INNOVEXPLO
MINING EXPERTISE

Val-d'Or Head Office
560, 3e Avenue
Val-d'Or (Québec) J9P 1S4

Quebec City Office
725, boulevard Lebourgneuf
Suite 310-12
Québec (Québec) G2J 0C4

Montreal Office
859, boulevard Jean-Paul-Vincent
Suite 201
Longueuil (Québec) J4G 1R3

Telephone: 819-874-0447
Toll-free: 866-749-8140
Email: info@innovexplo.com
Website: www.innovexplo.com

NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau Gold Deposits, Chimo Mine and East Cadillac Properties, Quebec, Canada

Prepared for

CARTIER RESOURCES

Cartier Resources Inc.
1740, Chemin Sullivan, Suite 1000
Val-d'Or (Québec, Canada), J9P 7H1

Project Location
Latitude: 48°00' North; Longitude: 77°06' West
Province of Quebec, Canada

Prepared by:

Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo.
Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc.
Marc R. Beauvais, P.Eng.

InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Quebec)

Effective Date: October 2, 2022
Signature Date: October 12, 2022

SIGNATURE PAGE – INNOVEXPLO

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Effective Date: October 2, 2022

(Original signed and sealed)

Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo.
InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Quebec)

Signed at Val-d'Or on October 12th, 2022

(Original signed and sealed)

Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc.
InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Quebec)

Signed at Val-d'Or on October 12th, 2022

(Original signed and sealed)

Marc R. Beauvais, P.Eng.
InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Quebec)

Signed at Val-d'Or on October 12th, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – VINCENT NADEAU-BENOIT

I, Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo. (OGQ No. 1535, EGBC No. 54427, NAPEG No. L4154), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geoscientist, employed as Senior Geologist in Mineral Resource Estimation at InnovExplo Inc., located at 560 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau Gold Deposits, Chimo Mine and East Cadillac Properties, Quebec, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of October 2, 2022, and signature date of October 12, 2022. The Technical Report was prepared for Cartier Resources Inc. (the "issuer").
3. I graduated with a bachelor's degree in Earth and Atmosphere Science (Geology) from Université du Québec à Montréal (Montreal, Quebec) in 2010.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ No. 1535), the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC, No. 54427) and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG No. L4154)
5. I have practiced my profession continuously as a geologist for a total of 11 years since graduating from university, during which time I have been involved in mineral exploration and mine geology projects for precious and base metal properties in Canada. I acquired my expertise with Royal Nickel Corporation and Glencore. I have been a consulting geologist for InnovExplo Inc. since August 2018.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person set out in National Instrument 43-10/Regulation 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 fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the Properties on July 27, 2022, for the purpose of the Technical Report.
8. I am co-author of and share responsibility for all items of the report.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the Properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101, and the items of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 12th day of October 2022 in Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo.

InnovExplo Inc.

vincent.nadeau-benoit@innovexplo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – ALAIN CARRIER

I, Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc. (OGQ No. 281, PGO No. 1719, NAPEG No. L2701), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geoscientist, employed as Co-President Founder of InnovExplo Inc., located at 560, 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau Gold Deposits, Chimo Mine and East Cadillac Properties, Quebec, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of October 2, 2022, and signature date of October 12, 2022. The Technical Report was prepared for Cartier Resources Inc. (the "issuer").
3. I am a member in good standing with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ licence No. 281), the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO licence No. 1719), Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG No. L2701), the Canadian Institute of Mines, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM No. 91323), and the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG No. 132243). I graduated with a mining technician degree in geology (1989) from Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue) and with a Bachelor's degree in Geology (1992; B.Sc.) and a Master's in Earth Sciences (1994; M.Sc.) from Université du Québec à Montréal (Montreal, Quebec). I initiated a PhD in geology at INRS-Géoressources (Sainte-Foy, Quebec), for which I completed the course program but not the thesis.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously as a geologist for a total of twenty-seven (27) years, during which time I have been involved in mineral exploration, mine geology, ore control and resource modelling projects for gold, copper, zinc, silver, nickel, lithium, graphite and uranium properties in Canada and internationally.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101/Regulation 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 fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I visited the Properties on July 27, 2022, for the purpose of the Technical Report.
7. I am a co-author of and share responsibility for all items of the report.
8. I have had prior involvement with the Properties that are the subject of the Technical Report by overseeing previous mandates and reports.
9. I am independent of the issuer in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in accordance with that instrument and form.
11. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Signed this 12th day of October 2022 in Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Alain Carrier, P.Geo, M.Sc.

InnovExplo Inc.,

alain.carrier@innovexplo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – MARC R. BEAUVAIS

I, Marc R. Beavais,P.Eng., (OIQ No. 108195, PEO No. 100061114), do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a senior mine engineer with InnovExplo Inc., Consulting Firm in Mines and Exploration, 560, 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau Gold Deposits, Chimo Mine and East Cadillac Properties, Quebec, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of October 2, 2022, and signature date of October 12, 2022. The Technical Report was prepared for Cartier Resources Inc. (the "issuer").
3. I have practiced my profession in mining operation, construction and management for more than 30 years. I have experience in gold, base metals and diamonds. I have worked for Aur Resources (1986, 1987, 1994-1998), Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd (1993-94), McWatters Mines (1998- 2000), Promine Software Inc. (2000-2001). I have founded and operated my own consulting firm (Promine Consultant Inc.) from 2001 to 2005. I have been a Business Associate of Genivar Inc from 2005 to 2009 where I have supervised a staff of nearly 30 professionals directly involved in every aspect of the mineral industry. I have worked for a foreign mining company (Aimroc) in Azerbaijan from 2009 to 2010. In 2012, I have founded and managed Minrail Inc who developed a patented, fully integrated mining system designed specifically to extract the ore of shallow dipping deposit for underground mines. I have worked mostly in Canada and abroad. I have multiple specializations in computer modeling in mine planning and construction.
4. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Québec (OIQ No. 108195).
5. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario (PEO No. 100061114).
6. I have graduated in 1991, at Laval University located in Ste-Foy (Québec) with a B.Sc. in Mining Engineering.
7. I have visited the Properties on November 17, 2021, for the purpose of on-going engineering studies.
8. I am a co-author of and share responsibility for Items 1-2, 14.1.13, 14.2.12, and 25-26 of the report.
9. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report by overseeing engineering studies.
10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
11. I am independent of the issuer in accordance with the application of Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in accordance with that instrument and form. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Techincal Report not misleading.
13. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in Regulation 43-101 /NI 43-01 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in Regulation 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.

Signed this 12th day of October 2022 in Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Marc R. Beauvais, P.Eng..

InnovExplo Inc.,

marcr.beauvais@innovexplo.com

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

InnovExplo Inc. (“InnovExplo”) was commissioned by Cartier Resources Inc. (the “issuer” or “Cartier”) to review and validate all the available information concerning the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties (the “Properties” or the “Project”), assess their exploration status, update and combine the mineral resource estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau Gold Deposits, and prepare a Technical Report in accordance with CSA’s National Instrument 43-101 Respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43 101”) and its related Form 43-101F1.

The mandate was assigned on April 27 2022 by Cartier’s vice-president Mr. Gaétan Lavallière (P.Geo., PhD). This Technical Report aims to describe the current exploration status and support the updated and combined mineral resource estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau gold deposits, prepared by qualified persons (“QPs”) from InnovExplo. The combined mineral resource estimates are referred to herein as the Chimo Mine Gold System 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (the “2022 MRE”).

InnovExplo is an independent consulting firm in geology and mining engineering with offices in Val-d'Or, Longueuil and Quebec City (Québec, Canada).

1.2 Report responsibility and qualified person

The Technical Report was prepared by MM. Vincent Nadeau-Benoit (P.Geo.), Senior Geologist, Mineral Resource Estimates at InnovExplo, Alain Carrier (P.Geo.), Co-President Founder of InnovExplo, and Marc R. Beauvais (P.Eng.), Senior Mining Engineer at InnovExplo, all independent QPs as defined by NI 43 101. MM. Nadeau-Benoit and Carrier are responsible of all items of the report and Mr. Beauvais is responsible of sub-items 14.1.13 and 14.2.12 and share responsibility for items 1, 2, 25 and 26.

1.3 Property Description and Location

The Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties (together, the “Properties”) are located in the province of Quebec (Canada) in the administrative region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue. The Properties lie 50 km east of the city of Val-d’Or, the closest major urban centre, and about 12 km southeast of the municipality of Louvicourt. They are accessible year-round via paved roads and secondary gravel roads.

The Properties overlie parts of Vauquelin, Pershing, Denain and Villebon townships at the eastern end of the Val-d’Or gold mining camp and overlap NTS Map sheets 32C/02, 32C/03, 32N/14 and 32N/15.

The approximate centre of the Properties has Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 343353.07 East, 5318434.03 North, in Zone 18 of the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) geoid, equivalent to 48°00' latitude and 77°06' longitude.

All mining titles for the Chimo Mine property for the East Cadillac property are registered to Cartier Resources Inc. Chimo Mine mining titles consist of twelve (12) contiguous claims for a total area of 335 ha. East Cadillac mining titles consist of 587 contiguous claims for a total area of 29,189 ha.

Some areas of the Properties are subject to the following royalties payable to various stakeholders: Chimo Mine property: 1% NSR; East Cadillac property: 1% to 2% NSR and 2% to 3% GMR.

To the authors' knowledge, there are no significant factors, risks, or legal issues that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform fieldwork or mineral resource estimation work on the Properties

1.4 Geology

The Properties underlain by rocks of the southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt and the Pontiac Subprovince, separated from one another by the crustal-scale Larder Lake Cadillac Fault Zone. To the north of the Larder Lake Cadillac Fault Zone, the Abitibi Greenstone Belt - related rocks comprise the mafic to intermediate Val-d'Or Formation and the felsic-dominated Héva Formation (of the Louvicourt Group), intruded by the granitic to granodioritic Pershing-Manitou pluton. The mafic to intermediate volcanic Villebon Group and the volcano-sedimentary Trivio Group underlies the Properties south of the Larder Lake Cadillac Fault Zone. The Properties provides the issuer with a strategic land position in the Val-d'Or mining camp in the southwestern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

1.5 Mineralization

Two gold deposits and several occurrences are known on the Properties: the historic Chimo Mine and the West Nordeau deposit. The Chimo Mine operated from 1966 to 1996 and produced 10.9 t Au (2.2 M t @ 4.95 g/t). The West Nordeau Deposit lies 1.5 km east of the Chimo Mine.

Gold mineralization in the area is typically concentrated along the Larder Lake Cadillac Fault Zone and related secondary structures. This is evident at the closed Chimo Mine and the West Nordeau Deposit, where gold occurs with quartz and arsenopyrite in longitudinal high-strain ("shear") zones within the mafic volcanic rocks and in bands of semi-massive arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite associated with banded magnetite iron formation units (Sauvé et al., 1987).

Gold mineralization on the Properties occurs epigenetically in silicified lodes with disseminated sulphides, spatially related to banded iron formation and altered shear zones with temporally related quartz ± carbonate veins. When related to shear zones, Au mineralization typically occurs in volcanic units with disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Graphite horizons are also common with this type of mineralization.

Main mineralized facies documented in the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau deposits are (i) quartz veins and (ii) silica-altered mafic rocks. Gold mineralization is distributed in three (3) main Gold Corridor (South, Central and North). For the Chimo Mine deposit, a total of 17 mineralized structures were modelled: seven (7) in the Central Gold Corridor (Structures 5B, 5B2, 5C, 5M, 5M2, 5N and 6N1), five (5) in the North Gold Corridor (Structures 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4B), and five (5) in the South Gold Corridor (structures 6, 6B, 6C, 6P and 6P2). For the West Nordeau deposit, eight (8) mineralized structures were modelled: three (3) in the Central Gold Corridor (Structures 5B, 5M, and 5N) and five (5) in the North Gold Corridor (Structures 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4B).

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimates

The 2022 MRE was prepared by Vincent Nadeau-Benoit (P.Geo.), Alain Carrier (P.Geo.) and Marc R. Beauvais (P.Eng.) using all available information. The databases supporting the 2022 MRE are complete, valid and up to date.

The Chimo Mine Gold System 2022 MRE combines the updated mineral resource estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau deposits. The following Table displays the results of the 2022 MRE at the official cut-off grades of 1.5 and 2.0 g/t Au for an underground scenario.

Chimo Mine Gold System 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (combined Chimo Mine and West Nordeau gold deposits)

Gold Corridor Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources		
	Metric Tons (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tons (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)
North (>2.0)	1,119,000	3.85	139,000	1,714,000	3.54	1,950,00
Central (>1.5)	5,565,000	2.96	529,000	14,812,000	2.56	1,221,000
South (>2.0)	444,000	3.61	52,000	1,949,000	3.47	217,000
Total	7,128,000	3.14	720,000	18,475,000	2.75	1,633,000

Mineral Resource Estimates notes:

I. The independent and qualified persons, as defined by NI 43-101, are Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo., Alain Carrier, M.Sc., P.Geo., and Marc R. Beauvais, P.Eng. (InnovExplo). The effective date is August 22, 2022.

II. The mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resource estimates follow CIM Definition Standards and CIM Best Practice Guidelines.

III. For the Chimo Mine deposit, seventeen (17) structures were modelled using a minimum true thickness of 2.4 m: five (5) for the North Gold Corridor; five (5) for the South Gold Corridor; and seven (7) for the Central Gold Corridor. For the West Nordeau deposit, eight (8) structures were modelled using a minimum true thickness of 2.4 m: five (5) for the North Gold Corridor; and three (3) for the Central Gold Corridor.

IV. A density value of 2.90 g/cm^3 or 3.10 g/cm^3 (supported by measurements) was applied to all structures.

V. High-grade capping, supported by statistical analysis, was carried out on assay data and established on a per-structure basis for gold varying from 30 to 120 g/t Au before compositing at 1 m using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed, or a value of zero when not assayed.

VI. The reasonable prospect for an eventual economic extraction is met by having used reasonable cut-off grades for underground scenarios, a minimum width, and constraining volumes (Deswik shapes). The estimate is reported for a potential underground scenario at a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au for the Central Gold Corridor and 2.0 g/t Au for the North and South Gold Corridors. The cut-off grade reflects the geometry and true width of each corridor. The cut-off grade was calculated using a gold price of US$1,612 per ounce, a USD:CAD exchange rate of 1.34, mining cost of C$50.75/t (Central) and C$75.50/t (North and South), definition drilling cost of C$3/t (Central) and C$6/t (North and South), transport cost of C$9.80/t; environment cost of C$ 0.75/t (Central) and C$1.50/t (North and South); processing cost of C$17/t; and G&A of C$12/t. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rate, mining cost, etc.).

VII. For the Chimo Mine deposit, the mineral resources were estimated using GEOVIA GEMS software v.6.8.2 from capped and composited assays constrained by the modelled structures. The ordinary kriging method was used to interpolate a block model (block size = 5 m x 5 m x 5 m). For the West Nordeau deposit, the mineral resources were estimated using Leapfrog Edge software v.2021.2.5 from capped and composited assays constrained by the modelled structures. The ordinary kriging method was used to interpolate a sub-blocked model (parent block size = 5 m x 5 m x 5 m).

VIII. The resource estimates are classified as indicated and inferred. The indicated category is defined by a minimum of three (3) drill holes within a closest distance of 25 m. The inferred category is defined by a

minimum of two (2) drill holes within a closest distance of 65 m and where there are reasonable geological and grade continuities.

IX. Results are presented in situ. Ounce (troy) = metric tons (tonnes) x grade / 31.10348. The number of tonnes and ounces was rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects; rounding followed the recommendations as per NI 43-101.

The independent and qualified persons for the 2022 MRE are not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate

1.7 Interpretation and Conclusions

The QPs believes that the information presented in this report provides a fair and accurate picture of the Property's potential.

The Property is located in the Val-d'Or mining camp, a 50-km drive east of the city of Val-d'Or. Mining infrastructure is still present at the site and could facilitate the transition to a more advanced stage of exploration.

The authors conclude the following:

- The geological and grade continuity of gold mineralization in the Chimo Mine Gold System is demonstrated and supported by historical past production, underground exposures and dense drilling.
- The Chimo Mine mineralization consists of 28 gold zones that belong to 19 gold structures, themselves grouped into three gold corridors: Central, North and South.
- The 2022 MRE was prepared for a potential underground scenario at a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au for the Central Gold Corridor and 2.0 g/t Au for the North and South corridors.
- The 2022 MRE consists of:
  - **7,128,000 tonnes** at an average grade of **3.14 g/t Au** for **720,000 ounces of gold** in the **Indicated** category and;
  - **18,475,000 tonnes** at an average grade of **2.75 g/t Au** for **1,633,000 ounces of gold** in the **Inferred** category.
- The recent acquisition of the East Cadillac property eliminates boundaries and increases the mineral resources in Cartier's Chimo Gold System by adding the West Nordeau deposit.
- A preliminary Economic Study ("PEA") underway on the combined resources of the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau deposits will potentially increase the flexibility of the Project.
- The acquisition of the East Cadillac property also opens up the potential of the West Simon deposit area in the east, and it provides a means to evaluate the

mineral potential of other gold intersections documented along the Chimo Mine Gold System and the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault Zone.
- It is likely that additional drilling laterally and at depth would increase the Inferred Resource tonnage and upgrade some of the Inferred Resources to the Indicated category.

1.8 Recommendations

Based on the results of the 2022 MRE, the authors recommend that the Project move to a more advanced phase of exploration, further drilling and initial economic studies. A two-phase work program is recommended, where Phase 2 is conditional upon the positive conclusions of Phase 1.

In Phase 1, the authors recommend further drilling and studies:

- Continue drilling to potentially increase mineral resources for the overall Project. Phase 1 drilling is expected to focus on three areas: the West Nordeau deposit, the East Chimo area (located between the old Chimo Mine and West Nordeau), and the fringes immediately east and west of the old Chimo Mine. A drilling program on those target areas has been initiated by Cartier in August 2022 (i.e., the 2022-23 program).
- Complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") based on the updated 2022 MRE to address potential economic viability and guide future work programs that will be required to advance the Project.
- Evaluate the mineral potential of the recently acquired East Cadillac property. More specifically, in the short to medium term, this would focus on the potential of the gold intersections discovered to date peripheral to the Chimo Mine Gold System over a length of 10 km along the Larder Lake Cadillac Fault Zone.
- Complete more recommendations, such as: integration and analysis of industrial sorting results and additional testing; verification of local accuracy and refinement of historical mine openings (when possible); further documentation of bulk densities of mineralization and its host rocks; testwork for environmental and hydrogeological characterization; and initiation of a rock mechanics studies for potential stope optimization.

In Phase 2, the authors recommend the following:

- Incorporate the Phase 1 drilling program into a new mineral resource update for the Chimo Mine Gold System. In this update, the two current block models (for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau deposits) should be integrated into a single model. Incorporating the historical results to the west of the former Chimo mine (West Simon deposit area) is also recommended for a future mineral resource update.
- Keep a budget provision for internal engineering studies and for updating economic studies at the PEA and/or pre-feasibility ("PFS") level.
- Complete additional drilling with the aim of increasing mineral resources. Drilling should focus on the extensions at depth under the Chimo Mine Sector,

the East Chimo Mine Sector and the West Nordeau Sector as well as in the West Simon deposit and Portal Areas.

- Conduct a drilling program to potentially convert inferred mineral resources in the vicinity of planned mining infrastructures (based on the completed PEA)
- Complete exploration drilling at the local and regional scale on areas of interest within the new East Cadillac property.

As a guideline, the authors have prepared a cost estimate for the recommended two-phase work program. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 26.1. Expenditures for Phase 1 are estimated at C$ 6,000,000. Expenditures for Phase 2 are estimated at C$ 15,000,000. The grand total is C$21,000,000. Contingencies are included in the budget of each activity. Phase 2 is contingent upon the success of Phase 1.

The authors are of the opinion that the recommended work programs and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out. The authors believe that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Overview

InnovExplo Inc. (“InnovExplo”) was commissioned by Cartier Resources Inc. (the “issuer” or “Cartier”) to review and validate all the available information concerning the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties (the “Properties” or the “Project”), assess their exploration status, update and combine the mineral resource estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau Gold deposits, and prepare a Technical Report in accordance with CSA’s *National Instrument 43-101 Respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and its related Form 43-101F1.

The mandate was assigned on April 27 2022 by Cartier’s vice-president Mr. Gaétan Lavallière (P.Geo., PhD). This Technical Report aims to describe the current exploration status and support the updated and combined mineral resource estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau gold deposits, prepared by qualified persons (“QPs”) from InnovExplo. The combined mineral resource estimates are referred to herein as the Chimo Mine Gold System 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (the “2022 MRE”).

InnovExplo is a Canadian independent geology and mining engineering consulting firm based in Val-d’Or (Quebec), with offices in Quebec City and Montreal. InnovExplo also employs professional consultants in Trois-Rivières (Quebec), Sudbury (Ontario) and Vancouver (British Columbia).

2.2 Issuer

Founded in 2006, Cartier is a Canadian exploration company focused on advancing the development of its flagship Chimo Mine Project. Cartier is a junior exploration company listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the symbol ECR.

Its head office and exploration office are at:

1740, chemin Sullivan, Suite 1000
Val-d’Or, J9P 7H1, Quebec, Canada
Telephone: 1-877-874-1331

2.3 Terms of reference

The Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties form a consolidated gold exploration project in the Abitibi region in the province of Quebec, Canada, about 50 km east of the city of Val-d’Or. The Chimo Mine and the East Cadillac properties are 100% owned by Cartier.

2.4 Report Responsibility and Qualified Persons

The Technical Report was prepared by Mr. Vincent Nadeau-Benoit (P.Geo.), Senior Geologist, Mineral Resource Estimates at InnovExplo, Mr. Alain Carrier (P.Geo.), Co-President Founder of InnovExplo, and Mr. Marc R. Beauvais (P.Eng.), Senior Mining Engineer at InnovExplo, all independent QPs as defined by NI 43-101. Assistance with data compilation and validation was provided by Ms. Zsuzsanna Tóth (P.Geo., PhD), a geologist at InnovExplo.

The QPs do not have, nor have previously had, any material interest in the issuer or its related entities. The relationship with the issuer is solely a professional association between the issuer and the independent consulting firm. The Technical Report was prepared in return for fees based upon an agreed commercial rate, and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of the Technical Report.

Table 2.1 – Qualified Person Responsibilities

Qualified Person	Professional affiliation	Company	Site visit	Item or section responsibility
Vincent Nadeau-Benoit	P.Geo. (OGQ No. 1535)	InnovExplo Inc.	July 27, 2022	All items
Alain Carrier	P.Geo. (OGQ No. 281)	InnovExplo Inc.	July 27, 2022	All items
Marc R. Beauvais	P.Eng. (OIQ No.108195)	InnovExplo Inc.	November 17, 2021	Items 1-2, 14.1.13, 14.2.12, and 25-26

2.5 Site visits

Mr. Carrier and Mr. Nadeau-Benoit visited the Properties and Cartier's core shack on July 27, 2022. The site visit focused on the mineralized structures of the Central, North and South gold corridors. Field data verification included a visual inspection of surface drill pads, a verification of drill collar location coordinates, and a visual assessment of access roads. The QPs examined selected core intervals and reviewed the QA/QC program, downhole survey data, and the descriptions of lithologies, alteration and mineralization and conducted some independent re-sampling of selected core intervals.

2.6 Effective Date

The effective date of the 2022 MRE is August 22, 2022.

The effective date of the Technical Report is October 2, 2022, and its signature date is October 12, 2022.

The close-out date of the Chimo Mine deposit drill hole database is September 1, 2020. The close-out date of the West Nordeau deposit drill hole database is July 12, 2022. Both include all available drilling data. No drilling was in progress while the estimates were being prepared.

2.7 Sources of Information

This report is based partly on internal company reports, maps, government reports and public information, as listed in Item 27, *References*. Sections taken from other reports are indicated in the report.

The mineral resource estimates were prepared using information from the following:

- Technical discussions with Cartier staff.
- A review of exploration data collected by Cartier and previous owners.
- Internal and public technical documents provided by Cartier.
- Databases of historical and recent drilling.
- QP visits to the Properties and core shack.
- Additional information from public domain sources (SIGEOM, GESTIM, SEDAR, etc.).

The authors reviewed and appraised the information used to prepare this Technical Report, including the conclusions and recommendations, and believe that such information is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Project and the purpose for which this Technical Report is prepared. The authors have thoroughly researched and documented the conclusions and recommendations made in this Technical Report.

2.8 Currency, Units of Measure, and Acronyms

All currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars ($ or C$).

Metric units are used throughout the Technical Report, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, grams per metric ton (g/t) for gold grades and troy ounces (oz) for total contained gold.

A list of the abbreviations, acronyms and units used in this Technical Report are provided in Table 2.2 and Table 2.3. Wherever applicable, imperial units have been converted to the International System of Units (SI units) for consistency (Table 2.4).

Table 2.2 – List of abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation or acronym	Term
43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Regulation 43-101 in Quebec)
AGB	Abitibi greenstone belt
BIF	Banded iron formation
CAD:USD	Canadian-American exchange rate
CAPEX	Capital expenditure
CEAA 2012	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (2012)
CEAAg	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Best Practice Guidelines	CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019)
CIM Definition Standards	CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014)
CoG	Cut-off grade
CRM	Certified reference material
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators

Abbreviation or acronym	Term
COV	Coefficient of variation
DEM	Digital elevation model
EM	Electromagnetic
FS	Feasibility study
G&A	General and administration
GESTIM	Gestion des titres miniers (the MERN's online claim management system)
HEM	Helicopter-borne electromagnetics
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
ID2	Inverse distance squared
IF	Iron formation
IGRAD	In-line magnetic gradient
IP	Induced polarization
JV	Joint venture
LLCFZ	Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault Zone
Mag	Magnetometric
MDDEP	Ministère de Développement durable, de l'environnement et des parcs
MERN	Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (Quebec's Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources)
mesh	US mesh
MFFP	Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (Quebec's Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks)
MMI	Mobile metal ion
MRE	Mineral resource estimate
MRMR	Mineral resources and mineral reserves
MRN	Former name of the MERN
n/a	Not applicable
N/A	Not available
NAD	North American Datum
NAD 27	North American Datum of 1927
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Regulation 43-101 in Quebec)
NN	Nearest neighbour
NSR	Net smelter return
NTS	National Topographic System
OK	Ordinary kriging
PDFZ	Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone
PEA	Preliminary economic assessment

Abbreviation or acronym	Term
PFS	Prefeasibility study
QA	Quality assurance
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
QC	Quality control
QP	Qualified person (as defined in National Instrument 43-101)
RC	Reverse circulation (drilling)
Regulation 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (name in Quebec)
RQD	Rock quality designation
SAG	Semi-autogenous-grinding
SD	Standard deviation
SAG	Semi-autogenous grinder
SG	Specific gravity
SIGÉOM	Système d'Information Géominière (the MERN's online spatial reference geomining information system)
SMC	SAG mill comminution
SNRC	Système national de référence cartographique (French for National Topographic System)
SOQUEM	Société Québécoise d'Exploration Minière
SWIR	Short-wave infrared spectrometry
TDEM	Time domain electromagnetic
TMI	Total magnetic intensity
TSC	Trivio Structural Complex
UG	Underground
USD:CAD	American-Canadian exchange rate
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system
VGRAD	Vertical Magnetic Gradient
VLF-EM	Very low frequency electromagnetic
WR	Whole rock

Table 2.3 – List of units

Symbol	Unit
%	Percent
$, C$	Canadian dollar
$/t	Dollars per metric ton
°	Angular degree
°C	Degree Celsius

Symbol	Unit
µm	Micron (micrometre)
avdp	Avoirdupois
cm	Centimetre
cm^2	Square centimetre
cm^2/d	Square centimetre per day
cm^3	Cubic centimetre
ft	Foot (12 inches)
g	Gram
G	Billion
Ga	Billion years
g/cm^3	Gram per cubic centimetre
g/t	Gram per metric ton (tonne)
ha	Hectare
in	Inch
k	Thousand (000)
ka	Thousand years
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square kilometre
km/h	Kilometres per hour
koz	Thousand ounces
L	Litre
lb	Pound
M	Million
m	Metre
m^2	Square metre
m^3	Cubic metre
Ma	Million years (annum)
masl	Metres above mean sea level
mm	Millimetre
Moz	Million (troy) ounces
Mt	Million metric tons
oz	Troy ounce
oz/t	Ounce (troy) per short ton (2,000 lbs)
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
t	Metric tonne (1,000 kg)

Symbol	Unit
ton	Short ton (2,000 lbs)
tpd	Metric tonnes per day
tph	Metric tonnes per hour
US$	American dollar
wt%	Weight percent
y	Year (365 days)

Table 2.4 – Conversion factors for measurements

Imperial Unit	Multiplied by	Metric Unit
1 inch	25.4	mm
1 foot	0.3048	m
1 acre	0.405	ha
1 ounce (troy)	31.1035	g
1 pound (avdp)	0.4535	kg
1 ton (short)	0.9072	t
1 ounce (troy) / ton (short)	34.2857	g/t

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QPs did not rely on other experts to prepare this Technical Report.

The QPs relied on information provided by the issuer concerning mining titles, option agreements, royalty agreements, consultation with Aboriginal peoples, environmental liabilities and permits. Neither the QPs nor InnovExplo are qualified to express any legal opinion concerning property titles, current ownership or possible litigation. Assistance with data compilation and validation was provided by InnovExplo employee Zsuzsanna Tóth (PhD, P.Geo.).

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4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties (together, the "Properties") are located in the province of Quebec (Canada) in the administrative region of Abitibi-Témiscamingue (Figure 4.1). The Properties lie 50 km east of the city of Val-d'Or, the closest major urban centre, and about 12 km southeast of the municipality of Louvicourt. They are accessible year-round via paved roads and secondary gravel roads.

The Properties overlie parts of Vauquelin, Pershing, Denain and Villebon townships at the eastern end of the Val-d'Or gold mining camp and overlap NTS Map sheets 32C/02, 32C/03, 32N/14 and 32N/15 (see Figure 4.2).

The approximate centre of the Properties has Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 343353.07 East, 5318434.03 North, in Zone 18 of the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) geoid, equivalent to 48°00' latitude and 77°06' longitude.

The boundaries of the Properties have not been legally determined by surveying. Claim outlines were obtained from GESTIM Plus, the online mining title management system of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Quebec ("MERN"): https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/english/mines/rights/rights-gestim.jsp.

4.2 Mining Rights in the Province of Quebec

In Quebec, the *Mining Act* governs the management of mineral resources and the granting of mineral exploration rights (http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowTdm/cs/M-13.1). The *Mining Act* also specifies the rights to use mineral substances during the mining phase. Finally, it sets out the rights and obligations of title holders in line with the government's mandate to develop Quebec's mineral resources (https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/english/publications/online/mines/claim/index.asp).

4.3 Mining Title Status

The status of the mining titles for the Properties was verified in GESTIM Plus (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MRN_GestimP_Presentation/ODM02101_login.aspx).

As of July 12, 2022, all mining titles for the Chimo Mine Property are registered to Cartier Resources Inc. (title holder number: 80277). The mining titles consist of twelve (12) contiguous claims for a total area of 335 ha (Figure 4.2, Figure 4.3 and Appendix I). All mining titles for the East Cadillac Property are registered to Cartier Resources Inc (titleholder number: 80277). The mining titles consist of 587 contiguous claims for a total area of 29,189 ha (Figure 4.2, Figure 4.3 and Appendix II).

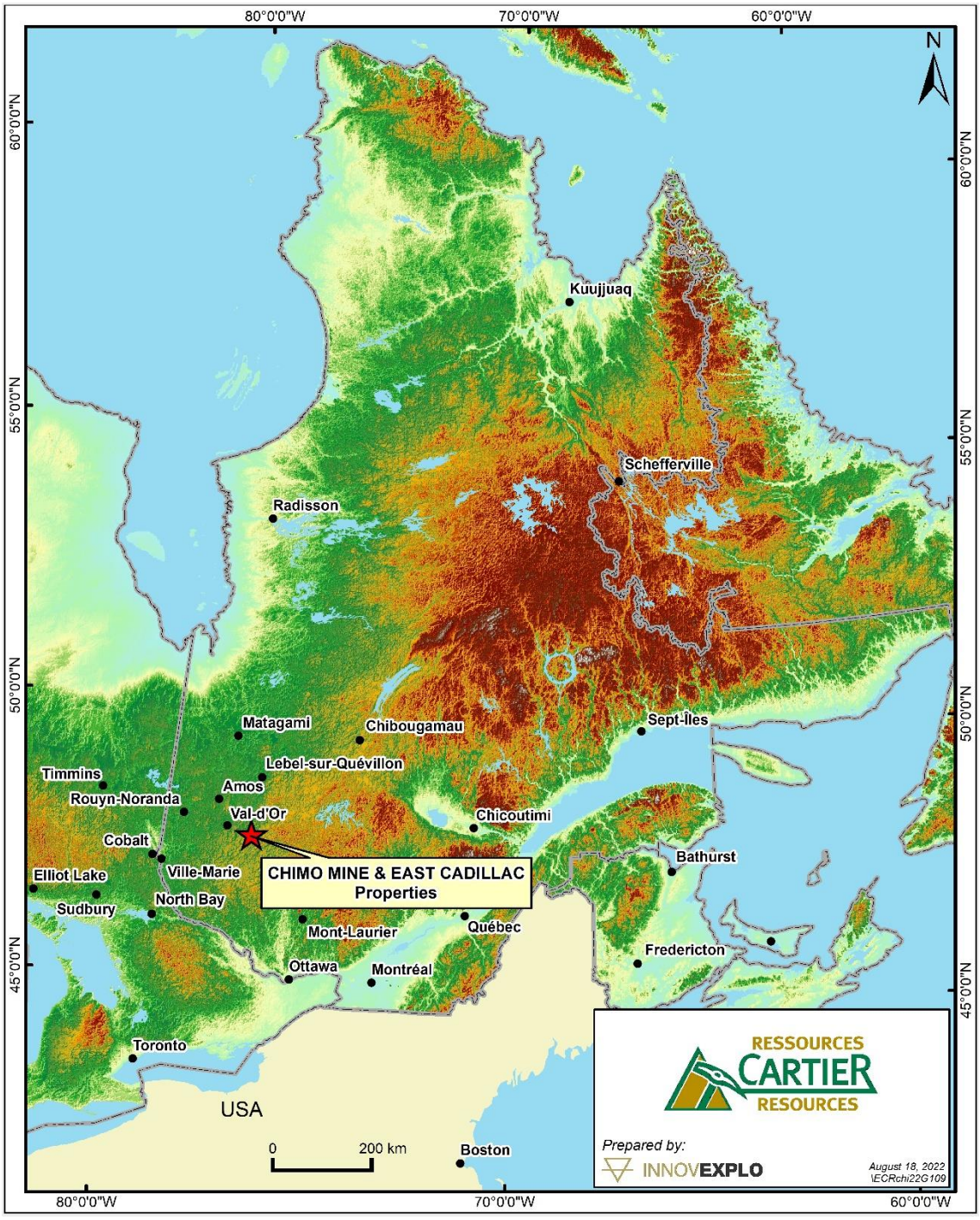


Figure 4.1 – Provincial map showing the location of the Project

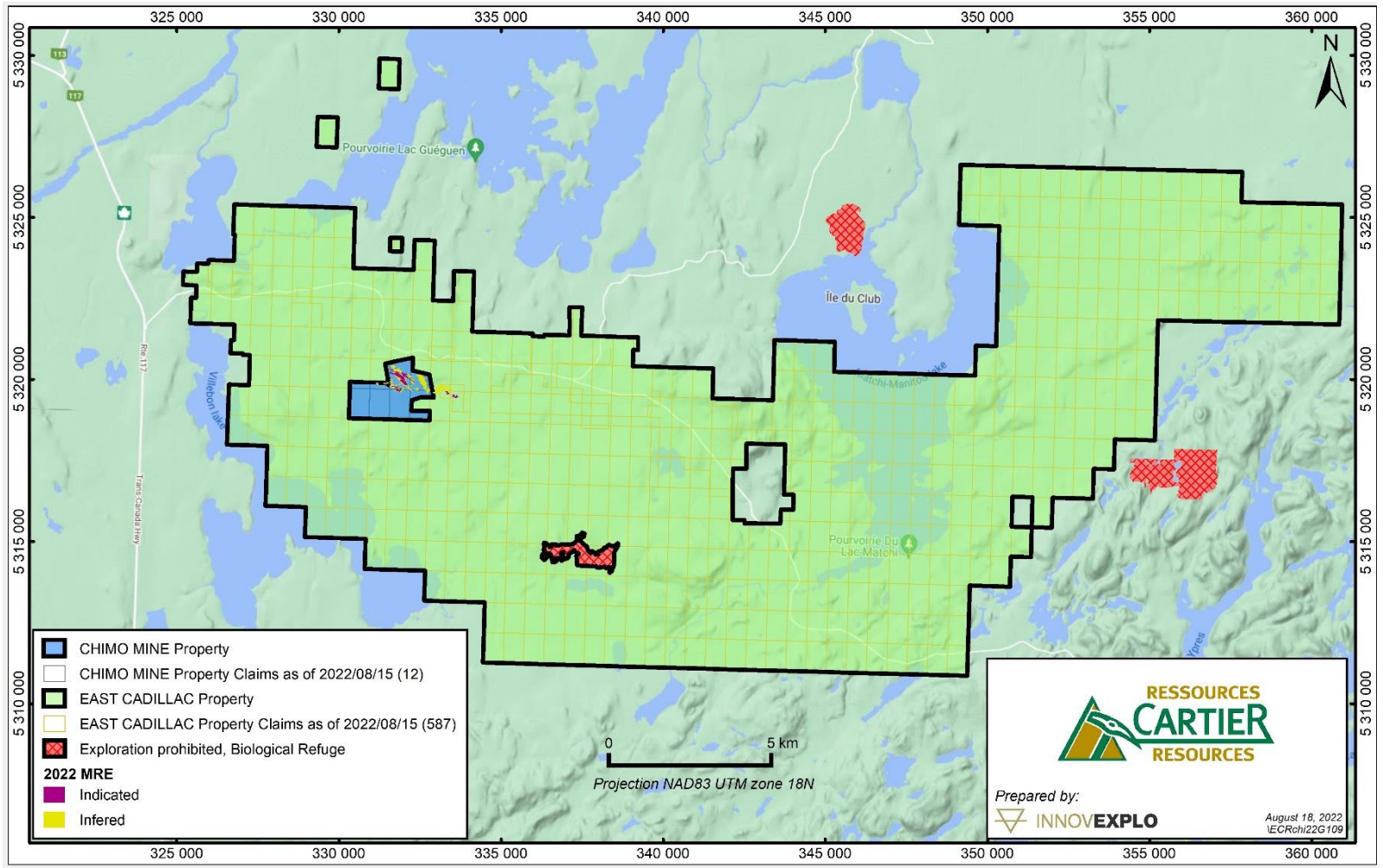


Figure 4.2 – Regional basemap showing the location of the Project comprising the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties

4.4 Acquisition of the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties

On April 7, 2022, Cartier Resources Inc. announced the execution of a definitive share purchase agreement with O3 Mining Inc. under which Cartier acquired all issued and outstanding shares of Chalice Gold Mines (Québec) Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of O3 Mining that held a 100% interest in the East Cadillac Property, contiguous with Cartier's Chimo Mine Property (Cartier press release of April 7, 2022). On May 6, 2022, Chalice Gold Mines (Québec) Inc., which have become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cartier Resources under the share purchase agreement, changed its name to Chimex Resources Inc. (https://opengovca.com/corporation/9221042). On September 15, 2022, the ownership rights of the 587 mining claims on the East Cadillac property were transferred to Cartier.

4.5 Mineral Royalties

The Properties are subject to the following royalties payable to various stakeholders (Figure 4.4):

Chimo Mine Property:

1% NSR – Triple Flag Precious Metals

East Cadillac Property:

- 1% NSR – Chalice Gold Mines Ontario Inc.
- 1% NSR – Daniel St-Pierre
- 1% NSR – Glenn Griesbach
- 1% NSR – Marc De Keyser
- 1% NSR – Marc De Keyser & Raymond Chartrand
- 2% GMR – Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
- 2% NSR – Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
- 2% NSR – Dean Boudrias
- 2% NSR – Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
- 2% NSR – Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
- 2% NSR – Harfang Exploration Inc.
- 2% NSR – Verenus Metal Corp.
- 3% GMR – Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.

4.6 Permits

Permits are required to conduct exploration programs (e.g., diamond drilling) and, typically, for any associated environment-altering work (e.g., watercourse diversion, water crossings, clear-cutting). Cartier must file the permit applications for these activities with the appropriate government departments in a timely fashion, allowing for a six-to-eight-week processing period.

Cartier has obtained all the necessary authorizations to conduct surface drilling on the Properties.

In Quebec, forest management permits are required before trees can be felled when building access roads and drill sites. These permits are issued by the Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks ("MFFP": https://mffp.gouv.qc.ca/). The delay in obtaining this type of permit is usually 2 to 4 weeks.

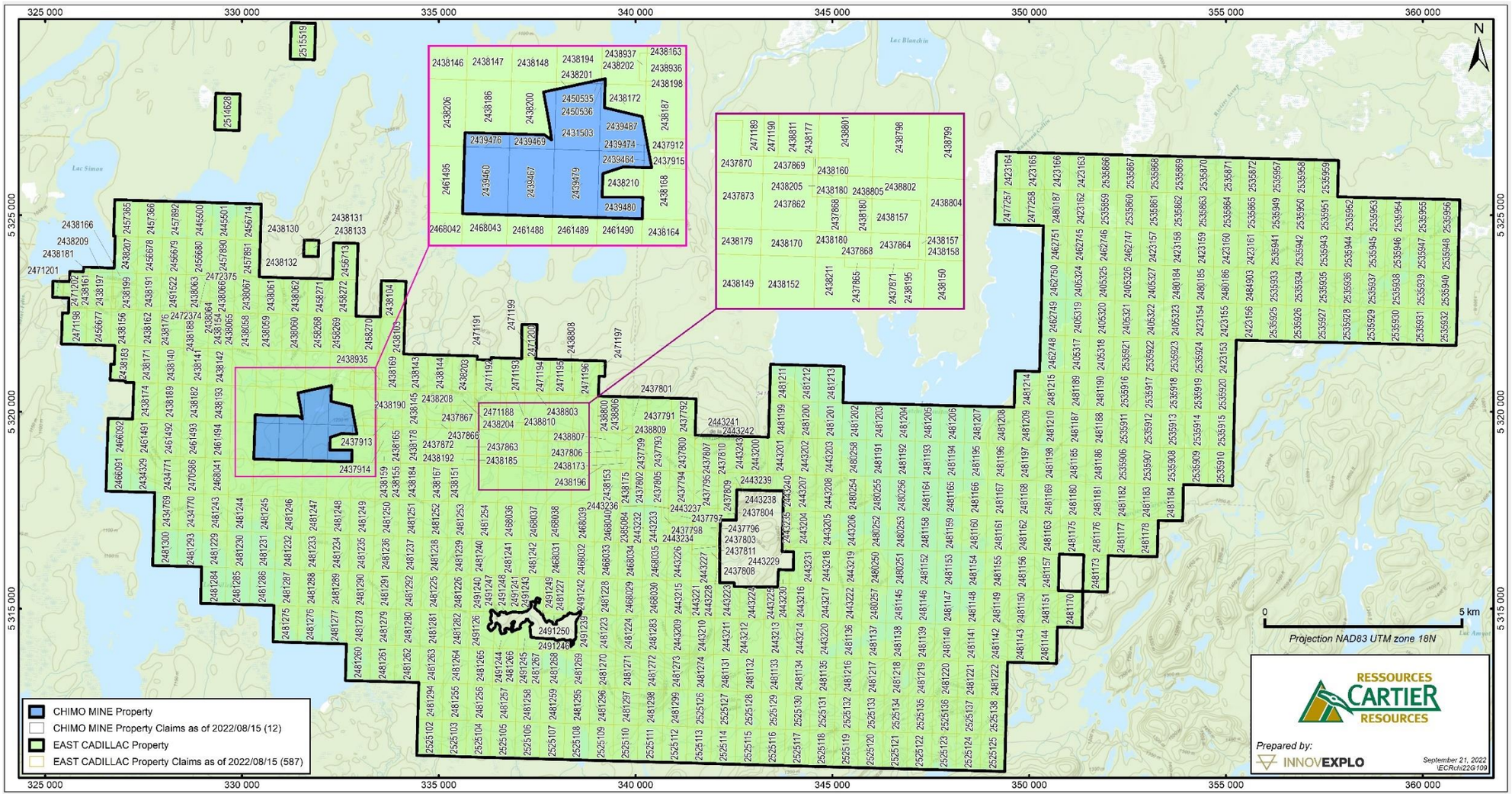


Figure 4.3 – Mining title map of the Project comprising the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties

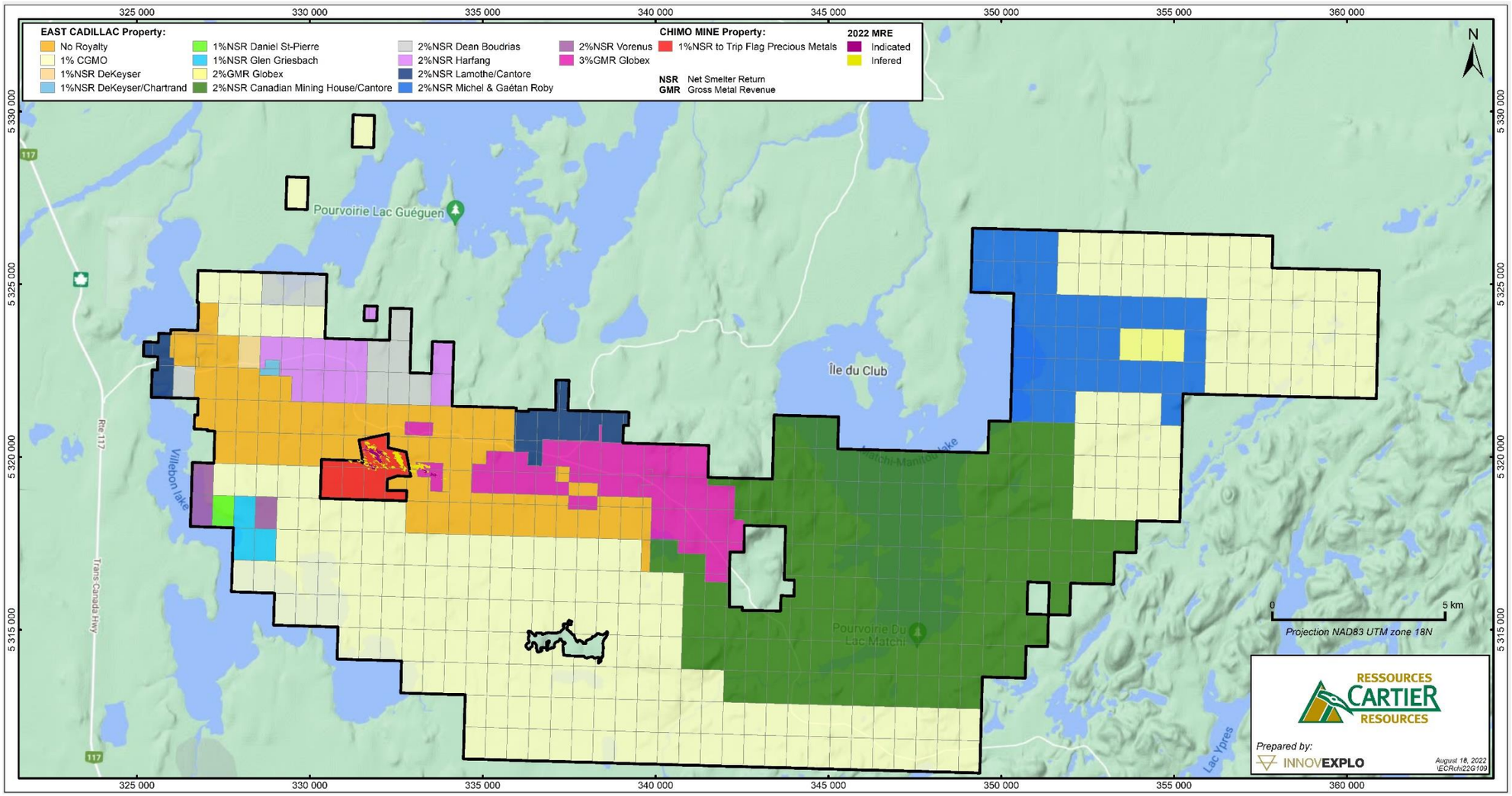


Figure 4.4 – Royalty map of the Chimo Mine Property (red) and East Cadillac Property (other colours)

4.7 Socio-Environmental Responsibilities

The issuer has adopted a sustainable development policy that focuses on three main aspects:

Social: listen to the concerns of stakeholders by carrying out socio-environmental studies; regularly follow up to ensure the social acceptability of activities and to add value to the social environment through structuring actions;

Environmental: minimize the footprint of Cartier's mineral exploration activities by complying with existing laws and regulations, and remain committed to the e3 Plus principles;

Preventive Health & Safety: apply Cartier's rigorous preventive health and safety procedure (IPDE: Inspection, Planning, Decision and Execution).

In 2011, Cartier received the AEMQ e3 Plus Award, which recognizes the company's high level of environmental and social responsibility and responsible mineral development.

The tailings pond on the Chimo Mine Property, restored by Cambior Inc. ("Cambior"), does not pose any environmental problems. The MERN released Cambior from its mine site restoration obligation in the 2000s as there were no issues related to the final effluent. The site has been restored, and no environmental studies have been carried out since. It is classified as safe, and the MERN no longer performs monitoring or environmental characterization work (pers. comm. Robert Lacroix, MERN). In September 2014, an inspection of the Property by the Environmental Control Centre of the MDDEP (Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks, now the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change) confirmed the property's compliance with the applicable standards.

No environmental permits are currently issued to the East Cadillac Property for exploitation purposes. Environmental permit(s) may be required at a later date to fulfil environmental requirements to return 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 needed to maintain any of the claims in good standing.

4.8 Other Relevant Factors

To the authors' knowledge, there are no significant factors, risks, or legal issues that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform fieldwork or mineral resource estimation work on the Properties.

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

The following description for the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties (together, the "Project") is taken from Langton and Jourdain (2019) and Savard and D'Amours (2021) unless indicated otherwise.

5.1 Accessibility

The Properties are easily accessed from the city of Val-d'Or by driving about 40 km east along the paved Trans-Canada Highway 117, the main route between Val-d'Or and Mont-Laurier (Quebec), then heading east on Chimo Road, an all-season gravel road that leads to the former Chimo mine and continues to the Lake Machi-Manitou sport fishing area (*Pourvoirie du Lac Matchi*). The Chimo Road junction is about 6 km south of the village of Louvicourt on highway 117. A multitude of secondary gravel roads and forestry trails off Chimo Road allow year-round access to most parts of the Project. (Figure 5.1)

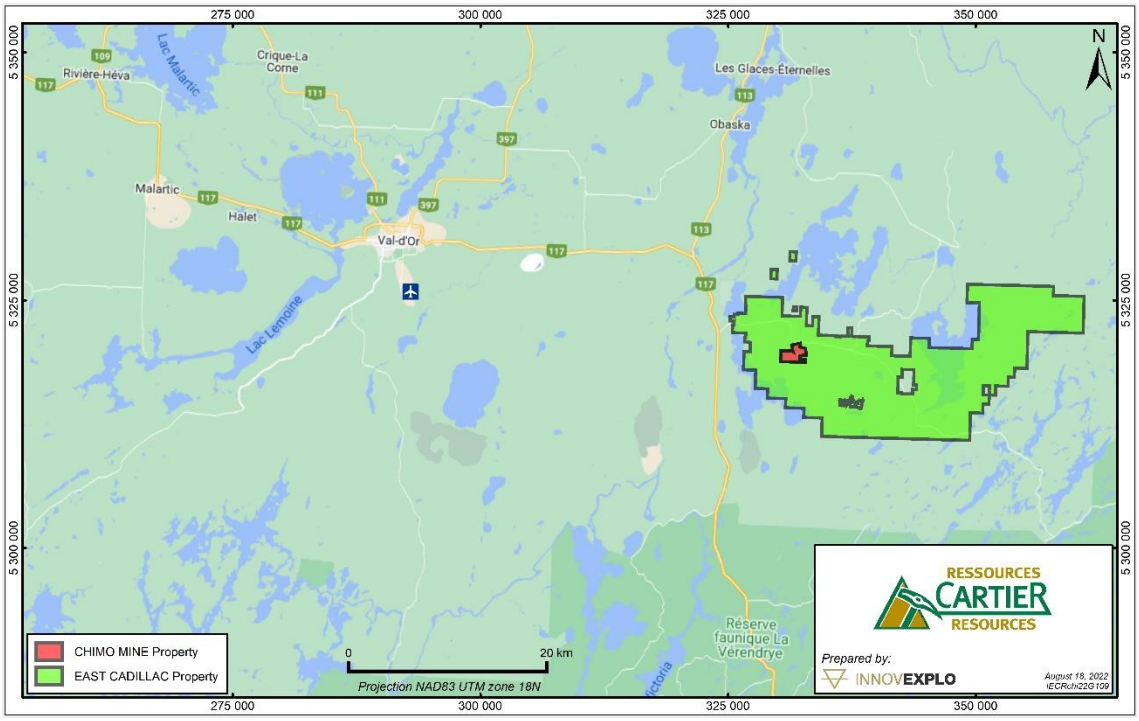


Figure 5.1 – Regional overview map of the Chimo Mine Property (red) and East Cadillac Property (green)

Val-d'Or Airport (IATA: YVO, ICAO: CYVO) serves as a point of call for air carriers offering scheduled passenger flights. Private or commercial fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter operators are located on-site. According to the National Airports Policy, the airport is classified in the Regional/Local category. Local air services connect to Trudeau International Airport in Montreal and surrounding communities. Vehicle rentals are available on-site.

5.2 Physiography

The physiography of the Project area is fairly flat with gently rolling topography and large areas of muskeg and bog. The average altitude is around 360 to 380 masl. The area has very few bedrock exposures as it is mostly underlain by glacial sand and gravel deposits 20 to 50 m thick. Vegetation is boreal, consisting mostly of black spruce, jack pine, poplar and birch trees, and various shrubs, mosses and lichen.

5.3 Local Resources

Val-d'Or lies about 50 km west of the Project and is a comprehensive mining center supplying personnel, contractors, equipment and supplies to mining and exploration operations in the area. Electricity is relatively inexpensive and is maintained by Hydro-Quebec. A high-voltage power line that served the past producing Chimo Mine is still in place. There is ample local water supply, both potable and for use in ore-processing, if required.

A skilled and experienced workforce in mineral exploration and mining is available in the region. The city also offers a multitude of services and many mining-related companies: analytical laboratories, drilling and surveying companies, consulting and engineering firms, construction and mining contractors, and service and equipment suppliers.

5.4 Climate

The area has a typical continental boreal climate. Snow stays on the ground from mid-November, and the ice typically leaves the lakes around early-mid May. Winters can be bitterly cold, with temperatures averaging -15°C in January and February. The ground is frost free from May to October. Summers are warm and relatively dry, with a mean temperature of 22°C. Precipitation is moderate, ranging from 200 to 500 mm annually, with half of it arriving as snow. Exploration operations can be carried out year-round, though the wetland areas are better accessed during winter when the ground is frozen.

5.5 Infrastructure

Underground mine workings comprise 7 km of drifts distributed over 19 main levels connected by a 3-compartment shaft of 5.5 m x 1.8 m that extends to a depth of 920 m. About 20 sublevels and raises complete the underground infrastructure. The spacing between levels 18 and 19 is 75 m, which is the length of the long-hole production holes and the vertical dimension of the stopes. This spacing decreases to 65 m between levels 17 and 18 and to 35 m between levels 16 and 17. The other upper levels are spaced 30 m apart, and the sublevels are spaced between 10 and 20 m, depending on the zone being mined. In the fourth quarter of 1996, more than 1,500 t were hoisted per day using the equipment in place at the time (skips, cable, hoist and headframe) (Vallières, 1996).

The headframe, mill and other surface facilities were dismantled in 2008. However, the 25 kV power line is in good condition, and the sandpit is still there. The shaft walls and its underground infrastructure were in good condition when the mine closed, and the shaft access was carefully sealed at the surface with a concrete slab. The tailings pond has been restored, and a certificate of release and letter of authorization was issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of the Environment.

Cartier's office and fully equipped core shack are located in Val-d'Or, providing easy access and logistics for all exploration work carried out on the Properties.

There is sufficient space and access to surface rights for exploration work and any eventual mining operations, tailings storage, waste disposal, and processing plants.

6. HISTORY

The current Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties cover and overlap many historical mining and exploration properties. The boundaries and names of those properties have evolved following changes in ownership, option agreements, or land packages as claims were abandoned or added.

The following is taken from Savard and D'Amours (2020) for the Chimo Mine Property (Section 6.1) and Langton and Jourdain (2019) for the East Cadillac Property (Section 6.2) unless indicated otherwise.

The Properties and surrounding area have been the subject of exploration activity since the 1930s, before the discoveries of gold-bearing lenses in the mid-1940s in the vicinity of the past producing Chimo Mine. Exploration companies discovered numerous additional gold-bearing structures during the 1950s and 1960s while investigating the potential for iron ore in sedimentary iron formations.

6.1 Chimo Mine Property

The following is taken from a Cambior internal report (Houle, 1995).

The bedrock rarely crops out near the Chimo Mine deposit, which was discovered by drilling magnetic anomalies. Prospecting had previously revealed gold showings, which stimulated interest in the area. The Chimo Mine Property was subject to several phases of exploration, mineral resource estimation and production. Its historical production is summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 – Historical production for the Chimo Mine

Date	Company	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained ounces
1964-1967	Chimo Gold Mines	132,738	14.8	63,168
1984-1988	Louvem	521,403	5.7	95,395
1989-1997	Cambior	1,790,069	3.8	220,449
Total		2,444,210	4.8	379,012

6.1.1 Quemartic Mines – 1936 to 1938

The area of the future Chimo Mine site and property was staked in the fall of 1936. It was transferred in September 1937 to Quemartic Mines Ltd, who then transferred it to a subsidiary, Quemartic Mines (Québec) Ltd. While prospecting in 1937 and 1938, visible gold was discovered at two locations in volcanic rocks (Zone 2 and the western part of the deposit). Two (2) exploration drill holes totalling 336 m did not encounter mineralization of economic interest, and the claims were eventually abandoned.

6.1.2 Chimo Gold Mines – 1943 to 1948 and 1963 to 1967

The land was staked again in 1943 and purchased in 1945 by Chimo Gold Mines Ltd ("Chimo Gold Mines"). A magnetometric survey was carried out, and 45 drill holes totalling 5,800 m were drilled between 1945 and 1947. The first drill holes, located near the original discovery, were disappointing, but encouraging results were obtained further south where six gold zones were soon recognized. In 1948, preparations were made to sink the shaft and machinery was transported to the site, but the work was suspended until 1963.

In 1963, a detailed magnetometric ("Mag") survey and an airborne electromagnetic ("EM") survey were conducted, followed by a 44-hole drilling program (8,390 m) located 300 m east of the known gold zones. Four new areas were discovered (including Zone 2 and Zone 3). A vertical 3-compartment shaft was sunk to a depth of 183 m, and drifts were developed at depths of 80, 120 and 175 m from November 1964 to June 1965. Production began on January 1, 1966, and the first gold brick was poured in February 1967. Production was halted in late August 1967 when the known near-surface historical reserves had been depleted. The ore was transported to the Bevcon Mill, which Chimo Gold Mines had purchased. Table 6.1 shows historical production from 1964-1967.

6.1.3 SOQUEM / Louvem – 1978 to 1989

Société Québécoise d'Exploration Minière ("SOQUEM") acquired the property in 1978 and proceeded to carry out Mag and EM surveys. A 12-hole drilling program (1,548 m) was carried out in 1978, followed by a second 25-hole program (6,230 m) in 1980. SOQUEM then sold the claims to its subsidiary Louvem Mines Inc. ("Louvem"). Between 1981 and 1983, Louvem dewatered and rehabilitated the former mine, excavated exploration drifts, and performed 10,750 m of diamond drilling. Start-up work commenced, and the mine entered into production in August 1984. That same year, 33 holes drilled from the surface led to the discovery of a new gold zone (Zone 5), 150 m south of the previously mined areas. Mining work in the old areas was suspended to hasten the development of Zone 5. Production resumed in mid-August 1985. New drilling (29 holes for 5,755 m) was carried out on zone extensions and geophysical targets, leading to the discovery of Zone 6 in April 1985. Successive drilling programs (1986: 11 holes for 1,878 m; 1987: 14 holes for 1,118 m) were carried out to better define the known zones. Table 6.1**Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.** shows historical production from 1984-1989.

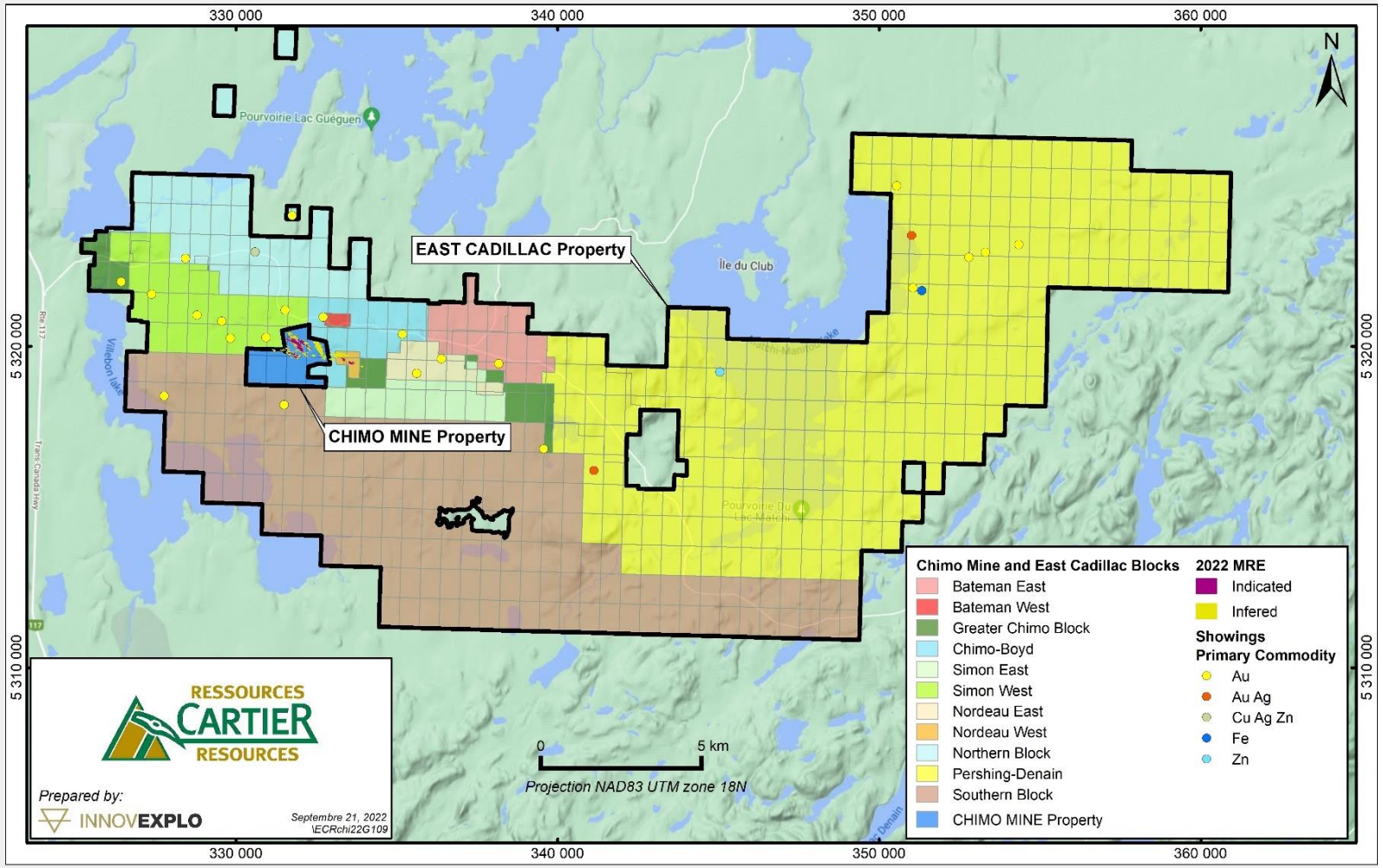


Figure 6.1 – Claim blocks and sub-blocks on the Project

6.1.4 Cambior – 1989 to 1997

On May 8, 1989, Cambior Inc. (“Cambior”) acquired 50% of Louvem’s interest and became the operator. In 1990, Cambior bought the 50% residual interest from Louvem. The work from 1989 to 1997 consisted mainly of construction, production and development. The shaft was deepened to 920 m, and two additional levels were developed (18 and 19). In addition, the concentrator was relocated from the Lucien Béliveau Mill to the Chimo Mine, and a paste backfill plant and administrative office were constructed. Surface exploration on the property ceased during this period; however, the lateral extensions of Zone 6 were drill-tested from claims on the adjacent Nova Property belonging to Cambior (1989-90: 12 holes, 2,141 m). In 1995, exploration drilling (11 holes for 3,492 m) tested the strike extensions of Zone 5, revealing a possible extension, 750 m to the east. Table 6.1 shows historical production from 1989-1997.

6.1.5 South-Malartic Exploration, X-Ore Resources and Blue Note Mining – 2001 to 2013

On January 24, 2001, South-Malartic Exploration Inc. purchased all mineral rights to the Chimo and Nova properties. On April 24, 2007, the company changed its name to X-Ore Resources, which was later amalgamated with Blue Note Mining Inc. on January 15, 2010. The first exploration work since 1997 took place in 2010 and 2011 when Blue Note Mining conducted a 12-hole drilling program (3,427 m) that tested the strike extensions of the main gold zones.

6.1.6 Cartier Resources – since 2013

Items 9 and 10 summarize the issuer’s exploration and drilling results on the Chimo Mine property since 2013.

A mineral resource was completed by D’Amours in 2019 on the Central Gold Corridor (D’Amours, 2019). Savard and D’Amours completed another mineral resource update in 2020 for the Central, North and South gold corridors (Savard and D’Amours, 2020). The most recent mineral resource update, completed by Beausoleil and Savard in 2021, also encompassed the Central, North and South gold corridors (Beausoleil and Savard, 2021).

6.2 East Cadillac property

6.2.1 Greater Chimo Block

The claims of the Greater Chimo Block include claims in the Chimo Gold Project area, as defined by Monarch Gold Corporation, and the Western Block, as defined by Chalice Gold Mines Québec (“Chalice”) (Langton and Jourdain, 2019). These claims are situated in the west-central part of the current East Cadillac property, in the vicinity of the Chimo Mine, the Nordeau Block and the Bateman Block.

In 1937, Raymond Tiblemont Mines Ltd drilled ten (10) holes on the Bluegrass Option, west of the Chimo Mine and north of the Insmill occurrence, the historical target name for the current West Simon sub-block (Dallaire, 1937). Quemartic Mines Ltd also drilled two (2) holes on the Bluegrass Option. Drill hole logs are included in the report; however, the hole locations are imprecise (Quemartic Mines Ltd, 1937).

In 1944 and 1945, Raymond Tiblemont Mines Ltd drilled six (6) holes (2B to 7B) on their Bluegrass Option. One hole yielded visible gold (Ingham et al., 1945).

In 1945, Moss Lake Development Inc. drilled eleven (11) diamond drill holes (C01-C10) in the West Simon Block (Insmill area) (Gledhill, T.R. 1976). Visible gold was observed in several places in the drill core, and samples returned gold grades up to 4.1 oz/t.

In 1946 and 1947, Chimo Gold Mines completed a 35-hole drilling campaign on the West Simon sub-block. Zones characterized by quartz-tourmaline veins and pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite mineralization are commonly accompanied by appreciable gold grades (Hoiles, 1947).

In 1949, Quebec Explorers Ltd drilled four (4) holes on the claim block. The logs are included in their submitted reports; however, their locations are imprecise. The program was designed to test magnetic anomalies determined during a magnetometer survey completed in 1949 (Oakley and Honsberger, 1949).

In 1957, Nordeau Mining Co. Ltd completed a 26-hole drill campaign totalling 15,381 ft (4,688 m). The collar locations are poorly defined in the report, but they are all located within the Greater Chimo Block (Honsberger and Leclerc, 1957).

In 1958, Monor Mining Company Ltd completed a diamond drill program on the current claims. Only three drill logs (holes 2, 3 and 4) are available (Leclerc, 1958).

In 1966, Raymond Tiblemont Gold Mines Ltd drilled seven (7) holes totalling 3,000 ft (915 m) on the central part of the Lac Simon sub-block to test for a western extension of the Chimo Mine mineralization. No economically notable intervals were encountered (Booth, 1964).

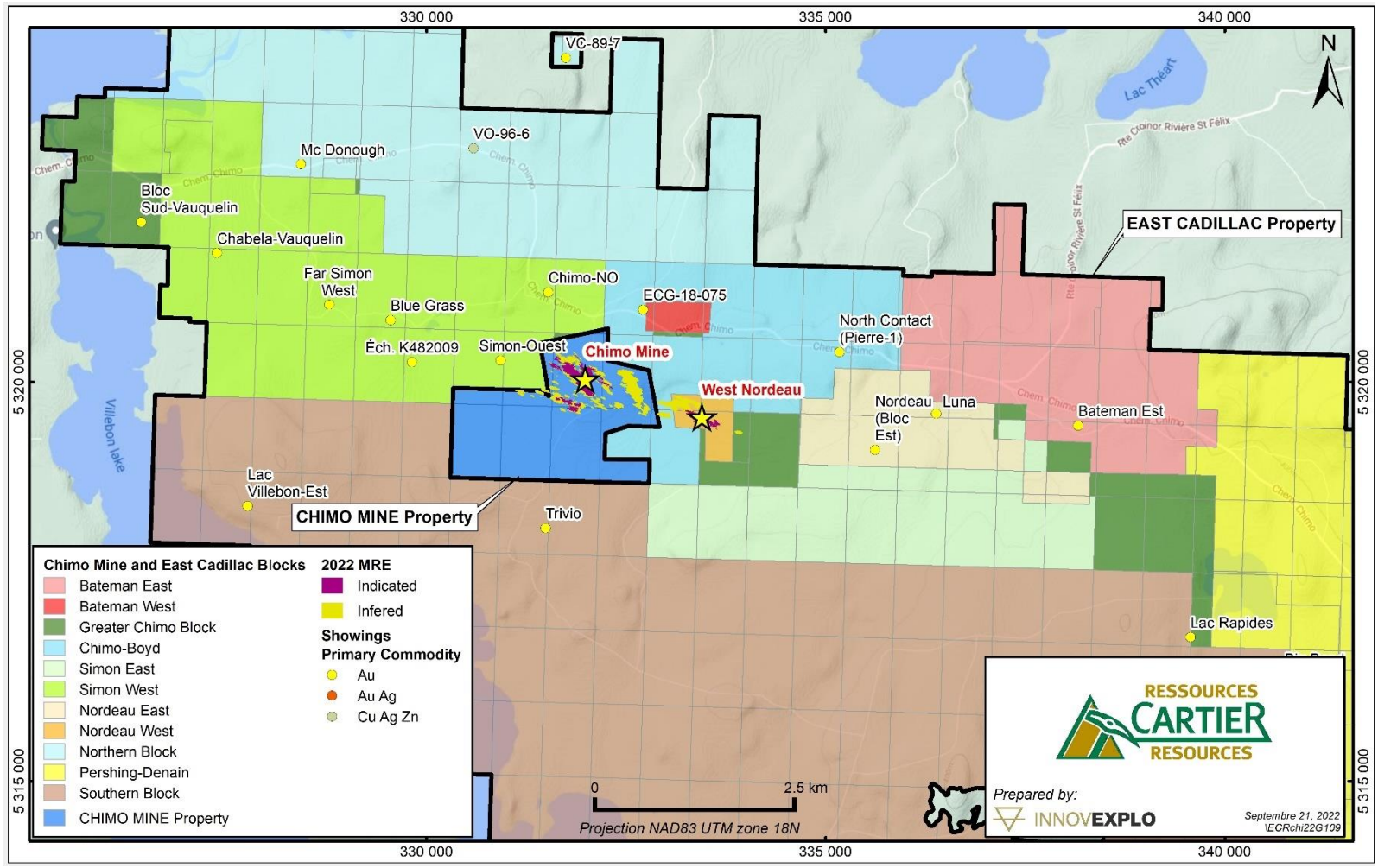


Figure 6.2 – Claim blocks and sub-blocks in the western part of the of the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties

In 1969, Kerr Addison Mines carried out a Mag-EM survey over the western part of the Lac Simon sub-block. They drilled four (4) holes for 1,329 ft (405 m) to test several conductive anomalies. Graphite-rich slates with disseminated and locally massive sulphides accounted for the anomalies. Up to 20% pyrite, 10% pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite were intersected (Hendrick, 1969).

In 1972, SOQUEM drilled three (3) holes totalling 1,422 ft (433 m) to test EM and gravity anomalies on the West Simon sub-block and assayed for copper, zinc, lead and silver (Hora et al., 1972). Only minor grades were encountered.

In 1975, Spanex Resources completed a ground Mag survey over a previously drilled area north of the Chimo Mine (Gledhill, 1975). Further drilling was recommended to test the east-west extension of a defined magnetic response anomaly.

Between 1975 and 1976, Moss Lake Development Co. acquired a number of claims on Lac Simon claim sub-block, west of and contiguous with the Chimo Mine property. A report authored by Gledhill (1975) comprises a compilation of previous work on the area, including drill logs, drill sections and plan maps. A 4-hole, 1,655.3-ft (505-m) follow-up diamond drilling program intersected 0.32 oz/t over 1 ft (~11.0 g/t Au over 0.30 m) in hole MV-1 (Gledhill, 1976).

In 1976, Spanex Resources Ltd drilled four (4) holes (SV-1 to SV-4) north of the Chimo Mine. The following best results were obtained from hole SV-1: 0.22 oz/t Au over 0.7 ft (424.7 to 425.4 ft down-hole); and 0.03 oz/t Au over 0.7 ft (429.8 to 430.5 ft down-hole) (Gledhill and Roeder, 1976b).

Between 1979 and 1983, SOQUEM carried out Mag and EM surveys (Lebel, 1979a-b; Laverdure, 1981; Glass, 1981; Blanchet and Gagnon, 1981b; St-Hilaire, 1982a; St-Hilaire, 1983b) that covered the southeastern part of the claim block. They also drilled three (3) holes on the East Simon sub-block in 1980. Work included a geological compilation of previous work and the location of posited mineralized zones (Lebel, 1979a,c), including the eastern part of the claim block. Geological and lithogeochemical surveys followed (Blanchet and Gagnon, 1981a).

In 1981, following a structural mapping campaign completed in the summer of 1981 and a compilation of statutory work citing very good gold values from earlier drilling and native gold reported in a few trenches, SOQUEM carried out a 9-hole diamond drill campaign totalling 1,311m (Blanchet, 1982) near the Bluegrass occurrence in the western part of the claim block. Minor sulphide mineralization was encountered, but no gold value of economic interest was noted.

In 1982, SOQUEM completed detailed trench work on their Leonard project (10-938), located in the north to northeastern part of the claim block, and later drilled one (1) hole (82-1) in the same location. The drilling results were disappointing (Gagnon, 1983).

In December 1983, Louvem drilled twelve (12) holes totalling 2,969 m in the vicinity of the West Simon occurrence, approximately 1 km west of the Chimo Mine (Blanchet, 1983). Numerous auriferous intervals were encountered. The best results are shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 – Selected results from Louvem's 1983 drilling program, West Simon occurrence

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Au (g/t)
07-83-01	193.30	193.90	0.60	11.48
	199.44	200.18	0.74	3.80
07-83-02	199.82	200.62	0.80	3.65
07-83-03	176.62	177.54	0.92	3.12
07-83-04	87.30	89.43	2.13	5.56
	140.20	141.50	1.30	3.91
	252.56	253.58	1.02	4.90
	252.56	254.55	1.99	3.85
07-83-08	128.47	129.68	1.21	6.40
07-83-09	88.53	93.28	4.75	7.13
07-83-12	401.39	403.68	2.29	3.32

In 1984, Exploration Kerr Addison Inc. completed a 6-hole drill campaign in the northwest part of the claim block. A feldspar porphyry was encountered down-hole, and only trace values of gold were reported (Parise, 1984).

In 1984 and 1985, Golden Pond Resources acquired ground north of the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau area. They drilled fourteen (14) holes totalling 27,619 ft (8,418 m) on the Chimo-Boyd and Chimo sub-blocks to test various magnetic and conductive anomalies outlined by previous exploration (Campbell, 1985). Geophysical (VLF-EM) surveys and geological mapping were also carried out (Scodnick, 1985). A new zone of arsenopyrite mineralization with low but continuous gold values was intersected at the surface in hole VE-5 (Scodnick, 1985).

In 1985, Chabela Minerals Inc. ("Chabela") completed a 7-hole drill program in the northwestern part of the claim block (Reukl, 1986a). In January and February 1986, Chabela drilled 3,380 ft (1,030 m) in seven (7) diamond drill holes in the vicinity of the Chabela-Vauquelin occurrence (Reukl, 1986a-b). Only trace amounts of gold were noted in the assayed core samples. In January 1987, Chabela drilled 5816 ft (1,773 m) in ten (10) diamond drill holes in the vicinity of the occurrence (D'Silva, B.,1987a-b). No mineralized intervals of note were intersected.

In the summer of 1987, Louvem began constructing an access ramp on the West Simon sub-block, approximately 1 km west of the Chimo Mine (Rocheleau et al., 1988). This east-dipping ramp was driven 583 m along the contact between the Chimo volcanic band and the central band sedimentary rocks. It was designed to intersect mineralized zones #4 and #3 West at the 125 level of the Chimo Mine (aka the Insmill zones), located approximately 1 km east. No further information on this venture was found in the available literature. Historical reserves were estimated at West Simon (Racicot, 1988).

From 1987 to 1988, Monicor Exploration Inc. ("Monicor") completed surface drilling and underground exploration programs on the West Simon sub-block. The underground program failed to confirm the extent of mineralization (SNC Inc., 1990). In 1988, Monicor completed a 4-hole drill campaign on the East Simon sub-block. Two types of gold mineralization were identified: 1) hosted in mafic volcanic rocks at a stratigraphic position

comparable to the mineralized zones at the Chimo Mine and West Simont; and 2) in sedimentary rocks to the south, associated with pyrite (Landry, 1988a). In the same year, Monicor also completed a 6-hole drilling program totalling 1,197m. The program identified a shear zone invaded by arsenopyrite- and gold-bearing quartz (Landry, 1988b). This same report mentioned a magnetometer survey completed in 1946 by Unigo Mines on the Chimo-Centre property. Inspiration Mining and Development Co. ("Inspiration Mining") optioned the property from Unigo and completed a drill program comprising eight (8) holes. The logs and assay results from the 1946 program are not available online.

In the first quarter of 1988, Barexor Minerals Inc. drilled 6,585 ft (2,007 m) in ten (10) diamond drill holes in the extreme northwestern part of the Chimo-Boyd sub-block, north of the Chabela-Vauquelin occurrence (Whitfield and Simoneau, 1986). No notable amounts of gold were noted from their assayed core samples.

Cambior acquired a group of claims comprising most of the Lac Simon and the eastern part of the Southern Block claims in 1988. Cambior conducted a comprehensive overburden reverse-circulation ("RC") drilling and heavy mineral geochemical sampling program (MacNeil and Averill, 1988). According to the report's author, the RC drilling results indicate that rocks of the turbidite-dominated Pontiac Group underlie the property, not the Trivio Group, as was popularly believed. This interpretation dictated that the Cadillac Fault Zone, a regional structure that separates the Pontiac Group and the Trivio Group, must pass through the northern part of the property, not to the south, as some workers had previously suggested. In 1989, Cambior reported results from a 16-hole diamond drilling program totalling 5,457.5 m in 1987-88 (Lortie, 1989). These drill holes were concentrated in three areas of the current Lac Simon claims and targeted anomalous gold concentrations in glacial overburden determined from an earlier basal till sampling program. A total of 1,359 core samples with a cumulative interval length of 1,959 m were collected and analyzed for gold content.

Sulphide mineralization (trace to 5%), comprising mainly pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, was found in association with quartz and carbonate veins and veinlets in the drill holes southwest of the Chimo Mine deposit (Lac Simon sub-block). No significant results were obtained from the holes drilled on the claim block. Gold specks and arsenopyrite were observed in two quartz-carbonate veinlets associated with a fault crossing Chimo horizon volcanic rock. The best results from the diamond drilling program were obtained from holes NOV87-06: 6.1 g/t Au over 0.6 m (84.9 m to 87.5 m); 1.3 g/t Au over 4.3 m (91.0 m to 95.3 m); and from hole NOV87-08: 1.6 g/t Au over 3.7 m (74.8 m to 78.5 m); 1.8 g/t Au over 2.7 m (151.9 m to 154.6 m); 3.5 g/t Au over 3.2 m (301.5 m to 304.7 m).

In 1989 and 1990, Vauquelin Mines expanded the area of geophysical coverage that was started by Bateman Bay Mining Co. in 1988 and defined east to southeast-trending exploration targets on the eastern part of the Lac Simon sub-block, north of the West Nordeau area (Lambert and Turcotte, 1988, 1990). Subsequently, an induced polarization ("IP") survey and a 15-hole (1,557.22 m) diamond drilling program were conducted to test a number of the geophysical anomalies (Perron, 1988). No significant mineralized intervals were encountered from holes drilled on this part of the project.

In 2003, Mirabel Resources Inc. acquired a small group of claims in the western part of the Lac Simon sub-block and drilled ten (10) shallow holes totalling 431.2 m (Bourgoin, 2004). The diamond drill holes intercepted the targeted mineralized zone, but only one interval of 3.26 g/t Au over 0.65 m in hole FV-03-03 (26.75 m 27.4 m) was noteworthy.

6.2.2 Nordeau Block (East Nordeau and West Nordeau areas)

In 1946 and 1947, Oneonta Pershing Mines Ltd ("Oneonta Pershing") completed geological and geophysical (Mag) surveys. Eight (8) holes were drilled on their West Nordeau claims, which were under option at that time to Inspiration Mining. The holes encountered the first gold mineralization in the immediate area.

In 1948 and 1949, Oneonta Pershing drilled 27 holes, totalling 3,400 m, on their West Nordeau claims. Visible gold was reported in five of the holes along the iron formation (Oakley and Honsberger, 1949; Ingham, 1950a).

In 1949, Quebec Explorers Ltd drilled four (4) holes on the claim block. The logs are included in their submitted reports; however, their locations are imprecise. The program was designed to drill-test magnetic anomalies determined by a Mag survey completed in 1949 (Oakley and Honsberger, 1949).

In 1957 and 1958, Nordeau Mining Co. Ltd completed a 24-hole program (4,530 m) that led to the discovery of gold-bearing lenses No.1, 2 and 3 in the East Nordeau area (Leclerc, 1957).

In 1962, Vauquelin Iron Mines Ltd (Mines de Fer Vauquelin Ltée; "Vauqelin Iron Mines") was incorporated. The company acquired the Nordeau claims (contiguous at the time) and drilled fourteen (14) holes (1,150 m) designed to test the potential for iron ore in the sedimentary iron formations (Langevin, 1962). Between 1963 and 1965, Vauquelin did sporadic work, including an EM survey (Dumont, 1965), and drilled five (5) holes with a total length of 700 m (Vauquelin Iron Mines, 1965a,b). In 1974, Vauquelin compiled a summary report with drill hole sections for their West Nordeau and East Nordeau claims (Dumont, 1974; Langevin, 1974).

Between 1979 and 1983, SOQUEM optioned the properties and carried out Mag and EM surveys (Laverdure, G., 1981; St-Hilaire, C., 1982a; Lebel, 1979a; Amboise et al., 1980; Glass, 1981; St-Hilaire, 1982b; St-Hilaire, 1983; Gagnon, 1983), along with geochemical surveys (Blanchet and Gagnon, 1981a), followed by diamond drilling on their West Nordeau and East Nordeau claims (Savard and Leonard, 1980; Blanchet and Gagnon, 1981b; Blanchet, 1982). A total of 41 holes (6,640 m) were drilled.

By this time, the information gathered on the gold zones delineated on the properties was such that a preliminary mineral resource estimation was produced on the West Nordeau and East Nordeau occurrences (Gagnon and Gagnon, 1982).

In 1983, the property option was transferred to Louvem, who completed an IP survey before drilling twelve (12) holes totalling 2,608 m (Blanchet, 1983; Louvem, 1983) and updating the historical reserve estimate on the West Nordeau gold zones. Louvem completed an additional 21 holes totalling 4,867 m on the East Nordeau area in 1984.

In 1987, Cambior flew a regional VLF-EM and Mag survey that covered the area in the vicinity of the Cadillac Fault Zone from east of Val-d'Or to Machi-Manitou Lake (approximately 40 km) and outlined numerous anomalies, including strong magnetic trends underlying much of the east-west extent of the current East Cadillac property (Podolsky, 1987).

Vauquelin Mines regained the property in 1987 and, following recommendations by Roche Ltd Consulting Group ("Roche"), drilled 24 holes for 4,721 m on West Nordeau and 30 holes for 5,889 m on East Nordeau (Beullac, and Slivitzky, 1987). Roche used

the results to estimate the mineral reserves in the West Nordeau and East Nordeau areas (Perron, 1988; Tremblay, 1988a and 1989).

In January and February 1988, Monicor Exploration Corp. (“Monicor”) drilled six (6) holes totalling 1,194 m in the area between the West Nordeau and East Nordeau occurrences (Landry, 1988b). These holes intersected gold-bearing zones in sequences of mafic volcanics, epiclastic sedimentary rocks and iron formations. The iron formations occur immediately north of the mafic volcanic rocks, whereas the southern contact zone of the mafic rocks is characterized by shearing and folded deformation zones comparable to the West Nordeau deposit sequence. The best results from this campaign are shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 – Selected results from Monicor’s 1988 drilling program – West Nordeau occurrence (Landry, 1988b)

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Au (g/t)
88-01	110.85	111.25	0.40	3.20
88-05	45.20	45.50	0.30	22.50
	70.55	71.15	0.60	4.80
	110.30	110.60	0.30	6.50

In February 1988, Monicor drilled four (4) holes (724 m) in the immediate vicinity of the East Nordeau occurrence (Landry, 1988a). This drilling intersected mineralized grey quartz veins and veinlets (up to 5% arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite) and some veinlets of massive arsenopyrite. The best results are shown in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 – Selected results from Monicor’s 1988 drilling program – East Nordeau occurrence (Landry, 1988a)

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Au (g/t)
88-03	86.65	86.95	0.30	3.90
	88.25	88.55	0.30	3.10
	90.80	92.30	1.50	3.30

In 1988, Vauquelin Mines drilled four (4) holes for 1,279 m on West Nordeau to test the projected down-dip continuation of mineralization. No significant results were reported (Champagne, 1985). In 1990, Vauquelin Mines resumed drilling to test the West Nordeau structure at depth below any existing intersection. Of the seven (7) holes drilled (3,471 m), five (5) intersected the targeted gold-bearing structure. Hole W-90-06 returned 5.4 g/t Au over 17.8 m, and hole W-90-07 carried 3.6 g/t Au over 6.6 m (at ±490 m and ±675 m depth, respectively).

After reviewing the West Nordeau database for Gestion Minière Explomine Ltd (“Explomine”), Jean (1990) concluded that the former mineral reserve estimate was based on erroneous assumptions, particularly in connecting laterally and vertically selected assays or groups of assays. The “ore-grade intersections” were determined to be randomly distributed within a sheared and altered mineralized structure, possibly greater than 20 m thick. The longitudinal section produced in 1988 should therefore have been considered a composite longitudinal section. Furthermore, it was determined that

the statistical methods used to determine the average assay grades were, in some instances, incorrectly applied. Therefore, Explomine produced a historical resource estimate for the West Nordeau zones that were modelled on the concept of a mineralized shear zone hosting several en-echelon gold-bearing lenses.

In 1990, Vauquelin Mines and Louvem completed their last reported exploration program on West Nordeau. Their work involved surveying some of the previous holes and drilling four (4) holes (1,942 m) near the intersections of W-90-06/-07 (2 were wedged from existing holes). All four holes intersected the targeted mineralized structure; however, assay results were reported to be disappointing (Boulianne, 1991).

In 1994, Vauquelin Mines completed a ground Mag-EM survey on part of the East Nordeau Block (Deragon, 1994). Six individual iron formation bands and three distinct shear zones were identified. The zones were tested with six (6) drill holes (619.1 m) in February of 1994 (Blanchet, 1994). Gold-bearing horizons were intersected with grades of 1.48 g/t over 1.52 m (hole 94-2, 30.73 m to 32.25 m) and 4.85 g/t over 1.34 m (hole 94-5, 59.79 m to 61.13 m). These intervals were in contact with iron formations and associated with quartz veins and silicified zones mineralized with massive and semi-massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite).

On May 24, 2006, Plato Gold Corporation (“Plato”) optioned the property from Globex Mining Enterprises (“Globex”). Plato completed a 7,363-m surface diamond drilling program between October 2006 and March 2007. The objective of this initial program was to do first-pass drilling over the recently optioned Nordeau and Bateman blocks and determine the best targets for future exploration. Detailed results of the program are provided in Bourgoin and Castonguay (2007).

Positive results prompted Plato to acquire additional ground in the area and begin a concerted effort to expand the known gold resources in the immediate vicinity. Although all four mineral properties yielded encouraging gold values, the West Nordeau area was prioritized for future exploratory work.

In December 2007, Plato commissioned MRB & Associates (“MRB”) to complete a detailed digital compilation of all historical exploration results on the West Nordeau area and to provide recommendations for further exploration. MRB subsequently incorporated all historical diamond drilling work into database format and forwarded it to A. S. Horvath Engineering Inc. (“Horvath Engineering”) of Ottawa, Ontario, who used GEMCOM® Resource Modelling software to design and recommend a drilling program.

Between January and September of 2008, following the recommendations of Horvath Engineering, Plato completed a 14-hole (8,555 m) diamond drilling program on the West Nordeau area, successfully intersecting the main zone to a depth of 700 m and demonstrated good grade and continuity over a strike (east-west) of 550 m (Table 6.5). Some of the 2008 holes were collared off the property (with permission). It was interpreted that the down-dip projection of the main zone continued outside the northern boundary of the West Nordeau area into ground not held by Plato at a depth of approximately 1000 m. Following the completion of the 2008 diamond drilling program, an updated NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate was published (Langton and Horvath, 2009).

Table 6.5 – Selected results from the 2008 drilling program

Drill hole	Au (g/t)	From-to (m)	Core length (m)
NW-08-04	0.77	548.45-567.40	18.95
NW-08-05	1.00	393.65-401.70	8.05
NW-08-06	5.66	553.80-562.30	8.50
NW-08-07	4.28	567.00-575.05	8.05
NW-08-08	1.90	452.05-457.90	5.85
NW-08-10	5.54	589.95-592.95	3.00

From October to December 2009, Plato completed 4,699 m of diamond drilling on the East Nordeau area (11 holes) and 834 m in three (3) holes in the East Bateman area. The drilling program was designed to test the along-strike and down-dip continuation of mineralization zones previously identified in the West Nordeau and East Nordeau areas (Kromo and Langton, 2010). Two mineralized zones were intersected at East Nordeau (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6 – Selected results from the 2009 drilling program – East Nordeau

Drill hole	From-to (m)	Au (g/t)[1]	Au (g/t)[2]	MS (g/t)[3]	Au Final (g/t)[4]	Core length (m)
NE09-01	294.00-295.50	1.10	3.15		2.13	1.50
	295.50-296.40	57.10		74.70*	74.70	0.90
	296.40-297.00	0.08	0.06		0.07	0.60
	297.00-298.00	6.30	6.72		6.51	1.00
	298.00-299.50	1.23	1.37		1.30	1.50
Interval	294.00-299.50				14.35	5.50
NE09-02	223.30-224.40	0.76	0.59		0.68	1.10
	224.40-225.40	43.10		34.40*	34.40	1.00
	225.40-226.40	18.65		14.95*	14.95	1.00
	226.40-227.40	0.62	0.40		0.51	1.00
	227.40-228.90	0.39	0.58		0.49	1.50
	228.90-230.00	2.01	2.18		2.10	1.10
Interval	223.30-230.00				8.01	6.70

1: Initial fire assay; 2: Check fire assay; 3: Total metallic sieve + fire assay of coarse crush reject; 4: Au Final is the average of the two fire assays or the metallic sieve result, when available. *Visible gold noted within sample interval during drill core logging

The 2010 drilling campaign by Plato (Langton and Pacheco, 2011) began on May 27, 2010, and was completed on June 2, 2010. It comprised three (3) drill holes on East Nordeau, totalling 836 m.

A diamond drilling campaign by Plato (Langton and Pacheco, 2011) was carried out on the East Nordeau and East Bateman areas between January 25, 2011, and May 15, 2011. It comprised 27 drill holes, totalling 11,966 m. Seventeen (17) holes aggregating

8,758 m were completed on the East Nordeau area (Table 6.7). The remaining holes were drilled on the East Bateman area (Table 6.8).

Table 6.7 – Selected results from the 2011 drilling program – East Nordeau (Langton and Pacheco, 2011)

Drill hole	Au (g/t)	From-to (m)	Core length (m)
NE-11-01	1.57	199.10-203.90	4.80
	1.36	237.55-240.60	3.05
NE-11-02	3.01	330.00-331.50	1.50
NE-11-06	1.89	492.00-495.00	3.00
NE-11-09	6.15	426.00-427.00	1.00
NE-11-10	4.47	516.00-517.00	1.00
NE-11-11	6.04	404.40-405.00	0.60
NE-11-15	5.39	479.00-480.00	1.00
NE-11-17	4.53	84.00-87.00	3.00
	4.76	302.55-304.35	1.80

Table 6.8 – Selected results from the 2011 drilling program – East Bateman (Langton and Pacheco, 2011)

Drill hole	Au (g/t)	From-to (m)	Core length (m)
BE-09-02	8.01	223.30-230.00	6.70
BE-11-02	1.62	208.30-209.00	0.70
	3.05	210.20-210.75	0.55
BE-11-03	0.54	119.70-120.00	0.30
	1.80	121.00-122.00	1.00
	2.29	122.00-123.00	1.00
	4.82	126.50-128.00	1.50

On April 26, 2013, Globex recovered 100% of the rights to the Nordeau Project claims that had been optioned to Plato. In June 2014, Globex carried out a sampling campaign on drill core from work completed by Plato between 2006 and 2011. This sampling aimed to test previously unsampled, potentially mineralized areas and verify the feasibility of tracing mineralization zones across non-sampled areas near auriferous zones (Manon and Pierre, 2014). Most of the sampling was concentrated on drill core from the West Nordeau area, where 1,198 samples (1,482.85 m) from 22 drill holes were collected and re-analyzed. Forty-five (45) drill core samples (52.6 m) were taken from three holes drilled in the East Nordeau area. An additional 27 samples (33.3 m) were collected from three holes in the East Bateman area. The best results of the re-sampling program are presented in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 – Selected results from Globex re-sampling program

Drill hole	Au (g/t)	From-to (m)	Core length (m)
PG-06-06	3.45	271.60-272.85	1.25
PG-06-08	2.23	169.50-171.00	1.50
	3.33	234.00-235.50	1.50
PG-06-09	3.57	294.80-296.00	1.20
	8.13	297.00-298.00	1.00
PG-06-21	1.50	351.20-363.00	11.80
	1.13	376.00-385.00	9.00

Following their 2016 acquisition of the Nordeau project from Globex, Chalice commissioned MRB to complete an updated NI 43-101 mineral resources estimate for the property (Langton and Ladidi, 2017).

6.2.3 Bateman Block

The Batemen Block includes the claims covering the East and West Bateman areas. The West Bateman area includes the Eastern Block claims as defined by Chalice (Langton and Jourdain, 2019)

In 1946 and 1947, Mining Corp. of Canada covered the southeastern part of the area with a ground Mag survey (Britton, 1946) and geological mapping (MacDonald, 1947). Strong southeast-trending magnetic anomalies were noted and tested with four (4) drill holes totalling 3,176 ft (1,500 m). The locations of the drill holes are shown, but no logs are included in the report. None of the holes were drilled on the Bateman Block.

In 1949, Oneonta Pershing intersected a graphitic sulphide-rich horizon in one (1) hole drilled on the southeast part of their Bateman property.

In 1954, Malartic Gold Fields Ltd completed an airborne survey covering the Machi-Manitou Lake area, which included parts of the Bateman Block (Malartic Gold Fields Ltd, 1955a; Parkinson, 1955). As a follow-up, geochemical and EM surveys were done on the eastern part of the property (Wilton, 1955; Malartic Gold Fields Ltd, 1955b). During the same year, the eastern part of the property was covered by Mag and IP surveys conducted on behalf of Newkirk Mining Corp. Ltd (Graham, 1955).

In 1970, UMEX Inc. completed Mag and EM surveys over the southeastern part of their Bateman property.

Between 1979 and 1982, SOQUEM optioned the properties and carried out Mag and EM surveys (Laverdure, 1981; St-Hilaire, 1982a; Lebel, 1979a; Amboise et al., 1980), covering much of the Bateman Block.

From 1981 to 1982, Wescap Energy Corp. Ltd covered the Bateman Block with Mag and EM surveys (Bergmann, 1981; Bergmann, 1982).

Between 1983 and 1985, Bateman Bay Mining Co. (“Bateman Bay”) carried out a Mag-EM survey over the east part of the block, revealing several southeast-trending anomalies (Bergmann, 1983). A geochemical (humus) survey by Bateman Bay covered part of the block (Marchand, 1986), returning anomalous values of gold and arsenic.

In 1988, Bateman Bay completed a Mag survey (total field and vertical gradient) and an IP survey on two parts of the property, outlining several anomalous axes.

From 1989 to 1990, Vauquelin Mines expanded the area of geophysical coverage started by Bateman Bay in 1988, defining additional east- to southeast-trending exploration target anomalies (Lambert and Turcotte, 1988, 1990). There followed an IP survey and a 15-hole (1,557.22 m) diamond drilling program to test a number of the geophysical anomalies (Perron, 1988). The drilling program encountered significant gold-bearing intervals in hole BA-88-14 on the Bateman Block: 3.9 g/t Au (high assay cut to 34.3 g/t) over 5.05 m (66.25 m to 71.30 m), with some visible gold, including 9.11 g/t Au over 0.55 m (hole BA-88-14, 66.25 m to 66.8 m); 7.83 g/t Au over 2.00 m (hole BA-88-14, 69.3 m to 71.3 m); and 2.06 g/t Au over 0.40 m (hole BA-88-14, 76.05 m to 76.45 m).

In 1990, Monicor employed Geokemex Inc. to conduct a geochemical (humus sampling) survey over the property, revealing a few anomalous areas (Geokemex Inc., 1990). Vauquelin Mines drilled 23 holes (3,095 m) to test the lateral extension of the interval encountered in hole BA-88-14 (Perron, 1988) and various other geophysical targets (Boulianne, 1990). This drilling defined two parallel mineralized gold zones (some 10 m apart) that were traced for more than 100 m laterally and to a depth of 50 m. Selected best results from the 1988 and 1990 drilling programs are summarized in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 – Selected results from Bateman Bay's 1988 and 1990 drilling programs (Boulianne, 1990)

Drill hole	Au (g/t)	From-to (m)	Core length (m)	Mineralization
BA90-08	2.2	143.00 – 143.50	0.50	Qz – Py – Mo?
	8.0	156.98 – 157.28	0.30	Qz – Py – Mo?
BA90-09	(5.7) 9.6*	29.65 – 34.15	4.50**	S4Gp – Qz – As – Au
		45.75 – 47.80	2.50**	S4Gp – Qz – As
BA-90-10	1.4	52.95 – 53.25	0.30	S4Gp – Qz – As – Mu
	2.0	143.30 – 144.20	0.90	S4Gp – S3 – Qz – As
	3.9	150.15 – 151.40	1.25	S4Gp – S3 – Qz – As – Po
BA90-11	1.0	46.85 – 48.65	1.80**	S4Gp – S3 – Qz – As-Po-Au
	2.3	56.20 – 61.10	4.90**	S4Gp – Qz – As – Au-Po
BA-90-12	1.3	40.75 – 41.25	0.50	S3 – Qz – Po – Py
	3.1	45.50 – 47.95	2.45**	S4Gp – Qz – As – Po – Py
	(9.7) 10.0	61.90 – 63.80	1.90**	S4Gp – Qz – As – Po-Au
BA-90-13	7.4	53.80 – 56.30	2.50	S3 – S4Gp – Qz -As-Po-Cp
	2.9	62.95 – 63.45	0.50	S3 – S4 – W^{+}-Si^{+} - Po
BA-90-15	1.2	70.90 – 71.90	1.00	S3 – Qz – As
	1.0	86.55 – 86.90	0.35	S4Gp – Qz – As
BA-90-16	1.1	13.00 – 14.20	1.2	S3 – Qz – Mu – As
	3.4	112.20 – 114.90	2.7**	S4Gp – S3 – Qz -As-Po-Au
BA-90-21	1.0	76.53 – 78.03	1.5	S3 – Qz

Drill hole	Au (g/t)	From-to (m)	Core length (m)	Mineralization
BA-88-14	(3.9) 12.8	66.25 – 71.30	5.05	S3 – S4 – Qz -To?-Au
	2.1	76.05 – 76.45	0.40	S3 – S4Gp – Qz – As

Qz= Quartz, As = Arsenopyrite, Py = Pyrite, Po = Pyrrhotine, Cp = Chalcopyrite, Mo=Molybdenite, Au = visible gold, Mu = Muscovite, To = Tourmaline, S3 = Siltstone, S4 = Argilite, S4Gp = Graphitic shale, W^{+} = Amphibolitization, Si^{+} = Silicification; ** Well-defined mineralized zone * (5.7) = Cut to Au 34.3 g/t

In late 2009, Plato completed two (2) holes totalling 802 m on the East Bateman area. A third hole was abandoned after 31 m. Hole BE09-03 intersected a weakly auriferous zone (1.19 g/t Au over 2.8 m) in quartz stringers mineralized with pyrite (1%) and arsenopyrite (2%) within sheared graphitic shale at 194.4 m down-hole (Kromo and Langton, 2010).

A diamond drilling campaign by Plato was carried out between January and May 2011 (Langton and Pacheco, 2011). A total of 3,208 m in ten (10) holes were completed on the East Bateman area of the Bateman Block. The program was designed to investigate the historical Bateman mineralized zones and to evaluate previously untested zones believed to have potential for gold mineralization.

Holes BE-11-01, BE-11-02, BE-11-05 and BE-11-08 intersected gold-bearing mineralization. The best results (4.82 g/t Au over 1.5 m) were obtained from 126.5 m to 128.0 m in Hole BE-11-03 (Table 6.11).

The 2011 drill holes outlined two subparallel, stratiform iron formation (“IF”) horizons with associated gold-bearing mineralization similar to those discovered in the East Nordeau area. The more southerly IF hosts the historical “East Bateman Mineral Resource”. The previously unknown northerly IF was intersected by Holes BE09-02, BE09-03 and BE09-04 and Holes BE11-01 through BE11-05. A new gold zone associated with the northerly IF is now defined over 1,650 m along strike and between 10 m and 215 m vertically.

Table 6.11 – Selected drilling results from the 2011 drilling program – East Bateman Area (Langton and Pacheco, 2011)

Drill hole	Au (g/t)	From-to (m)	Core length (m)
BE-09-02	8.01	223.30-230.00	6.70
	3.05	210.20-210.75	0.55
BE-11-03	2.29	122.00-123.00	1.00
	4.82	126.50-128.00	1.50

6.2.4 Pershing-Denain Block

The Pershing-Denain Block comprises a contiguous group of 268 claims in Denain and Pershing townships, which overlie most of the eastern half of the property. The Pershing Block refers to the claims along the eastern part of Matchi-Manitou Lake. The Denain Block denotes the claims located on the lake’s western shore.

6.2.4.1 Pershing Block

In 1945 and 1946, Packard Pershing Mines Ltd carried out the earliest notable work on the Pershing Block by completing a ground Mag survey and a 2-hole diamond drilling campaign totalling 350 m (Malouf, P.M. 1945; Packard Pershing Mines Ltd, 1946; Landry, 1988c). In 1951, East Sullivan Mines Limited bored a single hole on the Pershing Block (Robertson, 1951).

In 1963, Syndicat Minier Pershing ("Pershing Syndicate") completed a Mag survey, followed in 1964 by a 2-hole drill program totalling 288 m (Leclerc, 1964; Landry, 1988c). In 1966, Pershing Syndicate carried out a 3-hole diamond drilling program totalling 224 m (Landry, 1988c).

In 1973, D'Quincy Explorers drilled five (5) diamond drill holes with 164 m total depth on the western shore of Matchi-Manitou Lake (Boissoneault, 1973).

In 1974, Pershing Syndicate commissioned a report to examine the economic potential of iron ore on the Pershing Block (Leclerc, 1974).

Between 1982 and 1983, SOQUEM completed a 3-hole diamond drill program (totalling 505 m), a Mag survey, and a detailed structural analysis on the claims of the Denain-Pershing project claims, referred to as the Simon Project by SOQUEM (Britt et al., 1983 a,b). No notable results were reported.

In 1988, Louvem completed a surface exploration and diamond drilling program. A 630-m^2 area of bedrock was stripped and mapped in detail. Following this, approximately 595 m were drilled (Landry, 1988c). A detailed summary of Louvem's 1988 exploration program is included in Frederic (1997), which also summarizes the work done on the claims northeast of Matchi-Manitou Lake.

Additionally, Exploreco conducted a VLF-EM and ground Mag survey in 1988. Seven anomalies were identified (Coda and Frederic, 1989). Subsequently, three (3) diamond drill holes (P-89-1 to P-89-3) were completed (Frederic, 1989). This drilling mostly intersected greywacke interbedded with iron-rich layers (Frederic, 1997).

From 1996 to 1997, 2946-2983 Quebec Inc. conducted ground geophysical surveys on the Pershing Block. These surveys included Mag, IP-resistivity and VLF-EM. In 1997, 7 drill holes were completed to test anomalies identified during the geophysical surveys. Iron formations were identified as the source of the anomalies (Frederic, 1997).

In 2000 and 2001, Montigua Resources Inc. ("Montigua") conducted an exploration program that included diamond drilling (3 holes) and geophysical surveys such as Mag, IP and HLEM (Procyshyn, 2001a,b).

In 2002 and 2003, Montigua continued to drill the claims near the northeastern shore of Matchi-Manitou Lake (Procyshyn, 2003). Drill logs are available, along with geological maps that include the exact locations of the drill holes (S09, S10, S11, S13, S14). Continuing their exploration of the property, Montigua conducted another drilling program in the summer of 2006. Five (5) drill holes were completed for a total of 910 m. The objective was to identify the potential for iron formation-hosted gold mineralization on the property (Pelletier, 2006).

In 2010, ForestGate Energy Inc. ("ForestGate") acquired the Pershing property from Montigua. In the spring of 2011, ForestGate performed a diamond drilling program totalling 1,583 m, comprising five (5) drill holes. The ensuing report by Ciesielski (2011)

presented a detailed summary of lithologies and geochemical insights. ForestGate commissioned a heliborne Mag and TDEM survey over the Pershing property in 2011 (Desaulniers, 2011).

In 2017, Renforth Resources acquired the Pershing property from two private vendors and completed an airborne Mag survey in January 2018. By this time, their property included part of the Denain Block on the southwest side of Matchi-Manitou Lake (Eagle Geophysics, 2018).

6.2.4.2 Denain Block

In 1946, Monor Mining Corp. (“Monor Mining”) completed a geological and geophysical (Mag) survey with a follow-up 4-hole diamond drill program in the northwestern part of the Denain Block (Chainey, 1996).

In 1946 and 1947, Mining Corp. of Canada covered the central part of the Denain Block with a ground Mag survey (Britton, 1946) and geological mapping (MacDonald, 1947). Strong southeast-trending magnetic anomalies were noted and tested with four (4) drill holes totalling 3,176 ft (1,500 m), one of which was drilled on the Pershing-Denain Block. The locations of the drill holes are shown on the map, but no logs are included in the report.

In 1954, Malartic Gold Fields Ltd completed an airborne survey covering the Matchi-Manitou Lake area (Malartic Gold Fields Ltd, 1955a; Parkinson, 1955). As a follow-up, geological, geochemical and EM surveys were done on the area of the Bateman claims (Wilton, 1955; Malartic Gold Fields Ltd, 1955b). During the same year, the southern part of the property was covered by Mag and IP surveys on behalf of Newkirk Mining Corp. Ltd.

In 1955, Americ Mines and Minerals Ltd conducted a geological survey, followed by an EM survey in 1957. This survey covered the southwestern part of the Denain Block (Blanchet and Gagnon, 1982).

In 1958, the eastern part of the property was covered with a Mag survey done by Monor Mining (Dumont, 1958) and an EM survey run by Continental Mining Exploration Ltd (Szetu, 1958).

In 1960, Alsab Mines Ltd completed three (3) diamond drill holes, a geological survey and a Mag survey. This program concluded with no significant gold values (Pudifin, 1960; Blanchet and Gagnon, 1981a).

In 1965, a diamond drilling program was carried out by Chimo Gold Mines Ltd. Two (2) holes were drilled within the Denain Block on the southwestern shore of Matchi-Manitou Lake. No gold values were recorded. Geologic maps and hole locations are included in the report authored by Honeyman (1965).

Between 1979 and 1982, SOQUEM optioned the northwestern part of the Denain Block and carried out Mag and EM surveys (Laverdure, 1981; St-Hilaire, 1982a; Glass, 1981) that covered much of the Pershing-Denain Block. Geological and lithogeochemical surveys followed (Blanchet and Gagnon, 1981a). In 1980 and 1981, SOQUEM carried out a diamond drilling campaign that was part of the larger Simon Project (Britt et al., 1983a). In 1982, SOQUEM continued their exploration with a geological survey that included a detailed structural analysis, geochemical sampling of humus and one additional drill hole (Blanchet and Gagnon, 1981a; Britt et al., 1983b).

In 1981, a VLF-EM survey by Lynx Canada-Americ-Sparton that covered the central part of the Denain block (Larouche, 1982) outlined several anomalies coincident with mapped occurrences of magnetic iron formation.

In 1984, Concho Ressources Limited was exploring the western shore of Matchi-Manitou Lake, while SOQUEM was exploring the eastern shore. Concho Ressources completed six (6) drill holes (599 m in total). No significant precious or base metal findings were encountered (Gosselin, 1984).

In 1985, SOQUEM entered an option agreement with Louvem. In the fall of 1986, exploration included a geochemical interpretation carried out by Geokemex. In December 1986, three (3) drill holes were completed totalling 989 m. In 1987, Mr Girard of Louvem published a geologic report detailing work completed in 1986 on the Lac Rapides Block. This report also provides a concise summary of historical work up until 1983 on the claims surrounding Lac Rapides (Girard, 1987).

Between 1986 and 1988, a geochemical (humus) survey was carried out over the northern part of the Denain Block by P. Dumont Consulting. Several weakly anomalous assay results were obtained (Dumont, 1986; Dumont, 1988a). This work was followed up with a ground geophysical (Mag) survey (Dumont, 1988b).

In 1995, Ressources Orient Inc. acquired the Lac Rapides claims. From 1995 to 1996, they completed three (3) diamond drilling holes totalling approximately 400 m. This exploration also included Mag, EM and VLF-EM surveys (Chainey, 1996; Boileau and Lapointe, 1996).

In 2017, Renforth Resources acquired the Denain property and commissioned Eagle Geophysics to perform a helicopter-borne gradient Mag survey over the property. In January 2018, Renforth consolidated two major exploration regions within the current claim boundary, including the Denain and Pershing properties (Eagle Geophysics, 2018).

6.2.5 Southern Block

In 1939, Inspiration Mining carried out trenching and channel sampling and 1,200 ft (366 m) of diamond drilling in twelve (12) holes on their McKinnon property in the western part of the Southern Block. The discovery trench exposes quartz lenses, sparingly mineralized with disseminated cubic pyrite, cutting silicified amphibolite schist (Ross and Silver, 1939).

In 1946 and 1947, Mining Corp. of Canada covered the eastern part of the property with a ground Mag survey (Britton, 1946) and geological mapping (MacDonald, 1947). Strong southeast-trending magnetic anomalies were noted and tested with four (4) drill holes totalling 3,176 ft (1,500 m). Locations of the drill holes are shown, but no logs are included in the report. Three of the holes were drilled on the claim block.

In 1949, four (4) holes (holes #1 to #4) were drilled on the so-called Dean property in the Southern Claim Block. Pyrrhotite is reported in the logs. A trench is located near drill collars #2 and #3, along with a series of N-S trenches that extend laterally from holes #2 and #3. No assay results were included, and no company name was attached to the report (Ingham and Johnston, 1945).

In 1954, Malartic Gold Fields Ltd completed an airborne survey covering the Machi-Manitou Lake area, which included parts of the Southern Block (Malartic Gold Fields Ltd, 1955a; Parkinson, 1955; Malartic Gold Fields Ltd, 1955b). During the same year, the east

part of the property was covered by Mag and IP surveys run for Newkirk Mining Corp. Ltd (Graham, 1955).

In 1958, the eastern part of the property was covered with a Mag survey done by Monor Mining Co. Ltd (Dumont, 1958). Three diamond drill holes totalling 1,353 ft (412.4 m) were drilled on the magnetic anomalies (Monor Mining Company, 1958; Dumont, 1959). Another EM survey was carried out by Continental Mining Exploration Ltd (Szetu, 1958).

In 1962, Moneta Porcupine Mines Ltd conducted a 7-hole drilling campaign to explore geophysical anomalies. Only hole #7 is located within the property boundary. The logs and a vague location map are included in the report authored by Taylor (1962).

Between 1962 and 1965, Monor Mining Co. Ltd carried out a (Mag) survey over the northern part of the claim clock. Three strong anomalies were noted (Dumont, 1962). A subsequent Mag survey was completed in 1963 (Dumont, 1963), and an EM survey followed in 1965 (Dumont, 1965).

In 1965, 2 holes were drilled by Villebon Prospecting Syndicate. The logs do not contain assay results (Dumas, 1965).

In 1965, Inco Ltd also completed a drill program of five (5) holes, three (3) of which fall within the Southern Claim Block. In the drill logs, minor pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization are associated with veining and a graphite layer. No gold values are recorded (Canadian Nickel Co, 1965).

In 1965, Black River Mining Ltd carried out a ground Mag-EM survey in the northern part of the claim block, outlining a strong conductor tested by diamond drilling and determined to be due to uneconomic sulphide mineralization (Bergmann, 1965).

In 1979, Mines Patino (Quebec) Ltée and UMEX Inc. conducted a 3-hole drill campaign. Hole depths vary from 500 to 600 ft. Brecciated zones and pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization are reported. Gold values are mostly trace to nil, with a few 0.01 oz/t (Coda and Patel, 1979).

Between 1979 and 1983, SOQUEM carried out Mag and EM surveys (Laverdure, 1981; Lebel, 1979a,b; Amboise et al., 1980; Glass, 1981; St-Hilaire, 1983b) that covered the southeastern part of the claim block. Work included a geological compilation of previous work and the location of posited mineralized zones (Lebel, 1979a,c). Geological and lithogeochemical surveys followed (Blanchet and Gagnon, 1981a).

In 1981 and 1982, Wescap Energy Corp. Ltd covered the eastern part of the claim block with a Mag-EM survey (Bergmann, 1981; Bergmann, 1982).

In 1983, Bateman Bay carried out a Mag-EM survey covering the eastern part of the claim block (Bergmann, 1983). The survey outlined several southeast-trending anomalies.

In 1983-84, SOQUEM acquired 108 additional claims (Nova claim block of Langton and Ladidi, 2017) and carried out geological mapping, geochemical (humus) and geophysical surveys (Mag, EM, IP), and diamond drilling (5 holes, 739 m) on these new claims (Britt, 1983; Boudreault, 1984a).

In 1984, SOQUEM drilled three (3) diamond drill holes (332 m) on the newly acquired claims (Boudreault, 1984b) to evaluate a small gold-bearing porphyritic intrusion known to host sulphide-bearing (py-asp-po-gold) quartz-tourmaline veins. An associated porphyry dyke, transected by arsenic-bearing faults, hosts the Marilyne gold showing. The veins and mineralization observed in the drill core were similar to those already

observed on surface and in earlier drill holes. A total of 63 core samples were collected and analyzed. Best results were 0.72 g/t Au over 15 cm (hole 958-84-6; 8.60 m to 8.75 m) and 0.62 g/t Au over 0.50 m (hole 958-84-8; 74.95 m to 75.45 m).

In 1989 and 1990, Vauquelin Mines expanded the area of geophysical coverage begun in 1988 by Bateman Bay and defined additional east- to southeast-trending exploration targets on the eastern part of the claim block (Lambert and Turcotte, 1988, 1990). Subsequently, an IP survey and a 15-hole diamond drilling program totalling 1,557.22 m were conducted to test a number of the geophysical anomalies (Perron, 1988). No significant mineralized intervals were encountered from holes drilled on this part of the project.

6.2.6 Northern Block

Early exploration in the northern block was prompted by the discovery of surface gold by McDonough Mining Syndicate Limited in 1937. Following this discovery, the newly founded Miniwaki Mines Limited took over exploration in the area leading to extensive exploration campaigns, including excavations and diamond drilling.

In 1946, the Russian Kid Mining Company Ltd, partly in collaboration with Simon Lake Mines Ltd, completed a diamond drilling program totalling 6,318 m in 59 holes, twelve (12) of which fall within the current property boundary. Quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veining with carbonate-pyrite-sericite alteration zones were intersected (Fillingham et al., 1946; Flaherty and Ingham, 1946).

In 1969, Tin Mines Ltd conducted Mag and EM surveys over the central part of the Northern Claim Block (Howe, 1969). A total of 33 EM anomalies and 16 VLF-EM anomalies were defined. A single magnetic anomaly that coincides with EM anomaly #1 was rated as a prime drill target. Further work was recommended because the type of mineralization common to the area is not necessarily zones composed of magnetic pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

In 1981, Ross d'Or Claims continued work on what is historically referred to as the McDonough gold showing in the centre of the Northern Claim Block, near Chimo Road (Pudifin, 1981). Mag and EM surveys were conducted over this area. Gold mineralization at the McDonough Showing occurs in a band of tuff containing sparsely-distributed fragments of andesitic material. The main fracture is mineralized with quartz, tourmaline and some pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and ankerite, over a width of up to 2 ft. Gold also occurs in sheared porphyry and dacite on the south shore of Simon Lake, about 800 m east of the mouth of Villebon River. Results of the Mag survey and EM survey are plotted on accompanying maps.

In 1982, geophysical surveys were carried out by Camchib Resources Inc. (Bergmann, 1982) in the Northern Claim Block. The report describes the geophysical surveys and includes survey anomaly maps. The surveys outlined nine conductive zones. Three of these zones were previously tested by diamond drilling, and two showed sulphide mineralization.

In 1984, Paul Boyd property reported three conductors after VLF-EM surveys were completed in the winter of 1983 (Larouche, 1984). Two of the identified conductors trend NW-SE, subparallel to the area's stratigraphy, whereas the third conductor has a cross-cutting NE-SW trend. The results of the geophysical surveys are compiled on accompanying geological maps.

In 1984, Kerr Addison Exploration Inc. (“Kerr Addison”) also carried out VLF and HEM surveys, combined with a Mag survey, to detect conductive zones which may be produced by economic minerals (Lavoie, 1984). The Mag survey was performed to determine the geological structure and to detect a possible association with conductive zones. 48 anomalies were detected with VLF-EM, but only one (1) coincides with an HEM anomaly.

Following the geophysical surveys, Kerr Addison drilled seven (7) holes (KV-84-1A & KV-84-1B to KV- 84-6), totalling 728 m (Parise, 1984). The best analytical results were:

- 0.01 oz/t Au (0.34 g/t) Au over 5.5 ft (261.5 – 267.0 ft) in hole KV-84-2;
- 0.01 oz/t Au (0.34 g/t) Au over 4.0 ft (200.0 – 204.0 ft) in hole KV-84-6;
- 0.01 oz/t Au (0.34 g/t) Au over 5.0 ft (209.0 – 214.0 ft) in hole KV-84-6;
- 0.01 oz/t Au (0.34 g/t) Au over 5.0 ft (233.5 – 238.5 ft) in hole KV-84-6.

In 1987, Rosenbaum-Lehman Syndicate conducted geophysical surveys comprising 37.6 line-miles of Mag and VLF-EM data (Campbell, 1986) on the Northern Block. The Mag survey provides information which helps define the underlying geological structures and identifies any potential economic concentrations which may contain variations in accessory minerals. The VLF-EM survey helps define conductive zones, which may represent shear zones and/or metallic sulphide deposits containing gold mineralization. It was successful in helping outline the underlying geology and delineating conductive zones on the Rosenbaum-Lehman property. There is a good correlation between this survey and the results of past ground geophysical surveys. Their report also includes three attached maps of the surveys.

Also, in 1987, Norwood Exploration Inc. (“Norwood”) completed a geophysical survey (Mag: 26.5 km, EM: 22.5 km and IP: 13.7 km) and two (2) diamond drill holes (VQ-87-1 and VQ-87-2) totalling 358.5 m. Of the 73 samples collected from the drill cores, only one from hole VQ-87-1 returned gold values of 465 ppb over 0.8 m, from 181.7 to 182.5 m down-hole (Boisvert and Khobzi, 1987). No significant gold assays were obtained from the drill core.

In 1987-88, Norwood identified fourteen (14) anomalies believed to represent semi-massive to disseminated sulphides or concentrations of magnetite based on the IP survey completed as part of the geophysical exploration program. A 5-hole drilling program tested the anomalies (470-01-87 to 470-05-87). Gold results were not significant but yielded the best result of 0.145 g/t Au over 3.9m (from 172.9 to 176.8 m down-hole) in drill hole 470-04-88, 400 ppb Au over 1.5 m in a sheared and breccia zone (124.1 to 125.6 m down-hole in drill hole 470-03-87), and 0.14 g/t Au over 4.5m (52.5 to 56.7 m down-hole) in a semi-massive pyrite zone in hole 470-04-88 (Perron and Morin, 1988).

In 1988, Minerals Barexor Inc. performed a drill program south of Norwood Inc.’s drill holes. Minerals Barexor Inc. drilled four (4) holes (BV-88-07 to BV-88-10). Each hole intersected quartz-tourmaline veins with low gold values (highest value: 0.01 oz/t Au locally; Whitfield and Simoneau, 1988).

6.2.7 Chalice Gold Mines exploration programs – 2016-2019

6.2.7.1 Surface exploration

In October 2016, Chalice optioned the Nordeau, Bateman and the northwestern part of Pershing-Denain claim blocks from Globex Mining Enterprises. Chalice conducted a wide range of surface exploration programs and drill campaigns. The various surface-sampling programs aimed to develop a comprehensive geochemical database to help define potential exploration targets. These programs included:

- Extensive Mobile Metal Ion ("MMI") soil-sampling campaigns (2016, 2017, 2018) covering various project areas across the property;
- Biogeochemical (black spruce bark) sampling campaigns (2017, 2018);
- Regional mapping/rock sampling surveys (2016, 2017, 2018). The collected lithological samples were subjected to a range of tests, including multi-element analytical procedures, whole-rock ("WR") analysis, and analysis by short-wave infrared spectrometry ("SWIR");
- Core-interval sampling of 26 historical drill holes and SWIR measurements of 34 historical holes drilled by Plato during its 2006-2011 exploration campaigns.

Additionally, the claims were covered by ground and airborne geophysical surveys and an airborne LiDAR survey. The geophysical surveys include:

- Airborne VLF-EM surveys
- Airborne magnetometer survey producing Total Magnetic Intensity ("TMI"), Vertical Magnetic Gradient ("VGRAD"), In-line Magnetic Gradient ("IGRAD"), cross-line Magnetic Gradient, Horizontal Magnetic Gradient, and Magnetic Tilt-Derivative data
- An OreVision IP survey

The details of the various exploration programs are described in Scott et al. (2017a), Dallmeier et al. (2018) and Letwinetz et al. (2018a,b).

6.2.7.2 Drill campaigns

Between September 23, 2017 and March 2019, Chalice cored 97 NQ-diameter diamond drill holes, totalling 33,632 m (including wedged holes), on the claim blocks. The drill programs were designed to test (1) gold targets along strike of the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault Zone ("LLCFZ"), specifically at West Simon and West Nordeau, and (2) numerous geochemical and geophysical targets determined by surveys conducted by Chalice. Unless otherwise stipulated, the described intersections represent drill intervals and not true widths.

The holes drilled in 2017 were designed to test the projected WNW-striking extension of mineralized horizons underlying the West Nordeau claims. The best results from the 2017 holes are summarized in Table 6.13.

In March 2017, 4 holes totalling 1,005 m were drilled to test the projected on-strike extension of mineralized horizons underlying the West Nordeau claims. A total of 656

core samples were collected for multi-element and fire assay analysis: 125 for SWIR scanning, 10 for WR analysis, and 12 for petrographic study (Scott et al., 2017).

The September to November 2017 drill campaign comprised seven (7) holes (4,164.4 m) near the earlier (March 2017) holes. A total of 1,947 core samples were collected for multi-element and fire-assay analysis and 11 for petrographic study (Scott et al., 2017). SWIR data were collected from 1,292 of these samples. No WR analyses were performed. The results from the 2017 drilling campaigns near the West Nordeau deposit were integrated into the updated 2019 NI 43-101 MRE. They were published in a technical report by Langton and Jourdain (2019).

In December 2017, five (5) holes (1,829 m) were collared south of the Chimo Mine property in a sequence comprised mainly of greywacke and mafic volcanic rocks. A total of 539 core samples were collected for multi-element and fire assay analysis. No significant gold grades were encountered in these holes (Scott et al., 2017).

Table 6.12 – Selected results from the 2017 drilling program on the West Nordeau deposit

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Au (g/t)
ECG_17_005	607.7	610.7	3.1	4.74
ECG_17_006A	501.3	503.3	2.0	2.68
	812.8	823.0	10.2	2.78
	812.8	815.3	2.5	9.72
	841.2	844.2	3.0	2.21
ECG_17_007W1	292.0	293.0	1.0	4.83
	607.3	608.3	1.0	3.08
	690.7	691.4	0.7	7.84
ECG_17_009	134.5	136.0	1.5	4.49
	521.4	541.4	20.0	0.93
	536.6	541.4	4.8	2.04
	593.3	594.1	0.8	25.80

In 2018, 63 holes were drilled for 20,321 m. From these holes, 9,551 core samples were collected and sent to ALS Laboratories for multi-element ICP and fire assay gold analysis. Samples for whole rock and petrographic studies were also collected. Along with testing several known gold occurrences, the 2018 drilling program intersected several new gold-mineralized zones, notably Lac Rapides, South Nordeau, North Contact and Far West Simon (Figure 6.3).

The **Lac Rapides Zone** was discovered by a 6-hole campaign in 2018 designed to test Au-Ag-As in-soil anomalies spatially associated with a deflection in the LLCFZ southwest of Lac Rapides. Gold mineralization is hosted in what was originally logged as a biotite-rich intermediate tuff unit; however, its geochemical interpretation suggests that this unit is a strongly deformed lamprophyre dyke. The best results from the Lac Rapides Zone are summarized in Table 6.13.

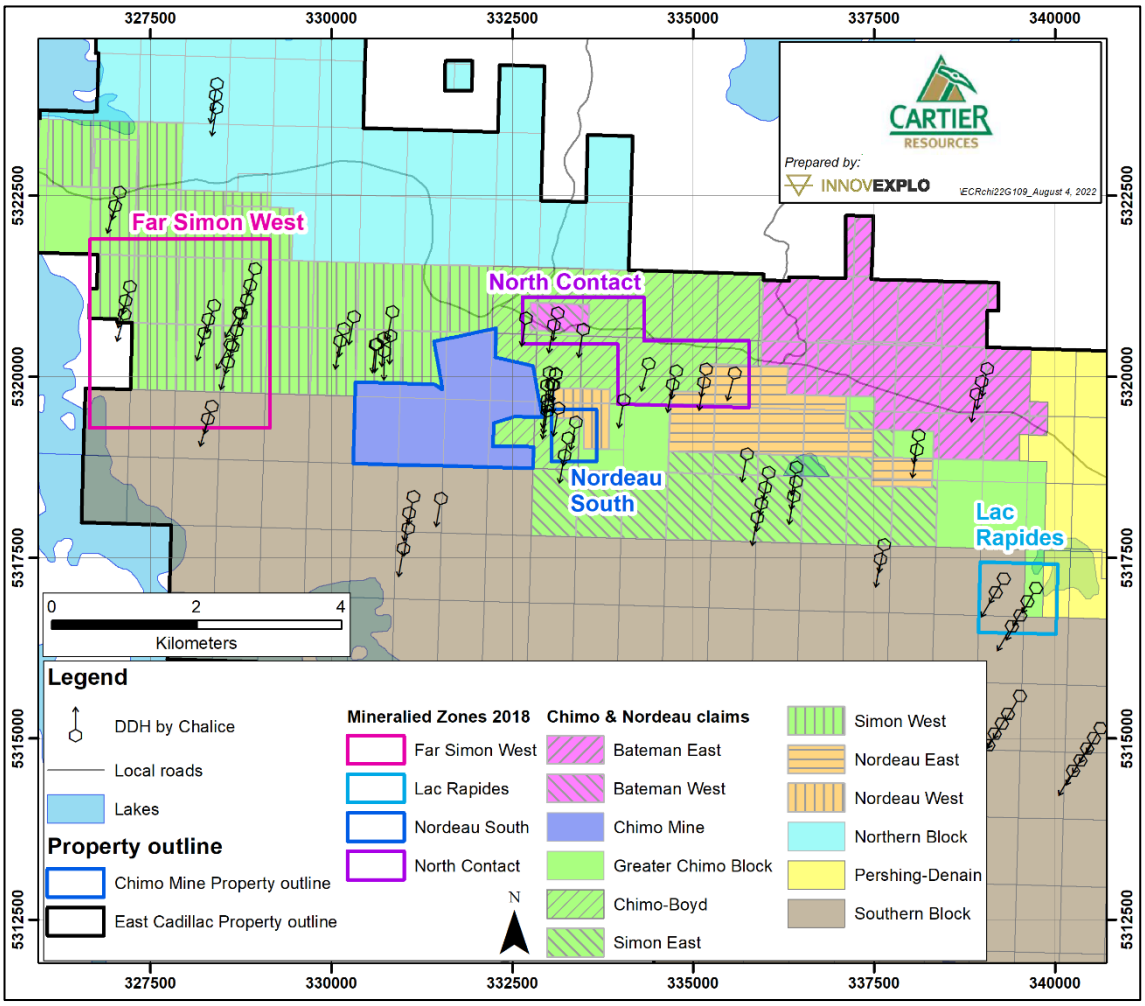


Figure 6.3 – Main mineralized zones defined by 2018 drilling on the Project (from Cornick et al., 2019a)

Three (3) drill holes were designed to intersect gold mineralization targets in the South Nordeau area, south of the West Nordeau mineral resource (Figure 6.3). The target area is underlain by intermediate to ultramafic volcanic rocks with minor clastic sedimentary rocks, iron formation and felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks. The volcanic units vary between massive, porphyritic, pillowed flows and mafic tuff. The mineralization is localized along the contact between a porphyritic felsic dyke and an ultramafic volcanic unit which is affected by strong shearing and chlorite-talc alteration. According to Cornick et al. (2019), geophysical and RC drilling data indicate that the immediate area may host up to five (5) other similar felsic dykes, which are untested by diamond drilling. The best results from the South Nordeau Zone are summarized in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 – Selected results from the Lac Rapides and South Nordeau zones

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Lac Rapides Zone				
ECG_18_049	316.7	337.5	20.8	0.74
including	323.1	326.2	3.1	4.27
South Nordeau Zone				
ECG_18_030	37.6	39.1	1.5	1.43
	248.0	249.0	1.0	0.55
ECG_18_032	143.2	174.5	31.4	0.17
including	144.8	145.8	1.0	1.37
including	155.7	156.7	1.0	0.98
ECG_18_032	262.0	267.3	5.3	0.28

The **North Contact** is located northeast of the Chimo Mine property, approximately 1 km north of the LLCFZ. The current interpretation suggests that the North Contact is a secondary fault parallel to the LLCFZ. This target was tested by ten (10) diamond drill holes that were designed to target the northern contact between the sedimentary package and the underlying volcanic rocks to the north. The targeting was complimented by in-soil anomalies of Ag-Bi-Sb. The North Contact area is underlain by intermediate to mafic volcanics and clastic sedimentary rocks. Numerous graphite beds are recognized in the core and are more common at this location than elsewhere on the property optioned by Chalice at the time. Logging and geochemical discrimination show that lithologies correlate well between holes in the eastern part of the zone. The westernmost hole (ECG_18_075) intersected a gold-bearing zone consisting of a wide, low-grade zone with a narrow, higher-grade core. The mineralization is associated with quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins along graphitic units, which occupy fault planes. Gold mineralization is continuous along the North Contact for over 1 km (between holes ECG_18_073, 071, 024 and 072). The best results from the North Contact Zone are summarized in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 – Selected results from the North Contact Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ECG_18_024	157.0	163.5	6.5	1.77
including	160.0	163.5	3.5	2.10
ECG_18_025	46.2	50.4	4.2	0.14
	67.0	69.6	2.6	0.26
ECG_18_070	206.5	208.5	2.0	0.12
ECG_18_071	31.0	32.0	1.0	0.54
	74.2	80.1	5.9	0.25
	82.0	83.3	1.3	1.99
	96.2	98.4	2.2	0.22
	109.9	114.0	4.1	0.53

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ECG_18_072	116.2	120.2	4.0	0.34
	134.3	138.0	3.7	0.30
	156.0	163.8	7.8	0.60
including	159.1	160.0	0.9	3.47
ECG_18_072	180.5	204.0	23.5	1.12
including	198.3	200.3	2.0	6.86
including	201.3	202.3	1.0	5.71
ECG_18_073	127.0	128.0	1.0	0.15
	158.9	173.2	14.3	0.26
including	166.2	167.7	1.5	0.72

The **Far West Simon** zone is in the western part of the West Simon claim sub-block, straddling the LLCFZ. The exploration drilling program comprised seventeen (17) holes designed to test an Au-Ag-As-Sb-Bi-W in-soil anomaly and to test for the projected western extension of the mineralization associated with LLCFZ. The Far West Simon area is underlain by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and clastic sedimentary rocks with minor iron formations and mafic to ultramafic intrusions. The intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks are massive or tuffaceous. The clastic sedimentary rocks comprise massive to finely bedded greywacke, with conglomerate and argillite. The area's lithologies were distinguished based on core logging, thin section studies and geochemical analysis.

Three (3) mineralized zones delineated by anomalous gold results were intersected. Mineralization is associated with arsenopyrite-rich quartz-carbonate veins in shear zones hosted by intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks. Mineralization is typically hosted in the wall rock adjacent to quartz-carbonate vein margins and occurs as wide, low-grade zones. The best results are summarized in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 – Selected results from the Far West Simon Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ECG_18_016	38.0	43.8	5.8	1.62
including	39.8	40.8	1.0	3.72
ECG_18_016	110.9	120.4	9.5	0.42
including	117.7	118.9	1.2	1.06
ECG_18_016	251.0	261.8	10.8	0.99
including	259.0	260.3	1.3	3.11
ECG_18_037	125.8	138.8	13.0	0.58
including	129.8	136.8	7.0	0.74
including	130.8	131.8	1.0	1.17
ECG_18_037	153.8	156.5	2.7	1.28
including	155.8	156.5	0.7	3.00

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ECG_18_037	214.6	220.0	5.4	0.77
including	214.6	216.0	1.4	2.44
ECG_18_039	183.0	194.0	11.0	1.55
including	184.0	188.0	4.0	3.18
including	185.0	186.0	1.0	6.15
ECG_18_039	264.0	269.0	5.0	2.14
including	265.0	268.0	3.0	3.32
ECG_18_065	156.8	161.1	4.3	0.52
including	156.8	158.1	1.3	1.56
ECG_18_065	277.2	290.0	12.8	0.16
including	286.9	288.8	1.9	0.70
ECG_18_065	321.0	331.7	10.7	0.66
including	325.1	330.0	4.8	1.23
including	325.1	325.7	0.6	5.34
ECG_18_066	99.1	106.6	7.5	0.61
including	103.1	104.1	1.0	1.87
ECG_18_067	29.0	39.2	10.2	1.02
including	35.5	38.2	2.7	1.79
ECG_18_067	196.0	197.0	1.0	6.49
ECG_18_068	256.1	268.5	12.4	0.71
including	257.6	261.5	3.9	1.83
including	259.1	260.0	0.9	3.02
ECG_18_068	279.9	281.4	1.5	7.42

Other holes drilled in 2018 tested various targets generated from MMI in-soil anomalies, IP chargeability anomalies, and aeromagnetic anomalies. The best results from these holes are summarized in Table 6.16.

Table 6.16 – Selected results from other reconnaissance holes drilled by Chalice

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
ECG_18_018	441.0	442.0	1.0	9.00
	538.5	544.5	6.0	1.55
including	538.5	540.5	2.0	3.18
ECG_18_019	249.6	250.6	1.0	12.50
	332.7	333.3	0.6	1.14
ECG_18_020	368.5	369.4	0.9	3.44
	564.3	566.5	2.2	1.47
ECG_18_021	74.4	76.0	1.6	1.21

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	235.9	247.7	11.9	3.25
including	244.0	245.6	1.6	18.52
ECG_18_021	430.0	434.2	4.2	3.63
including	431.5	432.7	1.2	6.34
ECG_18_021	442.2	444.6	2.4	1.57
	489.0	490.0	1.0	3.04
	499.5	500.0	0.5	2.42
	534.2	536.4	2.2	1.47
	561.8	564.8	3.0	1.49
	580.0	582.3	2.3	1.79
	641.7	644.7	3.0	1.52
ECG_18_029	76.5	77.8	1.3	2.35
	204.0	205.0	1.0	7.80
	236.2	237.2	1.0	1.49
ECG_18_034	62.3	63.3	1.0	1.09
	170.8	172.0	1.2	1.09
	303.5	305.5	2.0	1.32
ECG_18_042	34.0	35.0	1.0	1.27
	138.6	139.1	0.5	1.26
ECG_18_045	30.0	31.0	1.0	1.13
ECG_18_060	148.7	149.4	0.7	2.11
	214.3	214.8	0.5	20.60
	578.0	579.5	1.5	1.51
ECG_18_075	470.0	471.6	1.6	1.62

In 2019, eighteen (18) holes were drilled totalling 5,313 m that focused on two target areas: the so-called Anderson area (holes ECG_19_078-080) and the so-called Legrand area (holes ECG_19_081-095) (Figure 6.4). A total of 4,696 core samples were collected and sent to ALS Labs for multi-element ICP and fire assay Au analysis. Samples for whole rock geochemistry (n=13) and petrographic study (n=23) were also collected. SWIR analyses were collected on all drill core at 3-m spacing. The 2019 campaign was designed to test gold-in-soil anomalies outlined by the 2018 surface exploration program.

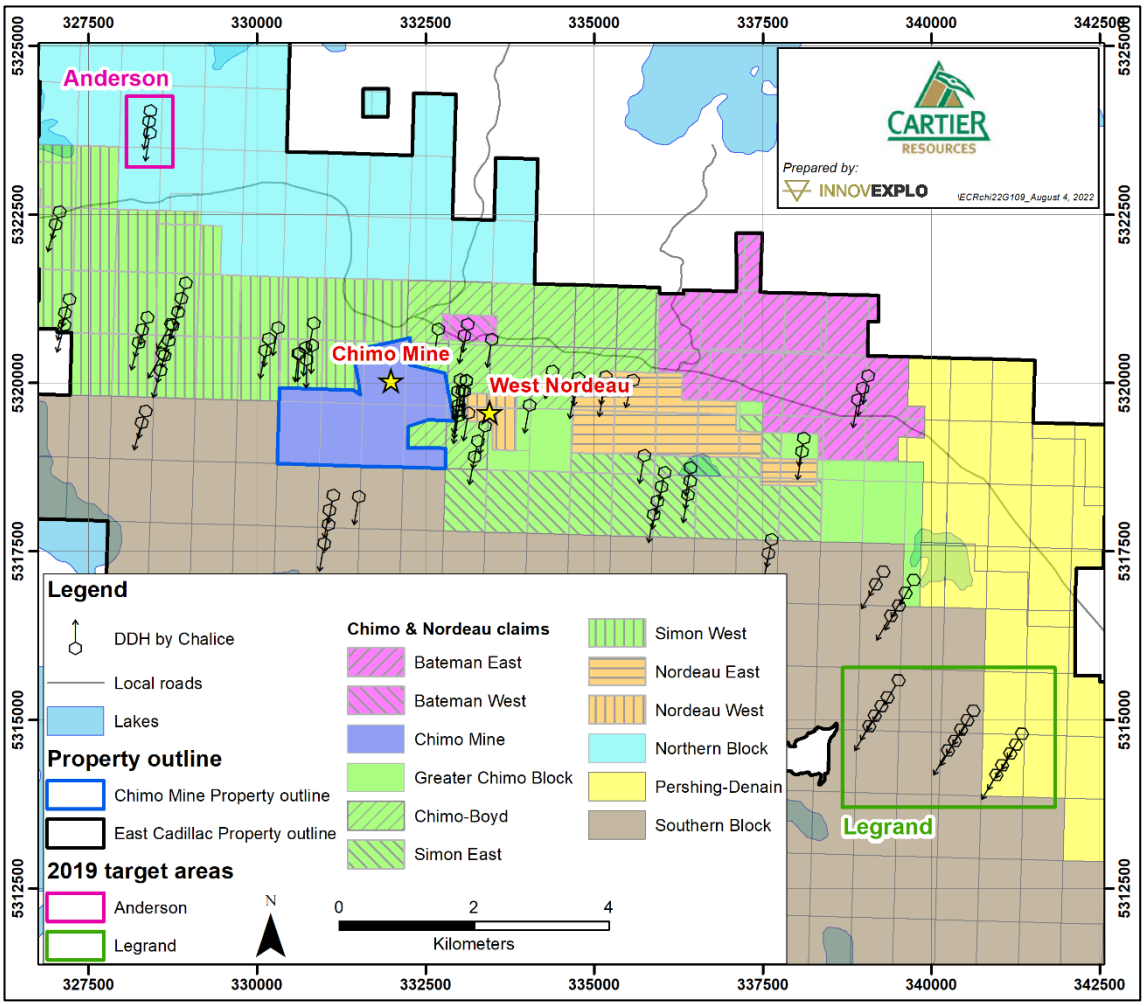


Figure 6.4 – Claim map showing the locations of 2019 diamond drilling targets

Anderson drilling

The Anderson area is located approximately 1 km north of the McDonough gold showing in the Northern claim block. The targeted soil anomaly (Letwinetz et al., 2018) was interpreted to reflect a potential mineralized structure parallel to the structure hosting the McDonough showing. The major lithological units intersected at Anderson comprise felsic to mafic volcanic rocks (tuffs to flows) and felsic to mafic intrusive rocks. Two (2) drill holes intersected a zone of sulphide mineralization and quartz-tourmaline veining with associated anomalous gold grades.

In hole ECG_19_078, the highest Au value is associated with a quartz-carbonate-tourmaline vein with <1% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite along vein edges hosted in chlorite altered mafic tuff. In ECG_19_080, significant Au results are associated with increased quartz veining with pyrite stringers (2%), pyrrhotite stringers (1-10%), disseminated pyrrhotite (1%) and trace blebby pyrrhotite, hosted by silica-albite-biotite-chlorite±hematite altered felsic volcanic rocks. Gold mineralization was also observed in vuggy quartz-carbonate veins with disseminated pyrite (5%) hosted by carbonate-

biotite±epidote-albite altered andesitic to basaltic volcanic rocks. Gold mineralization is associated with a brittle shear zone in both ECG_19_078 and ECG_19_080.

The best results from drilling at the Anderson area are summarized in Table 6.17.

Table 6.17 – Selected results from the 2019 drilling program in the Anderson and Legrand areas

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Anderson Area				
ECG_19_078	135.75	137	1.25	0.73
ECG_19_080	265.0	266.0	1.0	0.71
Legrand Area				
ECG_19_081	139.4	143.2	3.8	0.30
ECG_19_089	302.0	304.7	2.7	0.59
ECG_19_091	61.1	62.1	1.0	0.34
ECG_19_093	69.0	70.0	1.0	0.47

Legrand drilling

The Legrand target is in the Southern and Pershing-Denain claim blocks. Drilling was designed to test a large Au-As-Cs-Tl-W in-soil anomaly (Letwinetz et al., 2018) coincident with a linear magnetic anomaly trending 300°. Preliminary IP results (Phaneuf, 2018) outlined a coincident chargeability anomaly. Field mapping in 2018 identified a polymictic Timiskaming-type conglomerate along the northeastern boundary of the Legrand soil anomaly area that is indicative of proximity to the LLCFZ.

Minor intervals of gold mineralization were returned in four (4) of the fifteen (15) drill holes (Table 6.17).

6.2.8 O3 Mining exploration programs – 2019 to 2022

O3 Mining Inc. (“O3 Mining”) acquired the East Cadillac property from Chalice in July 2019 and planned a 15,000-m drilling program to follow up on promising historical drill hole intercepts in the West Simon, West Nordeau, East Nordeau, and North Contact zones (O3 Mining press release of January 20, 2020). A total of 46 holes were drilled on the West Simon, West Nordeau, Chimo Boyd and East Nordeau claim blocks totalling 20,889 m in length (Table 6.18). During the campaign, 19,435 samples were collected, of which 16,805 were analyzed for gold and a multi-element suite. In addition, 721 samples were analyzed to determine their major, trace and rare earth element contents (Ballesteros, 2021). Channel sampling and geophysical surveys were also conducted to complement the drilling campaign, soil sampling survey, and trenching and stripping program.

Table 6.18 – O3 Mining 2020-2021 drilling program

Drill hole	East (UTM NAD83 Z18)	North (UTM NAD83 Z18)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Plunge	Target Area
O3EC-20-001	330637	5320828	574	192.28	-45	West Simon
O3EC-20-002	330470	5320599	402	190.98	-46.5	West Simon
O3EC-20-003	330444	5320378	587.8	188.08	-44	West Simon
O3EC-20-004	330311	5320093	336	191.68	-45	West Simon
O3EC-20-005	335469	5320185	324	199.51	-53.5	North Contact
O3EC-20-006	330264	5319836	354	191.68	-45	West Simon
O3EC-20-007	335598	5320288	417	198.5	-55	North Contact
O3EC-20-008	333826	5319414	384	191.68	-45	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-009	335669	5320164	312	199.62	-53.3	North Contact
O3EC-20-010	333835	5319639	45	187.68	-45	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-010a	333835	5319639	348	187.68	-45	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-011	333348.53	5320349.75	1535.3	198.52	-82	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-012	333851	5319804	450	191.68	-45	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-013	333827	5319152	324	191.68	-45	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-014	333760	5318913	327	191.68	-45	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-015	335655	5319542	459	181.68	-56.1	East Nordeau
O3EC-20-016	335950	5319571	606	182.67	-71	East Nordeau
O3EC-20-017	333673	5320163	954	185.68	-68	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-018	335746.05	5319653	706	182.68	-72	East Nordeau
O3EC-20-019	336136	5319489	617.2	181.68	-65	East Nordeau
O3EC-20-020	334065	5319723	575.2	187.68	-59	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-021	336304.13	5319243.8	543	182.14	-58.8	East Nordeau
O3EC-20-022	333831	5319929	246	174.68	-75	West Nordeau
O3EC-20-023	336384.69	5319606.4	468.5	181.68	-51	Luna
O3EC-20-024	336480.01	5319473.89	363	181.71	-48	East Nordeau
O3EC-20-025	335771.73	5320148.55	330	191.52	-53.2	North Contact
O3EC-20-026	335772.65	5320213.36	459	188.68	-65	North Contact
O3EC-20-027	335374.81	5320206.93	321	189.68	-57	North Contact
O3EC-20-028	335386.76	5320291.28	395.5	187.68	-64	North Contact
O3EC-20-029	335275.71	5320218.08	312	189.68	-56	North Contact
O3EC-20-030	335683.89	5320247.19	384	187.68	-65	North Contact
O3EC-20-031	335683.44	5320302.14	492	185.68	-70	North Contact

Drill hole	East (UTM NAD83 Z18)	North (UTM NAD83 Z18)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Plunge	Target Area
O3EC-20-032	335588.99	5320327.63	492	185.68	-70	North Contact
O3EC-20-033	335486.5	5320277.93	403.5	187.68	-64	North Contact
O3EC-20-034	335491.58	5320334.37	517	186.68	-72	North Contact
O3EC-20-035	335772.65	5320213.36	492	190.68	-78	North Contact
O3EC-20-036	335772.65	5320213.36	600	190.68	-86	North Contact
O3EC-20-037	335772.65	5320213.36	378	189.68	-54	North Contact
O3EC-20-038	335860	5320149	318	185.68	-55	North Contact
O3EC-20-039	335860	5320180	393	182.68	-68	North Contact
O3EC-20-040	335683.44	5320302.14	720	181.68	-83	North Contact
O3EC-20-041	335588.99	5320327.63	549.7	187.68	-72	North Contact
O3EC-21-042	336105.5	5319934.87	368	191.68	-50	North Contact
O3EC-21-043	336365.3	5320014.6	367	207.68	-50	North Contact
O3EC-21-044	336477.71	5319562.21	296.3	181.68	-50	
O3EC-21-045	336389	5319717.83	43	181.68	-53	

A set of five (5) drill holes was drilled at West Simon to target the western extension of the stacked mineralized zones to the west. Drilling in the West Simon area intersected three mineralized zones hosted in the 'Chimo Basalt' (two zones) and the wacke of the Trivio Structural Complex (one zone). Four (4) drill holes intercepted promising mineralization and warranted additional drilling to test the lateral and depth extension of the mineralization laterally and at depth. Mineralized drill hole intervals are characterized by disseminated sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite pyrite, with or without visible gold), associated with smoky quartz ± tourmaline ± mica ± chlorite vein (O3 Mining press release of April 9, 2020). The mineralization at the North Zone is associated with dark quartz veins with up to 3% arsenopyrite in clusters and traces of finely disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The veins are hosted in a very fine-grained wacke altered mainly in sericite around the mineralized veins. Unlike its counterpart at the Chimo Mine, this zone is not hosted by iron formations (Ballesteros, 2021). The Central Zone is hosted by the basalt within the surrounding wackes ("Chimo Basalt") and is characterized by quartz-tourmaline-calcite ± albite-biotite veins with arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and free gold. The South Zone is located along the lower contact between the Chimo Basalt and the wacke and is manifested as quartz-calcite veins with ±tourmaline, albite and chlorite (Ballesteros, 2021).

The North Contact Zone lies along the northern splay of the LLCFZ that is localized at or near the contact of a small mafic volcanic rock unit with the surrounding wacke of the Trivio Complex. The zone was targeted by 21 diamond drill holes (O3 Mining press release of April 9, 2020). The mineralization is characterized by up to 5% disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace of chalcopyrite and magnetite associated with quartz ± tourmaline-calcite veins (Ballesteros, 2021).

The West Nordeau area hosts mineralization near the northern contact of the same mafic volcanic package found at West Simon. It was drilled by ten (10) diamond drill holes. The drill holes intercepted shear zone-hosted quartz-tourmaline veins associated with trace amounts of disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite, locally with visible gold hosted by mafic flows of the Trivio Structural Complex that returned good gold grades (Table 6.18; O3 Mining press release of April 9, 2020; Ballesteros, 2021).

The East Nordeau area is located within the wacke-iron formation succession that lies north of the mafic volcanic package related to the West Simon and West Nordeau zones. Six (6) diamond drill holes targeted the area. Gold-bearing intervals are hosted by the sheared iron formation horizons and neighbouring wacke. They are characterized by up to 10% sulphide stringers and disseminations (pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite) typically surrounding quartz veins (O3 Mining press release of April 9, 2020). Two (2) other holes were drilled between the North Contact and the East Nordeau Area.

The Luna target was identified while targeting the easterly continuity of the East Nordeau zone. Gold mineralization was found north of the East Nordeau iron formation, yielding 46.4 g/t Au (Ballesteros, 2021).

The best drill hole assay results are displayed in Table 6.19.

Table 6.19 – Selected results from O3 Mining's 2020-2021 drilling programs on the East Cadillac property

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Au (g/t)
West Simon				
O3EC-20-001	231.9	235.8	3.9	1.96
	408.0	409.5	1.5	3.24
	424.1	424.8	0.7	3.35
O3EC-20-002	161.0	162.8	1.8	9.7
	173.5	174.5	1.0	5.4
O3EC-20-003	392.0	403.5	11.5	2.89
including	402.6	403.5	0.9	26
O3EC-20-003	527.0	529.0	2.0	8.9
including	527.5	528.0	0.5	18.9
O3EC-20-004	173.0	186.5	13.5	1.0
including	177.0	180.5	3.5	2.4
West Nordeau				
O3EC-20-008	89.0	89.5	0.5	10.2
O3EC-20-011	1139.7	1141.2	1.5	7.84
O3EC-20-012	412.9	413.5	0.6	10.1
O3EC-20-020	188.0	189.5	1.5	16.6
East Nordeau				
O3EC-20-018	342.5	343.0	0.5	29.7
O3EC-20-016	375.5	376.8	1.3	8.3

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Au (g/t)
	365.0	365.7	0.7	9.7
O3EC-20-019	477.6	479.0	1.4	3.6
O3EC-20-015	167.2	168.4	1.2	2.0
	362.0	369.6	7.6	1.31
Luna				
O3EC-20-023	259.3	262.1	2.8	21.88
including	260.0	261.3	1.3	46.4
North Contact				
O3EC-20-005	192.5	193.1	0.6	10.0
O3EC-20-007	319.0	326.0	7.0	3.1
including	319.0	321.9	2.9	4.6
including	324.5	326.0	1.5	5.3
O3EC-20-009	185.0	189.3	4.3	1.8
O3EC-20-025	182.0	183.8	1.8	2.8
O3EC-20-027	130.7	132.4	1.7	2.33
O3EC-20-028	277.0	277.5	0.5	25.0
	296.1	303.4	7.3	1.3
O3EC-20-030	249.8	253.4	3.6	3.1
	271.0	277.3	6.3	0.9
	307.1	317.4	10.3	1.7
O3EC-20-031	382.0	387.4	5.4	1.3
	434.2	435.9	1.7	4.0
	440.5	442.0	1.5	3.7
O3EC-20-032	319.9	321.0	1.1	17.8
	372.8	377.0	4.2	1.5
	394.4	394.9	0.5	16.4
O3EC-20-033	276.0	278.4	2.4	2.9
O3EC-20-034	390.4	391.9	1.5	2.47
O3EC-20-036	528.0	529.0	1.0	4.58
O3EC-20-037	213.3	214.8	1.5	2.40
O3EC-20-037	264.0	267.9	3.9	4.07
including	266.4	267.0	0.6	8.5
O3EC-20-039	234.0	234.5	0.5	3.9
	294.1	300.5	6.4	2.11
O3EC-20-040	530.6	531.3	0.7	7.39
	668.4	668.9	0.5	5.98
North Contact - East Nordeau transition				

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core length (m)	Au (g/t)
O3EC-20-042	155.2	156.0	0.8	7.23
O3EC-20-043	52.3	53.2	0.9	4.82
	126.0	126.6	0.6	3.07

In October 2020, 94 samples were collected during a soil sampling campaign that covered the area between the North Contact and East Nordeau showings near the LLCFZ (34 samples) and the area surrounding the Big Bend Au-Ag showing (60 samples) in the westernmost part of the Pershing-Denain. All soil samples underwent pH and multi-element analysis (including gold) using MMI extraction following weak acid leaching (Ballesteros, 2021).

Manual stripping and channel sampling were carried out near the North Contact Zone (1 stripping, 51 samples) and near the Big Bend showing (5 strippings, 124 samples). The strippings in the North Contact Zone area are underlain by the northern mafic volcanic rock panel adjacent to the faulted contact with the Pontiac Group. The purpose of these strippings was to validate the geometry of the gold-bearing quartz vein system. The stripped areas on Big Bend exposed the iron formation of the Trivio Structural Complex. The aim was to test its gold potential and assess its continuity across the east-west corridor.

Between October 2020 and March 2021, O3 Mining completed ground Mag and IP surveys covering the northeastern part of the Pershing-Denain Block, which contains seven (7) known Au ± Ag showings. The surveys included 115.575 line-km of Mag surveying and 57.275 line-km of IP surveying. Ten (10) new drill targets were identified (Simard, 2021). This survey can be combined with the geophysical survey conducted by Renforth Resources in early 2018. The two surveys provide detailed geophysical data for approximately 75% of the Pershing-Denain Block.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following description of the geological setting and mineralization of the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties (together, the "Properties") is modified after technical reports authored by Savard and D'Amours (2021), Beausoleil et al. (2019) and Langton and Jourdain (2019) unless indicated otherwise.

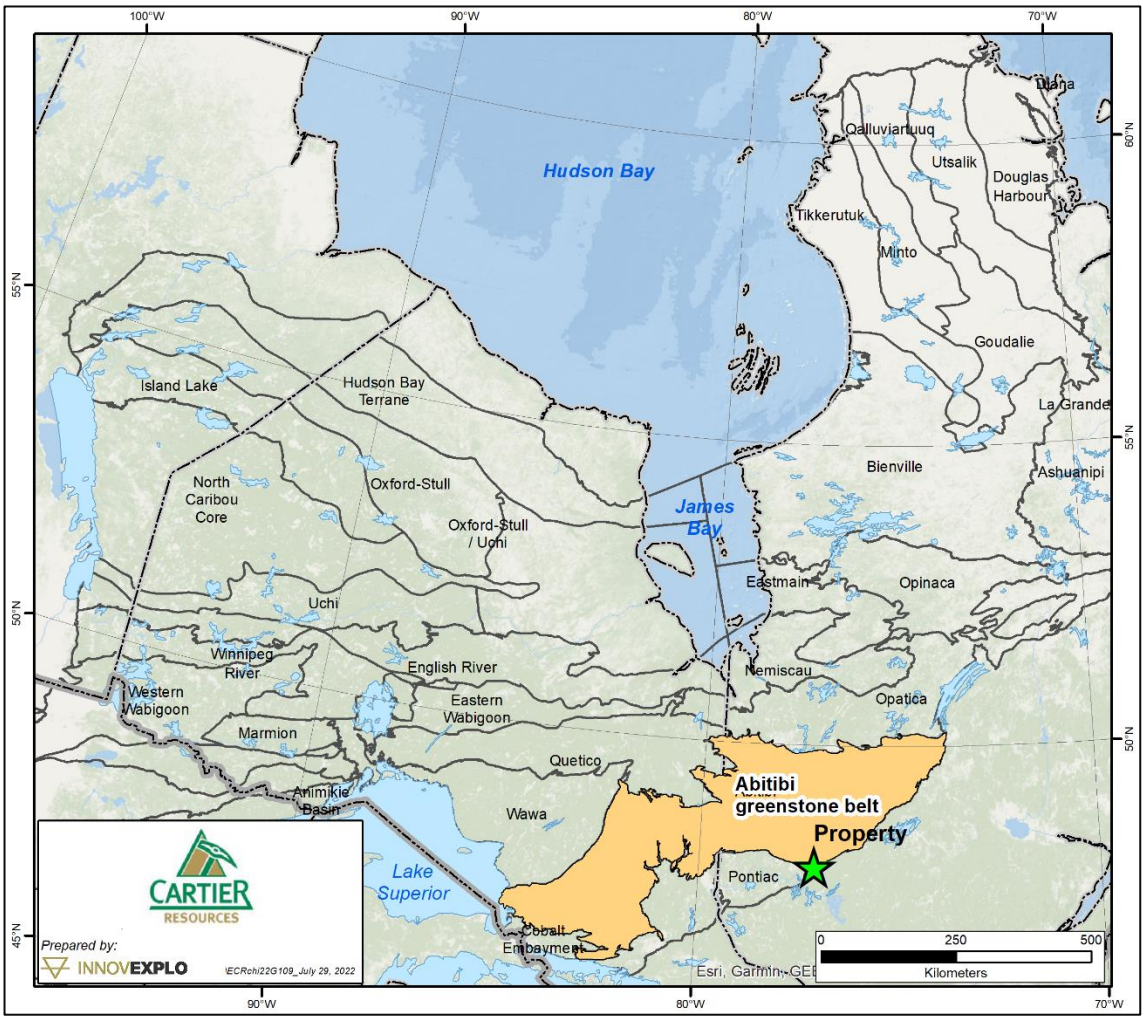
7.1 Regional Geology

7.1.1 Abitibi greenstone belt

The Abitibi greenstone belt (the "AGB") lies in the southern Superior Province (Figure 7.1). It is bounded by the Kapuskasing Structural Zone to the west, the high-grade metamorphic Opatica Subprovince to the north, the Paleoproterozoic Grenville Province to the east-southeast, and the Archean metasedimentary Pontiac Subprovince to the south (e.g. Monecke et al., 2017). The Properties are located a few kilometres northwest of the Grenville tectonic front, in the southeastern part of the AGB of the Archean Superior Province (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2).

The AGB comprises six metavolcanic and two metasedimentary assemblages that are intruded by syn-volcanic to post-tectonic intrusions, which were formed over an approx. 125 m.y. time span between 2795 Ma and 2670 Ma (Figure 7.2; Ayer et al., 2002, 2005; Thurston et al., 2008; Leclerc et al., 2012; Monecke et al., 2017).

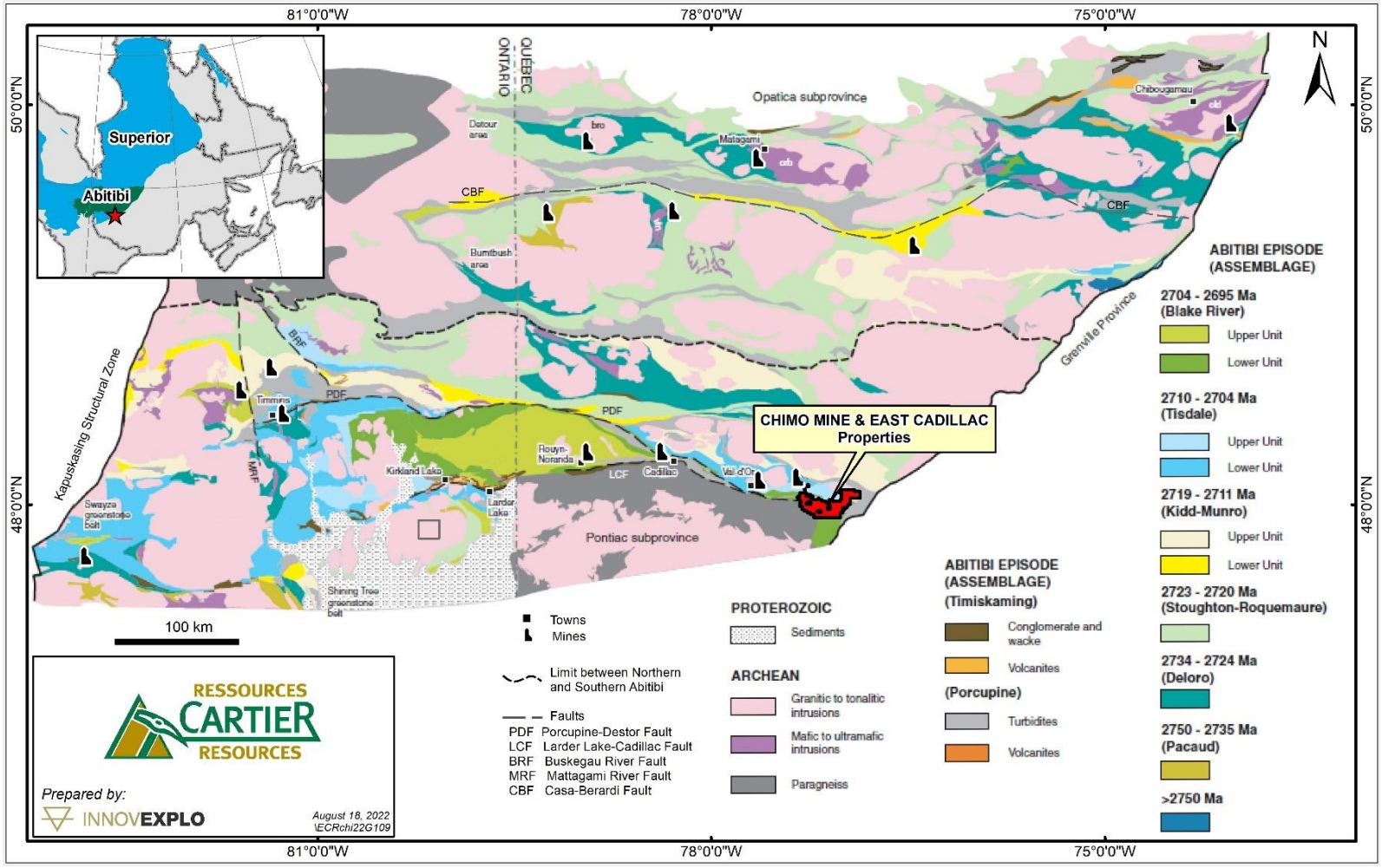
The metavolcanic rocks of the AGB comprise, from oldest to youngest, the 2750-2735 Ma Pacaud Assemblage, the 2734-2724 Ma Deloro Assemblage, the 2723-2720 Ma Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage, the 2710-2704 Ma Tisdale and the 2704-2695 Ma Blake River Assemblage (Figure 7.2; e.g. Ayer et al., 2005; Monecke et al., 2017). The metavolcanic rocks are unconformably overlain by the ≤2690-≤2685 Ma flysch-like metasedimentary Porcupine Assemblage, which is itself unconformably overlain by the ≤2679 Ma to ≤2669 Ma molasse-like Timiskaming Assemblage (Figure 7.2; e.g. Ayer et al., 2005; Monecke et al., 2017). The fine-grained clastic sedimentary (turbiditic) rocks of the Porcupine Assemblage were deposited in a wide, laterally extensive basin, whereas the coarse alluvial-fluvial sedimentary rocks (and minor volcanic rocks) of the Timiskaming Assemblage were accumulated in extensional basins and are preserved as narrow panels adjacent to major, crustal-scale fault zones (Thurston and Chivers, 1990; Mueller et al., 1992; Ayer et al., 2002; Goutier and Melançon, 2007; Monecke et al., 2017).



Modified after Montsion et al., 2018.

Figure 7.1 – Location of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt within the Superior Province (orange)

The relevant lithological groups, formations and assemblages are presented in Table 7.1. Volcanic and sedimentary packages are generally separated by steep east-trending faults, either tectonic in origin or superimposed on unconformity (Monecke et al., 2017 and references therein). Some of these faults, such as the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault Zone ("LLCFZ") and the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone ("PDFZ"), and similar breaks in the northern AGB, transect the entire belt and display evidence of multiple overprinting ductile-brittle deformation events including early thrusting, and later strike-slip and extension (Daigneault et al., 2004; Benn and Peschler, 2005; Bateman et al., 2008). A series of intrusions, ranging in age from pre-Timiskaming, early- to syn-Timiskaming and post-Timiskaming, were emplaced at various stages of the sedimentary and tectonic evolution (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021).



After Thurston et al., 2008.

Figure 7.2 – Regional geology map of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt showing location of the Properties

Table 7.1 – Lithological groups and formations present on the Properties placed in the regional geological context

Assemblage	Age	Relevant lithological groups on the Properties	Relevant formations on the Properties
Pontiac	~2682 Ma	Pontiac Gp; Trivio Gp	
Timiskaming	≤2679–≤2669 Ma		
Porcupine	≤2690–≤2685 Ma	Garden Island Gp	
Blake River	2704–2695 Ma	Kinojevis Gp; Malartic Gp; Villebon Gp	Val-d'Or Fm.; Héva Fm.
Tisdale	2710–2704 Ma	Malartic Gp	
Kidd-Munro	2720–2710 Ma	Malartic Gp	
Stoughton-Roquemaure	2723–2720 Ma	Kinojevis Gp	
Deloro	2734–2724 Ma		
Pacaud	2750–2735 Ma		

The metamorphic grade varies between the southern and northern AGB based on the volume of intrusive rocks and the variation of exposed crustal levels (Benn and Moyen, 2008). Consequently, the metamorphic grade in the northern AGB ranges from greenschist to amphibolite facies, whereas the southern AGB displays prehnite-pumpellyite to lower greenschist facies metamorphism (Dimroth et al., 1982, 1983b; Powell et al., 1995a).

Over the past century, more than 6,100 t of gold was produced from the AGB from four gold deposit types, including syn-volcanic auriferous sulphide lenses and sulphide veins, sulphide-rich Cu-Au-Ag veins, intrusion-associated stockwork-disseminated, veinlets and replacements, and quartz-carbonate veins (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). The most important deposits are concentrated along the LLCFZ and PDFZ (Poulsen, 2017; Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). The stockwork-style mineralization is associated with alkaline to subalkaline intrusions that were emplaced synchronously with the 2683 Ma to 2670 Ma Timiskaming sedimentation. In contrast, the vein-style mineralization coincides with the 2660 Ma to 2640±10 Ma D_3 deformation event (Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021). The quartz-carbonate vein type mineralization accounts for approximately 60% of the total gold endowment (5,925 t out of > 9,375 t; Dubé and Mercier-Langevin, 2021).

7.1.2 Pontiac Subprovince

The Pontiac Subprovince is dominated by turbiditic metasedimentary rocks with syn- to post-tectonic plutons and thin ultramafic units. The turbiditic greywacke and conglomerate were deposited synchronously to deformation ≤ 2685 Ma in a foreland basin setting and are manifested as schist and paragneiss due to medium-grade metamorphism (Mortensen and Card, 1993; Davis, 2002). The Pontiac Group consists of a turbiditic greywacke and argillite sequence, with minor monomictic and polymictic conglomerate, iron formation and graphitic schist (Dimroth et al., 1982; Mortensen and Card, 1993). Thin ultramafic to mafic volcanic flows (chemically similar to those of the Dubuisson Formation) are present at or near the inferred base of the sequence (Imreh, 1976; Rocheleau et al., 1990). Rehm et al. (2021) describe similar basaltic-komatiitic

volcanic rocks from the NW part of the Pontiac Belt that are synchronous with the deposition of the Pontiac sediments and interpret the volcanic-sedimentary rock contact as concordant, implying that the Pontiac basin formed during extensional tectonic processes. The Pontiac Group sedimentary rocks are characterized by their higher metamorphic grade than the adjacent AGB rocks, increasing in grade southward from the biotite zone of the greenschist facies through to garnet, hornblende, staurolite and sillimanite-kyanite zones of the amphibolite facies (Jolly, 1978). Various studies suggest that Pontiac sediments were derived predominantly from erosion of AGB supracrustal rocks. Still, a smaller portion of the detritus was sourced from older volcano-plutonic rocks, possibly from the NW Superior craton (e.g. Winnipeg River, Marmion, and Opatica subprovinces; Mortensen and Card, 1993; Frieman et al., 2017).

Imreh (1984) believed that the Trivio and Pontiac groups constituted a single sedimentary succession stratigraphically overlying the Abitibi Assemblage. He also correlated the Villebon Group with the Dubuisson Formation, as both comprise a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks. These conclusions are a point of contention, as other workers suggest that the units comprising the Pontiac Supergroup are unrelated to the Abitibi Supergroup formations.

Kalliokoski (1987) considers that the Pontiac Supergroup forms a distinct lithological and structural block separate from Abitibi strata, with the suture zone corresponding to the LLCFZ. Such a scenario suggests that the Pontiac deposits are older than the rocks of the AGB and were metamorphosed before the deposition of the AGB. The Villebon Group, which is south of the LLCFZ and enclosed by Pontiac Group rocks, should consequently be included as part of the Pontiac domain and not correlated with the Dubuisson Formation of the Abitibi Belt.

The exact location of the LLCFZ has not been accurately delineated in eastern Louvicourt and Vauquelin Townships due to geologic disparities in the literature. It is interpreted by some studies to pass just north of the closed Chimo Mine (Gaudreau et al., 1986; Sauvé et al., 1987; MacNeil and Averill, 1988); however, the compilation maps of the Government of Quebec indicate the fault along the boundary between the Val-d'Or/Héva formations and the Trivio Complex sedimentary rocks (Thériault and Beauséjour, 2012; Poulsen, 2017).

One of the main criteria used to determine the position of the LLCFZ is the metamorphic grade observed in the rocks underlying the Project. Sharpe (1968) supposed that Trivio Group rocks were deposited on top of the AGB volcanic pile and in apparent conformity with it, whereas the more southerly Pontiac Domain rocks are "*much more metamorphosed than the inter-volcanic sedimentary rocks, and their primary textures are obscured by recrystallization and the imprint of a regional foliation*". Sharpe (1968) also remarked that, based on lithological, metamorphic and structural information, a major tectonic or stratigraphic discontinuity occurs along the north edge of the Pontiac Domain. Sharpe's map area included the area now covered by the Project, and drilling by Cambior (Macneil and Averill, 1988) corroborated Sharpe's observations (MacNeil and Averill, 1988) but also showed that Sharpe included in his Trivio Group some Pontiac Group metasediments that were retrograded from amphibolite to greenschist facies.

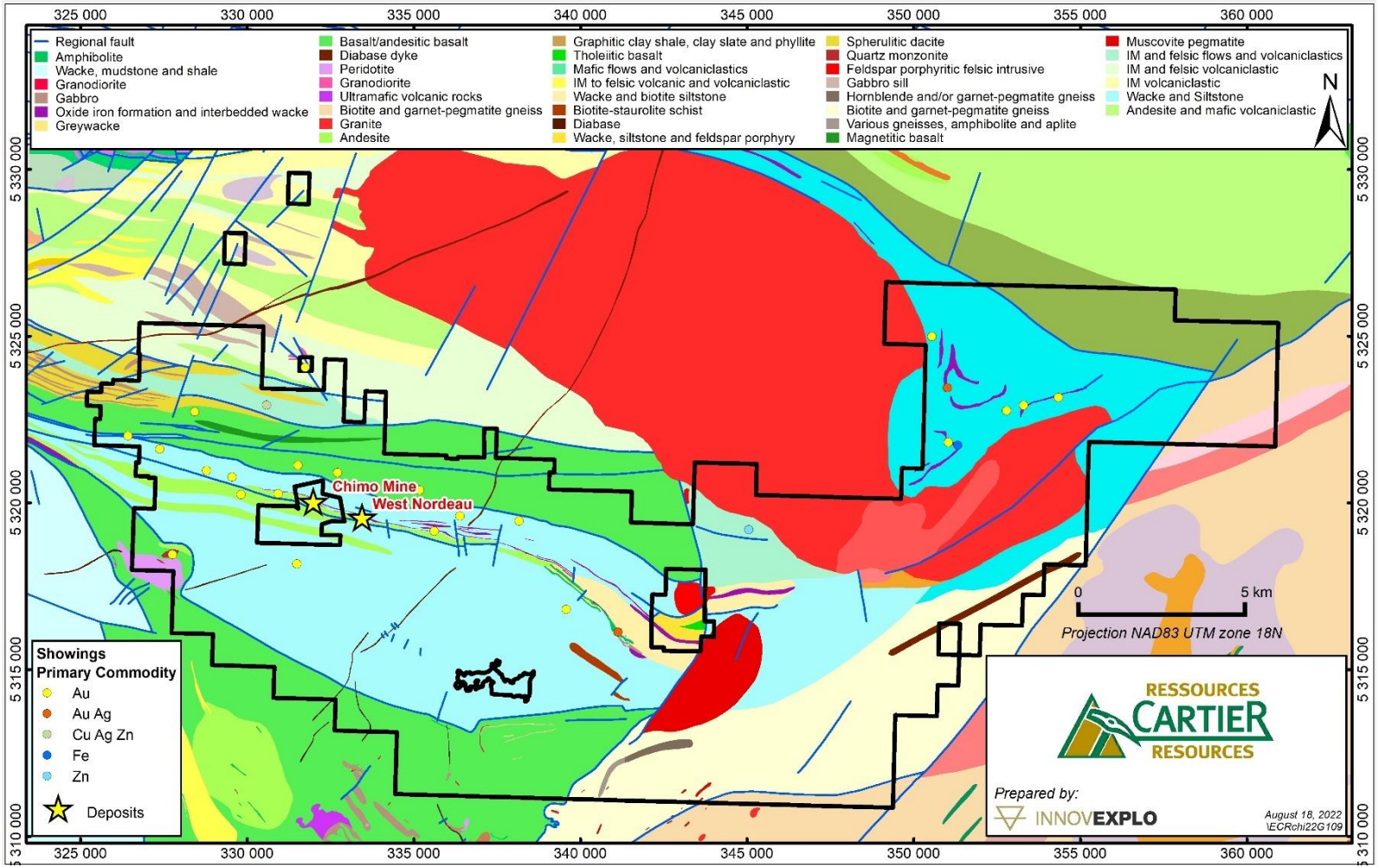
7.2 Geology of the Properties

The Properties underlain by rocks of the southern AGB and the Pontiac Subprovince (Figure 7.3), separated from one another by the crustal-scale LLCFZ. To the north of the

LLCFZ, the AGB-related rocks comprise the mafic to intermediate Val-d'Or Formation and the felsic-dominated Héva Formation (of the Louvicourt Group), intruded by the granitic to granodioritic Pershing-Manitou pluton. The mafic to intermediate volcanic Villebon Group and the volcano-sedimentary Trivio Group underlies the Properties south of the LLCFZ.

Abitibi greenstone belt

The Val-d'Or Formation is a volcano-sedimentary package 3 to 5 km thick consisting of 2704±2 Ma tholeiitic to calc-alkalic massive to pillowed, intermediate to felsic volcanic flows and associated pyroclastic rocks (Figure 7.4; Scott et al., 2002). The 2702±1 Ma Héva Formation consists of mafic and felsic volcanic flows 2-3 km thick and locally reworked volcaniclastic rocks whose accumulation began with an extensive basal dacite unit and culminated in massive to pillowed mafic lava flows accompanied by gabbroic sills and dikes (Figure 7.4; Scott et al., 2002).



After Montsion et al., 2018, Dubé and Gosselin, 2007 and Thériault and Beauséjour, 2012.

Figure 7.3 – Simplified geological map of the Properties

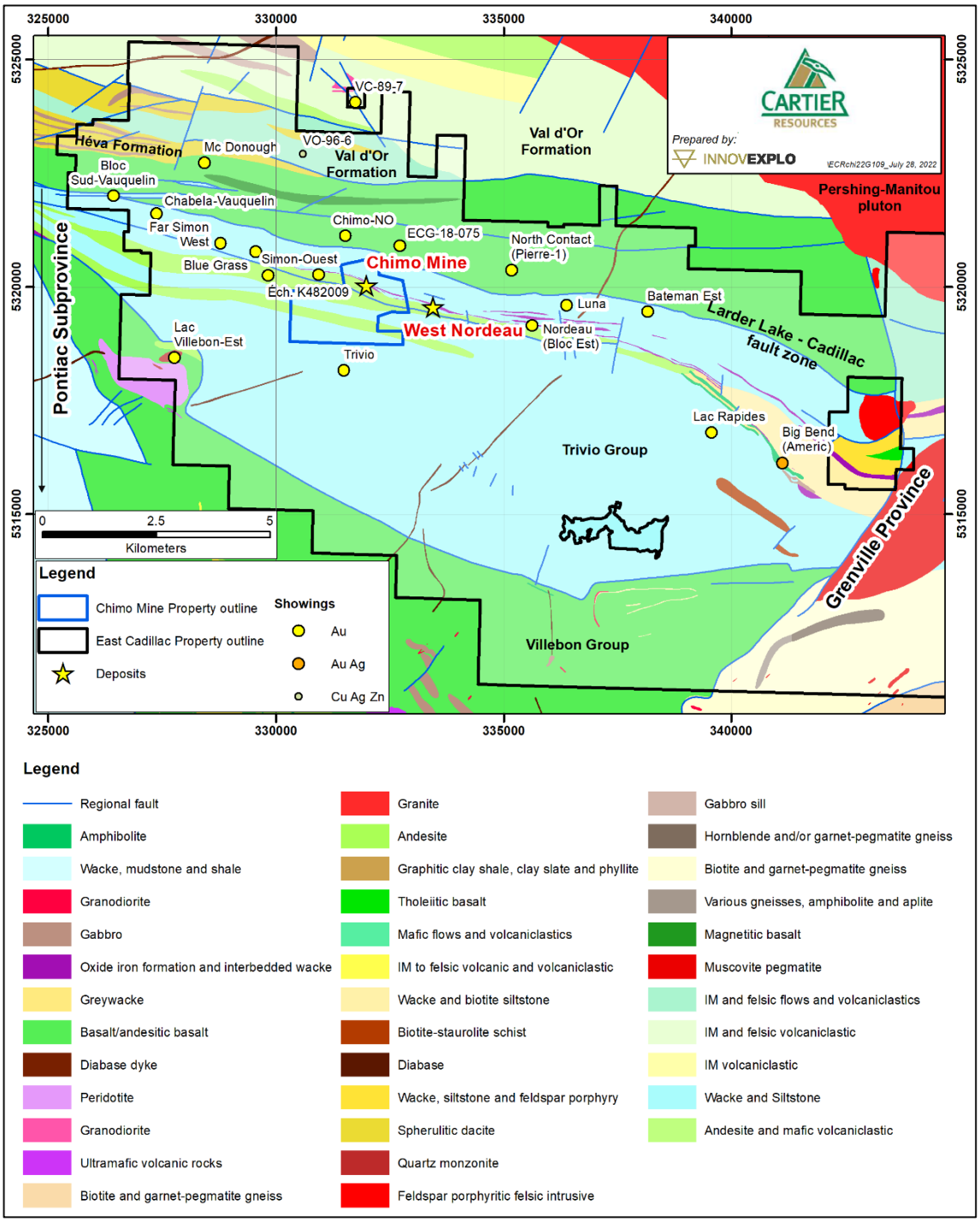
Pontiac Subprovince

The **Trivio Group** comprises a structurally complex sedimentary-volcanic rock assemblage composed of coarse clastic sedimentary rocks, turbidites, tholeiitic and calc-alkaline volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks. The sedimentary rocks consist of clast-supported polymictic conglomerate, greywacke, mudstone and iron formation, whereas volcanic and pyroclastic rocks consist of massive to pillowed, tholeiitic and andesitic basalts and andesites, graphitic andesitic crystal and lapilli tuff, respectively. Rocheleau et al. (1990) renamed the Trivio Group of Sharpe (1968) the Trivio Structural Complex (TSC), which they characterized as a lithotectonic block based on complex fault contact relations between the various mixed-origin sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Based on similarities with other sedimentary successions in the southern Abitibi and the apparent cartographic continuity with the Pontiac sedimentary Subprovince, the age of the Trivio Complex is interpreted to be ca. 2682 Ma (Mortensen and Card, 1993; Davis, 2002).

Two narrow, lenticular bands of massive and pillowed basaltic lavas, with an apparent thickness of almost 1 km, are interbedded with the sedimentary units showing that volcanism was active during the sedimentation process (Racine, 1989; Rocheleau et al., 1997; Figure 7.4). According to Rocheleau et al. (1988), the northern volcanic band is composed of basalt and magnesian basalt, whereas the southern volcanic band mainly consists of andesitic basalt and interstratified andesite with lenticular zones of crystalline ash tuff, lapilli tuff and felsic blocks and graphitic schists. A gradual increase in pyroclastic facies is observed in the Trivio Group from west to east. The southern volcanic band has been informally named the Chimo volcanic unit by Sauvé et al. (1987) due to its association with gold mineralization in and around the former Chimo mine.

The mafic and intermediate lavas, mainly basalts and andesites, show massive, pillowed and (less commonly) brecciated facies. Massive lavas are generally aphanitic, although locally coarse (1 to 2 mm). The pillowed lavas are vesicular in places, and the pillows are highly variable in size with very little associated hyaloclastic material. Brecciated lavas are infrequent and generally restricted to thin lenticular horizons. These are usually flow breccias containing fragments of lava rock, relatively abundant (0 to 60%) and small (1 to 5 cm), in a hyaloclastic matrix. Pyroclastics consist of feldspar-rich mafic tuffs: ash tuffs, crystal tuffs, lapilli tuffs and agglomerates. Some levels are particularly rich in graphite near the Chimo Mine. In thin section, the observed mineralogy is similar to the other volcanic rocks: essentially metamorphic mineral assemblages and textures (completele recrystallization). The major constituents are quartz, chlorite, actinolite and epidote (zoisite and clinozoisite). A small amount of biotite and opaque minerals (magnetite, ilmenite and pyrite) are present, along with traces of sphene, leucoxene and tourmaline.

The most common sedimentary facies is a rhythmic sequence of beds of fine quartzofeldspathic sandstone and siltstone of varying thickness, 5 to 10 cm on average, often showing normal grading, alternating with thin interbeds of shale 1 to 5 cm thick. A thin layer of parallel laminae is observed at the top of some beds. In thin section, the sandstone is composed of rounded fragments of feldspar and quartz. Lithic fragments are rare and, when present, appear restricted to coarser-grained beds. The abundant matrix (30-40%) is completely recrystallized as quartz, muscovite, biotite and chlorite.



From SIGEOM Bedrock geology compilation; Dubé and Gosselin, 2007

Figure 7.4 – Detailed geological map of the Properties

A secondary sandy facies consists of coarse feldspathic and conglomeratic (2 to 4 mm) sandstone, chloritized and quartz-poor (<5%). On outcrop, the beds have an average thickness of 15 to 30 cm. The boundaries between the beds are not very sharp. These sandstones are generally massive with no sedimentary structures. Thin interbeds of shale

break the monotony of this sequence. In thin section, the coarse sandstone comprises fragments of plagioclase (albite) in a matrix similar to the sandstone described above. The matrix is recrystallized as chlorite, biotite and quartz and contains 3 to 7% carbonate minerals (calcite).

The polymictic conglomerate, characterized by pebbles, cobbles and boulders, is generally strongly deformed and occurs as lenticular beds of variable thickness, either massive or showing graded bedding. The proportions of fragments to matrix are particularly difficult to determine due to the high degree of deformation. However, the matrix appears abundant enough to support the fragments in less deformed areas. The fragments are composed mainly of volcanic rocks, mainly felsic tuffs and crystal tuffs, intrusive rocks of tonalitic composition, and lesser quantities of pebbles of black chert and mafic volcanic rocks. More rarely, it is possible to identify pebbles of felsic volcanic rocks, sedimentary rocks and fuchsite. The matrix is either sandy or silty and of the same composition as the fine quartzofeldspathic sandstone and siltstone facies. These lenticular conglomerate layers are interpreted as filled submarine channels.

The northern sedimentary band (north of the southern basalt band) includes at least three horizons of intensely folded iron formation (“IF”) that vary from 3 m to 70 m in apparent thickness (Figure 7.4). The magnetite-rich IF is traceable on geophysical magnetic-anomaly maps for more than 15 km from the closed Chimo Mine to Machi-Manitou Lake to the east, where it has been intersected by drilling. The IF bands consist of beds of intercalated wacke, siltstone, chert and magnetite laminates varying from 0.2 mm to 50.0 mm in thickness, with the amount of magnetite increasing towards the top of the beds. The IF is characterized by alternating magnetite-rich millimetric to centimetric laminations, white cherty laminations, and green beds of iron silicates with or without magnetite. Under the microscope, magnetite occurs as small irregular grains 0.05 mm in diameter or as poikiloblastic grains 0.3 mm across. Quartz forms a mosaic of 0.05 mm grains and is likely recrystallized chert (Sauvé et al., 1987). Iron silicates include grunerite, ferro-hornblende, chlorite and some biotite. Slightly manganiferous almandine garnet was documented in the southern iron formation in the Chimo Mine (Sauvé et al., 1987).

The contacts between the volcanic and sedimentary units are generally strongly sheared, as indicated by the common occurrence of talc-chlorite-sericite schist along their contacts, especially near the West Nordeau deposit.

The southernmost part of the Properties are underlain by the **Villebon Group** that lies south of the Trivio Structural Complex (“TSC”); however, stratigraphic relations between them are obscured by their faulted contact (Rocheleau et al., 1990). The Villebon Group comprises predominantly massive, pillowed and brecciated volcanic flows ranging from serpentinized komatiite to Mg-rich (picritic) basalt to tholeiitic basalt and andesite (Gaudreau et al., 1986). It also includes a minor sedimentary component comprising greywacke and minor conglomerate. Rocheleau et al. (1990) classified the Villebon Group as the “Villebon Lithotectonic Domain” and inferred it to lie stratigraphically below the Pontiac Group (Gaudreau et al., 1986).

“Late” diabase dykes cross-cut the Properties. Granodioritic to tonalitic, commonly porphyritic dykes, also cut the rocks of the Trivio domain (Langton and Horvath, 2009). Minor dioritic intrusions and abundant porphyritic dykes intrude the Val-d’Or Formation.

A simplified stratigraphic column for the Properties is shown in Figure 7.5.

The stratigraphy generally strikes E-W, dips steeply to the north, and is overturned. The regional schistosity is sub-parallel to bedding. Mineral lineations and asymmetric fold axes typically plunge steeply to the east (~80°); however, westerly plunges have also been noted. A large portion of the Properties is underlain by rocks of the TSC, a kilometres-wide deformation corridor. Anastomosing deformation corridors characterize the TSC, ranging in thickness and intensity, commonly referred to as “shear zones”, that divide the host rock into hectometric to kilometric “lozenges” of relatively undeformed rock. The shear zones and the secondary fracturing and brecciation that have affected the host rocks are of primary importance to the mineralization as they are interpreted to have acted as the principle pathways for sulphide- and gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids.

The types and ages of rocks on the Properties are largely irrelevant as all gold mineralization in the area is structurally controlled, occurring mainly in association with shear zones. The Authors contend that: 1) the Trivio and Villebon groups are part of the Pontiac Supergroup and lie south of the Abitibi-Pontiac contact (i.e., the LLCFZ); 2) the Trivio Structural Complex, which is restricted to Trivio Group rocks in the vicinity of the Properties, is part of a wide deformation corridor associated with LLCFZ, which is the major control on mineralization; and, 3) the so-called Chimo horizon, which transects the Properties, is a major structural discontinuity associated with the LLCFZ, which was a conduit for the precipitation of minerals from auriferous, sulphide-rich hydrothermal fluids.

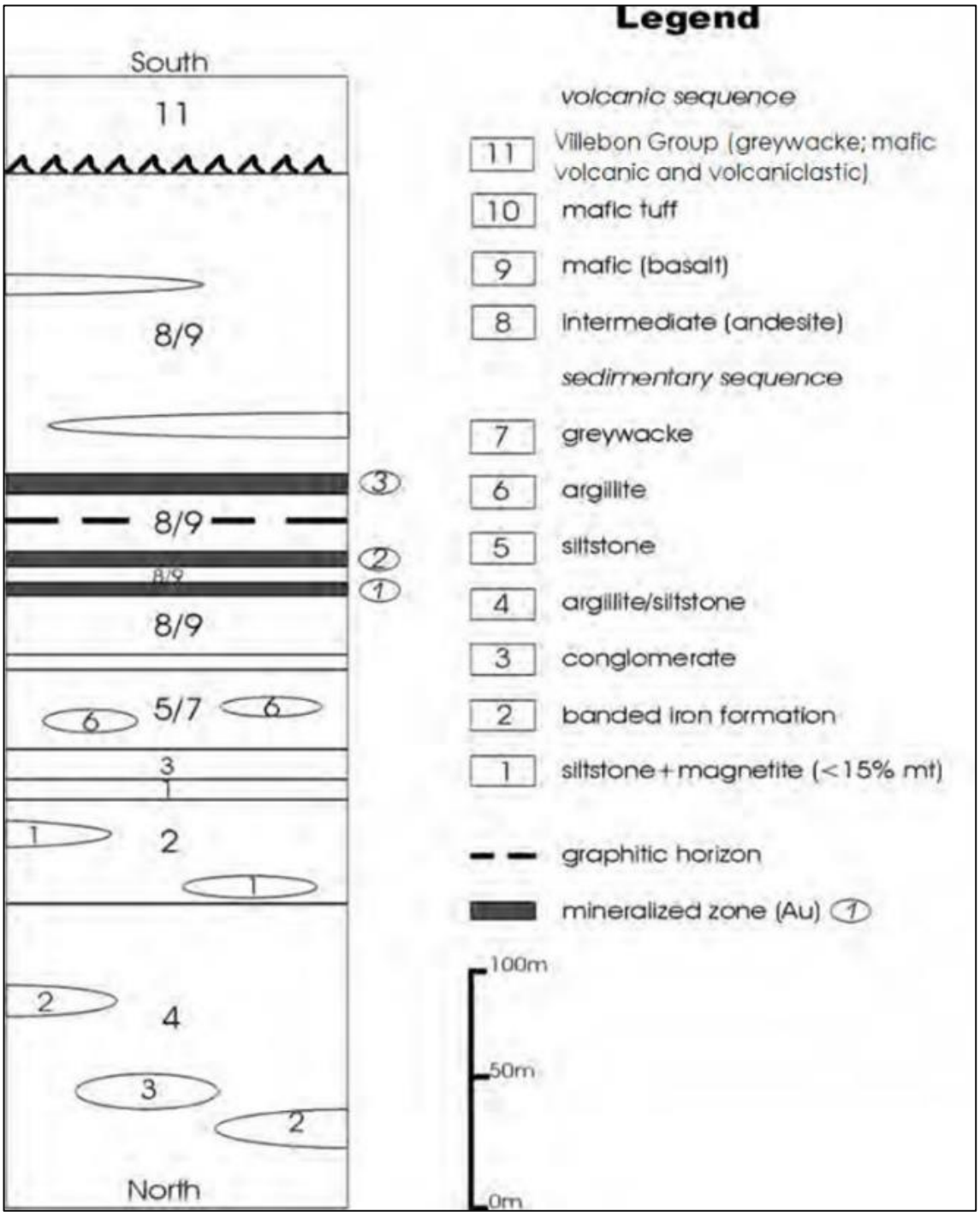


Figure 7.5 – Simplified stratigraphic column of the Properties area

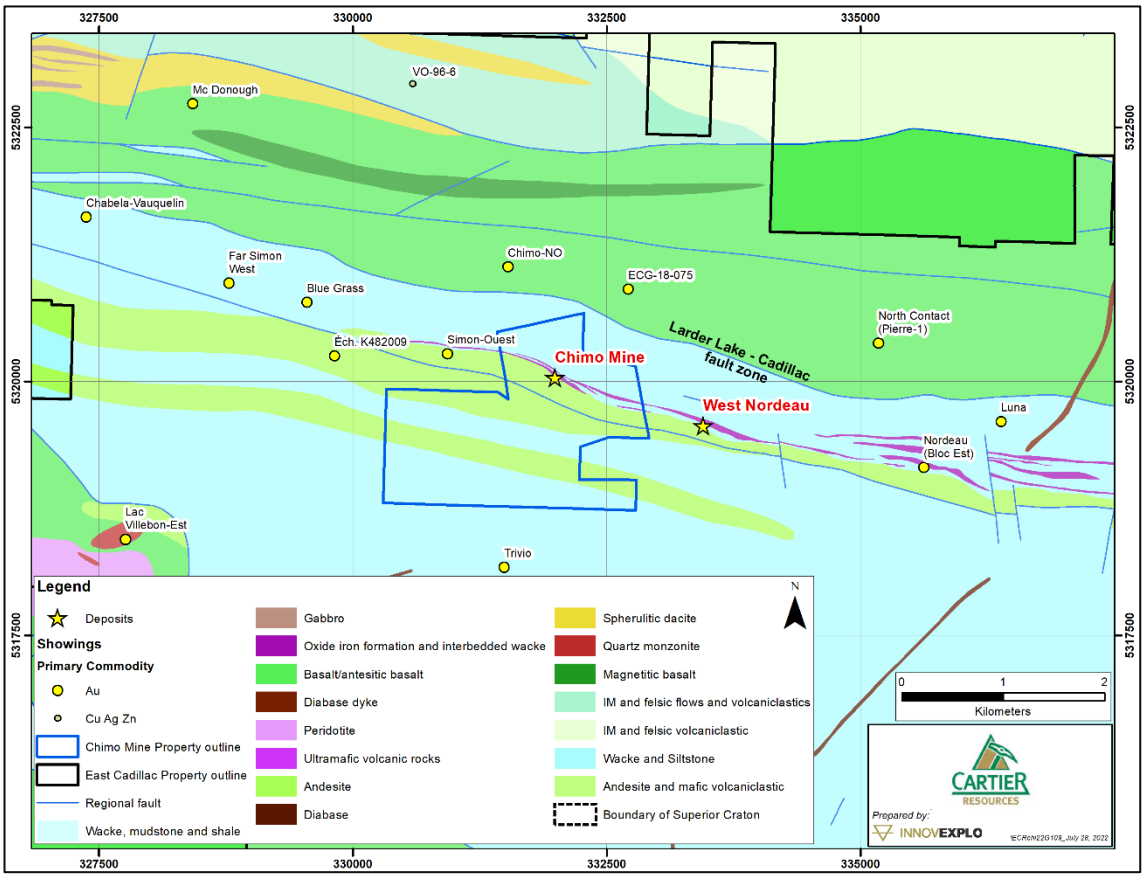
7.3 Mineralization

Two gold deposits and several occurrences are known on the Properties: the historic Chimo Mine and the West Nordeau occurrence. The Chimo Mine operated from 1966 to 1996 and produced 10.9 t Au (2.2 M t @ 4.95 g/t). The West Nordeau deposit lies 1.5 km east of the Chimo Mine.

Gold mineralization in the area is typically concentrated along the LLCFZ and related secondary structures. This is evident at the closed Chimo Mine and the West Nordeau deposit, where gold occurs with quartz and arsenopyrite in longitudinal high-strain ("shear") zones within the mafic volcanic rocks and in bands of semi-massive arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite associated with banded magnetite iron formation units (Sauvé et al., 1987).

Gold mineralization on the Properties occurs epigenetically in silicified lodes with disseminated sulphides, spatially related to banded iron formation and altered shear zones with temporally related quartz ± carbonate veins. When related to shear zones, Au mineralization typically occurs in volcanic units with disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Graphite horizons are also common with this type of mineralization.

Just over a dozen gold occurrences underlie the Project (Figure 7.6). Catalogued by the MRNF, their descriptions and metadata are available online at: sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a.



From SIGEOM bedrock geology database.

Figure 7.6 – Geological map of the western part of the Properties displaying the location of the Chimo Mine deposit and other mineral showings

In addition, several new prospective gold zones have been discovered by Chalice Gold Mines Ltd over the course of their surface exploration and diamond drilling programs, namely the South Nordeau, North Contact, Far West Simon and Lac Rapides zones, all of which are roughly parallel to, and closely associated with, the LLCFZ. Descriptions of these zones are included in Item 10, as they were discovered by Chalice diamond drilling.

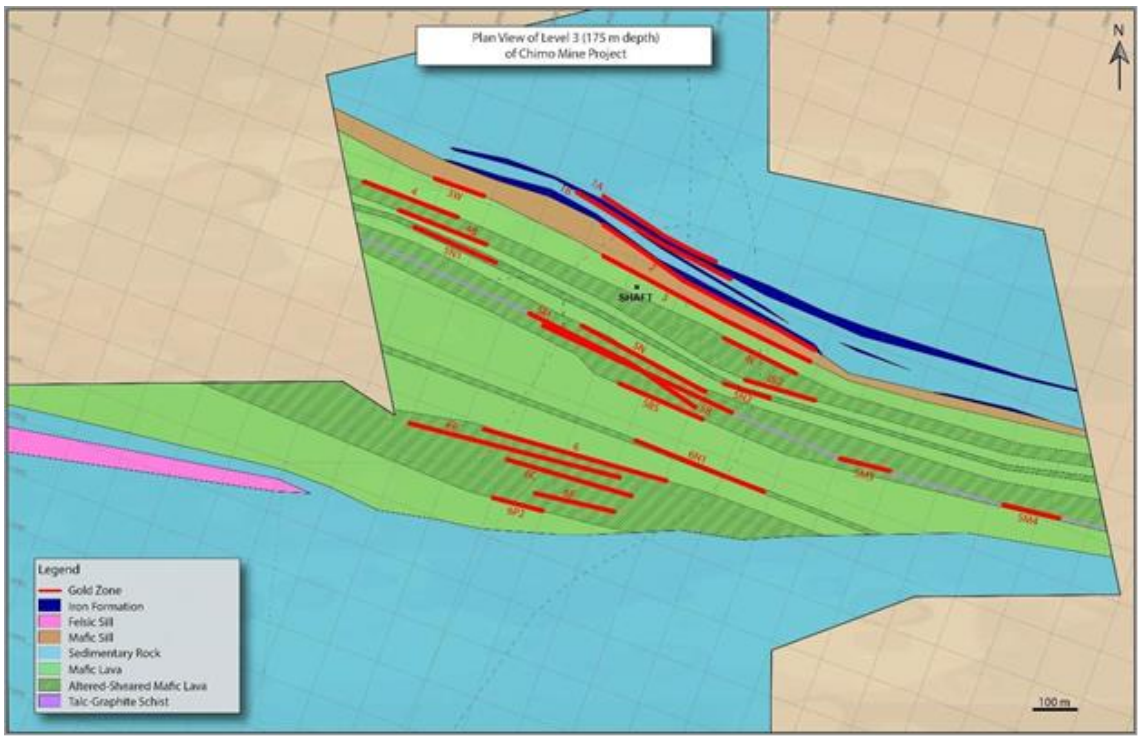
7.3.1 Chimo Mine deposit

The following information is taken from Sauvé et al. (1988), Plouffe (1990), Langton and Jourdain, 2019 and Savard and D'Amours, 2020.

Mineralization at the Chimo Mine deposit (Figure 7.6) consists of five main mineralized structures (zones 1 to 3 and 5 to 6; Figure 7.7 and Figure 7.8).

Zone 1 generally follows the northernmost iron formation. Mineralization consists mainly of a juxtaposition of centimetric to decimetric veinlets of coarse arsenopyrite. Semi-massive layers of pyrrhotite with minor pyrite are sometimes present, but these sulphides are almost always barren if not accompanied by arsenopyrite. Lenses or veins of white quartz are found along the margins of uneconomic sulphidized areas. Arsenopyrite veins

are sometimes deformed into small tight folds and occasionally intersect the bedding at a low angle.

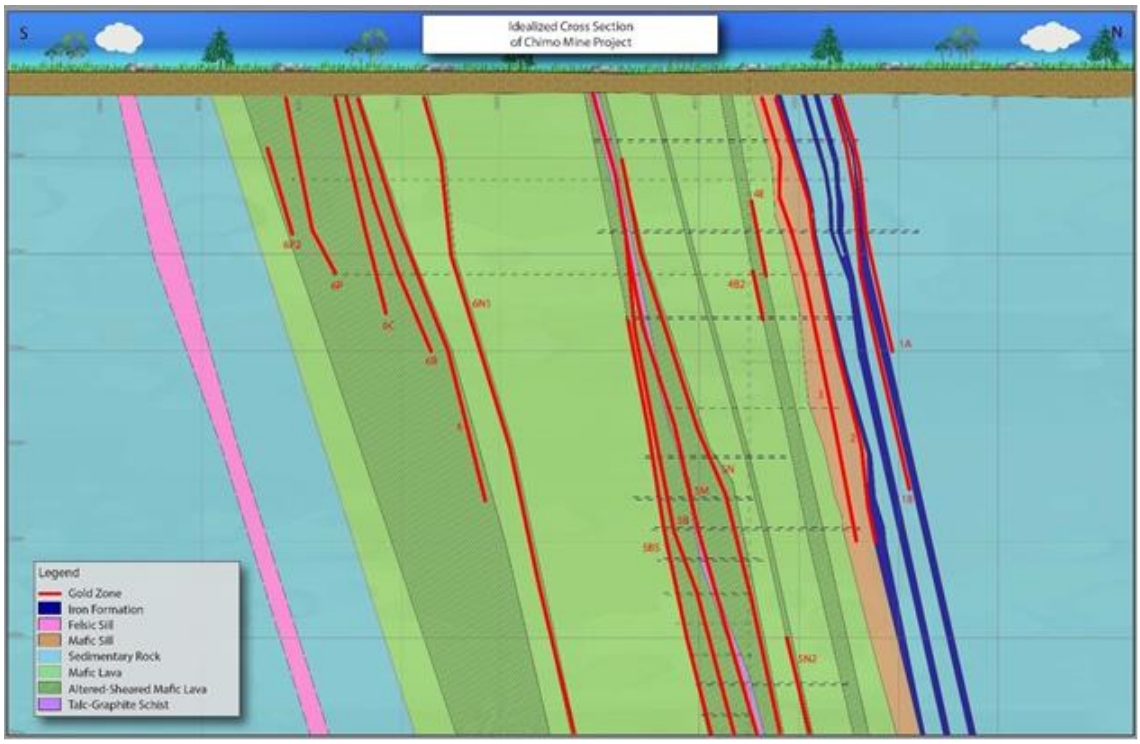


(before the 2019 reinterpretation)

Figure 7.7 – Plan view of level 3 (depth of 175 m) showing the mineralized areas of the Chimo Mine deposit

Zone 2 roughly follows the contact between the southernmost iron formation layer and a mafic intrusion. Sulphide minerals are found in a brownish-coloured area rich in biotite. Pyrrhotite and coarse arsenopyrite define thick ribbons parallel to schistosity. The margins of mineralized areas consist of finely ribboned pyrrhotite or disseminated arsenopyrite. Bluish quartz forms irregular lenses and veins and contains visible gold but few sulphides.

Zone 3 is located along the southern contact of the schistose and carbonatized mafic intrusion. Mineralization consists, on average, of 3 to 5% disseminated sulphides and multiple veins of bluish quartz with good continuity. The veins show ribboning that may include layers of wallrock containing disseminated sulphides. Sulphides consist mainly of fine arsenopyrite with lesser pyrrhotite and small amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Quartz veins contain plenty of visible gold, especially near their borders, but few sulphides.



(before the 2019 reinterpretation)

Figure 7.8 – Idealized cross-section (looking west) of the mineralized zones on the Chimo Mine deposit

Zone 5 lies within a schistose and carbonatized greyish lava and includes thin units of graphitic schist. The sheared zone may have followed a thin layer of tuff, but deformation and alteration extended into the surrounding volcanic rocks. In the upper parts of level 5, the main type of mineralization is a large concordant lens of black quartz intersected by numerous graphitic veins. Sulphide content is low, but visible gold is present. At each end, the lens may terminate abruptly against graphitic schist. Elsewhere, the lens splits into parallel quartz veins that locally intersect with each other or intersect schistosity. These multiple digitations or veins give the impression that the wide lens formed gradually by accretion in a dilating zone. The rock encasing the lens of graphitic quartz contains many quartz veins and veinlets that contain only small amounts of arsenopyrite, although greater concentrations are found along the selvages. These veins of quartz and arsenopyrite do not contain graphite. They yield good gold grades but are narrow and lenticular. In the lower parts of level 5, the graphitic quartz lens disappears and gives way to graphite-free quartz veins with disseminated arsenopyrite rims.

Zone 6 is similar in many ways to Zone 5. It consists of several subparallel en-echelon gold-bearing lenses. These lenses are composed of sheared and carbonatized rock of volcanic and pyroclastic origin, injected with multiple lenticular quartz veins. Disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite occur within the veins and along the vein walls. Free gold is found in quartz veins and as scattered fine grains in the selvages or as inclusions in arsenopyrite. Layers of graphitic schist occur in the eastern part of the zone.

Gold appears to be the last metal phase in the mineralized zones of the former Chimo mine. It is preferentially associated with arsenopyrite and some of the quartz veins. The layers of semi-massive coarse arsenopyrite have consistently elevated gold grades; however, the grade is much lower when arsenopyrite is disseminated. Massive pyrrhotite and pyrite have negligible gold grades when arsenopyrite is absent.

Quartz veins rimmed by disseminated arsenopyrite have good gold grades. Visible gold is present within the veins and along the vein walls. Veins devoid of arsenopyrite have negligible gold grades, except the graphitic quartz veins containing visible gold.

Based on the nature of the host rock in the Chimo Mine deposit, the mineralized zones have been divided into two types of lode deposits: semi-massive sulphide veins associated with iron formations (zones 1 and 2) and lenticular quartz veins associated with altered volcanic rocks mineralized with arsenopyrite (zones 3, 5 and 6).

These two types of gold mineralization are unlikely to be genetically distinct because they occur together in the Chimo Mine and are likely the distinct manifestations of mineralization in different host rocks. Mineralization is associated with injections of quartz and sulphide minerals into sheared zones at the contacts between lithologies of contrasting competency and chemical composition.

These contacts promoted the development of deformation and micro-porosity in ductile rock and fracturing and brecciation in more competent rock, thereby promoting the circulation of hydrothermal fluids.

At the former Chimo mine, mineralized zones are accompanied by a variety of hydrothermal alteration types, depending on the host lithology:

- Silicification took place in sedimentary host rocks where iron formations were present. Typically accompanied by chloritization and biotization, it is limited to the immediate wallrock in mineralized areas;
- Carbonatization affects a much larger volume of rock in volcanic or pyroclastic lithologies. Primarily characterized by calcite, chlorite may also be present;
- Tourmalinization affects all the zones, but its distribution is very irregular. It can be found locally along the margins of mineralized veins; and
- Sulphidation manifests as pyrrhotite and coarse arsenopyrite in veins, semi-massive horizons, or disseminations in quartz veins and along vein walls. Arsenopyrite replaces pyrite and pyrrhotite.

7.3.2 West Nordeau

Gold mineralization on the claims in the West Nordeau area (West Nordeau Block in Figure 7.6) occurs in four (4) distinct lenses or zones, known from north to south as North Zone, Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3, in shear zones that transect the mafic volcanic rocks of the Trivio Group. Wall rocks are massive to pillowed or brecciated basalts and andesites with sporadic tuffaceous horizons and minor graphitic schist. Common alteration types in the sheared rocks include silicification, amphibolitization, carbonatization and biotitization.

Gold is found in brecciated zones cemented with grey/smoky quartz lodes, veins or veinlets with brown tourmaline, carbonates and sulphides in an “en échelon” pattern within the wider deformation corridors (Jean, 1990). Arsenopyrite is the major sulphide

constituent (3-15%) with some amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite. Gold is locally found as free grains intergrown with arsenopyrite.

All reported structures are more or less embedded into the regional schistosity, which dips 55°-70° towards 010°-020°. Zones 1 and 2 (for which historical reserves have been previously estimated) transect the claims in the West Nordeau area for 600 m along strike and have been intersected to 725 m depth. As pointed out by Jean (1990), the "en echelon" pattern of the lenses raises questions regarding the geological and assay continuity along strike because "ore grade" intersections may appear to be randomly located within the wider deformation corridors. Nevertheless, it is reported that structures occupied by Zones 1 and 2, separated by 25 m of pyroclastic rocks in the eastern part of the Properties, merge into a single structure in the western part of the Properties.

The other mineralized zone, Zone 3 and North Zone are less well understood as they are poorly defined and have irregular continuity and inconsistent gold mineralization. Zone 3, located south of Zone 1 and Zone 2, and 30 m south of a graphitic marker horizon, has been defined along two traces of about 100 m each. Sporadic intersections show that the North Zone occupies a position some 30 m north of structures Zone 1 and Zone 2. Selected best intervals from recent drilling by Plato on the West Nordeau occurrence are included in ***Item 6*** of this report.

7.3.3 East Nordeau

The most significant mineralization underlying the claims in the East Nordeau area (East Nordeau Bloc in Figure 7.6) is found in 3 separate gold structures (1, 2 and 3) related to the upper iron formation of the Trivio Group sedimentary rocks, which consist of interbedded mudstones, siltstones, greywackes and iron formations. The three sub-parallel structures consist of gold-bearing, sulphide-rich quartz veinlets and veins that generally follow the stratigraphy and the well-developed regional E-W schistosity, dipping 50º to 75° north, and have an average true thickness of less than 2.0 m.

The mineralization consists of 1-5% disseminated sulphides or semi-massive sulphide veinlets (pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and traces of chalcopyrite) in association with quartz, chlorite, garnet and gold. Gold is found as free grains in quartz or as inclusions in the sulphide minerals (Rocheleau et al., 1988). Common alteration of wall rocks includes amphibolitization, chloritization, silicification and biotitization.

Zone 1 extends for 450 m laterally, whereas Zone 2, to the south of Zone 1, generally continues east-west for 220 m. Both extend to a ca. 200 m depth. They parallel each other for some 130 m and are stratigraphically less than 30 m apart. Zone 3, which is further east and possibly in a stratigraphic position similar to Zone 1, has been traced for about 240 m laterally and to 150 m depth.

A fourth mineralized structure, underlying the claims in the East Nordeau area, carries erratic, low-grade gold values and occurs in a shear zone that transects mafic volcanic rocks south of the iron formation. This zone contains 1-5% disseminated sulphides in carbonatized and chloritized rocks with well-developed garnets.

7.3.4 (East) Bateman

The East Bateman occurrence lies 6.2 km east of the historic Chimo mine and 2.5 km east-northeast of the East Nordeau occurrence (Figure 7.6). A 1990 drilling campaign on

East Bateman delineated two gold mineralized lenses in the south-central part of the claim group. Both lenses are associated with graphitic shales that are intruded by smoky quartz veins containing 2-5% disseminated arsenopyrite and minor free gold, which occurs as thin inclusions and coatings on the sulphide grains. The two zones are parallel and 10 m apart stratigraphically. They can be traced for about 100 m laterally and to a depth of about 50 m, ranging from 1.2 to 3.9 m thick. See Table 6.19 for the best historical drill hole intercepts from the claims in the East Bateman area. The best intersection was 3.9 g/t Au over 5.05 m, from 66.25 to 71.30 m in hole BA-88-14 (Perron, 1988; Boulianne, 1990).

7.3.5 West Simon

The West Simon occurrence (Figure 7.6) is located approximately 1 km west of the closed Chimo Minemine. It is considered the western extension of the Chimo mine horizons because it exhibits similar geological and mineralogical characteristics. Mineralized zones manifest as gold-bearing sulphide (arsenopyrite) lenses, associated with iron formation within the central sedimentary unit (named Zone B in the Insmill Zone), and as chlorite and carbonate altered, gold-bearing silica-rich lenses in shear zones within the Chimo lavas. Mineralized zones occur as lenses parallel to stratigraphic units and schistosity. Several en echelon style lenses are interpreted over a strike of approximately 1.2 km. Zone A has been tested to 385 m depth and was intersected in a cross-cut during the 1988 underground program (SNC Inc., 1990). Zone B is mineralized over 125 m strike length, dips north at 70°, plunges steeply to the west and has been intersected at 170 m depth (SNC Inc., 1990). Zone C is 50 m below Zone B, within the Chimo lavas. It has been tested to a depth of 170 m and was partly explored by drifting in 1988 (SNC Inc., 1990).

7.3.6 Blue Grass

The Blue Grass occurrence lies 2.5 km along strike, WNW of the Chimo Mine deposit (Figure 7.6). This occurrence comprises quartz veins in a 1.5 m wide shear zone over a strike of approximately 450 m, flanked to the north and the south by volcanic rocks. Greywacke, argillite and conglomerate belonging to the Trivio Group host the mineralization, which consists of arsenopyrite, pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. Arsenopyrite occurs as fine to coarse disseminations associated with parallel carbonate-altered shear zones injected with quartz. Native gold is reported in drill core and a few trenches (Blanchet, 1983; Vincent, 2015).

7.3.7 McDonough occurrence

The McDonough occurrence lies 4.5 km NW of the Chimo Mine (Figure 7.6) and was discovered during a 1936-37 surface prospecting program. Intermediate volcanic flows and volcaniclastic rocks host the mineralization, which manifests as a quartz-filled shear zone fracture extending along strike for some 60 m (Lee, 1963). The main fracture is mineralized over a maximum width of 0.61 m (Tolman, 1940). The quartz infill vein contains tourmaline, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and ankerite. Visible gold has been recorded in the hanging wall of the shear zone (Tolman, 1940). The altered quartz-carbonate zone enclosing the mineralized zone, 7.6 m wide, slopes 70° towards the north. Historical exploration results suggest that at a depth of 122 m, the zone shallows somewhat to a 60° dip to the north and reaches 10.5 m in width (Lee, 1963).

The main host rock of the mineralization is a coarse tuff that contains relatively large, disseminated fragments of coarse-grained andesite. The rock is generally strongly feldspathic and has undergone intense alteration. Mineralization is associated with the main fracture intersecting the tuffs. A discontinuous, 4.5 m wide lenticular porphyry mass appears parallel to the fracture zone ca. 9.0 m to the south. Along the roof of this mineralized fracture, a fairly large number of fractures intersect it and generally have undergone a slight displacement and contain narrow quartz lenses with varying amounts of tourmaline. Both ends of the main fracture appear to divide or branch into similar subsidiary fractures. In addition, there are transverse veins of quartz only a few centimetres wide, typically filled with white quartz and barren of tourmaline. (Tolman, 1940).

7.3.8 South Gold Zone (Venpar, Alsab-2)

This showing is located on a block of nine (9) claims owned by Texas T. Minerals Inc. (15%) and G.E.T.T. Or Inc. (85%), located within the eastern part of the Properties approximately 12 km ESE of the Chimo Mine deposit. A mineralized E-W shear zone hosts two thin horizons of bedded and foliated sulphides separated by a zone of fractured rock. This assembly can vary from 1.7 m to 20 cm thick. The mineralized horizons are composed of sulphides interbedded with quartz, chert and sericite, imparting a banded appearance. The lithology associated with mineralization, mainly identified by drilling, comprises fragments of various compositions and sizes in a micaceous matrix. The composition of the matrix varies from chlorite to chlorite-amphibole-garnet and finally to biotite-garnet, with or without sulphides (e.g., pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite; Lafontaine and Tremblay, 1996). High gold grades are accompanied by significant copper mineralization (Tremblay, 1996). Pyrrhotite is in the form of layers or nodular masses. Pyrite is found as fine cubes, infillings along fracture planes, veins, folded layers near fault planes, and replacement crowns around pyrrhotite nodules. Chalcopyrite is observed within sulphide layers near shear zones and veins intersecting the host rock (Lafontaine and Tremblay, 1996). The mineralized shear zone is cut and displaced by NE and NW faults (Lafontaine and Tremblay, 1996). The Grenville Front is located a few kilometres southeast of the deposit.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The following description is taken from Langton et al. (2019) unless indicated otherwise.

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 setting promotes hydrothermal fluid flow along major dislocation 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 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, close 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, stockworks 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 and 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 feldspars and/or by chloritization of mafic minerals. Sulphidation reaches a peak in iron formations and iron-rich host rocks. Greenschist facies alteration of host rocks implies the addition of significant quantities of CO_2, S, K, H_2O, SiO_2, ±Na and light lithophile elements (Groves et al., 1998).

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

8.1 Type I: greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein type

Type I gold deposits comprise structurally controlled gold mineralization in altered high-strain (“shear”) zones infilled with quartz or quartz-carbonate veins parallel with the shear zones, which are most likely to be within the volcanic units. Associated disseminated sulphides include arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Graphitic horizons are common.

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 trans-tensional 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)."

8.2 Type II: BIF-hosted gold mineralization type

Type II gold deposits are hosted in, or spatially associated with, banded iron formation ("BIF"). Gold mineralization is generally located in silicified lodes with disseminated to semi-massive sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite) spatially related to the BIF. Secondary quartz veining is commonly associated with this type of mineralization.

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.

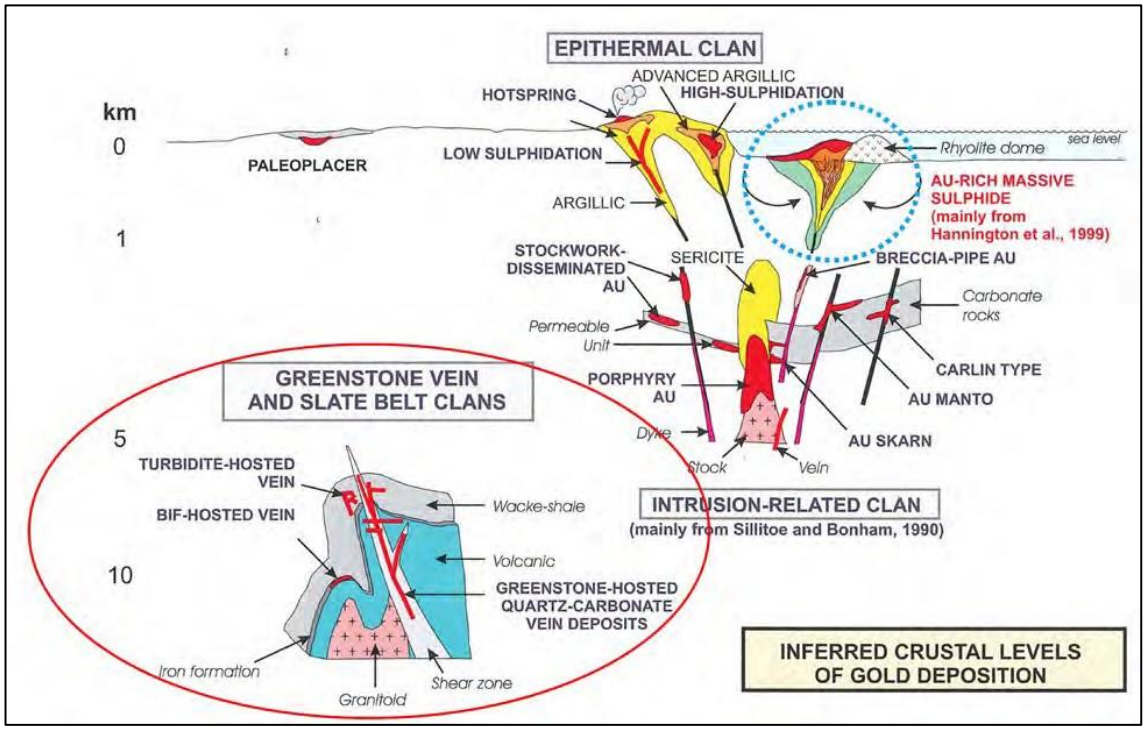
BIF-hosted deposits occur in greenstone belts that are either volcanic-dominated or sediment-dominated, where they are located stratigraphically near regional volcanic-sedimentary transitions. These types of deposit may also occur near the edges of large clastic sedimentary basins, in the absence of 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 (Kerswill, 1996).

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 best intersections from the various recent and historical drilling campaigns on the Project consistently occur at or near the contacts of the iron formation; however, the mineralized zones are not present along the entire IF/country rock contact; instead, they appear to cross-cut stratigraphy. It is envisioned that a mineralized hydrothermal "front"

cross-cut stratigraphy, depositing gold-bearing sulphides at the iron formation horizons. As it is generally accepted that the fluids that precipitated auriferous, shear zone-associated quartz veins in the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault Zone were not locally derived, and it is assumed that the close association between iron formation and gold mineralization along the mineralized horizon that transects the Properties is the result of a chemical interaction at the iron-rich horizons rather than the existence of primary auriferous iron formation.

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 Properties, the discovery of significant base-metal deposits on the Properties is not likely, as its geological environment appears to be relatively distal to any paleo-volcanic center.



From Dubé and Gosselin, 2007.

Figure 8.1 – Schematic illustration of the various types of gold deposits, shown at their inferred crustal levels of formation

9. EXPLORATION

This item documents the relevant exploration work conducted by the issuer. Item 6 (History) covers the exploration work conducted by previous operators on the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties.

The issuer's exploration activities have consisted almost exclusively of exploration and definition drilling (see Item 10) and drilling-related activities (drill rig access, collar surveying, down-hole surveys, etc.).

In February 2019, Cartier began compiling, interpreting and modelling the mineralized structures on the Chimo Mine property to build a 3D model using GeoticMine software under the supervision of GéoPointCom.

Gold structures are interpreted and updated based on structural, geological and gold-grade continuities. Important features used during the interpretation are:

- Interfaces of wacke/iron formation, wacke/basalt or iron formation/basalt;
- Graphitic marker horizon;
- Sulphides (mainly arsenopyrite);
- Veins and veinlets of smokey and/or milky quartz;
- Alteration (silica, biotite, chlorite and carbonate);
- Shearing and deformation interfaces.

Since 2019, Cartier's team has been continuously compiling, interpreting and modelling in 3D the different mineralized zones of the Chimo Mine deposit. This compilation and exploration target generation work continues to this day and is constantly updated.

Following the issuer's recent acquisition of the East Cadillac property, the compilation and 3D geological modelling work now include the West Nordeau deposit.

10. DRILLING

This item documents the issuer's drilling programs, methodology and results for the Chimo Mine property. The issuer has not performed any drilling on the East Cadillac property since its acquisition.

Refer to Item 6 (History) for the drilling results from previous operators on the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties.

10.1 Drilling Methodology

During the planning stage and when monitoring the drilling every 3, 6 or 9 m, Cartier uses the Devisoft software and the Geotic software suite (GeoticLog, GeoticGraph, GeoticCAD and GeoticMine) for all geomatics operations.

Drill collars are positioned using three comparable readings taken with a Garmin 60CSx GPSmap (coordinate system: UTM, NAD 83, Zone 18). The collars are then marked with a wooden stake flagged with fluorescent orange tape inscribed with the hole number and the intended direction and plunge of the hole. A TN14 Gyrocompass from Reflex Instruments is used to align the drill rig. The gyroscope in this device detects geographical north by its sensitivity to the Earth's rotation. It is not affected by interference from highly magnetic ground or the drift effect.

An old network of forestry trails and roads provides access to some drill sites. These have been restored to a usable condition to minimize the environmental impact and maximize employee safety. New access roads were built to reach other sites. Any trees, shrubs and alders growing on the drill sites or access roads are shredded by contractor F. Alarie of Val-d'Or and used as ground cover.

At the end of each drilling program, Cartier closes the drill sites by inspecting the area and removing any waste left behind after the rig is demobilized. Anchor casings are left in place and secured with bolted steel caps to prevent debris from falling inside, except for abandoned holes. Aluminum tags with the engraved hole number are attached to the base of the casing and the top of the 2-m rod connected to the steel cap. Drill sites with suitable soil composition and light exposure are seeded.

10.2 Drill Hole Deviation

The first deviation measurement in each hole is taken with an EZ-GYRO device (Reflex Instruments) 9 m past the bedrock contact. Drilling continues if the value corresponds to the desired azimuth and plunge. If the value is too far off (azimuth and/or plunge), the hole is restarted until the measurement in the bedrock is satisfactory.

Deviation tests are then carried out every 3 m, 6 m or 9 m down the hole, depending on whether one or two core barrels are used.

Despite these protocols, some holes still deviate from the intended trajectory. In such cases, Cartier uses Devico's DeviDrill technology to correct the hole plunge or azimuth and quickly reposition the hole along the planned trajectory. The DeviDrill tests are carried out every 3 m to quickly obtain deviation readings and determine the next action to take.

At the start of each day or when a DeviDrill intervention is underway, the project geologist collects the readings from the drilling foreman. Once filtered and validated, the deviation

data are added to the GeoticLog database. Cartier's senior geomatics geologist can generate the drill hole trace and, if necessary, stop the hole to reposition it.

10.3 Core Logging Procedures

The core is recovered using the wireline technique. The driller helper removes it from the salvage casing and places it in wooden boxes. A wooden block is placed at the end of each 3-m run or closer if a DeviDrill correction is underway. Once the boxes are filled, they are sealed with metal staples.

Every morning or when the hole intersects the target, the foreman brings the boxes to Cartier's core shack in Val-d'Or. If the geologist halts the drilling, they become responsible for bringing the boxes to the core shack.

A Cartier employee halts drilling once the hole has passed through the target, with a high degree of confidence, by approximately 5 m.

A detailed log of the drill core is documented by experienced and qualified geologists who are members in good standing of the OGQ. Geologists record their descriptions of lithological units, alteration, structures, veins and mineralization in GeoticLog software.

The core boxes, up to 30 at a time, are arranged on tables in rows of four or five for core logging. Geologists check the box numbers and the markings on the blocks inserted by the driller helper for any errors in numbering or footage. The core is aligned, and the pieces are fitted together to eliminate gaps. The footage interval of each box is recorded in the log. Lastly, the core is wetted, and a single photograph of each row of boxes is taken.

RQD and core recovery are calculated for mineralized zones and their wall rocks (over a 15-m core length on each side of the mineralized zone). RQD is calculated by measuring each section of core 10 cm or longer. These sections are summed within each interval of 3 m, the distance between two blocks of wood (i.e., a drilled interval) and represented as a percentage. Core recovery is also calculated as a percentage. Recovery of 100% means that 3 m of core has been placed into the box between the two blocks of wood, representing a 3-m run.

10.4 Core Storage

The technician attaches a Dymo-embossed aluminum tag to the front of each box containing any core of interest (mineralization and/or characteristic stratigraphy typical of the sector). The remaining core boxes are properly disposed of. The aluminum tag displays the drill hole number, box number and from-to interval. After each drilling program, all boxes of barren core (no significant gold values) or core of no interest to the current drilling objective are placed on securely wrapped and tied wooden pallets and temporarily stored outdoors on the premises of MNG Services Ltd ("MNG") in Val-d'Or. MNG is free to discard these core boxes and retain the pallets for future use.

Boxes containing the core of interest (numbered boxes with aluminum tags) are stacked on other pallets, wrapped, tied and placed in medium- to long-term storage inside the MNG facility. A Cartier employee writes (with a permanent black marker) the drill hole ID and/or the pallet number on the pallet to quickly track it down if needed for review. The best gold-bearing sections are kept inside Cartier's core shack for quick and easy access as needed.

10.5 2016-2020 Drilling Programs – Chimo Mine deposit and Vicinity

Cartier initiated its first drilling program on November 1, 2016. To date, It has drilled 124 holes for a total of 58,053 m and 21,865 samples (Table 10.1 and Figure 10.1). Drilling was divided into four phases to test the deep geometric extensions of the three gold corridors on the Chimo Mine property. The objective was to expand the known gold zones and enhance the discovery potential for new gold zones.

Table 10.1 – Summary of the 2016-2020 drilling programs

Phase	Year	No. of holes	Total length (m)	No. of samples for gold analysis (excl. QA/QC)	Gold Corridor
1	2016-18	72	34,332	13,776	North, Central and South
2	2018-19	33	13,248	4,502	North, Central and South
3a	2019	4	1,663	707	North and Central
3b	2019-20	15	8,810	2,880	North and Central
Total	**2016-20**	**124**	**58,053**	**21,865**	

Phase 1, completed between October 1, 2016, and August 21, 2018, consisted of 72 holes totalling 34,332 m. The first objective was to test the geometric extensions of Zones 5B, 5B2, 5C, 5M, 5M2 and 5N (Structures 5B, 5B2, 5C, 5M, 5M2 and 5N of the Central Corridor) below the old Chimo mine between depths of 900 and 1,500 m. Holes CH17-46 and CH17-47 account for a third (10,113 m) of Phase 1 drilling. The second objective was to delineate the geometric extensions of the satellites Zones 2, 2B, 2W, 3, 3W, 3E, 4B and 4B2 between depths of 200 and 700 m (Structures 2, 3 and 4B of the North Corridor), Zones 5B3, 5B4, 5M3, 5M4, 5NE and 6N1 between depths of 200 and 500 m (structures 5B, 5M, 5N and 6N1 of the Central Corridor) and zones 6, 6B, 6P and 6P2 between depths of 300 and 600 m (Structures 6, 6B, 6P and 6P2 of the South Corridor).

Phase 2, which took place between July 26, 2018, and February 26, 2019, consisted of 33 holes totalling 13,248 m. The objective was to expand the geometry of Zones 2B and 3E between depths of 400 and 600 m (Structures 2 and 3 of the North Corridor), Zones 5B4, 5M4, 5NE and 6N1 between depths of 600 and 1,100 m (Structures 5B, 5M, 5N and 6N1 of the Central Corridor), and Zone 6P2 between depths of 300 and 700 m (Structure 6P2 of the South Corridor).

Phase 3a was conducted from February 28 to May 22, 2019, and consisted of four (4) holes totalling 1,663 m. The objective was to test, in the eastern part of the Chimo Mine property, the geometric extensions of Zones 5B4, 5M4 and 5NE between depths of 600 to 800 m (Structures 5B, 5M and 5N of the Central Corridor). At the same time, the holes crossed and tested the North Corridor.

Phase 3b, conducted from November 19, 2019, to June 27, 2020, consisted of 15 holes totalling 8,810 m. The holes were drilled in the eastern part of the Chimo Mine property and demonstrate the continuity of mineralization in zones 5B4, 5M4 and 5NE over a depth of 1.3 km. Drilling also led to the discovery of Zone 5CE and revealed the potential to add resources to this part of the property.

The best gold values are grouped by gold corridor in Table 10.2, Table 10.3 and Table 10.4. The Central Corridor, containing Zones 5B, 5M, 5B4, 5NE and 6N1 (Structures 5B, 5M, 5N and 6N1), appears to have the best potential for delineating significant gold resources and the most promise for discovering new zones.

Table 10.2 – Best results in the North Gold Corridor from Cartier's 2016-2020 drilling programs

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Zone 2B (structure 2)				
CH16-01	279	286	7.0	7.81
including	281	282	1.0	40.56
CH17-15	385.2	395	9.8	2.14
including	392	394	2.0	7.47
CH17-16	312.4	318.9	6.5	9.47
including	314.9	316.9	2.0	25.5
Zone 3 (structure 3)				
CH17-29	666.8	670.8	4.0	6.48
including	666.8	667.8	1.0	24.75
Zone 3E (structure 3)				
CH19-51AE	225.9	231	5.1	4.94
including	230.3	231	0.7	13.84
CH19-50	454.6	458.25	3.65	6.39
including	457.25	457.25	1.0	22.25
CH16-02	328	330	2.0	11.80
CH19-51A	267.2	274	6.8	2.91
including	269	270	1.0	7.38
CH19-51W	221	226	5.0	3.13
including	225	226	1.0	11.74
Zone 4B2 (structure 4B)				
CH16-02	422.5	423.5	1.0	88.58

Table 10.3 – Best results in the Central Gold Corridor from Cartier's 2016-2020 drilling programs

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Zone 5B (structure 5B)				
CH17-46BE	257	274.3	17.3	2.81
including	258.3	258.9	0.6	30.75
CH17-46C	419	463	44.0	2.20
including	453	456	3.0	14.63

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
CH17-46BE1	287.6	305	17.4	1.35
including	298	299.9	1.9	5.57
CH17-47BW	203	209	6.0	3.97
including	206.6	208.1	1.5	14.35
CH17-46A	450	464.2	14.2	1.51
including	458.1	462.1	4.0	3.08
Zone 5B4 (structure 5B)				
CH17-12AW	196.1	232.9	36.8	2.13
including	225	230	5.0	5.46
CH17-12A	290.4	318	27.6	1.70
including	299	301	2.0	4.86
CH17-10	417.9	432	14.1	1.98
including	429.8	432	2.2	7.40
CH18-52A1E	183.8	204.6	20.8	2.43
including	183.8	184.5	0.7	32.97
CH17-12	526.9	540.9	14.0	1.41
including	538.5	539.9	1.4	8.91
CH18-52E1	232	239	7.0	2.99
including	232	233	1.0	14
CH18-52A1	330	355.8	25.8	0.99
including	354.5	355	0.5	12.6
Zone 5C (structure 5C)				
CH17-47E	247	253	6.0	2.66
including	248	249	1.0	13.61
Zone 5M (structure 5M)				
CH17-46AE1	200	217	17.0	2.53
including	214	216.5	2.5	12.15
CH17-46B	623.9	641.3	17.4	1.28
including	637.3	638.3	1.0	8.92
CH17-29	837	847	10.0	2.30
including	840	843	3.0	3.83
CH18-52E1	217.5	226	8.5	3.04
including	224	226	2.0	8.71
Zone 5M2 (structure 5M2)				
CH17-46A	406	414	8.0	3.92
including	412	414	2.0	14.59
CH17-47AW	272.7	281.5	8.8	3.19
including	276.5	278.5	2.0	7.55

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
CH17-47A	416.6	426.5	9.95	2.40
including	418.5	421.5	3.0	5.56
CH17-47BW	126.7	133	6.3	2.48
including	131.5	133	1.5	8.24
Zone 5N (structure 5N)				
CH17-27	685.7	690.8	5.1	4.72
including	685.7	686.7	1.0	11.12
Zone 5NE (structure 5N)				
CH16-06	260	275	15.0	3.11
including	270	273	3.0	12.04
CH18-52	757	772.9	15.9	1.62
including	758	759	1.0	10.86
CH18-52A1	258.9	310.5	51.6	1.39
including	276	280	4.0	7.43
CH18-52A1E	104	161	57.0	2.53
including	154	160	6.0	4.18
CH18-52E1	170	198	25.0	3.10
including	180	185	5.0	12.44
CH17-12A	204	226	22.0	0.92
CH17-12AW	92.5	115	22.5	0.79
Zone 6N1 (structure 6N1)				
CH18-48W	277	290	13.0	6.55
including	278	279	2.0	23.29
CH18-48A	302	322.1	20.1	2.50
including	318.5	322.1	3.6	7.72
CH18-48	1140	1155	15.0	2.82
including	1152	1155	3.0	7.94
CH18-48E	348	354	6.0	5.68
including	348	351	3.0	9.90
CH18-48B	449.6	475.1	25.5	1.21
including	450.6	451.6	1.0	6.49
CH18-48W2	511	524	13.0	2.01
including	516	517	1.0	6.68
CH18-21A	424.1	438	13.9	2.48
including	424.1	428.8	4.7	5.45
CH18-20	408	421.9	13.9	1.98
including	408	411	3.0	5.41
CH19-61	472.5	492.5	20	0.98

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
including	473.5	474.0	0.5	13.39

Table 10.4 – Best results in the South Gold Corridor from Cartier's 2016-2020 drilling programs

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Zone 6 (Structure 6)				
CH19-59	215	225	10.0	1.59
Including	217	218	1.0	4.76
CH18-48	1080	1088	7.1	2.11
Including	1086	1087.5	1.5	8.12
CH18-57	283	288	5.0	3.66
Including	284.5	286.5	2.0	9.04
Zone 6B (Structure 6B)				
CH19-61E	79.5	90	10.5	1.62
Including	89	90	1.0	6.2
CH19-61	675	684	9.0	2.14
Including	675	676	1.0	15.89
CH18-32	319	323	4.0	1.47
Including	321	322	1.0	4.61
Zone 6P (Structure 6P)				
CH18-48W2	12.7	26	13.3	2.19
Including	18	19	1.0	23.84
CH18-35	504	511.5	7.5	1.21
Including	511.0	511.5	0.5	5.6
Zone 6P2 (Structure 6P2)				
CH18-36A	489.1	493	3.9	5.03
including	492	493	1.0	12.02
CH18-37	563	567.8	4.8	1.43
including	567	567.8	0.8	4.79
CH18-39	584.6	588	3.4	3.27
including	586.6	588	1.4	5.5

10.6 Drill Plan and Representative Section – Chimo Mine deposit

Figure 10.1 shows a surface map of holes drilled by Cartier near or on the Chimo Mine deposit.

Figure 10.2 shows a cross-section of selected holes drilled in the South, Central and North corridors of the Chimo Mine deposit.

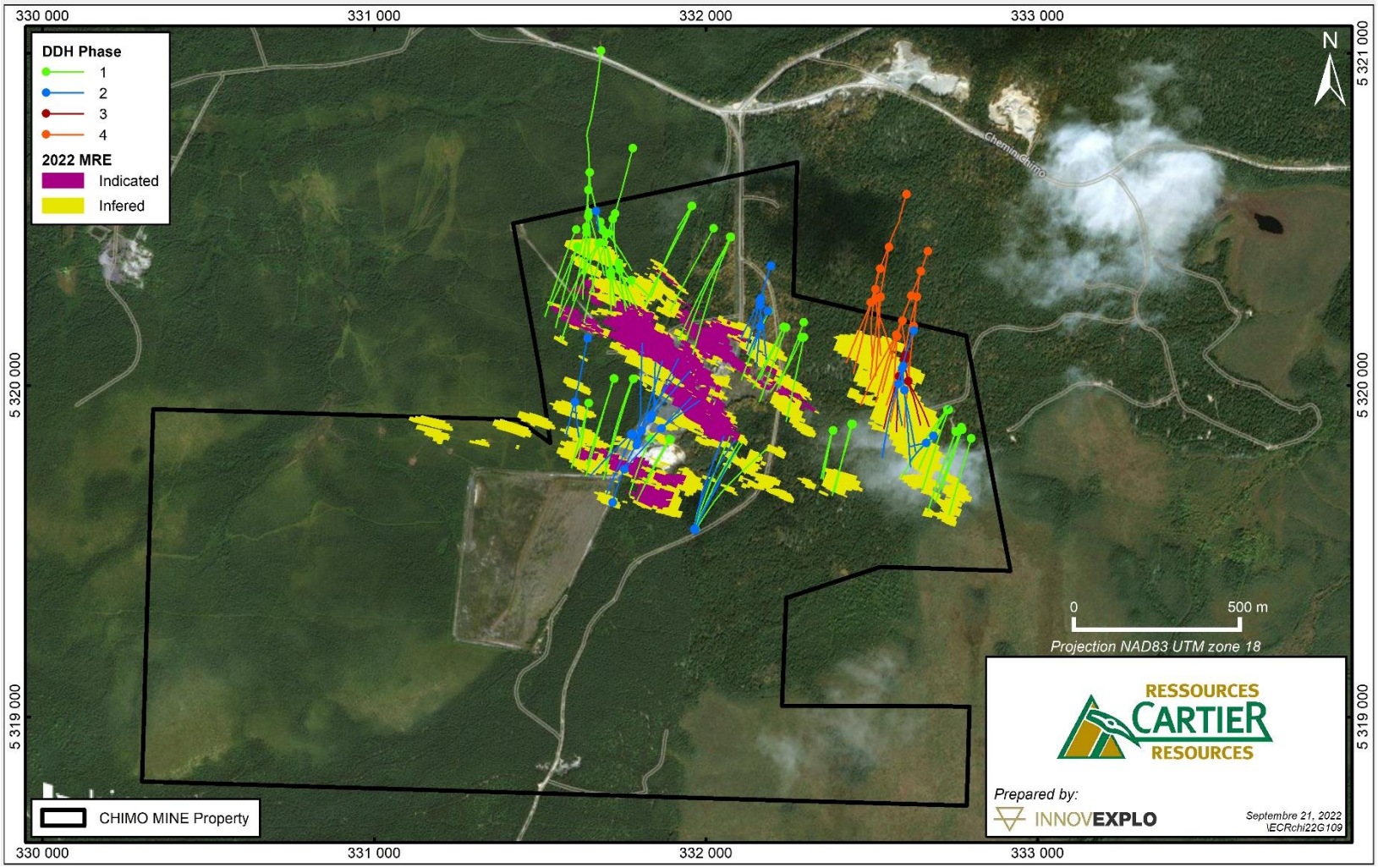


Figure 10.1 – Surface map of Cartier's diamond drill holes on the Chimo Mine Gold deposit and in its vicinity

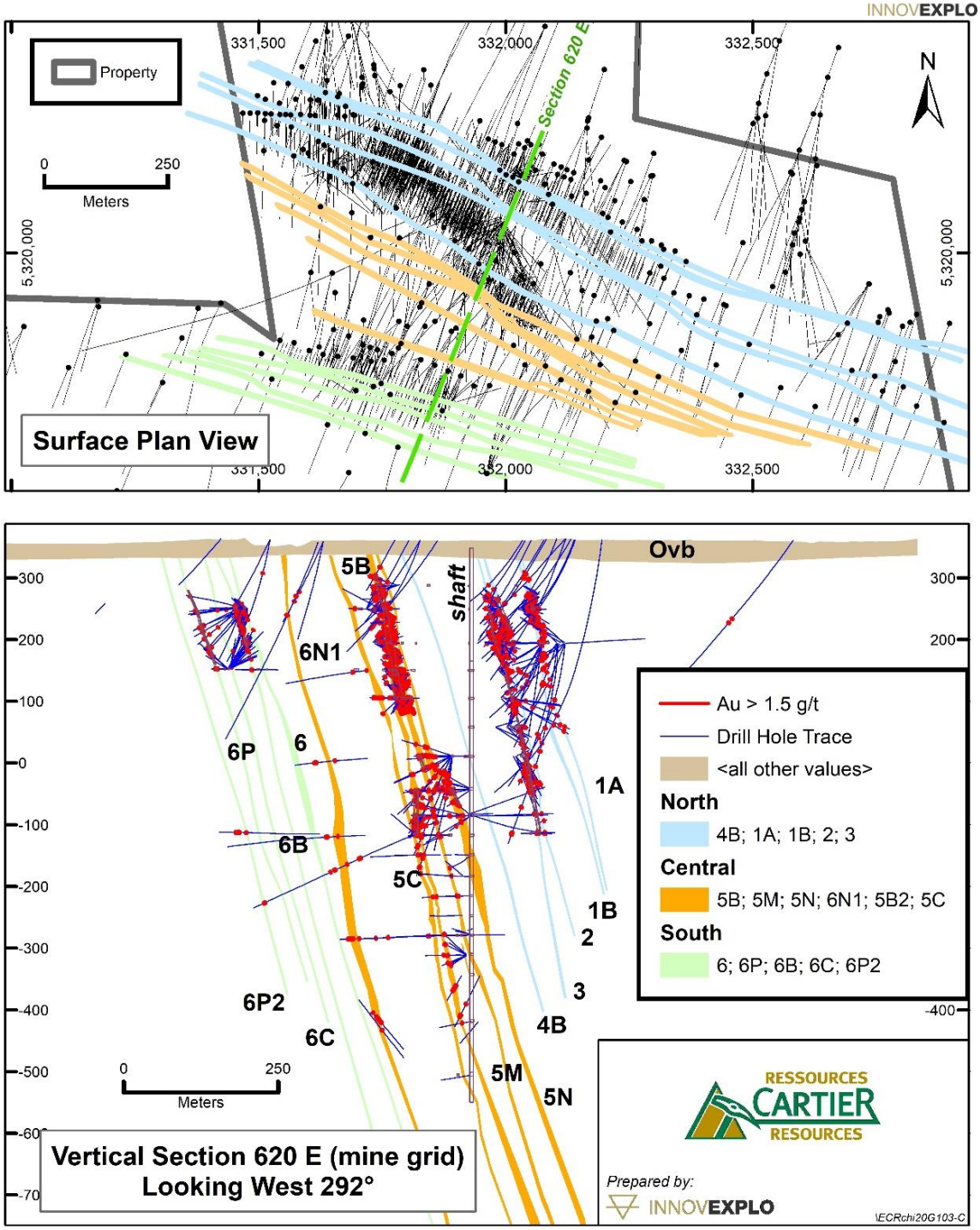


Figure 10.2 – Vertical section (looking west) of drill holes in the main gold areas in the South, Central and North Corridors of the Chimo Mine Gold deposit

10.7 Drill Plan and Representative Section – West Nordeau deposit

Figure 10.3 shows a surface map of holes drilled near or on the West Nordeau deposit.

Figure 10.4 shows a cross-section of holes drilled in the Central and North Corridors of the West Nordeau deposit.

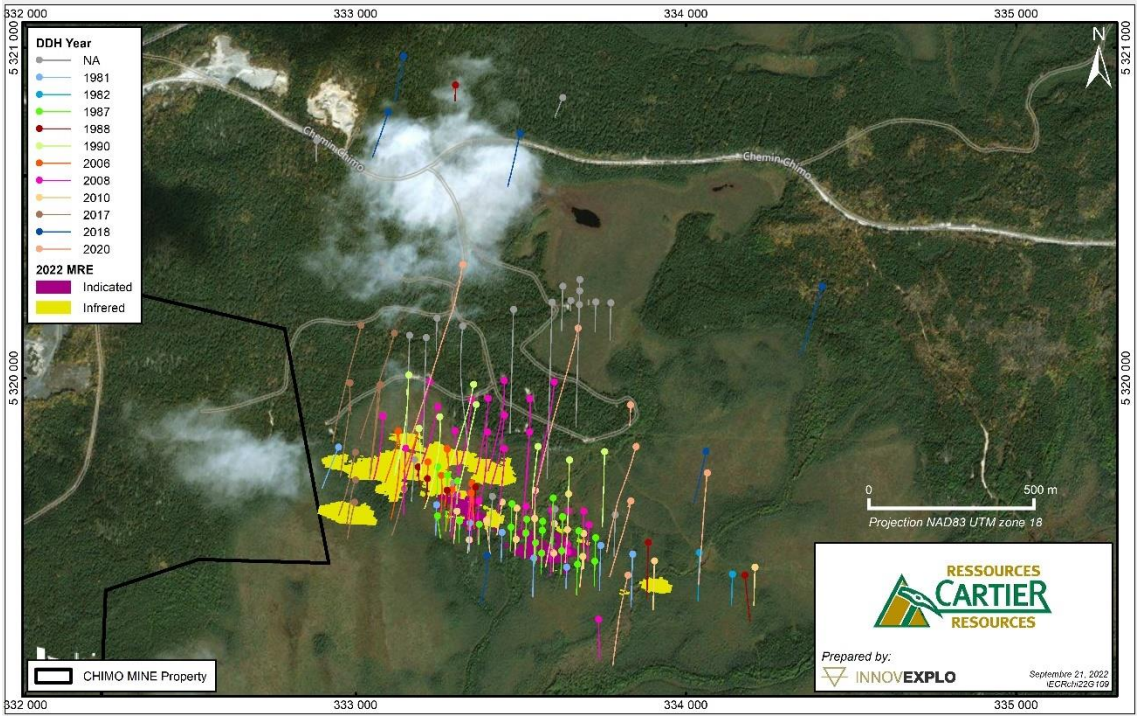


Figure 10.3 – Surface map of diamond drill holes completed by previous operators on the West Nordeau Gold deposit and in its vicinity

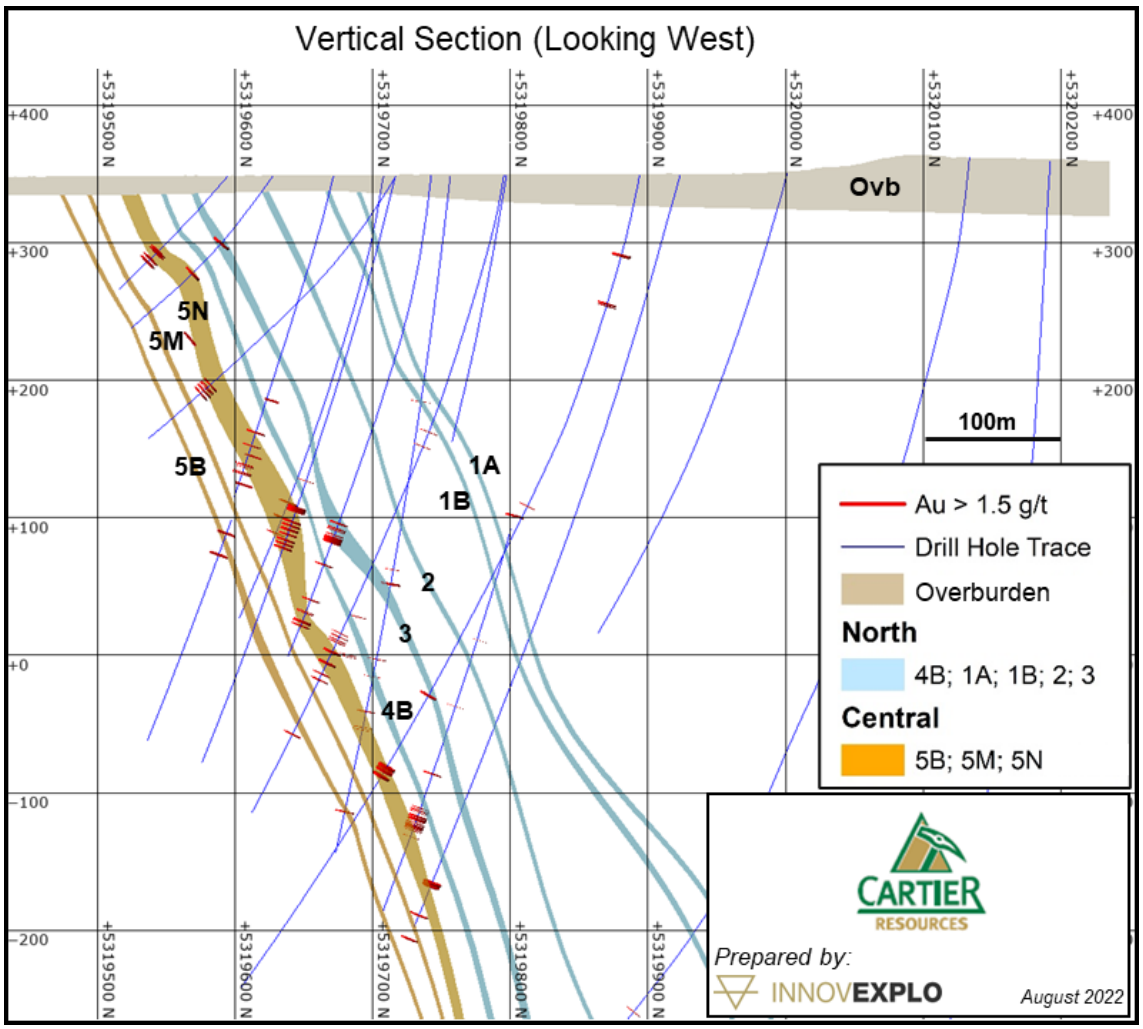


Figure 10.4 – Vertical section looking west (333240E) through the main gold areas in the Central and North Gold Corridors of the West Nordeau Gold deposit

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

This item describes the issuer's sample preparation, analysis and security procedures on the Chimo Mine property from 2016 to 2020, including the QA/QC procedures and results, and those of Plato Gold Corp. from 2007 to 2009, Chalice Gold Mines Ltd ("Chalice") from 2017 to 2019 and O3 Mining Inc. ("O3 Mining") in 2020 on the East Cadillac property.

11.1 Chimo Mine property

The information presented in this section is based on Beausoleil and Savard (2021) and was reviewed and validated by the QPs.

11.1.1 Core handling, sampling and security

The drill core is boxed and sealed at the drill rigs and driven daily to the logging facility in Val-d'Or, where a technician takes over the core handling. The drill core is logged and sampled by professional geologists or under their direct supervision by a geologist-in-training. After logging, the core is marked with a red grease pencil for metal assaying. As a general rule, only mineralized zones are sampled. The sample intervals respect lithological and/or alteration contacts to be as representative as possible.

The sample length was 0.5 to 1.0 m in mineralized structures and 1.0 to 1.5 m in wall rocks. Sample intervals are recorded in the GeoticLog software, as well as in the sample tag notebook. Each sample ticket consists of three sections (tags). The first records the sampled interval, project name, drill hole number, date and type of analysis required; the second records the sampled interval and type of analysis required; and the third records the type of analysis required. The first tag stays in the notebook as a reference, while the other two are detached and placed in the core boxes at the beginning of each sample. As samples are removed, the second tag is stapled in the bottom of the box to act as a reference or control, while the third tag is placed in the sample bag along with the sample for shipment to the laboratory.

For lithogeochemical samples (major and trace elements), the core is marked with a blue grease pencil. The length of these samples is always 0.2 m. The rest of the procedure is the same as the metal assay sampling procedure.

QA/QC sample tags are also placed in the core boxes. Once core sampling is complete, the sampling technician adds the corresponding barren material ("blanks") and standard samples (certified reference materials or "CRMs") to the shipments. For each shipment of 100 samples, no less than five (5) blanks and five (5) CRMs are included with the core samples.

After the geologist marks the samples, the core boxes are sent to the core sawing room. Sawing is carried out by qualified technicians or day labourers under the supervision of the geologist responsible for the core logging, who is also responsible for overseeing and ensuring that the protocols are followed.

The core is broken into portions that will fit into the rock saw operated by a pneumatic pump. The whole core is then sawn down the long axis along the red line previously marked by a geologist. Once the core is completely sawn, one half, along with the third section of the sample tag, is placed in a clear plastic bag on which the technician wrote the sample number beforehand with a permanent marker. The sample number

corresponds to the one written on the sample tag by the geologist. The other half of the sawed core is left in the box and can be used as a reference (witness core) if a review is necessary. The second section of the tag is stapled to the bottom of the box to mark the beginning of each sample interval. The technician then seals the plastic bag with staples.

After seven (7) samples have been sawed and placed in bags with identifying sample tags, they are all placed in a polypropylene bag on which the company name, the sample intervals and the number of samples are indicated with a permanent black marker.

The project geologist fills out a shipping form indicating the sample numbers, number of samples, types of analysis required and turnaround time (in working days).

For Phase 1 (2016), a carrier picked up the samples and delivered them to the laboratory. Samples from phases 2, 3a and 3b (2017-2019) were delivered by the technician.

When the samples are received at one of the laboratories, a laboratory employee verifies the shipment's compliance and sends Cartier's project geologist a LIMS (Laboratory Information Management System) file containing a confirmation of the order and the analytical requirements.

Once the results of the tests are received and the chemist has signed the final certificate, all pulps sent back by the laboratory are brought to an eco-centre in accordance with municipal regulations on waste disposal. Analytical rejects are also discarded except for samples from mineralized (gold-bearing) zones. These rejects are placed on wooden pallets, numbered with a permanent black marker, wrapped, tied and stored indoors at a facility in Val-d'Or belonging to MNG Services Ltd ("MNG") for the project's duration.

11.1.2 Laboratory accreditation and certification

Samples from Phase 1 of the 2016-2020 drilling programs were sent to Accurassay Laboratories Ltd ("Accurassay") in Rouyn-Noranda for sample preparation and analysis. Phase 2, 3a and 3b samples were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd ("Actlabs") in Val-d'Or for sample preparation and then to the Ste-Germaine-Boulé facility for analysis.

Accurassay and Actlabs facilities have received ISO/IEC 17025 accreditations through the SCC. They are commercial laboratories independent of the issuer and have no interest in the Properties.

In 2017, AGAT Laboratories Ltd ("AGAT") acquired Accurassay in Rouyn-Noranda.

11.1.3 Laboratory preparation and assays

Accurassay (now AGAT):

- Samples are sorted, bar-coded and logged into Accurassay's LIMS program upon receipt. They are then placed in the sample drying room.
- Samples are crushed to 85% passing 10 mesh (2 mm) or less (1.7 mm) and split using a Jones riffle splitter. A 250-g split is pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (0.07 mm). Only 50 g of this 250 g is used for the analysis (ALP1). The remaining 200 g is returned as pulp to the issuer's office, along with the reject from the original sample.
- Gold analysis is performed on a 50 g pulp using the fire assay method (ALFA2) and measuring the concentration by atomic absorption ("AA"). Samples

between 1.0 and 5.0 g/t Au are re-analyzed by AA (ALFA2). Those with values greater than 5.0 g/t Au are reanalyzed with a gravity finish (ALFA7). For samples containing visible gold, 1,000 g of rock is directly analyzed by the metallic sieve method (ALPM1). Finally, all samples with a gold content of 1.0 g/t or more are analyzed at least twice.

Actlabs:

- Samples are sorted, bar-coded and logged into the Actlabs LIMS program upon receipt. They are then placed in the sample drying room and dried at 60°C.
- Samples are crushed to 80% passing 8 mesh or less (2.36 mm) and split using a Jones riffle splitter. A 500-g split is pulverized to 90% passing 200 mesh (0.07 mm). Only 50 g of this 500 g is used for the analysis (RX-1: 500). The remaining 450 g are returned as pulp to the issuer's office, along with the reject from the original sample.
- Gold analysis is performed on a 50 g pulp using the fire assay method (1A2-50) and measuring the concentrations by AA. Samples between 1.0 and 5.0 g/t Au are re-analyzed by AA (1A2-50), and those with a value greater than 5.0 g/t Au are reanalyzed with a gravity finish (1A3-50). For samples containing visible gold, 1,000 g of rock is directly analyzed by the metallic sieve method (1A4). Finally, all samples with a gold content of 1.0 g/t or more are analyzed at least twice.

11.1.4 Quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC)

As part of the issuer's QA/QC program, Cartier closely monitors the test results sent from the laboratory for evidence of contamination or error in the analytical process.

The QA/QC program includes the insertion of blanks and standards into the stream of core samples. A professional geologist adds one (1) blank and one (1) CRM to every batch of 20 samples. There is no systematic insertion of duplicates, but the analytical protocol ensures that all samples assaying 1.0 g/t Au or more are re-analyzed at least once and, depending on the result, up to four times. In 2017, Cartier selected 31 samples for verification at a second laboratory (AGAT) using rejects. According to the current database, no QA/QC samples were added until 2016. From 2016 to 2020, Cartier analyzed 1,199 blanks and 1,191 CRM standards.

According to Cartier's protocol, each certificate of analysis is carefully checked as soon as it is received. The acceptability limit for a blank is three times the detection limit (i.e., 15 ppb Au for Accurassay and 24 ppb Au for Actlabs). If a blank returns a value beyond this threshold, the entire batch containing the blank is re-analyzed at no cost to Cartier. However, if a high value precedes the failed blank or the following analyses do not contain high values, a greater tolerance is permitted, and the batch does not necessarily require re-analysis. Cartier has a similar protocol for monitoring standards. The acceptability limit is three times the standard deviation ("3SD"). If a standard returns a value beyond this threshold, the entire batch containing the failed standard is re-analyzed at no cost to Cartier. However, re-analysis is not required if the samples preceding or following the failed standard have not returned an anomalous gold value.

In the data from 2016 to 2020, Cartier identified some anomalies in both blanks and standards, but in each case, the geologist did not consider it appropriate to request re-assays after considering the results before and after the failed QA/QC sample.

By the end of 2016, the high failure rate of standards prompted Cartier to request a meeting with Accurassay managers. Cartier concluded that a personnel problem was the root of the analytical errors. This lack of rigour led Cartier to immediately terminate the analytical contract with Accurassay. Following a call for tenders in 2017, Actlabs was selected to prepare and analyze samples for future drilling programs on the property.

Certified reference materials (standards)

Accuracy and Actlabs were monitored by inserting CRMs from Ore Research at a ratio of one for every 20 samples (1:20). A QC failure is defined as when an assay result falls outside 3SD. Gross outliers are excluded from the standard deviation calculation.

For the 2016-2020 drilling programs, 1,190 standards were assayed using 12 different CRMs. The grades of the standards ranged from 0.504 g/t to 14.18 g/t for gold. A total of 11 standards returned results outside 3SD for an overall success rate of 98.7% (Table 11.1). For standards with less than 25 samples, the relative standard deviation from Ore Research was used. When a gross outlier was identified, Cartier took action to explain the cause of the abnormal value (e.g., incorrect submissions to the laboratory or sequencing issues).

Overall, the results exhibit a slight negative bias in terms of accuracy, with an average of -2.51% for representative standards. The overall precision for the CRMs is between 2.2% and 10.4%. Four (4) CRMs show an accuracy above 5% and a negative bias; however, these CRMs represent only very limited data making it difficult to draw any conclusions.

The QPs are of the opinion that the QA/QC results for the standards used during the issuer's 2016 to 2020 drilling programs are reliable and valid.

Table 11.1 – Results of standards used for the 2016 to 2020 drilling programs on the Chimo Mine property

CRM	CRM Value (g/t Au)	Quantity Inserted	Average (g/t Au)	Accuracy %	Precision %	Outliers	Gross Outliers	% Passing Outlier
AY_ΛΓ1	0.514	20	0.4447	–13.5	10.4	0	0	100.0
AY_ΛΓ	0.504	8	0.5098	1.2	6.3	2	1	75.0
AY_MΓ	1.062	367	1.0671	0.5	3.5	3	0	99.2
AY_MΓ1	1.559	18	1.3851	–11.0	8.4	0	0	100.0
AY_MΓ2	1.58	8	1.4543	–8.0	7.8	0	0	100.0
AY_MΓ3	3.54	74	3.5738	1.0	3.9	0	0	100.0
AY_MΓ4	5.45	59	5.3564	–1.7	4.6	0	0	100.0
AY_MΓ5	6.66	255	6.7147	0.8	2.6	3	0	98.8
AY_HΓ	10.5	10	9.7020	–7.6	5.8	1	1	90.0
AY_HΓ1	11.95	53	11.9116	–0.3	4	1	0	98.1
AY_HΓ2	12.11	261	12.1546	0.4	2.2	3	0	98.9

CRM	CRM Value (g/t Au)	Quantity Inserted	Average (g/t Au)	Accuracy %	Precision %	Outliers	Gross Outliers	% Passing Outlier
AY_HΓ3	14.18	57	13.7877	–2.8	5.5	0	0	100.0

Blanks

Contamination is monitored by the routine insertion of a barren sample (blank) that goes through the same sample preparation and analytical procedures as the core samples. The issuer's acceptability limit was set arbitrarily (by the issuer) at five (5) times the detection limit. A total of 1,199 blanks were inserted in the batches from the 2016-2020 drilling programs. No blanks failed the QC procedure, but twelve (12) samples returned grades higher than 5x the detection limit, representing less than 1.0% of all blanks.

Duplicates

The issuer's QA/QC procedures do not include systematic duplicate assays.

11.2 East Cadillac property

The information presented in this item is based on Ballesteros (2021), Langton and Jourdain (2019) and Langton and Horvath (2009) and was reviewed and validated by the QPs.

11.2.1 Core handling, sampling and security

Limited data are available from pre-2006 programs regarding the sampling methods applied to the core from surface drill holes.

From 2007 to 2020, core logging was performed by professional geologists or under their direct supervision by a geologist-in-training, using industry-standard procedures.

The following data were described and entered into the logging software by the core logging geologist:

- log header, drill hole location, parameters, and surveys
- descriptions of the main geological units and sub-units
- mineralized zones with their mineralogy, attitude, thickness
- structures, alteration and RQD

Selected core intervals were sawn in half using a rock saw. One half was kept as a reference in core boxes, the other half bagged, labelled, and delivered to the laboratory in Val-d'Or.

The core boxes were marked with aluminum tags and moved to permanent storage. Most of the split core from the 2016 to 2020 drilling programs has been stored at O3 Mining's offices and logging facilities in Val-d'Or.

11.2.2 Laboratory accreditation and certification

Samples from the 2006 to 2009 drilling programs and the 2017 to 2019 programs were sent to ALS Minerals in Val-d'Or for sample preparation and analysis.

Samples from the 2020 drilling program were sent to AGAT in Val-d'Or for sample preparation and analysis or sometimes to other AGAT facilities in Mississauga and Timmins (Ontario).

ALS Limited attained ISO 9001:2000 registration in 2006. From 2010, ALS and AGAT facilities had ISO/IEC 17025 accreditations through the SCC. At the time of the drilling programs and still to this day, ALS and AGAT are commercial laboratories independent of the issuer with no interest in the property.

11.2.3 Laboratory preparation and assays

ALS Limited (2006 to 2009):

Samples are sorted, logged into LIMS, and prepared for analysis upon receipt. Sample preparation comprises drying and crushing to 70% (2mm), then split using a riffle splitter. A 250-g split is pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. Samples with visible gold are analyzed by screen/fire assay/AA methods (Au-SCR21), whereas the remaining samples underwent fire assay/AA analysis (Au-AA25). ALS Labs inserted either a standard, blank, or crush duplicate approximately every 20 samples in sequence.

ALS Limited (2017 to 2019):

Samples are sorted, logged into LIMS, and prepared for analysis upon receipt. Sample preparation comprised drying and crushing to 70% (2mm), then split using a riffle splitter. A 250-g split is pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. Samples were analyzed using fire assay/AA analysis (Au-AA25); samples that assayed greater than 10 ppm Au were re-run using gravimetric analysis ("Au-GRA21"). ALS Labs inserted either a standard, blank, or crush duplicate approximately every 20 samples in sequence.

AGAT (2020):

Samples are sorted, bar-coded and logged into the LIMS program upon receipt. They are then placed in the sample drying room and dried at 60°C. Samples were analyzed for the presence of gold by fire assay followed by an AA assay. When the gold grade exceeded 10 ppm Au, an analysis with a gravimetric assay was systematically carried out. Where the geologist had noted visible gold, gold assays by granulometric classes were carried out on these samples and the adjacent uphole/downhole samples. To do this, the entire sample was crushed then pulverized, and the resulting pulp was sieved at 100 µm. The entire coarse fraction is analyzed, while three analyses are carried out in the fine fraction.

11.2.4 Quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC)

There are no records of a quality control program before 2006.

The quality control programs of Plato Gold Corp. in 2006 and 2007 entailed the insertion of one (1) standard into the sample streams every 30 samples and one (1) blank inserted into the stream every 40 samples. In 2008, the drill core sampling program entailed randomly inserting one (1) blank, one (1) duplicate (quarter-core), and one (1) standard from among three CRMs into the sample stream every 15 samples.

From 2017 to 2019, the quality control program implemented by Chalice entailed three types of quality control sample inserts; standards (CRMs), blanks and duplicates utilized during the drilling programs. The protocols employed by Chalice have remained consistent throughout all their exploration programs.

Certified reference materials (standards): Six (6) different gold CRMs, obtained from ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd were employed by Chalice. Standards were inserted at a frequency of 1-in-20 into the core sample streams. They were submitted to ALS Ltd and analyzed the same way as the other samples.

The mean and standard deviation from the standard's certificate of analysis was used to determine the upper and lower limits of acceptability; if the results fell outside 3SD, the laboratory re-assayed those samples. The results of standards used by Chalice in the 2017 to 2019 drilling programs on the East Cadillac property are presented in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 – Results of standards used in the 2017-2019 drilling programs on the East Cadillac property (Langton and Jourdain, 2019)

CRM	Type	2017-18 Program	2019 Program	TOTAL
OREAS_200:	Quantity Inserted:	9	0	9
	Quantity Outside 3SD:	0	0	0
	% Outside 3SD:	0%	0%	0%
OREAS_210:	Quantity Inserted:	348	91	439
	Quantity Outside 3SD:	2	1	3
	% Outside 3SD:	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%
OREAS_217:	Quantity Inserted:	149	84	233
	Quantity Outside 3SD:	5	1	6
	% Outside 3SD:	3.4%	1.2%	2.6%
OREAS_218:	Quantity Inserted:	160	0	160
	Quantity Outside 3SD:	1	0	1
	% Outside 3SD:	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
OREAS_221:	Quantity Inserted:	192	58	250
	Quantity Outside 3SD:	1	2	3
	% Outside 3SD:	0.5%	3.4%	1.2%
OREAS_251:	Quantity Inserted:	35	0	35
	Quantity Outside 3SD:	2	0	2
	% Outside 3SD:	5.7%	0.0%	5.7%
Total	**Quantity Inserted:**	**893**	**233**	**1126**
	Quantity Outside 3SD:	**11**	**4**	**15**
	% Outside 3SD:	**1.2%**	**0.0%**	**1.3%**

Blanks: The blanks for drill core samples consisted of material from Nelson Granite in Vermillion Bay (Ontario), which ALS verified as having below-detection-limit gold content. They were inserted at a frequency of 1-in-20 into the core sample streams.

The acceptable assay value for blank samples used as core-interval samples was 0.05 ppm, 10 times the gold detection limit (0.005 ppm). Blanks that assayed higher than 0.05 ppm were re-assayed by the laboratory. Only one sample of the 1,160 blank core-interval samples assayed higher than 0.05 ppm.

Duplicates: Duplicate samples were created from half of the retained piece of half-core (i.e., quarter core) remaining after the original sample had been collected. A total of 1,104 core-interval duplicates were included with the primary core samples. Duplicates were inserted at a frequency of 1-in-20 into the core sample stream. Absolute relative differences of 40% or less between original and duplicate assay values were noted for approximately 80% of the samples, indicating a strong overall correlation.

The high variance (i.e., >40%) of some duplicate assay values compared to the original values is attributed to a 'nugget effect' typical for these types of gold deposits.

In 2020, the quality control program implemented by O3 Mining during the drilling campaigns entailed two types of quality control samples: standards (CRMs) and blanks.

Certified reference materials (standards): 10 different gold CRMs, obtained from ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd were employed by O3 Mining. Standards were inserted at a frequency of 1-in-20 into the core sample streams. They were submitted to ALS Limited and analyzed the same way as the other samples.

The mean and standard deviation from the standard's certificate of analysis was used to determine the upper and lower limits of acceptability: if the results fell outside two times the standard deviation ("2SD"), the laboratory re-assayed those samples.

Only one (1) out of 198 standards returned a result outside 2SD. This standard was placed in one of the zones targeted by the drilling. Although no anomalous gold values were reported in the sample interval, a re-analysis was requested to confirm that the zone did not have gold.

Blanks: Blanks were inserted at a frequency of 1-in-20 into the core sample streams.

The acceptable assay value for blank samples used as core-interval samples was 0.01 ppm. Blanks that assayed higher than 0.01 ppm and were close to core samples with high gold values (at the discretion of the project geologist) were re-assayed by the laboratory. For the drill holes completed in the vicinity of the West Nordeau deposit, none of the 198 blanks assayed higher than 0.01 ppm.

Duplicates: O3 Mining's QA/QC procedure did not include duplicate assays.

11.3 Conclusion

The current and past operators have implemented adequate core handling, sampling and QA/QC procedures and programs on the Chimo Mine and the East Cadillac properties. Close monitoring is documented in the reports. The insertion frequency for control samples met industry norms, and the control sample results demonstrate that the assay data is sufficiently reliable for the purpose of mineral resource estimation.

Therefore, it is the opinion of the QPs that the procedures conformed to industry best practices and that the quality of the assay data is adequate and acceptable to support a mineral resource estimation.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

This item covers the data verification done by the QPs on the diamond drill hole databases used for the 2022 MRE (the "Chimo Mine database" and the "West Nordeau database"). Data verification included a site visit on July 27, 2022.

12.1 Site Visit

The site visit was conducted on July 27, 2022, by the QPs, Vincent Nadeau-Benoit and Alain Carrier. It included field checks of collar locations (handheld GPS check), a visual inspection of surface drill pads, a visual assessment of access roads, a review of selected drill core intersections in the mineralized structures of the West Nordeau deposit, independent resampling, and a review of the QA/QC program (Figure 12.1).

During the property visit and the tour of the core logging facility, the QPs were accompanied by Gaétan Lavallière, Cartier's Vice-President of Exploration.

The core boxes from the Chimo Mine deposit are stored at a facility in Val-d'Or belonging to MNG before being transported to the issuer's core shack. At the time of the visit, the core boxes from the West Nordeau deposit were stored at the Val-d'Or office of O3 Mining. Cartier was about to start the repatriation process of the core boxes to their storage facility.

12.2 Core Review

The QPs (Vincent Nadeau-Benoit and Alain Carrier) reviewed selected core intervals onsite. Like the drill holes on the Chimo Mine property, Cartier plans to keep the mineralized drill core from the West Nordeau deposit currently stored at O3 Mining's Val-d'Or office. The core from the non-mineralized intervals and all the core from the other holes will be discarded. The QPs examined intervals from the West Nordeau deposit.

The core boxes were found to be in reasonably good order and clearly identified by permanent marker. Sample tags were still present in the boxes, as were the wooden blocks placed at the beginning and end of each drill run. The numbering on the wooden blocks matched the indicated footage on each box. The sample numbers were validated, and the presence of mineralization was confirmed in the referenced half-core samples. Cartier's established QA/QC protocols include the insertion of standards and blanks. The QPs believe these protocols are adequate.

The QPs also completed independent re-sampling of mineralized intervals from the West Nordeau deposit. The results (Table 12.1) show that low-grade samples yielded results consistent with the original results and more variable results for higher-grade samples (although gold values are still considered high), reflecting a nugget effect commonly related to this type of deposit. These samples were also processed for density, and the resulting values were consistent to the values used for the resource estimate; the QPs recommend taking density measurements during the upcoming 2022 drilling program on the West Nordeau deposit.

Table 12.1 – Results of the independent re-sampling of material from the West Nordeau deposit

Hole information			Original (Cartier)		Quarter-split (QPs)				Struct.
Hole ID	From	To	Sample Number	Au (ppm)	IE Sample Number	AU (AA26) (ppm)	S.G. (GRA08) (g/cm3)	Certificate_IE	
NW08-01	427.40	428.25	741837	2.28	B00418011	0.97	2.83	VO22215607	5N
NW08-01	428.25	428.70	741838	7.59	B00418012	7.82	2.95	VO22215607	5N
NW08-01	428.70	429.25	741839	6.61	B00418013	4.23	2.86	VO22215607	5N
NW08-01	429.25	429.55	741840	4.43	B00418014	5.94	2.91	VO22215607	5N
NW08-01	429.55	430.15	741841	0.16	B00418015	0.02	2.82	VO22215607	5N
NW08-01	430.15	430.45	741842	4.25	B00418016	2.30	2.85	VO22215607	5N
ECG_17_002	85.90	87.00	V570235	1.56	B00418018	2.06	2.75	VO22215607	5N
ECG_17_002	87.00	88.00	V570236	0.03	B00418019	0.11	2.80	VO22215607	5N
ECG_17_002	88.00	89.00	V570237	0.03	B00418020	0.02	2.81	VO22215607	5N
ECG_17_002	89.00	90.00	V570238	0.09	B00418021	0.02	2.86	VO22215607	5N
ECG_17_002	91.00	92.00	V570239	26.70	B00418022	63.20	2.92	VO22215607	5N

12.3 Databases

The authors reviewed and validated all drilling information used for the 2022 MRE.

Since the 2021 MRE was published (Beausoleil and Savard, 2021), Cartier has not drilled the Chimo Mine or East Cadillac properties.

The Chimo Mine database contains data from 3,685 diamond drill holes (296,999 m). Of this total, 3,658 diamond drill holes were drilled in the block model area. The assays for these drill holes were used in the 2022 MRE.

The West Nordeau database contains data from 154 diamond drill holes (55,097 m). Of this total, 125 were drilled in the block model area. The assays for these holes were used in the 2022 MRE.

The validation included all aspects of both databases (i.e., collar locations, drilling protocols, down-hole surveys, logging protocols, sampling protocols, QA/QC protocols, validation sampling, density measurements and checks against assay certificates).

12.4 Drill hole Locations

For the Chimo Mine database, the QPs checked 5% of the collar location coordinates to validate the correspondence between the original paper logs and the database. Corrections were made to the elevation data for the surface drill holes, except for eight (8) holes from 1993 that were drilled where there is now a quarry. The collars of these holes were projected onto the 2017 Lidar topographic surface and validated with GPS field data. All drill holes with corrected elevation data are identified in the database. The QPs consider the collar surveys adequate for the purpose of a resource estimate; they still recommend that all collars be professionally surveyed.

For the West Nordeau database, the QPs checked 10% of the collar location coordinates to validate the correspondence between original paper logs or surveyor certificates and the database. In July 2022, Cartier contracted a land surveyor, Corriveau J.L. & Associés Inc., to professionally survey 31 collars that had not been professionally surveyed.

The drill hole collar coordinates in both databases are in UTM NAD83 Zone 18.

12.5 Downhole Survey

Downhole surveys were conducted in the majority of holes in the Chimo Mine database. The following methods and instruments were used for the surveys: Acid, Pajari, Reflex and Reflex SS for historical holes, and EZ-Gyro for the 2016-2020 drill programs. The downhole survey information was verified for 5% of the holes included in the Chimo Mine2022 MRE. Minor errors of the type normally encountered in a project database were identified and corrected. The variations for two (2) holes were deemed significant but immaterial to the resource estimate, and the holes were kept in the model. The issuer's database was immediately corrected.

Downhole surveys were conducted on the majority of holes in the West Nordeau database. The following methods and instruments were used for the surveys: Acid, Tropari, Reflex and Gyro. Eighty (80) of the 154 diamond drill holes in the database had a non-varying downhole azimuth,downhole. Using a north-seeking gyro (NSG), Cartier re-surveyed any holes longer than 300 m that still had casing left in the field that could be located. In total, 23 holes were re-surveyed, and the results were included in the final database. The downhole survey information was verified for 10% of the holes included in the West Nordeau 2022 MRE. Eleven (11) drill holes longer than 300 m in the database still lack any variation in the azimuth. To mitigate uncertainty regarding the position of the intersections in these holes at depth, the QPs decided to classify the resources below 300 m, up to inferred only.

12.6 Assays

The majority of the diamond drill holes in the Chimo Mine database were assayed.

The QPs had access to Cartier's assay certificates for the 2016-2020 drilling programs and to logs in PDF format for the historical holes. The reviewed holes represent 5% of the holes in the Chimo Mine database. All holes from the 2016-2020 programs were verified using the original certificates; the assays in the database were compared to the original laboratory certificates provided by the laboratory. No major errors or discrepancies were found.

For the West Nordeau database, Cartier has not drilled on the East Cadillac property since acquiring it. However, the QPs had access to the assay certificates for the programs completed by Chalice Gold Mines Québec and the logs in PDF format for holes drilled by O3 Mining and those drilled before 2016. Assays were verified and compared for selected holes (10% of the diamond drill holes in the West Nordeau database) to the laboratory certificates provided by the laboratory or the drill logs in PDF format.

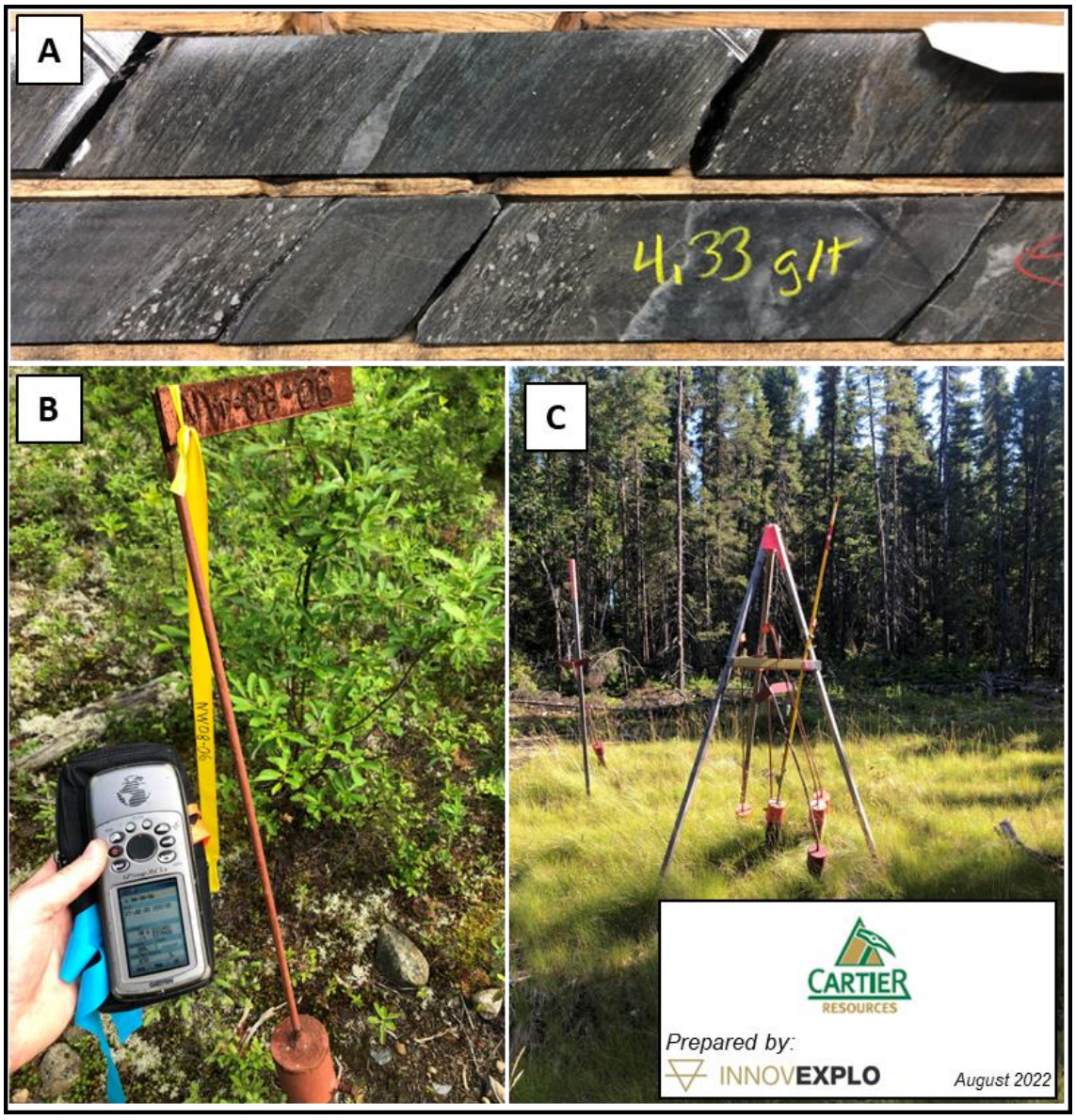
Although no major discrepancies were found during the validation of the West Nordeau database, the QPs found two irregularities and thus recommend the following:

1. The treatment of assay results below the detection limit is not homogeneous throughout the database (from one drill program to the other); in some programs, the value of the detection limit was used as the default value, while others used half the detection limit. The QPs recommend using a systematic and similar approach for all Au values below the detection limit.
2. The final Au value in the database is sometimes based on an average of at least two assay results (i.e., an assay with a duplicate). These averaged values refer to only one certificate number; the other certificate number is not recorded in the database and could not be verified by the QPs. The QPs recommend recording all the certificate numbers and assay results in the database from which final Au-values are calculated.

Cartier receives the results from the laboratory via e-mail. Cartier's electronic transfer protocol allows immediate error detection and prevents typing errors.

12.7 Conclusion

Overall, the authors are of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrates the validity of the data and protocols for the Project. The authors consider the database for the Project to be valid and of sufficient quality to be used for the mineral resource estimate herein.



Note:

1. Review of the intersection of 5N Gold Structure in drill hole ECG_17_009 (from around 439.00 to 441.20m): Mafic volcanic unit with smoky quartz veining, biotite and mineralization as cubic arsenopyrite (around 1-2%).
2. Drill collar inspection on the East Cadillac property (NW08-06).
3. Example of a drill pad on the Chimo Mine property (CH18-45)

Figure 12.1 – Site visit on the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties and core review

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The information provided here is a factual summary of historical testing and/or historical milling and recent testing conducted on behalf of Cartier without providing a metallurgical opinion on their representativeness and validity and/or any metallurgical recommendations. The following information was taken from previous technical reports by Savard and D'Amours (2021) and Langton and Jourdain (2019).

13.1 Chimo Mine property

13.1.1 Historical milling and metallurgical recoveries

The Chimo Mine property was in production from 1966 to 1967 under Chimo Gold Mines Ltd, from 1984 to 1988 under Louvem, and from December 1989 to January 1997 under Cambior. Between December 1989 and July 1993, Cambior processed the Chimo ore using the concentrator at the Lucien-Béliveau mine at a rate of 220 tonnes per day (July 1993; Figure 13.1). The following information is an accurate portrait of Chimo Mineral processing between December 1989 and July 1993 described by Vachon et al. (1993). The Chimo mill and other surface facilities were dismantled in 2008.

Historically, upon entering the mill, the average diameter of the ore was 15 cm. Gold was observed as visible gold in veins of smokey to milky quartz. Gold was also present as fine grains associated with arsenopyrite and quartz. The ore comprised an average of 25% quartz and silica and 4% arsenopyrite (Table 13.1).

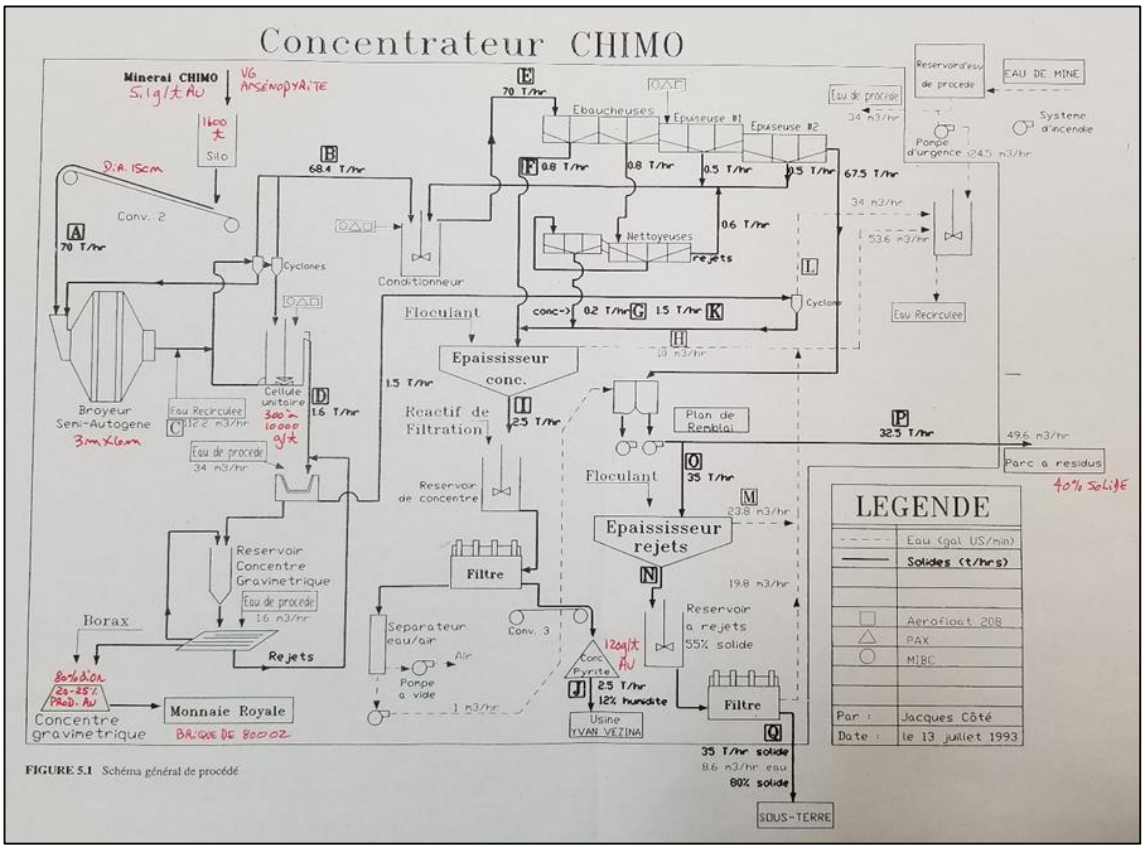


Figure 13.1 – General ore processing flow sheet for the Chimo mine material

Table 13.1 – Chemical and mineralogical compositions – Chimo historical ore

Chemical composition		Mineralogy	
SiO_2	55.1%	Sphalerite	0.0%
Al_2O_3	13.1%	Pyrite-pyrrhotite	4.1%
Fe_2O_3	10.6%	Magnetite	7.0%
MgO	2.9%	Hornblende	13.2%
CaO	6.3%	Mica	4.5%
Na_2O	5.1%	Quartz	25.4%
K_2O	0.5%	Plagioclase Fsp	34.1%
TiO_2	1.1%	Potassic Fsp.	3.2%
MnO	0.2%	Apatite	0.4%
P_2O_5	0.2%	Calcite-dolomite	5.9%
PAF	4.0%		
Ag	1 ppm		
Co	38.0 ppm		

Chemical composition		Mineralogy	
Cu	211 ppm		
Ni	65 ppm		
Pb	3 ppm		
Zn	321 ppm		
C total (CO_2)	3.5%		
S total	2.2%		
TOTAL	99.0%	**TOTAL**	97.7%

The gravity circuit recovered 20-25% of Cambior's gold production. After it passed through the semi-autogenous grinder ("SAG") mill circuit, the ore was transported to cyclones to produce a 300 g/t Au concentrate, which was then transported to the Knelson concentrator to produce a 5,000 to 10,000 g/t Au concentrate. This concentrate was processed on shaking tables to produce a final concentrate composed of 80% gold, which was then melted in the refinery furnace to produce 800-ounce gold bricks.

The flotation system recovered the portion not collected by the gravity circuit, producing an arsenopyrite concentrate of 100 to 120 g/t Au. Approximately 25 t of ore were required to produce one tonne of concentrate, which was shipped at the rate of two trucks per day over a distance of 220 km to the Yvan Vézina mine in Destor to complete the treatment. At this stage, the concentrate, with a moisture content of 12%, was composed of 23% arsenopyrite and 14% quartz and silica (Table 13.2). The tailings, which consisted of 27% quartz and silica and 0.9% arsenopyrite (Table 13.3), were transported to the tailings pond (46%), and the other 50% was sent to the paste backfill plant, where it was mixed with cement to backfill underground stopes. The residual portion, representing 4% of the initial ore, consisted of gravity concentrate and arsenopyrite concentrate.

Table 13.2 – Chemical and mineralogical composition – Chimo historical concentrate

Chemical composition		Mineralogy	
SiO_2	32.0%	Sphalerite	0.1%
Al_2O_3	8.2%	Pyrite-pyrrhotite	22.5%
Fe_2O_3	31.5%	Magnetite	23.2%
MgO	1.8%	Hornblende	5.1%
CaO	5.5%	Mica	4.8%
Na_2O	3.2%	Quartz	14.4%
K_2O	0.3%	Plagioclase Fsp	21.1%
TiO_2	0.8%	Potassic Fsp.	1.9%
MnO	0.1%	Apatite	0.5%
P_2O_5	0.2%	Calcite-dolomite	8.2%
PAF	12.5%		

Chemical composition		Mineralogy	
Ag	6 ppm		
Co	177.0 ppm		
Cu	593 ppm		
Ni	285 ppm		
Pb	17 ppm		
Zn	1300 ppm		
C total (CO_2)	4.7%		
S total	12.0%		
TOTAL	95.8%	**TOTAL**	101.9%

Table 13.3 – Chemical and mineralogical composition – Chimo historical tailings

Chemical composition		Mineralogy	
SiO_2	59.0%	Sphalerite	0.0%
Al_2O_3	13.8%	Pyrite-pyrrhotite	0.9%
Fe_2O_3	7.0%	Magnetite	4.1%
MgO	3.2%	Hornblende	15.2%
CaO	6.3%	Mica	2.5%
Na_2O	5.6%	Quartz	27.3%
K_2O	0.5%	Plagioclase Fsp	37.0%
TiO_2	1.1%	Potassic Fsp.	3.4%
MnO	0.2%	Apatite	3.0%
P_2O_5	0.1%	Calcite-dolomite	5.8%
LOI	3.8%		
Ag	0 ppm		
Co	8.0 ppm		
Cu	33 ppm		
Ni	21 ppm		
Pb	4 ppm		
Zn	147 ppm		
C total (CO_2)	3.4%		
S total	0.5%		
TOTAL	100.6%	**TOTAL**	96.6%

Chimo Mine mineral processing statistics from December 1989 to January 1997 show a gold recovery rate at the mill ranging from 85.8% to 91.4%, for an average of 89.2% over 80 months of production (Table 13.4).

Table 13.4 – Historical milling statistics - Chimo mine (1989 to 1997)

Period	Grade (g/t) Mill Entrance	Recovery (%) Mill Exit
December 1989	4.00	85.8
1990 (12 months)	4.79	87.2
1991 (12 months)	4.21	89.5
1992 (12 months)	4.55	90.8
1993 (6 months)	4.64	91.3
1994 (12 months)	2.89	84.3
1995 (12 months)	3.53	90.6
1996 (12 months)	3.34	91.8
January 1997	3.71	91.4

Acid generation predictive tests on the ore yielded concentrations ranging from 1.68 to 2.35% sulphur, demonstrating that it was a non-acid generating material.

Although gold is associated with concentrations of arsenopyrite (Table 13.5), at least for some of the ore, the cumulative annual concentration of 0.04 mg arsenic per litre in the final effluent from the tailings pond is very low and below the maximum limits of the current requirements (Table 13.6).

Table 13.5 – Metal analysis results of historical ore, concentrate and tailings from the Chimo mine

Element	Historical ore	Concentrate	Tailings
	Concentration (ppm)		
Silver	< 1	3	< 1
Aluminum	0.91%	0.43%	0.71%
Arsenic	8,800	>9,900	530
Boron	< 10	< 10	< 10
Beryllium	< 1	< 1	< 1
Bismuth	5	< 5	15
Calcium	2.40%	2.50%	2.40%
Cadmium	< 1	< 1	< 1
Cobalt	< 1	< 1	3
Chrome	62	33	36
Copper	190	310	31

Element	Historical ore	Concentrate	Tailings
Iron	4.30%	12%	2.50%
Magnesium	0.82%	0.55%	0.82%
Manganese	460	370	440
Molybdenum	10	< 2	< 2
Sodium	0.14%	0.02%	0.02%
Nickel	59	180	16
Phosphorus	400	520	370
Lead	< 1	22	< 1
Antimony	< 5	< 5	15
Scandium	7	3	6
Tin	< 10	10	< 10
Strontium	22	20	19
Thallium	870	240	760
Vanadium	74	30	64
Tungsten	< 10	< 10	< 10
Yttrium	15	8	10
Zinc	210	950	80
Zirconium	13	10	9

Table 13.6 – Final effluent discharge requirements (*Directive 019 pertaining to the Mining Industry*, March 2012, MDDEPQ)

Element	Acceptable Mean Monthly Concentration	Maximum Acceptable Concentration
Arsenic extractable	0.2 mg/l	0.4 mg/l
Copper extractable	0.3 mg/l	0.6 mg/l
Iron extractable	3 mg/l	6 mg/l
Nickel extractable	0.5 mg/l	1 mg/l
Lead extractable	0.2 mg/l	0.4 mg/l
Zinc extractable	0.5 mg/l	1 mg/l
Total cyanides	1 mg/l	2 mg/l
Hydrocarbons	-	2 mg/l
Suspended matter	15 mg/l	30 mg/l
Depending on the nature of the ore, the process, the mining residues or according to the calculation of the environmental discharge objectives, other requirements at the final effluent discharge point could be added under section 20 of the Act during the issuance of the certificate of authorization.		

Column I: Monthly average of tested samples.
Column II: Individual samples.

13.1.2 Industrial sorting tests

In April 2021, Cartier announced the results of industrial sorting tests on representative mineralization from the Chimo Mine deposit. Two laboratories carried out the tests: Corem in Quebec (Canada), which was completed on April 5, 2021 (Amariei et al., 2021) and Steinert US in Kentucky (USA), completed on June 30, 2020 (Hamilton, 2020). The tests conducted on behalf of Cartier were designed to investigate the potential to increase grade by removing a portion of the waste material from mineralized concentrate.

Corem Sorting Tests:

The sorting tests were performed on rocks representative of the two main mineralized facies, (i) quartz veins and (ii) silica-altered mafic rocks, made up of the following six mineralogical facies, which were first selected for static recognition of each of the facies by the sensors of the sorter:

- Gold-bearing quartz veins;
- Gold-bearing silicified host rocks;
- High-grade gold-bearing arsenopyrite;
- Medium-grade gold-bearing arsenopyrite;
- Low-grade gold-bearing arsenopyrite;
- Mafic waste rock.

A summary of Corem's tests and results (Amariei et al., 2021) is provided in Cartier's press release of April 8, 2021: *"The detection sensors of the industrial sorter are the RGB camera using the optical properties of reflection, brightness and transparency to locate quartz and silica and the XRT sensor using the volumetric property of atomic density to locate arsenopyrite. The 2 sensors adequately recognizing the 6 mineralogical*

facies associated with the mineralisation, dynamic calibration tests of the sorter with the moving conveyor made it possible to sort, one at a time, 2 kg samples of each of the facies.

The sensor recognition tests having been successful, a calibration sample composed of a fraction of each of the mineralogical facies, was then constituted in order to verify the efficiency of the calibration of the sorter for the Chimo Mine project mineralisation. This sorting test is composed of a mixture of the 6 mineralogical facies, mentioned above, in proportions representative of the Chimo Mine project mineralisation. The results of this first test show that the first 3 sorts (on a total of 8 sorts) concentrated 99.1% of the gold contained in 44.4% by mass of material mass for a grade of 56.3 g/t Au representing a percentage increase of 223% in gold content over sorter feed. The reject, representing 0.9% by mass of material, contains only 0.40 g/t Au.

The sorter was then ready to perform sorting tests on the 105.7 kg production sample, representative of the mineralised facies at an average grade of 2.16 g/t Au. This content is obtained by including 20% by mass of material with at zero grade of gold, simulating dilution in the stopes. Corem's sorting plan separated 53.9% by mass of the material in the form of a preconcentrate at an average grade of 3.68 g/t Au representing a percentage increase of 170% in the gold grade compared to the sorter feed. The waste disposal, thus separated from the mineralisation, represents 46.1% by mass of material at an average grade of 0.38 g/t Au."

Given these results, Corem recommended repeating the test work on larger samples coming directly from a blast to optimize the upstream and downstream processes.

Steinert US Sorting Tests:

A summary of Steinert's tests and results (Hamilton, 2020) is provided in the Cartier press release of April 8, 2021: *"Sorting tests, carried out with Steinert in Kentucky (USA), yielded comparable results. An 80.69 kg production sample, representative of the mineralised facies at an average grade of 2.13 g/t Au, to which 20% by mass of material at zero grade of gold was added mathematically, representing the dilution in the workings, was used for testing. The new grade thus diluted is now 1.55 g/t Au. Calculation of the results reveals that 51.0% by mass of the dilute grade material could be separated as a preconcentrate at an average grade of 2.72 g/t Au representing a 175% increase in gold grade compared to the sorter feed. The waste disposal, which would thus be separated from the mineralisation, would represent 49.0% by mass of material at an average grade of 0.36 g/t Au. Sorting tests with Corem were carried out following these tests to validate that the 20% of dilution material at zero grade of gold, mathematically added, could physically be effectively separated by the sorter."*

The results obtained by Corem are positive and of the same order of magnitude as those of Steinert US. Steinert recommends further test work with more material to verify the results and potentially examine more options in the sensor settings to improve results.

13.2 East Cadillac property

Other than testing for the magnetic concentration of iron-rich material from the iron formations in the 1960s, there was no report of mineral processing or mineralogical examination performed on gold samples from the East Cadillac property. However, it can

be reasonably assumed that any mineralized material extracted from this property would react similarly to the ore that had been treated successfully for nearly 15 years at the former (now dismantled) Chimo mine mill.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The Chimo Mine Gold System Mineral Resource Estimate (the "2022 MRE") combines the updated mineral resource estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau Gold deposits (the "Chimo Mine 2022 MRE" and the "West Nordeau 2022 MRE", respectively).

The QPs of the 2022 MRE are Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo. and Alain Carrier, P.Geo., both of InnovExplo.

The effective date of the 2022 MRE is August 22, 2022.

The close-out date of the Chimo Mine drill hole database is September 1, 2020. The close-out date of the West Nordeau drill hole database is July 12, 2022.

The databases include all available drilling information. No drilling programs were underway while the 2022 MRE was being prepared.

QPs Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo. and Alain Carrier, P.Geo., both of InnovExplo, prepared the West Nordeau 2022 MRE using all available information.

As part of the Chimo Mine 2022 MRE, the QPs reviewed and independently validated the following aspects of the previous Chimo Mine mineral resource estimate (Beausoleil and Savard, 2021; the "Chimo Mine 2021 MRE"):

- 3D lithological model and interpretation of the mineralized structures
- drill hole intercept database
- key assumptions
- block model key parameters, interpolation methods, strategies and parameters
- classification criteria, produce clipping areas for mineral resource classification and apply them to the block model
- mineral resources with "reasonable prospects for potential economic extraction" by selecting the appropriate cut-off grades and producing "resource-level" optimized underground mineable shapes
- historical voids and their exclusion from the mineral resource estimate
- constraining volumes (optimized underground mineable shapes)
- cut-off grades
- final mineral resource estimate

14.1 Chimo Mine 2022 MRE

14.1.1 Chimo Mine – Methodology

The mineral resource area of the Chimo Mine deposit covers a strike length of 2.0 km ESE-WNW, a width of 1.0 km, and a vertical depth of 1.7 km below the surface.

The project's resource block model was prepared using GEOVIA GEMS software v.6.8.2 ("GEMS"). Cartier provided the drilling database in Geotic format (v. 8.0.10), as well as the 3D modelling of topographic and bedrock surfaces, the underground openings and the interpretation of gold-bearing structures built in GeoticMine software (v. 1.2.14). Each structure has been defined by individual solids. GEMS was used for the resource estimation, consisting of 3D block modelling and interpolation using the ordinary kriging ("OK") method. Leapfrog Geo 5.4 software was used to review and validate the

mineralized solids generated by the GeoticMine intersects. Statistical studies and variography were done using Snowden Supervisor v.8.13 software ("Supervisor"). Capping and several validations were carried out in Microsoft Excel and Supervisor.

The main steps in the methodology were as follows:

- A review and validation of the diamond drill hole database
- Validation of the topographic and bedrock surfaces, the geological model, and the interpretation of the mineralized structures based on historical and recent work (i.e., LIDAR survey)
- A capping study on assay data for each structure
- Grade compositing
- Geostatistics (spatial statistics)
- Grade interpolation
- Validation of the grade interpolation
- Resource classification
- Assessment of resources with "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and selection of appropriate cut-off grade and constraining volume for an underground scenario
- Mineral resource statement

14.1.2 Chimo Mine – Drill hole database

The issuer provided a Geotic-MS Access database for the project on September 1, 2020, including all completed diamond drill holes. It contains 3,685 diamond drill holes (surface and underground drill holes), totalling 296,999 m. It includes 83,192 assays representing 89,805 m of sampled drilled core or 30% of the total drilled length.

The resource database ("GEMS database") contains a subset of 3,658 holes drilled in the resource volume area. It includes 241 historical holes (Figure 4.1). The holes were generally drilled at a regular spacing of 30 m along one main perpendicular orientation.

Both databases include gold assay results as well as lithological, alteration and structural descriptions taken from drill core logs.

In addition to the basic tables of raw data, the database includes tables of the drill hole composites and wireframe solid intersections required for statistical evaluation and resource block modelling.

14.1.3 Chimo Mine – Geological model

The QPs reviewed and validated the 2020 geological model provided by Cartier's senior geologist, Mr. Ronan Déroff (P.Geo.) for the Central Gold Corridor and InnovExplo's 2020 Leapfrog model for the North and South Gold Corridors. Deroff's geological interpretation used historical and recent drilling information, as well as historical mining data from the former Chimo mine. InnovExplo's 2020 mineralized structures were modelled using the vein modelling module in Leapfrog using an automatic interval selection based on intercepts (intercepts determined by Cartier but reviewed and validated by InnovExplo) using a minimum thickness of 2.4 m.

A total of 17 mineralized structures were modelled: seven (7) in the Central Gold Corridor (Structures 5B, 5B2, 5C, 5M, 5M2, 5N and 6N1), five (5) in the North Gold Corridor

(Structures 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4B), and five (5) in the South Gold Corridor (structures 6, 6B, 6C, 6P and 6P2) (Figure 14.2).

Mineralization is associated with quartz and arsenopyrite in fracture zones. Structures in the North Gold Corridor (1A, 1B and 2) are characterized by semi-massive sulphide veins associated with iron formations.

Two surfaces were created to define the topography and bedrock (Figure 14.3). The topography surface was created using the Government of Quebec's freely available 2017 LIDAR data from the MFFP (the Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks). The resolution is approximately 2 m. The bedrock surface was generated using casing depths. The solids for the mineralized structures were clipped to this surface.

14.1.4 Chimo Mine – Voids model

D'Amours (2019) modelled the stopes and drift of the project to subtract them from the remaining resources. Figure 14.4 shows the gold structures and underground workings on the Chimo Mine property that were used to deplete the final resource model, all reviewed and validated by the QPs.

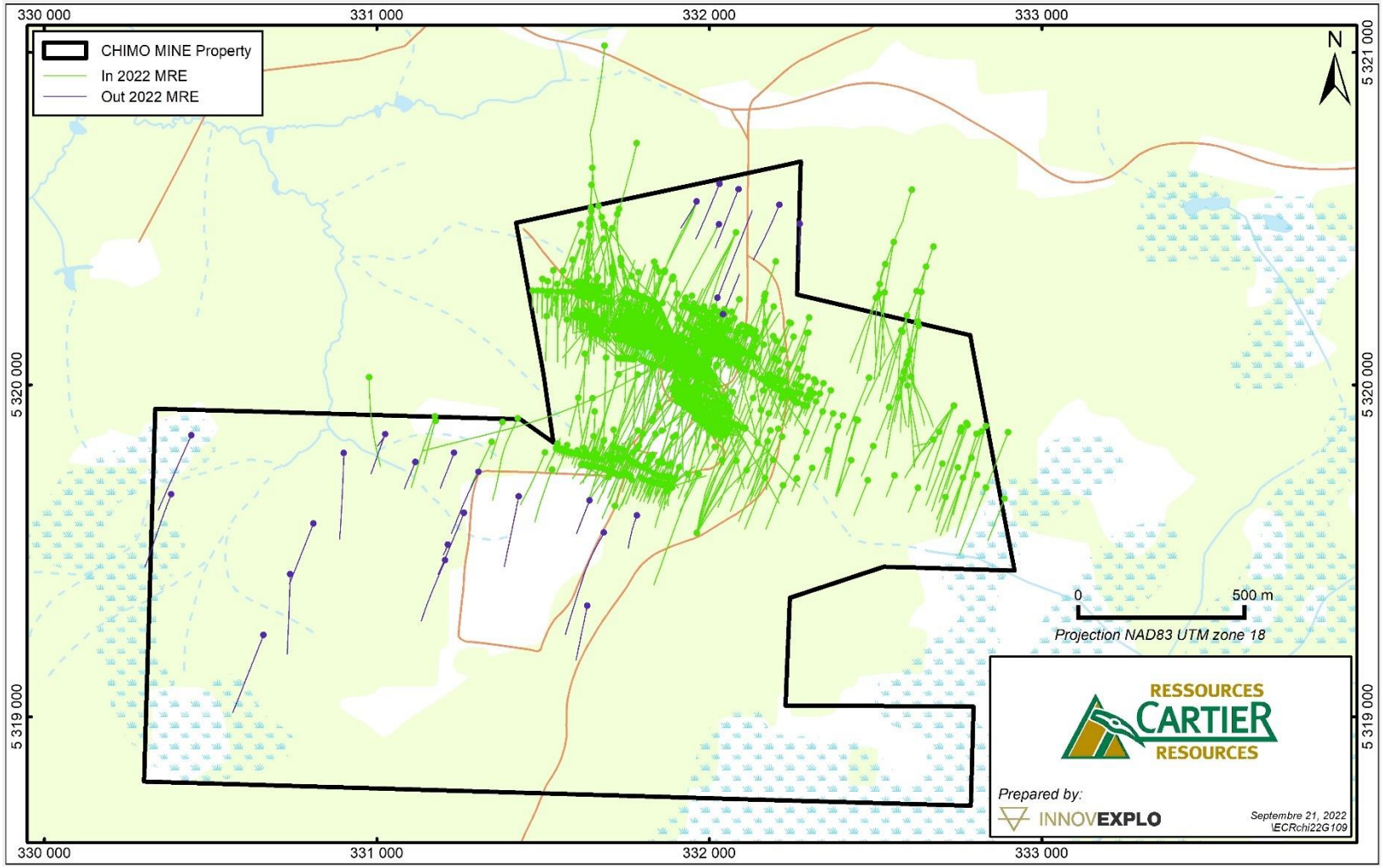


Figure 14.1 – Validated drill holes used for the Chimo Mine 2022 MRE

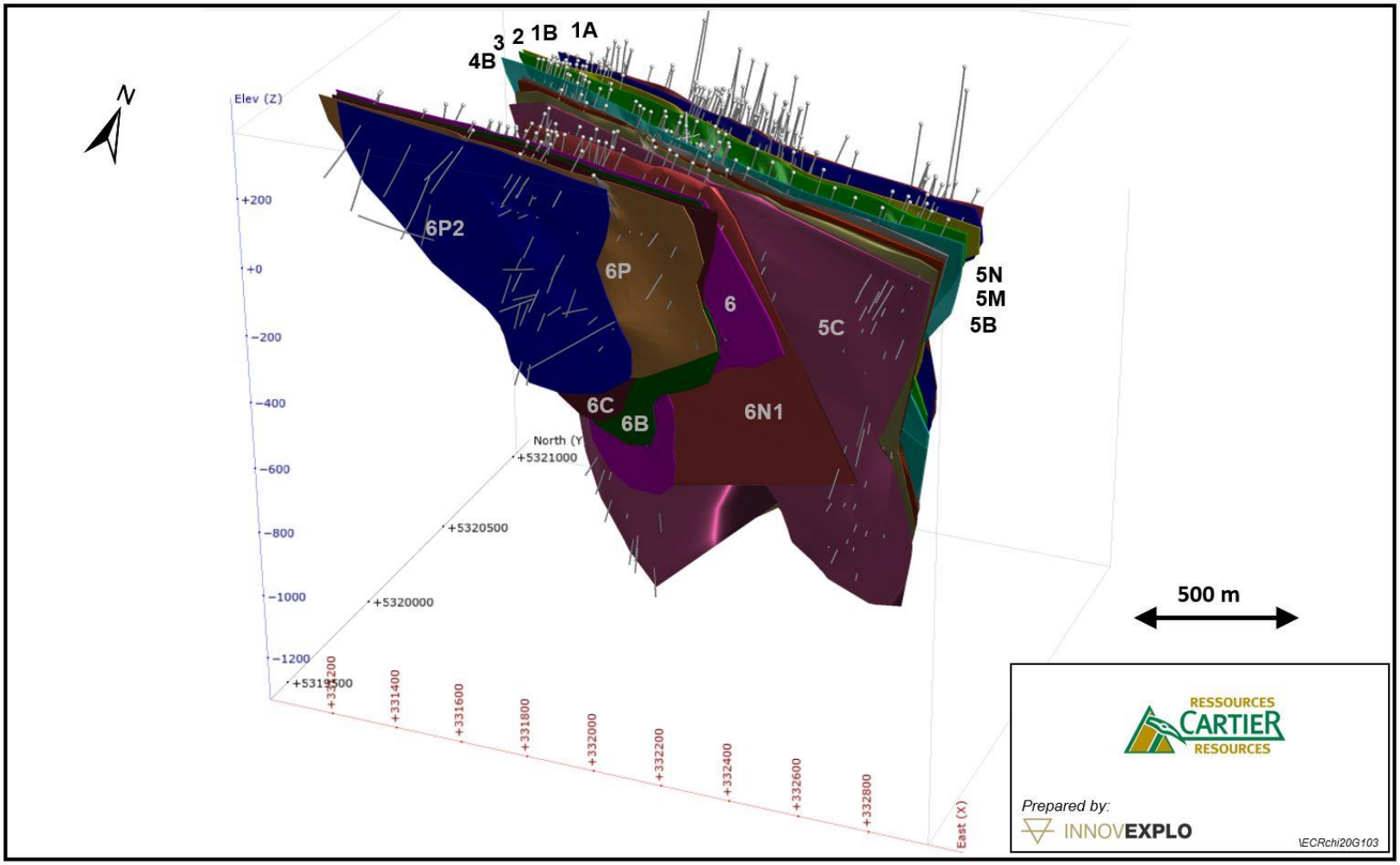
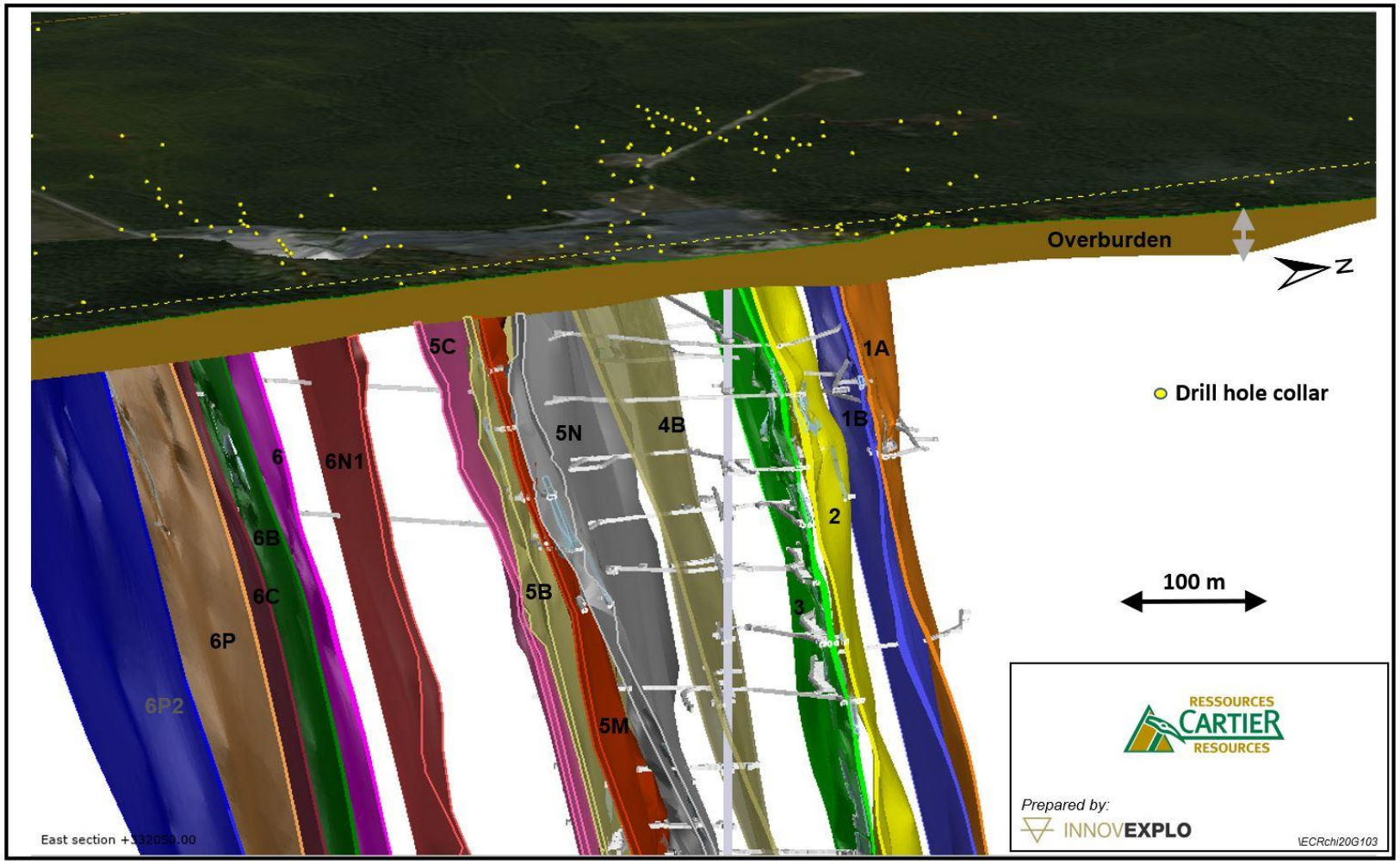


Figure 14.2 – Isometric view of the gold structures of the Chimo Mine deposit



(2017 LIDAR topographic surface [2.0 m resolution; Elevation grid Tif 32C03 SE + SW])

Figure 14.3 – Isometric view of the topographic surface of the Chimo Mine deposit

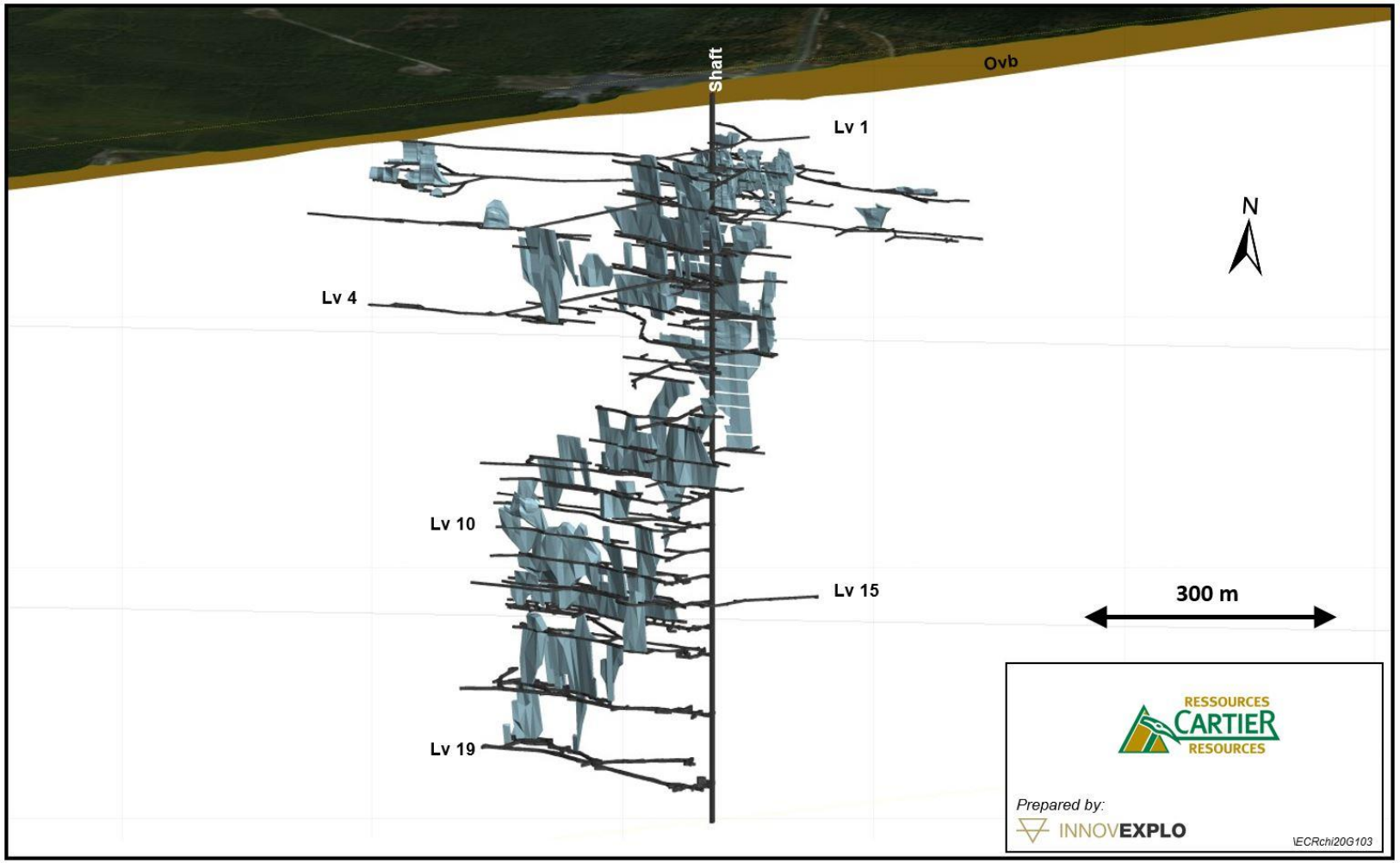


Figure 14.4 – Isometric view of the voids in the Chimo Mine deposit

14.1.5 Chimo Mine – High-grade capping

Basic univariate statistics were completed on all individual structures. Capping was applied to raw assays. Capping values were selected by combining the dataset analysis (COV, decile analysis, metal content) with the probability plot and log-normal distribution of grades. Table 14.1 presents a summary of the statistical analysis for each structure. Figure 14.5 shows an example of graphs supporting the capping value for the 5B Structure.

Table 14.1 – Chimo Mine deposit – Summary statistics for the diamond drill holes raw assays

Gold Corridor Gold Structure	No. of samples	Max (g/t Au)	Uncut Mean Au (g/t)	COV uncut	Capping (g/t Au)	No. of samples cut	Samples cut (%)	Cut Mean (g/t Au)	COV cut	Metal loss factor (%)
North – 1A	567	31.70	2.72	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
North – 1B	705	76.11	3.02	1.90	36	2	0.28%	2.91	1.59	1.97%
North – 2	1,225	488.66	6.75	3.54	120	7	0.57%	6.02	2.33	4.03%
North – 3	1,354	550.60	6.71	3.89	120	12	0.89%	5.79	2.65	6.14%
North – 4B	1,212	93.64	2.92	1.89	35	3	0.25%	2.81	1.50	3.95%
Central – 5B	22,541	438.80	3.53	2.51	120	12	0.05%	3.47	2.08	1.31%
Central – 5B2	873	44.50	1.57	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central – 5C	1,270	43.90	1.98	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central – 5M	5,273	223.70	2.52	2.66	55	11	0.21%	2.42	2.06	3.77%
Central – 5M2	853	240.10	4.01	3.12	55	7	0.82%	3.65	2.38	7.02%
Central – 5N	4,084	181.60	2.24	2.92	65	7	0.17%	2.16	2.44	3.84%
Central – 6N1	836	127.08	1.62	3.87	30	5	0.60%	1.39	2.40	8.62%
South – 6	1,257	226.62	2.92	3.12	55	4	0.32%	2.70	2.12	4.30%
South – 6B	674	110.60	3.21	2.43	55	3	0.45%	3.04	1.97	7.02%
South – 6C	288	108.90	1.58	4.24	55	1	0.35%	1.39	2.76	5.19%
South – 6P	493	109.90	2.68	3.7	55	4	0.81%	2.30	2.75	10.73%
South – 6P2	219	55.14	1.88	2.58	55	1	0.46%	1.88	2.58	0.03%

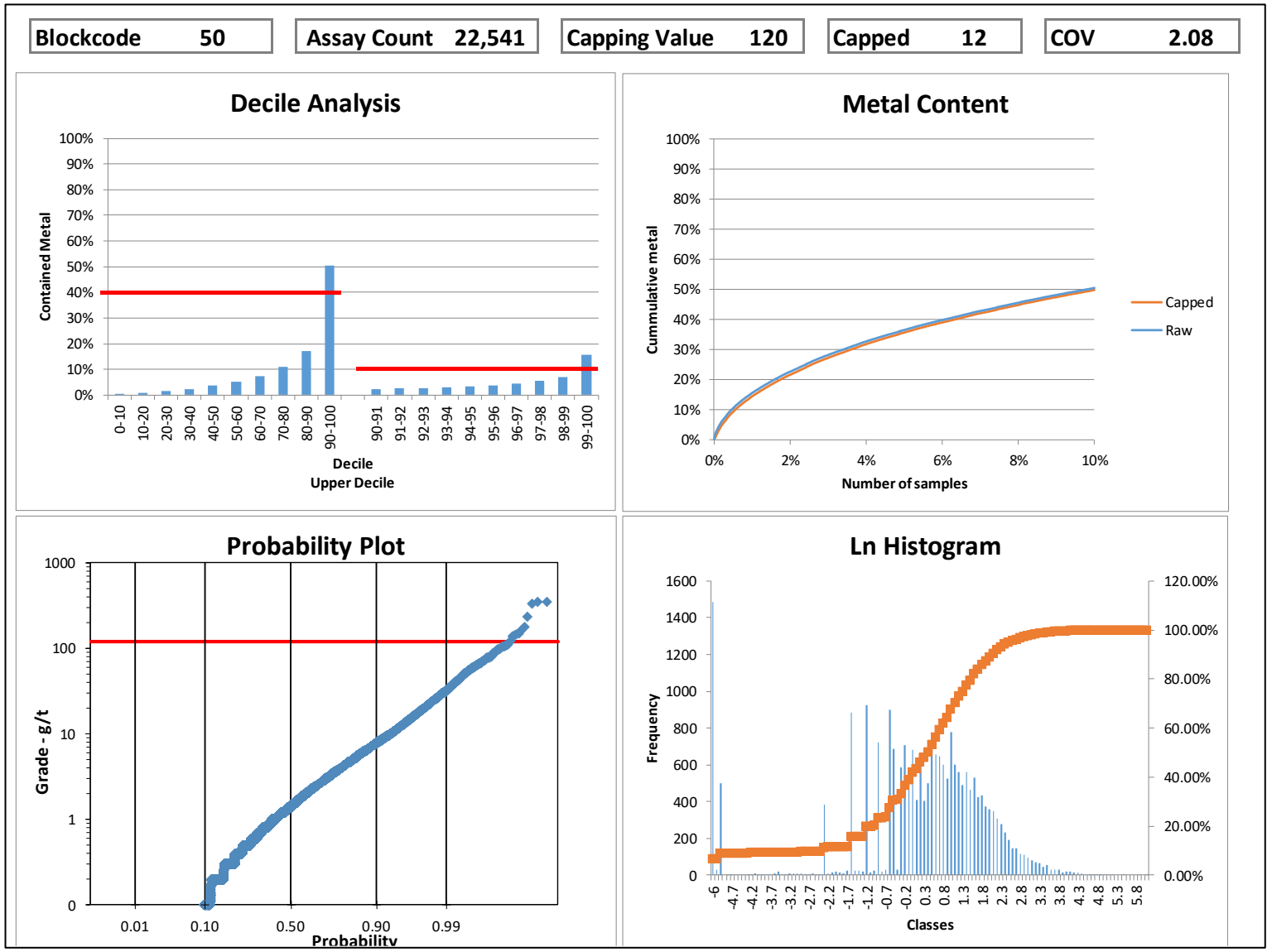


Figure 14.5 – Chimo Mine deposit – Example of graphs supporting a capping value of 120 g/t Au for the 5B structure

14.1.6 Chimo Mine – Compositing

The gold assays of the diamond drill holes data were composited to 1-m lengths in each mineralized structure to minimize any bias introduced by the variable sample lengths. The thickness of the mineralized structures, the proposed block size and the original sample lengths were considered when determining the composite length. Tails measuring >0.25 m were equally distributed. A grade of 0.00 g/t Au was assigned to missing sample intervals. A total of 67,328 composites were generated in the mineralized structures.

Table 14.2 shows the basic statistics for the composites of each structure. It illustrates the effect of capping and compositing on the COV of the capped data.

Table 14.2 – Chimo Mine deposit – Summary statistics for the diamond drill holes composites

Gold Corridor – Gold Structure	Cut Assays		Composite			
	Mean (g/t Au)	COV	No. of composites	Max (g/t Au)	Mean (g/t Au)	COV
North – 1A	2.72	1.67	1,310	31.70	1.01	2.58
North – 1B	2.91	1.59	1,543	39.85	1.02	2.42
North – 2	6.02	2.33	3,296	183.21	2.36	3.31
North – 3	5.79	2.65	2,896	163.45	2.39	3.03
North – 4B	2.81	1.50	2,107	86.40	1.31	2.08
Central – 5B	3.47	2.08	27,844	120.00	2.76	1.95
Central – 5B2	1.57	1.78	2,180	43.52	0.67	2.67
Central – 5C	1.98	2.19	2,966	38.42	0.86	3.09
Central – 5M	2.42	2.06	7,712	55.00	1.70	2.14
Central – 5M2	3.45	2.28	1,837	55.00	1.62	3.18
Central – 5N	2.15	2.41	7,945	62.89	0.97	2.98
Central – 6N1	1.39	2.41	1,088	30.00	0.91	2.55
South – 6	2.70	2.12	1,706	92.40	1.83	2.03
South – 6B	3.04	1.97	1,228	92.34	1.31	2.84
South – 6C	1.39	2.76	844	25.00	0.34	3.25
South – 6P	2.30	2.75	532	58.80	1.56	2.56
South – 6P2	1.88	2.58	294	38.50	1.33	2.58

14.1.7 Chimo Mine – Bulk Density

Bulk densities are used to calculate tonnage from the estimated volumes in the resource-grade block model.

A density study on half-core samples from twelve (12) mineralized structures was carried out in 2012. A total of 47 bulk specific gravity (“SG”) measurements were taken on half-core samples and integrated into the database. SG was determined using the standard

water immersion method. The samples were from recent (2016 to 2019) drill holes. The data is summarized in Table 14.3 for each mineralized structure.

The mean density of 2.86 g/cm^3 is based on a small sample population of 140 but is close to the historical value. The QPs concluded that 2.90 g/cm^3 would be a reasonable value for the Chimo Mine 2022 MRE. However, 3.10 g/cm^3 was used for structures 1A and 1B, which are associated with the iron formation unit. A density of 2.00 g/cm^3 was assigned to the overburden.

Table 14.3 – Chimo Mine deposit – Mean specific gravity by structure

Structure	No. of Measurements	Calculated SG Mean
5	2	2.807
5B	5	2.782
5C	6	2.824
5M	5	2.952
5M2	2	2.921
5N	5	2.894
6N1	5	2.871
2	5	2.907
3	3	2.852
4B	2	2.767
6	1	2.717
6N1	1	2.877
6P	1	2.886
6P2	2	2.852
Others	2	2.837
Total / Global Mean	**47**	**2.859**

14.1.8 Chimo Mine – Block Model

The Chimo Mine 2022 MRE block model corresponds to a multi-folder percent block model in GEMS, rotated 22° clockwise (Y-axis oriented at N022 Az). It covers the entire drilled area and a wide buffer zone. All blocks with more than 0.001% of their volume falling within a selected solid were assigned the corresponding solid block code in their respective folder. A percent block model was generated, reflecting the proportion of every block inside each type of solid: individual mineralized structures, overburden and waste.

The block model origins correspond to the lower-left corner. Block dimensions reflect the sizes of mineralized structures and plausible mining methods.

Table 14.4 shows the properties of the block model.

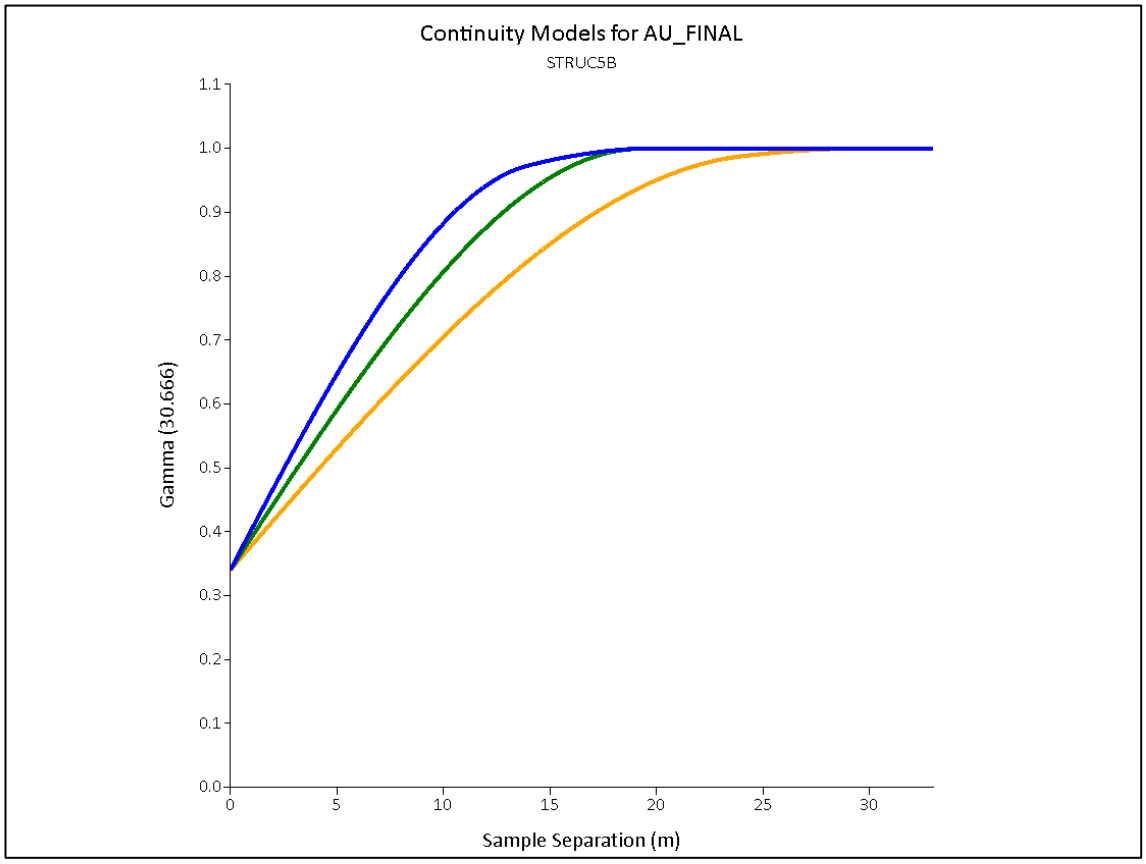
Table 14.4 – Chimo Mine deposit – Block model properties

Properties	X (Columns)	Y (Columns)	Z (Columns)
Number of blocks	399	96	345
Block size (m)	5	5	5
Block extent (m)	1,995	480	1,725
Rotation	-22°		

14.1.9 Chimo Mine – Variography and search ellipsoids

The 3D variography, carried out in Snowden Supervisor v.8.13, yielded a best-fit model along an orientation that roughly corresponds to the strike and dip of the mineralized structures. This best-fit model was adjusted to fit the mean orientation (azimuth and dip) of each mineralized structure.

Figure 14.6 shows an example of the variography study for structure 5B. Figure 14.7 shows the first-pass search ellipse compared to the composite data points and interpolated blocks.



Continuity of the major axis (orange); intermediate axis (green); and minor axis (blue)

Figure 14.6 – Chimo Mine deposit - Example of continuity models for the 5B search ellipsoids

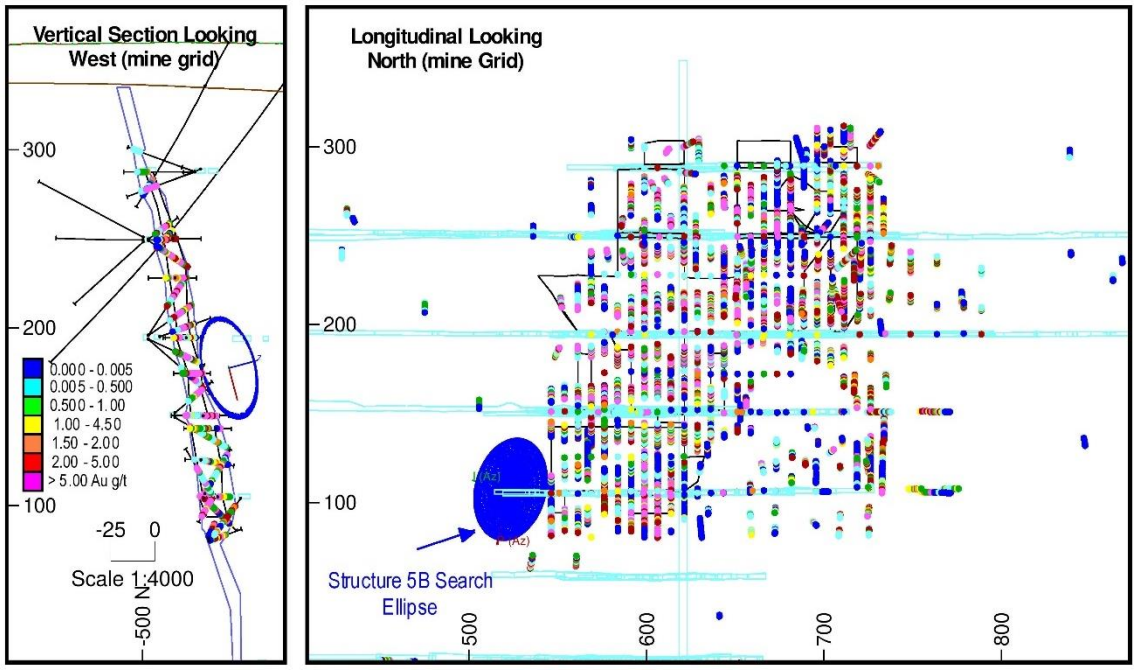


Figure 14.7 – Section view (vertical and longitudinal) of the search ellipsoid used for structure 5B during the first interpolation pass

14.1.10 Chimo Mine – Grade interpolation

The interpolation profiles were customized for each mineralized structures using hard boundaries.

The variography study provided the parameters to interpolate the grade model using the composites. The interpolation was run on a point area workspace extracted from the composite dataset in GEMS. A three-pass strategy was used with uncapped composites and a restricted high-grade search for the first pass and capped composites for the second and third passes. The high-grade restricted search used 15 m x 12.5 m x 7.5 m ranges in the X-Y-Z directions and the high-grade capping value established in Section 14.5.

The OK method was selected for the final resource estimate as it better honours the grade distribution for the deposit.

The parameters for the grade estimation specific to GEMS are summarized in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5 – Chimo Mine deposit – Search ellipsoid parameters by structure

Gold Structure	Pass	Min Cmp.	Max Cmp.	Max Cmp./ diamond drill holes	Min diamond drill holes	GEMS Rotation			Ranges			High-grade restricted search		
						Az	Dip	Az	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
1A/ 1B / 6 / 6B / 6C / 6P / 6P2	1	6	18	4	2	315	-70	295	50	20	10	15	12.5	7.5
	2	4	18	0	1				100	40	20			
	3	2	12	0	1				150	60	30			
2 / 3	1	6	18	4	2	305	-70	295	50	20	10	15	12.5	7.5
	2	4	18	0	1				100	40	20			
	3	2	12	0	1				150	60	30			
4B	1	6	18	4	2	320	-70	295	50	20	10	15	12.5	7.5
	2	4	18	0	1				100	40	20			
	3	2	12	0	1				150	60	30			
5B / 5B2 / 5C / 5C / 5M / 5M2 / 5N / 6N1	1	5	12	4	2	338	-70	288	30	20	15	15	12.5	7.5
	2	4	12	0	1				60	40	30			
	3	2	12	0	1				120	80	60			

14.1.11 Chimo Mine – Block model validation

Block model grades, composite grades and assays were visually compared on sections, plans and longitudinal views for densely and sparsely drilled areas. No significant differences were observed. A generally good match was noted in the grade distribution without excessive smoothing in the block model.

The block models were validated visually and statistically. The visual validation confirmed that the block model honours the drill hole composite data (Figure 14.8).

Table 14.6 compares the global block model mean for three (3) interpolation scenarios and the composite grades for each mineralized structure at zero cut-off for Inferred and Indicated blocks.

Cases in which the composite mean is higher than the block mean are often a consequence of clustered drilling patterns in high-grade areas, mostly in the Central area.

The comparison between composite and block grade distribution did not identify significant issues. As expected, block grades are generally lower than composite grades.

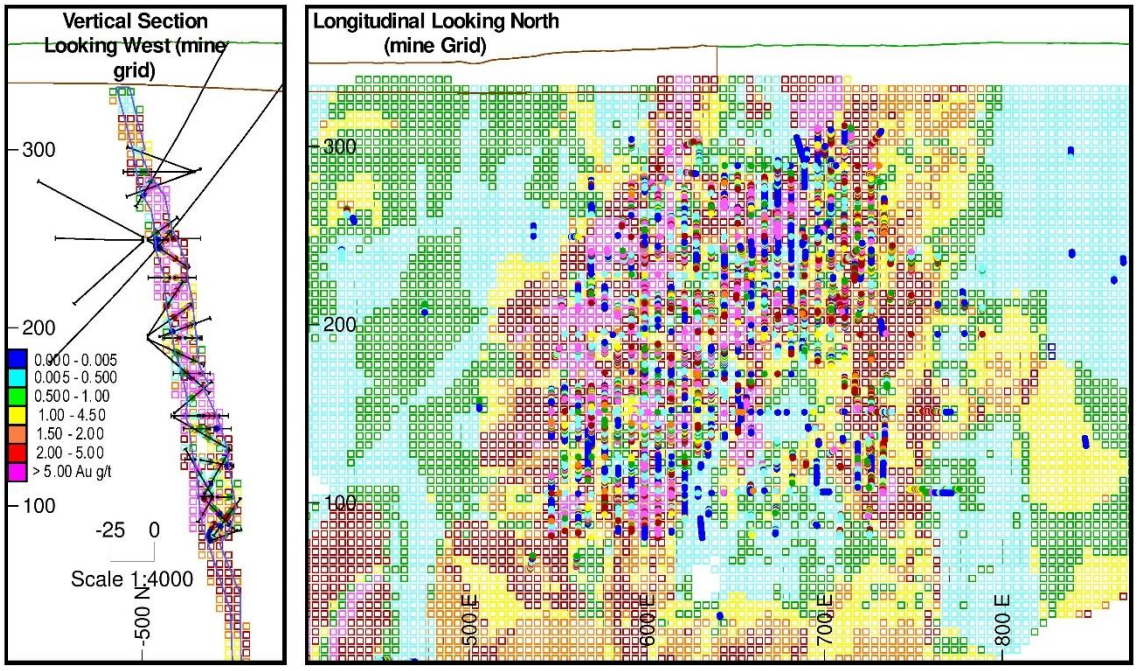


Figure 14.8 – Validation of the interpolated results for the 5B Structure

Table 14.6 – Chimo Mine deposit – Comparison of the mean grades for blocks and composites

Gold Structure	Number of composites	Composite grade (g/t Au)	Number of blocks	OK Model (g/t Au)	ID2 Model (g/t Au)	NN Model (g/t Au)
North – 1A	1,310	1.01	26,318	0.62	0.60	0.66
North – 1B	1,543	1.02	29,517	0.49	0.47	0.58
North – 2	3,296	2.36	39,251	1.01	0.97	1.03
North – 3	2,896	2.39	44,482	1.09	1.02	1.15
North – 4B	2,107	1.31	50,158	0.44	0.43	0.41
Central – 5B	27,844	2.76	93,908	1.59	1.58	1.68
Central – 5B2	2,180	0.67	5,633	0.33	0.34	0.32
Central – 5C	2,966	0.86	66,188	0.39	0.38	0.41
Central – 5M	7,712	1.70	67,828	0.80	0.77	0.84
Central – 5M2	1,837	1.62	12,002	1.01	1.02	1.01
Central – 5N	7,945	0.97	75,960	0.54	0.51	0.56
Central – 6N1	1,088	0.91	44,373	0.77	0.69	0.89
South – 6	1,706	1.83	33,762	1.00	0.94	1.15
South – 6B	1,228	1.31	25,852	0.93	0.82	1.18
South – 6C	844	0.34	19,557	0.55	0.49	0.72
South – 6P	532	1.56	22,162	1.20	1.12	1.18
South – 6P2	294	1.33	15,244	1.34	1.17	1.42

14.1.12 Chimo Mine – Mineral resource classification

The Chimo Mine project comprises Indicated and Inferred resources. The categories were prepared using a series of outline rings (clipping boundaries), taking into account the following criteria (see text below for details):

- Interpolation pass
- Distance to closest information
- Number of drill holes used to estimate the block's grade

No measured resource was defined.

The indicated category was assigned to blocks estimated in the first pass with a minimum of three (3) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 25 m, and there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.

The inferred category is defined for blocks estimated in the second pass with a minimum of two (2) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 65 m in the principal ellipsoid axis, and there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.

14.1.13 Chimo Mine – Economic parameters and cut-off grade

Given the physical properties of the mineralized rock (colour and arsenopyrite), it is reasonable to anticipate a 35% reduction in milling and transportation fees if rock sorting takes place on the site. The selection of reasonable prospective parameters, which assume that some or all of the estimated resources could potentially be extracted, is based on an underground bulk mining scenario (2,000 to 3,000 tpd) combined with material sorting at the surface before transportation.

The estimation of the cut-off grade ("COG") was based on the parameters presented in Table 14.7.

The cut-off grade must be re-evaluated in light of prevailing market conditions and other factors, such as gold price, exchange rate, mining method, related costs, etc.

Table 14.7 – Chimo Mine deposit – Input parameters used for the cut-off grade estimation

Parameters	Unit	Value	
		Central Corridor	North and South corridors
Gold price	CAD/oz	1,612	
Exchange rate	USD:CAD	1.34	
Royalty	%	1.00	
Royalty	CAD/oz	21.60	
Refinery cost	CAD/ox	5.00	
Sell cost	CAD/oz	26.60	
Mining cost	CAD/t mined	50.75	75.50
G&A cost	CAD/t milled	12.00	
Definition drilling	CAD/oz	3.00	6.00
Ore transportation	CAD/t milled	9.80	
Environment	CAD/oz	0.75	1.50
Processing cost	CAD/t milled	17.00	
Mill recovery	%	90	
Mine recovery	%	100	
Calculated cut-off grade	g/t Au	1.51	1.97
Underground cut-off grade (rounded)	**g/t Au**	**1.50**	**2.00**

A constraining volume was produced with the Deswik Stope Optimizer ("DSO") using a minimum mining shape of 10 m along the strike of the deposit, a height of 10 m and a width of 2 m. The maximum shape measures 15 m x 20 m x 100 m. Stope optimization used cut-off grades of 1.50 g/t Au for the Central Corridor and 2.0 g/t Au for the North and South corridors for both Indicated and Inferred resources.

The DSO results were used for the resource estimate statement.

14.1.14 Chimo Mine – Mineral resource estimate

The QPs are of the opinion that the current mineral resource estimate can be classified as Indicated and Inferred mineral resources based on geological and grade continuity, data density, search ellipse criteria, drill hole spacing and interpolation parameters. The QPs are also of the opinion that the requirement of a reasonable prospect for an eventual economic extraction is met by having a minimum modelling width for the mineralized structures, a cut-off grade based on reasonable inputs and a constraining volume (minable shapes) that are amenable to a potential underground extraction scenario.

The Chimo Mine 2022 MRE is considered reliable and based on quality data and geological knowledge. The estimate follows CIM Definition Standards and CIM Best Practice Guidelines.

Figure 14.9 shows the classified mineral resources within the constraining volume for the 5B Structure.

Table 14.8 displays the results of the Chimo Mine 2022 MRE at the official cut-off grades of 1.5 and 2.0 g/t Au for an underground scenario.

Table 14.9 shows the cut-off grade sensitivity analysis of the Chimo Mine 2022 MRE. The reader should be cautioned that the figures provided should not be interpreted as a mineral resource statement. The reported quantities and grade estimates at different cut-off grades are presented to demonstrate the resource model's sensitivity to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade and should not be taken out of contex.

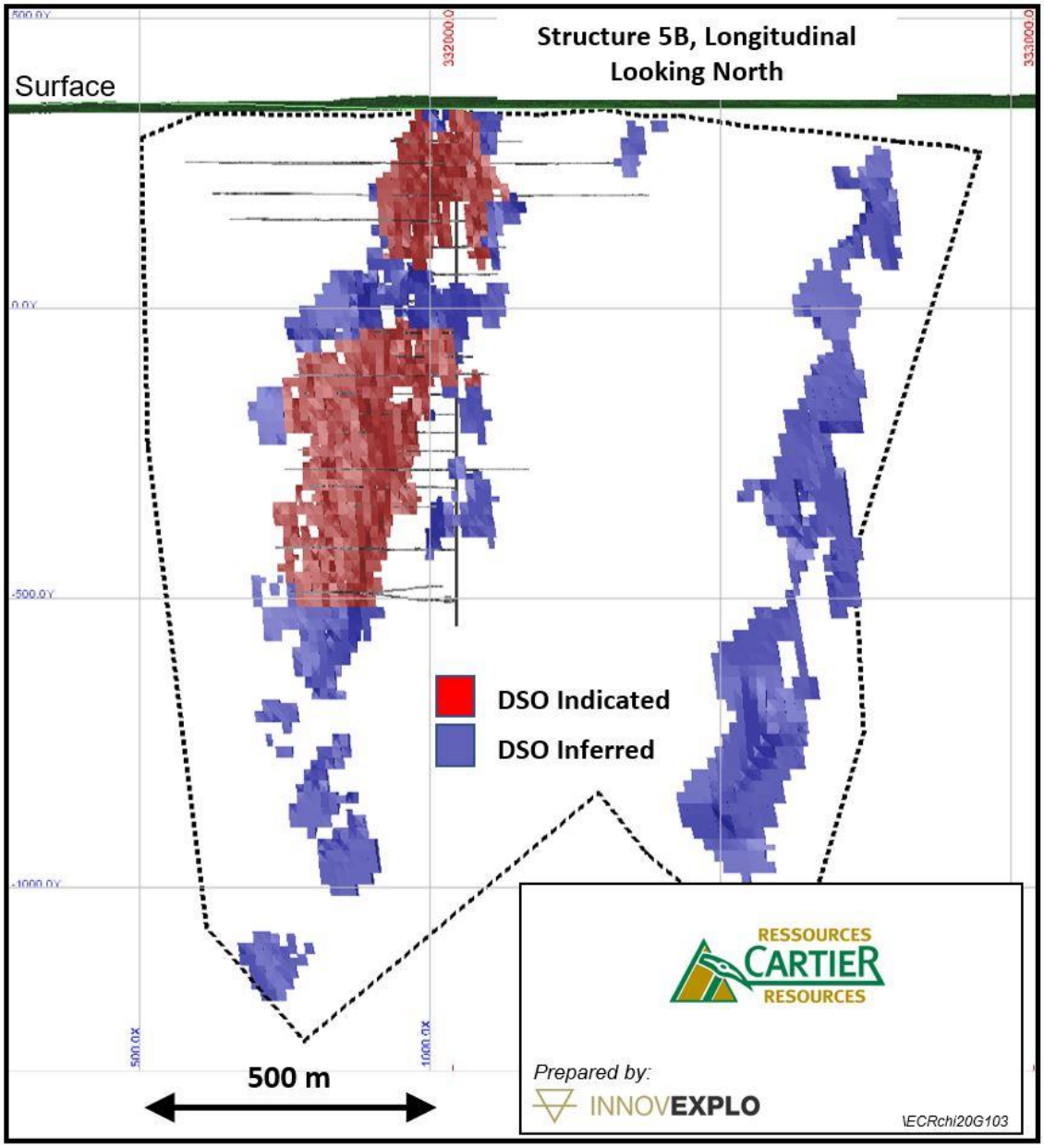


Figure 14.9 – Classified Mineral Resources within the constraining volume for the 5B structure (Chimo Mine deposit)

Table 14.8 – 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Chimo Mine deposit

Corridor Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources		
	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)
North Gold (>2.0)	1,119,000	3.85	139,000	1,563,000	3.54	178,000
Central Gold (>1.5)	5,053,000	3.03	493,000	11,728,000	2.55	963,000
South Gold (>2.0)	444,000	3.61	52,000	1,949,000	3.47	217,000

Refer to Table 14.16 notes for the Mineral Resource Estimate notes

Table 14.9 – Cut-off grade sensitivity analysis for the Chimo Mine deposit

Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	North Gold Corridor			Central Gold Corridor			South Gold Corridor		
	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)
Indicated Mineral Resources									
1.0	2,291,000	2.65	195,000	6,802,000	2.57	562,000	843,000	2.61	71,000
1.5	1,604,000	3.23	166,000	**5,053,000**	**3.03**	**493,000**	630,000	3.04	62,000
2.0	**1,119,000**	**3.85**	**139,000**	3,596,000	3.54	410,000	**444,000**	**3.61**	**52,000**
2.5	785,000	4.53	114,000	2,588,000	4.07	338,000	293,000	4.25	40,000
3.0	551,000	5.33	94,000	1,846,000	4.62	274,000	216,000	4.78	33,000
3.5	410,000	6.03	79,000	1,318,000	5.22	221,000	156,000	5.39	27,000
4.0	311,000	6.79	68,000	979,000	5.80	182,000	117,000	5.95	22,000
Inferred Mineral Resources									
1.0	3,779,000	2.29	279,000	18,102,000	2.10	1,220,000	4,830,000	2.24	348,000
1.5	2,386,000	2.89	222,000	**11,728,000**	**2.55**	**963,000**	2,897,000	2.90	271,000
2.0	**1,563,000**	**3.54**	**178,000**	7,334,000	3.02	712,000	**1,949,000**	**3.47**	**217,000**
2.5	1,145,000	3.98	147,000	4,741,000	3.44	525,000	1,351,000	3.97	172,000
3.0	814,000	4.47	117,000	2,822,000	3.93	356,000	903,000	4.57	133,000
3.5	581,000	4.98	93,000	1,713,000	4.43	244,000	518,000	5.53	92,000
4.0	432,000	5.41	75,000	956,000	5.03	155,000	335,000	6.53	70,000

14.2 West Nordeau 2022 MRE

14.2.1 West Nordeau – Methodology

The mineral resource area of the West Nordeau Gold deposit covers a strike length of 1.3 km ESE-WNW, a width of 1.0 km, and a vertical depth of 1.2 km below the surface.

The project's resource block model was prepared using Leapfrog Geo software v.2021.2.5 ("Leapfrog") with the Edge Extension ("Edge"). Cartier provided the drilling database in Microsoft Excel format. They also provided preliminary 3D modelling of topographic and bedrock surfaces and the interpretation of gold-bearing structures built in GeoticMine software. The interpretation was reviewed, validated and then redone using Leapfrog and the intersects of the gold-bearing structures generated in GeoticMine. Edge was used for the resource estimation, consisting of 3D block modelling and interpolation using the OK method. Statistical studies and variography were done using Supervisor v.8.14 software. Capping and several validations were carried out in Microsoft Excel and Supervisor.

The main steps in the methodology were as follows:

- A review and validation of the diamond drill hole database
- Validation of the topographic and bedrock surfaces, the geological model, and the interpretation of the mineralized structures based on historical and recent work (i.e., LIDAR survey)
- A capping study on assay data for each structure
- Grade compositing
- Geostatistics (spatial statistics)
- Grade interpolation
- Validation of the grade interpolation
- Resource classification
- Assessment of resources with "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and selection of appropriate cut-off grade and constraining volume parameters for an underground scenario
- Mineral resource statement

14.2.2 West Nordeau – Drill hole Database

The West Nordeau issuer provided the final West Nordeau drill hole database on July 12, 2022. It contains 154 diamond drill holes (drilled from surface only) totalling 55,097 m, including 18,973 assays representing 19,785 m of sampled drilled core or 36% of the total drilled length.

The resource database contains a subset of 125 holes drilled in the resource volume area, all of which are considered historical drill holes as they were not drilled by Cartier (Figure 14.10). The holes were generally drilled at a regular spacing of 50 m along one main perpendicular orientation.

Both databases include gold assay results as well as lithological, alteration and structural descriptions taken from drill core logs.

In addition to the basic tables of raw data, the resource database includes tables of the drill hole composites and wireframe solid intersections required for statistical evaluation and resource block modelling.

14.2.3 West Nordeau – Geological model

The QPs reviewed and validated the preliminary interpretation provided by Cartier's senior geologist, Mr. Ronan Déroff (P.Geo.), for the North and Central Gold Corridors. Deroff's geological interpretation used historical drilling information. The QPs remodelled the mineralized structures using the vein modelling module in Leapfrog using an automatic interval selection based on the intersects of the interpreted gold-bearing structures (the preliminary interpretation provided by Cartier). Cartier used GeoticMine to generate these intersects, which were reviewed and validated by the QPs. The modelled mineralized structures have a minimum thickness of 2.4 m.

Eight (8) mineralized structures were modelled: three (3) in the Central Gold Corridor (Structures 5B, 5M, and 5N) and five (5) in the North Gold Corridor (Structures 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4B) (Figure 14.11).

Mineralization is associated with quartz and arsenopyrite minerals in fracture zones. Structures in the North Gold Corridor (1A, 1B and 2) are characterized by semi-massive sulphide veins associated with iron formations.

The topography surface was created using data from a 2017 LIDAR survey (available from the MFFP) with a resolution of approximately 2 m. The overburden-bedrock contact surface was modelled using logged overburden intervals and was used to clip the 3D wireframes of the interpreted gold-bearing structures.

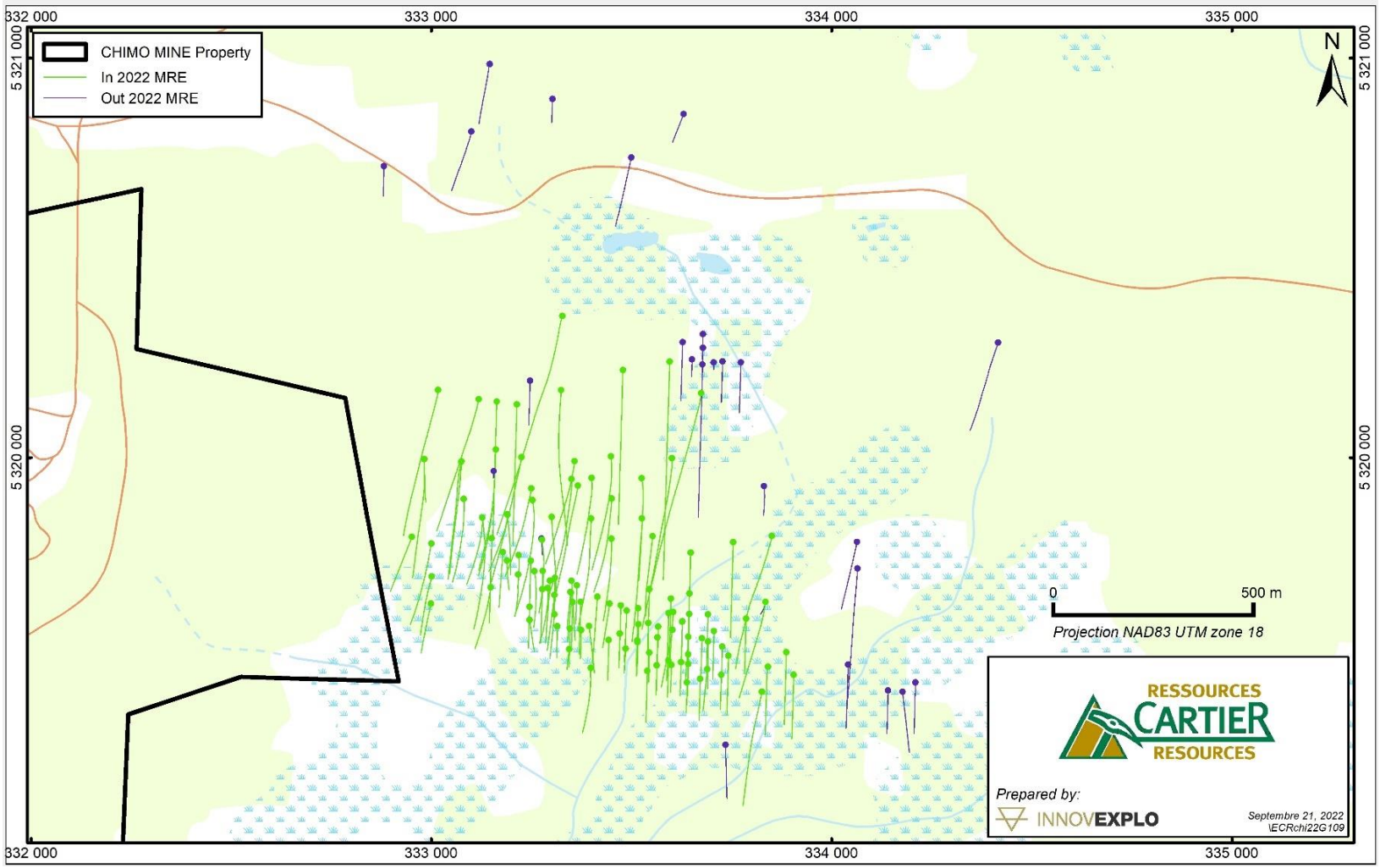


Figure 14.10 – Validated drill holes used for the West Nordeau 2022 MRE

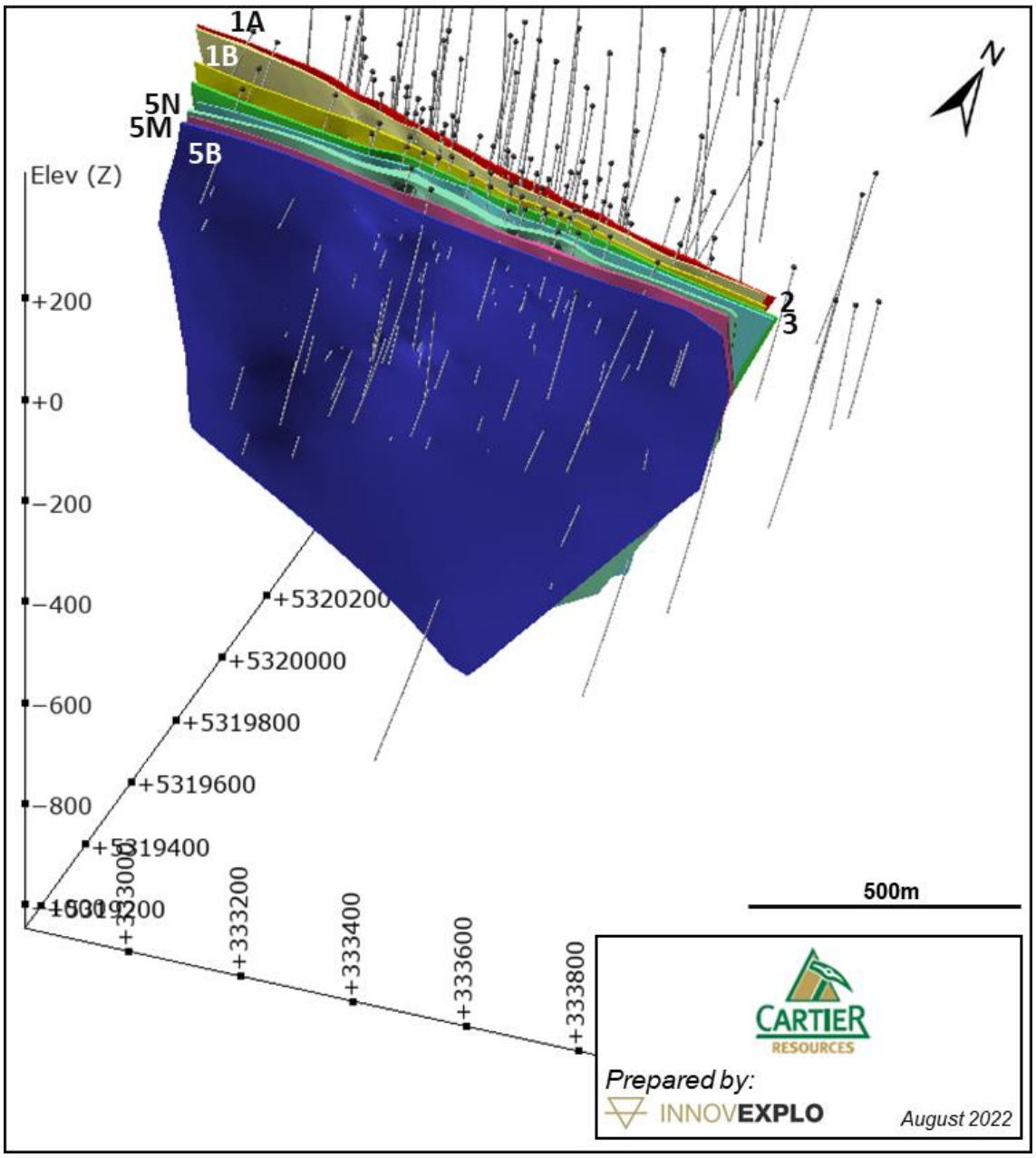


Figure 14.11 – Isometric view of the structures of the West Nordeau deposit

14.2.4 West Nordeau – High-grade capping

Basic univariate statistics were completed on all individual structures. Capping was applied to raw assays. The selected capping values are the same as those used for the Chimo Mine 2021 MRE, respective to each structure. The QPs came to this decision by combining the dataset analysis (COV, decile analysis, metal content) with the probability plot and log-normal distribution of grades. Figure 14.8 presents a summary of the statistical analysis for each structure. Figure 14.12 shows an example of graphs supporting the capping value for the 5N Structure.

Table 14.10 – West Nordeau deposit – Summary statistics for the diamond drill holes raw assays

Gold Corridor - Gold Structure	No. of samples	Max (g/t Au)	Uncut Mean Au (g/t)	COV uncut	Capping (g/t Au)	No. of samples cut	Samples cut (%)	Cut Mean (g/t Au)	COV cut	Metal loss factor (%)
North – 1A	179	4.3	0.22	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
North – 1B	240	10.03	0.28	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
North – 2	259	34.3	0.29	7.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
North – 3	383	44.7	0.65	4.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
North – 4B	450	8.47	0.39	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central – 5B	273	19.65	0.49	3.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central – 5M	349	20.78	0.39	3.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central – 5N	1,739	187.9	1.54	3.98	65	3	0.17%	1.45	4.14	3.81%

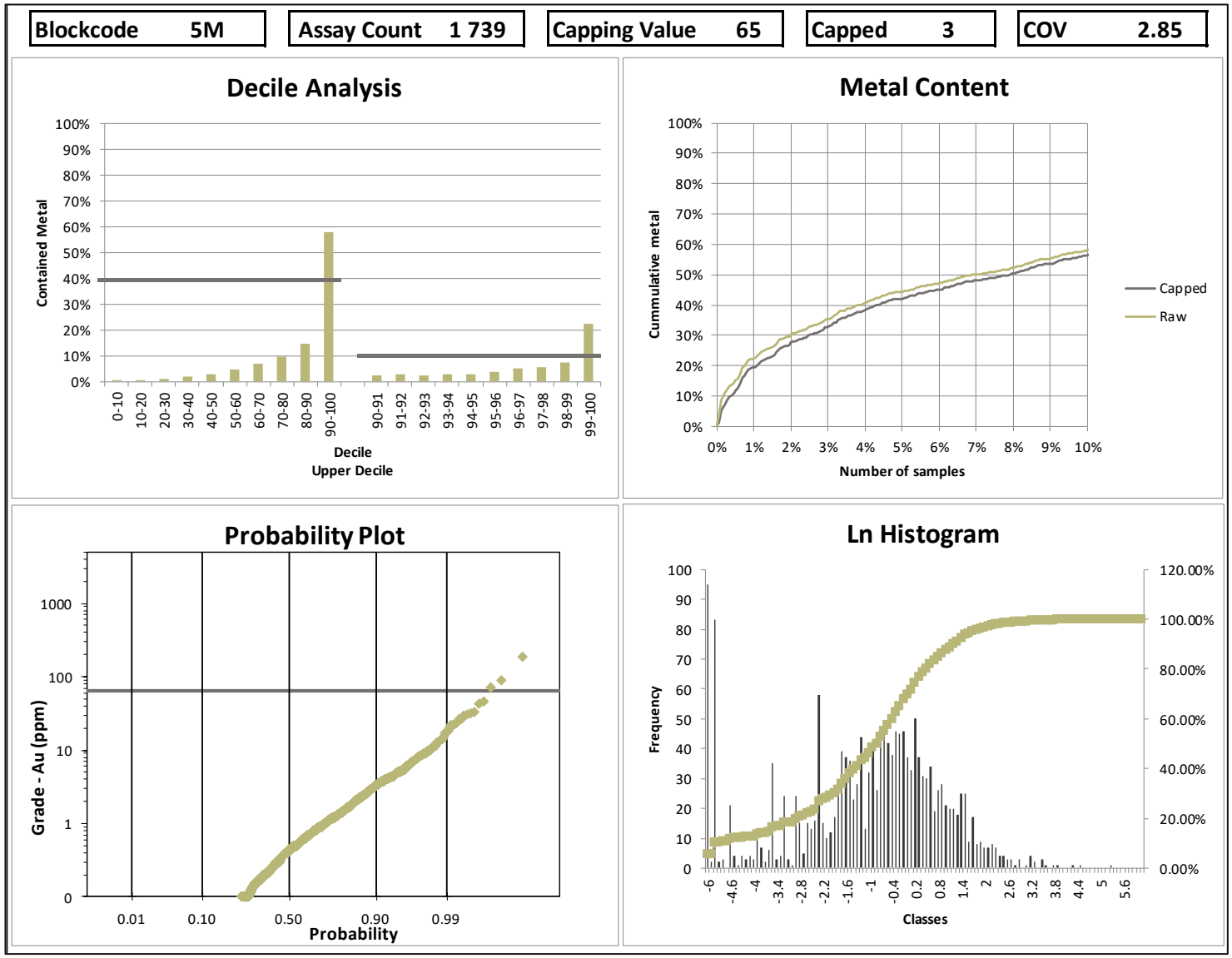


Figure 14.12 – West Nordeau deposit - Example of graphs supporting a capping value of 65 g/t Au for the 5N Structure

14.2.5 West Nordeau – Compositing

To minimize any bias introduced by the variable sample lengths, the gold assays of the diamond drill holes data were composited to 1-m lengths in each mineralized structure. The thickness of the structures, the proposed block size and the original sample lengths were considered when determining the composite length. Tails measuring >0.25 m were equally distributed. A grade of 0.00 g/t Au was assigned to missing sample intervals. A total of 67,328 composites were generated in the mineralized structures.

Table 14.11 shows the basic statistics for the composites of each structure. It illustrates the effect of capping and compositing on the COV of the capped data.

Table 14.11 – West Nordeau deposit – Summary statistics for the diamond drill holes composites

Gold Corridor - Gold Structure	Cut Assays		Composite			
	Mean (g/t Au)	COV	No. of composites	Max (g/t Au)	Mean (g/t Au)	COV
North – 1A	0.11	3.87	399	4.30	0.11	3.41
North – 1B	0.13	5.28	422	5.58	0.13	4.14
North – 2	0.08	6.68	436	2.40	0.08	3.09
North – 3	0.34	5.92	628	30.43	0.34	5.07
North – 4B	0.26	2.69	632	8.47	0.26	2.41
Central – 5B	0.30	4.54	382	15.49	0.30	3.89
Central – 5M	0.22	4.45	513	14.05	0.22	3.77
Central – 5N	1.07	3.06	1,573	64.78	1.07	2.51

Max = maximum; COV = coefficient of variation
Note: The mean and COV values of capped assays differ from Table 14.8 because a grade of 0.00 g/t Au was assigned to unsampled intervals and were accounted for in the statistics shown in this table.

14.2.6 West Nordeau – Bulk Density

The only known SG measurements for the West Nordeau deposit are for six (6) mineralized samples West Nordeau taken from historical hole 10-484-82-30. The average of these measurements is 2.90 g/cm^3 (Langton and Jourdain, 2019). The QPs decided to use the same density values used for the Chimo Mine 2021 MRE (justified by Table 14.3): 2.90 g/cm^3 was used for Gold Structures 2, 3, 4B, 5B, 5M and 5N and 3.10 g/cm^3 for Gold Structures 1A and 1B, which are associated with the iron formation unit. A density of 2.90 g/cm^3 was assigned to the bedrock outside the gold structures, and 2.00 g/cm^3 was assigned to the overburden.

14.2.7 West Nordeau – Block Model

The block model for the West Nordeau 2022 MRE includes all the mineralized zones. Due to the different orientations of the interpolation domains (Zone 3 vs Zone 4), a rotated sub-block model was used in Edge, rotated 15° on the Z axis in the general trend of the

gold structures. The gold structures (interpolation domains) were used as sub-blocking triggers.

The origin of the block model is the upper-southwest corner. Block dimensions reflect drill spacing, the size and thickness of the gold structures, and plausible mining methods.

Table 14.12 shows the properties of the block model.

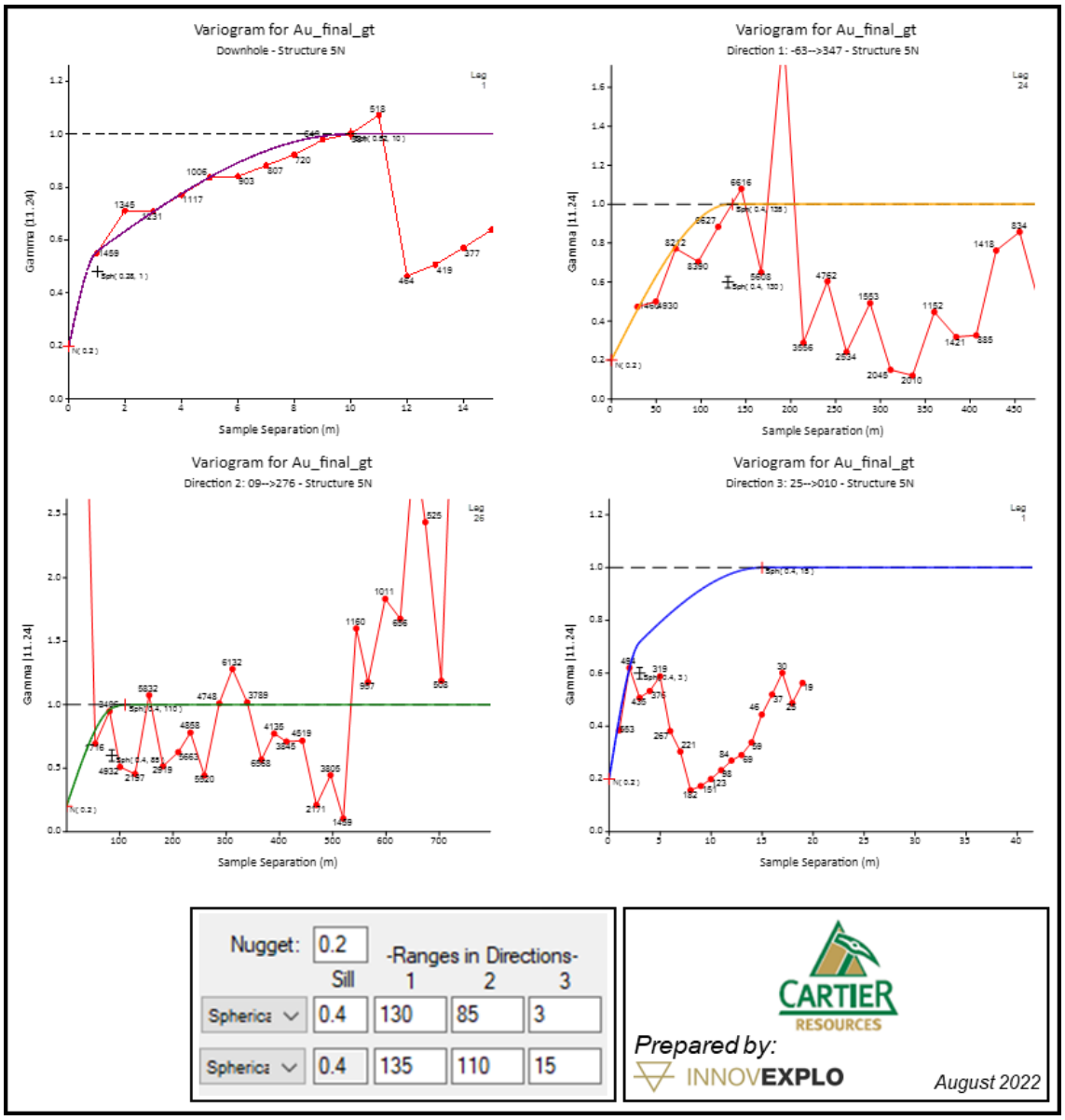
Table 14.12 – West Nordeau deposit – Block model properties

Properties	X	Y	Z
Block Model Origin (UTM NAD83 Zone 18)	332687	5319436	390
Number of parent blocks	269	164	262
Block size (m)	5	5	5
Minimum sub-block size (m)	1	1	1
Block extent (m)	1,995	480	1,725
Rotation	-	-	°15

14.2.8 West Nordeau – Variography and search ellipsoids

The 3D variography, carried out in Snowden Supervisor v.8.14, yielded a best-fit model along an orientation that roughly corresponds to the strike and dip of the mineralized structures. The QPs used dynamic anisotropy to interpolate each gold structure. They adjusted the search ellipsoids (based on the variogram models) to fit each structure's mean orientation (azimuth and dip).

Figure 14.13 shows an example of the variography study for 5N Structure. Figure 14.14 presents an example of the search ellipse according to the composite data points for the same structure.



Continuity of the major axis (orange); intermediate axis (green); and minor axis (blue)

Figure 14.13 – West Nordeau deposit – Example of continuity variograms for the 5N search ellipsoids

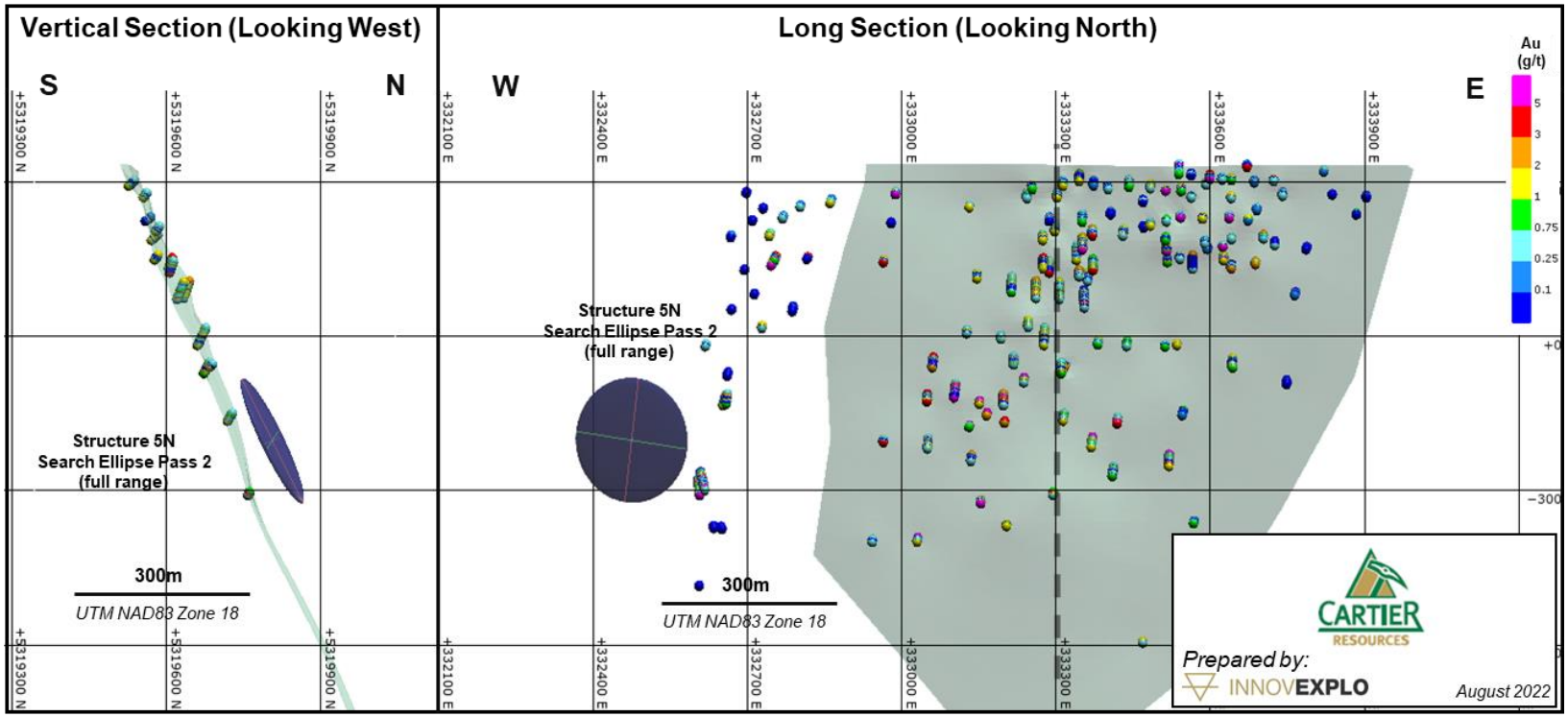


Figure 14.14 – Section view (vertical and longitudinal) of the search ellipsoid used for 5N Structure during the second interpolation pass (West Nordeau deposit)

14.2.9 West Nordeau – Grade Interpolation

The variography study provided the parameters to interpolate the grade model using the composites. The interpolation inside each domain was run in Edge on point datasets corresponding to the mid-points of the composite intervals. A three-pass strategy was used with the capped composites. The capped composites for the Chimo Mine 2022 MRE (Table 14.2) were combined with those of the West Nordeau 2022 MRE to interpolate blocks, especially the ones close to the western boundary of the resource area, inside each gold structure (i.e., for 5N Structure, the capped composites of 5N Structure from the Chimo Mine 2021 MRE and the Nordeau 2022 MRE were used to interpolate blocks inside the 5N Structure).

The OK method was selected for the final resource estimate as it better honours the grade distribution for the deposit.

The parameters for the grade estimation specific to Edge are summarized in Table 14.13.

Table 14.13 – West Nordeau deposit – Search ellipsoid parameters by structure

Gold Structure	Pass	Min Cmp.	Max Cmp.	Max Cmp./ diamond drill holes	Min diamond drill holes	Leapfrog Rotation			Ranges		
						Dip	Dip Az	Pitch	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
1A / 1B	1	6	16	4	2	Dynamic Anisotropy		60	37.5	30.0	10.0
	2	4	16	0	1				75.0	60.0	20.0
	3	2	12	0	1				150.0	120.0	40.0
2 / 3 / 4B	1	6	16	4	2	Dynamic Anisotropy		70	60.0	55.0	17.5
	2	4	16	0	1				120.0	110.0	35.0
	3	2	12	0	1				240.0	220.0	70.0
5B / 5M / 5N	1	6	16	4	2	Dynamic Anisotropy		80	55.0	50.0	10.0
	2	4	16	0	1				110.0	100.0	20.0
	3	2	12	0	1				220.0	200.0	40.0

14.2.10 West Nordeau – Block model validation

Validation was done visually and statistically by the QPs to ensure that the final mineral resource block model is consistent with the primary data.

First, the volume estimates for each code attributed to the mineralized zones were compared between the block model and the three-dimensional wireframe models.

Additionally, block model grades, composite grades and assays were visually compared on sections, plans and longitudinal views for densely and sparsely drilled areas. No significant differences were observed. A generally good match was noted in the grade distribution without excessive smoothing in the block model. Figure 14.15 compares the composite grades to the block model

The trend and local variation of the estimated OK and ID2 models were compared to the NN model and composite data, statistically, using swath plots in three directions (along sections at N015 and N105 and along the Z axis) for blocks interpolated by pass 1 and pass 2 (5N Structure is shown as an example in Figure 14.16, Figure 14.17 and Figure 14.18).

The comparison between composite and block grade distribution did not identify significant issues.

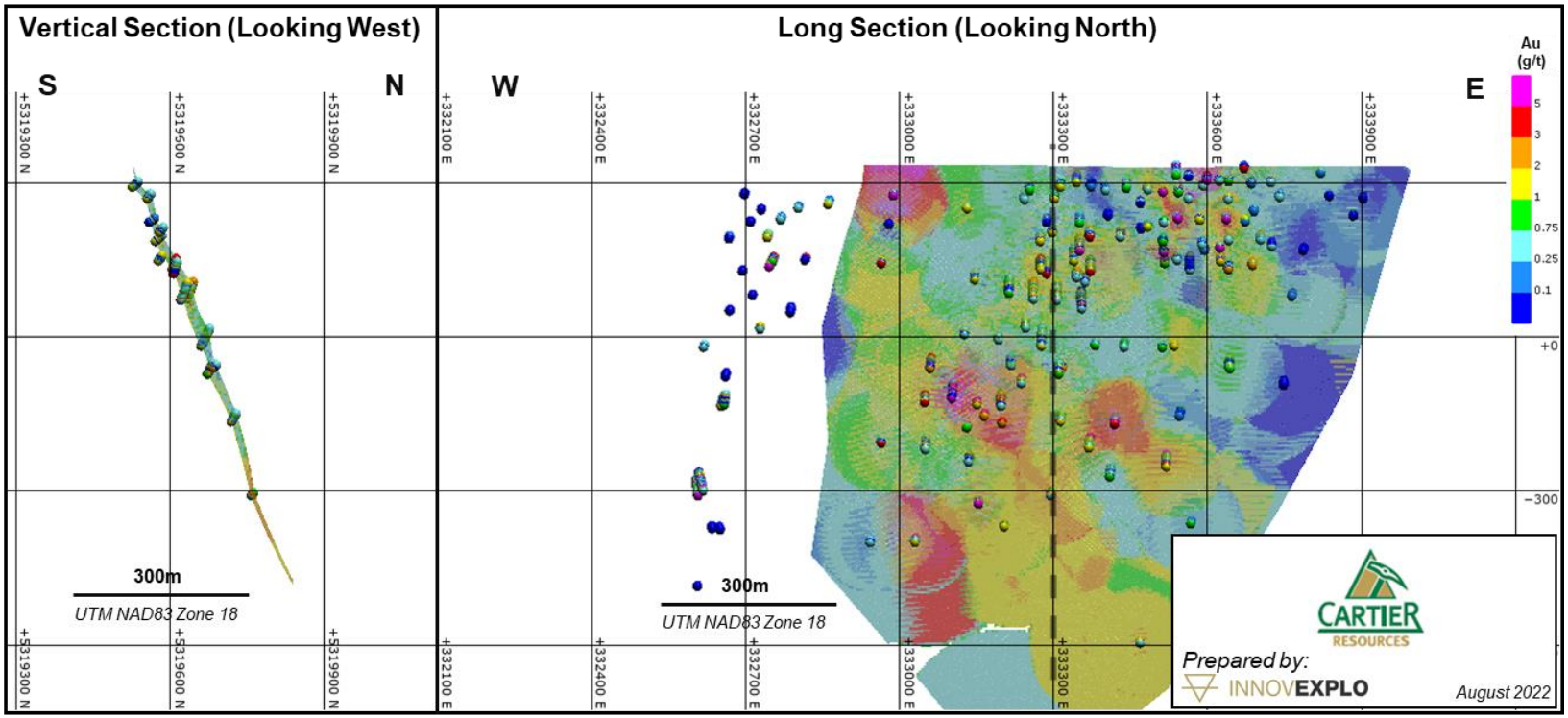


Figure 14.15 – Validation of the interpolated results for the 5N Structure (West Nordeau deposit)

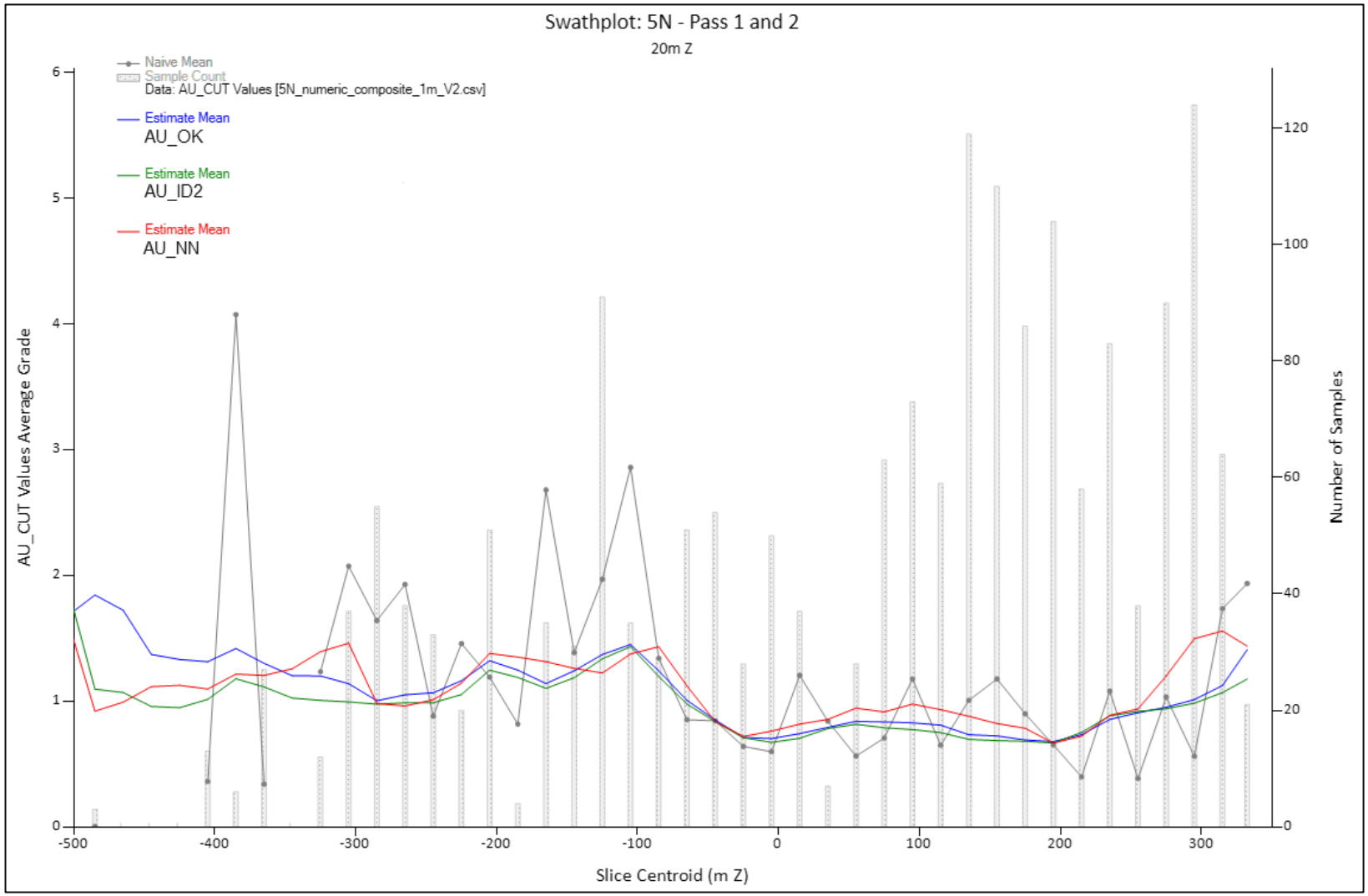


Figure 14.16 – Structure 5N swath plot comparison of block estimates along the Z axis (West Nordeau deposit)

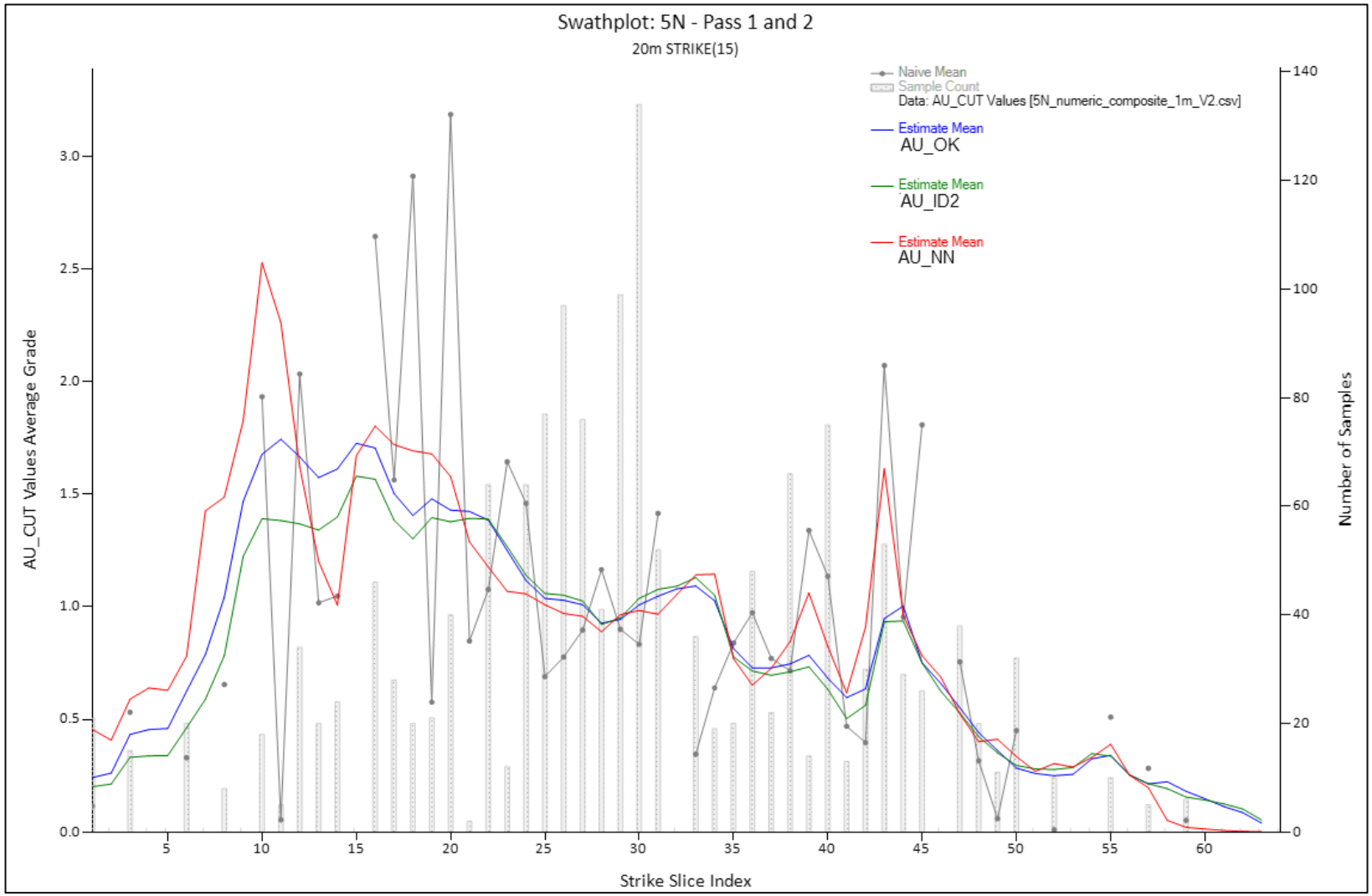


Figure 14.17 – Structure 5N swath plot comparison of block estimates along sections at N015 (West Nordeau deposit)

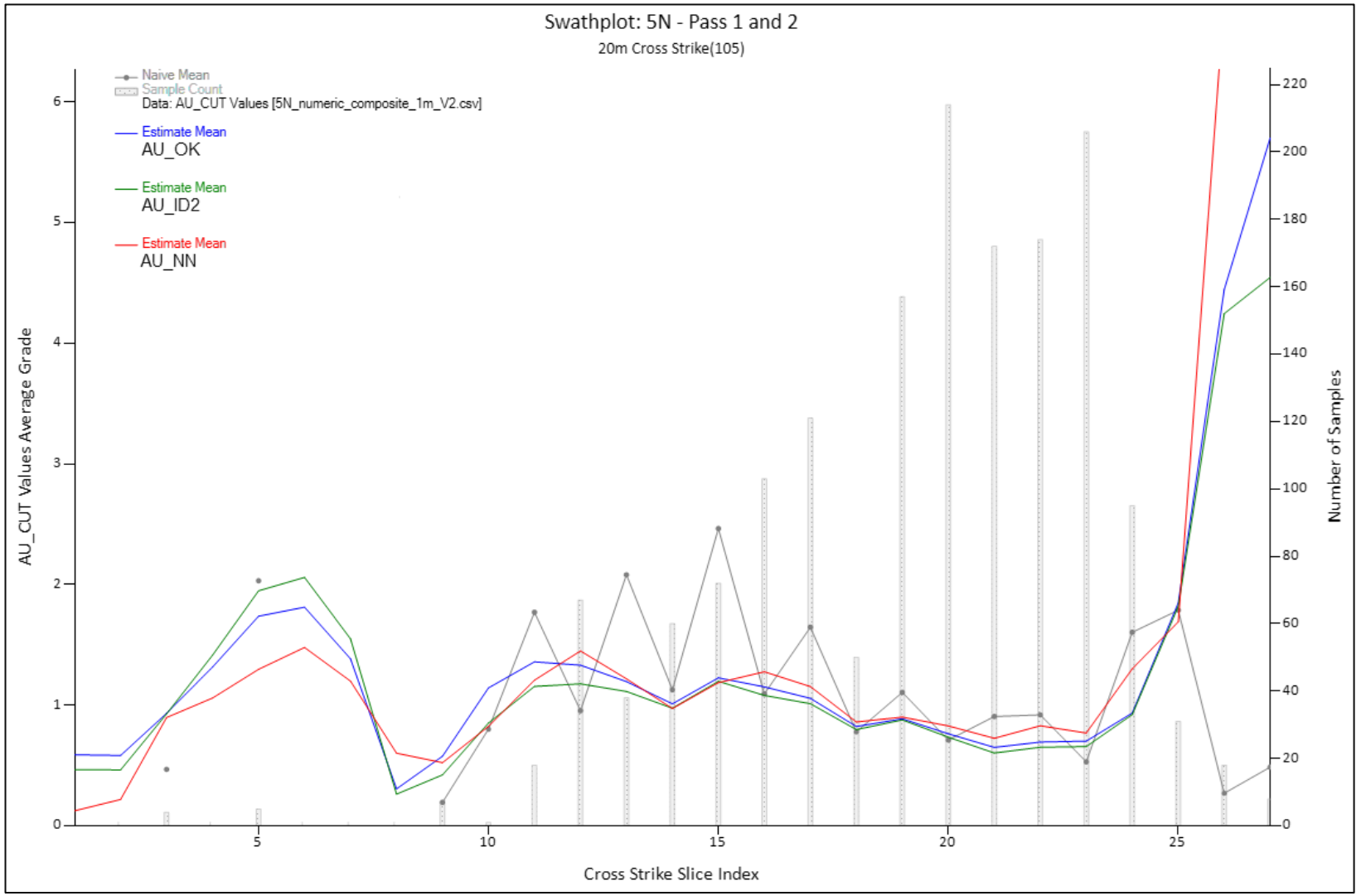


Figure 14.18 – Structure 5N swath plot comparison of block estimates along sections at N105 (West Nordeau deposit)

14.2.11 West Nordeau – Mineral resource classification

The West Nordeau project comprises Indicated and Inferred resources. The categories were prepared using a series of outline rings (clipping boundaries), taking into account the following criteria (see text below for details):

- Interpolation pass
- Distance to closest information
- Number of drill holes used to estimate the block's grade

No measured resource was defined.

The Indicated category was assigned to blocks estimated in the first pass with a minimum of three (3) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 25 m, and there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.

The Inferred category is defined for blocks estimated in the second pass with a minimum of two (2) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 65 m in the principal ellipsoid axis, and there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.

14.2.12 West Nordeau – Economic parameters and cut-off grade

West Nordeau economic parameters and cut-off grade are based on the same assumptions as for the Chimo Mine resource estimates. The cut-off grade was calculated using a gold price of US$1,612 per ounce, a USD:CAD exchange rate of 1.34, mining cost of C$50.75/t (Central) and C$75.50/t (North and South), definition drilling cost of C$3/t (Central) and C$6/t (North and South), transport cost of C$9.80/t; environment cost of C$ 0.75/t (Central) and C$1.50/t (North and South); processing cost of C$17/t; and G&A of C$12/t. Differences in royalties (1% NSR for Chimo Mine and 3% GMR for West Nordeau) were considered in the calculation of the cut-off grades but do not significantly affect the results.

The reasonable prospect for an eventual economic extraction is met by having used reasonable cut-off grades for underground scenarios, a minimum width, and constraining volumes (Deswik shapes). The estimate is reported for a potential underground scenario at a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au for the Central Gold Corridor and 2.0 g/t Au for the North and South Gold Corridors.

14.2.13 West Nordeau – Mineral resource estimate

The QPs are of the opinion that the current mineral resource estimate for the West Nordeau deposit can be classified as Indicated and Inferred mineral resources based on geological and grade continuity, data density, search ellipse criteria, drill hole spacing and interpolation parameters. The QPs are also of the opinion that the requirement of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction has been met by: having a minimum width for the modelling of the gold structures, a cut-off grade based on reasonable inputs and constraints consisting of mineable shapes for the underground extraction scenario.

The West Nordeau 2022 MRE is considered reliable and based on quality data and geological knowledge. The estimate follows CIM Definition Standards and Best Practice Guidelines.

Figure 14.19 shows the classified mineral resources within the constraining volume for the West Nordeau 2022 MRE.

Table 14.14 displays the results of the West Nordeau 2022 MRE at the official cut-off grades of 1.5 and 2.0 g/t Au for an underground scenario.

Table 14.15 shows the cut-off grade sensitivity analysis of the West Nordeau 2022 MRE. The reader should be cautioned that the figures provided should not be interpreted as a mineral resource statement. The reported quantities and grade estimates at different cut-off grades are presented to demonstrate the resource model's sensitivity to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade and should not be taken out of context.

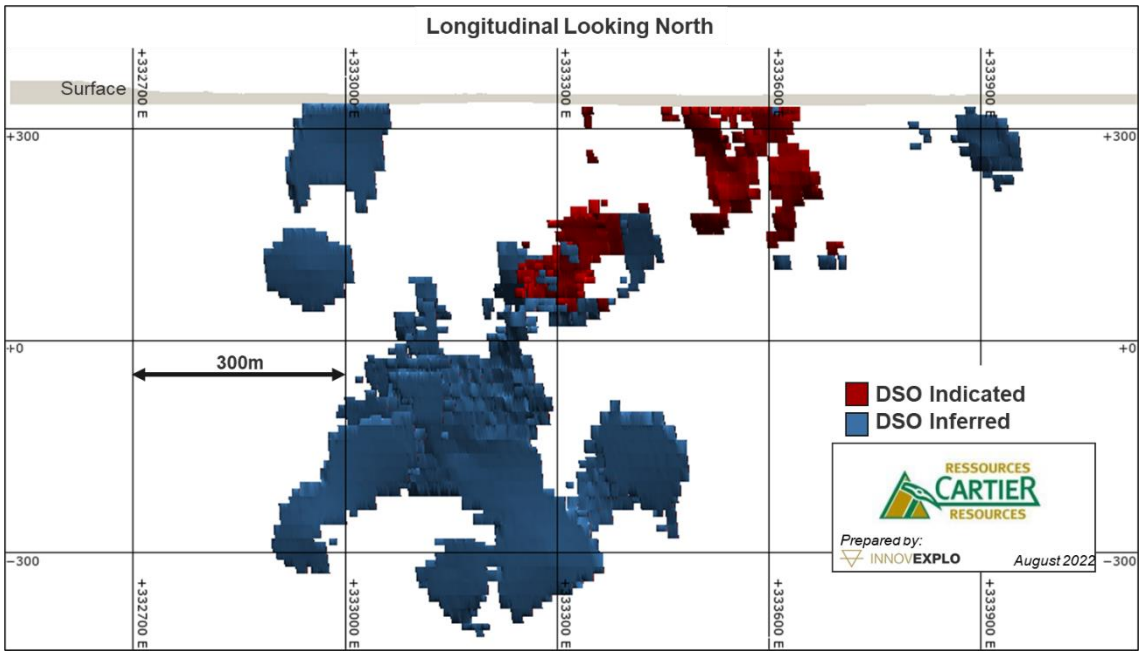


Figure 14.19 – Classified mineral resources within the constraining volume for the West Nordeau 2022 MRE

Table 14.14 – 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate for the West Nordeau deposit

Corridor Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources		
	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)
North Gold (>2.0)	-	-	-	151,000	3.50	17,000
Central Gold (>1.5)	512,000	2.19	36,000	3,084,000	2.60	258,000
Total	512,000	2.19	36,000	3,235,000	2.64	275,000

Please refer to **Table 14.16** notes for the Mineral Resources Estimate notes

Table 14.15 – Cut-off grade sensitivity analysis for the West Nordeau deposit

Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	North Gold Corridor			Central Gold Corridor		
	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)
Indicated Mineral Resources						
1.00	20,000	1.19	1,000	1,303,000	1.55	65,000
1.25	8,000	1.42	300	834,000	1.83	49,000
1.50	3,000	1.63	200	**512,000**	**2.17**	**36,000**
1.75	1,000	1.78	100	355,000	2.47	28,000
2.00	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	260,000	2.75	23,000
2.25	0	0.00	0	181,000	3.10	18,000
2.50	0	0.00	0	137,000	3.41	15,000
2.75	0	0.00	0	103,000	3.76	12,000
Inferred Mineral Resources						
1.00	804,000	1.70	44,000	5,597,000	1.96	352,000
1.25	546,000	2.01	35,000	4,029,000	2.30	298,000
1.50	328,000	2.47	26,000	**3,084,000**	**2.60**	**258,000**
1.75	218,000	2.93	21,000	2,360,000	2.93	222,000
2.00	**151,000**	**3.45**	**17,000**	1,833,000	3.26	192,000
2.25	115,000	3.90	14,000	1,491,000	3.54	169,000
2.50	95,000	4.25	13,000	1,225,000	3.81	150,000
2.75	82,000	4.54	12,000	1,037,000	4.05	135,000

14.3 Chimo Mine Gold System 2022 MRE (combined Chimo Mine and West Nordeau gold deposits)

The Chimo Mine Gold System 2022 MRE combines the updated mineral resource estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau deposits. Table 14.16 displays the results of the 2022 MRE at the official cut-off grades of 1.5 and 2.0 g/t Au for an underground scenario.

Table 14.17 shows the cut-off grade sensitivity analysis of the 2022 MRE. The reader should be cautioned that the figures provided should not be interpreted as a mineral resource statement. The reported quantities and grade estimates at different cut-off grades are presented to demonstrate the resource model's sensitivity to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade and should not be taken out of context.

Table 14.16 – Chimo Mine Gold System 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate (combined Chimo Mine and West Nordeau gold deposits)

Gold Corridor Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources		
	Metric Tons (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tons (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)
North (>2.0)	1,119,000	3.85	139,000	1,714,000	3.54	1,950,00
Central (>1.5)	5,565,000	2.96	529,000	14,812,000	2.56	1,221,000
South (>2.0)	444,000	3.61	52,000	1,949,000	3.47	217,000
Total	7,128,000	3.14	720,000	18,475,000	2.75	1,633,000

Mineral Resource Estimates notes:

X. The independent and qualified persons, as defined by NI 43-101, are Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo., Alain Carrier, M.Sc., P.Geo., and Marc R. Beauvais, P.Eng. (InnovExplo). The effective date is August 22, 2022.

XI. The mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resource estimates follow CIM Definition Standards and CIM Best Practice Guidelines.

XII. For the Chimo Mine deposit, seventeen (17) structures were modelled using a minimum true thickness of 2.4 m: five (5) for the North Gold Corridor; five (5) for the South Gold Corridor; and seven (7) for the Central Gold Corridor. For the West Nordeau deposit, eight (8) structures were modelled using a minimum true thickness of 2.4 m: five (5) for the North Gold Corridor; and three (3) for the Central Gold Corridor.

XIII. A density value of 2.90 g/cm^3 or 3.10 g/cm^3 (supported by measurements) was applied to all structures.

XIV. High-grade capping, supported by statistical analysis, was carried out on assay data and established on a per-structure basis for gold varying from 30 to 120 g/t Au before compositing at 1 m using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed, or a value of zero when not assayed.

XV. The reasonable prospect for an eventual economic extraction is met by having used reasonable cut-off grades for underground scenarios, a minimum width, and constraining volumes (Deswik shapes). The estimate is reported for a potential underground scenario at a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au for the Central Gold Corridor and 2.0 g/t Au for the North and South Gold Corridors. The cut-off grade reflects the geometry and true width of each corridor. The cut-off grade was calculated using a gold price of US$1,612 per ounce, a USD:CAD exchange rate of 1.34, mining cost of C$50.75/t (Central) and C$75.50/t (North and South), definition drilling cost of C$3/t (Central) and C$6/t (North and South), transport cost of C$9.80/t; environment cost of C$ 0.75/t (Central) and C$1.50/t (North and South); processing cost of C$17/t; and G&A of C$12/t. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rate, mining cost, etc.).

XVI. For the Chimo Mine deposit, the mineral resources were estimated using GEOVIA GEMS software v.6.8.2 from capped and composited assays constrained by the modelled structures. The ordinary kriging method was used to interpolate a block model (block size = 5 m x 5 m x 5 m). For the West Nordeau Deposit, the mineral resources were estimated using Leapfrog Edge software v.2021.2.5 from capped and composited assays constrained by the modelled structures. The ordinary kriging method was used to interpolate a sub-blocked model (parent block size = 5 m x 5 m x 5 m).

XVII. The resource estimates are classified as indicated and inferred. The indicated category is defined by a minimum of three (3) drill holes within a closest distance of 25 m. The inferred category is defined by a minimum of two (2) drill holes within a closest distance of 65 m and where there are reasonable geological and grade continuities.

XVIII. Results are presented in situ. Ounce (troy) = metric tons (tonnes) x grade / 31.10348. The number of tonnes and ounces was rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects; rounding followed the recommendations as per NI 43-101.

XIX. The independent and qualified persons for the 2022 MRE are not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.

Table 14.17 – Cut-off grade sensitivity analysis for the Chimo Mine Gold System 2022 MRE (combined Chimo Mine and West Nordeau gold deposits)

Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	North Gold Corridor			Central Gold Corridor			South Gold Corridor		
	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Ounces (oz Au)
Indicated Mineral Resources									
1.00	2,311,000	2.64	196,000	8,105,000	2.41	627,000	843,000	2.62	71,000
1.50	1,607,000	3.21	166,000	**5,565,000**	**2.96**	**529,000**	630,000	3.06	62,000
2.00	**1,119,000**	**3.85**	**139,000**	3,856,000	3.49	433,000	**444,000**	**3.61**	**52,000**
2.50	785,000	4.52	114,000	2,725,000	4.03	353,000	293,000	4.25	40,000
Inferred Mineral Resources									
1.00	4,583,000	2.19	323,000	23,699,000	2.06	1,572,000	4,830,000	2.24	348,000
1.50	2,714,000	2.84	248,000	**14,812,000**	**2.56**	**1,221,000**	2,897,000	2.91	271,000
2.00	**1,714,000**	**3.54**	**195,000**	9,167,000	3.07	904,000	**1,949,000**	**3.47**	**217,000**
2.50	1,240,000	4.01	160,000	5,966,000	3.52	675,000	1,351,000	3.96	172,000

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

16. MINING METHODS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable at the current stage of the Project.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties are located in the Val-d'Or mining camp. They are surrounded by several properties of various sizes, some of which expose known precious and base metal showings (Figure 23.1). O3 Mining holds a land package called the Alpha property, located northwest of the East Cadillac property. Part of the property was covered by a technical report authored by Savard et al. (2018). O3 Mining is actively exploring the property, including 33,000 m of drilling planned for 2022 to discover new mineralization.

Petrolympic Limited acquired the Vauquelin property in 2021. In November 2021, a geophysical program was announced that included an airborne Mag survey followed by a ground IP survey. Subsequently, detailed mapping, stripping and drilling were planned to follow up on potential targets. No further updates were provided on the progress of the planned work.

No other significant exploration efforts are underway on the other adjacent properties.

The QPs have not verified this mineral resource estimate or the published geological information pertaining to other adjacent properties. The information about mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties.

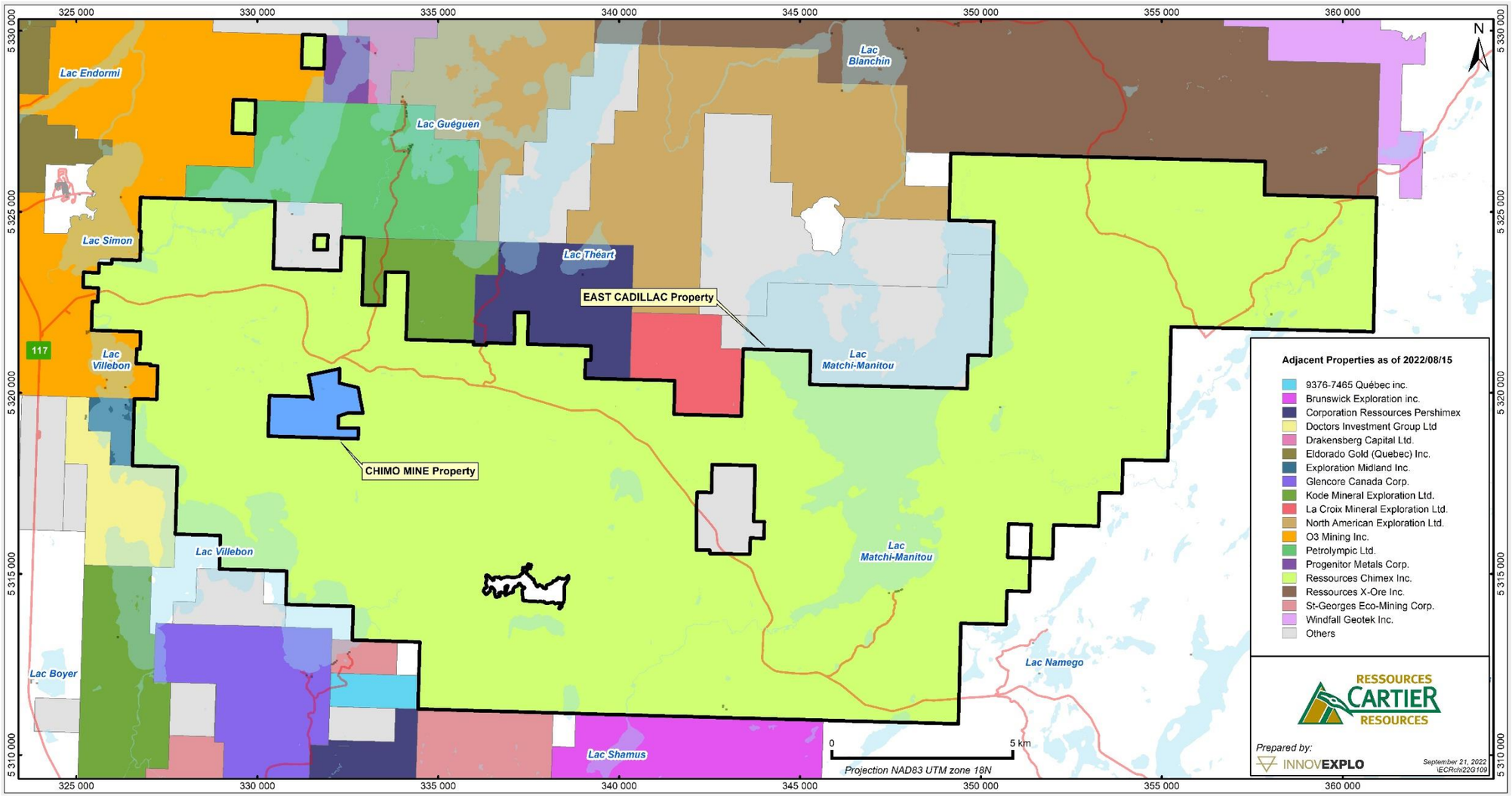


Figure 23.1 – Adjacent properties to the East Cadillac and Chimo Mine properties

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The QPs are not aware of any other relevant data and information that could significantly impact the interpretation and conclusions presented in this report.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the mandate assigned to InnovExplo was to produce combined updated mineral resource estimates for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau deposits (i.e., the Chimo Mine Gold System Mineral Resource Estimate or the “2022 MRE”) and to prepare a supporting NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Chimo Mine property and the recently acquired East Cadillac property (together, the “Properties”).

The QPs from InnovExplo conducted site visits that included, among other things, a review and validation of the data used for the 2022 MRE, as well as validation of the geology and mineralization and the procedures and processing methods, and independent re-sampling. The QPs also validated the geological information provided by the issuer or obtained from public sources.

Cartier created a mineralization and alteration-structural model for the gold structures using all available geological and analytical information. To accurately model the resources of the deposits, the QPs based their wireframe model of mineralized structures on the drill hole databases and interpretations provided by Cartier’s geologists.

The authors believe that the information presented in this report provides a fair and accurate picture of the Project's potential.

The Chimo Mine and East Cadillac properties are located in the Val-d’Or mining camp, a 50 km drive east of Val-d’Or. Underground mining infrastructure is still present at the site and could facilitate the transition to a more advanced exploration stage.

The authors conclude the following:

- The databases supporting the 2022 MRE are complete, valid and up to date.
- The geological and grade continuity of gold mineralization in the Chimo Mine Gold System is demonstrated and supported by historical past production, underground exposures and dense drilling.
- The Chimo Mine mineralization consists of 28 gold zones that belong to 19 gold structures, themselves grouped into three gold corridors: Central, North and South.
- The 2022 MRE was prepared for a potential underground scenario at a cut-off grade of 1.5 g/t Au for the Central Gold Corridor and 2.0 g/t Au for the North and South corridors.
- The 2022 MRE consists of:
- **7,128,000 tonnes** at an average grade of **3.14 g/t Au** for **720,000 ounces of gold** in the **Indicated** category and;
- **18,475,000 tonnes** at an average grade of **2.75 g/t Au** for **1,633,000 ounces of gold** in the **Inferred** category.
- The 2022 MRE, completed and made available on the effective date of August 22, 2022, was carried out by MM. Vincent Nadeau-Benoit, P.Geo., Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc., and Marc R. Beauvais, P.Eng. from the firm

InnovExplo Inc.; Independent Qualified Persons within the meaning of NI 43-101.

- The recent acquisition of the East Cadillac property eliminates boundaries and increases the mineral resources in Cartier's Chimo Gold System by adding the West Nordeau deposit.
- A preliminary Economic Study ("PEA") underway on the combined resources of the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau deposits will potentially increase the flexibility of the Project.
- The acquisition of the East Cadillac property also opens up the potential of the West Simon deposit area in the east, and it provides a means to evaluate the mineral potential of other gold intersections documented along the Chimo Mine Gold System and the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault Zone.
- It is likely that additional drilling laterally and at depth would increase the Inferred Resource tonnage and upgrade some of the Inferred Resources to the Indicated category.

Table 25.1 identifies the significant internal risks, potential impacts and possible risk mitigation measures that could affect the future economic outcome of the Project. The list does not include the external risks that apply to all mining projects (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, changes in government regulations, etc.).

Significant opportunities that could improve the economics, timing and permitting are identified in Table 25.2. Further information and study are required before these opportunities can be included in the project economics.

Table 25.1 – Risks for the Project

RISKS	Potential Impact	Possible Risk Mitigation
Inaccurate density	Bias in tonnage estimates.	Add to the sampling protocol test the density measurement of each structure and various host rocks.
Potentially poor social acceptability	Social acceptability is an inherent risk for all mining projects. It can affect permitting and the Project's development schedule.	Maintain and continue pro-active and transparent strategy to identify all stakeholders and maintain the communication plan with host communities.
Local uncertainties about historical mining openings	Local bias in estimates.	Verify local accuracy and refine historical mine openings (where possible).
Old underground infrastructures	Rehabilitation work is needed to restart operations.	Possible limited access to some resources.
Inadequacies in existing infrastructure	Cost to upgrade infrastructure.	Limits the ability to increase production capacity (tpd).

Table 25.2 – Opportunities for the Project

OPPORTUNITIES	Explanation	Potential benefit
Onsite rock sorting	Given the physical properties of the mineralized rock (colour and arsenopyrite content), it is reasonable to anticipate that onsite rock sorting would reduce milling and transportation fees.	Increase in the mining project's economic value by lowering the construction and operating costs (and the cut-off grade).
Bulk mining scenario	Current resources and mineralization would allow this type of mining.	Maximizes production and reduces operating costs.
Existing infrastructure	Significant savings for infrastructure development.	Significant reduction in time and cost for infrastructure development.
West Simon resource potential	Complete internal evaluation of historical gold intercepts, their continuity, and their validity.	Potential additional mineral resources.
Discovery potential on the East Cadillac property	Potential for resource discovery from the other gold showings present on the East Cadillac property	Potential additional mineral resources.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the 2022 MRE, the authors recommend that the Project move to a more advanced phase of exploration, further drilling and initial economic studies. A two-phase work program is recommended, where Phase 2 is conditional upon the positive conclusions of Phase 1.

In Phase 1, the authors recommend further drilling and studies:

- Continue drilling to potentially increase mineral resources for the overall Project. Phase 1 drilling is expected to focus on three areas: the West Nordeau deposit, the East Chimo area (located between the old Chimo Mine and West Nordeau), and the fringes immediately east and west of the old Chimo Mine. A drilling program on those target areas has been initiated by Cartier in August 2022 (i.e., the 2022-23 program).
- Complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") based on the updated 2022 MRE to address potential economic viability and guide future work programs that will be required to advance the Project.
- Evaluate the mineral potential of the recently acquired East Cadillac property. More specifically, in the short to medium term, this would focus on the potential of the gold intersections discovered to date peripheral to the Chimo Mine Gold System over a length of 10 km along the Larder Lake Cadillac Fault Zone.
- Complete more recommendations, such as: integration and analysis of industrial sorting results and additional testing; verification of local accuracy and refinement of historical mine openings (when possible); further documentation of bulk densities of mineralization and its host rocks; testwork for environmental and hydrogeological characterization; and initiation of a rock mechanics studies for potential stope optimization.

In Phase 2, the authors recommend the following:

- Incorporate the Phase 1 drilling program into a new mineral resource update for the Chimo Mine Gold System. In this update, the two current block models (for the Chimo Mine and West Nordeau deposits) should be integrated into a single model. Incorporating the historical results to the west of the former Chimo mine (West Simon deposit area) is also recommended for a future mineral resource update.
- Keep a budget provision for internal engineering studies and for updating economic studies at the PEA and/or pre-feasibility ("PFS") level.
- Complete additional drilling with the aim of increasing mineral resources. Drilling should focus on the extensions at depth under the Chimo Mine Sector, the East Chimo Mine Sector and the West Nordeau Sector as well as in the West Simon deposit and Portal Areas.
- Conduct a drilling program to potentially convert inferred mineral resources in the vicinity of planned mining infrastructures (based on the completed PEA)
- Complete exploration drilling at the local and regional scale on areas of interest within the new East Cadillac property.

As a guideline, the authors have prepared a cost estimate for the recommended two-phase work program. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 26.1.

Expenditures for Phase 1 are estimated at C$ 6,000,000. Expenditures for Phase 2 are estimated at C$ 15,000,000. The grand total is C$21,000,000. Contingencies are included in the budget of each activity. Phase 2 is contingent upon the success of Phase 1.

The authors are of the opinion that the recommended work programs and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out. The authors believe that the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of the contemplated activities.

Table 26.1 – Estimated costs for the recommended work program

Phase 1 - Activity	Budget (C$)
Continue drilling to potentially increase mineral resources	5,300,000
Complete a PEA and an updated NI 43-101 Technical Report	500,000
Evaluate the mineral potential of the East Cadillac property	100,000
Other more general recommendations	100,000
Total (Phase 1)	**6,000,000**
Phase 2 - Activity	**Budget (C$)**
MRE update of the Chimo Mine Gold System and NI 43-101 Report	125,000
Engineering studies and economic studies, PEA and/or PFS level	650,000
Drilling program for potentially increase mineral resources (15,000 m)	9,000,000
Drilling program to convert resource category levels (10,000 m)	4,225,000
Exploration drilling (local to regional scale) on the East Cadillac property	1,000,000
Total (Phase 2)	**15,000,000**
Total (Phase 1 and 2)	**21,000,000**

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APPENDIX I – LIST OF MINING TITLES OF THE CHIMO MINE PROPERTY

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2431503	CDC	Active	2015-07-23	2024-07-22	55.78	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439460	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439464	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	1.88	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439467	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439469	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	19.05	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439474	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	0.93	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439476	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	12.27	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439479	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439480	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	35.42	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2439487	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-02-29	35.24	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2450535	CDC	Active	2016-06-22	2023-06-21	0.69	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals
2450536	CDC	Active	2016-06-22	2023-06-21	0.35	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Trip Flag Precious Metals

APPENDIX II – LIST OF MINING TITLES OF THE EAST CADILLAC PROPERTY

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2385084	CDC	Active	2013-05-13	2024-05-12	23.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2405317	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405318	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405319	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405320	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405321	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405322	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405323	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405324	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405325	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405326	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2405327	CDC	Active	2014-06-05	2023-06-04	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423153	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423154	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423155	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423156	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423157	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423158	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423159	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423160	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423161	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423162	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423163	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423164	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2423165	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2423166	CDC	Active	2015-02-16	2024-02-15	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2434329	CDC	Active	2015-10-23	2024-10-22	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Daniel St-Pierre
2434769	CDC	Active	2015-11-26	2024-11-25	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Glen Griesbach
2434770	CDC	Active	2015-11-26	2024-11-25	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Glen Griesbach
2434771	CDC	Active	2015-11-26	2024-11-25	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Glen Griesbach
2437791	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437792	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437793	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437794	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437795	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437796	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437797	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	23.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437798	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	6.94	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437799	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	43.03	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437800	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	57.35	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437801	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	52.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437802	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	32.74	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437803	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	0.3	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437804	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	18.32	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437805	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	56.27	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437806	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	4.43	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437807	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	43.39	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437808	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	14.98	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437809	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	35.21	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437810	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	11.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2437811	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2024-06-27	1.98	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437862	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	38.19	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437863	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	39.43	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437864	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	15.86	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437865	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	3.09	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437866	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	20.01	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437867	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	36.26	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437868	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	21.3	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437869	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	11.28	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437870	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	26.77	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437871	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	5.74	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437872	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	39	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437873	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-18	39.49	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437912	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-01	7.16	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437913	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-01	8.11	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437914	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-01	23.22	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2437915	CDC	Active	2016-04-06	2023-06-01	7.26	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438058	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438059	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438060	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438061	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438062	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438063	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	47.1	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438064	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	1.02	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438065	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	34.49	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2438066	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438067	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2023-10-31	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438103	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2024-05-02	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438104	CDC	Active	2016-04-08	2024-05-02	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438130	CDC	Active	2016-04-19	2024-05-01	0.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438131	CDC	Active	2016-04-19	2024-05-01	1.07	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438132	CDC	Active	2016-04-19	2024-05-01	4.88	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438133	CDC	Active	2016-04-19	2024-05-01	8.9	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Harfang Exploration Inc.
2438140	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438141	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438142	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438143	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438144	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438145	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438146	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438147	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438148	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438149	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438150	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438151	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438152	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438153	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438154	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	23.1	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438155	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438156	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2438157	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	23.24	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438158	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	18.25	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438159	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	21.14	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438160	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	6.8	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438161	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	8.49	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438162	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438163	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	30.41	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438164	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438165	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	13.26	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438166	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	20.04	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438167	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438168	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	48.47	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438169	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	54.35	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438170	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	18.07	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438171	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438172	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	22.36	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438173	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	7.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438174	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438175	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	23.74	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438176	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438177	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	1.05	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438178	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438179	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	18.12	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438180	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	29.17	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438181	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	1.39	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2438182	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438183	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	49.4	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438184	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438185	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	18.18	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438186	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	45.34	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438187	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	49.51	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438188	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	45.26	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438189	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438190	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	49.49	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438191	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438192	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	18.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438193	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438194	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	56.91	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438195	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	51.88	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438196	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	18.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438197	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438198	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	3.13	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438199	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	37.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438200	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	38.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438201	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	1.82	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438202	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	53.39	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438203	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	53.73	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438204	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	19.94	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438205	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	1.35	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438206	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2438207	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	54.18	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438208	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	37.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438209	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	7.25	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438210	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	22.19	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438211	CDC	Active	2016-04-22	2024-08-01	54.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	
2438798	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438799	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438800	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438801	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	50.8	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438802	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	18.51	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438803	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	2.23	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438804	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	39.36	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438805	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	7.15	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438806	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	5.03	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438807	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	34.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438808	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	5.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438809	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	6.93	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438810	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	1.76	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438811	CDC	Active	2016-05-04	2023-08-14	33.42	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438935	CDC	Active	2016-04-27	2023-12-12	3.24	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438936	CDC	Active	2016-04-27	2023-12-12	24.05	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2438937	CDC	Active	2016-04-27	2023-12-12	3.85	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	3%GMR Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2443200	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443201	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2443202	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443203	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443204	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443205	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443206	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443207	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443208	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443209	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443210	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443211	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443212	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443213	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443214	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443215	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443216	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443217	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
							Cantore
2443218	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443219	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443220	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443221	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443222	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443223	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	55.09	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443224	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	50.83	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443225	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	54.25	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443226	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	57.34	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443227	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	42.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443228	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	6.32	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443229	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	2.46	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443230	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	9.8	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443231	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	53.22	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443232	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	33.96	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2443233	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	50.69	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443234	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	34.05	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443235	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	18.8	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443236	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	1.13	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443237	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	1.35	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443238	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	15.1	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443239	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	26.86	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443240	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	36.9	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443241	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	0.25	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443242	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	14.22	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2443243	CDC	Active	2016-05-05	2024-11-02	46.03	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House & Victor Cantore
2445500	CDC	Active	2016-05-25	2023-05-24	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2445501	CDC	Active	2016-05-25	2023-05-24	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2456677	CDC	Active	2016-08-09	2023-08-08	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2456678	CDC	Active	2016-08-09	2023-08-08	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2456679	CDC	Active	2016-08-09	2023-08-08	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2456680	CDC	Active	2016-08-09	2023-08-08	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2456713	CDC	Active	2016-08-09	2023-08-08	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2456714	CDC	Active	2016-08-09	2023-08-08	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2457365	CDC	Active	2016-08-15	2023-08-14	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc
2457366	CDC	Active	2016-08-15	2023-08-14	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2457890	CDC	Active	2016-08-17	2023-08-16	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2457891	CDC	Active	2016-08-17	2023-08-16	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2457892	CDC	Active	2016-08-17	2023-08-16	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2458268	CDC	Active	2016-08-17	2023-08-16	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2458269	CDC	Active	2016-08-17	2023-08-16	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2458270	CDC	Active	2016-08-17	2023-08-16	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2458271	CDC	Active	2016-08-17	2023-08-16	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2458272	CDC	Active	2016-08-17	2023-08-16	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Dean Boudrias
2461488	CDC	Active	2016-09-08	2023-09-07	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2461489	CDC	Active	2016-09-08	2023-09-07	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2461490	CDC	Active	2016-09-08	2023-09-07	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2461491	CDC	Active	2016-09-08	2023-09-07	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2461492	CDC	Active	2016-09-08	2023-09-07	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2461493	CDC	Active	2016-09-08	2023-09-07	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2461494	CDC	Active	2016-09-08	2023-09-07	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2461495	CDC	Active	2016-09-08	2023-09-07	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2462745	CDC	Active	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2462746	CDC	Active	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2462747	CDC	Active	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2462748	CDC	Active	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2462749	CDC	Active	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2462750	CDC	Active	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2462751	CDC	Active	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2466091	CDC	Active	2016-10-17	2023-10-16	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Vorenus Metal Corp
2466092	CDC	Active	2016-10-17	2023-10-16	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Vorenus Metal Corp
2468029	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468030	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468031	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468032	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468033	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468034	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468035	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468036	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468037	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468038	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468039	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468040	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468041	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468042	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2468043	CDC	Active	2016-11-07	2023-11-06	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2470586	CDC	Active	2016-12-07	2023-12-06	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Vorenus Metal Corp
2471188	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	1.4	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471189	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	30.83	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471190	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	11.85	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471191	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	3.86	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471192	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	53.73	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471193	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	54.35	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2471194	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	54.27	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471195	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	50.14	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471196	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	55.7	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471197	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	5.74	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471198	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	55.47	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471199	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	9.97	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471200	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	21.3	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471201	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	10.97	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2471202	CDC	Active	2016-12-22	2023-12-21	41.19	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR Gilbert Lamothe & Victor Cantore
2472374	CDC	Active	2017-01-09	2024-01-08	11.3	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR Marc De Keyser & Raymond Chartrand
2472375	CDC	Active	2017-01-09	2024-01-08	10.47	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR Marc De Keyser & Raymond Chartrand
2477257	CDC	Active	2017-02-06	2024-02-05	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2477258	CDC	Active	2017-02-06	2024-02-05	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2480184	CDC	Active	2017-02-22	2024-02-21	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2%GMR to Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2480185	CDC	Active	2017-02-22	2024-02-21	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2%GMR to Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2480186	CDC	Active	2017-02-22	2024-02-21	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2%GMR to Globex Mining Enterprises Inc.
2480187	CDC	Active	2017-02-22	2024-02-21	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2480250	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2480251	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2480252	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2480253	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2480254	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2480255	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2480256	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2480257	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2480258	CDC	Active	2017-02-23	2024-02-22	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481131	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481132	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481133	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481134	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481135	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481136	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481137	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481138	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481139	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481140	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481141	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481142	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481143	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481144	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481145	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481146	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481147	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481148	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481149	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481150	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481151	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481152	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481153	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481154	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2481155	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481156	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481157	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481158	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481159	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481160	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481161	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481162	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481163	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481164	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481165	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481166	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481167	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481168	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481169	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481170	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481173	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481175	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481176	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481177	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481178	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.62	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481180	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481181	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481182	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481183	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2481184	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481185	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481186	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481187	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481188	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481189	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481190	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481191	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.61	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481192	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481193	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481194	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481195	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481196	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481197	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481198	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481199	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481200	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481201	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481202	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481203	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481204	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481205	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481206	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481207	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481208	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2481209	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481210	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481211	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481212	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481213	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481214	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481215	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481216	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481217	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481218	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481219	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481220	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481221	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481222	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Canadian Mining House
2481223	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481224	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481225	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481226	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481227	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481228	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481229	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481230	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481231	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481232	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481233	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2481234	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481235	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481236	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481237	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481238	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481239	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481240	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481241	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481242	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481243	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481244	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481245	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481246	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481247	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481248	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481249	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481250	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481251	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481252	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481253	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481254	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.63	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481255	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481256	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481257	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481258	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2481259	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481260	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481261	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481262	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481263	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481264	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481265	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481266	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481267	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481268	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481269	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481270	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481271	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481272	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481273	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481274	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481275	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481276	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481277	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481278	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481279	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481280	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481281	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481282	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481283	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2481284	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481285	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481286	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481287	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481288	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481289	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481290	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481291	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481292	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.65	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481293	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481294	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481295	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481296	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481297	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481298	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481299	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2481300	CDC	Active	2017-02-27	2024-02-26	57.64	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2484903	CDC	Active	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	2% NSR to Michel Roby & Gaétan Roby
2491126	CDC	Active	2017-04-28	2024-04-27	53.16	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491239	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	41.46	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491240	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	57.35	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491241	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	57.52	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491242	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	56.91	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491243	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	51.51	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491244	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	31.66	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2491245	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	30.18	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491246	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	16.85	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491247	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	0.76	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491248	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	0.36	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491249	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	0.22	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491250	CDC	Active	2017-05-01	2024-04-30	10.44	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2491522	CDC	Active	2017-05-04	2024-05-03	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Marc De Keyser
2514628	CDC	Active	2018-03-15	2023-03-14	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2515519	CDC	Active	2018-04-09	2023-04-08	57.51	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525102	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525103	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525104	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525105	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525106	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525107	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525108	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525109	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525110	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525111	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525112	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525113	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525114	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525115	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525116	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525117	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2525118	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525119	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525120	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525121	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525122	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525123	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525124	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525125	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.68	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525126	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525127	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525128	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525129	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525130	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525131	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525132	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525133	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525134	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525135	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525136	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525137	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2525138	CDC	Active	2018-11-02	2023-11-01	57.67	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535859	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535860	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535861	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535862	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2535863	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535864	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535865	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535866	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535867	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535868	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535869	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535870	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535871	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535872	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535906	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535907	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535908	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535909	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535910	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.6	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535911	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535912	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535913	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535914	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535915	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.59	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535916	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535917	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535918	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535919	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535920	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.58	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2535921	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535922	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535923	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535924	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.57	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535925	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535926	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535927	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535928	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535929	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535930	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535931	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535932	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.56	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535933	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535934	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535935	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535936	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535937	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535938	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535939	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535940	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535941	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535942	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535943	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.55	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535944	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535945	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.

Title No	Title Type	Title Status	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Area (ha)	Owner	Royalties
2535946	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535947	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535948	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535949	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535950	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535951	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535952	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535953	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535954	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535955	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.54	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535956	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535957	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535958	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.
2535959	CDC	Active	2019-04-08	2023-04-07	57.53	Ressources Cartier inc. (80277) 100%	1% NSR to Chalice Gold Mines Ont Inc.