 deformation is domanial in terms of intensity, style, and thickness. Some of the domains of intense strain are related to competency contrast (e.g., at the boundary between Little River Fm. mafic volcanic rocks and the stratigraphically underlying Nepisiguit Falls Fm). Massive-sulphide lenses, typically thought to be less competent than the volcanic host rock, were locally observed to be enclosed in possibly less competent zones of intensely chlorite- and sericite-altered host rock that is inferred to be part of the alteration pipe of the deposits. In at least one location, there appears to be preservation of a primary layering in felsic host rocks that includes its contact with the massive-sulphides as well as the adjacent internal sulphide compositional layering.

The interpreted D1 and/or D2 transposition has implications for reporting of true thicknesses of mineralized intersections from individual drill-holes. Where transposition is suspected (generally the case), the otherwise standard procedure for estimating true thickness using contact angles to core axis is not reliable. If mineralized intersections can reasonably be interpreted to be continuous between close-spaced drill-holes, the true thickness is expected to be more accurately determined using the geometry of the interpreted inter-hole continuity.

The first post-Sm deformation produced a penetrative, generally mm-spaced S3 cleavage (labelled S2 throughout the structure logs and OTV measurements due to being the second readily recognizable cleavage in the cores). It is typically at a high angle to Sm, has a moderately steep to vertical dip and a strike range of E-W to NE, and is commonly observed as axial-planar to dm-scale tight to open folds in the cores. It is visibly widespread in the phyllosilicate-rich layers and beds in the drill-cores, producing a fine crinkle lineation on Sm. Its effect on massive-sulphide distribution has yet to be determined.

The next youngest overprinting deformations (i.e., D4 and/or D5) are observed locally as similarly oriented cm-scale kinks or folds of cm- to dm-scale. The kink planes have variable but overall shallow dips. Elsewhere, there is an irregularly spaced, generally cm- to dm-spaced, discontinuous fracture cleavage that overprints S3. Where it is best developed, it is cm-spaced. Timing between these two styles is uncertain. **Figure 9.6** shows the results of orientation measurements made using the Reflex IQ Logger instrument on oriented drill-cores in the area of the Key Anacon Main Zone.

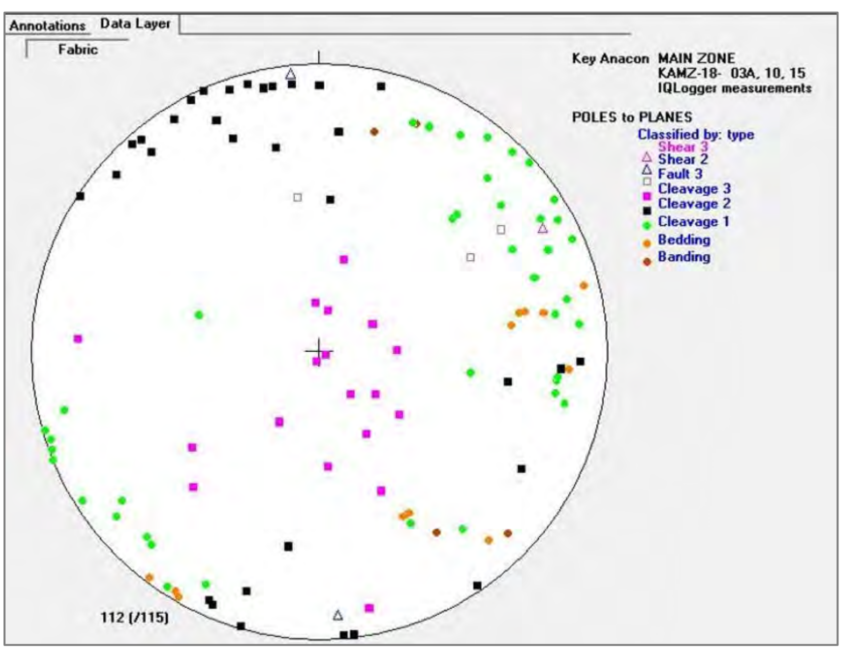


Figure 9.6: Pole plot* of three foliation/cleavage phases at the Key Anacon Main Zone

**Note: plotted using GEOrient (Rod Holcombe software).*

Faulting observed in drill-cores includes early ductile and later brittle faulting. Some brittle faults are annealed and are interpreted to pre-date brittle faulting (fracture, brecciation and gouge development). Several faults, both ductile and brittle, located in or near the massive-sulphide zones at the Key Anacon Titan Zone. Associated movement indicators are drag folds, gash veins or repeated, consistent slickenfiber orientations.

9.2 OM Exploration February 2019 to Issue date of this Report

This Section of the Report summarizes the exploration work carried out by OM since February 20, 2019, the effective date of the technical report by Desautels (2019).

9.2.1 Soil Survey

The 2019 OM compiled and reviewed historic regional soil surveys along the Brunswick Belt and identified four (4) anomalous areas for detailed follow-up sampling. The 2019 Soil Program consisted of 4 soil grids to corroborate historic base-metal soil anomalies. Grid 1 and Grid 2 were located between Brunswick No.6 and Brunswick No.12, whereas Grid 3 and Grid 4 were located near the Gilmour South and Beehler prospects (**Figure 9.7**). A total of 2,165 soil samples were collected over the four grids. Sample of B-horizon material were collected on grid lines orientated perpendicular to the local stratigraphy following these protocols:

- 25 m sample spacing;
- 100 m line spacing;
- collected with a soil auger or shovel;
- secured in kraft-paper soil bag;
- duplicate samples collected at every 40th site
- if a sample could not be obtained within 10 m of the planned location, no sample was collected

9.2.2 Soil Survey Results

Grid 1

- a diffuse copper anomaly spatially associated with haulage roads and streams is likely due to contamination;
- based on groundwater mobility, lead is the most reliable element for identifying in situ sulphides;
- a local zinc anomaly is likely related to a proximal bedrock source rather than contamination from the nearby mine.

Grid 2

- no obvious strong multi-line copper anomalies were noted;
- a 3-line lead-anomaly was noted in the southern part of the survey area;
- a 3-line zinc-anomaly slightly west of the lead anomaly was noted.

Grid 3

- this grid is south of the Nepisiguit River and unlikely to have been contaminated by historic mining activity;
- there is a strong 3-line copper-lead-zinc anomaly in the centre of the survey grid;
- a moderate to strong 5-line lead-zinc anomaly overlaps the copper anomaly in the centre of the survey;
- the three coincident base metal anomalies are underlain by Nepisiguit Falls Formation.

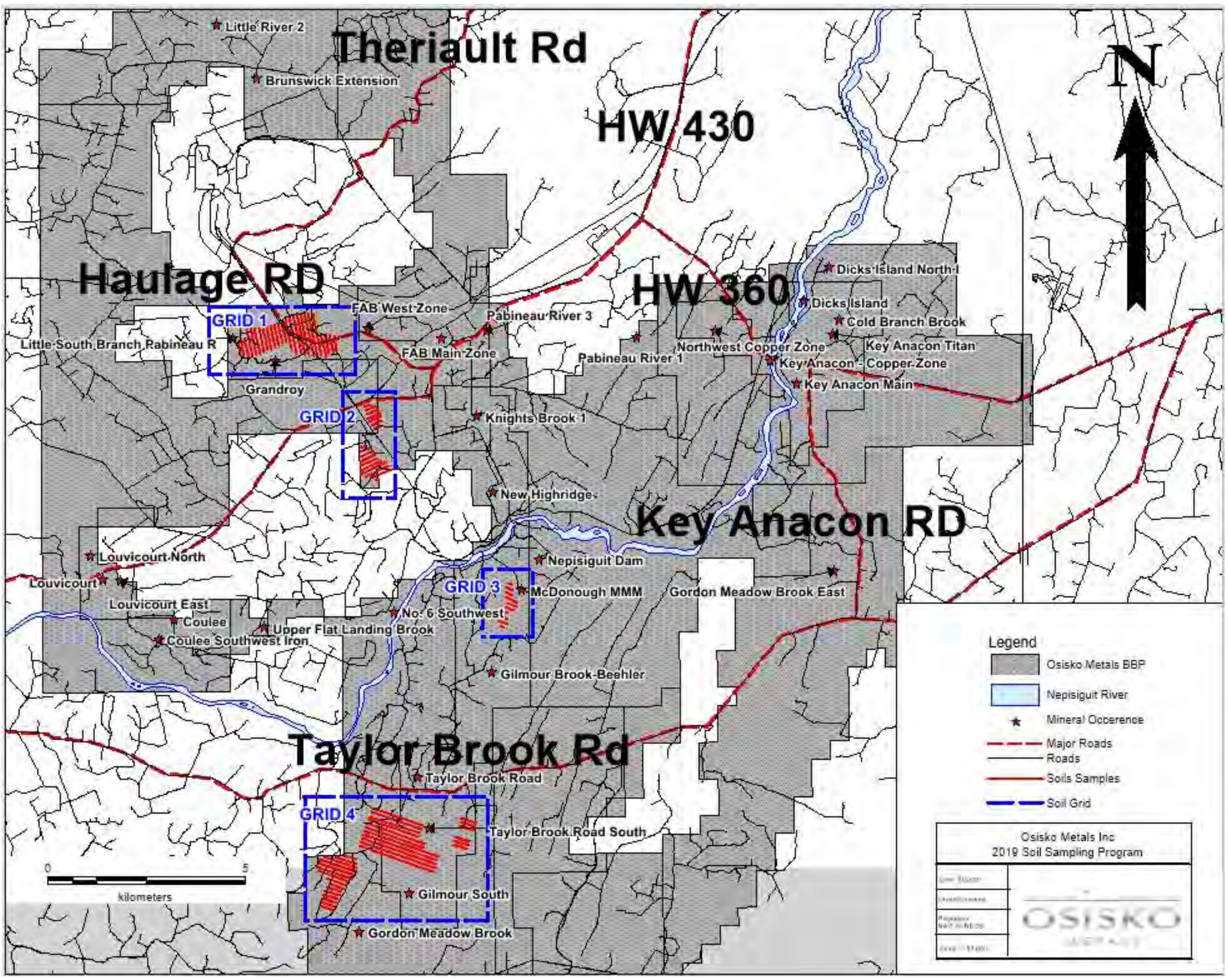


Figure 9.7: 2019 soil survey grid locations map

Grid 4

- diffuse copper anomalies manifest as isolated spikes rather than multi-line anomalies;
- a moderate to strong 5-line lead-anomaly was noted in western part of the south grid;
- a weak 6-line zinc anomaly is roughly coincident with the lead anomaly. A strong zinc anomaly mirrors the course of a stream that that passes near the lead anomaly. This source has likely mobilized zinc into the stream.

Conclusions

Analytical data from the soil survey corroborated the historic soil anomaly results and were assimilated with geophysical and historical drilling data with the intention of developing exploratory diamond-drill targets.

9.2.3 2019 Till Program

During the 2018-2019 season OM completed a till sampling program over the central part of the Portage River Anticline. The aim of the program was to test an EW gravity anomaly trend between Key Anacon and the Beehler occurrence, and a broad magnetic response anomaly (**Figure 9.8**). The grid lines were spaced 500 m apart with 250 m spacing between sample collection sites. A total of 188 samples and 7 field duplicate samples were collected from the 277 demarcated grid sample sites (**Figure 9.9**).

Till Program Results

The base-metal in till data for the 118 samples was compiled and reviewed and an average or background grade was calculated for the various analytes. Very few samples showed anomalous base metal values. Most anomalous assays comprised weak to moderate, single-sample anomalies over the Brunswick Belt and Key Anacon areas. Five (5) moderate to strong lead anomalies correlated with three (3) weak to moderate copper anomalies were noted in the NW part of the grid. The single-sample anomalies may warrant follow-up in the form of tighter spaced tills surveys; however, no further work was recommended for the central corridor of the Portage River Anticline area.

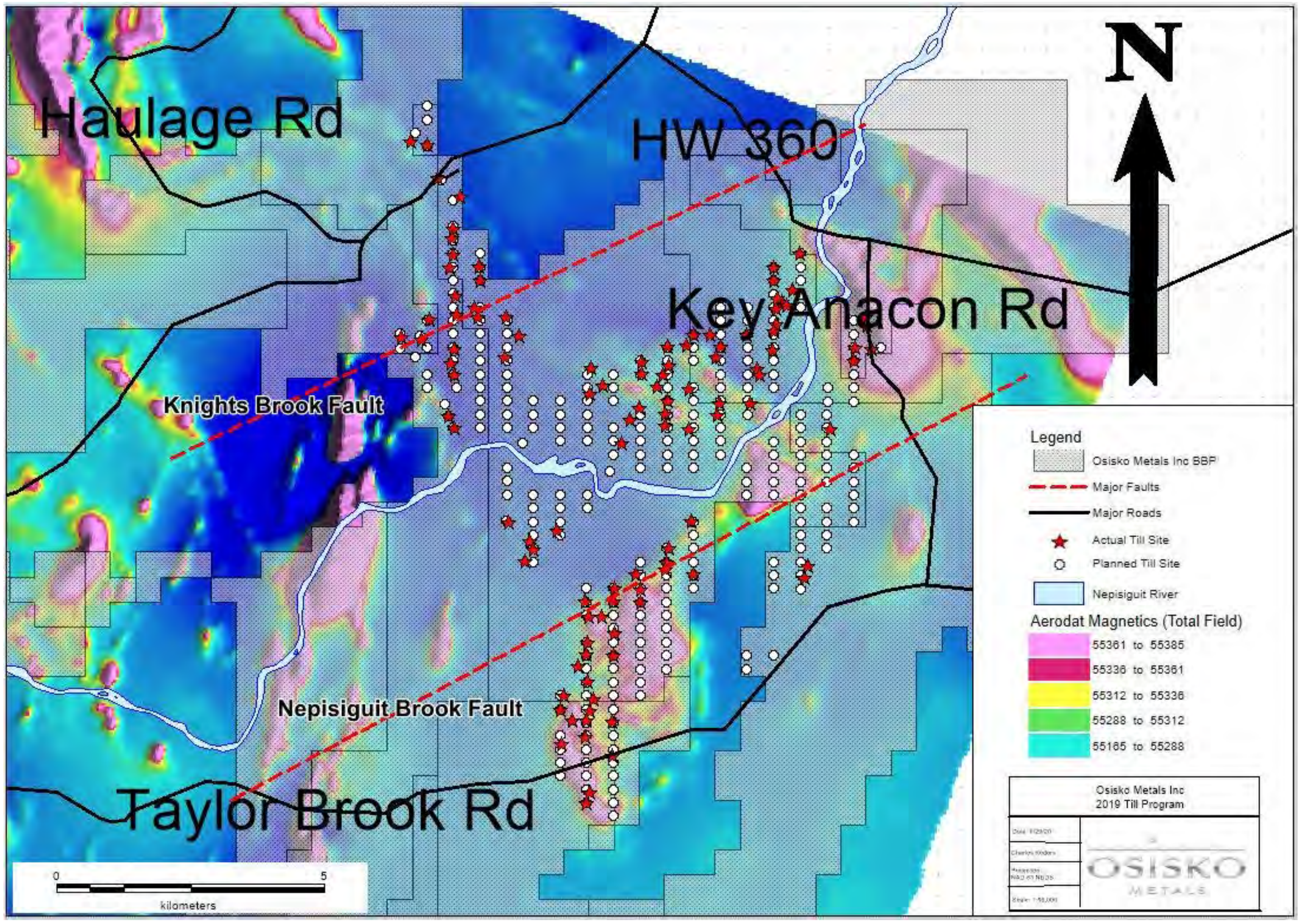


Figure 9.8: Magnetic response map of till survey area showing sample grid and collection sites

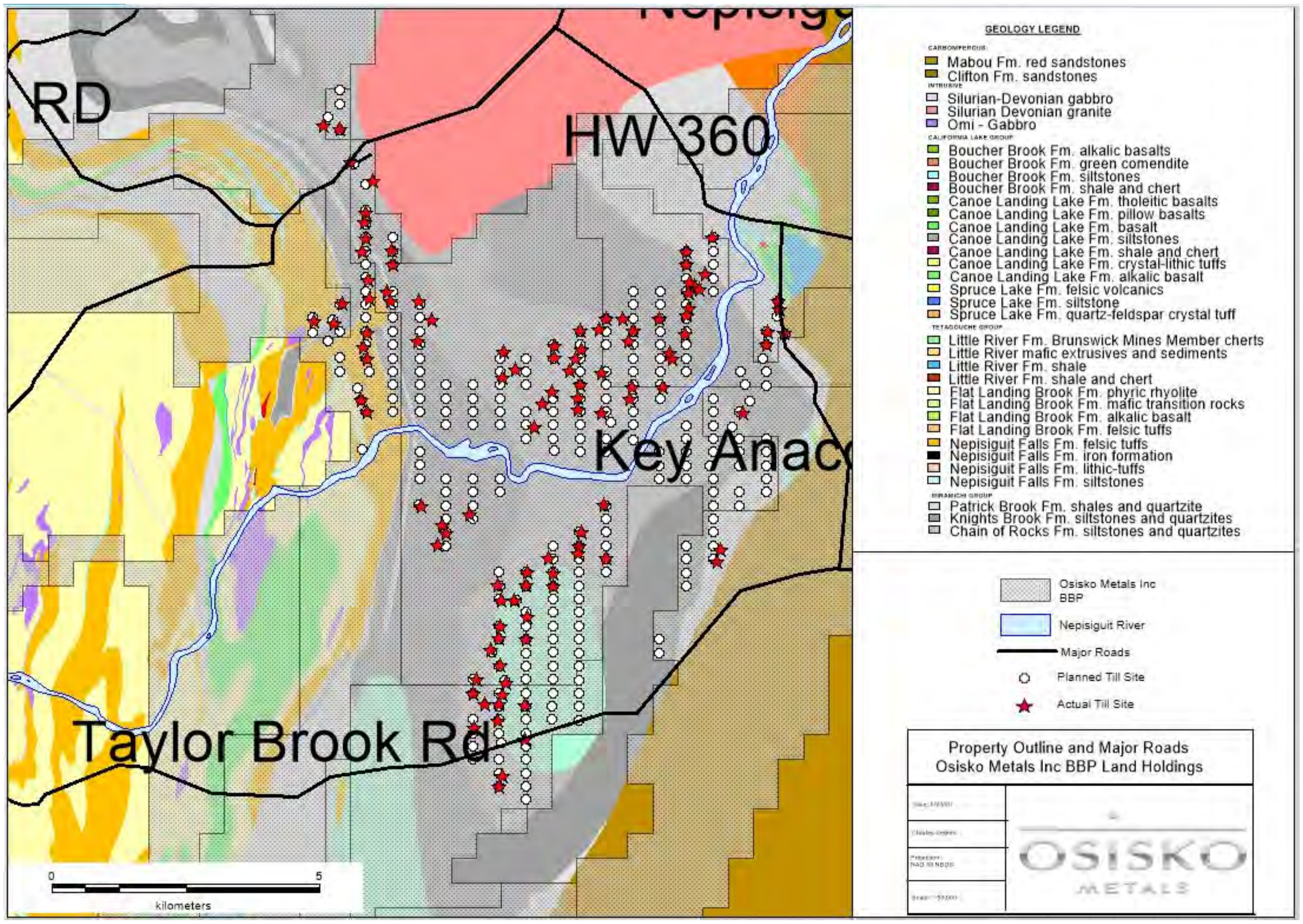


Figure 9.9: Geological map of till survey area showing sample grid and collection sites

9.2.4 Magnetic Modelling Study

OM contracted Inter Geopysique Inc. of Rosemere, Quebec to asses a broad magnetic anomaly underlying the middle of the Portage River Anticline. The magnetic anomaly underlies Miramichi Group sedimentary rocks and is dextrally offset by the Nepisiguit Brook Fault (see **Figure 9.8**).

Magnetic susceptibility data was obtained from historic logs of diamond-drill holes cored in close proximity to the anomaly. The historical data was validated by re-scanning some of the historical core that was available from the government's core-library. Additional magnetic susceptibility data was collected from OM core retrieved from drilling at the Key Anacon Main deposit.

Inter Geopysique Inc. modelled the inherent magnetic susceptibility measured in the drill-core to determine what would account for the large Portage River Anticline magnetic anomaly. It was determined that a significant deposit (10-200+ million tonnes) would not produce the broad magnetic signature and that it was most likely caused by fine grained disseminated magnetite in the Miramichi Group. Fine grained magnetite was recorded in historical drill logs and was noted by OM geologists along the Nepisiguit River in the Key Anacon area.

Smaller and isolated sections of the magnetic anomaly require further follow up in the form of trenching or geophysical modelling. Coincident magnetics and gravity might also warrant further investigation.

9.2.5 Titan Inversion

In 2019, MIRA was employed to create a 3D Inversion of Titan 24 DCIP and magneto-telluric (MT) data. TITAN 24 is a distributed array-based geophysical system that collects two separate geophysical surveys; DCIP as well as MT. DCIP provides resistivity and chargeability sections and the MT provides a deeper resistivity section. TITAN 24 is unique for several reasons. The technology behind TITAN allows the system to sample data very rapidly and measure very small signals. The DCIP data is typically and routinely collected to depths of 500–750 m and the MT data is collected to depths of 1,500 m and greater.

The IP and MT data was collected by Quantec Geoscience Limited (“Quantec”) of Toronto, Ontario as part of a New Brunswick funded program in 2007 and 2008. The Survey grids were located approximately 25 kilometres southwest of Bathurst, New Brunswick, in the vicinity of the Brunswick No.12 and Brunswick No.6 mine sites.

The purpose of the inversion work by OM was to provide a 3D model of the electrical resistivity and IP chargeability of the subsurface to further understand the geological setting of the area and to locate Brunswick-style VMS mineralization in the surveyed areas. Results of the program are being kept confidential under the New Brunswick Mining and Mineral Resources Branch guidelines for submission of Assessment Reports.

9.2.6 Borehole EM

In November 2019, Eastern Geophysics Limited (“Eastern Geophysics”) of West Pubnico, Nova Scotia, was engaged to collected Borehole Pulse EM data in hole OM19-7443-01, to check for off-hole anomalies (Flight, 2020a). Eastern Geophysics operates a Crone Pulse EM system that comprises a Time Domain Electromagnetic Method that uses alternating pulsed primary current with a controlled shut-off that measures the rate of decay of the induced secondary field across a series of time windows. The system uses a surface loop of any size, a portable power source which feeds a transmitter and provides current through the loop. The EMF created by shutting off the current induces eddy currents in nearby conductive material thus inducing a secondary magnetic field. The amplitude and decay rate of the secondary field are dependent on the quality of the conductor. The receiver which is synchronized to the off time of the transmitter measures the transient magnetic field using borehole probes across time windows or “Channels”. The results of the survey were interpreted by MIRA.

The survey of hole OM19-7443-01 identified two narrow anomalies: 1) an off-hole anomaly centred at 390 m down-hole; 2) an edge-type response centred at 840 m down-hole. No explanation for the first anomaly was noted in drill core. The second anomaly was interpreted as being associated with a pyrrhotite-rich massive-sulphide that was intersected at 850.44-851.00 m down-hole.

Similar down-hole Pulse EM surveys were conducted at 11 drill-holes on the BBP in 2018 (six at the Key Anacon deposits and five at the Gilmore South deposit). Results of these surveys are detailed in Desautels (2019).

9.2.7 Structural Analysis

A structural analytical study was carried out at the Key Anacon Main and Titan zones on behalf of OM by geologists Sheila Watters (Ph.D.) and Stefan Kruse (Ph.D.). The purpose of the study was to gain a predictive understanding of the structural modifications that have affected the primary VMS deposits in order to help guide exploration and definition drilling. Structural logging of drill cores as well as oriented down-hole imaging of bedrock were employed to characterize the phases of deformation and to obtain true orientation measurements of relevant structural features.

Forty percent of the OM-drilled cores at both of the Key Anacon Zones were structurally logged to characterize style and chronology of deformation phases, and to obtain partially oriented measurements of various structural features. An extensive core reference library of structures was assembled during logging. Parts of eight drill-holes, totalling 10% of OM's total drilled metres (four from each zone), were imaged down-hole by DGI Geoscience Inc. using an Optical Televiewer probe. The oriented images allowed measurement of the true orientation of structures including bedding, unit contacts, main foliation, faults, small-scale fold limbs, and veins. The images were also used to orient the cores themselves in order to measure true orientation of linear features and of foliations of three deformation phases that are finer than the resolution of the televiewer.

The Bathurst VMS Mining Camp (BMC) is one of the most structurally complex mining camps in Canada. At least four separate phases of deformation (D1 to D4) affecting both the Miramichi and Tetagouche Groups have been identified based on overprinting relationships and styles of axial planar foliations (S1 to S4) (van Staal et al., 2001, 2008; Wilson et al., 2017):

- D1 - thrust faults and overturned isoclinal folds with axial planar foliation (Late Ordovician – Early Silurian), which formed under high pressure greenschist and blueschist facies conditions;
- D2 - tight to isoclinal folds with shallowly to steeply plunging fold axes accompanied by steeply dipping axial-planar cleavages formed under greenschist facies conditions (Late Silurian);
- D3 - open to tight recumbent folds (Late Silurian);
- D4 - regional scale, N-NE to S–SW trending folds and cleavages (Early Devonian).

The phases correlate with phases measured by Saif (1978) in outcrops along the Nepisiguit River near Key Anacon, and with those described by van Staal (1985) at the Brunswick No.6 and No.12 deposits.

9.2.8 Conclusions

Structural analysis indicates that: 1) the rocks at the Key Anacon and Gilmour South areas are strongly affected by the processes of both differentiated layering and transposition of foliation and bedding. The nature of transposition has important implications for determining the true thickness of mineralized drill core intervals; and 2) the massive-sulphides are assumed to be from one primary depositional horizon – the Brunswick Horizon — repeated by deformation and transposition.

10 DRILLING

No drilling work has been carried out by KOMET on the BBP. A summary of historic drilling and results is included in **Item 6.0** (History) and **Appendix I** of this Report.

The rock units underlying the BBP have been extensively explored for over 70 years. A summary of noteworthy exploration work is presented in **Item 6.0**. Historic diamond-drilling on the BBP focused along the Brunswick Horizon and comprises a total of 1,368 drill-holes, catalogued in the Provincial drill-hole database. Spatial distribution of the historic drill-holes is shown in **Figure 10.1**.

Diamond-drilling programs carried out by OM are summarized in two (2) main parts in this Section of the Report: 1) diamond-drilling carried out by OM on the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits that was used for the 2019 Historical Estimate (Desautels, 2019); and, 2) diamond-drilling that was done since the effective date of the 2019 Histoical Estimate (i.e., February 20, 2019), or was completed prior to this date but was not included in the drill-hole database used for the 2019 Historical Estimate.

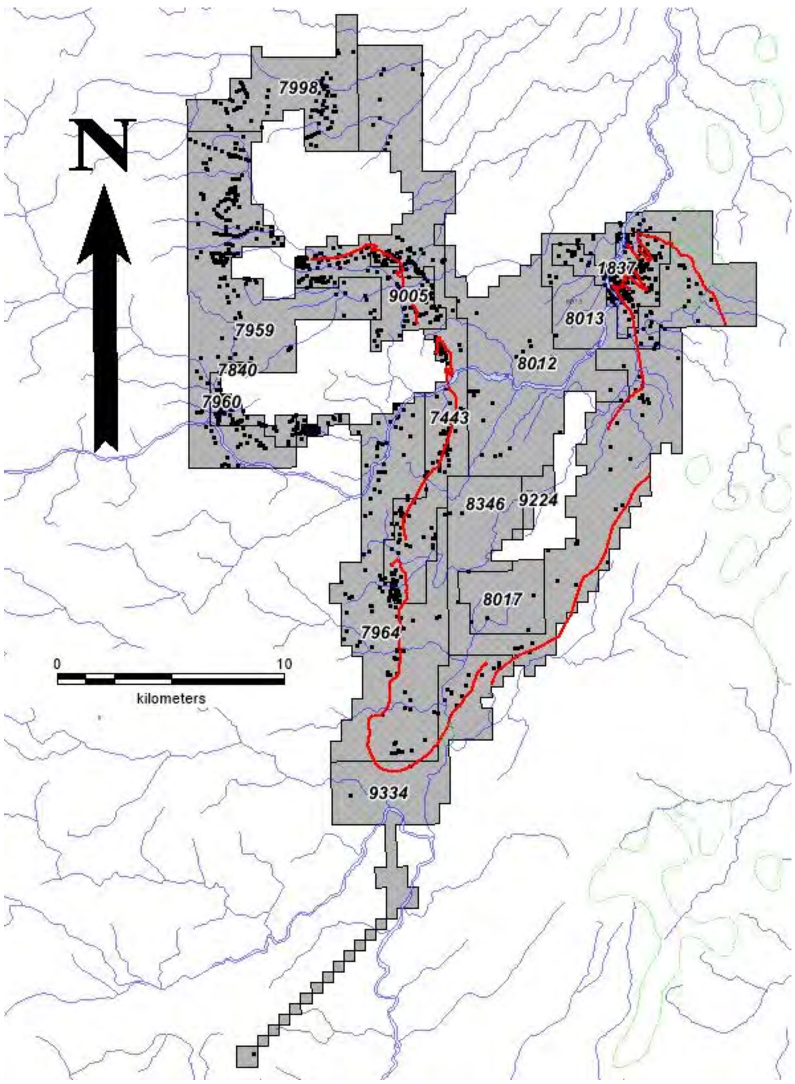


Figure 10.1: Distribution of historic diamond-drill holes on the BBP (Brunswick Horizon highlighted as solid red line)

10.1 OM Core Drilling and Logging Procedures

10.1.1 Drilling Summary

OM drilling on the Key Anacon Main zone in 2018 consisted of 35 drill-holes, 32 of which focused on delineating extensions of the known deposit at 50 m to 100 m centre spacings. Three of the drill-holes were designed to pass through the heart of the deposit to corroborate the grade and length of historical drill intersections.

The 2018 drilling on the Key Anacon Titan zone consisted of 25 drill-holes. All of the 2018 drill-holes were less than 600 m vertical depth. The majority of the drilling focussed on delineating the deposit at 50 m centre spacing, and were within 300 m vertical depth. The deepest historical drilling intercepted massive-sulphides to a depth of 1,100 m vertical.

The drilling on the Gilmour South deposit commenced in October 2017, and finished in April 2018, and comprised 32 drill-holes totalling 15,455 m. Drilling focused on exploring the deposit at 50 m to 100 m step-outs from the historical drilling.

10.1.2 Drill-Hole Location, Set-up and Survey

The coordinate system utilized by OM is New Brunswick Double Stereographic Projection of NAD83 Zone 20. Magnetic Declination in the Bathurst region is 17° 46’ west.

Drill-hole collar locations were pre-surveyed by OM using a Trimble Nomad 1050 GPS. The Trimble Nomad system is a handheld GPS that provides superior accuracy compared to a standard hand-held GPS. The Trimble Nomad system was the only handheld GPS that would permit the use of New Brunswick Double Stereograph Projection (the New Brunswick standard). Once drilling was completed, the drill-hole collars at Key Anacon and Gilmour South were re-surveyed using a Trimble Nomad GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of 5 m. At the Key Anacon area, additional control was required to survey collar locations around the Key Anacon deposits, so WSP was engaged to survey the current and all available historical collars using a high accuracy differential GPS set-up consisting of a Trimble Base/Rover setup with two R8 GPS receivers and a TSC3 data collector. WSP surveyed the historical collars at Gilmour South using the same equipment whereas OM holes were surveyed with an in-house handheld Trimble Nomad GPS.

A wooden picket was hammered into the ground to mark the collar location. The stake was labelled with the drill-hole identification number and the planned azimuth, dip and depth of the hole. To facilitate drill rig alignment, a set of marked wooden pickets were hammered into the ground at sufficient distance away from the collar to depict the foresight and back sight of the drill rig. To refine the orientation of the rig, a geologist would use a compass and/or the Reflex Azimuth Pointing System (APS) tool. This tool is attached to a rod in the drill head and uses satellite signals to determine the azimuth. Deeper drill-holes would often require the accuracy of the APS device, whereas shallower holes were oriented using a compass for bearing.

Drill-holes were assigned sequential alphanumeric identifiers that abbreviated the project area, year drilled, and hole number (e.g., KAT-18-10 would represent Key Anacon Titan Zone-2018-hole 10).

The drill-site and access roads were cleared by OM to allow for easy access of drilling equipment and personnel. Field geologists visited and inspected all drill sites with the drill foreman to confirm the integrity of the rig set-up, as well as health and safety standards. Care was always taken to ensure that the drill platform and footprint of the area were as small as possible. Hay was laid over the site after the drilling equipment were removed from the drill site.

During the drilling process, OM geologists or technicians visited the site daily to retrieve core and ensure that safe and environmentally responsible drilling protocols were being followed.

10.1.3 Down-hole Orientation / Deviation

The drill contractor was responsible for surveying down-hole at regular intervals during the coring procedure, as prescribed by the site geologist:

- first reading was obtained 15 m below the bottom of the surface casing;
- readings were taken every 15 m to 100 m down-hole;
- beyond 100 m, readings were taken every 30 m;
- a final reading was taken at the end-of-hole.

At the end of each drill-hole, the OM geologist would review and approve the survey data.

Due to magnetic minerals in the host-rock, magnetic deviation tool measurements (i.e., azimuths) were often unreliable. Magnetic interference was more intense through intervals of magnetic pyrrhotite and magnetite-rich basalt. For this reason, a Reflex Gyro™ surveying tool was used on all Key Anacon Main and Titan zone drill-holes. A Reflex EZ-track™ Magnetic surveying tool was used on all holes at the Gilmour South deposit.

10.1.4 OM Drilling Protocols

Logan Drilling Group ("Logan") of Stewiacke, NS, carried out OM drilling programs. NQ-diameter (46 mm) drill core was collected in a standard drilling tube, and the driller's helper would carefully place the core into wooden core boxes or trays supplied by OM. The helper would mark the current drill-hole depth on a wooden block after each 3-m run and place it in the corresponding place in the core box.

The drill-holes were terminated by an OM geologist once the targeted depth was reached and the core was inspected to ensure that the hole ended in unaltered or unmineralized material. Once a drill-hole was terminated, and the final down-hole survey was obtained, the drill crew would pull the rods and mobilize to the next drill site. Drill-hole casings were left in the hole and capped using an aluminum casing cap with the drill-hole number stamped into the top. A metal flag was attached to the casing cap.

Once a drill-hole was completed, and drilling equipment had been removed from the site, hay was spread over the drill site to assist in site reclamation. A final site closure review was completed to ensure that the contractors met their site clean-up requirements. During this site closure review, the drill-collar location was surveyed. For winter drill sites, a return visit and inspection in the Spring was carried out in order to confirm that the site was clean and safe.

10.1.5 Drill Core Handling Protocols

Drill core was bored and collected in 3 m lengths, or "runs", in a NQ core barrel. Core was placed in the wooden core trays at the drill rig by the driller's helper after completion of each drill run under the supervision of the driller. The NQ core trays hold a nominal 4.5 m of core in three, 1.5 m rows. The drill-hole and box number were written on each core tray with a permanent marker by the driller's helper.

The driller's helper inserted a meterage tag (wooden block) at the down-hole end of the last piece of core taken from the core tube. The block identified the exact depth at the end of each drill run

measured from where the ground meets the casing. Although the barrel is designed to hold a 3 m run, rock conditions or mechanical failures can dictate smaller core recovery lengths.
When applicable, additional notations were included on separate wooden blocks indicating bad or blocky ground, water conditions, or lost core with associated measurements. Once the core tray was filled, it was set aside, and secured using heavy-duty rubber bands and carefully stacked for transport to the OM logging facility in Bathurst.

Drill core was transported daily to the core logging facility in Bathurst by OM technicians. Care was taken to ensure that the lids were secure, and disturbance was minimized to prevent undue breakage and loss during transport.

All core trays were verified in the warehouse/logging facility, checking the accuracy of the wooden marker blocks before logging was initiated. If blocks did not correspond with the observed core, the driller and/or supervisor was consulted at the first available opportunity.

10.1.6 Drill-core Logging

Logging of core involves the collection of data that is used in the short term to evaluate the exploration program, and in the long term to potentially lead into resource and reserve estimations, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies. As such, observations made at the outset can have significant impacts on the project going forward.

The Key Anacon and Gilmour South projects have a large amount of historical drill data with regards to lithologies, mineralization styles, and controls. Early in the Project, a significant amount of time was spent transcribing and interpreting historical logs to use the in a modern classification system, as discussed in **Item 9** of this report.

The detailed logging of core has several components: geological logging (lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralization), geotechnical logging, sampling, and photography. These components are described below.

From the outset of the 2018 program, all Key Anacon drill core was logged using GeoticLog® software. Gilmour South core was logged in Excel, prior to the purchase of Geotic, and subsequently imported into Geotic.

10.1.7 Rock quality designation (RQD)

RQD designation is documented to give qualitative and quantitative information on the stability of rock surrounding and included in the host rock. This information is used to determine if an area can be mined safely, based on the integrity and recovery of the core.

RQD is a quantitative index of rock quality based on a core recovery procedure that is calculated by summing the length of all pieces of solid core that is longer than twice the diameter of the core. For NQ core, the nominal diameter is 5 cm, so the RQD index length is 10 cm. Shorter lengths of core are ignored in the RQD calculation. Typically, RQD is calculated for each run of core. RQD is determined using the following formula:

RQD (%) = 100 x [(sum up the length of core pieces equal to or greater than 10 cm within a run of core) / (measured length of the core run)]

It is important to distinguish between mechanical and natural breaks, as mechanical breaks are induced by the drilling process and have no bearing in the overall quality of the rocks.

10.1.8 Specific Gravity Determination

SG was calculated using the following formula:

Specific Gravity = Mass in air / (Mass in air – Mass submerged)

Collection of SG measurements by OM began during the Key Anacon drilling program. Prior to this, measurements were only conducted at Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("Actlabs"). Samples were analyzed for SG roughly every 20th sample.

10.1.9 Drill Core Photography

All drill core is photographed to have a digital image record of sufficient detail to clearly see core features before destructive sampling procedures. This record can be used later to qualify rock quality features and to examine core images against geological logging and sampling if the core is unavailable for examination. The photos can also be used during the construction of geological sections:

- core is photographed after it has been geologically logged (sample tags inserted) and before it has been split for sampling purposes. The camera was mounted at an appropriate height on a mobile cart, and the wet core was laid out on the logging tables;
- all depth marker blocks should be clean, legible, and visible in the photograph. The "from-to" for top and bottom core depth is clearly marked on the wooden core tray as well as the box number and drill-hole name;
- the core is photographed dry and wet;
- digital photographs are saved into the appropriate drill-hole folder for the project database.

Additional close-up photographs were taken of mineralized intersections, structural features, or other items of note by the geologist during the logging process. As a general guideline, core photography is the last step taken prior to the cutting and bagging of core so that details such as meterage, sample tag numbers, lithological logging, structural logging, and pXRF sample locations are annotated and clearly visible on the core.

10.1.10 Drill Core Cutting and Sampling

Selective sampling is performed by the logging geologist. Samples intervals ranged from 30 cm to 150 cm, and terminated at major geological and mineralogical contacts in order to isolate mineralized zones or to respect lithological boundaries. A series of sequential samples was marked using a red china grease marker along the upper and lower sample margins. Stop and start arrows are generally used to annotate the first and last sample in the series.

The sampling process includes the addition of standards, blanks, and ¼ core duplicates. Standards and blanks generally alternate and are inserted every 10th sample. A single ¼ core duplicate is taken per sulphide interval. Sampling preparation, analytical procedures, and QA/QC are discussed in **Item 11** of this report.

A geotechnician trained in core cutting procedures executed the core cutting at the Bathurst warehouse. Once sample intervals were selected and marked, the logging geologist was responsible for entering the sample intervals, standards, and blanks into the Geotic database and for providing a printed list of all samples, blanks, and duplicates to the geotechnician. The geotechnician was then responsible for filling out the sample tag books and placing and stapling the sample tags into the core trays. The weather-proof fabric tag remains in core trays as a permanent record of the sampling process. Once the tags were affixed to the core boxes with the sample number visible, the core was photographed to record the logging and sampling work carried out.

A second sample tag was then placed inside a plastic sample bag. Sample bags were labelled a second time on the outside with a permanent black marker. Quality control samples were added systematically to the sample sequence. The core was then cut with a diamond saw, and one-half of the core sample is placed in the sample bag, and the remaining half returned to the core box and retained for reference purposes. The sample is taken consistently from the same half of the split core, using a red centre-line drawn on the core as a reference. The cut core is returned to the core box in the same position as it was removed so as not to rotate the core or reverse the down-hole direction of the core. If the above procedure is carefully followed, the core remaining in the tray will retain its “fitted” appearance.

Once specific gravity (SG) measurements were complete, the sample bag was sealed using a plastic zip tie and placed into a numbered plastic pail. The sample intervals were recorded on a numbered pail and sealed for shipping to Actlabs in Fredericton, New Brunswick for sample preparation. Samples were then shipped to Ancaster, Ontario, for SG, fire assay, ICP, and/or fusion analysis. Once complete, assay results were returned in the form of an Adobe .pdf file and an Excel file, which were then imported into the Geotic database. Pulps and rejects were returned from Ancaster to the Bathurst warehouse for storage.

10.1.11 Drill Core Storage

Following the sampling procedures, the core trays were labelled using either an embossed aluminum Dymo tag or printed onto permanent polyester Dymo tape. Printed tags were reinforced with aluminum Dymo tape. This labelling process used a Dymo XTL 300 Industrial Label Printer that uses thermal transfer printing technology to transfer text to a sticky smear-proof, heat-, chemical-, and UV-resistant permanent polyester tag. The tags were then afixed to a blank aluminum Dymo tag (for re-enforcement) and stapled to the core box ends. This form of printing allows for rapid box labelling that provides superior visibility to traditional aluminum-embossed tags. The core tray tags were marked with the hole number, tray number, and the From-To meterage. The final tray in a hole was marked with end-of-hole (EOH).

The mineralized intercepts have been retained in the OM Bathurst warehouse facility to minimize deterioration of cores due to oxidation. The remainder of the core trays are stored on pallets at the Key Anacon mine site. The core stored on the Key Anacon site is stored on pallets, and cross-stacked to prevent tipping.

10.2 Key Anacon Drilling Results 2017-2018

10.2.1 Main Zone

In 2018, 60 holes totalling 23,020 m were drilled to test both the Key Anacon Main and Titan deposits.

Drilling on the Main deposit consisted of 28 drill holes, 25 of which focussed on delineating peripheral extensions of the known deposit at roughly 50 m to 100 m centre spacing. An additional 3 drill-holes were designed to pass through the known deposit near historical drilling to confirm historical intercepts. The holes are listed in **Table 10-1** and shown on **Figure 10.2**. The drilling highlights are listed in **Table 10-2**.

Drilling confirmed known presence of massive-sulphides as well as confirmed historical reported grades and focused on step-out drilling of the main deposit based on historical drilling.

Table 10-1: Key Anacon Deposit Drill Collars

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
KAMZ-18-01	2560047	7604231	64.2	59	-57	806
KAMZ-18-02	2560045	7604294	65.3	50	-47	704
KAMZ-18-03	2560651	7604364	59.6	242	-57	82
KAMZ-18-03A	2560651	7604364	59.6	241	-59	301
KAMZ-18-04	2560049	7604297	62.8	53	-53	272
KAMZ-18-04A	2560049	7604297	62.8	52	-50	590
KAMZ-18-05	2560407	7604685	66.1	217	-55	593
KAMZ-18-06	2560445	7604638	60.7	222	-53	23
KAMZ-18-06A	2560445	7604638	60.7	222	53	11
KAMZ-18-06B	2560445	7604638	60.7	222	-53	8
KAMZ-18-06C	2560445	7604638	60.7	222	-53	353
KAMZ-18-07	2560090	7604239	57.1	54	-46	620
KAMZ-18-08	2560236	7604612	61.1	230	-45	209
KAMZ-18-09	2560324	7604589	60.3	235	-48	275
KAMZ-18-10	2560186	7604062	57.1	54	-55	767
KAMZ-18-11	2560440	7604622	60.7	223	-61	86
KAMZ-18-11A	2560440	7604622	60.7	220	-61	47
KAMZ-18-11B	2560440	7604622	60.7	215	-61	426
KAMZ-18-12	2560444	7604629	60.7	218	-56	440
KAMZ-18-13	2560245	7603979	56.8	50	-60	815
KAMZ-18-14	2560418	7604571	60.7	225	-61	278
KAMZ-18-15	2560480	7604517	60.6	225	-61	458
KAMZ-18-16	2560480	7604517	60.5	225	-46	359
KAMZ-18-17	2560287	7604666	61.6	245	-58	299
KAMZ-18-18	2560287	7604666	61.6	245	-70	389
KAMZ-18-19	2560287	7604666	61.4	245	-64	308
KAMZ-18-20	2560267	7604707	61.0	245	-58	296
KAMZ-18-21	2560660	7603897	64.1	48	-58	365
KAMZ-18-22	2560660	7603897	64.1	48	-66	419
KAMZ-18-23	2560245	7603979	56.8	52	-55	798
KAMZ-18-24	2560659	7603897	64.1	52	-74	535
KAMZ-18-25	2560631	7603958	64.4	48	-66	377
KAMZ-18-26	2560631	7603958	64.1	48	-58	302
KAMZ-18-27	2560403	7604211	63.1	41	-52	401
KAMZ-18-28	2560497	7604134	62.0	57	-65	510
Total			**13,522**			

Table 10-2: Drilling Highlights – Key Anacon Main Zone Highlights

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Zn+Pb (%)
KAMZ-18-03A	127.10	133.00	5.90	5.19	1.82	0.01	37.22	7.01
And	159.50	162.90	3.40	8.11	3.21	0.04	133.49	11.32
And	198.30	205.50	7.20	7.92	3.70	0.05	149.50	11.62
And	210.40	223.00	12.60	3.39	1.20	0.03	34.73	4.59
And	254.00	300.50	46.50	8.94	3.14	0.10	98.37	12.08
Including	254.00	274.00	20.00	14.71	5.71	0.08	183.00	20.42
KAMZ-18-07	444.60	447.60	3.00	5.62	1.87	0.10	28.04	7.49
KAMZ-18-10	634.95	643.25	8.30	10.47	3.47	0.03	92.00	13.94
KAMZ-18-15	224.60	229.90	5.30	14.87	5.71	0.01	294.92	20.58
And	241.40	248.40	7.00	9.85	3.82	0.00	126.14	13.67
KAMZ-18-24	483.00	488.00	5.00	4.22	1.17	0.04	48.98	5.39
KAMZ-18-27	197.00	202.6	5.60	1.30	0.17	1.75	25.72	1.47
And	204.10	214.10	10.00	4.22	0.83	0.44	35.98	5.05
And	253.40	274.10	20.70	7.92	4.72	0.19	185.39	12.64
KAMZ-18-28	398.60	407.46	8.86	9.13	3.61	0.01	132.87	12.74

Note: The width expressed in core length, true width, at the Key Anacon Main deposit ranges from 41 percent to 88 percent (5th to 95th percentile) of the core length with an average of 66 percent.

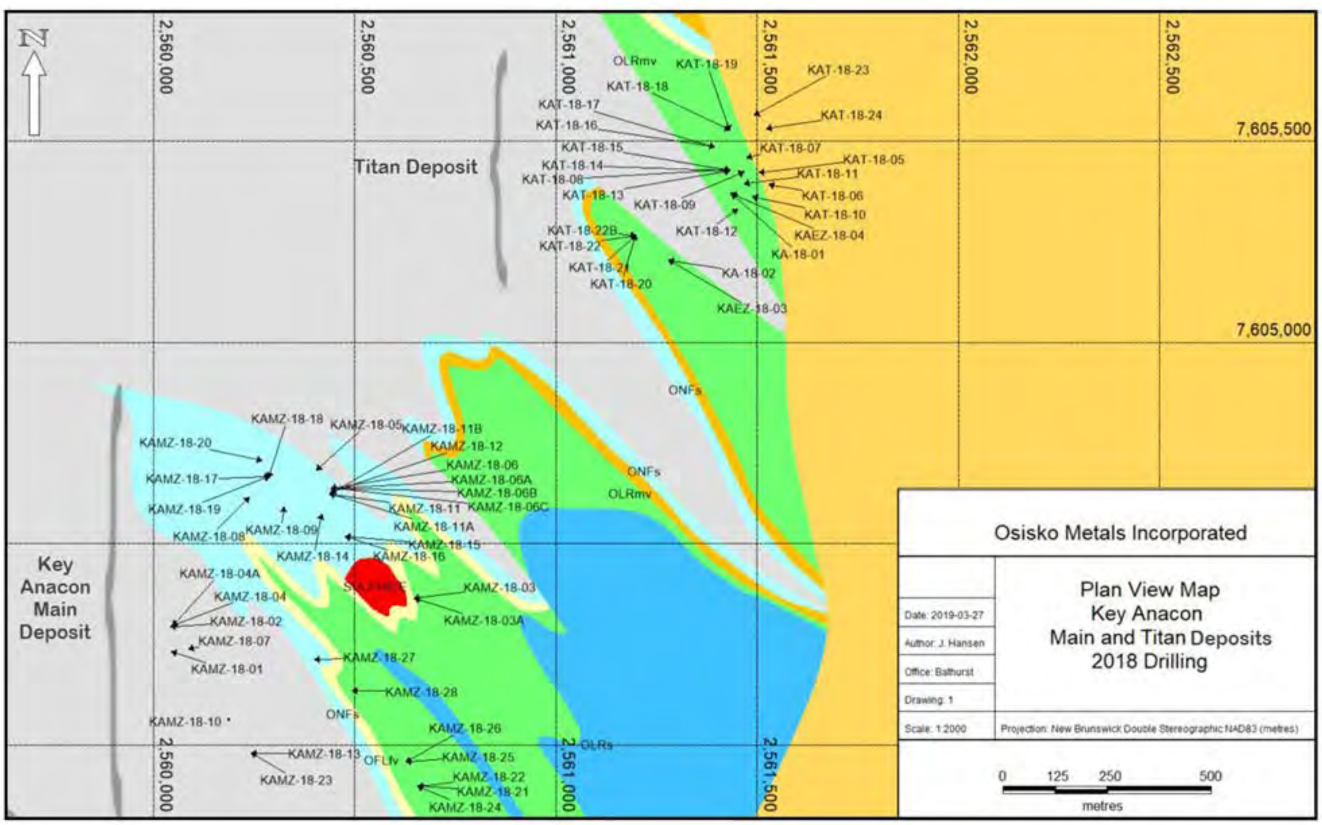


Figure 10.2: Plan map of 2018 drill-hole locations – Key Anacon Main and Titan zones

10.2.2 Titan Zone

Drilling on the Titan Zone consisted of 24 drill-holes (**Table 10-3**), all targeting the mineralized corridor within 600 m vertical of surface. The bulk of the drilling focussed on delineating the deposit at 50 m centre spacing within 300 m vertical of surface for use in the 2019 Historical Estimate. Analytical highlights are summarized in **Table 10-4**.

Drilling confirmed the presence of massive-sulphides as well as historically reported grades and focused on step-out and infill drilling of the upper 500 m to surface of the deposit.

Table 10-3: Summary of Titan Zone Drill-holes

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
KA-18-01	2561438.9	7605370.3	65.08	56	-73	404
KA-18-02	2561281.7	7605205.8	64.43	61	-70	803
KAEZ-18-03	2561281.7	7605205.8	64.43	56	-64	746
KAEZ-18-04	2561439.2	7605375.6	73.38	72	-65	584
KAT-18-05	2561511.6	7605422.2	68.45	56	-55	329
KAT-18-06	2561537.8	7605390.3	68.76	56	-55	338
KAT-18-07	2561480.7	7605463.2	69.96	56	-55	311
KAT-18-08	2561427.5	7605434	69.1	56	-55	305
KAT-18-09	2561467.3	7605429.1	71.575	56	-55	395
KAT-18-10	2561497.1	7605359.3	73.4	56	-55	431
KAT-18-11	2561468.1	7605392.5	75.3	56	-55	326
KAT-18-12	2561447.8	7605327.7	72.1	56	-55	344
KAT-18-13	2561432.4	7605431.9	71.7	55	-73	368
KAT-18-14	2561432.4	7605431.9	71.7	33	-64	386
KAT-18-15	2561432.4	7605431.9	71.7	35	-49	329
KAT-18-16	2561389.6	7605482.4	67.3	44	-71	404
KAT-18-17	2561389.6	7605482.4	67.3	46	-60	344
KAT-18-18	2561433.5	7605525.3	71.5	48	-62	236
KAT-18-19	2561433.5	7605525.3	71.5	48	-45	182
KAT-18-20	2561194.9	7605265	73.3	55	-62	635
KAT-18-21	2561194.9	7605265	73.3	56	-67	680
KAT-18-22	2561194.9	7605265	73.3	54	-61	314
KAT-18-22B	2561194.9	7605265	73.3	52	-65	101
KAT-18-23	2561502.2	7605564.8	70.8	55	-45	101
KAT-18-24	2561518.7	7605531.2	70.9	55	-45	101
						9,498

Table 10-4: "Best" Analytical results from Titan Zone Drilling

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Zn+Pb (%)
KA-18-01	212.50	215.35	2.85	2.46	0.44	0.28	25.53	2.90
And	283.30	305.50	22.20	6.07	2.19	0.92	48.80	8.26
And	347.55	357.80	10.25	6.37	2.43	0.63	65.51	8.80
Including	341.05	348.50	7.45	1.85	0.84	2.17	47.95	2.69
KA-18-02	523.00	525.10	2.10	10.52	4.02	0.45	422.38	14.54
And	546.00	566.90	20.90	1.92	0.65	1.84	23.73	2.57
Including	549.00	553.00	4.00	6.25	2.23	0.92	55.03	8.48
KAEZ-18-03	514.00	546.00	32.00	2.56	0.92	0.54	23.68	3.48
Including	514.00	533.00	19.00	3.50	1.36	0.50	32.65	4.86
Including	527.00	533.00	6.00	6.14	2.68	0.55	43.53	8.82
KAEZ-18-04	254.90	262.00	7.10	0.32	0.09	1.05	7.29	0.41
And	268.50	272.55	4.05	1.97	0.62	1.49	24.40	2.59
KAT-18-07	74.60	77.00	2.40	5.75	2.11	0.32	57.99	7.85
KAT-18-08	87.00	95.00	8.00	9.53	3.63	0.20	68.62	13.16
And	122.00	126.50	4.50	3.83	1.41	0.36	43.26	5.24
And	187.10	203.30	16.20	0.82	0.12	1.18	8.90	0.94
KAT-18-10	238.00	244.06	6.06	4.30	2.82	0.08	44.07	7.12
KAT-18-11	149.80	187.83	38.03	5.06	1.68	0.51	44.45	6.74
including	166.00	176.00	10.00	6.69	2.46	0.54	58.79	9.15
KAT-18-13	238.30	264.90	26.60	1.79	0.88	0.93	19.08	2.67
including	253.50	260.00	6.50	5.34	2.81	0.62	24.40	8.14
KAT-18-16	285.00	294.05	9.05	0.68	0.24	1.46	11.28	0.92
KAT-18-19	122.65	136.00	13.35	3.95	1.16	0.81	29.92	5.11
KAT-18-20	553.00	588.00	35.00	0.42	0.07	0.97	6.25	0.49
KAT-18-21	588.50	614.00	25.50	0.05	0.02	0.81	3.10	0.07
KAT-18-23	22.00	38.25	16.25	1.95	0.73	1.30	19.97	2.68
including	31.50	36.25	4.75	4.83	1.70	2.93	34.16	6.53

Note: The width expressed in core length, true width, at the Key Anacon Titan deposit ranges from 44 to 89 percent (5th to 95th percentile) of the core length with an average of 69 percent.

10.3 Gilmour South Drilling Results 2017-2018

Drilling on Gilmour South deposit consisted of 32 holes totalling 15,455 m. Drilling focused on exploring the deposit at a 50 m to 100 m step-outs. The holes are listed in **Table 10-5** and shown on **Figure 10.3**. The drilling highlights are summarized in **Table 10-6**.

Drilling confirmed known presence of massive-sulphides as well as confirmed historical reported grades and focused on step-out and infill drilling of the main deposit based on historical drilling.

Table 10-5: Gilmour South Drill-Holes

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip(°)	Length (m)
GS_17_01	2550441.1	7591857.9	112.6	91	-84	217
GS_17_02	2550555.9	7591340.4	112.6	102	-75.5	699
GS_17_03	2550555.3	7591340.4	112.6	91	-75.3	690
GS_17_04	2550537.6	7591442.2	112.9	90	-76	356
GS_17_04A	2550537.6	7591442.2	112.9	87	-80	20
GS_17_04B	2550535.8	7591443.5	112.9	87	-80	35
GS_17_05	2550400.2	7591047.2	118.1	85	-82	167
GS_17_05A	2550400.2	7591047.2	118.1	91	-84	868
GS_17_06	2550486	7591452.8	114	91	-84	656
GS_17_07	2550470.3	7591444.2	114.2	85	-71	50
GS_17_07A	2550470.3	7591444.2	114.2	85	-71	708
GS_17_08	2550465.9	7591493.1	114	83	-72	17
GS_17_08A	2550465.9	7591493.1	114	83	-72	329
GS_17_09	2550473.8	7591520	114	78	-70	683
GS_17_10	2550386.8	7591090.8	114	91	-84	39
GS_18_11	2550416.5	7591097.1	118	85	-80	816
GS_18_12	2550471.3	7591543.2	114	91	-84	90
GS_18_12A	2550463.3	7591538.5	114	91	-84	674
GS_18_13	2550432.3	7591907.8	114	90	-82	89
GS_18_14	2550590.3	7590559.5	115.1	95	-70	753
GS_18_15	2550414.9	7591912.3	114	90	-83	818
GS_18_16	2550389.6	7590986.7	118.5	92	-80	1119
GS_18_17	2550465.9	7591493.1	114	80	-65	725
GS_18_18	2550398.2	7591041.2	118.1	91	-79	17
GS_18_19	2550555.5	7591337.2	112.6	110	-79	758
GS_18_20	2550554.9	7591340.6	112.6	120	-80	508
GS_18_18A	2550398.2	7591041.2	118.1	91	-80	930
GS_18_20A	2550555.6	7591337.5	112.6	120	-80	62
GS_18_20B	2550555.6	7591337.5	112.6	130	-80	78
GS_18_22	2550553.6	7591342.5	112.6	140	-80	845
GS_18_21	2550387.5	7590984.5	118.5	95	-78	825
GS_18_22_W1	2550553.6	7591342.5	112.6	140	-80	818
						15,455

Table 10-6: Drilling Highlights – Gilmour South Highlights

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Zn+Pb (%)
GS-99-22W1	592.8	600.40	7.55	11.31	2.10	0.16	20.95	13.40
GS-00-38W1	760.50	765.60	5.10	8.03	1.2	0.35	0.03	9.23
GS-17-02	622.60	634.00	11.40	7.74	2.42	0.48	79.34	10.16
GS-17-05A	702.00	710.65	8.50	7.11	1.25	0.36	32.48	8.36
GS-17-07A	626.65	633.30	6.65	3.48	0.51	0.37	18.77	3.99
GS-17-09	607.35	609.60	2.25	4.85	1.42	0.25	0.02	6.27
GS-18-11	668.33	672.70	4.37	5.35	1.93	0.28	16.87	7.28
GS-18-12A	629.00	630.00	1.00	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.16
GS-18-14	559.30	560.30	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.01
GS-18-15	790.73	791.30	0.57	0.49	0.06	0.84	1.20	0.55
GS-18-16	907.50	908.00	0.50	0.03	0.00	0.76	1.80	0.03
GS-18-17	584.00	591.00	7.00	0.95	0.15	0.03	2.77	1.1
GS-18-19	674.80	685.80	11.00	13.76	3.39	0.23	50.81	17.15
GS-18-19	674.80	685.80	11.00	13.76	3.39	0.23	50.81	17.15

Note: The width expressed in core length, true width, at the Gilmour South deposit ranges from 69 to 100 percent (5th to 95th percentile) of the core length with an average of 97 percent.

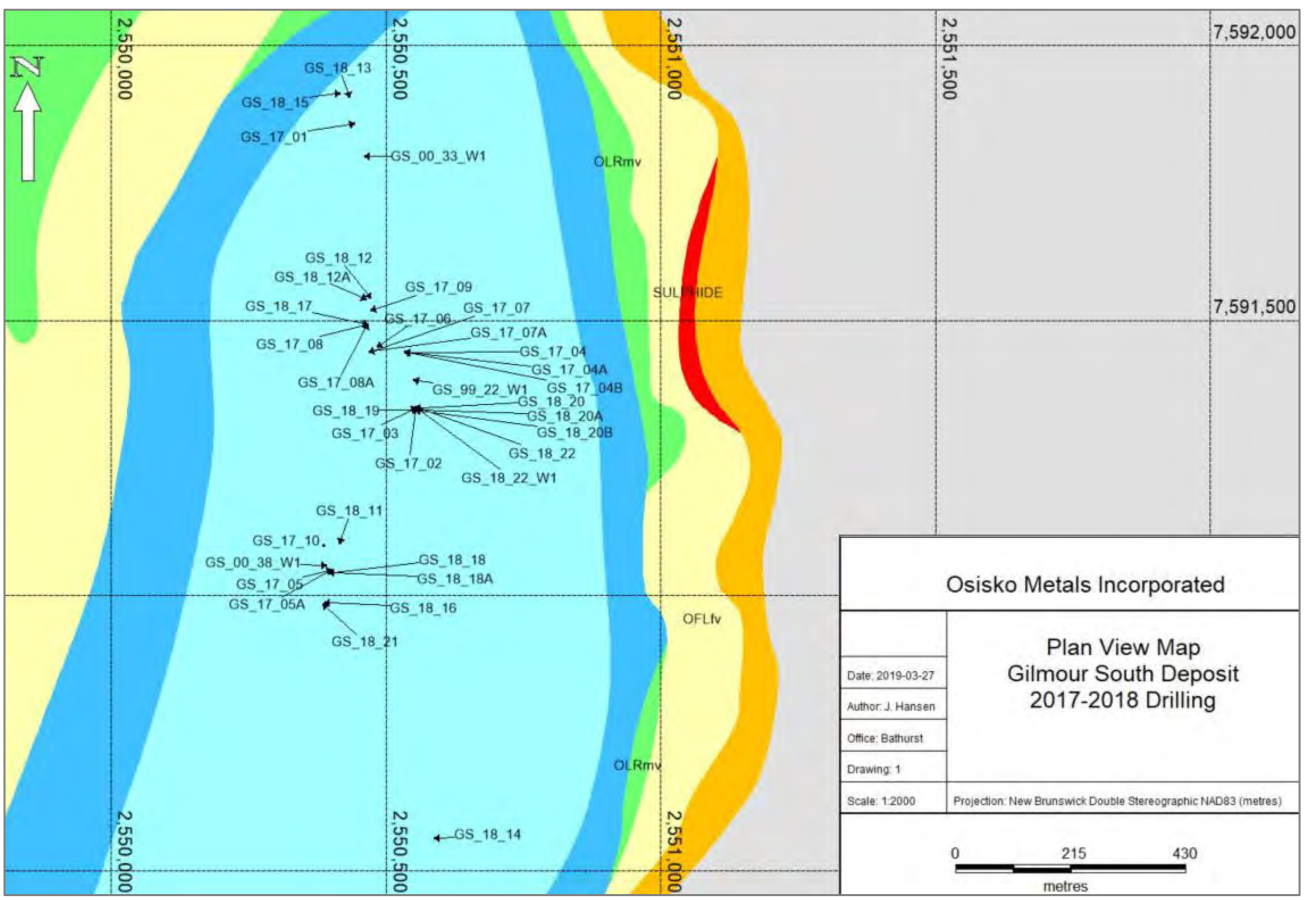


Figure 10.3: Gilmour South plan map of 2017–2018 drill-hole locations

10.4 Historical Drill-Hole Twinning Program

To confirm grades and widths of the mineralization reported in historical drill-holes, OM drilled 3 holes into the heart of the Key Anacon Main zone at the end of the 2018 drill program. The Main Zone and the East Zone were targeted as they hosted the bulk of the historic resource tonnage, based on the historical holes completed in the 1950's and 1960's. Twin holes comprised KAMZ-18-03A, KAMZ-18-27 and KAMZ-18-28. The twinning program comprised 1,211.5 m of drilling and a total of 444 samples (including QA/QC inserts). Samples were sent to Actlabs in Fredericton, New Brunswick for sample preparation, following OM best protocols.

The twin drill-holes were plotted on custom vertical sections coinciding with the twin drill-hole trace, and were visually compared with historical holes.

To statistically compare the drill-holes, the twin holes and original historical holes were composited in 2 m intervals within the mineralized wireframes and the composites were then paired (historical vs. twin) for each of the mineralized zones intersected. Statistical evaluation of the data was carried out at 0 m to 10 m, 10 m to 15 m, and 15 m to 20 m separation between the hole pairs. This work is described in detail in **Item 12** of this report.

10.5 Recent Drilling (i.e., 2019 and Non-Key Anacon/Gilmour South Drilling on the BBP)

OM completed ten (10) drill-holes on the BBP that were not part of the 2019 NI 43-101 Technical Report (Desautels, 2019): two in the northern part of the BBP near the Brunswick No.12 mine site; two in the southern-most part of the Project; and five in the Key Anacon area (**Table 10-7**). Three of the holes (OM18-T1, -T2 and -T3) were drilled in 2018, prior to the 2019 Technical Report but away from its effective area. Herein, the 2018 holes are considered with the 2019 drill-holes.

Table 10-7: Summary of Latest Drill-Holes, BBP

Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth True (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	UTM X	UTM Y
OM19-7443-01	2019	050	-70	1,016.00	2552200	7599432
OM19-9005-01	2019	360	-45	227.00	2546815	7605621
OM19-8019-01	2019	150	-50	356.00	2543831	7570680
OM19-8021-01	2019	135	-45	251.00	2550250	7578620
OM18-T1	2018	235	-45	431.00	2563150	7601969
OM18-T3	2018	090	-75	320.00	2548303	7615557
OM18-T2	2018	210	-45	395.00	2558836	7602674
KAT-19-25	2019	072	-54	524.00	2560951	7606091
KAT-19-26	2019	0	0	1,128.60	2561185	7605047
KAMZ-19-29	2019	060	-45	113.00	2559155	7605280

All drill-hole collars were set for azimuth and dip using a GPS-based system provided by REFLEX Instrument (REFLEX North Finder APS). Down-hole orientation measurements were conducted using a modern REFLEX EZ-GYRO™. Reginal holes were lined up with a compass, and deviation tests were carried out with a reflex easy-track (magnetic).

None of the ten holes intersected mineralization deemed material to the Project, nor were they within the modelled blocks of the 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate of Desautels (2019).

It is the Authors' opinion that the drilling was conducted in a professional manner using industry best practices. There are no drilling, sampling or recovery factors that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the sample results.

North Project Drilling (Fisher, 2018; Flight, 2020a)

Drill-hole OM18-T3 (**Figure 10.4**) was designed to test a coincident airborne magnetic and ground EM conductor. The 320 m hole cut moderately altered Patrick Brook Formation fine-grained argillite and quartzite, with disseminated pyrite occurring as cubes and veinlets Drilling (Fisher, 2018). No other formations were intersected and no samples were collected.

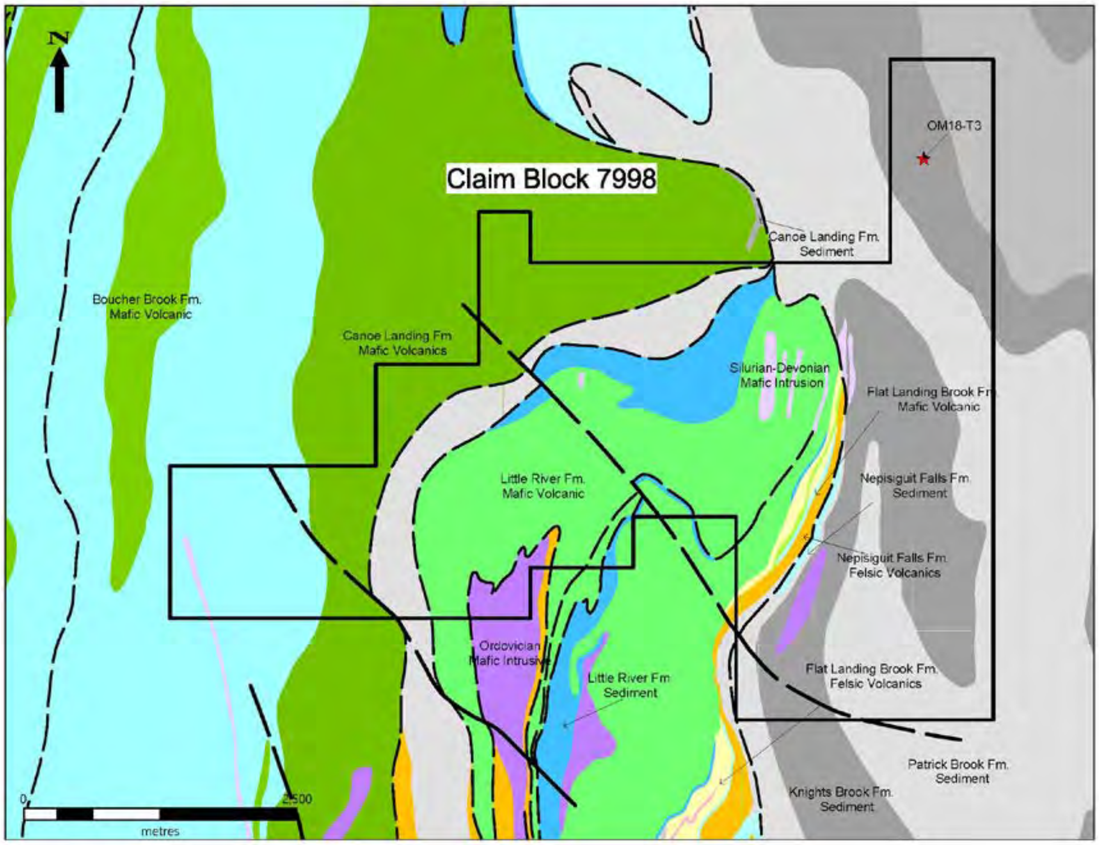


Figure 10.4: Geological map of northern part of BBP showing location of hole OM18-T3

Central Project Drilling (Flight, 2020a)

Two drill-holes (OM19-7443-01 and OM19-9005-01) were designed to test magnetotelluric (MT) and soil anomaly targets on claim blocks 7443 and 9005 (**Figure 10.5**). The Titan 24 DCIP and magnetotelluric data was collected by Quantec in 2007 and 2008. In total 1,243 m of exploratory drilling was completed.

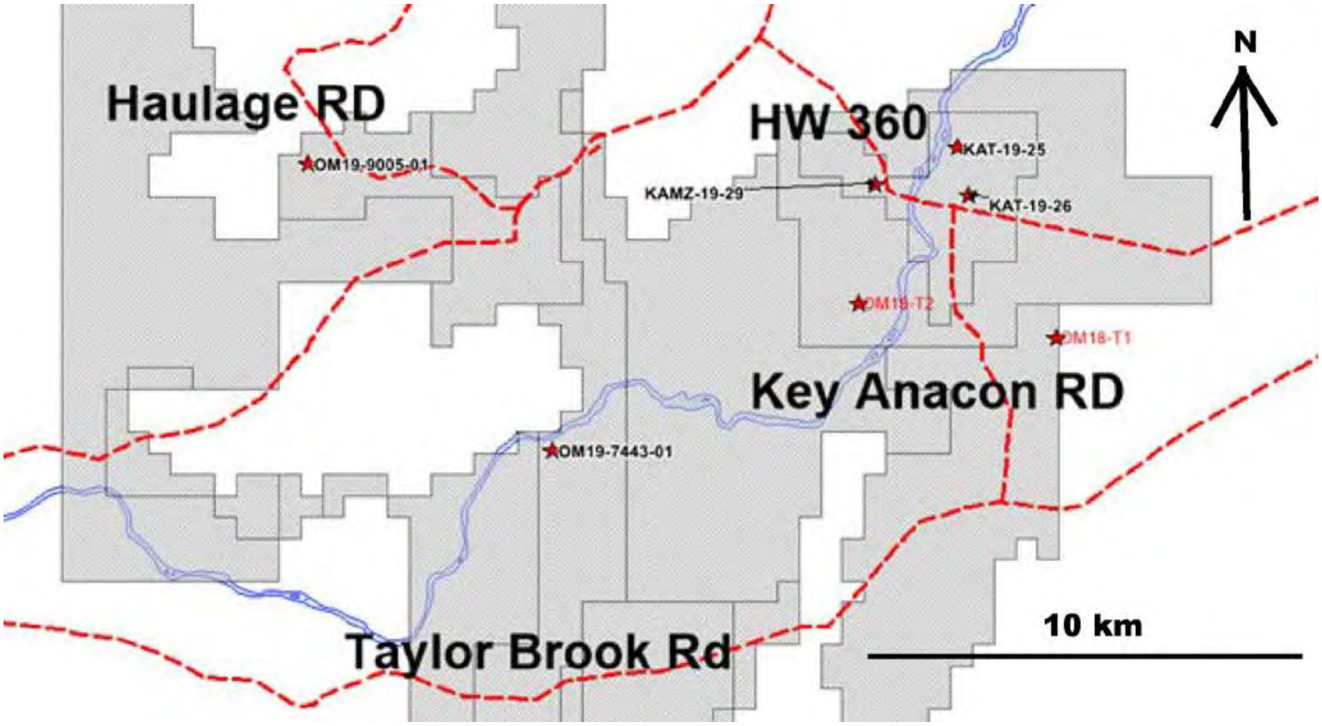


Figure 10.5: Base map showing location of Central project drill-holes (OM19-7443-10, OM19-9005-01), and Eastern project drill-holes (OM18-T1, OM18-T2, KAT-19-25, KAT-19-26 and KAMZ-19-29)

Drill-hole OM19-7443-01 (1,016 m) tested an undeveloped exploration target, referred to by OM as Target 10, comprising an MT resistivity anomaly coincident with Brunswick Horizon stratigraphy, south of the Austin Brook iron mine.

The hole intersected Flat Landing Brook Formation (0-849 m), mineralized Brunswick Horizon (849 851 m), and altered Nepisiguit Falls Formation (851 m to the end-of-hole at 1,016 m). The mineralized interval comprised a 1.5 m stringer sulphide zone (849-850.47m) followed by 0.53 m of pyrrhotite rich massive-sulphides containing weak silver, lead, copper and zinc mineralization.

The target was identified using an exploration technique that involved inverting Titan 24 DCIP data and interpreting a geological cross section based on the surface geology and historic drilling. The exploration method successfully identified sulphide-bearing Brunswick Horizon stratigraphy at depth.

Drill-hole OM19-9005-01 (227 m) tested a coincident soil and Titan MT target located 2.5 km south of the Brunswick No. 12 mine site entrance. The soil anomaly was identified using regional historic soil data and was corroborated by the 2019 Grid 1 OM soil survey (see **Item 9.2**). The hole intersected a series of rhyolites and locally graphitic sediments interpreted as Flat Landing Brook Formation, but failed to reach Brunswick Horizon stratigraphy.

<u>South Project Drilling (Flight, 2019)</u>

The 2019 drilling program on mineral licence 9334 (**Figure 10.6**) tested two EM-gravity gradiometric targets but failed to identify significant sulphide mineralization.

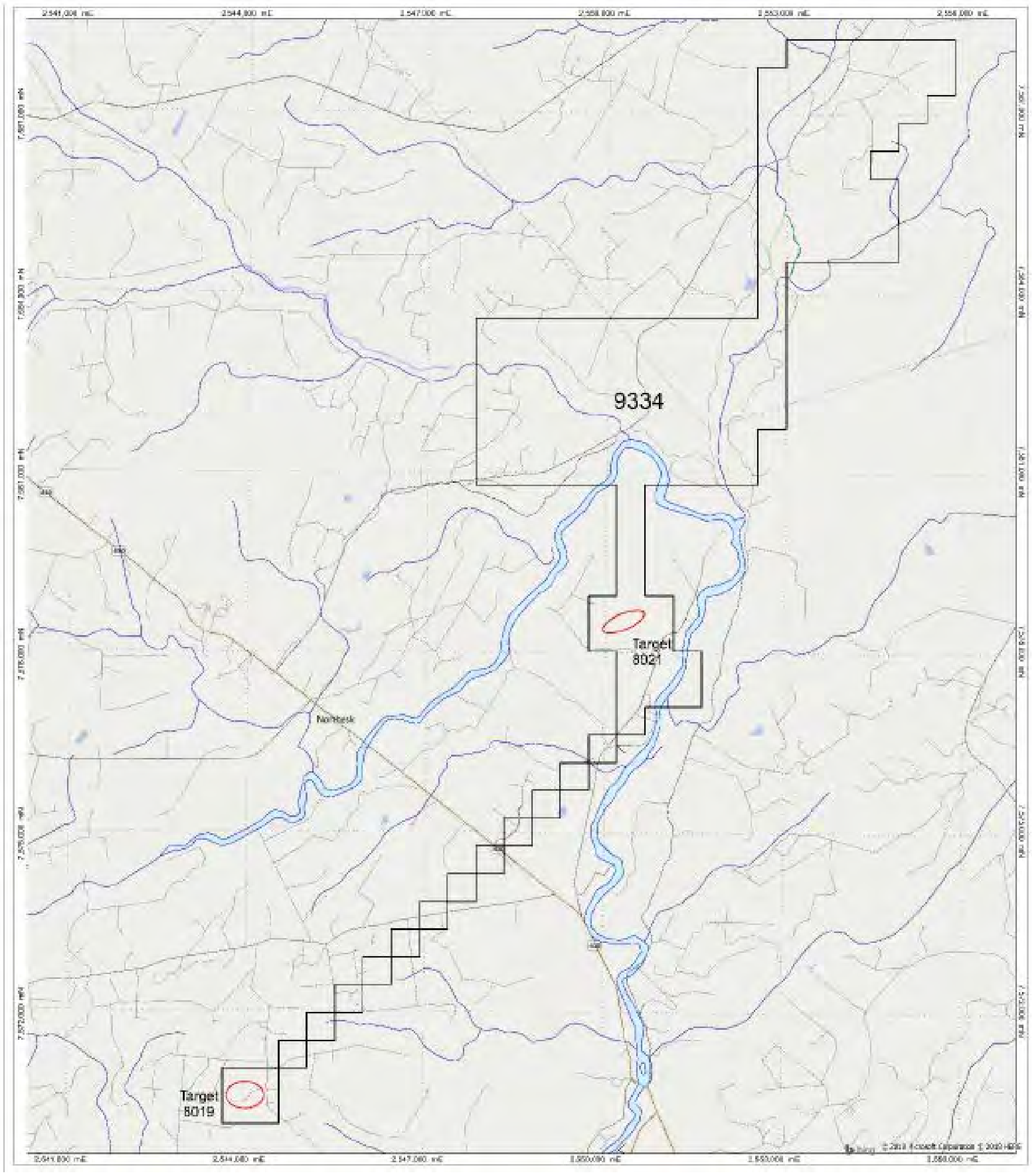


Figure 10.6: Base-map of southern part of BBP showing location of gravity geophysical targets (red circles) and drill-holes OM19-8019-01 and OM19-8021-01

Drill-hole OM19-8019-01 (356.0 m) tested a coincident MegaTEM/gravity anomaly target at the southernmost "tail" of claims on the Project. The hole intersected Patrick Brook Formation sediments over its entire length, consisting mainly of graphitic argillite, with increasing proportions of sandstone beds down-hole. The hole encountered 3 major fault zones at 57-61 m, 117-120 m, and 315-323 m down-hole. The MegaTEM and airborne gravity gradiometric anomalies were attributed to a combination of conductive graphitic sediments and density contrasts with heavier sandstone units. No core-interval samples were collected for analysis.

Drill-hole OM19-8021-01 (251.0 m) was designed to test a MegaTEM/gravity target in the Gordon Meadow Brook area in the southern part of the Project. The hole transected Tomogonops Formation sediments consisting of graphitic argillite, siltstones, shales, and sandstones over its entire length, with increasing proportions of sandstone beds down-hole. Significant fault zones were encountered at 123-125 m, 134-140 m, 169-170 m, and 211-215 m down-hole. The MegaTEM and airborne gravity gradiometric anomalies were attributed to a combination of graphitic sediments and density contrasts with heavier sandstone units. No core-interval samples were collected from hole OM19-8021-01.

Eastern Project (Key Anacon area) Drilling (Gracia and Graves, 2018; Flight, 2020b)
OM completed drill-holes OM18-T1 and OM18-T2, totalling 832 m in the Key Anacon area, but outside the effective area of the 2019 MRE (see **Figure 10.5**). Hole OM18-T1 (431 m) tested the contact between the mafic volcanic rocks of the Little River Formation and the felsic volcanic rocks of the Nepisiguit Falls Formation that was inferred from historical drilling. The hole collared in Carboniferous sediments and intersected a right-way-up section of Tomogonops Formation, Little River Formation mafic volcanic rocks, barren Nepisiguit Falls Formation (325.8 m down-hole), and Miramichi Group (361.4 m to end-of-hole).

Hole OM18-T2 (392 m) tested an EM and gravity target. The hole intersected Patrick Brook Formation to 311 m where it encountered a fault zone, followed immediately by an interval of weakly altered Nepisiguit Falls Formation tuffs and Flat Landing Brook rhyolite to 372 m. The lower part of the hole transected Patrick Brook Formation to the end-of-hole.

OM drilled three diamond-drill holes (KAT-19-25, KAT-19-26 and KAMZ-19-29), totalling 1,765.6 m in the Key Anacon area in 2019. Drill-holes KAT-19-25 and KAMZ-19-29 were intended test along strike from the Key Anacon Main and Titan zones. Holes KAT-19-26 was intended to test the projected extension of the Titan deposit below the resource wireframe (**Figure 10.7**).

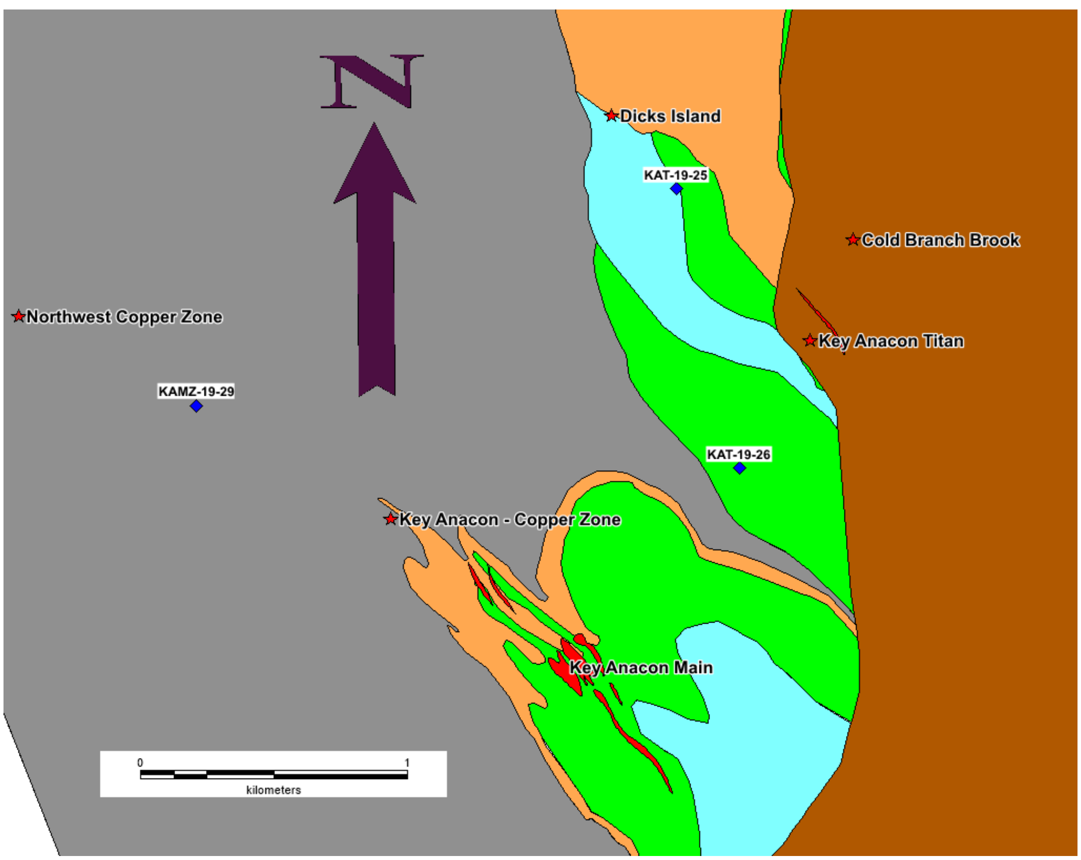


Figure 10.7: Geological plan map of the Key Anacon area showing catalogued mineral occurrences and 2019 drill collar locations

Hole KAT-19-25 (524 m) was designed to test two Max-Min electromagnetic (EM) conductors located northwest along strike of the Titan zone associated with a copper-bearing stringer system. The hole collared in Nepisiguit Falls Formation and intersected: banded massive-sulphides grading 4.3% Pb+Zn and 2.28% Cu (92.81-93.70 down-hole); altered iron formation with elevated base metals (140.43-179.25 m down-hole); semi-massive-sulphide grading 6.2% Pb+Zn (336.70-337.28 m down-hole); and minor stringer sulphides (349.90-366.52 m down-hole).

Hole KAT-19-26 (1,128.6 m) was drilled to test mineralization below the current deposit-model wireframe of the Titan Zone, at the approximate 600 m below surface. Several lenses of massive to semi-massive-sulphide were encountered from 844.5-870.96 m down-hole, with the best interval grading 2.53% Pb+Zn and 0.94% copper over 8.54 m from 854.78-864.32 m down-hole. A second interval, grading 4.78% Pb+Zn was encountered from 963.9-965.00 m down-hole. The hole terminated in Little River Formation sediments at 1,128.6 m.

Hole KAMZ-19-29 (113 m) was drilled to test a pair of converging Max-Min EM conductors coincident with a magnetic anomaly along strike from the Key Anacon Main Zone, and midway between the Main Zone and Northwest Copper Zone prospect. Hole KAMZ-19-29 transected Miramichi Group sediments over its entire 113 m length, intersecting a thin lens of vein-hosted chalcopyrite at 20.85 m down-hole that graded 0.92% copper.

10.6 Portable x-ray florescence spectrometry (pXRF)

During the 2019 drilling program pXRF data was collected for all holes. A hand-held Olympus Vanta M-series pXRF device was used to determine the chemical composition of drill core during the logging process. Collected pXRF data aided in the litho-geochemical identification of intersected geological units. This process was found to be effective for identifying iron formations, intrusions, various volcanic packages, base metal mineralization as well alteration domains such as sericite, chlorite and carbonate.

10.7 Logging / Sampling Protocols

Drill-core was picked up daily at the drill rig by a core technician or geologist and transported to the core logging facility at the OM office in Bathurst, where it was logged using GeoticLog™ software. Lithology, mineralization, alteration, structure, and magnetic susceptibility were recorded.

Core-intervals to be sampled were marked on the core by the geologist. Samples were collected while respecting lithological, alteration and mineralization contacts. Sample intervals were recorded with wax pencil on the core and the associated sample tag was stapled to the core box at the beginning of each interval. A twin sample tag to be placed into the sample bag by the core cutter was inserted under the core interval to be cut. Sample data (e.g., down-hole depth, ID number, description) was entered into GeoticLog associated with the sample number.

Core was cut using an electric-powered Vancon™ core saw. The core was split and one half placed into a polyurethane bag with the provided sample tag, and the other half returned to the core box.

10.8 Comments

It is the Author's opinion that the drilling and sampling procedures followed by OM were conducted in a professional manner using industry best practices. The spacing and orientation of the holes are appropriate and suitable for the deposit geometry and mineralization style. Sampling of the drill core from the area was configured such that it would be representative of the geology as a whole. There are no drilling, sampling or recovery factors that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

KOMET has not collected any samples on the BBP. This Section of the Report describes the procedures and protocols followed by OM over the course of their recent exploration programs on the BBP and is divided into: drill-core sampling incorporated into 2019 Historical Estimate; drill-core sampling not included in the 2019 Historical Estimate; and, surface programs comprising the 2019 soil survey and the 2019 till survey.

Core-interval samples from OM's 2017-2018 diamond-drilling campaigns were sent to Actlabs for analysis, whereas core samples from OM's 2019 diamond-drilling campaigns were sent to ALS-Chemex Laboratories Ltd. ("ALS") for analysis. Collected samples from OM's 2019 soil and till geochemical surveys were also sent to ALS. Both Actlabs and ALS are accredited laboratories independent of OM that are ISO 9001 accredited, which requires evidence of a quality management system covering all aspects of the assaying process. To ensure compliance with this system, regular internal audits are undertaken by staff members specially trained in auditing techniques.

11.1 Laboratory Preparation and Analysis Methods

Diamond-drill core 2017-2018

Core interval samples ranged from 30 cm to 150 cm, with recommended maximum sample lengths of 1 m. Samples shorter than 1 m reflect noteworthy lithological, structural, or mineralization boundaries encountered in the core. The start and end of sample sequences included a minimum 1 m shoulder sample of non-mineralized core. Sampling intervals were indicated on the core using red china grease markers. A red cut line was drawn along the apex of the dominant foliation to produce two near identical and representative halves of core.

The core was cut in half with a diamond saw along its length, and one half was bagged tagged and shipped using Armour Transportation Systems ("Armour") to the Actlabs facility in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

At Actlabs, the entire sample was crushed to a nominal -10 mesh (1.7 mm), mechanically riffle-split to obtain a representative sample, and then pulverized to at least 95% -150 mesh (106 µm). Core samples were analyzed for 36 elements using a four-acid "near total" digestion (Code 1F2) via inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry ("ICP-OES"), following Actlabs' Code 1F2 method (**Table 11-1**).

Table 11-1: Elements Analyzed by Actlabs 1F2 Analytical Method

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
4-Acid – ICP-OES (detection limits in ppm except where noted)								
Ag	0.3	100	Ga	1	10,000	Sb	5	10,000
Al	0.01%	50%	Hg	1	-	Sc	4	10,000
As	3	5,000	K	0.01%	10%	Sr	1	10,000
Ba	7	1,000	Li	1	10,000	Te	2	10,000
Be	1	10,000	Mg	0.01%	50%	Ti	0.01%	10%
Bi	2	10,000	Mn	1	100,000	Tl	5	10,000
Ca	0.01%	70%	Mo	1	10,000	U	10	10,000
Cd	0.3	2,000	Na	0.01%	10%	V	2	10,000
Co	1	10,000	Ni	1	10,000	W	5	10,000
Cr	1	10,000	P	0.00%	10%	Y	1	1000
Cu	1	10,000	Pb	3	5,000	Zn	1	10,000
Fe	0.01%	50%	S+	0.01%	20%	Zr	5	10,000

Actlabs describes the Code 1F2 method as follows:

> *A 0.25 g sample is digested with four acids beginning with hydrofluoric, followed by a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids. This is then heated using precise programmer-controlled heating in several ramping and holding cycles which takes the samples to incipient dryness. After incipient dryness is attained, samples are brought back into solution using aqua regia. With this digestion, certain phases may be only partially solubilized. These phases include zircon, monazite, sphene, gahnite, chromite, cassiterite, rutile, and barite. Ag greater than 100 ppm and Pb greater than 5,000 ppm should be assayed, as high levels may not be solubilized. Only sulphide sulphur will be solubilized. The samples are then analyzed using an Agilent 735 ICP.*

Copper, lead, and zinc over limit samples were re-analyzed using a peroxide fusion ICP-OES method (**Table 11-2**) described as follows:

> *Samples are fused with sodium peroxide and undergo a hot acid dissolution. Samples are then analyzed by a Varian 735ES ICP. A fused blank is run in triplicate for every 22 samples.*

Table 11-2: Actlabs Analytical Specifics for Cu

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Peroxide fusion ICP-OES (detection limits in percent								
Cu	0.01%	-	Pb	0.01%	-	Zn	0.01%	-

Silver samples showing an ICP-OES greater than 100 ppm were re-analyzed using a fire assay with gravimetric finishes (FA-GRAV) method (**Table 11-3**), which is described as follows:

> *A sample size of 10 g to 50 g can be used but the routine 30 g size is applied for rock pulps. The sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, and litharge), which contain no silver. The mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible, preheated to 850°C, raised to an intermediate 950 °C and finished at 1,060 °C. The fusion process lasts 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is then placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the silver.*

Gold was assayed using a fire assay- atomic absorption spectrophotometry ("FA-AAS") method (**Table 11-3**). The method is described as follows:

> *The entire Ag doré bead is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold content is determined by AA. On each tray of 42 samples there are two blanks, three sample duplicates and two certified reference materials, one high and one low (7 QC out of 42 samples).*

All gold samples above 5,000 ppb were re-assayed using fire assay with gravimetric finish ("FA-GRAV") to ensure accurate values.

Table 11-3: Actlabs Analytical Specifics for Au and Ag

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Element
Fire assays with AA finish (detection limits in ppb)			
Au	5	5,000	
Fire assays with AA finish (detection limits in ppb)			
Ag	3	10,000	

Diamond-drill core 2019

Ten (10) diamond-drill holes totalling 4,761.6 m were completed on the BBP in 2019*. A total of 148 core samples aggregating 124 m of core were collected and submitted for analysis.
**Three drill-holes completed in 2018 are included with the 2019 suite of drill-holes as they were not incorporated into the 2019 Historical Estimate of Desautels (2019).*

All samples were shipped to the ALS facility in Moncton, NB, for preparation (crushing/pulverizing), then forwarded to ALS's main facility in Vancouver, BC, where they were analysed using ME-ICP61 analytical method with Aqua Regia digestion (**Table 11-4**).

Table 11-4: ME-ICP61 Analytes and respective limits of Detection

CODE	ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)								PRICE PER SAMPLE
	Ag	0.5-100	Cr	1-10,000	Na	0.01%-10%	Ti	0.01%-10%	
ME-ICP61	Al	0.01%-50%	Cu	1-10,000	Ni	1-10,000	Tl	10-10,000	**$16.45** *full package*
0.25g	As	5-10,000	Fe	0.01%-50%	P	10-10,000	U	10-10,000	*or $8.75*
sample	Ba	10-10,000	Ga	10-10,000	Pb	2-10,000	V	1-10,000	*+ $0.80 /element*
	Be	0.5-1,000	K	0.01%-10%	S	0.01%-10%	W	10-10,000	
*ME-ICP61m	Bi	2-10,000	La	10-10,000	Sb	5-10,000	Zn	2-10,000	**$27.90**
0.75g	Ca	0.01%-50%	Mg	0.01%-50%	Sc	1-10,000			
sample	Cd	0.5-1,000	Mn	5-100,000	Sr	1-10,000			
	Co	1-10,000	Mo	1-10,000	Th	20-10,000			

2019 Soil Survey

A total of 2,165 soil samples and 58 field duplicate samples were obtained, identified and placed into kraft-paper bags, and secured in the field. Collections of samples were delivered daily to the OM warehouse in Bathurst, where they were digitally catalogued into a database.

All samples were shipped to the ALS Preparation facility in Moncton, NB, for drying and sieving. Prepped samples were forwarded to ALS's main facility in Vancouver, BC, where they were analysed using ME-ICP41 analytical method with Aqua Regia digestion (**Table 11-5**).

Table 11-5: ME-ICP41 Analytes and respective limits of Detection

CODE	ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)							
	Ag	0.2-100	Co	1-10,000	Mn	5-50,000	Sr	1-10,000
	Al	0.01%-25%	Cr	1-10,000	Mo	1-10,000	Th	20-10,000
ME-ICP41	As	2-10,000	Cu	1-10,000	Na	0.01%-10%	Ti	0.01%-10%
0.5g	B	10-10,000	Fe	0.01%-50%	Ni	1-10,000	Tl	10-10,000
sample	Ba	10-10,000	Ga	10-10,000	P	10-10,000	U	10-10,000
ME-ICP41m	Be	0.5-1,000	Hg	1-10,000	Pb	2-10,000	V	1-10,000
1g sample	Bi	2-10,000	K	0.01%-10%	S	0.01%-10%	W	10-10,000
	Ca	0.01%-25%	La	10-10,000	Sb	2-10,000	Zn	2-10,000
	Cd	0.5-1,000	Mg	0.01%-25%	Sc	1-10,000		

2019 Till Survey

A total of 118 till samples and 7 field duplicate samples were obtained and secured in the field. Collections of samples were delivered daily to the OM warehouse in Bathurst, where they were digitally catalogued into OM's geochemistry database.

All samples were shipped to the ALS Preparation facility in Moncton, NB, for drying and sieving. Prepped samples were forwarded to ALS's main facility in Vancouver, BC, where they were analysed using ME-ICP41 analytical method with Aqua Regia digestion (see **Table 11-5**).

11.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

NI 43-101 requires mining companies reporting results in Canada to follow CIM Best Practice Guidelines. These guidelines describe which items are required to be in the reports, but do not provide guidance for QA/QC programs.

QA/QC programs have two components. Quality Assurance (QA) deals with the prevention of problems using established procedures while Quality Control (QC) aims to detect problems, assess them and take corrective actions. QA/QC programs are implemented, overseen and reported on by a Qualified Person as defined by NI-43-101.

QA programs should be rigorous, applied to all types and stages of data acquisition and include written protocols for: sample location, sample collection and handling procedures; laboratories and analysis; data management and reporting.

QC programs are designed to assess the quality of analytical results for accuracy, precision and bias. This is accomplished through the regular submission of standards, blanks and duplicates with batches of samples submitted to the analytical laboratory(s), and the submission of batches of samples to a second laboratory for check assays.

The materials conventionally used in mineral exploration QC programs include "Standards", "Blanks", "Duplicates" and "Check-Assays", as follows:

- Standards, also referred to as Certified Reference Material (CRM) are samples of known composition that are inserted into sample batches to independently test the accuracy of an analytical procedure. They are acquired from a known and trusted commercial source.

Standards are selected to fit the grade distribution identified for the type of mineralization being sought;

- Blanks consist of material that is predetermined to be free of elements of economic interest to monitor for potential sample contamination during analytical procedures at the laboratory;
- Duplicate samples are submitted to assess both the analytical precision (repeatability) and to assess the homogeneity of mineralization. Duplicates can be submitted from all stages of sample preparation with the expectation that better precision is demonstrated by duplicates further along in the preparation process;
- Check-Assays consist of a selection of original pulps that are submitted to a second analytical laboratory for the same analysis as at the primary laboratory. The purpose is to assess the assay accuracy of the primary laboratory relative to the secondary laboratory.

OM maintained a rigorous QA/QC program for their 2019 surface- and core-sampling programs, involving collection of field duplicates and systematic inclusion of standards, blanks and duplicates with sample batches submitted for analysis.

Both Actlabs and ALS maintain internal QA/QC by including regular insertion of Standards, Blanks and Duplicates into client sample streams. A record of the sequence of analysis is retained and unusual values are checked.

11.3 QA/QC 2017-2018 Drill-core sampling (taken from Desautels, 2019)

OM inserted QC samples into the sample batches sent to the laboratory. Inserts included standards, blanks, and duplicates. A total of 168 blank samples and 211 Certified Reference Material (CRM) pulps were sent to Actlabs during the 2017–2018 campaign. The quarter-core duplicates protocol was added to the QA/QC program late in the 2018 program, and six samples were submitted.

11.3.1 2017-2018 Certified Reference Materials (Standards)

A suite of four commercially available CRM was selected from CDN Resources Laboratories Ltd. (**Table 11-6**). The selection was based on anticipated zinc grades; ranging from low- to average-grade standards (3% to 5%) and high-grade standards (7% to 15%). The standards selected by the geologist are meant to reflect the core that is being sampled. A CRM was inserted every 20 samples.

CDN-ME-17 SRM originates from massive to semi-massive sulphides from the Izok Lake deposit, an Archean aged VMS deposit in the Slave structural province of Canada. It consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and minor galena.

CDN-ME-1201 Standard is made from mineralization supplied by Minerals & Metals Group (MMG). The mineralization is described as massive to semi-massive sulphides from an Archean aged VMS deposit in the Slave structural province of Canada.

CDN-ME-1402 Standard is reportedly made with a mixture of mineralized material.

CDN-ME-1405 was supplied by Farallon Mining Ltd. from their Campo Morado property in Mexico. The Campo Morado precious-metal bearing, volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits occur in a lower Cretaceous bimodal, calc-alkaline volcanic sequence.

All reference materials were analyzed by 4-acid digestion, AA, or ICP finish. The CRM that best matches the massive-sulphide mineralization underlying the BBP at the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits are ME-17 and ME-1201.

Table 11-6: Expected Value and 2xStn Deviations for CRM's Utilized for 2017-2018 Core-Sampling Programs

Standard	Element	Unit	Recommended Value	Between Lab 2xStn Deviation
CDN-ME-17	Silver	g/t	38.2	±3.3
	Copper	%	1.360	±0.10
	Lead	%	0.676	±0.054
	Zinc	%	7.340	±0.37
CDN-ME-1201	Silver	g/t	37.6	±3.4
	Copper	%	1.572	±0.086
	Lead	%	0.465	±0.032
	Zinc	%	4.990	±0.29
CDN-ME-1402	Silver	g/t	131	±7.0
	Copper	%	2.90	±0.16
	Lead	%	2.48	±0.11
	Zinc	%	15.23	±0.67
CDN-ME-1405	Silver	g/t	88.8	±6.6
	Copper	%	0.685	±0.036
	Lead	%	0.638	±0.052
	Zinc	%	3.02	±0.11

11.3.1.1 Discussion

OM best practices flagged any sample exceeding ±2 standard deviations as a failure (**Table 11-7**).

Table 11-7: Failure Rate of the CRM Analyses

Element	CRM (comments)	Quantity Inserted	Certified Value	Number Failed	Passing QC (%)
Zinc (%)	ME-17	34	7.34	7	79
	ME-1201	33	4.99	1	97
	ME-1402	67	15.23	6	91
	ME-1405	77	3.02	9	88
Lead (%)	ME-17	34	0.68	0	100
	ME-1201 (near upper detection limit)	33	0.47	33	0
	ME-1402	67	2.48	3	96
	ME-1405 (above upper detection limit)	77	0.64	21	73
Copper (%)	ME-17	34	1.36	0	100
	ME-1201	33	1.57	1	97
	ME-1402	67	2.90	4	94
	ME-1405 (near ICP upper det.)	77	0.69	53	31
Silver (g/t)	ME-17	34	38.20	4	88
	ME-1201	33	37.60	2	94
	ME-1402 (above ICP upper det.)	67	131.00	21	69
	ME-1405 (near ICP upper det.)	77	88.80	33	57

The lead assay values for ME-1201 and ME-1405 (**Figure 11.1**) and silver values for ME-1402 and ME-1405 (**Figure 11.2**) show clear under-reporting bias.

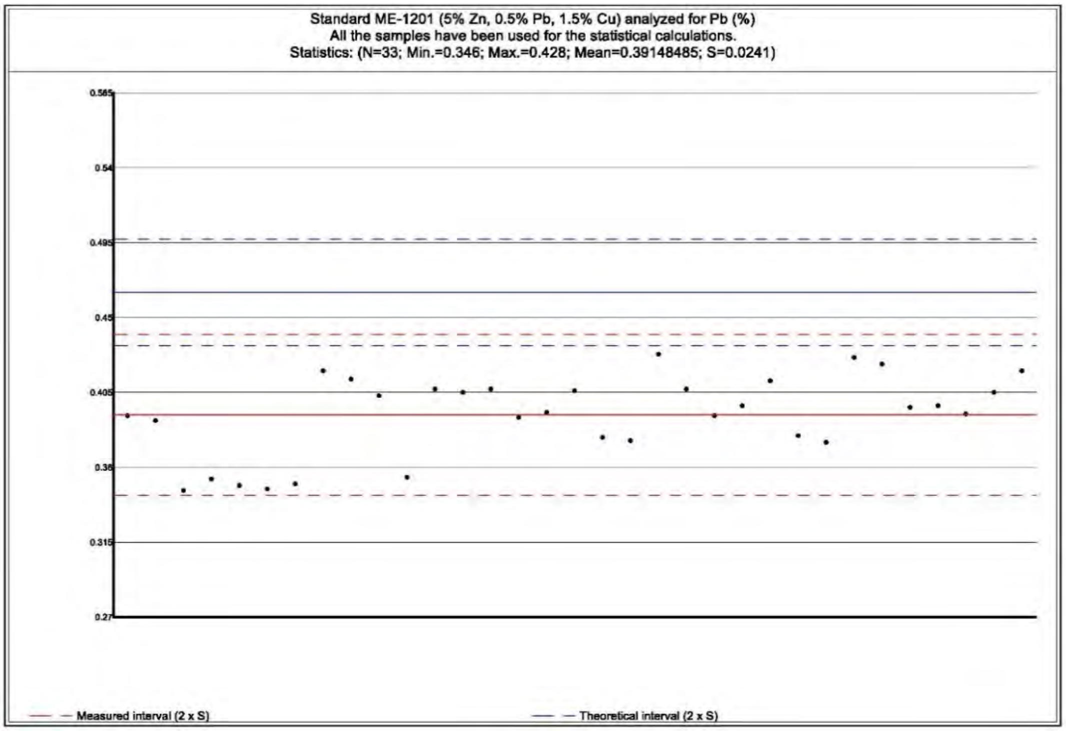


Figure 11.1: Lead Assays for ME-1201

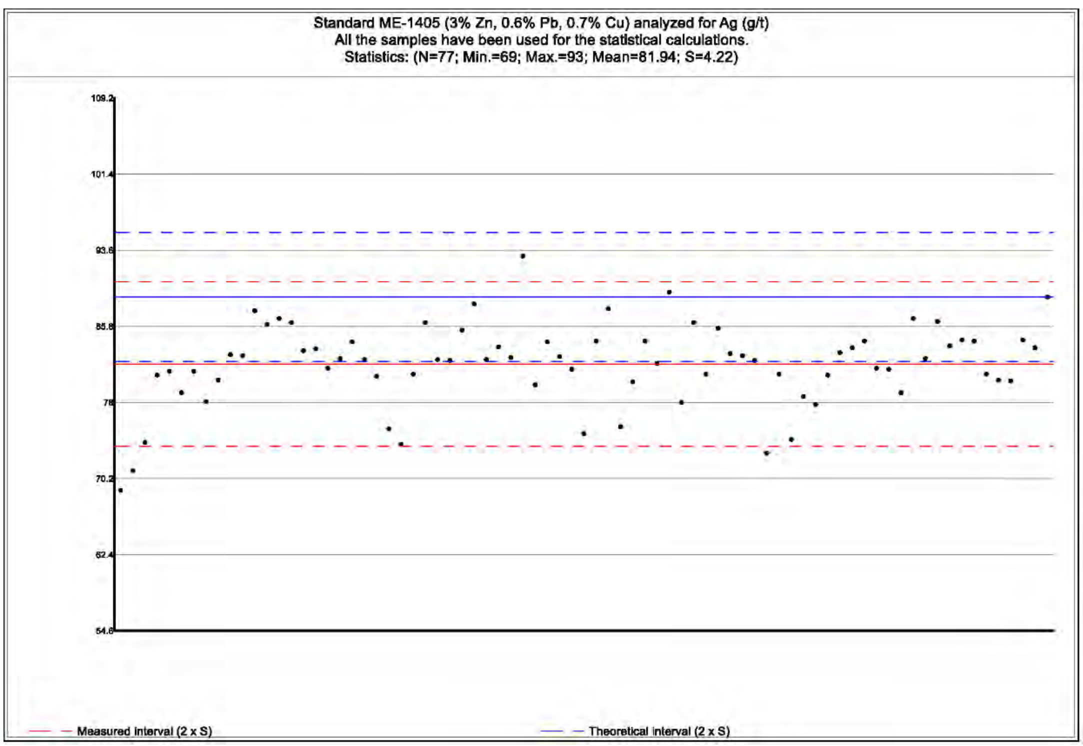


Figure 11.2: Silver Assays for ME-1405

This bias is attributed to the fact that the certified lead concentrations of 0.465% and 0.638% for ME-1201 and ME-1405, and the silver concentration of 131 g/t and 88.8 g/t for ME-1402 and ME-1405 are extremely close to the upper limit of detection for lead and silver (0.5% and 100 ppm respectively) by the ICP-MS method employed by Actlabs. When a sample is determined to have >0.5% Pb or >100 ppm Ag, Actlabs automatically re-assays the sample using a peroxide fusion total digestion, which no longer match the analytical method used for the CRM. None of the ME-1201 Pb samples triggered the 0.5% total-digestion threshold to be re-assayed, and as a result, all samples returned an assay value below 2xStd Dev. of the certified value.

The silver ME-1405 results show a similar under-reporting bias and assay values were not high enough to trigger a switch from the ICP-OES to the FA-GRAV method. The under-reporting is likely the result of the 4-acid digestion used for the ICP-OES method not being able to completely dissolve all the lead or silver with concentrations within 0.035% and 11 g/t of the upper detection limit.

The ME-1405 Pb (**Figure 11.3**) and ME-1402 Ag (**Figure 11.4**) assay results have a bimodal distribution of concentrations. The bimodal distribution in ME-1405 Pb and ME-1402 Ag is caused by a portion of the samples correctly reaching the 0.5% or 100 g/t thresholds and being re-assayed by Actlabs, while some other samples do not dissolve enough during the 4-acid digestion to trigger re-assay and are therefore under-reported. All samples that were below 2xStd of the certified value were assayed by Actlabs with a 4-acid digestion.

The copper values for CRM ME-1405 (**Figure 11.5**) show a similar under-reporting bias as Pb in ME-1201. The certified concentration of copper is 0.685% and the total digestion threshold for copper is 1% instead of 0.5%; however, it is possible that there are still 4-acid digestion issues occurring at 0.7%, lowering reported Cu assay values.

OM commented that all potential issues related to standards outlined above are exclusively under-estimations related to dilution. No positive bias has been observed that could inflate assay values.

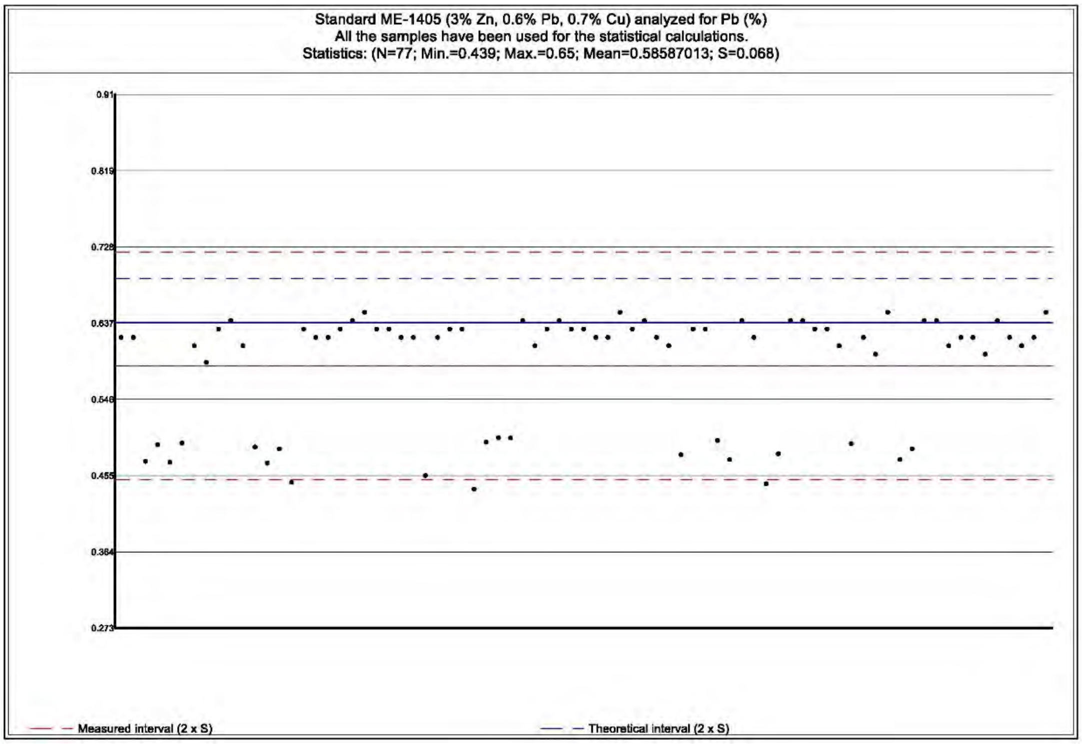


Figure 11.3: Lead Assays for ME-1405

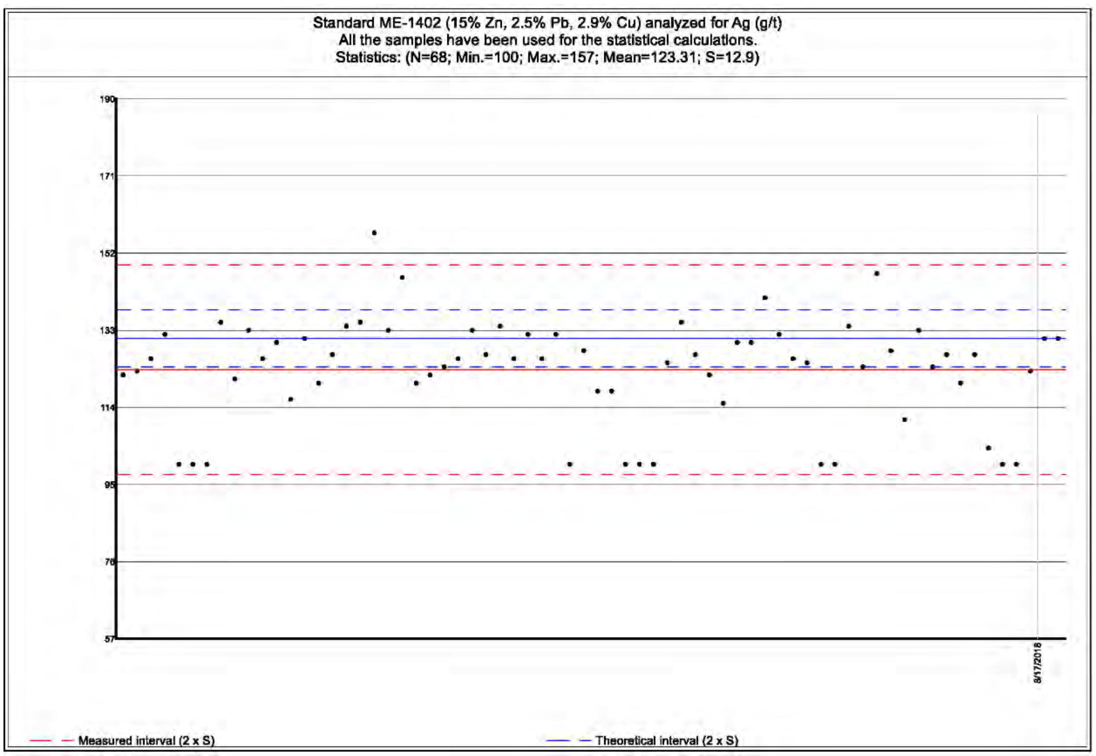


Figure 11.4: Silver Assays for ME-1402

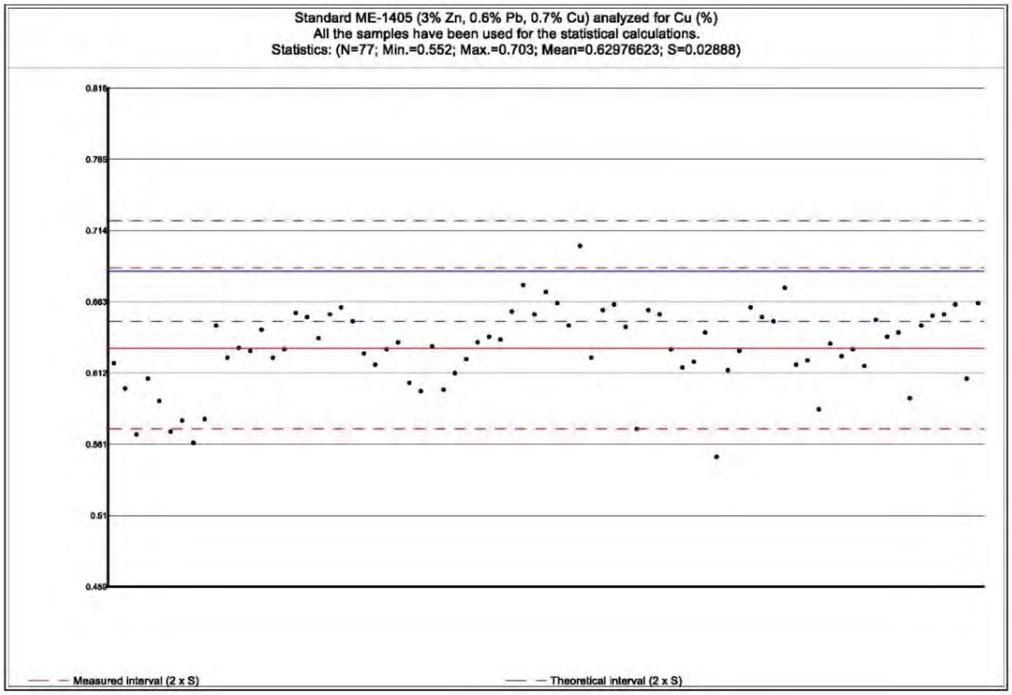


Figure 11.5: Copper Assays for ME-1405

Z-Score charts of a sub-set of the CRM results were used to validate the drill-core analytical results. Assays for zinc (with a few exceptions) stay within ±two Standard Deviations ("±2Std"). CRM ME-17 assay results for zinc show a small bias, which could be attributed to a matrix match issue or a difference in the analytical procedures (**Figure 11.6**).

The Z-Score chart for Pb shows several failures for CRM ME-1201, and erratic behaviour coupled with multiple failures for ME-1405. This bias is attributed to the issue relating to the lead value approaching the upper detection limit as explained above. There is little bias of Pb-assay results for CRM ME-17 (**Figure 11.7**).

The same issue is apparent for copper assay values of CRM ME-1405 where the certified value is approaching the copper upper detection limit (**Figure 11.8**).

Silver assays for ME-1402 tracked remarkably well (**Figure 11.9**) considering that the analytical procedures for the CRM is different than the analytical procedure used by OM for assays above 100 g/t Ag. Assays for the CRM ME-1405 are plagued with the same issue of being too close to the upper detection limits and are tracking with a negative bias.

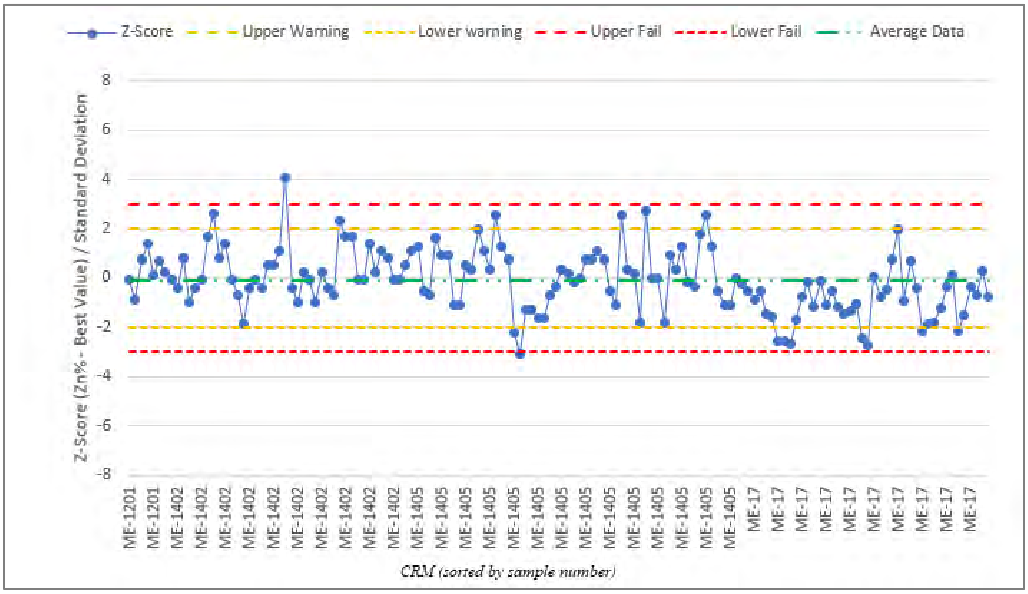


Figure 11.6: Z-score plot of Zn assays for CRM Standards – 2017-2018 core samples

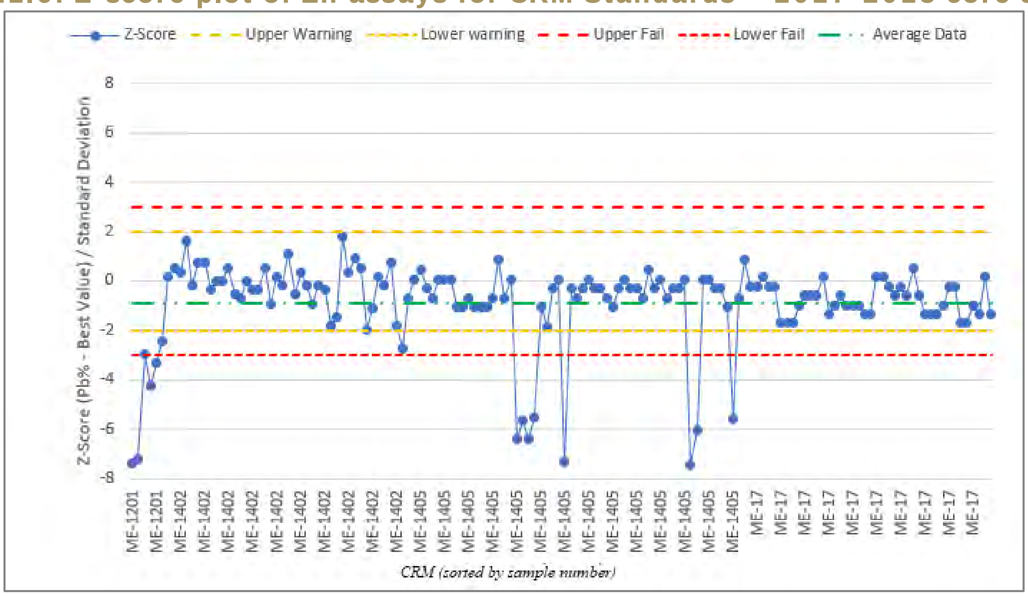


Figure 11.7: Z-score plot of Pb values for CRM Standards – 2017-2018 core samples

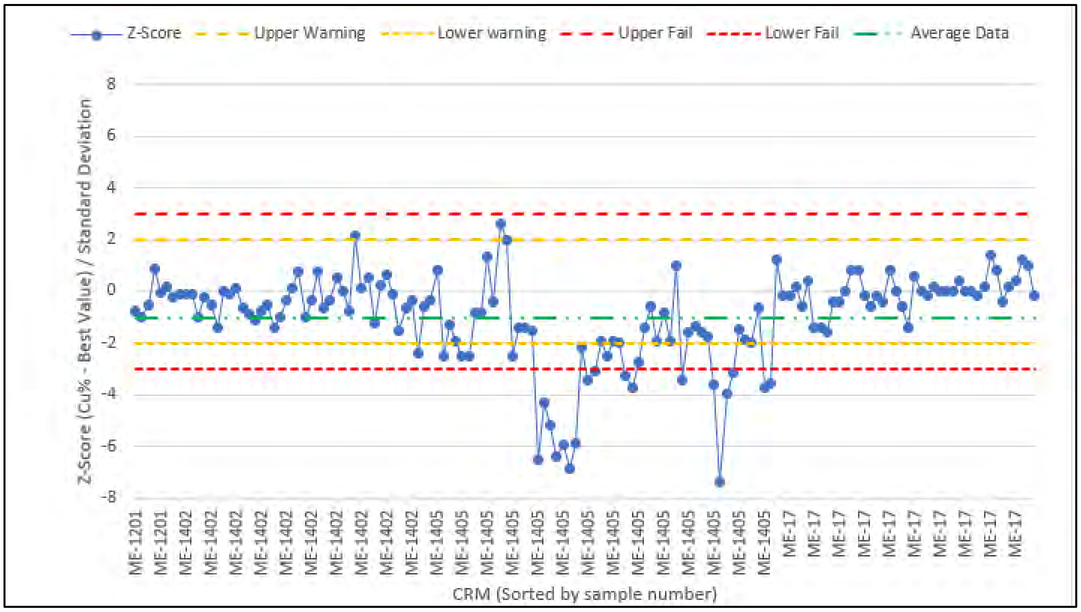


Figure 11.8: Z-score plot of Cu values for CRM Standards – 2017-2018 core samples

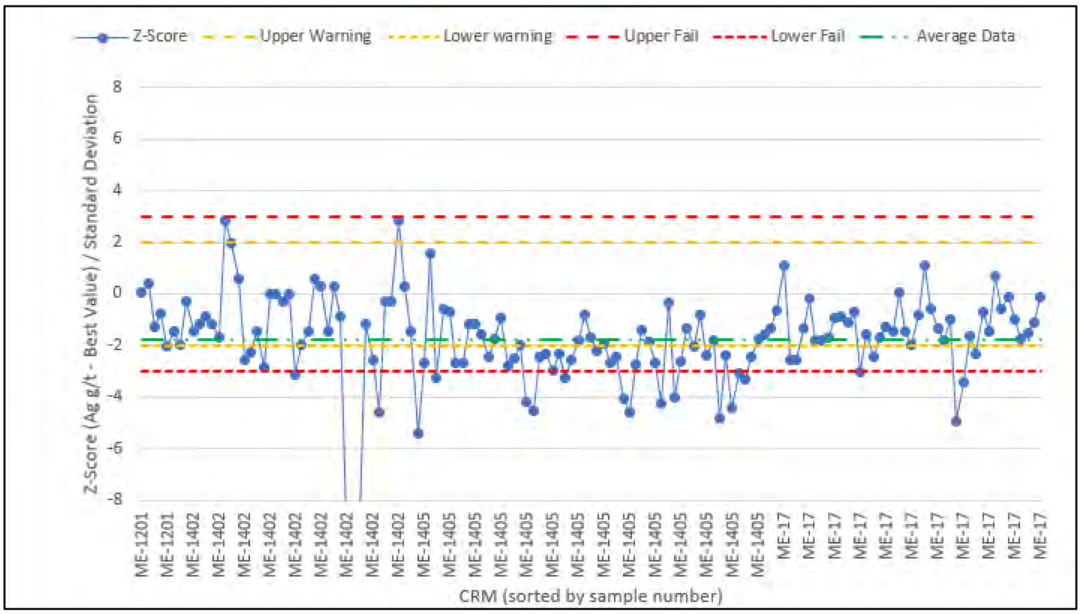


Figure 11.9: Z-score plot of Ag values for CRM Standards – 2017-2018 core samples

11.3.2 2017-2018 Blanks

Blanks are used to monitor for potential sample contamination that may take place during sample preparation and/or assaying procedures at the primary laboratory.

OM used two different blanks during the 2017–2018 drilling campaigns: 1) CDN-BL-10, which comprises pulverized granitic material; and, 2) an in-house gabbro blank comprising core obtained from the NB-GSB core storage facility in Madran, New Brunswick. This material is undetectable as a Blank to the laboratory, as it consists of regular drill core. Both Blanks were selected due to their depleted base-metal geochemical signature. A Blank sample was added every 20 samples in the sample stream. **Figures 11-10 to 11-16** show the analytical results of the BL-10 and gabbro Blanks for Zn Pb, Cu and Ag (dashed red lines indicates the limit of ±2Std).

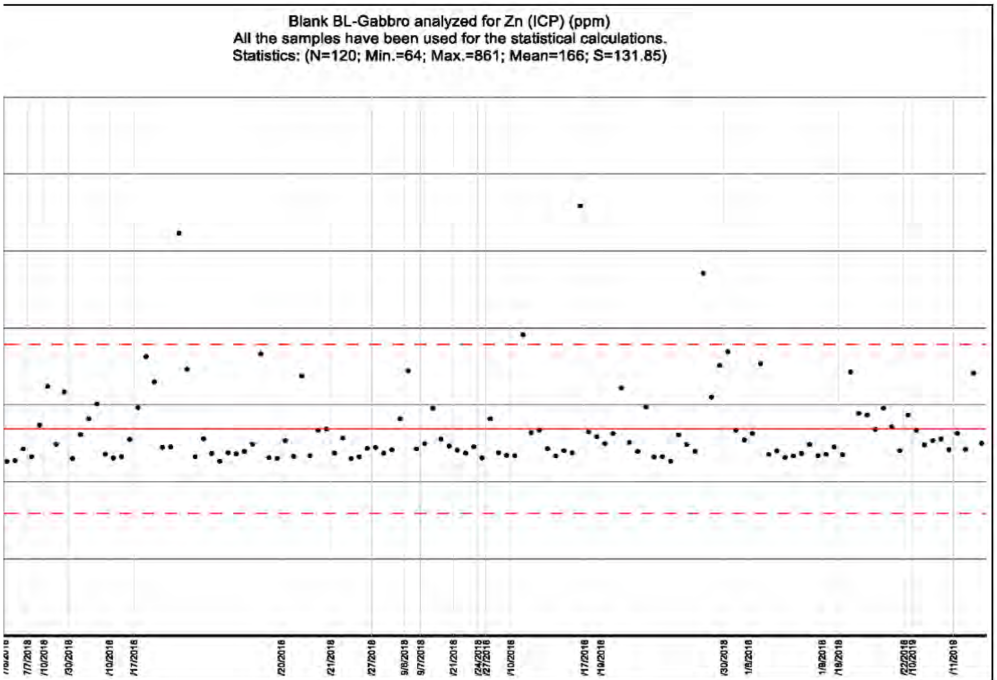


Figure 11.10: Zinc assay values for gabbro Blank

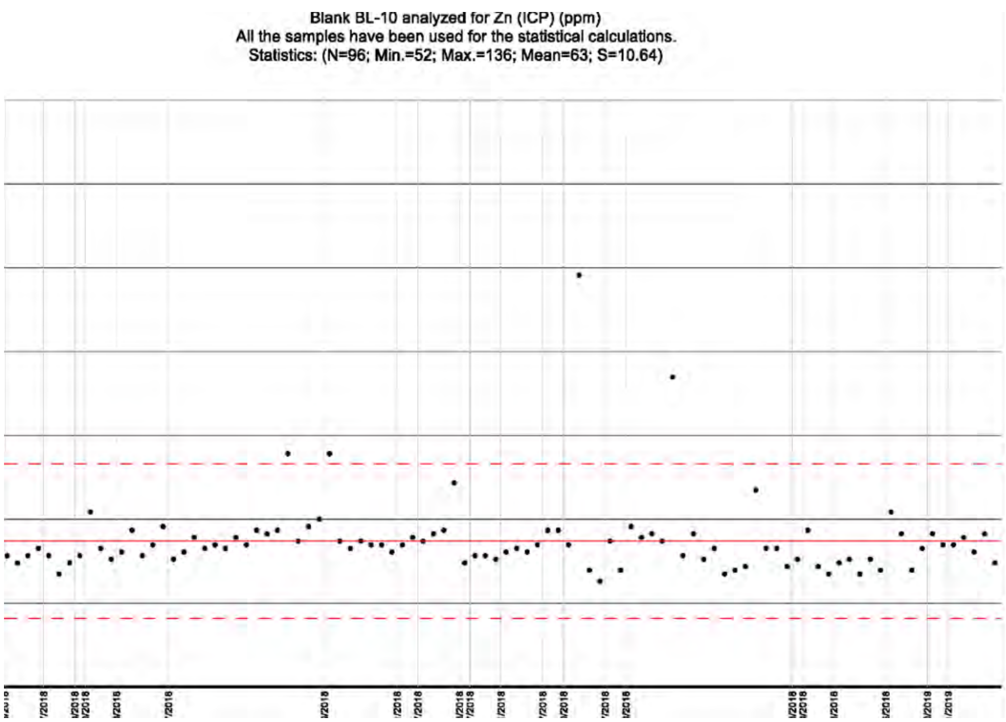


Figure 11.11: Zinc assay values for BL-10 Blank

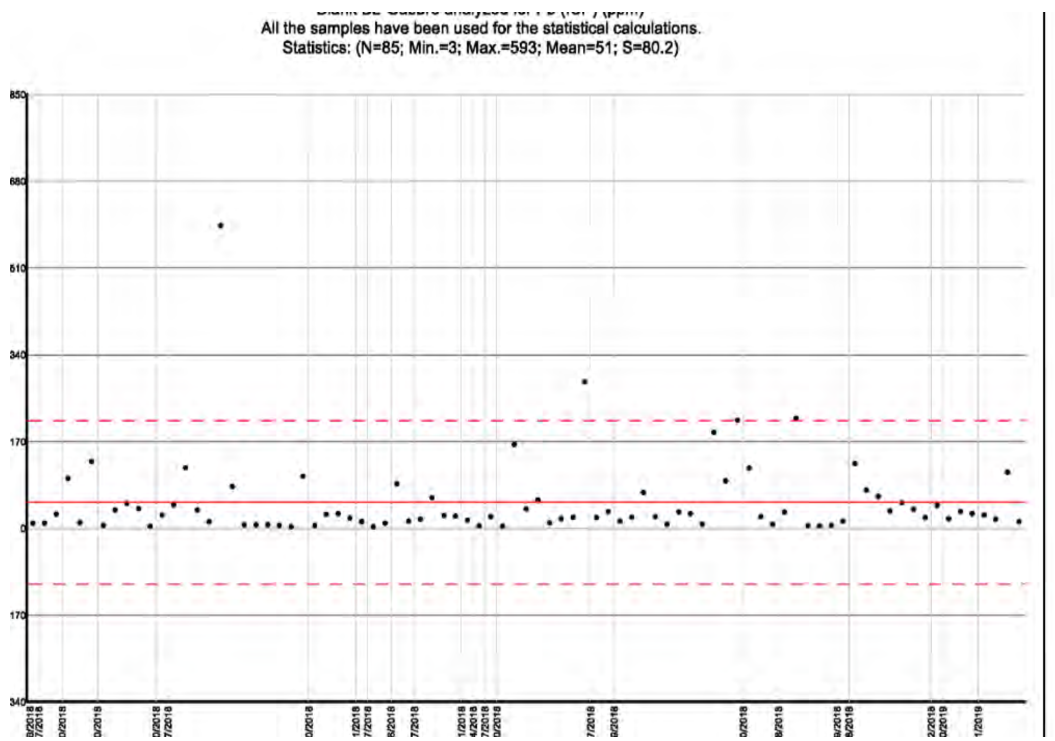


Figure 11.12: Lead assay values for gabbro Blank

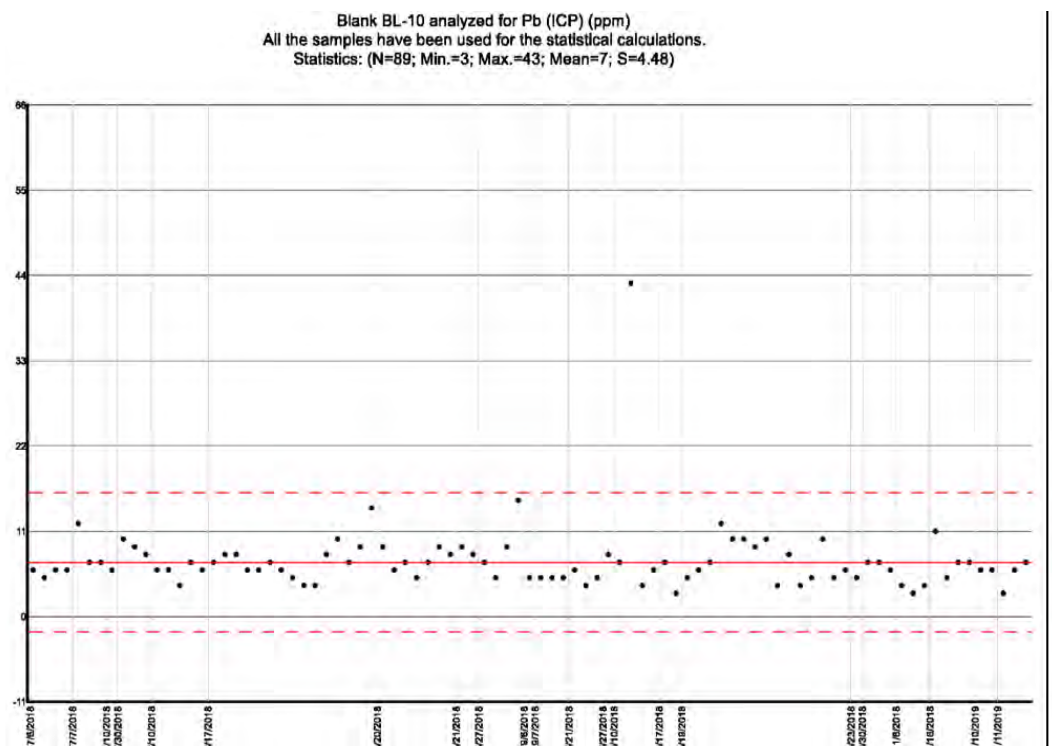


Figure 11.13: Lead assay values for BL-10 Blank

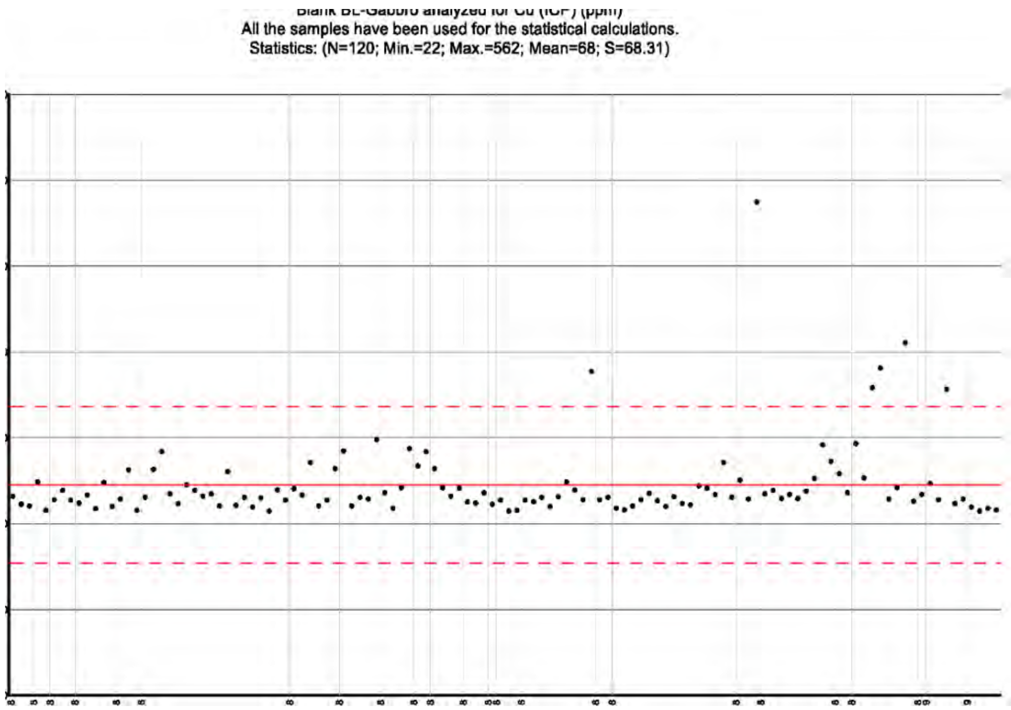


Figure 11.14: Copper assay values for gabbro Blank

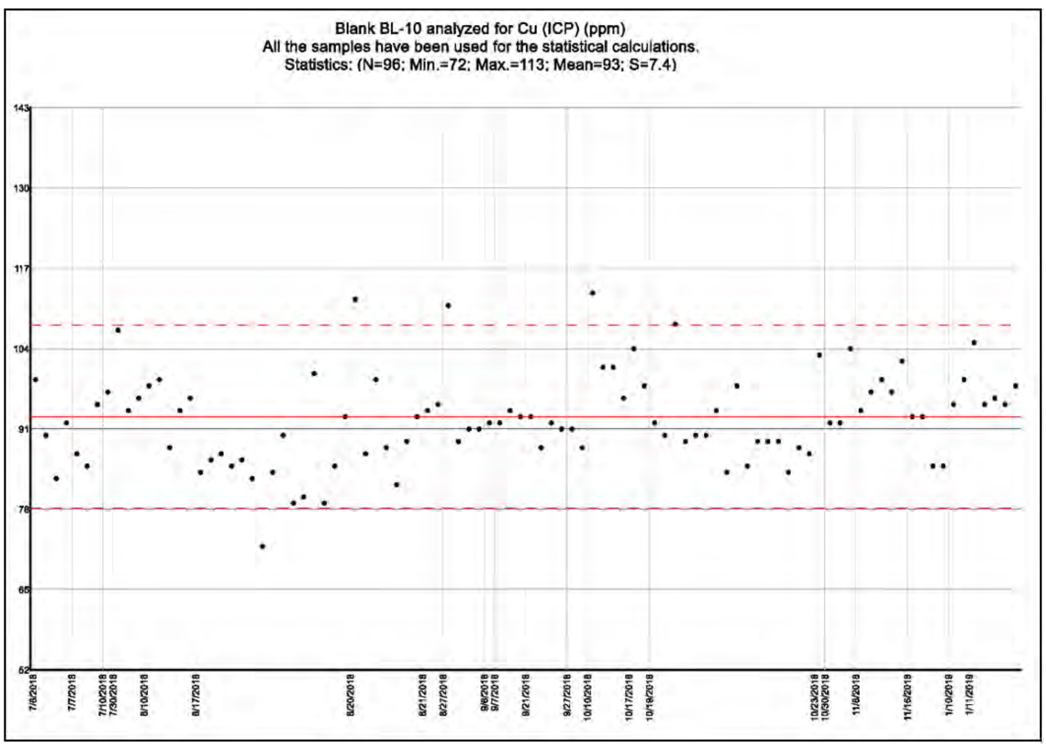


Figure 11.15: Copper assay values for BL-10 Blank

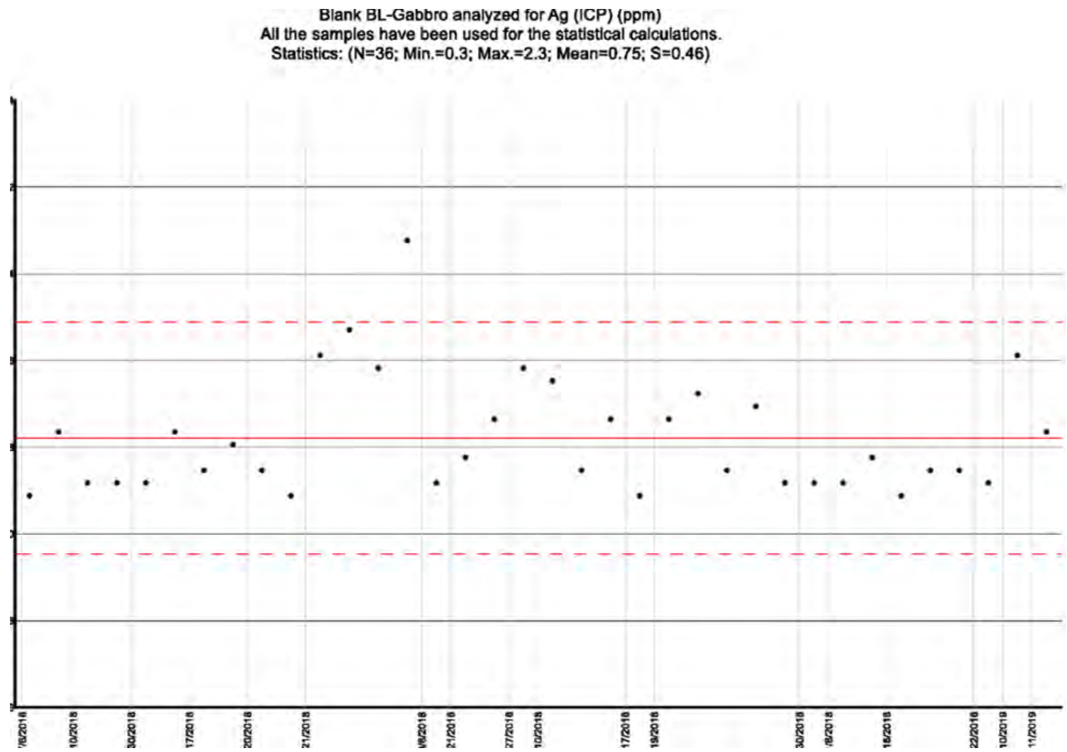


Figure 11.16: Silver assay values for gabbro Blank

The results of the assay results from the utilised Blanks are satisfactory. The BL-10 Blank displays less variability than the gabbro Blank. Samples failures are rare and isolated although they are more frequently located immediately after a very high-grade sample, which indicates that a minor amount of cross contamination occasionally took place between samples. The data do not show a systemic contamination problem during the sample preparation stage and the analysis stage.

11.3.3 2017-2018 Duplicates

In-house laboratory analytical duplicates and laboratory preparation duplicates were routinely completed by Actlabs. These protocols are part of their internal QA/QC program, and did not originate with OM. OM began using quarter-core duplicates near the end of the 2018 drilling campaign on the BBP Project. Half-core samples were split into quarter-core and collected for analytical comparison.

Summary statistics for the three types of duplicates are shown in **Table 11-8**.

Linear regression plots of original vs duplicate assay results of the in-house Actlabs samples are shown in **Figure 11.17**, whereas those for OM's quarter-core samples are shown in **Figure 11.18**.

Table 11-8: Duplicate Mean % Relative Differences of Duplicate Samples

Element	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	
Mean %RDiff.	**14.236**	**13.565**	**9.627**	**6.966**	**32.101**	Quarter Core Duplicates
Mean Diff.	0.016	0.006	-0.016	-0.383	-0.266	
Mean grade	2.122	0.596	0.500	13.408	0.469	
No. of pairs	6	6	6	6	6	
Mean %RDiff.	**1.885**	**5.006**	**6.415**	**8.716**	**20.3**	Laboratory Duplicates
Mean Diff.	0.0028	0.0005	-0.0005	-0.0580	0.0102	

Element	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	
Mean grade	1.081	0.0408	0.304	15.341	0.368	
No. of pairs	230	230	226	201	290	
Mean %RDiff.	**5.527**	**3.595**	**6.685**	**17.818**	**17.544**	Laboratory Preparation Duplicates
Mean Diff.	-0.026	0.0012	0.0017	-0.234	-1.025	
Mean grade	0.997	0.383	0.276	10.181	119.913	
No. of pairs	27	27	27	22	20	

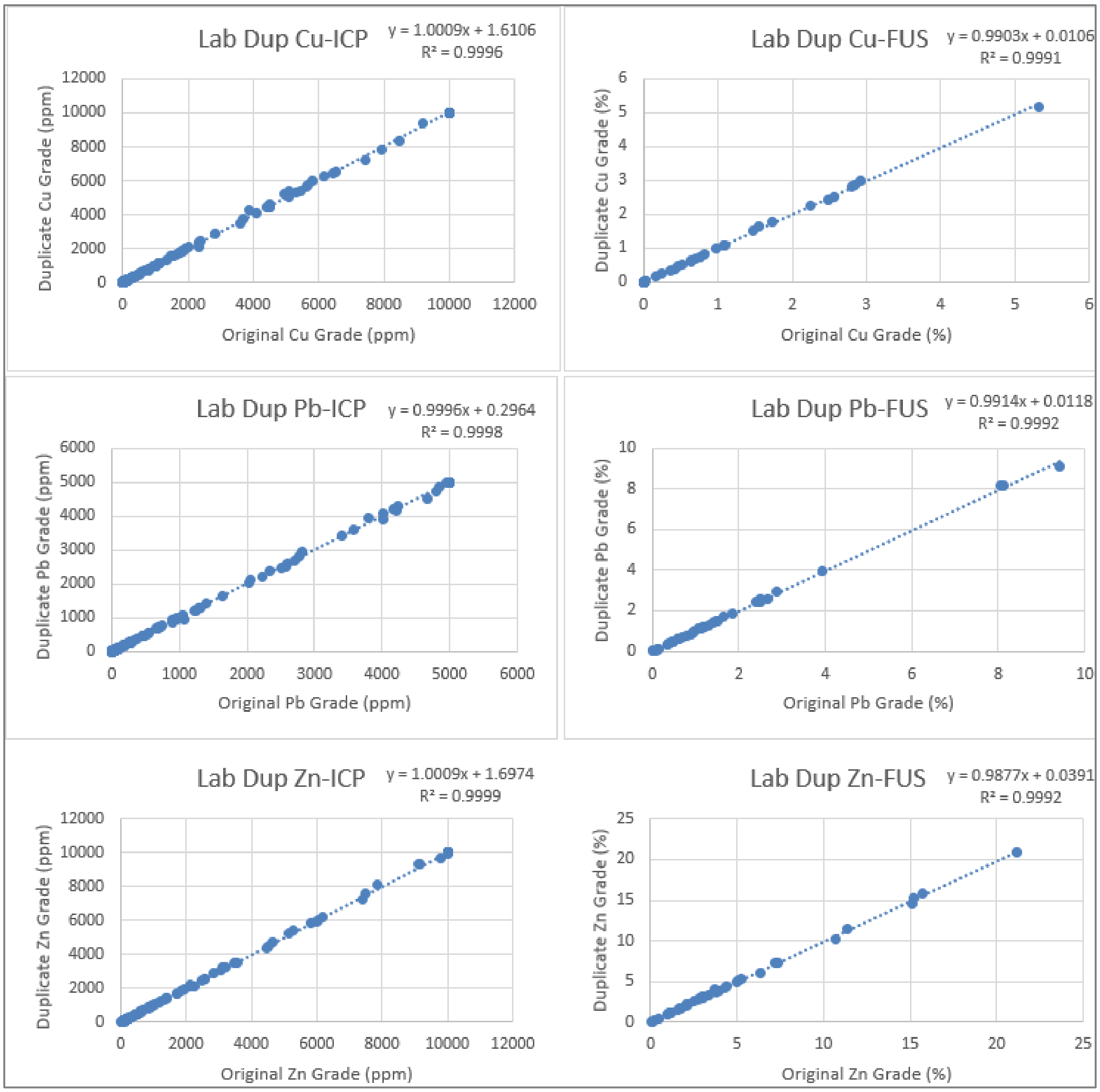


Figure 11.17: Duplicate regression plots of Actlabs' duplicates

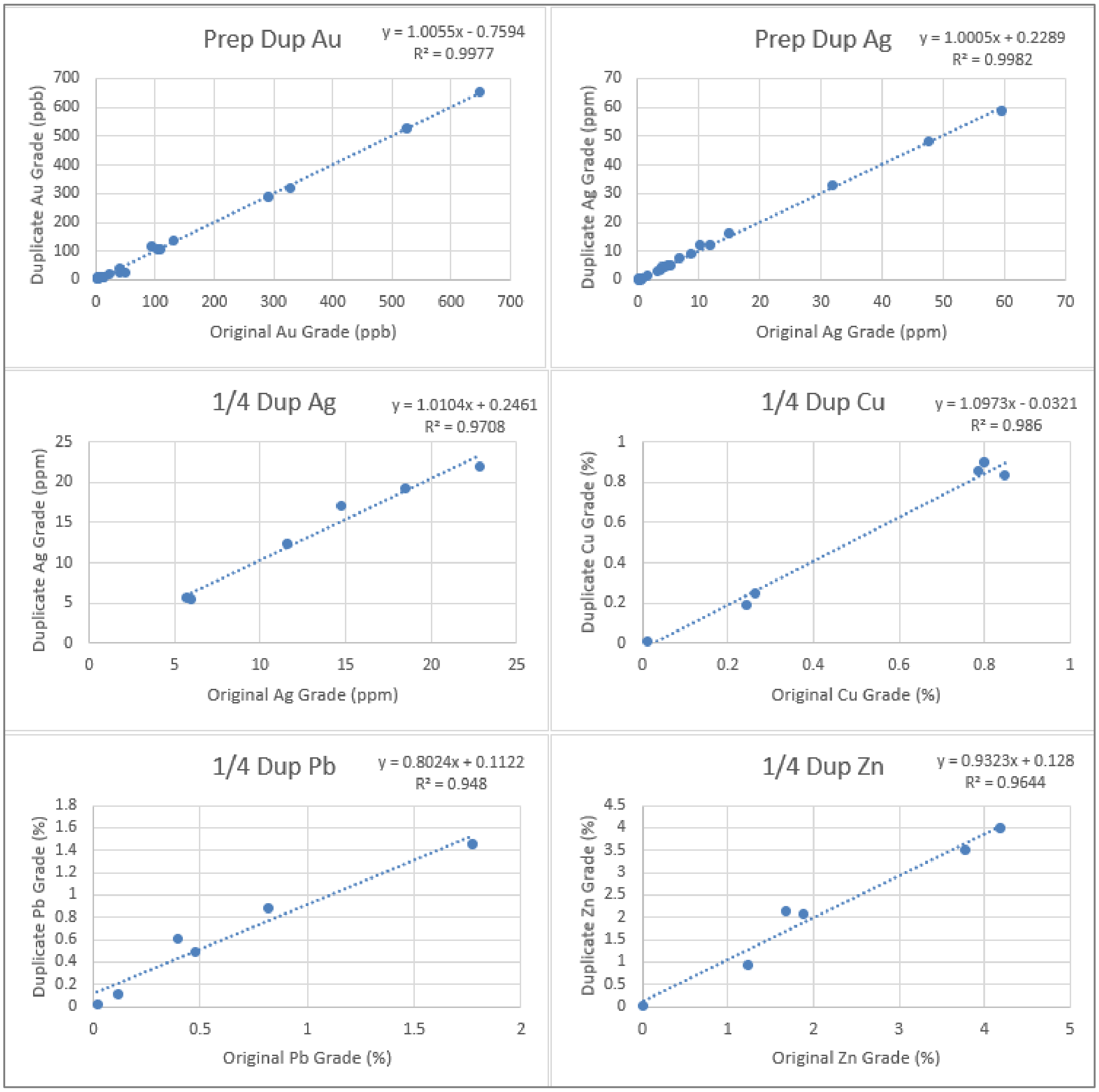


Figure 11.18: OM quarter-core duplicate regression plots

The performance of the laboratory duplicates and the laboratory preparation duplicates were found to be excellent.

The sample population of the quarter core duplicate is small, due to its late introduction during the 2018 drilling campaign, so the result should not be considered as statistically significant. All the quarter-core duplicates shows a R2 equal to 0.95 or higher, indicating that the data are close to the fitted equation. The data also show a slope of regression approaching 1.0, except for the Pb assays (0.8). This indicates excellent reproducibility with minimal bias.

11.4 QA/QC 2019 Drill-core Sampling

A QA/QC program was implemented by OM to monitor analytical results of the drill-core sampling programs on the BBP. Three types of quality control sample inserts (Standards, Blanks and Duplicates) were utilized during the drilling programs (**Table 11-11**).

Table 11-9: Control Samples Inserted by OM into Drill-Core Sample Stream

STANDARDS	TOTAL
Number of DDH:	8
Number of Assays:	148
Number of Standards:	10
% of Standards:	6.8%
Number of Blanks:	8
% of Blanks:	5.4%
Number of Duplicates:	1
% of Duplicates:	0.7%
Total Number of control samples	19
% of control samples	12.8%

11.4.1 2019 Core-sample Standards

Three CRM Standards, obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, BC, ("CDN") (http://www.cdnlabs.com/), were employed by OM for the drilling programs (**Table 11-12**). The Standards were selected of the basis of anticipated range of base-metal concentrations in massive-sulphide core intersections.

Standards were introduced approximately every 15th place into the core-cuttings samples submitted to ALS, and analysed in the same way as the rest of the samples.

Table 11-10: Cu-Pb-Zn Contents of CDN Standards Employed by OM

CRM Standard Code #	Constituent	Certified Value
CDN-ME-1201	Cu	1.572±0.086%
	Pb	0.465±0.032%
	Zn	4.99±0.290%
CDN-ME-1402	Cu	2.90±0.160%
	Pb	2.48±0.110%
	Zn	15.23±0.67%
CDN-ME-1405	Cu	0.685±0.036%
	Pb	0.638±0.052%
	Zn	3.020±0.11%

The mean and standard deviation from the Standards' certified analyses for Cu-, Pb- and Zn-content were used to determine acceptable upper and lower limits for the Standards' analytical results. If an assay value for a Standard fell outside three times the standard deviation, the batch of samples were re-assayed by the laboratory. Results from all of the Standards inserted into the core-sample stream were within acceptable limits and no samples required re-assay (**Table 11-13**).

Table 11-11: Summary of CRM Standards Submitted with the Drill-Core Sample Stream

STANDARDS	TYPE	2019
CDN-ME-1201:	Number of Samples:	3
	Number of Fails:	0
	% of Fails:	0%
CDN-ME-1402:	Number of Samples:	3
	Number of Fails:	0
	% of Fails:	0%
CDN-ME-1405:	Number of Samples:	4
	Number of Fails:	0
	% of Fails:	0%
Total	Number of Samples:	10
	Number of Fails:	0
	% of Fails:	0%

Analytical results of the CRM Standards employed with the drilling programs are shown graphically in **Figure 11.10**, **Figure 11.11** and **Figure 11.12**. Assay values for Cu, Pb and Zn compare favourably with the certified values for the Standards, validating the accuracy of the analytical procedure.

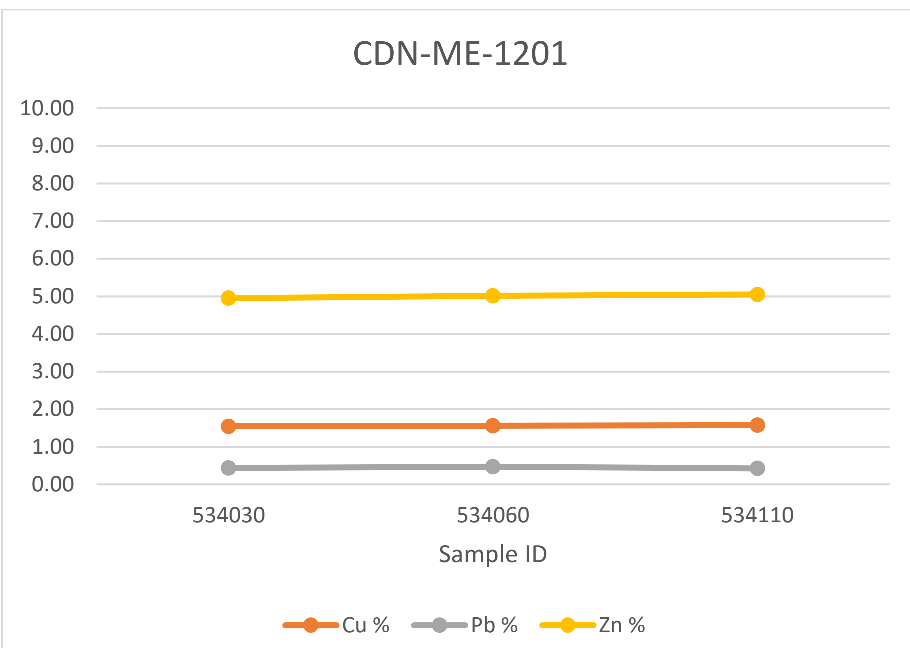


Figure 11.19: Analytical results of Standard CDN-ME-1201 (n=3)

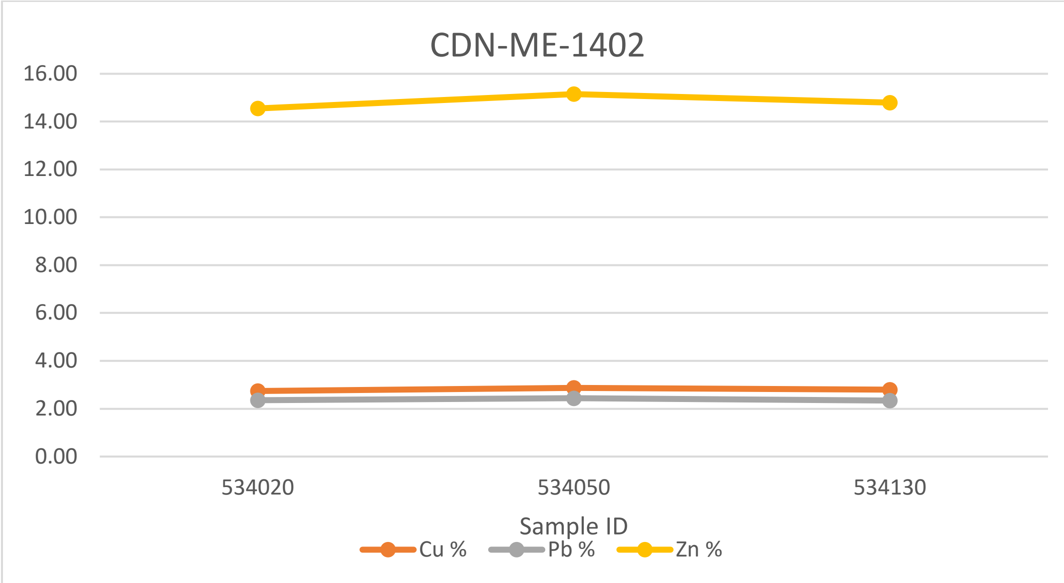


Figure 11.20: Analytical results of Standard ME-1402 (n=3)

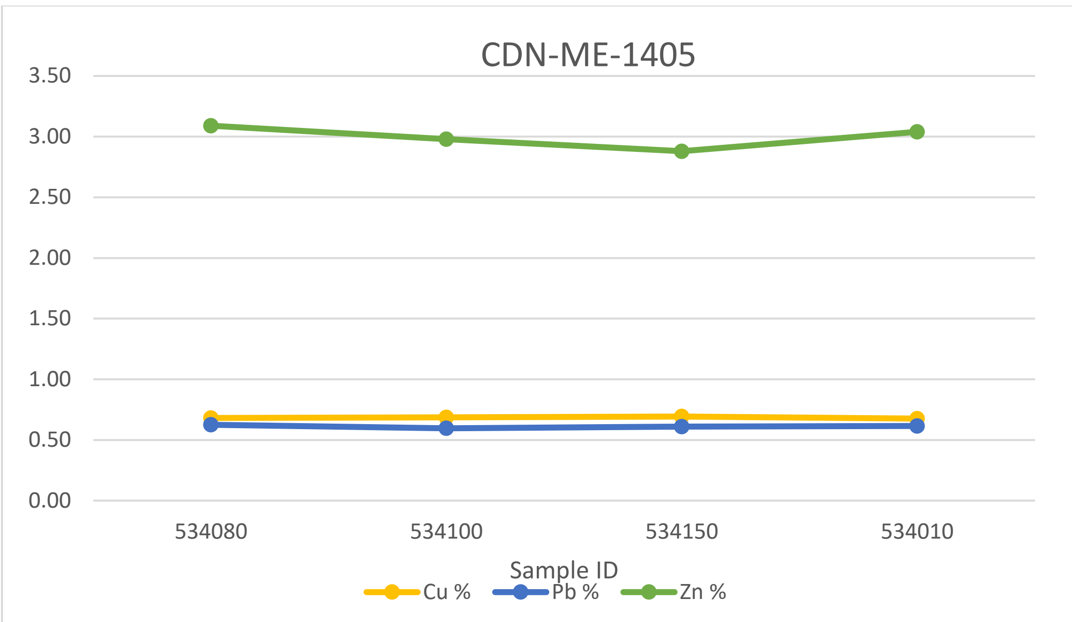


Figure 11.21: Analytical results of Standard ME-1405 (n=4)

11.4.2 2019 Core-sample Blanks

Blanks are used to monitor for potential sample contamination that may take place during sample preparation and/or assaying procedures at the laboratory. Two Blanks were employed in the course of OM's drilling programs: 1) BL-Gabbro, comprising Blank material available from NB-GSB in Bathurst; and, 2) CDN-BL-10, a CRM reference Blank available from CDN.

Blanks were inserted at a frequency of approximately 1:20 into the core-sample streams of the various drilling programs.

There were no significant outliers in the analytical results of the employed Blank material samples inserted into the core-interval sample stream (**Table 11-14**). The Cu, Pb and Zn assays of the four (4) CDN-BL-10 samples compared favourably with each other. The Cu, Pb and Zn concentrations of the BL-Gabbro Blank were inconsistent; however, the results of the CDN-BL-10 samples validate that there was no significant contamination of drill-core samples during processing. The wider ranging results of the BL-Gabbro Blank samples is attributed to the fact that BL-Gabbro is not a true Certified Reference Material, and it is recommended to discontinue use of BL-Gabbro as a Blank for QA/QC purposes, and to acquire another CRM in its place.

Table 11-12: Comparative Results of Blanks Submitted with Core-Interval Samples

Blank Material	Sample	Drill-hole	Cu (ppm)	Δ *Absolute (ppm)*	Pb (ppm)	Δ *Absolute (ppm)*	Zn (ppm)	Δ *Absolute (ppm)*
CDN-BL-10	534070	KAT-19-25	107	*4.25*	9	*1.25*	68	*1.25*
	534090	KAT-19-26	99	*3.75*	6	*4.25*	61	*8.25*
	534120	KAT-19-26	100	*2.75*	8	*2.25*	60	*9.25*
	534140	KAT-19-26	105	*2.25*	18	*7.75*	88	*18.75*
AVG			102.75		10.25		69.25	
BL-Gabbro	534019	KAT-19-25	131	*17.25*	49	*25*	215	*62*
	534040	KAT-19-25	39	*74.75*	37	*13*	160	*7*
	534078	OM-7443-01	51	*62.75*	1	*23*	109	*44*
	534105	KAT-19-26	234	*120.25*	9	*15*	128	*25*
AVG			113.75		24		153	

11.4.3 Conclusion

Analytical results of the Blanks indicate that there was no significant contamination at the laboratory during processing of the core-interval sample batches. The GL-Gabbro Blank material should be replaced with an authentic CRM in its place.

11.5 QA/QC 2019 Soil Survey Samples

A QA/QC program was implemented by OM to monitor analytical results of the soil sampling programs on the BBP. A total of 58 Certified Reference Material (CRM) pulps and 58 field duplicate samples were inserted into the 2019 soil sample stream for analysis at ALS (**Table 11-3**). OM elected not to use Blanks for their surface sampling QA/QC protocol.

11.5.1 Soil sample Standards

Two CRM Standards, obtained from ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. ("OREAS") (https://www.ore.com.au/), were employed by OM for OM's soil sampling program (**Table 11-4**). The Standards were selected of the basis of anticipated range of base-metal concentrations in soil sample material.

Table 11-13: Summary of QA/QC Samples Submitted with Collected Soil Samples

QAQC Surface Samples	SOILS
Number of Samples:	2,165
Number of Standards:	58
% of Standards:	2.7%
Number of Duplicates:	58
% of Duplicates:	2.7%
Total Number of control samples	116
% of control samples	5.4%

Standards were introduced approximately every 40th place into the soil sample stream and were analysed in the same way as the rest of the samples.

The mean and standard deviation from the Standards' certified analyses for Cu-, Pb- and Zn-content were used to determine acceptable upper and lower limits of laboratory assay results. If the results fell outside three times the standard deviation, then those samples were re-assayed by the laboratory. **Table 11-15** presents a summary of the results for all the employed Standards.

Table 11-14: Cu-Pb-Zn Concentrations OREAS Standards Employed by OM for Soil Sampling Program (from OREAS website)

CRM Standard; Code #	Constituent	Certified Value (ppm)	1 standard deviation	-95% Confidence	+95% Confidence
OREAS 46	Cu	23.4	1.21	22.8	23.9
	Pb	2.02	0.144	1.94	2.1
	Zn	20.7	2.03	19.5	21.9
OREAS 47	Cu	160	6	157	163
	Pb	284	15	276	291
	Zn	213	10	208	218

Table 11-15: Summary of CRM Standards Submitted with the Soil Sample Stream

STANDARDS	TYPE	Soils
OREAS 46:	Number of Samples:	29
	Number of Fails:	2
	% of Fails:	6.9%
OREAS 47:	Number of Samples:	29
	Number of Fails:	1*
	% of Fails:	2.9%*
Total	Number of Samples:	58
	Number of Fails:	2
	% of Fails:	3.4%

**Sample consistently failed and was found to match the OREAS 46 analyte values. It is considered that this standard was likely mislabelled as OREAS 47 in the geochemical database.*

OREAS 46

The CRM Standards results for CRM Standard OREAS 46 are shown graphically in **Figure 11.22**, **Figure 11.23** and **Figure 11.24**. Of the 29 OREAS 46 standards 100% of the copper and zinc values obtained fell within 2 Standard deviations and are considered to have passed. Of the lead analyte, 48% of the values fell within 2 standard deviations with 7% falling outside of 3 standard deviations and the remaining 45% falling below detection limits (**Table 11-16**). This is not a cause for concern considering the certified lead value for the OREAS 46 standard is 2 ppm, which is the same as the limit of detection for this analytical technique.

Table 11-16: Summary of Analytical Variance - OREAS 46 Standard

OREAS 46							
Analyte	Certified Grade	Low Det Lim. PPM	Upper Det Lim. PPM	2 SD %	3 SD %	Outside 3SD	Below Detection
Copper ppm	23.4	1	10,000	100	0	0	0
Lead PPM	2.02	2	10,000	48	0	7	45
Zinc PPM	20.7	2	10,000	100	0	0	0

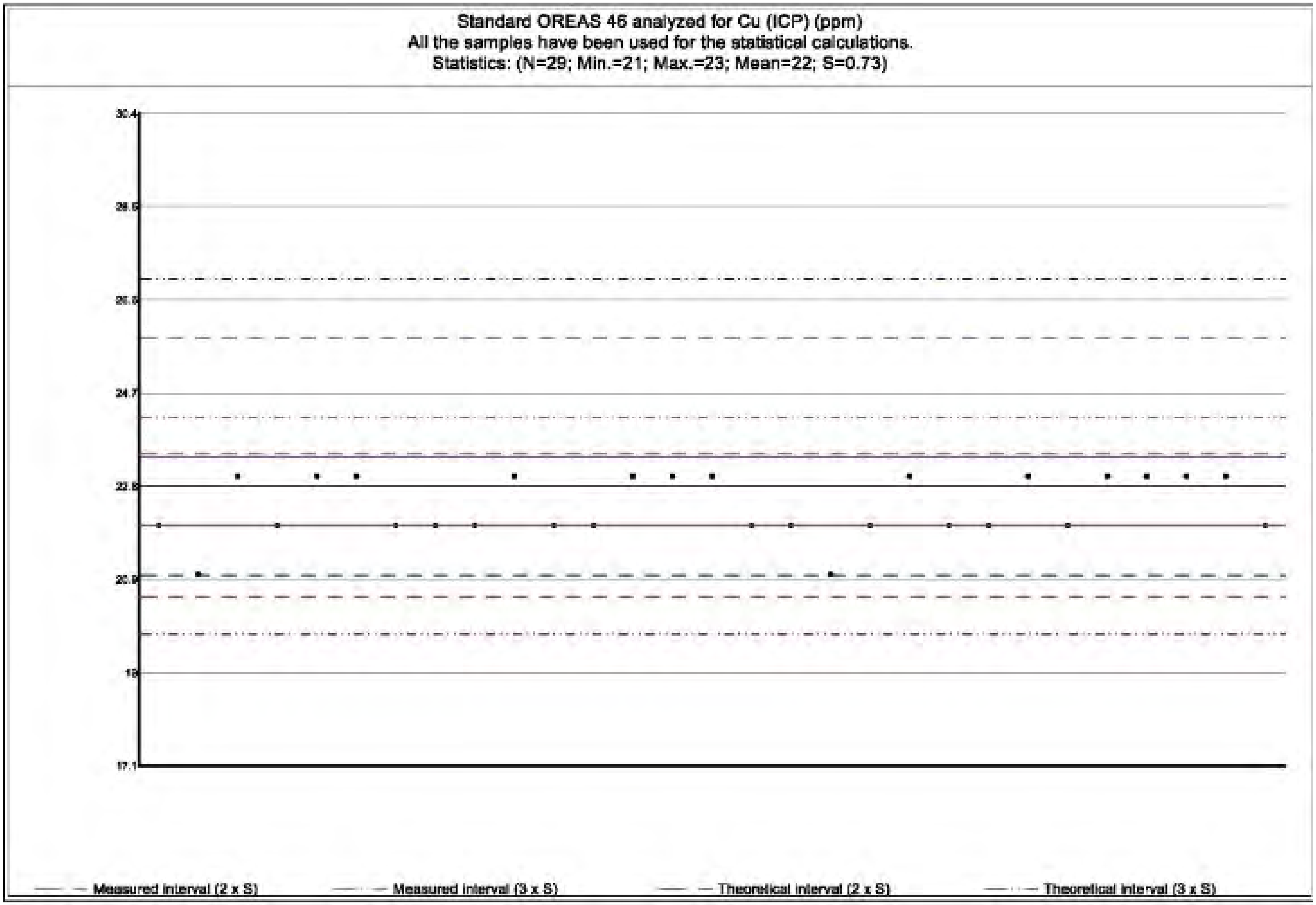


Figure 11.22: Analytical results for copper content - OREAS 46 CRM Standard

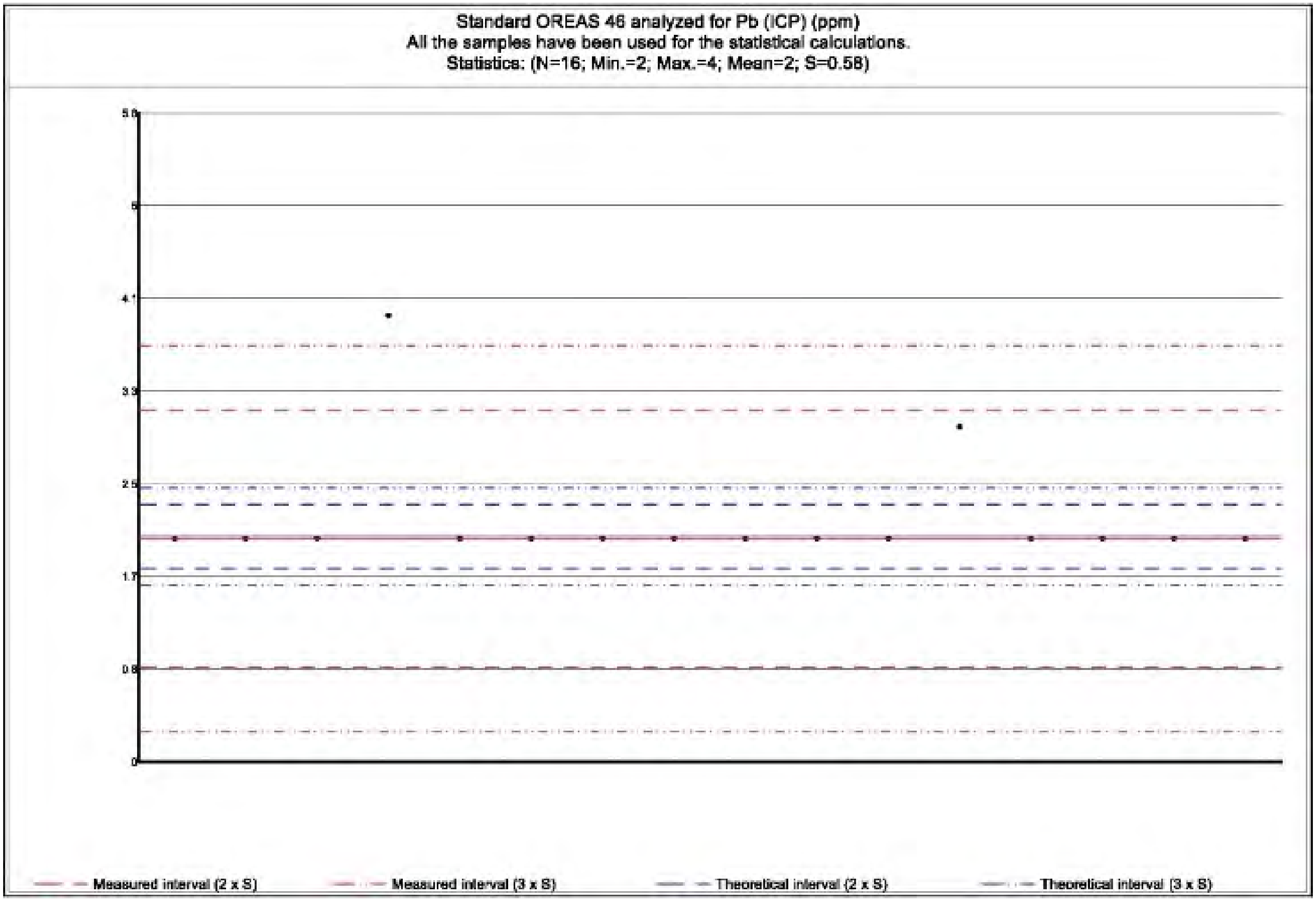


Figure 11.23: Analytical results for lead content - OREAS 46 CRM Standard

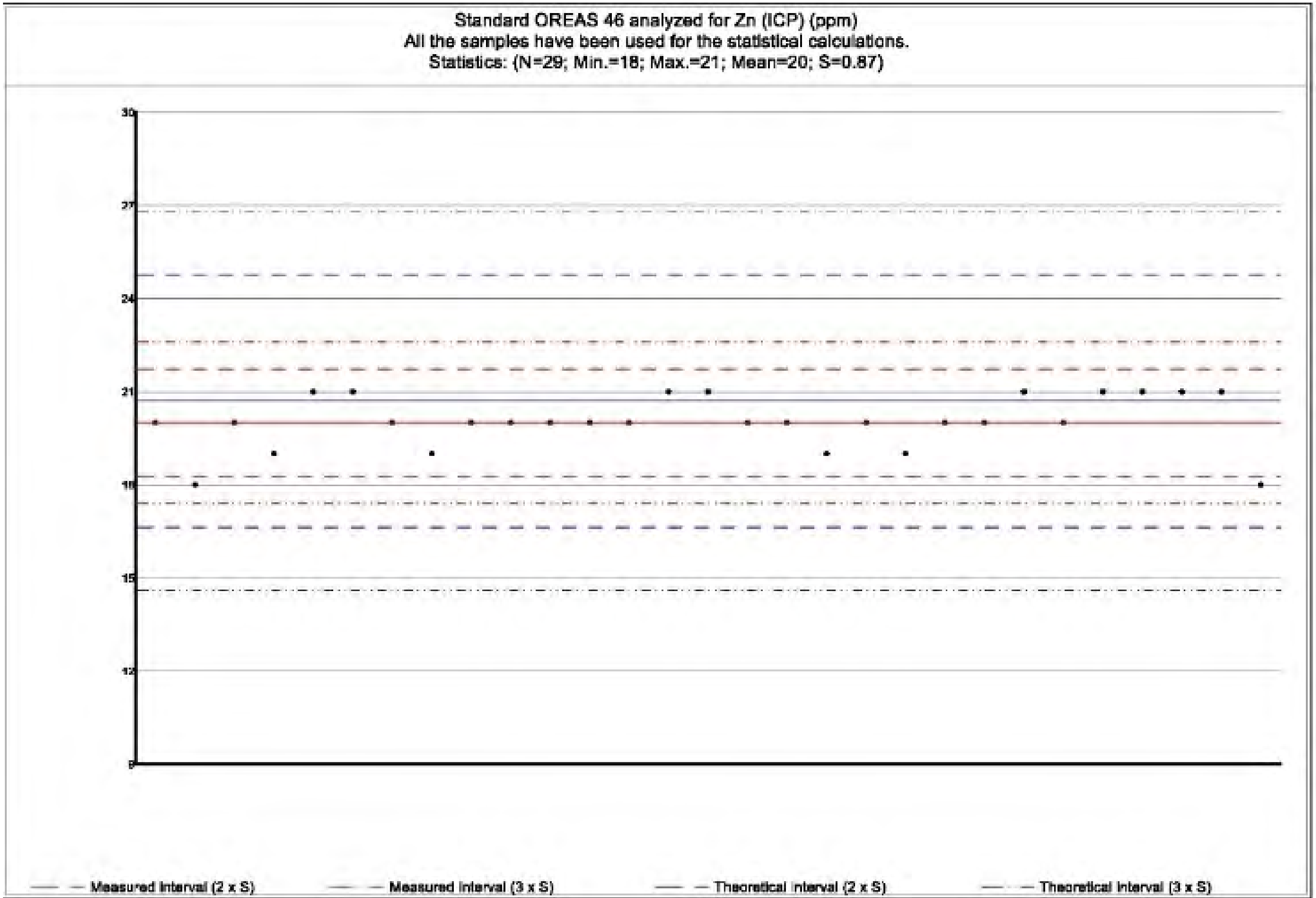


Figure 11.24: Analytical results for zinc content - OREAS 46 CRM Standard

OREAS 47

The CRM Standards results for CRM Standard OREAS 47 are shown graphically in **Figure 11.25**, **Figure 11.26** and **Figure 11.27**.

Of the 29 OREAS 47 Standards, 97% of the copper, lead and zinc values obtained fell within 2 Standard deviations and are considered to have passed (**Table 11-17**). A single sample (3% of the data population) consistently failed and was found to better represent the OREAS 46 analyte values. It is considered that this sample was likely an OREAS 46 Standard mislabelled as OREAS 47 in the database file.

Table 11-17: Summary of Analytical Variance - OREAS 46 Standard

OREAS 47							
Analyte	Certified Grade	Low Det Lim. PPM	Upper Det Lim. PPM	2 SD %	3 SD %	Outside 3SD	Below Detection
Copper ppm	160	1	10,000	97	0	3	0
Lead PPM	284	2	10,000	97	0	0	3
Zinc PPM	213	2	10,000	97	0	3	0

11.5.2 Soil sample Duplicates

Duplicate samples are submitted to assess both assay precision (repeatability) and to assess the homogeneity of mineralization. Fifty-eight (58) field duplicates were collected during the soil-sampling program. Based on the data a Percent Error was calculated using the following formula:

% Error = [(check sample – original)/ (Average of check sample and original sample)]/2

The calculation an average % error was determined to be 1.5%, 5.18% and 3.84% respectively for copper, lead and zinc indicating a close correlation between duplicate samples (**Figure 11.28**, **Figure 11.29** and **Figure 11.30**).

11.5.3 Conclusion

Based on the results of the QA/QC procedures, the data from the soil surveys is considered to be of an acceptable quality.

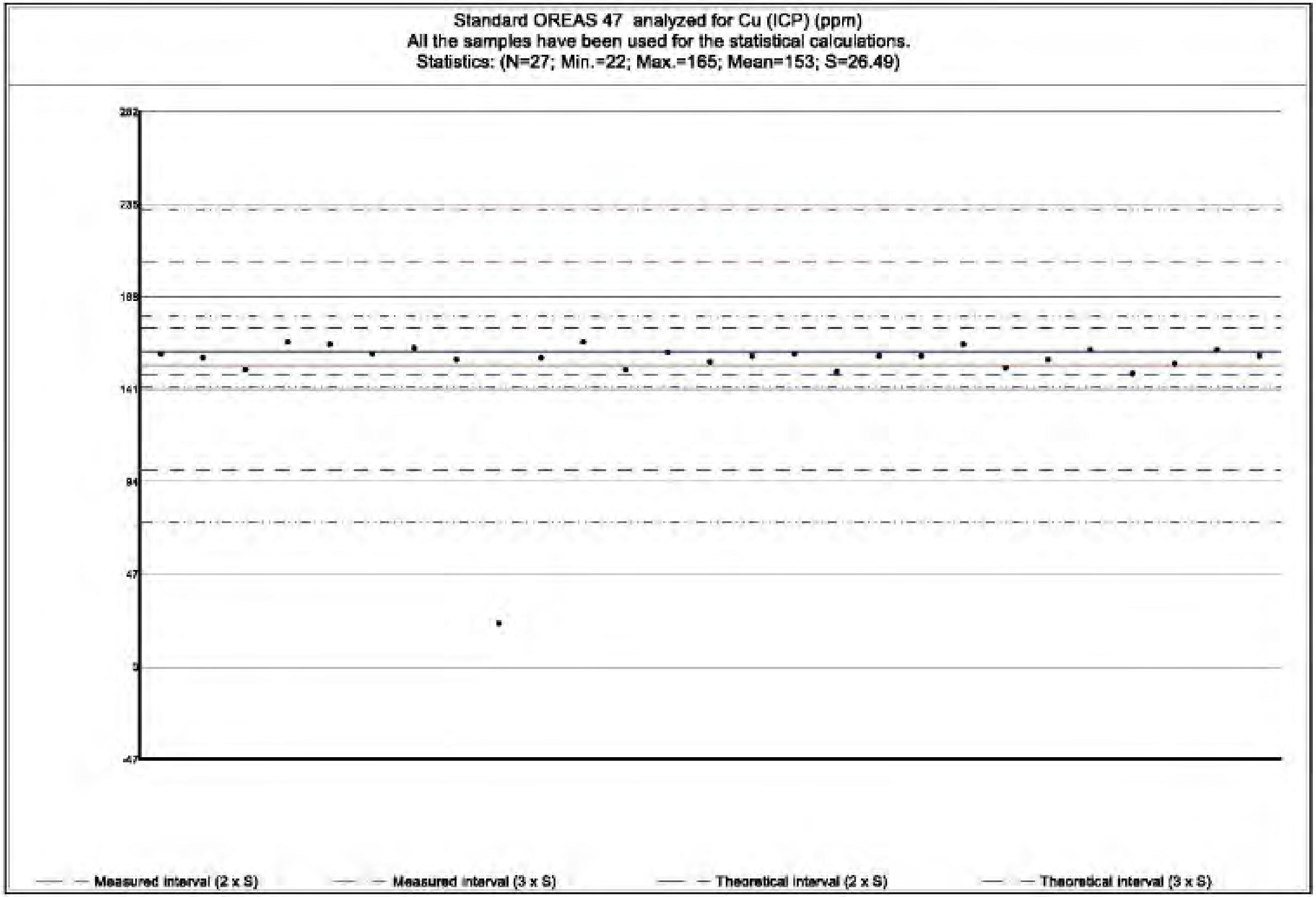


Figure 11.25: Analytical results for copper content - OREAS 47 CRM Standard

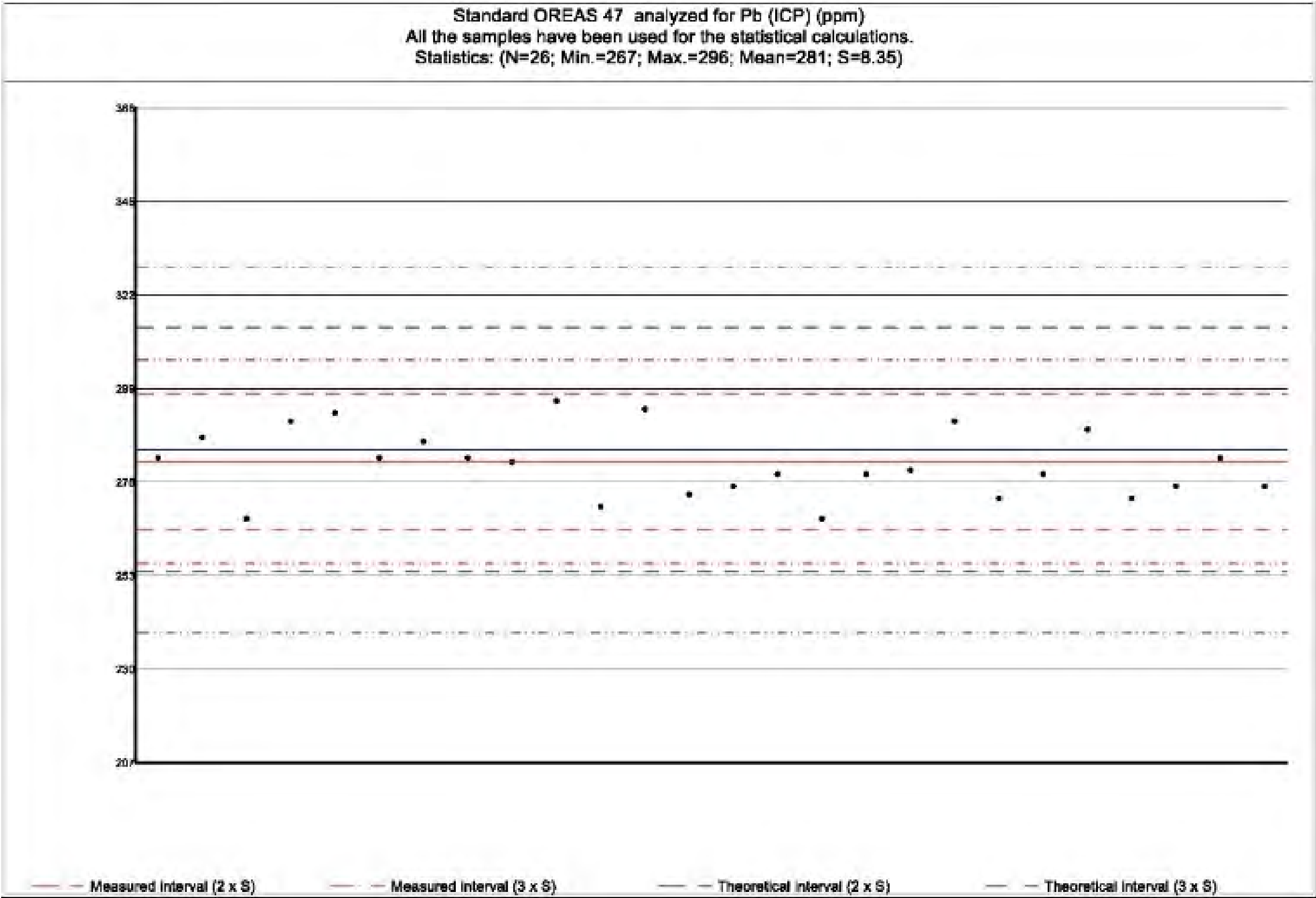


Figure 11.26: Analytical results for lead content - OREAS 47 CRM Standard

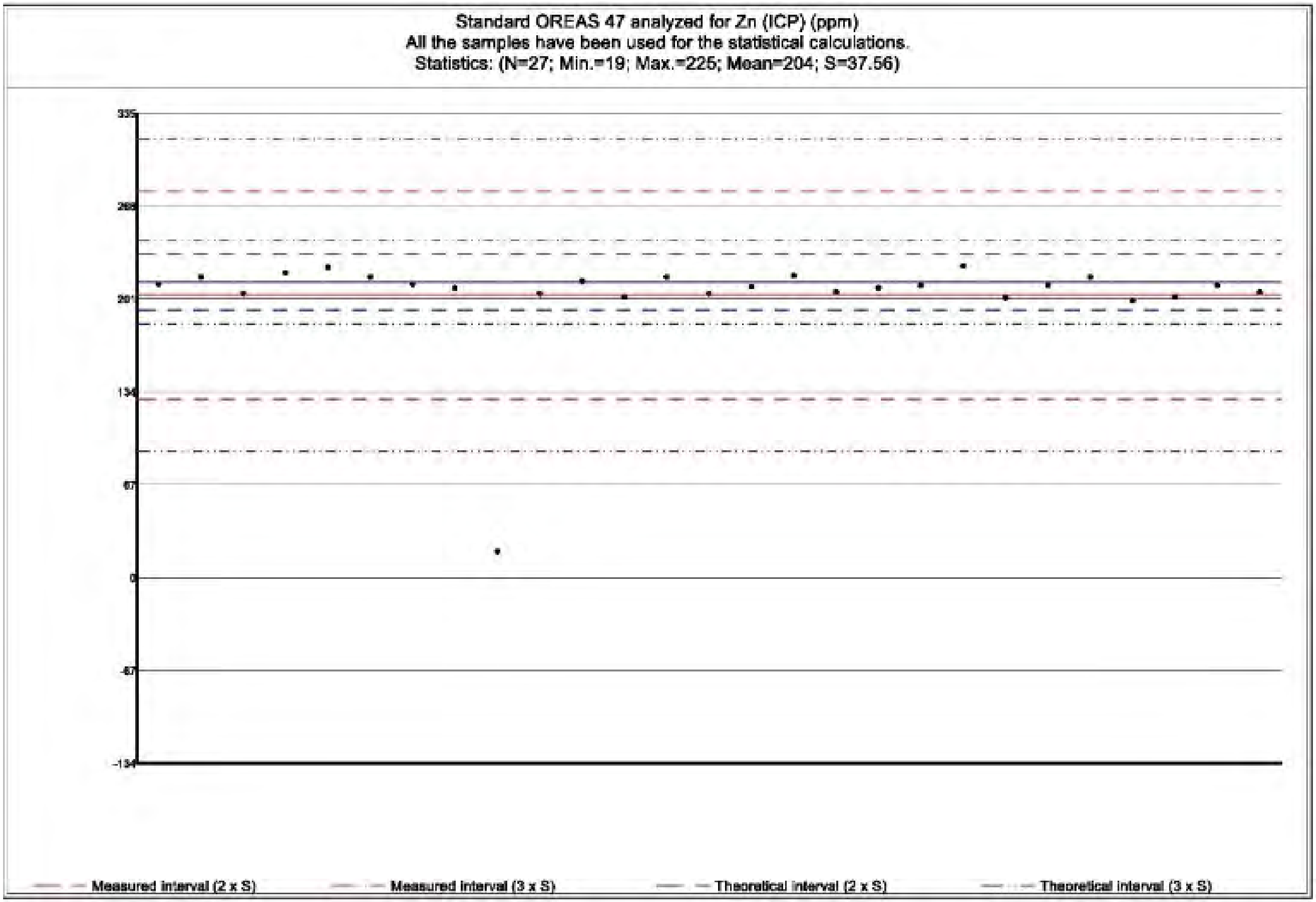


Figure 11.27: Analytical results for zinc content - OREAS 47 CRM Standard

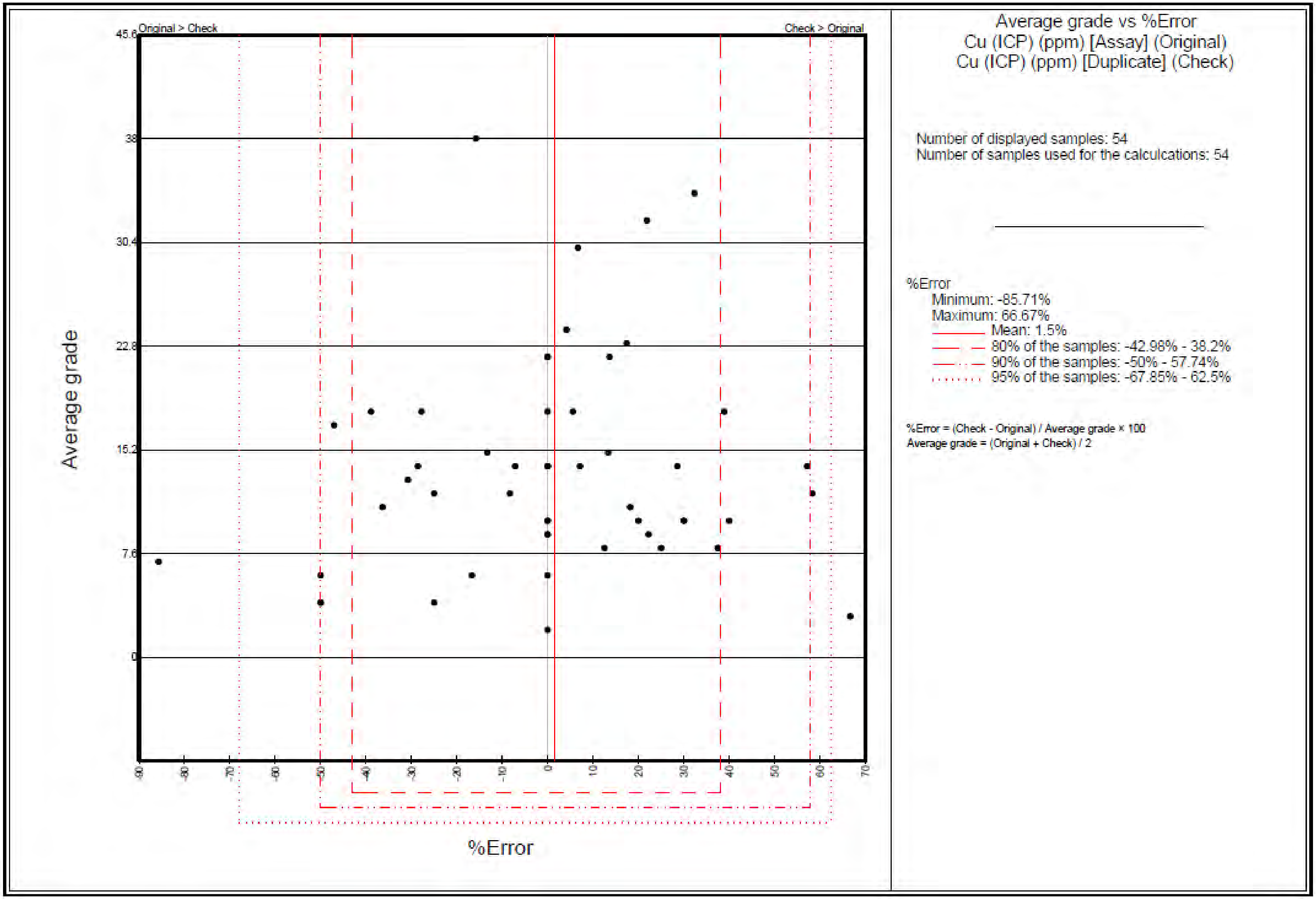


Figure 11.28: Distribution plot (Average Cu grade vs % Error) for soil sample Duplicates

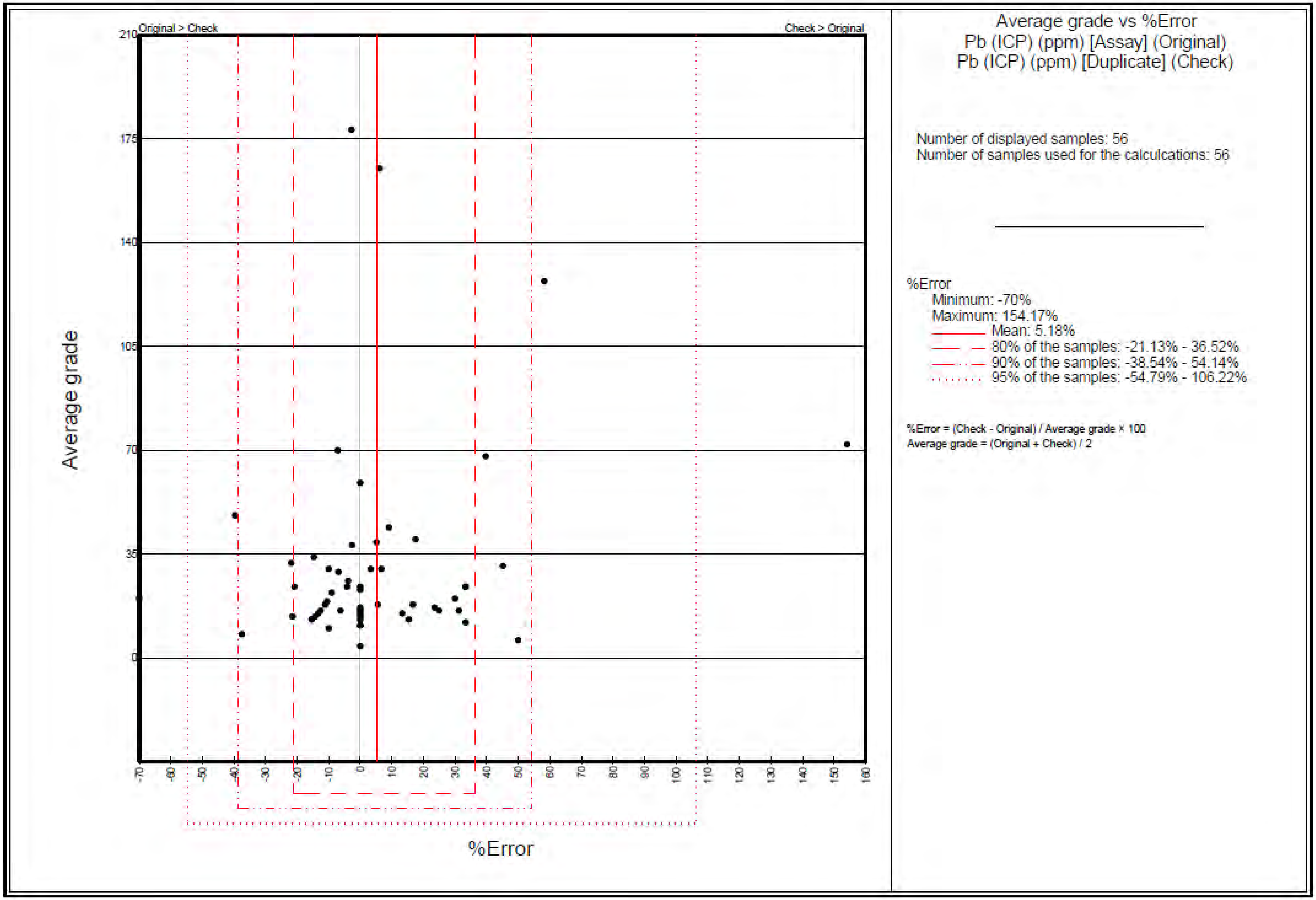


Figure 11.29: Distribution plot (Average Pb grade vs % Error) for soil sample Duplicates

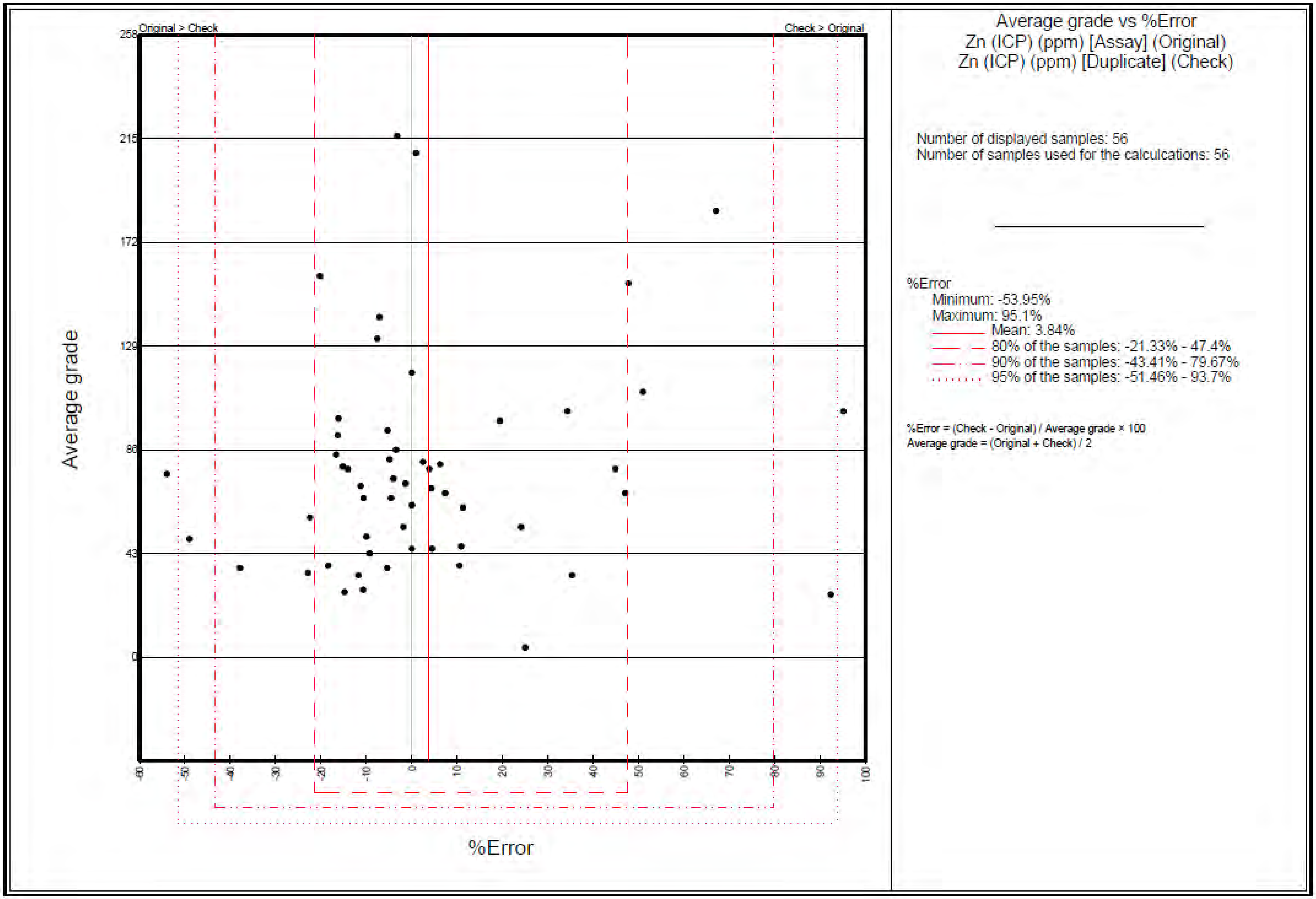


Figure 11.30: Distribution plot (Average Zn grade vs % Error) for soil sample Duplicates

11.6 QA/QC 2019 Till Survey Samples

A QA/QC program was implemented by OM to monitor analytical results of the till sampling programs on the BBP. A total of 6 Certified Reference Material (CRM) pulps and 7 field duplicate samples were inserted into the 2019 till sample stream for analysis at ALS (**Table 11-8**). OM elected not to use Blanks for their till sampling QA/QC protocol.

Table 11-18: Summary of Till Survey QA/QC Samples

QAQC Surface Samples	TILLS
Number of Samples:	118
Number of Standards:	6
% of Standards:	5.1%
Number of Duplicates:	7
% of Duplicates:	5.9%
Total Number of control	13
% of control samples	11.0%

11.6.1 Till sample Standards

Two CRM Standards, OREAS 46 and OREAS 47 (see **Table 11-4**) were used for the till sampling programs. These Standards were selected of the basis of the anticipated range of base-metal concentrations in the collected sample material. Standards were introduced approximately every 20th place into the till sample stream, and were analysed in the same way as the rest of the samples.

The mean and standard deviation from the Standards' certified analyses for Cu-, Pb- and Zn-content were used to determine acceptable upper and lower limits of laboratory assay results. If the results fell outside three times the standard deviation, then those samples were re-assayed by the laboratory. Results from all of the Standards inserted into the till-sample stream were within acceptable limits and no samples required re-assay (**Table 11-9**).

Table 11-19: Analytical and Certified Results of OREAS 46 and OREAS 47 Standards – 2019 Till Sampling Program

Till Sample ID	Standard Material		Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
661610	OREAS 46	ALS assay	22	1	20
661630	OREAS 46	ALS assay	23	1	21
OREAS 46 Certified Results			***23.4***	***2.02***	***20.7***
661520	OREAS 47	ALS assay	158	285	212
661540	OREAS 47	ALS assay	154	281	207
661571	OREAS 47	ALS assay	152	275	206
661646	OREAS 47	ALS assay	150	286	203
OREAS 47 Certified Results			***160***	***284***	***213***

11.6.2 Till sample Duplicates

Duplicate samples are submitted to assess both assay precision (repeatability) and to assess the homogeneity of mineralization. Fifty-eight (58) field duplicates were collected during the soil-sampling program. Based on the data, a Percent Error was calculated using the following formula:

% Error = [(check sample – original)/ (Average of check sample and original sample)]/2

The calculated average % error was determined to be 11.2%, 15.8% and 6.1% respectively for copper, lead and zinc indicating a close correlation between duplicate samples (**Table 11-10**).

Table 11-20: Comparative Results of Original and Duplicate Till Sample Assays

Sample ID	Site ID	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	% Error Cu	% Error Pb	% Error Zn
661510	OM19-T224	22	14	53	9.52	15.38	5.83
661511	Duplicate	20	12	50			
661530	OM19-T117	22	12	52	9.52	8.70	8.00
661531	Duplicate	20	11	48			
661549	OM19-T138	22	13	48	0.00	20.69	2.11
661550	Duplicate	22	16	47			
661560	OM19-T57	8	15	40	40.00	6.45	16.09
661561	Duplicate	12	16	47			
661579	OM19-T83	35	26	73	12.12	8.00	1.36
661580	Duplicate	31	24	74			
661620	OM19-T15	46	36	95	2.15	8.70	5.13
661621	Duplicate	47	33	100			
661639	OM19-T166	18	17	47	5.71	42.86	4.35
661640	Duplicate	17	11	45			

11.6.3 Conclusion

Based on the results of the QA/QC procedures, the data from the till survey is considered to be of an acceptable quality.

11.7 Sample Security

The facility where all surface and core samples were stored or collected prior to delivery to the analytical laboratories is a secure building and was kept locked when not occupied. Samples were handled only by company employees or their designates.

11.8 Conclusions

Sample preparation, analytical and security procedures, as well as the insertion rates and the performance of blanks, standards and duplicates employed by OM for their exploration programs are considered by the Author to have been adequate for the Project.

The Author concludes that the observed failure rates are within expected ranges and that no significant assay biases are present. The data do not show a systemic contamination problem during the sample preparation stage and the analysis stage. Overall, the QA/QC results are acceptable, appropriate and adequate for the scope of the Report. There is no evidence of bias in the QA/QC results that would be considered to have a material effect on the analytical results from the laboratories.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 AGP drill core re-Sampling

To verify the analytical results of mineralized intervals from the drill-holes that were used in calculating the 2019 Historical Estimate, AGP Mining Consultants Inc. ("AGP") of Barrie, Ontario, the independent consulting firm responsible for the 2019 Historical Estimate, collected mineralized drill core intervals from four (4) OM holes and two (2) historic holes on the Project. These verification samples were sent to Actlabs for re-assay in early 2019. The Author has reviewed the analytical procedures and results from this sampling and assumes responsibility for the completeness and validity of these data.

The AGP samples were analyzed at Actlabs for copper, lead, and zinc using a four-acid digestion followed by ICP-OES; silver was analyzed by FA-GRAV; gold was analyzed using fire assay with AAS finish, and 36 other elements using the total digestion, multi-element 1F2 analytical suite. The methods employed by Actlabs were the same as those employed for all core interval samples previously submitted by OM. Specific gravity measurements were also requested on all samples submitted for verification by AGP. The results of the independent re-assays are presented in **Table 12-1**.

Table 12-1: Results of AGP Characterization Samples vs OM Samples

Hole-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Osisko Metals Assays					AGP Check Sample Assays					
			Sample No. (Osisko Metals)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Sample No. (AGP)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	SG (g/cm³)
KAMZ-18-03A	254.0	255.00	685370	17.20	14.70	0.04	716.0	83666	14.80	10.10	0.03	311.0	4.18
MF00-29W1	382.5	383.30	684178	6.15	3.68	0.04	69.0	83667	6.01	4.47	0.04	75.6	3.71
GS_18_21	737.2	737.65	686497	11.20	0.27	0.10	4.8	83668	10.20	0.23	0.05	6.7	4.61
KAMZ-18-07	389.4	390.40	688349	0.27	0.08	0.03	2.9	83669	0.24	0.09	0.03	3.2	3.40
GS_18_12A	629.0	630.00	687563	0.15	0.01	0.16	1.3	83670	0.19	0.01	0.15	1.7	4.03
MF00-31W1	392.1	393.10	684087	8.39	2.33	0.04	39.0	83671	8.31	2.01	0.03	28.7	2.94

Comparisons of Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag contents between the original OM samples and the selected AGP core-interval duplicates are shown respectively in **Figure 12-1** to **Figure 12-4**.

The two data sets show a strong correlation validating the original data collected by OM on the BBP.

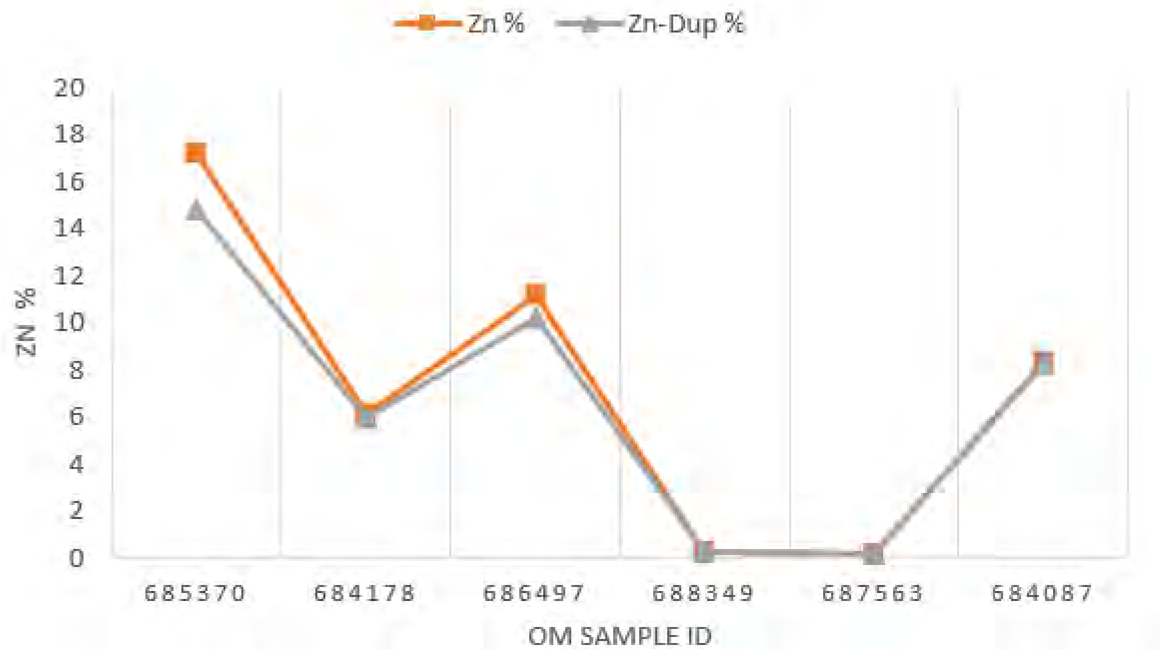


Figure 12.1: Original (OM) and duplicate (AGP) Zn assays from core-interval samples

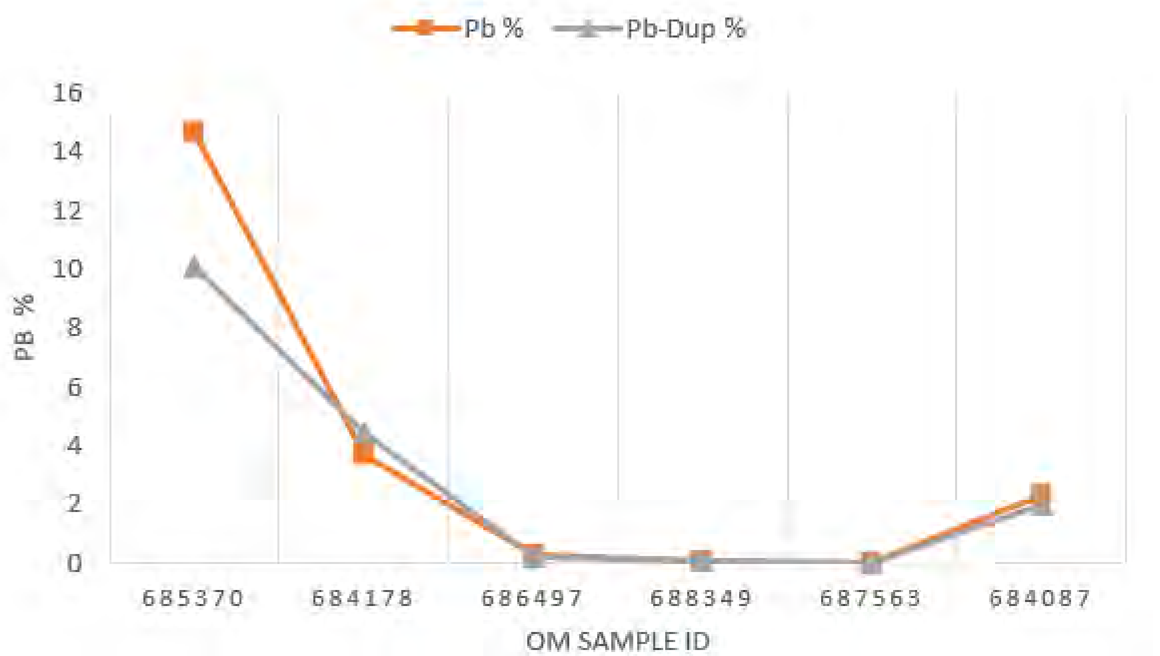


Figure 12.2: Original (OM) and duplicate (AGP) Pb assays from core-interval samples

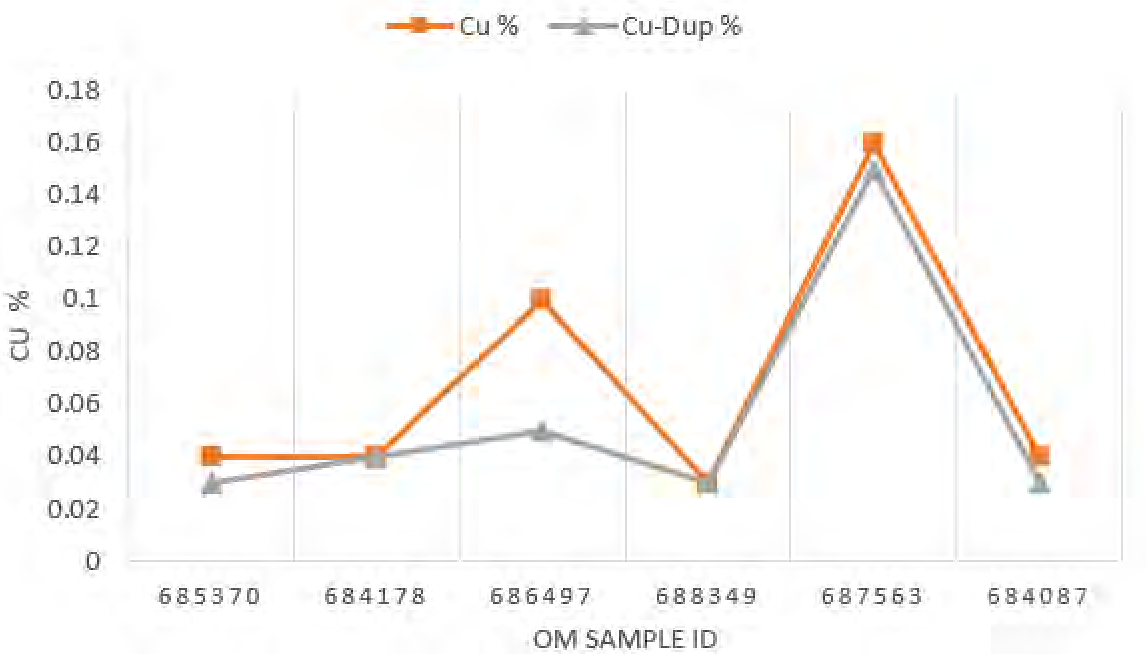


Figure 12.3: Original (OM) and duplicate (AGP) Cu assays from core-interval samples

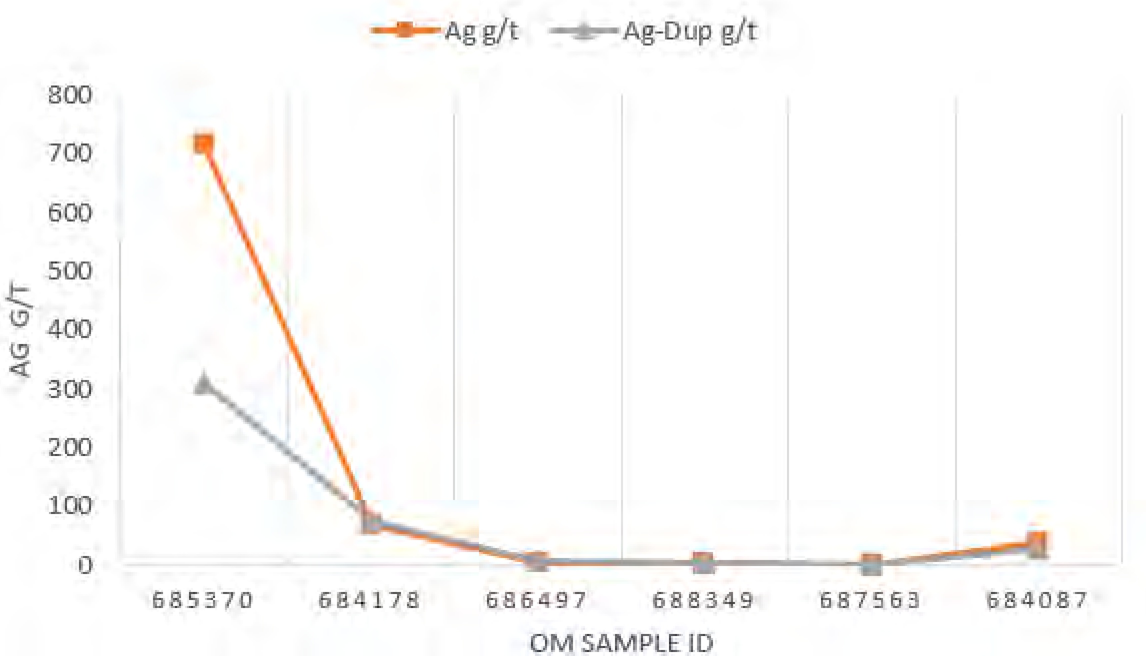


Figure 12.4: Original (OM) and duplicate (AGP) Ag assays from core-interval samples

12.2 Data verification by JPL GeoServices

A review of all the pertinent and available historic and recent data was completed. The relevant reports published by and for previous workers that contain information relevant to the Property and its immediate surroundings have been reviewed, and the information therein is deemed to be accurate. It is the Author's opinion that the data used in the Report are adequate for the purposes of the Report.

JPL GeoServices validated the surface and drill-hole analytical data by comparing copies of original assay certificates obtained directly from ALS with analytical data supplied by OM. The two data sets were found to be identical.

Hole locations in the database were checked against the coordinate data for hole collars that were collected in the field by the Author during his site visit, and were found to be in agreement.

Copies of original assay certificates were obtained directly from both Actlabs and ALS analytical laboratories and compared with the assay values published by OM and included in the drill-hole database, and were found to be identical.

Sample assay results from OM's 2019 surface exploration and drilling campaigns were validated using Standards, Blanks and Duplicate control samples that were inserted into the soil, till and drill-hole sample streams at overall frequencies of 5.4%, 11.1% and 12.8% respectively (**Table 12-1**).

Table 12-2: Summary of Data Validation Samples - 2019 Exploration Programs

	SOILS	TILLS	DRILL-HOLES
Number of Samples:	2,165	118	148
Number of Blanks:	0	0	8
% of Blanks:	0%	0%	5.4%
Number of Duplicates:	58	7	1
% of Duplicates:	2.7%	5.9%	0.7%
Number of Standards:	58	6	10
% of Standards:	2.7%	5.1%	6.8%
Total Number of control samples	116	13	19
% of control samples	5.4%	11.0%	12.8%

The Author did not collect independent core samples from the 2019 drilling on the Project for verification as it was not deemed necessary. There has only been a minimal amount of drilling carried out on the Project since the 2019 NI 43-101 Technical Report, and none of this work was considered material to the 2019 Historical Estimate. In addition the core-interval verification by AGP (see **Item 12.1**) was deemed sufficient for the purposes of this Report. Of the five drill-holes cored outside of the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposit zones in 2019, three (3) holes (OM18-T3, OM19-8019-01, OM19-8021-01) intersected unmineralized formations and were not sampled by OM, and hole OM19-9005-01 intersected mainly unmineralized Flat Landing Brook Formation. Only hole OM19-7443-01 intersected 1.5 m of Brunswick Horizon sulphide mineralization. The QA/QC sampling protocols for these drill-holes was deemed sufficient for data validation purposes.

The Author did not collect independent surface soil or till samples from the Project for verification as they would not have been representative of the surface program results (analytical results of nonrepresentative samples may impart a biased indication of the potential of the Project to shareholders, or potential shareholders).

The QA/QC sampling protocols for the surface programs was deemed sufficient for data validation purposes.

12.3 Site Visit

John Langton (the Author), conducted a site visit to the Brunswick Belt Project on June 15th, 2020, accompanied by OM Exploration Manager Charles Kodors. During the course of this outing, Mr. Langton checked the access to the BBP, confirmed outcrop, geochemical soil-sample, and diamond-drill sites on the Property, including several drill-sites that targeted the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits and Brunswick Belt mineralization, and explored the general landscape and surface features around the BBP. Mr. Langton also visited OM's drill-core storage facility and field office/core shack.

Mr. Langton confirmed that the geological descriptions and GPS coordinate locations of outcrop, geochemical soil-sample, and diamond-drill sites on geological maps and figures published by OM were accurate. In addition, a number of drill-sites (inactive) and stripped outcrops were visited. It was noted that all the observed drill collars were correctly labelled and accurately reflected the azimuth and dip recorded on the logs. Mr. Langton also checked for and confirmed evidence of litho-geochemical sampling at the examined sites and mineral occurrences.

During his visit, Mr. Langton also reviewed OM's offices and drill-core storage facility in Bathurst, noting that the drill-core is in good order, stored in a secure facility, and can be properly identified by metal tags secured to the core boxes. Observations indicate that the core cutting was well done, sample tags were noted as being in place, and the tags and sampled sections correspond to those indicated in the core logs.

Since Mr. Langton's site visit, there has been no further surface exploration, nor significant new data generated, on the BBP. In conclusion, Mr. Langton confirms that the exploration activity reported by OM is accurate and reliable.

12.4 Data validation completed by AGP for the 2019 Historical Estimate

AGP Mining Consultants Inc. ("AGP") of Barrie, Ontario carried out a series of data validation tests and procedures related specifically to the preparation of the 2019 Historical Estimate, namely: drill-hole database validation; density (SG) data validation; twinned-hole grade distribution; and down-hole survey validation. The results of these resource-modelling validation procedures completed by AGP have not been verified by the Author and he takes no responsibility for their accuracy or validity. Although these routines are beyond the parameters of the present Report, it is recommended that they be part of a recommended update to the 2019 Historic Estimate in accordance with NI 43-101 standards (see **Item 26**).

12.1 Conclusions

The Author is of the opinion that the drilling and sampling protocols employed by OM are adequate, and that the analytical data provided and collected is rigorous and valid, and meets industry standards commonly accepted for this level of exploration. Minor variations have been noted during the validation process but have no material impact on the results. The analytical data for the Project is of good overall quality and appropriate for the scope of the Report.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

KOMET has not carried out any processing or metallurgical test work on any samples from the BBP.

Based on similarity of mineralization, sulphide mineralogy, gangue mineralogy, and grain size characteristics, it can be reasonably assumed that any mineralized material extracted from the BBP would react similarly to the ore that has been treated successfully for over 50 years from nearby deposits of similar mineralization style, e.g., the Brunswick No.12 mine.

A 2017 study by the Research and Productivity Council (RPC) of Fredericton, NB investigated the copper upgrading and recovery potential for the Key Anacon deposit (Cougle, 2018). RPC test-work comprised mineralogical characterization; diagnostic tests to guide the flotation separation work; and open circuit optimization testing. The study concluded that:

- the mineralogy indicated that approximately 40% of the sample comprises sulphide minerals, with quartz and muscovite as the dominant silicate minerals;
- on average, the density of the core samples was determined to be 3 g/cm^3;
- a product containing 21.6% Cu could be attained with 93.5% Cu recovery in 6.4% of the mass, using 10 g/t of Aero 3418A in a single rougher and cleaner flotation circuit;
- during the rougher flotation test-work, it was found that a grind size of 80% passing 50 µm provided optimal copper recovery results, which agreed with the mineralogical work carried out by RPC.

RPC viewed these results as encouraging, and recommended that additional evaluation test-work should be carried out.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates that conform with NI 43-101, or to CIM Standards and Definitions, have been calculated by KOMET on the BBP.

In 2018, AGP Mining Consultants Inc. of Barrie, Ontario, was retained by OM to prepare a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bathurst Mining Camp Project and supporting Technical Report (Desautels, 2019) in accordance with the standards of NI 43-101 – known herein as the **2019 Historical Estimate**. A summary of the results presented in this document is included in **Item 6.4** of this Report.

ITEMS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Of significance to the BBP is its location in the renowned Bathurst Mining Camp, which is host to numerous past producing mines (both inactive and closed); however, KOMET does not hold any other mineral claim units in the BMC.

The Author has not verified the geological information pertaining to the adjacent mines and deposits, and these data are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the project that is the subject of this Report.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional technical data that might lead an accredited investor to a conclusion contrary to that set forth in the Report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The BMC is underlain by Cambrian-Ordovician rocks of the Bathurst Supergroup that were deposited in a back-arc basin system, and are characterized by an anomalous abundance of syngenetic VMS deposits. The VMS deposits are known to occupy several stratigraphic positions within the Bathurst Supergroup, but occur mainly in the Tetagouche Group, at or near the upper contact of the Nepisiguit Falls Formation with the overlying Flat Landing Brook Formation - known in the literature as the “Brunswick Horizon”

During the collision of Ganderia against Laurentia the back-arc basin began to close and Bathurst Supergroup rocks were incorporated into an accretionary wedge complex as an imbricated thrust stack, and were subsequently affected by multiple phases of deformation, during the Salinic-Acadian (Appalachian) Orogenesis.

The BBP is mainly underlain by steeply dipping, complexly overprinted, rocks of the Tetagouche and Miramichi groups. The claims comprising the BBP cover over 60 km of Brunswick Horizon stratigraphy with numerous catalogued mineral occurrences, some of which host historic resource estimates (e.g., the Key Anacon and Gilmour South deposits).

The western part of the BBP was acquired to encompass the known surface extent of the “Brunswick Belt”, a 30 km section of Brunswick Horizon that extends from Little River in the north to the Gilmour South deposit in the south. The Brunswick Belt is host to the past-producing supergiant Brunswick No.12 mine and the Brunswick No.6 mine, and is a primary prospective zone for VMS targets. The eastern part of the BBP covers a 30 km section of Brunswick Horizon stratigraphy that can be traced around the nose of the south-plunging Portage River antiform, northward to the area of the Key Anacon deposit. Most of the Brunswick Horizon along the eastern limb of the Portage River antiform is unconformably overlain by flat-lying Carboniferous “cover” rocks of the Mabou Group.

The population density of massive-sulphide deposits in the BMC is significantly greater than that for most other VMS districts; however, the complexities of deformation makes it difficult to accurately target new deposits. Large hydrothermal alteration zones associated with primary massive-sulphide deposits may also be used as vectors to locate sulphide deposits under the BBP, but detailed alteration studies have not been carried out at most deposits.

The BBP is prospective for VMS targets with reasonable prospects for economic extraction as it covers over 60 km of Brunswick Horizon stratigraphy. One of the better exploration tools for VMS mineralization in the BMC are gravimetric surveys used in concert with electromagnetic surveys to distinguish EM conductors associated with massive-sulphide mineralization from those associated with graphitic sources. Another exploration tool that has proved successful in the past is soil geochemistry. OM, the current owner of the BBP, has employed a variety of exploration techniques consisting of diamond-drilling; logging of historic core; litho- soil- and till-geochemical analysis; 3D modelling of geophysical gravity, magnetic and EM data; geophysical inversion programs; down-hole PEM, pXRF and OTV logging.

The exploration potential remains high at the project scale, justifying the recommended exploration and target generation programs. The BBP hosts numerous mineralized intercepts from historic and recent diamond-drilling that merit follow up work. The regional geology, lithological, and structural controls on the mineralization on the BBP are well understood by KOMET, and there is potential to validate and potentially enhance the 2019 Historical Estimate at the Gilmour South and Key Anacon Main and Titan zones.

25.1 Risk and Uncertainties

The opinions expressed in this Report are based on information supplied to the Author by OM, its associates and their staff, as well as on-line data sources. The Author has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information. The accuracy of the results and conclusions are reliant on the accuracy of the supplied data. The Author has relied on this information and has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld, nor that a more detailed analysis may reveal additional material information.

KOMET and OM have warranted to the Author that full disclosure has been made of all material information and that, to the best of their knowledge and understanding, such information is complete, accurate and true. Readers of this report must appreciate that there is an inherent risk of error in the acquisition, processing and interpretation of geological data. As with all mineral projects, there is an inherent risk associated with mineral exploration; however, the Author is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or relevant issues could be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information and results herein, nor the right or ability to perform future work on the Bathurst Belt Project.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase work program is recommended for the BBP. Phase II work would be contingent of the positive results of the Phase I programs. The recommended Phase I programs would comprise geophysical surveys and the validation of the 2019 Historical Resource to classify it as a mineral resource in accordance with NI 43-101, and are summarized as follows:

26.1 Geophysical Surveys

Falcon gravity survey

It is recommended to carry out a Falcon® airborne gravity gradiometer (AGG) survey over the shallow Carboniferous cover rocks underlying the southeastern part of the BBP to test for gravity anomalies coincident with EM anomalies noted in previous surveys, and for "stand-alone" gravity anomalies that may indicate prospective massive-sulphide targets (**Figure 26.1**).

TITAN 24 DCIP and MT survey

TITAN 24 DCIP/MT (Direct Current Induced Polarization/Magnetotelluric) provides deep penetrative response surveys. Historic TITAN 24 surveys were completed along the Brunswick Belt; however, the survey lines were widely spaced (600-800 m), as the survey was designed to detect only very large deposits. It is recommended to carry out TITAN 24 lines at 200 m spacings along the entire highly prospective Brunswick Belt underlying the BBP, at 200 m spacing to provide better coverage and to detect prospective targets that may exist between the widely spaced historic survey lines (**Figure 26.2**).

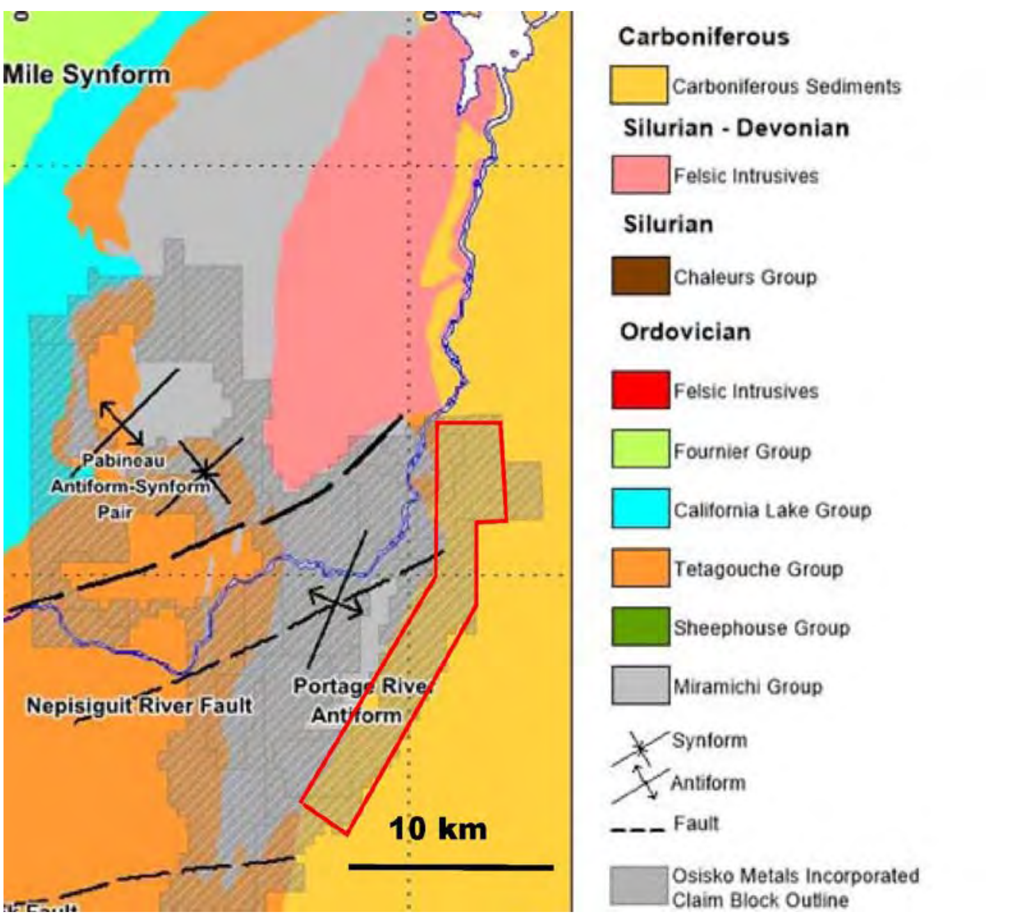


Figure 26.1: Recommended Falcon® survey area (red boundary)

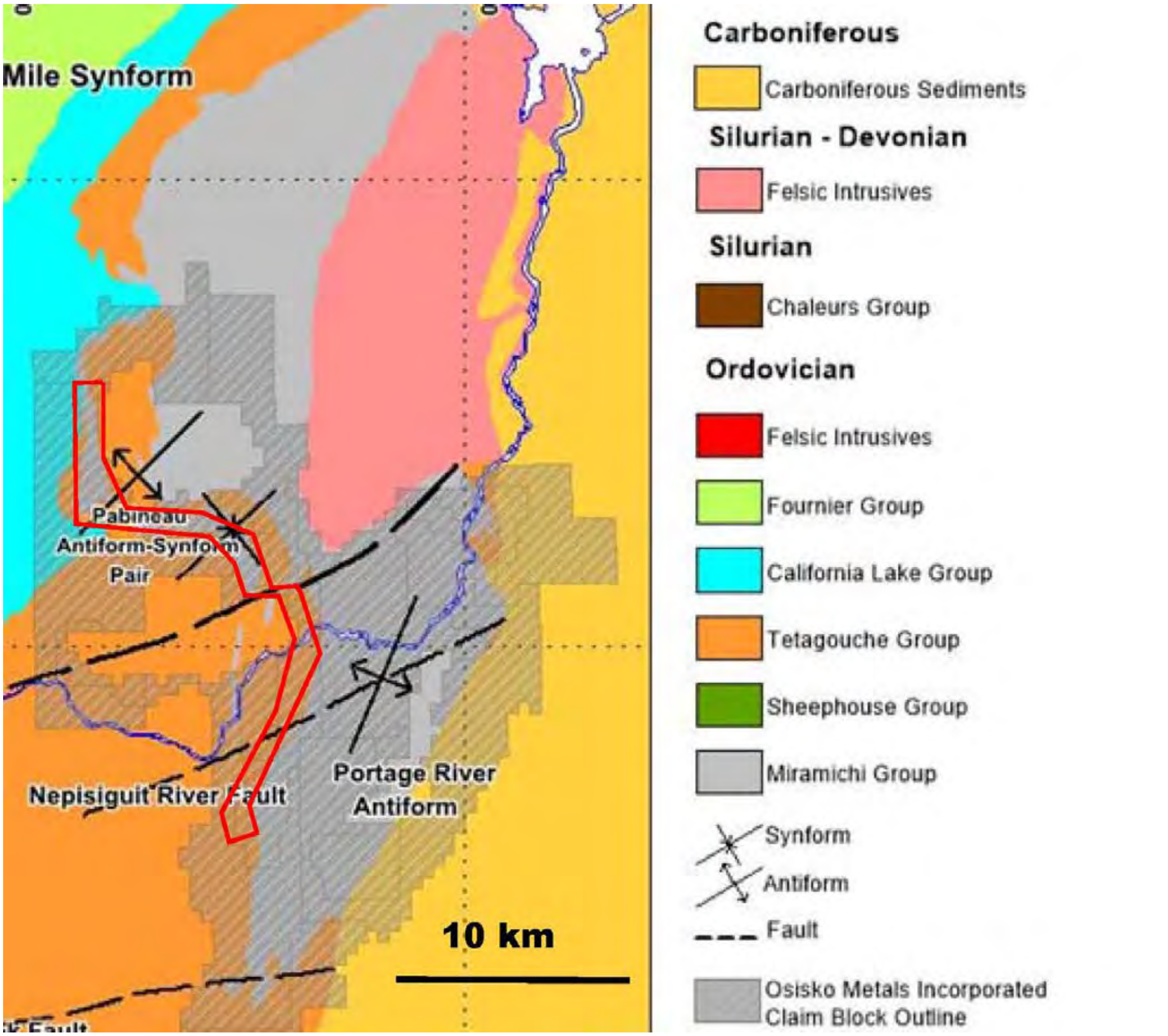


Figure 26.2: Recommended TITAN 24 survey area (red boundary)

Titan 24 geophysical targets

A Titan 24 Survey along the Brunswick Belt from Brunswick No. 12 to Brunswick No. 6 was conducted by Xstrata Zinc in 2007 and 2008 (see **Item 6.3.6**). At that time, data was viewed as point data along surveyed lines. With the capability of newer technologies, MIRA inverted the historic data to create 3-D voxel models by interpreting data between survey lines (see **Item 6.4** and **Item 9.4**). It is recommended to drill at least 10 holes to test DCIP Chargeability and Resistivity anomalies that have coincident Geochemistry, Magnetic, Electromagnetic and/or Gravity anomalies (**Figure 26.3**), as outlined by MIRA. These anomalies should be targeted at various depths from surface to 500 m (the extent of DCIP capabilities).

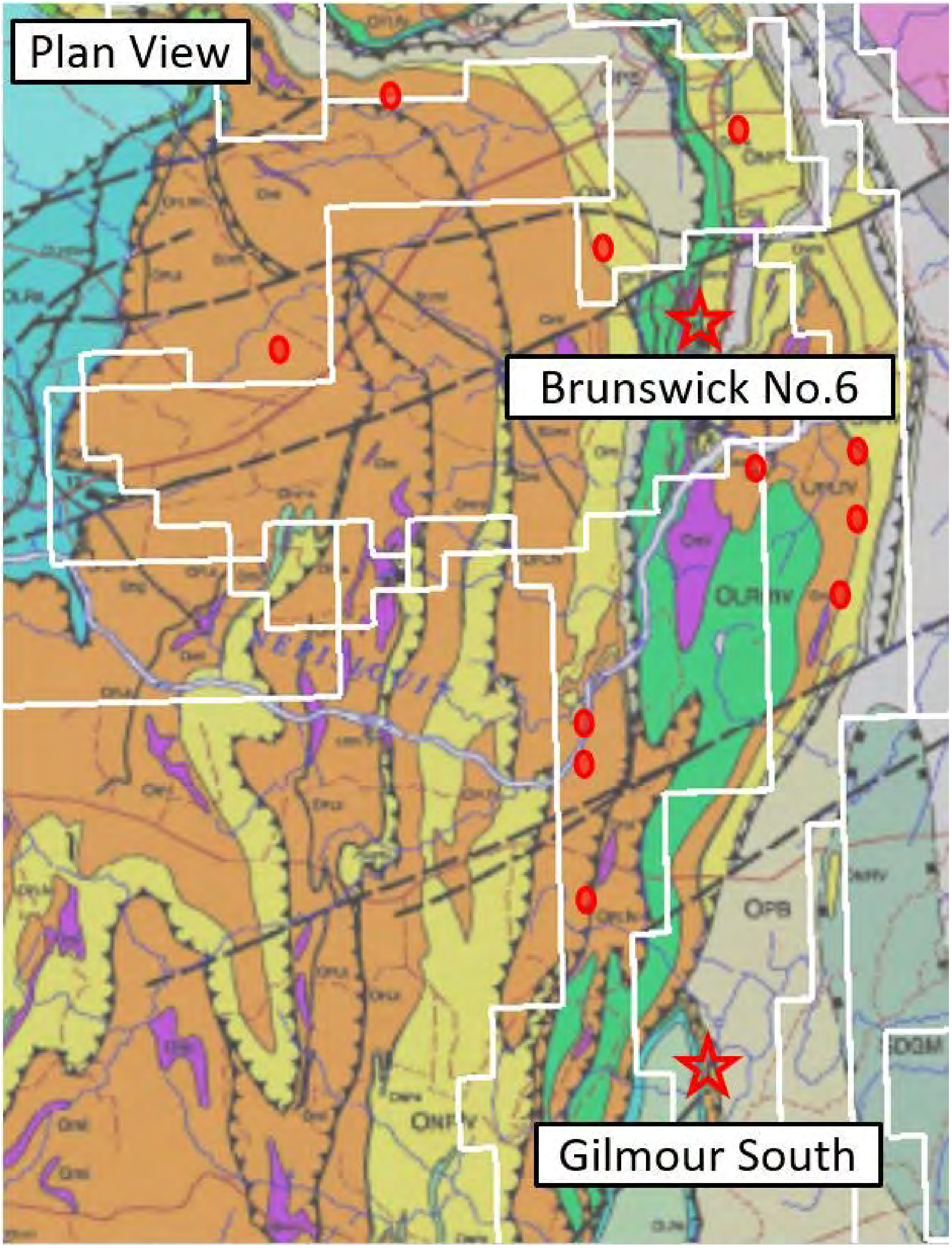


Figure 26.3: Titan 24 Targets determined by MIRA along the Brunswick Belt

26.2 Diamond-drilling

Gilmour South Deposit

It is recommended to confirm and prospectively expand the 2019 Historical Estimate (Desautels, 2019) by testing for additional mineralization at 100m centres, as per the recommendations of Desautels (2019) (**Figure 26.4**).

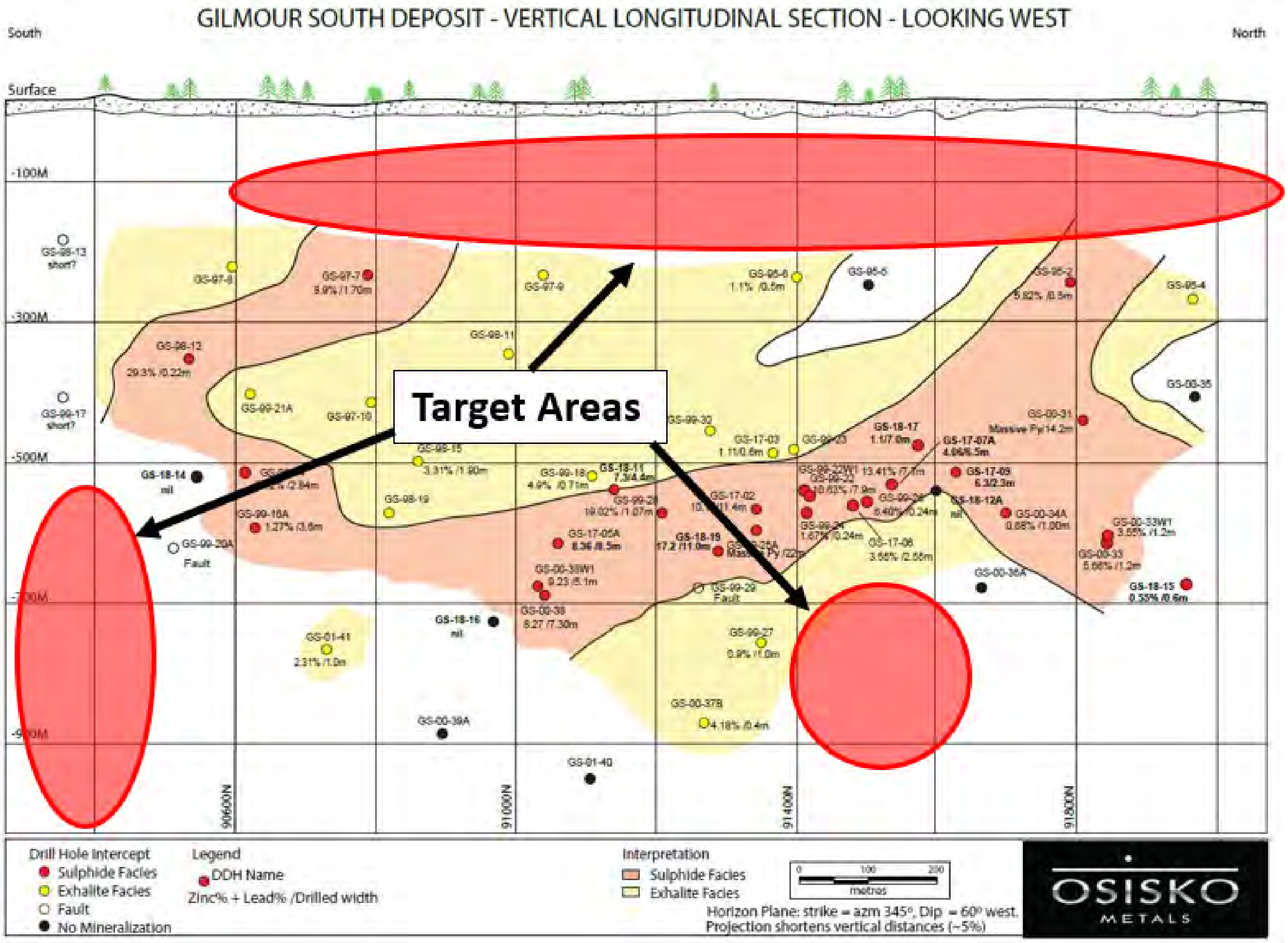


Figure 26.4: Gilmour South longitudinal section showing recommended drilling targets for resource expansion

Key Anacon Titan Zone

The Titan deposit potentially hosts a Cu-rich feeder system, as well as massive-sulphide mineralization in addition to the 2019 Historical Estimate. It is suggested to drill holes at 100 m centres to validate and prospectively expand the 2019 Historical Estimate (Desautels, 2019) at 100 m centres to test the prospective copper zone (**Figure 26.5**), following the recommendation of Desautels (2019).

Key Anacon Main Zone

The deposit is open along strike and at depth, where there is potential for mineralization concentrated in parasitic fold noses. It is recommended to substantiate and prospectively expand the 2019 Historical Estimate by drilling on 100 m centres, and to drill exploratory holes along strike and to the south of the Main Zone (**Figure 26.6**), broadening the recommendations of Desautels (2019).

Key Anacon region

It is recommended to drill deep holes between the Main and Titan zones at Key Anacon to test for stratigraphically and/or structurally repetitions (i.e., folded), or continuations, of the interpreted massive-sulphide zones at depth (**Figure 26.7**).

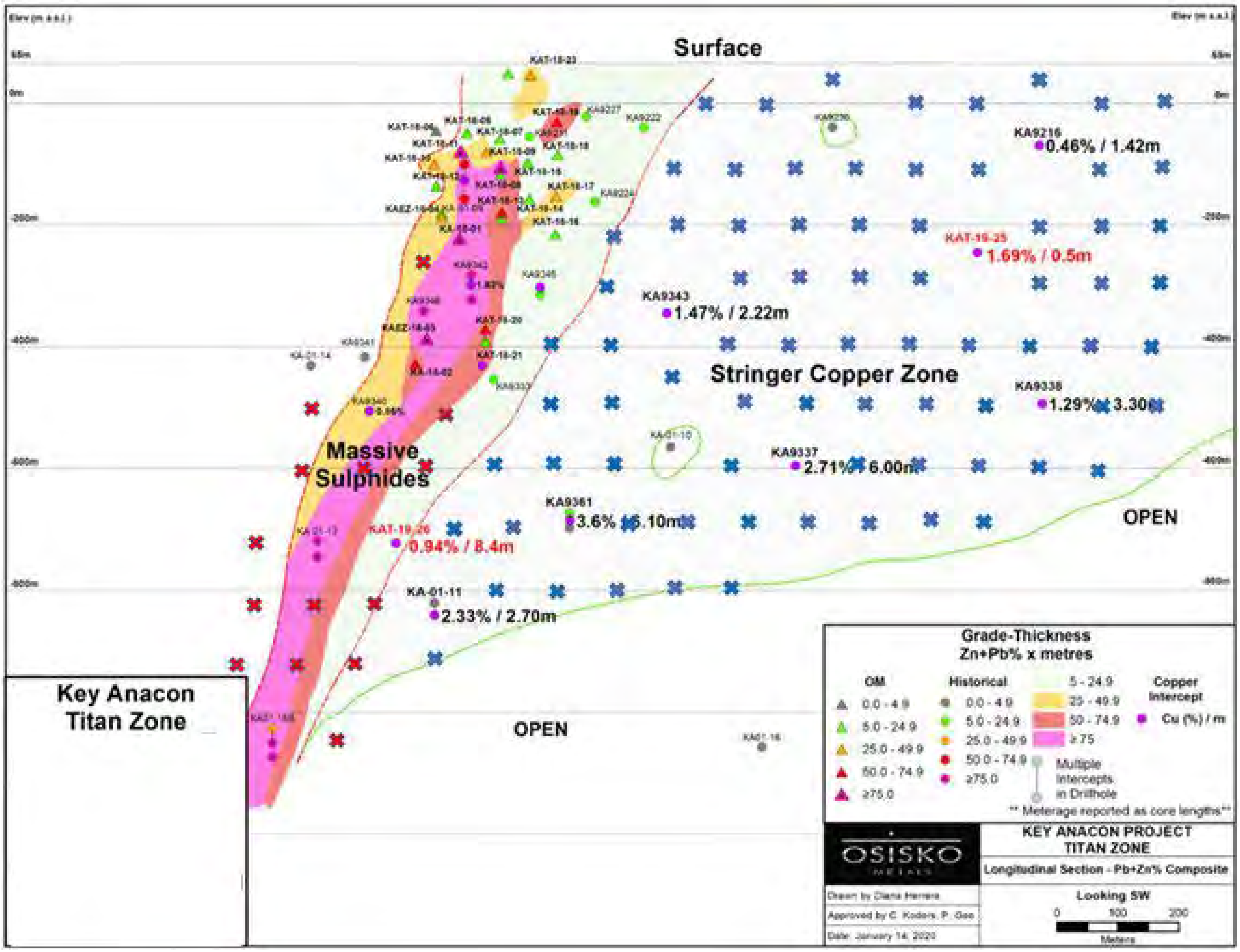


Figure 26.5: Anacon Titan Zone longitudinal section showing recommended drill-hole intersects to test the currently interpreted massive-sulphide zone (red X's) and test the copper zone (blue X's). Note that the selection of holes recommended to be drilled for Phase I and Phase II programs will be at the discretion of KOMET

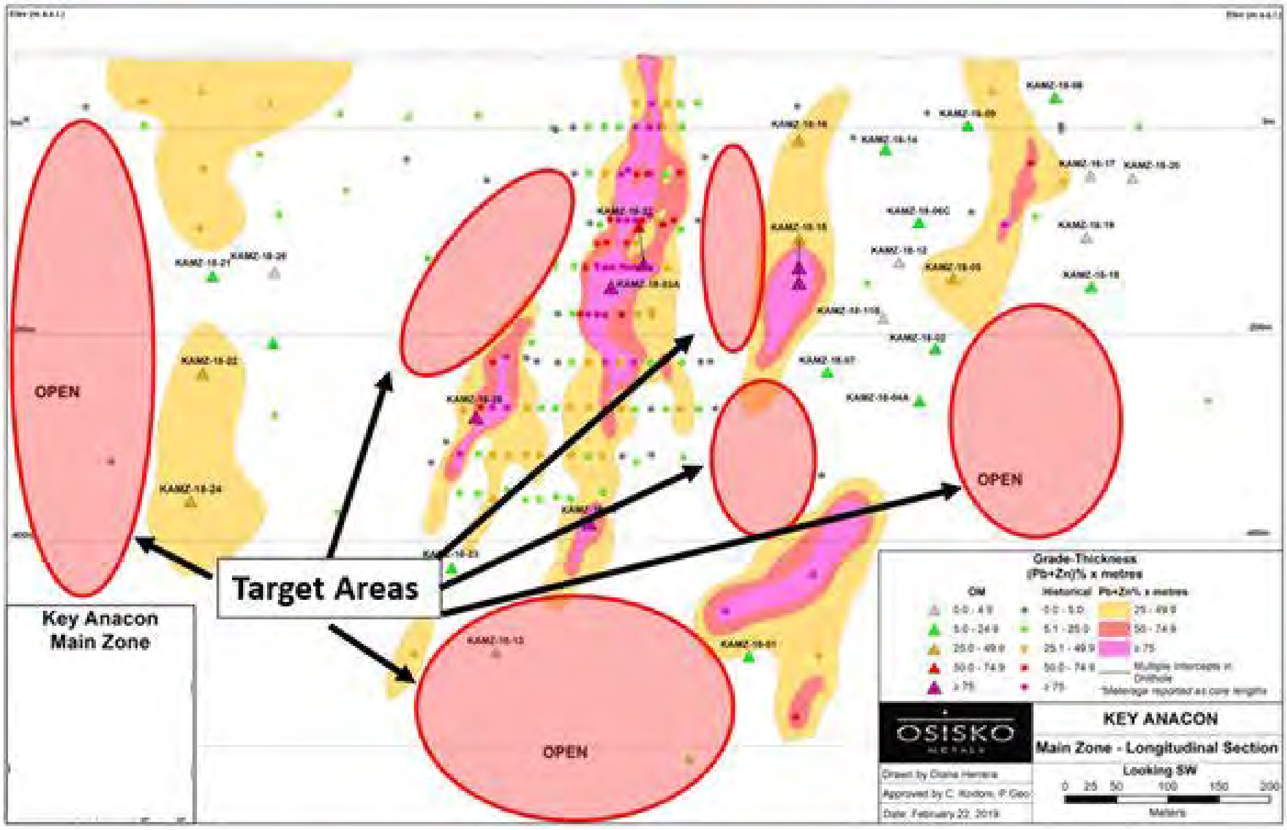


Figure 26.6: Key Anacon Main Zone longitudinal section showing recommended areas to be drill-tested.

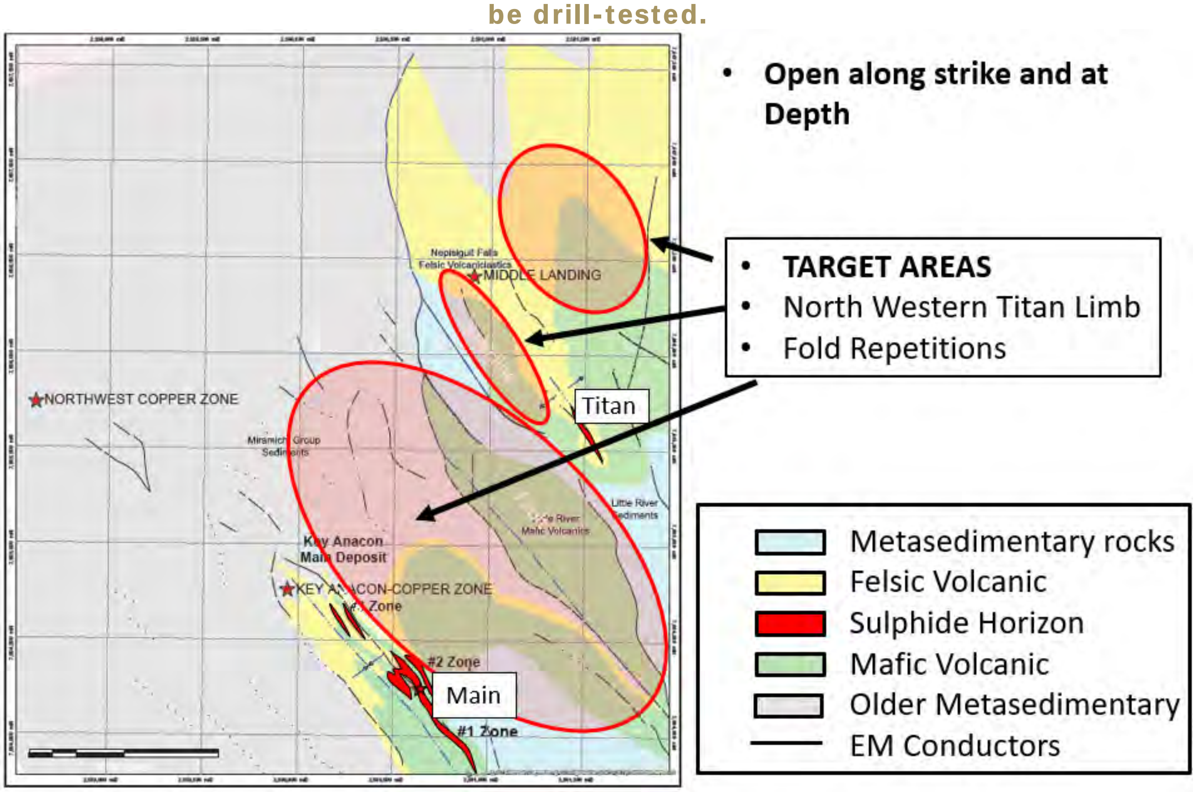


Figure 26.7: Key Anacon geology and regional target area

Phase II work would be contingent of the positive results of the Phase I programs; the recommended Phase II programs would comprise:

- IP and magnetic-response surveys to follow up on prospective Falcon® gravity anomalies;
- diamond-drilling to follow up on prospective Falcon® gravity anomalies;
- diamond-drilling to follow up on prospective TITAN 24 targets along Brunswick Belt;
- metallurgical test-work on Gilmour South and Key Anacon Main & Titan zone material

A rough budget for the proposed two-phase exploration programs to further investigate VMS mineralization underlying the BBP is summarized in **Table 26-1**.

Table 26-1: Summary of Recommended Exploration Programs for the BBP

Activity	Drill/Grid Spacing (m)	No. of Holes	Drilling (m)	Cost Estimate
Phase I				
Geophysics				
TITAN 24 Survey - southern Brunswick Belt	200			$800,000
Litho-constrained Inversions - Brunswick Belt				$100,000
Litho-constrained Inversions - Key Anacon				$100,000
Hole-to-hole IP - Key Anacon Main				$75,000
Hole-to-hole IP - Key Anacon Titan				$75,000
Hole-to-hole IP – Gilmour South				$70,000
NI 43-101 Resource Estimate (additional sampling and validation of 2019 Historical Estimate)				$30,000
Phase I total				***$1,250,000***
Phase IIa - Regional Drilling and Gilmour South				
Drilling ($155/m)				
TITAN 24 Targets from Phase I - (Brunswick Belt first pass)	Regional	10	3,000	$465,000
Key Anacon - Regional (first pass)	Regional	5	2,500	$385,000
Gilmour South	100	10	6,100	$945,000
Phase IIa total				***$1,795,000***
Phase IIb - Key Anacon Drilling				
Key Anacon - Main Zone	100	28	18,250	$2,830,000
Key Anacon - Titan VMS	100	14	13,400	$2,075,000
Key Anacon - Titan Copper-rich feeder zone	100	18	12,000	$1,860,000
Phase IIb total				***$6,765,000***
Phase II total		***85***	***55,250***	***$8,560,000***
Total		**127**	**82,050**	**$9,810,000**

27 REFERENCES

Anstey-Moore, C. and Braun, J.G., 2018
Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – Key Anacon Property Portion of PID 20379624, Middle Landing New Brunswick. GEMTEC Consulting Engineers and Scientists Limited - Project 80041.01, for Osisko Metals Inc.

Belland, M., 1992
The birth of the Bathurst Mining Camp: A development history of the Austin Brook Iron Mine and No. 6 base-metal deposit. New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Mineral Resources, Popular Geology Paper 92-1, 56 p.

Cougle, K., 2018
Key Anacon Cu Ore Recovery Phase I; Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd. Reference No.: MIS-J2060, RPC Science and Engineering, 43 p.

David, J.C., Gariepy, C. and Machado, N., 1991
U-Pb geochronology of detrital zircons from the Tetagouche Group, New Brunswick. Geological Association of Canada Program with Abstracts, v. 16, p. A28.

Desautels, P., 2019
NI 43-101 Maiden Resource Estimate for the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada. Prepared by AGP Mining Consultants Inc., for Osisko Metals Inc. Available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

Dorio, P.A., 2014
3D Inversion and Classification of Magnetic Susceptibility and Density Models covering the Northwest and East Blocks, Bathurst Camp, New Brunswick, Canada revised 6 August, 2014. New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources Geological Report GR-2014-01.

Fisher, J., 2018
Report of Work on Brunswick Belt North Claim 7998. Osisko Metals Inc., 2020. Confidential Assessment Report.

Flight, J., 2019
Report of Work on Gilmour South Mineral Claim 9334. Osisko Metals Inc. Assessment Report # pending.

Flight, J., 2020a
Report of Work on Brunswick Belt Mineral Claims 9005, 7964, 7443, 7959 and 7840. Osisko Metals Inc., 2020. Assessment Report # pending.

Flight, J., 2020b
Report of Work on Mineral Claims 1837, 7964, and 7443. Osisko Metals Inc. Assessment Report # pending.

Franklin, J.M., Lydon, J.M. and Sangster, D.F., 1981
Volcanic-associated massive sulfide deposits. *In* Skinner, B.J., ed., Economic Geology 75th anniversary volume, 1905–1980: Littleton, Colorado, The Economic Geology Publishing Company, pp. 485–627.

Gibson, H.L., Allen, R.L., Riverin, G., and Lane, T.E., 2007. The VMS model; Advances and application to exploration targeting. In Ore Deposits and Exploration Technologies, Proceedings of Exploration 07: Fifth Decennial International Conference on Mineral Exploration, B. Milkereit (ed.), v. 5, p. 713-730.

Gifkins, C.C., Herrmann, W. and Large, R.R., 2005. Altered volcanic rocks: a guide to description and interpretation. Centre for Ore Deposit Research, University of Tasmania.

Goodfellow, W.D., 2007
Metallogeny of the Bathurst mining camp, northern New Brunswick: Mineral deposits of Canada. A synthesis of major deposit-type, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces and exploration methods. Edited by W.D. Goodfellow. Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication no. 5, pp. 449–469.

Goodfellow, W.D. and Lydon, J.W., 2007
Sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) deposits. Mineral deposits of Canada: A synthesis of major deposit types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication no. 5, pp. 163-183.

Goodfellow, W.A., McCutcheon, S.R. and Peter, J.M. (editors), 2003
Massive Sulfide Deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, and Northern Maine: ECONOMIC GEOLOGY MONOGRAPH 11, p.111-128.

Goodfellow, W.D., Peter, J.M., Winchester, J.A. and van Staal, C.R., 2003
Ambient marine environment and sediment provenance during formation of massive sulfide deposits in the Bathurst Mining Camp: importance of reduced bottom waters to sulfide precipitation and preservation: Massive-sulphide Deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, and Northern Maine, pp. 129–156.

Gracia, D. and Graves, G., 2018
Report of Work, Gordon Meadow Brook Claim 8346, Osisko Metals Confidential Assessment Report.

Gromet, LP., Dymek, R.F., Haskin, L.A. and Korotev, R.L., 1984
The "North American Shale Composite": It's compilation, major and trace element characteristics. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, v. 48, p. 2469-2482.

GSC, 1996
GSC-OF 3294, Release of airborne geophysical survey, Bathurst camp, ternary radioelement maps, NTS 21 O/8, parts of 21 O/1,2,7,8,9,10 and 21 P/4,5,12, 1:50,000. Data available from GSC.

GSC, 1997
GSC-OF 3347, Release of airborne geophysical survey, Bathurst camp, aeromagnetic vertical gradient maps, NTS 21 O/8, parts of 21 O/1,2,7,8,9,10 and 21 P/4,5,12, 1:50,000. Data available from GSC.

GSC, 2008
Geological Survey of Canada Open File 5891, 2008, 5 sheets. Geophysical Series, NTS 21-P/5, Nepisiguit Falls, MEGATEM II Survey, Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick.

Langton, J.P., 1993
Stratigraphy, structure and geochemistry of the ophiolitic Elmtree Inlier, northern New Brunswick. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, 222 p.
Lydon, J.W., 1984

Ore Deposit Models #8. Volcanogenic Massive-sulphide Deposits, Part 1: A Descriptive Model. Geoscience Canada, 11, pp. 195–202.

MacConnell, S., 2010
Logistics and Processing Report, Airborne Magnetic and HeliTEM® Survey Report, Votorantim Metals Incorporated, New Brunswick Mining Recorder's Office, Report Number 477091.

MacConnell, S., 2011
Logistics and Processing Report, Airborne Magnetic and HeliTEM® Survey Report, Votorantim Metals Incorporated, New Brunswick Mining Recorder's Office, Report Number 477098.

McCutcheon S.R., Walker, J.M. and McClenaghan, 2001
The geological setting of massive-sulphide deposits in the Bathurst Camp - a synthesis: New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Minerals and Energy Division

McCutcheon S.R., Luff W.M. and Boyle R.W., 2003
The Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, Canada: History of Discovery and Evolution of Geologic Models, Massive Sulfide Deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick, and Northern Maine.

Open File Map Series, 2005
Airborne Gravity Survey of the Bathurst Mining Camp, Northern New Brunswick. MP 2005-20A Southwestern Quad (part of NTS 21 O) MP 2005-20B Northwestern Quad (part of NTS 21 O) MP 2005-20C Northeastern Quad (parts of NTS 21 O and 21 P) MP 2005-20D Southeastern Quad (parts of NTS 21 O and 21 P). New Brunswick Dept of Natural Resources, Minerals Policy and Planning Division.

Piercey, S.J., Peter, J.M. and Herrington, R.J., 2015
Zn-rich Volcanogenic Massive-sulphide (VMS) Deposits, Current Perspectives on Zinc Deposits, Irish Association for Economic Geology, 2015.

Saif, S.I., 1978
Identification, correlation and origin of the Key Anacon-Brunswick Mines ore horizon, Bathurst, New Brunswick. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 292p.

Thomas, M.D., Walker, J.A., Keating, P., Shives, R., Kiss, F. and Goodfellow, W.D., 2000
New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Geophysical Atlas of Massive-sulphide Signatures Bathurst Mining Camp, New Brunswick Minerals and Energy Division, Open File 2000-9 Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3887.

Tornos, F., Peter, J., Allen, R., Conde, C., Fernando, P. and Conde, R., 2015
Controls on the Siting and Style of Volcanogenic Massive-sulphide Deposits. Ore Geology Reviews 68, pp. 142–163.

van Staal, C.R., 1985
Structure and metamorphism of the Brunswick Mines area, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 484 p.

van Staal, C.R., 1994
Brunswick subduction complex in the Canadian Appalachians: record of the Late Ordovician to Late Silurian collision between Laurentia and the Gander margin of Avalon: Tectonics, v. 13, pp. 946–962.

van Staal, C.R. and Fyffe, L.R., 1991
Dunnage and Gander Zones, New Brunswick: Canadian Appalachian Region. New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Mineral Resources, Geoscience Report 91-2, 39p.

van Staal, C.R. and Langton, J.P., 1990
Geology of Ordovician massive-sulphide deposits and their host rocks in northern New Brunswick. Field Guide to Massive-sulphide Deposits in Northern New Brunswick: In: Fyffe, L.R. (editor), New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Minerals and Energy Division, Guidebook 2, p.15-41.

van Staal, C.R. and Wilson, R.A., 2014
The Popelogan arc – Tetagouche back arc basin, the Brunswick subduction complex and the Salinic orogeny in northern New Brunswick: Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, Field Trip Guidebook, Geological Association/Mineralogical Association of Canada Joint Annual Meeting 2014, 41 p.

van Staal, C.R., Ravenhurst, C.E., Winchester, J.A., Roddick, J.C., and Langton, J.P. 1990
Post-Taconic blueschist suture in the northern Appalachians of northern New Brunswick, Canada. Geology, 24: 1073-1077.

van Staal, C.R., Rogers, N. and Taylor, B.E., 2001
Formation of low temperature mylonites and phyllonites by alkali-metasomatic weakening of felsic volcanic rocks during progressive, subduction-related deformation: Journal of Structural Geology, v. 23, n. 6–7, p. 903–921.

van Staal, C.R., Wilson, R.A., Rogers, N., Fyffe, L.R., Langton, J.P., McCutcheon, S.R., McNicoll, V. and Ravenhurst, C.E., 2003
Geology and Tectonic History of the Bathurst Supergroup, Bathurst Mining Camp, and Its Relationships to Coeval Rocks in Southwestern New Brunswick and Adjacent Maine—a synthesis: Economic Geology Monograph 11, pp. 37–60.

van Staal, C.R., Currie, K.L., Rowbotham, G., Goodfellow, W and Rogers, N., 2008
Pressure-temperature paths and exhumation of Late Ordovician-Early Silurian blueschists and associated metamorphic nappes of the Salinic Brunswick subduction complex, northern Appalachians: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 120, p. 1455-1477.

Wilson, R. A., van Staal, C.R. and McClelland, W.C., 2015.
Syn-accretionary Sedimentary and Volcanic Rocks in the Ordovician Tetagouche Backarc Basin, New Brunswick, Canada: Evidence for a Transition from Foredeep to Forearc Basin Sedimentation, American Journal of Science, v. 315, p.958-1001.

Wilson, R. A., van Staal, C.R. and Kamo, S.L., 2017.
Rapid transition from the Salinic to Acadian orogenic cycles in the Northern Appalachian Orogen: Evidence from Northern New Brunswick, Canada, American Journal of Science, v.317, p. 449-482.

Winchester, J.A., van Staal, C.R. and Langton, J.P., 1992
The Ordovician volcanics of the Elmtree-Belledune Inlier and their relationship to the northern Miramichi Highlands, New Brunswick. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 29, pp. 1430-1447.

Young, G.A., 1911
Bathurst district, New Brunswick: Geological Survey of Canada, 105 p.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION
JOHN LANGTON

I, **John Langton, M.Sc., P. Geo.**, of 1740 Sullivan Rd, Val-d'Or, Québec do hereby certify that:

1. This Certificate applies to *"NI 43-101 Technical Report: Brunswick Belt Project, Gloucester County, New Brunswick"* with an effective date of May 30th, 2020;
2. I graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1985 with a B.Sc. in Geology, and from Queen's University, Kingston in 1993 with a M.Sc. in Geology, and I have practised my profession continuously since that time;
3. I am currently working and living in Quebec and I am a Professional Geologist currently licensed by the *Ordre des géologues du Québec* (License 1231) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick (Licence L6103);
4. I own a geological consulting firm (JPL GeoServices), based in Val-d'Or Quebec, CANADA;
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;
6. I have worked as an exploration and field geologist since 1985. I have knowledge and experience with regard to various mineral deposit types, including the procedures involved in exploring for gold and base-metals, and with the preparation of reports relating to them;
7. I have been retained by Komet Resources Inc., a body corporate having a registered office at 1191 De Montigny, Quebec (QC) G1S 3T8, as a contract/consulting geologist, and not as an employee;
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report;
9. I have prepared and take responsibility for all Items of this Report entitled *"NI 43-101 Technical Report: Brunswick Belt Project, Gloucester County, New Brunswick"*;
10. I visited the Brunswick Belt Project on June 15th, 2020;
11. I have no personal knowledge, as of the date of this certificate, of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report;
12. I am "independent" of Komet Resources Inc., and of the Vendors of the Project, with respect to the conditions described in Item 1.5 of NI 43-101;
13. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present under an agreement, arrangement or understanding, nor expects to become an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Komet Resources Inc., nor any of its associated or affiliated entities;
14. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with them and. As at the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

DATED this 30th day of August, 2020

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
Province of New Brunswick
L6103 2020
John P. Langton
Signature
Date
GÉOSCIENTIFIQUE TITULAIRE DE PERMIS
Province du Nouveau-Brunswick

(Signed) John Langton, M.Sc., P. Geo.

APPENDIX I

Summary of Historic Exploration Work

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
470337	7443	1976	K J McDonough	MMM Gp	0	0	3	293	0	0	K.J. McDonough carried out magnetic and CEM surveys on the "MMM" group in 1975 (assessment report 471207). Noranda Exploration Ltd. (assessment report 470337) directed a drilling program (DDH MMM-76-1, 2 and 3) to test two anomalies identified by I.P. survey. Anomaly A was explained by abundant stringers and disseminations of pyrite and pyrrhotite. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization are described as minor, being limited to short sections under 3 centimetres. No assays are available. The highest concentration of base metals described in the drill logs is 3% chalcopyrite over 0.3 centimetres in DDH MMM-76-2.
470393	7960	1976	SABINA INDUSTRIES LTD	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	4	438	0	0	112 core-interval samples assayed -no significant results
470416	1837	1976	Key Anacon Mines Ltd	Key Anacon	0	0	2	199	0	-2	2 ddh in NE part of property locate VMS favorable horizon, couple of mag and geol 'sketches'
470481	7840	1977	SABINA INDUSTRIES LTD	Nine Mile Bk	0	0	0	0	3067	341	19 DDHs +1 geochem sample. Generally very poorly located, poor quality reproduced maps, not very useful
470483	7840	1975	Peter Gummer	Nine Mile Bk	0	0	0	0	0	409	Data very poorly presented and almost impossible to laccurately locate geographically. Also, most work reported south of current area of interest
471033	9334	1955	PRESTON EAST DOME MINES LTD	Portage Brook Area	0	0	5	766	0	0	Work consisted of diamond drilling. In total 5 drillholes were completed on the property, totaling 766m. All holes intersected graphitic sediments.
471043	9334	1955	TECHNICAL MINE CONSULTANTS LTD	Group 2074	0	0	0	0	225	0	A total of 225 soil samples were collected. Based on results the author recommended no further work.
471048	9334	1956	TIMMINS, LEO H.	Burchill Road	0	0	5	916	0	2	The magnetometer survey identified one small anomaly believed to be an iron formation, and a possible fault. The EM survey identified 4 weak conductors. 5 drillholes were completed on the property. No significant basemetal results were reported, however several of the drillholes identied a wide zone of weakly mineralized breccia in sediment. One hole identifed iron formation with manganese concretions as well as highly altered tuffs.
471049	1837	1955	Anacon Lead Mines	Key Anacon	0	0	3	1380	0	-2	Hole 36-4 intersects 73 ft of banded 10- 15% magnetite 400 ft east of mouth of Gordon Meadow Bk. Gravity survey was east of KA VMS zones except the most NW mouth of Gordon Meadow Bk.
471050	1837	1960	Anacon Lead Mines	ML824 Key Anacon	0	0	3	570	0	16	Geophysics, 3 ddh, graphite, pyrrhotite-Chalco,
471054	8013	1957	BRUNHURST MINES LTD	Property No 1	0	0	13	2874	0	-2	13 drillholes tested various Geophysical anomalies across the Property; holes A1-A5 were drilled along the mutual boundary with New Larder "U" Mines 1000ft north of some New Larder U holes that intersected interesting base metal mineralization. Some sulphides were hit in hole A1 but only trace amounts in A2-5 but nothing of importance was found. Holes B1-B5 tested resistivity anomalies without encountering anything of interest. Holes C1-C3 north of the A series holes likewise found nothing of interest. The author recommended follow-up in the form of drill testing gravity anomalies and checking for an extension of the Aumacho Zone by E.M. Methods.
471056	1837	1954	Brunswick Mines	Pabineau	0	0	0	0	0	26	SP, resistivity and mag survey;adjoins NW end of KA property on W side Nepisiguit R
471059	1837	1955	Fab Metals Limited	Aumacho	0	0	9	1454	0	14	9 ddh and geophysics covering the East Zone area , EM, Gravity
471060	8013	1966	FIRST ORENADA MINES	Free Nations Option	0	0	3	511	0	0	3 drilloles labelled Holes 1 - 3 were drilled to test gravity and resistivity anomalies. Holes 1 and 2 showed that the gravity and resistivity anomalies do not represent zones of signifcant base metal mineralization. Hole 3 which is just north of the old "Brunhurst Zone" intersected 10 ftof chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization grading 0.5% Copper over 10ft. This mineralization occurred in a chlorite-sericite schist.
471061	1837	1953	Fiveland Mines Ltd	North Block	0	0	0	0	0	-2	Adjoins W side KA west of Nepis R, EM
471062	8013	1965	FREE NATIONS MINES LTD	Project 555	0	0	0	0	0	51	Ritchie recognized that geological formation on the property such as the intermediate tuffs are favourable horizons for Massive Sulphide deposits and identified the unit as it cross Nepisiguit River and recommended drilling the extension of the horizon north of the Nepisiguit River. Ritchie also identified a Mineralized shear that ran parallel to the tuff unit and was locally associated with a weak EM Anomaly which he identified as a drill target.
471065	8013	1954	JOBURKE GOLD MINES LTD	Bathurst Area	0	0	6	740	0	-2	5 diamond drillholes totaling 1,956 ft were drilled in 1954 to test four main conducting zones. Three of these zones were found to be graphite, while no cause was identified for the fourth.
471069	1837	1976	Key Anacon Mines Ltd	KA East Zone	0	0	0	0	0	27	Mag, EM, soil geochem strong Pb weak ZnCu anom samples
471071	1837	1953	Landover Oil &	Bathurst Area	0	0	0	0	0	14	Resistivity; map shows Four holes on west side of Nepisiquit R; prop adjoins SW side KA bit no drill report confirmation
471072	8013	1954	LANSON HOLDINGS LTD	Project 57	0	0	0	0	0	-2	Six main conductors and some individual conductors have been located on the property with a combined total length of 2,300ft. None of the individual conductors exceeds 800ft in length. On the basis of EM data along it is impossible to distinguish which conductors are graphitic in origin from those the result from massive sulphides. In order to resolve this, it is

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
471078	1837	1954	New Larder U	Key Anacon	0	0	112	22692	0	-2	Very important analysis re Main and East Zones. Why has there been no rhyolite mass in the Noranda and Rio drill holes at the main zone? No reported multi element assays by Noranda.
471079	1837	1968	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Noel property	5	146	0	0	232	0	EM survey identified 3 conductive areas. It was recommended that previously drilled holes be identifed and situated relative to the anomalies, and those anomalies that have not been tested by prior drilling be considered for trenching.
471081	1837	1953	Red Poplar GM	Bathurst Area	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.5 km west of Claim Block 8012
471084	8346	1954	NA Timmins Ltd	Group G	0	0	2	454	0	121	Two holes: G-1 and G-2 (1,489 ft - 450m).
471085	8013	1953	United Montauban	Project 44	0	0	11	1947	0	-2	No assays
471089	7960	1957	AMERICAN METAL CO LTD	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	0	0	-1	27	13 DDHs , 1537 geochem samples , poor quality maps & all south of Lovals Group
471091	7960	1955	Asarco Exploration Co.	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	0	0	227	0	No anomalous values were noted from the soil survey.
471092	7960	1967	Asarco Exploration Co.	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	0	0	0	23	Ground magnetic survey performed. One successful anomaly due to a gabbro sill.
471093	7840	1969	Asarco Exploration Co.	Jamieson Option	0	0	1	167	0	-2	EM survey + 1 DDH (M3-1), dacite, argillite,graphitic,ubiquitous pyrite , basalt, mylonitic zone at bottom
471095	7960	1957	ASTRABRUN MINES LTD	Nepisiquit River	0	0	0	0	0	-2	EM survey performed. Several strong conductors due to black graphitic schists, fault, quartz/feldspar porphyry and graphitic schist contact and possible sulphides.
471100	8012	1954	Bathurst Mining Corp.	Nepisiquit Area	0	0	0	0	0	-2	Large ground survey covered part of Claim Block 8012
471109	7958	1954	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Prospector	0	0	0	0	2029	-2	No anomalous values were noted from the soil survey.
471110	7964	1957	BM&S Corp. Ltd	ML 799-Project 20	0	0	3	490	0	0	Three drill-hole (5, 6 and 7) logs. No indication of sampling of drill-core.
471111	7998	1953	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project 12 & 13	0	0	0	0	0	11	110 line km of MegaTEM ariborne EM/Mag
471114	7998	1968	BM&S Corp. Ltd	ML 1117	0	0	2	192	0	0	112 line km of gravity surveying, line-cutting, 1300 m of trenching and lithgeochemical samples/analyses
471116	8012	1970	Brunswick M&S Corp.	No 6 Extension	0	0	0	0	241	19	West of 8012, drilled on #6 Crown Grant
471117	7443	1973	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Bathurst Mines Area	0	0	4	992	0	-2	GM-92-11 500m east and GM-92-10 1000m east of CB 8012 to test Zn, Pb, Cu soil anomalies, surface gossan
471119	7443	1973	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Bathurst Mines Area	0	0	2	257	0	0	West of 8012, drilled on #6 Crown Grant
471120	8012	1957	Brunswick Quebec Dev Ltd	Property 1	0	0	4	764	0	0	Four drill-hole (1, 2, 3 and 4) logs. Minimal selected sampling on drill-holes 1 and 2 with no recorded geochemical results.
471128	7443	1963	Combined Metal Mines Ltd	ML 850, Project 34A	0	0	0	0	0	29	3200 line km of MEgaTEM airborne EM/Mag
471129	7443	1965	Combined Metal Mines Ltd	ML 850A	0	0	8	1576	0	-2	In 1985, B.M.& S. carried out geological mapping, VLF-EM survey and drilled seven holes (218-1 to -7). These holes, however, were located on geophysical anomalies west of the Fab Main Zone.
471130	8012	1970	Combined Metal Mines Ltd	Project 34A, ML 850A	0	0	0	0	-1	0	Work in the vicinity of the Gilmour Brook South massive sulfide deposit was first conducted by Key Anacon Mines Ltd. who in 1977 (assessment report 472130) trenched 2.5 m of massive sulfides. The bulk of the work on the property, including ground geophysical surveys and 40-hole diamond drilling program was conducted by Banville (2001) (assessment repost 475506).
471135	8012	1960	Consolidated Mining and Smelting	Gilmour, Nictau, Tandem	0	0	1	152	0	-2	Airborne EM geophysical survey, geometrics G 803 proton procession magnetometer suvey and compliation
471139	7960	1954	CONWEST EXPLORATION CO LTD	Group 40	0	0	13	1912	0	145	EM survey, gravimetric survey, diamond drilling and prospecting. No near surface mineralization noted from prospecting of geophysical survey anomalies. Three major conductors appear to be associated with shear zones and/or graphitic zones. Drill-holes 1-13 were logged and some were sampled, but no analytical results reported.
471151	8012	1955	East Trinity Mines Ltd	Kentist Claims	0	0	3	534	0	-2	Airborne geophysical survey covering 137.7km2
471155	7443	1977	Fab Metals Limited	Pabineau River	0	0	16	3684	-1	-2	Compilation
471156	7443	1974	Rayrock Mines Ltd.	ML 882	0	0	1	581	0	0	In 1992 BM&S compiled data on the Grandroy property. Most of the drilling was concentrated on the Brunswick Horizon situated in the northern part of the property. However, the holes drilled by Jacquet River Mines were located in the southern part of the property and are interpreted to intersect the Headway Red Lake Horizon. BM&S drilled two holes and dug three trenches along strike about a kilometre east of DDH 14-4 to verify the continuity of the mineralized horizon. No mineralization was encountered and Brunswick concluded that the occurrence is a mineralized shear zone rather than a stratabound unit.
471182	7960	1967	JUMA MINING & EXPL LTD	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	4	446	2744	80	HLEM survey designed to locate blind massive sulphide deposits. An IP survey showed anomalous conditions of moderate magnitude were encountered coincident with linear EM axis. A small copper showing was stripped and trenched and returned no significant values. A soil and prospecting survey resulted in values high in copper and zinc. Geochemical and geophysical surveys appeared promising, but diamond drilling proved to have disappointing results.

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
471186	7960	1958	KENNCO EXPLORATIONS LTD	Maple	0	0	1	20	0	547	EM and ground magnetic surveys performed. One diamond drill-hole (PDM-1) with nothing of interest that could be sampled.
471192	7960	1965	LOUVICOURT GOLDFIELD CORP	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	20	2951	68	-2	Drill-holes (1-10, 17-21 and N-1 to N-4). Several high-grade Pb-Zn sulphide zones were intersected including: 0.27% Cu, 0.99% Pb, 0.97% Zn over 75 ft; 0.73% Cu, 2.40% Pb, 1.47% Zn over 27 ft
471197	7840	1956	Malartic Gold Fields	Ferris	0	0	0	0	0	-2	poor quality location & maps , not useful
471198	7960	1960	MARITIMES MINING CORP LTD	Project 29	0	0	0	0	0	142	EM survey resulted in no anomalies.
471199	8012	1960	MARITIMES MINING CORP LTD	ML 847, Project 30	0	0	1	94	0	19	Work is centered 5km southwest of 8012
471201	7960	1963	MARITIMES MINING CORP LTD	Project 30	0	0	0	0	0	-2	Gravity survey revealed two large gravity anomalies.
471206	7443	1974	MCDONOUGH, M H	BBB Group	0	0	2	419	0	0	Two drill-holes (1 and 2) with nothing of interest to sample.
471207	8012	1975	K J McDonough	MMM Group	0	0	0	0	0	79	HLEM and ground magnetic surveys resulted in seval anomalous areas.
471208	7960	1966	MCDONOUGH, M H	Tower	0	0	0	0	0	311	EM survey gave interesting results, but nothing that indicated a mineralized deposit.
471209	7958	1972	McIntyre Porcupine	McDonough 1	0	0	1	137	0	-2	EM, self-potential and magnetometer surveys were perfomed followed by prospecting that had disappointing results. Soil sample survey gave several lead, zinc and copper values of more than 30 ppm. Drill-hole (005-71-1) had two samples with no significant geochemical results.
471215	7960	1954	GOLDEN SHAFT MINES LTD	McMillan Option	0	0	2	358	0	50	IP survey performed to implement future trenching. Drill-hole logs show that holes 1 and 2 were not sampled.
471224	7960	1957	NEWCONEX LTD	Lutes Option, ML 972	0	0	4	338	0	-2	EM survey revealed several medium to high conductors. Drill-hole logs (1-4) show that none of the holes were sampled.
471225	7960	1953	NEW GOLDVUE MINES LTD	Group 12	0	0	0	0	0	29	Self-potential survey presented an anomaly that was 1,100 feet long, 300 to 650 feet wide.
471226	7443	1953	New High Ridge Mining Co.	Project 34A	0	0	12	2522	0	84	IP, gravity and magnetic surveys gave five anomalous areas. Drill-hole logs (H-1 to H12) with no indication of sampling of the drill-core.
471227	7443	1959	New Jersey Zinc Exploration	Beehler	0	0	10	1645	0	-2	Ground magnetic survey gave two localized anomalous zones. Most drill-holes (B-1 to B10) were sampled selectively and holes B-1, B-2, B7 and B-8 returned several anomalous zinc and copper values, however, no certificate of analysis was included.
471228	7443	1956	New Jersey Zinc Exploration	Beehler	0	0	4	871	0	0	Drill-holes (56-1A and 56-1 to 56-3) were logged and 56-1 and 56-2 returned anomalous copper values. Hole 56-3 was not sampled. No certificate of analysis was included.
471230	7959	1955	NEW LAGUERRE MINES LTD	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	0	0	0	-2	EM survey revealed several conductors have anomalous areas.
471248	7443	1953	Nubar Mines Ltd.	Project 17A	0	0	5	770	0	-2	Airborne MegaTEM conductive trend coincident with a positive magnetic anomaly. One DDH cut a Po +/- Cp stringer system in altered sediment.
471249	8012	1954	Nudulama Gold Mines	Project 19-A	0	0	10	1459	0	0	Rayrock Mines Limited optioned the FAB property and drilled one hole in 1974 (DDH 74-1) to test the mineralization at depth. The mineralized zone, intersected from 1582 to 1630 ft (482 to 496 m), consists mainly of pyrite with minor pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The best assay from DDH 74-1 is 5 ft (1.5 m) grading 0.25% Cu, and 0.21% Zn.
471255	7840	1976	SABINA INDUSTRIES LTD	Nine Mile Bk	0	0	19	2163	-1	-2	AEM & Mag survey, has since been superceded by recent far superior surveys – ie data quality and location precisiion
471258	7960	1974	SMYTH, CECIL	ML 1171	0	0	6	898	0	0	Drill-holes (11-16) were logged and returned several anomalous gold, silver and base metals (copper/lead/zinc).
471269	8012	1953	J C Udd	Group A 1-2-3-4	0	0	7	1198	0	13	Brunswick Mining and Smelting drilled DDH 20-1 in the northern part of the Taylor Brook Road Prospect in 1956 (assessment report 472315). Minor mineralization, 1.5 m of 0.2% Zn, 0.13% Pb, 0.11% Cu, was intersected. The host rock is described as basic tuff with sections having the appearance of quartz-eye schist. Quartz veins carrying chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are noted.
471275	7960	1972	WILLETT, CLAUDE A.	Swamp Lake	0	0	0	0	0	34	EM and magnetic surveys showed several anomalous conductors, but concluded that it may have been from known graphitic horizons. Soil survey gave low copper values.
471328	7998	1960	COMINCO LTD	Flemming	0	0	2	242	0	10	Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited staked the Fab Property in the late 1970s and drilled at least one hole (82-1). They concluded that the property had been adequately tested for near-surface, massive-sulphide zones.
471353	1837	1977	Key Anacon Mines Ltd	KA Mine property	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	1 drill hole #KA9310A - (deepened KA9210) Interpreted to have intersected east limb ??? - no ZnPb

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
471354	7998	1977	PRICE CO LTD	Tri Anomaly	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hole 229-1 was drilled in 1985 to test geophysical anomalies and to test the Fab Zone at depth. The section from 923 to 1002 ft (281 to 305 m) carried consistently anomalous zinc values (0.25% Zn over 9.5 m) and possibly correlates with the Brunswick Horizon. Weakly chloritic sedimentary rocks with pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization and minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite were intersected from 1367 to 1480 ft (416 to 451 m) and is interpreted to correlate with the Fab Main Zone. The best assay results were 0.65% Pb, 2.32% Zn, 0.12% Cu and 0.7 oz/ton Ag over 0.3 m (0.98 ft).
471376	7960	1977	DUNGANNON EXPLORATION LTD	Swamp Lake	0	0	0	0	0	35	Magnetic survey revealed two magnetically high zones. Drill-holes (123-148) were logged and selectively sampled with several anomalous lead, zinc and copper values.
471378	7960	1968	FINDATHORAN SYNDICATE	Swan Lake	0	0	0	0	-1	8	Drill-holes (#B149 to #B164 and #B166 to #B179) were logged and most were selectively sampled. Most samples returned anomalous lead, zinc and copper values.
472130	7443	1977	Key Anacon Mines Ltd	Taylor Bk	0	0	2	213	-1	-2	Jacquet River Mines Limited conducted an electromagnetic survey and drilling in the vicinity of the Grandroy Occurrence. The survey was followed by a series of drill holes (DDH 14-2 to 14-5). Hole 14-4 was drilled to test an electromagnetic anomaly and favourable geology. Six metres of pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization was intersected in chlorite-quartz schist grading 0.68% Cu over a 0.6 metre section. Hole 14-5 was drilled beneath hole 14-4 for a deeper intersection; similar mineralization was intersected but there was no increase in grade. Drilling followed up on trenched that exposed 2.5 m of massive sulphides. Brunswick horizon stratigraphy encountered, but no mineralization
472162	7959	1975	DUFFY, JOHN A.	ML 1248	0	0	0	0	0	409	AEM maps, v poor quality superceded by more recent and accurately positioned survey data
472200	7959	1978	SABINA INDUSTRIES LTD	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	13	1444	1537	161	Field investigations during 1977 included linecutting, geologic mapping, soil sampling, magnetometer surveys, horizontal and vertical loop electromagnetic surveys and diamond drilling. Most geophysical anomalies tested by drilling were attributed to graphite and iron formation. Further work was recommended around zone 11 where an occurrence of massive lead-zinc sulphides was noted.
472264	1837	1961	Anacon Lead ML	Key Anacon	0	0	2	492	0	35	7 ddh, graphite, pyritic pyrrhotitic felsiv vol, KE9 has narrow ZnPbAg zone at depth beneath KA Main VMS Zone 1
472273	7443	1960	Combined Metal Mines Ltd	ML 850 {Project 34A)	0	0	2	376	0	32	In 1985, Brunswick Mining and Smelting drilled hole 105-2 to test the downward extension of the mineralization intersected in 29-18 (Knight Brook B). The hole intersected disseminated to stringer pyrrhotite and pyrite in chloritic sediments, quartz-eye schist and quartz-feldspar eye schist. The best assay was 0.13% Pb, 0.29% Zn, 0.02% Cu, and 3.4 g/t Ag. A down hole electromagnetic survey was carried out on hole 105-2 in 1985. The survey indicated a conductor below and to the south of the hole in a chloritic sedimentary horizon.
472274	7443	1964	Combined Metal Mines Ltd	ML 850-A	0	0	4	686	0	0	McDonough (1974, assessment report 471206) drilled two holes in 1974 in the Taylor Brook Road Property (BBB-1 and 2), located about 400 m northeast of BM&S hole 20-1. Hole BBB-2 intersected felsic pyroclastic rocks with disseminations and veinlets of pyrite and scattered grains of chalcopyrite and sphalerite over a zone approximately 150 m wide. The mineralization is hosted by felsic volcanic rocks. The highest assay obtained was 4,150 ppm Zn.
472275	7960	1968	Asarco Exploration Co.	Nine Mile Brook	0	0	0	0	350	69	EM and magnetic surveys showed several anomalous conductors, but concluded that it may have been from known graphitic horizons. Soil survey gave low copper values.
472285	1837	1953	New Larder U	Project 50	0	0	0	0	0	-2	In 1985, Brunswick Mining and Smelting drilled hole 222-1 to test coincident magnetometer and gravity anomalies south of Key Anacon. Ordovician, Tetagouche Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks were intersected beneath the Carboniferous unconformity at 177 feet (54 metres). A narrow section of magnetite iron formation located stratigraphically above a basic volcanic unit returned assays of 2.7 g/t Au over 1.5 m. The gold occurence, now referred to as Gordon Meadow East, is believed to lie on the footwall side of a southward plunging, westward dipping anticlinal fold. The continuity of the gold mineralization was tested with two more holes (222-2 and 3) in 1985 and with three holes in 1986 but no further anomalous gold values were found. Note that the 222 series holes are stored at the provincial core storage facility in Madran.
472295	7958	1960	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project #20	0	0	2	457	0	0	Gravity report, soil geochem by Sharpe Geophysical
472299	8012	1952	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Project # 6	0	0	25	2612	0	0	Nubar Mines Ltd. drilled five holes near the northern part of the Beehler occurrence in 1953 (DDH N-1 to 5, assessment report 471248). Three of the holes (N-1 to 3) intersected iron formation and low grade, base metal mineralization. The best intersection was 0.6 m (2 ft) in DDH N-1 grading 0.44% Pb and 0.25% Zn. The host rock is described as chloritic tuff with quartz eyes. The highest copper assay was 0.3% over 2.1m in hole N-3.

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
472300	8012	1954	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Project # 6	0	0	15	1044	0	0	The Fab Property located between Brunswick No. 12 and No. 6 and was originally staked in the early 1950s by Fab Metal Mines Limited. An extensive drilling program was carried out in 1953 with most of the activity concentrating on the Fab Main Zone. A total of 97 diamond drill holes were drilled on the property between 1953 and 1977. The holes were drilled to test various anomalies identified by magnetic, gravimetric, electromagnetic, induced potential, resistivity and soil geochemical surveys carried out in the area during this period. Drill logs for holes drilled between 1963 and 1966 are available in assessment report 471155. With the exception of three holes drilled west of the Main Zone in 1959 (Assessment Report 471153, DDH 59-1,2,3), data on earlier drilling is not available in the assessment files. McAllister (1954, ref. 394) describes the mineralization as "the pyrite, pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite type with only a minor content of zinc and silver and little or no lead".
472301	7960	1955	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project # 6	0	0	26	1031	-1	-2	Magnetic survey revealed two magnetically high zones. Drill-holes (123-148) were logged and selectively sampled with several anomalous lead, zinc and copper values.
472302	7960	1956	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project # 6	0	0	30	1435	0	0	Drill-holes (#B149 to #B164 and #B166 to #B179) were logged and most were selectively sampled. Most samples returned anomalous lead, zinc and copper values.
472303	7960	1957	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project # 6	0	0	9	935	0	0	Drill-holes (B-180 to B-188) were logged and sampled. Most samples returned anomalous lead, zinc and copper values.
472304	7960	1960	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project # 6	0	0	5	884	0	0	Drill-holes (B-189 to B-193) were logged with no indication of drill-core being sampled.
472305	7958	1956	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project # 20	0	0	4	991	0	0	Drill-holes (1-4) were logged and some were selectively sampled. Some samples returned anomalous lead, zinc and gold values.
472315	7443	1956	Brunswick M&S Corp.	McConnell Brook	0	0	0	0	6	-2	Maritime Mining Corporation Limited drilled several holes in the area in the 1950's and 1960's. Disseminated, stringer and sub-massive pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite were intersected at the Knight Brook location. The best assay result was 0.78 % Cu over 1.8 ft (0.5 m) in DDH# 2. Maritime Mining Corporation also carried out electromagnetic, magnetometer, gravity and soil surveys over the property. DDH 29-18 was drilled to test a weak electromagnetic anomaly located about 400 m (1312 ft) west of the original showing. A 2 ft (0.6 m) intersection grading 2.58% Zn, 0.26% Pb and 3 g/t Ag was intersected (Knight Brook B).
472316	7960	1953	MARITIMES MINING CORP LTD	Project 29	0	0	12	2696	0	0	Drill-holes (#1 to #5 and H-6 to H-12) were logged and some were selectively sampled. Some samples returned anomalous zinc, copper, silver and gold values.
472318	9005	1962	MARITIMES MINING CORP LTD	Project 29, ML 846A	0	0	3	328	1900	0	Brunswick Mining and Smelting acquired the Knights Brook property in 1976 from Noranda and drilled one hole near the Knight Brook A occurrence in an attempt to locate better mineralization at depth. A zone of copper mineralization was intersected at a vertical depth of 720 ft (219 m). The best section assayed 0.73% Cu over a core length of 18 ft (5.49 m). Minor zinc mineralization was intersected higher in the hole, the best assay being 1.02% Zn over 21 ft (6.4 m). Rutledge notes that the Knight Brook mineralization is not on the same horizon as Brunswick but represents the southern extension of the Fab Zone. In 1973, Noranda Exploration carried out further geophysical surveys and drilled a hole on a EM and gravity anomaly located NE of the showing A, but did not encounter any significant mineralization.
472320	7443	1959	New Jersey Zinc Exploration	Behler	0	0	2	386	0	0	New Jersey Zinc carried out exploration on the Beehler property immediately south of Nubar Mines Ltd. from 1954 to 1959. Following electromagnetic, self-potential and magnetic surveys, ten holes were drilled (B-1 to B-10, Assessment Report 471227). Several holes intersected a mineralized horizon associated with iron formation, similar to that discovered by Nubar Mines Ltd. The highest assay obtained was 1.21% Cu over 0.4 m (1.3 ft) in DDH B-1. Four more holes were drilled in 1956 (DDH 56-1-A, 56-1 to 3, Assessment Report 471228). Pyrite, pyrrhotite (up to 80%) and minor chalcopyrite (up to 0.77% Cu) occur in chlorite-sericite schist, associated with chlorite-magnetite iron formation. New Jersey Zinc (Assessment Report 472320) drilled holes B-59-1 and B-59-2 west of the mineralized horizon in 1959. No mineralization was encountered.
472327	8013	1967	URBAN QUEBEC MINES	Cold Branch Brook	0	0	1	229	0	-2	Magnetic survey of the property identified several anomalies, the best of which was drilled in hole CB-1 which cored 751 ft. The drillhole encountered magnetite bearing chloritic sediments which are believed to explain the Magnetic anomaly. Further drilling was recommended.
472337	7960	1978	DUFFY, JOHN A.	ML 1248	0	0	1	215	344	10	An EM and ground magnetic surveys and soil sample survey as well as one drill-hole (77-9) was performed. No significant base metal mineralization was encountered.

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
472392	7959	1979	SABINA INDUSTRIES LTD	SBJV	0	0	0	0	50	2525	Airborne magnetic and EM surveys, ground EM and magnetic surveys and a magnetometer survey as well as overburden geochemical survey. Mainly a compilation of previous work and reporting on a few EM and mag anomalies interpreted as iron-formation, that corroborate anomalies from earlier surveys of the area.
472396	7998	1968	COMINCO LTD	Little River	0	0	0	0	0	340	New Jersey Zinc carried out exploration on the Beehler property immediately south of Nubar Mines Ltd. from 1954 to 1959. Following electromagnetic, self-potential and magnetic surveys, ten holes were drilled (B-1 to B-10, Assessment Report 471227). Several holes intersected a mineralized horizon associated with iron formation, similar to that discovered by Nubar Mines Ltd. The highest assay obtained was 1.21% Cu over 0.4 m (1.3 ft) in DDH B-1. Four more holes were drilled in 1956 (DDH 56-1-A, 56-1 to 3, Assessment Report 471228). Pyrite, pyrrhotite (up to 80%) and minor chalcopyrite (up to 0.77% Cu) occur in chlorite-sericite schist, associated with chlorite-magnetite iron formation. New Jersey Zinc (Assessment Report 472320) drilled holes B-59-1 and B-59-2 west of the mineralized horizon in 1959. No mineralization was encountered.
472402	7998	1958	BRUNS MINES LTD	Bathurst Area	0	0	1	227	0	3	New Jersey Zinc carried out exploration on the Beehler property immediately south of Nubar Mines Ltd. from 1954 to 1959. Following electromagnetic, self-potential and magnetic surveys, ten holes were drilled (B-1 to B-10, Assessment Report 471227). Several holes intersected a mineralized horizon associated with iron formation, similar to that discovered by Nubar Mines Ltd. The highest assay obtained was 1.21% Cu over 0.4 m (1.3 ft) in DDH B-1. Four more holes were drilled in 1956 (DDH 56-1-A, 56-1 to 3, Assessment Report 471228). Pyrite, pyrrhotite (up to 80%) and minor chalcopyrite (up to 0.77% Cu) occur in chlorite-sericite schist, associated with chlorite-magnetite iron formation. New Jersey Zinc (Assessment Report 472320) drilled holes B-59-1 and B-59-2 west of the mineralized horizon in 1959. No mineralization was encountered.
472403	7998	1959	BRUNS MINES LTD	Little River Area	0	0	1	229	0	0	In 1960, Combined Metals Limited (re-organized from New Highridge) drilled two holes (DDH 34A-15 and 16, Assessment Report 472273). These holes intersected minor pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite in stringers and disseminations. Gravity and E.M. surveys were carried out in 1963 (Assessment Report 471128). Four holes were drilled in 1964 to test gravity and E.M. Anomalies (holes 34A-17 to 20, Assessment Report 472274). Scattered sulphides were intersected, including 1.2 m (3.9 ft) grading 0.56% Cu in hole 34A-18. Eight additional holes were drilled in 1965 (34A-21 to 28, Assessment Report 471129). Iron formation was intersected along with layered pyrrhotite and pyrite and minor base metals. The best intersection drilled by Combined Metals Ltd. was 0.89% Pb, 1.64% Zn, 0.14% Cu and 17.1 g/t Ag over 1.2 m (3.9 ft) in DDH 34A-25. Combined Metals Ltd. carried out a soil geochemistry survey in 1970 (Assessment Report 471130).
472404	7998	1961	BRUNS MINES LTD	Little River Area	0	0	1	79	0	0	In 1960, Combined Metals Limited (re-organized from New Highridge) drilled two holes (DDH 34A-15 and 16, Assessment Report 472273). These holes intersected minor pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite in stringers and disseminations. Gravity and E.M. surveys were carried out in 1963 (Assessment Report 471128). Four holes were drilled in 1964 to test gravity and E.M. Anomalies (holes 34A-17 to 20, Assessment Report 472274). Scattered sulphides were intersected, including 1.2 m (3.9 ft) grading 0.56% Cu in hole 34A-18. Eight additional holes were drilled in 1965 (34A-21 to 28, Assessment Report 471129). Iron formation was intersected along with layered pyrrhotite and pyrite and minor base metals. The best intersection drilled by Combined Metals Ltd. was 0.89% Pb, 1.64% Zn, 0.14% Cu and 17.1 g/t Ag over 1.2 m (3.9 ft) in DDH 34A-25. Combined Metals Ltd. carried out a soil geochemistry survey in 1970 (Assessment Report 471130).
472405	7998	1962	BRUNS MINES LTD	ML 817	0	0	3	429	0	0	In 1960, Combined Metals Limited (re-organized from New Highridge) drilled two holes (DDH 34A-15 and 16, Assessment Report 472273). These holes intersected minor pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite in stringers and disseminations. Gravity and E.M. surveys were carried out in 1963 (Assessment Report 471128). Four holes were drilled in 1964 to test gravity and E.M. Anomalies (holes 34A-17 to 20, Assessment Report 472274). Scattered sulphides were intersected, including 1.2 m (3.9 ft) grading 0.56% Cu in hole 34A-18. Eight additional holes were drilled in 1965 (34A-21 to 28, Assessment Report 471129). Iron formation was intersected along with layered pyrrhotite and pyrite and minor base metals. The best intersection drilled by Combined Metals Ltd. was 0.89% Pb, 1.64% Zn, 0.14% Cu and 17.1 g/t Ag over 1.2 m (3.9 ft) in DDH 34A-25. Combined Metals Ltd. carried out a soil geochemistry survey in 1970 (Assessment Report 471130).
472418	7960	1961	RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPL LTD	Swamp Lake	1	53	0	0	608	0	Trenching revealed a correlation of previously measured magnetic and weak gravity anomalies. A soil sampling survey gave two anomalous areas.
472440	1837	1979	NOEL, STAN	Noel property	0	0	0	0	0	2	Trenches NW of KA on west side Nepisiguit,2-5% ZnPb values

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
472483	7443	1982	Asarco Exploration Co.	Fab	0	0	0	0	0	-2	In 1960, Combined Metals Limited (re-organized from New Highridge) drilled two holes (DDH 34A-15 and 16, Assessment Report 472273). These holes intersected minor pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite in stringers and disseminations. Gravity and E.M. surveys were carried out in 1963 (Assessment Report 471128). Four holes were drilled in 1964 to test gravity and E.M. Anomalies (holes 34A-17 to 20, Assessment Report 472274). Scattered sulphides were intersected, including 1.2 m (3.9 ft) grading 0.56% Cu in hole 34A-18. Eight additional holes were drilled in 1965 (34A-21 to 28, Assessment Report 471129). Iron formation was intersected along with layered pyrrhotite and pyrite and minor base metals. The best intersection drilled by Combined Metals Ltd. was 0.89% Pb, 1.64% Zn, 0.14% Cu and 17.1 g/t Ag over 1.2 m (3.9 ft) in DDH 34A-25. Combined Metals Ltd. carried out a soil geochemistry survey in 1970 (Assessment Report 471130).
472505	7998	1980	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project 120, ML 1179	0	0	1	163	0	-2	Work centered 7 km southwest of Claim Block 8012
472549	7960	1980	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project 104, ML 1282	0	0	3	1012	0	0	Drill-holes (104-4 to 104-6) were logged and selectively sampled. Some samples returned anomalous lead, zinc, copper and silver values.
472613	8013	1980	Brunswick Mines	Proj 203, Russell anomaly	0	0	6	1919	0	686	Very important report/data re the extension of the favorable VMS horizon beneath the Carboniferous cover. Magnetometer and gravity surveys were conducted and six diamond drill holes were drilled on gravity and magnetic anomalies. Holes 203-4 and 203-5 intersected BMS#12 footwall alterations and felsic volcanics interpreted to be the KA VMS horizon, and a trace of galena. Gravity 300 ft line spacing, mag EM. Basic rocks were found to be the cause of the gravity anomalides. No economic amounts of base metals were intersected in the drilling. Additional drilling has been carried out and will be reported on a later date.
472751	7998	1981	MATTAGAMI LAKE EXPL LTD	Hope Project, Group D	3	33	0	0	41	0	Geological and geophysical compliation
472752	7998	1981	MATTAGAMI LAKE EXPL LTD	Hope Project, Group A	5	75	0	0	10	0	Geological mapping, trenching and High Power Transient EM geophysical surveys
472768	8346	1985	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Red Pine-Russell	0	0	2	623	0	-2	Mostly swamp, location uncertain, probably north of 8012
472792	1837	1982	Key Anacon Mines Ltd	Key Anacon	0	0	7	1131	0	0	7 ddh, graphite, pyritic pyrrhotitic felsiv vol, KE9 has narrow ZnPbAg zone at depth beneath KA Main VMS Zone 1
472802	7960	1982	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Swamp Lake	0	0	5	1896	624	171	Magnetometer (no anomalies), EM (several interesting anomalies)and gravity surveys (few interesting anomalies). Soil sampling survey revealed one area of interest. Drill-holes (DH206-1 to DH206-5) were logged and selectively samples. Some samples returned anomalous lead, zinc, copper and silver values.
472839	7959	1982	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Sabina Option	0	0	11	6595	702	214	all work was located south of Claim 7840 - it comprised 11 ddhs +702 geochem samples
472889	7958	1982	BM&S Corp. Ltd	ML1343	0	0	0	0	535	69	Grids & maps north of Taylor Bk road (mostly),; max-min, gravity, soils
472906	7998	1982	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Theriault Gate	0	0	0	0	0	11	Southwest part of Claim Block 8012, no outcrop. Porphyry float
472946	7959	1983	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Sabina Option ML 1273	0	0	9	4840	0	182	Linecutting, EM, mag, gravity, I.P., soil and till geochemistry, prospecting, geological mapping, trenching, and diamond drilling.
472971	7840	1983	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Tower ML 1386	0	0	0	0	1314	89	1 DDH, located 2 km north of Cl 7840, nothing significant
473082	7443	1984	Brunswick M&S Corp.	FAB	0	0	0	0	0	246	Work is 5km southwest of Claim Block 8012
473083	7998	1984	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Theriault Gate	0	0	1	652	0	0	3 DDH tested conductors 700m south of 8012. Cut graphite schist, tuff, chloritic schist, disseminated Py
473137	8013	1985	Brunswick Mines	West Cold Branch	0	0	0	0	0	79	E.M. Survey indicated conductors below the Pennsylvanian. Gravity survey was pending. At the time of the report 2 geophysical anomalies were recommended for follow-up drilling. Historic summary of southern extension of KA horizon
473159	7960	1985	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Sabina Option ML 1370	0	0	0	0	248	18	HLEM (outlined a number of parallel, closely space conductors) and magnetometer (few anomalous readings) surveys. Soil sampling survey revealed a few high zinc values.
473186	1837	1985	BM&S Corp. Ltd	W Cold Br Brook	0	0	0	0	0	85	Magnetometer survey revealed no new anomalies. Gravity survey on grid 4 identified a broad north-south trending gravity anomaly. EM survey experienced interference due to Pennsylvanian sediments, however lower frequency data was able to identify an obvious conductor which had been previously drilled by Joburke Gold Mines Ltd. and attributed to black graphitic slates.
473187	8346	1985	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Gordon Meadow Brook	0	0	3	1689	0	0	Work is west of Claim Block 8012
473202	9005	1985	Brunswick M&S Corp.	ML 1244	0	0	1	321	0	16	Northeast section of 8012, 4 DDH to check resistivity anomaly cut sediment

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
473219	7443	1985	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Fab	0	0	7	2962	0	71	The gravity survey identified a one-milligal anomaly with good closure on grid 6 which corresponds to the western-limb of a spotty magnetric trend extending south from the Key Anacon Mine. Mafics, argillite, and felsic Vol, located about 1.5 miles south of KA south bdy area of Meadow Bk, good ddh map of all holes in region to1981. Two holes (203-7 and 203-8) were drilled. Hole 203-7 interesected 2 feet of coarse-grained barren massive pyrite within black graphitic argillite. Hole 203-8 at depth intersected a sequence felsic crystal tuffs with minor sulphide stringers. The best assay was 0.02% Cu, 0.28% Pb, 0.31% Zn and 6.2 g/t Ag over 0.9 m. No further work was recommended for the property.
473220	7443	1984	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Mersereau - Pitre Option	0	0	2	607	0	3	VLF-EM survey had a few anomalous areas. Drill-holes (218-7 and 221-9) were logged and selectively sampled with few anomalous lead, zinc, copper and silver values.
473263	8013	1986	Brunswick Mines	West Cold Branch	0	0	1	318	0	42	A single drillhole 228-1 drilled to 1043 feet. The hole tested stratigraphy beneath the carboniferous. Carb/Ord unconformity @ 157ft. No ZnPbCu. Mafic VolcanicsResults were discouraging with no mineralization. No further work recommended.
473270	7840	1986	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Tower ML 1386	0	0	1	351	0	0	Map Figure 6 s 1 inch = 400 ft soil survey, Pb-Zn, Cu & Ag covers the 2 western claim units of Claim 7840 - no sig anomalies on BL-1 grid. NOTE: Figure 8 -Reported Zn showing on BL-2 grid near road junction turnoff into cl 7840; also anomalous Zn in soils (800 ft strike trends NE) at junction of Nine Mile & Reids Bk on BL-2 at NB stereo coords 2,542,225 & 7,600,225 approx 500 metres SW of the SW corner of Claim 7840 (trends NE toward cl 7840). Some raw archived data available on website
473321	8346	1986	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Gordon Meadow Brook	0	0	3	1045	0	0	In 1985, Brunswick Mining and Smelting drilled hole 222-1 to test coincident magnetometer and gravity anomalies south of Key Anacon. Ordovician, Tetagouche Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks were intersected beneath the Carboniferous unconformity at 177 feet (54 metres). A narrow section of magnetite iron formation located stratigraphically above a basic volcanic unit returned assays of 2.7 g/t Au over 1.5 m. The gold occurence, now referred to as Gordon Meadow East, is believed to lie on the footwall side of a southward plunging, westward dipping anticlinal fold. The continuity of the gold mineralization was tested with two more holes (222-2 and 3) in 1985 and with three holes in 1986 but no further anomalous gold values were found. Note that the 222 series holes are stored at the provincial core storage facility in Madran.
473349	7998	1987	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Arseneau Road	0	0	0	0	1222	98	EM (few anomalous areas) , magnetometer (five small magnetic highs) and gravity (results were inconclusive) surveys. Soil sampling survey revealed one significant concentration of copper, lead, zinc and silver.
473444	7958	1987	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Gilmour BK Mining Lic.	0	0	4	739	0	0	No mineralization intersected
473465	7960	1988	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Nepisiguit Brook ML 1376	0	0	0	0	179	8	EM (one significant anomaly) and magnetometer (one magnetic feature) surveys. Soil sampling survey revealed a few anomalous copper, lead and zinc values.
473587	8013	1988	Brunswick Mines	Cold Water Brook	0	0	3	436	0	-2	3 holes (BR-1 to BR-3) drilled all interstected silicified felsic tuffs with minor pyrrhotite and pyrite but no economic base metal mineralization was encountered in drilling. Best intersect contained 0.43m of 2.31% Copper in mineralized fault gouge.
473631	1837	1989	Key Anacon Mines Ltd	KA Mine property	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1975 summary report; important mag and gravity data
473646	7960	1989	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Nepisiguit Brook	0	0	1	154	0	0	One drill-hole (NBE-88-1) was logged and selectively sampled. Few samples returned moderate copper, lead, zinc and silver values.
473676	7443	1980	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Gilmour Brook	0	0	0	0	785	26	Line cutting, soil geochemistry, magetometer/VLF survey, HLEM survey, gravity survey and lithogeochemical sampling/analyses
473729	7960	1989	DUFFY, JOHN A.	North Nine Mile Brook	0	0	0	0	130	0	Soil sampling survey gave no interesting values.
473731	7443	1989	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Gilmour South	0	0	0	0	272	124	VLF (many anomalies), MAX_MIN I (numerous anomalies), gravity (many anomalies) and magnetometer (several magnetic anomalies) surveys. Till sampling survey had no significant values.
473804	7960	1989	WILLETT, CLAUDE A.	Nine-Mile Brook	0	0	3	694	0	8	Gravity survey showed one weak gravity anomaly caused by graphitic tuffaceous sediment with disseminated pyrite. Drill-holes (G-1 to G-3) were logged with no indication of sampling.
473809	9005	1989	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Grandroy-Pabineau	0	0	13	2734	1515	121	EM (one anomaly), magnetometer (outlined the contacts) and gravity (anomaly in one area) surveys. Till sampling survey showed few, slightly elevated, random copper, lead and antimony values, few distinct patterns and moderate values of zinc, arsenic and silver and randomly scattered moderate gold values. Drill-holes (A-230 to A-236, A-240 to 242, 122-3 to 122-5) were logged and selectively sampled. Some samples returned moderate lead, zinc, copper and silver values. Several samples returned anomalous arsenic, typically with moderate gold values.

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophysical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
473812	7960	1980	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Project 101 & 102	0	0	17	6956	0	0	Drill-holes (6-137, 6-138 and 6-147 and B-328 to B-341) were logged and selectively samples with several anomalous lead, zinc, copper and silver values.
473831	7960	1989	BM&S Corp. Ltd	No 6 Southwest	0	0	0	0	1763	130	VLF (few anomalies) and magnetometer (four areas of anomalous values) surveys. Soil sampling survey show several anomalous copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and silver values.
473855	7960	1990	BM&S Corp. Ltd	No 6 Southwest	0	0	1	792	0	0	One drill-hole (104-7) was logged and selectively sampled and returned moderate lead and zinc values.
473866	7960	1990	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Nepisiquit Brook	0	0	4	1720	0	0	Drill-holes (89-1 to 89-4) were logged and selectively sampled and returned some anomalous zinc, lead, copper and silver values.
473920	7958	1990	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Gilmour South Project	0	0	0	0	190	0	Soil and till sample survey showed low to moderate values with a possibility of stream contamination anomaly.
473953	1837	1990	Key Anacon Mines Ltd	Key Anacon	0	0	4	305	26	0	ddh 100-107 drilled on west side of Nepisiguit R. Hole L-69 is significant as it intersected two wide sulfide zones (>400ft total) with only 7 samples assayed with two narrow ZnPb zones in pyritic facies
473969	7960	1990	BM&S Corp. Ltd	No. 6 Southwest	0	0	0	0	1759	55	IP, EM and Gravity surveys all show anomalies. Soil sample gold survey returning low, sporadic values.
473973	8013	1990	Brunswick Mines	Cold Water Brook	0	0	4	2440	1236	148	At this date Noranda had not recognized rhyolite at Key Anacon (pg 4). Work was divided among 3 working grids (Burntland, Big River and Brunhurst). Burntland grid progressed to drilling and 4 holes tested selected geophysical anomalies. No mineralization was intersected however the Austin brook and Nepisiguit Falls formations were intersected in hold BL-2. Big River Grid ground geophysics outlined 3 magnetically anomalous areas with concident flanking HLEM and/or VLF conductors. Three holes BR-2 to BR-4 tested these conductors. A wide but low grade zone of anomalous zinc was intersected in 2 of 3 holes. Brunhurst Grid geophysics outlined two magnetic anomalies, a strong HLEM Anomaly and a horseshoe shaped VLF conductor coincident with Anomalous soil geochemistry. Continued drilling of these targets is strongly recommended.
473990	7998	1991	KELLY, JAMES	Brunswick Extension	0	0	0	0	33	103	VLF (17 conductive trends) and magnetometer (few magnetic anomalies) surveys. Prospecting of rock samples returned no significant values.
474027	7960	1991	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Spur Group	0	0	0	0	1321	42	VLF-EM, HLEM and magnetometer surveys were performed, but may have been interfered with the powerline crossing the centre of the grid. Geophysical surveys may have still been useful for mapping. Soil sample survey returned no significant values.
474028	7960	1991	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Nepisiguit Brook	0	0	1	88	81	2	Magnetometer survey. Soil sample survey gave one anomalous value for lead and one for zinc. One drill-hole of NQ size (NE90-1) was logged and selectively sampled but yielded no significant results.
474101	7960	1991	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Sabina	13	891	8	3380	650	26	UTEM survey. EM down-hole survey. Trenching (90-1 to 90-10) were dug to test the Pionjar sampling survey anomalies and to expose iron formation (high lead and zinc values). Drill-holes NQ size (4253-1-88 (moderate lead values) and 4253-2-88 (moderate lead and anomalous zinc values), 4263-1-89 (encountered massive sulphides) to 4263-3-89 and 4263-1-90 to 4263-3-90 (anomalous copper, lead and zinc values)) were logged and selectively sampled. Till sampling survey returned three anomalous gold values as well as a few high lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony values. Pionjar sampling survey returned two anomalous copper, lead and zinc values.
474133	8012	1991	BHP Minerals	Gordon Meadow Bk	0	0	0	0	748	609	Numerous weak soil anomalies were noted; previously discovered surface gossan zones were tested and found to be slightly anomalous in base metal but none appear to reflect a large near-surface deposit.
474135	8013	1991	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Lawson Brook	0	0	0	0	1884	47	Soil geochem, geophysics, property in the area of the Key Anacon Rd and Taylor Bk Rd "T" intersection; underlain by Carb Seds; no geochem anomalies
474169	7960	1992	BM&S Corp. Ltd	SPUR CL GP	0	0	0	0	58	0	Pionjar arsenic/gold, lead/zinc and copper/silver surveys returned low to moderate values.
474184	1837	1992	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Willett	0	0	1	127	43	0	Trace to spotty CuZnPb over 80m in Carb & 1% ZnPbAg / 5m
474189	9005	1992	Brunswick M&S Corp.	GRANDROY CL GP	3	700	2	467	58	42	Immediately west of Claim Block 8012
474201	7998	1992	TECK CORP LTD	BRUNSWICK EXT CL GP	0	0	0	0	516	32	VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys used to define stratigraphy. Stream sediment samples with no anomalous values. Re-logging and re-sampling of BMS-120 and BMS-2 for lithogeochemistry analyses. A total of 478 rock samples were collected while mapping and sent for whole rock analyses.
474220	8012	1992	BHP Minerals	Gordon Meadow Bk	0	0	4	1164	718	1521	Work tested magnetic highs in the Miramichi Gp, which were attributed to minor amounts of magnetite in these sediments
474235	7998	1992	TECK CORP LTD	BRUNSWICK EXTENSION CL GP	0	0	4	1706	108	95	In 1984, Brunswick Mining and Smelting carried out magnetometer, gravity, and Max-Min II horizontal loop E.M. surveys over the FAB prospect as part of project 218 .
474243	7840	1992	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Tower Cl Gp	2	145	0	0	4	0	grid #2 covers part of Cl 7840, but no significant data was reported on Claim 7840 area

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
474256	8013	1992	RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPL LTD	KEY ANACON WEST	0	0	16	7268	704	301	Rio Algom options property from Ke Anacon. Gravity, Mag, 31 ddh, see appendix V re BPEM in hole 924. NOTE - VERY ANOMALOUS Barium in hole 9210. This is the only Multielement ICP reported in the region of KA. Rio extends KA at depth. Geophysical surveys on the property indicate the geology to be dominated by folded and faulted stratigraphy. Magnetic and gravity surveys approximate the distributions of mafic and volcanic rocks, magnetite and pyrrhotite bearing felsic volcanic rocks, unmineralized felsic volcanic rocks and metasediments. The Max-Min survey, to a large extent, outlines the distribution of graphitic metasediments on the property. The known massive sulphide bodies give a mag low indicating the mag signature is likely related to mafic volcanics including magnetite iron formation, as well as magnetic minerals bearing felsic volcanic rocks. The gravity survey does not appear to distinguish the known massive sulphide bodies but seems to incorporate the same into the elevated signature caused by the relative gravity contrast of the mafic volcanics to the surrounding upper and lower metasediments. To this extent the gravity survey does not indicate a large tonnage ore deposit near surface.
474284	8013	1992	RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPL LTD	Cold Water Brook	0	0	0	0	0	21	No significant base metals intersected. Untested EM anomalies, both MegaTEM and BHEM, still exist on the property, and should be evaluated with geological information to determine if additional drilling is warranted.
474294	7998	1993	BM&S Corp. Ltd	LOOP ROAD CL GP	0	0	0	0	10377	406	In 1973, Brunswick Mining and Smelting acquired the ground and carried out magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. Four diamond drill holes (C-1 to C-4) were completed to test weakly anomalous areas to the south of the previous drilling (Assessment Report 471117). In 1973 DDH C-4 was deepened and hole C-5 was drilled (Assessment Report 471119). The zone of weak sulphide mineralization associated with iron formation was found to continue southward. The best intersection reported by Brunswick is 0.49% Pb, 0.79% Zn, 0.09% Cu and 6.86 g/t Ag over 4.5 m (15 ft) in DDH C-4. The drilling by Brunswick outlined a lenticular zone of weak mineralization about 600 m long, 150 m (492 ft) deep and 2.5 m (8.2 ft) wide.
474302	8012	1993	BHP Minerals	Gordon Meadow	0	0	5	1586	170	-2	In 1973, Brunswick Mining and Smelting acquired the ground and carried out magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. Four diamond drill holes (C-1 to C-4) were completed to test weakly anomalous areas to the south of the previous drilling (Assessment Report 471117). In 1973 DDH C-4 was deepened and hole C-5 was drilled (Assessment Report 471119). The zone of weak sulphide mineralization associated with iron formation was found to continue southward. The best intersection reported by Brunswick is 0.49% Pb, 0.79% Zn, 0.09% Cu and 6.86 g/t Ag over 4.5 m (15 ft) in DDH C-4. The drilling by Brunswick outlined a lenticular zone of weak mineralization about 600 m long, 150 m (492 ft) deep and 2.5 m (8.2 ft) wide.
474303	8012	1993	BHP Minerals	Gordon Meadow Bk	0	0	13	17	1892	113	West edge of the Powerline and Main Grids are located on the east edge of CB 8012
474311	7960	1993	BM&S Corp. Ltd	SPUR CL GP	12	560	0	0	0	0	Trenching dug to investigate magnetic anomalies believed to have been rhyolite and chlorite-schist.
474379	1837	1993	RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPL LTD	KA Mine property	0	0	1	362	0	0	One drill-hole (KA9310A) was logged and sampled with no significant values.
474424	7960	1994	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Pabineau South	0	0	0	0	2882	27	Gravity survey showed several broad and deep gravity anomalies. Soil sampling survey gave low to moderate values.
474429	7998	1994	TECK CORP LTD	Brunswick Extension	9	1700	0	0	117	-2	The New High Ridge Property was first staked by New Highridge Mining Co. Ltd. in 1953. Magnetometer, resistivity and gravity surveys were carried out and 12 holes were drilled (DDH H-1 to H-12, Assessment Report 471226). Iron formation and minor galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite were intersected, but no assays are available.
474448	7998	1994	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Loop Road	2	1300	0	0	10	113	Gravity survey showed several anomalies. Trenches (TrLRB1 and TrLRB2) were dug to test magnetic anomalies. Major rock units were sampled for lithogeochemical purposes.
474477	7958	1994	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Narrows	0	0	0	0	3360	206	Same grid as in MapInfo, PEM DDH data, has key logs for Gilmour holes GS-95-1 to 6 + DDHs GS-97-1 to 4 +GS-98-1 & 2
474680	1837	1995	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Cold Branch	0	0	1	497	4	13	Upper 20-30m Ordovician Fe stained and bleached due to ground water action along unconformity.
474702	7958	1996	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	McKay Bk	3	445	0	0	64	66	Trenching (95-01 to 95-03) was conducted to test previous airborne magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies. Three lithogeochemical samples were collected from Trench 95-01 to categorize rock units. Sixty-one (61) stream sediment samples were collected for the geochemical survey and the results were unsuccessful in outlining areas of interest. HLEM and VLF-EM surveys exhibited several interesting conductors and the magnetic survey showed gradational effect from NE to SW .
474708	7960	1996	BM&S Corp. Ltd	SPUR CL GP	0	0	0	0	2080	101	HLEM (very weak conductors outlined), VLF-EM (indicated weak conductors of limited extent) and magnetomer (two magnetic anomalies) surveys. Soil sampling survey gave several anomalous areas.

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
474736	7964	1996	BM&S Corp. Ltd	Gilmour South	1	150	0	0	1971	116	A composite anomaly map produced by BM&S indicates coincident weak gravity, magnetic and Max-Min anomalies occur near the mineralized area (assessment report 473731)
474737	7443	1996	Brunswick M&S Corp.	Gilmour	9	810	15	8177	450	2	Economic values obtained from drilling include 3.38% Cu over 3.0 m and 1.89% over 5.5 m. Grab samples from trenches and outcrops returned grades of 1-2% Cu and 0.5-1.0% combined Pb-Zn.
474797	8013	1996	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Red Pine/Cold Brook	0	0	0	0	0	50	Exploration work in this report was designed to test magnetic features of the Ordivician rocks beneath the carboniferous cover sequence. Magnetic Anomalies covered by the Red Pine Brook Grid may represent mineralization of Brunswick-type irong formation along the folded continuation of the Key Anacon Horizon. The vertical thickeness of the carboniferous rocks on the east side of the property is estimated at ~100m as the cover thickens by ~25m per kilometre travelling East. Drilling is recommended on the main targeted anomaly on the East side of the Red Pine Brook Grid.
474802	7959	1996	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Sabina	13	1262	3	931	728	48	HLEM (weak, continuous conductor along east side of the grid) and magnetometer (five magnetic anomalies) surveys. Trenching (TR 95-1 to TR 95-6 and TR 96-1 to TR 96-7) to test weak to moderate magnetic trends. Lithogeochemical samples were collected from the trenches. Drill-holes (SAB95-1 to SAB95-3) were logged and sampled. Hole SAB95-3 encountered 37 m of iron formation at the top of the hole. Six hundred-two (602) lithogeochemical samples collected from historical drill-holes.
474819	9334	1996	BHP Minerals	Tingley Brook Cl Gp	0	0	0	0	624	0	The results of the survey show broad strong near surface conductors interpreted as representing graphitic shales. The Author did indicate that there could be massive sulphide lenses hidden under or against graphite in one of the conductive areas.
474881	7960	1997	INMET MINING CORP LTD	Willett Option	5	1140	3	1574	278	0	Borehole pulse EM survey done on WL-01. A total of 278 lithogeochemical samples from bedrock, boulders, trenches and drill-holes. A total of 43 samples were taken from trenches (Trench-1 to Trench-5). Drill-holes (WL-01, WL-02 (unsuccessful) and WL-02A) of NQ size were logged and 103 samples were taken and analyzed. No anomalous base metals.
474885	7998	1997	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Loop Road Cl Gp	0	0	3	1710	39	0	In 2005 Slam Exploration reported the results of Airborne geophysical surveys (MegaTEM Mag and EM) on their large Carboniferous Permit block.
474894	9334	1997	BHP Minerals	Tingley Brook Cl Gp	0	0	0	0	0	14	The geochemical sampling yielded no significant anomalies. Geological mapping identified potential base metal bearing horizon comprised of Nepisiguit Falls Formation. The compilation noted several historic conductivity anomalies within and around the property; and that BHP had reported several anomalies soil geochemistry anomalies in the vicinity of AEM and IP Anomalies in the northerly part of the property. Based on these Findings further work was recommended.
474915	7960	1997	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Spur Cl Gp	9	1006	0	0	87	0	Trenching (TR-96-1, TR-96-2a, 2b to TR-96-9) occurred to test soil anomalies. Trench sample results, outlined minor amounts of remobilized or epigenetic base metals.
475001	8013	1997	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Cold Water Brook	0	0	10	5373	800	32	The area immediately North of the Key Anacon Mine Property has been comprehensively evaluated using modern-day geophysical techniques and drill tested. Although the anomalies are well defined, there was no obvious geological explanation for the intensity of the anomalies. A weakly altered/mineralized corridor was defined immediately east of the Nepisiguit River over a strike length of 1.5km or more. The Author goes on to recommend reconstructing the surface geology map by projecting the drill hole data to surface and integrating the interpretation with Geophysical plots to create a coherent geology map that can assist in evaluating the sub-carboniferous Tetagouche group Stratigraphy to identify alteration/mineralization corridors as they would project under the Carboniferous cover.
475028	7960	1998	PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD	Nepisiguit Cl Gp	0	0	0	0	103	18	HLEM survey revealed eight anomalous trends. A total of 101 soil samples were collected and five anomalous areas were delineated.
475051	1837	1998	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Bruce Siding	0	0	2	1446	0	92	Magnetic survey gave a few magnetic anomalies. Drill-holes (BS-98-1 and BS-98-2) were logged and sampled for lithogeochemical purposes only.
475073	7960	1998	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Pabineau South Cl Gp	20	3182	5	1447	0	2	Specific gravity (a total of 19 samples from PAB-97-3)and 3-D borehole EM surveys were performed. Trenching (PBT-94-2 to PBT-94-5, TR-97-2 to TR-97-5 and the remainder named after the line the trench followed). Drill-holes (PAB-96-1 and PAB-97-1 to PAB-97-4) were logged. Trenching and diamond drilling confirmed the presence of significant hydrothermal system. NOTE: in the report, 19 trenches are mentioned and geochemical analyses were completed for samples taken from trenches and drill-holes and grab samples from prospecting. The assay results return trace to moderate values of copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold.

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
475124	9005	1998	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Brunswick Cl Gp	25	3310	36	9662	690	16	Holes GR-95-5 and GR-95-6 contained massive sulphide intersections with widths of 40 cm and 58 cm respectively. GR-95-6 returned values of 0.87% Cu over 0.58m. GR-95-7 contained three layers of chalcopyrite-rich massive sulphides with widths of 2 cm, 4 cm, and 43 cm. Trench L13W averaged 3.45% Cu for 30 samples; a sample from trench OST-94-10 returned a value of 1.18% Cu. No significant anomalies were noted from the downhole EM surveys.
475140	7959	1998	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Sabina Option Cl Gp	3	381	2	270	26	0	4480ppm Pb/1 m and 2m interval of semimassive
475150	7958	1998	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Narrows	6	1275	22	9114	2698	198	Two Mag' anomalies (50nT and 80nT) were highlighted beneath the carboniferous cover sequence. No significant HLEM conductors were noted. No significant mineralization was uncovered in the trenches. GS-95-2 intersected 6.52 m of a mineralized black chert with a 45 cm massive pyritesphalerite-galena zone. This unit returned a best value of 5.8% Pb-Zn over 0.45cm. GS-97-1 intersected a 43.39m exhalative horizon. Assays returned a best result of 8.9% Pb-Zn over 1.75m. GS-98-2 intersected a 22 cm high grade zone of massive pyrite, sphalerite, and galena that assayed 29.3% Pb-Zn. Down-hole EM: hole GS-97-3 returned both a weak in-hole and a weak off-hole anomaly at the depth of the Brunswick horizon
475178	9334	1998	EASTMAIN RESOURCES INC	Tingley Brook Cl Gp	0	0	0	0	22	0	Holes TB-99-01 and TB-99-04 intersected minor base metal sulphide mineralization. TB-99-01 intersected vein that strikes along the long axis of the core and contains 2-5% pyrite, sphallerite and galena. The remainder of holes only intersected graphite. Four weak HLEM targets remain untested and further detailed mapping and trenching was recommended.
475245	7998	1999	KELMET RESOURCES LTD	Brunswick Extension	0	0	7	100	9	0	Drill-holes (LR-99-28, LR-99-58 to LR-99-61, LR-99-71 and LR-99-72) were logged and assayed for lithogeochemistry. The drill-holes were short and went to a depth just below overburden to identify the underlying lithology units.
475253	7959	1999	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Sabina Cl Gp	0	0	15	690	0	10	A total of four seismic surveys. Drill-holes (B366-96-1, B367-96-2, B377-96-12, B378-96-13, SAB-99-01 to SAB-99-08 and SAB-99-10 to SAB-99-12) of NQ size were logged and sampled for lithogeochemistry only. Drill-holes SAB-99-01 to SAB-99-06 intersected a newly discovered iron formation, but were not deep enough to provide necessary information.
475261	1837	1999	Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd	KA Mine property	0	0	0	0	10	0	Water and soil analyses to test the reclamation area. Water samples were tested for pH, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and total iron, sulphate and phosphate. Soil samples were tested for copper, lead, zinc and phosphate. Heavy metal contamination in the soils of the waste pile cover was of concern and suggested improvement of the cover. Water samples proved sufficient.
475278	9334	1999	EASTMAIN RESOURCES INC	Tingley Brook Cl Gp	0	0	6	1035	3	119	Samples were collected on an East-West (Magnetic) lines spaced every 200m apart with samples collected at 50m spacings along the lines. This survey resulted in the identification of a Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Mn anomaly near the headwaters of Tingley Brook on the Northside of the property.
475303	7960	2000	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Pabineau South Cl Gp	0	0	7	100	9	0	Drill-holes (LR-99-45 to LR-99-51) were logged and sampled for lithogeochemical analyses only to confirm bedrock geology.
475304	7998	2000	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	PL Cl Gp	0	0	2	30	2	0	Drill-holes (LR-99-70 and LR-99-73) were logged and sampled for lithogeochemical analyses only to confirm bedrock geology.
475305	7998	2000	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Loop Road Cl Gp	0	0	53	1037	68	0	Drill-holes (LR-97-1, LR-99-1 to LR-99-44 and LR-99-52 to LR-99-57 and LR-99-62 to LR-99-64) were logged and sampled for lithogeochemical analyses only to confirm bedrock geology.
475370	7960	2000	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Sabina	0	0	0	0	0	105	A total of three 2-D and 3-D seismic survey. All three seismic lines had good signal/noise qualities and showed a number of reflective events. However, BRN99-001 showed the most significant amplitude anomalies.
475371	7998	2000	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Sabina, Loop Road	0	0	0	0	0	209	Soil grid extends to the west edge of the claims and north, several weak anomalies.
475411	1837	2001	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Bruce Siding	0	0	1	733	0	56	One hole, grav, EM, Mag, no ZnCuPb, magnetic basalts
475418	1837	2001	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Bruce Siding	0	0	6	4229	309	8	Significant ZnPbCu in 2 holes up to 1.45%Pb 3.2%Zn 0.6% Cu

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
475425	7998	2001	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Loop Road Cl Gp	0	0	29	1874	25	0	BM&S obtained the Beehler Project from Nubar Mines and New Jersey Zinc and refer to the properties as Project 116 and Project 210 respectively. BM&S carried out soil geochemical, gravity, electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys in 1981. Using the geophysical surveys BM&S was able to trace a layer of iron formation associated with the mineralization intersected by Nubar Mines Ltd. and New Jersey Zinc across the properties for approximately 1280 metres. Brunswick Mining and Smelting carried out geochemical, gravity electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys in the 1980's as part of the Taylor Brook Road Prospect. Hole BBB-1 tests BM&S's electromagnetic anomaly A. They state that, "there appears to be an undrilled gap at the critical location between the ends of TBR-1 and BBB-2" (assessment report 473676). Key Anacon Ltd. Staked the Taylor Brook Road Property in 1975 to cover coincident magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies. Magnetometer, EM-16 and soil geochemical surveys were carried out and two holes were drilled. Hole TBR-1 located just west of hole BBB-2 intersected long sections of disseminated and stockworks of pyrite in felsic pyroclastic rocks.
475478	1837	2001	Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd	KA Mine property	0	0	0	0	15	0	Water and soil analyses to test the reclamation area. Water samples were tested for pH, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and total iron and sulphate. Soil samples were tested for copper, lead, zinc and pH. It was suggested that the run-off area be treated with limestone and the waste pile treated with fertilizer until the soil pH returned to a favourable level.
475482	7998	2001	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Loop Road	0	0	5	1233	202	0	Immediately west of Claim Block 8012
475483	9005	2001	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Brunswick Cl Gp	0	0	16	1504	153	0	In 2001 Brunswick drilled hole Fe01-01 to the west of the Knights Brook occurrence, the hole was collared in the Nepisiguit Falls Formation (Qtz-feldspar crystal tuff) and then intersected an extensive pyrrhotite-pyrite stringer zone at the top of the Miramichi Group sedimentary rocks.
475506	7443	2001	Key Anacon Mines Ltd	Narrows Cl Gp	0	0	72	28128	223	27	In 1988-89, BM&S carried out soil geochemistry, magnetometer, Max Min I and gravity survey over the southern portion of the # 12 Crown Grant and overlapping onto boundary properties 122 and 239. In 1989 several holes were drilled. A-233 and A-234 were drilled to check the west limb of the Brunswick Synform in the south end of the Crown Grant. Hole A-234 intersected some massive sulphides (mainly pyrite) near the top of the hole and deeper in the hole a series of barren to heavily pyritized rocks interpreted to correlate with the Brunswick horizon. The best assay result was a 0.3 metre section grading 0.8% Zn, 0.61% Pb, 0.09% Cu, 8.91 g/t Ag.
475526	7960	2002	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Brunswick	0	0	1	785	0	0	One drill-hole (FE01-02) was completed to test a geophysical anomaly. The hole was logged, but no samples were collected for analysis as no economic mineralization was encounted.
475529	7960	2002	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Pabineau	0	0	2	345	8	0	Drill-holes (GR-01-21 and LR-01-02) were logged and sampled for lithogeochemical analyses only to confirm bedrock geology.
475571	1837	2002	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Key Anacon	0	0	26	16036	0	14	VLF-EM, HLEM and magnetometer surveys. Drill-hole KAN-01-01 was drilled to test the geophysical anomaly and was confirmed. Drill-holes (KA-01-01 to KA-15B, KA-10-16 and KAN-01-01) were drilled to extend the know sulphide mineralization, although, it was a lens of limited extent.
475572	1837	2002	Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd	KA Mine property	0	0	0	0	6	0	Hole intersected sulphide zones N, A & S, and footwall Cu-zone
475761	7998	2004	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Loop Road Cl Gp	0	0	0	0	0	3198	(60%) pyrite and three zones of chloritic iron fonnation which explained the magnetic
475790	7998	2004	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	PL Group	0	0	0	0	0	109	In 1998 Noranda Inc. drilled several holes in the vicinity of the Grandroy occurrence, specifically: GR-95-1, -2, -4, -5, -8 and -10. Hole GR-95-2 intersected several intervals of sericite altered quartz crystal tuff of the Nepisiguit Falls FM which contain several narrow intervals of disseminated to stringer pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization with < 1% sphalerite (between 57 and 76 m). Regional mapping places this occurrence at the contact between the Nepisiguit Falls and Flat Landing Brook formations.
475840	8013	2004	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Cold Water Brook	0	0	0	0	0	4406	The surface expression of the "Key Anacon Horizon" is located 800m east of the Cold Water Brook claims. Two Magnetic anomalies have been detected on the claim group of which one anomaly is caused by mafic lithologies in contact with metasediments as indicated by drill testing. A second anomaly has a magnetic signature of a possible intrusive unit.
475949	7840	2005	Tom Jamieson	Nine Mile Bk	0	0	0	0	0	8	Lines trend about 150 degrees az across Claim 7840
475956	8013	1990	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Carboniferous Project	0	0	0	0	0	11325	High Sensitivity Aeromagnetic survey attempting to delineate basement geology beneath Carboniferous cover.
476017	8346	2005	SLAM EXPLORATION LTD	Carboniferous Project	0	0	0	0	0	1110	Work included airborne electromagnetic surveys including MegaTEM II, VTEM and THEM over Carboniferous rocks underlying the southeastern part of the BBP.
476026	7958	2005	BHP Minerals	regional	0	0	0	0	0	11396	GEOTEM survey AEM & AIRMAG- FLOWN IN 1995 - no maps, but has raw data online at DNR website, covers west half of NTS sheet 21/P05

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
476032	7960	2005	SLAM EXPLORATION LTD	Pabineau West Block	0	0	3	788	43	23	Airborne EM geophysical survey. Drill-holes (BJV-04-015, BJV-04-16 and BJV-04-54) were drilled to test EM survey. Drill-holes were logged and sampled. Hole BJV-04-54 returned a value of 1.13% Pb + Zn over 0.4 m.
476039	8013	2005	NORANDA MINING & EXPL INC	Cold Water Brook	0	0	6	3575	178	248	The survey was completed on the Cold Water Brook area, at the time of the results only pre-liminary results were available.
476105	8013	2005	FALCONBRIDGE LTD	Carboniferous	0	0	1	856	0	0	The hole intersected: Surface - 451.3m: Carbonifereous Clifton Formation; 451.3-531.9m Mafic tuffs and flows (Little River Fm.); 531.9-856 graphitic argillaceous sediments (Miramichi Gp). No Base Metal mineralization observed.
476194		2006	SLAM EXPLORATION LTD	Taylor Brook 4	0	0	1	907	30	12	EM and magnetometer surveys consisted of 35 survey areas. One drill-hole (BE-06-085) was drilled to test geophysical surveys. Geophysical anomaly was due to a semi-massive pyrrhotite/pyrite found in two location in drill-core. Borehole EM survey was also performed on this drill-hole.
476206		2006	FALCONBRIDGE LTD	Carboniferous Permit #1	0	0	15	5742	32	119	Work comprised diamond-drilling and down-hole EM. Holes were collared in Carboniferous cover rocks near the contact with Ordovician rocks of the BMC. BMC rocks were encountered in 12 holes collared on the curren tBBP boundary, but no significant base metal mineralization was intersected. The geological information obtained from this drilling was compiled with other data to update the pre-Carboniferous geological map of the area.
476213	8013	2006	FALCONBRIDGE LTD	Cold Water Brook	0	0	7	2521	11	60	6 holes were drilled in the Cold Water Brook claim group and locally intersected minor base metal stringer sulphides. Report concluded that further review of the airborne geophysics and drilling results are necessary to determine if further work is warranted.
476242	7840	2005	Noranda/Falconbridge	Sabina Option	0	0	4	1355	0	95	Gilmour Survey THEM &VTEM surveys- targets 291+305+306 see maps 19-21 TDEM small targeted area registered - has moderate airborne gravity (FTG) anomaly + Pb MMI soil anomaly immediately east of strong conductor (TDEM) - refer to Titan line 11900S, east end
476393		2007	FALCONBRIDGE LTD	Carboniferous Permit #1	0	0	4	1644	15	11	Ground HLEM and magnetometer surveys. Drill holes (ENL-06-102, ELN-07-122, ELN-07-124 and ELN-07-127) were logged and fifteen samples were sent for analyses. A borehole EM survey performed on holes ENL-06-102 and ELN-07-122 that showed anomalies. No significant base metal mineralization was intersected in any of the four drill-holes.
476402	1837	2007	Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd	KA Mine property	0	0	0	0	0	121	A number of high quality targets was identified by an airborne EM survey.
476404	7960	2007	FALCONBRIDGE LTD	Pabineau South	0	0	2	757	17	37	Airborne VTEM (34 targets), HLEM and magnetometer surveys. Drill-holes (BJV-04-012 and BJV-04-017) were drilled to test geophysical surveys. Holes were logged and sampled with no significant results. Borehole EM survey was performed on hole BJV-04-012.
476450	7958	2007	FALCONBRIDGE LTD	Bathurst Option	0	0	11	5043	93	993	Work comprised a Titan 24 geophysical survey and 11 diamond-drill holes, and borehole EM surveys. Numerous Titan 24 geophysical anomalies were identified eleven were tested by drilling. The diamond drilling returned no significant results. Four holes were surveyed with down-hole EM and several off-hole anomalies were noted.
476484		2008	FALCONBRIDGE LTD	Gordon Meadow Brook	0	0	1	399	0	0	One drill-hole (ELN-07-170) was drilled to test an EM anomaly. No mineralization to account for the anomaly was encountered.
476492		2008	NORTHEAST EXPL SERVICES	Taylor Brook	0	0	3	645	0	0	Diamond-drilling was completed to assess airborne MegaTEM. Two holes intersected graphitic horizons. Hole L1400B encountered narrow (< 1 cm) conductive graphitic bands at 143 to 144.5m, and a 5 cm true thickness of coarse grained massive sulfide band at 131.6 m, within a 30 cm graphitic zone. The sulfides contain galena as well as the pyrite, traces of chalcopyrite and no sphalerite.
476551	8013	2008	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Cold Water Brook	0	0	7	2822	0	0	No significant base metals intersected. A deeper hole collared north of BR-94-5 is recommended to test the sources of off-hole anomalies detected in hole BR-94-5. Hole BE-06-071 intersected 3.3m of massive sulphide (Py. Po) BHEM of this hole identified 3 anomalies 1. a narrow conductor at 180m 2. large in-hole response @380m 3. anomaly throughout the hole corresponding to a parallel striking conductor.
476617	7998	2008	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Brunswick, Loop Rd etc	0	0	19	9971	143	22	The work program comprised, a Titan 24 geophysical survey, diamond-drilling, and thirteen borehole EM surveys. The drilling did not intersect any economic concentrations of mineralization. Downhole EM showed anomalous areas in 9 of the tested holes.
476842		2009	NORTHEAST EXPL SERVICES	Taylor Brook	0	0	1	192	281	0	The programme consisted of MMI geochemical soil sampling of selected electromagnetic anomalies, one diamond-drill hole, and a down-hole geophysical survey. Diamond drilling intersected a narrow section of massive sulphide mineralization. The down-hole detected several potential anomalies in the mineralized hole. MMI surveying was completed over several anomalous areas. No specific MMI anomalies were reported.

Report #	Claim Block	Year	Company	Property	Trenches (number of)	Trenching (m)	Drill-Holes (number of)	DDH total (m)	Geochem Samples (number of)	Geophyical Surveys (Line-km)	Results Summary
477033	8012	2010	Votorantim Metals Canada Inc.	Brunswick	0	0	9	3112	0	0	Work consisted of follow-up drilling on targets selected from geophysical and geological interpretation of existing data. No economic mineralization was intersected.
477061		2011	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Taylor Brook 5	0	0	0	0	123	0	Work comprised MMI soil geochemical exploration on targets selected through the re-evaluation of historical data. No significant results were noted.
477080		2011	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	The Permit Area	0	0	1	407	0	0	Work consisted of follow-up drilling on targets selected from geophysical and geological interpretation of existing data. The targeted anomalies were due to graphitic / pyrite layers 245.47 to 265.70 m and 317.00 to 339.00 m, and not a massive-sulphide body. No further work was recommended.
477081	7998	2011	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Bruswick	0	0	1	191	0	0	Work consisted of drilling on targets selected from geophysical and geological interpretation of existing data. No economic mineralization was found in the hole and no further work was recommended.
477119		2011	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Taylor Brook	0	0	1	302	0	0	Work comprised a follow-up drill program based upon interpretation of an existing airborne geophysical survey. No economic sulphide concentrations were found at the target depth, but an interval of graphitic shale with up to 6%, very fine grained, veinlet filled and disseminated pyrite, +/- pyrrhotite, was noted from 220.70 to 261.60 m down-hole that explained the EM anomaly.
477122		2011	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Tozer Brook	0	0	0	0	744	0	Follow-up MMI soil sampling on targets selected through the reevaluation of historical data. Several areas of weak to moderate, basemetal anomalies were noted: notably a lead/silver anomaly in the central part. The highest, absolute, lead value was 10,100 ppb with a response ratio of 56, high. The highest, absolute, silver values was 175 ppb, with a really great, bigly response ratio of 88.
477151	7998	2011	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Bruswick	0	0	0	0	636	0	MMI good Silver RR anomalies
477249	7998	2012	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Brunswick	0	0	0	0	427	0	Follow-up MMI soil sampling on targets selected through the reevaluation of the 2004 airborne MegaTEM-survey and historical data. MMI sampling did not yield any major geochemical anomalies and no further work was recommended.
477250	7443	2012	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Brunswick	0	0	0	0	762	0	Follow-up MMI soil sampling on targets selected through the reevaluation of the 2004 airborne MegaTEM-survey and historical data. The highest absolute zinc valuewas 15,600 ppb and response ratios of up to 103; lead values up to 42,200 ppb with response ratios up to 495; copper values up to 9,830 ppb with response ratios up to 138; and silver values up to 95 ppb with responce ratios up to 56 but generally <20.
477251	7958	2012	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Brunswick	0	0	2	550	0	0	Follow-up drill program on targets selected through reevaluation of historical data and MMI soil sampling conducted in 2010. No economic mineralization was encountered.
477280		2012	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	The Permit Area	0	0	3	438	0	0	The drilling tested previously known MegaTEM/VTEM anomaly below Carboniferous cover. The EM anomalies were explained by graphitic units and narrow pyrite stringers in meta-sedimentary rocks of the 'basement' Miramichi Group.
477465	7998	2013	XSTRATA CANADA CORP	Brunswick	0	0	7	2192	141	2	Xstrata Canada (Assessment Report 477250) reported the results of MMI soil geochemistry over the Gilmour Brook South deposit and for some distance to the west and south. A couple of unexplained Cu and Pb anomalies were identified.
477559	1837	2014	Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd	KA Mine property	0	0	0	0	577	0	MMI soil collection and analyses with the objective of testing several geophysical / geological target areas, and testing the effectiveness of the method over an area of known mineralization. Several Cu, Pb and n anomalies were outlined and targeted for follow-up drilling.
477676	7998	2014	GLENCORE CANADA CORP	Brunswick	0	0	0	0	72	0	A CARDS (Computer Assisted Resource Detection System) survey was done over the property. Ten virtual grids were prospected in different parts of the claim during the summer of 2013. No new showings were discovered, but several areas of interest were identified for follow-up.
477990	7958	2016	R.Mann	Gilmour	0	0	0	0	447	0	A strong Zn-Pb soil anomaly was found on four lines in the western part of Claim 7445 with values ranging up to 770 ppm Zn and up to 77 ppm Pb.The anomalous area is coincident with moderate strength 15 to 20 channel megatem AEM conductors and weak airborne gravity.
478012	1837	2016	Hunter Brook Holdings Ltd	KA Mine property	0	0	1	275	74	0	Hole intersected VMS sulphides at historic zones 2N (0.03% Cu, 2.29%, 7.96% Zn over 2.7 m), 2A (0.05% Cu, 0.37%, 6.39% Zn over 3.25 m), and 2S (0.04% Cu, 2.38%, 9.72% Zn over 2.6 m), and footwall Cu-zone (1.47% Cu over 8.2 m)
478288	8012	2017	Canadian Continental Expl. Corp	Bathurst Mines A	0	0	3	435	0	0	3 holes tested targets from previous geophysical and geological programmes down-river from Nepisiguit Falls. The EM and magnetic anomalies were explained by the pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite stringers. The contact of the Nepisiguit Falls Fm. occurs 360 meters east of where it is indicated on the regional geology map of the BMC

APPENDIX II

Summary of Historic Diamond-Drilling - Bathurst Belt Project

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
470337	MMM-76-3	1976	0	48	83.82	289328.49	5252221.34
470337	MMM-76-1	1976	0	47	110.64	289433.69	5252178.57
470337	MMM-76-2	1976	0	47	98.45	289438.46	5252173.35
470367	2-66	1966	132	50	154.84	284030.47	5265714.19
470367	4-66	1966	132	50	147.83	283660.18	5265028.03
470367	3-66	1966	132	50	132.59	283948.23	5265266.36
470367	6-66	1966	132	50	103.63	283779.98	5265443.13
470367	5-66	1966	132	50	93.88	283505.09	5264073.87
470367	1-66	1966	132	50	93.57	281505.39	5266601.81
470377	1	1953	0	45	167.64	280067.69	5266602.48
470377	5	1963	0	45	152.40	280228.16	5265919.44
470377	3	1963	0	45	121.92	279968.15	5265815.00
470377	2	1963	0	45	115.21	280213.18	5266653.99
470377	4	1963	0	45	99.97	280097.29	5265881.28
470377	6	1963	0	45	92.96	279911.55	5266180.99
470377	7	1963	0	45	92.05	279800.52	5266250.07
470393	76-3	1976	16	45	160.02	278780.59	5253217.05
470393	76-4	1976	16	45	121.31	278853.98	5253223.76
470393	76-1	1976	34	45	92.35	279087.37	5252891.88
470393	76-2	1976	107	45	64.31	278986.55	5252876.39
470406	NI-2	1953	67	45	153.62	286327.85	5265151.22
470406	NI-3	1953	67	45	148.44	286040.22	5264877.84
470406	NI-1	1953	67	45	145.39	286478.17	5263730.80
470416	KE-2	1976	245	45	107.90	297859.00	5257139.96
470416	KE-1	1976	245	45	91.44	297660.19	5257950.79
470441	JR-31	1976	50	70	346.25	282473.14	5258806.97
470441	JR-30	1976	5	67	359.05	282974.20	5258639.26
470859	U-5	1957	17	60	83.82	287870.86	5243083.02
470859	U-6	1957	0	45	102.11	287968.66	5243120.68
471024	A72-4	1972	0	46	122.22	288798.25	5239542.28
471024	A72-3	1972	0	45	128.32	288563.40	5239172.37
471050	36-1	1960	27	60	262.74	293952.06	5258708.18
471050	36-1	1960	27	60	262.74	294321.84	5258938.83
471050	36-2	1960	27	45	154.53	294214.82	5258429.06
471050	36-2	1960	27	45	154.53	294510.54	5258727.12
471050	36-3	1960	27	45	152.40	294841.94	5259061.61
471050	36-3	1960	27	45	152.40	294668.54	5258901.21
471054	C-3	1953	246	45	305.85	296527.46	5259565.46
471054	B-1	1953	246	45	290.16	295464.36	5259545.19
471054	A-1	1953	246	45	284.67	296927.27	5259373.28
471054	A-3	1953	246	45	281.93	296504.64	5259236.11
471054	A-5	1953	56	45	246.27	296723.86	5259391.44
471054	C-1	1953	246	45	243.83	296566.16	5259446.59
471054	B-2	1953	246	45	213.35	295472.72	5259441.70

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471054	C-2	1953	56	45	172.20	296632.70	5259612.78
471054	B-3	1953	56	45	167.63	295501.17	5259495.48
471054	A-4	1953	56	45	167.63	296514.94	5259242.66
471054	A-2	1953	246	45	149.19	296704.44	5259360.28
471059	AM-4	1955	0	90	59.44	298440.85	5258458.29
471059	AM-3B	1956	246	65	219.70	297752.81	5258741.50
471059	AM-2	1955	226	60	201.17	298193.03	5258557.53
471059	AM-1	1955	226	60	165.20	298192.61	5258392.36
471059	AM-3	1955	46	50	227.08	298012.70	5258554.62
471059	AM-2B	1956	246	50	184.56	297751.72	5258739.55
471059	AM-1B	1956	246	50	155.75	297427.82	5258593.93
471059	AM-2N	1955	224	45	152.40	297924.92	5258624.41
471059	AM-1N	1955	224	45	86.26	297746.27	5258640.68
471060	O-3	1966	0	60.5	214.27	296984.00	5259543.92
471060	O-1	1966	0	45	144.48	296703.02	5260041.10
471063	63-6	1963	357	45	96.62	285479.68	5259451.66
471063	63-7	1963	247	45	84.73	288874.08	5258682.26
471063	63-8	1963	247	45	68.58	288842.96	5258791.78
471063	63-9	1963	247	45	52.12	288867.55	5258759.64
471063	63-4	1963	0	45	146.61	285594.30	5259173.18
471063	63-5	1963	0	45	104.55	285568.44	5259510.74
471063	63-1	1963	0	45	91.44	288854.66	5258740.19
471063	63-2	1963	0	45	89.00	288798.76	5258721.68
471063	63-3	1963	0	45	68.58	285835.03	5259205.40
471065	J-3	1954	67	55	167.52	299247.85	5258104.65
471065	J-6	1954	247	55	143.26	299415.66	5258096.11
471065	J-2	1954	87	55	123.14	299618.67	5257401.23
471065	J-1	1954	87	55	58.52	299618.67	5257401.23
471065	J-4	1954	44	45	126.19	298709.91	5258007.71
471065	J-5	1954	67	45	121.31	298157.26	5257516.98
471077	NM-1	1954	247	50	169.77	299945.45	5255606.59
471078	L-42	1954	243	90	160.32	296920.66	5256754.67
471078	L-67	1954	249	76	264.57	296694.73	5257207.32
471078	L-78	1954	65.57	75	462.99	296486.99	5256973.38
471078	L-60	1954	244.02	75	420.33	296931.76	5256890.32
471078	L-65	1954	242.47	75	356.01	296718.79	5257141.16
471078	L-64	1954	243.08	75	346.56	296679.34	5257109.90
471078	L-91	1954	65.83	75	305.87	296204.54	5257304.44
471078	L-61	1954	245.9	75	296.88	296670.93	5257123.29
471078	L-92	1954	63.5	75	289.56	296199.03	5257248.62
471078	L-68	1954	65.57	70	481.58	296438.51	5257030.62
471078	L-69	1954	243.78	70	350.52	296747.29	5257173.92
471078	L-51	1954	247.4	70	311.51	296678.62	5257183.01
471078	L-111	1954	247	70	308.76	297078.58	5256437.22

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471078	L-63	1954	241.82	70	295.66	296704.43	5257155.82
471078	L-48	1954	245	70	266.40	296661.52	5257136.73
471078	L-58	1954	63.9	70	258.78	296495.83	5257103.13
471078	L-41	1954	240.95	70	252.22	296634.85	5257166.96
471078	L-62	1954	248.85	70	249.63	296695.65	5257094.15
471078	L-73	1954	67	70	245.36	296734.48	5256733.00
471078	L-85	1954	244.23	70	235.31	296402.85	5257417.66
471078	L-86	1954	244.55	70	230.12	296403.28	5257382.60
471078	L-44	1954	245.68	70	224.70	296888.90	5256872.22
471078	L-89	1954	65.43	70	216.10	296257.27	5257297.06
471078	L-114	1954	65	70	213.36	296143.37	5257591.50
471078	L-53	1954	246	70	210.01	296652.14	5257195.21
471078	L-46	1954	232.1	70	206.50	296599.46	5257203.59
471078	L-76	1954	242.95	70	205.74	296349.17	5257426.08
471078	L-56	1954	245	70	198.42	296670.93	5257123.29
471078	L-66	1954	249	70	187.15	296694.73	5257207.32
471078	L-45	1954	244	70	181.51	296615.45	5257180.85
471078	L-80	1954	244.23	70	163.68	296371.16	5257403.06
471078	L-82	1954	247.55	70	116.74	296353.33	5257362.82
471078	L-50	1954	246.25	69	368.50	296680.38	5257110.85
471078	L-52	1954	249.86	69	213.06	296782.19	5257037.20
471078	L-43	1954	238.52	69	153.53	296909.32	5256814.24
471078	L-49	1954	245	65	252.98	296815.73	5256981.63
471078	L-47	1954	246.8	65	223.42	296862.40	5256928.48
471078	L-57	1954	244	63	156.06	296909.84	5256870.28
471078	L-70	1954	64.35	60	368.81	296710.53	5256935.30
471078	L-20	1954	200	60	338.33	295873.73	5257917.98
471078	L-18	1954	200	60	306.38	296092.21	5257923.17
471078	L-72	1954	63.75	60	297.48	296834.89	5256717.48
471078	L-96	1954	242.15	60	245.97	296314.97	5257711.93
471078	L-81	1954	244.75	60	227.20	296308.23	5257562.07
471078	L-71	1954	244.8	60	218.24	296570.01	5257328.05
471078	L-59	1954	248	60	183.49	296661.48	5257135.73
471078	L-88	1954	245.2	60	182.58	296305.99	5257690.31
471078	L-55	1954	241.7	60	168.55	296634.85	5257166.96
471078	L-74	1954	243.1	60	164.90	296324.65	5257415.17
471078	L-77	1954	299.03	60	161.54	296304.79	5257441.09
471078	L-113	1954	63.73	60	153.62	296200.62	5257617.96
471078	L-99	1954	43.6	60	153.00	296077.97	5257784.66
471078	L-87	1954	60.92	60	122.22	296957.00	5259032.57
471078	L-12	1954	200	60	79.34	295848.43	5257823.01
471078	L-15	1954	230	55	214.88	295981.68	5257914.13
471078	L-38	1954	249	50	445.92	297038.36	5256678.30
471078	L-112	1954	247	50	182.88	296273.02	5256489.45

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471078	L-36	1954	246	50	181.35	296989.29	5256722.55
471078	L-83	1954	245.2	50	148.13	296292.73	5257684.90
471078	L-97	1954	244.17	50	123.14	296298.05	5257669.65
471078	L-95	1954	242.15	50	121.92	296293.45	5257700.89
471078	L-84	1954	55.72	50	96.32	296958.84	5259073.53
471078	L-90	1954	51	50	96.32	296941.93	5259098.32
471078	L-94	1954	247	48	153.31	297079.53	5256436.18
471078	L-100	1954	25	45	185.32	294538.49	5258859.01
471078	L-107	1954	67	45	108.81	295344.34	5258768.71
471078	L-102	1954	25	45	101.50	294745.21	5259248.16
471078	L-105	1954	25	45	92.05	294936.38	5258534.77
471078	L-101	1954	25	45	73.15	294634.63	5258770.59
471078	L-103	1954	25	45	68.88	294804.81	5259393.65
471078	L-104	1954	25	45	62.48	294833.29	5259381.35
471078	L-23	1954	245	45	331.93	297498.46	5255355.16
471078	L-24	1954	245	45	324.86	297244.20	5255266.48
471078	L-4	1954	230	45	309.22	296060.71	5257890.55
471078	L-5	1954	230	45	308.98	295927.52	5258245.93
471078	L-25	1954	64	45	307.24	296838.29	5255100.52
471078	L-14	1954	230	45	273.41	296136.88	5257758.98
471078	L-3	1954	246.5	45	266.39	296495.47	5257362.44
471078	L-17	1954	230	45	259.08	296221.21	5257675.10
471078	L-29	1954	243.5	45	243.84	296887.85	5256871.27
471078	L-6	1954	230	45	199.71	296049.87	5257849.99
471078	L-7	1954	230	45	199.43	296029.88	5257872.92
471078	L-19	1954	236	45	197.21	296536.79	5258125.43
471078	L-54	1954	241	45	186.84	296661.52	5257136.73
471078	L-98	1954	63.88	45	185.32	296160.52	5257616.76
471078	L-13	1954	230	45	185.01	296094.03	5257807.96
471078	L-28	1954	245	45	184.71	296918.32	5256613.61
471078	L-115	1954	63.8	45	183.79	296155.20	5257632.02
471078	L-21	1954	230	45	182.88	295943.98	5257921.83
471078	L-30	1954	245	45	180.44	296728.27	5256795.35
471078	L-1	1954	244	45	179.98	296427.03	5257465.63
471078	L-2	1954	248	45	175.26	296551.97	5257260.79
471078	L-39	1954	245	45	162.76	296679.34	5257109.90
471078	L-37	1954	249	45	161.39	296748.24	5257083.77
471078	L-32	1954	238.52	45	156.06	296908.27	5256813.29
471078	L-16	1954	230	45	155.45	296179.09	5257718.04
471078	L-33	1954	244	45	155.30	296815.60	5256978.63
471078	L-27	1954	245	45	153.71	297121.39	5256365.22
471078	L-9	1954	230	45	152.10	296007.00	5257853.92
471078	L-10	1954	230	45	151.79	296025.77	5257826.05
471078	L-35	1954	248	45	138.10	296782.05	5257034.20

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471078	L-31	1954	245	45	137.46	296861.35	5256927.52
471078	L-34	1954	242	45	133.69	296956.43	5256771.08
471078	L-106	1954	25	45	121.62	295204.82	5258248.39
471078	L-40	1954	240	45	118.57	296634.85	5257166.96
471078	L-8	1954	230	45	105.46	296006.20	5257724.81
471078	L-75	1954	246.4	45	70.10	296523.97	5257127.89
471078	L-79	1954	54.6	45	59.44	296929.33	5259062.85
471078	L-11	1954	200	45	49.99	295848.43	5257823.01
471078	L-26	1954	245	45	48.31	297217.88	5256128.62
471084	G-1	1954	247	45	301.45	297255.77	5253251.71
471084	G-2	1954	247	45	152.40	297581.81	5252085.78
471085	UM-7	1953	67	50	304.50	298018.52	5254653.04
471085	UM-8	1953	67	50	214.27	297947.67	5254480.03
471085	UM-11	1953	67	50	207.87	298089.61	5254697.90
471085	UM-9	1953	67	50	197.82	297869.88	5254932.02
471085	UM-10	1953	247	50	186.23	297802.70	5254952.06
471085	UM-6	1953	67	50	155.75	297348.69	5254740.20
471085	UM-4	1953	67	50	144.78	297799.04	5255449.77
471085	UM-5	1953	67	50	138.38	298288.41	5255445.80
471085	UM-3	1953	247	50	137.16	297872.14	5256029.14
471085	UM-1	1953	247	45	123.75	297937.13	5257185.50
471085	UM-2	1953	0	0	136.55	298177.74	5256614.06
471093	M3-1	1968	0	45	167.34	278806.37	5254258.17
471110	DDH#7	1957	0	45	176.78	284071.97	5244078.53
471110	DDH#5	1957	0	45	159.41	285508.15	5244847.05
471110	DDH#6	1957	0	45	153.92	284148.26	5244172.22
471117	C-2	1973	66	60	232.56	288774.40	5254594.98
471117	C-1	1973	66	59.5	231.34	288729.20	5254703.14
471117	C-3	1973	66	59	253.90	288770.47	5254463.00
471119	C-5	1974	66	60	224.64	288856.24	5254232.89
471120	DDH#2	1956	216	45	199.03	292504.23	5254851.82
471120	DDH#1	1956	247	45	198.73	292502.14	5255050.14
471120	DDH#3	1956	216	45	198.12	292178.96	5254631.17
471120	DDH#4	1956	216	45	167.64	291844.46	5254405.93
471124	529-6	1966	80	50	229.51	287554.79	5238895.23
471124	529-1	1966	85	50	181.66	286331.77	5239842.16
471124	529-5	1966	80	50	153.01	285261.63	5238908.00
471124	529-3	1966	80	50	153.01	286499.51	5239117.78
471124	529-8	1966	260	50	131.06	287721.95	5238849.69
471124	529-2	1966	85	50	117.96	286545.07	5239486.18
471124	529-4	1966	80	50	110.03	286290.97	5239178.20
471124	529-7	1966	310	50	92.96	286495.35	5237261.76
471129	34A-21	1965	0	90	123.14	288635.86	5254742.37
471129	34A-28	1965	52	80	341.99	288417.66	5254877.33

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471129	34A-25	1965	52	75	276.15	288491.42	5254780.90
471129	34A-22	1965	52	75	199.64	288538.34	5254666.66
471129	34A-27	1965	52	75	190.50	288517.26	5254954.95
471129	34A-24	1965	52	75	189.59	288587.11	5254860.70
471129	34A-23	1965	52	50	130.15	288634.96	5254900.60
471129	34A-26	1965	52	50	124.36	288568.06	5254993.71
471135	N-1	1960	272	46	152.10	285984.97	5250826.77
471139	CW-8	1953	157	65	246.28	282747.58	5258809.65
471139	CW-13	1953	5	45	214.58	284507.61	5258852.62
471139	CW-1	1953	337	45	185.32	284178.23	5258808.37
471139	CW-9	1953	157	45	184.10	283473.27	5259050.33
471139	CW-2	1953	337	45	156.36	284676.74	5258940.13
471139	CW-5	1953	157	45	153.01	282649.85	5258706.91
471139	CW-7	1953	197	45	150.88	282618.44	5258765.40
471139	CW-3	1953	157	45	123.14	282759.42	5258761.06
471139	CW-4	1953	157	45	116.13	282745.90	5258816.73
471139	CW-11	1953	337	45	110.34	283588.99	5259130.22
471139	CW-12	1953	342	45	101.19	283348.85	5258999.86
471139	CW-10	1953	157	45	94.49	283588.72	5259124.23
471139	CW-6	1953	337	45	76.20	282662.66	5258702.33
471144	C-13	1966	67	55	90.83	279252.33	5252597.11
471144	C-11	1966	67	55	82.30	279307.50	5252621.66
471144	C-18	1966	67	50	93.57	280564.56	5251898.35
471144	C-10	1966	67	50	91.44	279302.80	5252762.05
471144	C-12	1966	67	50	84.43	279147.91	5252701.93
471144	C-8	1966	67	50	74.98	279298.19	5252815.32
471144	C-27	1966	67	45	187.45	280511.23	5251847.68
471144	C-25	1966	67	45	172.21	279357.27	5252013.69
471144	C-29	1966	67	45	152.40	280449.05	5251934.58
471144	C-17	1966	67	45	152.10	279689.61	5252145.93
471144	C-30	1966	67	45	137.16	280410.07	5251958.36
471144	C-28	1966	67	45	133.81	279309.83	5252695.65
471144	C-20	1966	67	45	132.28	279897.63	5252229.69
471144	C-26	1966	67	45	130.15	280514.89	5251884.56
471144	C-1	1966	67	45	123.75	279722.76	5252526.91
471144	C-24	1966	67	45	121.92	280487.67	5251902.81
471144	C-23	1966	67	45	112.78	279194.24	5251972.95
471144	C-22	1966	67	45	111.25	280517.31	5251938.52
471144	C-19	1966	67	45	110.03	279773.30	5251468.34
471144	C-31	1966	67	45	108.51	281051.93	5251737.28
471144	C-4	1966	67	45	92.35	280574.57	5251875.87
471144	C-6	1966	67	45	90.53	279214.72	5252785.03
471144	C-9	1966	67	45	84.43	280727.65	5251828.94
471144	C-14	1966	67	45	77.42	279189.03	5252391.70

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471144	C-7	1966	67	45	72.24	279326.84	5252829.05
471144	C-16	1966	67	45	67.67	279248.81	5252206.79
471144	C-21	1966	67	45	63.40	280531.49	5251919.86
471151	ET-3	1955	67	50	183.49	290760.64	5250048.55
471151	ET-2	1955	67	50	182.88	290962.57	5250108.56
471151	ET-1	1955	67	50	167.64	290185.16	5250119.46
471152	DDH-1	1965	90	45	155.75	277968.86	5254091.57
471152	DDH-2	1965	90	45	153.92	277809.85	5254385.07
471153	F59-2	1959	0	65	82.30	286554.96	5258806.59
471153	F59-1	1959	0	65	76.20	286512.04	5259098.86
471153	F59-3	1959	0	60	89.31	286699.18	5259030.37
471154	62-8	1962	0	90	62.18	286851.79	5259863.49
471154	62-7	1962	0	75	45.11	286830.34	5259898.49
471154	62-6	1962	67	60	104.24	286929.21	5259893.04
471154	62-5	1962	67	60	75.59	286273.00	5259148.66
471154	62-4	1962	229	45	64.92	286412.43	5259221.48
471154	62-3	1962	47	45	61.57	286355.93	5259144.92
471154	62-2	1962	67	45	92.35	286314.99	5259191.82
471154	62-1	1962	27	45	45.72	287079.82	5258433.57
471155	F65-6	1965	0	90	443.18	287057.38	5258624.80
471155	F65-3	1965	42	90	438.91	287140.82	5258699.14
471155	F65-4	1965	42	90	395.33	287869.89	5257702.22
471155	F65-5	1965	42	90	305.10	287663.25	5257515.29
471155	F65-9	1965	0	90	304.19	286855.43	5257562.63
471155	F65-7	1965	0	90	254.81	286678.19	5258853.10
471155	F65-11	1965	0	90	199.34	286814.36	5257695.63
471155	W-66-2	1966	247	85	21.52	286377.35	5258129.77
471155	F64-7	1964	42	80	250.24	287745.58	5258277.48
471155	F65-2	1965	0	80	75.29	288255.20	5257676.89
471155	F65-8	1965	17	70	303.89	286502.85	5259317.53
471155	F64-2	1963	67	70	102.41	287428.81	5259247.84
471155	53-17	1953	42	65	291.08	287667.55	5258301.01
471155	53-19	1953	42	65	229.21	287355.97	5258741.52
471155	F64-5	1964	67	63	141.12	286861.25	5258871.90
471155	F65-10	1965	87	60	246.89	286792.19	5257803.75
471155	53-20	1953	42	60	215.19	287259.98	5258810.92
471155	F64-6	1964	42	60	121.92	287724.38	5258451.63
471155	F64-3	1963	67	60	61.57	287308.78	5259339.34
471155	F66-5	1966	337	55	153.01	286362.15	5259238.76
471155	W-66-1	1966	247	55	13.72	286406.71	5258159.49
471155	W-66-3	1966	67	55	11.89	285698.80	5256710.58
471155	F66-3	1966	337	50	182.88	284996.54	5258993.82
471155	F66-4	1966	337	50	167.64	285256.21	5259313.53
471155	F66-1	1966	247	50	91.44	288919.50	5258757.30

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471155	E-12	1953	67	45	200.25	287983.65	5259118.76
471155	53-2	1953	67	45	192.63	287598.03	5258558.44
471155	53-9	1953	42	45	183.79	287865.10	5258308.15
471155	53-5	1953	42	45	183.49	287632.12	5258492.83
471155	53-12	1953	42	45	182.88	288113.35	5257906.53
471155	53-3	1953	42	45	180.44	287591.60	5258615.79
471155	53-7	1953	42	45	176.17	287790.59	5258276.46
471155	53-14	1953	42	45	176.17	287011.95	5259239.56
471155	F66-2	1966	67	45	170.69	286283.29	5258887.89
471155	53-21	1953	42	45	167.64	288317.97	5257558.93
471155	53-1	1953	67	45	165.51	287539.75	5258687.20
471155	E-2	1953	67	45	163.98	287225.45	5258466.07
471155	E-14	1953	67	45	162.46	288361.89	5258780.38
471155	E-13	1953	67	45	160.02	287901.32	5259313.69
471155	53-8	1953	42	45	155.45	287991.04	5258014.15
471155	E-11	1953	337	45	153.92	285368.15	5259042.18
471155	E-6	1953	65	45	152.40	287569.59	5259150.40
471155	53-15	1953	42	45	152.40	287366.46	5258952.30
471155	53-11	1953	42	45	138.07	287961.50	5258158.64
471155	53-4	1953	42	45	135.94	287531.56	5258727.62
471155	E-16	1953	42	45	131.06	286958.75	5258991.66
471155	E-5	1953	67	45	122.83	287563.98	5257400.61
471155	E-15	1953	42	45	121.92	286860.04	5258934.03
471155	E-4	1953	67	45	121.62	287485.52	5257370.10
471155	E-7	1953	67	45	114.91	286826.05	5259179.84
471155	E-8	1953	65	45	83.82	286603.28	5259101.76
471155	F64-4	1963	247	45	39.32	287424.57	5259376.18
471156	74-1	1974	0	90	580.64	287332.75	5258113.83
471159	2-29-70	1970	67	50	181.66	287073.13	5256770.92
471159	1-29-70	1970	57	45	103.63	287014.90	5256678.43
471160	544-2	1966	80	50	146.30	289114.79	5240483.20
471160	544-1	1966	80	45	124.66	288988.26	5240028.34
471164	GR14-13	1969	145	71	448.67	283476.64	5259303.48
471164	GR14-13	1969	145	71	448.67	283422.05	5259313.94
471165	GR14-15	1969	145	68	432.21	283203.36	5259237.68
471165	GR14-15	1969	145	68	432.21	282635.38	5258963.87
471165	GR14-15	1969	145	68	432.21	282704.16	5259023.85
471165	GR14-14	1969	145	68	367.28	283274.44	5259237.49
471166	14-19	1970	157	87	112.78	284282.14	5259204.17
471166	14-18	1970	337	75	75.59	284284.09	5259203.08
471166	14-17	1970	315	45	111.86	284304.91	5259176.11
471166	14-16	1970	315	44	313.33	284349.41	5259186.12
471168	J-1	1966	67	60	203.91	285335.11	5257372.69
471171	66-21	1966	22	45	122.83	278920.23	5258036.67

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471171	66-22	1966	22	45	90.83	279285.81	5258106.33
471171	66-23	1966	22	45	74.98	279279.82	5257594.98
471171	66-20	1966	22	45	66.14	279308.88	5257328.35
471171	66-27	1967	22	45	63.09	279226.45	5258478.45
471171	66-19	1966	22	45	61.26	279594.62	5257871.17
471171	66-24	1967	22	45	38.71	280225.82	5258348.39
471171	66-26	1967	22	43	78.64	279196.73	5258418.72
471177	14-5	1958	337	80	191.72	283524.20	5258134.95
471177	14-3	1958	337	50	152.40	283812.93	5258766.73
471177	14-4	1958	337	50	91.44	283551.57	5258253.86
471178	14-1	1957	337	50	145.39	284267.30	5258896.47
471179	14-7	1965	337	60	249.94	283396.13	5258893.61
471187	K-1	1965	0	45	148.13	285875.83	5249556.16
471189	KM-1	1967	112	45	91.44	281896.60	5255159.49
471189	KM-2	1967	292	45	88.39	281868.20	5255106.70
471190	K-5	1954	67	45	176.48	284413.13	5242154.93
471190	K-6	1954	67	45	121.92	284307.85	5242017.48
471190	K-7	1954	0	0	121.92	284928.86	5241889.49
471192	L-21	1965	7	70	227.38	278880.34	5253008.32
471192	L-10	1965	41	60	149.05	278871.18	5252893.59
471192	L-11	1965	44	60	148.74	278815.09	5252893.10
471192	L-17	1965	7	50	243.84	278927.53	5253100.31
471192	L-9	1965	45	50	156.36	278844.41	5252921.82
471192	L-8	1965	39	50	147.22	278890.26	5252872.70
471192	L-6	1965	39	50	122.53	278863.23	5252894.94
471192	L-20	1965	45	45	204.22	278814.28	5253053.34
471192	L-3	1965	22	45	185.93	279006.61	5252810.40
471192	L-2	1965	7	45	185.62	278624.17	5253212.07
471192	L-1	1965	112	45	184.10	278701.36	5253080.44
471192	N3	1965	2	45	149.66	278624.42	5253529.45
471192	L-7	1965	39	45	142.34	278945.67	5252880.23
471192	L-19	1965	39	45	124.05	279202.58	5253004.84
471192	L-4	1965	44	45	92.35	278902.73	5252927.21
471192	L-18	1965	39	45	72.54	279062.79	5253080.21
471192	L-5	1965	39	45	67.97	278899.91	5252931.34
471192	N4	1965	3	0	144.17	278653.06	5253507.28
471199	30-5	1960	117	45	93.88	285690.49	5251715.04
471200	29-16	1963	67	65	372.47	287029.55	5256158.16
471202	30-7	1964	112	60	360.58	286414.29	5251513.31
471206	BBB-1	1975	292	50	213.66	286842.65	5246249.87
471206	BBB-2	1975	292	50	205.44	286666.58	5246319.85
471212	MP-74-3	1974	79	45	203.00	283702.94	5244846.00
471221	NBR5319	1953	98	0	131.06	278792.27	5263692.31
471221	NBR5318	1953	98	0	122.22	278627.27	5263496.49

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471221	NBR5322	1953	278	0	121.92	278481.16	5263498.06
471221	NBR5317	1953	278	0	121.92	278594.31	5263253.68
471221	NBR5316	1953	0	0	121.92	278666.49	5263233.41
471221	NBR5320	1953	288	0	104.55	278770.06	5264221.95
471221	NBR5301	1953	0	0	80.16	280506.13	5263554.09
471221	NBR5310	1953	0	0	77.48	279069.90	5264121.35
471221	NBR5311	1953	0	0	77.11	278770.11	5264222.95
471221	NBR5314	1953	0	0	76.99	277935.56	5264566.90
471221	NBR5303	1953	0	0	76.81	280142.37	5263702.62
471221	NBR5307	1953	0	0	76.60	279925.70	5263782.46
471221	NBR5308	1953	0	0	76.50	279642.57	5263898.33
471221	NBR5313	1953	0	0	76.32	278181.59	5264449.69
471221	NBR5302	1953	0	0	76.20	280348.65	5263614.24
471221	NBR5309	1953	0	0	76.05	279349.95	5264003.61
471221	NBR5312	1953	0	0	76.05	278504.91	5264337.02
471221	NBR5315	1953	0	0	75.29	279774.76	5263832.31
471221	NBR5323	1953	278	0	69.80	280161.80	5264045.16
471221	NBR5321	1953	278	0	69.80	280245.64	5264039.38
471224	NC-3	1957	32	45	91.44	279526.23	5255749.66
471224	NC-4	1957	268	45	91.44	278018.40	5254948.40
471224	NC-2	1957	222	45	76.20	280222.55	5254847.29
471224	NC-1	1957	46	45	76.20	278978.77	5255754.26
471226	H-53-4	1953	95	45	259.99	288671.95	5254943.99
471226	H-53-2	1953	95	45	256.15	288472.75	5254966.96
471226	H-53-1	1953	95	45	252.16	288610.56	5254380.09
471226	H-53-6	1953	95	45	242.93	288661.78	5254762.23
471226	H-53-5	1953	95	45	213.36	288474.51	5254805.69
471226	H-53-3	1953	95	45	184.01	288513.19	5254931.10
471226	H-53-7	1953	85	45	164.90	288500.79	5255122.88
471226	H-53-11	1953	90	45	160.63	288600.96	5256326.79
471226	H-53-12	1953	90	45	244.45	289143.53	5256525.65
471226	H-53-9	1953	90	45	213.36	288378.45	5256187.62
471226	H-53-10	1953	90	45	176.78	288460.34	5256272.04
471226	H-53-8	1953	90	45	153.01	288498.17	5256178.23
471227	NJZ-54-B10	1954	47	50	156.67	289170.90	5247599.03
471227	NJZ-54-B3	1953	66	45	243.84	288619.03	5250201.83
471227	NJZ-54-B1	1953	66	45	243.84	288607.63	5250460.64
471227	NJZ-54-B2	1953	66	45	221.28	288773.62	5250456.19
471227	NJZ-54-B6	1953	66	45	199.03	288471.05	5249470.61
471227	NJZ-54-B4	1953	66	45	167.64	288711.71	5249969.40
471227	NJZ-54-B5	1953	66	45	121.92	288659.43	5249719.45
471227	NJZ-54-B7	1954	66	45	106.68	288647.48	5250590.01
471227	NJZ-54-B9	1954	66	45	76.20	288675.51	5250835.03
471227	NJZ-54-B8	1954	66	30	107.90	288607.79	5250330.48

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471228	56-2	1956	89	85	394.72	288384.81	5250314.47
471228	56-1-A	1956	89	85	306.63	288566.46	5250591.64
471228	56-1	1956	89	70	93.73	288566.46	5250591.64
471228	56-3	1956	89	45	76.20	288414.93	5250204.99
471243	KB 73-1	1973	0	60	244.75	288037.79	5256938.79
471247	NR-3	1966	343	45	156.97	288266.94	5252793.66
471248	N-3	1953	0	50	259.08	288570.44	5251148.12
471248	N-4	1953	0	50	127.10	288496.86	5251248.53
471248	N-5	1953	0	50	125.88	288375.48	5251131.85
471248	N-2	1953	0	50	129.54	288660.06	5251115.05
471248	N-1	1953	0	50	128.32	288698.08	5251181.43
471249	ND-4	1953	0	50	184.40	287980.99	5246584.21
471249	ND-7	1953	0	50	182.27	287821.65	5247026.88
471249	ND-3	1953	0	50	167.64	287838.26	5246549.57
471249	ND-1	1953	0	50	167.64	287831.34	5246172.44
471249	ND-5	1953	0	50	164.29	287968.63	5246754.96
471249	ND-6	1953	0	50	151.18	287453.82	5246638.92
471249	ND-2	1953	0	50	128.02	287835.95	5246297.38
471251	PB1	1956	292	45	89.15	285907.34	5237277.12
471251	PB2	1956	158	45	76.20	285870.80	5237243.71
471251	PB4	1956	337	45	76.20	286052.66	5237213.53
471251	PB3	1956	203	45	76.20	285807.68	5237220.51
471252	QP-11	1956	197	47	137.62	279135.49	5259149.36
471252	QP-10	1956	197	47	27.01	279118.12	5259186.18
471252	QP-12	1956	197	46	76.96	279108.81	5259090.48
471252	QP-13	1956	217	44	156.36	279208.71	5259419.40
471252	QP-54	1957	56	43	170.69	278821.76	5259119.42
471252	QP-55	1957	236	43	41.76	278822.72	5259118.37
471255	9-75	1975	0	55	84.43	277880.27	5252588.70
471255	15-75	1975	0	52	77.42	282748.68	5251507.84
471255	11-75	1975	0	50	229.21	282896.07	5251468.17
471255	2-75	1975	0	50	183.18	278481.50	5251173.97
471255	18-75	1975	0	50	180.90	282668.11	5251408.33
471255	17-75	1975	0	50	156.36	282955.65	5251746.83
471255	19-75	1975	0	50	121.31	282746.15	5251384.80
471255	10-75	1975	87	50	96.93	278650.59	5252151.58
471255	14-75	1975	119	50	88.39	278632.65	5252331.61
471255	20-75	1975	0	50	85.34	282858.89	5251353.70
471255	4-75	1975	0	50	77.72	278326.98	5251723.58
471255	7-75	1975	175	50	69.19	277729.68	5252557.42
471255	5-75	1975	0	50	60.96	278089.41	5251895.46
471255	8-75	1975	248	50	27.43	277961.56	5252615.08
471255	75-13	1975	0	50	71.62	278713.43	5252284.15
471255	3-75	1975	0	45	236.52	278429.19	5251413.61

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
471255	16-75	1975	0	45	123.14	282836.10	5251604.03
471255	1-75	1975	0	45	99.67	279011.04	5250168.97
471255	12-75	1975	0	45	92.96	278703.87	5252156.19
471258	DDH-14	1965	40	80	156.97	278896.03	5252867.44
471258	DDH-13	1965	40	80	138.68	278850.07	5252869.50
471258	DDH-15	1965	45	60	219.15	278903.68	5252837.06
471258	DDH-12	1965	40	60	174.96	278881.10	5252847.08
471258	DDH-16	1965	45	60	151.18	278895.42	5252831.42
471270	U-5	1954	67	45	170.69	283435.40	5251817.38
471270	U-4	1954	120	45	152.40	284017.09	5252084.59
471272	HD-3	1975	47	45	105.46	280568.82	5258138.73
471318	DDH-1	1953	110	51	259.08	283939.60	5266542.26
471318	DDH-3	1953	35	50	152.40	283838.26	5266804.12
471318	DDH-4	1954	35	50	122.22	284092.15	5266661.54
471318	DDH-7	1954	110	46	183.79	283894.27	5266669.45
471318	DDH-2	1953	90	46	121.92	284270.89	5266251.01
471318	DDH-8	1954	110	45	213.36	283747.27	5266851.27
471318	DDH-9	1954	110	45	183.79	283594.48	5266882.18
471318	DDH-6	1954	110	45	182.88	284111.41	5266422.39
471318	DDH-5	1954	90	44	91.44	284260.04	5266988.37
471319	1-69	1969	0	45	96.01	283894.17	5267000.84
471328	FL-2	1960	84	45.5	128.02	283264.99	5264144.75
471328	FL-1	1960	81	45	114.30	284353.20	5265788.77
471333	LR-3	1969	40	45	296.57	284066.33	5267244.38
472130	TBR-77-1	1977	113	45	106.68	286372.36	5246590.37
472130	TBR-77-2	1977	293	45	106.68	286064.96	5245073.35
472142	105-1	1977	75	75	367.89	288359.15	5256760.15
472143	77-1	1977	0	90	580.95	286138.16	5258755.25
472181	108-1	1977	90	75	359.05	285822.65	5255590.69
472200	77-7	1977	91.5	45	79.86	282444.95	5251477.43
472200	77-8	1977	91.5	45	78.64	282521.78	5251583.11
472200	77-11	1977	0	0	154.84	281906.80	5252023.25
472200	77-5	1977	0	0	142.80	282088.62	5252259.37
472200	77-6	1977	0	0	114.91	279526.95	5252100.57
472200	77-2	1977	0	0	99.36	279243.29	5252150.97
472200	77-3	1977	0	0	93.88	279632.97	5252155.48
472200	77-14	1977	0	0	89.92	281110.89	5251801.71
472200	77-10	1977	0	0	86.56	279471.39	5252035.59
472200	77-12	1977	0	0	49.99	279498.90	5251977.32
472200	77-13	1977	0	0	43.28	279449.07	5251717.20
472200	77-6a	1977	0	0	16.46	279637.41	5252098.21
472264	36-4	1961	247	70	308.76	297084.96	5256378.87
472264	36-5	1961	247	50	182.88	296285.76	5256438.82
472273	34-A-15	1960	97	45	220.07	289418.47	5254780.28

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
472273	34-A-16	1960	97	45	155.45	289368.99	5255015.77
472274	34-A-20	1964	98	75	184.10	288159.81	5256045.27
472274	34-A-19	1964	97	60	206.35	288686.16	5254770.15
472274	34-A-17	1964	52	60	170.69	288558.87	5255123.27
472274	34-A-18	1964	98	52	124.97	288732.83	5254806.09
472295	20-8	1960	0	0	243.84	283849.60	5242648.78
472295	20-9	1960	0	0	211.23	283748.33	5242310.92
472305	20-3	1956	0	60	243.84	284948.56	5243733.81
472305	20-4	1956	115	60	243.23	285403.31	5245054.00
472305	20-1	1956	0	50	306.32	286318.39	5245968.05
472305	20-2	1956	0	50	160.32	284797.69	5245279.43
472310	H-7	1953	17	40	209.09	280117.21	5258114.99
472310	H-4	1953	17	40	182.88	280181.87	5258328.34
472310	H-3	1953	17	40	182.88	280072.08	5258358.31
472310	H-5	1953	17	40	158.19	280294.15	5258309.28
472310	H-9	1953	67	40	123.44	279723.03	5257632.11
472310	H-8	1953	67	40	122.83	279010.08	5258387.06
472310	H-11	1953	67	40	89.00	279281.70	5257569.86
472316	DDH 6	1953	67	55	219.46	288182.49	5257306.72
472316	DDH 9	1953	67	50	267.31	287501.30	5256585.47
472316	DDH 8	1953	67	50	259.08	287380.61	5256729.06
472316	DDH 1	1953	67	50	258.17	288371.71	5256705.52
472316	DDH 7	1953	67	50	251.46	288443.28	5256605.19
472316	DDH 2	1953	67	50	244.45	288298.48	5256746.86
472316	DDH 3	1953	67	50	225.25	288571.37	5256759.62
472316	DDH 4	1953	67	50	225.25	288271.15	5257096.49
472316	DDH 5	1953	67	50	172.21	288270.81	5257333.79
472316	DDH 10	1953	67	45	249.33	287097.41	5256420.42
472316	DDH 12	1953	67	45	227.38	287154.38	5256195.60
472316	DDH 11	1953	67	45	96.93	289393.77	5256969.93
472317	29-15	1956	67	50	183.49	288462.02	5256554.29
472317	M-14	1956	67	50	159.72	285966.79	5255790.45
472318	29-16	1963	67	65	372.47	286972.97	5255968.48
472318	29-17	1965	67	50	189.89	285796.51	5255744.05
472318	29-18	1965	67	50	138.38	287878.58	5256448.37
472320	59-1	1959	110	45	213.06	288285.47	5249663.17
472320	59-2	1959	110	45	173.43	288241.16	5249546.02
472325	QP-57	1962	90	40	125.58	279657.45	5259379.18
472325	QP-56	1962	270	40	122.53	279837.13	5259456.20
472326	66-14	1966	67	50	153.92	290233.69	5256367.51
472326	66-1	1966	67	45	152.40	293555.28	5257587.73
472326	66-2	1966	67	45	152.40	293753.64	5257791.05
472326	66-3	1966	67	45	76.20	293492.17	5257853.87
472327	CB66-1	1966	247	45	228.90	297873.02	5257986.27

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
472337	77-9	1977	0	0	215.19	278241.23	5253825.01
472347	14-6	1963	337	51	184.71	284054.28	5259524.79
472402	DH 1-1957	1957	0	55	227.38	283934.97	5266016.84
472403	1-59	1959	110	50	228.60	283511.59	5266464.41
472404	1-61	1961	48	50	79.25	284396.88	5266247.34
472405	2-62	1962	90	50	152.70	284051.94	5266257.87
472405	3-62	1962	90	50	124.66	283830.69	5266880.55
472405	1-62	1962	90	50	72.54	284396.88	5266247.34
472454	NB-5-76	1976	90	70	196.60	285595.42	5249576.77
472454	NB-4-76	1976	90	68	190.50	285755.42	5249572.58
472454	NB-1-76	1976	90	52	213.66	285389.22	5248820.12
472454	NB-3-76	1976	90	48	107.59	285595.42	5249576.77
472454	NB-2-76	1976	90	45	135.94	285595.71	5248691.70
472505	120-1	1979	100	50	163.07	283852.53	5265609.07
472516	116-6	1979	85	70	245.36	286456.61	5247842.07
472516	116-2	1979	85	70	242.62	286482.63	5247596.61
472516	116-4	1979	85	70	243.54	286478.20	5247720.96
472516	116-3	1979	85	50	122.53	286530.29	5247721.62
472516	116-5	1979	85	50	122.22	286512.92	5247847.55
472516	116-1	1979	85	50	121.31	286532.90	5247601.36
472516	116-7	1979	85	50	120.09	286496.24	5247966.44
472516	116-8	1979	85	50	113.69	286597.85	5247353.16
472516	116-7A	1979	85	50	55.47	286496.24	5247966.44
472531	118-1	1979	225	60	207.87	279011.47	5259508.37
472613	203-6	1980	90	59.5	238.35	298963.43	5254003.90
472641	M-79-1	1979	0	50	74.68	284755.56	5245991.17
472768	203-8	1980	80	51.5	325.22	297068.70	5252675.47
472768	203-7	1980	80	51	297.79	297342.90	5252851.36
472792	KE-9	1981	70	55	382.22	296582.23	5256864.99
472792	KE-3	1981	246	45	153.31	297341.80	5256413.38
472792	KE-4	1981	246	45	152.40	297132.65	5257016.44
472792	KE-6	1981	246	45	138.07	296437.95	5257062.69
472792	KE-8	1981	250	45	123.44	296581.28	5256866.03
472792	KE-5	1981	246	45	91.44	296226.42	5257234.38
472792	KE-7	1981	266	45	91.44	296474.88	5256948.90
472839	161-9-81	1981	104	75	980.85	282333.26	5251754.78
472839	161-10-81	1982	104	75	944.27	282239.42	5251426.60
472839	161-8-81	1981	104	75	845.82	282327.48	5251514.75
472839	161-7-81	1981	104	75	803.76	282361.76	5251631.35
472839	161-11-81	1982	104	75	621.18	282502.02	5251589.00
472839	161-6-81	1981	104	65	541.63	282418.68	5251427.55
472839	161-4-81	1981	104	55	367.59	282588.61	5251376.86
472839	161-1-81	1981	104	45	239.57	282117.13	5251646.35
472901	Z-11-8	1976	270	70	490.12	283052.37	5251604.32

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
472901	Z-11-5	1976	90	70	260.60	282697.91	5251581.20
472901	Z-11-9	1976	268.7	60	537.06	282996.00	5251619.87
472901	76-11	1976	87	60	487.07	282706.35	5251769.05
472901	76-13	1976	91.5	60	478.23	282569.06	5251498.89
472901	Z-11-4	1976	270	60	464.52	283061.70	5251477.75
472901	Z-11-2	1976	90	60	331.32	282770.49	5251748.15
472901	Z-11-6	1976	90	60	271.88	282768.87	5251623.07
472901	76-7	1978	102	55	105.16	282843.62	5251726.84
472901	76-10	1976	91.5	55	101.19	282678.71	5251465.93
472901	76-8	1976	100	55	88.70	282870.54	5251657.55
472901	Z-11-1	1976	91.6	50	313.33	282713.42	5251703.65
472901	Z-11-7	1976	90	50	215.19	282626.22	5251545.38
472901	Z-11-3	1976	270	45	233.17	282934.25	5251515.52
472946	161-12-82	1982	0	76	630.33	282081.04	5251712.05
472946	161-5-81	1981	104	65	803.45	282494.16	5251770.58
472946	161-13-82	1982	0	45	148.74	282885.74	5251773.00
472989	122-1	1983	347	66	289.56	284312.80	5258626.80
472989	122-1A	1983	0	0	403.25	284312.80	5258626.80
473083	120-2	1984	134.5	75.5	651.66	283334.45	5265354.06
473187	222-3	1985	99.5	72.5	649.83	297182.05	5252323.99
473187	222-2	1985	99.5	69.5	447.14	297251.35	5252328.88
473187	222-1	1985	99.5	53.5	520.29	297326.65	5252311.48
473187	222-2A	1985	0	0	71.32	297251.35	5252328.88
473202	105-2	1985	78	70	320.65	287775.82	5256433.97
473208	117-1	1985	22	67.5	313.33	285939.68	5258415.77
473219	218-6	1985	19	71.5	564.49	286359.98	5258745.27
473219	218-4	1985	348	71	544.07	285853.04	5258960.30
473219	218-5	1985	347	70	444.86	286220.50	5258849.66
473219	218-3	1985	347	61	182.88	285777.08	5259297.11
473219	218-1	1985	348	51.5	243.84	285997.00	5259066.96
473219	218-2	1985	348	51	438.91	285833.05	5259072.33
473220	229-1	1985	46	68	530.66	286958.76	5258591.19
473220	218-7	1985	57	65	542.54	286661.54	5258349.26
473236	122-2	1985	14	52	257.86	283765.53	5259026.17
473263	228-1	1986	80	57	317.91	298441.92	5255319.77
473264	235-1	1985	0	90	36.58	291379.46	5241576.99
473264	235-3	1985	0	90	33.10	292011.49	5241739.85
473264	235-2	1985	0	90	28.04	291499.85	5241582.60
473264	235-4	1985	0	90	27.43	291259.15	5241573.37
473270	C73-1-85	1985	137	60	350.52	279579.08	5256635.37
473317	223-4	1985	117	50	292.61	288349.33	5239689.57
473317	223-1	1985	117	46	191.41	285744.46	5237596.80
473317	223-2	1985	117	45	249.94	288067.28	5239405.88
473317	223-5	1985	116	45	244.75	288372.48	5239781.64

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
473317	223-3	1985	117	45	196.60	288183.45	5239875.22
473321	222-6	1986	99.5	57	255.12	297529.18	5252251.33
473321	222-5	1986	99.5	55	439.83	297338.99	5252430.06
473321	222-4	1986	99.5	55	349.61	297383.72	5252177.77
473330	218-9	1986	347	73.5	400.81	285984.02	5258867.31
473330	218-8	1986	346.5	73	434.34	285869.21	5258852.45
473360	103-1	1986	90	55	260.60	288342.90	5255441.34
473360	103-2	1986	90	52.5	352.04	288358.58	5255233.40
473444	217-4	1987	112	56	174.35	287750.80	5249483.95
473444	217-2	1987	100	56	154.84	287624.82	5248707.68
473444	217-1	1987	85	51.5	256.95	286818.65	5247610.56
473444	217-3	1987	130	50	152.70	287617.95	5249334.73
473587	BR-1	1988	70	45	133.20	297102.48	5259173.19
473587	BR-2	1988	70	45	127.10	297214.37	5259546.58
473587	BR-3	1988	250	40	175.87	297234.74	5259776.92
473809	A-236	1989	45	65	411.48	282736.82	5259104.48
473809	122-3	1989	45	64	261.21	282400.76	5258778.19
473809	A-233	1989	45	57	261.21	282553.92	5258933.50
473809	A-230	1989	45	50	313.03	282821.53	5259184.77
473809	122-5	1989	225	49	154.53	282503.86	5258866.67
473809	A-234	1989	45	45	322.17	282442.93	5258825.35
473809	122-4	1989	225	44	88.09	282479.11	5258850.76
473812	B-328	1979	90	80.5	526.39	286491.75	5252524.03
473812	B-333	1979	90	80.5	468.48	286452.89	5252327.54
473812	B-332	1979	90	71	398.07	286584.58	5252517.86
473813	108-2	1979	90	75	352.65	285669.49	5255346.28
473819	B-352	1984	88	45	636.12	286799.55	5255562.79
473855	104-7	1987	90	83	901.29	286179.13	5251783.19
473870	CM-4	0	0	0	0.00	284306.63	5265532.56
473870	B-6	0	0	0	0.00	286455.19	5267067.73
473870	CM-8	0	0	0	0.00	287883.53	5267260.72
473870	CM-5	0	0	0	0.00	284402.50	5265527.24
473870	B-2	0	0	0	0.00	284583.94	5268200.23
473870	CM-9	0	0	0	0.00	288272.16	5266997.94
473870	CM-7	0	0	0	0.00	286352.56	5265989.09
473870	CM-3	0	0	0	0.00	284027.55	5265226.75
473870	CM-2	0	0	0	0.00	284147.47	5264843.90
473870	CM-6	0	0	0	0.00	284254.64	5265089.37
473870	B-3	0	0	0	0.00	284657.55	5268100.80
473870	B-4	0	0	0	0.00	285279.74	5268088.80
473870	B-5	0	0	0	0.00	286585.38	5267313.16
473870	CM-1	0	0	0	0.00	284038.00	5264791.76
473879	234-1	1989	106	45	160.02	280670.60	5265294.79
473953	KE12	1990	203	45	152.40	298470.91	5258926.45

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
473953	KE10	1990	248	45	121.92	298004.26	5257988.37
473953	KE11	1990	248	45	121.92	297550.97	5258327.11
473953	KE-13	1990	238	45	62.79	294000.61	5259253.61
473973	BR-4	1990	250	60	609.00	297493.49	5259698.21
473973	BL-3	1989	70	45	529.40	299474.44	5257956.32
473973	BL-1	1989	70	45	493.50	299564.96	5257119.33
473973	BL-2	1989	70	45	383.13	299940.05	5257223.60
473973	BL-4	1990	70	45	221.60	300531.88	5256537.28
473976	229-2	1990	54.5	70	462.38	286984.14	5258398.83
473976	229-3	1990	53	68.5	431.90	286730.22	5258807.71
474101	4253-2-88	1988	263	63	644.04	282043.97	5251733.74
474101	4263-2-89	1989	100	45	483.11	280010.25	5251438.67
474101	4263-3-89	1989	102	45	314.86	279566.43	5251098.18
474148	SP-91-1	1991	67	45	297.79	278735.94	5259170.34
474173	LB-91-1	1991	100	55	455.06	295780.03	5249238.43
474189	122-6	1991	18	80	206.30	282837.05	5258328.05
474189	122-7	1991	9	60	261.20	283009.86	5258141.06
474197	105-3	1991	75	75	474.60	287667.31	5256358.75
474220	GM-92-007	1992	80	45	417.35	288384.77	5247594.28
474220	GM-92-008	1992	260	45	410.63	288402.75	5247593.48
474220	GM-92-001	1992	86	45	178.70	289347.76	5245027.09
474220	GM-92-002	1992	80	45	157.38	288663.64	5247628.81
474235	BXT-92-01	1992	100	70	529.58	283693.16	5266361.13
474235	BXT-92-04	1992	100	60	535.68	283384.10	5265656.19
474235	BXT-92-03	1992	100	60	517.38	283570.69	5266020.23
474235	BXT-92-02	1992	100	50	123.83	283847.42	5265873.61
474256	KA921	1992	241	73	780.29	296465.18	5257735.21
474256	KA9210	1992	89	70	949.45	296220.02	5256869.26
474256	KA924	1992	87	69	961.64	296728.58	5256178.65
474256	KA923	1992	272	69	859.53	296979.74	5257111.41
474256	KA922	1992	268	65	1,240.54	296624.10	5257506.82
474256	KA925	1992	91	53	570.28	295922.91	5257364.15
474256	KA9211	1992	91	53	266.39	297551.37	5258247.00
474256	KA9215	1992	91	51	95.09	297187.61	5258372.48
474256	KA927	1992	91	50	226.16	297693.36	5256996.24
474256	KA9212	1992	91	50	221.28	297942.46	5258439.65
474256	KA926	1992	91	50	212.14	296938.06	5257453.66
474256	KA929	1992	91	50	209.09	297558.92	5257590.93
474256	KA9213	1992	91	50	169.46	298387.11	5258665.93
474256	KA928	1992	89	46	99.36	297927.45	5257103.84
474256	KA9216	1992	68	45	263.95	297145.41	5258948.01
474256	KA9214	1992	91	45	145.08	297850.93	5259053.44
474301	GM-92-005	1992	121	45	300.73	295959.13	5252757.36
474301	GM-92-003	1992	301	45	276.33	296384.20	5252235.69

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
474301	GM-92-006	1992	121	45	261.08	296597.34	5253770.85
474302	GM-92-009	1992	36	45	410.57	293670.58	5255230.88
474302	GM-92-013	1992	84	45	319.13	291405.71	5250390.00
474302	GM-92-010	1992	24	45	239.88	293465.65	5254302.03
474302	GM-92-011	1992	60	45	218.54	292835.43	5253889.85
474379	KA9310A	1993	60	70	361.80	296220.02	5256869.26
474394	TB-93-1	1993	116	45	311.20	287085.50	5237695.84
474526	KA-9224	1992	67	60	325.22	297389.96	5258286.29
474526	KA-9226	1992	67	56	867.16	296420.77	5256725.08
474526	KA-9217	1992	60	54	695.86	296160.13	5257029.12
474526	KA-9223	1992	67	52	771.14	296576.30	5256554.91
474526	KA-9225	1992	67	52	509.01	295874.07	5257680.70
474526	KA-9220	1992	67	52	285.59	297096.10	5255913.85
474526	KA-9219	1992	67	51	260.90	296913.27	5255810.94
474526	KA-9230	1992	247	47	343.51	297524.68	5258788.80
474526	KA-9227	1992	67	46	349.60	297534.89	5258347.85
474526	KA-9221	1992	67	46	227.68	297573.77	5258054.78
474526	KA-9222	1992	67	46	188.06	297421.19	5258402.02
474526	KA-9228	1992	67	46	130.15	297546.30	5258690.72
474526	KA-9229	1992	67	46	112.47	297490.29	5259003.58
474526	KA-9218	1992	66	45	185.01	296786.60	5257380.38
474526	KA-9231	1992	67	45	157.58	297675.69	5257649.76
474530	KH-94-1A	1994	100	54	503.22	296246.26	5247626.70
474697	TB-94-2	1994	116	45	374.90	285630.75	5237204.42
474697	TB-93-1(D)	1994	116	45	146.00	287085.50	5237695.84
474737	GB-94-20	1994	85	80	908.30	286097.07	5246813.98
474737	GD-94-19	1994	85	78	795.70	286086.50	5247292.02
474737	GB-94-17	1994	90	76	569.70	288719.30	5253101.71
474737	217-8	1993	85.5	74	706.50	288209.21	5249926.90
474737	GB-94-18	1994	90	70	856.60	287966.25	5249911.78
474737	217-11	1993	112	69	324.60	288875.89	5251595.93
474737	217-9	1993	84	68	576.40	288300.44	5250286.22
474737	217-7	1993	85	66	502.92	286248.08	5247724.29
474737	GB-94-16	1994	90	65	520.30	288869.40	5252476.25
474737	217-13	1993	90	65	451.60	288300.25	5249791.65
474737	217-10	1993	108	64	219.80	288767.83	5251374.52
474737	217-12	1993	114.5	63	246.00	289049.24	5251242.74
474737	217-15	1994	84	50	477.00	286265.16	5247302.02
474737	217-14	1994	84	50	426.10	286407.80	5246822.05
474737	217-5	1993	90	50	327.36	286319.07	5246451.59
474737	217-6	1993	85	46.5	271.27	286470.42	5247079.55
474802	161A-20-84	1984	109.7	75	1,389.28	282095.51	5251460.45
474802	161A-18-83	1983	111.4	75	1,397.51	281878.61	5251373.73
474802	62-21-84	1984	109.75	75	1,054.00	282241.96	5251171.17

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
474802	62-23-84	1984	111.03	75	971.70	282290.22	5251465.36
474802	62-22-84	1984	109.9	75	821.44	282406.88	5252033.81
474802	C-61-1-85	1985	46.5	70	335.28	278740.12	5252940.53
474802	C-61-6-85	1985	90	70	179.83	278913.21	5253026.86
474802	C-61-3-85	1985	115	60	152.64	278203.16	5253022.74
474802	C-61-5-85	1985	102.5	60	134.11	278612.12	5252075.21
474802	161-10-2-83	1983	86.9	56	409.65	281966.70	5252197.77
474802	161-10-1-83	1983	90.3	55	365.15	281784.82	5252004.70
474802	C-61-4-85	1985	102.5	55	196.60	279466.70	5250995.53
474802	C-61-2-85	1985	89	55	157.89	278832.41	5252855.28
474802	161-E2-84	1984	82	45	160.33	283997.26	5251955.33
474802	161-10-4-83	1983	272.7	45	425.50	282134.57	5251922.90
474802	SAB-95-3	1995	70	45	300.00	278712.48	5252351.03
474802	161-E1-84	1984	110	45	181.66	283727.48	5252056.56
474802	161A-19-84	1984	109.3	0	1,675.79	281686.24	5251081.01
474885	LR-95-298	1995	105	55	539.50	280752.13	5260766.67
474885	12-94-294	1994	108	51	757.00	281391.09	5265597.75
474885	LR-95-299	1995	72	47	414.00	280921.25	5260497.74
474885	12-94-290	1994	0	0	0.00	281130.59	5264948.68
475001	BR-94-5	1994	65	70	390.14	297004.34	5259261.70
475001	BR-94-10	1994	276	64	808.30	297903.05	5259455.54
475001	BR-94-11	1994	280	61	784.90	298011.51	5259797.05
475001	BR-95-14	1995	250	57	364.00	299063.93	5260159.17
475001	BR-94-7	1994	280	56	507.90	297545.36	5259961.17
475001	BR-95-13	1995	280	56	272.00	297734.27	5260154.90
475001	BR-94-6	1994	280	55	608.10	297511.01	5259531.24
475073	PAB-97-4	1997	65	52	462.08	285384.48	5257179.25
475073	PAB-97-3	1997	96	52	436.47	285846.98	5255797.84
475073	PAB-96-1	1996	90	47	199.00	285957.93	5255793.86
475073	PAB-97-1	1997	65	45	196.30	285692.85	5256333.40
475073	PAB-97-2	1997	65	45	153.60	285534.50	5256596.82
475124	MM-94-3	1994	60	60	366.10	287318.96	5256760.87
475124	6SW-95-2	1995	90	55	762.91	286518.41	5251914.11
475124	FAB 96-1	1996	336	55	403.90	284805.33	5259194.65
475124	MM-94-4	1994	60	55	284.00	287009.71	5257075.13
475124	GR-96-17	1996	0	50	379.50	282994.63	5257891.45
475124	GR-96-16	1996	1	49	391.97	284045.36	5258013.39
475124	GR-95-9	1995	0	49	352.04	283227.78	5258111.24
475124	GR-95-11	1995	0	49	275.84	283518.29	5258048.11
475124	TBR-96-1	1996	90	47	103.00	286817.68	5248324.44
475124	GR-96-18	1996	1	46.5	443.48	284423.00	5257995.41
475124	GR-95-12	1995	0	46.5	315.46	283627.16	5258042.21
475124	GR-95-13	1995	0	46.5	306.32	283725.01	5258080.86
475124	GR-96-20	1996	349	46	408.74	284209.79	5259109.31

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
475124	GR-96-19	1996	341	46	187.50	284550.42	5259181.09
475124	GR-95-8	1995	0	45	352.04	283326.61	5258104.79
475124	6SW-97-3	1997	96	45	295.70	284790.30	5251378.04
475124	6SW-94-8	1994	106	45	246.80	285807.90	5250829.72
475124	GR-95-10	1995	0	45	229.21	283432.01	5258133.09
475124	GR-95-4	1995	2	45	129.54	283388.18	5258227.17
475124	GR-95-1	1995	6	45	117.50	283438.95	5258242.91
475124	GR-95-15	1995	0	45	108.20	283020.78	5258205.65
475124	GR-95-14	1995	0	45	105.16	283137.95	5258206.39
475124	GR-95-3	1995	2	45	105.16	283553.53	5258252.77
475124	TBR-96-2	1996	90	45	103.00	286827.64	5248457.15
475124	GR-95-7	1995	0	45	102.11	283212.52	5258217.05
475124	GR-95-5	1995	6	45	102.11	283341.50	5258213.25
475124	GR-95-6	1995	6	45	102.11	283286.14	5258206.73
475124	GR-95-2	1995	6	45	100.58	283500.35	5258250.16
475140	SAB-96-4	1996	118	46	147.20	279890.14	5251149.71
475150	GS-97-4	1997	98	64	618.10	286126.77	5244019.33
475150	GS-98-1	1998	100	64	612.65	286166.11	5244248.84
475150	GS-98-2	1998	110	60	585.22	286186.18	5243848.46
475150	OS-94-2	1994	106	60	472.44	285184.02	5248419.85
475150	MKB-98-1	1998	120	60	427.02	293240.51	5244474.90
475150	GS-95-4	1995	90	60	407.21	286115.97	5245228.25
475150	GS-95-5	1995	90	60	217.62	286025.86	5244826.81
475150	GS-95-2	1995	90	55	486.46	286039.68	5245045.45
475150	GS-95-3	1995	90	55	401.42	283881.40	5244316.36
475150	GS-97-3	1997	111	50	495.30	286215.75	5244328.70
475150	GS-97-1	1997	111	50	466.34	286180.90	5244110.01
475150	GS-97-2	1997	111	50	424.20	286254.29	5243871.43
475150	OS-94-4	1994	106	50	255.79	284916.01	5247668.98
475150	OS-94-5	1995	106	50	198.17	285166.74	5247789.87
475150	OS-94-1	1994	106	46	444.39	285550.49	5250292.63
475150	GS-95-6	1995	90	45	461.77	286125.87	5244646.11
475150	GS-95-5A	1995	90	45	412.40	286183.90	5244756.64
475245	LR-99-28	1999	140	50	20.12	280418.71	5266726.84
475245	LR-99-60	1999	140	50	19.20	280337.84	5266909.69
475245	LR-99-61	1999	140	50	16.46	280295.10	5267005.73
475245	LR-99-72	1999	90	50	13.11	283663.12	5265582.56
475245	LR-99-58	1999	140	50	11.58	280377.70	5266816.79
475245	LR-99-71	1999	90	50	10.06	283562.78	5265600.09
475245	LR-99-59	1999	140	50	9.45	280453.67	5266636.16
475253	SAB-99-01	1999	220	45	40.84	280532.48	5250961.65
475253	SAB-99-07	1999	70	45	35.60	278880.14	5252491.69
475253	SAB-99-12	1999	90	45	21.35	278589.04	5252363.60
475253	SAB-99-03	1999	210	45	20.73	280402.02	5250999.55

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
475253	SAB-99-02	1999	220	45	20.42	280433.76	5251104.25
475253	SAB-99-08	1999	70	45	19.51	278928.66	5252479.50
475253	SAB-99-06	1999	220	45	15.85	280657.53	5250847.90
475253	SAB-99-10	1999	40	45	15.21	279041.07	5252931.00
475253	SAB-99-11	1999	40	45	12.19	279093.14	5252886.61
475253	SAB-99-05	1999	220	45	11.28	280591.34	5250867.89
475253	SAB-99-04	1999	210	45	10.67	280265.83	5251243.96
475278	TB-99-05	1999	249	45	202.39	278942.40	5224242.96
475302	NB 97-6	1997	67	47	440.13	278685.98	5250176.56
475302	NB 97-4	1997	67	45	104.85	278821.80	5250235.54
475302	NB 97-1	1997	67	45	104.54	279397.92	5250155.59
475302	NB 97-3	1997	67	45	100.60	279021.93	5250099.39
475303	LR-99-48	1999	20	50	19.20	278644.94	5259528.86
475303	LR-99-50	1999	20	50	16.15	278913.24	5259105.29
475303	LR-99-51	1999	20	50	16.15	278967.52	5259176.94
475303	LR-99-47	1999	20	50	15.54	278726.90	5259369.99
475303	LR-99-45	1999	20	50	13.11	279083.58	5259330.91
475303	LR-99-49	1999	20	50	10.06	278175.88	5259607.04
475303	LR-99-46	1999	20	50	10.06	278838.32	5259264.85
475304	LR-99-73	1999	50	90	10.36	283627.33	5264632.04
475304	LR-99-70	1999	90	50	19.20	283547.36	5264612.61
475305	LR-99-17	1999	50	90	19.20	279385.65	5260325.55
475305	LR-99-18	1999	50	90	16.15	279237.35	5260345.24
475305	LR-99-6	1999	50	90	13.11	279996.53	5263732.21
475305	LR-99-5	1999	50	90	13.11	279854.99	5263768.62
475305	LR-99-31	1999	50	90	13.11	279882.87	5262764.15
475305	LR-99-2	1999	50	90	10.67	279981.29	5264305.59
475305	LR-99-41	1999	50	90	10.06	279382.74	5266132.72
475305	LR-99-43	1999	50	90	9.45	280031.57	5262753.46
475305	LR-99-3	1999	50	90	8.84	279897.09	5264103.13
475305	LR-99-42	1999	50	90	8.53	279933.64	5264314.75
475305	LR-99-30	1999	50	90	7.92	279726.53	5262783.21
475305	LR-99-4	1999	50	90	7.01	279682.51	5263740.34
475305	LR-99-40	1999	175	50	8.53	279158.86	5266163.82
475305	LR-99-25	1999	175	50	4.88	279070.97	5266190.81
475305	LR-99-39	1999	162	50	16.15	279602.52	5265788.42
475305	LR-99-1	1999	162	50	13.11	279802.70	5264964.42
475305	LR-99-38	1999	162	50	7.31	279698.13	5265110.30
475305	LR-99-13	1999	162	50	7.01	279647.65	5265701.28
475305	LR-99-24	1999	162	50	6.40	279585.12	5265891.32
475305	LR-97-1	1997	100	50	397.80	279959.85	5261538.21
475305	LR-99-19	1999	90	50	22.86	279087.88	5260360.97
475305	LR-99-7	1999	90	50	22.25	279816.92	5262255.50
475305	LR-99-15	1999	90	50	22.25	279362.51	5260968.37

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
475305	LR-99-33	1999	175	50	21.64	279371.73	5260483.36
475305	LR-99-10	1999	90	50	21.34	279722.06	5261816.24
475305	LR-99-35	1999	90	50	19.20	278943.26	5260395.51
475305	LR-99-64	1999	140	50	19.20	280572.23	5266356.49
475305	LR-99-14	1999	90	50	18.90	279202.59	5261085.70
475305	LR-99-27	1999	140	50	17.68	280060.57	5265821.86
475305	LR-99-27	1999	140	50	17.68	280410.48	5266099.45
475305	LR-99-26	1999	140	50	16.15	280273.38	5264588.80
475305	LR-99-12	1999	90	50	16.15	279510.42	5261496.36
475305	LR-99-55	1999	90	50	16.15	279805.72	5262117.84
475305	LR-99-34	1999	175	50	16.15	279383.46	5260655.05
475305	LR-99-36	1999	90	50	14.33	278792.55	5260428.33
475305	LR-99-44	1999	90	50	13.11	279347.56	5259901.74
475305	LR-99-9	1999	90	50	13.11	279870.60	5261846.59
475305	LR-99-11	1999	90	50	13.11	279741.80	5261654.15
475305	LR-99-57	1999	90	50	13.10	281456.42	5265870.14
475305	LR-99-21	1999	20	50	10.06	279331.79	5259529.00
475305	LR-99-62	1999	140	50	10.06	280492.45	5266541.30
475305	LR-99-16	1999	90	50	10.06	279569.76	5260946.03
475305	LR-99-23	1999	20	50	10.06	279498.08	5259486.47
475305	LR-99-29	1999	270	50	10.06	281398.84	5266281.22
475305	LR-99-63	1999	140	50	10.06	280531.41	5266450.44
475305	LR-99-54	1999	90	50	7.92	279656.41	5262159.60
475305	LR-99-22	1999	20	50	7.01	279214.83	5259444.15
475305	LR-99-20	1999	20	50	7.01	279432.33	5259649.63
475305	LR-99-32	1999	175	50	7.01	279534.58	5260297.82
475305	LR-99-8	1999	90	50	7.01	279811.14	5261971.42
475305	LR-99-56	1999	90	50	4.57	279950.76	5262070.26
475305	LR-99-53	1999	90	50	3.96	279634.52	5259870.81
475305	LR-99-52	1999	90	50	3.96	279475.14	5259888.99
475425	12-00-359	2000	65	75	1,345.20	281403.18	5259860.32
475425	12-00-358A	2000	65	74	1,290.22	281318.32	5260199.54
475425	12-00-361	2000	54	60	1,063.75	281316.58	5260338.78
475425	LR00-17	2000	0	0	49.70	279102.36	5261172.31
475425	LR00-15	2000	0	0	46.63	279050.75	5261204.67
475425	LR00-19	2000	0	0	40.50	279280.99	5259178.86
475425	LR00-16	2000	0	0	37.20	278985.45	5261288.71
475425	LR00-18	2000	0	0	34.44	279167.04	5258982.74
475425	LR00-1	2000	0	0	25.30	279726.72	5262364.69
475425	LR00-4	2000	0	0	22.25	279658.69	5262343.72
475425	LR00-21	2000	0	0	22.25	279306.27	5259228.78
475425	LR00-3	2000	0	0	21.34	279825.54	5262380.27
475425	LR00-23	2000	0	0	19.20	280694.67	5260580.02
475425	LR00-2	2000	0	0	17.00	279584.54	5262320.03

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
475425	LR00-22	2000	0	0	16.15	279337.25	5259294.47
475425	LR00-27	2000	0	0	16.15	279989.99	5260272.32
475425	LR00-24	2000	0	0	16.15	280467.54	5260583.24
475425	LR00-20	2000	0	0	16.15	279246.14	5259116.35
475425	LR00-8	2000	0	0	13.70	279550.29	5261915.08
475425	LR00-11	2000	0	0	13.10	279185.34	5261770.31
475425	LR00-14	2000	0	0	13.10	279366.02	5261357.68
475425	LR00-26	2000	0	0	13.10	280166.99	5260356.47
475425	LR00-25	2000	0	0	10.06	280310.05	5260465.17
475425	LR00-10	2000	0	0	9.45	279431.23	5261872.38
475425	LR00-28	2000	0	0	9.14	279843.72	5260225.84
475425	LR00-6	2000	0	0	9.14	279488.98	5262132.10
475425	LR00-13	2000	0	0	8.84	278886.69	5261452.34
475425	LR00-7	2000	0	0	8.53	279560.29	5262114.87
475425	LR00-12	2000	0	0	7.01	279043.84	5261629.50
475425	LR00-9	2000	0	0	7.01	279371.88	5261844.01
475425	LR00-29	2000	0	0	7.01	279688.71	5260229.81
475425	LR00-5	2000	0	0	5.48	279692.07	5262351.23
475482	LR01-04	2001	67	55	290.00	279905.52	5260664.59
475482	LR01-05	2001	130	45	236.30	279026.76	5261227.77
475482	LR01-03	2001	39	45	227.00	280694.53	5260087.44
475482	LR01-01	2001	47	45	209.00	279632.40	5259445.39
475483	GR99-01	1999	10	61	38.70	282717.51	5258741.92
475483	GR99-04	1999	10	58	37.80	282647.93	5258731.03
475483	FE01-01	2001	90	55	401.42	288253.01	5256704.99
475483	GR-01-23	2001	0	46	145.00	282441.38	5258056.50
475483	GR-01-25	2001	0	45	346.00	282779.20	5257843.07
475483	GR-01-24	2001	340	45	134.00	283278.46	5258703.67
475483	GR99-02	1999	10	45	41.47	282873.17	5258796.99
475483	GR99-09	1999	0	45	13.72	282460.46	5258057.65
475483	GR99-08	1999	0	45	11.28	282458.77	5258153.84
475483	GR99-03	1999	10	45	10.29	282637.62	5258746.51
475483	GR99-06	1999	180	45	9.45	282635.53	5258255.02
475483	GR99-05	1999	180	45	7.92	282592.72	5258215.89
475483	GR-01-26	2001	5	43	185.00	283888.66	5258246.71
475484	TB01-03	2001	110	55	148.44	287087.01	5237698.99
475506	GS-00-37B	2000	120.5	85.5	1,073.00	285662.21	5244665.93
475506	GS-00-33	2000	91	84	795.53	285957.11	5245057.17
475506	GS-99-24	1999	91	83.5	755.00	286042.76	5244645.84
475506	GS-00-39A	2000	116	83	994.00	285855.67	5244202.70
475506	GS-00-37A	2000	121.5	82	220.00	285662.21	5244665.93
475506	GS-00-37	2000	70.15	82	85.00	285662.21	5244665.93
475506	GS-99-27	1999	122	81	871.73	285922.09	5244656.26
475506	GS-01-40	2001	100.5	79	1,251.20	285535.20	5244312.20

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
475506	GS-00-38	2000	100.5	79	977.00	285856.74	5244315.79
475506	GS-00-39	2000	100.5	79	272.70	285848.27	5244194.02
475506	GS-00-36A	2000	107	77.5	992.00	285634.19	5244911.48
475506	GS-99-26	1999	92	77	713.23	286030.53	5244752.51
475506	GS-99-25	1999	109	77	387.10	286042.76	5244645.84
475506	GS-99-22	1999	91	75.5	700.74	286042.76	5244645.84
475506	GS-00-35	2000	43	75	609.60	285957.11	5245057.17
475506	GS-00-34A	2000	129	72.5	731.52	285957.11	5245057.17
475506	GS-00-36	2000	105	72	227.60	285634.19	5244911.48
475506	GS-01-41	2001	109.5	71	1,007.67	285776.64	5244048.06
475506	GS-00-32	2000	91	71	608.08	285957.29	5245462.64
475506	GS-00-31	2000	91	70.5	652.88	285957.11	5245057.17
475506	GS-99-19	1999	108	70	764.40	285877.16	5244101.62
475506	GS-99-25A	1999	107	70	513.29	286104.95	5244626.03
475506	GS-99-29	1999	128	69	826.92	285922.09	5244656.26
475506	GS-99-23	1999	93	69	673.61	286042.76	5244645.84
475506	GS-00-34	2000	128.5	69	60.96	285957.11	5245057.17
475506	GS-98-15	1998	106.5	68	702.56	286015.92	5244159.46
475506	GS-99-21A	1999	107	67	544.07	286135.63	5243926.82
475506	GS-99-17	1999	109.5	66.5	597.40	285816.09	5243677.85
475506	GS-99-28	1999	121	66	798.58	285919.47	5244620.34
475506	GS-98-14	1998	107.5	65	676.66	286027.75	5243954.69
475506	GS-00-S10	2000	90	65	108.78	286077.67	5242590.83
475506	GS-99-20	1999	101.5	65	90.83	285782.28	5243883.61
475506	GS-00-S12	2000	90	65	79.25	286236.61	5241670.61
475506	GS-00-S5	2000	90	65	75.39	286156.35	5242470.16
475506	GS-00-S19	2000	90	65	75.29	286019.45	5240691.17
475506	GS-00-S2	2000	65	65	74.11	286787.33	5243010.51
475506	GS-00-S1	2000	65	65	68.58	286805.67	5243017.70
475506	GS-00-S13	2000	90	65	67.67	286351.65	5241668.45
475506	GS-99-21	1999	106	65	66.45	286135.63	5243926.82
475506	GS-00-S15	2000	90	65	64.01	286114.26	5241666.09
475506	GS-00-S17	2000	90	65	62.48	285590.32	5240677.39
475506	GS-00-S16	2000	90	65	62.48	285561.11	5240762.80
475506	GS-00-S18	2000	90	65	60.98	285695.33	5240652.65
475506	GS-00-S4	2000	90	65	55.17	286148.93	5242505.53
475506	GS-00-S6	2000	90	65	55.17	286257.26	5242710.92
475506	GS-00-S11	2000	90	65	54.86	286067.58	5241652.16
475506	GS-00-S3	2000	90	65	53.34	286157.83	5242592.24
475506	GS-00-S7	2000	90	65	52.12	286362.70	5242673.15
475506	GS-00-S14	2000	90	65	47.24	286132.23	5241687.31
475506	GS-00-S8	2000	90	65	35.05	286139.98	5242596.04
475506	GS-00-S9	2000	90	65	35.05	286018.31	5242584.48
475506	GS-99-20A	1999	108	64	818.08	285782.28	5243883.61

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
475506	GS-99-18	1999	107	64	755.30	285932.75	5244425.51
475506	GS-97-10	1997	99.5	64	618.10	286074.85	5244044.69
475506	GS-99-16	1999	108.5	62	103.33	285812.32	5243995.40
475506	GS-99-16A	1999	111.5	61	840.64	285813.19	5243992.36
475506	GS-98-13	1998	101.5	60	473.96	286083.94	5243622.78
475506	GS-99-30	1999	109	55	735.18	285919.47	5244620.34
475506	GS-97-9	1997	112.5	50	495.30	286163.15	5244339.08
475506	GS-97-7	1997	112.5	50	466.34	286177.72	5244106.15
475506	GS-97-8	1997	112.5	50	424.20	286192.15	5243892.24
475506	GS-01-43	2001	0	50	169.77	283915.98	5243480.81
475506	GS-01-S21A	2001	0	0	212.45	285977.37	5241359.86
475506	GS-01-S22	2001	0	0	211.53	286015.40	5241716.58
475506	GS-01-44	2001	0	0	103.72	285008.87	5243739.12
475506	GS-01-S23	2001	0	0	87.98	286093.84	5241322.59
475506	GS-01-S20	2001	0	0	85.56	285920.99	5241397.43
475506	GS-01-S26	2001	0	0	66.14	286135.65	5243168.92
475506	GS-01-S24	2001	0	0	60.05	286278.80	5243101.42
475506	GS-01-S21	2001	0	0	60.05	285973.01	5241352.04
475506	GS-01-S25	2001	0	0	57.91	286204.58	5243120.77
475526	FE01-02	2001	88	66	784.86	288000.04	5256499.97
475529	GR-01-21	2001	360	45	191.00	284500.80	5257521.35
475529	LR01-02	2001	42	45	154.30	278849.41	5259533.68
475571	KA-01-15B	2001	61	80	1,426.46	297124.80	5257443.26
475571	KA-01-15A	2001	61	79	33.50	297126.80	5257443.18
475571	KA-01-16	2001	61	78	1,290.17	296949.39	5258150.93
475571	KA-01-13A	2001	72	77	858.00	296182.88	5256666.70
475571	KA-01-13	2001	68	77	99.54	296182.88	5256666.70
475571	KA-01-15	2001	61	76	124.97	297127.80	5257443.13
475571	KA-01-11A	2001	61	75	130.00	297181.77	5257864.17
475571	KA-01-11	2001	61	74.5	1,179.58	297181.77	5257864.17
475571	KA-01-12	2001	61	74	1,066.80	297293.73	5257637.90
475571	KA92-3B	1992	243	69	1,322.83	296979.74	5257111.41
475571	KA92-3A	1992	243	69	1,036.53	296979.74	5257111.41
475571	KA-01-06	2001	56	67	851.00	296192.01	5256936.59
475571	KA-01-10	2001	61	66	894.89	297137.29	5258277.63
475571	KA-01-07	2001	55	65	803.45	296096.32	5257124.09
475571	KA-01-04A	2001	59	65	415.14	296145.46	5257036.79
475571	KA-01-04	2001	59	65	405.40	296145.46	5257036.79
475571	KA-01-05	2001	58	63	749.81	296241.77	5256863.27
475571	KA-01-02B	2001	55	62	213.30	296148.64	5257040.65
475571	KA-01-02C	2001	55	62	182.90	296148.59	5257039.65
475571	KA-01-02D	2001	55	62	91.44	296146.55	5257038.74
475571	KA-01-02A	2001	55	62	73.13	296149.68	5257041.61
475571	KA-01-14	2001	61	60	749.81	297385.22	5257668.82

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
475571	KA-01-09	2001	61	60	518.16	297570.23	5258132.03
475571	KA-01-02	2001	62	59	768.10	296146.55	5257038.74
475571	KA-01-03	2001	59	57	832.21	296146.55	5257038.74
475571	KA-01-07A	2001	55	57	33.53	296098.37	5257125.00
475571	KA-01-08	2001	50	54	481.58	296307.47	5257166.66
475571	KA-01-01	2001	55	50	725.69	296150.68	5257041.56
475571	KAN-01-01	2001	241	50	198.12	286740.14	5250320.28
476032	BJV-04-016	2004	50	85	423.50	279792.16	5256675.84
476032	BJV-04-015	2004	50	60	160.50	279776.31	5256857.78
476032	BJV-05-054	2005	155	45	200.00	279530.56	5255066.63
476039	BJV-05-063	2005	249	45	286.00	300118.12	5256842.19
476194	BE-06-085	2006	115	50	907.00	289733.51	5240438.42
476206	BE-06-090	2006	123	60	465.10	294052.83	5244238.21
476206	BE-06-065	2006	130	60	450.20	290501.96	5240785.39
476206	BE-06-091	2006	135	60	347.00	291838.25	5242341.31
476206	BE-06-066	2006	90	60	330.50	292154.13	5243869.91
476206	BE-06-069	2006	120	60	182.00	294162.38	5246143.48
476206	BE-06-068	2006	100	55	505.00	295955.01	5247494.61
476206	BE-06-073	2006	120	55	266.50	295488.78	5245159.88
476213	BE-06-081	2006	225	55	473.30	299371.84	5256275.07
476213	BE-06-086	2006	225	55	347.00	299544.94	5256473.52
476213	BE-06-083	2006	65	50	304.00	298149.83	5256928.66
476213	BE-06-070	2006	300	50	182.00	297280.67	5251577.73
476242	BJV-04-046	2004	70	60	208.00	279738.20	5251801.33
476242	BJV-04-045	2004	250	60	183.00	279612.62	5252081.31
476242	BJV-04-044	2004	90	50	611.00	285996.04	5246191.77
476242	BJV-05-055	2005	0	45	357.00	281139.89	5251578.13
476392	ELN-07-128	2007	110	60	338.00	283700.93	5235429.73
476393	ELN-07-122	2007	125	50	399.50	291872.33	5241360.65
476393	ELN-07-127	2007	125	50	242.00	291269.69	5241183.45
476404	BJV-04-017	2004	178	45	370.00	280519.83	5258296.12
476450	ELN-07-114	2007	63	65	623.00	284050.20	5257475.53
476450	ELN-07-130	2007	63	60	423.00	282000.70	5255247.92
476450	ELN-07-121	2007	243	60	180.00	278742.93	5253782.43
476450	ELN-07-117	2007	360	55	946.00	285531.29	5258440.14
476450	ELN-07-131	2007	63	50	692.00	286366.98	5258055.15
476450	ELN-07-133	2007	63	50	320.00	287097.51	5259717.28
476450	ELN-07-118	2007	360	50	219.00	283002.28	5257950.18
476450	ELN-07-132	2007	90	45	268.00	286292.20	5244136.05
476450	ELN-07-129	2007	110	45	198.00	286332.96	5244910.14
476484	ELN-07-170	2007	270	80	399.00	293671.91	5250982.99
476492	L1290C	2007	70	60	225.00	295849.24	5250244.46
476492	L1360A	2007	250	55	195.00	296699.54	5249694.69
476532	ELN-07-140	2007	130	55	401.00	290286.68	5240717.96

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
476551	ELN-06-092	2006	70	80	446.00	297013.43	5259352.39
476551	ELN-07-120	2007	300	55	371.00	297480.13	5260469.66
476617	ELN-08-180	2008	53	76	1,388.20	282045.29	5251451.34
476617	ELN-08-175	2008	49	76	141.00	282044.07	5251446.39
476617	ELN-07-139	2007	90	70	839.00	284378.56	5256539.67
476617	ELN-07-144	2007	100	70	516.00	281666.07	5250988.80
476617	ELN-07-146	2007	90	65	347.50	283753.29	5252029.37
476617	ELN-07-138	2007	92	60	547.00	286669.88	5251452.77
476617	ELN-07-142	2007	325	60	464.00	278799.24	5253520.58
476617	ELN-08-174	2008	92	60	356.00	285073.25	5249876.56
476617	ELN-08-178	2008	90	60	312.00	285037.36	5246090.65
476617	ELN-07-149	2007	92	55	445.00	287198.85	5252039.72
476617	ELN-07-141	2007	90	55	341.00	287073.30	5248197.83
476617	ELN-07-152	2007	116	50	137.00	290278.26	5251679.09
476842	L1190B	2008	0	55	192.00	296193.01	5251285.00
477033	ND-10-21	2010	90	60	281.00	289780.01	5252949.99
477033	ND-10-20	2010	90	60	179.00	289920.01	5252940.00
477080	TR-10-22	2010	120	45	407.00	290528.01	5240976.00
477119	TB-11-05	2011	360	70	302.00	288825.01	5243709.99
477251	GS-11-06	2011	90	60	200.00	285415.01	5244515.99
477251	GS-11-07	2011	105	50	350.00	284990.01	5243500.00
477280	PA-12-06	2012	105	50	248.00	294157.01	5246053.99
477280	PA-12-04	2012	125	50	134.00	292897.01	5245808.00
477280	PA-12-05	2012	285	50	56.00	294151.02	5246048.00
477408	EC-12-22	2012	140	45	233.00	286369.01	5236595.00
477421	HN-12-03	2012	161	77	701.00	279644.02	5259391.00
477672	TOZ-11-14	2011	120	70	182.00	285815.01	5237640.00
478012	KA15-01	2015	215	55	275.50	296649.01	5257216.00
478287	CC17-04	2017	100	50	167.00	289348.02	5242833.00
478287	CC17-05	2017	100	50	143.00	290088.01	5242969.99
478288	CC17-01	2017	105	60	146.00	290725.01	5252390.00
478288	CC17-02	2017	275	60	59.00	290087.01	5252972.00
478288	CC17-03	2017	80	50	230.00	289930.01	5252800.00
478319	GS-00-33_W1	2017	91	84	241.00	285964.52	5245043.82
478319	GS-17-01	2017	91	84	209.20	285956.13	5245102.27
478319	GS-99-22_W1	2017	91	75.5	193.80	286049.17	5244632.54
478320	FLB-17-02	2017	120	90	113.70	282715.70	5251776.64
478320	FLB-17-03	2017	90	45	395.00	282547.18	5251747.17
478320	FLB-17-01	2017	120	45	275.00	282715.70	5251776.64
478321	GS-00-38_W1	2017	91	79	238.70	285861.20	5244303.57
478321	GS-00-38_W2	2017	100.5	79	0.00	285861.20	5244303.57
478321	GS-17-02	2017	91	84	698.50	286041.34	5244591.84
478321	GS-17-03	2017	91	75.6	689.50	286041.34	5244591.84
478321	GS-17-04	2017	91	84	356.00	286042.01	5244696.03

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
478321	GS-17-04A	2017	91	84	20.00	286042.01	5244695.93
478321	GS-17-04B	2017	77	84	35.00	286042.01	5244695.93
478321	GS-17-05	2017	85	82	167.00	285861.20	5244303.57
478321	GS-17-05A	2017	91	82	867.50	285861.20	5244303.57
478321	GS-17-06	2017	91	84	656.00	285970.93	5244696.12
478321	GS-17-07	2017	85	71	50.00	285969.80	5244693.17
478321	GS-17-07A	2017	85	71	708.00	285969.80	5244693.17
478362	KAMZ-18-01	2018	59	57	806.30	296108.54	5257039.45
478362	KAMZ-18-02	2018	50	47.4	704.30	296109.37	5257102.48
478362	KAMZ-18-03	2018	242	57	82.00	296717.97	5257145.20
478362	KAMZ-18-03A	2018	241	59	300.50	296717.97	5257145.20
478362	KAMZ-18-04	2018	53	53	272.40	296113.50	5257105.30
478362	KAMZ-18-04A	2018	52	50	590.30	296113.50	5257105.30
478362	KAMZ-18-05	2018	217	55	593.00	296488.61	5257476.87
478362	KAMZ-18-06	2018	222	53	23.00	296524.46	5257428.21
478362	KAMZ-18-06A	2018	222	53	11.00	296524.46	5257428.21
478362	KAMZ-18-06B	2018	222	53	8.00	296524.46	5257428.21
478362	KAMZ-18-06C	2018	222	53	353.00	296524.46	5257428.21
478362	KAMZ-18-07	2018	54	46	619.70	296151.86	5257045.51
478362	KAMZ-18-08	2018	230	45	209.00	296314.48	5257411.62
478362	KAMZ-18-09	2018	235	48	275.00	296401.37	5257384.69
478362	KAMZ-18-10	2018	54	55	767.00	296239.82	5256864.36
478362	KAMZ-18-11	2018	223	61	86.00	296518.75	5257412.45
478362	KAMZ-18-11A	2018	220	61	47.00	296518.75	5257412.45
478362	KAMZ-18-11B	2018	215	61	425.50	296518.75	5257412.45
478362	KAMZ-18-12	2018	218	56	440.00	296523.06	5257419.26
478362	KAMZ-18-13	2018	50	60	814.70	296295.04	5256778.79
478362	KAMZ-18-14	2018	225	61	278.00	296494.47	5257362.48
478362	KAMZ-18-15	2018	225	61	458.00	296553.99	5257305.75
478362	KAMZ-18-16	2018	225	46	359.00	296553.99	5257305.75
478362	KAMZ-18-17	2018	245	58	299.00	296367.86	5257463.28
478362	KAMZ-18-18	2018	245	70	389.00	296367.86	5257463.28
478362	KAMZ-18-19	2018	245	64	308.00	296367.86	5257463.28
478362	KAMZ-18-20	2018	245	58	296.00	296349.72	5257505.14
478362	KAMZ-18-21	2018	48	58	365.00	296705.98	5256678.22
478362	KAMZ-18-22	2018	48	66	419.00	296705.98	5256678.22
478362	KAMZ-18-23	2018	52	55	798.00	296295.04	5256778.79
478362	KAMZ-18-24	2018	52	74	535.20	296704.98	5256678.26
478362	KAMZ-18-25	2018	48	66	377.00	296679.75	5256740.47
478362	KAMZ-18-26	2018	48	58	302.00	296679.75	5256740.47
478362	KA-18-01	2018	56	73	404.00	297550.35	5258115.20
478362	KA-18-02	2018	61	70	803.00	297385.91	5257957.91
478362	KAEZ-18-03	2018	56	64	746.00	297385.91	5257957.91
478362	KAEZ-18-04	2018	72	65	584.00	297550.89	5258120.48

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
478362	KAT-18-05	2018	56	55	329.15	297625.32	5258163.79
478362	KAT-18-06	2018	56	55	338.00	297650.06	5258130.74
478362	KAT-18-07	2018	56	55	311.00	297596.29	5258206.14
478362	KAT-18-08	2018	56	55	305.60	297541.83	5258179.35
478362	KAT-18-09	2018	56	55	395.00	297581.37	5258172.67
478362	KAT-18-10	2018	56	55	431.00	297608.01	5258101.60
478362	KAT-18-11	2018	56	55	326.00	297580.52	5258136.07
478362	KAT-18-12	2018	56	55	344.00	297557.33	5258072.24
478362	KAT-18-13	2018	55	73	368.00	297546.63	5258177.04
478362	KAT-18-14	2018	33	64	386.00	297546.63	5258177.04
478362	KAT-18-15	2018	35	49	329.00	297546.63	5258177.04
478362	KAT-18-16	2018	44	71	404.00	297506.13	5258229.41
478362	KAT-18-17	2018	46	60	344.00	297506.13	5258229.41
478362	KAT-18-18	2018	48	62	236.00	297551.92	5258270.30
478362	KAT-18-19	2018	48	45	182.00	297551.92	5258270.30
478362	KAT-18-20	2018	55	62	635.00	297301.85	5258020.96
478362	KAT-18-21	2018	56	67	680.00	297301.85	5258020.96
478362	KAT-18-22	2018	54	61	314.00	297301.85	5258020.96
478362	KAT-18-22B	2018	52	65	101.00	297301.85	5258020.96
478362	KAT-18-23	2018	55	45	101.00	297622.33	5258306.68
478362	KAT-18-24	2018	55	45	101.00	297637.31	5258272.37
478379	OM18-T1	2018	235	45	431.00	299107.15	5254640.15
478525	OM18-T3	2018	90	75	320.00	284883.64	5268883.85
478563	OM18-T2	2018	210	45	395.00	294828.87	5255537.72
Pending	OM19-7443-01	2019	50	70	1,016.00	288052.55	5252597.06
Pending	OM19-9005-01	2019	360	45	227.00	282950.19	5259022.80
Pending	OM19-8019-01	2019	150	50	356.00	278401.72	5224243.14
Pending	OM19-8021-01	2019	135	45	251.00	285171.18	5231889.62
Pending	OM18-T1	2018	235	45	431.00	299107.13	5254640.16
Pending	OM18-T3	2018	90	75	320.00	284884.01	5268883.53
Pending	OM18-T2	2018	210	45	395.00	294828.68	5255538.24
Pending	KAT-19-25	2019	72	54	524.00	297094.86	5258857.09
Pending	KAT-19-26	2019	54	78	1,128.60	297281.98	5257803.45
Pending	KAMZ-19-29	2019	60	45	113.00	295264.89	5258127.57
UNFILED	KA-9361					297005.24	5257990.24
UNFILED	KA-9345					297432.96	5258196.26
UNFILED	KA-9346					297512.38	5258025.51
UNFILED	KA-9333					297290.78	5258017.45
UNFILED	53-18					287609.89	5258354.66
UNFILED	53-6					287688.98	5258399.16
UNFILED	66-4					278800.36	5252832.69
UNFILED	KA-9366					297505.02	5259242.19
UNFILED	KA-9334					296887.88	5259031.67
UNFILED	KA-9237					297015.28	5258436.29

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
UNFILED	KA-9365					297451.35	5257558.73
UNFILED	KA-9335					297676.67	5255956.83
UNFILED	KA-9359					295238.36	5258371.02
UNFILED	66-2					278542.70	5252468.81
UNFILED	67-2					278741.67	5252752.23
UNFILED	KA-9357					297014.58	5257641.44
UNFILED	KA-9339					298236.39	5259232.32
UNFILED	KA-9341					297506.68	5257898.62
UNFILED	53-13					287440.74	5258800.78
UNFILED	B-1					286826.96	5252274.69
UNFILED	KA-9338					296837.91	5258788.65
UNFILED	KA-9343					297302.69	5258349.28
UNFILED	KA-9349					297669.21	5258173.63
UNFILED	KA-9351					297768.39	5258175.17
UNFILED	KA-9332					296058.07	5256785.43
UNFILED	66-3					278566.17	5252411.69
UNFILED	67-4					278831.96	5252756.18
UNFILED	67-3					278741.75	5252687.14
UNFILED	67-1					278736.59	5252839.56
UNFILED	KA-9348					297682.07	5258148.02
UNFILED	KA-9360					297742.06	5258146.32
UNFILED	KA-9352					297752.37	5258152.87
UNFILED	KA-9353					297818.66	5258179.92
UNFILED	KA-9350					297749.98	5258211.04
UNFILED	KA-9362					297860.80	5257536.32
UNFILED	KA-9344					296226.93	5256666.72
UNFILED	69-1					286391.62	5258959.10
UNFILED	B-5					286579.18	5251996.48
UNFILED	B-3					286796.25	5252282.08
UNFILED	KA-9355					296856.96	5257631.50
UNFILED	KA-9340					297274.99	5257799.92
UNFILED	KA-9336					297812.82	5257047.93
UNFILED	161-10-5-84					282096.17	5251870.56
UNFILED	B-4					285632.56	5250893.66
UNFILED	KA-9356					296843.33	5257729.22
UNFILED	KA-9363					297583.01	5257280.51
UNFILED	B-2					286826.96	5252274.69
UNFILED	161-17-83					281926.08	5251627.90
UNFILED	66-1					278705.99	5252537.57
UNFILED	KA-9354					297862.21	5258725.57
UNFILED	KA-9347					297695.98	5258123.37
UNFILED	KA-9342					297474.43	5258094.29
UNFILED	KA-9358					298122.79	5257529.54
UNFILED	KA-9364					296136.61	5257018.17

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
UNIDENTIFIED	17A-2					285552.36	5249242.30
UNIDENTIFIED	B376					285763.52	5255121.79
UNIDENTIFIED	B309					288309.88	5254728.99
UNIDENTIFIED	H-4					297854.23	5255608.47
UNIDENTIFIED	LR99-66					283164.81	5264454.62
UNIDENTIFIED	SAB-77-4					278834.52	5252724.02
UNIDENTIFIED	CH-54-05					286643.31	5263996.69
UNIDENTIFIED	PKA00-C					296157.30	5257055.28
UNIDENTIFIED	W1					278025.92	5259411.54
UNIDENTIFIED	WGM-54-04					278146.57	5260846.87
UNIDENTIFIED	ELL-59-423					278422.89	5261958.81
UNIDENTIFIED	ELL-58-422					278427.54	5262128.81
UNIDENTIFIED	SAB-1-75					278939.77	5250543.63
UNIDENTIFIED	95-2					279280.72	5254876.62
UNIDENTIFIED	12-00-363					282487.99	5259181.76
UNIDENTIFIED	A253					282877.79	5259100.14
UNIDENTIFIED	17A-3					285820.12	5249943.12
UNIDENTIFIED	95-4					280444.23	5254477.89
UNIDENTIFIED	12-00-360					281630.64	5260020.29
UNIDENTIFIED	A255					282372.90	5259093.82
UNIDENTIFIED	A285					284318.11	5259581.00
UNIDENTIFIED	KA-01-10					297137.29	5258277.63
UNIDENTIFIED	H-1					297982.42	5257257.55
UNIDENTIFIED	12-98-330					281364.53	5260558.89
UNIDENTIFIED	A250					282614.78	5259106.97
UNIDENTIFIED	A236					282661.63	5259168.94
UNIDENTIFIED	NI-53-01					286773.51	5264331.23
UNIDENTIFIED	KA9217					296172.15	5257051.61
UNIDENTIFIED	KA-01-06					296192.01	5256936.59
UNIDENTIFIED	LR99-65					283074.08	5264418.66
UNIDENTIFIED	ELL-53-425					278111.07	5261326.05
UNIDENTIFIED	12-97-313					281743.74	5259796.94
UNIDENTIFIED	12-00-355					282385.81	5258980.11
UNIDENTIFIED	A251					282575.60	5259081.70
UNIDENTIFIED	17A-4					285586.85	5250678.46
UNIDENTIFIED	PKA00-D					296165.49	5257036.89
UNIDENTIFIED	PKA00-H					296203.82	5256842.95
UNIDENTIFIED	C1-1					296713.64	5259965.54
UNIDENTIFIED	LR99-68					283342.75	5264537.72
UNIDENTIFIED	ELL-59-421					278319.47	5262174.72
UNIDENTIFIED	12-00-360A					281630.64	5260020.29
UNIDENTIFIED	B359					287459.97	5256022.67
UNIDENTIFIED	PKA00-G					296293.95	5256776.83
UNIDENTIFIED	KA9231					297186.09	5257670.77

Report ID	Hole ID	Year Drilled	Azimuth (True°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	NAD83 Z20 UTM Y	NAD83 Z20 UTM X
UNIDENTIFIED	KA-01-09					297570.23	5258132.03
UNIDENTIFIED	K6-11					297622.19	5258396.99
UNIDENTIFIED	AM-1N					297800.55	5259647.36
UNIDENTIFIED	95-36					279672.18	5254497.58
UNIDENTIFIED	12-95-296					280167.21	5262897.53
UNIDENTIFIED	ABS-4					285569.56	5250650.20
UNIDENTIFIED	17A-1					287020.77	5251084.59
UNIDENTIFIED	PKA00-B					296161.89	5257046.06
UNIDENTIFIED	KA-01-11					297181.77	5257864.17
UNIDENTIFIED	H-3					297863.37	5256123.63
UNIDENTIFIED	LR99-67					283263.16	5264482.24
UNIDENTIFIED	LR99-69					283440.98	5264562.34
UNIDENTIFIED	SA-95-1					278730.40	5254973.46
UNIDENTIFIED	77-11					280647.06	5256361.06