

NI 43-101 – TECHNICAL REPORT:
CAMERON LAKE PROJECT,
BRUNEAU, DESJARDINS, CURRIE AND GREVET TOWNSHIPS,
QUEBEC
NTS 32F/06, 32F/07

Prepared for

Kanadario Gold Inc.

by

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

of

MRB  **associates**
Geological Consultants

June 20th, 2019

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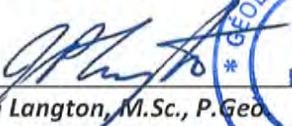
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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE: QP

This report is effective as at the 30th day of March, 2019.
The date of issue of the report is the 20th day of June, 2019.

**The certificate at the end of this Report is considered the date and signature of this report in accordance with Form 43-101F1.*



John Langton, M.Sc., P. Geo.
MRB & associates



Signed and Sealed this 20th day of June, 2019

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared for Kanadario Gold Inc., a privately held company (i.e., not currently listed for trading) in the Province of British Columbia, with head offices at 200 Burrard Street, Suite 1680, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3L6.

The Cameron Lake Property (the “Property”), covers parts of Bruneau, Desjardins, Currie and Grevet townships on NTS map sheets 32F/06 and 32F/07, approximately 30 kilometres north of Lebel-sur-Quevillon, a small community in north-western Quebec. The Property overlies a sequence of Archean volcanic rocks belonging to the Abitibi Greenstone Belt that have the potential to host lode gold deposits.

Lebel-sur-Quevillon is approximately 620 km north-northwest of Montreal and 160 km northeast of the mining centre of Val-d’Or. It is accessed by driving north on paved provincial Highway 113, which joins the Trans-Canada Highway (Route 117) some 30 km east of Val-d’Or. Access to the Property is via secondary and tertiary logging roads from Lebel-sur-Quevillon and typically takes 30-60 minutes, depending on road conditions and selected end-point.

The Property is situated in Category III lands as defined in the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Category III Lands are public lands on which Native people can, while respecting the principles of conservation, carry on their traditional activities year-round, and on which they have exclusive rights to certain animal species.

The Property extends for approximately 20 kilometres in a northwest-southeast orientation, and comprises 105 map-designated claims, covering 5,699.42 hectares (ha).

The claims comprising the Property are owned 100% by Kanadario and are in good standing as at the effective date of this Report, as they were as at June 1st, 2018 when Kanadario Gold Inc. (“Kanadario”) entered into a Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Mastodon Geological Services (“Mastodon”) to acquire ownership of the Property. Kanadario has exercised its purchase under terms of the Agreement having: 1) paid to Mastodon \$50,000 cash by January 31st, 2019; and, 2) allotting and issuing to Mastodon 1,000,000 fully paid and non-assessable shares by June 6th, 2018. The claims are subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty agreement carried over from previous owner(s).

The Property area is within the Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ) of the Abitibi Subprovince of the Canadian Shield, in the south-central part of the Harricana-Turgeon Greenstone Belt. The Abitibi Subprovince is renowned for its gold and volcanogenic base-metal deposits. The mafic to felsic, volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks underlying the Property area are part of an Archean, mafic-dominated sequence referred to as Volcanic Cycle I, comprising massive, pillowed and brecciated, tholeiitic basalt flows with local felsic and sedimentary units. The NVZ also hosts numerous synvolcanic phaneritic and porphyritic intrusions of mafic, intermediate and felsic compositions. The NVZ rocks in the region of the Property underwent regional amphibolite-facies metamorphism and have locally retrograded to greenschist-grade.

A complex pattern of anastomosing shear zones forms a network of deformation corridors that pass easterly and south-easterly through the NVZ. The components are characterized by an intense and strongly dipping foliation trending sub-parallel to the deformation corridors. The Cameron Deformation Corridor (CDC), is between 1.6 km and 5.7 km wide and extends for nearly 140 km across the NVZ, passing just outside the southern boundary of the Property. Westward, the CDC merges with the Casa-Berardi Deformation Corridor, itself is 225 km long zone having

an average width of 1.5 km. Combined, these two structures extend for 400 km from the Casa-Berardi mining camp in the west, to beyond the Windfall district in the east, and are host to 5 mining districts and numerous mineral deposits, many of which have defined mineral resources. The CDC is one of the most studied and best documented deformation zones in the Abitibi. Because of its size, intensity of deformation, and associated deposits, the terrain in close proximity to the CDC is valued for its exploration potential.

The geology underlying the Property comprises a setting favourable for two types of orogenic gold-mineralization models - greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate veins (Type I), and BIF-hosted (Type II). The principal geological control on mineralization on the Property are the association with mafic to intermediate intrusions (Type I) and the association with BIF (Type II). These are the primary exploration focus on the Property. Should evidence of prospective deposits of other commodities be identified, the scope of work and the models utilized would be expanded to include them.

Mineral exploration activity has been carried out sporadically on parts of the current Property and its immediate vicinity since the mid-1950s, including geological reconnaissance mapping, geophysical surveys, and limited diamond-drilling. Recent work has been carried out by Mastodon, which acquired 56 claims in 2017 that evolved into the present Property with the staking of additional claims.

There are no records of mineral production from the Property, nor any documented mineral resources on the Property; however, the presence of several well-documented gold showings with significant gold-grades from surface and drill-core samples, the proximity to a regional high-strain “deformation corridor” that hosts several active gold mines, and the existence of numerous geophysical anomalies that remain untested by diamond-drilling, accentuates the potential for the discovery of an economic gold deposit on the Property.

Additional work is recommended for the Property, in the form of additional geophysical surveys, digital compilation, remote sensing, and detailed prospecting work over those areas where the greatest potential exists, followed by stripping/sampling and diamond-drilling programmes to test as many of the most promising anomalies as possible. A two-phase work programme is recommended, the first phase comprising geophysical and remote sensing surveys, and digital/3D compilation of historical data, and stripping of anomalous areas identified by the remote sensing survey (\$211,000). Contingent on positive Phase I results, the Phase II exploration programme should comprise a second stripping/sampling programme of known occurrences and follow-up diamond-drilling (\$395,000).

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report has been prepared for Kanadario Gold Inc. (“Kanadario”, or “the Company”), a junior mining company headquartered at # 200 Burrard Street, Suite 1680, Vancouver, BC V6C 3L6.

In September of 2018, MBR & Associates (“MRB”), a mineral exploration consulting firm, with head office in Val-d’Or, Quebec, was retained to review technical data on the Cameron Lake Property (or, “the Property”) for Kanadario, and to prepare an independent Technical Report (the “Report”) that is in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements for mineral projects set forth in Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”).

The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent summary of the Property for Kanadario’s Board of Directors, and to provide recommendations for further exploration. It is understood that the Report will be used to support the subsequent public disclosure of information regarding the Property by filing on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) (www.sedar.com), as required by NI 43-101. SEDAR is the principal filing system of the Canadian Securities Commission. It is also understood that information in the Report may be used as a basis for future financing of the Company.

This Report includes a summary of previous known exploration work that has been carried out on the Property, including work completed by Mastodon Geological Services Inc. (“Mastodon”), from whom Kanadario acquired the Property. Recommendations for continued exploration on the Property and a supporting budget are presented.

This Report was prepared by John Langton (the “Author”) and is considered current as at June 20th, 2019. The effective date of the Report is March 30th, 2019.

2.2 Sources of Information

The bulk of geological information contained in this Report was distilled from Quebec provincial Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN) records, which include government surveys and maps, and Assessment Work Reports (“GM”) filed with the MERN by companies formerly working in the area of the Property, and available online through the “SIGEOM” document retrieval system (<http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/>).

This Report also made use of information published in a 2017 NI 43-101 Technical Report produced for Mastodon and entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report: Desjardins Project, Abitibi, Quebec; Desjardins Township NTS 32F/06 & 32F/07” (Lavery, 2017).

A list of the principal material reviewed and used in the preparation of this document is included in the References section (Item 27) of this document.

2.3 Property Visit

The Author visited the Property on October 3rd, 2018 and explored the general landscape and surface features of the Property. Special attention was paid to those areas with lithological observations and diamond-drilling from previous exploration programmes. Two occurrences, the Agar (reference # COGITE 32F/07-0011) and Colonel Moutarde (no COGITE #), were visited. Both are catalogued in the Provincial Government's on-line SIGEOM system.

Based on the site visit, Mr. Langton considers the recent exploration activity completed on the Property, i.e., since the advent of NI 43-101 standards of disclosure for mineral projects, to be accurate and reliable.

2.4 Units of Reference

Unless otherwise stated, all currency amounts (\$) are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD). Grid coordinates and maps are based on the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83) system. Units of measurement include kilometres (km), metres (m) and feet (ft) for distance, and hectares (ha) for area. Mineral grades and concentrations from assay results are given in percent (%), parts per million (ppm), and grams per metric tonne (gpt). Note that mineral concentrations of ppm and gpt are equivalent. Historic values reported in troy ounces per ton (oz/t) for gold have been converted to gpt by multiplying by a factor of 34.2857. Compass directions may be abbreviated using letter designations as follows: north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W).

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has not verified title to the Property, but has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than that publically reported by Mastodon and Kanadario.

Information on tenure and permits was obtained from the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources (MERN) Quebec's website at <https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/en/departement/> and the MERN Quebec GESTIM claim management system at <https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/> on March 30th, 2019.

This Report was prepared in full accordance with NI 43-101 standards.

The Author believes that the information used to prepare this Report, and to formulate its conclusions and recommendations, is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Property and the purpose for which the Report has been prepared.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in the west-central part of Quebec, within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 32F/06 (Ile Canica) and 32F/07 (Lac Esther), approximately 160 km northeast of Val-d’Or, and some 30 km north-northeast of the community of Lebel-sur-Quevillon (**Figure 4.1** and **Figure 4.2**).

The centre of the Property has Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 359400 East, 5467000 North in Zone 18 of the NAD 83 geoid, and Latitude/Longitude coordinates of approximately 49°20’24” North / 76°56’08” West. The Property overlays parts of Bruneau, Desjardins, Currie and Grevet townships, and comprises a total of 105 mineral claims, covering 5,699.42 hectares (ha) in two separate claim blocks (**Figure 4.3** and **Table 4.1**). Each claim covers an area of 30 seconds in latitude and 30 seconds in longitude.

Table 4-1: Claim Blocks Comprising the Property

Block Name	# of Claims	Area
Main Block	75	4,016.86 ha
NW Block	30	1,682.56 ha

The claims comprising the Property have not been legally surveyed. The boundary of each claim block was defined using the MERN website and the GESTIM claim management system. There are no land claim issues, ownership disputes pending on the Property, nor major environmental issues.

All claims comprising the Property are in good standing. The renewal dates, rental fees, required minimum work and excess credits, as at the effective date of this Report (March 30th, 2019), are detailed in **Table 4.2**. Details of claim renewals, work credits, claim access rights, allowable exploration, development, mining works, and site rehabilitation are summarized in the Mining Act of Quebec, available at www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca.

Claims are renewed every two years at their expiration date. Since the various claims may have been registered at different periods of time, their expiration dates may differ. Renewal fees (in dollars) for each claim have to be paid at their expiration date, and exploration work expenses totalling a minimum fixed amount per claim are required by the Province to be reported. Reported explorations expenses that exceed the minimum requirement for a claim are retained as “work credits” towards future prospective renewal of the claim(s). These work credits can also be used for the renewal of surrounding claims, under some conditions.

The claims comprising the Property are owned 100% by Kanadario and are in good standing as at the effective date of this Report, as they were as at June 1st, 2018 when Kanadario Gold Inc. (“Kanadario”) entered into a Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Mastodon Geological Services (“Mastodon”) to acquire ownership of the Property. Kanadario has exercised its purchase under terms of the Agreement having: 1) payed to Mastodon \$50,000 cash by January 31st, 2019; and, 2) allotting and issuing to Mastodon 1,000,000 fully paid and non-assessable shares by June 6th, 2018. The claims are subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty agreement carried over from previous owner(s).

The Property is situated in Category III lands as defined by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) (<http://www.gcc.ca/>). Category III Lands are public lands on which Native people can, while respecting the principles of conservation, carry on their traditional activities year-round, and on which they have exclusive rights to certain animal species. The Property is south of Cree family traditional territories and Cree Traplins. The Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government established pursuant to the Agreement on Governance in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory signed by the Cree and the Government of Quebec on July 2012, exercises jurisdictions, functions and

powers on Category III Lands located south of the 55th parallel. The Regional Government is formally constituted with equal representation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations.

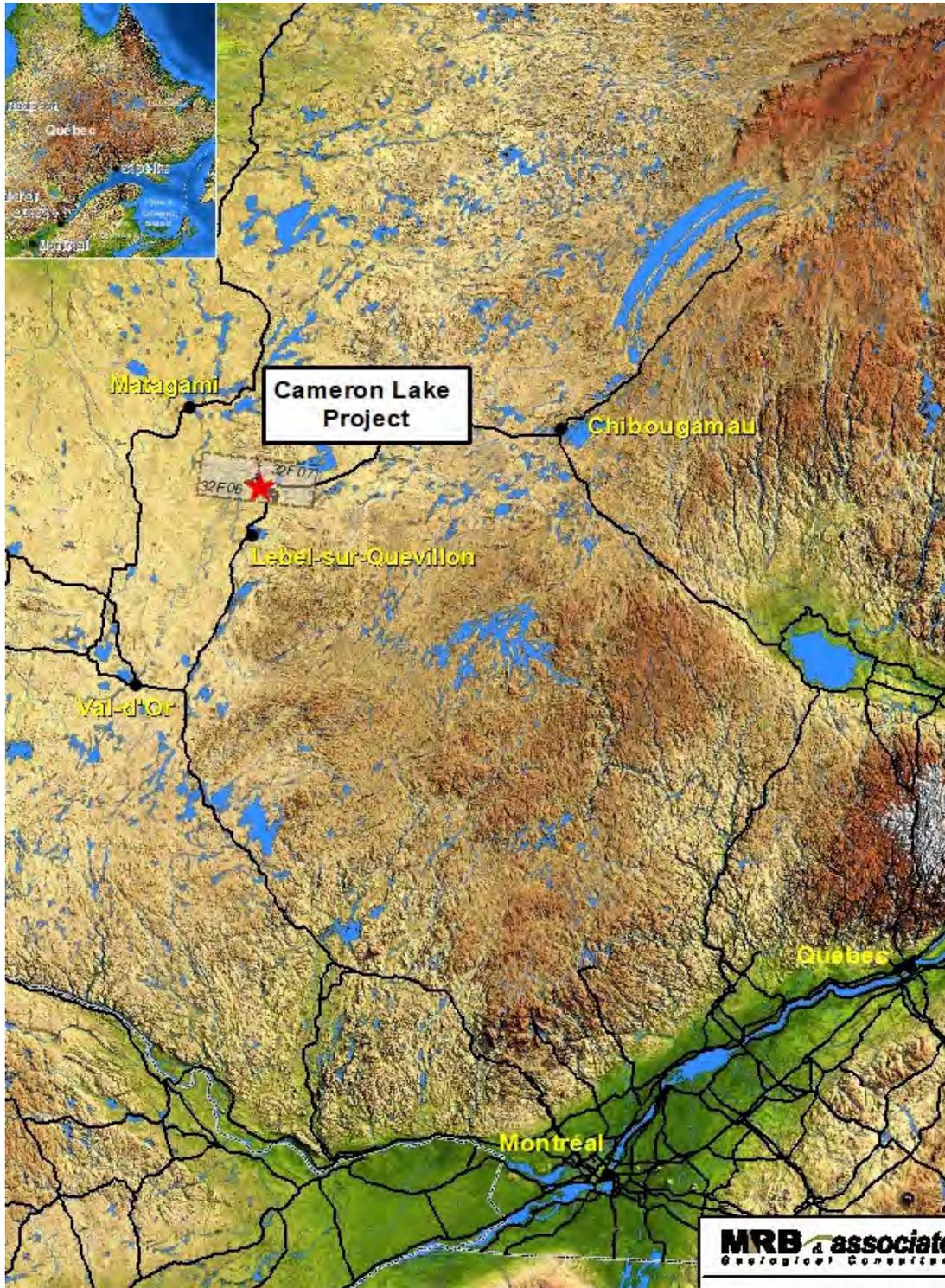


Figure 4.1: Regional location map of the Property

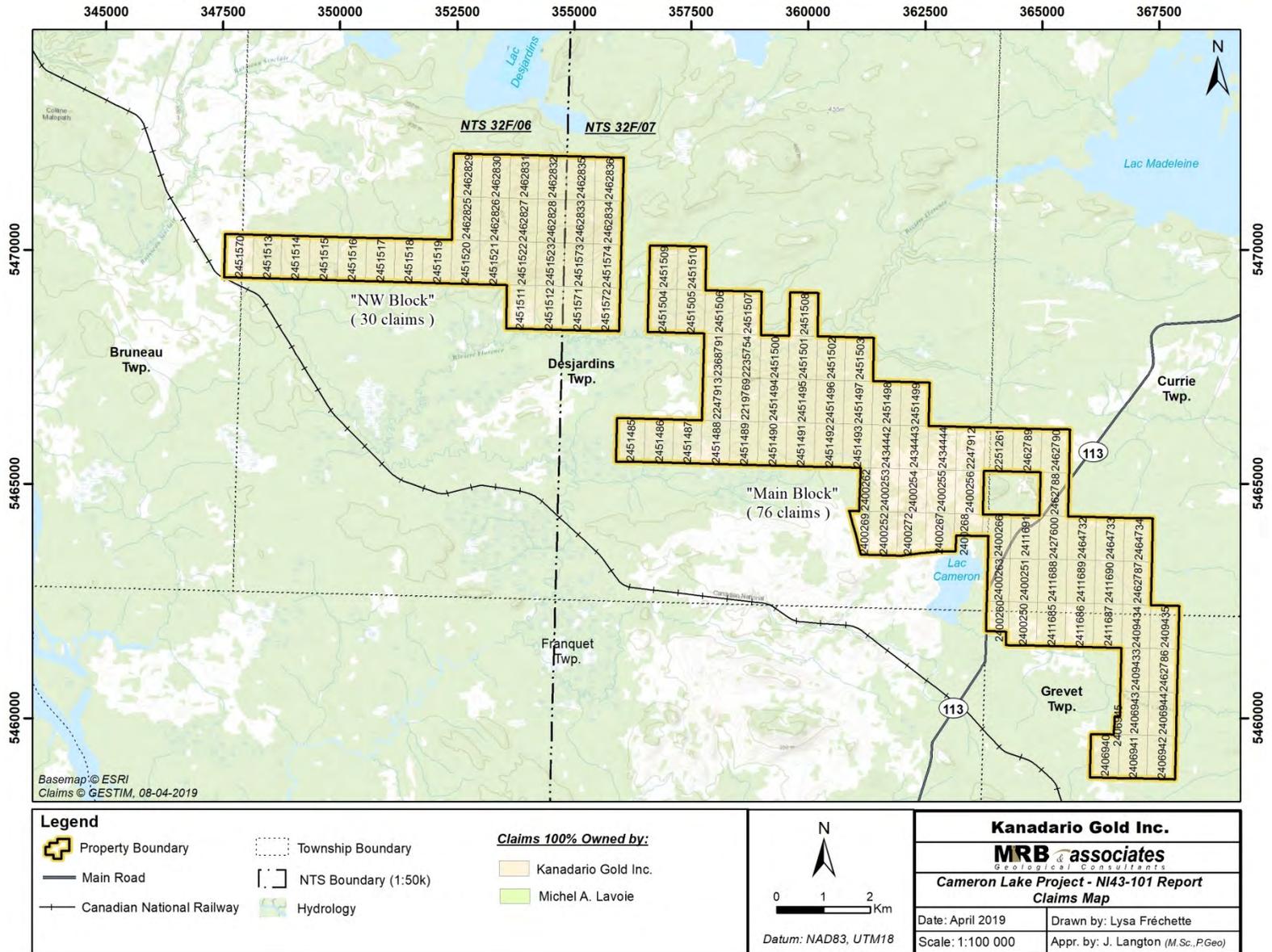


Figure 4.3: Cameron Lake Property claim map

Table 4-2: Summary of Property Claim Statistics

CLAIM	EXPIRY DATE	AREA (ha)	WORK CREDIT (\$)	WORK OBLIGATION (\$)	RENT (\$)	OWNER
2406940	2020-06-19	56.19	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2406941	2020-06-19	56.18	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2406942	2020-06-19	56.18	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2406943	2020-06-19	56.18	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2406944	2020-06-19	56.18	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2406945	2020-06-19	4.35	\$ -	\$ 500.00	\$ 33.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451485	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451486	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451487	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451488	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ 410.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451489	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ 410.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451490	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ 410.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451491	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451492	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451493	2020-07-12	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451494	2020-07-12	56.11	\$ 411.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451495	2020-07-12	56.11	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451496	2020-07-12	56.11	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451497	2020-07-12	56.11	\$ 127.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451498	2020-07-12	56.11	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451499	2020-07-12	56.11	\$ 42.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451500	2020-07-12	56.10	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451501	2020-07-12	56.10	\$ 411.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451502	2020-07-12	56.10	\$ 411.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451503	2020-07-12	56.10	\$ 411.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451504	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ 411.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451505	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ 411.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451506	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451507	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451508	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451509	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451510	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451511	2020-07-12	56.10	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451512	2020-07-12	56.10	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451513	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451514	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451515	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451516	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %

CLAIM	EXPIRY DATE	AREA (ha)	WORK CREDIT (\$)	WORK OBLIGATION (\$)	RENT (\$)	OWNER
2451517	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451518	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451519	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451520	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451521	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451522	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451523	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451570	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451571	2020-07-12	56.10	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451572	2020-07-12	56.10	\$ 411.00	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451573	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2451574	2020-07-12	56.09	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2409433	2020-08-12	56.17	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2409434	2020-08-12	56.16	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2409435	2020-08-12	56.16	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2247912	2020-08-29	56.12	\$ 20.64	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2411685	2020-09-08	56.16	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2411686	2020-09-08	56.16	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2411687	2020-09-08	56.16	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2411688	2020-09-08	56.15	\$ 0.56	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2411689	2020-09-08	56.15	\$ 0.80	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2411690	2020-09-08	56.15	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2411691	2020-09-08	56.14	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462786	2020-09-18	56.17	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462787	2020-09-18	56.15	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462788	2020-09-18	56.13	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462789	2020-09-18	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462790	2020-09-18	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462825	2020-09-18	56.08	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462826	2020-09-18	56.08	\$ 146.67	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462827	2020-09-18	56.08	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462828	2020-09-18	56.08	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462829	2020-09-18	56.07	\$ 124.33	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462830	2020-09-18	56.07	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462831	2020-09-18	56.07	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462832	2020-09-18	56.07	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462833	2020-09-18	56.08	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462834	2020-09-18	56.08	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2462835	2020-09-18	56.07	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %

CLAIM	EXPIRY DATE	AREA (ha)	WORK CREDIT (\$)	WORK OBLIGATION (\$)	RENT (\$)	OWNER
2462836	2020-09-18	56.07	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2251261	2020-09-26	56.12	\$ -	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2464732	2020-09-26	56.14	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2464733	2020-09-26	56.14	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2464734	2020-09-26	56.14	\$ -	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2219769	2020-10-23	56.11	\$ 208.00	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2235754	2020-10-23	56.10	\$ -	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2247913	2020-10-23	56.11	\$ -	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2368791	2020-10-30	56.10	\$ 414.00	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400250	2021-03-07	56.16	\$ 470.22	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400251	2021-03-07	56.15	\$ 396.87	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400252	2021-03-07	56.14	\$ 680.43	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400253	2021-03-07	56.13	\$ 575.29	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400254	2021-03-07	56.13	\$ 680.10	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400255	2021-03-07	56.13	\$ 680.10	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400256	2021-03-07	56.13	\$ 680.10	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400260	2021-03-07	32.06	\$ -	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400262	2021-03-07	20.30	\$ 179.96	\$ 750.00	\$ 33.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400263	2021-03-07	44.44	\$ 288.54	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400266	2021-03-07	50.26	\$ 483.48	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400267	2021-03-07	49.81	\$ 468.41	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400268	2021-03-07	29.53	\$ -	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400269	2021-03-07	27.35	\$ -	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2400272	2021-03-07	54.28	\$ 618.13	\$ 1 800.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2427600	2021-05-10	56.14	\$ 680.43	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2434442	2021-10-25	56.12	\$ 679.76	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2434443	2021-10-25	56.12	\$ 1 155.76	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %
2434444	2021-10-25	56.12	\$ 1 155.75	\$ 1 200.00	\$ 65.25	Kanadario Gold Inc. 100 %

4.1 Environmental Liabilities

No environmental permits are currently assigned to the Property for exploitation purposes. 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; however, no environmental liabilities were inherited with any of the claims on the Property, and there are no environmental requirements that need to be fulfilled in order to maintain any of the claims in good standing at this time.

Neither are there any apparent environmental issues related to the exploration and/or development of the Property, with the possible exception that there are numerous prominent streams and lakes that may require precautions be taken during certain types of exploration activity, such as diamond-drilling or stripping.

4.2 Permits

Exploration work permits may be required for future exploration work on the Property. The appropriate Permit Applications for potential forthcoming work on the Property would be required to be submitted by Kanadario to MERN Quebec. As operator, Kanadario has assured the Author that all exploration programmes on the Property were conducted 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 Other Relevant Factors

Each mining claim provides access rights to a parcel of land on which exploration work may be performed; however, 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.

As per the recently revised Quebec Mining Act, all mineral claim holders in the Province must meet certain obligations, with regard to notification of the various land-use stakeholders, in order to harmonize the use of the staked territory (i.e., the “Property”) by all patrons, and to foster social acceptability of the project. The obligations and associated “best practices”, which are not legislated but are recommended, are outlined in **Table 4-3**.

To the Authors’ knowledge there are no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property throughout the year.

Table 4-3: Obligations of Quebec Claim-Holders to Land-Use Stakeholders

Prior to any field exploration work		
The Company/Claim holder must:	Recipient:	As stipulated by:
Give notice of having staked claim(s), within 60 days after registering the claim(s), to any and all of:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipality; 2. Landowner(s), if any; 3. Lessee of the domain of the State (i.e., “Crown” lease holders), if any; 4. Holder of surface mineral rights, if any. 	the Mining Act (article 65) * See Notes
Request written authorization from the following listed recipients, at least 30 days in advance, to access or pass through, any part(s) of the Property held by said recipients:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Landowner(s), if any; 2. Lessee of the domain of the State, if any; 3. Holder of surface mineral rights, if any. 	the Mining Act (article 235) * See Notes
Provide notice of work at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the work, to:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipality; 2. Landowner(s), if any; 	the Mining Act (article 65) * See Notes
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Lessee of the domain of the State, if any; 4. Holder of surface mineral rights, if any; 5. Other land-users and Indigenous Peoples¹. 	Best practices
Verify the presence or absence of fauna and flora species with special status, and, if present, ensure the appropriate precautions are taken.	1. “Centre de données sur le patrimoine naturel du Québec” (CDPNQ) (Quebec Natural Heritage Data Center)	Multiple laws and regulations

*Notes: In cases where exploration work is being carried out under a “Joint Venture” or “Option” agreement, and the “operator” is not the principal claim holder, the parties involved should clarify which party will assume the responsibility for fulfilling the “obligation(s) to inform”; by default, it is the claim holder on record with MERN that is responsible.

¹The claim owner and/or Operator should ensure that they are aware of their responsibilities with respect to any indigenous territories that overlap with the claim(s) area.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

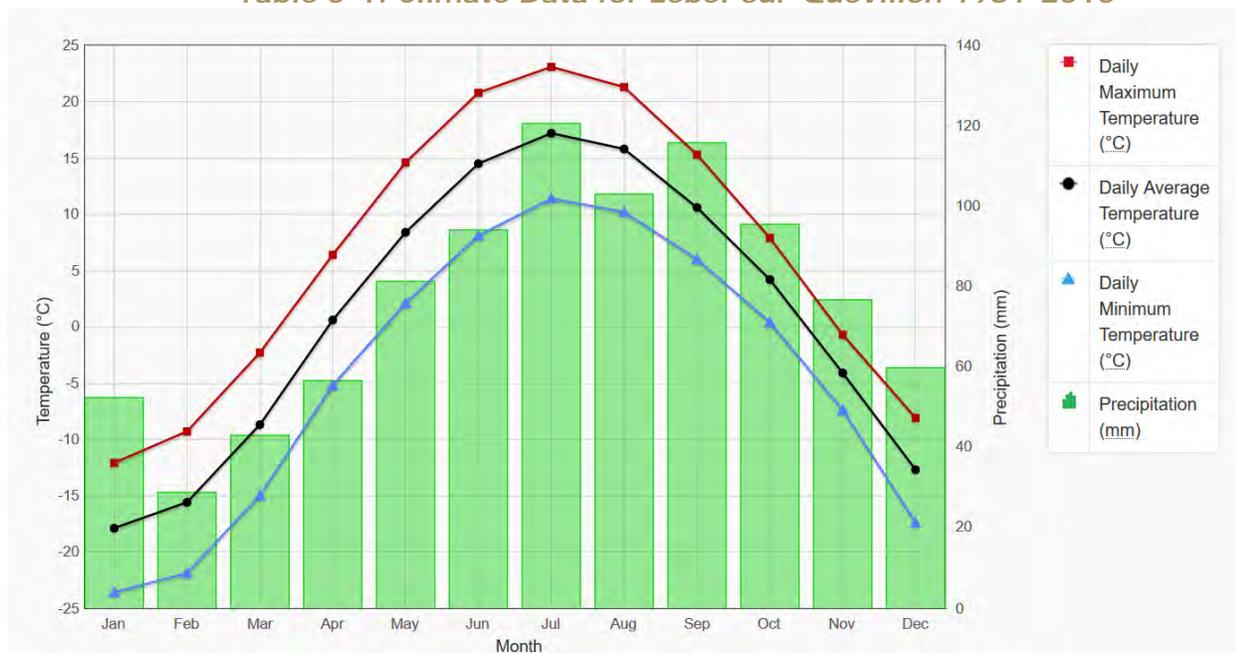
The Property is located approximately 160 km northeast of Val-d'Or and 30 km north-northeast of Lebel-sur-Quevillon. The town of Lebel-sur-Quevillon is accessible via Provincial Highway 113, which joins the Trans-Canada Highway (Route 117) some 30 km east of Val-d'Or (**Figure 5.1**). North from Lebel-sur-Quevillon, the Main Block of the Property is easily accessed via Highway 113 and a network of secondary forestry roads (**Figure 5.2**). Access to the western part of the Property (i.e., the NW Block), is realized by heading west from Lebel-sur-Quevillon on Haul Road 1000 for 22 km and then north on Road 1055 and Road 1010 (**Figure 5.2**). Ingress within the Property is best realized by 4X4 truck and all-terrain vehicles (or snowmobile in winter), and by foot. Total driving time from Lebel-sur-Quevillon to the Property is typically 30 - 60 minutes, depending on road conditions and which part of the Property is being accessed.

5.2 Climate

Climate data (**Table 5.1**) was obtained from Canadian Climate Normals, Environment Canada, http://www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/climate_normals. Data collected from the meteorological station in Lebel-sur-Quevillon between 1971 and 2000 show that the hottest summer temperature was 34.4°C and the coldest winter temperature was -43°C. The average daily temperature was slightly above 1°C.

On average, the area experienced 929.4 mm of annual precipitation: 703.8 mm of rain and 225.6 mm of snow. Between February and May, the prevailing winds in the region are from the northwest, whereas between June and January there is a predominance of winds from the southwest. The wind data was collected in Val-d'Or, between 1952 and 1980. Exploration operations on the Property can be carried out year-round.

Table 5-1: Climate Data for Lebel-sur-Quevillon 1981-2010



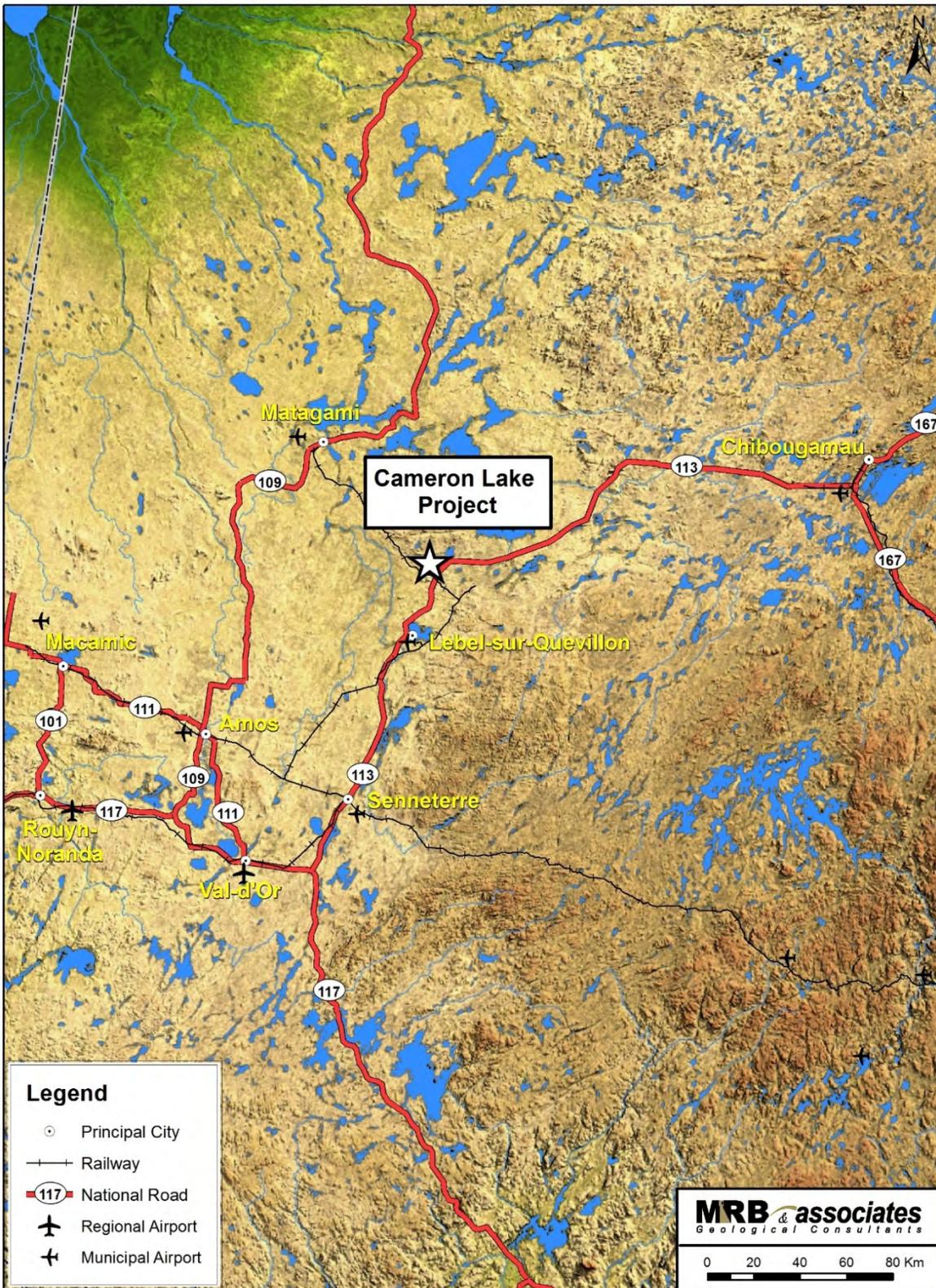


Figure 5.1: Main provincial roads in the vicinity of the Property

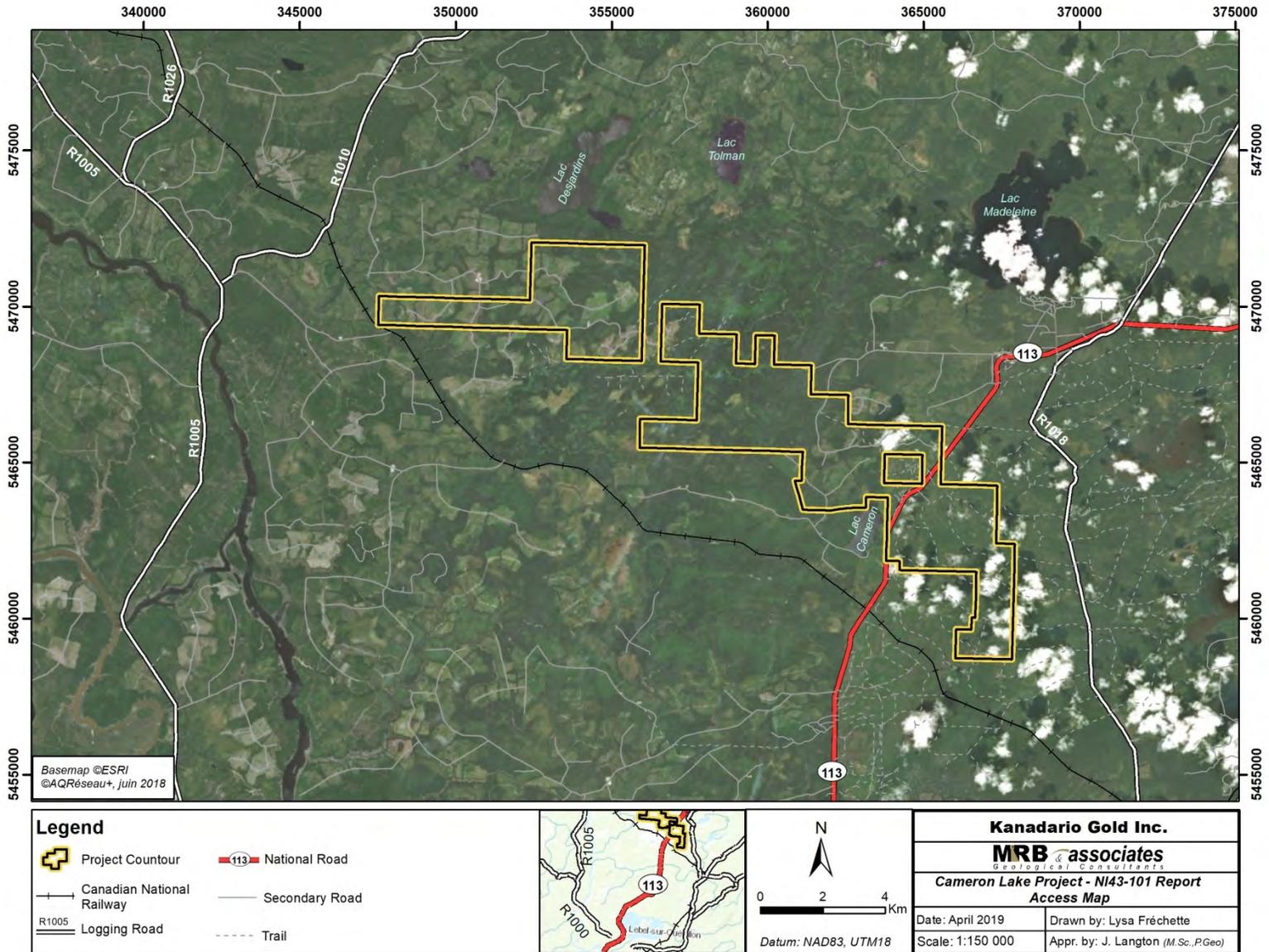


Figure 5.2: Primary and secondary access roads in the vicinity of the Property

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Lebel-sur-Quevillon, situated in the administrative region of Northern Quebec, is a small town providing housing, servicing, supplies, consumables, transport facilities and an experienced workforce. Services also include a health care centre with emergency services, primary and secondary schooling and provincial government services. The current population of Lebel-sur-Quevillon is approximately 2,200 people (Statistics Canada, 2014). Lebel-sur-Quevillon has a municipal airstrip but it should be noted that there are presently no regularly scheduled flight services: the town of Val-d'Or, located 160 km to the southwest (see **Figure 5.1**), has a regional airport with daily scheduled flights to Montreal. Other infrastructure in Lebel-sur-Quevillon area includes the Barraute-Lebel-sur-Quevillon-Franquet-Matagami freight railway line operated by Chemin de fer d'interet local du nord du Quebec (CFILNQ), a semi-autonomous division of Canadian National (CN), serving the administrative region of Abitibi-Temiscamingue and Nord-du-Quebec. A section of this rail line, between Lebel-sur-Quevillon and Mattagami, passes just south of the Property.

A 315 kV power transmission line supplies the Lebel hydroelectric substation, and a 120 kV transmission line from the Lebel substation passes through the Property east of Cameron Lake, parallel to Highway 113. The Comtois sawmill (Resolute Forest Products) and the Langlois mine (Nyrstar) are main businesses operating in the Lebel-sur-Quevillon area.

The proximity of the Property to nearby mines and the mining centres of Chibougamau and Val-d'Or ensures the availability of equipment and personnel for exploration and mining.

5.4 Physiography

The Property lies in the Mistassini Highlands natural province of the Canadian Shield and is characterized by an irregular topography consisting of relatively flat lands dotted with hills that rise less than 100 m above the surrounding ground. Elevation is generally between 300 m and 380 m, with the highest area located in the NW Block where an elongated ridge reaches 420 m altitude. Cameron Lake has an elevation of 312 m, whereas Lac Desjardins has an elevation of 336 m. 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. Retreating glaciation left a generally thick veneer of moraine boulder till and eskers that cover much of the local bedrock and control the drainage. The outcrop exposure is minimal, and local swamps and wetlands are present throughout the Property.

Most of the Property drains southwest from Madeleine Lake through the Florence River system into the Bell River. Cameron Lake drains eastward into the Wedding River and thence south-westward into the Bell River, which flows northward and feeds into the Nottaway River system and eventually into James Bay.

Lakes, swamps and grassy meadows fill bedrock and drift depressions. Much of the Property has been harvested by local forestry companies (**Figure 5.3**). The unharvested terrain hosts a typical boreal forest mixture of fir (black spruce in the wetlands and jack pine in the drier areas) and tamarack, with local stands of aspen and yellow birch. Ground cover is generally in the form of grasses, caribou moss, and shrubs; the latter typically comprising willow, arctic birch, alders and Labrador tea.

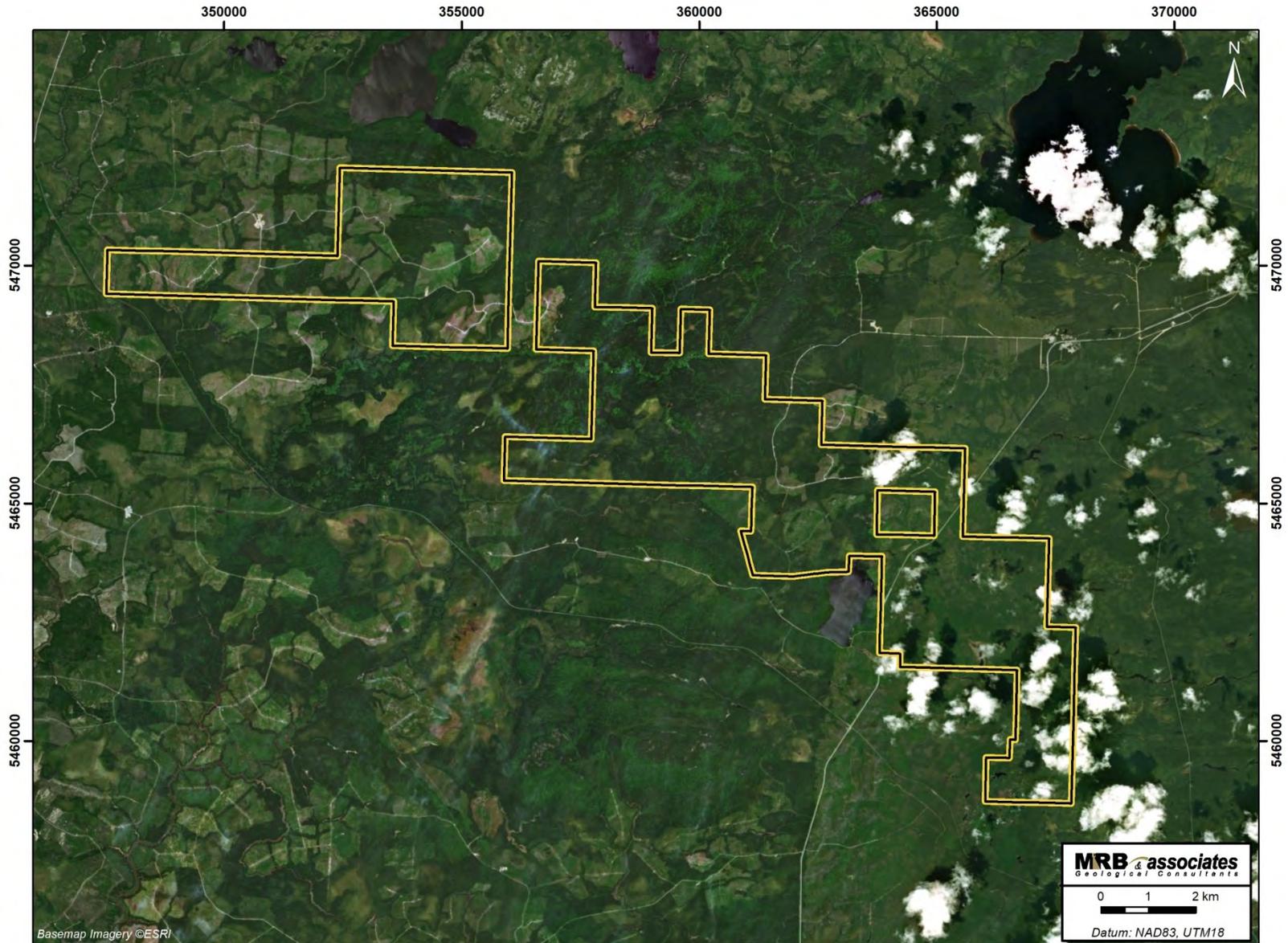


Figure 5.3: Satellite image showing local physiography and outline of the Property

6 HISTORY

***Note:** The GESTIM and E-Sigeom sites allow on-line searching of the Province of Quebec's database of Provincial Assessment Reports or "Gestimes Minières" (GM's). The data are accessible online at <https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/> and <http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/>).

The area in the vicinity of the Property has seen exploration programmes completed by various companies since the 1950's. The historical exploration work pertaining to the area of the Property, but not necessarily to the entire Property, is summarized below. Information reported herein from historical work outside the boundary of the current Property is not necessarily indicative of mineralization underlying the current Property.

6.1 Historic Exploration and Development Work

Most of the exploration work carried out in the Property area prior to 1950 was not made public, or is no longer on record. Scattered references can be obtained from annual reports and progress reports of the Quebec Government.

1940's-1950's: New Jersey Zinc, Dominion Gulf, Railhead and Alcourt Mines (GM02112A, GM02400A, GM04014B, GM04014D, GM07290, GM07321A-F, GM09650)

In the 1940's and 1950's New Jersey Zinc, Dominion Gulf, Bacara Mining, Railhead Mines, and Alcourt Mines held various parts of the current Property. The initial work focused on exploring for Au and base-metal mineralization associated with sheared and silicified zones in volcanic flows and tuffs. In 1958, Bacara Mining Ltd. outlined magnetite iron formation (IF) horizons in the central part of the current NW Block and the exploration focus changed to evaluating the iron potential of the area (GM07290). This IF discovery was no doubt a follow-up to the strong magnetic responses obtained by one of the earliest airborne magnetic surveys, flown by Dominion Gulf in 1947 to 1949. The claims were relinquished in the late 1950's when other higher grade iron ore deposits were discovered in more accessible areas. Raihead Mines Ltd. bored 21 short holes, all less than 50 metre length (GM07321, GM67947), in the area of the IF and the Waswanipi Pluton contact zone.

Gold was also found by prospectors employed by New Jersey Zinc, while searching for base-metals and iron formation in the area north of the current Main Block, and to the south near Cameron Lake. New Jersey Zinc bored a total of 25 diamond-drill holes (P8-01X to P8-25X) totalling 2,705.2 ft (824.54 m) directed towards outlining a potential iron ore deposit (GM02263). Core samples were assayed for gold, but results revealed only sporadic intervals. Best results were:

- 0.29 oz/t Au over 2.8 ft (9.94 gpt over 0.85 m), from 10.0 - 12.8 ft down-hole in hole P8-21X ;
- 0.16 oz/t over 3.5 ft (5.49 gpt over 1.07 m), from 73.0 - 76.5 ft down-hole in hole P8-22X;
- 1.24 oz/t over 1.0 ft (42.5 gpt over 0.3 m), from 82.5 - 83.5 ft down-hole in hole P8-22X;
- 0.19 oz/t over 9.5 ft (6.51 gpt over 2.9 m) - referenced in GM44463, GM41767, but no source data found.

1963-1964: Berco Mines (GM14015, GM13748)

In 1963, Berco Mines Ltd. acquired claims in Desjardins Township, in part covering iron formation horizons in the Taibi Group. Between 1963 and 1964 the company completed magnetometer surveys and drilled 12 bore holes (B-1 to B-12) totalling 5,828.2 ft (1,776.4 m). Drill sections were apparently not submitted. A few holes were assayed for gold but returned only a few trace values.

Holes B-1 through B-6 were drilled within the NW Block of current Property, whereas holes B-7 through B-12 were collared just south of the NW Block.

1963: Alcourt Mines (GM13420)

Report includes logs from two diamond-drill holes (A-1 and A-2) totalling 1,001 ft (305 m). The holes, drilled near the Florence River north of the Main Block of the current Property, intersected quartz veins bearing minor disseminated sulphides, including pyrite (py), pyrrhotite (po), and chalcopyrite (cp).

1978-1979: Noranda Mines (GM34477, GM34478, GM34570, GM49005)

Noranda Mines, through their subsidiary Mattagami Lake Mines Exploration Division, formed Themines Joint Venture with the James Bay Development Corp. in 1978 and carried out geophysical surveys on two groups of claims (Group A and Group B). EM surveys totalling 4.8 and 4.1 line-miles, and Mag' surveys totalling 6.2 and 5.2 line-miles were completed, mainly within the Main Block. Several detected anomalies were recommended as diamond-drilling targets.

Three (3) follow-up drill-holes (TA-79-01, -02 and -03) were drilled in 1979 on their Group A claims, just west of the Agar occurrence (GM49005). These holes, aggregating 1,147 ft (349.6 m), intersected mainly andesite flows and agglomerates with trace to 3% disseminated py, po and trace sphalerite (sph). The EM conductors were interpreted to be a response to graphite and/or disseminated sulphides. Hole TA-79-03 intersected 8.5 ft of massive pyrite (from 273.0 to 281.5 ft down-hole) followed by 2 feet of graphitic schist. The massive sulphides assayed 0.0073 oz/t over 8 ft (0.25 gpt Au over 2.6 m).

1980: L.P. Dionne

The area around the so-called 400 Zone, just north of the Main Block was staked by Mr. L. P. Dionne in 1980, who conducted an extensive stripping programme over the gold showing discovered by New Jersey Zinc (see GM41767, page "5" for reference).

1980-1981: Inco/Caninco, Lynx Canada (GM39723, GM37622, GM41807)

In late 1980, L.P. Dionne optioned his property to Inco, who partnered with Lynx Canada Explorations Ltd. (see GM41767, page "5" for reference), and carried out a magnetometer survey, geological mapping, and re-sampled the old trenches of New Jersey Zinc and the areas stripped by Mr. Dionne (see GM41807). This work was done just north of the Main Block in the area of the "400" Zone.

Page 2 of a 1982 Amax Minerals Exploration Report (GM39723) states that grab samples of sulphide associated with the oxide iron formation on the property, held under option by Inco, assayed 4.10 ppm Au, 2.59 ppm Au and 19.76 ppm Au, and GM41767 states that "The sampling by Inco of old workings obtained a few high Au values, like: 19.2 ppm and 13.4 ppm from the trench on line 10 W ,300 S..."; however, no corroborating data could be found in the available Inco reports. Part of this work overlaps the northern 2 rows of claims in the NW Block.

Best results of gold grades in samples submitted by Lynx Canada (page 4 of GM41807), were as follows:

- 0.69 oz/t (23.66 gpt) Au from sample LC-2878;
- 0.48 oz/t (16.46 gpt) Au from sample LC-2879;
- 0.19 oz/t (6.51 gpt) Au from sample LC-2882
- 0.31 oz/t (10.63 gpt) Au from sample LC-2883;
- 0.27 oz/t (9.26 gpt) Au from sample LC-2876.

Inco also explored an area near Cameron Lake, where they completed electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys and geological mapping to evaluate some coincident magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies (GM37622). The surveys covered an area 2 km east, just south of the current Colonel Moutarde occurrence, and west of

Cameron Lake, just south of the Florence occurrence . A series of anomalies were located on the ground and recommendations were made to complete more surveys, but nothing further was reported.

1982-1983: Amax Minerals Exploration (Canamax) (GM39723, GM39724, GM40874)

Amex Exploration Canada and Canamax completed a programme of geological and geophysical surveys in 1982, on a group of claims in the immediate vicinity of the NW Block, to evaluate historic geophysical anomalies. Approximately 90 line-km of ground EM and Mag' surveys were completed (GM39723, GM39724). Mag' and EM conductors, interpreted to represent the continuation of the iron formation underlying the Dionne property, were outlined. Part of this work overlaps the northern 2 rows of claims in the NW Block.

At the end of 1982, Canamax Resources Inc. took over from Amax Canada Ltd., and in 1983 carried out a detailed mapping survey of the entire property (GM39723) and completed 8 diamond-drill holes (050-01-1 to 050-01-8) totalling 1,273 m (GM40874). These holes, which were all collared off the current Property just west of the northern 2 rows of the NW Block, were designed to test EM conductors associated with the iron formation (GM39724), intersected scattered, narrow (1.5 m), mineralized zones that assayed >1 gpt Au (**Table 6-1**).

Table 6-1: Best Results from Canamax Drilling

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	gpt Au
050-01-1	48.0	49.5	1.5	1.26
050-01-1	58.5	60.0	1.5	0.54
050-01-5	73.5	75.0	1.5	1.14
050-01-5	78.0	81.0	3.0	0.38
050-01-5	135.0	138.0	3.0	0.25
050-01-6	55.5	58.5	3.0	0.39
050-01-7	69.0	70.5	1.5	1.01
050-01-8	185.5	188.5	3.0	0.65
050-01-8	188.5	190.0	1.5	0.32

1984-1985: Rio Algom (Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd.) (GM41766, GM41767, GM42697, GM41807)

In 1984, Rio Algom Exploration explored the Dionne property, that was also investigated in parts by Inco and Amax (GM39723, GM37622, GM41807, GM39723, GM39724), and the adjacent Champnor property, located approximately 1 km north of the current Main Block and overlapping slightly the current NW Block. In the Autumn of 1984, Rio Algom carried out VLF-EM and Mag' ground geophysical surveys on the property (GM41766) and a geological evaluation study (GM41767). A total of 30.4 line-km of EM readings were collected (10.82 on the more easterly Dionne block and 19.58 line-km on the Champnor block), whereas the Mag' survey comprised 39.95 line-km (13.93 line-km over the Dionne block and 26.02 line-km over the Champnor block). The magnetometer survey outlined, traced and delineated several parallel banded iron formation (BIF). The VLF-EM conduction anomalies were interpreted to correlate with zones of alteration and pyritization and, in isolated cases, with some isolated low amplitude INPUT anomalies (GM41766).

According to the map plate included in GM41807, Rio Algom sampled the area of the Dionne trenches in July of 1984, collecting grab samples to assay for gold (the LP-suite of samples) and silver (the BLC- suite of samples). In August of 1984, Lynx Canada collected grab samples from the same area (the LC-suite) for gold assay.

These samples were obtained north of the Main Block and not on the current Property.

- Best results* from assay certificates in GM41807 were as follows: 24.8 gpt Au from sample LP-10;
- 15.5 gpt Au from sample LP-?;
- 8.6 gpt Au from sample LP-11;
- 3.1 gpt Au from sample LP-12;
- 21.03 gpt Au from sample LP-27. Note that sample LC-2872 collected in close proximity to LP-27, graded only 0.04 oz/t (1.37 gpt) Au, exemplifying the “nugget effect” of the gold mineralization. Note also that the detailed trench map indicates that LP-27 grades 27.032 gpt, rather than 21.032 gpt, which is probably a simple transcription error.
- 2.43 gpt Au from sample LP-34;

*GM41767 (p. “15”) states “...best result was 24.3 ppm Au from grab...”; whereas GM44463 states that “In 1984, Rio Algom obtained 20.57 gpt Au over 1 metre in a trench.” A second suite of grab samples (the BLC-series) collected from the same area was assayed for silver and yielded the following “best” results:

- BLC-10 - 7.8 ppm Ag;
- BLC-17 - 19.2 ppm Ag;
- BLC-21 - 3.1 ppm Ag;
- BLC-28 - 3.98 ppm Ag;
- BLC-32A - 13.4 ppm Ag;
- BLC-32B - 30.1 ppm Ag (shown also as 0.97 oz/t). The conversion employs a conversion factor of 31.1 for troy ounces of silver to gpt (or ppm).

The best results for samples collected by Lynx Canada in the same area were as follows:

- 0.69 oz/t (23.66 gpt) Au from sample LC-2878;
- 0.48 oz/t (16.46 gpt) Au from sample LC-2879;
- 0.19 oz/t (6.51 gpt) Au from sample LC-2882
- 0.31 oz/t (10.63 gpt) Au from sample LC-2883;
- 0.27 oz/t (9.26 gpt) Au from sample LC-2876.

In 1985 Riocanex Exploration completed 4 diamond drill holes (449.64 m total) on the property (GM42697). The holes (D 85-1 to D 85-4) intersected sediments and BIF, and hole D 85-2 returned 2.3 gpt Au over 1 metre (57.8 m - 58.8 m down hole) in fractured and quartz-carbonate injected sediments between BIF horizons. All four holes were north of the Main Block, just west of the 400 Zone.

1983-1984, 1988: Achatres Resources (GM40137, GM41096, GM47713)

Achatres Resources completed geophysical surveys and 3 diamond-drill holes (AHD 84-1, AHD 84-2 and AHD 84-3) totalling 1,045 ft (318 m) in the vicinity of the Agar occurrence, north of Cameron Lake, in 1983 and 1984. The principal target was a diorite sill about 75 m wide dipping vertically and trending ESE. Fractured and silicified zones in this diorite yielded values up to 24.4 gpt Au in early prospecting and trenching. A distinctive, coarse grained, sheared and fractured, silicified and chloritized quartz diorite containing 10-20% sulphides (mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) was encountered at 376.5 ft in hole 84-3, and yielded:

- 0.10 oz/t Au over 10.6 feet (3.43 gpt Au over 3.23 m), including 0.19 oz/t Au over 3.8 ft (6.51 gpt Au over 1.16 m).

Hole AHD 84-3 was stopped in the diorite sill, whereas holes AHD 84-1 and AHD 84-2 evidently stopped short of the zone.

In 1988 Achatres Resources completed an IP survey on the property, identifying four EW linear anomalies; however, no follow up work is reported.

1984-1985: Mines Sullivan Inc. (GM42884, GM41995)

In 1984, Mines Sullivan Inc. optioned the Achates (Agar) property from Achates Resources Ltd. An exploration programme in the area of the Agar occurrence comprised stripping and trenching followed by detailed geological mapping of the zone underlain by the differentiated gabbroic sill. Results show erratic, generally low-grade gold values in two gold bearing structures. The first, known as the 'Agar vein', which was delineated on surface over approximately 300 feet (100 m), was the main focus of the campaign and returned gold assays between 0.31 gpt Au and 2.19 gpt Au. The second - a visible-gold-bearing quartz vein, associated with a mafic dyke - yielded erratic gold assays over a strike of approximately 300 feet (100 m). Best results from grab samples were 15.93 gpt Au, 13.12 gpt Au and 0.94 gpt Au.

Mines Sullivan Inc. carried out a diamond-drilling programme between October 25 and November 25 of 1984 (GM42884). A total of 2,504 feet in 6 diamond-drill holes and two extensions of earlier Achates Resources holes were completed. Holes AS 84-1, AS 84-2 and AS 84-3 and the extensions of holes AHD 84-1 and AHD 84-3, aggregating 1,464 ft (446 m), tested the depth extension of the gabbro sill at the Agar occurrence. The best results obtained from the gabbro were:

- 0.11oz/t over 3.11 ft (3.77 gpt Au over 0.95 m) and 0.05 oz/t over 5.61 ft (1.81 gpt Au over 1.70 m), in hole AS-84-3, from 314.4 to 317.5 ft down-hole;
- 0.04 oz/t over 5.0 ft (1.37 gpt Au over 1.52 m) in the hole AHD-84-1 extension, from 370.6 to 376.6 ft down-hole.

These results, as well as those surface samples collected around the showing demonstrate the erratic distribution of gold within the gabbro.

Six (6) EM INPUT anomalies located on the property were visited. Of these, three were drilled by holes AS 84-4, AS 84-5 and AS 84-6 (totalling 1,040 ft / 317 m) to test for the presence of massive sulfides as the cause of conductor. In all three cases, pyrite-pyrrhotite-rich graphitic schists were found as the cause of the anomaly, with the best intersection returning a value of 0.04 oz/t Au over 4.7 feet (1.37 gpt Au over 1.43 m) hosted by a pyrite/pyrrhotite-rich cherty horizon in hole AS 84-5 (from 66.7 to 71.4 ft down-hole).

1985: Achates Resources Ltd. (GM43017)

In 1985, Achates Resources re-examined a number of holes from the Agar occurrence, including holes drilled by Mines Sullivan during their 1984 property option (GM42884). Hole AHD 84-1 (Achates Resources - GM41096) and holes AS 84-3, AS 84-4 and AS 84-5 (Mines Sullivan) were re-sampled. The following new mineralized intervals were intersected:

- 1.5 gpt Au over 5 ft (from 370.6 ft to 375.6 ft) in hole AHD 84-1;
- 2.06 gpt Au over 3.2 ft (from 192.8 ft to 196.0 ft) in hole AS 84-3;
- 1.03 gpt Au over 4.7 ft (from 66.7 ft to 71.4 ft) in hole AS 84-5

Although new intervals were encountered, some previously observed intervals were not reproduced. This erratic, localized nature of gold grade is a common feature of vein-style gold deposits. This style of mineralization is often referred to as being nuggety or possessing a "nugget-effect".

1984: Quintera Resources Inc. (GM43195, GM43197)

Airborne EM and Mag' geophysical surveys were carried out over their property. The survey area overlaps the northern part of the current Main Block. The magnetic data was used to modify and update the geological model

and revealed a number of faults. The VLF-EM conductor axes that were outlined were interpreted to have potential sulphide origin and were recommended for additional investigation.

1984-1988: Quinterra- Noramco- Golden Triangle joint ventures (GM46720, GM47626, GM45985)

Quinterra Resources flew an airborne VLF-EM and Mag' survey. Ground Max-Min II HLEM surveys on selected grids and geological mapping were then completed. In 1986 Quinterra formed a joint venture with Noramco Exploration and Noramco completed a ground geophysical IP survey. The survey grids were located south of the NW Block and west of the Main Block.

In 1987 the Noramco-Golden Triangle joint venture completed 25 diamond-drill holes (H-1425-01 to H-1425-25) totalling 6,158 m near the current NW Block (GM45985). Most of the drill-targeted geophysical anomalies were determined to be graphitic sediments, minor sulphides in sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and fault zones. No significant gold-bearing intervals were encountered. Holes H-1425-01, -02, -03, -20 and -24 were collared within the Main Block of the current Property.

In 1987, Noramco completed an additional 42 diamond-drill holes (holes H-1425-26 to H-1425-67) totalling 11,464.11 m, to evaluate geophysical anomalies and intersected several anomalous Au intervals (GM47626). Holes H-1425-28, -29, -42, -44, -54, -59, -60 and -63 were collared within the Main Block of the current Property. The best values reported were:

- 1.56 gpt over 1.5 m (from 348.0 m to 349.5 m down-hole) in hole 29;
- 1.47 gpt over 1.0 m (from 280.0 to 281.0 m down-hole) in hole 42;
- 1.75 gpt Au over 0.5 m and 2.85 gpt over 0.6 m in hole 45 (from 91.5 to 92.0 m and from 115.6 to 116.2 m down-hole, respectively);
- 2.25 gpt Au over 1.0 m and 30.03 gpt Au over 1.0 m (from 166.0 to 167.0 m and from 170.0 to 171.0 m down-hole, respectively).

In 1988, Noramco completed a 52-hole reverse-circulation (RC) drill programme, totalling 1,293 m (GM46720), south of a conductive shear zone that returned anomalous Au values. Hole depths ranged from 8.5 m to 82.3 m. Average overburden thickness encountered was 23.3 m. The programme revealed visible gold grains (up to 20 grains) in the overburden. Anomalous Au geochemistry ranging up to 15 ppm was reported in 9 holes. No further work by Quinterra-Noramco is reported after 1988. All of the holes were located south of the NW Block and west of the Main Block.

1985: SOQUEM (GM42162, GM42163)

SOQUEM staked a group of claims (their Desjardins block) in 1985, along the northern border of the current Main Block, south of the "Dionne" showing, and completed VLF EM and Mag' surveys. Interesting magnetic and weak VLF conductors were identified but no further exploration work was reported.

A biogeochemical (humus) survey was carried out on the Desjardins block. This survey took place in two (2) steps: a first survey (330 samples) covered two (2) prospected sectors. The second phase collected 115 samples over a more tightly spaced grid, within the first survey area. Results from the first phase yielded values ranging from 1 ppb to 41 ppb Au and <1 to 12 ppm for arsenic. The second phase yielded <1 to 6 ppb for Au, and from 1 to 8 ppm for arsenic.

Three (3) diamond-drill holes (985-85-1 to 985-85-3) totalling 280.1 m targeting various geophysical/geochemical anomalies were completed (GM42162). The only mineralization of note was 0.21 gpt Au over 0.5 m (from 29.85 - 30.35 m down-hole), in hole 985-85-3.

1987: Fort Rupert Resources (GM44327, GM46095)

Fort Rupert Resources in 1987 evaluated and then completed a programme of re-interpretation of the Questor Input electromagnetic data covering an area NW of Cameron Lake. The study identified two new conductive horizons and a number of one-line conductors. Following this, a 69 hole programme of basal till sampling was carried out over part of the Project and returned scattered anomalous Au (150-500 ppb Au) intervals in the till. No further work was reported.

1987-1989: Hecla Mining (GM45651, GM48686)

In 1987 Hecla Mining completed line-cutting, geophysical surveys and one diamond-drill hole on its NGZ-10 property (GM45651), comprising six claims northwest of the current NW Block. Hole 360W-1, totalling 424 ft (129.2 m), was designed to test a weak VLF-EM conductor corresponding with a short but strong IP anomaly. The hole intersected graphitic argillite, interpreted as the source of the EM conductor. No economic gold or base-metal values were reported. An 2.3 km IP survey was completed in 1989 (GM48686) on the same claims and identified several conductive/polarized zones; however, no follow-up work was reported.

1987: Hemlo Exploration (GM45500)

In 1987 Hemlo Exploration completed Max-Min II HLEM and Mag' surveys on the southeast part of the current NW Block. The surveys outlined three magnetic BIF horizons, but no significant conductors. No further work was reported.

1987-1988: Landsdowne Minerals (GM47123, GM47124, GM47125)

Landsdowne Minerals completed a programme of Max-Min II HLEM, Mag, and IP surveys on a group of claims near the current NW Block. No economic Au values were intersected but it was recommended to target EM anomalies located further west on the current Desjardins Project by diamond-drilling.

1989-1992: Placer Dome (GM50168, GM51062, GM51598)

Placer Dome completed an extensive exploration programme between 1989 and 1992 on their Project 400 Property comprising an area adjoining the northern boundary of the current Main Block, and underlain mainly by Taibi Group phyllite, greywacke and iron formation. The programme included VLF-EM, and Mag' surveys (146 line-km each) followed by an extensive outcrop stripping programme (3,341 m²), at three separate locations, including the area of the "Dionne" showing previously stripped by L.P. Dionne. This work was followed by a channel sampling (n=269) programme, and a diamond-drilling programmes comprising 15 holes (400-01 to 400-15), totalling 2,585 m.

The 1989 field geological survey (GM49344) of the area entailed extensive power stripping, mapping and channel sampling, mainly around the "Dionne" showing (refer to GM41767, GM41807). Channel sampling yielded high-grade gold intersections: Channel BB5 - 19.8 gpt Au over 1.5 m; Channel BB8 - 14.6 gpt Au over 105 m; Channel CC2 - 8.53 gpt Au over 1.5 m (GM49344).

In 1990, surface sampling was carried out systematically on-strike from the mineralized zone established in 1989. Twelve channel samples assayed in the 1.0 - 5.0 gpt Au range, six grab samples yielded assays greater than 1.0 gpt with two assaying over 20 gpt Au. The 1990 sampling programme concluded that the high-grade mineralization zone narrows and is more intermittent to the west.

The 1990 diamond-drilling campaign targeted fold closures in the iron formation interpreted from magnetic response surveys, and intersected numerous anomalous gold concentrations. Hole 400-10, in particular, targeting an area of interpreted isoclinal folding, intersected high-grade gold mineralization over a significant length: 13.81

gpt Au over 4.95 m (from 137.0 m to 141.95 down-hole), including 23.00 gpt over 2.95 m (from 137.0 m to 139.95 m down-hole), within a heavily pyritized section of IF.

Best drilling results from the “400-series” holes are summarized in **Table 6-2**.

In 1991, a 16 hole diamond-drilling campaign (holes 400-16 to 400-31), totalling 3,670 m, continued to evaluate Au bearing horizons associated with iron formation along a 2.2 km strike length (Zones I, II and III in the Desjardins/Dionne area) (GM51062). The best intervals are summarized in **Table 6.3**.

Table 6-2: Best Intervals From 1990 Placer Dome Drilling

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (gpt)
400-04	48.48	48.60	0.12	2.18
400-06	191.76	192.16	0.40	13.20
400-10	82.60	83.70	0.60	3.36
400-10	127.35	127.60	0.25	5.79
400-10	137.00	139.95	2.95	23.00
400-10	149.35	149.65	0.30	4.08
400-10	151.95	152.55	0.60	2.53
400-10	166.56	167.06	0.50	5.37
400-10	169.47	170.07	0.60	5.25
400-11	43.86	44.86	1.00	1.22
400-14	127.60	128.10	0.50	8.55
400-14	207.52	208.02	0.50	23.40
400-15	82.25	83.25	1.00	3.28

Table 6-3: Best Intervals From 1991 Placer Dome Drilling

Zone	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (gpt)
I	400-19	156.27	157.82	1.55	9.21
I	400-19	155.65	156.80	0.96	5.02
II	400-21	181.60	184.70	3.10	3.70
	including	182.10	182.80	0.70	10.00
II	400-30	155.90	158.90	3.00	0.75
III	400-16*	180.70	190.00	9.30	3.46
III	400-18**	105.00	109.08	4.08	1.05
*Designed to test 60 m below the DDH 400-10 intersection of 23 gpt Au over 2.95 m					
**Tested up-dip from the 400-18 and 400-10 intersections					

A four-hole, 1,117 m diamond-drilling programme (holes 476-1 to 476-4) was carried out in 1992 on claims designated as the “North” and “South” blocks, to the immediate north and south of the “400” zone (GM51598). None of these claims are within the current Property. Hole 476-1 intersected:

- 1.4 gpt Au over 0.8 m (from 175.22 m to 176.02 m);
- 3.03 gpt Au over 0.4 m (from 236.41 m to 236.81 m);
- 1.43 gpt Au over 0.65 m (from 246.86 m to 247.51 m).

1990-1991: Dundee-Palliser (GM49670, GM50996)

In 1990 Dundee-Palliser completed a geophysical programme of Max-Min II HLEM, Mag' and induced IP surveys on the former "North" and "South" blocks of Placer Dome (see GM51598). The surveys identified nine EM and four IP anomalies (GM49670). In 1991, nine diamond-drill holes (DJ-1 to DJ-9), totalling 2,604 m were completed to test some of these geophysical anomalies (GM50996). The best intersections were:

- 1.0 gpt Au over 1 metre (from 162.0 m to 163.0 m down-hole) and 7.54 gpt Au over 0.05 m (from 160.80 to 160.85 m down-hole), in hole DJ-7 (South block);
- 6.51 gpt Au over 1.0 metre (from 191.5 to 192.5 m down-hole), and 2.06 gpt Au (from 198.0 to 199.0 m down-hole), in hole DJ-4 (North block).

1991-1993: Phelps Dodge (GM50515, GM51264, GM52387)

Phelps Dodge staked a group of claims in the central area of the current Property. In 1991 a Mag' survey was completed and outlined three IF horizons (GM50515). An IP survey was completed over the magnetic targets in 1992 and located five anomalous areas (GM51264). A four hole, 500.7 m, diamond drill programme (holes DJ-168-1 to DJ-168-4) was completed in 1993 to evaluate selected geophysical anomalies, but returned no significant Au values (GM52387)

1992-1994: SOQUEM (GM52348, GM52349, GM53369, GM53370)

In 1992 SOQUEM staked 145 claims covering the northern part of the current Property. Exploration programmes during 1993 and 1994 included data compilation, prospecting, sampling, geological mapping, a claim post location survey, a heli-borne high-resolution Mag' and multi-frequency EM survey. A follow-up programme of diamond-drilling was recommended. In late 1994, the property was optioned to Canchrome Mines.

1993: SOQUEM (GM52641)

In 1993, SOQUEM completed Mag' and IP ground geophysical surveys, as well as geological mapping and prospecting, on their Cameron Creek property, southwest of Cameron Lake. The Mag' survey comprised 27.1 line-km, whereas the IP survey covered 18.8 line-km. The ground exploration programme relocated the original Cameron-Beck showing, discovered in the 1930's. This showing was subsequently stripped/trenched and sampled. Gold concentrations of 4.08 gpt Au over 1.05 m, 4.60 g / t Au over 1.0 m, and 2.37 g / t Au over 1.0 m were obtained from channel intervals.

1994: SOQUEM (GM53539)

Following up on the 1993 trenching programme, SOQUEM drilled four diamond-drill holes (1139-94-1 to 1139-94-4) totalling 854 m on their Cameron Creek project in 1994. The holes were designed to evaluate the down-dip extension of the Cameron-Beck showing and surrounding lithologies. A single interval of 1.47 gpt Au over 1.5 m (from 74.5 to 76.0 m down-hole) was encountered in hole 1139-95-4, approximately 4.0 km northeast of the showing. No further work was recommended.

1994: Canchrome Mines/Cancor (GM53139)

In 1994, Canchrome/Cancor Mines (company name change) optioned the Etang John claim block, which covers and extends to the north of the current NW Block, from SOQUEM, and staked an additional 10 contiguous claims. Cancor completed a seven hole, 932 m, diamond-drill programme (holes CAN-94-01 to CAN-94-07), designed to test a series of EM anomalies on the property.

Hole Can-94-01 intersected 3.2 gpt Au over 1.0 metres, from 45.0 to 46.0 m down-hole. None of the other holes intersected any gold mineralization of note; however, all encountered intervals that explained the targeted conductive zones.

1995: Diabex Resources, (GM53675, GM53676)

In 1995, Diabex Resources optioned the 400 Property, north of the Main Zone, from Placer Dome and initially completed an IP survey identifying numerous anomalies (GM53675). An eleven-hole diamond-drilling programme (holes DX-43-95 to DX-53-95), totalling 1,933.25 m investigated Placer Dome's Zone I, Zone II and Zone III targets (see GM51062), and returned generally low gold values (GM53676); however, two new gold zones were intersected by Hole DX-52-95, which encountered the following:

- 4.70 gpt Au over 2.95 m (from 282.4 - 285.35 m down-hole);
- 6.57 gpt Au over 4.72 m (from 306.78 - 311.51 m down-hole), including 10.13 gpt Au over 2.93 m (from 306.78 - 309.71 m down-hole);
- 1.10 gpt Au over 2.87 m (from 318.09 - 320.95 m down-hole), including 2.97 gpt Au over 0.52 m (318.09 - 318.61 m down-hole).

Note: Text in Assessment Report GM53676 quotes intersections of 4.26 gpt Au over 2.95 m, and 7.43 gpt Au over 4.08 m; however, the drill logs included as appendices in GM53676 show additional assay results that were obviously obtained after the publication of the text portion of the report; hence, the discrepancy between the intersections reported herein and those written in the text of the Assessment Report.

1994-1995: Geonova Explorations Inc. (GM54431, GM55516, GM55583, GM55587)

In 1994, Geonova acquired and began work on their Diomines and Diomines Extension property. The Diomines part of the property covers an area west of Cameron Lake, whereas the Diomines Extension part of the property covers an area in Currie Township, underlying the southeastern part of the current Main Block.

Diomines Extension:

Following ground Mag' (85 line-km) and IP (35.5 line-km) geophysical surveys, a new occurrence was discovered by follow-up boot-and-hammer prospecting in the summer of 1994. The new target, comprising a quartz vein with a network of pyrite- and gold-mineralized fractures was named the Colonel Moutarde ("Colonel Mustard") showing. The area of the discovery vein was stripped and sampled in October of 1994. Channel and grab samples were collected. An average grade of 8.79 gpt Au across 0.5 m, over 35 m of strike along the main quartz vein was reported.

Diamond-drilling on the Colonel Mustard occurrence in early 1995 comprised 11 holes (DX-95-01 to DX-95-11), totalling 1,190 metres. Eight holes tested the showing over a strike of 100 m and to a maximum depth of 80 metres. Drilling results confirmed the presence of an anastomosing system of gold-bearing quartz veins developed over a width of more than 50 metres in a shear zone within the host gabbro. Best results are summarized in **Table 6-4**.

Detailed mapping in the summer of 1995 in the area of the Colonel Mustard occurrence led to the discovery of three new zones with gold-bearing quartz veins (GM55583). Best assays obtained from collected samples were 2.96 gpt Au and 6.68 gpt Au. The extent of the mineralized zone was expanded to a strike of about 600 metres and a width of at least 50 metres. Small blast-holes were dynamited at three sites, to better expose the main vein. Assays of fresh rock from the blast-holes yielded 6.12 gpt Au, 1,657 ppb Au and 19.20 gpt Au.

Table 6-4: Best Intervals From 1995 Geonova Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (gpt)
DX-95-02	52.33	53.33	1.00	2.04
DX-95-02	96.93	97.97	1.04	4.66
DX-95-06	37.56	37.87	0.31	2.87
DX-95-07	20.38	21.96	1.58	3.26
<i>including</i>	<i>20.38</i>	<i>20.85</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>4.34</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>20.85</i>	<i>21.36</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>3.91</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>21.36</i>	<i>21.96</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>1.85</i>
DX-95-07	22.90	24.66	1.76	2.90
<i>including</i>	<i>22.90</i>	<i>24.00</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>2.02</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>24.00</i>	<i>24.66</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>4.36</i>
DX-95-07	25.77	27.10	1.37	1.73
<i>including</i>	<i>25.77</i>	<i>26.37</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>1.23</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>26.37</i>	<i>26.60</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>2.82</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>26.60</i>	<i>27.10</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>1.74</i>
DX-95-07	30.80	31.64	0.84	1.58
DX-95-07	45.00	45.60	0.60	3.19
DX-95-08	10.26	10.66	0.40	1.24
DX-95-08	79.25	79.95	0.70	6.82
DX-95-10	75.65	76.45	0.80	1.56
DX-95-10	94.27	95.61	1.34	2.26
<i>including</i>	<i>94.27</i>	<i>94.77</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>1.24</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>94.77</i>	<i>95.61</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>2.86</i>

Mapping and sampling in 1995 at the Line 8E stripped area yielded additional high-grade results (**Table 6-5**) including 17.51 gpt Au over 0.69 m, from channel samples. Selected grab samples assayed up to 22.35 gpt Au (sample 15425) and 2,761.5 gpt Au / 139.0 gpt Ag (sample 15495) (GM54431).

1996-1997: SOQUEM (GM55421)

SOQUEM carried out a six-hole survey (holes 1185-96-06 to 1185-96-11) totaling 1,488 m on its Desjardins (Etang John) property (# 1185) located in the area of the 400 Zone. Hole 1185-96-06 targeted Placer Dome's Zone II (see GM51062), whereas hole 1185-96-07 tested the depth and westerly extension of Placer Dome's Zone I. Best results from the campaign, which was completed in the Autumn of 1996, were:

- 1.98 gpt Au over 0.8 m (from 215.6 to 216.4 m down-hole) in hole 1185-96-06;
- 1.30 gpt Au over 5.9 m (from 332.6 to 338.5 m down-hole) in hole 1185-96-07.

1996: Abitibi Mining (GM54104)

In 1996 a programme of geological evaluation, Mag' and induced polarization geophysics was carried out and three diamond-drill holes (ADN-96-01 to ADN-96-03), totalling 394 m, were completed in the area west of Cameron Lake. The drilling returned only scattered low grade Au mineralization. Slightly anomalous Au values were returned from altered graphitic sedimentary and volcanic rocks containing varying concentrations of mainly disseminated pyrite (py: trace to 30%) and pyrrhotite (po: trace to 5%; one interval of 50% over 0.75 m).

Table 6-5: Best Grab and Channel Samples From 1995 Geonova Exploration Programme

Grab Samples: Line 8E stripped zone		Channel Samples: Line 8E stripped zone		
Sample ID	Average Au (gpt)	Sample ID	Interval (m)	Average Au (gpt)
15396	9.12	15361	0.62	3.41
15397	8.83	15362	0.50	1.32
15400	18.93	15369	1.00	1.59
15401	5.41	15371+15372	0.69	17.51
15402	1.05	15371	0.27	11.37
15403	4.91	15372	0.42	21.46
15406	8.15	15378	0.43	4.08
15411	18.84	15386	0.22	2.59
15412	1.12	15436	0.35	3.82
15413	4.80	15446	0.30	7.79
15414	3.23	15452	0.80	5.41
15415	3.53	15455	1.00	18.87
15417	2.31	15459	0.50	1.07
15419	2.09	15496	0.40	12.43
15421	1.54			
15422	3.97			
15425	22.35			
15426	2.67			
15442	3.83			
15495	2,761.50			

1996: Cancor Mines Inc. (GM54600, GM54683, GM54684)

A geological evaluation, followed by ground geophysical Mag' and IP surveys was carried out on the Etang John (Desjardins/400 Zone) claims (GM54600, GM54683). The Mag' survey comprised 27.25 line-km, whereas the IP survey was carried out over 21.7 line-km. Three geophysical targets were subsequently tested by three diamond-drill holes (96-08 to 96-10), totalling 403.56 m. Hole 98-09 intersected 1.24 gpt Au over 0.80 m, from 113.8 - 114.6 m down-hole.

1995-1996: Band Ore Resources (GM55522, GM55523, GM55524)

In 1994, Band Ore Resources acquired a group of claims just south of the current NW Block. A geophysical programme of IP and Mag' surveys identified BIF horizons and numerous IP anomalies. No further work was reported.

1997: SOQUEM (GM55802)

In 1997, SOQUEM carried out a soil reconnaissance survey on the Etang John property, covering the western extent of the IF in Desjardins Township. The survey aimed to: verify the geochemical response over the mineralized zones; define the best geochemical indicators; and, to establish a geochemical strategy for the potential discovery of new mineralization. A-horizon samples (n=137) and B-horizon samples (n=49) were collected. Elements Au, As, Sb, Cd, Pb, Zn and Hg were found to be concentrated in the A-horizon.

1998-1999: Cancor Mines Inc. (GM56460, GM57749, GM57750)

Following the 1997 soil survey by SOQUEM, Cancor completed an A-horizon soil sampling campaign on the eastern part of the Etang John property, which is characterized by the widening of the iron formation. A total of 914 A-horizon soil samples were collected. The surveys outlined four (4) gold anomalies mainly concentrated in the east part of the property. Three of these auriferous anomalies are aligned along the north contact of the iron formation, whereas the fourth anomaly is south of the same IF.

In 1999, a programme of geological mapping prospecting, VLF electromagnetic and magnetic surveys and a Beep Mat survey was completed. The surveys identified 15 VLF and coincident Beep Mat anomalies coincidental with interpreted IF.

2004: Noranda Exploration (GM62536, GM62522)

In 2004 Noranda Exploration completed a helicopter-borne Geotech VTEM survey covering two small areas of the current Property north and west of Cameron Lake. The survey outlined several local magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies.

2006 and 2012-2013: Carat Exploration (GM63634, GM66870, GM68348)

Exploration Carat completed a ground VLF-EM and Mag' survey over part of the current NW Block in 2006. The survey outlined a BIF horizon and eight conductive zones. In 2012 Exploration Carat completed additional Mag' (38.8 line-km) and IP (6.0 line-km) ground geophysical surveys (GM66870), on parts of an expanded property in the same area. The Mag' survey outlined subsurface IF, and the IP survey detected several anomalous targets interpreted as prospective disseminated mineralization. A similar ground geophysical Mag' survey in 2013 (GM68348) covered an additional 7.5 line-km.

2010: North American Palladium (GM65437, GM66184)

North American Palladium completed two (2) diamond-drill holes on their Cameron Shear property, located south of the current NW-Block and west of Cameron Lake (GM65437). The 2 holes (CS-10-009 and CS-10-014) totalled 636 m and were designed to test EM and Mag' anomalies in the immediate vicinity of the Cameron Deformation Zone. The only notable gold bearing interval was 0.71 gpt Au over 0.70 m (from 289.0 - 289.7 m down-hole) in massive gabbro, in hole CS-10-009. Four additional holes (FR-10-001 to FR-10-004) totalling 1,371 m, were collared by North American Palladium on their Florence property located to the north of their Cameron Shear property, and immediately south of the current NW-Block. The Florence property is underlain by a interpreted contact between Quevillon Group mafic volcanic rocks and Taibi Group sedimentary rocks, including BIF. An interval of 1.0 m grading 0.44 gpt Au was encountered from 126.5 - 127.5 m down-hole, in hole FR-10-002.

2012: Carat Exploration (GM67212)

In 2012, Carat carried out additional stripping, and mapped several trenches and exposures in the area of the Agar Occurrence. Detailed trench maps are included in the report. A reconnaissance prospecting programme was also carried out around this occurrence, and 25 samples were collected and analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn. A sample containing quartz veinlets with pyrite collected from an outcrop of basalt returned 0.79 gpt Au, validating that the occurrence is prospective for orogenic vein-gold type mineralization.

2012-2013: S. Gauthier (GM67425, GM67947, GM67948)

In September 2012, a stripping and sampling programme was carried out in three areas of the so-called Irongold property, which overlaps the north part of the current NW-Block. The stripping was concentrated on or near iron formations interspersed with graywackes and mudstones of the Taibi Group. Approximately 4,028 m² of bedrock was exposed in three (3) areas, denoted as "east" (830 m²), "central" (2,223 m²) and "west" (975 m²). The east and

central areas are within the current Property boundary. A total of 125 channel samples were collected: east area - 18 samples; central area - 21 samples; west area - 88 samples. The east area returned no notable results. The central area yielded 0.08 gpt Au (85 ppb) from a 40 cm channel sample. The best results were obtained from the west area including channel samples that graded 4.59 gpt (4,591 ppb) Au over 1.0 m, 4.50 gpt Au (4,496 ppb) over 26.0 cm, 1.39 gpt Au (1,389 ppb) over 1.0 m and 1.61 gpt Au (1,614 ppb) over 26.0 cm

In June 2013 Mr. Sylvain Gauthier commissioned a geological and structural study on his Irongold property based on a SPOT satellite image, a topography image and geological data (GM67948). The study identified ten high priority exploration targets. In August 2013 a compilation study was completed on the claims utilizing the Image fusion method to delineate topographic variations combined with SPOT, magnetic, geological, geophysical data and other image interpretations (GM67947). The study identified 20 diamond-drill targets.

2014: Carat Exploration (GM68806)

A compilation of previous work was completed on Carat's Cameron property with an emphasis on the area of the Colonel Mustard (Colonel Moutarde) occurrence. In addition, stripping and channel sampling work that was carried out at this occurrence is summarized. Twelve (12) samples of mineralized quartz veins at the occurrence were collected and analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and Pb content. Samples mainly comprised smoky-quartz vein material mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite and locally arsenopyrite. The veins are hosted in chlorite- and sericite-altered, mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks. Two (2) significant results were obtained from the sampling: 10.29 gpt Au / 2.2 gpt Ag, and; 6.29 gpt Au / 1.7 gpt Ag.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is underlain by rocks of the Harricana-Turgeon Greenstone Belt (HTGB), in the Northern Volcanic Zone (NVZ) of the Abitibi Subprovince - part of the geological Superior Province (Chown et al., 1992).

The mafic to felsic, volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the NVZ are part of a basal, mafic-dominated sequence referred to as Volcanic Cycle I (Mueller et al., 1989), which formed between 2,730 and 2,720 Ma (Mortensen, 1993), and comprises massive, pillowed and brecciated, tholeiitic basalt flows with local felsic and sedimentary units (**Figure 7.1**). The NVZ also hosts numerous synvolcanic phaneritic and porphyritic intrusions (Chown et al., 1992) of mafic, intermediate and felsic compositions.

The Archean rocks and features of the NMZ are locally cut by sub-vertical, northwest to north-northeast trending, Proterozoic diabase dykes. These belong to either the Preissac Swarm (2,149 Ma), the Otish Swarm (1,730 Ma) or the Abitibi Swarm (1,140 Ma) (Chown et al., 1996). With the exception of these Proterozoic diabase dykes, all the rocks in the area are Archean.

The NVZ rocks in the region of the Property were first affected by very low-grade, synvolcanic, sea-floor metamorphism (Jolly 1978; Dimroth and Lichtblau 1979, Dimroth et al. 1983) and later affected by regional metamorphism of similar grade. Still later, mid-greenschist-facies to amphibolite-facies metamorphism affected rocks across the Abitibi followed by local retrogression to greenschist-grade. The rocks surrounding the many large plutonic intrusions locally record amphibolite-facies contact metamorphic conditions, characterized by the assemblage hornblende+biotite+garnet. Although all of the rocks underlying the Property have been metamorphosed, the “meta” prefix has generally been omitted for simplicity from the rock names and descriptions herein.

Structure

The cyclic volcanic and sedimentary successions of the NVZ represent oceanic supracrustal assemblages deposited in an ancient arc-rift setting that were later assembled by basal accretion, and intruded soon thereafter by polyphase granitoid plutons. This entire assemblage was deformed and shortened during the north-south compressional Kenoran Orogeny (<2,708 Ma) with concomitant development of mainly south-directed, high-angle reverse thrusts, followed by a period of regional dextral transpression.

The orogenic shortening and transpressional events comprised a succession of tectonic pulses (Chown et al., 1992) that generated east-west trending, subvertical, regional folds with an axial-planar schistosity; major east-west-trending, 1 km to 4 km-wide reverse shear zones, and 1 km to 5 km-wide, east- to southeast-trending deformation “corridors”. The lithologies in the NVZ trend generally east-west, exhibit an overall north facing, and are affected by a penetrative, generally east-west trending, sub-vertical schistosity. Late, northeast-trending, brittle fault systems, cross-cut the NVZ. These late sinistral faults typically show kilometric offsets evident from regional magnetic survey maps (Labbe et al., 1995; Dion 1994).

A complex pattern of anastomosing shear zones forms a network of deformation corridors that pass easterly and south-easterly through the NVZ (**Figure 7.2**). The components are characterized by an intense and strongly dipping foliation trending sub-parallel to the deformation corridors. Structural and mineralogical elongation lineations are mostly sub-horizontal with dextral indicators, though they can locally be down-dip (Roy et al., 1997).

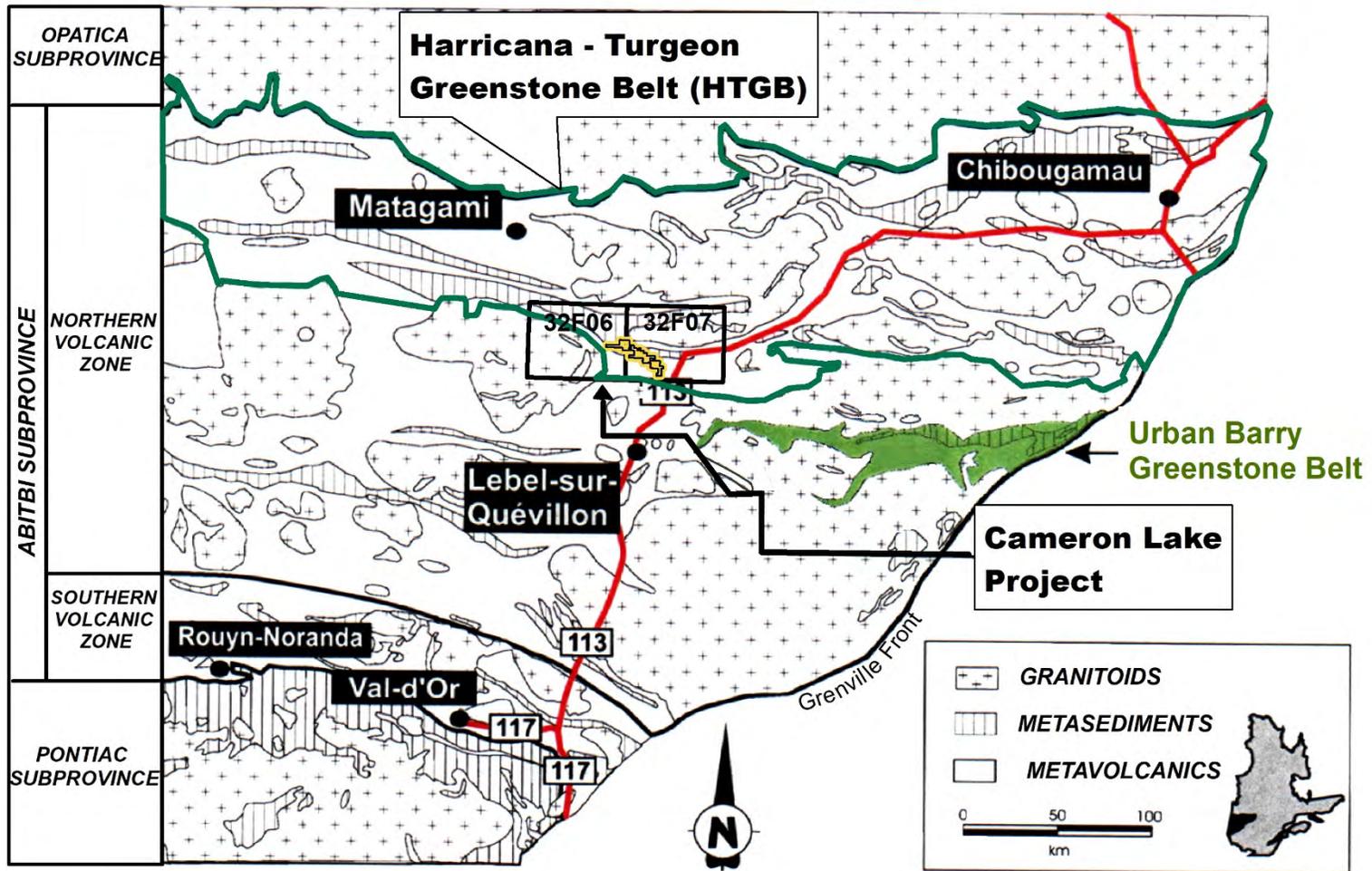


Figure 7.1: Regional map showing geological divisions of the Abitibi Subprovince (after Bandyayera et al., 2003)

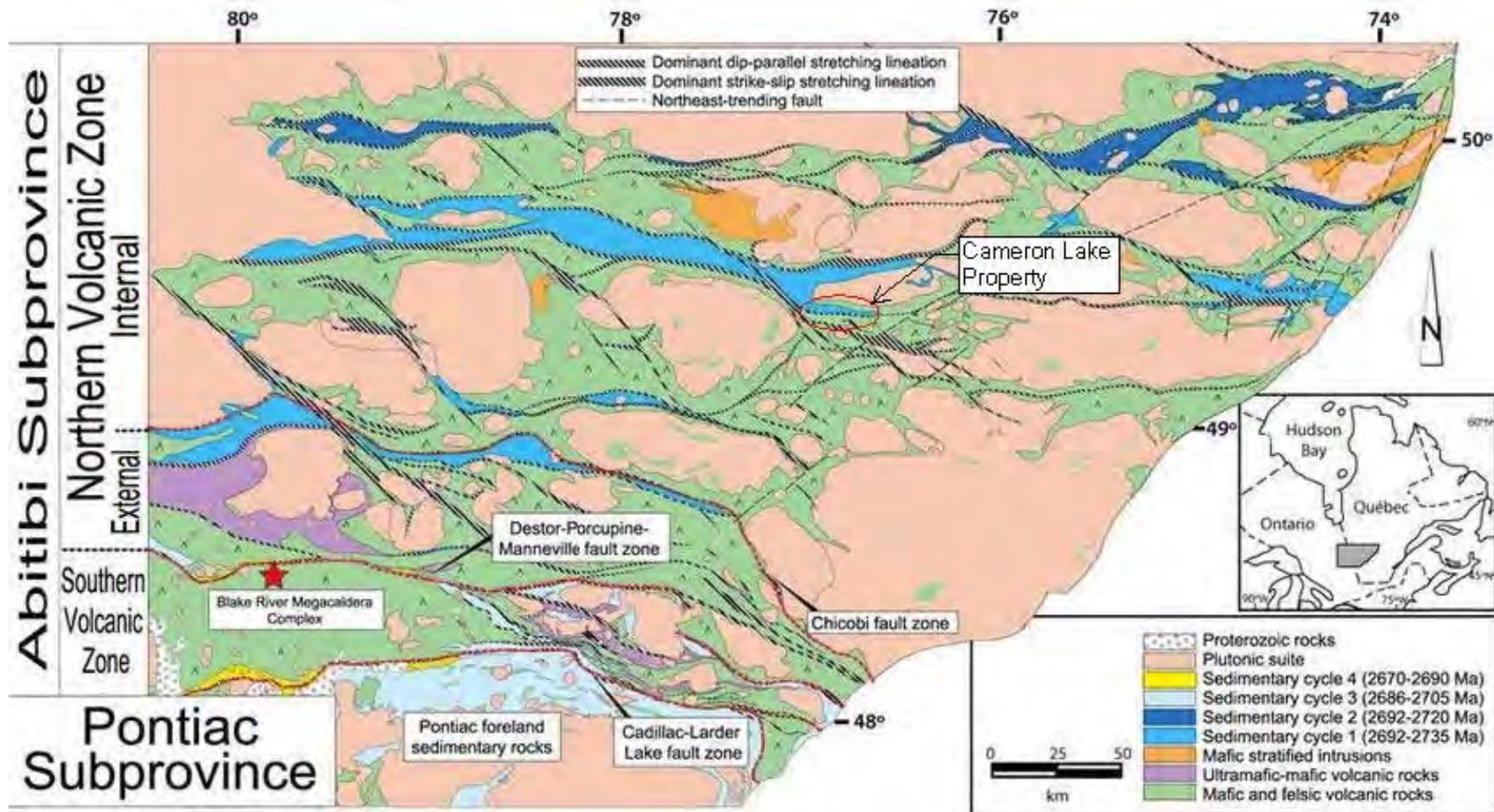
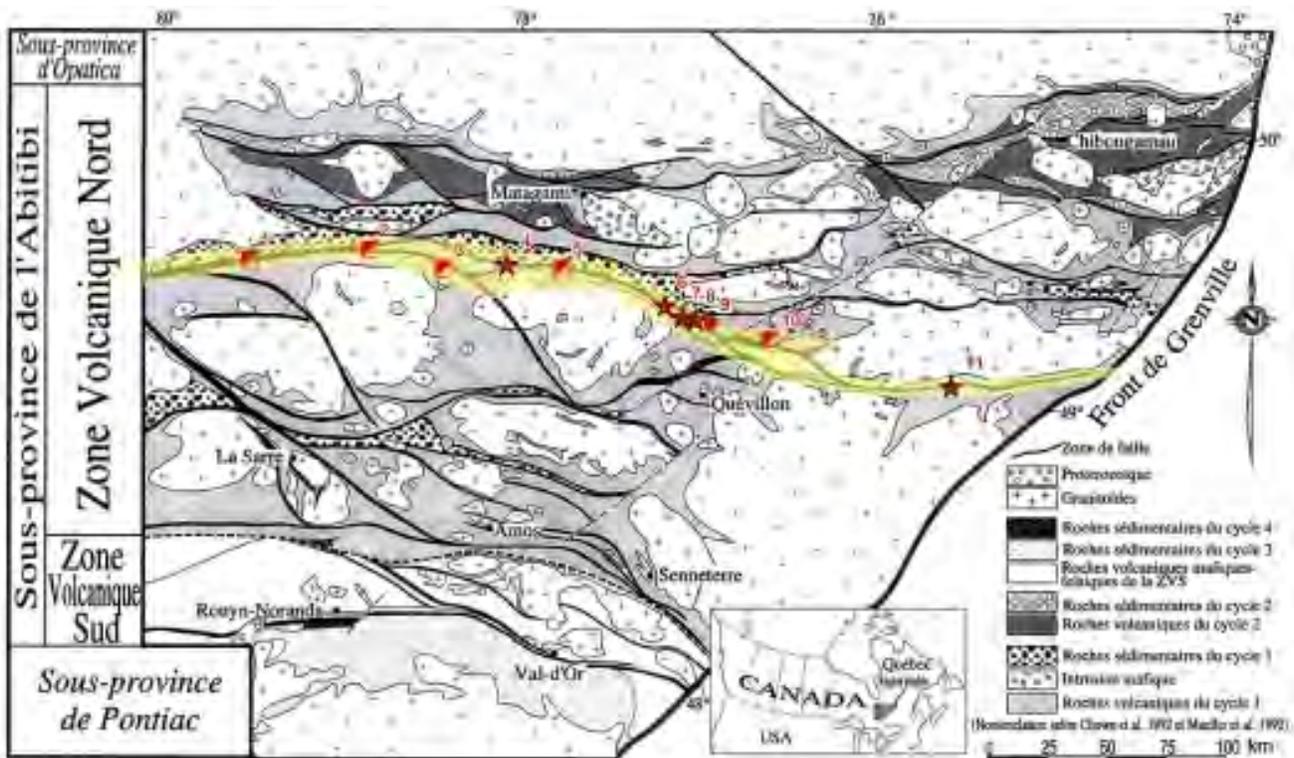


Figure 7.2: General geology of the Abitibi Subprovince showing location of major ductile structural discontinuities (from Mueller and Daigneault, 2006)

The Cameron Deformation Corridor (CDC), is between 1.6 km and 5.7 km wide and extends for nearly 140 km across the HTGB (Daigneault, 1993), passing just outside the southern boundary of the Property. Westward, the CDC merges with the Casa-Berardi Deformation Corridor, itself is 225 km long zone having an average width of 1.5 km. Combined, these two structures extend for 400 km from the Casa-Berardi mining camp in the west, to beyond the Windfall district in the east, and are host to 5 mining districts and numerous mineral deposits, many of which have defined mineral resources (**Figure 7.3**).

The CDC is one of the best known and best documented deformation zones in the Abitibi (Daigneault and Archambault, 1990; Proulx, 1989, 1990, 1991; Lacroix, 1993; Joly, 1994). It is characterized by strong subvertical foliation associated with a well developed, subhorizontal stretching lineation. The many observed shear indicators suggest that the latest deformation state was one of dextral transpression. Because of its size, intensity of deformation, and associated known deposits, the terrain in close proximity to the CDC is valued for its exploration potential.



Legend					
	Mine	1 Casa Berardi	4 Douay	7 Fiorin	10 Langlos
	Deposit	2 Estrades	5 Veza	8 Carthwright	11 Windfall
	Cameron Property	3 Joutel	6 Discovery	9 Cameron	

Figure 7.3: Trace of the Casa-Berardi/Cameron Deformation Corridor across the NVZ showing locations of significant gold deposits (modified from Chown et al., 1992)

7.2 Local Geology

The Cameron Property is in the south-central part of the HTGB, which extends over 400 km from the Ontario - Quebec border to the Grenville Front (see **Figure 7.1**). The central part of the HTGB is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Taibi Group; volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group; and, volcanic rocks of the Quevillon Group. All of these units have locally been affected to some degree by the Grevet-Bruneau structural complex, which comprises a local segment of anastomosing high-strain corridors that belongs to the larger, regional deformation system (i.e., the CDC). The principal deformation corridors along the Grevet-Bruneau complex are the Chieftain, Bell-East and Cameron (**Figure 7.4**), all of which are conspicuous as zones of high magnetic relief on total field and vertical gradient aeromagnetic maps of the area (Labbe et al., 1995; Dion, 1994).

Several large felsic plutons have intruded the HTGB rocks in the immediate vicinity of the Property (Labbe et al., 1995; Joly, 1994). The tonalitic Waswanipi Batholith lies a few kilometres to the west of the Property, whereas the granite-monzonite Marest Batholith underlies the northern half of map sheet NTS 32F/07, northeast of the Property (**Figure 7.5**).

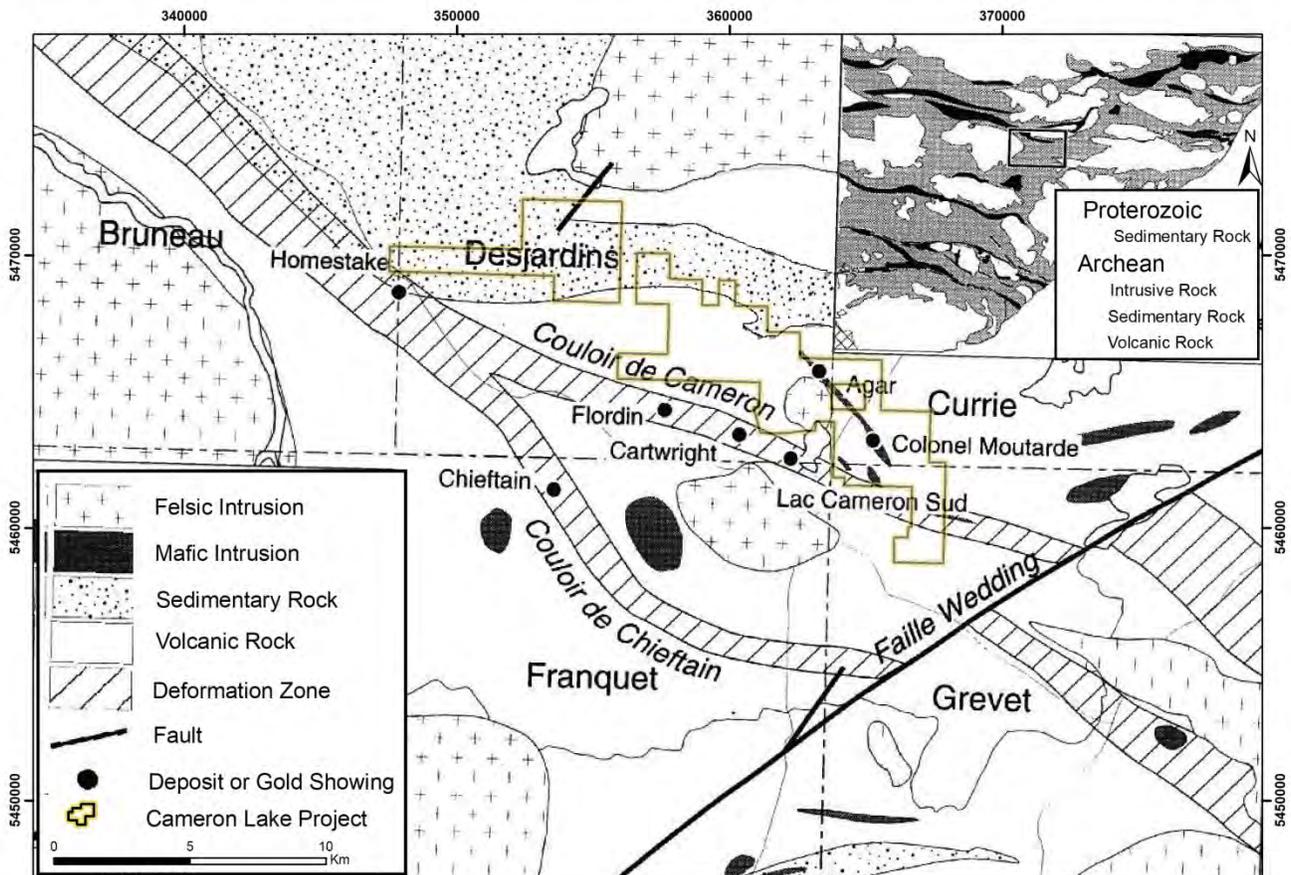


Figure 7.4: The principal deformation corridors (Grevet-Bruneau complex) in the vicinity of the Property

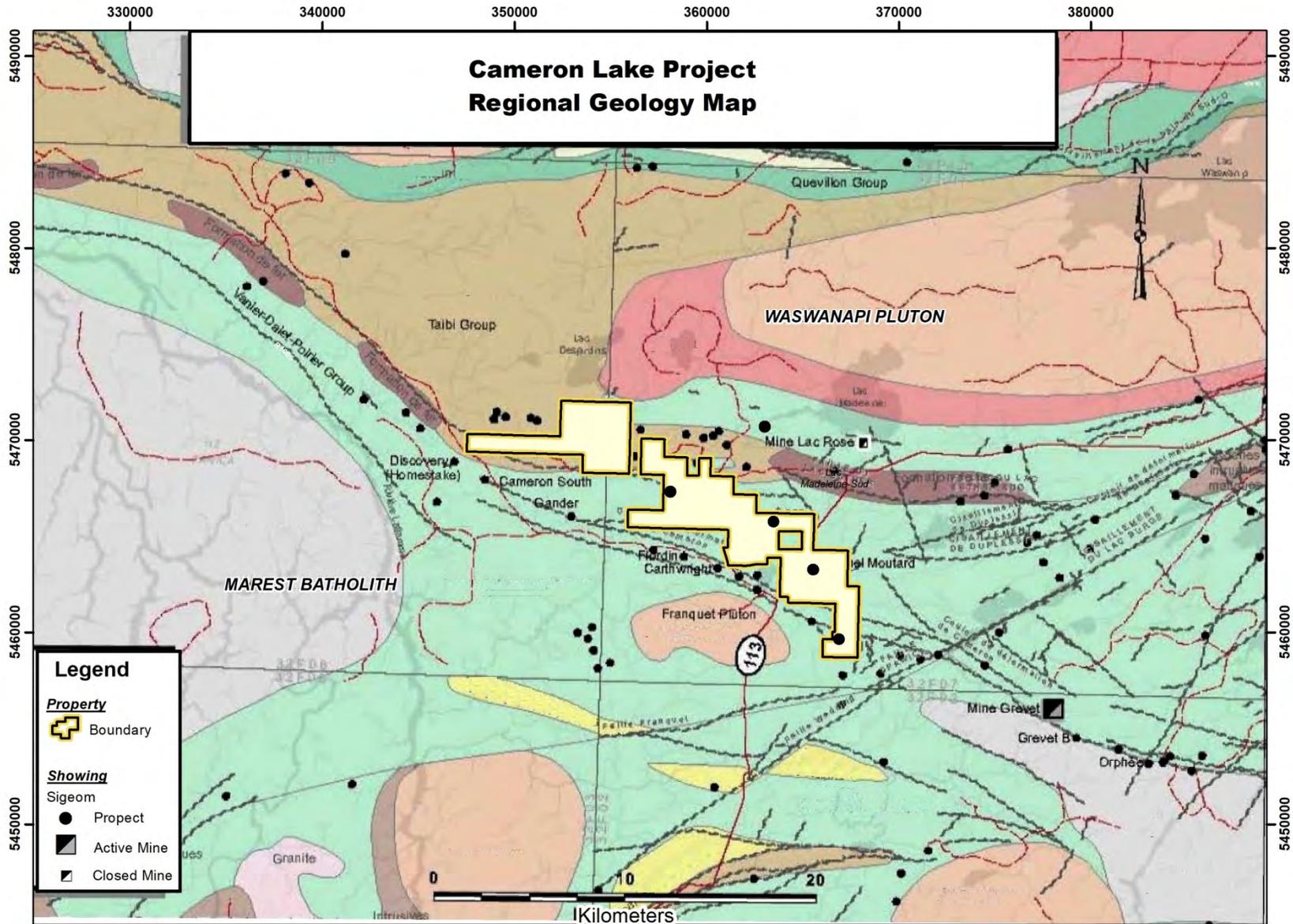


Figure 7.5: Local geological map of the Cameron Lake Property area (modified from Lavery, 2017)

The Taibi Group is a mainly siliciclastic and orthochemical sedimentary rock sequence that comprises flysch-like interbedded conglomerate, wacke, quartz-arenite, arkose, mudstone and siltstone with a few horizons of Algoma-type banded iron formation (BIF). These BIF are highly continuous and are used as basin-scale marker horizons. The sequence is dated at 2,730-2,720 Ma and is thought to have accumulated at moderate to great depth in an “intra-arc” oceanic setting (Mueller and Donaldson, 1992). Rocks of the Taibi Group underlie the northwestern part of the Property that incorporates the NW Block and the northern part of the Main Block (**Figure 7.6**).

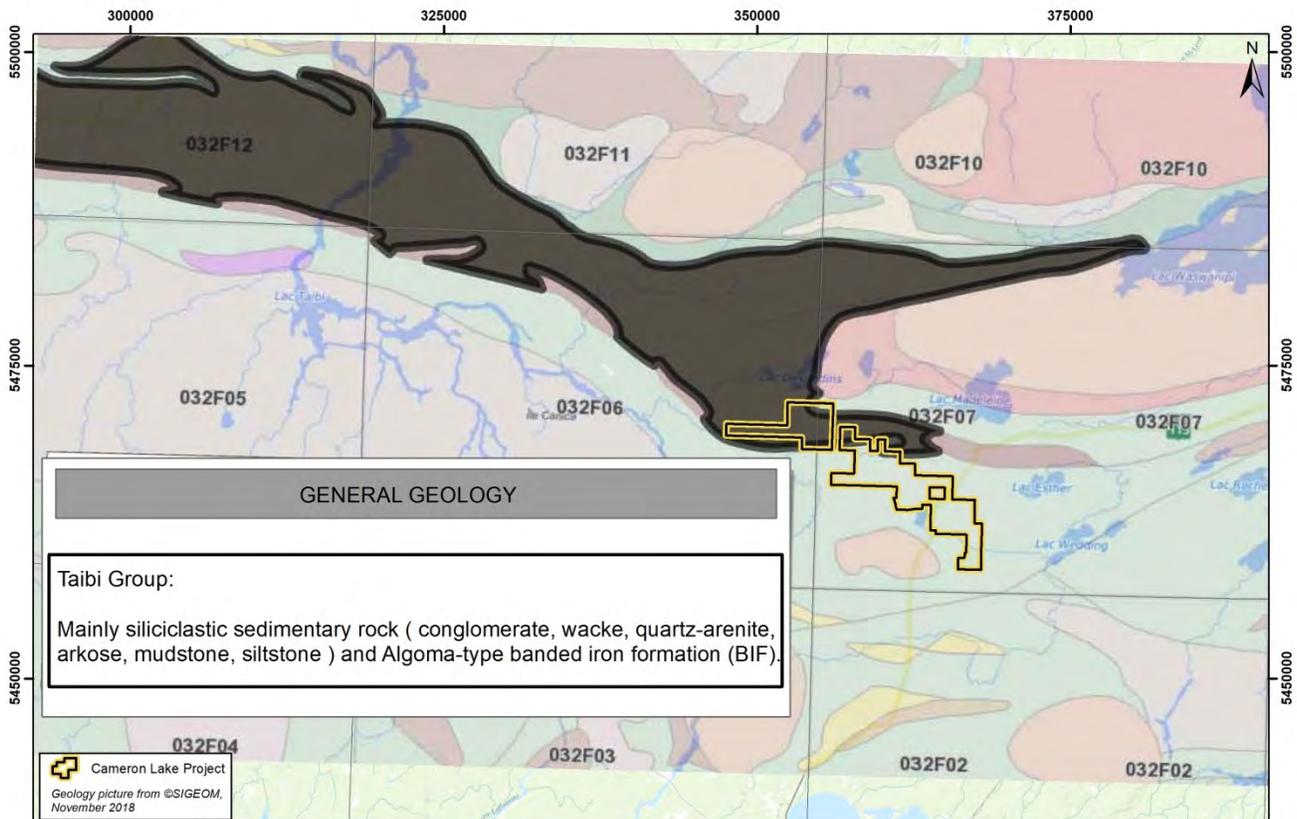


Figure 7.6: Distribution of Taibi Group in the vicinity of the Property

The Vanier-Dalet-Poirer Group comprises a sequence of calc-alkaline to tholeiitic andesite to tholeiitic basalt, komatiitic basalts, komatiites, gabbro, local tuffs and sedimentary rocks (Legault et al., 2000), as well as several relatively minor felsic volcanic flows (centres). These rocks are dated at 2,722 Ma (Gaboury and Daigneault, 1999) and are interpreted to have formed on a subaqueous volcanic plain (**Figure 7.7**).

The Quevillon Group comprises a sequence of basalt, andesite, and minor felsic volcanic rocks, calc-alkalic cherty dacite, and graphitic horizons. These rocks underlie much of the area south of the Property, in NTS map sheet 32F/02 (**Figure 7.8**).

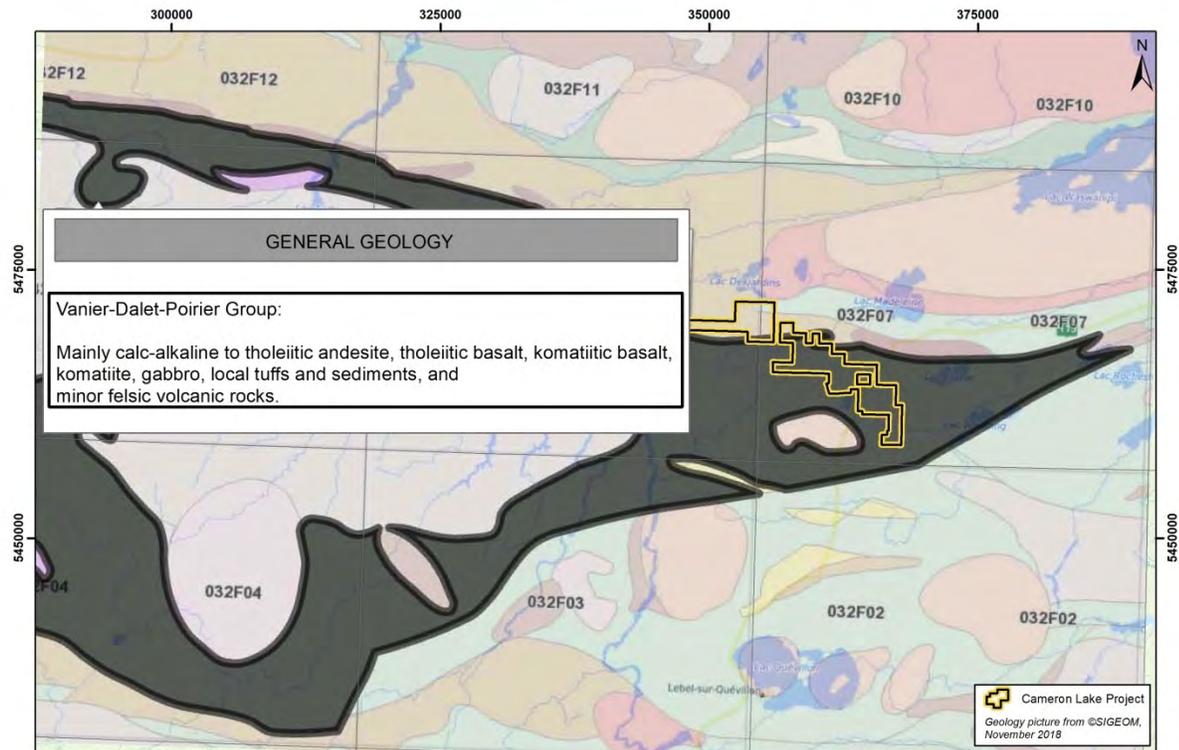


Figure 7.7: Distribution of Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group in the vicinity of the Property

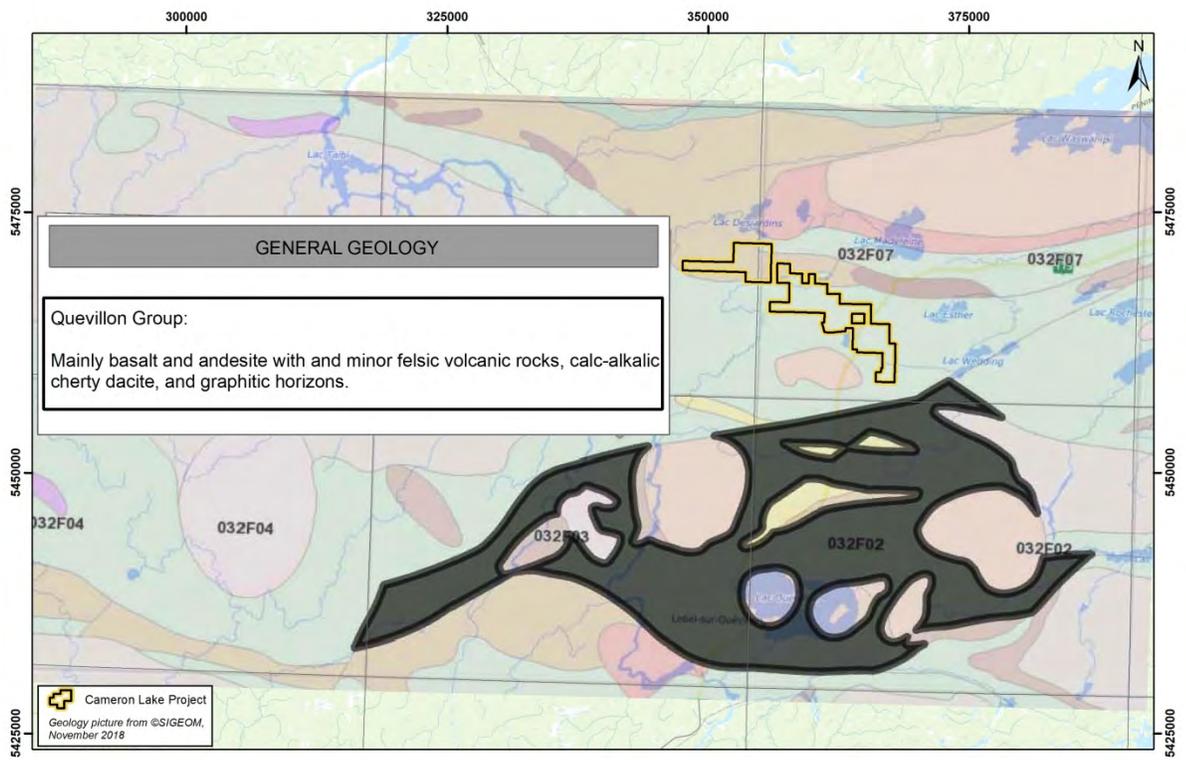


Figure 7.8: Distribution of Quevillon Group in the vicinity of the Property

7.3 Property Geology

Interpretation of the geology underlying the Property is based primarily on the geological mapping programmes carried out by the provincial Ministère de l'énergie et Ressources naturelles (MERN), geological mapping and aeromagnetic surveys, and exploration programmes carried out by junior mining companies.

The Property is mainly underlain by mafic volcanic rocks and minor sedimentary rocks of the Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group (Main Block) and by sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks of the Taibi Group in the northwest (NW Block) (**Figure 7.9**). These lithological units strike generally east to east-southeast across the Property, sub-parallel with the CDC. Bedrock exposures are scarce, as thick glacial deposits and wetland areas cover much of the Property. Overburden typically ranges from 5 to 36 metres in thickness and consists of till, lacustrine sand and clay, and glacio-fluvial sand and gravel.

Rock types

Sediments (mainly Taibi Group):

These comprise mostly locally graphitic greywacke and argillite, with interbedded horizons of BIF. The greywacke are light to dark grey, fine- to coarse-grained, with carbonate and silicious alteration. The argillite are banded (black and light grey), with carbonate and siliceous alteration. The BIF consist of narrow bands of alternating red chert and black magnetite, generally occurring within greywacke, and typically weakly carbonate altered.

Felsic to Intermediate Pyroclastics tuffs and volcanic rocks (minor components of Taibi and Vanier-Dalet-Poirier groups):

Highly variable units of light to dark grey banded rock. Rock can be massive or show bedding with small lapilli or agglomerate. A few sections contain rusty bands of disseminated to semi-massive pyrite. Alteration is typically sericite-carbonate-chlorite±silica.

Mafic to Intermediate Volcanic rocks (mainly Vanier-Dalet-Poirier Group):

Medium to dark green, hyaloclastites and massive to pillowed flows (generally amygdaloidal), intensely to weakly foliated basalt and andesite. They are weakly to strongly magnetic, and pervasively chloritized. Flows are locally accompanied by mafic to intermediate ash or lapilli/block tuffs that are banded, light gray to green, and altered to carbonate-chlorite ± sericite.

Diorite/Gabbro:

These intrusions are typically mottled green to dark grey and vary as to the percentage of free quartz grains. They may be phaneritic or porphyritic, moderate to strongly foliated, and chloritized. Sulphide mineralization varies, and it is unclear whether it correlates directly with gold-content. Moderate to strong chlorite and sericite alteration is characteristic.

The Cameron Pluton underlies the area north of Cameron Lake and south of the Agar occurrence, an intrusive body mapped as silicified gabbro/diorite intrudes immediately south of the Cameron Pluton, and the Franquet Pluton (Monzonite/granodiorite) lies southwest of Cameron Lake, between the Cameron and Chieftain deformation corridors.

Contacts between the lithological units are difficult to establish precisely. Distribution of certain lithological units, such as mafic dykes and BIF, are generally based on geophysical magnetic response surveys. Magnetic surveys over the Taibi Group show that the BIF is locally intensely deformed and folded. These structures are important, as structurally thickened fold hinges tend to concentrate auriferous mineralization.

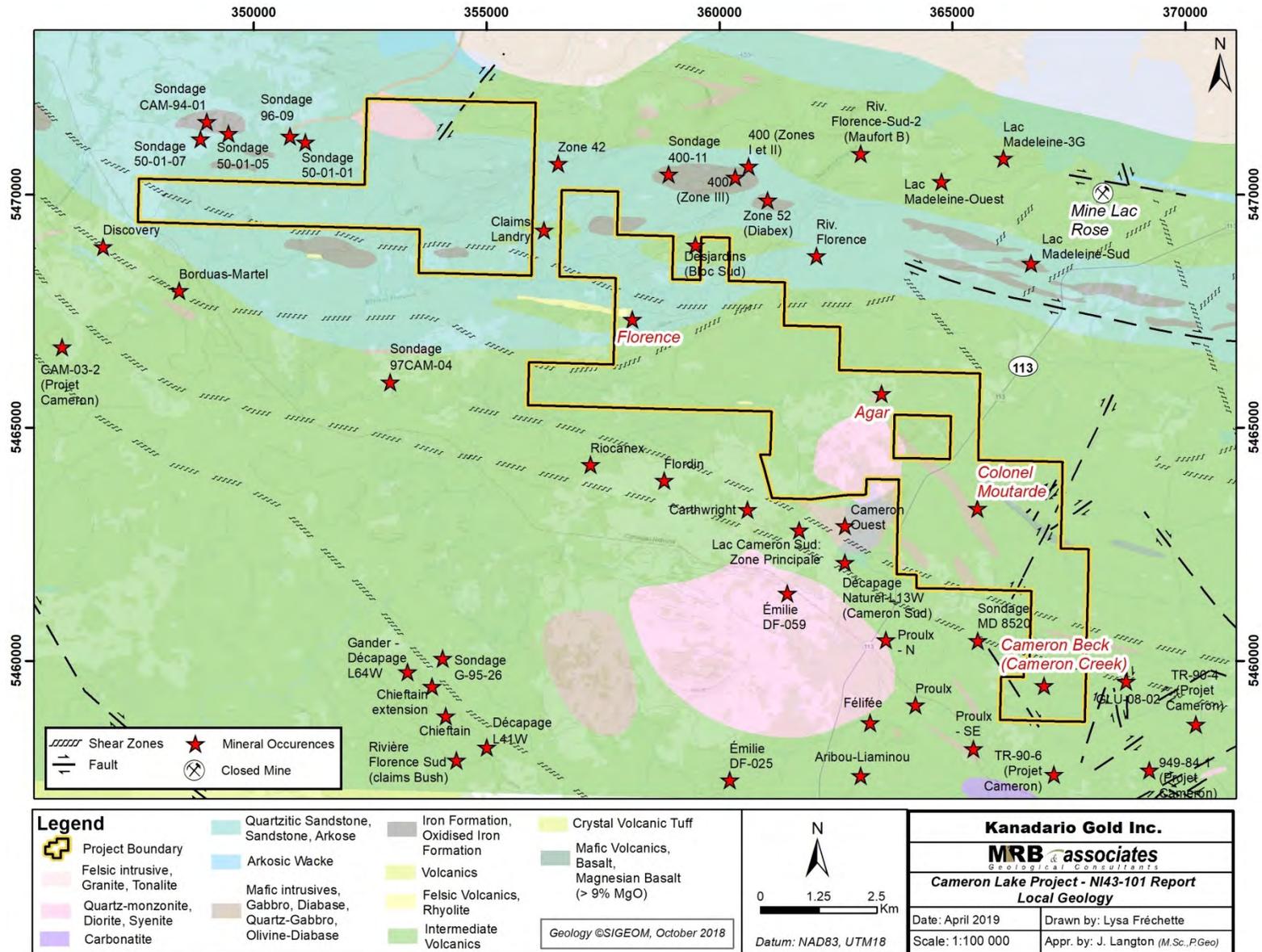


Figure 7.9: Simplified Geological map of the Cameron Lake Property.

7.4 Mineralization

Based on a number of geological parameters, such as lithology, structural, geophysical signature and geological setting, there are three (3) areas underlying the Property are most favourable for orogenic gold deposits: 1) gold mineralization associated with BIF underlying the NW Block; 2) the Agar occurrence; and 3) the Colonel Mustard occurrence. A fourth area, of secondary interest, is the Cameron-Beck showing, which underlies the extreme southeastern part of the Property.

Mineralization associated with BIF

Several gold showings associated with iron formation horizons have been discovered and investigated along an east-west section of the Taibi Group just outboard, and partly underlying, the northernmost claims of the Property (**Figure 7.10**). This style of mineralization manifests as: a) sulphide-bearing (typically 2-15% pyrite) veins of quartz and quartz-carbonate in folded magnetite iron formations; and b) network of quartz sulphide veins (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite) in sheared graphitic argillites.

For details of best analytical results returned from historic exploration of the local occurrences of this type, the reader is referred to the Section 6 and the following Assessment Reports: GM40874, GM50996, GM50168, GM51062, GM53139, GM53676, GM55421, GM54684, GM55802, GM67425.

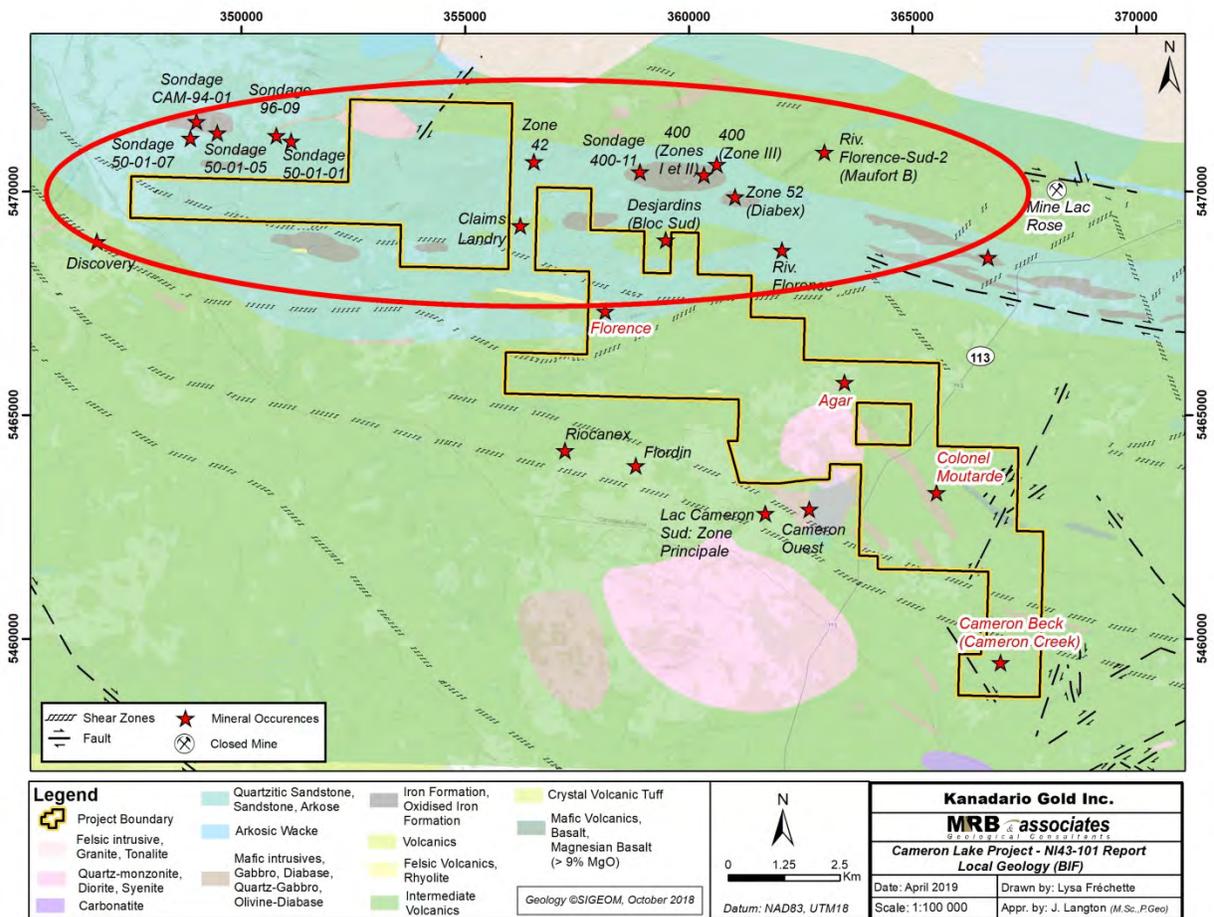


Figure 7.10: Map showing locations of local BIF-associated gold showings (red oval)

Mineralization associated with volcanic rocks

The type of mineralization observed at the Agar and Colonel Mustard occurrences is the result of fracturing of a relatively competent intrusion (dyke or sill), followed by the growth of dilatant, often en-echelon, vein systems in response to regional stress regimes. Progressive deformation causes repeated dilation and reopening resulting in “crack and seal” veins, and recurring deposition from successive influx of mineral-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The veins pinch and swell, and often branch and intersect in response to localized stress fields. Fracture-fill auriferous veins of this type show a clear affinity for the more competent intrusive rocks (e.g., diorite, gabbro, quartz-feldspar porphyry).

Auriferous veins in these types of deposits typically include: 1) moderately to steeply dipping fracture-fill veins within, and parallel to, local shear zones; 2) moderately dipping extensional-shear veins; and, 3) sub-horizontal extensional veins within the structurally competent intrusion. As a result of the stress-controlled structural permeability, mineralization is typically unevenly distributed, with linear and irregular mineralized shoots separated by lower grade zones and barren fault segments. The mineralized veins are also typically difficult to target from surface as they may be distributed in an en-echelon or stepping pattern, both along strike and down dip (rake). The more ductile surrounding volcanic rocks often host associated shear zones and gold-bearing veins as separate zones.

At the Agar occurrence, mineralization is hosted in a differentiated gabbro sill intruding andesite host rock, and comprises visible gold and disseminated gold-bearing sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor arsenopyrite) in fracture-fill style veins and veinlets of quartz. Two structural controls have been identified: 1) the first structure roughly follows the centre of the gabbro sill. This structure contains the main vein (Agar vein) which dips 85° towards 090°; 2) The second structure runs along a mafic dyke dipping 90° and striking 270°. This structure contains discontinuous auriferous quartz veinlets.

At the Colonel Mustard occurrence, mineralized quartz veins occupy a zone covering an area approximately 600 m along strike by 50 m wide, and delineated to a depth of 80 m. Sulphide-bearing quartz veins and veinlets of centimetre to metre thickness intrude a medium- to coarse-crystal gabbro. The gabbro is strongly deformed, schistose, and altered in the zones injected by the main quartz vein. Free gold and gold-bearing sulphides comprising 1 to 10% disseminated pyrite inhabit the quartz veins and narrow fractures intersecting the altered gabbro. The main quartz vein contains minor amounts of calcite and chlorite, and locally epidote, ankerite, tourmaline, biotite, hematite and traces of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

The Cameron-Beck showing

This showing was discovered in May 1935 by prospectors D. Cameron and E. Beck. Various reports by later exploration companies (GM52641) state that channel samples collected by Cameron and Beck assayed up to 57.26 gpt Au over 15 cm and 10.63 gpt Au over 30 cm; however, the source document for these analyses was not found by the Author. The host rock is a fractured, sheared and weathered rhyolitic tuff, that has undergone strong north-south compression imparting a pseudo-metamorphic bedding. At the showing, the tuff is intersected by veinlets of quartz. Magnetite mineralization is also present as disseminations and in thin veins. The quartz-vein mineralization comprises 1 to 20% disseminated pyrite. The showing is of some interest as it is located on the southern edge of the CDC.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Archean orogenic gold deposits are generally defined as structurally controlled vein or shear-margin deposits emplaced epigenetically in all lithologies occurring in Archean volcano-plutonic belts (Groves et al., 1998). These gold concentrations are the result of relatively homogeneous hydrothermal fluid flows of variable origin, including metamorphic devolatilization, felsic plutonism and mantle fluids (Hagemann and Cassidy, 2000).

Orogenic gold deposits are emplaced along active convergent margins during compressive tectonic regimes (Groves et al., 1998). This type of setting promotes the flow of hydrothermal fluids along major shear zones, which serve as structural traps for gold that precipitates out of solution. The importance of these structures is very clear in the Abitibi, where the vast majority of mines are located within 5 km of major structural discontinuities; however, relatively few deposits are situated at the heart of the main sheared conduits (Eisenlohr et al., 1989, Groves et al., 1989; Robert, 1990), but are preferentially deposited along second- and third-order structures of the regional fracture/shear network, in close proximity to the large-scale compressive structures.

Structural control is predominant at both the mesoscopic and macroscopic scales of mineralization. The brittle to ductile nature of the structural controls is expressed in a wide variety of styles, including (a) brittle faults in ductile shear zones indicating low- to high-angle reverse movement, strike-slip or oblique movement; (b) networks of fractures, stockwerks or brecciated zones in competent rocks; (c) foliated zones; and, (d) fold hinges in ductile turbidite and iron formation sequences (Groves et al., 1998).

Orogenic gold deposits exhibit strong hydrothermal alteration with lateral zoning composed of mineral assemblages indicative of proximal to distal alteration. These assemblages, composed generally of carbonates (ankerite, dolomite or calcite) and sulphides (mainly pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite), vary with the type of host rock and crustal depth. Alkaline metasomatism is characterized by sericitization or albitization, or by the formation of fuchsite, biotite, alkaline feldspath and/or by chloritization of mafic minerals. Sulphidation reaches a peak in iron formations or in iron-rich host rocks. Greenschist facies alteration of host rocks implies the addition of significant quantities of CO₂, S, K, H₂O, SiO₂, ±Na and light lithophilic elements (Groves et al., 1998).

The Cameron Lake Project has geological potential for two main types of orogenic Au deposits: 1) greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein type (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007); and, 2) BIF-hosted gold mineralization type (Robert, et al., 2007).

The following description is modified from Dubé and Gosselin (2007):

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits typically occur in deformed greenstone belts of all ages, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows that are intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and sometimes with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dykes. These types of deposit are distributed along major compressional to transtensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terrains, commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate distributed along major crustal fault zones. This association suggests an empirical time and space relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities.

The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to

locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5-10 km).

The second type is Au deposits hosted in or spatially associated with banded iron formations.

The following description is modified from Robert et al., 2007:

The deposits consist mainly of sulphidic replacements of Fe-rich layers in magnetite or silicate BIF, containing variably-developed quartz veins and veinlets. The intensely mineralized central parts of some deposits consist of nearly continuous wall rock replacements that can obscure their epigenetic character and can lead to ambiguities about the timing of mineralization.

BIF hosted deposits occur in greenstone belts that are either volcanic dominated or sediment dominated, where they are located stratigraphically near regional volcanic-sedimentary transitions. These types of deposit may also occur near the edges of large clastic sedimentary basins, in the absence of significant mafic volcanic rocks. Magnetite BIF is the dominant host in greenschist grade rocks, whereas silicate BIF prevail in rocks of mid-amphibolite grade or higher.

At the local scale, BIF hosted deposits are commonly associated with the hinge areas of folds, and with intersections of shear zones and faults. As a consequence, the deposits are commonly stratabound and plunge parallel to their host fold hinge or to the line of intersection of controlling shear zones with the BIF unit. In greenstone belts, many BIF-hosted deposits also contain concentrations of intermediate to felsic porphyry stocks and dykes.

The two described Au-deposit types, which belong to the Greenstone Vein and Slate Belt “clans” are shown in **Figure 8.1** at their inferred crustal level of formation. Although sulphides are associated with the gold mineralization on the Property, the discovery of significant base-metal deposits on the property is not likely, as its geological environment appears to be relatively distal to any paleovolcanic centre.

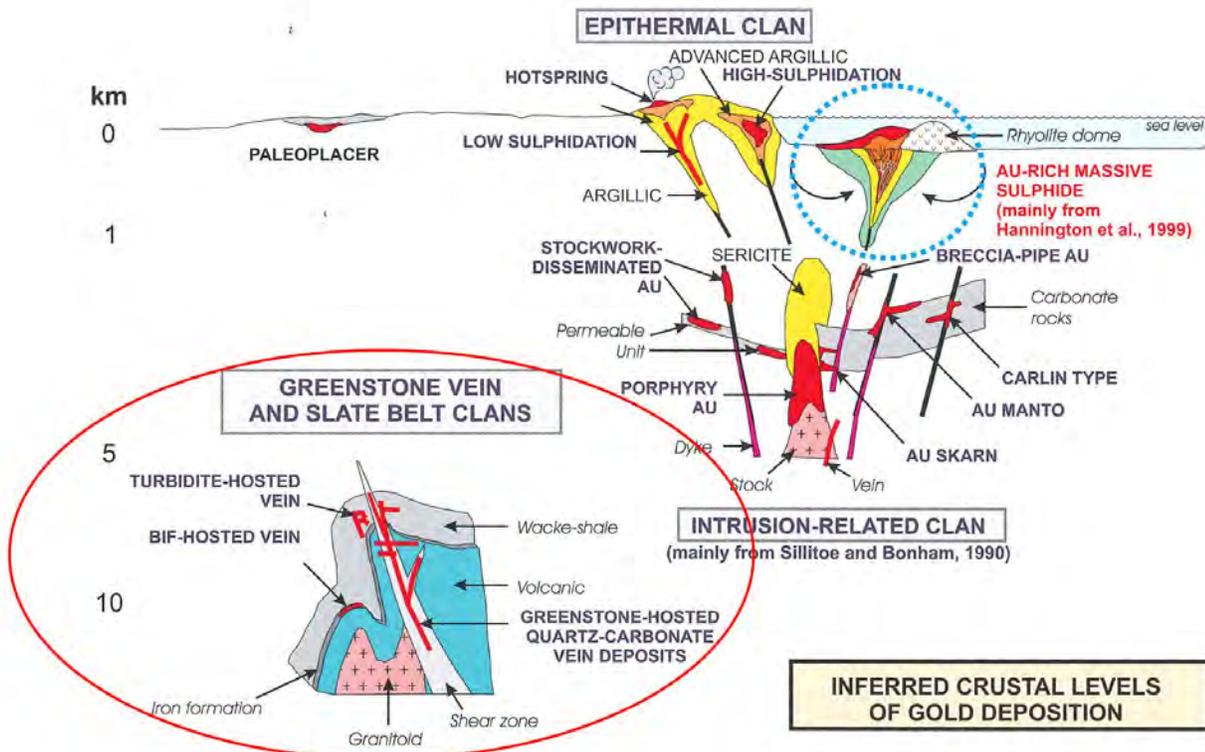


Figure 8.1: Schematic illustration of the various types of gold deposits shown at their inferred crustal levels of formation (from Dubé et al., 2007)

9 EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration activity has been carried out sporadically on parts of the current Property and its immediate vicinity since the late 1940's, including geological reconnaissance mapping, geophysical surveys, and diamond-drilling. Recent work on the Property (i.e., since the 2017 NI 43-101 Report), has been supported by Kanadario.

9.1 Ground exploration

In 2018, Kanadario funded a prospecting and sampling programme to validate the nature of the three principal gold-mineralized zones on the Property: the Colonel Mustard occurrence; the Agar occurrence; and BIF-associated gold in the Taibi Group (GM70717). The objective was to validate the presence of gold mineralization and possibly discover new mineralized zones. A total of 21 surface samples were collected and the best results were obtained from sulphide-mineralized quartz veins (mainly pyrite), from the Colonel Mustard occurrence: 15.7 gpt Au; 3.19 gpt Au; and 31.6 gpt Au. The gold-mineralized system at the Agar occurrence was substantiated by observations of deformed and mineralized mafic volcanic rocks, altered and sheared gabbro, and anomalous gold-assay values. The 2018 ground exploration programme confirmed the presence of BIF in the northern part of the Property (NW-Block); however, the IF was observed to be generally only moderately to weakly deformed, and only low-grade gold assays were obtained. The programme was carried out by Mastodon Geological Services, who filed the work report.

The collected samples were deemed appropriate for the purpose testing the mineralized content of the test areas but are not considered representative as they were selectively chosen from the visually best mineralized loci.

9.2 Geophysical Surveys

9.2.1 Spring 2018

In April of 2018, Kanadario engaged Prospectair Geosurveys of Ottawa, Ontario ("Prospectair"), to carry out an airborne, high-resolution, geophysical magnetic survey over the NW Block and the northwest part of the Main Block (GM70710). The survey comprised 288 line-kilometres flown on April 10th and 11th at 100 m line spacings oriented 009°-189° (**Figure 9.1**).

The strongest magnetic-response anomalies were identified in the north part of the survey area, and relate to high concentrations of magnetite, namely the known iron formations in the area (**Figure 9.2**). The area in the northern part of the survey surrounding these strong anomalies shows a generally weak response, suggesting that this area is dominated by sedimentary rocks. Other weaker anomalies identified by the survey may be related to mafic volcanic or mafic intrusive rocks. The survey also indicates that the southeast part of the survey area is affected by dispersed linear magnetic features, characteristic of alternating sequences of mafic volcanic rocks with sedimentary or intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, with possibly some small intrusions (e.g., stocks or dykes) (**Figure 9.2**, **Figure 9.3** and **Figure 9.4**).

The vast majority of magnetic lineaments trend from ENE-WSW to ESE-WNW. Several lineaments are locally curvilinear, and reflect the local intense deformation. In general terms, magnetic lineaments are related to rock formations that are enriched in magnetic minerals (magnetite and/or pyrrhotite).

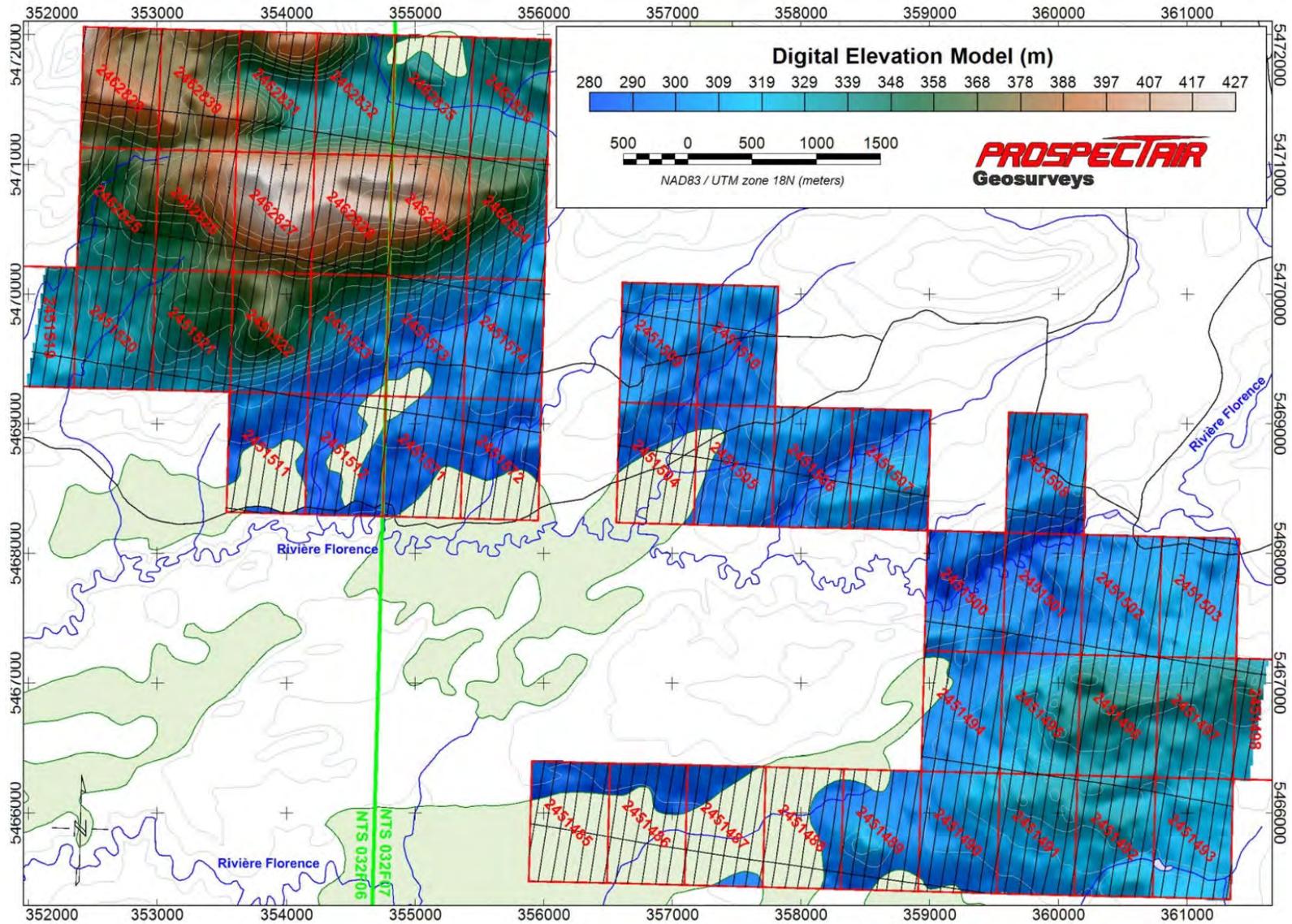


Figure 9.1: Base map showing flight lines and claims covered by April 2018 Survey

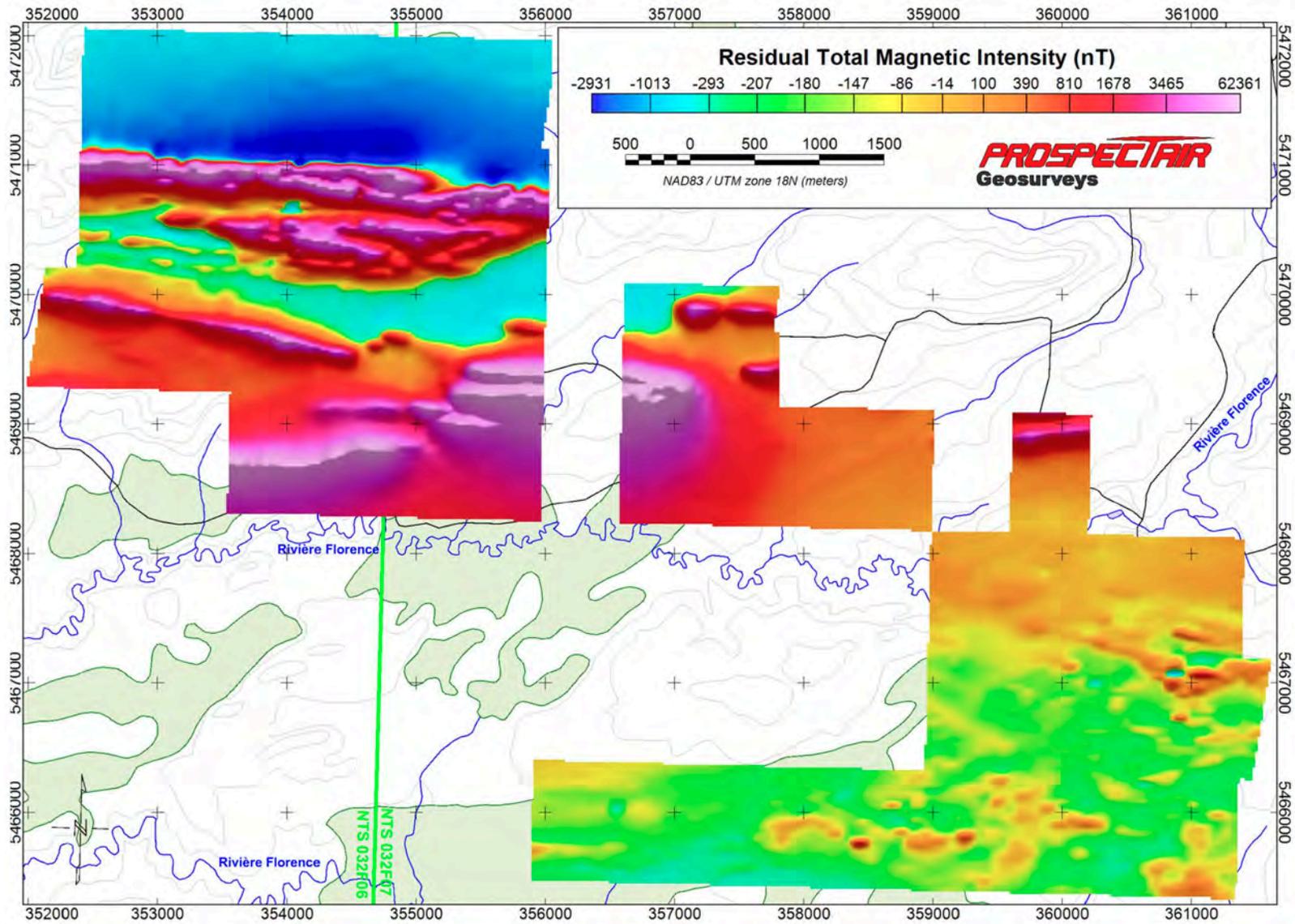


Figure 9.2: Residual TMI anomaly map from April 2018 airborne survey.

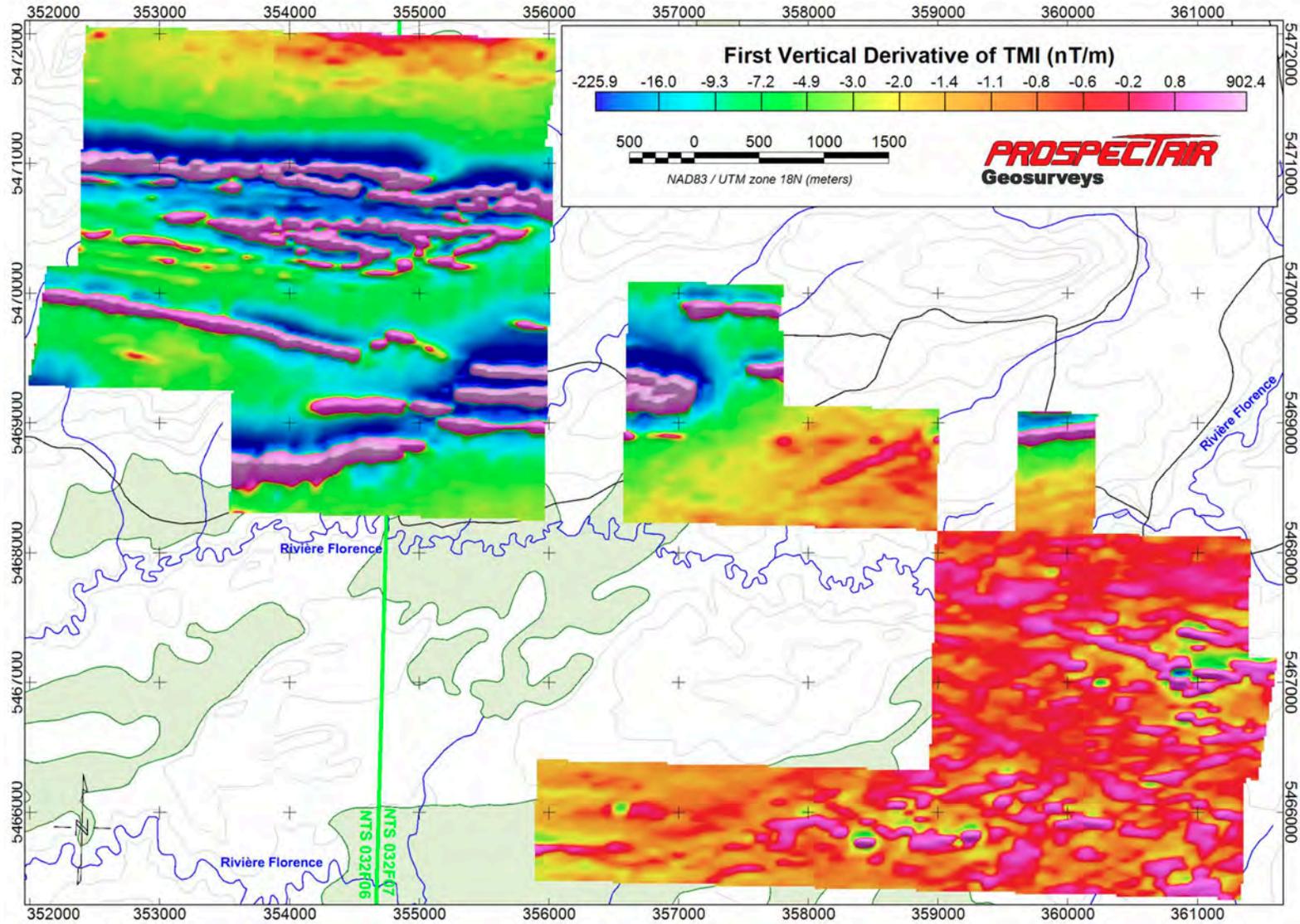


Figure 9.3: FVD anomaly map from April 2018 airborne survey.

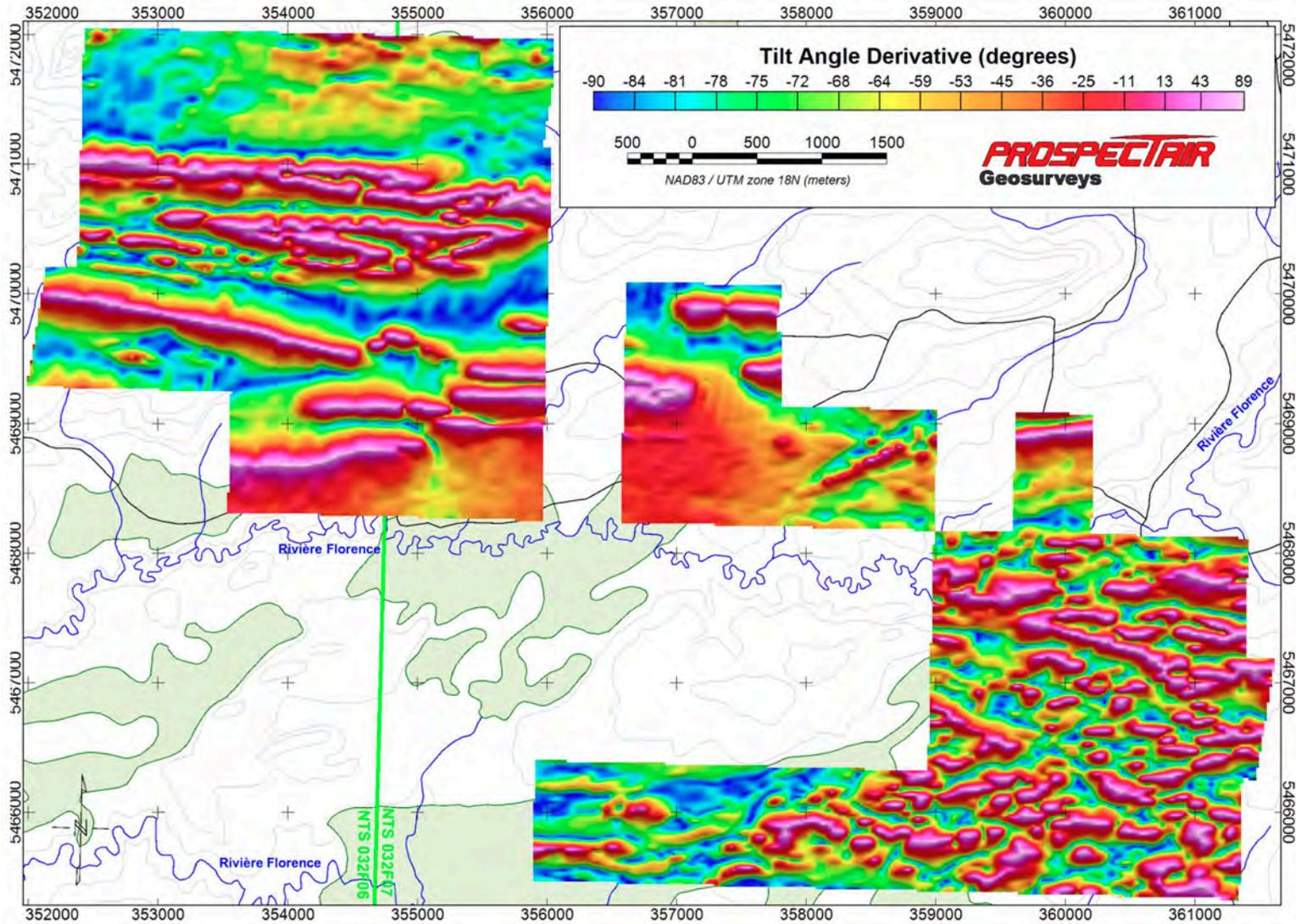


Figure 9.4: TILT anomaly map from April 2018 airborne survey.

9.2.2 Winter 2018

In December 2018, Prospectair flew a high-resolution heliborne geophysical magnetic survey over the central part of the Main Block (GM# pending). The survey comprised 288 line-kilometres, and was flown on December 6th at 50 m line spacings oriented 025°-205° (**Figure 9.5**).

The strongest anomalies were found in the centre of the survey area and appear associated with the syenitic Cameron Pluton (**Figure 9.6**). The rest of the survey block is affected by somewhat linear magnetic features characteristic of alternating sequences of mafic volcanic rocks with intermediate to felsic volcanic or sedimentary rocks, with possibly some small size intrusive stocks or dykes locally. The vast majority of magnetic lineaments in the survey area trend WNW-ESE to NNW-SSE, except near the Cameron Pluton, where the magnetic lineaments parallel to its pseudo-circular margin. Several lineaments are locally curvilinear reflecting the effects of deformation (**Figure 9.6**, **Figure 9.7** and **Figure 9.8**).

9.2.3 Summary

In general terms, magnetic lineaments are related to rock formations that are enriched in magnetic minerals (magnetite and/or pyrrhotite).

In some areas, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones and are considered as favourable exploration targets.

Shorter wavelength anomalies are greatly enhanced on the first vertical derivative (FVD) and the tilt angle derivative ("TILT") maps. Since the FVD attenuates longer wavelength anomalies, and the TILT enhances very weak amplitude anomalies, they are the preferred products for structural interpretation.

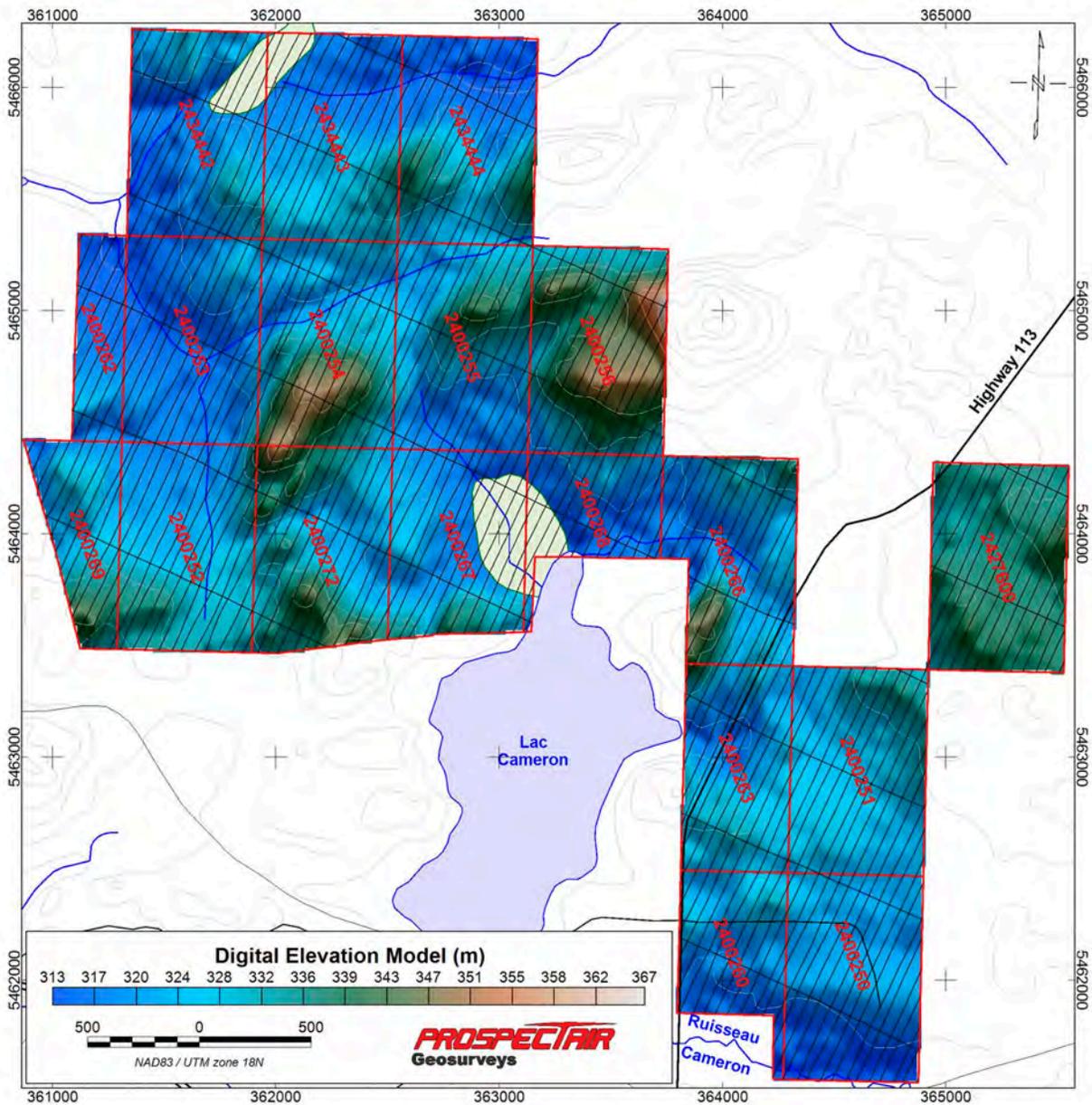


Figure 9.5: Base map showing flight lines and claims covered by December 2018 Survey

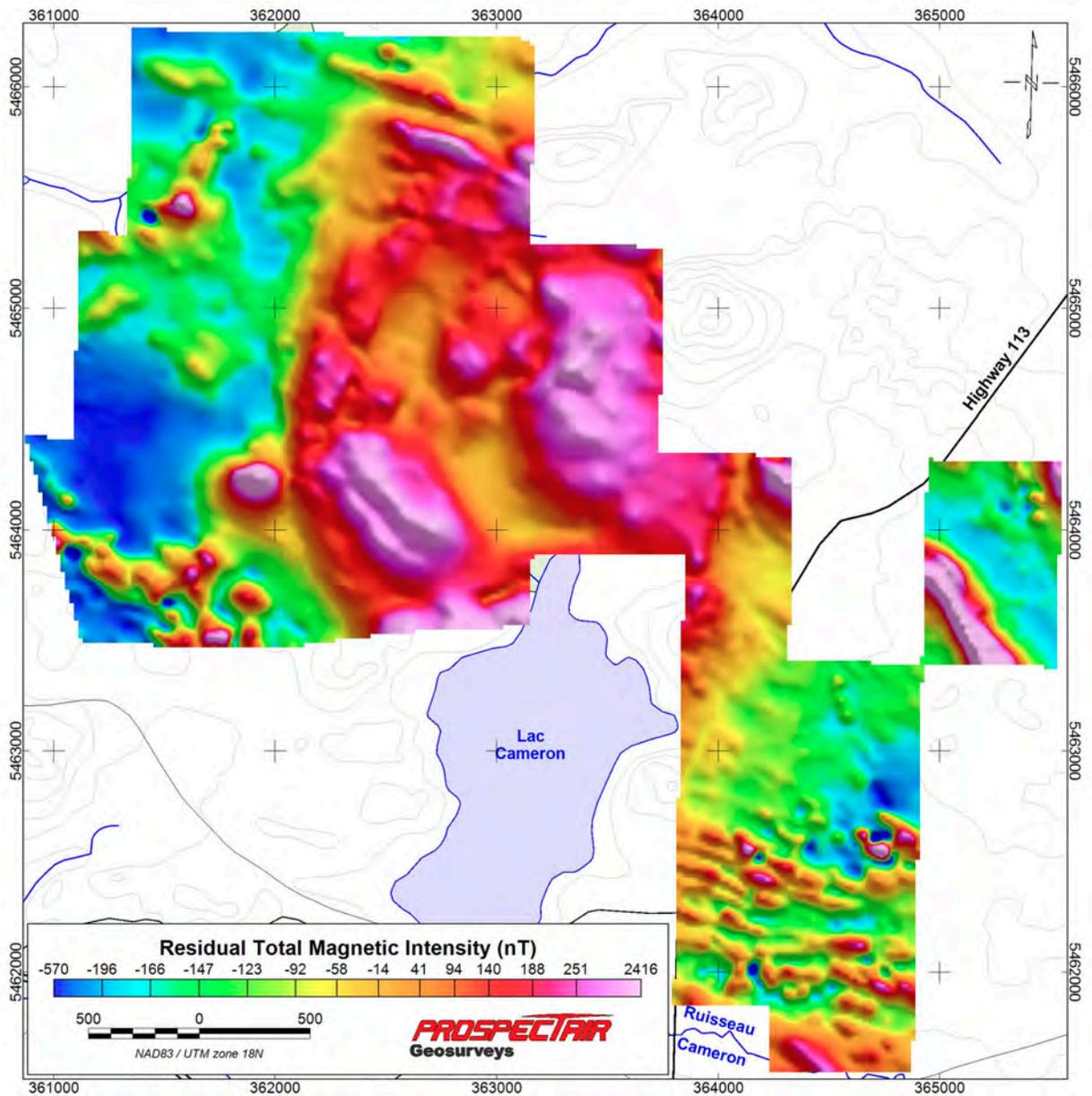


Figure 9.6: Residual TMI anomaly map from December 2018 airborne survey.

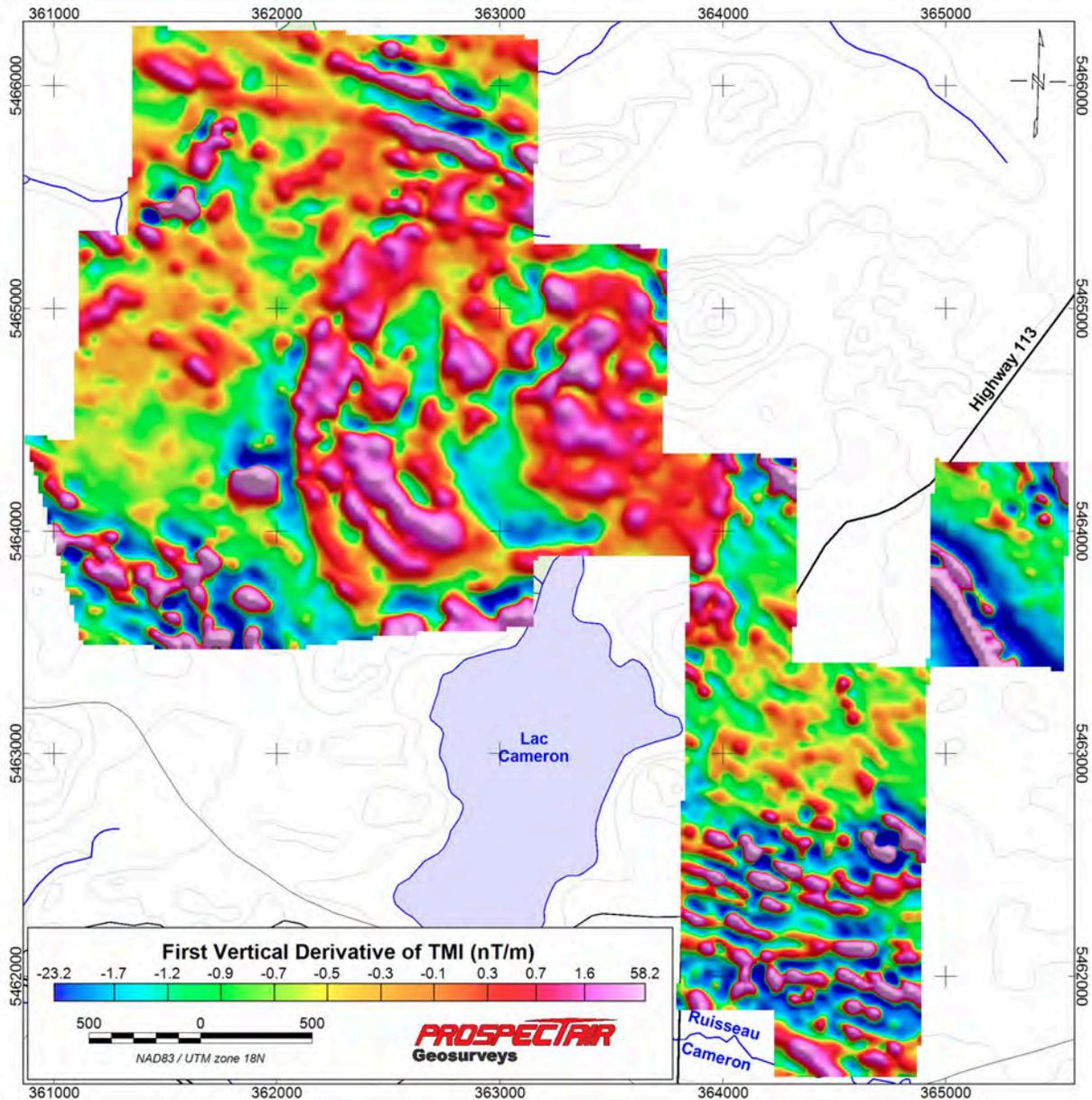


Figure 9.7: FVD anomaly map from December 2018 airborne survey.

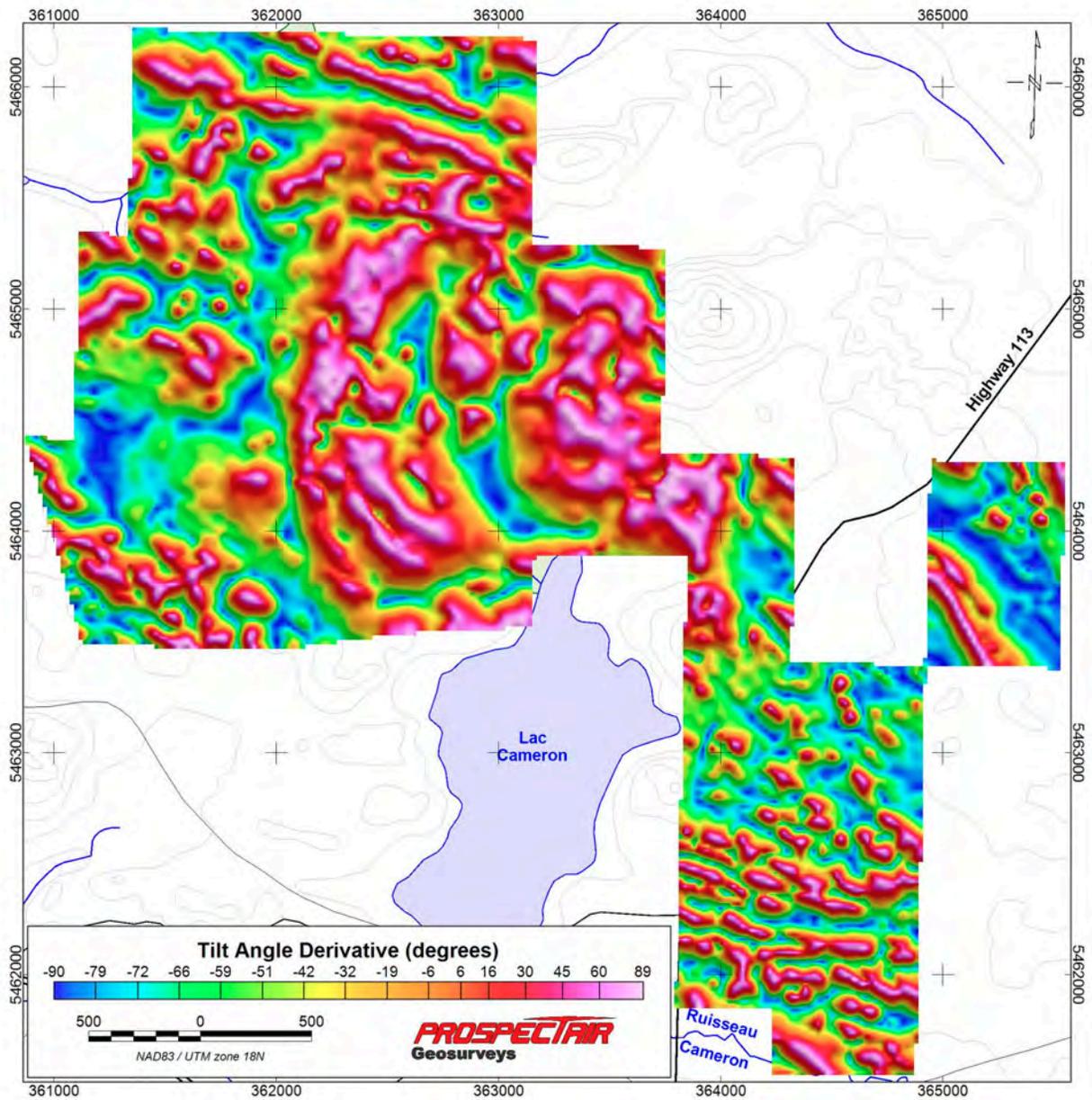


Figure 9.8: TILT anomaly map from December 2018 airborne survey.

10 DRILLING

As at the date of this Report, Kanadario had not completed any diamond-drilling on the Property.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Overview

No information exists regarding the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures employed by historical exploration companies, i.e., those operating prior to the implementation of NI 43-101.

The Author recommends that a rigorous data verification and validation programme should be implemented by Kanadario for any analytical work on the Project going forward.

Protocols regarding sample preparation analysis and security that were employed in the course of the more recent exploration programmes, i.e., those carried out after implementation of NI 43-101 standards are summarized as follows:

Analytical laboratories utilized for sample analyses by recent exploration companies operating on the property included: ALS-Chemex Laboratories Ltd. of Val-d'Or, Quebec ("ALS"), an accredited lab with ISO 9001:2000 registration; AGAT Laboratories ("AGAT Labs") of Mississauga, Ontario; Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories LTD ("Bourlamaque Labs") of Val-d'Or; and Lab Experts Inc. of Rouyn-Noranda (QC).

Analytical methods selected by North American Palladium and employed by ALS for analytical testing over the course of their exploration programmes (GM65437, GM66184) were as follows:

- Au-AA25: Fire assay fusion procedure with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish for ore-grade gold assay (lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm), from a 30 gm sample. No Certified Reference Materials (i.e., "Standards"), were employed; nor were duplicate analyses carried out for QA/QC purposes.

Carat Exploration Inc. employed Bourlamaque Lab for analytical testing over the course of their exploration programmes (GM68806, GM67212). Certified Reference Materials (i.e., "Standards") and duplicate analyses were employed for QA/QC purposes. Analytical methods used were as follows:

- AU020: Fire assay fusion procedure with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) for Gold (Au) assay (lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm) from a 30 gm sample;
- AU010: Fire assay fusion procedure followed by a gravimetric finish for gold assay (lower detection limit of 0.1 gpt) from a 30 gm sample. This method was employed for samples over 10,000 ppm from Au020 results;
- GEAG: Aqua regia digestion technique followed by an AAS finish, for Silver (Ag) and having a lower detection limit of 0.5 ppm;
- GECU, GEPB, GEZN: Aqua regia digestion technique followed by an AAS finish, for Copper (Cu), Lead (Pb), and Zinc (Zn) with all having lower detection limits of 5 ppm;

Analytical methods selected by S. Gauthier (Sementiou Inc.) and employed by Expert Lab Inc. and Actlabs for assay results over the course of their exploration programme (GM67425) were as follows:

- Lab Expert Inc.: 1E1 - Fire assay fusion procedure (lower detection limit of 5 ppb) was done on all samples followed by a fire assay fusion procedure/gravimetric finish for Gold (Au) with a lower detection limit of 0.03 gpt on selected samples. Duplicate analyses were employed for QA/QC purposes;
- Actlabs. 1E1 Aqua Regia ICP (AQUAGEO) - Aqua Regia ICP procedures were employed for multi-element analyses.

11.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) Programmes

The Author considers that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures that have been employed by exploration companies that have carried analytical work on samples collected from the vicinity of the Property since the implementation of NI 43-101 standards, are deemed to have been adequate for the nature the particular work involved; however, it is recommended that rigorous QAQC protocols for all sample analyses should be put in place and followed by Kanadario going forward.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

A review of all the pertinent and available assessment files from the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN) Quebec was completed. The Author has reviewed the reports containing information on the Property and believes the information to be accurate, and that the sampling, sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures that were in place at the time of the historic exploration programmes were adequate. It is the author's opinion that the data used in the Report is adequate for the purposes of the Report; namely, to recommend an exploration programme based on a distillation of all historical geological information compiled from known geological work performed or commissioned by the Province of Quebec and mineral exploration companies.

The Author did not collect independent samples from the Property for verification as it was not deemed necessary, since the Property is in the early, grass-roots phase of exploration and no resource has been outlined. Furthermore, no drill-core samples could be obtained for check-assays, as no historic core was available.

Along with a review of all available technical data and geoscientific literature, the author verified the location of several sample collection sites and cut channels at the Agar and Colonel Mustard occurrences, during his site visit.

The Author is not aware of any sampling problems that would impact the accuracy and reliability of the original assay results. With the project being in an early phase of exploration, a rigorous quality assurance and control programme of inserted standards and blanks, as a measure of the accuracy of the analyses, is recommended going forward, in order to determine the precision of results from any analytical laboratories utilized for sample assays.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing nor metallurgical testing has been done by Kanadario on the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been made by Kanadario or previous owners of the property.

ITEMS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no other Properties owned by Kanadario in the vicinity of the Property. As at the time of writing, the Author was not aware of any active exploration activities in the immediate area of the Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Authors are not aware of any environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political issues, nor any other additional technical data available at the effective date of the Report that might lead an investor to a conclusion contrary to that set forth in this Report, or that would materially affect the future exploration or potential mine development on the Property.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property is at an early, grassroots stage of exploration. A review of all available historic data on the Property shows that it is host to prospective gold mineralization in an active mining camp, recognized for its gold and base-metal production.

Geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and diamond-drilling campaigns on the Property were carried out by previous title holders in the area in order to refine the accuracy of the geological mapping, obtain a better understanding of the geological setting, to further delineate known gold occurrences on the Property, and define additional prospective targets to explore.

The Cameron Lake Project has geological potential for orogenic, greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein type gold deposits, as evidenced by the Colonel Mustard, Agar occurrences, and for BIF-hosted gold mineralization deposits, occurrences of which are present in the underlying Taibi Group.

Numerous airborne and ground geophysical surveys have covered various parts of the Property, and although 226 diamond-drill holes have been collared in the immediate vicinity of the Property (**Table 25-1**), many of the delineated geophysical anomalies remain untested.

The presence of numerous anomalous and highly anomalous gold-grade concentrations in surface samples and drill-hole intersections, indicative alteration zones, along with the presence of numerous geophysical anomalies that remain untested by diamond-drilling, accentuates the potential for the discovery of gold deposit on the Property, and additional geological investigative work is recommended.

Table 25-1: Summary of Historic Diamond-Drill Holes in the Vicinity of the Property

Year	Company	Report(s)	Zone/Area	# of holes	Total drilled (ft/m)	Hole designation(s)
1951	New Jersey Zinc Expl Ltd.	GM02263	Taibi I.F.	25	3,705.20 / 824.54	P8-1X to P8-25x
1959-1963	Berco Mines Limited	GM14015, GM13748	Taibi I.F.	12	5,828.20 / 1,776.40	B-1 to B-9; Vertical holes 1-3
1963	Alcourt Mines Ltd.	GM13420	Taibi I.F.	2	1,001.00 / 305.00	A-1 and A-2
1978-1979	Noranda Mines Ltd.	GM49005	Agar West	3	1,147.00 / 349.60	TA-79-1 to TA-79-3
1982	Ressources Canamax Inc.	GM40874	Taibi I.F.	8	1,273.00 m	50-01-1 to 50-01-8
1985	Riocanex Inc./Rio Algom Inc.	GM42697	Taibi I.F.	4	449.64 m	D85-1 to D85-4
1984	Ressources Achates Ltee	GM41096	Agar	3	1,045.00 / 318.00	AHD-84-1 to AHD-84-3
1984	Mines Sullivan Inc.	GM42884	Agar	3 (and 2 ext'ns)	2,504.00 / 763.00	AS-84-1 to AS-84-3, AHD-84-1EXT and AHD-84-3EXT
1988	Les Explorations Noramco Inc.	GM47626	Taibi I.F.	42	11,464.11 m	H-1425-026 to H-1425-067
1987	Les Explorations Noramco Inc.	GM45985	Taibi I.F.	25	6,158.00 m	H-1425-01 to H-1425-25
1985	SOQUEM	GM42162	Taibi I.F.	3	280.10 m	985-85-1 to 985-85-3
1989	Hecla Mining Company of Canada	GM45651	Taibi I.F.	1	424.00 / 129.20	360W-1
1990	Placer Dome Inc.	GM50168	Taibi I.F.	15	2,585.00 m	400-01 to 400-15
1991	Placer Dome Inc.	GM51062	Taibi I.F.	16	3,670.00 m	400-16 to 400-31
1992	Placer Dome Inc.	GM51598	Taibi I.F.	4	1,117.00 m	476-1 to 476-4
1994	SOQUEM	GM53539	Cameron Break	4	854.00 m	1139-94-01 to 1139-94-04
1991	Dundee-Palliser Resources Inc.	GM50996	Taibi I.F.	9	2,604.00 m	DJ-1 to DJ-9
1993	Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada LTD	GM52387	Taibi I.F.	4	500.70 m	DJ-168-1 to DJ-168-4
1994	Mines Canchrome Inc.	GM53139	Taibi I.F.	7	932.00 m	CAN-94-01 to CAN-94-07
1995	Diabex Resources	GM53676	Taibi I.F.	11	1,933.25	DX-43-95 to DX-53-95

	<i>Inc.</i>				m	
1995	<i>Geonova Explorations Inc.</i>	GM54431	Colonel Mustard	11	1,190.00 m	DX-95-01 to DX-95-11
1996	<i>SOQUEM</i>	GM55421	Taibi I.F.	6	1,488.00 m	1185-96-06 to 1185-96-11
1996	<i>Abitibi Mining Corporation</i>	GM54104	Cameron Lake	3	394.00 m	ADN-96-01 to ADN-96-03
1996	<i>Mines Cancor Inc.</i>	GM54684	Taibi I.F.	3	403.56 m	96-08 to 96-10
2010	<i>Ressources Cadiscor Inc.</i>	GM65437	Cameron Lake	2	636.00 m	CS-10-009 and CS-10-014

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological prospecting, geophysical surveys and diamond-drilling programmes were used by previous exploration programmes to help identify areas of prospective gold mineralization on the Property, around and along strike from documented historic occurrences and showings. These methods, along with others that employ contemporary technologies (e.g., 3D modelling, remote sensing), should continue to be employed as exploration tools.

A high-resolution airborne Mag' survey should be flown over the southeast part of the Property and meshed with the data collected from the 2018 Prospectair survey (GM#pending). This part of the Property, which includes claims from the Agar occurrence to the Cameron Beck occurrence, was not covered by the 2018 airborne survey (**Figure 26.1**). In addition, a digital compilation of all previous geophysical survey data should be carried out. Spatial data regarding the areas covered by the geophysical surveys should be recorded in a GIS system. Analog records of these data should be transcribed and collected into digital databases for reinterpretation.

All historic diamond-drill logs should be transcribed and collected into a digital drill-hole database. The drill-hole and geophysical data, together with collar locations and down-hole orientation data, if available, should be entered into 3D GIS system for visualization and target generation purposes.

To vector zones of concentrated precious-metal mineralization, it is advantageous to narrow down the areas of interest by searching for specific pathfinder elements/minerals that best represent these deposit types. Employing remote sensing technology in conjunction with boot and hammer mapping techniques may facilitate this process. It is recommended to employ a Spectral Analysis (SA) survey and Synthetic Aperature Radar (SAR) imaging of the Property. The SA survey will highlight concentrations of minerals/elements such as pyrrohotite, epidote, arsenic and mercury, which are known to be reliable pathfinders for gold mineralization, whereas the SAR data will act as a proxy for a geophysical EM survey by virtue of isolating electrical conductivity anomalies on the Property.

Following the completion of the recommended geophysical, digitization and remote sensing work, the most prospective areas should be explored by prospecting and, where feasible, by mechanized stripping to allow for detailed surface mapping and sampling. Depending on the results of the surface programmes, the most prospective targets should be tested by diamond-drilling. If warranted, follow-up down-hole geophysical surveys should also be completed.

This two-phase exploration programme to investigate prospective areas of gold mineralization underlying the Property is summarized in **Table 26.1**.

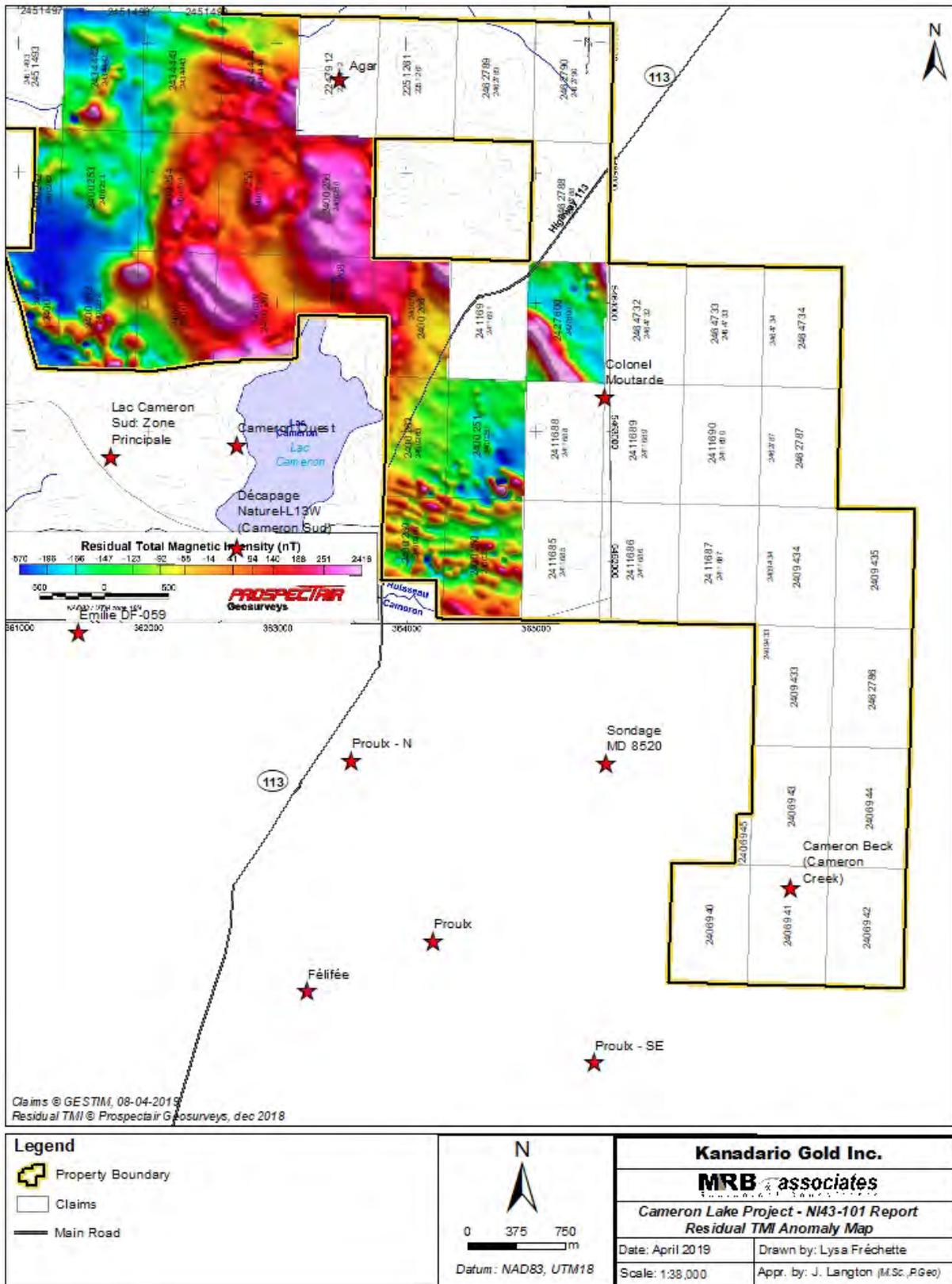


Figure 9.1: Southeast part of Property showing coverage of 2018 Prospectair survey

Table 26-1: Summary of Recommended Exploration Programme for Property

Phase I		
Airborne Mag' survey	Approx. 250 line-km @ \$200/km all-in	\$50,000
Digital compilation of historic geophysics	14 days @ \$750/day	\$10,500
Reprocessing of historic geophysics data	Contractor	\$20,000
3D drill hole database and modelling	8 days @ \$750/day	\$6,000
Remote Sensing survey & processing	Contractor	\$20,000
Ground truthing (mapping/prospecting)	14 days @ \$2000/day (all-in)	\$28,000
Stripping new anomalous areas	5 days @ \$2500/day all-in (Geo+tech+operator)	\$12,500
Analyses	Multi-element and Au (\$75/sample)	\$15,000
Sub-Total		\$162,000
~15% Admin/Miscellaneous		\$24,000
	Sub-total	\$186,000
Report		\$25,000
	Phase I Total	\$211,000
Phase II		
Permitting	Drilling + Stripping + stumpage	\$2,500
Stripping/sampling programme (known showings)	5 days @ \$2500/day all-in (Geo+tech+operator)	\$12,500
1,200 metre NQ Drilling Programme,	\$250/m all-in	\$300,000
Analyses	Multi-element and Au (\$75/sample)	\$15,000
Sub-total		\$330,000
~12% Admin/Miscellaneous		\$40,000
	Sub-total	\$370,000
Report		\$25,000
	Phase II Total	\$395,000
Exploration Total		\$606,000

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Report	Year	Author(s)	Company	Title
DP-93-01	1993	JOLY, M	MRN	GEOLOGIE DU CANTON DE DESJARDINS (PROJET LABEL-SUR-QUEVILLON PHASE II)
GM 01835-A	1952	PARLIMENT, H		REPORT ON THE 87 CLAIM GROUP (GZ/8)
GM 01835-B	1952	MCMURRY, H V		PROJECT 8 ASSESSMENT REPORT
GM 02112-A	1951	GORANSON, E A		DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, AGAR-ZINC PROPERTY
GM 02112-B	1952	PARLIMENT, H, SHEPPARD, E P		DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, AGAR-ZINC PROPERTY
GM 02263	1951	HEWLETT, C, PARLIMENT, H		DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, GULF-ZINC PROJECT 8
GM 34477	1978	LAVOIE, C	LAVOIE, GAUCHER & ASSOCIES	GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC SURVEY, GRID "A"
GM 34478	1978	LAVOIE, C	LAVOIE, GAUCHER & ASSOCIES	GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC SURVEY, GRID B
GM 34570	1979	SULLIVAN, J A		DIAMOND DRILLING, THEMINES PROJECT, GROUP 4
GM 37622	1981	GINGHTY, G J, PHIPPS, D		REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS, DESJARDINS PROJECT
GM 37711	1981	SULLIVAN, P		DIAMOND DRILL REPORT, THEMINES PROJECT, GROUP C
GM 38153	1978	SULLIVAN, D L		REGIONAL GEOLOGY PROGRESS REPORT, THEMINES PROJECT
GM 39039	1980	FISHER, D F		REPORT OF GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION OF THE DESJARDINS TOWNSHIP AREA
GM 39723	1982	TREMBLAY, G		GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, DESJARDINS 1
GM 39724	1982	LAVOIE, C	GEOLA LTEE	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS, BRUNEAU & DESJARDINS TWPS
GM 39880	1982	VIRTANEN, H		BOREHOLE LOGS, DESJARDINS TOWNSHIP
GM 39917	1983	BOUDREAU, A P	C R M, CHIMITEC LTEE	CAMPAGNE D'EXPLORATION 1982, PROJET CAMERON 100949
GM 40137	1983	CHARTRE, E, HINSE, G J	SERVICES EXPL ENRG	PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DESJARDINS TOWNSHIP GOLD PROPERTY, PROJECT 1096
GM 40167	1983	HANNILA, J J, VIRTANEN, H		BOREHOLE LOG, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 40494	1983	HANNILA, J J, VIRTANEN, H		BOREHOLE LOG, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 40737	1983	KACIRA, N	BONDAR-CLEGG & CO LTD	REPORT ON GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
GM 40874	1983	BENOIT, B		DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 40974	1983	HARTLEY, C	BONDAR-CLEGG & CO LTD	REPORT ON 1983 EXPLORATION WORK ON FRANQUET AND DESJARDINS CLAIMS
GM 41096	1984	SMITH, P H	BONDAR-CLEGG & CO LTD	PROGRESS REPORT
GM 41176	1984	HARTLEY, C		GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE CURRIE TOWNSHIP PROPERTY
GM 41177	1984	KACIRA, N, WAHL, J L		REPORT ON MAGNETOMETER AND VLF SURVEYS, CURRIE PROJECT PQ-14
GM 41766	1984	BECKMANN, H		MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS, DIONNE OPTION
GM 41767	1984	BERTONI, C H		GEOLOGICAL REPORT, CHAMPANOR / DIONNE PROPERTY

GM 41807	1984		LAB D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTEE	RESULTATS D'ANALYSES
GM 41995	1985	GAUTHIER, J, LANGSHUR, A	EXPL MIN BOILEAU GAUTHIER INC	RESULTS OF THE EXPLORATION CAMPAIGN, ACHATES RESOURCES OPTION
GM 42162	1985	GOBEIL, C, SIROIS, R	CHIMITEC LTEE, SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC	CAMPAGNE D'EXPLORATION, PROJET SINCLAIR
GM 42163	1985	HUBERT, J M	VAL D'OR GEOPHYSIQUE LTEE	LEVES MAGNETIQUE ET ELECTROMAGNETIQUE, PROJET SINCLAIR
GM 42697	1985	BERTONI, C H		DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, DIONNE-CHAMPANOR PROPERTY
GM 42848	1985	LAVOIE, C	GEOLA LTEE	LEVE DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE, PROPRIETE DIONNE
GM 42849	1985	LAVOIE, C	GEOLA LTEE	COMPILATION ET INTERPRETATION SOMMAIRE DES CONTACTS GEOLOGIQUES AVEC LEVE MAGNETIQUE
GM 42850	1986	LEONARD, M A		LOGS, PROJET DIONNE
GM 42884	1984	GAUTHIER, J	EXPL MIN BOILEAU GAUTHIER INC	RAPPORT RAPPORT MENSUEL, NOVEMBRE 1984, OPTION ACHATES
GM 43017	1985	LAMOTHE, G, SMITH, P H	BONDAR-CLEGG & CO LTD	CORE RESAMPLING, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 43195	1985	BARRIE, C Q	TERRAQUEST LTD	REPORT ON AN AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY
GM 43197	1986	HALLE, L	BONDAR-CLEGG & CO LTD	GEOLOGICAL REPORT, RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 43481	1986	TREMBLAY, A	GROUPE CONSEIL ROCHE LTEE	COMPILATION REPORT ON THE BEAVER CREEK GOLDFIELD INC. MINING PROPERTY
GM 43830	1986	BECKMANN, H	JVX LTD	REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS, GEOTEST OPTION PROJECT
GM 44116	1986	GRANT, J C	EXSICS EXPL LTD	GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
GM 44463	1986	CAVEY, G, LEBEL, L	OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD	REPORT ON BUTEUX PROPERTY AND DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 44927	1986	HAFIZ ZADEH, A R, LEONARD, M A		JOURNAUX DE SONDAGES, PROPRIETE DIONNE
GM 45500	1987	LACOTTE, C, LEFRANCOIS, G	GEOPHYSIQUE G P R INTERNAT INC	REPORT ON MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS, DESJARDINS TOWNSHIP
GM 45651	1987	BORDUAS, B	METRICLAB [1980] INC	REPORT ON THE SPRING 1987, DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM, PROJECT NORTH GOLD ZONE, PROSPECT NGZ-10
GM 45985	1987	MCROBERTS, S		DIAMOND DRILLING LOGS, P-1425 DESJARDINS PROJECT
GM 45997	1987	GRANT, J C	EXSICS EXPL LTD	GEOPHYSICAL REPORT, NORTHEAST EXTENSION, DESJARDINS TOWNSHIP
GM 46067	1987	HANSEN, J E	GEOTEST CORP	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS ON THE DESJARDINS PROPERTY, EAST BLOCK
GM 46108	1987	GAUDREAU, Y, JOBIN, C	RELEVES GEOPHYSIQUES INC	HELIBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, ABITIBI AREA
GM 46522	1987	LAMBERT, G, TURCOTTE, R	VAL D'OR GEOPHYSIQUE LTEE	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, CURRIE PROJECT
GM 46720	1988	DIXON, J A, WOODS, E	CHIMITEC LTEE	REPORT ON THE 1987-1988 REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING PROGRAM, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 46856	1988	GAUDET, A, PERRIER, B		CAMPAGNE D'EXPLORATION DE SURFACE 1987-1988, PROJET FLORDIN
GM 46948	1988	REARDON, N, TURCOTTE, D	CHIMITEC LTEE, KIWATIN, SERV GEOSCIENTIFIQUES	CAMPAGNE DE FORAGE, PROPRIETE DESJARDINS

GM 47124	1988	ARSENAULT, J L, LEFRANCOIS, G	GÉOPHYSIQUE G P R INTERNAT INC	REPORT ON MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS, DESJARDINS TOWNSHIP
GM 47125	1988	DEROSIER, C	CHIMITEC LTEE	REPORT ON A DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME ON THE DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 47162	1988	BEAUDRY, C	CHIMITEC LTEE, GESTION CONSULTA INC	RAPPORT D'EXPLORATION DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ DESJARDINS
GM 47626	1987	GENEREUX, R, MCROBERTS, S	NORAMCO	DIAMOND DRILL LOG, DESJARDINS (P-1425) PROPERTY
GM 47713	1988	ST-HILAIRE, C	AGEOS SCIENCES INC	LEVE DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE, PROPRIÉTÉ DESJARDINS
GM 47742	1988	LOPATKA, S B, OTTON, B		REPORT ON 1987 DRILL PROGRAM, CURRIE PROPERTY Q-14
GM 47858	1988	LAMBERT, G	VAL D'OR GÉOPHYSIQUE LTEE	LEVE MAGNETIQUE, PROJET DESJARDINS BLOC-OUEST
GM 48686	1989	BOILEAU, P, TURCOTTE, R	VAL D'OR GÉOPHYSIQUE LTEE	INDUCED POLARIZATION, NGZ-10 PROJECT
GM 48971	1978	SUTHERLAND, D B		ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY REPORT, BELL RIVER JOINT VENTURE, THEMINES PROJECT, GROUP C
GM 49005	1979	SULLIVAN, D L, SULLIVAN, J A		DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT, THEMINES PROJECT, GROUPS A, D, F, H, M, N, T, W
GM 49205	1989	LAMBERT, G	VAL D'OR GÉOPHYSIQUE LTEE	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, #400 PROJECT
GM 49344	1989	GARDINER, J, SALAMIS, G	LABORATOIRES CHEMEX LTEE	REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES - 1989 FIELD SEASON, PROJECT 400
GM 49670	1990	BOILEAU, P	VALMINEX INC	GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS (MAG, HLEM AND I.P.-RESISTIVITY), DESJARDINS PROPERTY (NORTH BLOCK - SOUTH BLOCK)
GM 50168	1990	SALAMIS, G	ACCURASSAY LABORATORIES LTD	REPORT ON POWER STRIPPING AND DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMS, PROJECT 400 (CHAMPAGNE-DIONNE OPTION)
GM 50515	1991	CHARTRE, E	SERVICES EXPL ENRG	MAGNETOMETER SURVEY, DESJARDINS TWP. PROPERTY
GM 50996	1991	GAUNT, J E	ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC	REPORT ON THE DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 51062	1991	SALAMIS, G	CHIMITEC LTEE, TECHNI-LAB ABITIBI INC	REPORT ON THE SUMMER 1991 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME, PROJECT 400 (CHAMPAGNE-DIONNE OPTION)
GM 51264	1992	CHAMOIS, P, JAGODITS, F L	BELANGER GÉOPHYSIQUE LTEE	REPORT OF AN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 51598	1992	SALAMIS, G	PLACER DOME INC, TECHNI-LAB ABITIBI INC	REPORT ON THE SPRING 1992 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME, PROJECT 476
GM 52348	1993	LAPLANTE, R	CHIMITEC LTEE	RAPPORT DE COMPILATION ET DE TRAVAUX DE TERRAIN - 1993, PROPRIÉTÉ ETANG JOHN
GM 52349	1994	CHAKRIDI, R	SIAL GEOSCIENCES INC	LEVE EM-MAG HELIPORTE, PROJET ETANG JOHN
GM 52387	1993	JOHSON, M		DRILL RECORD, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 53139	1994	GIRARD, P	CHIMITEC LTEE	RAPPORT DE SONDAGES ET PROPOSITION D'UN PROGRAMME D'EXPLORATION, PROPRIÉTÉ ETANG JOHN
GM 53369	1994	CHEVALIER, A	SOQUEM, TECHNI-LAB	RAPPORT DE PROSPECTION ET ECHANTILLONNAGE, PROPRIÉTÉ ETANG JOHN 1112
GM 53370	1994	LORTIE, P	SOQUEM, VAL D'OR GÉOPHYSIQUE LTEE	LEVES GÉOPHYSIQUES, PROJET ETANG JOHN 1112

GM 53675	1995	BOILEAU, P, LAPOINTE, D	VAL D'OR GEOPHYSIQUE LTEE	LEVE P.P.- RESISTIVITE, PROJET DESJARDINS
GM 53676	1995	VILLENEUVE, D H	ABILAB INC, RESSOURCES DIABEX INC	REPORT ON THE 1995 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 54104	1996	PLANTE, L	ABILAB INC, GEOLA LTEE	DRILLING CAMPAIGN -- 3 HOLES, NAUTICA PROSPECT
GM 54431	1995	BOSSE, J	ABILAB INC, CHIMITEC LTEE	RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE CARTOGRAPHIE, DE PROSPECTION ET DE SONDAGES AU DIAMANT 1994-1995, PROPRIETES DIOMINES ET DIOMINES EXTENSION
GM 54600	1996	KHOBZI, A	CHIMITEC LTEE, KAMIL KHOBZI & ASSOCIES INC	RAPPORT D'EVALUATION GEOLOGIQUE ET RECOMMANDATIONS, PROPRIETE ETANG JOHN
GM 54683	1996	LAVOIE, C	GEOLA LTEE	LEVES MAGNETIQUES ET DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE, PROJET ETANG JOHN
GM 54684	1996	KHOBZI, A	KAMIL KHOBZI & ASSOCIES INC	RAPPORT DE TRAVAUX GEOLOGIQUES ET RECOMMANDATIONS, PROPRIETE ETANG JOHN/SOQUEM
GM 55421	1996	CHEVALIER, A	SOQUEM, TECHNI-LAB	RAPPORT DE LA CAMPAGNE DE FORAGE AUTOMNE 1996, PROJET DESJARDINS (1185)
GM 55442	1997	POIRIER, M	CHIMITEC LTEE, GEOSIG INC	RAPPORT FINAL DES TRAVAUX, ETE ET AUTOMNE 1996, PROJET 176.01
GM 55522	1995	GAGNON, Y	BAND-ORE RESOURCES LTD, GEOSPEX SCIENCES INC	QUALIFICATION REPORT, CAMERON SHEAR PROPERTY
GM 55523	1996	LAPOINTE, D	BAND-ORE RESOURCES LTD, VAL D'OR SAGAX INC	A REPORT ON INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY, CAMERON SHEAR PROPERTY
GM 55524	1996	CHARTRE, E	BAND-ORE RESOURCES LTD	MAGNETOMETER SURVEY, CAMERON SHEAR PROPERTY
GM 55583	1996	BOSSE, J	ABILAB INC, GEONOVA EXPLORATIONS INC	RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE SONDAGES AU DIAMANT, PROPRIETE DIOMINES
GM 55587	1996	BOSSE, J	ABILAB INC, CHIMITEC LTEE	RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE CARTOGRAPHIE, DE PROSPECTION, PROPRIETES DIOMINES ET DIOMINES EXTENSION
GM 55802	1998	PELLETIER, M	CHIMITEC LTEE, E3000 INC	PEDOGEOCHIMIE DE RECONNAISSANCE, PROPRIETE ETANG JOHN
GM 56460	1998	PELLETIER, M	E3000 INC	LEVE PEDOGEOCHIMIQUE, PROPRIETE ETANG JOHN
GM 57749	1999	ARIS, Y, THEBERGE, D		RAPPORT, LEVE GEOLOGIQUE PARTIEL, PROPRIETE ETANG JOHN
GM 57750	1999	GRANGER, B	GEOSIG INC	LEVES DE MAGNETOMETRIE, DE TBF, DE GEOLOGIE ET DE PROSPECTION AU BEEP MAT, PROPRIETE ETANG JOHN
GM 58474	1998	KOWALSKI, B	ABILAB INC, M.J.L EXPLORATIONS LTD	GEOPHYSICAL, GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY, DESJARDINS PROPERTY
GM 62522	2006	BOUCHER, R	ALS CHEMEX, CRONE GEOPHYSICS & EXPLORATION LTD	RAPPORT DE TRAVAUX STATUTAIRES, PROJET LABEL-SUR-QUEVILLON / DESMARAILVILLE
GM 62536	2004	DUMAS, I, ORTA, M	GEOTECH LTD	REPORT ON A HELICOPTER-BORNE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
GM 63634	2008	BOILEAU, P		LEVES GEOPHYSIQUES AU SOL, MAGNETIQUES ET EM-VLF EFFECTUES SUR LE PROJET JR DESJARDINS
GM 65437	2011	BIRKETT, T	ALS CHEMEX, RESSOURCES CADISCOR INC	RAPPORT DES FORAGES D'EXPLORATION 2010, FORAGES CS-10-009 ET CS-10-014, PROPRIETE CAMERON SHEAR

GM 66184	2011	BIRKETT, T, GARRY, J	AGAT LABORATORIES, ALS MINERALS	RAPPORT DES FORAGES D'EXPLORATION 2010, FORAGES FR-10-001 A FR-10-004, PROPRIETE FLORENCE
GM 66870	2012	BOILEAU, P	GEOPHYSIQUE TMC	LEVES GEOPHYSIQUES AU SOL EFFECTUES SUR LE PROJET JR DESJARDINS
GM 67212	2012	DOUELLOU, M, GAGNON, R	EXPLOLAB INC	RAPPORT DE TRAVAUX EFFECTUES SUR LA PROPRIETE CAMERON
GM 67301	2013	OUELLET, R	ALS MINERALS, MAGNOR EXPLORATION INC	RAPPORT DE LA CAMPAGNE D'EXPLORATION 2012 DE LA PROPRIETE MADELEINE
GM 67425	2013	HALLE, L	ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD	TRAVAUX DE DECAPAGE ET RAINURAGES, PROPRIETE IRONGOLD
GM 67662	2013	BIRKETT, T, GARRY, J	AGAT LABORATORIES, ALS MINERALS	RAPPORT DE FORAGES DES CAMPAGNES D'EXPLORATION 2010 ET 2011, PROPRIETE FLORDIN
GM 67909	2013	MOREAU, A, SHELAT, Y	EARTHMETRIX TECHNOLOGIES INC	GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY, DISCOVERY NORTH
GM 67947	2013	MOREAU, A, SHELAT, Y	TECHNOLOGIES EARTHMETRIX INC	GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY, TECHNICAL REPORT, IRONGOLD PROPERTY
GM 67948	2013	MOREAU, A	TECHNOLOGIES EARTHMETRIX INC	GEOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATIONS, IRONGOLD PROJECT
GM 68250	2014	DUBOIS, M	ABITIBI GEOPHYSIQUE	LEVE DE POLARISATION PROVOQUEE, PROJET FLORENCE
GM 68251	2014	SIMARD, J	G.L. GEOSERVICE INC	RAPPORT SUR UN LEVE MAGNETIQUE AU SOL, PROPRIETE RIVIERE FLORENCE
GM 68348	2014	BOILEAU, P		LEVE MAGNETIQUE AU SOL EFFECTUE SUR LE PROJET DESJARDINS - RIVIERE FLORENCE
GM 68806	2014	GAGNON, R	EXPLOLAB INC	RAPPORT DE TRAVAUX 2014, PROPRIETE CAMERON
GM 69771	2016	BOILEAU, P	LES EXPLORATIONS CARAT INC	LEVE MAGNETIQUE COMPLEMENTAIRE AU SOL EFFECTUE SUR LE PROJET DESJARDINS - RIVIERE FLORENCE
GM 70054	2016	BOILEAU, P	LES EXPLORATIONS CARAT INC	LEVE MAGNETIQUE AU SOL EFFECTUE SUR LE PROJET DESJARDINS, CAMERON WEST
GM 70286	2016	OUELLET, R	ALS MINERALS	RAPPORT DES TRAVAUX DE 2015 SUR LES PROPRIETES LANDRY ET DESJARDINS
GM 70421	2017	MCNICHOLS, D	ALS MINERALS, SOQUEM INC	RAPPORT D'EXPLORATION ETE 2017, DESJARDINS (1185)
GM 70520	2017	BOURNAS, N, PLASTOW, G	GEOTECH LTD	Report on a helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM Tm plus) and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical survey, Florence project
MB 89-67	1989	PROULX, M	MRN	GEOLOGIE DE LA REGION DES LACS ESTHER ET WEDDING
MB 93-33	1993	DAIGNEAULT, R	MERN	COULOIRS DE DEFORMATION DE LA SOUS-PROVINCE DE L'ABITIBI

Web Sites:

Canadian Climate Normals, Environment Canada http://www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/climate_normals.

E3 Framework Document for Responsible Exploration <http://www.pdac.ca/e3plus/index.aspx>

James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) <http://www.gcc.ca/>

Quebec Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources (MERN): <https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/en/department/>

Quebec GESTIM claim management system <https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/>

Quebec SIGEOM system <http://sigeom.mines.gouv.gouv.qc.ca/>

**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: CAMERON LAKE PROJECT, BRUNEAU, DESJARDINS, CURRIE AND GREVET TOWNSHIPS, QUEBEC, NTS 32F/06, 32F/07” dated June 20th, 2019;
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); the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick (Licence M5467); and a Temporary Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Licence 1716);
4. I am part-owner of MRB & Associates, a Val-d’Or Quebec-based Geological Consulting firm;
5. I am a minority share-holder of a number of Canadian junior mining companies;
6. 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;
7. I have worked as an exploration and field geologist since 1985. I have knowledge and experience with regard to a various mineral deposit types, including the procedures involved in exploring for gold and base-metals, and with the preparation of reports relating to them;
8. I have been retained by Kanadario Gold Inc., a private company incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, and not currently listed for trading, with head offices at 200 Burrard Street, Suite 1680, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3L6, as a contract/consulting geologist, and not as an employee;
9. I have no prior involvement with Kanadario Gold Inc., nor with the Property that is the subject of this Report;
10. I have prepared and take responsibility for all Sections of this Report, “NI 43-101 – TECHNICAL REPORT: CAMERON LAKE PROJECT, BRUNEAU, DESJARDINS, CURRIE AND GREVET TOWNSHIPS, QUEBEC, NTS 32F/06, 32F/07” dated June 20th, 2019;
11. I visited the Property on October 3rd, 2018;
12. 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;

13. I am "independent" of Kanadario Gold Inc. with respect to the conditions described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. 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 Kanadario Gold Inc., nor any of its associated or affiliated entities. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Kanadario Gold Inc., nor any of its associates or affiliates;
14. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with them and in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice. As at the date of the certificate, 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 20th Day of June, 2019




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