GEOLOGICA
GROUPE-CONSEIL

Suite 202, 450 3rd avenue, CP 1891
Val-d'Or (Quebec)
J9P 6C5
(819) 825-8643
info@geologica.ca

GOLDMINDS
GEOSERVICES

2999 Chemin Ste-Foy
Quebec (Quebec)
G1X 1P7
(418) 653-9669
info@goldmindsgeoservices.com

PROBE METALS INC

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF VAL-D'OR EAST PROPERTY

Abitibi Greenstone Belt
Quebec, Canada

Val-d'Or, Quebec
July 14, 2021
Effective date : June 1st, 2021

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P.Geo.
Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng.
Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.

Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo, Ph. D.
Claude Duplessis, P. Eng.
Goldminds Geoservices

SIGNATURE – GEOLOGICA GROUPE-CONSEIL INC.

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF THE VAL-D'OR EAST PROPERTY

Prepared for

PROBE METALS INC

56 Temperance Street, Suite 1000
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3V5
Tel: 416 777-6703

Signed in Val-d'Or, July 14, 2021
Effective Date: June 1st, 2021

"Signed and sealed original on file"

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P.Geo., OGQ (#227)

"Signed and sealed original on file"

Daniel Gaudreault, Eng., OIQ (# 39834)

SIGNATURE – GOLDMINDS GEOSERVICES

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF THE VAL-D'OR EAST PROPERTY

Prepared for

PROBE METALS INC

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Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3V5
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Signed in Val-d'Or, July 14, 2021
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"Signed and sealed original on file"

Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo., OGQ #1792

"Signed and sealed original on file"

Claude Duplessis, P. Eng., OIQ #45523

Certificate of Qualification (Alain-Jean Beauregard)

1. I, Alain-Jean Beauregard, Professional Geologist, residing at 240 Chemin des Pimbinas, La Conception, Québec, Canada.

2. The certificate is related to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Evaluation Report of the Val-d'Or East Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Quebec, Canada (According NI 43-101F1)". This report was written for Probe Metals Inc. and dated July 14, 2021 with an effective date of June 1st, 2021 (the "Technical Report").

3. I am a qualified geologist, having received my academic training at Concordia University, in Montréal, Québec (B.Sc. Geology and Mining – 1978) with an attestation in Business Administration (Val-d'Or – 1988). I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada #F4951 (FGAC) and also a member of the Order of Geologists and Geophysicists of Québec #227 (OGQ), of the Quebec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ), of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIMM) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 43 years since my graduation from University with the production of more than one thousand and five hundred (>1500) technical and financial evaluation reports in English or French for government authorities, private and public companies including numerous market value assessments of mining properties from grassroots projects to developed mines, and several companies' entire portfolio of properties. . I have been using geophysical data from various surveys (Mag, EM, IP-Resistivity, Radiometric, Gravity, etc.) since 1978 for geoscientific compilations, interpretations and recommendations for follow up exploration work such as selecting priority drill targets in the Archean rock of the Superior Province and the highly metamorphic terrain of the Grenville Province for iron, titanium, uranium, rare earth minerals, graphite, precious and base metals. I have organized and managed several exploration campaigns for gold, base metals and industrial metals, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, but also in other parts of the province of Québec (Labrador Trough, Gaspé Peninsula, James Bay, St-Lawrence River, North Shore, Ungava, etc.), in eastern Canada, Europe, Africa and the Americas.

5. I have visited the property in October 8, 2020. I have resampled some mineralized sections of three (3) drillholes of Monique in December 21, 2020.

6. I am responsible for the technical parts of Sections 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,15,16 and 17 and co-author of Sections 1,18,19 and 20 of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the issuer (Probe Metals Inc.) and the Val-d'Or East Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. I had prior involvement with the Property that is subject of the Technical Report by the recent visit of the Property.

9. I confirm to have read 43-101 F1 form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.

10. As of July 14, 2021, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report which is not reflected in this report or of the omission to disclose any such material fact or material change which could make this report misleading.

Dated this 14 day of July 2021
Effective Date: June 1st, 2021

"Signed and sealed original on file"

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P.Geo., (OGQ #227)
Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.

Certificate of Qualification (Daniel Gaudreault)

1. Daniel Gaudreault, Engineer, residing at 896 Quessy Street, Val-d'Or (Québec), Canada.

2. The certificate is related to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Evaluation Report of Monique Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Quebec, Canada (According NI 43-101F1)". This report was written for Probe Metals Inc. and dated July 14, 2021 with an effective date of June 1st, 2021 (the "Technical Report").

3. I graduated with a degree in Geological Engineering ("Eng.") from the University of Québec in Chicoutimi in 1983. I am a member of the "Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ)", #39834, of the Québec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).

4. I have worked as an engineer for a total of 38 years since my graduation from university. As an engineer specializing in exploration geology, I have been using geophysical data from various surveys (Mag, EM, IP-Resistivity, Radiometric, Gravity, etc.) since 1983 for geoscientific compilations, interpretations and recommendations for follow up exploration work such as selecting priority drill targets a in the the Archean rock of the Superior Province and the highly metamorphic terrain of the Grenville Province for iron, titanium, uranium, rare earth minerals, graphite, precious and base metals. I have been involved with all aspects of planning, organization and supervision of mineral exploration projects, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, Québec. I have been in charge of teams of professionals and technicians on geological projects in the most severe conditions. I have also completed several geoscientific compilations and technical reports on areas of interest in Québec, Ontario, USA (California & Nevada) and South America (mainly Peru).

5. I have visited the property in October 8, 2020. I have resampled some mineralized sections of three (3) drillholes of Monique, Courvan and Pascalis in December 21, 2020 and January --, 2021 respectively.

6. I am responsible for the technical parts of Sections 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16 and 17 and co-author of Sections 1,18,19 and 20 of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the issuer (Probe Metals Inc.) and the Val-d'Or East Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. I had prior involvement with the property that is subject of the Technical Report by the fieldvisit and resampling of some drill cores.

9. I confirm to have read 43-101 F1 form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.

10. As of July 14, 2021, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report which is not reflected in this report or of the omission to disclose any such material fact or material change which could make this report misleading

Dated this 14th day of July 2021
Effective Date: June 1st, 2021

"Signed and sealed original on file"

Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng. (OIQ #39834)
Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.

Certificate of Qualification (Merouane Rachidi)

Merouane Rachidi, P.Geo., Ph. D. - GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc Canada G1X 1P7.

To accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report of the Val-d'Or East Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Quebec, Canada", Val d'Or, Québec, dated July 14, 2021 with an effective date of June 1st, 2021 (the "Technical Report").

I, Merouane Rachidi P.Geo., Ph. D., do hereby certify that:

a) I am a Geologist at GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. - 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc, Canada G1X 1P7.
b) This certificate applies to the "NI 43-101 Technical Report of the Val-d'Or East Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Quebec, Canada", Val d'Or, Québec, dated July 14, 2021 with an effective date of June 1st, 2021 (the "Technical Report").
c) I am a graduate from Laval University in Quebec City (Ph.D. in Geology, 2012). I am a member of good standing (#1792) of the l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Order of Geologists of Quebec) and member of APGO registered #2998. My relevant experience includes over 8 years in exploration geology, drilling supervision, 3D orebody modelling, mining and mineral resource estimation (NI 43-101).
d) I am a "Qualified Person" for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
e) I have visited the Val-d'Or East Property in July 18, 2019.
f) I have prepared, participate and written the Technical Report. I am responsible of the item 14, and I am co-author of Sections 1, 11, 12, 14, 18 and 19 of the Technical Report.
g) I am independent of Probe Metals Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
h) I have no prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.
i) I have read the Instrument, and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
j) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, June 1st, 2021, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report, or part that I am responsible for, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

This 14th day of July 2021, Quebec.
Effective Date: June 1st, 2021

"Signed and sealed original on file"

Merouane Rachidi. P.Geo., (OGQ #1792)
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

Certificate of Qualification (Claude Duplessis)

Claude Duplessis, Eng. - GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc Canada G1X 1P7

To accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report of the Val-d'Or East Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Quebec, Canada", Val d'Or, Québec, dated July 14, 2021 with an effective date of June 1st, 2021 (the "Technical Report").

I, Claude Duplessis, Eng., do hereby certify that:

a) I am a graduate from the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi, Quebec in 1988 with a B.Sc. in geological engineering and I have practised my profession continuously since that time;
b) I am a registered member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (Registration Number 45523). I am also a registered engineer in the province of Alberta, Ontario and Newfoundland & Labrador. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. I am a Senior Engineer and Consultant at GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.;
c) I have worked as an engineer for a total of 33 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is: Over 25 years of consulting in the field of Mineral Resource estimation, orebody modelling, mineral processing, mine design, mineral resource auditing and geotechnical engineering, cash flow analysis, commodity market and economic analysis.
d) I have prepared, written, participate in the Technical Report, I am co-author on Item 14. I have not visited the Property;
e) I am independent of the issuer as defined in section 1.5 of NI 43-101("The Instrument");
f) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101;
g) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the Technical Report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading;
h) I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or material change, which is not reflected in this report.

This 14th day of July 2021, Quebec.
Effective Date: June 1st, 2021

"Signed and sealed original on file"

____

Claude Duplessis, P. Eng., (OIQ #45523)
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

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1.0 SUMMARY (Item 1)

At the request of Probe Metals Inc. ("Probe Metals"), Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. ("Geologica") and GoldMinds Geoservices ("GoldMinds") were given the mandate on October 2020 to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report of Val-d'Or East Property ("the Property") including an updated Resource Estimate. Geologica and GoldMinds are independent mining and exploration consulting firms based in Val-d'Or and Quebec City respectively (both in Quebec Province). The issuers, Probe Metals Inc. is a Canadian mineral exploration company listed on the TSXV under the symbol "PRB".

The Technical Report was prepared by Geologica. The 2020 Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by authors Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo. and Claude Duplessis, P.Eng. of GoldMinds.

The qualified persons (QPs) for the Technical Report are:

- Alain-Jean Beauregard, P. Geo. (OGQ # 227), of Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.
- ("Geologica");
- Daniel Gaudreault, Eng. (OIQ #39834), of Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.
- ("Geologica");
- Merouane Rachidi, P.Geo. (OGQ #1792), of GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.
- ("GoldMinds);
- Claude Duplessis, P. Eng. (OIQ #45523), of GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.
- ("GoldMinds);

Property Description and Ownership

The Val-d'Or East Property is located in Northwestern Quebec, approximately 26 kilometres east of the city of Val-d'Or. The property is located in portions of Louvicourt, Pascalis, Senneville and Vauquelin Townships and is covered by N.T.S. map sheets 32C04 and 32C03.

The Property that is the subject of this report consists of three (3) distinct claim blocks. The Pascalis-Courvan-Senore claim block is 100% owned by Probe Metals and is comprised of 401 map-designated mining titles (CDC) and two (2) Mining Concessions (CM) covering a total area of 16,909.41 hectares. The Monique claim block is contiguous to the Pascalis-Courvan-Senore block and is composed of 21 map-designated mining titles (CDC) and one (1) Mining Lease (BM) covering a total of 550.04 hectares. The Lapaska claim block, which is non-contiguous with the Pascalis-Courvan-Senore block, is 100% owned by Probe Metals and is comprised of 21 map-designated mining titles (CDC) covering a total of 352.35 hectares.

The following properties, Cadillac Break East and Megiscane, are not subjects of this report but are part of the Val-d'Or East Property. The Cadillac Break East claim block is contiguous with the Lapaska block and is composed of 232 map-designated mining titles (CDC) covering a total of 7,407.8 hectares. Probe Metals has earned a 60% interest in the Cadillac Break East block from O3 Mining Inc. The Megiscane claim block is located 20 km further to the north east.

History

The first recorded claims in the area of the Val-d'Or East Property were staked in the early 1930's owing to gold occurrences discovered in 1931 in the southeast portion of the Pascalis-Courvan-Senore claim block. In 1931 and 1932, Noranda excavated a series of trenches and drilled five (5) holes on what eventually became known as the No-1 and No-2 showings. In 1936, Pascalis Gold Mines completed several drill holes on the No-1 showing, which today is the site of the former L.C. Beliveau mine.

Most of the work prior to Probe Metals consisted of geological mapping, rock sampling, soil geochemistry, geophysical surveying, trenching, diamond drilling (2,076 holes totaling 303,931 m), the sinking of three shafts (Resenor, L.C. Beliveau and Bussiere), two underground mining operation (L.C. Beliveau and Bussiere) and the Monique open-pit mine.

Commercial production at the former L.C. Beliveau mine began on September 1, 1989 and ceased operations in October 1993, after producing 166,936 ounces of gold. Production statistics averaged 35,296 tonnes per month, i.e. 1,175 tonnes per day, for an average annual production of 43,576 ounces of gold per year. Only one mining method was used, namely large diameter longhole open stoping. This low-cost mining method was successfully used due to the excellent geometry of the mineralized zone and the highly competent rock mass, which resulted in low production costs. The average dilution factor during operations was 7%. The average Au recovery was 93.1%.

Commercial production at the former Monique mine began in February 2013 and the mine ceased operations in January 2015, after producing 51,488 ounces of gold. The average dilution factor during operations was 7% and the average Au recovery was 95.9%.

Commercial production at the former Bussiere mine began in October 1932 and the mine ceased operations in March 1942, after producing 41,682 ounces of gold. When cyanidation was introduced in 1937, the Au recovery was 98%.

Geology and Mineralization

The Val-d'Or East property is located in the Val-d'Or mining camp within the Southern Volcanic Zone, which is situated in the southeastern part of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Val-d'Or mining camp is well known for its lode gold deposits with more than 25 million ounces of gold produced.

The Property is mainly underlain by tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks in the north and by tholeiitic lavas characterized by the occurrence of very thick volcaniclastic deposits in the south. The orientation of the volcanic rocks on the Property ranges from 270˚ to 292˚ and dips steeply to the north. Throughout the central portion of the property, the volcanic rocks are crosscut by a series of gabbroic and mafic intrusions along an ENE trend. A swarm of subvertical, NNW-striking diorite dykes also crosscut the volcanic units, and are important hosts of gold mineralization at the Pascalis Trend. The western portion of the property, formerly the Courvan property, encompasses the eastern contact of the synvolcanic Bourlamaque granodiorite batholith. The contact of the Bourlamaque intrusion is documented to be shallowly dipping to the east, suggesting that this intrusion remains present, eastward under the volcanic rocks, on the Pascalis-Colombiere property.

On the Val-d'Or East Property, two main geological settings control the gold mineralization. The first geological setting is associated with quartz-carbonate-tourmaline mesothermal veins both inside and adjacent to dykes and sills which crosscut the volcanic rocks close to EW trending shear zones. Examples of this type of mineralization on the Property are the Pascalis gold trend deposits and the former L.C. Beliveau and Monique mines. The second gold setting is found in the Bourlamaque Batholith associated with quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins that typically have associated coarse-grained, cubic pyrite. The vein systems appear to be spatially related to shear zones and diorite dykes, which crosscut the Bourlamaque batholith. Examples of this type of mineralization on the Property are the Courvan Trend deposits and the former Bussiere Mine.

Drilling

From July 2019 to December 2020, Probe Metals has completed 279 new drillholes (including 7 DDHs for the metallurgical tests) totalling 79,248.75 meters on the Pascalis, Courvan and Monique gold trends. A total of 50,667 samples were taken from NQ core size and 3,452 QA/QC controls were inserted during the sampling. The samples were analyzed by Actlabs laboratories in Quebec and Ontario and AGAT Laboratory in Ontario. All precious metal analysis were assayed by fire assay (50 g) with Atomic Absorption or Gravimetric Finish.

Metallurgy

The results of the Beliveau metallurgical test programs indicate that gold could be extracted by 1) gravity and leaching of gravity tails or by 2) gravity, flotation of gravity tails and leaching of gravity concentrate and flotation concentrate. The absence of a gravity circuit in the flowsheet decreases the performance of the process. The preferred option for a standalone process plant is the recovery of gold by gravity and leaching of gravity tails with an overall gold extraction higher than 95% and an easier process to control and operate.

For the other deposits that are the subject of this report, when historical production or metallurgical information was available, the Au recoveries were in the neighbourhood of 95% . Te gold recovery selected for the resource estimate is 95%. It is possible that higher gold extraction could be achieved during production.

Additionally, mineral sorting pre-concentration testwork has shown encouraging results with an approximate 45% mass reduction with only 5% gold losses, implying that only 55% of the feed would require grinding, cyanidation and treatment. If included in the flowsheet, mineral sorting could minimize both costs and environmental impact by reducing hauling of mineralized material from the various deposits to the processing facility, reducing the size of the process plant tailings management facility and lowering the size, capital and operating cost of the process plant.

Resource Estimate

The Resource Estimates produced by GoldMinds as part of this report are included in the following three (3) tables herebelow, combining the 100% owned Val-d'Or East Property from the main three gold trends (Figure 1 to 4) in the first table (Pascalis, Courvan and Monique), the other properties in the second table and the detailed resources in the third table. Any mined-out volumes from the former Bussiere, Beliveau and Monique mines were removed from the estimated resources.

Table 1: Val-d'Or East Property (100% interest)

All Deposits / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Measured	5,511,000	2.12	347,600	660,000	2.43	51,500	5,771,000	2.15	399,100
Indicated	21,404,000	1.56	1,072,700	2,602,000	3.08	257,900	24,006,000	1.72	1,330,600
Measured & Indicated	26,515,000	1.67	1,420,300	3,262,000	2.95	309,400	29,777,000	1.81	1,729,700
Inferred	20,702,000	1.58	1,053,800	8,230,000	3.43	906,500	28,932,000	2.11	1,960,400

Table 2: Val-d'Or East Other Properties

Deposit / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Lapaska[1] Total Inferred	512,000	1.47	24,200	460,000	3.19	47,200	972,000	2.28	71,300
Senore Total Inferred	549,000	1.78	31,400	38,000	2.68	3,300	587,000	1,84	34,700
Sleepy[2] Total Inferred				1,113,000	4.70	167,900	1,113,000	4.70	167,900

1 NI 43-101 Technical Report Val-d'Or East Project – October 2019, 100% interest

2 NI 43-101 Technical Report Sleepy Project – December 2014, 60% interest

Table 3: Val-d'Or East Property – Detailed Resources

Deposit / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Pascalis Gold Trend									
Measured	4,491,000	2.20	317,300	640,000	2.40	49,400	5,131,000	2.22	366,700
Indicated	6,307,000	1.76	356,500	766,000	2.64	65,000	7,073,000	1.85	421,500
Mes & Ind	10,798,000	1.94	673,800	1,406,000	2.53	114,400	12,204,000	2.01	788,200
Inferred	6,007,000	1.63	315,500	2,694,000	2.77	239,900	8,701,000	1.99	555,500
Monique Gold Trend									
Measured	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indicated	12,388,000	1.38	548,000	1,231,000	3.15	124,800	13,619,000	1.54	672,800
Inferred	9,082,000	1.41	411,000	2,651,000	3.06	260,400	11,733,000	1.78	671,400
Courvan Gold Trend									
Measured	620,000	1.52	30,300	20,000	3.22	2,100	640,000	1.57	32,400
Indicated	2,710,000	1.93	168,200	604,000	3.50	68,000	3,314,000	2.22	236,200
Mes & Ind	3,330,000	1.85	198,500	624,000	3.49	70,100	3,954,000	2.11	268,600
Inferred	5,613,000	1.81	327,300	2,885,000	4.38	406,200	8,498,000	2.68	733,500
Lapaska Deposit									
Inferred	512,000	1.47	24,200	460,000	3.19	47,200	972,000	2.28	71,300
Senore Deposit									
Inferred	549,000	1.78	31,400	38,000	2.68	3,300	587,000	1,84	34,700
Sleepy Deposit									
Inferred				1,113,000	4.70	167,900	1,113,000	4.70	167,900

Notes:

1 Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, market or other relevant issues. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources are uncertain in nature and there has not been sufficient work to define these Inferred resources as Indicated or Measured resources.

2 The database used for this mineral estimate includes drill results obtained from historical records and up to the recent 2020 drill program.

3 The pit-constrained updated Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.42g/t Au for the Monique deposit and 0.40g/t for the other deposits. These cut-offs were calculated at a gold price of US$1,600 with an exchange rate of 1.333 US$/C$ per troy ounce. They were based on the following parameters: mining cost 3.00 or 3.50$/t, processing + G&A costs $21.50/t, transport cost to the central processing facility based on distance on existing roads @ $0.15/t.km, Au recovery 95%, pit slopes from 48° to 59° as per the press release of February 23rd, 2021.

4 The underground Mineral Resources were based on two main mining methods, long-hole retreat at $82/t depending on width of stopes, and mechanized cut & fill at $110/t and the same above ground unit cost as for the pit-constrained scenario, resulting in cut-off grades of 1.65 and 2.05 g/t Au. These cut-off grades were then used to delineate continuous underground mineral shapes above the calculated cut-off grades. Blocks within those UG mineral shapes that are below the cut-off were included as dilution material and the grade reported represents the average of all UG mineral shapes thus delineated.

5 The geological interpretation of the deposits was based on lithologies and the observation that mineralized domains occur either within or proximal to sub-vertical dykes, deformation zones or as low dipping quartz tourmaline vein sets.
6 The mineral resource presented here were estimated with a block size of 5m X 5m X 5m for the Monique pit-constrained Mineral Resource and a block size of 2.5m X 2.5m X 2.5m for all others.
7 The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites calculated from the mineralized intervals. Prior to compositing, high-grade gold assays were capped (capping maximum ranges from 28 to 100 g/t Au depending on the deposit). Depending on the deposit, the composites were 1.0 metre or 1.5 metres.
8 The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance to the square methodology utilizing three passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids followed the geological interpretation trends were used.
9 The Mineral Resources have been classified under the guidelines of the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council (2019), and procedures for classifying the reported Mineral Resources were undertaken within the context of the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101.
10 In order to accurately estimate the resources, underground voids (shaft, ramp and drifts) and the existing pits were subtracted from the mineralized bodies modeled prior to the pit optimization.
11 Tonnage estimates are based on measured rock densities by Gold Trend. 2.82 tonnes per cubic metre for the Courvan Gold Trend, 2.83 for the Pascalis Gold Trend and 2.88 for the Monique Gold Trend. Results are presented undiluted and in situ for the pit-constrained resources and diluted for the UG resources.
12 This mineral resource estimate is dated June 1, 2021 and the cut-off date for the drillhole database used to produce this updated mineral resource estimate is May 8, 2021. Tonnages and ounces in the tables are rounded to nearest thousand and hundred respectively. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

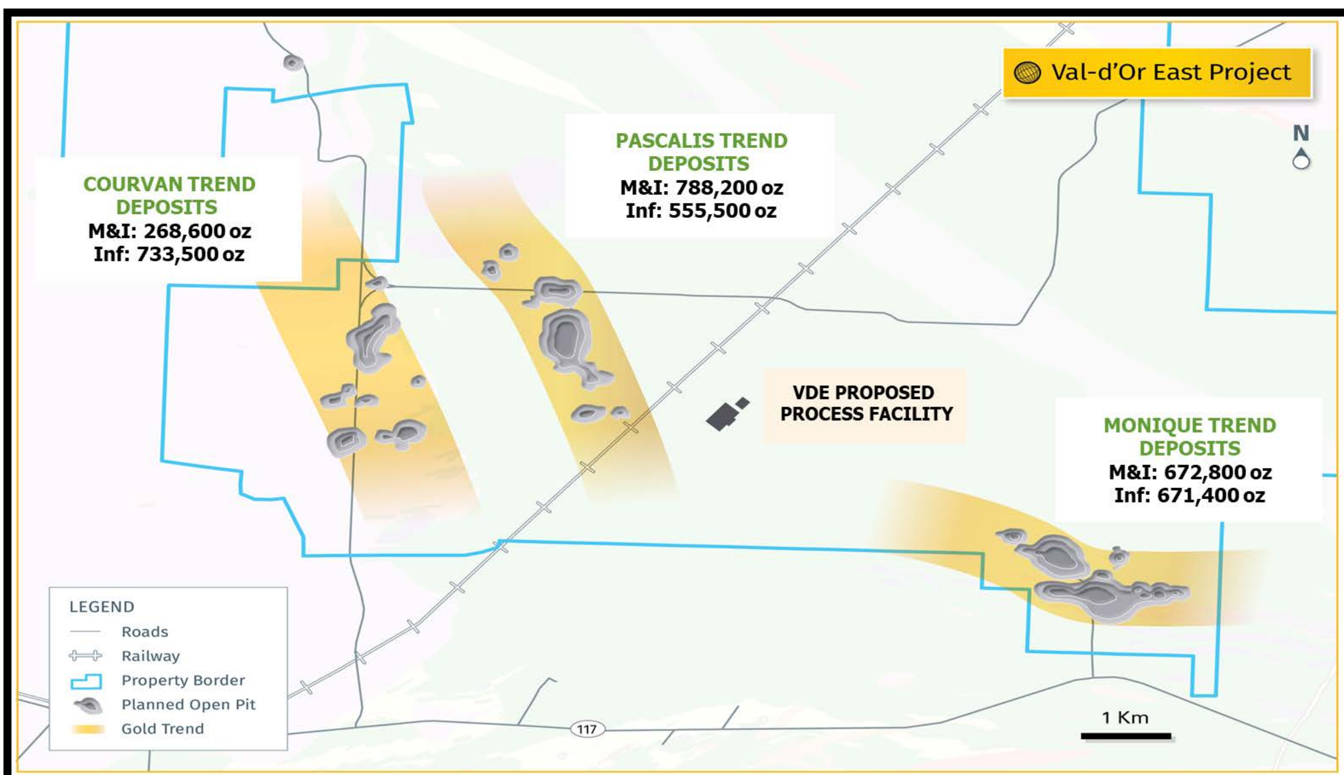

Figure 1: Surface Map Pascalis, Courvan and Monique Trends Gold Deposits

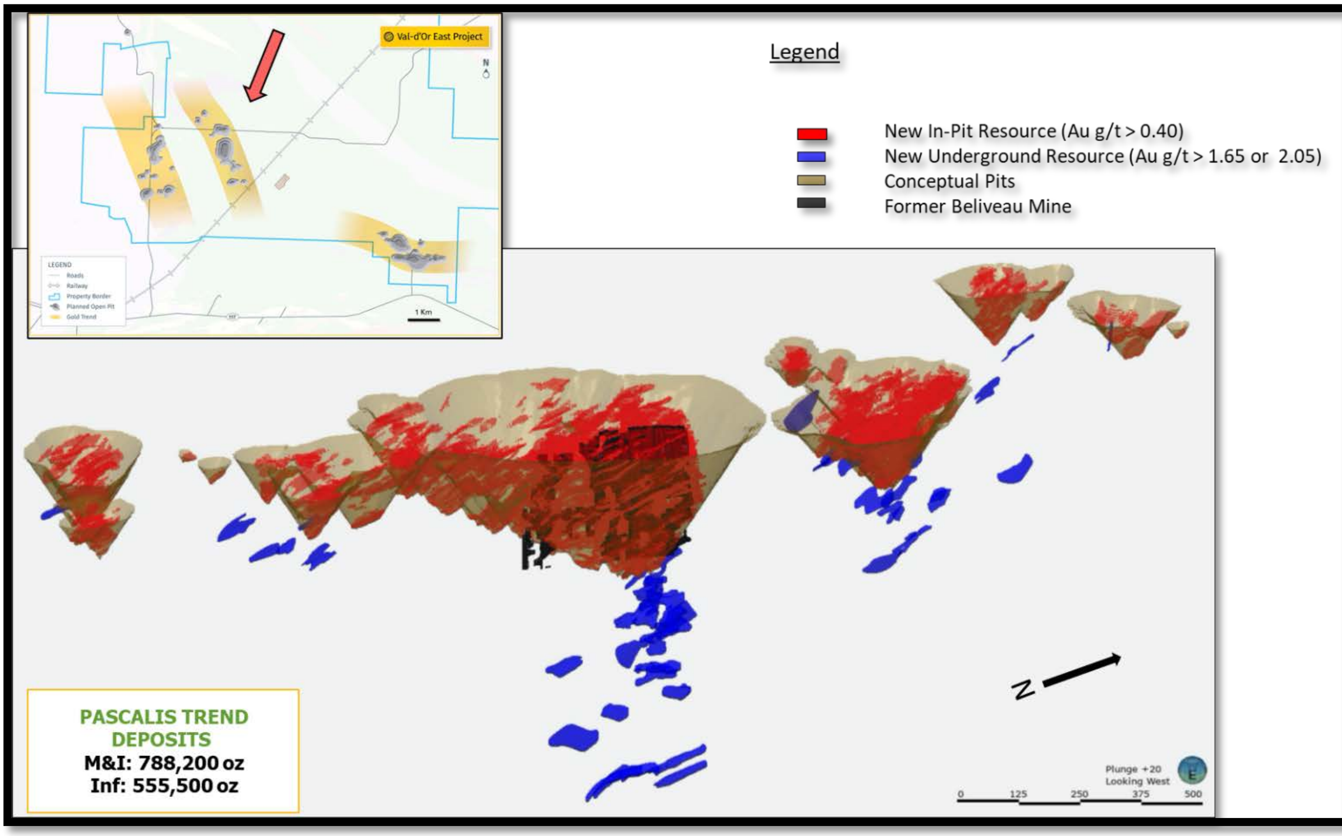

Figure 2: Block Model 3D view – Pascalis Gold Trend Area

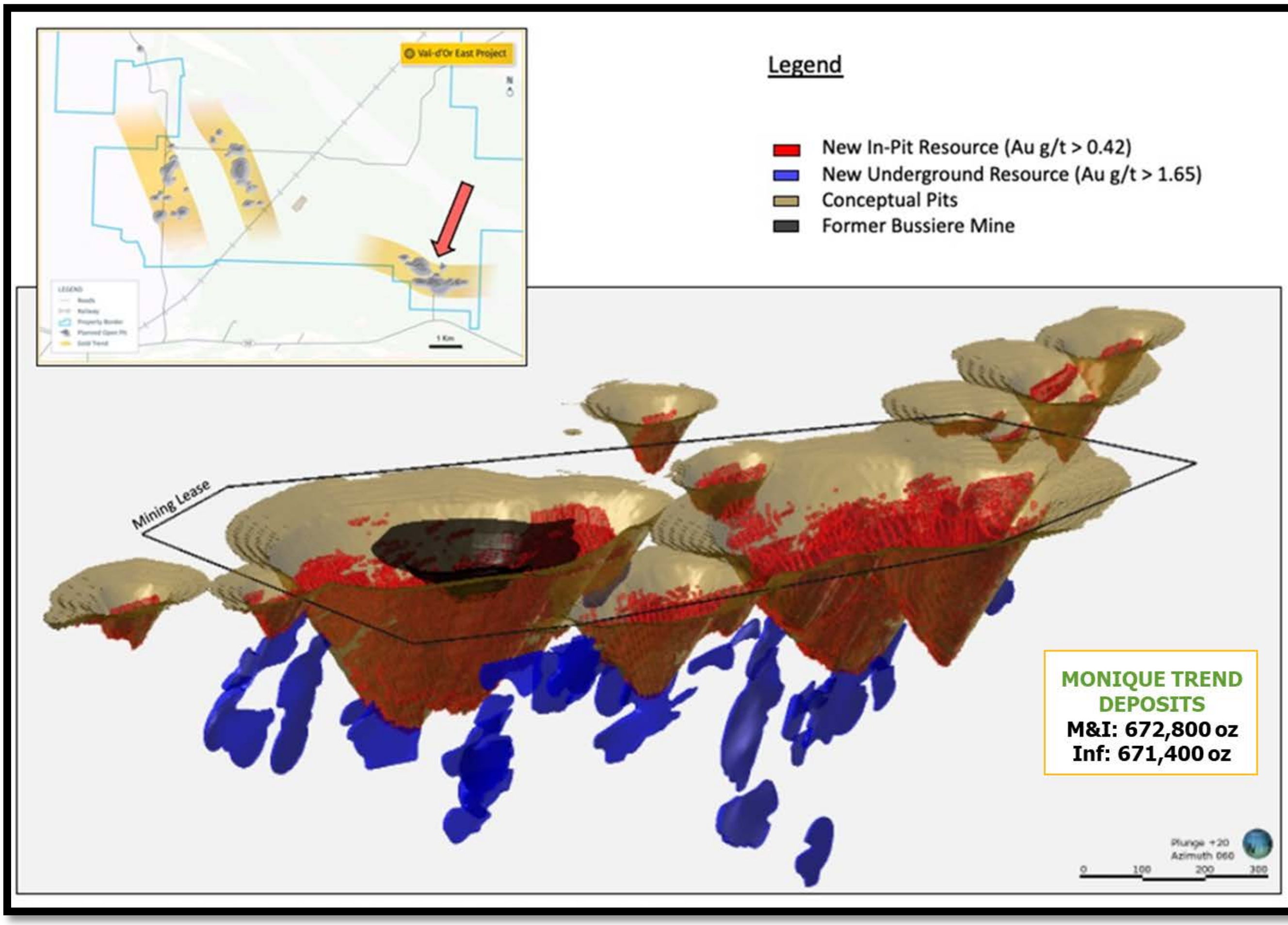

Figure 3: Block Model 3D view – Monique Gold Trend Area

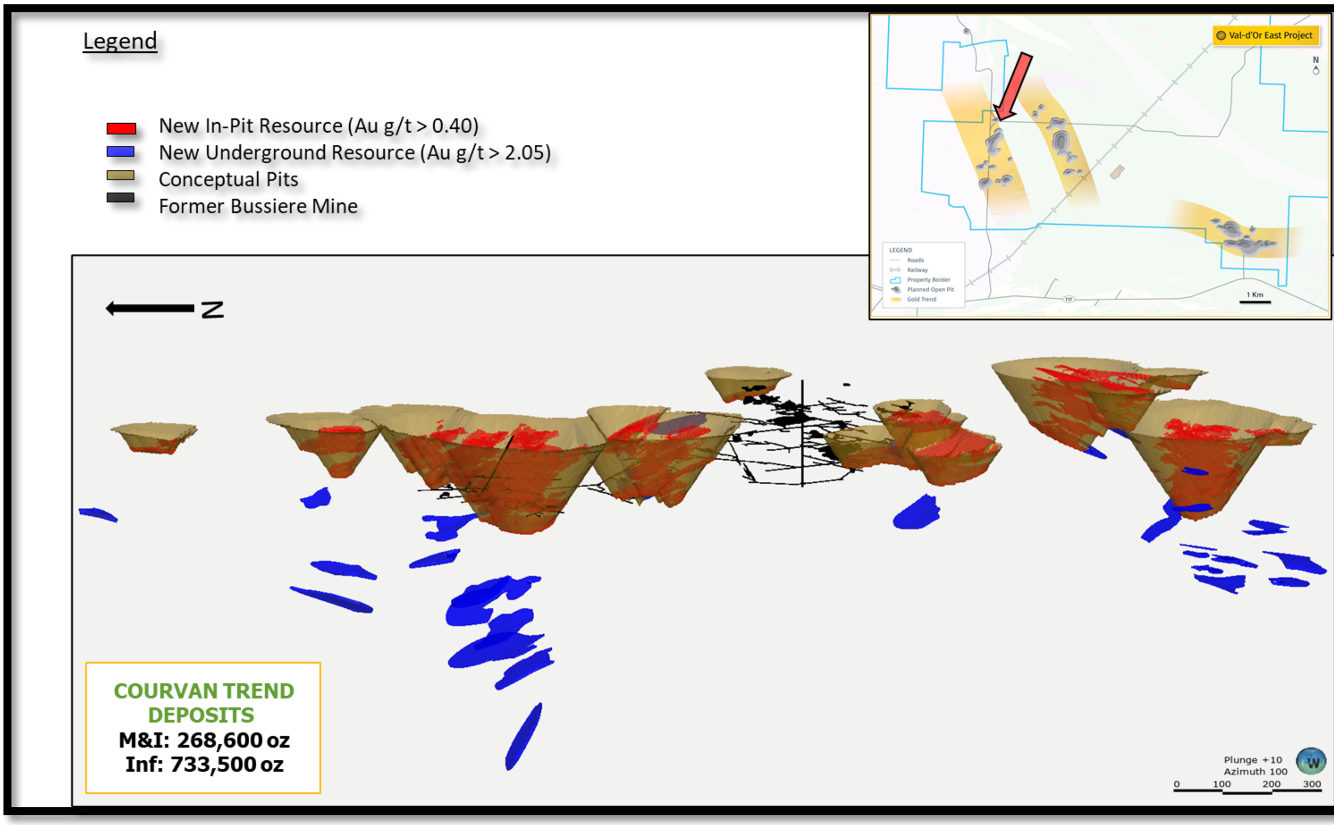

Figure 4: Block Model 3D view – Courvan Gold Trend Area

In addition to the above stated mineral resource estimate, it was identified that by applying ore sorting to mineralized waste with significantly more conservative gold recoveries than obtained in the metallurgical testwork additional mineral material may be extracted from the mineralized waste and thus become additional mineral resource on the Project. The additional mineral resource from marginal material using ore sorting is presented in Table 4 herebelow.

Table 4: Additional Pit Constrained Resource from Ore Sorting

Resources Category	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (oz.)
Measured	996,000	0.32	10,300
Indicated	5,799,000	0.33	60,900
Measured & Indicated	6,795,000	0.33	71,200
Inferred	7,438,000	0.31	75,300

Notes:

1 This additional pit-constrained Mineral Resource represents low grade material between a cut-off of 0.25 g/t and the cut-off grade of 0.40 or 0.42 g/t Au of the pit-constrained Mineral Resource. This lower cut-off was based on the following parameters: ore sorting cost $2.00/t, Gold recovery in the ore sorting process 75% with an overall gold recovery with gravity and leaching at 68%, mass recovery in the ore sorting process 40%.

Additions to the Current Resource Estimate Relative to the 2019 Resource Estimate

The 2019 mineral resource estimate hosted a NI 43-101 resource of 0.87M ounces of gold Measured & Indicated and 2.56M ounces of gold Inferred. A total of 74,662 metres has been drilled since this Resource Estimate. Using a gold price of USD $1,600 per ounce, the updated NI 43-101 mineral resource hosts 1.80M ounces of gold measured and indicated, and 2.31M ounces gold inferred, net to Probe, representing an increase of 18% in total size and an increase of 108% in the M&I category. A total of 84% of the new, 2021, M&I resources are pit-constrained.

Environment

Probe Metals has initiated a series of environmental studies in 2019 to understand the environmental constraints in portions of the main resource area covered by this report, especially around the New Beliveau deposit.

An initial environmental baseline study was undertaken with SNC Lavalin GEM Quebec Inc. in 2017 and expanded in 2018. Some authorizations or compensations will be necessary if a future project impacts some fish-bearing watercourses or wetlands but there were no issues identified that would likely have an impact on resource extraction and project development. In addition, no special status plant species or their potential habitats were observed in the study area.

Geochemical characterization was performed on representative waste rock and mineral samples in 2017 on the New Beliveau, Highway and North deposits. Since then, mapping of the various deposits has continued by using lithogeochemical analysis and database. In addition, the rejects of the mineral sorting pre-concentration testwork were fully characterized.

According to the information currently available, all the waste rock, mineral, and mineral sorting rejects can be considered as non-potentially acid-generating and non-potentially metal leaching.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Geologica and GoldMinds have reviewed the data and drill hole database and inspected the QAQC program. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that the data presented by Probe Metals are generally accurate and reasonable representation of the Val-d'Or East Project.

The Val-d'Or East property is located 26 km east of the town of Val-d'Or, in a historic mining camp within favorable structural and geological settings. The Property is at an advanced stage of exploration and hosts significant gold mineralization. The Property has supported profitable commercial mining operations in the past. While some resources were mined on the Property, some remain to be discovered, evaluated and defined in detail.

The Updated Resource Estimate along the Pascalis Gold Trend comprises resources found within a surface expression of 2.5 km in length and 1 km in width to a vertical depth, locally, of 0.7 km. The Pascalis Gold Trend resource estimate includes three deposits: New Beliveau (around the former L.C. Beliveau mine), North and Highway. The majority of the new resource estimate occurs within the central New Beliveau deposit. This estimate also include significant resources from the deposits along the Courvan (2.5 km on strike and 1.5 km wide and locally 0.4 km deep) and Monique (2 km on strike and 0.6 km wide and locally 0. 6 km deep) gold trends. As part of the resource estimation process, Probe Metals compiled all the drillholes data and GoldMinds performed the verification and validation of the data provided by Probe and consider the database suitable for resource estimation. The database used for this technical report 3,005 drill holes consisting of 319,729 gold assays, which represented 636,439 metres of drilling. 3D geological models were also built for sub-vertical dykes, shallow dipping veins and include important key structures hosting or constraining gold mineralization along Lapaska, Monique, Courvan and Pascalis gold trends. For the 2021 Resource Estimate, economic pit shells at 0.40 and 0.42 g/t Au cut-off grade were used to determine the pit constrained mineral resource for all the deposits.

Geologica and GoldMinds also believe that the various Gold Trends on the Val-d'Or East Property (the Pascalis Gold Trend, the Courvan Gold Trend and the Monique Gold Trend) have excellent exploration potential along strike and at depth surrounding the existing gold deposits. More detailed knowledge and understanding of the property-scale controls and structures will help guide and focus future drilling programs. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that Probe Metals should continue to refine its understanding of the structural complexity to help interpret and define other potentially mineralized sub-vertical trending shear and fault structures cutting across the currently modeled structures along the different trends. The chargeability/resistivity data gathered in 2018 and 2019 will help to identify the presence of pyrite mineralization and altered structures close to surface. In areas covered by thick and/or conductive overburden, high power 3D IP surveys carried out in 2019 to 2021 will help to identify anomalies where historical surveys failed to read bedrock. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that Probe Metals should continue aggressive follow-up exploration, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys mapping/prospecting, drilling, metallurgical investigation and project development activities on the Property. Significant additional exploration and definition drilling is clearly warranted on the Property to increase the quantity and quality of gold resources.

Geologica and GoldMinds recommend additional work to continue exploring the Property, to confirm the economic potential of the New Beliveau deposit and the rest of the Val-d'Or East Property, and to continue to advance the Project with further drilling programs, metallurgical work, environmental and engineering studies to realize a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).

The authors responsible for the relevant portion of this report believe that there is a reasonable potential for making new discoveries on the Property. Geologica and GoldMinds recommend to extend the Pascalis, Courvan and Monique integrated geological and structural model for the overall Property and conducting additional exploration work (stripping, mapping, geophysics and drilling) while continuing to de-risk the project in parallel with advanced technical studies and metallurgical investigations.

Additional drilling is recommended to test other known occurrences and new target areas, and to continue assess the overall potential of the Property. Geologica and GoldMinds believe the character of the Property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration and development program. The cost for next phase of the work program is estimated to be C$20,815,000 (including 15% for contingencies)**.**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (Item 2)

2.1 General

At the request of Probe Metals Inc. (“Probe Metals”), Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. (“Geologica”) and GoldMinds Geoservices (“GoldMinds”) were given the mandate on October 2020 to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report of the Val-d’Or East Property (“the Property”) including an updated Resource Estimate. Geologica and GoldMinds are independent mining and exploration consulting firms based in Val-d’Or and Quebec City respectively (both in Quebec Province). The issuers, Probe Metals Inc. is a Canadian mineral exploration company listed on the TSXV under the symbol “PRB”.

The last NI 43-101 compliant technical report for the Property with an effective date of July 25th, 2019 was authored by Probe Metals. This technical report was prepared in compliance with Regulation 43-101 by Geologica and GoldMinds.

As of the effective date of this report June 1st, 2021, Probe Metals has completed 288 drillholes (including 7 drillholes for the metallurgical tests) totalling 81,799.45 meters.

2.2 Term of Reference

Geologica has prepared this Technical Report for Probe Metals Inc. in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). The trigger date for preparation of this report is October 2020 when Geologica and GoldMinds were formely commissioned.

The Report has been prepared to conform to the format and content required under the National Instrument 43-101 (“NI43-101”) regulations of the Canadian Securities Administrators, including Form 43-101F1, and other related guidelines.

Unless otherwise stated, information and data contained in this report or used in its’ preparation has been provided by Probe Metals Inc.

The Qualified Persons for preparation of this report are Alain-Jean Beauregard and Daniel Gaudreault of Geologica and, Claude Duplessis and Merouane Rachidi of GoldMinds.

Alain-Jean Beauregard and Daniel Gaudreault of Geologica have visited the Val-d’Or East Property (Courvan, Pascalis and Monique) on October 8, 2020, while Merouane Rachidi of GoldMinds visited the site on July 18, 2019. Claude Duplessis of GoldMinds has not visited the Property.

The responsibilities of each QP are:

Author or co-author	Responsible for sections
Alain-Jean Beauregard, P. Geo.	Author: 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,15,16 and 17; co-author: 1,18,19 and 20
Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng.	Author: 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16 and 17; co-author: 1,18,19 and 20
Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo.	Author: 14; co-author: 1,11, 12, 18,19 and 20
Claude Duplessis, P. Eng.	co-author: 1,14,18,19 and 20

2.3 Principal Sources of Information

As part of the current mandate, the independent qualified persons (QPs) as defined by NI 43-101 have reviewed the following with respect to the Monique Property: mining titles and their status recorded in GESTIM (the Government of Quebec's online claim management system); agreements and technical data supplied by the issuer (or its agents); public sources of relevant technical information available through SIGÉOM (the Government of Quebec's online warehouse for assessment work); and the issuer's filings on SEDAR (e.g., press releases and Management's Discussion & Analysis reports).

Some of the geological and/or technical reports for the Property or other projects in the vicinity were prepared before the implementation of NI 43-101 in 2001. The authors of such reports appear to have been qualified and the information prepared according to standards that were acceptable to the exploration community at the time. In some cases, however, the data are incomplete and do not fully meet the current requirements of NI 43-101. Geologica has no known reason to believe that any of the information used to prepare the Technical Report is invalid or contains misrepresentations. The authors have sourced the information for the Technical Report from the collection of reports listed in Item 27 – References.

Geologica and GoldMinds believe the information used to prepare the Technical Report and to formulate its conclusions and recommendations is valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report is prepared. The authors, by virtue of their technical review of the project, affirm that the work program and recommendations presented in the report are in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

The QPs do not have, nor have they 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 consultants. The Technical Report was prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates, and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of the Technical Report.

2.4 Currency, Units, Abbreviations and Definitions

All currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars. Quantities are stated in both imperial and SI units (Canadian and international practice), including metric tonnes (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, grams (g) and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for gold grades; and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for silver grades. Precious metals quantities may also be reported in troy ounces (ounces), a common practice in the gold mining industry (Table 1)

Table 1 - List of abbreviations

Unit or Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
American dollars	US$ or USD
billion	G
billion years	Ga
Canadian dollar	$, CA$, CAD
centimetre	cm
chalcopyrite	cpy
carbon-in-pulp	CIP
cobalt	Co
copper	Cu
cubic metre	m3
decametre	dm
degree Celsius	°C
diamond drill hole	DDH
Directive 019 sur l'industrie minière	Directive 019
electromagnetic	EM
foot	ft, '
gold	Au
gold equivalent	AuEq
gram	g
gram per cubic centimetre	g/cm3
gram per metric ton	g/t
hectare	ha
horizontal loop electromagnetic	HLEM
inch	in, "
induced polarization	IP
inductively coupled plasma	ICP
iron	Fe
joint venture	JV
kilogram	kg
kilometre	km
magnetometer, magnetometric	Mag
metre	m
metres above sea level	masl
metric ton (tonne)	t
micron (micrometre)	µm
millimetre	mm
million	M
million metric tons	Mt
million ounces	Moz

Unit or Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
million years	Ma
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec	MERN
Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs	MFFP
Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques	MELCC
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101, 43-101
net smelter return	NSR
nickel	Ni
ounce per short ton	oz/st
palladium	Pd
part per billion	ppb
part per million	ppm
platinum	Pt
pyrite	py
pyrrhotite	po
short ton	st, ton
silver	Ag
thousand	k
thousand ounces	koz
tonnes (metric tons) per day	tpd
troy ounce	oz
tungsten	W
underground	UG, U/G
versatile time domain electromagnetic	VTEM
volcanogenic massive sulphide	VMS
zinc	Zn

2.5 Disclaimer

There are no mineral reserves in this report. It should be understood that the mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources presented in this Technical Report are estimates based on available sampling and on assumptions and parameters available to the authors. The comments in this Technical Report reflect the author's and Geologica's and GoldMinds' best judgement in light of the information available.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (Item 3)

Geologica and GoldMinds are not experts in legal, land tenure or environmental matters. Geologica and GoldMinds have relied on data and information provided by Probe Metals Inc. and on previously completed technical reports (refers to Section 20 - Item 27 References). Although Geologica and GoldMinds have reviewed the available data, they have only validated a portion of the entire data set. Therefore, Geologica and GoldMinds have made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data, and where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, either the data were not used or the procedures modified to account for the lack of confidence in that specific information.

The authors relied on reports and opinions as follows for information that is not within the authors fields of expertise. While exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing the data and in formulating their opinions, Geologica and GoldMinds relied on the issuer for its project data and the data of previous operators on the project.

Geologica and GoldMinds offer no legal opinion as to the validity of the mineral titles claimed. A description of the Property, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Item 4)

4.1 Location

The Property is located in Northwestern Quebec, approximately 26 kilometres east of the city of Val-d'Or (Figure 1). The Property is located in portions of the Louvicourt, Pascalis, Senneville and Vauquelin Township in N.T.S. map sheets 32C04 and 32C03 (Figure 2). The approximate UTM coordinates for the geographic centre of the Property is 314000E and 5336000N (Zone 18, NAD83).

The Val-d'Or East Property, which is the subject of this report, is the result of the amalgamation of the former Pascalis Colombière, Beaufor North, Senore, Pascalis Extension, Bonnefond North, Aurbel East, Courvan, Monique and Lapaska. The Company has also earned a 60% interest on its Cadillac Break East Property from O3 Mining Inc. (formerly the Sleepy Lake for Alexandria Minerals) following an option agreement signed in 2016.

The Property that is the subject of this report consists of three (3) distinct claim blocks. The Pascalis-Courvan-Senore claim block is 100% owned by Probe Metals and is comprised of 401 map-designated mining titles (CDC) and two (2) Mining Concessions (CM) covering a total area of 16,909.41 hectares (Figure 3). The Monique claim block is contiguous to the Pascalis-Courvan-Senore block and is composed of 21 map-designated mining titles (CDC) and one (1) Mining Lease (BM) covering a total of 550.04 hectares (Figure 3). The Lapaska claim block, which is non-contiguous with the Pascalis-Courvan-Senore block, is 100% owned by Probe Metals and is comprised of 21 map-designated mining titles (CDC) covering a total of 352.35 hectares (Figure 4).

The following properties, Cadillac Break East and Megiscane, are not subjects of this report but are part of the Val-d'Or East Property. The Cadillac Break East claim block is contiguous with the Lapaska block and is composed of 232 map-designated mining titles (CDC) covering a total of 7,407.8 hectares. Probe Metals has earned a 60% interest in the Cadillac Break East block from O3 Mining Inc. The Megiscane claim block is located 20 km further to the north east.

Table 2 lists the status of these cells which include the claim number, the expiry date, the area in hectare, the excess work credit and the required work and fees. The mining titles have been verified and validated using "*GESTIM" the official and public mining title management* website operated by the "*Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec".*

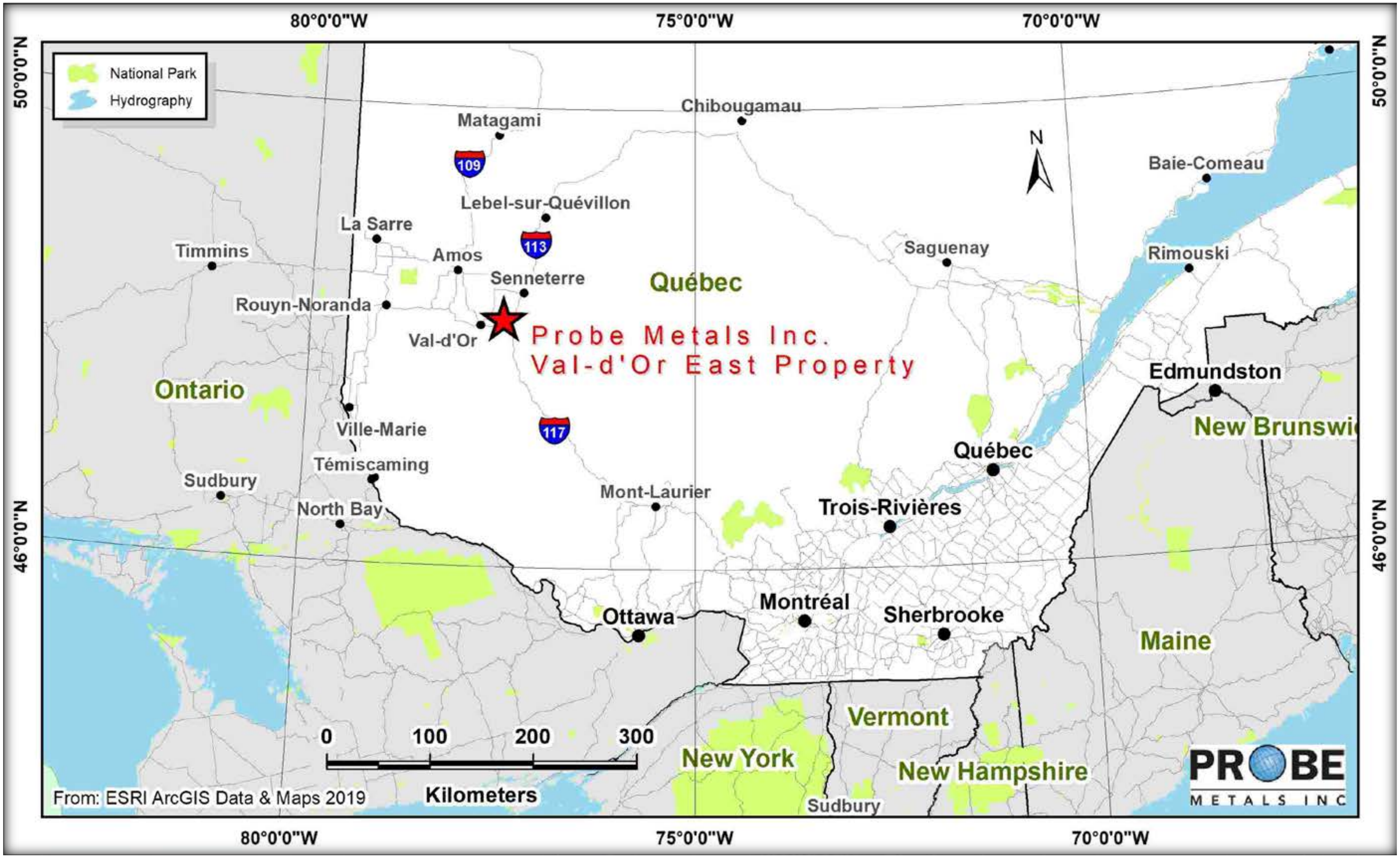

Figure 1 - General Location

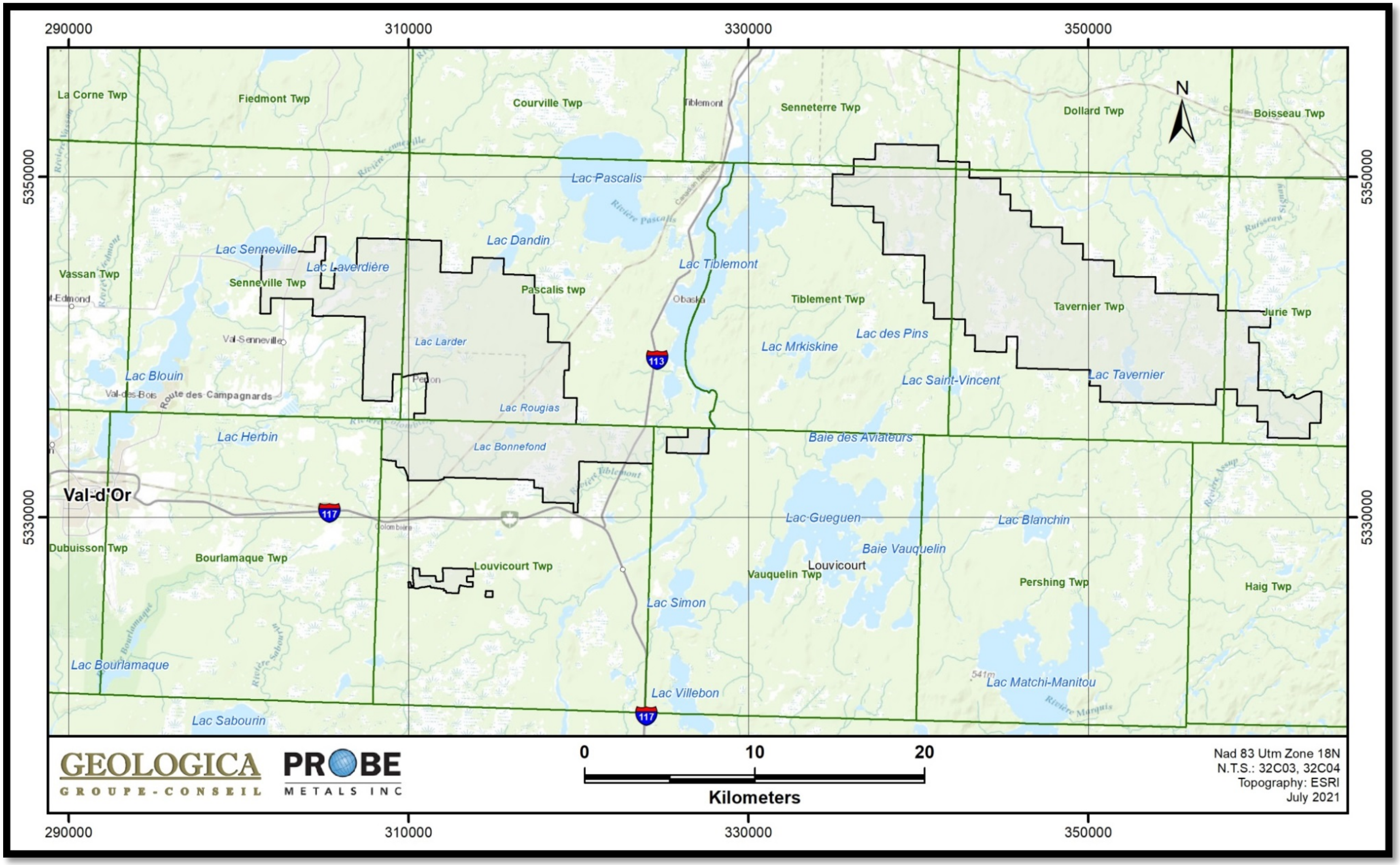

Figure 2 - Detailed Location

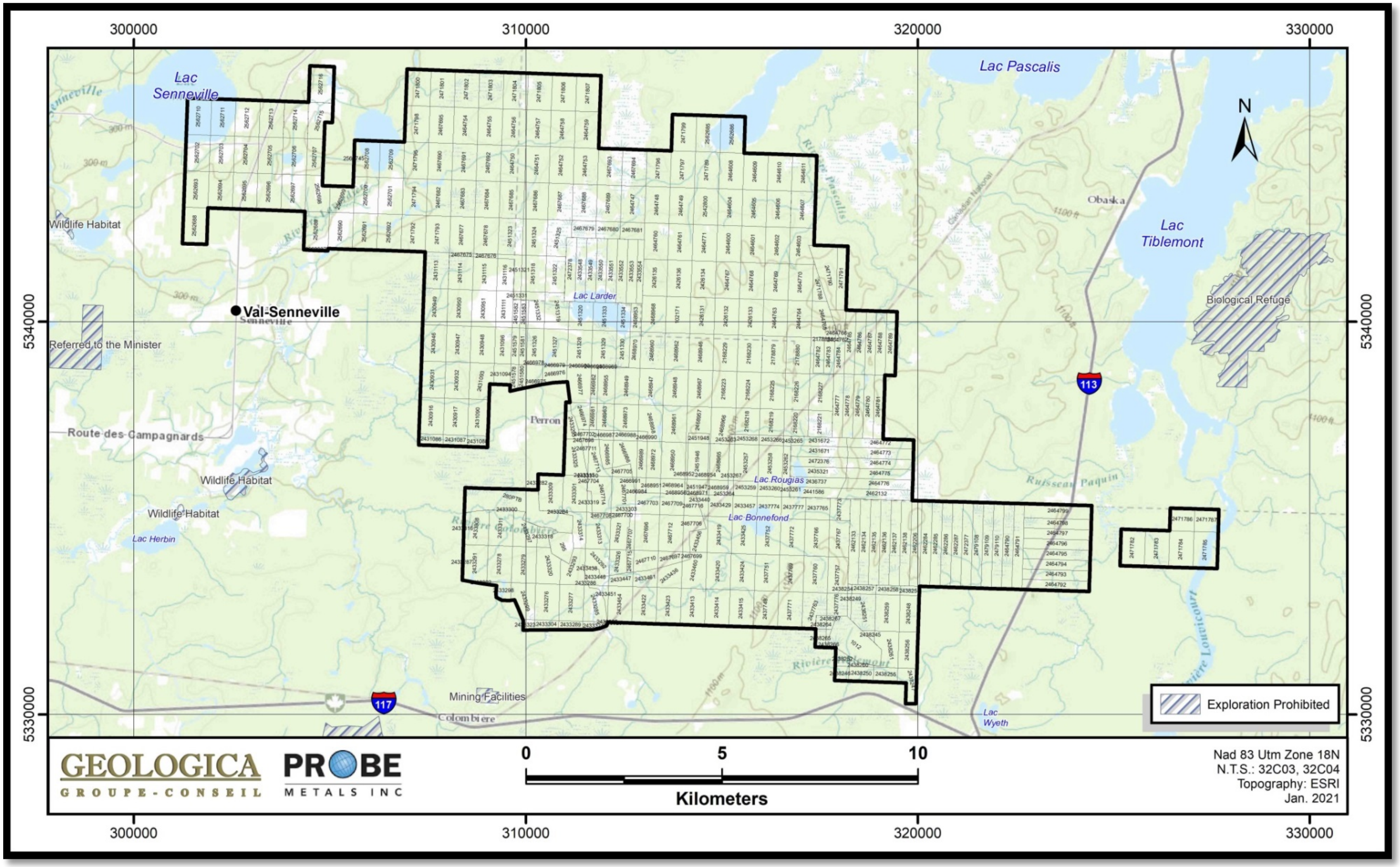

Figure 3 - Mining Titles of the Val-d'Or East (Pascalis-Courvan-Senore)

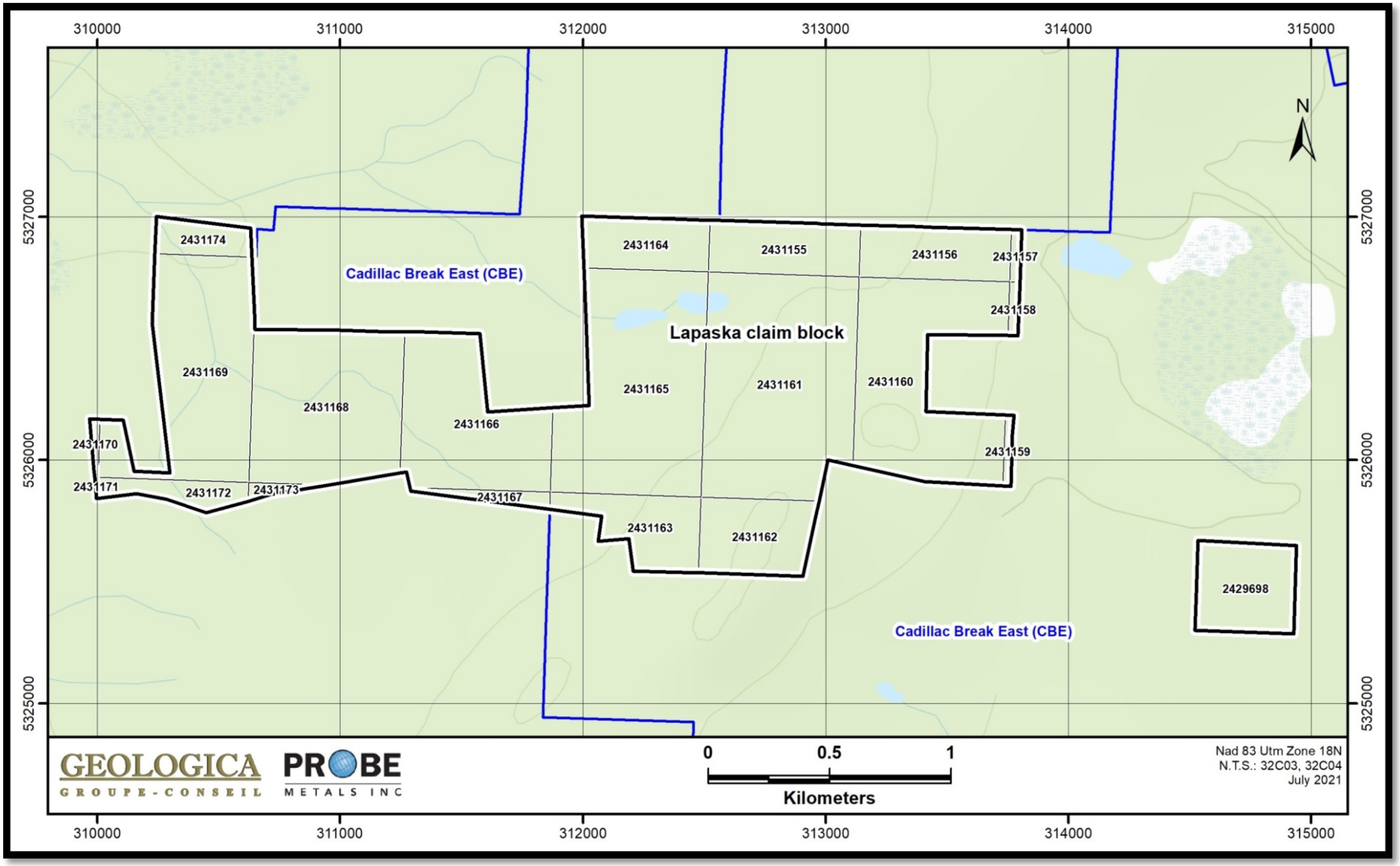

Figure 4 - Mining Titles of the Val-d'Or East (Lapaska)

Table 2 - Official Mining Title List

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	**Expiry Date**	**Area (Ha)**	**Excess Work**	**Required Work**	**Required Fees**	**Type of Title**
1	1012	2032-02-13 23:59	99.41	$0.00			ML
2	102171	2022-11-13 23:59	57.42	$207.69	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
3	2168218	2023-07-29 23:59	41.76	$3 834.69	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
4	2168219	2023-07-29 23:59	41.75	$5 388.74	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
5	2168220	2023-07-29 23:59	41.74	$5 710.16	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
6	2168221	2023-07-29 23:59	41.23	$0.00	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
7	2168223	2023-07-29 23:59	57.44	$5 234.06	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
8	2168224	2023-07-29 23:59	57.44	$3 519.31	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
9	2168225	2023-07-29 23:59	57.44	$0.00	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
10	2168226	2023-07-29 23:59	57.43	$0.00	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
11	2168227	2023-07-29 23:59	56.45	$0.00	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
12	2168229	2023-07-29 23:59	57.43	$0.00	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
13	2168230	2023-07-29 23:59	57.43	$19.30	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
14	2178879	2022-02-02 23:59	57.43	$207.69	$1 800.00	$67.00	CDC
15	2178880	2022-02-02 23:59	57.43	$649.30	$1 800.00	$67.00	CDC
16	2178881	2022-02-02 23:59	13	$448.64	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
17	2426131	2022-04-09 23:59	57.42	$718.38	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
18	2426132	2022-04-09 23:59	57.42	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
19	2426133	2022-04-09 23:59	57.42	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
20	2426134	2022-04-09 23:59	57.41	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
21	2426135	2022-04-09 23:59	56.91	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
22	2426136	2022-04-09 23:59	57.41	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
23	2429698	2023-01-03 23:59	14.89	$2 468.37	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
24	2430916	2022-02-23 23:59	57.45	$45 509.60	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
25	2430917	2022-02-23 23:59	57.45	$45 509.60	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
26	2430931	2022-02-23 23:59	57.44	$45 501.43	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
27	2430932	2022-02-23 23:59	57.44	$45 501.43	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
28	2430946	2022-02-23 23:59	57.43	$45 441.70	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
29	2430947	2022-02-23 23:59	57.43	$44 500.96	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
30	2430948	2022-02-23 23:59	57.43	$46 241.52	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
31	2430949	2022-02-23 23:59	57.42	$43 145.10	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
32	2430950	2022-02-23 23:59	57.42	$44 441.24	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
33	2430951	2022-02-23 23:59	57.42	$45 221.24	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
34	2431086	2022-02-23 23:59	17.61	$13 942.08	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
35	2431087	2022-02-23 23:59	17.66	$13 982.92	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
36	2431088	2022-02-23 23:59	14.78	$11 630.45	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
37	2431090	2022-02-23 23:59	48.05	$37 831.40	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
38	2431093	2022-02-23 23:59	53.43	$42 974.20	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
39	2431094	2022-02-23 23:59	22.44	$25 806.08	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
40	2431096	2022-02-23 23:59	39.32	$38 619.18	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
41	2431111	2022-02-23 23:59	39.57	$38 823.39	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
42	2431113	2022-02-23 23:59	57.41	$39 705.23	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
43	2431114	2022-02-23 23:59	52.35	$38 527.59	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
44	2431115	2022-02-23 23:59	51.72	$39 005.30	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
45	2431116	2022-02-23 23:59	35.2	$27 010.13	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
46	2431155	2023-01-03 23:59	13.26	$53 348.07	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Type of Title
47	2431156	2023-01-03 23:59	13.32	$54 591.91	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
48	2431157	2023-01-03 23:59	0.93	$4 238.26	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
49	2431158	2023-01-03 23:59	0.92	$2 827.35	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
50	2431159	2023-01-03 23:59	0.95	$2 949.27	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
51	2431160	2023-01-03 23:59	40.43	$169 831.74	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
52	2431161	2023-01-03 23:59	55.64	$230 030.81	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
53	2431162	2023-01-03 23:59	14.31	$64 175.32	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
54	2431163	2023-01-03 23:59	12.91	$60 463.90	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
55	2431164	2023-01-03 23:59	11.07	$45 447.80	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
56	2431165	2023-01-03 23:59	50.19	$209 496.94	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
57	2431166	2023-01-03 23:59	30.67	$124 606.56	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
58	2431167	2023-01-03 23:59	2.45	$10 415.63	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
59	2431168	2023-01-03 23:59	38.59	$153 066.60	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
60	2431169	2023-01-03 23:59	38.89	$154 285.81	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
61	2431170	2023-01-03 23:59	0.7	$1 554.49	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
62	2431171	2023-01-03 23:59	0.08	$0.00	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
63	2431172	2023-01-03 23:59	5.65	$21 671.57	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
64	2431173	2023-01-03 23:59	1.14	$3 342.67	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
65	2431174	2023-01-03 23:59	5.36	$20 492.99	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
66	2431671	2022-07-28 23:59	39.64	$6 470.86	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
67	2431672	2022-07-28 23:59	33.59	$6 470.86	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
68	2433276	2022-05-04 23:59	57.49	$24 690.67	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
69	2433277	2022-05-04 23:59	57.49	$24 690.67	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
70	2433278	2022-05-04 23:59	57.48	$69 852.71	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
71	2433279	2022-05-04 23:59	57.48	$533 467.90	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
72	2433281	2022-05-04 23:59	0.03	$6 928.76	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
73	2433282	2022-05-04 23:59	1.03	$748.26	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
74	2433284	2022-05-04 23:59	0.8	$29 370.71	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
75	2433285	2022-05-04 23:59	46.31	$29 211.10	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
76	2433286	2022-05-04 23:59	1.8	$15 790.33	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
77	2433287	2022-05-04 23:59	1.18	$748.26	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
78	2433289	2022-05-04 23:59	13.94	$11 591.70	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
79	2433291	2022-05-04 23:59	57.37	$17 479.99	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
80	2433292	2022-05-04 23:59	34.68	$25 312.44	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
81	2433293	2022-05-04 23:59	47.28	$134 758.56	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
82	2433295	2022-05-04 23:59	23.69	$15 743.29	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
83	2433296	2022-05-04 23:59	0.01	$6 922.05	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
84	2433297	2022-05-04 23:59	45.32	$77 500.82	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
85	2433298	2022-05-04 23:59	18.67	$6 006.87	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
86	2433299	2022-05-04 23:59	47.22	$131 838.57	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
87	2433300	2022-05-04 23:59	0.01	$748.26	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
88	2433301	2022-05-04 23:59	57.24	$71 208.24	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
89	2433302	2022-05-04 23:59	1.61	$748.26	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
90	2433303	2022-05-04 23:59	0.65	$6 700.89	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
91	2433304	2022-05-04 23:59	15.37	$12 071.08	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
92	2433308	2022-05-04 23:59	53.41	$16 152.50	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
93	2433309	2022-05-04 23:59	56.71	$640 048.68	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
94	2433310	2022-05-04 23:59	0.01	$6 922.05	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Type of Title
95	2433311	2022-05-04 23:59	56.78	$17 282.21	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
96	2433313	2022-05-04 23:59	50.92	$182 441.08	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
97	2433314	2022-05-04 23:59	33.2	$16 548.10	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
98	2433315	2022-05-04 23:59	0.01	$6 922.05	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
99	2433316	2022-05-04 23:59	1.28	$748.26	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
100	2433318	2022-05-04 23:59	18.53	$527 738.75	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
101	2433319	2022-05-04 23:59	6.68	$16 775.88	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
102	2433320	2022-05-04 23:59	52.12	$479 589.13	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
103	2433321	2022-05-04 23:59	39.7	$659 476.05	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
104	2433323	2022-05-04 23:59	7.62	$9 473.09	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
105	2433324	2022-05-04 23:59	10.92	$10 579.33	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
106	2433325	2022-05-04 23:59	47.65	$49 103.89	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
107	2433326	2022-05-04 23:59	27.6	$22 503.36	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
108	2433413	2022-04-27 23:59	57.49	$202 056.04	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
109	2433414	2022-04-27 23:59	57.49	$106 522.30	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
110	2433415	2022-04-27 23:59	57.49	$105 949.99	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
111	2433419	2022-04-27 23:59	57.47	$106 487.81	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
112	2433420	2022-04-27 23:59	57.48	$105 512.75	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
113	2433422	2022-04-27 23:59	57.49	$217 669.60	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
114	2433423	2022-04-27 23:59	57.49	$134 446.01	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
115	2433424	2022-04-27 23:59	57.48	$104 165.05	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
116	2433425	2022-04-27 23:59	57.47	$102 893.95	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
117	2433429	2022-04-27 23:59	34.05	$71 975.23	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
118	2433436	2022-04-27 23:59	36.1	$97 581.17	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
119	2433438	2022-04-27 23:59	0.58	$16 537.01	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
120	2433440	2022-04-27 23:59	12.95	$37 431.06	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
121	2433447	2022-04-27 23:59	19.76	$106 955.47	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
122	2433448	2022-04-27 23:59	21.01	$51 764.76	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
123	2433451	2022-04-27 23:59	11.18	$34 814.75	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
124	2433454	2022-04-27 23:59	57.48	$138 252.31	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
125	2433456	2022-04-27 23:59	28.28	$56 155.08	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
126	2433457	2022-04-27 23:59	34.2	$60 332.30	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
127	2433460	2022-04-27 23:59	53.29	$154 853.84	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
128	2433461	2022-04-27 23:59	26.16	$144 465.27	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
129	2433548	2022-09-23 23:59	42.61	$207.69	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
130	2433549	2022-09-23 23:59	42.63	$207.69	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
131	2433550	2022-09-23 23:59	42.6	$207.69	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
132	2433551	2022-09-23 23:59	42.71	$207.69	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
133	2433552	2022-09-23 23:59	42.61	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
134	2433553	2022-09-23 23:59	42.54	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
135	2433554	2022-09-23 23:59	25.22	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
136	2435321	2022-12-20 23:59	37.45	$207.69	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
137	2436737	2023-02-04 23:59	36.13	$207.69	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
138	2437748	2022-04-08 23:59	57.49	$63 992.75	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
139	2437751	2022-04-08 23:59	57.48	$65 614.24	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
140	2437752	2022-04-08 23:59	57.47	$63 551.15	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
141	2437757	2022-04-08 23:59	47.9	$54 409.28	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
142	2437760	2022-04-08 23:59	57.48	$60 082.82	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	**Expiry Date**	**Area (Ha)**	**Excess Work**	**Required Work**	**Required Fees**	**Type of Title**
143	2437763	2022-04-08 23:59	48.19	$130 276.60	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
144	2437765	2022-04-08 23:59	34.61	$39 748.59	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
145	2437766	2022-04-08 23:59	57.47	$61 265.91	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
146	2437767	2022-04-08 23:59	47.89	$55 282.50	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
147	2437769	2022-04-08 23:59	57.48	$63 202.83	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
148	2437771	2022-04-08 23:59	57.49	$63 212.77	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
149	2437772	2022-04-08 23:59	57.47	$64 193.42	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
150	2437773	2022-04-08 23:59	28.94	$37 227.26	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
151	2437774	2022-04-08 23:59	34.35	$41 741.16	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
152	2437776	2022-04-08 23:59	29.96	$36 629.48	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
153	2437777	2022-04-08 23:59	34.49	$41 132.05	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
154	2438245	2022-01-24 23:59	4.99	$17 163.61	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
155	2438246	2022-01-24 23:59	13.33	$24 501.91	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
156	2438247	2022-01-24 23:59	31.96	$66 657.16	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
157	2438248	2022-01-24 23:59	45.19	$91 414.25	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
158	2438249	2022-01-24 23:59	6.24	$19 502.73	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
159	2438250	2022-01-24 23:59	22.97	$50 809.31	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
160	2438251	2022-01-24 23:59	53.72	$107 376.32	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
161	2438252	2022-01-24 23:59	12.99	$23 865.68	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
162	2438253	2022-01-24 23:59	11.72	$29 757.37	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
163	2438254	2022-01-24 23:59	2.46	$12 429.27	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
164	2438255	2022-01-24 23:59	23.07	$50 996.45	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
165	2438256	2022-01-24 23:59	45.13	$91 301.99	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
166	2438257	2022-01-24 23:59	14.84	$35 595.78	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
167	2438258	2022-01-24 23:59	14.89	$35 689.34	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
168	2438259	2022-01-24 23:59	57.49	$178 213.95	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
169	2438260	2022-01-24 23:59	7.45	$21 766.99	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
170	2438261	2022-01-24 23:59	48.05	$96 766.13	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
171	2438264	2022-02-11 23:59	9.3	$283 638.68	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
172	2438265	2022-02-11 23:59	12.28	$75 214.99	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
173	2438266	2022-02-11 23:59	5.47	$37 843.69	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
174	2438267	2022-02-11 23:59	7.09	$163 079.93	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
175	2441586	2023-04-13 23:59	33.17	$207.69	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
176	2451318	2023-09-20 23:59	57.41	$5 362.52	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
177	2451319	2023-09-20 23:59	54.75	$6 354.83	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
178	2451320	2023-09-20 23:59	44.36	$6 354.83	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
179	2451321	2023-09-20 23:59	22.21	$0.00	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
180	2451322	2023-09-20 23:59	45.79	$5 362.52	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
181	2451323	2023-09-20 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
182	2451324	2023-09-20 23:59	57.4	$3 461.26	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
183	2451325	2023-09-20 23:59	51.34	$2 468.96	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
184	2451326	2023-09-20 23:59	38.03	$5 626.39	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
185	2451327	2023-09-20 23:59	56.3	$5 626.39	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
186	2451328	2023-09-20 23:59	56.18	$13 089.55	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
187	2451329	2023-09-20 23:59	56.09	$5 919.11	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
188	2451330	2023-09-20 23:59	30.64	$5 170.85	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
189	2451331	2023-09-20 23:59	3.99	$0.00	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
190	2451332	2023-09-20 23:59	42.84	$5 626.39	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	**Expiry Date**	**Area (Ha)**	**Excess Work**	**Required Work**	**Required Fees**	**Type of Title**
191	2451333	2023-09-20 23:59	44.33	$0.00	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
192	2451334	2023-09-20 23:59	24.56	$0.00	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
193	2451578	2022-08-27 23:59	13.16	$91 906.00	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
194	2451579	2022-08-27 23:59	18.11	$109 258.74	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
195	2451580	2022-08-27 23:59	13.17	$91 970.43	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
196	2451581	2022-08-27 23:59	18.66	$108 813.24	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
197	2451582	2022-08-27 23:59	13.85	$95 559.56	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
198	2451583	2022-08-27 23:59	14.58	$92 392.42	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
199	2451946	2023-10-28 23:59	48.8	$37 920.81	$1 800.00	$67.00	CDC
200	2451947	2023-10-28 23:59	19.87	$6 732.99	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
201	2451948	2023-10-28 23:59	13.37	$30 049.73	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
202	2453257	2023-10-28 23:59	57.45	$6 773.84	$1 800.00	$67.00	CDC
203	2453258	2023-10-28 23:59	57.45	$5 870.86	$1 800.00	$67.00	CDC
204	2453259	2023-10-28 23:59	23.26	$6 940.68	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
205	2453260	2023-10-28 23:59	23.11	$6 192.42	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
206	2453261	2023-10-28 23:59	7.2	$0.00	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
207	2453262	2023-10-28 23:59	17.98	$5 928.55	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
208	2453263	2023-10-28 23:59	3.41	$6 192.42	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
209	2453264	2023-10-28 23:59	5.23	$6 732.99	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
210	2453265	2023-10-28 23:59	4.92	$5 928.55	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
211	2453266	2023-10-28 23:59	15.7	$4 936.24	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
212	2453267	2023-10-28 23:59	12.68	$6 940.68	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
213	2453268	2023-10-28 23:59	15.69	$6 192.42	$750.00	$34.25	CDC
214	2462132	2023-09-12 23:59	48.75	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
215	2462133	2023-09-12 23:59	56.88	$5 910.59	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
216	2462134	2023-09-12 23:59	56.9	$8 887.51	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
217	2462135	2023-09-12 23:59	56.91	$8 887.51	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
218	2462136	2023-09-12 23:59	56.92	$8 004.35	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
219	2462137	2023-09-12 23:59	56.94	$8 004.35	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
220	2462138	2023-09-12 23:59	56.95	$8 004.35	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
221	2462206	2023-09-13 23:59	57.01	$4 344.59	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
222	2462284	2023-09-14 23:59	56.94	$341.43	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
223	2462285	2023-09-14 23:59	57	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
224	2462286	2023-09-14 23:59	57.02	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
225	2462287	2023-09-14 23:59	57.04	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
226	2464600	2023-09-26 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
227	2464601	2023-09-26 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
228	2464602	2023-09-26 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
229	2464603	2023-09-26 23:59	54.81	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
230	2464604	2023-09-26 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
231	2464605	2023-09-26 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
232	2464606	2023-09-26 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
233	2464607	2023-09-26 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
234	2464608	2023-09-26 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
235	2464609	2023-09-26 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
236	2464610	2023-09-26 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
237	2464611	2023-09-26 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
238	2464747	2023-09-28 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	**Expiry Date**	**Area (Ha)**	**Excess Work**	**Required Work**	**Required Fees**	**Type of Title**
239	2464748	2023-09-28 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
240	2464749	2023-09-28 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
241	2464750	2023-09-28 23:59	57.38	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
242	2464751	2023-09-28 23:59	57.38	$501.01	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
243	2464752	2023-09-28 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
244	2464753	2023-09-28 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
245	2464754	2023-09-28 23:59	57.37	$567.73	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
246	2464755	2023-09-28 23:59	57.37	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
247	2464756	2023-09-28 23:59	57.37	$567.73	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
248	2464757	2023-09-28 23:59	57.37	$567.73	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
249	2464758	2023-09-28 23:59	57.37	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
250	2464759	2023-09-28 23:59	57.37	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
251	2464760	2023-09-28 23:59	57.16	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
252	2464761	2023-09-28 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
253	2464762	2023-09-28 23:59	0.8	$436.13	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
254	2464763	2023-09-28 23:59	57.42	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
255	2464764	2023-09-28 23:59	57.42	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
256	2464765	2023-09-28 23:59	49.55	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
257	2464766	2023-09-28 23:59	1.33	$111.13	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
258	2464767	2023-09-28 23:59	57.41	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
259	2464768	2023-09-28 23:59	57.41	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
260	2464769	2023-09-28 23:59	57.41	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
261	2464770	2023-09-28 23:59	57.41	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
262	2464771	2023-09-28 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
263	2464772	2023-09-28 23:59	39.31	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
264	2464773	2023-09-28 23:59	45.94	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
265	2464774	2023-09-28 23:59	43.37	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
266	2464775	2023-09-28 23:59	44.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
267	2464776	2023-09-28 23:59	45.68	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
268	2464777	2023-09-28 23:59	42.49	$619.29	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
269	2464778	2023-09-28 23:59	42.48	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
270	2464779	2023-09-28 23:59	42.46	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
271	2464780	2023-09-28 23:59	42.42	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
272	2464781	2023-09-28 23:59	42.48	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
273	2464782	2023-09-28 23:59	21.66	$436.13	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
274	2464783	2023-09-28 23:59	21.69	$436.13	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
275	2464784	2023-09-28 23:59	43.06	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
276	2464785	2023-09-28 23:59	42.46	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
277	2464786	2023-09-28 23:59	42.47	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
278	2464787	2023-09-28 23:59	42.44	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
279	2464788	2023-09-28 23:59	42.44	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
280	2464789	2023-09-28 23:59	42.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
281	2464790	2023-09-28 23:59	57.08	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
282	2464791	2023-09-28 23:59	56.74	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
283	2464792	2023-09-28 23:59	44.9	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
284	2464793	2023-09-28 23:59	44.81	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
285	2464794	2023-09-28 23:59	44.82	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
286	2464795	2023-09-28 23:59	44.9	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Type of Title
287	2464796	2023-09-28 23:59	44.85	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
288	2464797	2023-09-28 23:59	44.85	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
289	2464798	2023-09-28 23:59	44.9	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
290	2464799	2023-09-28 23:59	60.97	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
291	2466974	2023-11-16 23:59	27.77	$34 817.90	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
292	2466975	2023-11-16 23:59	21.86	$24 064.53	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
293	2466976	2023-11-16 23:59	27.52	$27 003.92	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
294	2466977	2023-11-16 23:59	54.21	$54 672.87	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
295	2466978	2023-11-16 23:59	0.74	$7 706.80	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
296	2466979	2023-11-16 23:59	1.13	$7 805.02	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
297	2466980	2023-11-16 23:59	1.25	$14 841.55	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
298	2466981	2023-11-16 23:59	12.07	$16 833.21	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
299	2466982	2023-11-16 23:59	16.19	$19 389.26	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
300	2466983	2023-11-16 23:59	0.37	$6 232.63	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
301	2466984	2022-10-09 23:59	2.2	$7 918.29	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
302	2466985	2022-10-09 23:59	22.65	$45 080.84	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
303	2466986	2022-10-09 23:59	43.41	$59 714.17	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
304	2466987	2022-10-09 23:59	9.47	$8 859.72	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
305	2466988	2022-10-09 23:59	15.52	$10 378.11	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
306	2466989	2022-10-09 23:59	23.12	$13 168.68	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
307	2466990	2022-10-09 23:59	6.24	$8 049.07	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
308	2466991	2022-10-09 23:59	9.61	$9 778.01	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
309	2467675	2023-11-02 23:59	5.06	$436.14	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
310	2467676	2023-11-02 23:59	5.7	$436.14	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
311	2467677	2023-11-02 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
312	2467678	2023-11-02 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
313	2467679	2023-11-02 23:59	26.94	$5 914.28	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
314	2467680	2023-11-02 23:59	26.88	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
315	2467681	2023-11-02 23:59	26.82	$619.30	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
316	2467682	2023-11-02 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
317	2467683	2023-11-02 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
318	2467684	2023-11-02 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
319	2467685	2023-11-02 23:59	57.39	$619.30	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
320	2467686	2023-11-02 23:59	57.39	$6 533.61	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
321	2467687	2023-11-02 23:59	57.39	$6 751.90	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
322	2467688	2023-11-02 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
323	2467689	2023-11-02 23:59	57.39	$619.30	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
324	2467690	2023-11-02 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
325	2467691	2023-11-02 23:59	57.38	$619.30	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
326	2467692	2023-11-02 23:59	57.38	$619.30	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
327	2467693	2023-11-02 23:59	57.38	$436.14	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
328	2467694	2023-11-02 23:59	57.38	$436.14	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
329	2467695	2023-11-02 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
330	2467696	2023-07-14 23:59	57.47	$2 396 407.83	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
331	2467697	2023-07-14 23:59	21.39	$220 711.41	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
332	2467698	2023-07-14 23:59	6.01	$54 928.07	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
333	2467699	2023-07-14 23:59	4.19	$47 910.01	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
334	2467700	2023-07-14 23:59	2.26	$97 736.34	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)								
	Title No	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Type of Title
335	2467701	2023-07-14 23:59	54.61	$2 666 759.09	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
336	2467702	2023-07-14 23:59	5.99	$61 940.23	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
337	2467703	2023-07-14 23:59	33.7	$801 943.53	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
338	2467704	2023-07-14 23:59	0.22	$15 394.46	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
339	2467705	2023-07-14 23:59	14.04	$361 932.23	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
340	2467706	2023-07-14 23:59	29.2	$241 470.95	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
341	2467707	2023-07-14 23:59	15.52	$953 173.09	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
342	2467708	2023-07-14 23:59	6.55	$58 318.36	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
343	2467709	2023-07-14 23:59	33.81	$266 841.48	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
344	2467710	2023-07-14 23:59	31.32	$541 434.31	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
345	2467711	2023-07-14 23:59	9.8	$92 091.80	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
346	2467712	2023-07-14 23:59	57.47	$447 607.50	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
347	2467713	2023-07-14 23:59	34.81	$560 706.69	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
348	2467714	2023-07-14 23:59	50.79	$1 142 518.55	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
349	2467715	2023-07-14 23:59	10.12	$132 070.43	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
350	2467716	2023-07-14 23:59	20.97	$177 889.67	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
351	2468946	2023-03-20 23:59	57.43	$2 704.13	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
352	2468947	2023-03-20 23:59	57.44	$5 190.69	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
353	2468948	2023-03-20 23:59	57.44	$4 442.43	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
354	2468949	2023-03-20 23:59	57.44	$5 190.69	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
355	2468950	2023-03-20 23:59	57.46	$37 013.11	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
356	2468951	2023-03-20 23:59	14.16	$104 450.33	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
357	2468952	2023-03-20 23:59	5.01	$6 482.99	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
358	2468953	2023-03-20 23:59	20.04	$207.70	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
359	2468954	2023-03-20 23:59	3.65	$6 690.69	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
360	2468955	2023-03-20 23:59	41.25	$5 190.69	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
361	2468956	2023-03-20 23:59	2.1	$6 482.99	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
362	2468957	2023-03-20 23:59	44.08	$5 190.69	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
363	2468958	2023-03-20 23:59	51.21	$5 190.70	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
364	2468959	2023-03-20 23:59	18.18	$7 366.16	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
365	2468960	2023-03-20 23:59	57.43	$5 119.31	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
366	2468961	2023-03-20 23:59	57.45	$5 190.70	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
367	2468962	2023-03-20 23:59	57.43	$5 010.16	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
368	2468963	2023-03-20 23:59	29.9	$4 983.00	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
369	2468964	2023-03-20 23:59	23.65	$6 483.00	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
370	2468965	2023-03-20 23:59	44.78	$5 190.70	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
371	2468966	2023-03-20 23:59	54.03	$4 442.43	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
372	2468967	2023-03-20 23:59	57.44	$5 468.59	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
373	2468968	2023-03-20 23:59	57.3	$207.70	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
374	2468969	2023-03-20 23:59	0.97	$5 781.72	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
375	2468970	2023-03-20 23:59	26.79	$5 170.87	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
376	2468971	2023-03-20 23:59	1.57	$6 482.99	$1 000.00	$34.25	CDC
377	2468972	2023-03-20 23:59	34.33	$23 325.02	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
378	2468973	2023-03-20 23:59	41.92	$4 982.99	$2 500.00	$67.00	CDC
379	2471782	2022-01-04 23:59	57.47	$310.86	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
380	2471783	2022-01-04 23:59	57.47	$310.86	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
381	2471784	2022-01-04 23:59	57.47	$310.86	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
382	2471785	2022-01-04 23:59	57.47	$310.86	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	**Expiry Date**	**Area (Ha)**	**Excess Work**	**Required Work**	**Required Fees**	**Type of Title**
383	2471786	2022-01-04 23:59	35.81	$310.86	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
384	2471787	2022-01-04 23:59	35.81	$310.85	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
385	2471788	2024-01-04 23:59	19.57	$0.00	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
386	2471789	2024-01-04 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
387	2471790	2024-01-04 23:59	72.76	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
388	2471791	2024-01-04 23:59	42.5	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
389	2471792	2024-01-04 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
390	2471793	2024-01-04 23:59	57.4	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
391	2471794	2024-01-04 23:59	57.39	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
392	2471795	2024-01-04 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
393	2471796	2024-01-04 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
394	2471797	2024-01-04 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
395	2471798	2024-01-04 23:59	57.38	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
396	2471799	2024-01-04 23:59	57.37	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
397	2471800	2024-01-04 23:59	57.37	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
398	2471801	2024-01-04 23:59	57.37	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
399	2471802	2024-01-04 23:59	57.37	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
400	2471803	2024-01-04 23:59	57.37	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
401	2471804	2024-01-04 23:59	57.36	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
402	2471805	2024-01-04 23:59	57.36	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
403	2471806	2024-01-04 23:59	57.36	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
404	2471807	2024-01-04 23:59	57.36	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
405	2472376	2024-01-08 23:59	37.25	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
406	2472377	2024-01-08 23:59	57.05	$0.00	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
407	2472378	2024-01-08 23:59	43.08	$6 874.85	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
408	2479108	2022-02-14 23:59	57.05	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
409	2479109	2022-02-14 23:59	57.05	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
410	2479110	2022-02-14 23:59	57.06	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
411	2542800	2022-08-27 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
412	2562685	2022-04-21 23:59	57.37	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
413	2562686	2022-04-21 23:59	57.37	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
414	2562687	2022-04-21 23:59	3.38	$207.70	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
415	2562688	2022-04-21 23:59	57.41	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
416	2562689	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
417	2562690	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
418	2562691	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
419	2562692	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
420	2562693	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
421	2562694	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
422	2562695	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
423	2562696	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
424	2562697	2022-04-21 23:59	57.4	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
425	2562698	2022-04-21 23:59	52.25	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
426	2562699	2022-04-21 23:59	42.26	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
427	2562700	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
428	2562701	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
429	2562702	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
430	2562703	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC

Probe Metals inc. (95831) 100 % (responsible)							
	Title No	**Expiry Date**	**Area (Ha)**	**Excess Work**	**Required Work**	**Required Fees**	**Type of Title**
431	2562704	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
432	2562705	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
433	2562706	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
434	2562707	2022-04-21 23:59	39.19	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
435	2562708	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
436	2562709	2022-04-21 23:59	57.39	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
437	2562710	2022-04-21 23:59	57.38	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
438	2562711	2022-04-21 23:59	57.38	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
439	2562712	2022-04-21 23:59	57.38	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
440	2562713	2022-04-21 23:59	57.38	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
441	2562714	2022-04-21 23:59	57.38	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
442	2562715	2022-04-21 23:59	49.01	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
443	2562716	2022-04-21 23:59	57.37	$207.70	$1 200.00	$67.00	CDC
444	2562745	2022-04-21 23:59	3.13	$207.70	$500.00	$34.25	CDC
445	295		37.4	$0.00	$0.00		MC
446	280PTB		156.04	$0.00	$0.00		MC

Total:	**17811.8**	**$23 688 354.94**	**$683 850.00**	**$25 587.25**

CDC: Title staked on map (GESTIM Website)
MC: Mining concession
ML: Mining Lease
From: GESTIM (Quebec Government Mining Titles Management) July 2, 2021

4.2 Ownership, Royalties and Agreements

Several royalties are present within the Property. Table 3 and Table 4 shows these Royalties and the parties involved while Figure 5 identifies where these Royalties exist over the Property.

Table 3 - Royalties Courvan and Pascalis

Number of claims	Date of Agreement	Parties involved	Royalty Terms
37	22-Dec-16	Probe Metals & Glencore Canada Corporation	1% NSR
37	15-Mar-04	Aur Resources Inc. & Alexis Minerals Corporation	2% NSR
22	22-Dec-10	Mines Richmont Inc. & Soquem Inc.	0.38% NSR with 0.38% buyback for C$0.25M
8	28-Mar-78	Soquem & Abitibi Metal Mines Ltd. (now Concorde)	5% Net Profit Interest to Concorde
17	08-Jul-08	Peter Bambic & Adventure Gold Inc.	3% NSR on 2 claims with 1.5% buyback for C$2M and 2% NSR with 1% buyback for C$1M on the rest
20	21-Aug-06	Aur Resources Inc. & Alexis Minerals Corporation	2.5% NSR and an additional 0.75% NSR on 8 claims
28	17-Mar-08	Adventure Gold Inc. & IAMGOLD	2% NSR with 1.0% buyback for C$1M
2	10-Sep-99	Aurizon Mines Ltd. & Cambior Inc.	2% NSR
8	17-Nov-82	Alain Garneau & Soquem	1% of gross sales
12	06-Dec-16	Dean Boudrias & Probe Metals	1% NSR with 1.0% buyback for C$0.5M
15	11-Sep-12	Adventure Gold Inc., M.Roby & G.Roby	2% NSR with 1.0% buyback for C$1.0M
6	31-May-17	Probe Metals & G.Griesbach, J.T. Asihto, C. MacEwen	1% NSR with 1.0% buyback for C$1.0M
27	14-Apr-99	Louvem & Courvan	2% NSR with 1.0% buyback for C$0.5M
2	18-Sept-86	Chalim Explorations Ltd. & Direct Exploration Ltée (later transferred to B. Charlebois)	2% NSR

Table 4 - Royalties Monique

Number of claims	Date of Agreement	Parties involved	Royalty Terms
22	22-Dec-10	Mines Richmont Inc. & Soquem Inc.	0.38% NSR with 0.38% buyback for C$0.25M
8	28-Mar-78	Soquem & Abitibi Metal Mines Ltd. (now Concorde)	5% Net Profit Interest to Concorde

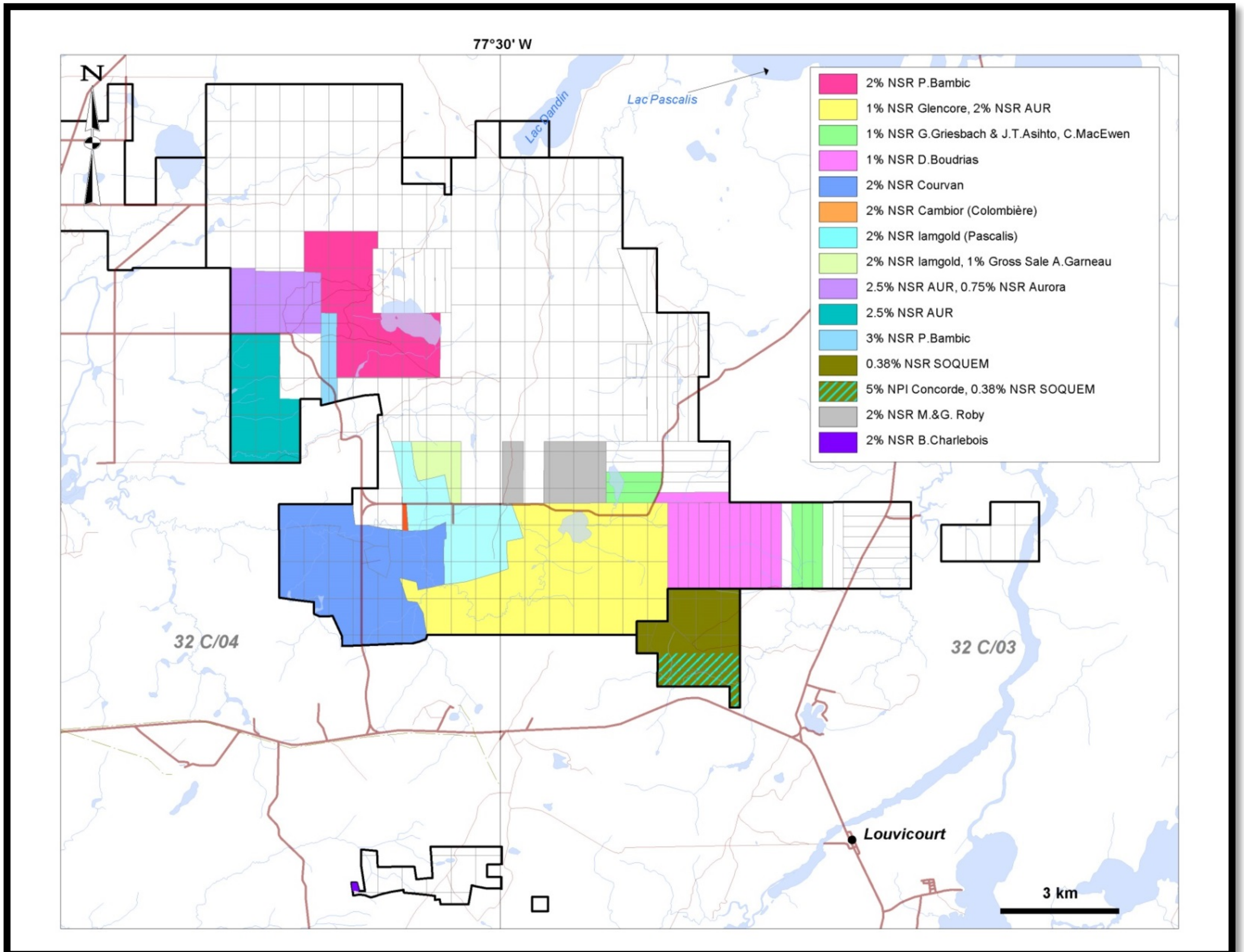

Figure 5 - Property Net Smelter Return (NSR)

4.3 Quebec Mining Law

4.3.1 Claim

Under the Québec Mining law, a claim is the only exploration title that can be granted by the government for the exploration of mineral substances on lands in the public domain. It can be obtained:

- By map designation, henceforth the principal method for acquiring a claim.
- By staking on lands that have been designated for this purpose.

A claim is a mineral right that gives its holder a two-year exclusive right to explore a designated territory for any mineral substances that are part of the public domain with the exception of:

- petroleum, natural gas and brine;
- sand other than silica sand used for industrial purposes, gravel, common clay used in the manufacture of clay products, and other mineral substance found in its natural state as a loose deposit, as well as inert mine tailings used for construction purposes;
- on any part of land that is also subject to an exploration licence for surface mineral substances or an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, every other surface mineral substance.

The claim also allows the holder to explore for mineral substances in mine tailings that are located on public land. Occasionally, the claim can be located on private surface right.

The claim holder may renew the title for a two-year period. To do so they must: submit an application for renewal at least 60 days prior to the claim expiry date; pay the required fees, which vary according to the surface area of the claim, its location, and the date the application is received:

- If received 60 days prior to the claim expiry date, the regular fees apply;
- If received within the 60 days, the fees are doubled.
- Submit his assessment work report and the work declaration form at least 60 days before the claim expiry date. If the remittance of these documents is made within the 60 days, a penalty fee of $25/claim up to a maximum of $250 is applied for late submission; comply with other renewal conditions.

At the time of renewal, the claim holder may apply any assessment work credits from another of their claims towards the renewal of the claim in question. The center of the claim under renewal must lie within a radius of 4.5 km from the centre of the claim from which the credits are used.

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

Furthermore, at the time of issuing claims that lie within the boundaries of a town or on territories identified as State reserves, the “Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune” may impose certain conditions and obligations concerning the work to be performed on the claim. The Ministry also reserves the right to modify these conditions in the public’s interest.

4.3.2 Mining Lease

To obtain a mining lease, a claim holder must first establish the existence of indicators showing the presence of a workable deposit, and must submit a report certified by an engineer who is a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec or a geologist who is a member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec, describing the nature, extent and probable value of the deposit, as well as a project feasibility study and a scoping and market study as regards processing in Québec.

Mining lease applicants must provide the Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), at its request, with any document and information relating to the mining project.
The MERN may subject the mining lease to conditions designed to avoid conflicts with other uses of the territory.

When entering into the lease, the Government may, on reasonable grounds, require maximization of the economic spinoffs, within Québec, of mining the mineral resources under the lease.

A mining lease will be granted only when:

- the rehabilitation and restoration plan has been approved;
- the certificate of authorization stipulated in sections 22, 31.5, 165 and 201 of the Environment Quality Act has been issued;
- and the project’s survey plan has been formalized by the Office of the Surveyor-General of Québec.

Applications must be sent to the registry office.

The initial term of the lease is 20 years. The lease may then be renewed no more than three times for a period of 10 years each time. After the third renewal, it may be renewed for periods of five years.

4.4 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental concerns or land claim issues pending with respect to the Property. It is understood and agreed that the Property was received by Probe Metals Inc. “as is” and that Probe Metals Inc. shall ensure that all exploration programs on the Property are conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

The authors are unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the claims of the Property. However, the authors have not conducted a thorough inspection of these claims. The exploration activities were planned to have a minimum impact on the environment.

Probe Metals Inc. is responsible for obtaining all authorizations and permits from the “Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN)” or from the Quebec Environmental Ministry (MELCC) when applicable.

4.4.1 Mine site of Monique Property

On November 6, 2013, the Quebec Ministry of natural Resources approved the restoration plan for the mine site of Monique Property filed in March 2013 by Groupe-Conseil Roche Ltée.

Subsequently, in 2013-2014, Richmont Mines carried out partial reclamation work on the property, including:

1) Removal of buildings and infrastructure;
2) Safety lift around the pit;
3) Scarification and revegetation of infrastructure areas;
4) Sampling and analysis of water, sludge with backfilling and revegetation of the settling basin
5) Characterization study;
6) Monitoring with survey, sampling with groundwater analysis and annual report.

On July 24, 2020, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources sent by registered letter a copy of the certificate of release from the obligations to restore the Monique Property to Probe Metals. The Monarques Gold Corporation (now called Monarch Mining Corporation) is hereby released of this closure obligation and this responsibility is now transferred to Probe Metals.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Item 5)

The Val-d’Or East Property can be easily reached from Val-d'Or by travelling approximately 20 km east along Highway 117. The former L.C.Beliveau mine site is about 8 km from Highway 117, 6 km north on the Perron road and then 2 km on the Pascalis road. Finally, a stretch of about 200 m of gravel road provides access to the former mine site. The former Bussiere mine is about 5 km on the Perron road and 0.4 km to the east of it. The former

Monique mine is about 5 km further to the east on Highway 117, turning north on the Carnegie road for 0.5 km up to the security gate, (Figure 2). All the roads are well maintained in all seasons. Several logging roads and trails run through the Property, providing easy access to the interior.

The Property is very close to the TransCanada Highway 117. A CN railway line crosses the southeastem part of the property, connecting east through to Montreal and west through the Ontario Northland Railway to the North American rail network. Val-d'Or has a regional airport with regularly scheduled flights to and from Montreal, and also acts as a hub for flights to the North. Val-d'Or is a six-hour drive north from Montreal, and there is daily bus service between Montreal and the other cities in the Abitibi region. The power lines and telecommunication systems can be easily accessible with the power line feeding the Beaufort mine only 2 km away.

Val-d'Or was founded in the 1920s and has been a mining service centre since its inception. Currently, Val-d'Or, with a population of approximately 32,000 persons, is a modern city and one of the largest communities in the Abitibi region of Quebec with a long and rich mining heritage.
Supplies, manpower and service providers are readily available in the general area (Amos, Rouyn-Noranda and Val-d'Or). Local resources include among others commercial laboratories, federal government underground mining research office, construction contractors, drilling companies, exploration service companies, engineering and various other consultants, equipment vendors and suppliers, etc.

Several mining operations and gold mills are currently active in the area, including:

- The Aurbel gold mill, held by Eldorado Gold Corporation, with a capacity of 1,500 metric tonnes per day (tpd) which can be upgraded to 2,500 tpd, located 6 km (straight line) from the Monique Property;
- The Bevcon gold mill, held by Monarch Mining Corporation with a capacity of 750 tpd (upgradeable), also located 6 km away;
- The Sigma-Lamaque gold mine and mill, held by Eldorado Gold Corporation, 24 km away, with a capacity of 2,200 tpd which can be upgraded to 5,000 tpd;
- The Goldex mine and mill operation, held by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, 39 km away, with a capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tpd;
- The Kiena mine and mill facility, held by Wesdome Gold Mines Ltd., some 45 km away, with a capacity of 2,000 tpd;
- The Camflo mill, held by Yamana Gold, at 60 km, with a capacity of 1,600 tpd;
- The Canadian Malartic mine and mill facility, held by AgnicoEagle Mines Limited – Yamana Gold, at 70 km, with a daily capacity of 55,000 metric tonnes.

The climate of the Val-d'Or area is continental subarctic sub-humid (Robitaille and Saucier 1998). Winters are long and cold, and summers are short. The hottest month is July (17.4 ºC) and the coldest month is January (-17.2 ºC) (Government of Canada 2017a). The temperature is above the freezing point approximately 162 days annually. Total annual rainfall is 929 mm, of which 73 % is rain and 27 % is snow. The direction of prevailing winds is southwest most of the year.

The best operating season for basic exploration work (prospection, mapping, linecutting, geophysical and geochemical surveys and stripping) is approximately four (4) months (July to October). Ideal winter drilling conditions last from early January to the end of March.

Topographic relief on the Property is slight, ranging from 315 to 355 m above sea level. The area is characterized by low ridges and hills flanked by generally flat areas of glacial outwash and swamps. Overburden thickness varies from 0 to 35 m, with local concentrations of outcrops in a more or less uniformly flat forested plain. The overburden is relatively thin on the different gold zones, 0 to 3 m for Highway, 0 to 10 m for the New Beliveau area, 5 to 10 m for the North zone and the deposits on the Courvan trend, and 5 to 15 m for the Monique zones, and it consists mainly of sand, gravel and glacial moraine.

At the former L.C. Beliveau mine, the property includes a three-compartment shaft measuring 1.83 m x 1.83 m x 340 m depth (5-tonne bucket), approximately 1,625 m of drifting on 5 levels, ventilation raises, 660 m of ramp down to the 90-m level. A secured fenced-in site at the former L.C. Beliveau mine, is covered by a lease delivered by the MRNQ and is located in Louvicourt Township, Block H, Lot 1. It is used to store drill core. The surface lease bears the number 819544 00 000.

At the former Bussiere mine on the Courvan trend, the property includes a 245 m deep shaft and more than 3,000 m of drifting on 5 levels. The Resenor site also on the Courvan trend includes a 152 m deep exploration shaft on 3 levels.

At the former Monique mine, the Property includes a 440 m by 350 m wide and 95 m deep open-pit partially filled with water, one rock pile and one overburden stockpile. The road access to the Monique open-pit and its mining lease is secured by a gate. Surface rights exist over the Monique property claims with ownership of the land being deemed as "Crown Land". Several people have hunting camps and surface rights in the area of the Property.

6.0 HISTORY (Item 6)

The documents used for the present compilation are taken from the SIGÉOM database at the MERN (Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec), from technical reports from past owners (Appendix I) and several informations available in the Probe office in Val-d'Or (Quebec). A summary listing of the geological exploration work is presented in Appendix II.

6.1 History of Courvan-Pascalis-Senore

The first claims in the area of the Val-d'Or East Property were staked in the fall of 1930 and the spring of. In the southeast part of the Pascalis Block, the first gold occurrences were discovered in 1931. In 1931 and 1932, Noranda excavated a series of trenches and drilled five (5) drillholes on what eventually became known as the No-1 and No-2 showings, pursuant to an option agreement at the time. In 1936, Pascalis Gold Mines completed several drillholes on the No-1 showing, which is today the site of the former L.C. Beliveau mine and current New Beliveau deposit. The results from trenches and drill holes completed at the time were not sufficiently interesting to justify further work. Between then and the opening of the mine, exploration programs for gold and base metals were conducted by different companies in the Beliveau area. Work included prospecting and geological mapping, diamond drilling, soil geochemistry and ground geophysics (MAG, EM, VLF, I.P).

The first exploration work reported on the Courvan portion of the property was completed by Bussiere & Massicotte prospectors in 1930. In 1932, the Bussiere Mining Company Limited was created and a shaft was sunk to 206m. Quebec Gold Mininig Corporation took control of the mine in 1933. The Bussiere deposit was first mined between 1932-1935. Cournor Mining Company reopened the mine between 1937-1942 and produced 25,971 ounces from Bussiere and Creek zones, for a total historic production of 41,682 ounces of gold (non-compliant with NI 43-101). In 1942, a forest fire destroyed the mine infrastructure and offices at the surface, forcing the permanent closure of the mine. Following the closure of the mine, exploration programs for gold and base metals were conducted by different companies on the Courvan Block, particularly on the Southwest Zone.

6.1.1 Former L.C. Beliveau Mine

Commercial production at the L.C. Beliveau mine began on September 1, 1989 and the mine ceased operations in October 1993, after producing 166,936 ounces of gold. During the pre-production period, from October 1988 to August 1989, 4,789 ounces of gold were produced, for a total production of 171,725 ounces of gold recovered and sold.

Table 5 shows the production history and the financial summary for this operation, in current dollars and based on an average price of CA$506 per ounce. A total of 1,800,298 tonnes grading 3.17 g/t Au, for 183,698 ounces of gold in situ, were extracted from the mine, which corresponds to an increase of 154% in terms of tonnage and 151% in terms of ounces, compared to the 1988 scoping study. Production statistics averaged 35,296 tonnes per month, or 1,175 tonnes per day, for an average annual production of 43,576 ounces of gold per year.

A three-compartment shaft measuring 1.83 m × 1.83 m × 340 m depth (5-tonne bucket) and approximately 1,625 m of drifting on 5 levels were excavated and used to extract these resources (Figure 6). These underground mine workings remain available and may be used in the future.

In 1994, upon closing the Beliveau mine, Cambior estimated possible reserves, described as poorly defined by drilling or inaccessible without the addition of major infrastructure (non compliant with CIMM criteria nor with NI 43-101 disclosure standards), totalling 298,400 tonnes (undiluted) at a grade of 2.45 g/t Au for 23,500 ounces of gold, located along the extension of the Main zone below the fifth level of the mine (below 300 m elevation). The method used to estimate reserves was the conventional polygonal method on longitudinal section. Given the geometry of the deposit, the best way to assess the average grade was to drill vertical holes in the centre of the dyke at a 10 m drill spacing along strike. The thickness of the zone was defined by development work and by transverse drilling. The drill hole was sampled along its entire length and analyzed in 1 m intervals by atomic absorption and fire assay. Variography at the time indicated a lateral range of 37 m. The following technical parameters were used: density of 2.8 t/m3, a capping grade of 17.2 g/t Au, a lower cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au and a dilution factor of 7 to 15% at 0 g/t, depending on the stope size.

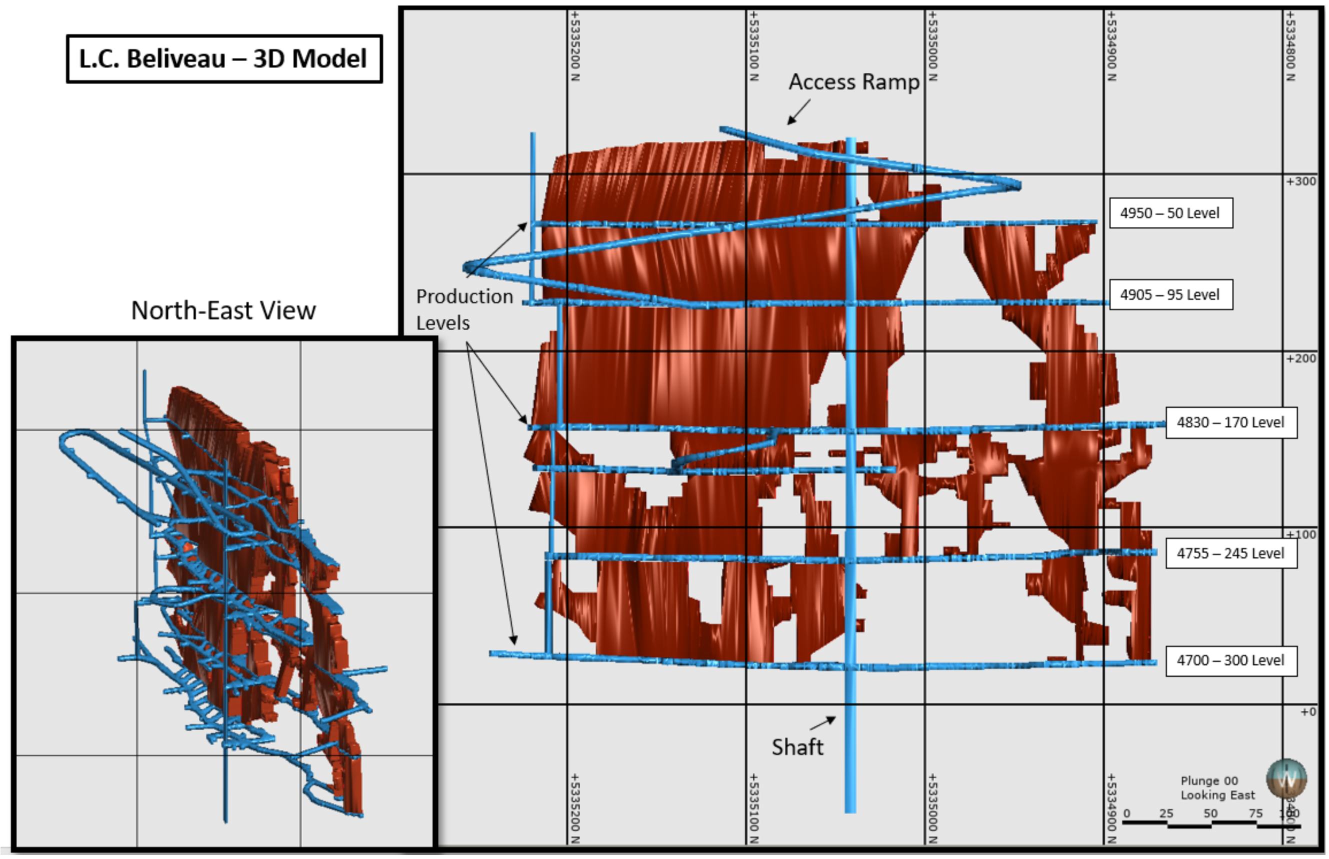

Figure 6 - Illustration of the Mining LCB – L.C. Beliveau Mine (1988 -1993)

Table 5 - Production History and Financial Summary – L.C. Beliveau Mine (1988 -1993)

	Exploration	Production						Production +
Current Dollar (CAD)	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**Total**	**Exploration**
Production								
Tonnes milled	35,493	87,884	368,133	404,216	425,785	478,787	1,764,805	1,800,298
Grade (g/t Au)	4.20	3.58	3.68	3.11	2.71	3.1	3.15	3.17
Ounces contained	4,793	10,115	43,556	40,417	37,098	47,719	178,905	183,698
Recovery (%)		91.10	92.87	93.67	93.82	94.22	93.14	93.48
Ounces recovered	4,789	9,207	40,069	37,914	34,762	44,984	166,936	171,725
Average Gold Price (CAD)		584	544	499	466	492	506	
Revenues		**5,378,176**	**21,816,802**	**18,931,804**	**16,208,437**	**22,127,983**	**84,463,202**	
Production and Milling Cost								
Mining cost		1,821,437	5,627,613	6,241,326	6,359,295	5,329,404	25,379,075	
Milling and transportation cost		1,070,469	3,326,434	2,818,878	2,881,542	3,509,026	13,606,349	
Production cost (mine)		**2,891,905**	**8,758,081**	**9,228,300**	**9,108,241**	**8,998,896**	**38,985,423**	
Cost per ounce		**314**	**219**	**243**	**262**	**200**	**234**	
Amortization		**1,136,252**	**4,873,390**	**4,575,046**	**4,838,009**	**8,409,697**	**23,832,394**	
Amortization per ounce		**123**	**122**	**121**	**139**	**187**	**143**	
Total Costs		**4,086,920**	**13,637,026**	**13,815,703**	**13,936,397**	**18,407,447**	**63,883,493**	
Cost per ounce (inc. Amort.)		**438**	**340**	**364**	**401**	**387**	**376**	
Net Earnings		**1,288,877**	**7,759,273**	**4,923,655**	**2,226,581**	**3,465,095**	**19,663,481**	

Reference: Cambior Inc, Lucien Beliveau Mine postmortem report November 19, 1996

Mining Methods and Characteristics

Only one mining method was used, namely large-diameter longhole open stoping. The mineralized zone was opened full width on each level and haulage drifts with drawpoints were developed on the third and fifth levels in the Main zone, and on the fourth and fifth levels in the South zone, so as to minimize development and operational costs. Drilling of long holes some 16.5 cm in diameter was carried out from one level to the next, and the maximum length of these holes was about 70 m, corresponding to the stope height and the distance between levels. A 3 m × 3.5 m drill spacing was used and blasting was carried out in such a way as to control vibrations. Mining of stopes in the Main zone began from the north end of the deposit, gradually moving toward the shaft at the south end. Barren zones were left in place and served as pillars. Openings were made using drop raises and stopes were not backfilled.

This low-cost mining method was made possible by the excellent geometry of the mineralized zone and the highly competent rock mass. Figure 5 shows the distribution of open stopes and pillars in cross-section. Open stopes extend over more than 300 m vertical by up to 225 m in length by 10 m in width. The average dilution factor during operations was 7%.

Geotechnical

Given the extremely competent rock mass, the feasibility study indicated that stope dimensions could reach a maximum of 80 m in length with pillars having a minimum length of 8 m. The operation showed even greater flexibility, as discussed and illustrated in
Figure 6.

Various studies were also conducted to determine the competency of the rock mass before starting mining operations. Core samples were taken and tested at Golder Associates laboratory in 1985. A CSIR classification scheme rock mass rating of 78 was obtained. This corresponds to a very good-quality rock mass allowing large excavation spans to be developed with minimum support.

The magnitude of groundwater inflows is consistent with a relatively unfractured rock mass which is intrinsically impermeable apart from major discontinuities. Inflow would be expected to remain at a low level (Golder, 1985).

Metallurgy & Processing

A significant number of metallurgical campaigns were carried out on ore from the former L.C. Beliveau mine, first by SOQUEM in the period from 1983 to 1985, then by Cambior from 1987 to 1988. A more detailed summary of the testwork performed and the metallurgical performance is provided in Section 13 of the Technical Report.

6.1.2 Former Bussiere Mine

Mining concessions 295 and 280 PTB are host to the historic Bussiere Mine that produced 41,682 ounces of gold between 1932 and 1942 from 224,547 tonnes of ore with an average recovered grade of 5.77 g/t (production non-NI 43-101 compliant). Annual production statistics presented in Table 6 were extracted from a report published by Pierre Trudel (1986) for the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources du Québec. It should be noted that the author specifies in his report that the annual production statistics are approximate for the second period of production between 1937-1942. During this period, the production numbers for the Bussiere mine were combined with the Beaufor mine, which belonged to the same company, Cournor Mining Company. The company's historical reports mention that around 1/3 of the ore and 1/4 of the gold produced came from the Bussiere mine. These two facts were taken into consideration when estimating the annual production statistics from 1937-1942 presented in Table 6.

In total, more than 40 mineralized zones with between 45 and 77,000 tonnes were extracted up to a vertical depth of 236m. At the Bussiere mine, extraction of the ore was done through a main shaft that measured 245m deep with five production levels (61, 107, 152, 198 et 236m) and a production rate of 136 tonnes/day. The principal mining method used was room and pillars due to the shape of the deposit, which is composed of tabular zones dipping slightly to the north. Amalgamation was used between 1932 and 1935 with a recovery rate of only 75%. Amalgamation is an old and obsolete concentrating process in which metallic gold or silver, or an alloy of the two, is mixed with mercury, either in an amalgamation drum, or on a amalgamation table, where the precious metal bonds with the mercury to form the metal laden mercury AMALGAM and the waste (barren) ore pulp being directed to a different stream. When the mine re-opened in 1937, cyanidation was introduced to process the ore and the gold recovery climbed to 98%.

Ore from the Bussiere mine came from two principal zones Bussiere and Creek. The Creek Zone is situated beneath the Colombiere River, approximately 900m north of the main shaft. The zone is connected to the Bussiere mine workings by a cross-cut drift which was developed off the 650 level at the 198m depth. An inclined vent shaft was also used for the extraction of ore with stations built at 137 and 168m depth. The majority of the ore extracted from the mine during the last two years of production came from the Creek Zone and veins 674, 678 and 696 that were discovered during the development of the cross-cut drift. Following the 1942 forest fire, the ore left in place became the subject of numerous resource estimates (non-NI 43-101 compliant), the most notable being completed by Jean Lavallée in 1962. Figure 7 shows the underground development and stoping areas of the historic Bussiere mine.

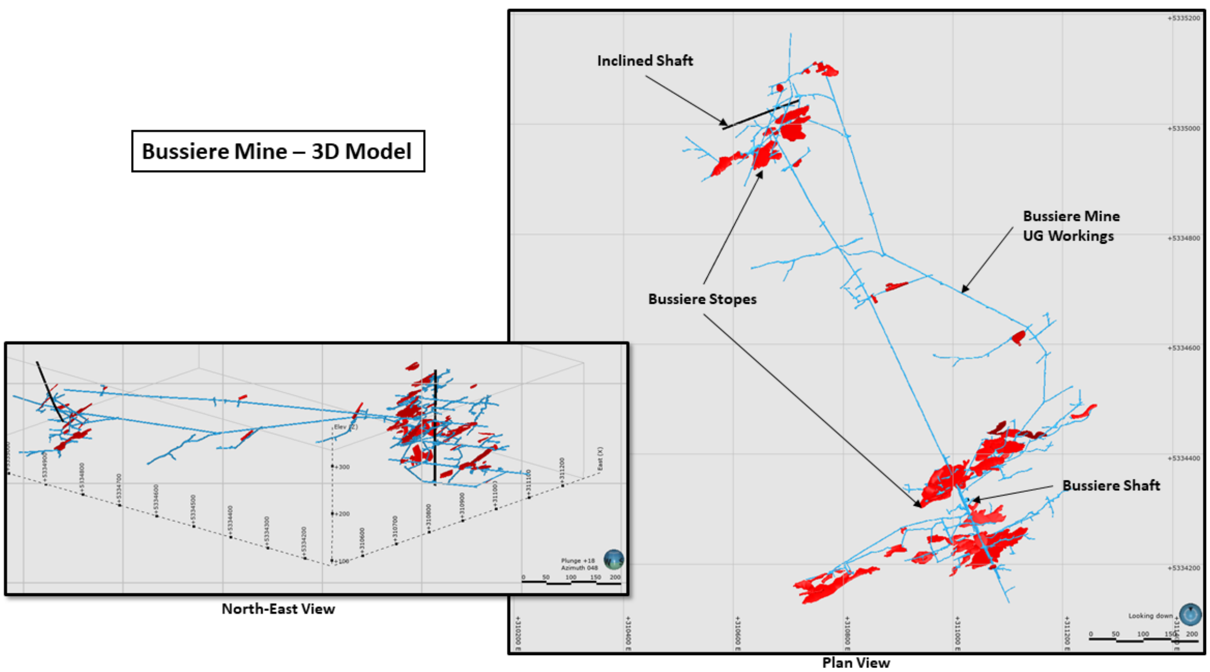

Figure 7 - Illustration of the Mining at the former Bussiere Mine

Table 6 - Bussiere Mine Production Statistics

Year	Tonnes Milled (metric)	Recovered Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces Recovered
1932	10,886	5.66	1,982
1933	38,434	6.07	7,500
1934	34,516	4.53	5,039
1935	7,744	4.77	1,190
1937	18,459	3.87	2,300
1938	31,676	7.99	8,151
1939	30,649	5.93	5,841
1940	22,591	5.52	4,018
1941	20,521	5.93	3,921
1942	9,072	5.97	1,740
Total	**224,547**	**5.77**	**41,682**

6.1.3 Former Senore Mine

According to the latest technical report on the Senore property, (Charboneau, 2008) gold was discovered on the Senore Property in 1932 at the location where a shaft was sunk. Subsequently, 5,791 metres of diamond drilling was carried out between 1936 and 1939 by Senore Gold Mines Ltd. The discovery vein was reported to extend for a length of over 183 m (600 feet) striking N 55° W and dipping 55° to the SW. This quartz vein forms the core of a six metre wide shear zone which had been traced for 275 metres along strike. The quartz core was reported to average 1.5 metres in width with an average grade of 8.36 g/t Au, on the basis of six drill holes, to a depth of 76 m (Norrie 1939).

In 1939-1940, a 152-metre shaft was sunk on the discovery zone, with levels at 66, 115 and 165 metres (originally 200, 350 and 500 feet). A composite plan of the underground works (Figure 8) shows that the main development was on a northwest-striking vein dipping at 55° to the SW. It also shows a long crosscut on the 115 m level extending at least 133 metres north of the main vein, suggesting that drilling had defined at least one other target to the north of the shaft. At least 26 underground diamond drill holes were drilled at the 66 and 166-metre levels (Ross 1940 and 1941).

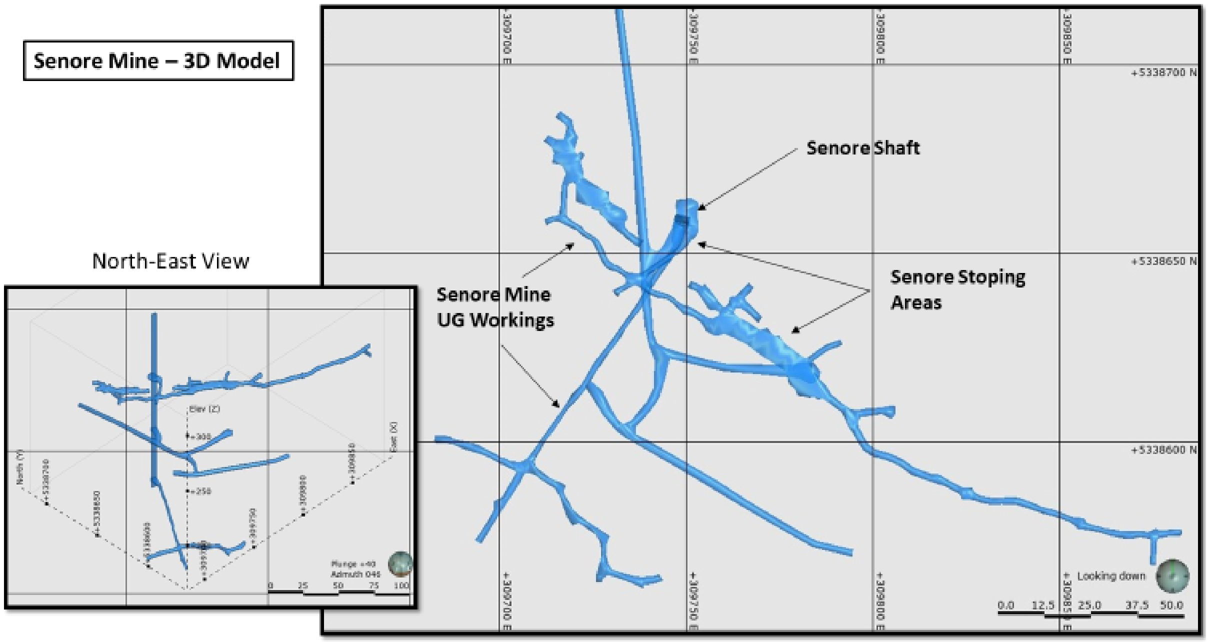

Figure 8 - Illustration of the Mining at the former Senore Mine

The Property appears to have lain dormant until 1973 when it was acquired by El Coco Explorations Ltd. Between 1973 and 1979, El Coco Explorations conducted magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, basal till geochemistry and diamond drilling of 9 holes totaling 1,253 metres, which resulted in the discovery of the North Zone. An additional three drill holes were situated outside the present property in Senneville Township to the west (Bergmann 1973, 1974, 1975a, 1975b, 1976, 1977, 1978a, 1978b and 1979).

6.2 Former Monique Mine

The pre-production phase at the Monique mine began in February 2013. In order to confirm the gold recovery for the G zone mineralization and to confirm the grade estimation done in the Monique geological block model, Richmont extracted a bulk sample in 2012.

The site preparation for the bulk sampling program started in late 2012 and the excavation of the overburden started in February 2013 (Figure 9). The blast of the bulk sample occurred on May 14th, 2013 and 8,494 tonnes of G zone mineralization were treated in the Camflo Mill from May 28th to June 3rd. A total of 717 ounces of gold were produced with a Au recovery of 95.1 %. The calculated head grade of the bulk sample was 2.76 g/t. The second half of the bulk sample was treated from July 1st to July 9th and a total of 950 ounces of gold were produced with a Au recovery of 96%.

The Bulk sample on the G Zone mineralization confirmed the block model, and the Au recovery rate at the Camflo Mill. With the infill drilling completed in 2013, all the resources inside the open pit were then considered to be in the indicated category. All the mining permits and the certificate of authorization were obtained for the Monique open pit project.

An economic evaluation was done internally that confirmed the profitability of the project. Following Richmont's decision to proceed with production following the bulk sample results, all the Mineral resources that were estimated within the open pit were then considered as Mineral reserves. An ore recovery factor of 95% and a dilution factor of 10% at a grade of 0 g/t of gold were applied to the measured resources. In July 2013, the proven and probable mineral reserves of the Monique open pit were at 485,737 tonnes at a grade of 2.29 g/t for 35,698 ounces of gold (Adam et al., 2013).

The Monique mine was a small open pit with approximately 2 years of operation. Richmont decided to use contractors to complete most of the work. The Corporation's Beaufor Mine division provided the required administration, safety, mining engineering and electrical work support for the operation. Figure 5 shows the open-pit and infrastructures on site.

Waste and ore were drilled and blasted at about 6,000 t/day during the operation. Bench height was 10 m in waste material and 5 to 10 m in ore. The ore was excavated and stockpiled on 2 separate ore piles (low and high grade). Transportation of the ore was done daily by a contractor and treated by Richmont's Camflo Mill near Malartic, Qc. The Camflo Mill, with a rated capacity of 1,200 short tons per day, is a Merrill-Crowe conventional type mill with circuits for crushing, grinding, gold cyanidation and precipitation using zinc powder. The ore was milled in batches on a monthly basis, at a rate of approximately 23,500 tons per month.

Commercial production at the Monique mine began on October 1st, 2013, and the mine ceased operations on January 17th, 2015.

Table 7 shows the production history. A total of 660,655 tonnes grading 2.47 g/t Au, for 51,488 ounces of gold in situ, were extracted from the mine.

In 2013, Richmont estimated the underground mineral resources in the indicated category, a total of 107,531 tonnes at a grade of 4.88 g/t for 16,858 ounces of gold. For the high-grade part of the G Zone, access was designed via a ramp from the bottom of the pit. The geological block model allowed the definition of mineral resources on long sections. The details of the underground mineral resource were given in the last 43-101 by Adam et al., (2013).

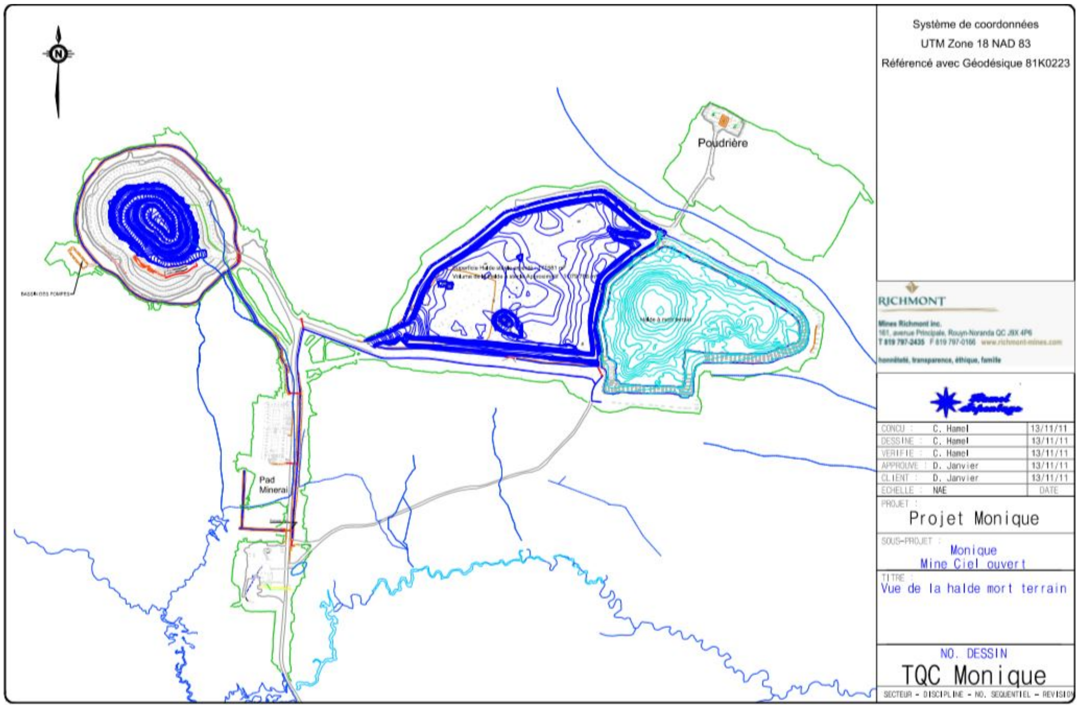

Figure 9 - Illustration of the surface infrastructure of the Monique Mine (2013-2015)

Table 7 - Production History – Monique Mine (2013-2016)

	Pre-production	Commercial Production				
Production	**2013**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Total**
Tonnes milled	76,374	60,536	283,009	224,673	16,063	660,655
Grade (g/t Au)	1.99	2.35	2.71	2.37	2.31	2.47
Recovery (%)	94.4	93.6	96.0	96.7	97.5	95.9
Ounces recovered	5,794	4,274	23,675	16,580	1,165	51,488

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Item 7)

7.1 Abitibi Greenstone Belt

The Property is located in the southern Superior Province of the Canadian Shield which forms the core of the North American continent (
Figure 10). The Property lies in the Val-d'Or mining camp in the Southern Volcanic Zone in the southeastern part of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt ("AGB").

The AGB comprises east-trending synclines containing volcanic rocks and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite and granite), separated by east-trending turbiditic wacke bands (MERQ-OGS, 1984; Ayer et al., 2002a; Daigneault et al., 2004; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). The volcanic and sedimentary strata usually dip vertically and are separated by abrupt, variably dipping east-trending faults. Some of these faults, such as the Porcupine-Destor Fault, display evidence of overprinting deformation events, including early thrusting and later strike-slip and extension events (Goutier, 1997; Benn and Peschler, 2005; Bateman et al., 2008). Two ages of unconformable successor basins are observed: widely distributed fine-grained clastic rocks in early Porcupine-style basins, followed by Timiskaming-style basins composed of coarser clastic sediments and minor volcanic rocks, largely proximal to major strike-slip faults such as the Porcupine-Destor and Larder Lake–Cadillac fault zones and other similar regional faults in the northern Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Ayer et al., 2002a; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is intruded by numerous late-tectonic plutons composed mainly of syenite, gabbro and granite, with lesser lamprophyre and carbonatite dykes. Commonly, the metamorphic grade in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt varies from greenschist to subgreenschist facies (Jolly, 1978; Powell et al., 1993; Dimroth et al., 1983b; Benn et al., 1994), except in the vicinity of most plutons where the metamorphic grade corresponds mainly to the amphibolite facies (Jolly, 1978).

The AGB successor basins are of two types: 1) laterally extensive basins corresponding to the Porcupine Assemblage, with early turbidite-dominated units (Ayer et al., 2002a); and 2) later and aerially more restricted alluvial-fluvial or Timiskaming-style basins (Thurston and Chivers, 1990).

The geographic limit between the northern and southern parts of the AGB has no tectonic significance but is similar to the limits between the internal and external zones of Dimroth et al. (1982) and those between the Central Granite-Gneiss and Southern Volcanic zones of Ludden et al. (1986). The boundary between the Northern and Southern parts passes south of the wackes of the Chicobi and Scapa groups, with a maximum depositional age of 2698.8 ± 2.4 Ma (Ayer et al., 1998, 2002b).

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the south by the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault Zone, a major crustal structure that separates the Abitibi and Pontiac Subprovinces (Chown et al., 1992; Mueller et al., 1996a; Daigneault et al., 2002, Thurston et al., 2008).

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the north by the Opatica Subprovince, a complex plutonic-gneiss belt formed between 2800 and 2702 Ma (Sawyer and Benn, 1993; Davis et al. 1995). It is mainly composed of strongly deformed and locally migmatized tonalitic gneisses and granitoid rocks (Davis et al., 1995).

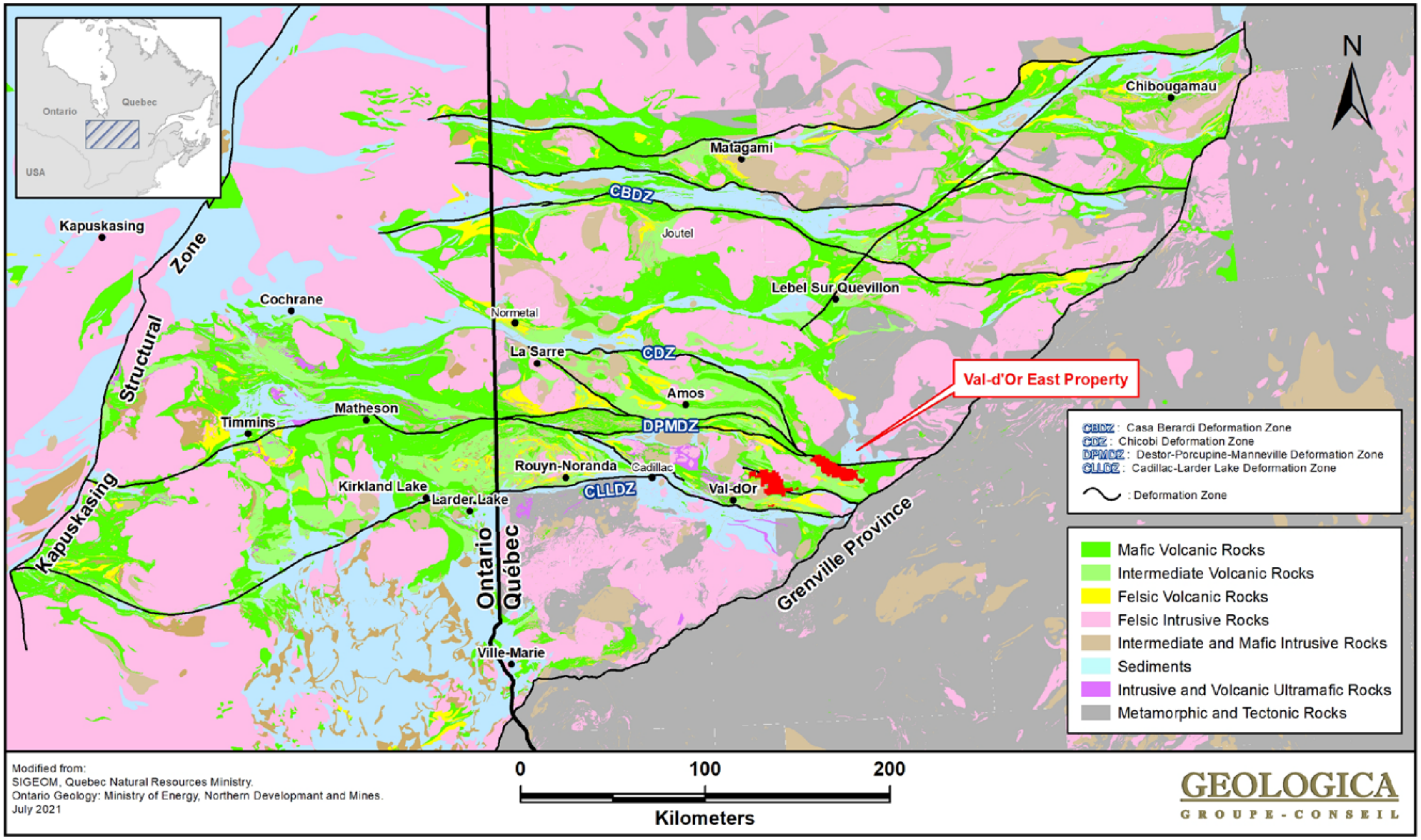

Figure 10 - Map of Abitibi Greenstone Belt

7.2 Regional Geology

The geology of the Val-d'Or area was previously described by Latulippe (1976), Imreh (1984), and by Rocheleau et al. (1987). The stratigraphic scheme from these authors was subdivided into two principal groups: the Lower Malartic Group (containing the La Motte-Vassan, Jacola, and Dubuisson Formations) located in the northern portion, and the Upper Malartic Group (containing the Val-d'Or and Heva Formations) located in the southern portion of the region. The Lower and Upper Malartic Groups are bordered by two major deformation zones, the Larder Lake-Cadillac Tectonic Zone (LLCTZ) to the south and the Garden Island Tectonic Zone (GITZ) to the north (Figure 11).

Volcano-sedimentary units of the Malartic Group are found to the south and those of the Garden Island Formation to the north, associated with the breaks. South of the Malartic Group, the Piché Group forms tectonic slices along the Larder Lake-Cadillac Tectonic Zone. The Piché Group is defined by talc-chlorite and locally carbonate schists, for which the protolith corresponds to magnesian basaltic to komatiitic flows, with local olivine cumulate or spinifex textures and highly altered to tremolite and carbonate.

Recent work by the MERN (MB 98-01, DV 99-03) and a Ph.D. thesis by Russell Scott (2005) have led to an updated subdivision of the local stratigraphy. The Malartic Block is subdivided into two (2) stratigraphic groups based on regional tectonics and volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy, namely the Malartic Group (Lower from historical division) and the Louvicourt Group (Upper from historical division). The Malartic Group, at the base, corresponds to an Archean ocean platform in an extensional regime associated with mantle plume volcanism (Scott, 2005). It consists of komatiitic and tholeiitic lavas, basaltic effusive rocks, sills and dykes. It is divided into three (3) Formations, namely La Motte-Vassan, Dubuisson and Jacola. The overlying Louvicourt Group represents a change in tectonic regime, a shift from a divergent zone to a convergent (subduction) zone, with the formation of an arc complex. This group may reach 7.5 km thick, and the units trend east-west with a steep dip. The group is subdivided into two (2) Formations, namely the Val-d'Or (3.5-5.5 km) and the Heva (1.5-2 km).

The Dubuisson Formation, composed of tholeiitic and komatiitic lavas, is represented by a series of sequential suites of flows, mainly basaltic with ultramafic komatiites, magnesian basalts and picritic flows. The Jacola Formation is a deep-water subaqueous plain composed of tholeiitic lavas with komatiites and magnesian basalts. The transition between the Jacola Formation, composed of mafic to ultramafic rocks, and the Val-d'Or Formation, composed of intermediate to felsic rocks, is gradual. The transition zone is characterized by the appearance of very thick volcaniclastic deposits of tholeiitic affinity. The Property straddles rocks of the Dubuisson Formation to the north and rocks of the Jacola Formation to the south.

There is an intimate relationship between the Jacola, Val-d'Or and Heva Formations which illustrates the evolving tectonic regime. The Jacola Formation occurs at the base of the sequence, a deep marine environment in an extensional regime (mid-ocean ridge) controlled by mantle plume volcanism. There is some overlap between the onset of arc construction (Val-d'Or Formation) and the waning stages of plume volcanism (Jacola Formation). Finally, lavas associated with arc volcanism were buried by abundant lavas produced by tectonic rifting (Heva Formation). The Val-d'Or arc is a south-facing monoclinal volcano-sedimentary sequence. Volcanism evolved, initially associated with a mantle plume and eventually shifting to subduction-related volcanism.

The Val-d'Or Formation is a subaqueous volcano-sedimentary arc comprising several sequences of intermediate to felsic lavas. The latter are discontinuous interstratified, and show a progression from tholeiitic to calc-alkaline affinities. These sequences consist of massive, pillowed, brecciated and occasionally vesicular lava flows. The Heva Formation is characterized by a return to an extensional regime. It is composed of bimodal effusive volcanic rocks with local volcaniclastic deposits. It includes iron-rich tholeiitic basalts and differentiated synmagmatic sills. Mafic units are intercalated with thin intermediate to felsic pyroclastic units and chert horizons as well as bedded volcaniclastic sediments. A distinct marker horizon at the contact between the Val-d'Or and Heva formations, traced over 30 km, consists of dark grey, magnetic, spherulitic felsic lavas of tholeiitic affinity. Above this marker horizon lies a polymict brecciated tuff unit with mafic and felsic clasts. Toward the top of the formation, massive to pillowed mafic lavas occur, with gabbro sills and dykes. Volcanic and sedimentary units of the Cadillac, Trivio and Piché Groups are structurally imbricated with the Heva Formation and occur at the southern end of the Malartic Block.

Several large granitoid intrusions have been emplaced into the local stratigraphy. The Bourlamaque Batholith is a synvolcanic granitoid intrusion (2700 ± 1 Ma) interpreted as the source of volcanism for the Val-d'Or Formation. Compositionally described as quartz diorite to granodiorite with a transitional affinity, that lies west of the Property. The Bourlamaque Batholith hosts several gold deposits including the Beaufor and Lac Herbin mines and several past producers (Ferderber/Belmoral, Dumont, Dorval and Courvan). The Bevcon pluton, similar to the Bourlamaque Batholith but more differentiated with a tonalitic composition and a transitional affinity, was introduced higher up in the stratigraphy. Finally, the alkaline monzonitic East Sullivan stock (Central Post) was emplaced late (2684 ± 1 Ma), post-deformation (Taner, 1996). In the area, numerous alkaline granodioritic to tonalitic intrusives are also present, as well as subconformable to unconformable subvolcanic to post-kinematic sills, and a suite of pre- to late-tectonic quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

The Upper and Lower Malartic Groups or the Malartic and Louvicourt Groups have an overall eastwest strike and dip steeply to the north. The sequence becomes younger in age to the south. Recent geological work where interference fold patterns are observed, demonstrates that at least two phases of ductile deformation have affected the supracrustal rocks in the Val-d'Or area. The first episode involved folding about north-south oriented fold axis. The second episode re-folded the sequence about east-west trending fold axis and was the dominant folding event. The main D2 deformation event is characterized by a penetrative east-west schistosity steeply dipping to the north and by anastomosing shear zones

(Desrochers and Hubert, 1996). Variably plunging east-west F2 folds are recognized and locally produced reversals of younging directions. A late D3 event is outlined by a set of NNW- and NE-trending brittle faults.

The metamorphic grade of the Malartic Group volcanic stratigraphy is middle greenschist facies, as indicated by a chlorite-epidote-carbonate mineral assemblage in mafic rocks. The regional metamorphic grade increases towards the south to upper greenschist facies in the vicinity of the Larder Lake-Cadillac Tectonic Zone, and to amphibolite facies further south

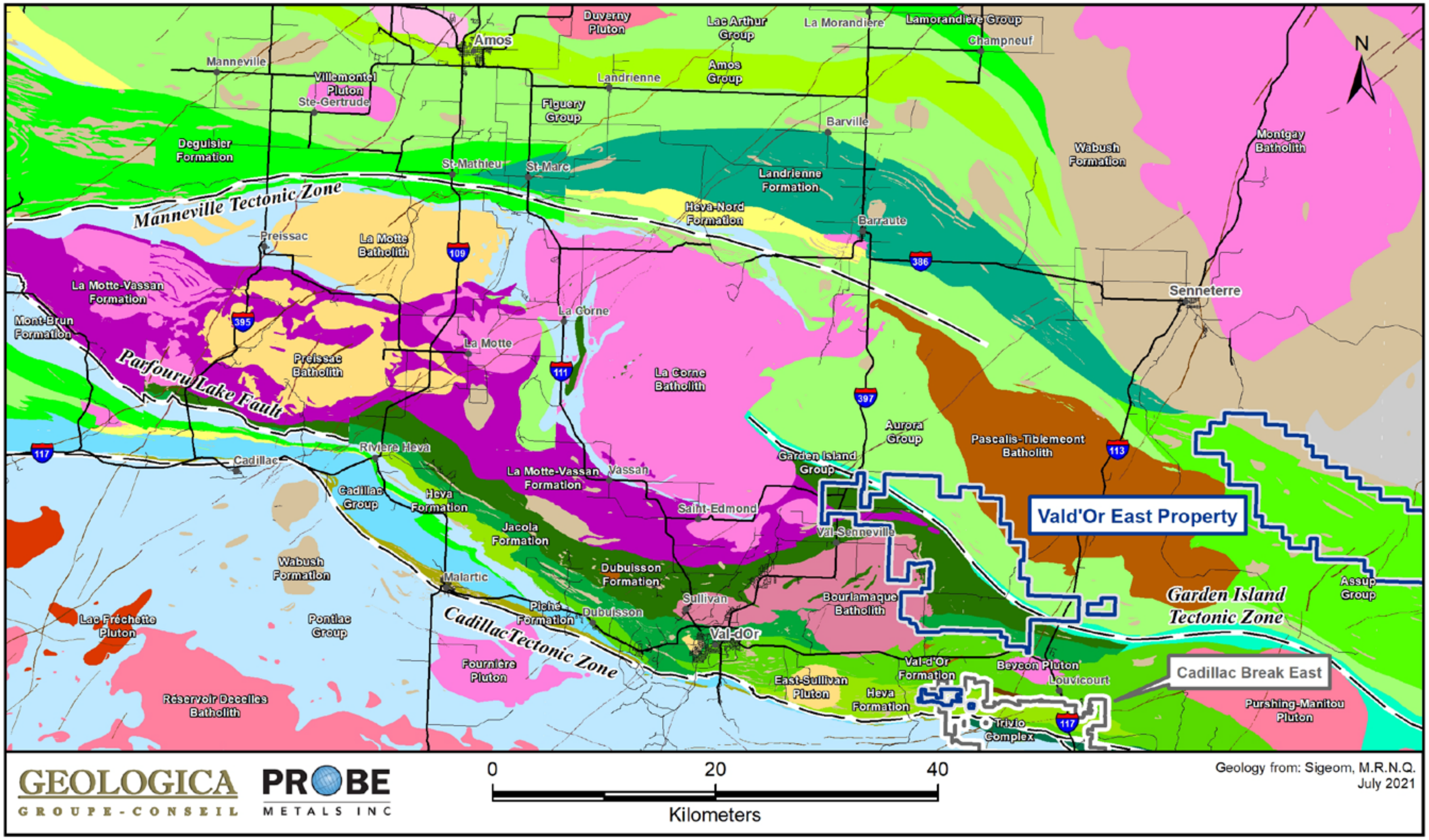

Figure 11 - Regional Geology

7.3 Local Geology

The Val-d'Or East Property is situated within the Val-d'Or mining camp located in the eastern segment of the southern part of the Abitibi Subprovince at its boundary with the Pontiac Subprovince. In this region, the Lader Lake-Cadillac Tectonic Zone (LLCTZ) marks the separation between these two (2) Subprovinces. The orientation of the volcanic rocks on the Property is generally EW trending and subvertical. The Property is mainly underlain by tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks of the Dubuisson Formation in the north (Pascalis area), by tholeiitic lavas of the Jacola Formation in the centre-east (Monique area) and by felsic to mafic volcanics of the Héva and Val-d'Or Formations in the south (Lapaska area). The western portion of the Property (Courvan area), encompasses the eastern contact of the synvolcanic Bourlamaque granodiorite batholith. The contact of the Bourlamaque intrusion is documented to be shallowly dipping to the east, suggesting that this intrusion remains present, eastward under the volcanic rocks, on the Pascalis area (Jebrak et al., 1991). Throughout the central portion of the Property, the volcanic rocks are crosscut by a series of gabbroic and mafic intrusions along an ENE trend. In the Pascalis area, a swarm of subvertical, NW-striking, meter-scale, diorite dykes also crosscut the volcanic units.

From south to north, the Property is underlain by the lithologies of the Heva Formation (HF), Val-d'Or Formation (VDF), the Jacola Formation (JF), the Dubuisson Formation (DF), the La Motte-Vassan Formation (LVF), the Landrienne Formation (LAN) and Garden Island Group (GIG). The main intrusions are the Bourlamaque, Pascalis-Tiblemont and La Corne Batholiths with several gabbroic dykes and sills (Figure 12).

7.3.1 Volcanic, Volcaniclastic and Sedimentary Units

7.3.1.1 Val-d'Or Formation

The Val-d'Or Formation (2704 ± 2 Ma) is 1 to 3 km thick and comprises submarine volcaniclastic deposits formed by autoclastic and/or pyroclastic mechanisms. These deposits include 1 to 20 m of brecciated and pillowed andesite flows with feldspar and hornblende porphyries. The flows are intercalated with amalgamated volcaniclastic beds 5 to 40 m thick. The pillows exhibit a variety of forms, from strongly amoeboid to lobed. Lobed pillows are 1 to 10 m long and 0.5 to 1.5 m high and have a vesicularity index of 5% to 40%. The volcaniclastic beds are composed of lapilli tuff, lapilli and blocks tuffs, and to a lesser extent, fine to coarse tuffs.

7.3.1.2 Jacola Formation

The Jacola Formation (2706 ± 2) lies north of the VDF. It consists of a cyclic package comprising, from bottom to top, komatiitic flows, basalts and mafic volcaniclastics. The sequences may be complete or truncated. Komatiitic lavas are observed in the form of massive flows with local spinifex textures, but primary textures are generally destroyed by dynamic metamorphism. Magnesian basalts are also present along whit the komatiite units. Ultramafics are easily identified by their characteristic pale-medium grey color. Basaltic flows are massive, pillowed and sometimes in the form of flow breccias and hyaloclastites. In the center of the property, (enclosing the A, B and I zones) there is a wide unit of mafic to intermediate volcaniclastics varying from debris flows to coarse lapilli-blocky tuffs.

7.3.1.3 Dubuisson Formation

The Dubuisson Formation (2708 ± 2 Ma) consists mainly of pillowed and massive basalt with various interbedded komatiitic flows (Imreh, 1980). Ultramafic and mafic flows are similar to those described in the LVF (see below), but in different proportions. On the Property, a thick unit of agglomerate is observed in the Pascalis area.

7.3.1.4 La Motte–Vassan Formation

The La Motte-Vassan Formation crops out on the north side of Lac De Montigny and has variable apparent thickness, up to a maximum of 6 km. The LVF consists of komatiites, tholeiitic basalts and magnesian basalts. The base of the sequence is mostly represented by komatiites with some minor intercalated basalt. However, a decrease in the proportion of komatiites is observed toward the top of the sequence (Imreh, 1984). Komatiites are mainly found in two morphofacies: 1) classic sheet flow with spinifex textures or tube-shaped flows, and 2) mega-pillows. The basalt flows are usually massive or pillowed; more rarely, they are brecciated (Imreh 1980). The age of the LVF (2714 ± 2 Ma) suggests it may be contemporaneous with the upper part of the Kidd-Munro Assemblage.

7.3.1.5 Landrienne Formation

The Landrienne Formation is composed of abundant ultramafic lavas, mafic - felsic volcanics (Sanschagrin and Leduc 1979, Goutier 1997) and numerous tonalitic to monzonitic intrusions. These units are oriented E-W and have a moderate to low dip towards the north. They show a polarity systematically facing south. Two of the rhyolitic complexes of this formation, which define tholeiitic suites, yielded U-Pb zircon ages of 2718.7 ± 0.7 Ma and 2716.2 ± 0.8 Ma (see V. McNicoll, in Pilot and al., 2009). These ages, as well as the close spatial association observed between ultramafic lavas and rhyolitic complexes of this formation, evoke several significant comparisons with the Kidd Munro assemblage (Bleeker et al., 1999, Berger, 2002, Ayer et al. 2002).

7.3.1.6 Garden Island Group

This group is mainly composed of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone thinly and graded bedded (1 to 15 cm width). In the extreme western part of the property, some thin lenses of petromicte conglomerate were observed. Within this conglomerate, the pebbles and sub-rounded blocks are often flattened and mostly composed of felsic to mafic volcanic fragments as well as some felsic intrusive fragments. On the property, the Garden Island

Group sedimentary units consist of argillites, greywackes, conglomerates that mark a discontinuity in contact with volcanics and should be carefully prospected on or near their contact zones. Just like at Eleonore (Virginia Gold), the permeable sediments play an important sock or buffer and / or blotter role when in contact with younger massive intrusives.

7.3.1.7 Héva Formation

The Héva formation consists of dark green massive and pillowed mafic flows occurring with greyish white crudely bedded felsic lapilli tuff and thin-bedded tuff, and plagioclase-phyric crudely bedded felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. Younging direction is generally to the south, based on normal grading within individual tuff beds. Felsic volcanic rocks in the Héva formation yielded an age of 2702 ±1 Ma (Pilote et al., 1999).

7.3.2 Intrusive Units

7.3.2.1 Diorite Dykes Swarm and Sills

Along the Pascalis Gold Trend (“PGT”), the gold mineralization is spatially associated with a main swarm of NW trending subvertical diorite dykes. The metric to deca-metric diorite dykes are homogeneous, massive and fine-grained. The fact that the diorite dykes have a calc-alkaline affinity precludes any genetic link with mafic country rocks of tholeiitic affinity assigned to the Dubuisson Formation. Bouaou (1994) and Belkabir et al. (1993) suggested that the diorite dykes have the same composition and same timing as the diorite dykes within the Bourlamaque Batholith, controlling deformation corridor and gold mineralization. Parallel dioritic dykes and sills are also observed in the Monique and Lapaska areas.

7.3.2.2 Gabbroic Dykes and Sills

Some lenses of gabbro (locally diorite) are often observed within the volcanic units with occasional sulphides of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite. These units are medium grained and ferromagnesian rich in composition. On the property, the gabbro dykes and/or sills were observed to be in contact with their host mafic volcanics in the eastern part of the property, they could most probably be co-magmatic with the Pascalis-Tiblemont Batholith.

7.3.2.3 Felsic Dykes

Mainly three types of subvertical EW trending felsic dykes are observed within the Property. Felsic dykes of the first type have a homogeneous, aphanitic texture, are beige to yellowish-green in color. These metric dykes are observed often close to significant shear zones. The second type consists of metric grey porphyritic dykes with feldspars phenocrysts of 2 mm to 4 mm. In the Lapaska area, large porphyry dykes and bodies with feldspars phenocrysts larger than 4 mm cuts across the volcanics.

7.3.2.4 Bourlamaque Batholith

The Bourlamaque Batholith consists mainly of homogeneous quartz diorite-granodiorite, locally cross-cut by dioritic, mafic and aplitic dykes (Taner and Trudel, 1989; Belkabir et al., 1993; Vu, 1985). The quartz diorite generally underwent strong mineralogical transformation owing to regional deformation and metamorphism (regional greenschist facies). As a result, three petrographic facies may be distinguished: undeformed, deformed and hydrothermally altered facies, i.e., there are areas of undeformed quartz diorite preserved within the batholith, but mildly deformed areas generally possess a cataclastic foliation parallel to the regional schistosity, and more intense deformation is restricted to mylonitic shear zones in which the quartz diorite has been completely recrystallized and intensely chloritized. These chlorite-rich zones were interpreted by Vu (1985), and Robert et al.(1994) as dykes of melanocratic diorite that are spatially associated with the main ore zones in the Ferderber (Belmoral), Dumont and Beaufor gold mines. However, dioritic dykes exist within the Bourlamaque Batholith, as do aplitic and felsic dykes, not all dykes appear to be related to the gold mineralization, except where the intensity of dyke activity increases near and in the shear zones (Taner and Trudel, 1989) and well explained by Robert et al. (1994).

7.3.2.5 Pascalis-Tiblemont Batholith

This intrusive rock consists of elliptic form of 340 km^2 and oriented NW-SE. It is generally differentiated and the lithology varies from tonalite to diorite in the central part to gabbro-diorite to gabbro in the surround of the batholith. On the property in the extreme eastern part, the Pascali-Tiblemonts Batholith is mainly dominated by gabbroic to dioritic intrusive facies.

7.3.2.6 La Corne Batholith

This intrusive unit is located in the extreme limit NW of the Property. Several intrusive phases compose this intrusion, that took place between 2680 and 2642 Ma. The early facies, which are the most common, consist of diorite, granodiorite, and hornblende monzonite. The molybdenum (Mo) mineralization in the Preissac Lake area is associated with this early phase. The late phase, representing the central-northern part of the Batholith of La Corne, is composed of biotite monzogranite and muscovite-biotite monzogranite, dated at 2642 Ma (Machado et al., 1991). The northern part of this batholith is particularly rich in amphibolitized enclaves. This late phase contains most of the spodumene pegmatites in this area, including a former lithium mine.

7.3.3 Structural features

7.3.3.1 Pascalis Gold Trend

The Pascalis Gold Trend (PGT) encompasses the New Beliveau, North and Highway deposits. The general orientation of the volcanic units is N270° to N290°, with a steep to sub-vertical dip to the north. The mineralized zones are controlled by E-W to ENE oriented structures, consisting of shear zones moderately to steeply dipping south and sub-vertical faults (ex. New Beliveau northern fault) These structures controlling the mineralization extends from the Bourlamaque Batholith and continue to the east into the volcanic rocks and crosscut a large NNW trending dyke swarm associated with the PGT. New Beliveau, North and Highway deposits along the PGT are characterized by important shallowlly south dipping stacked quartz-tourmaline-carbonate-pyrite gold veins envelopes crosscutting the dykes, volcanics and a magnetic gabbro intrusion (Highway). The mineralized zones are developed within complex E-W to ENE trending and shear zones systems. The extensional veins have been formed by the filling of extensional fractures, while the shear veins are subarallel to these gold-bearing structures. PGT mineralization is crosscut by series of syn- to late-tectonic trending faults. These late faults are particularly well documented at the former L.C. Beliveau mine, where they offset diorite dykes with a sinistral movement and metre-scale displacements. More significant displacements probably occur along strike but are not measured. The recent drilling at New Beliveau as identified several large faults that apparently offset the diorite dyke and vein styles mineralization.

7.3.3.2 Courvan Gold Trend

In the Courvan area, the contact between the volcanic rocks and the Bourlamaque pluton is intersected and displaced by a series of major ENE oriented structures, consisting of syn-mineralization shear zones and late faults both steeply dipping to the north to sub-vertical. The Courvan deposits are mainly composed of extensional quartz-tourmaline-carbonate veins envelopes developed between these structures, that are hosted in highly foliated and altered zones within the granodiorite. Unlike the Pascalis Gold Trend deposits which contain mineralized zones only dipping to the south, the structural data shows that the Courvan gold-bearing veins are mainly shallowly dipping to the north and also locally to the south. In the case of the Southeast deposits, the mineralized zones are dipping only to the south. Mineralized shear veins moderately to steeply dipping north are also associated with the ENE structures within the batholith. The dioritic dykes that cross-cut the Bourlamaque granodirite have an orientation sub-parallel to the ENE structures, but are dipping between 45-75° in the opposite direction to the south. The latter are displaced by the ENE structures and can also host extensional or shear quartz-tourmaline-carbonate veins. The ENE structures and diorite dykes are two elements that have a significant control on the setting of gold mineralization in the Courvan deposits.

7.3.3.3 Monique Gold Trend

The orientation of the lithological contacts is N270°E to N292°E, with a steep 75-85° dip to the north. The Monique Gold Trend (“MGT”) is characterized by large deformation zones that are roughly parallel to the rock units and may reach up to 50 metres wide. Strongly sheared and altered feldspar porphyritic dykes are often observed within the gold-bearing shear zones. Mineralized gold-rich zones are associated with the development of those shears and overprint them by mineral replacements along strong veining. Several fault zones with gouge can be seen in places. However, many are late faults not associated with the mineralization events and crosscut at high angles the mineralized zones and the host lithologies. Folding observed are minor in term of intensity and size, as many of them are open folds mostly under 1 metre wave length or 5-20 centimetres intrafoliation folds associated with a week crenulation.

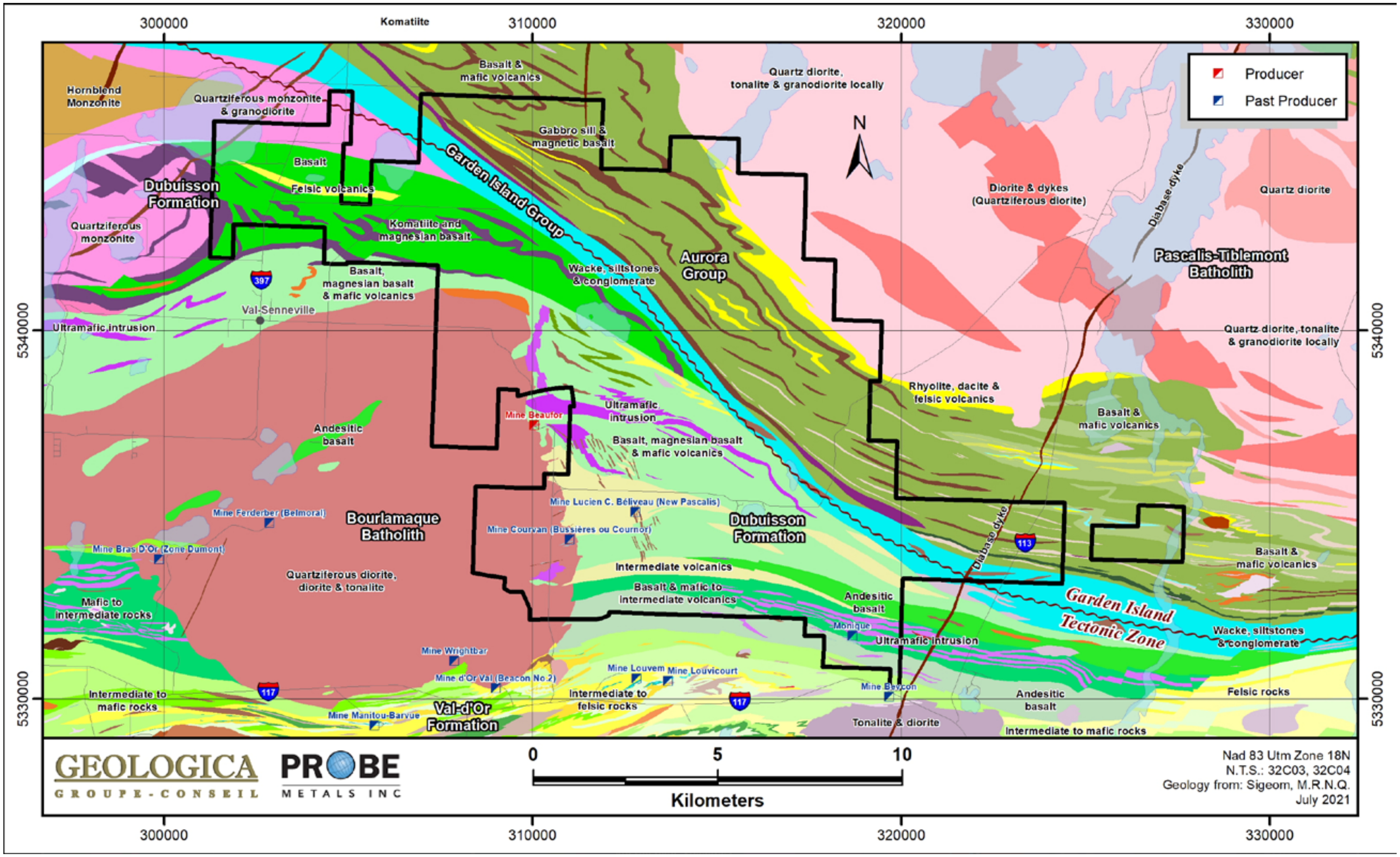

Figure 12 - Property Geology

7.4 Mineralization

Most of the gold resources on the Val-d'Or East Project have been delineated in three areas having their own geological context: Pascalis Gold Trend, Courvan and Monique (Figure 13). A description of the gold mineralization types is presented in this section. Gold-bearing zones are defined as mesothermal lode gold deposits. These generally consist of a complex system of veins composed of quartz, carbonate and tourmaline with disseminated and/or blebby pyrite. The auriferous zones are commonly associated with shear zones and extensional fractures. Mineralization is concentrated in veins and/or in adjacent lithologies that are strongly altered due to hydrothermal fluid circulation.

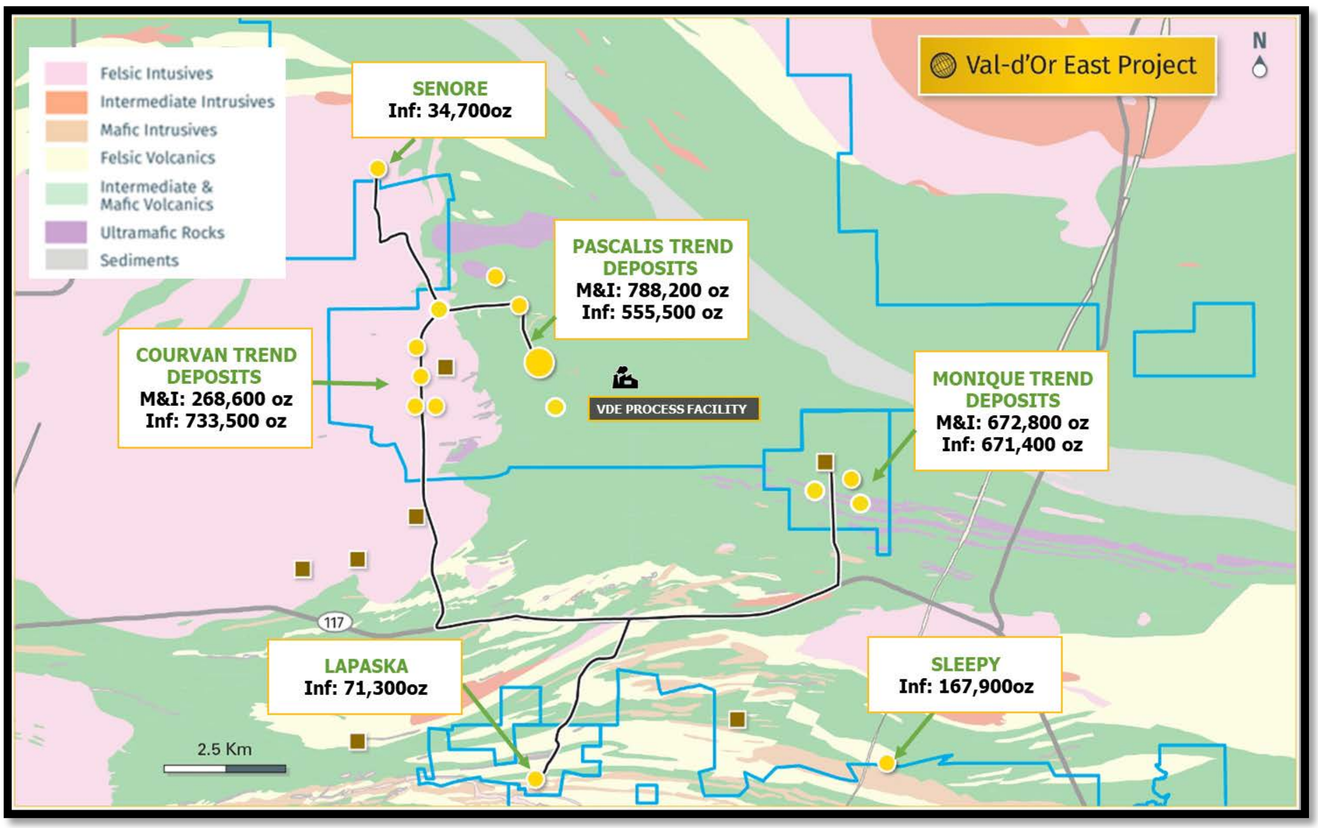

Figure 13 - Gold Zones on Val-d'Or East Property

7.4.1 Pascalis Gold Trend

The Pascalis gold trend hosts the New Beliveau, North Zone and Highway deposits. The New Beliveau and North Zone deposits are centered on a series of NNW trending sub-vertical intermediate dykes, forming a swarm identified over 3 km long, 1 km wide and 1 km deep (Figure 14). The latter have an important role for the setting of gold mineralization of the New Beliveau and North Zone deposits, consisting of structurally controlled quartz-tourmaline-carbonate-pyrite veins hosted in fine-grained intermediate dykes, basalts and intermediate to mafic volcanoclastic rocks. The Highway mineralization is similar but is hosted in a distinct magnetic gabbro intrusion. The intermediate dykes as well as the gabbro intrusion are younger and intersect the volcanic units.

The New Beliveau Deposit, which encompass the past producer L.C. Beliveau mine, is hosted within a sub-vertical microdiorite dyke oriented at N345° and perpendicular to the trend of volcanic formations. It is located about 2 km east of the Bourlamaque Batholith margin. At the former L.C. Beliveau Mine, three (3) parallel dykes named West, Main and East constitute the main swarm of diorite dykes. The thickness of the individual dykes varies from 5 to 15 m individually, but reach 30m combined. At the mine, 90% of the veins and gold mineralization are hosted inside the Main dyke. With an average thickness of 10 m, the mineralized zone was originally traced to 580 m vertical depth over 300 m strike length. A ductile-brittle fault zone cuts and ends the mine to the north. Its displacement is not known but it does exhibit oblique striations plunging to the west, suggesting a possible sinistral movement with uplift of the south block relative to the north block. This suggests an extension at depth towards the west.

Since 2008, at least 9 additional parallel dykes were identified to the west and east. The New Beliveau deposit has historically been divided into different zones. However, drilling completed by Probe Metals has established connections between the Main Beliveau mine area with the historical “Zone 2” and the 2017 “South zone” discovery, locate southward. The New Beliveau deposit is now continuous for a strike length of over 1,400 metres and has been defined locally to a depth of 1,100 metres. The deposit is bounded to the north and south by subparallel ENE trending faults. Three other subparallel E-W to ENE oriented faults divide the deposit into four structural blocks that result in minor lateral offsets of the diorite dykes.

The gold mineralization is associated with quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veins and the surrounding altered wall rocks (Figure 15). The deposits are composed of multiple superimposed mineralized envelopes with a tabular shape shallowly dipping to the south. Two main types of gold-bearing veins can be observed in the mineralized zones. The dominant system consists of sigmoidal extensional veins, oriented +/-E-W and shallowly to moderately dipping 10-60° to the south. They represent about 80% of the mineralized veins. The second type is composed of shear veins developed along moderately to sub-vertical shear zones. A third set is recognized, consisting of sub-horizontal and weakly mineralized veins representing less than 5% of the vein material.

The extensional and shear veins form 3 to 20 m thick tabular shaped mineralized envelopes with orientations varying between 90-110° and dips of 25 to 35° to the south. They can reach a few hundred meters laterally in an east-west direction as well as in the axis of the dip. The mineralized zones are composed of 5 to 30% centimetric to metric quartz-tourmaline-carbonate veins associated with 1-2% fine to coarse euhedral pyrite along vein margins, locally reaching up to 5-10%, and more rarely with traces of chalcopyrite. Pyrite is mainly found in the immediate altered rock walls and within the veins in a lesser proportion. The alteration is composed of tourmaline-silica-carbonates in the intermediate dykes or silica-sericite-albite-carbonates in volcanic rocks (basalts, agglomerates) as well as in the Highway gabbro intrusion (Figure 16, Figure 17 and Figure 18). Free gold grains can be observed in veins, and at the surface or in fractures within coarse euhedral pyrite crystals.

Two types of gold mineralization, based on the host lithologies, are recognized in the New Beliveau and North Zone deposits. They consist of Dyke and Volcanic mineralization types, representing about 40% and 60% of the in-pit resource in terms of volume respectively. For this resource estimate, fifty-seven (57) Volcanic and three (3) Dyke zones were interpreted from the surface to 900 m depth in the New Beliveau deposit, and twenty-five (25) Volcanic and three (3) Dyke zones up to 500 m depth in North deposit. All the deposits remain open to the west, east, south and at depth. The Volcanic mineralized zones intersect the intermediate dykes at an almost perpendicular angle. The intensity of fracturing and the frequency of gold veins generally increase in and near the intermediate dykes, due to their higher rock competency compared to the adjacent volcanic rocks. The concentration and grain size of pyrite, as well as the gold grades associated with intermediate dykes, are on average higher than in volcanic rocks. The size of euhedral pyrite crystals increases significantly and easily reaches 1-2 cm in the Dyke style mineralisation. The New Beliveau and North Zone deposits are therefore composed of sub-vertical Dyke and shallow dipping Volcanic zones, delimited to the north and south by E-W to ENE structures (Figure *19*).

The Highway showing was the first significant gold occurrence discovered on the Property in 1931. It is located 1,000m northwest of the former L.C. Beliveau. The gold mineralization is similar to the vein system at the New Beliveau deposit, with the notable exception that the veins are hosted within a competent gabbroic unit instead of diorite dykes. The mineralized system comprises twenty-four (24) subparallel tabular zones dipping 30-40° to the south and striking 75-90°. Two zones steeply dipping to the south were also interpreted. For now, the Highway gold system can be traced over 400 m east-west by 500 m north-south and to a depth of 500m. The Highway zone remains open to the south, east and at depth.

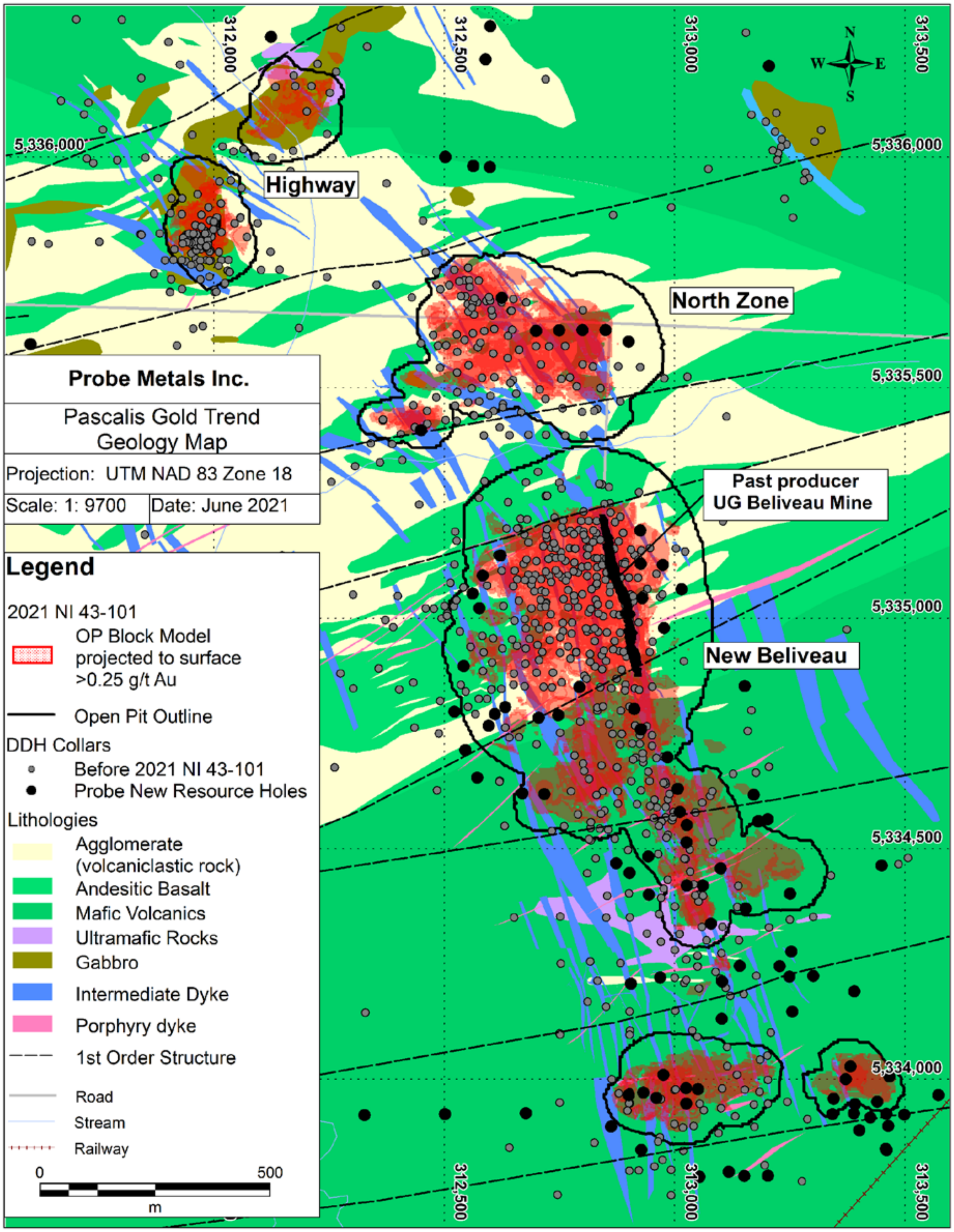

Figure 14 - Pascalis Gold Trend Geology and Mineralization

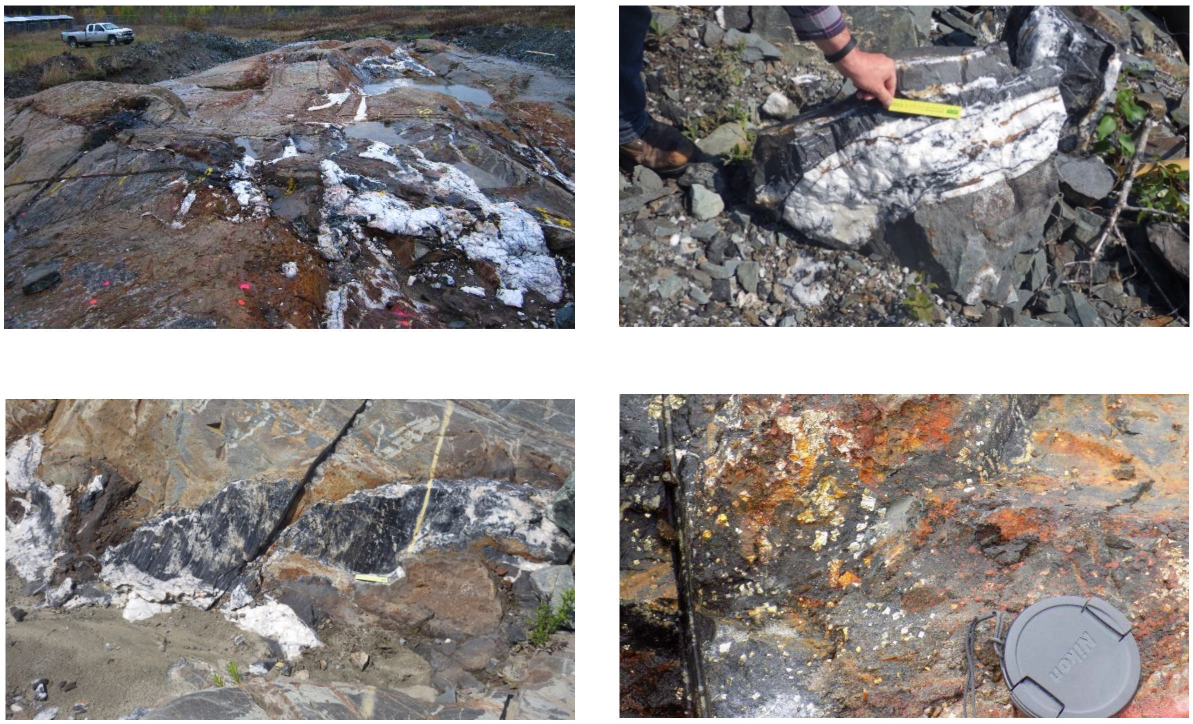

Figure 15 - New Beliveau rock exposures
A: Outcrop west of former Beliveau mine showing shallow dipping south mineralized veins in volcanics
B: Extensional veins in dyke near former Beliveau mine
C: Shear vein crosscutting dyke and volcanics
D: High grade gold mineralization in diorite dyke – 80% tourmaline and 15% pyrite

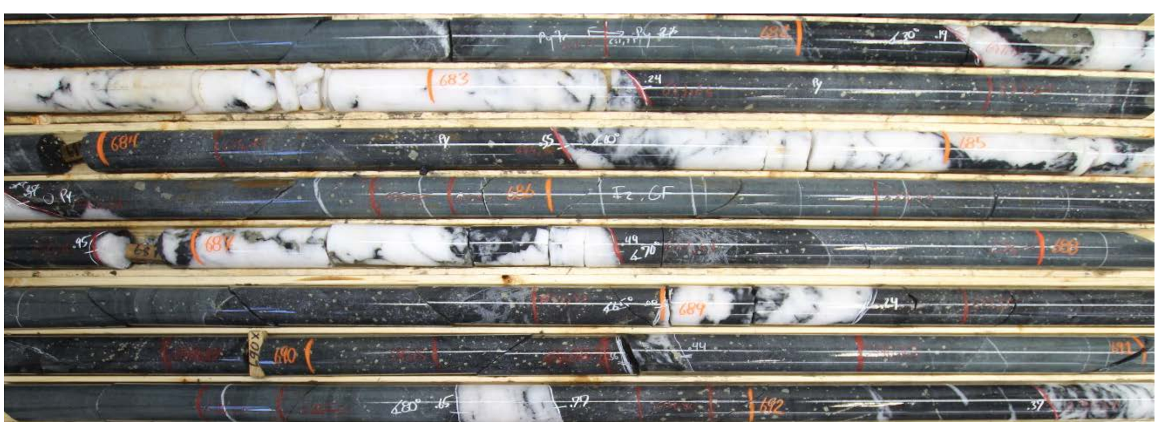

Figure 16 - Example of Dyke zone (extension of Main Dyke L.C. Beliveau at depth) from the New Beliveau deposit showing quartz-tourmaline-carbonates veins with coarse pyrite and tourmaline-silica-carbonates alteration (PC-17-197, 681-692.5m, 5.49 g/t Au over 8.46m between 682.19-690.65m)

Figure 17 - Example of Volcanic zone from the North deposit
showing quartz-tourmaline-carbonates veins with pyrite and silica-sericite-carbonates alteration hosted in mafic volcanoclastic rocks, namely agglomerates (PC-18-328, 4.25 g/t Au over 8.70m between 305.30-314.00m)

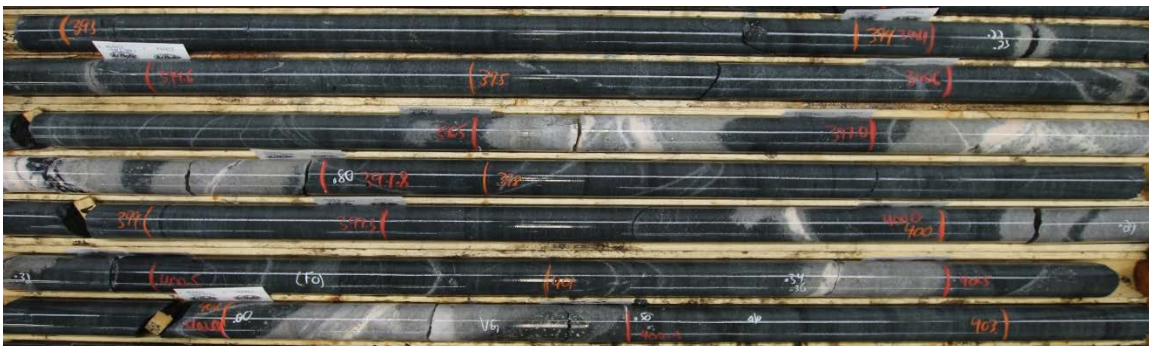

Figure 18 - Quartz-tourmaline-carbonates veins
with coarse pyrite and silica-sericite-albite-carbonates alteration hosted in Highway gabbro intrusion, (PC-17-187ext, 6.29 g/t Au over 13.40m between 389.10-402.50m)

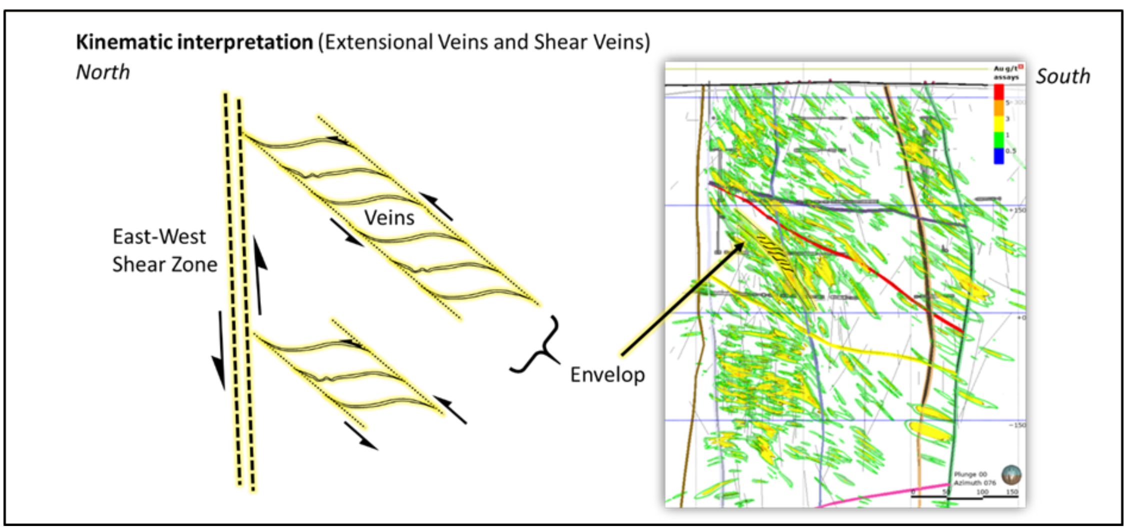

Figure 19 : 3D structural model of the New Beliveau deposit, view to the east (Faure, S., 2018)

7.4.2 Courvan Gold Trend

The Courvan Gold Trend (CGT) extends over 2.5 km along the Bourlamaque eastern margin and up to 2km inside the batholith in its southern part (Figure 20). The CGT comprise the Bussiere, Creek, Bordure, Southwest, and Southeast deposits. The latter is opened to the west, north, south and at depth. Gold mineralization is structurally controlled by several major shear zones and faults, striking 250˚ and dipping 75˚ to the north to sub-vertical, dividing the CGT into structural blocks.

The mineralized zones consist of envelopes containing 5 to 30% centimetric to metric quartz-tourmaline-carbonates-pyrite +/- chalcopyrite veins, mainly in extension, with a sub-horizontal to moderate dip to the north, or to the south in the case of the Southeast deposit (Figure 21). Auriferous veins are primarily hosted in a granodiorite phase of the Bourlamaque batholith and, to a lesser extent, in meter-scale E-W oriented sheared diorite dykes that cross-cut the granodiorite intrusion. Typical mineralization is composed of 1 to 10% pyrite, and rare chalcopyrite, contained within veins, as well as in the rock walls altered in silica, sericite, carbonates ± K-feldspar-albite over a thickness of a few centimetres to few metres. High grades are often associated with the presence of coarse pyrite clusters and/or locally native gold, similar to the Beaufor mine (Figure 22). High grade zones are also locally associated with quartz-tourmaline-carbonates-pyrite hydrothermal breccias (Figure 23). Free gold is sometimes found on the surface of coarse pyrite crystals or in fractures within them. Chalcopyrite is the second notable metallic mineral in the mineralized zones with an average grade of 0.1% Cu estimated from the ore of the Bussiere mine. Historical production indicates also that silver was produced from the mine with a ratio of gold to silver of 7:1.

Quartz-tourmaline-carbonate veins form echelon networks with a sub-horizontal to moderate dip to the north. When the frequency and grade of individual veins are high enough, they can form tabular mineralized envelopes with an average thickness of 3 to 15m, and strike up to a few hundred meters in an east-west direction as well as in the dip direction. A second type of gold veins sub-parallel to the shear zones is also observed. They have an average direction at N250° and a dip of 70° towards the north-west. Historically, they represented a small proportion of the ore extracted from the Bussiere mine. The mineralized zones are primarily hosted in the Bourlamaque granodiorite and show rather limited extensions in the volcanic rocks. The vein systems indeed seem to develop better in the granodiorite offering better competence compared to volcanic rocks. Diorite dykes injected in the granodiorite can also contain mineralized veins, but they represent less than 2% of the mineralized zones of the deposits (Figure 24).

Figure 20 - Typical Courvan mineralized zone
showing quartz-tourmaline-carbonates veins with coarse and silica-sericite-K feldspars-carbonates alteration in Bussiere zone (CO-18-31, 5.08 g/t Au over 8.00m entre 33.50-41.50m)

Figure 21 : High grade decimetric pyrite blebby masses
in quartz-tourmaline-carbonates veins in Creek zone
(CO-18-59, 17.1 g/t Au over 1.50m between 64.10-65.60m)

Figure 22 - High grade quartz-tourmaline-carbonates-pyrite hydrothermal breccia in Creek zone
(CO-18-64, 9.6 g/t Au over 9.1m between 105.00-111.00m)

Figure 23 - Mineralized veins in diorite dyke
(CO-18-39, 0.35 g/t Au over 3.00m between 173.00-176.00m)

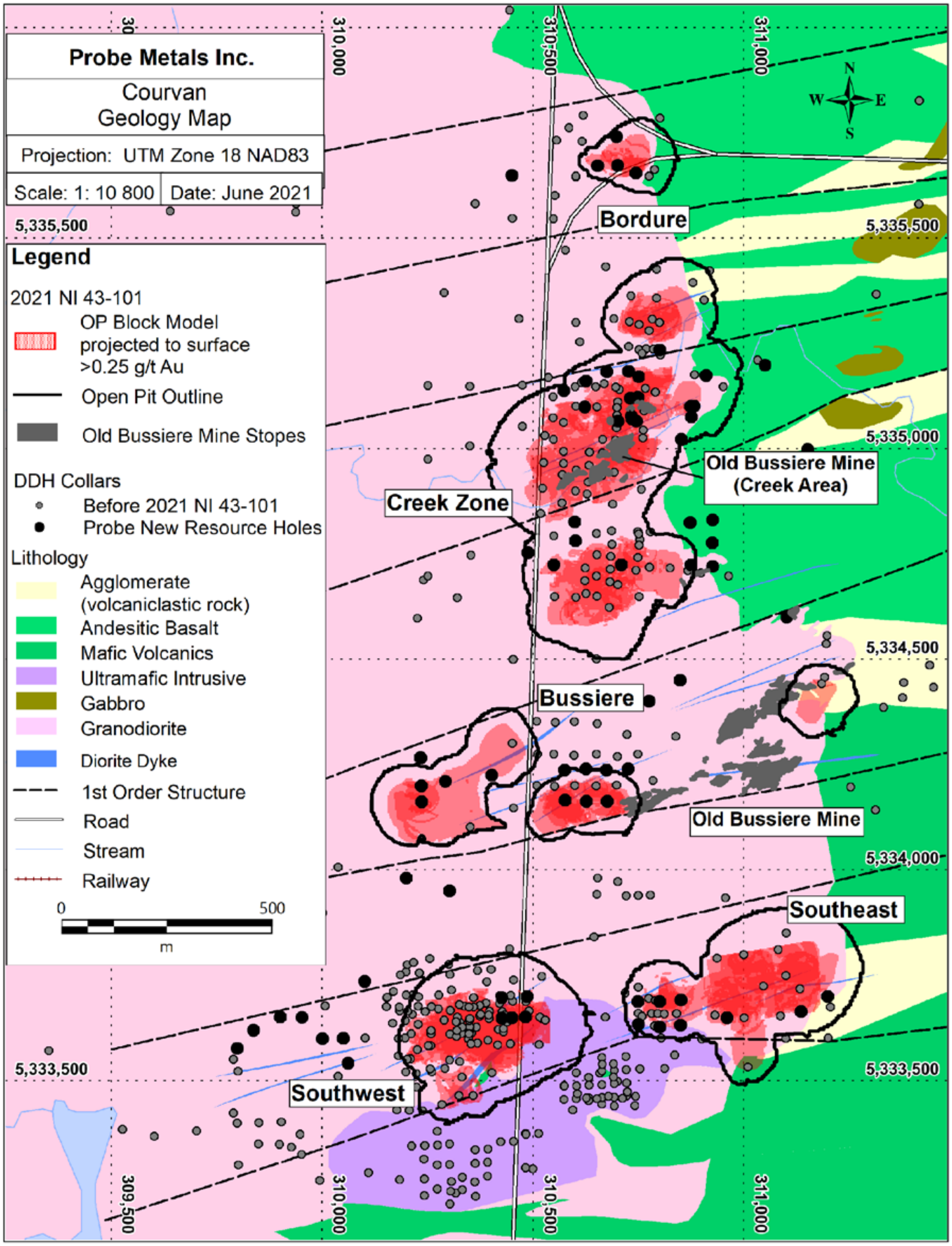

Figure 24 - Courvan Gold Trend Geology and Mineralization

7.4.3 Monique Gold Trend

The Monique Gold Trend (MGT) hosts seventeen (17) important gold zones, including the G zone from the former Monique Mine open pit and numerous other gold occurrences intercepted by drilling. Inside the MGT, gold-bearing zones are related to mesothermal lode gold deposits and found principally along two main WNW trending sub-parallel deformation corridors in the Jacola Formation, about 150-200m wide and extending over 2.5 kilometres along strike (Figure 26). The first G-J-P deformation corridor is located in the center part of the property and follows roughly the contact between an ultramafic unit to the north and basalts to the south. This corridor contains the Former Monique open pit. The second A-B-I-M corridor, approximately 150m to the south, encompasses the upper portion of the southern volcanic domain composed of mafic to andesitic-basalt flows, volcaniclastics and hyaloclastites. Both corridors are injected by multiple metric wide felspar (+/- quartz) porphyritic intermediate dykes, often containing gold mineralization. The interpreted mineralized zones have general orientations of N270-290° with dips of 70-82 ° to the north.

The mineralized zones of the MGT consist of shear veins and/or a stockwork of quartz-tourmaline-carbonates veins with disseminated to coarse pyrite. The auriferous zones are commonly associated with shear zones and extensional fractures. Mineralization is concentrated in veins or in adjacent lithologies which are strongly altered due to hydrothermal fluid circulation. The mineralized zones are found mainly in volcanic units and dykes exhibiting chlorite, carbonate, sericite, albite, fuchsite and silica alteration. The quartz vein systems are mainly parallel to the stratigraphy and to the deformation zones. Gold is generally associated with 1% to 5% finely disseminated pyrite, and visible gold is common in the quartz and carbonate veins and veinlets. The zones vary in thickness between 2 to 10m in general and reach up to 30 m. Mineralized zones can extend more than 900m laterally and they have been traced by drilling to a vertical depth up to 600m.

Three main structural types of gold-bearing mineralization are observed, primarily consisting of 1) replacements and veins subparallel to shear zones, 2) vein arrays associated with riedels, detachment surfaces and late faults/fractures 10° to 25° relative to shear foliation, and 3) extensional/conjugated sub-horizontal veins secant to the shear envelope.

Also, three gold events with their own vein and alteration mineral assemblages are noted in the MGT. The first stage is showed by carbonate-fuchsite-albite-silica replacements and quartz rich shear veins which come with fine grained disseminated light brownish yellow pyrite. This mineralization is crosscut by the less deformed quartz-iron dolomite-albite vein arrays and stockwork which is characterised by low or absence of fuschite and calcite (bleached) along with fine to coarse clear yellow pyrite crystals. In general, 1 to 7% pyrite is found within veins and up to 15% in the iron dolomite-albite-sericite wall rocks. The presence of free gold in these veins is common. Finally, typical Val-d'Or quartz-tourmaline-carbonate veins set mainly in extensional low angle fractures and small shear extension structures crosscut the first and second stage veins. This late vein system account for less than 5% of the gold mineralization. Pyrite and gold content vary as alteration minerals in the host rocks, however gold content show a strong correlation with the amount of pyrite.

Based on the host lithology, four main types of mineralization are observed on the Monique project:

1) The most significant mineralization in terms of resource volume (65%) is hosted in basalts: zones A, B, G & M (Figure 26). The predominant alterations at the walls of the quartz-carbonate-albite ± tourmaline veins comprise Mg-Fe carbonate, albite and sericite ±fuschite. Some sub-metric felsic feldspar porphyritic diorite intrusion may be found in this mineralization type.

2) The mineralization hosted in large, altered feldspar porphyry dykes is the second in importance (zones A, B & I and J) and represents about 15% of the gold mineralization. Mineralization consists of 1 to 3% disseminated pyrite associated with quartz-carbonate-albite ± tourmaline veins and strong carbonatation, albitization and sericitization, as well as some fuschite, silica and local hematitization. (Figure 27).

3) A significant proportion of the J zone is also in strongly deformed and sheared ultramafic volcanic rocks. Mineralization is composed of traces to 2% disseminated pyrite associated with 1-3 cm quartz-carbonate-fuchsite veins along the schistosity with silica-fuschite-carbonates alteration (Figure 28). The grades associated with this type of mineralization, which represent approximately 10% of the gold mineralization, are generally lower.

4) The gold mineralization can be hosted also in synvolcanic diorite-gabbro dykes, as found in the P and J zones. Again, pyrite is found within quartz- Fe-dolomite-albite ± late tourmaline veins as well as sericitized, carbonatized and albitized wall rocks (Figure 29). This type accounts for approximately 5% of the volume of mineralization.

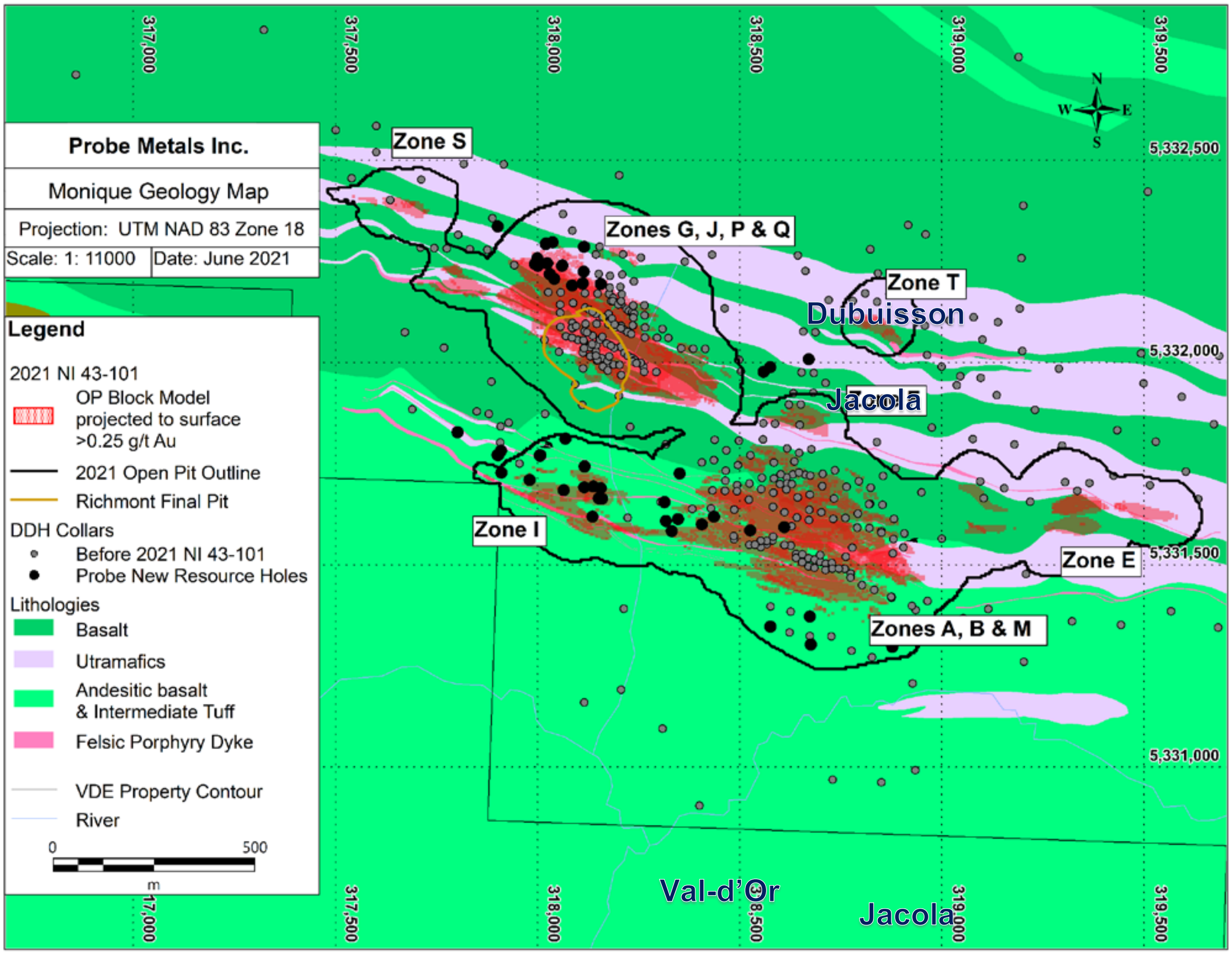

Figure 25 - Monique Gold Zones and Local Geology

Figure 26 : M zone in basalts
(MO-19-16, part of an interval grading 5.9 g/t Au over 11.5m between 184.00-195.50m)

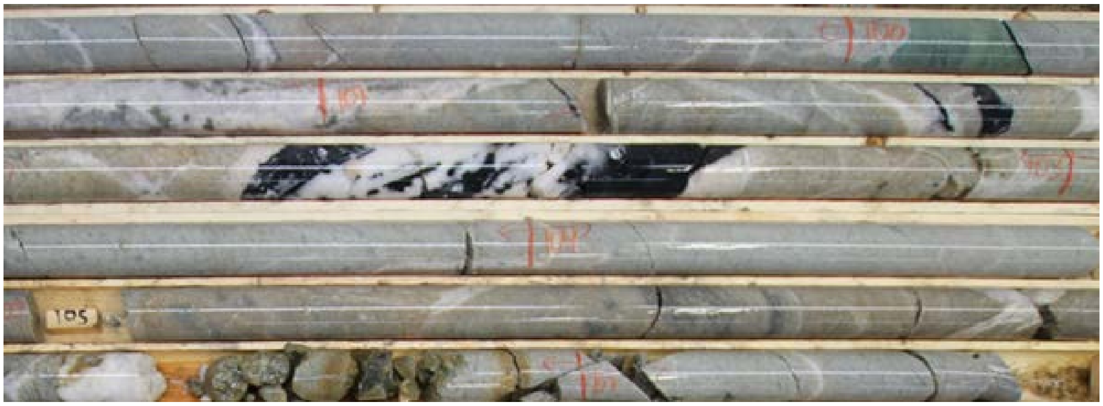

Figure 27 : I zone in felsic feldspar porphyry dyke
(MO-20-41, 7.8 g/t Au over 7.00 m between 100.00-107.00m)

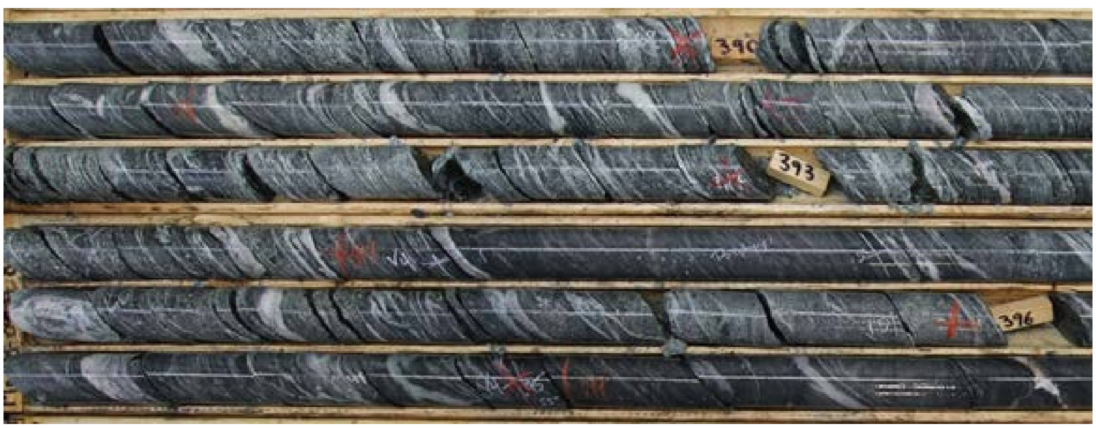

Figure 28 : J zone in ultramafic volcanics
(MO-18-09, 0.9 g/t Au over 7.0m between 390.00-397.00m)

Figure 29 : P zone in a diorite dyke
(MO-20-53, 2.4 g/t Au over 5.70m between 87.60-93.30m)

7.4.4 Senore zones

The Senore gold zones are located in the NW part of the Property, within the Bourlamaque Batholith, near the contact with the volcanic rocks. The vein-type mineralization is hosted by several shear zones with orientations of 125°/55° south or 070°/90°. The mineralized zones are ranging from 1 m up to 20 m thick and are intersected to maximum vertical depths of 220 meters. Gold mineralization is associated with centimetric to decimetric blebs of pyrite in quartz, carbonate and tourmaline veins. Diorite dykes are locally present in the shear zones. Mineralization consists of less than 3% pyrite, pyrrhotite and disseminated chalcopyrite. Traces of fuchsite and molybdenite are also observed in the deformed granodiorite (Figure 30).

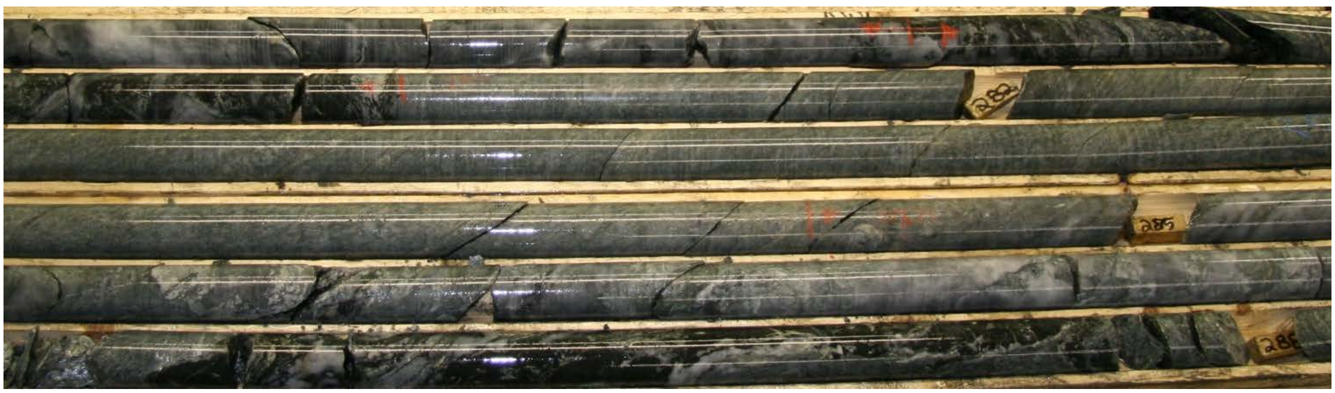

Figure 30 - Sheared diorite dyke and quartz veins at Senore (SE-08-09 between 280.50 to 288.00m)

7.4.5 Lapaska

Gold mineralization is contained within centimetre-scale quartz-tourmaline veins and veinlets hosted by massive dacitic unit (Figure 31). This dacitic unit is approximately 30-40 metres wide and is bordered by spherulitic dacitic units. Competency differences between massive and spherulitic dacites could explain why fracturing occurred and was later filled in by mineralized veins and veinlets. The wall rock of the veins shows silicification, sericitization and, sometimes hematization with disseminated fine-grained pyrite (Figure 31).

Three (3) vein systems occur within the Central Zone. The dominant mineralized vein system is a set of tension veins oriented north and dipping 25° to 65° to the east. The second set is the conjugated system oriented south and dipping west. The veins in this second system are less abundant than the first. Both vein systems are contained in a envelope with maximum north-south thickness of 40 m. A third vein system associated with a minor shear zone, oriented north-east and dipping approximately 60° to the east, was mapped in the underground openings and was intersected by 2008 drilling. The maximum extension of these veins is not well known but is probably of a maximum of 40 to 50 m.

Mineralization consists of gold, bismuth, tellurides, chalcopyrite and pyrite in quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins and veinlets. The zone is traced over a strike length of 750m and remains open to the east and west and at depth.

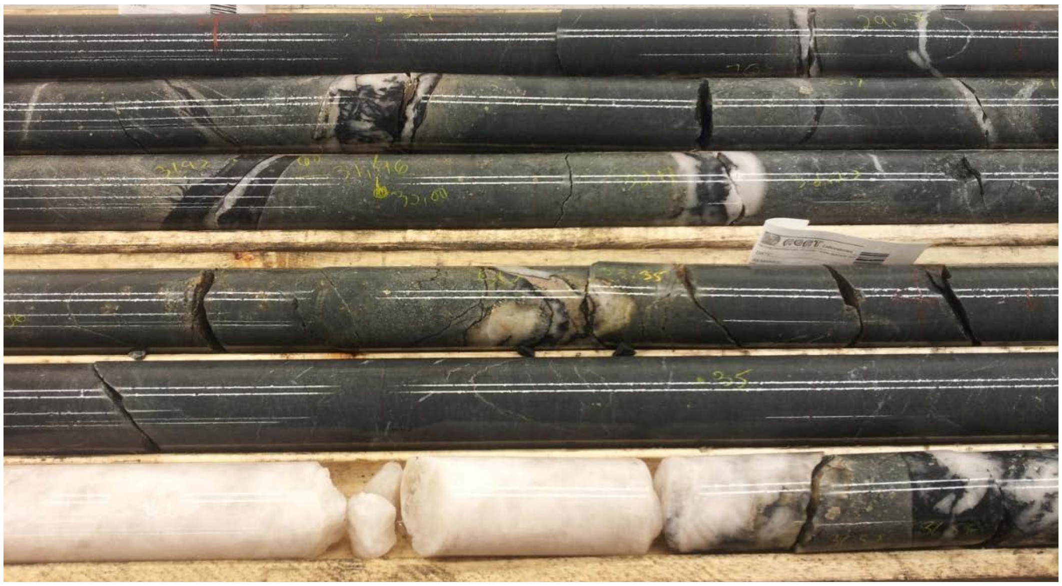

Figure 31 - Quartz-carbonate-tourmaline tension veins
with silica and sericite alteration and 1-2% pyrite in a dacitic unit (LP-11-27, interval between 29-36m showing part of an intercept of 2.84 g/t Au over 53.6m)

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (Item 8)

The Val-d'Or mining camp is well known for its lode gold deposits and copper, zinc, silver and gold volcanogenic (VMS) deposits. The Property area is no exception. Within the Val d'Or mining camp, a total of approximately thirty-seven (37) mines have produced more than 25 million ounces of gold from 140 million tonnes milled. The data cannot be compiled in detail because several of the mines operated under different names at different times, and in some cases, two or more mines were incorporated into a single operation. Also, copper and zinc were produced from five (5) base metal mines. The majority of historical production comes from orogenic lode-type gold deposits extracted by underground mines. The Sigma-Lamaque mines alone extracted 55,913,187 tonnes at 5.3 g/t Au, for a total of 9,498,880 ounces (Girard et al., 2017). More recently in 2019, Eldorado Gold began commercial production at the Lamaque mine (Triangle Zone) which contains proven and probable reserves of 4,087,000 tonnes at 7.25 g/t Au totaling 953,000 ounces (Eldorado Gold, 2019).

Gold mineralization from the Val-d'Or mining camp has been classified as greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits or mesothermal or late-orogenic lode gold deposits associated with shear zones or extensional fractures (Figure 32). The mineralization is associated with regional features, e.g. the Cadillac-Larder Lake Tectonic Zone, regional drag folds, and structural splays, as well as with syn- to late-tectonic intrusive rocks. With the exception of deposits within the large Bourlamaque Batholith, gold mineralization is commonly associated with small intrusives and dykes aged 2694 ± 2 Ma to 2680 ± 4 Ma. The different styles of mineralization range from disseminated sulphide deposits to quartz-tourmaline gold-bearing veins and vein stockwork zones, and the deposits range from early to late tectonic.

Generally, lode gold deposits (gold from bedrock sources) occur dominantly in terranes with an abundance of volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks of a low to medium metamorphic grade (Poulsen, 1996). Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are a subtype of lode-gold deposits (Poulsen et al., 2000). They correspond to structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits hosted in deformed metamorphosed terranes (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

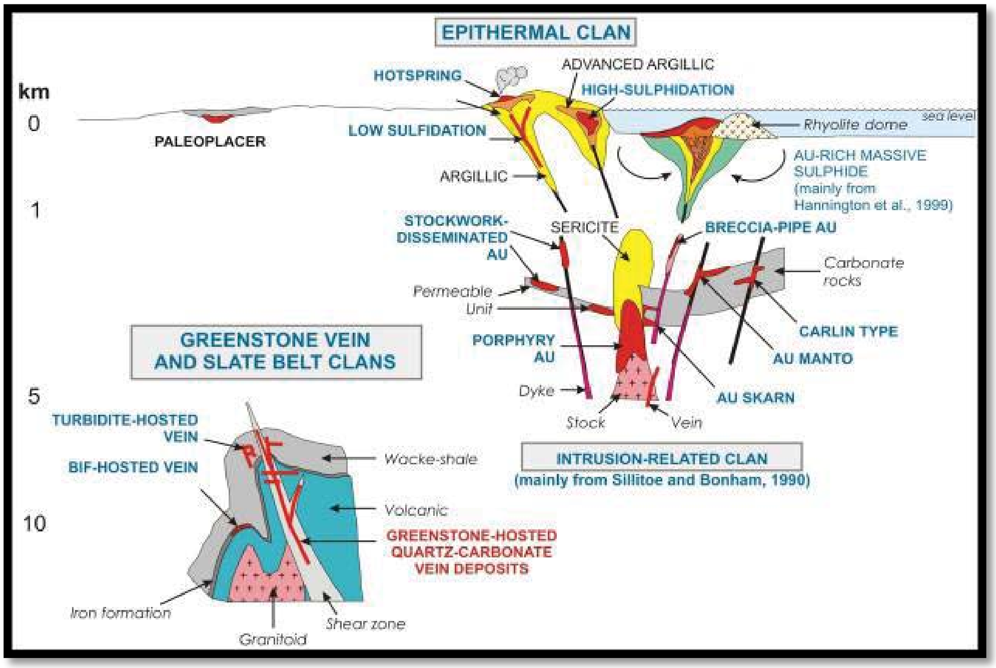

Figure 32 - Inferred Crustal Levels of Gold Deposition Showing
Different Types of LodeGold Deposits and the Inferred Deposit Clan
(from Dubé et al., 2001; Poulsen et al., 2000)

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth in the crust (5-10 km). They are distributed along major compressional to trans-tensional crustal-scale fault zones (Figure 33) in deformed greenstone terranes of all ages, but are more abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate veins are thought to represent a major component of the greenstone deposit clan (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). They can coexist regionally with iron formation-hosted vein and disseminated deposits, as well as with turbidite-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits.

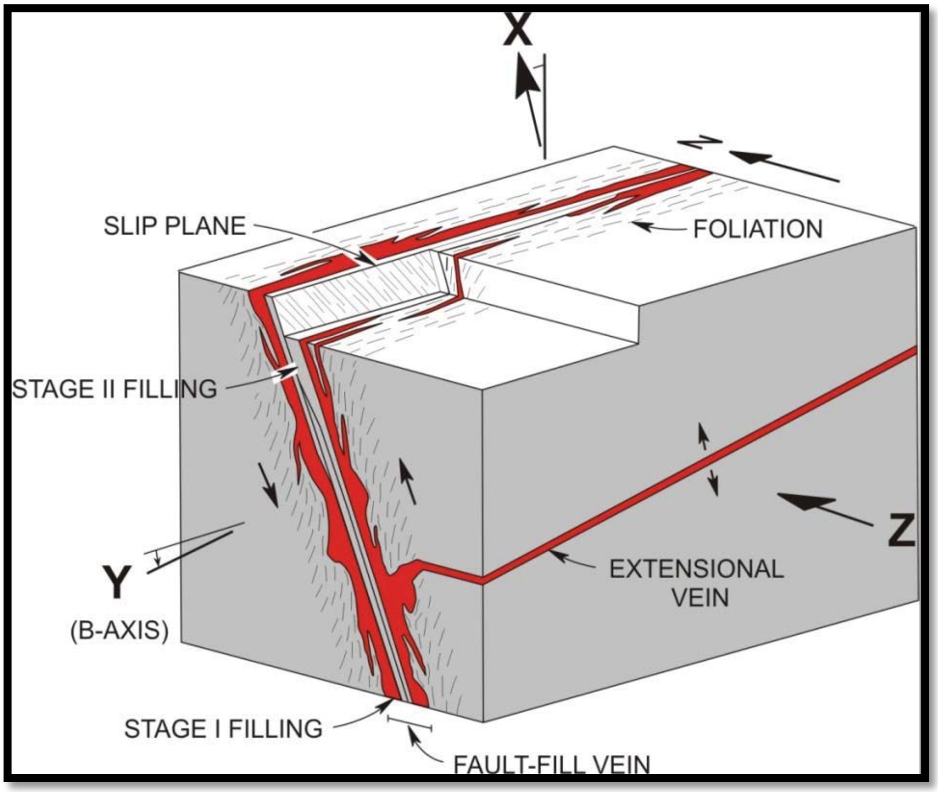

Figure 33 - Schematic Diagram
Geometric Relationships between the Structural Elements of Veins and Shear Zones and the Deposit-Scale Strain Axes (Robert, 1990)

Two main geological settings control the gold mineralization in the Val d'Or East area. The first gold setting is found in the Bourlamaque batholith. Most gold deposits within the Bourlamaque are classified as mesothermal vein-type, which is believed to have formed at 1 to 3 km depth (Poulsen, 1995). The best example is the Beaufor mine, located approximately 2 km north of the property. Since the start of its commercial production in the 1930s, 4,854,000 metric tonnes at an average grade of 7.5 g/t Au were produced, for a total of 1,169,000 ounces of gold recovered (Pelletier & al., 2017). Mineralization consists of quartz-tourmaline-carbonates-pyrite veins shallowly to moderately dipping to the south, hosted in the Bourlamaque granodiorite near the contact with the volcanic rocks of the Dubuisson formation. As for the Courvan property deposits located further south, most of the Beaufor mineralized zones are also located near this contact. The main gold-bearing veins are closely associated with the presence of dioritic dikes intersecting the granodiorite and pre-dating the mineralization. At the scale of the deposit, the setting of mineralization is controlled by faults at N110 ° with a steep dip to the north (ex. Perron fault, Beaufor fault) and shear zones oriented at N070° moderately to steeply dipping south (ex. Central, South and West Shear faults). Gold veins seem to intensify when these two structural families meet (Richard, 2011). The Ferderber Mine (Belmoral) is located approximately 8 km west of the old Bussiere mine (Courvan), inside the Bourlamaque batholith and the

Ferderber shear corridor. This auriferous ductile shear zone has a N070 ° direction and an average dip of 65-70 ° to the southeast. The Ferderber mine produced 1,703,425 tonnes at 6.89 g/t Au between 1979-1994 for a total of 362,000 ounces of gold (Rigg, D., 2017). The mineralized zones of the Ferderber mine are composed of quartz-tourmaline-carbonates-pyrite +/- chalcopyrite veins confined within the shear zone. The mineralization is mainly hosted in a sheared and altered granodiorite, as well as in shreds of sheared mafic rocks.

The second geological setting of the Val-d'Or East area consists of quartz-tourmaline mesothermal veins found both inside and adjacent to small intrusives in the altered volcanic rocks. The latter are associated with EW shear zones. The Pascalis and Monique Gold Trend zones represent good examples of this style of mineralization. The mineralization observed in the Monique pit area also shows similarities with the mineralization of the old Kerr-Addison mine in Ontario, where gold in competent rocks is found in proximity to ultramafic units near major deformation zones.

9.0 EXPLORATION WORK (Item 9)

9.1 Geophysical Survey

In 2020, Probe has mandated Abitibi Geophysics from Val-d'Or, to realize an OreVision3DR survey. This survey was performed along 54 profiles (L 72+00E to L 125+00E) was successful in mapping the resistivity and chargeability properties of the geological formations lying within the Monique and southern part of Pascalis Grid of the Val-d'Or East Property.

Abitibi Geophysics have applied a Quality Control (QC). It performed on the collected OreVision3DR data validated 97.7% of the recorded readings. Most of the difficult readings that did not pass quality control were collected in the heart of an esker. Eskers often present as a layer of more resistive material (sand) directly at the surface over a more conductive layer. The chargeability readings here were affected because of the difficulty in injecting sufficient current into the ground. The most affected lines are L 81+00E to L 91+00E (see Figure 34).

The OreVision3DR survey has identified distinctive resistive and chargeable axes within the Monique-Pascalis Grid. A few shallow resistive zones where basement rocks could be outcropping are found within the southwestern and northwestern corners, in the northern part of lines *L 88+00E* to *L 91+00E* and *L 97+00E,* and in the northern part of lines *L 111+00E* to *L 119+00E*.

The shallow subsurface appears more conductive within most of the western part and the southeastern corner of the survey grid. These zones appear to correspond with low topography areas.

There are several discrete low resistivity trends found on the grid interpreted as potential shear zones. They are outlined in pink traces on the Geophysical Interpretation (Figure 34). They are mostly trending between E and ESE orientations.

Many of the chargeable trends outlined in this study are associated with these low resistivity trends (shear zones) and/or found within highly resistivity bodies. Given that the target mineralization is associated with quartz rich zones and alteration that may be associated with shear zones.

Following a detailed interpretation of the pseudo-sections and with the help of the recovered VOXI vertical sections, a total of twenty-four (24) distinctive polarizable trends and two (2) isolated sources have been delineated on the Pascalis Block (Figure 35. Many of these trends are relatively short, some could plausibly be joined together, and others appear to be the shallower or deeper extensions of neighbouring ones. Some NW-SE and NE-SW faults were also interpreted by Abitibi Geophysics.

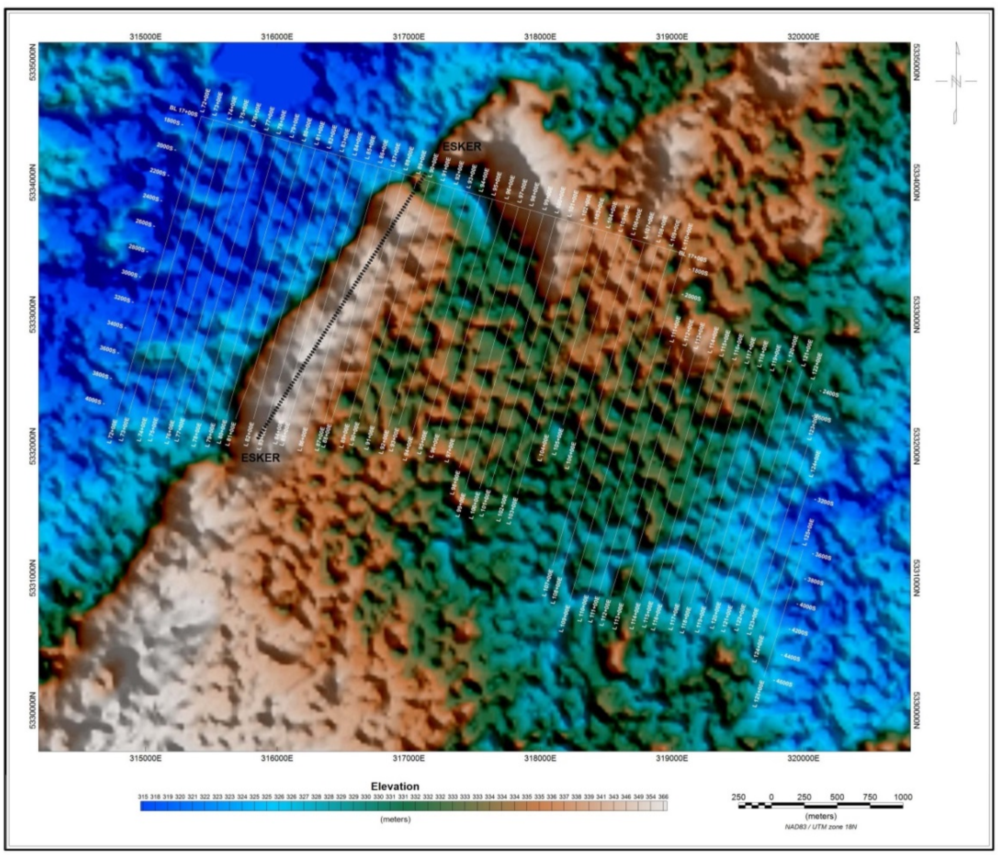

Figure 34 - Shaded topographic grid outlining the dominant glacial deposit

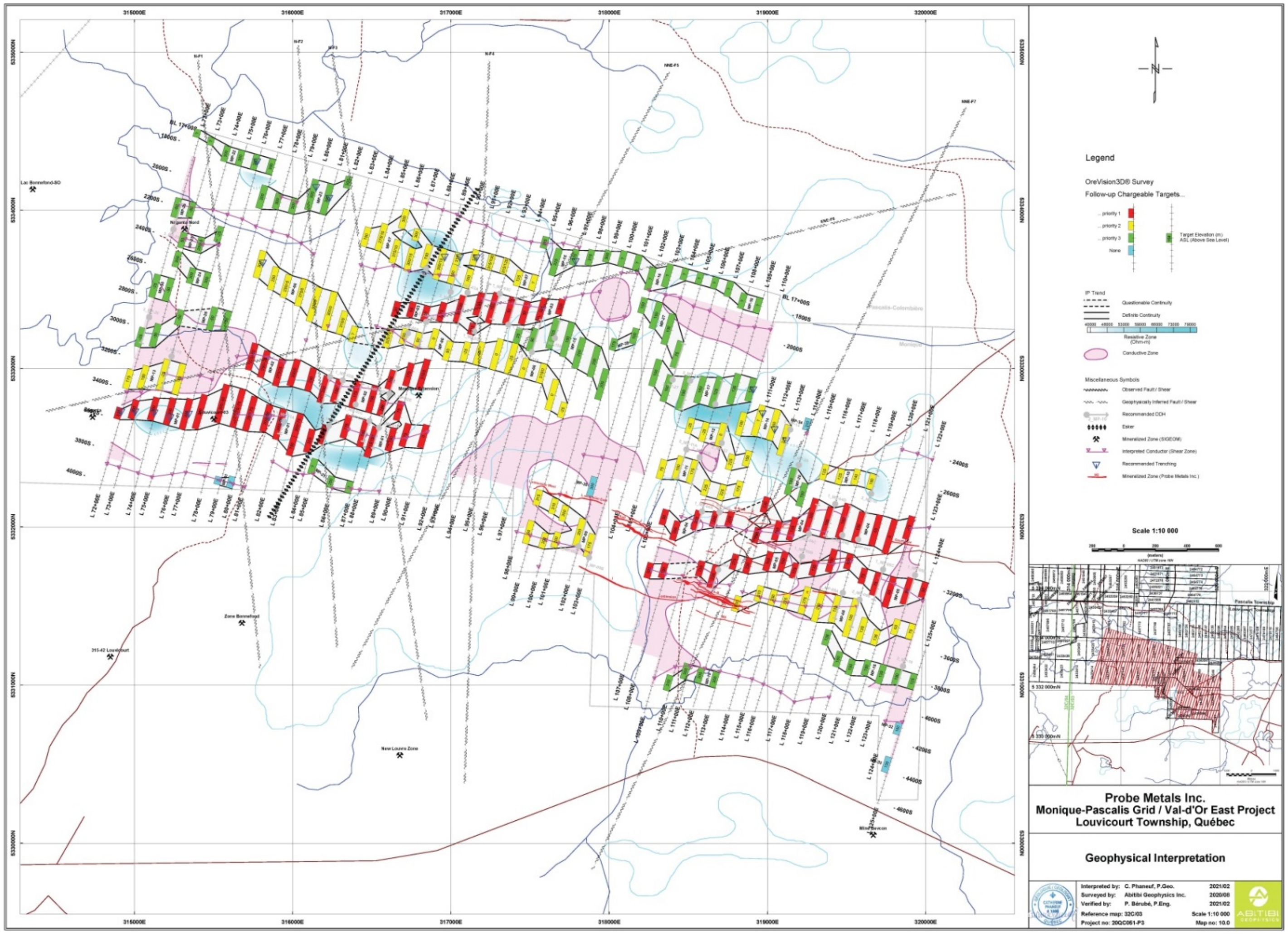

Figure 35 – Monique-Pascalis South Geophysical Interpretation (Abitibi Geophysics)

9.2 3D Geological Modelling

In 2020, Probe has mandated InnovExplo from Val-d'Or to produce new lithological and structural models on the Courvan Block and to update the Pascalis model. Based on these models, 3D mineralization envelopes have been created by Probe geologists.

The 3D Courvan Geological Compilation has permitted to identify four main lithological units the Bourlamaque batholith, the basalt, the ultramafic plug and a series of diorite dykes Figure 36). The main structural features consist of a series of ductile-brittle (faults and shear zones) networks. The 3D modelization of these geological features show which control and constrains gold mineralization (brittle faults, shears, mafic dykes, Basalt/Bourlamaque Batholith contact).

The 3D Pascalis Geological Compilation has permitted to identify six main lithological units the diorite dyke swarm, the basalt, the agglomerate, the gabbro and pyroxenite plugs and few FP-QFP dykes (Figure 37). The main structural features consist of a series of ductile-brittle (faults and shear zones) networks. The 3D modelization of these geological features show which control and constrains gold mineralization (brittle faults, shears, Basalt&Agglomerate/Diorite dykes contact).

For Courvan and Pacalis, mineralization models (envelopes) were completed based on a multivariable approach, which includes gold intercepts of minimum 2.0 meters and above 0.5 g/t Au, favorable vein types, favorable alteration and favorable mineralization (Figure 38 & Figure 39). These envelope orientation were based on structural data (Televiewer, oriented core and historically mined stopes).

Following this compilation, InnovExplo conclude that Au-envelope at 500 ppb (0.5 g/t Au) resulting from the mineralization models can be used as domains for the upcoming mineral resources estimate. Contact plots suggest that these envelopes constrain the higher values within each zone and could be used as hard boundary to lower High/Low Au-values spreading. Also, the lithological, structural and mineralization models can be used to support future exploration programs.

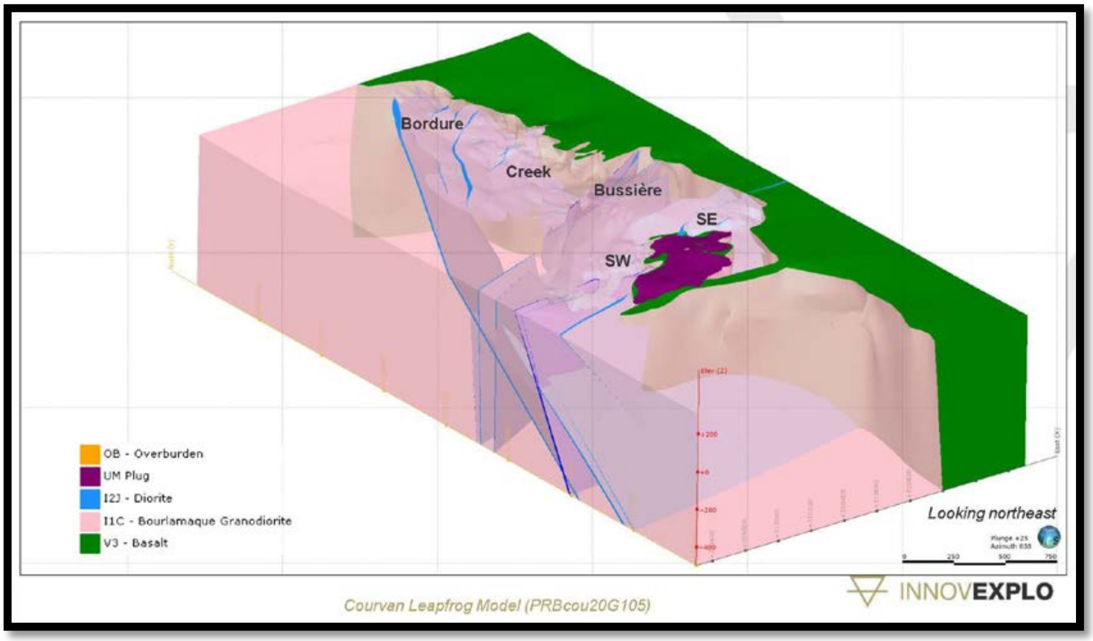

Figure 36 – Courvan 3D Geological Model (Extract from InnovExplo, 2021)

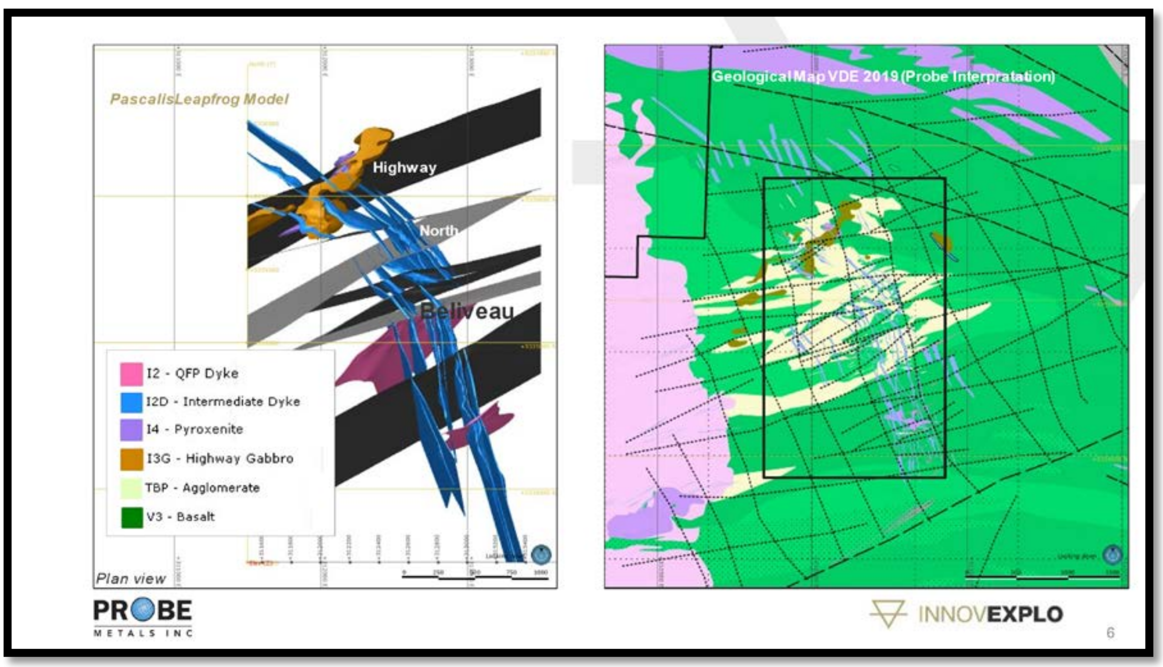

Figure 37 - Pascalis 3D Geological Model (Extract from InnovExplo, 2021)

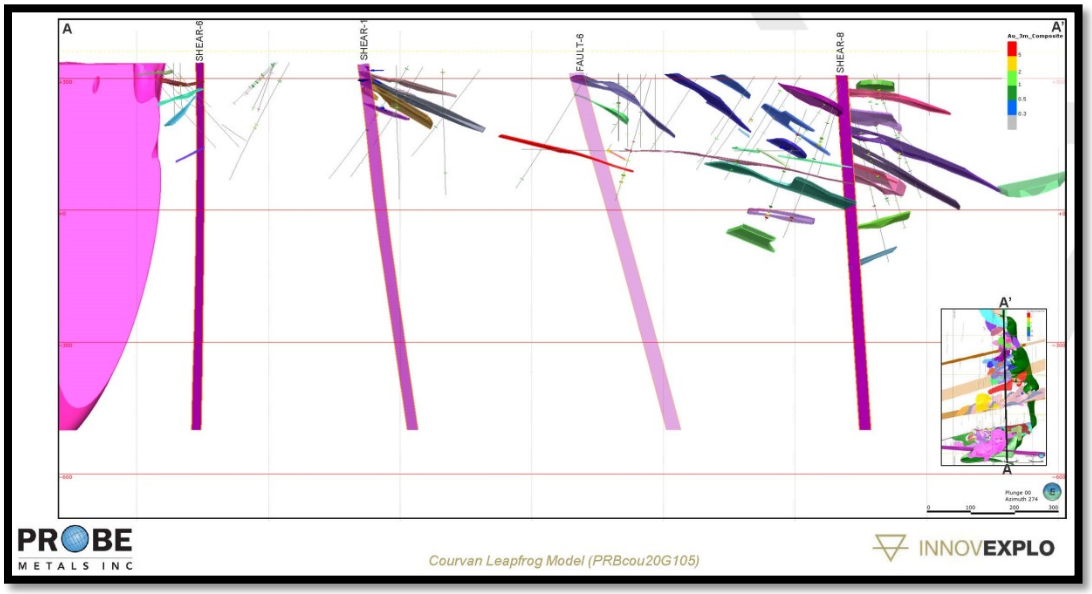

Figure 38 - N-S Section of mineralization at Courvan (Extract from InnovExplo, 2021)

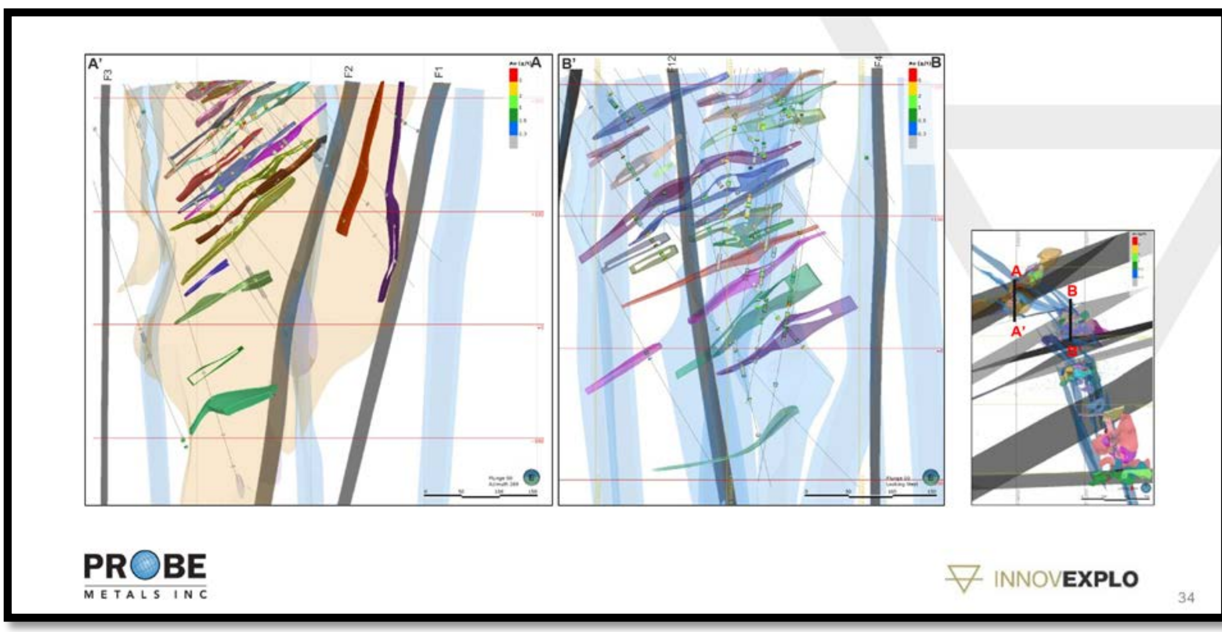

Figure 39 - N-S Section of mineralization at North and Highway (Extract from InnovExplo, 2021)

10.0 DRILLING (Item 10)

10.1 2019-2020 Drilling program on Val-d'Or East Property

In 2019-2020 since the last NI 43-101 (Effective date of July 25, 2019), Probe Metals has completed 288 new drillholes (including 7 drillholes for the metallurgical tests in New Beliveau and Monique deposits) totalling 81,799.45 meters (Table 8 and Appendix III) on the Courvan and Pascalis Trends. A total of 52,773 assay intervals totaling 62,165.22 m were taken from NQ core size and 2,617 QAQC control samples. The samples were analyzed by Actlabs and Agat laboratories in Quebec and Ontario respectively (see section 11 for more details). All precious metal analyses were assayed by fire assay (50 g) with Atomic Absorption or Gravimetric Finish.

Table 8 - Summary of Drilling 2019-2020

Area Property Zone	Drillhole Count	Meterage	Samples (Assay)	Samples (QA/QC)
New Beliveau	90	26,952.75	19,001	1279
North Zone	10	1,971	1,184	83
Highway	1	324	251	17
Exploration Pascalis	24	6,936	4,342	285
Courvan	85	26,049.3	15,849	1,144
Monique	71	18,233.7	12,146	847
Metallurgical Tests (New Beliveau + Monique)	7	1332.7	-	-
Total	**288**	**81,799.45**	**52,773**	**3,655**

Technical parameters of 2019-2020 Drilling Program are presented in Appendix II.

10.2 Methodology and Planning

For the New Beliveau, North, New Beliveau South and New Beliveau SE Zones, the majority of the drillholes are planned on cross-sections in Leapfrog Geo or Geotic Mine software and oriented mainly north-south in order to intersect the ENE vein at as close to perpendicular as possible to approximate true thickness. For most of the time, the holes are drilled from South to the North to follow the dyke-style mineralization along strike when outside the volcanic units. Some drillholes were drilled east-west to locate and evaluate dyke thickness or sub-vertical to evaluate the stacked vein system. For the Exploration drilling, drillholes are of different orientations. The presence of mining infrastructure complicates drilling under the extension of the former L.C. Beliveau mine.

At Courvan the drilling is planned on cross-sections in Leapfrog Geo or Geotic Mine software and oriented either north to intersect south dipping vein systems or south to intersect north dipping vein systems. All drillholes at Courvan are planned to intersect vein systems at an optimal angle as close to true width as possible. Similar to Beliveau the presence of historic mining underground infrastructure complicates drillhole planning at Courvan.

For the Monique Property, due to the sub-vertical nature of the mineralization planning was done on cross sections in Leapfrog Geo or Geotic Mine software and oriented north-south. The spacing and location of all drillholes was influenced by the density of previous historical drilling and access limitations caused by swampy surface locations.

Each drillhole drilled by Probe Metals at Val-d'Or East (Monique, Courvan and Pascalis) has a unique identification number.

10.3 Geology and Analysis

A detailed description of the drill core is carried out by or under the supervision of experienced and qualified personnel (graduate geologists) who are members of the OIQ (Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec) or the OGQ (Ordre des Géologues du Québec), according to a pre-established standard at theMonique, Courvan and Pascalis Blocks of the Val-d'Or East Property using Geotic Log core logging software prior to sampling. The drill core is described at Probe Metals' core laboratory located in Val-d'Or (Quebec). Various drilling parameters, including down-hole surveys, are also compiled into the database.

The length and location of samples is controlled by the geology: i.e. geological unit, alteration package or mineralized zone. The sampled intervals of drill core are sawn in order to preserve a sample of core-witness at the mine site. Once the sample results are returned from the laboratories, the results are integrated into the geological database software and then plotted on sections and plans at the appropriate scale.

10.4 Core Storage

Drill cores for the 2019-2020 drilling programs for Monique, Courvan and Pascalis are stored at the former Beliveau or Monique mine sites core library or at Probe Metals's core laboratory. Each stored core box is identified with an aluminium tag that has the unique drillhole information embossed on it (including the drillhole number, the box number and the core interval stored in the box). Boxes belonging to individual drillholes are stored consecutively in a core rack or on pallets. An inventory is kept for each core rack and is copied into an electronic database by the geology department.

10.5 Collar Surveying

2019-2020 drillholes are spotted by Probe Metals personnel using a GPS system. Once the drilling campaign was completed, the surveyor (J.-L. Corriveau) returns to the collar location of the drillhole and directly measures the final coordinates using a real-time high-precision GPS unit. These data are entered into both a handwritten drillhole registry and an electronic databank. The local grid references were converted into UTM coordinates (NAD83, zone 18) to establish the correlation.

10.6 Down-Hole Surveying

During the 2020 surface drilling programs by Probe Metals, deviation was measured using a multi-shot instrument such as a Flexit SmartTool or Reflex EZ-Shot with readings taken every 30 m down the hole, and azimuth readings referenced to magnetic north during the drilling. After completion of the hole, the driller pulls out the rod and surveys the hole each 3 m with the multi-shot instrument. This information is downloaded on a USB key and transferred directly into the database. Data are verified for magnetic interference and validated. All north directions in the database are true north. Most of the surface diamond drill holes used 3-metre-long NQ diameter core barrels with one 18-inch stabilizing shell.

10.7 Core Recovery

During the 2019-2020 drilling program for Courvan and Pascalis, the RQD was completed over all drillholes for Courvan and until PC-19-551 for Pascalis. The core recovery in mineralized zones is over 95%, which is very good. All the 2019-2020 drillholes were capped and identified on the drill site.

During the 2020 drilling program for Monique, the RQD was completed only on the drillhole MO-20-43. The core recovery in mineralized zones is over 95%, which is very good.

10.8 Significant Results

10.8.1 Courvan Trend

During the recent 2020 drilling program on the Courvan Property, the first twenty (20) drillholes have permitted to discover a new zone west of the Bussiere Mine and also the deposit growth along the Courvan Gold Trend. The discovery drillhole (CO-20-129) located 850 metres west of the historical Bussiere mine shaft intersected significant stacking of veins close to surface with 1.3 g/t Au over 15.5 meters. New drilling continues to expand our understanding of the mineralizing controls and geometry at Courvan, including the identification of a stacked set of shallow dipping East-West auriferous veins adjacent to sheared mafic dykes crosscutting the Bourlamaque granodiorite batholith. Auriferous veins intersected are characterized predominantly by sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate-tourmaline and gold is generally associated with cm-scale pyrite masses in veins, 1% to 5% finely disseminated pyrite in the host rocks.

Also, the recent drilling has permitted to expand the Bussiere West and Southeast Zones along strike and at shallow depth. Drillhole CO-20-138 and CO-20-139 were realized to test the near-surface extension to the East of the Southeast Zone and returned significant mineralization. Drillhole CO-20-139 returned the best assay results from the Southeast Zone to date, with a high-grade interval of 8.9 g/t Au over 10.8 metres. Infill drilling with three holes (CO-20-131 to CO-20-133) in the Creek Zone also returned very positive results with an intercept grading up to 6.8 g/t Au over 14.1 metres.

Drillhole CO-20-144, targeted a gap in the Southwest Zone and intersected significant gold mineralization as well as 8.8 g/t Au over 7.0 m.

Drillhole CO-20-150, collared in the northwestern area of the Creek Zone, was the first test of the exploration potential at depth under the identified resource and returned very encouraging gold values from five new structures with 3.9 g/t Au over 5.5 m, 15 g/t Au over 2 m and 4.1 g/t Au over 4.2 m.

Drillholes CO-20-155 to 163 were realized to test near-surface extensions of the stacked gold structures west of the Former Bussiere Mine, while drillholes CO-20-170 to 172 tested north of it. Best results came from the northern extension of the Former Bussiere Mine gold system, which has seen limited drilling in the past. Gold mineralized structures intersected, particularly those in drillholes CO-20-171 and 172, are open and warrant further follow-up drilling near surface and at depth. Drillholes CO-20-164 to 169 and extension holes CO-20-131 and 146 were completed to test the Creek zone near surface to the east and its exploration potential at depth. Best results came from drillholes CO-20-146 and 131, with drillhole CO-20-146 intersecting 14.8 g/t Au over 7.5 metres.

The significant drilling results for the recent (2020) drilling program for Courvan are reported in Table 9.

Table 9 – 2019-2020 Significant Drilling results for the Courvan Trend

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
CO-19-110	**356.50**	**357.50**	**1.00**	**12.91**	Southwest
CO-19-113	172.80	174.80	2.00	8.21	Southwest
CO-19-114	55.00	56.00	1.00	2.44	Southwest
	141.40	**142.40**	**1.00**	**12.30**	
	157.00	158.00	1.00	3.18	

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
CO-19-117	203.00	204.00	1.00	5.42	Creek Zone
CO-19-118	**194.20**	**195.20**	**1.00**	**12.30**	Creek Zone
	222.00	223.00	1.00	4.24	
CO-19-126	**19.50**	**20.50**	**1.00**	**14.71**	Creek Zone
CO-19-127	33.50	34.50	1.00	3.75	Creek Zone
CO-19-127	**50.00**	**60.00**	**10.00**	**1.20**	
Including	***58.00***	***59.00***	***1.00***	***5.52***	
CO-19-127	69.00	71.10	2.10	1.34	
	74.30	76.50	2.20	1.71	
	105.70	106.70	1.00	2.02	
CO-20-128	42.00	43.00	1.00	2.97	Creek Zone
	84.20	85.20	1.00	3.55	
CO-20-129	**61.00**	**76.50**	**15.50**	**1.27**	Bussiere West Discovery
Including	***69.50***	***70.50***	***1.00***	***13.60***	
CO-20-131	**252.00**	**255.20**	**3.20**	**4.13**	Creek Zone
Including	***254.20***	***255.20***	***1.00***	***11.80***	
CO-20-131	315.50	316.50	1.00	2.79	
	326.20	327.20	1.00	3.02	
	400.30	401.30	1.00	7.26	
CO-20-131	**436.80**	**441.60**	**4.80**	**2.96**	
Including	***436.80***	***437.80***	***1.00***	***6.06***	
CO-20-131	**473.50**	**475.90**	**2.40**	4.98	
Including	***475.20***	***475.90***	***0.70***	***9.16***	
CO-20-131	669.50	670.50	1.00	2.77	
CO-20-132	73.70	74.70	1.00	3.63	Creek Zone
	79.20	80.20	1.00	2.39	
	104.00	105.30	1.30	1.93	

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
CO-20-133	21.00	25.00	4.00	1.09	Creek Zone
CO-20-133	**106.40**	**110.40**	**4.00**	**2.45**	
Including	***107.40***	***108.40***	***1.00***	***5.33***	
CO-20-133	**168.00**	**182.10**	**14.10**	**6.78**	
Including	***168.00***	***170.00***	***2.00***	***25.10***	
Including	***178.80***	***180.80***	***2.00***	***21.10***	
CO-20-137	120.00	121.00	1.00	9.15	Bussiere West Discovery
	168.80	169.90	1.10	5.12	
CO-20-138	105.30	110.00	4.70	1.07	Southeast
	203.00	204.00	1.00	7.34	
CO-20-139	102.40	113.00	10.60	0.88	Southeast
	121.20	122.30	1.10	2.43	
	130.10	131.50	1.40	2.32	
	161.30	165.40	4.10	2.92	
	178.00	179.00	1.00	2.17	
CO-20-139	**183.00**	**194.80**	**11.80**	**8.22**	
Including	***184.00***	***185.00***	***1.00***	***9.14***	
Including	***190.80***	***191.40***	***0.60***	***28.60***	
Including	***191.40***	***192.10***	***0.70***	***42.10***	
Including	***192.10***	***193.30***	***1.20***	***16.80***	
CO-20-140	52.00	53.00	1.00	4.88	Southeast
	156.00	157.00	1.00	1.84	
CO-20-141	59.00	60.00	1.00	2.27	Southeast
CO-20-142	199.30	200.30	1.00	2.66	Exploration (IP anomaly)
CO-20-144	104.00	105.20	1.20	5.33	Southwest
	190.50	192.00	1.50	2.50	
	212.80	213.80	1.00	3.71	
	232.00	233.00	1.00	2.48	

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
CO-20-146	381.70	384.00	2.30	2.16	Creek Zone
	397.30	398.00	0.70	2.28	
CO-20-146	**438.50**	**441.50**	**3.00**	**14.37**	
Including	***440.50***	***441.50***	***1.00***	***39.80***	
CO-20-146	454.80	456.50	1.70	3.38	
	497.80	498.80	1.00	3.16	
	500.20	504.20	4.00	1.82	
	526.10	**527.70**	**1.60**	**22.99**	
	559.70	560.50	0.80	5.02	
	607.50	608.50	1.00	2.75	
	609.50	610.50	1.00	6.33	
	626.30	627.30	1.00	4.97	
	634.30	636.30	2.00	2.41	
	664.50	666.60	2.10	3.85	
	722.50	**723.50**	**1.00**	**21.50**	
	727.00	728.00	1.00	2.22	
CO-20-146	**752.80**	**765.00**	**12.20**	**9.42**	
Including	***752.80***	***753.50***	***0.70***	***12.80***	
Including	***755.20***	***756.10***	***0.90***	***63.30***	
Including	***759.00***	***759.60***	***0.60***	***38.50***	
Including	***759.60***	***760.30***	***0.70***	***14.40***	
CO-20-147	16.30	17.30	1.00	2.47	Creek Zone
	159.20	160.20	1.00	3.51	
	172.00	174.00	2.00	3.58	
CO-20-148	**19.30**	**23.30**	**4.00**	**2.88**	Creek Zone
Including	***22.30***	***23.30***	***1.00***	***7.44***	
CO-20-148	**36.60**	**41.00**	**4.40**	**10.25**	
Including	***37.70***	***39.00***	***1.30***	***32.20***	
CO-20-148	49.20	50.20	1.00	1.40	
	113.50	115.50	2.00	5.76	
	250.00	251.00	1.00	5.39	

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
CO-20-149	**73.30**	**78.20**	**4.90**	**2.71**	Creek Zone
Including	***74.30***	***75.20***	***0.90***	***10.70***	
CO-20-149	**153.30**	**156.00**	**2.70**	**4.94**	
Including	***153.30***	***154.00***	***0.70***	***14.80***	
CO-20-149	290.00	293.20	3.20	2.49	
CO-20-150	**318.50**	**321.50**	**3.00**	**4.09**	Creek Zone
Including	***319.50***	***320.50***	***1.00***	***11.40***	
CO-20-150	332.70	333.70	1.00	2.89	
	343.00	344.50	1.50	2.77	
	355.70	356.70	1.00	5.34	
CO-20-150	**372.50**	**378.00**	**5.50**	**3.85**	
Including	***376.00***	***377.00***	***1.00***	***9.07***	
	377.00	378.00	1.00	5.03	
CO-20-150	391.50	392.50	1.00	2.45	
	405.50	406.70	1.20	4.40	
CO-20-150	**481.50**	**483.50**	**2.00**	**14.99**	
Including	***482.50***	***483.50***	***1.00***	***28.00***	
CO-20-150	526.00	527.00	1.00	7.51	
	578.40	**579.40**	**1.00**	**60.30**	
	650.50	653.50	3.00	2.90	
	657.10	658.00	0.90	2.16	
CO-20-151	112.80	113.80	1.00	4.63	Creek Zone
CO-20-151	**126.50**	**133.20**	**6.70**	**7.16**	
Including	***131.20***	***132.20***	***1.00***	***8.14***	
Including	***132.20***	***133.20***	***1.00***	***25.30***	
CO-20-151	**141.60**	**142.80**	**1.20**	**10.99**	
CO-20-152	22.00	23.00	1.00	6.78	Creek Zone
	47.00	**48.10**	**1.10**	**15.85**	
	131.00	132.00	1.00	2.87	
	142.40	145.30	2.90	2.14	
CO-20-155	**15.50**	**21.00**	**5.50**	**1.96**	Bussiere Zone

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
Including	***17.00***	***18.00***	***1.00***	***6.80***	
CO-20-155	32.00	35.00	3.00	1.32	
	45.50	46.50	1.00	1.49	
CO-20-156	137.00	139.00	2.00	1.42	Bussiere Zone
CO-20-157	94.10	97.00	2.90	1.28	Bussiere Zone
	165.50	167.00	1.50	4.12	
CO-20-158	112.00	113.00	1.00	1.42	Bussiere Zone
	121.90	**122.70**	**0.80**	**10.20**	
	135.50	**136.50**	**1.00**	**13.50**	
	145.40	146.40	1.00	1.05	
CO-20-161	9.40	10.40	1.00	2.68	Bussiere West Discovery
	55.00	56.10	1.10	2.15	
CO-20-161	**153.00**	**160.50**	**7.50**	**2.37**	
Including	***159.70***	***160.50***	***0.80***	***20.20***	
CO-20-161	231.00	232.00	1.00	1.70	
CO-20-161	293.00	294.00	1.00	4.11	
CO-20-162	6.50	7.50	1.00	1.22	Bussiere West Discovery
	49.50	53.50	4.00	2.20	
	65.70	66.70	1.00	1.33	
	87.70	88.70	1.00	2.26	
	120.50	121.50	1.00	7.66	
CO-20-165	305.80	306.80	1.00	2.87	Creek Zone
CO-20-166	245.00	250.00	5.00	1.01	Creek Zone
	265.20	268.00	2.80	1.30	
CO-20-168	52.00	53.00	1.00	6.95	Creek Zone
	65.00	66.00	1.00	3.25	
	147.00	150.00	3.00	5.09	

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
	242.30	243.30	1.00	1.23	
CO-20-168	**278.20**	**283.30**	**5.10**	**6.95**	
Including	***280.80***	***281.80***	***1.00***	***25.50***	
CO-20-168	353.00	362.00	9.00	1.96	
	393.80	394.80	1.00	2.33	
	410.50	415.00	4.50	1.65	
	432.00	433.50	1.50	1.08	
CO-20-169	53.70	54.70	1.00	2.10	Creek Zone
	165.50	168.00	2.50	1.10	
CO-20-170	247.70	249.00	1.30	2.36	Bussiere East
CO-20-171	116.00	117.50	1.50	2.19	Bussiere East
CO-20-171	**130.00**	**141.90**	**11.90**	**5.26**	
Including	***130.70***	***131.50***	***0.80***	***46.00***	
Including	***141.20***	***141.90***	***0.70***	***26.30***	
CO-20-171	**164.90**	**177.90**	**13.00**	**7.50**	
Including	***168.30***	***169.00***	***0.70***	***23.30***	
CO-20-171	285.50	287.50	2.00	4.88	
CO-20-172	11.30	12.30	1.00	3.88	Bussiere East
	38.50	40.50	2.00	3.19	
CO-20-172	**53.50**	**57.50**	**4.00**	**6.15**	
Including	***53.50***	***54.40***	***0.90***	***18.20***	
Including	***55.40***	***56.40***	***1.00***	***6.14***	
CO-20-172	80.60	82.60	2.00	1.93	
	97.80	**98.80**	**1.00**	**13.00**	
CO-20-172	**160.20**	**164.00**	**3.80**	**4.00**	
Including	***160.20***	***161.20***	***1.00***	***8.85***	
CO-20-172	372.50	373.50	1.00	2.79	
CO-20-172x	11.50	16.00	4.50	2.06	Bussiere East
	37.00	38.00	1.00	2.85	
	48.00	49.00	1.00	2.96	

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
	52.00	55.90	3.90	1.97	
	78.00	80.00	2.00	4.43	
CO-20-175	54.00	55.00	1.00	3.91	Creek Zone
	152.00	153.00	1.00	8.80	
	230.00	231.60	1.00	9.77	
CO-20-175	**239.50**	**244.00**	**4.50**	**2.20**	
Including	***239.50***	***240.20***	***0.70***	***7.52***	
CO-20-175	287.50	289.50	2.00	2.99	
	306.00	307.00	1.00	5.37	
CO-20-175	**312.00**	**314.60**	**2.60**	**2.80**	
Including	***314.00***	***314.60***	***0.60***	***9.04***	
CO-20-175	457.00	458.00	1.00	3.16	
	468.50	471.00	2.50	2.62	
	611.70	614.10	2.40	2.96	
CO-20-176	**148.00**	**150.80**	**2.80**	**8.04**	Creek Zone
Including	***148.00***	***149.00***	***1.00***	***21.80***	
CO-20-176	**212.70**	**215.00**	**2.30**	**5.16**	
Including	***213.40***	***214.00***	***0.60***	***15.20***	
CO-20-177	14.80	15.90	1.10	2.54	Creek Zone
CO-20-177	**116.70**	**119.70**	**3.00**	**3.72**	
Including	***118.70***	***119.70***	***1.00***	***7.83***	
CO-20-177	154.00	155.00	1.00	7.03	
CO-20-178	61.60	62.60	1.00	2.05	Creek Zone
	285.70	286.30	0.60	3.58	
	329.70	**330.70**	**1.00**	**15.40**	
	418.00	**418.80**	**0.80**	**26.90**	
	624.00	625.00	1.00	8.32	
CO-20-180	44.10	45.10	1.00	2.60	Southeast
CO-20-181	**83.50**	**84.50**	**1.00**	**12.80**	Southeast

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
CO-20-183	147.30	149.30	2.00	6.10	Southeast
	196.00	198.00	2.00	1.22	
CO-20-184	186.50	187.50	1.00	4.37	Southeast

10.8.2 Pascalis Trend

During the 2019-2020 drilling program, resource expansion drillholes and infill drillholes were completed to extend near surface gold mineralization 600 metres south of the former Beliveau Mine to the east and west of the Main Dyke (PC-19-575, PC-20-597 to 604). Drillholes were realized also to test the extensions of the new discovery in drillhole PC-19-564 that returned 1.1 g/t Au over 30.7 metres from the southeast part of the Pascalis trend (PC-19-577, 579, 580 and PC-20-593 to 596). Drillholes were completed to test the extension of the new discovery in drillhole PC-559, which returned 3.5 g/t Au over 22.7 metres, from the northeast part of the Pascalis trend (PC-19-570 to 574, PC-576 and 578). During the program, fifty five (55) exploration drillholes were also drilled to test IP anomalies and structures south, north and between the Pascalis and the Courvan Trends.

Also, the recent drilling has permitted to identify new mineralization within and near the margins of the Beliveau and the North conceptual pits defined by the 2019 resource estimate. Of the seventy-one shallow holes focused on identifying or confirming near surface mineralization, sixty-two returned gold intercepts over 0.5 g/t Au over 5 metres, which is above the cut-off grade and the block size used in the 2019 pit-constrained resource estimate. Only nine did not return significant results. Best expansion drilling results came from the extension to the west, the south and to the east of the Beliveau deposit (56.1 g/t Au over 1.1 m in PC-20-638) and from the extension of the North deposit to the northeast (96.6 g/t Au over 0.5 m in PC-20-672). Infill drilling in the main dyke located 500 metres to the south of the former Beliveau mine also returned significant results (11 g/t Au over 7.2 m in PC-20-658). Gold mineralized structures intersected, particularly in the southern part of the Beliveau deposit warrant further follow-up drilling near surface and all the zones are still open at depth.

Generally, the geology and geometry of the new mineralized zones southeast and northeast of the trend are similar to those observed along the Pascalis Gold Trend, and consist of shallow dipping tension vein networks closely associated with sub-vertical east-west deformation zones and north-northwest dykes.

The significant drilling results for the recent (2019-2020) drilling program for the Pascalis Trend are reported in Table 10.

Table 10 - 2019-2020 Significant Drilling results for the Pascalis Trend

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_Fin (g/t)	Zone
PC-19-559	213.30	228.90	15.60	4.81	Northeast Extension
Including	***220.50***	***221.50***	***1.00***	***27.30***	
PC-19-559	233.00	234.00	1.00	2.51	
PC-19-561	58.50	60.00	1.50	2.14	Exploration
PC-19-563	96.70	107.30	10.60	1.16	New Beliveau South
Including	***106.30***	***107.30***	***1.00***	***8.19***	
PC-19-563	149.50	150.50	1.00	3.03	
	177.30	178.30	1.00	2.93	
PC-19-564	15.00	42.70	27.70	1.16	New Beliveau SE
Including	***15.00***	***16.00***	***1.00***	***6.82***	
Including	***37.40***	***38.40***	***1.00***	***6.07***	
Including	***39.70***	***40.70***	***1.00***	***5.53***	
PC-19-564	150.50	151.50	1.00	4.76	
PC-19-565	19.90	21.90	2.00	2.65	New Beliveau South
PC-19-565	42.90	50.90	8.00	2.86	
Including	***42.90***	***43.90***	***1.00***	***17.20***	
Including	***49.90***	***50.90***	***1.00***	***5.04***	
PC-19-565	66.80	69.80	3.00	6.41	
Including	***68.80***	***69.80***	***1.00***	***12.20***	
PC-19-565	**76.80**	**77.80**	**1.00**	**15.60**	
PC-19-565	88.20	99.50	11.30	3.34	
Including	***93.50***	***94.50***	***1.00***	***26.40***	
Including	***98.50***	***99.50***	***1.00***	***9.21***	
PC-19-565	263.50	264.50	1.00	2.04	
PC-19-565	274.20	280.00	5.80	2.04	
Including	***274.20***	***275.20***	***1.00***	***4.77***	
Including	***279.00***	***280.00***	***1.00***	***6.36***	
PC-19-570	344.80	347.00	2.20	1.33	North Extension

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_Fin (g/t)	Zone
	351.60	352.60	1.00	2.77	
PC-19-571	44.00	49.20	5.20	4.28	North Extension
Including	***47.20***	***48.20***	***1.00***	***4.72***	
Including	***48.20***	***49.20***	***1.00***	***16.30***	
PC-19-571	130.20	131.20	1.00	2.39	
PC-19-574	180.80	182.30	1.50	2.44	North Extension
	190.60	192.60	2.00	3.65	
PC-19-575	80.90	81.90	1.00	2.64	New Beliveau South
PC-19-575	307.50	314.00	6.50	1.83	
Including	***307.50***	***308.50***	***1.00***	***8.84***	
PC-19-575	322.00	329.00	7.00	1.24	
Including	**322.00**	**323.00**	**1.00**	**6.26**	
PC-19-576	**54.50**	**55.50**	**1.00**	**10.60**	North Extension
	128.00	129.00	1.00	3.49	
PC-19-577	**53.00**	**54.00**	**1.00**	**12.50**	New Beliveau SE
PC-19-579	41.50	42.50	1.00	2.32	New Beliveau SE
	98.10	99.10	1.00	4.58	
	127.00	128.00	1.00	2.59	
	157.50	158.50	1.00	4.05	
PC-19-580	44.20	47.80	3.60	2.28	New Beliveau SE
Including	***44.20***	***45.20***	***1.00***	***5.28***	
PC-19-580	133.00	134.50	1.50	5.01	
PC-19-584	213.50	214.50	1.00	7.07	Exploration
PC-20-587	**59.00**	**60.00**	**1.00**	**10.60**	Exploration
PC-20-594	**18.30**	**22.00**	**3.70**	**15.36**	New Beliveau SE

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_Fin (g/t)	Zone
Including	***18.30***	***18.90***	***0.60***	***94.10***	
PC-20-594	76.50	85.00	8.50	1.20	
Including	***76.50***	***77.05***	***0.55***	***6.95***	
Including	***83.00***	***85.00***	***2.00***	***2.41***	
PC-20-594	90.40	93.00	2.60	3.00	
Including	***92.00***	***93.00***	***1.00***	***6.55***	
PC-20-594	**109.60**	**110.10**	**0.50**	**16.10**	
PC-20-595	26.60	27.10	0.50	2.62	New Beliveau SE
PC-20-595	33.00	41.00	8.00	2.11	
Including	***37.00***	***38.00***	***1.00***	***4.47***	
PC-20-595	46.00	47.00	1.00	5.22	
	52.10	53.00	0.90	9.42	
PC-20-596	108.00	109.00	1.00	1.67	New Beliveau SE
	113.00	114.00	1.00	2.77	
	116.00	117.00	1.00	3.64	
PC-20-596	257.00	262.00	5.00	2.42	
Including	***261.00***	***262.00***	***1.00***	***7.15***	
PC-20-597	252.00	252.50	0.50	3.40	New Beliveau South
PC-20-598	94.00	95.00	1.00	5.95	New Beliveau South
	279.00	286.00	7.00	2.80	
Including	***279.00***	***280.00***	***1.00***	***4.57***	
Including	***285.00***	***286.00***	***1.00***	***10.09***	
PC-20-600	328.50	329.50	1.00	5.11	New Beliveau South
PC-20-600	428.50	431.75	3.25	3.16	
Including	***430.40***	***431.00***	***0.60***	***8.84***	
PC-20-601	242.00	250.00	8.00	1.37	New Beliveau South
Including	***245.00***	***246.00***	***1.00***	***3.73***	
PC-20-603	164.00	175.00	11.00	1.70	New Beliveau South

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_Fin (g/t)	Zone
Including	***164.00***	***165.00***	***1.00***	***8.23***	
Including	***173.00***	***174.00***	***1.00***	***5.49***	
PC-20-603	282.00	283.00	1.00	4.38	
	290.50	291.50	1.00	2.32	
	325.00	325.85	0.85	2.70	
PC-20-603	372.00	377.00	5.00	3.90	
Including	***376.00***	***377.00***	***1.00***	***18.40***	
PC-20-604	87.30	88.30	1.00	5.19	New beliveau South
PC-20-604	106.80	116.00	9.20	5.90	
Including	***106.80***	***107.80***	***1.00***	***49.10***	
PC-20-605	203.10	204.10	1.00	3.48	New Beliveau South
PC-20-608	95.70	96.70	1.00	6.54	New Beliveau South
PC-20-608	108.80	112.80	4.00	5.08	
Including	***108.80***	***109.80***	***1.00***	***18.70***	
PC-20-608	**219.30**	**220.30**	**1.00**	**11.06**	
PC-20-611	233.00	234.00	1.00	2.45	Exploration (Resistivity anomaly)
PC-20-612	331.10	332.10	1.00	2.74	New Beliveau South
PC-20-612	387.20	395.60	8.40	1.37	
Including	***388.00***	***389.00***	***1.00***	***4.69***	
Including	***394.60***	***395.60***	***1.00***	***5.06***	
PC-20-612	575.80	585.50	9.70	2.04	
Including	***580.80***	***581.60***	***0.80***	***10.30***	
Including	***584.50***	***585.50***	***1.00***	***4.37***	
PC-20-612	611.60	613.60	2.00	8.74	
PC-20-612	649.50	653.50	4.00	3.27	
Including	***652.50***	***653.50***	***1.00***	***6.52***	
PC-20-612	663.70	664.50	0.80	3.65	
	675.20	677.90	2.70	4.75	
	683.30	684.30	1.00	3.96	
	689.30	690.30	1.00	4.06	

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_Fin (g/t)	Zone
	696.60	697.60	1.00	2.11	
	836.50	837.50	1.00	3.21	
	871.10	872.10	1.00	2.19	
	882.70	883.40	0.70	3.74	
	892.40	893.40	1.00	7.74	
PC-20-614	282.00	283.00	1.00	2.19	Exploration (South Zone)
	295.00	296.00	1.00	3.72	
	339.00	340.00	1.00	2.61	
PC-20-615	321.50	332.00	10.50	3.42	New Beliveau South
Including	***321.50***	***322.10***	***0.60***	***8.16***	
Including	***322.10***	***323.00***	***0.90***	***20.00***	
PC-20-618	147.00	148.00	1.00	2.91	New Beliveau
PC-20-619	81.00	82.00	1.00	6.39	New Beliveau
	97.00	98.00	1.00	4.81	
PC-20-620	20.50	21.50	1.00	2.82	New Beliveau
	28.20	29.20	1.00	2.65	
PC-20-621	37.00	50.00	13.00	1.62	New Beliveau South
Including	***42.00***	***43.00***	***1.00***	***7.14***	
PC-20-621	168.00	169.00	1.00	4.27	
	176.00	178.00	2.00	2.44	
PC-20-623	77.70	78.70	1.00	2.84	Exploration
PC-20-624	270.00	271.00	1.00	4.17	New Beliveau
PC-20-627	16.00	17.00	1.00	2.87	New Beliveau South
	136.00	**137.00**	**1.00**	**23.80**	
PC-20-629	60.00	61.00	1.00	2.06	Exploration

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_Fin (g/t)	Zone
	182.75	183.75	1.00	2.44	
PC-20-630	266.20	267.20	1.00	2.21	New Beliveau
PC-20-632	**117.80**	**118.80**	**1.00**	**136.00**	New Beliveau
	193.50	194.50	1.00	3.14	
	227.30	228.30	1.00	6.74	
	301.80	**302.80**	**1.00**	**13.80**	
PC-20-633	36.00	37.00	1.00	8.30	New Beliveau South
PC-20-636	181.20	182.00	0.80	3.19	New Beliveau South
	317.00	318.00	1.00	2.05	
	387.00	388.00	1.00	2.58	
PC-20-637	171.00	172.00	1.00	2.52	New Beliveau
	190.00	191.00	1.00	4.68	
	195.70	**197.00**	**1.30**	**20.39**	
PC-20-638	39.80	40.80	1.00	2.79	New Beliveau
	81.00	82.00	1.00	2.45	
	107.00	**108.10**	**1.10**	**56.60**	
PC-20-639	147.00	148.00	1.00	2.40	New Beliveau South
PC-20-640	65.50	66.50	1.00	3.62	New Beliveau SE
PC-20-641	318.30	319.30	1.00	5.31	New Beliveau
PC-20-643	131.00	131.50	0.50	2.55	New Beliveau SE
PC-20-644	18.50	21.50	3.00	8.24	New Beliveau
PC-20-644X	19.00	22.00	3.00	3.95	New Beliveau

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_Fin (g/t)	Zone
PC-20-645	314.00	318.60	4.60	1.79	New Beliveau South
Including	***317.10***	***318.10***	***1.00***	***5.61***	
PC-20-646	15.70	16.20	0.50	8.76	
PC-20-647	34.00	47.00	13.00	1.54	North Zone
Including	***35.00***	***36.00***	***1.00***	***13.30***	
PC-20-647	70.00	72.00	2.00	3.81	
PC-20-649	**93.00**	**94.00**	**1.00**	**13.10**	North Zone
	120.20	121.20	1.00	2.90	
PC-20-650	52.90	56.00	3.10	1.59	New Beliveau South
Including	***55.40***	***56.00***	***0.60***	***5.18***	
PC-20-654	173.20	173.70	0.50	2.56	New Beliveau South
PC-20-655	184.00	185.00	1.00	5.59	New Beliveau
PC-20-657	271.50	272.50	1.00	2.04	New Beliveau
PC-20-658	64.50	65.10	0.60	2.33	New Beliveau South
	83.00	84.00	1.00	2.22	
	206.00	**206.50**	**0.50**	**10.30**	
	227.70	228.40	0.70	4.62	
	232.60	233.80	1.20	4.37	
	268.30	275.50	7.20	11.00	
	275.00	**275.50**	**0.50**	**149.00**	
	311.90	312.80	0.90	2.65	
	328.90	332.10	3.20	2.02	
	349.40	350.00	0.60	2.33	
	362.30	363.00	0.70	4.33	
	390.10	392.80	2.70	1.95	
	396.90	397.70	0.80	3.26	

DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_Fin (g/t)	Zone
PC-20-659	168.00	169.00	1.00	6.19	New Beliveau
PC-20-660	115.00	118.00	3.00	7.81	New Beliveau
Including	***115.00***	***116.00***	***1.00***	***15.20***	
PC-20-661	102.30	102.80	0.50	4.67	New Beliveau SE
PC-20-661	226.50	230.50	4.00	2.50	
Including	***229.60***	***230.50***	***0.90***	***8.89***	
PC-20-663	105.80	106.80	1.00	2.47	New Beliveau SE
PC-20-665	238.20	243.50	5.30	3.47	New Beliveau (North of PC-17-205)
Including	***240.30***	***240.80***	***0.50***	***17.10***	
PC-20-666	344.70	346.00	1.30	3.61	New Beliveau
	389.60	393.60	4.00	1.85	
	414.00	417.00	3.00	3.01	
	581.40	582.00	0.60	2.88	
PC-20-668	438.10	447.00	8.90	1.27	New Beliveau
Including	***445.00***	***446.00***	***1.00***	***4.13***	
PC-20-668	469.00	471.10	2.10	5.96	
	481.00	483.00	2.00	2.49	
PC-20-669	310.00	311.00	1.00	3.32	New Beliveau SE
PC-20-670	181.00	182.00	1.00	3.53	New Beliveau SE
PC-20-672	**162.60**	**163.10**	**0.50**	**96.60**	North Zone
PC-20-675	43.00	44.00	1.00	3.95	North Zone
PC-20-675	186.90	192.10	5.20	3.70	
Including	***187.80***	***188.80***	***1.00***	***15.49***	
PC-20-675	210.00	211.00	1.00	2.61	

10.8.3 Monique Trend

During the recent 2020 drilling program, the first nine (9) drillholes of the program (MO-20-33 to 41) were designed to test for expansion of mineralized zones along strike and at depth, and all were successful in further delineating the gold zones. Drillhole MO-20-33 was designed to test the A and B gold zones at depth. This drillhole intersected the zones where predicted and represents some of the best assay results from the A zone to date, with a wide interval of 5.2 g/t Au over 14 metres. Drillhole MO-20-41 was designed to test the western extension of the I zone and intersected 4.5 g/t Au over 14 metres at 80 metres depth. This drillhole is located 150 metres west of an historical hole (MO-130-04) returning 14.1 g/t Au over 9.1 metres. A new high grade gold discovery parallel to the I zone was made in drillhole MO-20-39, which returned 18.4 g/t Au over 2.3 metres. The zone was intersected less than 25 vertical metres from surface.

Drillholes MO-20-42 to 45 and 47 to 53 were designed to test the gold zones at shallow depth northwest of the Former Monique Open Pit. Results indicate that the gold mineralization continues to show good grade, thickness, and continuity along strike and at shallow depth. When drilling this area, the new P Zone was intersected at the beginning of the holes. It is a significant gold bearing quartz-carbonates-pyrite veins stockwork in a diorite sill, parallel and 50 to 75 metres north of the J-L zones. Two (2) drillholes (MO-46 and 54) returned significant intercepts at depth of the A zone.

Drillholes MO-20-57, 59, 60, 61 and 64 have permitted to test the I and I Hanging Wall zones between the surface to 200 metres depth; MO-20-55, 56 and 58 have tested the A, B and F zones between 300 to 575 metres depth; and MO-20-62, 63 and 65 verified the J, G and new P zones between the surface to 300 metres depth.

Twelve (12) drillholes MO-20-66 to 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 80 and 81 were designed to test the A, B, I and M zones between the surface to 200 metres depth and seven (7) drillholes (MO-20-69, 71, 74, 77, 79, and 82 to 84) were designed to test the J, G, P and L zones between the surface to 275 metres depth.

At the end of the drilling program, eight (8) drillholes (MO-20-86 to 93) were designed to test the I zone between the surface to 200 metres depth, three (3) drillholes (MO-20-94 to 96) were designed to test the M zone between the surface to 225 metres depth and one (1) of these drillholes has permitted to test the P zone near surface.

The significant drilling results for the recent (2020) drilling program are reported in Table 11.

Table 11 - 2020 Significant Drilling results for the Monique Trend

Drillhole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone/Host Rock
MO-20-33	606.00	609.00	3.00	2.89	B / Volcanics
	699.00	713.00	14.00	5.16	A / Volcanics & Felsic Int
including	*703.00*	*706.10*	*3.10*	15.04	*A / Felsic Intrusive*
including	*709.30*	*713.00*	*3.70*	5.79	*A / Volcanics & Felsic Int*
MO-20-34	207.80	210.80	3.00	3.40	M / Volcanics
	231.50	235.60	4.10	2.79	I / Volcanics
MO-20-35	190.00	195.00	5.00	1.01	I / Felsic Intrusive
MO-20-36	146.00	156.00	10.00	1.34	I / Felsic Intrusive
MO-20-37	60.00	67.60	7.60	1.12	I / Volcanics & Felsic Int
MO-20-38	87.00	94.90	7.90	1.47	I / Felsic Intrusive
MO-20-39	26.50	28.80	2.30	18.39	- / Felsic Intrusive
	133.00	147.00	14.00	1.61	I / Volcanics & Felsic Int
MO-20-40	36.00	37.00	1.00	5.17	I / Felsic Intrusive
MO-20-41	94.00	108.00	14.00	4.45	I / Volcanics & Felsic Int
including	*100.00*	*102.00*	*2.00*	7.97	*I / Felsic Intrusive*
including	*105.00*	*107.00*	*2.00*	18.3	*I / Felsic Intrusive*
MO-20-42	93.00	100.20	7.20	0.80	P/Volcanics
	240.00	255.00	15.00	1.62	L/Felsic Int.- Volcanics
including	252.50	255.00	2.50	7.76	L/Volcanics
MO-20-43	37.50	51.00	13.50	0.73	P/Diorite
	56.00	78.50	22.50	1.39	P/Diorite
including	71.00	73.50	2.50	7.03	*P/Diorite*
MO-20-43	84.50	88.30	4.50	1.11	P/Diorite
	221.30	226.50	5.20	2.56	J/Diorite
including	*224.70*	*226.50*	*1.80*	4.12	*J/Diorite*
MO-20-44	31.80	67.10	35.30	1.10	P/Diorite
including	*35.80*	*37.30*	*1.50*	8.55	*P/Diorite*
including	*66.00*	*67.10*	*1.10*	7.54	*P/Diorite*
MO-20-44	183.00	191.70	8.70	4.16	J/Diorite-Volcanics
including	*185.00*	*186.00*	*1.00*	27.40	*J/Volcanics*
MO-20-46	492.20	502.00	9.80	2.77	A/Volcanics
including	*492.20*	*497.20*	*5.00*	4.78	*A/Volcanics*
MO-20-47	40.60	56.30	15.70	1.11	P/Diorite-Volcanics
including	*41.60*	*45.60*	*4.00*	1.98	*P/Diorite-Volcanics*
MO-20-47	195.90	198.90	3.00	13.97	J/Volcanics

Drillhole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone/Host Rock
including	*195.90*	*196.90*	*1.00*	34.30	*J/Volcanics*
MO-20-48	130.20	135.30	5.10	1.45	P/Diorite
	248.60	249.60	1.00	12.20	L/Volcanics
	266.30	279.40	13.10	3.48	J/Diorite-Felsic Int.
including	*266.30*	*271.40*	*5.10*	8.10	*J/Diorite-Felsic Int.*
MO-20-51	141.50	152.80	11.30	1.65	L/Volcanics
including	*141.50*	*148.70*	*7.20*	2.39	*L/Volcanics*
MO-20-53	87.60	93.30	5.70	2.36	P/Diorite
including	*89.60*	*91.30*	*1.70*	6.45	*P/Diorite*
MO-20-54	219.50	223.70	4.20	1.95	F/ Diorite-Volcanics
	618.10	621.80	3.70	8.21	A/Felsic Int.- Volcanics
including	*619.80*	*620.80*	*1.00*	28.50	*A/ Volcanics*
MO-20-55	433.30	434.00	0.70	23.80	F / Volcanics
	442.00	443.50	1.50	7.71	New / Volcanics
	528.40	531.00	2.60	2.99	New / Volcanics
	558.40	560.80	2.40	3.83	A / Volcanics
	650.10	657.40	7.30	1.28	B / Felsic Int.
MO-20-56	510.10	511.10	1.00	5.26	A / Volcanics
MO-20-57	52.50	62.10	9.60	0.47	I HW / Felsic Int.
	80.00	89.10	9.10	0.56	I / Felsic Int.
MO-20-58	30.40	31.20	0.80	5.82	New / Volcanics
	348.50	350.00	1.50	9.81	F / Volcanics
	697.80	703.60	5.80	4.34	B / Volcanics
including	*702.70*	*703.60*	*0.90*	24.80	*B / Volcanics*
MO-20-59	112.60	119.30	6.70	3.57	I HW / Felsic Int.
including	*116.50*	*117.50*	*1.00*	9.24	*I HW / Felsic Int.*
MO-20-59	140.30	151.10	10.80	1.41	I / Felsic Int.
MO-20-60	137.00	139.90	2.90	1.72	I HW / Felsic Int.
MO-20-61	261.00	281.60	20.60	1.76	I / Felsic Int.
including	*273.90*	*274.90*	*1.00*	10.80	*I / Felsic Int.*
including	280.00	281.60	1.60	5.24	I / Felsic Int.
MO-20-62	117.00	120.00	3.00	1.89	P / Volcanics - Int.
MO-20-63	263.20	270.30	7.10	2.16	J / Volcanics
including	*266.30*	*267.30*	*1.00*	8.94	*J / Volcanics*
MO-20-63	278.70	284.00	5.30	2.83	G / Felsic Int.
MO-20-64	44.90	50.90	6.00	0.95	I HW / Volcanics
	97.10	108.70	11.60	0.88	I / Felsic Int.

Drillhole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone/Host Rock
MO-20-65	303.00	327.50	24.50	4.14	J / Volcanics - Felsic Int.
including	*303.00*	*312.50*	*9.50*	9.20	*J / Volcanics - Felsic Int.*
MO-20-66	28.20	39.90	11.70	1.05	B / Volcanics
	99.10	108.40	9.30	1.13	I / Felsic Dyke
	163.00	171.20	8.20	1.09	M / Gabbro & Volc
MO-20-67	21.90	38.00	16.10	1.37	I / Felsic Dyke
Including	*28.90*	*33.80*	*4.90*	2.62	*I / Felsic Dyke*
MO-20-68	116.10	130.80	14.70	1.27	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-69	48.50	50.00	1.50	2.97	P / Volcanics
MO-20-70	65.00	67.90	2.90	20.79	I / Felsic Dyke
	172.20	180.50	8.30	1.01	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-71	71.50	74.50	3.00	1.25	P / Volcanics
	164.00	211.30	47.30	0.99	J-L / Volcanics
Including	*174.50*	*180.20*	*5.70*	3.15	*L / Volcanics*
Including	*189.50*	*193.00*	*3.50*	2.99	*J / Diorite*
MO-20-71	217.30	222.40	5.10	1.07	G / Volcanics
MO-20-72	193.90	205.40	10.50	1.00	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-73	97.70	107.70	10.00	1.13	I / Felsic Dyke
Including	*99.70*	*100.70*	*1.00*	5.54	*I / Felsic Dyke*
MO-20-74	81.40	90.20	8.80	0.96	P / Volcanics
Including	*86.40*	*87.40*	*1.00*	4.98	P / Volcanics
MO-20-74	102.90	106.70	3.80	1.33	P / Volcanics
MO-20-75	166.50	172.90	6.40	1.01	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-76	48.50	53.50	5.00	3.76	A / Volcanics
Including	*49.50*	*51.50*	*2.00*	8.90	A / Volcanics
MO-20-76	123.20	124.50	1.30	13.18	I / Felsic Dyke
	212.60	225.10	12.50	1.53	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-77	109.00	121.00	12.00	2.47	P / Volcanics
Including	*109.00*	*110.00*	*1.00*	24.10	P / Volcanics
MO-20-78	89.10	97.80	8.70	0.87	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-79	46.60	66.50	19.90	0.47	P / Volcanics
	46.60	47.20	0.60	10.26	P / Volcanics
	136.50	139.50	3.00	2.88	J / Diorite
MO-20-80	59.00	70.40	11.40	2.05	I / Felsic Dyke
Including	*61.00*	*62.00*	*1.00*	11.72	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-81	63.90	70.90	7.00	1.10	I / Felsic Dyke
Including	*65.90*	*67.90*	*2.00*	2.14	I / Felsic Dyke

Drillhole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone/Host Rock
MO-20-81	76.40	77.10	0.70	1.96	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-82	35.50	48.10	12.60	1.51	P / Volcanics
Including	36.50	37.40	0.90	16.00	P / Volcanics
MO-20-82	119.70	123.80	4.10	0.85	L / Volcanics
	135.30	141.50	6.20	0.96	L / Felsic dyke
	272.50	275.50	3.00	1.76	- / Volcanics
MO-20-83	118.00	119.00	1.00	3.76	P / Volcanics
	326.50	331.50	5.00	1.90	- / Volcanics
	347.50	354.40	6.90	1.77	- / Volcanics
Including	*348.50*	*349.40*	*0.90*	7.14	- / Volcanics
MO-20-84	100.00	103.00	3.00	1.42	P / Volcanics
Including	*101.00*	*102.00*	*1.00*	2.35	P / Volcanics
MO-20-84	198.00	199.10	1.10	2.18	- / Volcanics
	225.50	231.50	6.00	4.52	L / Volcanics
Including	*230.50*	*231.50*	*1.00*	15.20	L / Volcanics
MO-20-84	243.40	264.90	21.50	2.69	J / Diorite
Including	251.90	255.90	4.00	8.48	J / Diorite
	251.90	252.90	1.00	27.30	J / Diorite
	261.90	263.90	2.00	5.01	J / Felsic Dyke
	262.90	263.90	1.00	6.54	J / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-84	300.40	307.50	7.10	1.28	G / Volcanics
Including	303.40	305.60	2.20	2.53	G / Volcanics
MO-20-86	62.20	67.20	5.00	0.94	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-87	73.80	86.60	12.80	1.47	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-88	139.00	140.00	1.00	11.90	I HW / Felsic Dyke
	190.30	202.20	11.90	1.76	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-89	67.40	70.40	3.00	3.71	- / Volcanics
	157.20	157.90	0.70	7.11	I HW / Felsic Dyke
	213.50	231.40	17.90	2.85	I / Felsic Dyke
Including	*227.60*	*228.60*	*1.00*	*40.20*	*I / Felsic Dyke*
MO-20-90	40.70	50.70	10.00	2.40	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-91	46.80	54.60	7.80	0.48	I HW / Felsic Dyke
	92.70	95.50	2.80	8.33	I / Felsic Dyke
	148.90	153.00	4.10	1.40	- / Volcanics
MO-20-92	101.60	105.10	3.50	0.47	I / Felsic Dyke
MO-20-93	23.20	33.60	10.40	7.27	I / Felsic Dyke
Including	*27.40*	*28.00*	*0.60*	*81.7*	*I / Felsic Dyke*

Drillhole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone/Host Rock
MO-20-93	50.30	51.30	1.00	8.67	M / Volcanics
MO-20-94	87.30	92.30	5.00	2.56	M / Volcanics
	122.00	129.00	7.00	1.05	- / Volcanics
MO-20-95	251.10	259.10	8.00	2.27	M/ Volcanics
Including	*251.10*	*252.10*	*1.00*	*13.00*	*M/ Volcanics*

11.0 PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY (Item 11)

The 2021 mineral resource estimate is supported by surface diamond drill core. These rock samples have been collected in large majority by Probe Metals (2016-2020) and historical drilling by Adventure Gold Inc., Cambior Inc. and SOQUEM.

Between December 1st, 2016, and December 31st, 2021, Probe Metals took a total of 204,761 samples from 889 new drill holes or deepening for the Pascalis, Courvan, and Monique projects (Table 12). Between 2013 and the summer of 2016, a total of 1,463 samples were taken by Adventure Gold from 15 drill holes, 634 channel samples and 30 grab samples (not included in the 2013 Val-d'Or East 43-101 report). Between 2008 and 2012, a total of 17,938 samples were also taken by Adventure Gold from 87 drill holes, 124 channel samples and 168 grab samples (included in the 2013 Val-d'Or East 43-101 report).

Over the past ten years, the samples were shipped to three (3) different and independent commercial assay laboratories. In the 2008-2011 programs, samples were sent mostly to Techni-Lab SGB Abitibi (Actlabs), located in Ste-Germaine-Boule, Abitibi, and to ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or. The samples from the 2011-2015 programs were sent to Techni-Lab SGB Abitibi (Actlabs), and to AGAT Laboratories, located in Mississauga, Ontario. The samples from the Probe Metals Inc. 2016-2020 programs were predominantly sent to Actlabs at Techni-Lab S.G.B. Abitibi Inc., with analysis done in Ancaster or various other cities across Canada (St-Germaine-Boule, Timmins, North Bay, Kamloops, Dryden, Thunder-Bay, Geraldton), to ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or, and AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga.

Table 12 - Sample distribution by laboratory and drilling programs

2009-2020 Exploration Programs							
Years	No. of drillholes	No. of Samples	Average Sample Length	% Sampled	Laboratory	Drilling Areas	Company
2009	13	2,122	0.84	53	Techni-Lab, ALS Chemex	Pascalis	Adventure Gold Inc.
2010	2	321	0.97	52	Techni-Lab	Pascalis	Adventure Gold Inc.
2011	19	6,530	0.93	82	Techni-Lab, AGAT	Pascalis	Adventure Gold Inc.
2012	38	7,251	0.97	57	AGAT	Pascalis	Adventure Gold Inc.
2014	15	1,873	1.06	49	Actlabs, AGAT	Pascalis	Adventure Gold Inc.
2016	24	6,285	1.1	54	Actlabs	Pascalis	Probe Metals Inc.
2017	202	57,069	1.09	69	Actlabs	Pascalis	Probe Metals Inc.
2018	338	76,953	1.32	91	Actlabs, ALS Chemex	Pascalis, Courvan, Monique	Probe Metals Inc.
2019	114	23,036	1.27	88	Actlabs	Pascalis, Courvan, Monique	Probe Metals Inc.
2020	226	41,418	1.16	74	Actlabs, AGAT	Pascalis, Courvan, Monique	Probe Metals Inc.
Total	991	222,858	-	-	-	-	-

11.1 Core Sample Collection

The methods for sampling drill core from 1948 to 2008 have changed little over time. Sampling was carried out with sample lengths that typically varied between 0.30 and 1.5 m that did not necessarily coincide with geological boundaries. Regarding drilling programs before 1948, lengths of sampling characteristically show extreme variations from 0.1 to 1.8 m, and sampling was very spotty. A few unreliable holes from this period were discarded for the resource estimates, especially those from the 1930-1940 period. Since 2008, placing sample boundaries at lithological contacts has become standard practice. Each analysis is linked to a geological description in the log. All core sampling between 2008 and 2020 was marked and tagged by a geologist using three-part sample tags supplied by the commercial laboratory. Samples were between 0.5 and 1.5 m in length, and often close to 1 m. A few samples with lengths of less than 0.5 m or more than 1.5 m were taken for different reasons, mainly to understand the distribution of mineralized material. Samples of mineralized material should always be properly bordered by samples of barren material. Should an anomalous value be returned from an isolated sample, the geologist is required to return to the core interval and take additional bordering samples. Samples no more that 1.0 m long were usually taken on the borders of well mineralized zones to define the mineralized zones more concisely and/or to minimize the extent of sample contamination of non-mineralized intervals by higher-grade mineralized material.

Historical procedures for sample preparation have varied over time. Most drill core samples collected before 2008 were split with manual and hydraulic core splitters. Standard lead fire assay techniques with gravimetric and AA finish were used. No metallic screen analyses were carried out before 2008. For the 2008-2020 exploration programs, a quality control program for sampling and shipping and a QA/QC monitoring program was implemented. Starting in 2008, core logging facilities and a core storage area were established respectively in Val-d'Or and on the former L.C. Beliveau mine site. Samples were collected and prepared for shipping to the laboratory in a sample room adjacent to the core logging area by a sample technician. After the drill core was sawn, one half was placed into a plastic sample bag along with a sample tag and sealed with a plastic tie wrap. The samples were placed in large rice fibre bags that were sealed and placed on pallets. Samples were picked up at the project site by the commercial laboratory representative or sent directly to the laboratory by the Company.

11.2 Core Sampling

Once the drill core samples have been selected, the method for taking core samples is as follows:

1. The core is washed with fresh water.
2. Once the geology and location of the samples have been described, the geologist carefully marks the start and end of each sample directly on the core with a coloured wax crayon while the core is still intact in the core box.
3. A sample tag, specially made of waterproof paper and indelible ink, is placed at the end of the sample interval. Each sample number is unique.
4. The core is generally sampled over intervals that vary between 50 cm and 150 cm often with a length of 1 m.
5. Samples are generally measured to the nearest tenth of a metre, but sample intervals must coincide with major lithological boundaries.
6. The whole core is split in half using a diamond saw.

7. As the core sample is cut in half lengthwise, the samples chosen for assay are collected in individual plastic sample bags. The other identical half-core witness sample is replaced carefully in the box in its original orientation (the correct end of the core up hole, for example). One of the two sample tags is placed in the plastic bag, which is then securely stapled shut.
8. The other identical sample tag is stapled to the core box at the end of the marked sample interval.

A sample request form is completed prior to dispatch of the samples. The request specifies the name of the laboratory, the person making the request, the date, the sample series, the elements to be assayed (gold, almost exclusively), the units in which the results should be reported (grams per tonne), the analytical method and any special instructions. The results are sent to the president, vice-president, COO, senior geologist and project geologist.

11.3 Core Sample Quality and Sample Representativeness

Because the mineralization in the core is generally intact, with low possibility of loss due to washout, samples recovered through diamond drilling are of high quality. Nevertheless, while drilling in highly broken ground and fault zones, the core can be ground in parts over short lengths and no representative samples can be recovered from those intervals. Overall, drill core samples recovered from the Val-d'Or East property (including historical samples) can be considered representative of the rock in the subsurface from which it is extracted.

11.4 Analyses

Final sample preparation and assaying was conducted at commercial and independent laboratories: AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Actlabs in Ancaster or various other cities across Canada (St-Germaine-Boule, Timmins, North Bay, Kamloops, Dryden, Thunder-Bay, Geraldton), and ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or. Samples were assayed for gold using fire assay (50 g) ("FA") techniques with atomic absorption ("AA") finish. If the assay value was above 3 ppm, then the sample pulp was re-assayed using a gravimetric finish. Some samples, including those with visible gold, were marked for metallic screening analysis method. Rejects and pulps are preserved by the laboratory and then stored at the former L.C. Beliveau mine site or at the core shack facility (recent pulps).

11.5 Laboratory Certification

Over the past ten years, assays were produced in certified laboratories. All divisions of Actlabs, are certified ISO 17025. ALS Chemex is also certified ISO 17025 for fire assay with AA finish and gravimetric finish. AGAT Laboratories Mining Division is accredited ISO/IEC 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada. Note that ISO 9001 certification is a generic management standard that can be applied to any business or administration. ISO

17025 was written to incorporate all the ISO 9001 requirements that are relevant to the scope of testing and calibration services as well as specifying the technical requirements for technical competence.

11.6 Analytical Procedure (ActLab)

The successive stages of analysis for the drill core are briefly described for the two laboratories used in 2019 and 2020.

11.6.1 Actlabs

Sample preparation

Sample preparation for the drill core samples included standard industry practice of crushing the drill core sample to 85% + passing 10 mesh (2 mm) sieve and then grinding using rings to 90% + passing 200 mesh (0.075 mm) sieve. Samples were crushed using T.M. Engineering Rhino jaw crushers to obtain the fine material and then passed through a riffle splitter to obtain the sub-sample. A T.M. Engineering ring pulverizer was used to obtain the pulp, before a 50-g sub-sample was taken.

Analytical procedure

Samples were assayed for gold using fire assay ("FA") techniques with atomic absorption ("AA") finish. If the assay value was above 3 ppm, the sample was re-assayed using a gravimetric finish; if the sample contained visible gold, the sample was assayed using metallic screen techniques. Rarely, metallic screen finish was also used in those cases where there was sufficient discrepancy between the AA and gravimetric values.

11.6.2 AGAT Laboratories

Sample preparation

The samples picked up by an AGAT representative are inspected and compared to the Chain of Custody (COC) and logged into the AGAT LIMS program. Deviations from the COC are noted in AGAT Laboratories' Sample Integrity Report (SIR) and sent immediately to the client via email and posted on the client's Web MINING account. Specified samples are dried to 60°C. The samples are crushed to 75% passing 10 mesh (2 mm) and split to 250 g using a Jones riffle splitter or rotary split. The 250-g samples are pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75µm). A Rocklabs Boyd crusher with RSD Combo or T.M. Terminator crushers and TM-2 pulverizers are routinely used in sample preparation. All equipment is cleaned using quartz and air from a compressed air source. Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories' quality assurance program.

Analytical procedure

The first gold assays were done by Lead Fusion Fire Assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) Finish (50 g). Prepared samples are fused using accepted fire assay techniques, cupelled and parted in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES instruments are used in the analysis. If the result is over 3 g/t Au, the determination of gold was completed by Lead Fusion Fire Assay with Gravimetric Finish (50 g). Prepared samples are fused using accepted fire assay techniques. Samples are cupelled, parted in nitric acid and weighed. A Mettler Toledo XP6 microbalance is used in the analysis. For the Metallic Screen – Gold Analysis (MS), all the samples (75% passing 2 mm) is pulverized using a ring and puck to ensure approximately 80-90% passing 75 µm. Either Mettler-Toledo microbalances or PerkinElmer 7300DV and 8300DV ICP-OES instruments are used in the analysis. The material on top of the screen is referred to as the “plus” (+) fraction and the material passing through the screen is referred to as the “minus” (-) fraction. Both the “plus” fraction and “minus” fraction weights are recorded. The entire “plus” fraction is sent for fire assay determination while two (30 g) replicates of the “minus” fraction are taken for fire assay determination. Either gravimetric gold determination or an ICP-OES analytical finish is used. Gold assay results are reported for both “plus” and “minus” fractions, weights of both fractions, and the calculated “total gold” of the sample. The calculation for “total gold” is as follows:

$$\text{Total gold (g/t)} = \frac{\text{Au(-)(g/t)} \times \text{Wt(-)} + \text{Au(+) (g/t)} \times \text{Wt(+)}}{\text{Wt(-)} + \text{Wt(+)}}$$

Blanks, sample replicates, duplicates, and internal reference materials (both aqueous and geochemical standards) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program for any type of analysis. For Specific Gravity measurements, a gas pycnometer was used. Based on ASTM D5550-06, prepared samples are placed into a sample holder cup where UHP He is used as a displacing fluid. Density is determined using Boyle’s Law based on the displacement of He from each sample. A Quantachrome Pentapyc 5200e instrument is used in the analysis. Sample replicates, duplicates, blanks (determined from an empty sample holder cup) and reference materials (an object with a known volume) are routinely used as part of AGAT Laboratories quality assurance program.

11.7 Quality Control and Quality Assurance Monitoring

The reported figures and numbers within this section are from the recent 2019 to 2020 drilling program for the Val-d'Or East property and includes all sampling not previously reported in the Oct 2019 NI-43-101 report for the Pascalis-Courvan and Monique properties (Probe metals Inc., 2019). Evaluation of QA/QC data addresses the three principal concerns of analytical determination protocols, namely: contamination, accuracy, and precision, as measured by the results obtained from field and analytical blanks and standards, certified reference materials (CRM) and blanks, in addition to the regular samples submitted to the laboratory. QA/QC results internal to the laboratories, were not considered in this section. Probe Metals Inc. has maintained a QA/QC procedure like the one used in previous years. No systematic re-assaying by another laboratory was done.

11.7.1 QA/QC procedure 2019-2020

For the 2019 and 2020 QA/QC program two standards and one blank were inserted sequentially at a minimum of one every 20 samples with discretion given to the geologist as to the precise placement of each. Blanks are often placed after samples with significant mineralization. A pulp duplicate of a regular sample was systematically taken approximately every 100 samples. Results from standards and blanks were closely monitored on a daily to weekly basis and were recorded in a logbook in which all errors and actions taken were entered. Failures from the 2019-2020 drilling program were documented in the logbook and promptly investigated. Blanks that returned above 20 ppb Au were considered on a case-by-case basis for re-assay of minimum of 5 adjacent samples on either side. Standards that fell above or below three standard deviations from the mean were considered on a case-by-case basis for re-assay of minimum of 5 adjacent samples to either side. Many of the errors noted in the logbook were clerical involving mislabelling and were resolved. Brief internal quarterly monthly to quarterly reports summarizing this QA/QC work were implemented and circulated among employees during the drilling period. These reports occasionally included consideration of Nelson rules (Nelson, 1984) for detecting non-random conditions. Samples with initial results of greater than 3 g/t Au were re-assayed with FA-GV method. Metallic screening method was used where visible gold was observed at the discretion of the geologist. Systematic sampling using the metallic screening analysis method was implemented at Courvan in 2020 for intervals with more significant mineralization. This was done at the discretion of the geologist to reduce the chance of nugget effect influencing the more significant results.

Since the October 2019 NI-43-101 report, Probe Metals have inserted 1137 blanks, 678 pulp duplicates, and 2198 standards (Table 13). QA/QC samples account for 6.6% of the total. 417 samples with initial results of greater than 3 g/t Au were re-assayed with FA-GV method. 478 samples were analysed using the metallic screening method.

Table 13 - Sampling summary for the 2019-2020 drilling at Pascalis, Courvan and Monique not previously reported

	Pascalis	Courvan	Monique	Totals
Meters Drilled (m)	43,123	30,882	17,955	91,960
Samples	29,486	18,877	12,146	60,509
Length Sampled (m)	34,131	23,777	14,262	72,170
% Sampled	79.1	77.0	79.4	–

	Pascalis	Courvan	Monique	Totals
Total QA/QC samples	1,973	1,260	780	4,013
Standards	1,085	683	430	2,198
Blanks	547	369	221	1,137
Pulp Duplicates	341	208	129	678
Samples Analysed by Gravimetric Method (GV)	177	113	127	417
Samples Analysed by Metallic Screening Method (MS)	34	380	64	478

11.7.2 QA/QC Standards and Blanks Analysis

Blank material used by Probe Metals Inc. came from one source, crushed marble obtained from a local hardware store. For the 2019-2020 program fewer than 0.5% of blanks (5 out of 1137) returned values between 20 and 40 ppb Au. The results that fell above 20 ppb Au were considered on a case-by-case basis for a possible re-assay of the samples around these blanks: however no re-assay was necessary as the samples concerned were of very low gold values. Cross-sample contamination appears to be very low, and the results are considered acceptable. Figure 40 shows the results from the blank analysis for Pascalis and Courvan and Figure 41 shows the results from the blank analysis for Monique.

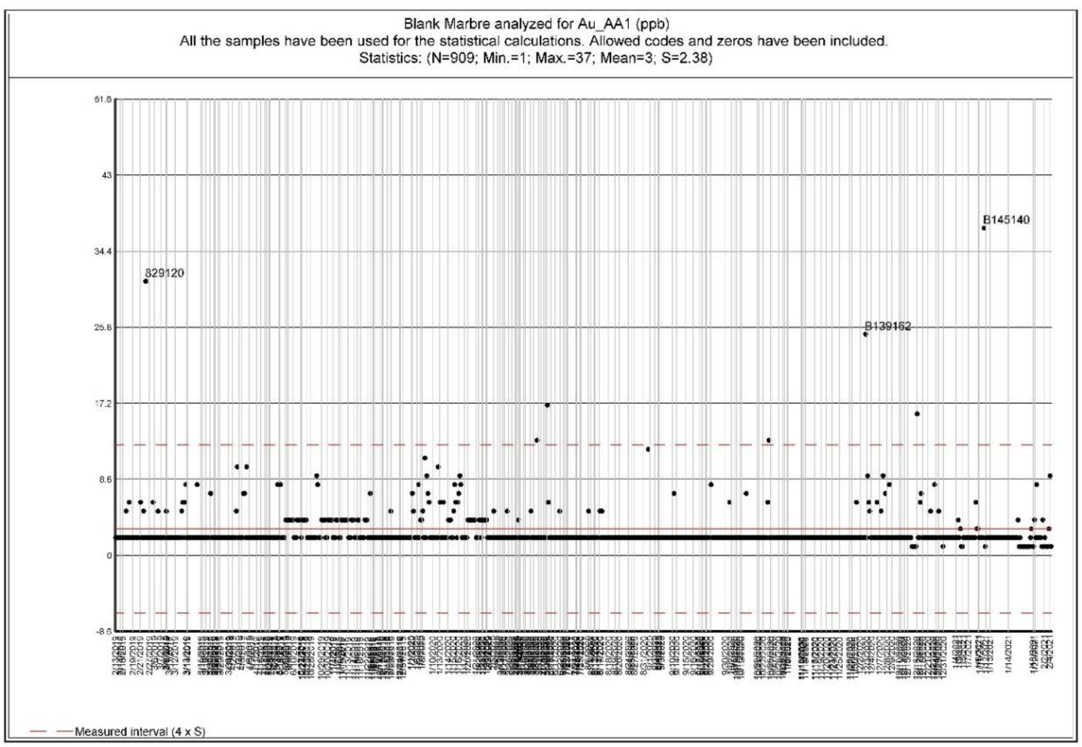

Figure 40 - Assay results for blanks for Pascalis and Courvan

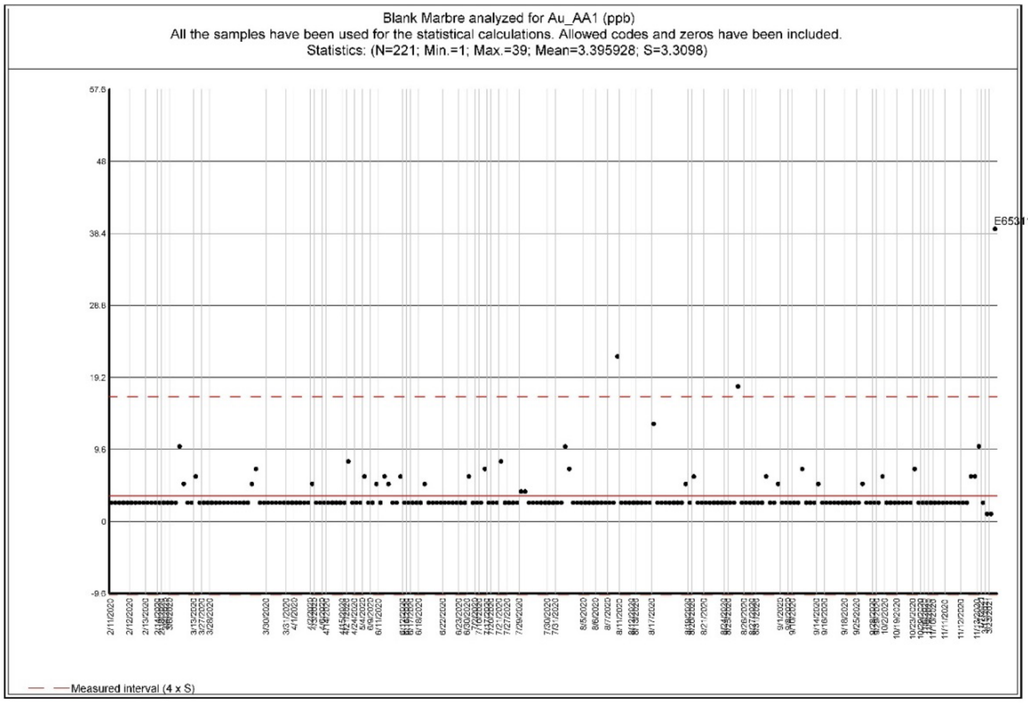

Figure 41 - Assay results for blanks at Monique

During the 2019-2020 drilling period seven (7) different standards from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. were used at the Pascalis, Courvan, projects (Table 14) and five (5) different standards were used at the Monique project (Table 15). The mean results are accurate (up to 1.8% difference between theoretical and measured grade). The standard deviations obtained from the various standards are typically much less than that stated by the manufacturer. Five standards assayed by Probe Metals (0.2% of the total) were either above or below three standard deviations from the theoretical mean. Sample 850040 returned more than three times the mean of the CDN-GS-P7M standard, but no significant results were observed nearby, and no action was taken. The results are considered acceptable. The results for Pascalis-Courvan and Monique projects are summarized in Figure 42 to Figure 55.

Table 14 - Summary for Standards used by Probed Metals at Pascalis and Courvan

Standards	Mean Grade (g/t)	Standard Deviation (g/t)	Number of Assays	Measured mean Grade (g/t)	% Difference (grade)	Measured Standard Deviation (g/t)	% Difference (Standard Deviation)
CDN-GS-P7L	0.709	0.07	160	0.708	-0.14	0.04	-41.0139
CDN-GS-P7M	0.725	0.07	198	0.722	-0.41	0.06	-14.9385
CDN-GS-P8G	0.818	0.06	420	0.803	-1.83	0.05	-15.1167
CDN-GS-2U	2.12	0.13	624	2.12	0.00	0.10	-19.4923

CDN-GS-2S	2.38	0.16	166	2.37	-0.42	0.13	-19.2563
CDN-GS-3T	3.05	0.19	155	3.06	0.33	0.16	-14.4211
CDN-GS-5R	5.29	0.34	45	5.35	1.13	0.28	-16.5588

Table 15 - Summary for Standards used by Probed Metals at Monique

Standards	Mean Grade (g/t)	Standard Deviation (g/t)	Number of Assays	Measured mean Grade (g/t)	% Difference (grade)	Measured Standard Deviation (g/t)	% Difference (Standard Deviation)
CDN-GS-P7M	0.725	0.07	28	0.714	-1.52	0.05	-28.5583
CDN-GS-P8G	0.818	0.06	133	0.805	-1.59	0.06	-5.66667
CDN-GS-2U	2.12	0.13	176	2.11	-0.47	0.10	-19.7595
CDN-GS-3T	3.05	0.19	64	3.06	0.33	0.15	-22.8421
CDN-GS-5R	5.29	0.34	29	5.32	0.57	0.23	-32.2647

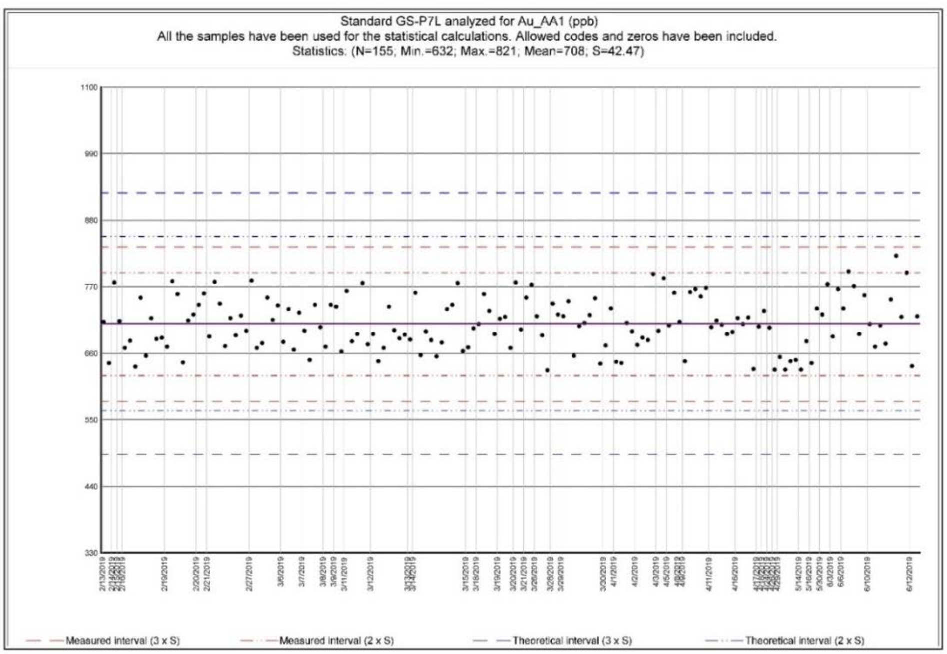

Figure 42 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-P7L for the Pascalis and Courvan Projects (2019-2020)

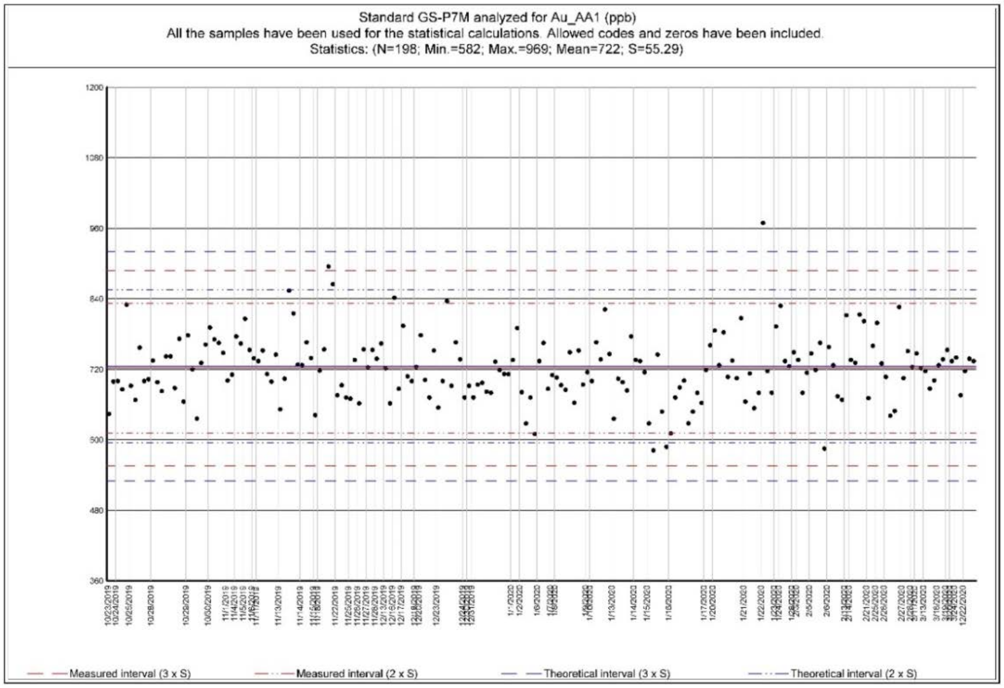

Figure 43 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-P7M for the Pascalis and Courvan

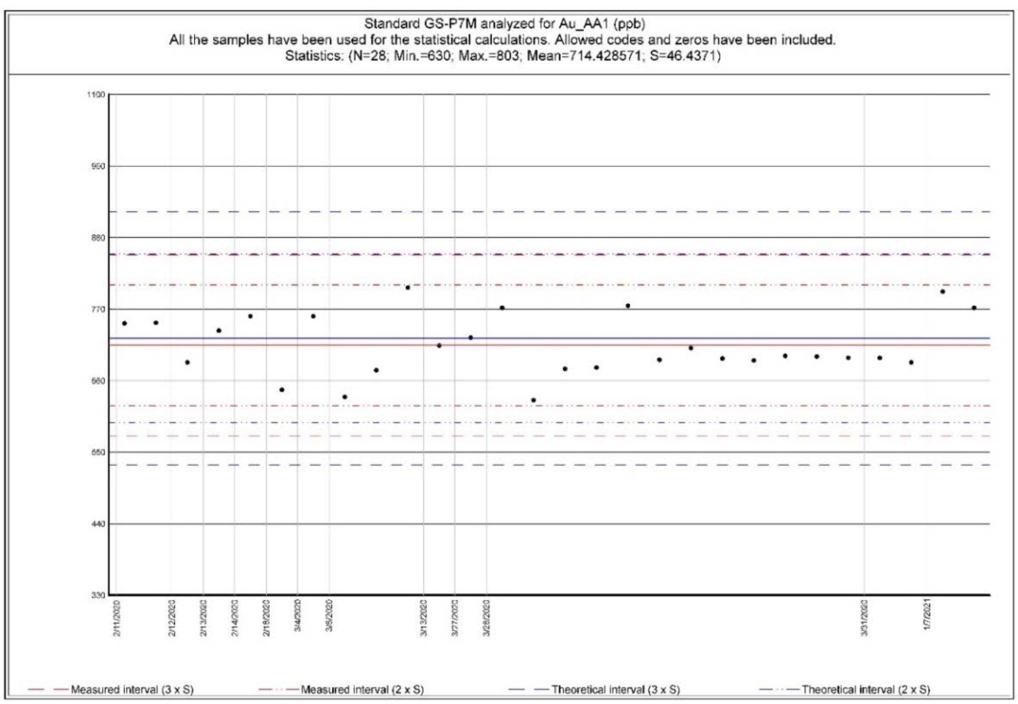

Figure 44 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-P7M for the Monique Project (2019-2020)

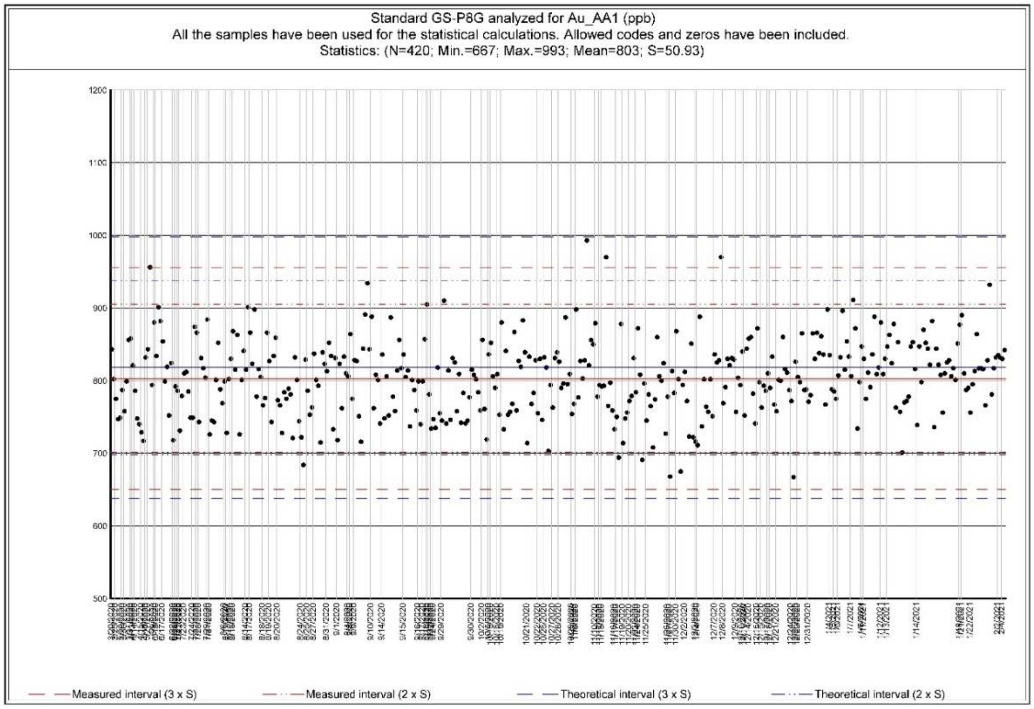

Figure 45 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-P8G for the Pascalis and Courvan Projects (2019-2020)

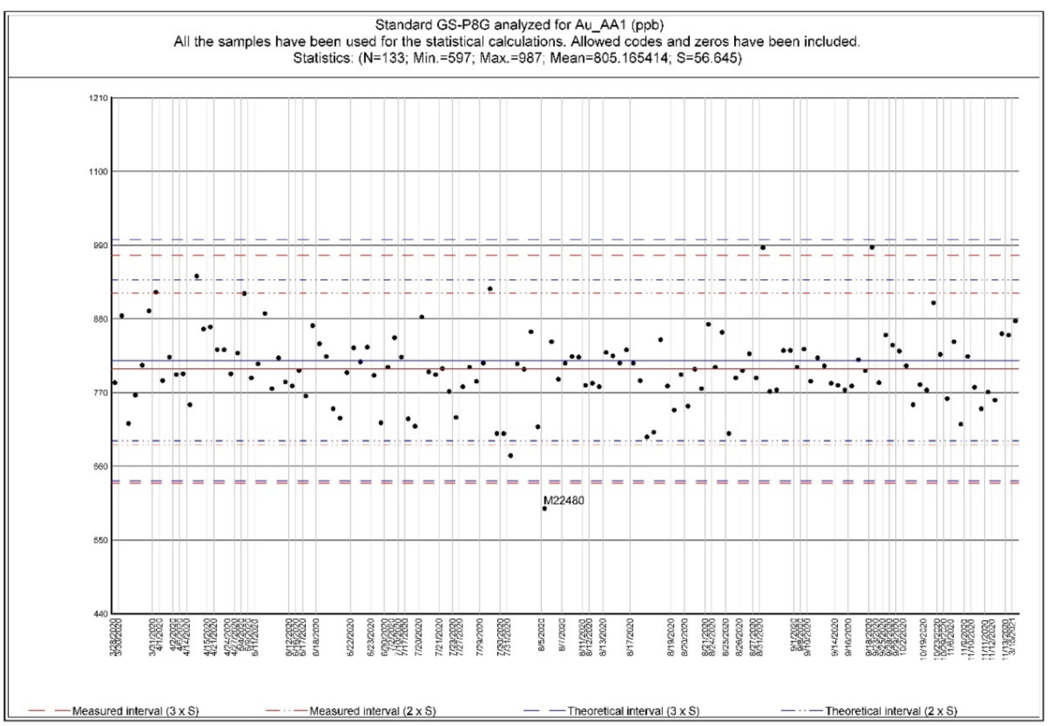

Figure 46 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-P8G for the Monique Project (2019-2020)

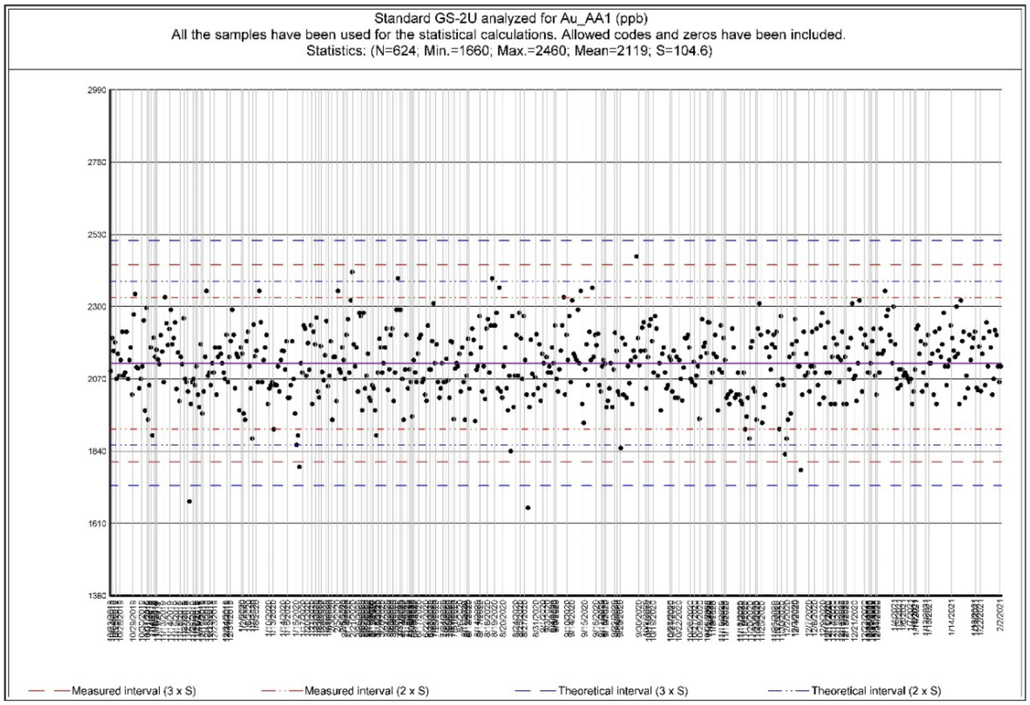

Figure 47 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-2U for the Pascalis and Courvan Projects

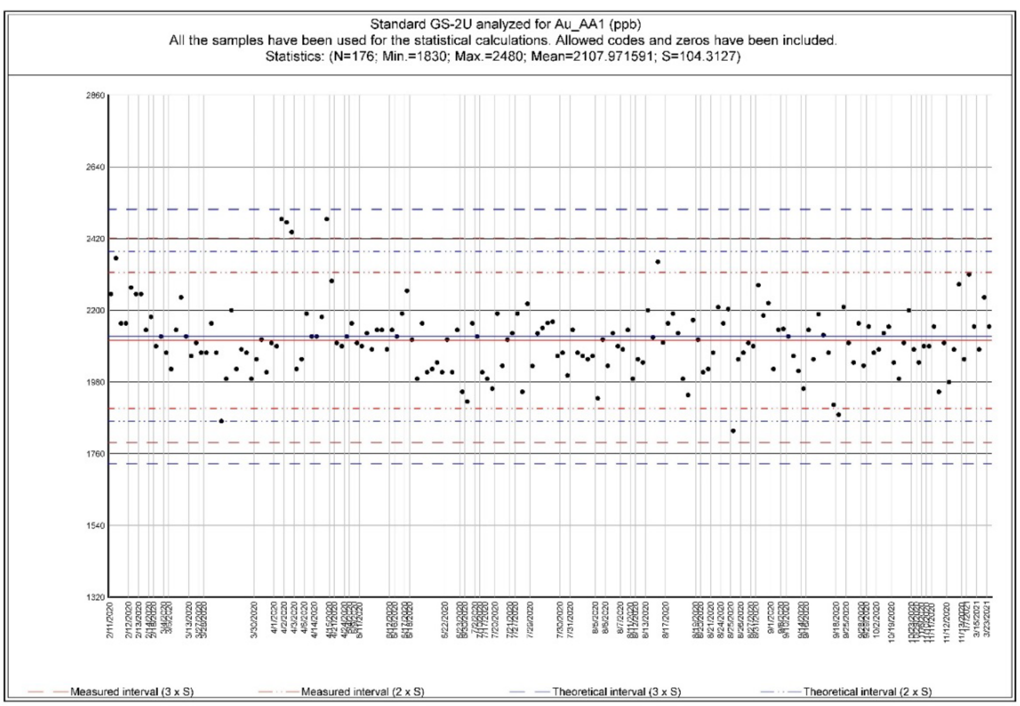

Figure 48 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-2U for the Monique Project (2019-2020)

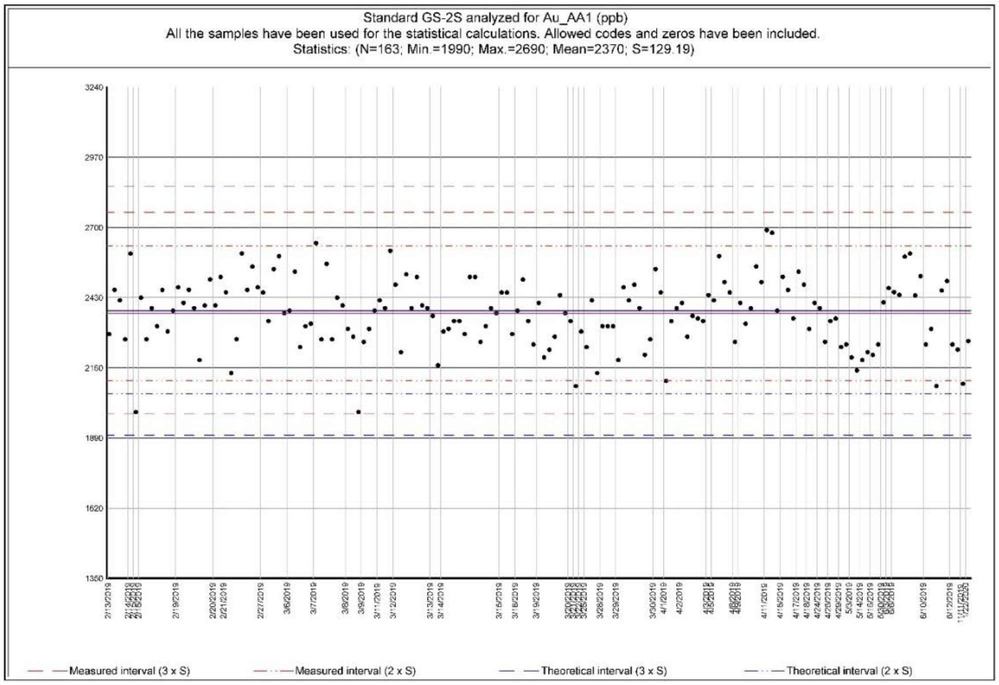

Figure 49 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-2S for the Pascalis and Courvan Projects (2019-2020)

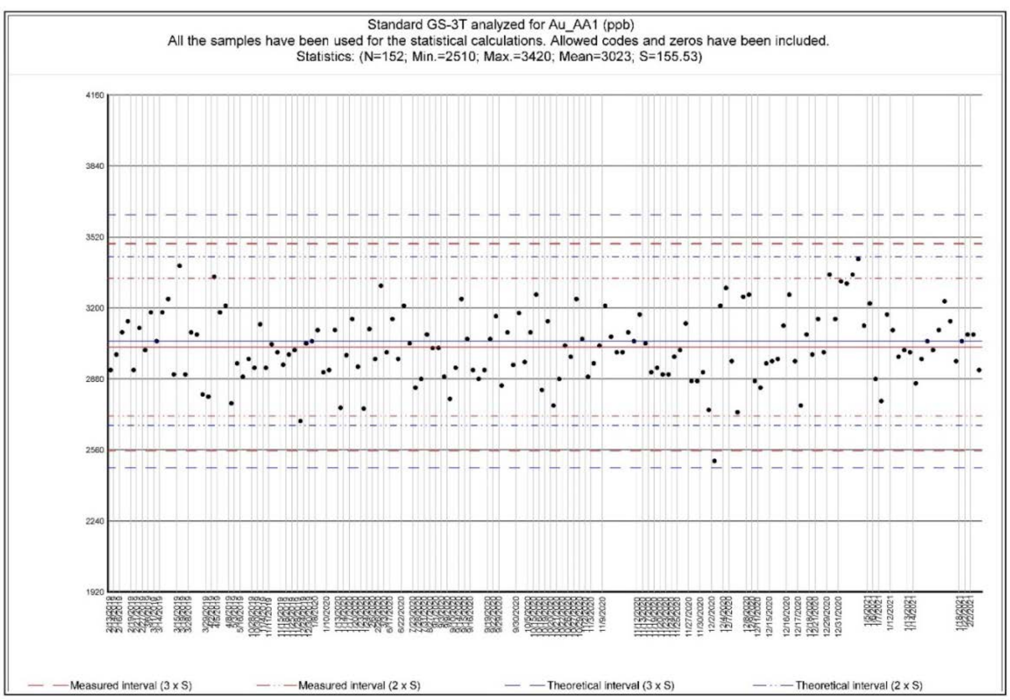

Figure 50 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-3T (AA Method) for the Pascalis and Courvan Projects (2019-2020)

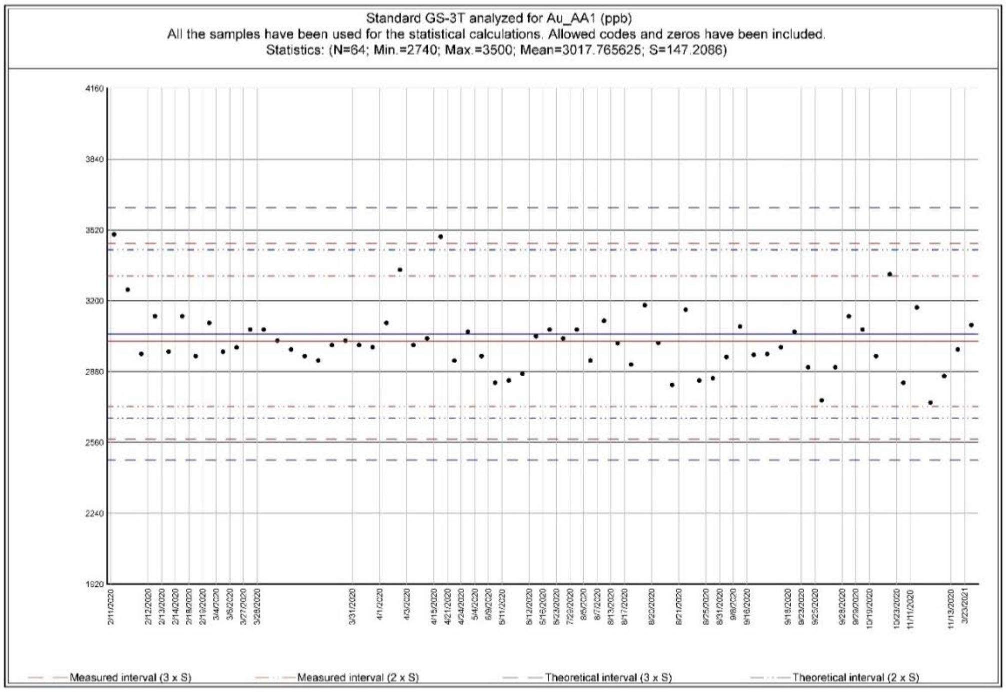

Figure 51 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-3T (AA Method) for the Monique Project (2019-2020)

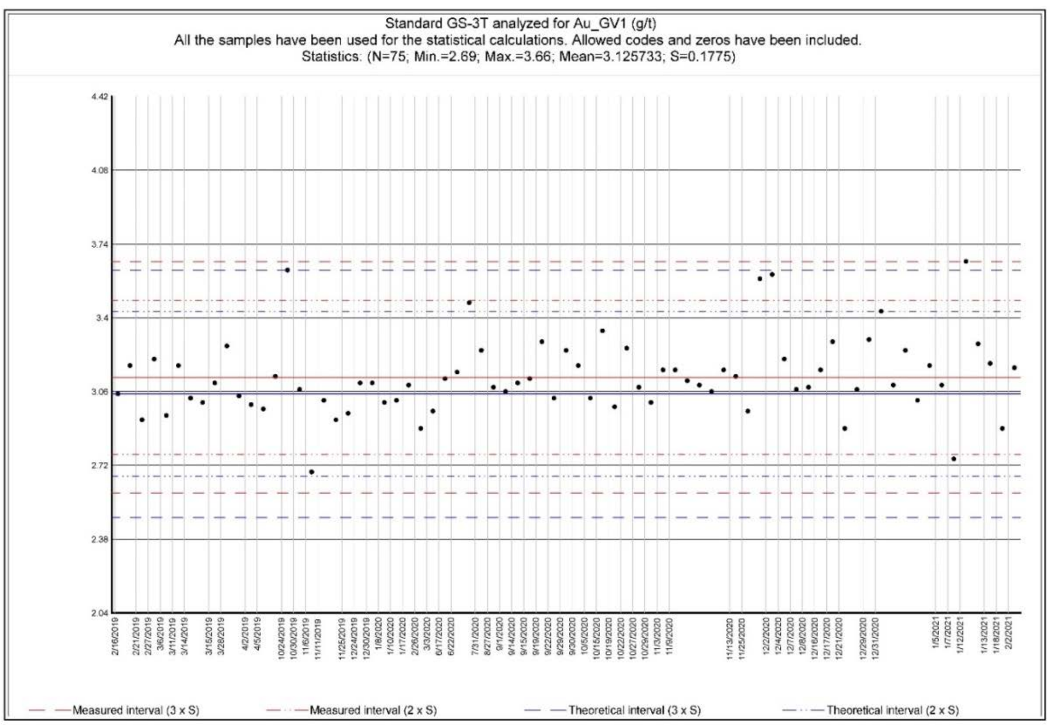

Figure 52 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-3T (GV Method) for the Pascalis and Courvan Projects (2019-2020)

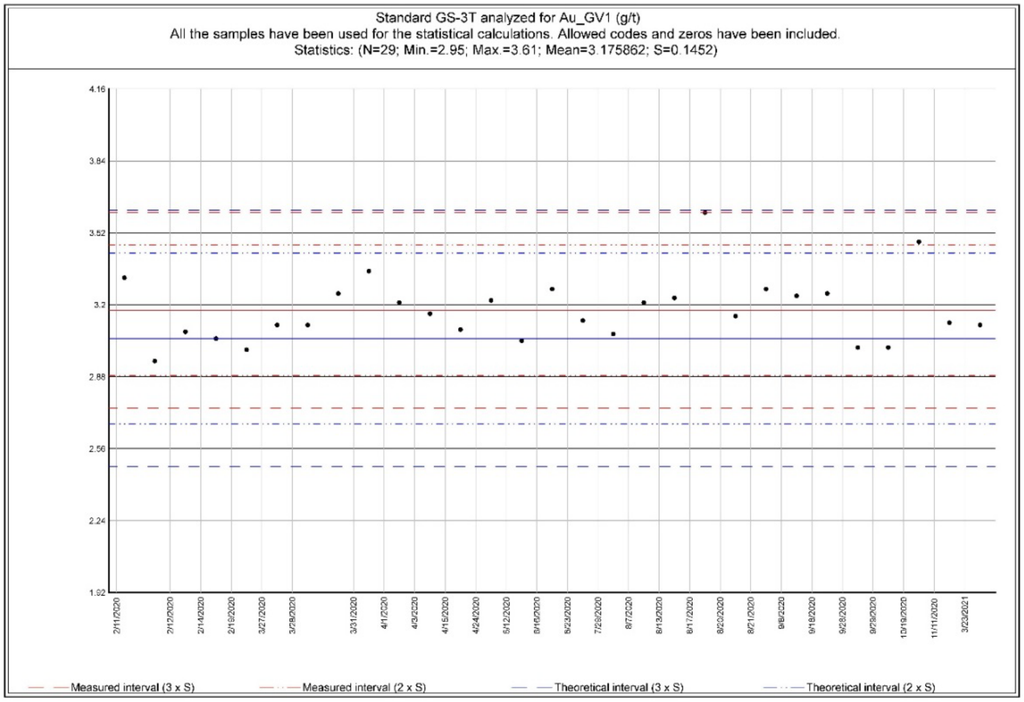

Figure 53 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-3T (GV method) for the Monique Project (2019-2020)

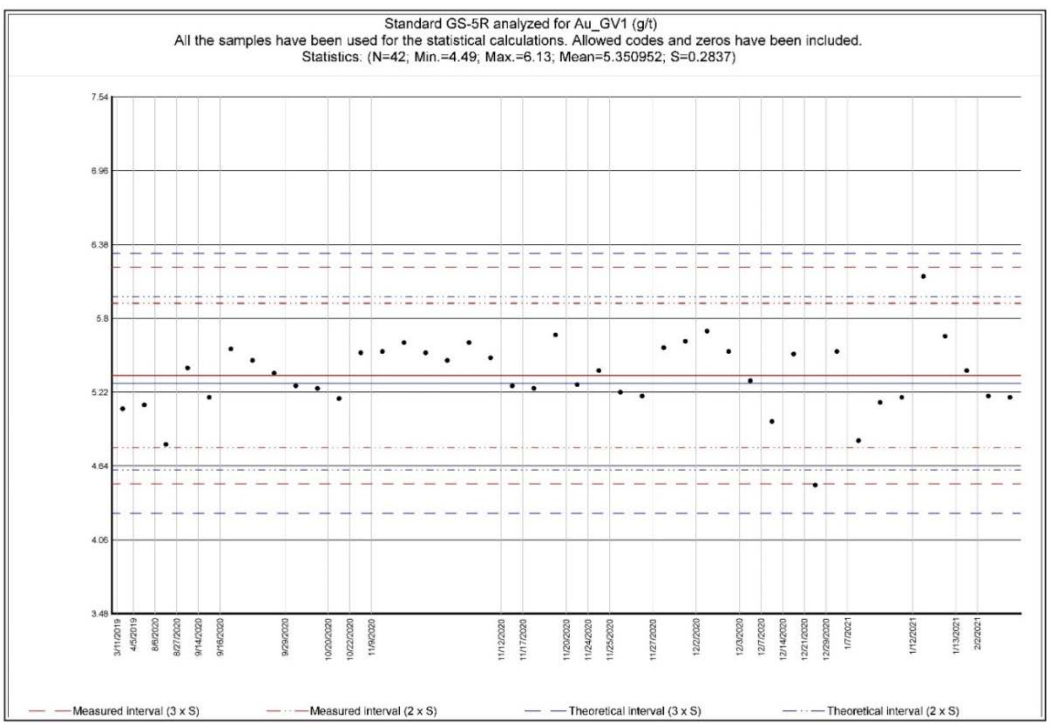

Figure 54 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-5R for the Pascalis and Courvan Projects (2019-2020)

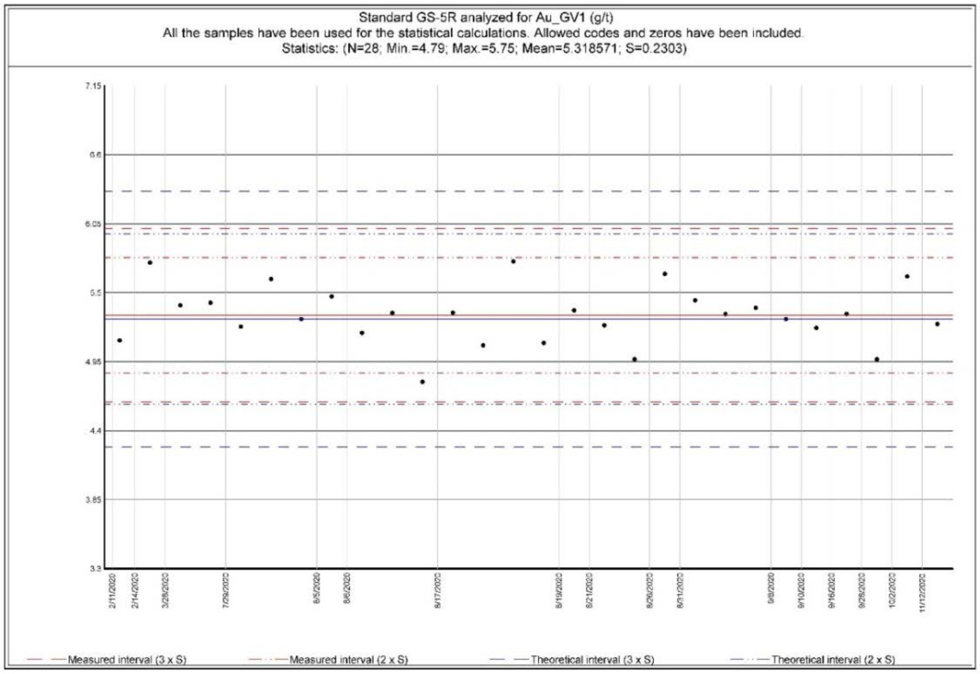

Figure 55 - Results for Standard CDN-GS-5R for the Monique Project (2019-2020)

Approximately 1.1% of regular samples had corresponding pulp duplicates (Figure 56 and Figure 57). Comparison between samples and their pulp duplicates using linear regression for the 2019-2020 period yields a good correlation with a slope approaching one (1).

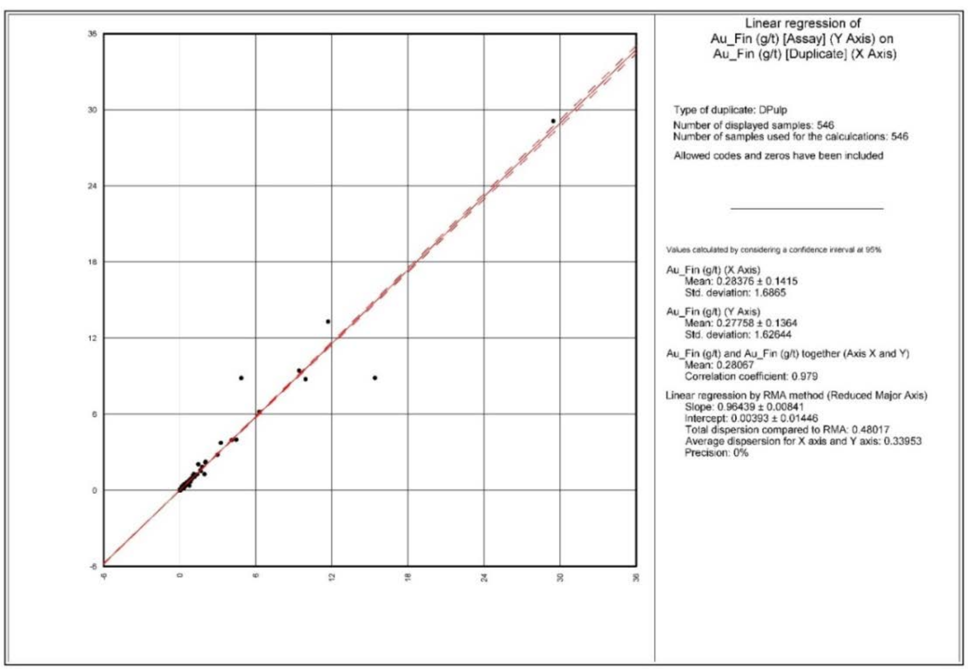

Figure 56 - Linear regression of samples and their respective pulp duplicates for the Pascalis and Courvan Projects (2019-2020)

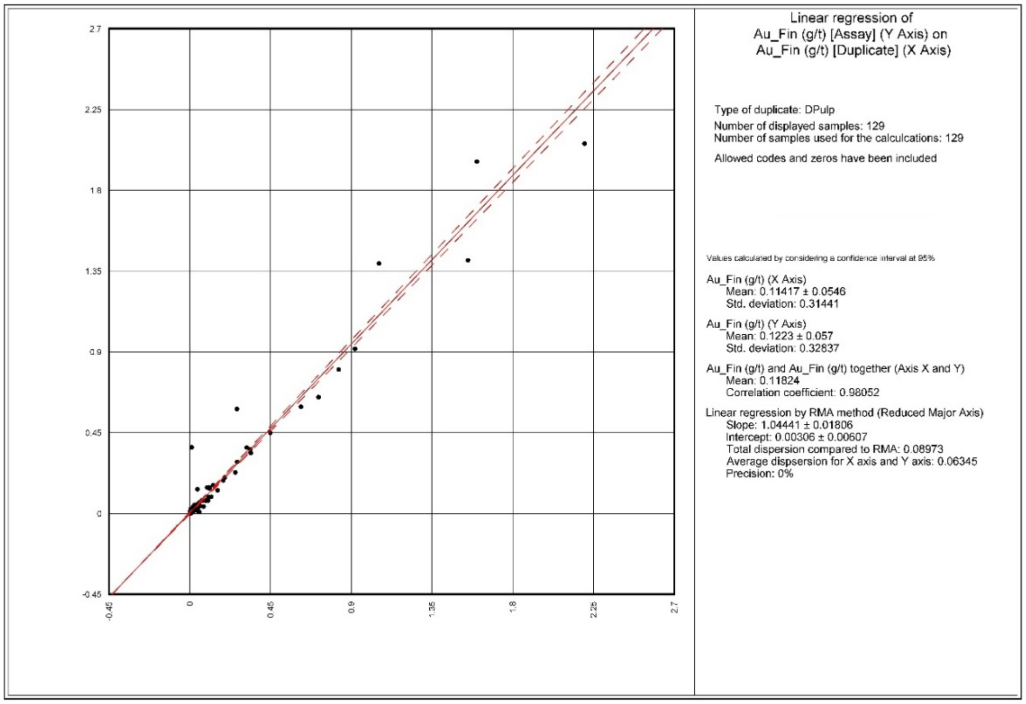

Figure 57 - Linear regression samples and their respective pulp duplicates for the Monique Project (2019-2020)

11.8 Conclusion

A systematic QA/QC monitoring program has been in place of the Pascalis, Courvan, Monique gold trends for all drilling from 2008-2020. Assay results of all the standards were in the acceptable limits for nearly all the samples. The accuracy and precision of the results of the data set herein are in accordance with the manufacturers stated values. Results from inserted blanks suggests low cross-sample contamination. These results lend confidence to the validity of the sample program.

Geologica and GoldMinds considered that the Pascalis, Courvan and Monique drill hole database was suitable to be used in mineral estimation studies and believe that the sample preparation, analysis, security and QA/QC procedures used are adequate for the purpose of this report and the accuracy and quality of assays used in this report is confirmed. The authors did not visit the independent laboratories cited above but they have a reliable industry reputation and work was completed in a professional manner.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Item 12)

A part of the historical information used in this report was taken mainly from reports produced before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 (the “NI 43-101”) for the *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* within Canada. Little is known about sample preparation or analytical and security procedures for the historical work in the reviewed documents. Geologica and GoldMinds have reviewed and verified the existing data of all available past and recent reports. According to elements reported in the statutory documents, sampling work and the analysis thereof seem to have been done according to standards in force at that time and are still valid today.

The authors checked the existing data of the past and recent reports. According to elements reported in the statutory documents, sampling works and the analyses seem to be made according to standards in force at that time.

12.1 Database

The Pascalis, Courvan and Monique historical databases containing the DDHs were compiled and imported in GeoticLog format. Probe initially received the Courvan and Monique databases from the previous owner Richmont mines, and reviewed all the coordinates, assay results and geological data. A large part of other informations (Prolog, Excel) are available within paper logs and summarized in the GeoticLog database. The recent drilling campaigns (2019-2020) by Probe were also integrated in the GeoticLog database.

Geologica and GoldMinds revised, verified, validated and improved the drillhole database including DDH coordinates, azimuth, dip, hole trajectory and orientation with deviation surveys; validation of all assay results using laboratory certificates and corresponding sample number, core sample mineralized description and interval length, overlap correction and mineralized intersection averaged assay results, etc.

Probe used appropriate approach to entry assay results from laboratories in using a series of electronic profiles adapted for each type of assay sheets from laboratories. These profiles permit to eliminate the potential human errors during the data transfer.

In order to be able to use the historical drill holes for the classification of the resources in the indicated and measured categories, it is important that the location and the assay results be considered as reliable as those that have been recently drilled by Probe. Thus, an elaborate verification and validation program was performed.

The Pascalis historic drillholes were first verified and validated in 2012 by SGS, as part of the first NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate performed on the New Beliveau, North Zone and Highway deposits. About 5% of the past drilling data in the resource areas was checked upon the availability of the old logs. 82 inconsistencies were found on a total of

1715 assays verified, for a ratio of about 5% of errors, and were corrected in the database (SGS NI 43-101 Technical Report, 2013). More recently, prior to the actual resource estimate, an exhaustive review of the historic surface and underground drillholes in the database was done. Of the 980 holes drilled after 1980 and located in the resource areas, 779 geological logs containing the gold analyses were checked by Probe. The surveyed coordinates of 766 drill hole collars were found directly in the geological logs and only very few discrepancies were noted. The collars were mostly surveyed by mine technicians. It is important to note that all the surface and underground drill holes in the immediate vicinities of the former underground Beliveau mine were used for the mining reserves determination by Cambior and also for the exploration of the nearby North and Highway deposits. Therefore, the Pascalis historic holes used in the present resource estimate are considered of highly quality.

During the spring of 2020, the survey certificates as well as the assay certificates for gold analysis were compiled and verified for all Monique and Courvan historic holes drilled after 1980. The collar locations of 110 Monique historic holes out of 424 were retrieved on the field and surveyed in 2010 and 2011 by Richmont Mines, before completing the first 43-101 resource estimate on the Monique project. In the case of Courvan project, the collar locations of 23 historic holes out of 92 were retrieved and surveyed in 2004 and 2006 by Richmont Mines. The original survey certificates were retrieved and the coordinates in the database were verified. In addition, a few drill holes were randomly selected by Goldminds and the collars were located on the field and the coordinates checked by Probe's geologist (see examples below). This verification gave high confidence in the coordinates and location of those drill hole collars. For the gold assays, all the available original assay laboratory certificates from the historical holes were also retrieved and compiled by Goldminds. Only few certificates of gold analysis were missing, and the minor differences found between the values in the database and the certificates were corrected. Again, this detailed verification gave high confidence that the assay results in the database were well supported. It was thus decided to use all the 424 Monique holes and 92 Courvan holes more recent than 1980 for the classification of the gold resource.

Figure 58 - Drill set-up of historic drillhole CO-87-006

Figure 59 - Drill set-up of historic drillhole 84_21

12.2 Field visit

A recent field visit was carried out by Geologica (A.J. Beauregard and D. Gaudreault) in November 2020 on the Val-d'Or East Property (see Photos herebelow). These two authors also reviewed and resampled selected drill cores from the 2020 program (Item 12.2).

Figure 60 - Drill set-up of MO-20-33

Figure 61 - Drill set-up of MO-20-78

12.3 Resampling of some diamond drillholes

12.3.1 Courvan and Pascalis

In January 2021, Geologica collected and sent to analysis a total of 175 samples of second-half drill core from drillholes PC-20-595, PC-20-615 and PC-20-665 for Pascalis, and CO-20-133, CO-20-171 and CO-20-172 for Courvan completed by Probe Metals in 2020 and 8 QA/QC including Blanks and Standards (see Photos herebelow).

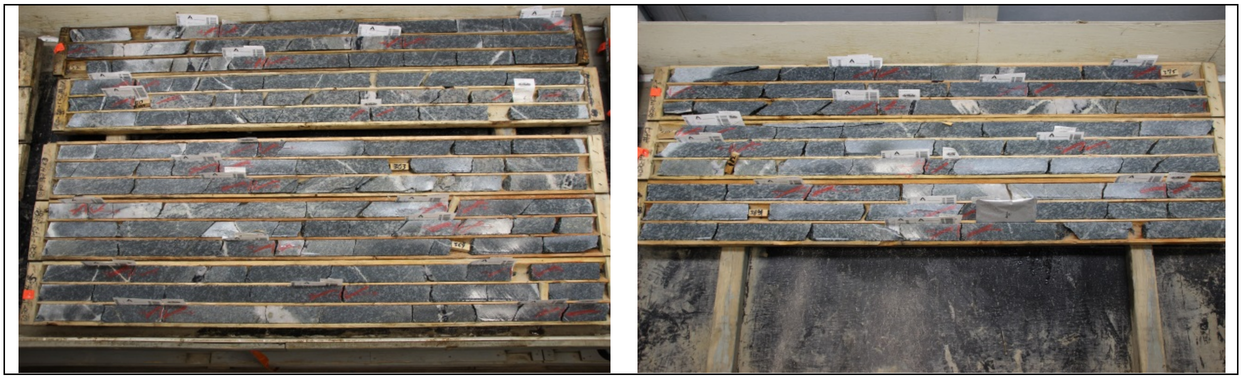

Figure 62 - Resampling of some 2020 Courvan drill cores

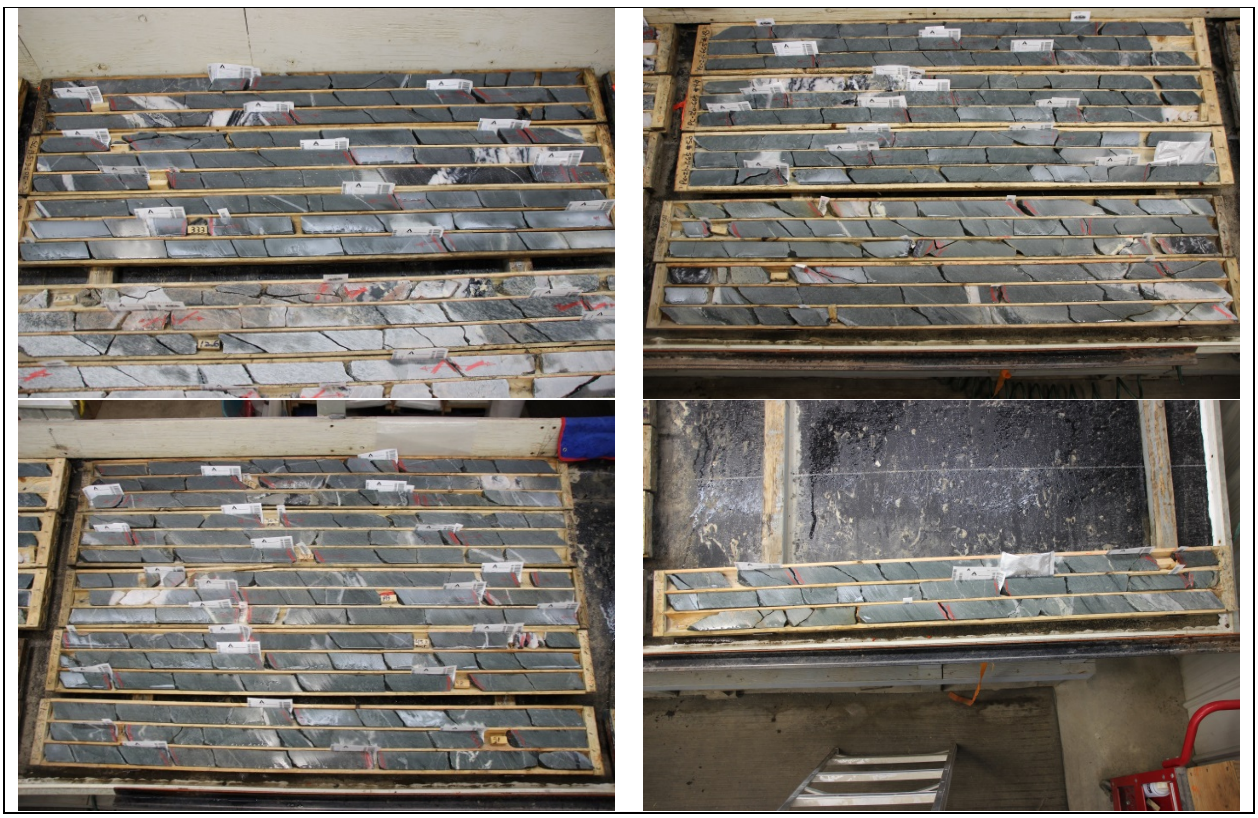

Figure 63 - Resampling of some 2020 Pascalis drill cores

The samples were collected independently of Probe Metals, kept secure and sent to the ALS Canada assay laboratory in Val-d'Or, Quebec. The method used for analysis was by fire assay, using aliquots of 30 g and all assays were finished by atomic absorption. The samples which returned values greater than 1 g/t Au were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish method. Sample preparation included crushing to 70% less than 2 mm, riffling out a

200 g fraction and pulverizing to 85% less than 75 µm. Table 16 shows the comparison between both assay results from Probe vs Geologica (See Appendix IV Geologica's sampling assay certificates).

Table 16 - Comparable assay results between Probe Metals and Geologica for the resampling of some drill cores

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Pascalis	PC-20-595	25.00	26.00	1.00	872953	0.002	25.00	26.00	1.00	A0364300	0.005
Pascalis	PC-20-595	26.00	26.60	0.60	872954	0.002	26.00	26.60	0.60	A0364301	0.005
Pascalis	PC-20-595	26.60	27.10	0.50	872955	2.620	26.60	27.10	0.50	A0364302	3.930
Pascalis	PC-20-595	27.10	28.00	0.90	872956	0.386	27.10	28.00	0.90	A0364303	0.650
Pascalis	PC-20-595	28.00	29.00	1.00	872957	0.473	28.00	29.00	1.00	A0364304	0.166
Pascalis	PC-20-595	29.00	30.00	1.00	872958	0.056	29.00	30.00	1.00	A0364305	0.041
							BLANK			A0364306	0.006
Pascalis	PC-20-595	30.00	31.00	1.00	872959	1.250	30.00	31.00	1.00	A0364307	1.380
Pascalis	PC-20-595	31.00	32.00	1.00	872961	0.418	31.00	32.00	1.00	A0364308	0.505
Pascalis	PC-20-595	32.00	33.00	1.00	872962	0.120	32.00	33.00	1.00	A0364309	0.065
Pascalis	PC-20-595	33.00	34.00	1.00	872963	2.710	33.00	34.00	1.00	A0364310	0.577
Pascalis	PC-20-595	34.00	35.00	1.00	872964	1.090	34.00	35.00	1.00	A0364311	0.391
Pascalis	PC-20-595	35.00	36.00	1.00	872965	1.310	35.00	36.00	1.00	A0364312	0.772
Pascalis	PC-20-595	36.00	37.00	1.00	872966	1.720	36.00	37.00	1.00	A0364313	1.385
Pascalis	PC-20-595	37.00	38.00	1.00	872967	4.470	37.00	38.00	1.00	A0364314	6.370
Pascalis	PC-20-595	38.00	39.00	1.00	872968	0.304	38.00	39.00	1.00	A0364315	0.276
Pascalis	PC-20-595	39.00	40.00	1.00	872969	2.950	39.00	40.00	1.00	A0364316	4.350
Pascalis	PC-20-595	40.00	41.00	1.00	872970	2.330	40.00	41.00	1.00	A0364317	2.830
Pascalis	PC-20-595	41.00	41.60	0.60	872971	0.174	41.00	41.60	0.60	A0364318	0.198
Pascalis	PC-20-595	41.60	42.20	0.60	872972	0.055	41.60	42.20	0.60	A0364319	0.096
Pascalis	PC-20-595	42.20	43.00	0.80	872973	0.008	42.20	43.00	0.80	A0364320	0.007
Pascalis	PC-20-595	43.00	44.00	1.00	872974	0.015	43.00	44.00	1.00	A0364321	0.015

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	**DDH No.**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**
Pascalis	PC-20-595	44.00	44.50	0.50	872975	0.609	44.00	44.50	0.50	A0364322	0.738
Pascalis	PC-20-595	44.50	45.30	0.80	872976	0.738	44.50	45.30	0.80	A0364323	1.075
Pascalis	PC-20-595	45.30	46.00	0.70	872977	0.172	45.30	46.00	0.70	A0364324	0.129
Pascalis	PC-20-595	46.00	47.00	1.00	872978	5.220	46.00	47.00	1.00	A0364325	1.195
Pascalis	PC-20-595	47.00	48.00	1.00	872979	0.009	47.00	48.00	1.00	A0364326	0.009
Pascalis	PC-20-595	48.00	49.00	1.00	872981	0.141	48.00	49.00	1.00	A0364327	0.007
Pascalis	PC-20-595	49.00	50.00	1.00	872982	0.002	49.00	50.00	1.00	A0364328	0.008
Pascalis	PC-20-595	50.00	51.00	1.00	872983	0.005	50.00	51.00	1.00	A0364329	<0.005
Pascalis	PC-20-595	51.00	51.60	0.60	872984	0.006	51.00	51.60	0.60	A0364330	<0.005
Pascalis	PC-20-595	51.60	52.10	0.50	872985	0.041	51.60	52.10	0.50	A0364331	0.020
Pascalis	PC-20-595	52.10	53.00	0.90	872986	9.420	52.10	53.00	0.90	A0364332	5.880
Pascalis	PC-20-595	53.00	54.00	1.00	872987	0.028	53.00	54.00	1.00	A0364333	0.011
Pascalis	PC-20-595	54.00	55.00	1.00	872988	0.007	54.00	55.00	1.00	A0364334	0.006
							STANDARD			A0364335	0.997

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	**DDH No.**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**
Pascalis	PC-20-615	319.30	320.40	1.10	880392	0.034	319.30	320.40	1.10	A0364269	0.025
Pascalis	PC-20-615	320.40	321.50	1.10	880393	0.310	320.40	321.50	1.10	A0364270	0.170
Pascalis	PC-20-615	321.50	322.10	0.60	880394	8.160	321.50	322.10	0.60	A0364271	0.933
Pascalis	PC-20-615	322.10	323.00	0.90	880395	20.000	322.10	323.00	0.90	A0364272	8.680
Pascalis	PC-20-615	323.00	324.00	1.00	880396	0.130	323.00	324.00	1.00	A0364273	0.060
Pascalis	PC-20-615	324.00	325.00	1.00	880397	1.610	324.00	325.00	1.00	A0364274	1.995

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Pascalis	PC-20-615	325.00	326.00	1.00	880398	4.630	325.00	326.00	1.00	A0364275	3.660
Pascalis	PC-20-615	326.00	327.00	1.00	880399	0.043	326.00	327.00	1.00	A0364276	0.100
Pascalis	PC-20-615	327.00	328.00	1.00	880401	0.103	327.00	328.00	1.00	A0364277	0.016
Pascalis	PC-20-615	328.00	329.00	1.00	880402	0.568	328.00	329.00	1.00	A0364278	1.640
Pascalis	PC-20-615	329.00	330.00	1.00	880403	3.130	329.00	330.00	1.00	A0364279	4.220
Pascalis	PC-20-615	330.00	331.00	1.00	880404	0.351	330.00	331.00	1.00	A0364280	0.401
Pascalis	PC-20-615	331.00	332.00	1.00	880405	2.460	331.00	332.00	1.00	A0364281	6.770
Pascalis	PC-20-615	332.00	333.00	1.00	880406	0.028	332.00	333.00	1.00	A0364282	0.056
Pascalis	PC-20-615	333.00	334.00	1.00	880407	0.014	333.00	334.00	1.00	A0364283	0.016
Pascalis	PC-20-615	334.00	335.00	1.00	880408	0.002	334.00	335.00	1.00	A0364284	0.012

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Pascalis	PC-20-665	235.50	236.50	1.00	B138869	0.002	235.50	236.50	1.00	A0364285	<0.005
Pascalis	PC-20-665	236.50	237.50	1.00	B138870	0.019	236.50	237.50	1.00	A0364286	0.005
Pascalis	PC-20-665	237.50	238.20	0.70	B138871	0.031	237.50	238.20	0.70	A0364287	0.04
Pascalis	PC-20-665	238.20	239.30	1.10	B138872	4.130	238.20	239.30	1.10	A0364288	5.230
Pascalis	PC-20-665	239.30	240.30	1.00	B138874	2.030	239.30	240.30	1.00	A0364289	0.990
Pascalis	PC-20-665	240.30	240.80	0.50	B138875	17.100	240.30	240.80	0.50	A0364290	0.536
Pascalis	PC-20-665	240.80	241.60	0.80	B138877	1.690	240.80	241.60	0.80	A0364291	0.624
Pascalis	PC-20-665	241.60	242.10	0.50	B138878	0.037	241.60	242.10	0.50	A0364292	0.027
Pascalis	PC-20-665	242.10	242.60	0.50	B138879	0.206	242.10	242.60	0.50	A0364293	0.897
Pascalis	PC-20-665	242.60	243.50	0.90	B138880	2.020	242.60	243.50	0.90	A0364294	4.850
Pascalis	PC-20-665	243.50	244.00	0.50	B138882	0.012	243.50	244.00	0.50	A0364295	0.030

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Pascalis	PC-20-665	244.00	244.90	0.90	B138883	0.012	244.00	244.90	0.90	A0364296	0.083
Pascalis	PC-20-665	244.90	246.00	1.10	B138884	0.013	244.90	246.00	1.10	A0364297	0.008
Pascalis	PC-20-665	246.00	247.00	1.00	B138885	0.006	246.00	247.00	1.00	A0364298	0.012
							STANDARD			A0364299	5.240

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Courvan	CO-20-133	105.40	106.40	1.00	850977	0.005	105.40	106.40	1.00	A0364201	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-133	106.40	107.40	1.00	850978	1.114	106.40	107.40	1.00	A0364202	0.475
Courvan	CO-20-133	107.40	108.40	1.00	850979	5.330	107.40	108.40	1.00	A0364203	0.214
Courvan	CO-20-133	108.40	109.40	1.00	850981	0.632	108.40	109.40	1.00	A0364204	0.178
Courvan	CO-20-133	109.40	110.40	1.00	850982	2.720	109.40	110.40	1.00	A0364205	0.697
Courvan	CO-20-133	110.40	111.50	1.10	850983	0.138	110.40	111.50	1.10	A0364206	0.066
Courvan	CO-20-133	111.50	113.00	1.50	850984	0.007	111.50	113.00	1.50	A0364207	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-133	113.00	114.50	1.50	850985	0.002	113.00	114.50	1.50	A0364208	0.018
Courvan	CO-20-133	114.50	116.00	1.50	850986	0.002	114.50	116.00	1.50	A0364209	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-133	163.50	165.00	1.50	846522	0.007	163.50	165.00	1.50	A0364210	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-133	165.00	166.50	1.50	846523	0.007	165.00	166.50	1.50	A0364211	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-133	166.50	168.00	1.50	846524	0.010	166.50	168.00	1.50	A0364212	0.018
Courvan	CO-20-133	168.00	169.00	1.00	846525	10.350	168.00	169.00	1.00	A0364213	7.330
Courvan	CO-20-133	169.00	170.00	1.00	846526	39.840	169.00	170.00	1.00	A0364214	59.800
Courvan	CO-20-133	170.00	171.00	1.00	846527	0.080	170.00	171.00	1.00	A0364215	0.079
Courvan	CO-20-133	171.00	172.50	1.50	846528	0.009	171.00	172.50	1.50	A0364216	0.011

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	**DDH No.**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**
Courvan	CO-20-133	172.50	174.00	1.50	846529	0.005	172.50	174.00	1.50	A0364217	1.740
Courvan	CO-20-133	174.00	175.50	1.50	846530	0.002	174.00	175.50	1.50	A0364218	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-133	175.50	176.80	1.30	846531	0.005	175.50	176.80	1.30	A0364219	0.007
Courvan	CO-20-133	176.80	177.80	1.00	846532	0.002	176.80	177.80	1.00	A0364220	0.006
Courvan	CO-20-133	177.80	178.80	1.00	846533	0.002	177.80	178.80	1.00	A0364221	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-133	178.80	179.80	1.00	846534	29.100	178.80	179.80	1.00	A0364222	20.400
Courvan	CO-20-133	179.80	180.80	1.00	846536	13.100	179.80	180.80	1.00	A0364223	6.270
Courvan	CO-20-133	180.80	182.10	1.30	846537	2.413	180.80	182.10	1.30	A0364224	1.600
Courvan	CO-20-133	182.10	183.10	1.00	846538	0.132	182.10	183.10	1.00	A0364225	0.082
Courvan	CO-20-133	183.10	184.50	1.40	846539	0.008	183.10	184.50	1.40	A0364226	0.019
							STANDARD			A0364227	1.095

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	**DDH No.**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**
Courvan	CO-20-171	123.50	124.50	1.00	B134331	0.080	123.50	124.50	1.00	A0364228	0.080
Courvan	CO-20-171	124.50	125.50	1.00	B134333	0.050	124.50	125.50	1.00	A0364229	0.026
Courvan	CO-20-171	125.50	127.00	1.50	B134334	0.055	125.50	127.00	1.50	A0364230	0.048
Courvan	CO-20-171	127.00	128.00	1.00	B134335	0.015	127.00	128.00	1.00	A0364231	0.012
Courvan	CO-20-171	128.00	129.00	1.00	B134336	0.430	128.00	129.00	1.00	A0364232	0.997
Courvan	CO-20-171	129.00	130.00	1.00	B134337	0.540	129.00	130.00	1.00	A0364233	0.926
Courvan	CO-20-171	130.00	130.70	0.70	B134338	3.140	130.00	130.70	0.70	A0364234	0.287
Courvan	CO-20-171	130.70	131.50	0.80	B134339	46.000	130.70	131.50	0.80	A0364235	34.100
							BLANK			A0364236	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-171	131.50	133.00	1.50	B134341	0.015	131.50	133.00	1.50	A0364237	0.081

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Courvan	CO-20-171	133.00	134.10	1.10	B134342	0.015	133.00	134.10	1.10	A0364238	0.205
Courvan	CO-20-171	134.10	135.10	1.00	B134343	0.550	134.10	135.10	1.00	A0364239	0.160
Courvan	CO-20-171	135.10	136.10	1.00	B134344	0.700	135.10	136.10	1.00	A0364240	0.15
Courvan	CO-20-171	136.10	137.10	1.00	B134345	0.015	136.10	137.10	1.00	A0364241	0.486
Courvan	CO-20-171	137.10	138.10	1.00	B134347	0.066	137.10	138.10	1.00	A0364242	0.116
Courvan	CO-20-171	138.10	139.50	1.40	B134348	0.148	138.10	139.50	1.40	A0364243	0.143
Courvan	CO-20-171	139.50	140.50	1.00	B134349	2.850	139.50	140.50	1.00	A0364244	3.490
Courvan	CO-20-171	140.50	141.20	0.70	B134350	1.120	140.50	141.20	0.70	A0364245	0.743
Courvan	CO-20-171	141.20	141.90	0.70	B134351	26.300	141.20	141.90	0.70	A0364246	5.920
Courvan	CO-20-171	141.90	142.90	1.00	B134353	0.470	141.90	142.90	1.00	A0364247	0.351
Courvan	CO-20-171	142.90	144.00	1.10	B134354	0.380	142.90	144.00	1.10	A0364248	0.148
Courvan	CO-20-171	144.00	145.00	1.00	B134355	0.015	144.00	145.00	1.00	A0364249	0.055
Courvan	CO-20-171	145.00	146.00	1.00	B134356	0.015	145.00	146.00	1.00	A0364250	0.034
Courvan	CO-20-171	163.00	163.90	0.90	B134372	0.015	163.00	163.90	0.90	A0364251	0.055
Courvan	CO-20-171	163.90	164.90	1.00	B134373	0.380	163.90	164.90	1.00	A0364252	6.710
Courvan	CO-20-171	164.90	165.70	0.80	B134374	81.300	164.90	165.70	0.80	A0364253	61.600
Courvan	CO-20-171	165.70	166.50	0.80	B134376	6.070	165.70	166.50	0.80	A0364254	14.050
Courvan	CO-20-171	166.50	167.60	1.10	B134377	0.015	166.50	167.60	1.10	A0364255	0.068
Courvan	CO-20-171	167.60	168.30	0.70	B134378	0.120	167.60	168.30	0.70	A0364256	0.247
Courvan	CO-20-171	168.30	169.00	0.70	B134379	23.300	168.30	169.00	0.70	A0364257	0.111
Courvan	CO-20-171	169.00	170.10	1.10	B134381	0.440	169.00	170.10	1.10	A0364258	4.050
Courvan	CO-20-171	170.10	171.10	1.00	B134382	1.670	170.10	171.10	1.00	A0364259	0.891
							STANDARD			A0364260	5.420
Courvan	CO-20-171	171.10	172.10	1.00	B134383	0.530	171.10	172.10	1.00	A0364261	0.636

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Courvan	CO-20-171	172.10	173.30	1.20	B134384	0.050	172.10	173.30	1.20	A0364262	0.042
Courvan	CO-20-171	173.30	174.30	1.00	B134385	0.320	173.30	174.30	1.00	A0364263	0.046
Courvan	CO-20-171	174.30	175.80	1.50	B134386	0.015	174.30	175.80	1.50	A0364264	0.140
Courvan	CO-20-171	175.80	176.90	1.10	B134387	2.380	175.80	176.90	1.10	A0364265	0.132
Courvan	CO-20-171	176.90	177.90	1.00	B134388	5.450	176.90	177.90	1.00	A0364266	0.281
Courvan	CO-20-171	177.90	178.90	1.00	B134390	0.410	177.90	178.90	1.00	A0364267	0.892
Courvan	CO-20-171	178.90	180.20	1.30	B134391	0.015	178.90	180.20	1.30	A0364268	0.067

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Courvan	CO-20-172	35	36.5	1.5	B134564	0.018	35	36.5	1.5	A0364336	0.005
Courvan	CO-20-172	36.5	37.5	1	B134565	0.024	36.5	37.5	1	A0364337	0.019
Courvan	CO-20-172	37.5	38.5	1	B134566	0.015	37.5	38.5	1	A0364338	0.009
Courvan	CO-20-172	38.5	39.5	1	B134567	2.63	38.5	39.5	1	A0364339	10.350
Courvan	CO-20-172	39.5	40.5	1	B134569	3.74	39.5	40.5	1	A0364340	2.180
Courvan	CO-20-172	40.5	41.3	0.8	B134570	0.85	40.5	41.3	0.8	A0364341	0.886
Courvan	CO-20-172	41.3	42.2	0.9	B134571	0.015	41.3	42.2	0.9	A0364342	0.449
Courvan	CO-20-172	42.2	43	0.8	B134572	0.015	42.2	43	0.8	A0364343	0.055
Courvan	CO-20-172	43	44.5	1.5	B134573	0.026	43	44.5	1.5	A0364344	0.021
Courvan	CO-20-172	44.5	46	1.5	B134574	0.055	44.5	46	1.5	A0364345	0.216
Courvan	CO-20-172	46	47.4	1.4	B134575	0.024	46	47.4	1.4	A0364346	0.022
Courvan	CO-20-172	47.4	48.4	1	B134576	1.18	47.4	48.4	1	A0364347	0.544
Courvan	CO-20-172	48.4	49.4	1	B134577	0.35	48.4	49.4	1	A0364348	0.495
Courvan	CO-20-172	49.4	50.4	1	B134578	0.015	49.4	50.4	1	A0364349	0.024

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	**DDH No.**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**
Courvan	CO-20-172	50.4	51.5	1.1	B134579	0.016	50.4	51.5	1.1	A0364350	0.018
Courvan	CO-20-172	51.5	52.5	1	B134580	0.035	51.5	52.5	1	A0364351	0.040
Courvan	CO-20-172	52.5	53.5	1	B134581	0.015	52.5	53.5	1	A0364352	0.019
Courvan	CO-20-172	53.5	54.4	0.9	B134582	18.2	53.5	54.4	0.9	A0364353	3.930
Courvan	CO-20-172	54.4	55.4	1	B134584	0.015	54.4	55.4	1	A0364354	0.117
Courvan	CO-20-172	55.4	56.4	1	B134585	6.14	55.4	56.4	1	A0364355	1.800
Courvan	CO-20-172	56.4	57.5	1.1	B134586	1.89	56.4	57.5	1.1	A0364356	0.737
Courvan	CO-20-172	57.5	58.5	1	B134587	0.015	57.5	58.5	1	A0364357	0.084
Courvan	CO-20-172	58.5	60	1.5	B134588	0.002	58.5	60	1.5	A0364358	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-172	361.2	362.5	1.3	B134837	0.086	361.2	362.5	1.3	A0364359	0.066
Courvan	CO-20-172	362.5	364	1.5	B134838	0.199	362.5	364	1.5	A0364360	0.128
Courvan	CO-20-172	364	365	1	B134839	0.137	364	365	1	A0364361	0.105
Courvan	CO-20-172	365	366	1	B134840	0.29	365	366	1	A0364362	0.098
Courvan	CO-20-172	366	367.5	1.5	B134841	0.241	366	367.5	1.5	A0364363	0.138
Courvan	CO-20-172	367.5	368.5	1	B134842	0.252	367.5	368.5	1	A0364364	0.830
Courvan	CO-20-172	368.5	369.5	1	B134844	0.188	368.5	369.5	1	A0364365	0.240
Courvan	CO-20-172	369.5	370.5	1	B134845	1	369.5	370.5	1	A0364366	0.996
Courvan	CO-20-172	370.5	371.5	1	B134846	0.091	370.5	371.5	1	A0364367	0.076
Courvan	CO-20-172	371.5	372.5	1	B134847	0.45	371.5	372.5	1	A0364368	0.336
Courvan	CO-20-172	372.5	373.5	1	B134848	2.79	372.5	373.5	1	A0364369	4.720
Courvan	CO-20-172	373.5	374.2	0.7	B134850	0.015	373.5	374.2	0.7	A0364370	0.106
							BLANK			A0364371	<0.005
Courvan	CO-20-172	374.2	375	0.8	B134851	0.5	374.2	375	0.8	A0364372	0.361
Courvan	CO-20-172	375	376	1	B134852	0.036	375	376	1	A0364373	0.014

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Property	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Courvan	CO-20-172	376	377	1	B134853	0.209	376	377	1	A0364374	0.297
Courvan	CO-20-172	377	378	1	B134854	0.238	377	378	1	A0364375	0.168
Courvan	CO-20-172	378	379.5	1.5	B134855	0.56	378	379.5	1.5	A0364376	0.130
Courvan	CO-20-172	379.5	380.5	1	B134856	0.16	379.5	380.5	1	A0364377	0.046
Courvan	CO-20-172	380.5	381.5	1	B134857	0.47	380.5	381.5	1	A0364378	0.229
Courvan	CO-20-172	381.5	382.6	1.1	B134859	0.015	381.5	382.6	1.1	A0364379	0.060
Courvan	CO-20-172	382.6	383.6	1	B134860	0.18	382.6	383.6	1	A0364380	0.212
Courvan	CO-20-172	383.6	384.5	0.9	B134862	0.015	383.6	384.5	0.9	A0364381	0.119
Courvan	CO-20-172	384.5	386	1.5	B134863	0.088	384.5	386	1.5	A0364382	0.065
							STANDARD			A0364383	5.770

The results confirm the presence of gold in the mineralized intervals sampled but correlation between original and the 25% of the 2nd half core sampling is generally moderate (between 15% and 93% for the correlation coefficient). Geologica interprets this to be the result of the nugget effect of the free gold, which is common for those deposits.

12.3.2 Monique

In December 2020, Geologica collected and sent to analysis a total of 41 samples of second-half drill core from holes MO-20-41, MO-20-48 and MO-20-65 completed by Probe Metals in 2020 and 2 standards (see Photos herebelow). The samples were collected independently of Probe Metals, kept secure and sent to the ALS Canada assay laboratory in Val-d'Or, Quebec. The method used for analysis was by fire assay, using aliquots of 30 g and all assays were finished by atomic absorption. The samples which returned values greater than 1 g/t Au were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish method. Sample preparation included crushing to 70% less than 2 mm, riffling out a 200 g fraction and pulverizing to 85% less than 75 µm. Table 17 shows the comparison between both assay results from Probe vs Geologica (See Appendix IV Geologica's sampling assay certificates).

Figure 64 - Resampling of Monique Property recently drilled core in Probe's coreshack in Val-d'Or, Quebec

Table 17 - Comparable between Probe Metals and Geologica for some drillholes realized by Probe Metals

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Project	**DDH No.**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**
Monique	MO-20-41	99.00	100.00	1.00	M16607	0.262	99.00	100.00	1.00	W939601	0.397
Monique	MO-20-41	100.00	101.00	1.00	M16608	5.730	No core available				
Monique	MO-20-41	101.00	102.00	1.00	M16609	10.200	101.00	102.00	1.00	W939602	4.29
Monique	MO-20-41	102.00	103.00	1.00	M16610	0.390	102.00	103.00	1.00	W939603	0.357
Monique	MO-20-41	103.00	104.00	1.00	M16611	1.180	103.00	104.00	1.00	W939604	0.83
Monique	MO-20-41	104.00	105.00	1.00	M16612	0.462	104.00	105.00	1.00	W939605	0.555
Monique	MO-20-41	105.00	106.00	1.00	M16613	21.500	105.00	106.00	1.00	W939606	4.46
Monique	MO-20-41	106.00	107.00	1.00	M16614	15.100	106.00	107.00	1.00	W939607	41.3
Monique	MO-20-41	107.00	108.00	1.00	M16615	0.261	107.00	108.00	1.00	W939608	0.738
Monique	MO-20-41	108.00	109.00	1.00	M16616	0.065	108.00	109.00	1.00	W939609	0.09
Monique	MO-20-41	109.00	110.50	1.50	M16617	0.070	109.00	110.50	1.50	W939610	0.416

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Project	**DDH No.**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Sample No.**	**Au (g/t)**
Monique	MO-20-48	262.50	264.00	1.50	M19579	0.019	262.50	264.00	1.50	W939611	0.014
Monique	MO-20-48	264.00	265.30	1.30	M19581	0.013	264.00	265.30	1.30	W939612	0.013
Monique	MO-20-48	265.30	266.30	1.00	M19582	0.015	265.30	266.30	1.00	W939613	0.127
Monique	MO-20-48	266.30	267.30	1.00	M19583	24	266.30	267.30	1.00	W939614	5.66
Monique	MO-20-48	267.30	268.30	1.00	M19584	0.356	267.30	268.30	1.00	W939615	0.779
Monique	MO-20-48	268.30	269.30	1.00	M19585	6.62	268.30	269.30	1.00	W939616	7.1
Monique	MO-20-48	269.30	270.30	1.00	M19586	1.47	269.30	270.30	1.00	W939617	1.225
Monique	MO-20-48	270.30	271.40	1.10	M19587	8.06	270.30	271.40	1.10	W939618	14.5

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Project	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Monique	MO-20-48	271.40	272.40	1.00	M19588	0.592	271.40	272.40	1.00	W939619	0.185
Monique	MO-20-48	272.40	273.40	1.00	M19589	0.198	272.40	273.40	1.00	W939620	0.035
Monique	MO-20-48	273.40	274.40	1.00	M19590	0.031	273.40	274.40	1.00	W939621	0.128
Monique	MO-20-48	274.40	275.40	1.00	M19591	0.008	274.40	275.40	1.00	W939622	0.007
Monique	MO-20-48	275.40	276.40	1.00	M19592	0.009	275.40	276.40	1.00	W939623	0.008
Monique	MO-20-48	276.40	277.40	1.00	M19593	0.137	276.40	277.40	1.00	W939624	0.007
Monique	MO-20-48	277.40	278.40	1.00	M19594	2.63	277.40	278.40	1.00	W939625	3.83
Monique	MO-20-48	278.40	279.40	1.00	M19595	0.688	278.40	279.40	1.00	W939626	2.42
							STANDARD OREAS 603b			W939627	5.23

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Project	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Monique	MO-20-65	300.00	301.50	1.50	M23224	0.755	300.00	301.50	1.50	W939628	1.235
Monique	MO-20-65	301.50	303.00	1.50	M23225	0.009	301.50	303.00	1.50	W939629	0.018
Monique	MO-20-65	303.00	303.90	0.90	M23226	9.41	303.00	303.90	0.90	W939630	2.64
Monique	MO-20-65	303.90	304.90	1.00	M23227	9	303.90	304.90	1.00	W939631	10.35
Monique	MO-20-65	304.90	305.90	1.00	M23228	29.82	304.90	305.90	1.00	W939632	16.15
Monique	MO-20-65	305.90	306.90	1.00	M23229	20.37	305.90	306.90	1.00	W939633	4.65
Monique	MO-20-65	306.90	307.90	1.00	M23230	3.81	306.90	307.90	1.00	W939634	4.02
Monique	MO-20-65	307.90	308.80	0.90	M23231	2.197	307.90	308.80	0.90	W939635	2.08
Monique	MO-20-65	308.80	309.70	0.90	M23232	1.234	308.80	309.70	0.90	W939636	1.36
Monique	MO-20-65	309.70	310.60	0.90	M23233	1.526	309.70	310.60	0.90	W939637	0.961
Monique	MO-20-65	310.60	311.50	0.90	M23234	0.45	310.60	311.50	0.90	W939638	0.378
Monique	MO-20-65	311.50	312.50	1.00	M23236	11.04	311.50	312.50	1.00	W939639	0.443

Probe Metals							Geologica				
Project	DDH No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Monique	MO-20-65	312.50	314.00	1.50	M23237	0.002	312.50	314.00	1.50	W939640	0.011
Monique	MO-20-65	314.00	315.50	1.50	M23238	0.122	314.00	315.50	1.50	W939641	0.088
Monique	MO-20-65	315.50	316.60	1.10	M23239	0.251	315.50	316.60	1.10	W939642	1.86
							STANDARD OREAS 21e			W939643	0.005

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (Item 13)

During the 2019-2020, no significant changes were reported by Probe for the Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing. Thus, Geologica considers that the information cited in the 2019 Technical Report ("NI 43-101 Technical Report of Val-d'Or East Property" dated October 18, 2019) is still valid and disclosed below.

13.1 Mineralogy

Mineralogical studies on the former L.C.Beliveau deposit indicate the mineralized material contains a significant amount of coarse gold, and that gold is typically associated with pyrite. A study by the Centre de recherches minérales (CRM) completed in June 1983 indicated that native free gold corresponds to 56% of the mass, whereas pyrite-associated gold represents 40%, the remaining 4% of the gold being trapped in the gangue. Also, 93% of the gold mass has dimensions greater than 316 µm, or 45 mesh. A detailed study of gold occurrences led to the identification of four types of gold habits, and their respective frequency was measured, revealing that 45% of gold grains occur as globular inclusions in pyrite, 34% occurs in fractures in pyrite, 12% along contacts with pyrite, and 9% in the gangue (Gaumond, 1986).

Metallic minerals represent 2 to 5% of the volume of veins, whereas in wall rocks, they represent 8% on average. Pyrite is the most abundant metallic mineral, with other metallic minerals observed in trace amounts being chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcocite, digenite, native gold, tellurides, molybdenite, magnetite-ilmenite, native bismuth, and galena (Gaumond, 1986).

13.2 Metallurgy test work

A significant number of metallurgical campaigns were carried out on mineralized material from the former L.C. Beliveau mine, first by SOQUEM in the period from 1983 to 1985, then by Cambior from 1986 to 1988.

Tests involving gravity separation, flotation and cyanidation of concentrate were carried out in Lakefield (1983) and at the CRM (1983), and demonstrated that this type of processing circuit would yield excellent results. Thus, a concentrate of pyrite and gold was obtained by flotation after coarse milling to 65% passing 200 mesh, for a superior recovery of 97%. Cyanidation of the pyrite concentrate did not pose problems, as recovery ranged from 96% to 98%. An overall recovery rate of 94-96% was obtained for mineralized material grading 5.0 g/t Au. In pilot tests, using 5 tonnes of mineralized material, similar results were obtained and subsequent testing at the Yvan Vézina mill also yielded positive results.

Following these positive metallurgical results and to minimize capital costs, processing of mineralized material from the L.C. Beliveau mine was achieved in two parts, first on the mine site where gold was recovered by gravity and flotation in which a pyrite and gold concentrate was produced, then processed at the Yvan Vézina mill located in Destor near Rouyn-Noranda, where gold was recovered from the concentrate by cyanidation and carbon-in-pulp processes.

Figure 65 summarizes the processing and characteristics of each phase. The average recovery was 93.1%, starting at 91.1% in 1989 and going up to 94.22% in 1993.

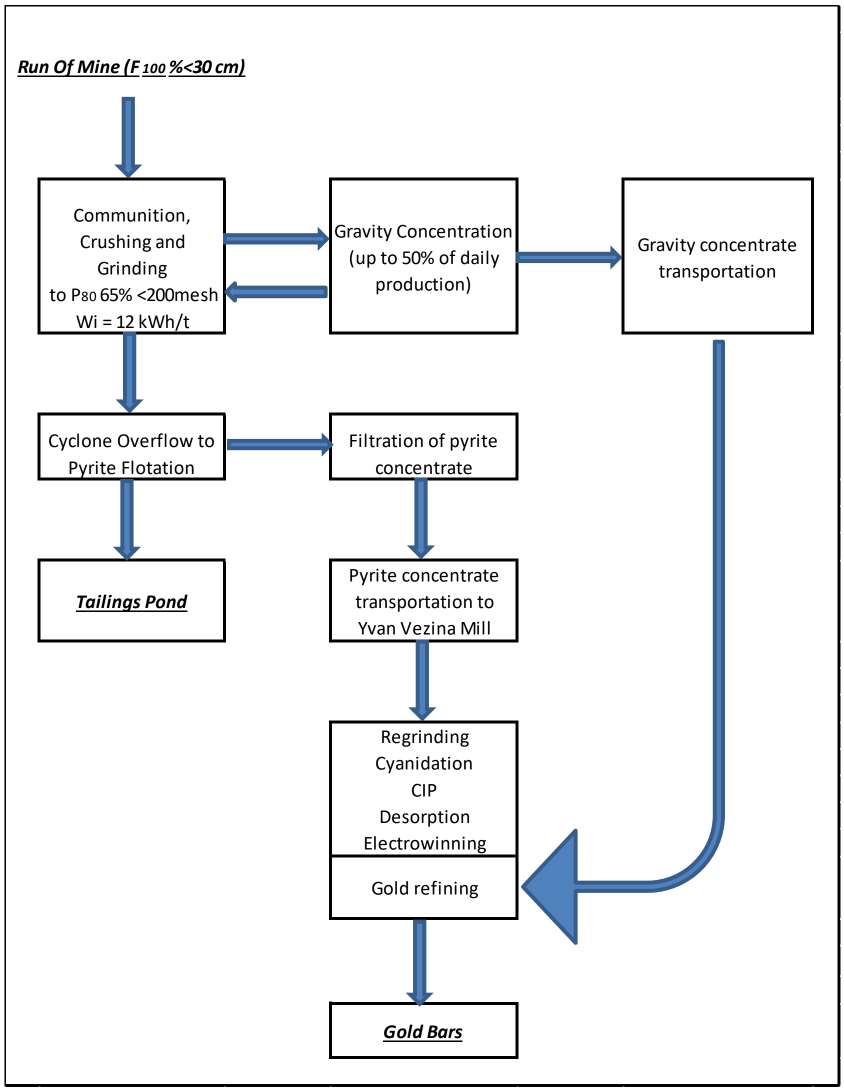

Figure 65 - Summary of the Beliveau processing and characteristics of each phase

Additional tests were performed by Lakefield and by CRM in 1987 and 1988. The various options considered were:

1. Recovery of gold by gravity and leaching of gravity tails;
2. Flotation and leaching of the flotation concentrate and

3. Recovery of gold by gravity, leaching of the gravity concentrate and the flotation concentrate.

For the WOL process route (gravity + leaching of gravity tails), an overall gold extraction of 95.5% or higher was obtained (leach residue at 0.02 g/t to 0.16 g/t Au, Table 18). The average gold extraction was 97.9% with an associated cyanide consumption of approximately 1.0 kg/t NaCN.

Table 18 - Extraction of gold by gravity and cyanidation of the gravity tails

P80	**Head**	**Grav + L Grav tail**	**Extraction**	**NaCN cons**
microns	(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)	Au	(kg/t)
54	5.49	0.16	97.0%	1.34
64	3.40	0.02	99.4%	0.65
48	7.94	0.12	98.5%	1.15
77	3.26	0.15	95.5%	1.12
53	9.62	0.04	99.6%	0.65
83	3.00	0.05	98.2%	1.07
67	4.52	0.12	97.3%	1.32
AVG	5.45	0.09	97.9%	1.04

shows the results of overall gold extraction and cyanide consumption obtained by flotation and leaching of the float concentrate. With the exception of the second test, gold extraction varied from 83.2% to 98.8%. Extraction lower than 97% might be related to the presence of coarse gold that remained in the leach residue (grade > 0.13 g/t Au). The average cyanide consumption was 9.3 kg/t NaCN (per tonne of concentrate).

Table 19 - Extraction of gold by flotation and leaching of the flotation concentrate

Head	**Float + L tail**	**Extraction**	**NaCN cons**
(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)	Au	(kg/t)
5.70	0.44	92.3%	8.48
4.60	1.30	71.7%	8.35
5.00	0.13	97.4%	11.27
7.10	0.10	98.6%	12.86
6.60	0.81	87.8%	5.17
7.90	1.32	83.2%	8.30
4.80	0.13	97.3%	8.78
5.00	0.06	98.8%	11.26
5.30	0.17	96.7%	8.42
5.70	0.11	98.1%	7.24

	6.10	0.09	98.5%	8.94
	6.50	0.19	97.0%	12.67
AVG	5.80	0.42	92.8%	9.31

In Table 20, gold extraction was performed by removing coarse gold by gravity, production of a flotation concentrate and leaching the concentrate. The average gold extraction was 95.7% with an associated cyanide consumption of 8.6 kg/t NaCN. Only one test showed a gold extraction lower than 94%. The removal of coarse gold by gravity contributed to improving the overall extraction of gold.

Table 20 - Extraction of gold by gravity, leaching of the flotation concentrate and the gold concentrate

	Head	Grav + L Flot con & Grav	Extraction	NaCN cons
	(g/t Au)	tail	Au	(kg/t)
	4.82	0.28	94.1%	2.42
	5.64	0.08	98.6%	5.88
	5.06	0.25	95.0%	3.39
	4.67	0.27	94.3%	4.11
	15.30	0.49	96.8%	12.50
	6.17	0.84	86.4%	12.67
	4.08	0.21	94.9%	15.93
	5.80	0.22	96.2%	7.31
	4.70	0.21	95.6%	6.73
	4.00	0.10	97.6%	7.59
	5.50	0.16	97.1%	9.47
	7.40	0.26	96.4%	8.28
	6.70	0.26	96.1%	6.55
	5.80	0.28	95.3%	7.98
	5.80	0.16	97.2%	7.02
	5.00	0.17	96.5%	11.00
	5.00	0.17	96.5%	13.20
	5.20	0.15	97.0%	11.30
	4.70	0.16	96.6%	9.90
AVG	5.86	0.25	95.7%	8.59

13.3 Grindability

Minimum communition characterisation was performed in 1983 and 1987, and the average Work index (Wi) gave 12.2 kWh/t, which is considered as a normal hardness for this type of mineralized material.

13.4 Mineral sorting pre-concentration

Upon successful completion of a mineral sorting amenability test with TOMRA Sorting Mining (TOMRA, 2017) using core samples from the New Beliveau deposit, it was determined that X-ray sorting technology (XRT) is well suited to sorting gold mineralization containing associated sulfide inclusions from waste materials. The results showed that the X-ray sensor is able to detect sulfide inclusions in the drill core material. The processed images show a clear correlation of inclusions within high grade and low grade and fewer inclusions in very low grade, and waste material from the hanging wall, internal waste & foot wall.

A series of full-scale Performance Tests were subsequently completed at Tomra's facility in Wedel, Germany in November 2018. The main sample tested came from a 12-tonne sample. The blast material was crushed and screened at the Centre technologique des residus (CTRI) in Rouyn-Noranda. The crushed materials were screened to generate +12/-25 mm and +25/-75 mm fractions for mineral sorter testing, while the -12 mm fines were assayed, but not tested.

The results or the XRT tests conducted at different sorter settings showed that the blast materials responded extremely well to the technology with gold recoveries ranging from 93.9% to 99.7% with associated mass rejection rates ranging from 26% to 60%. A series of scavenger tests were also run on the waste materials from the coarse +25/-75 mm tests using laser sorting technology. The laser scavenger tests improved gold recovery slightly, with gold recoveries increasing by 0.1% to 0.8%. The bulk material mineral sorting test results are presented in Table 21.

Table 21- X-ray mineral sorting results for the bulk blast material samples.

Test ID	Particle size tested	Mass Distribution (%)			Au grade (g/t)				Au Distribution (%)	
		Product	Waste	Fines	Feed	Product	Waste	Fines	Product*	Waste
1.1	+12/-25 mm	69.5	30.5	-	3.60	5.07	0.24	-	97.9	2.1
2.1	+12/-25 mm	53.3	46.7	-	3.69	6.74	0.20	-	97.4	2.6
3.1	+12/-25 mm	41.3	58.7	-	3.19	7.27	0.32	-	94.2	5.8
4.1	+25/-75 mm	74.3	25.5	0.2	3.75	5.02	0.08	5.39	99.7	0.2
5.1	+25/-75 mm	63.1	36.7	0.2	2.49	3.85	0.16	3.15	97.9	2.1
6.1	+25/-75 mm	58.2	41.4	0.3	1.80	2.93	0.21	1.94	95.1	4.9
7.1	+25/-75 mm	52.6	47.2	0.3	2.85	5.16	0.31	4.17	95.5	4.5
8.1	+25/-75 mm	40.5	59.2	0.3	4.05	9.34	0.38	6.54	93.9	6.1

*The fines represent the -12 mm material generated by material handling and attrition that were screened from the waste. The fines were included in the overall gold recovered to the mineral sorter product.

13.5 Other deposits

There are significant similarities in the type of mineralization between the other deposits and Beliveau. While metallurgical test results were either not reviewed in detail or were not available, the historical Au recoveries that were obtained are reported here.

The former Bussiere mine on the Courvan Trend operated from 1932 to 1935, and then again from 1937 to 1942. When the mine re-opened in 1937, cyanidation was introduced to process the mineralized material and the achieved Au recovery was 98% (Trudel, 1986). In addition, on the Courvan Trend, the Beaufor mine (currently owned by Monarch Gold) in between the Senore and the Creek deposits covered in this report achieved 98.5% Au recovery at the Camflo mill with a Merrill-Crow conventional flowsheet with crushing, grinding, gold cyanidation and precipitation using zinc powder (from Monarques web site) .

The former Monique open-pit mine operated from 2013 to 2016 inclusively. Metallurgical tests conducted in 1991 at the CRM in Quebec City showed that cyanidation is easy and recoveries of 96.6% could be achieved on mineralized material with a head grade of 5.2 g/t Au after 24 hours for material ground to 75% minus 200 mesh. Additional cyanidation tests performed in 2011 at the URSTM in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec showed that there was a good correlation between grind size and gold recovery, the latter of which varied from 95.2% to 97.8% with low reagent consumption. In production, the mineralized material was processed at the Camflo mill, the same that was used for the Beaufort mine output. The achieved Au recovery with the Merrill-Crow conventional flowsheet was 95.9%. In addition, the Au recovery used in the Richmont's 2013 43-101 reserve report was 95% (Adam, Pichette, Vincent, 2013)

13.6 Conclusion

The results of the Beliveau metallurgical test programs indicate that gold could be extracted by 1) gravity and leaching of gravity tails or by 2) gravity, flotation of gravity tails and leaching of gravity concentrate and flotation concentrate. The absence of a gravity circuit decreases the performance of the process. The preferred option for a standalone process plant is the recovery of gold by gravity and leaching of gravity tails with an overall gold extraction of 98% extraction and an easier process to control and operate.

In addition, for the other deposits that are the subject of this report, when historical production or metallurgical information was available, the Au recoveries were in the neighbourhood of 95% or higher. Thus, the gold recovery selected for the resource estimate is 95%, which is conservative. It is possibile that higher gold extraction could be achieved during production.

The promising results obtained from the mineral sorting testwork conducted have shown that the technology warrants further investigation for inclusion in the process flowsheet as a pre-concentration step. A preliminary evaluation of a processing flowsheet with mineral sorting has indicated that the downstream processing tonnage could be reduced by 45% with only 5% gold losses.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES (Item 14)

The Val-d'Or East project is composed of several properties owned by Probe. This technical report documents the mineral resource estimate update (press release of June 1st, 2021) for the Val-d'Or East Property, based on new geological modeling and using the recent drilling program of 2019-2020. The deposits affected by this updated mineral resource estimate are grouped in three main projects: Pascalis (New Beliveau, Highway, North Zone), Courvan (Bussiere, Creek, Bordure, Southeast, Southwest) and Monique.

The current mineral resource represents an update to the last estimate filed on October 18th, 2019 for the New Beliveau, North, Highway, Courvan (SE, SW, Bussiere, Creek, Bordure) and Monique properties. The mineral resources for the properties Senore, Lapaska and Sleepy are not updated since the recent drilling program (2019-2020) did not affect them.

The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines and are reported in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101.

14.1 Val-d'Or East Project

14.1.1 Resource database

The drillhole database used for the current mineral resource estimation is composed of historical data (surface diamond drill holes & underground drill holes) and recent data (mainly surface diamond drill holes and channel samples) provided by Probe as excel spreadsheets exported from Geotic Log. The database includes all the properties: Pascalis (New Beliveau, Highway, North Zone), Courvan (Bussiere, Creek, Bordure, Southeast, Southwest) and Monique. The cut-off date for the database was May 8th, 2021. It contained 3005 valid drill hole collars, including extensions, wedges and abandoned holes, with a total footage of 636,438.94 m and 319,729 assay intervals totaling 350,193.83 m. 281 new holes were added from the last 2019 mineral resource estimate, with a total footage of 80,466.75 m and 52,773 assay intervals totaling 62,165.22 m. GoldMinds verified and validated the database used for the current mineral resource estimate. The drill holes with no assays in the historical database were removed from consideration. These were generally underground holes drilled between 1991 and 1992 which was the period that preceded the end of the exploitation of the New Beliveau mine, and which were not assayed. After the verification/correction of the compiled data, GoldMinds considered the database suitable for mineral resource estimation.

14.1.2 Topography and Bedrock-Overburden Surfaces

Topographic surfaces were created from 2017 Lidar survey on the Property using MapInfo and Leapfrog softwares. Three different topographic surfaces were used for each of the areas: Pascalis, Courvan and Monique. The topographic surfaces were then locally modified using some collars information. The total topography surfaces cover around 21.45 km^2.

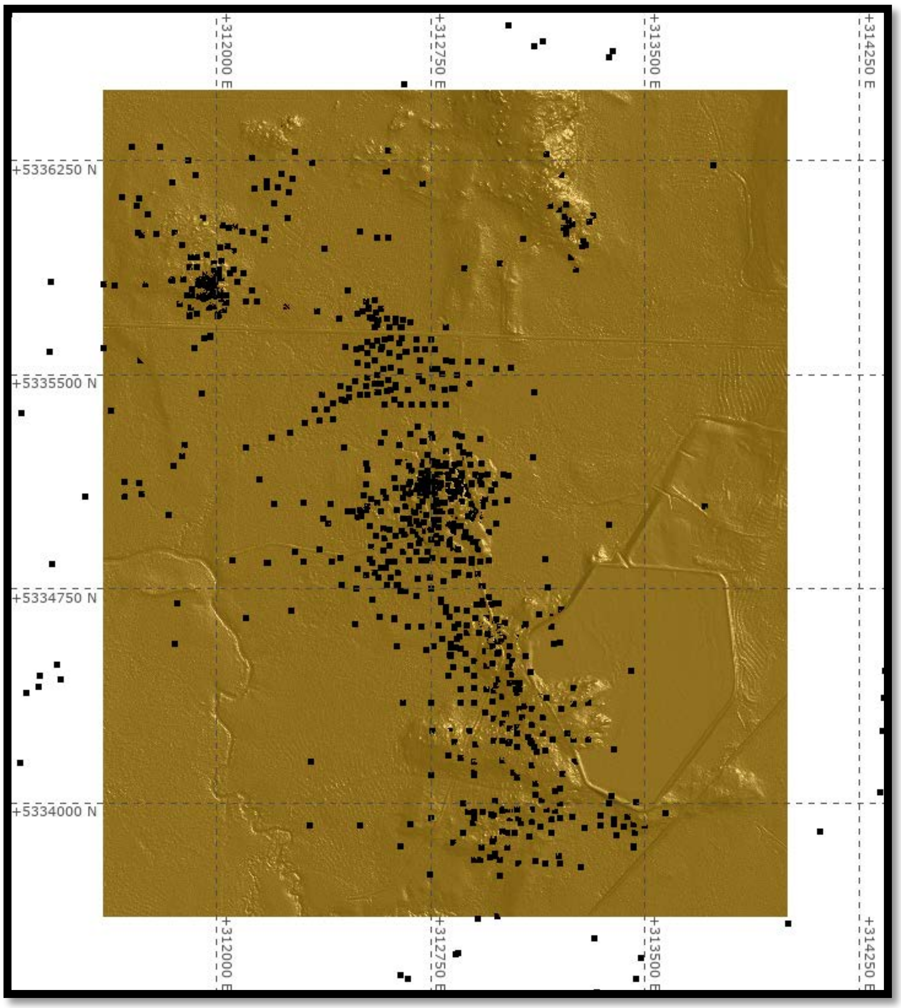

Figure 66: Plan view showing the topographic surface and drillhole collars of the Pascalis area

For each area, the bedrock-overburden surface was generated in Leapfrog using the lower intercepts of the overburden-coded lithology field of the drillhole database (Figure 67). This surface has been extended further in order to facilitate the cutting of the block model and the pit optimization.

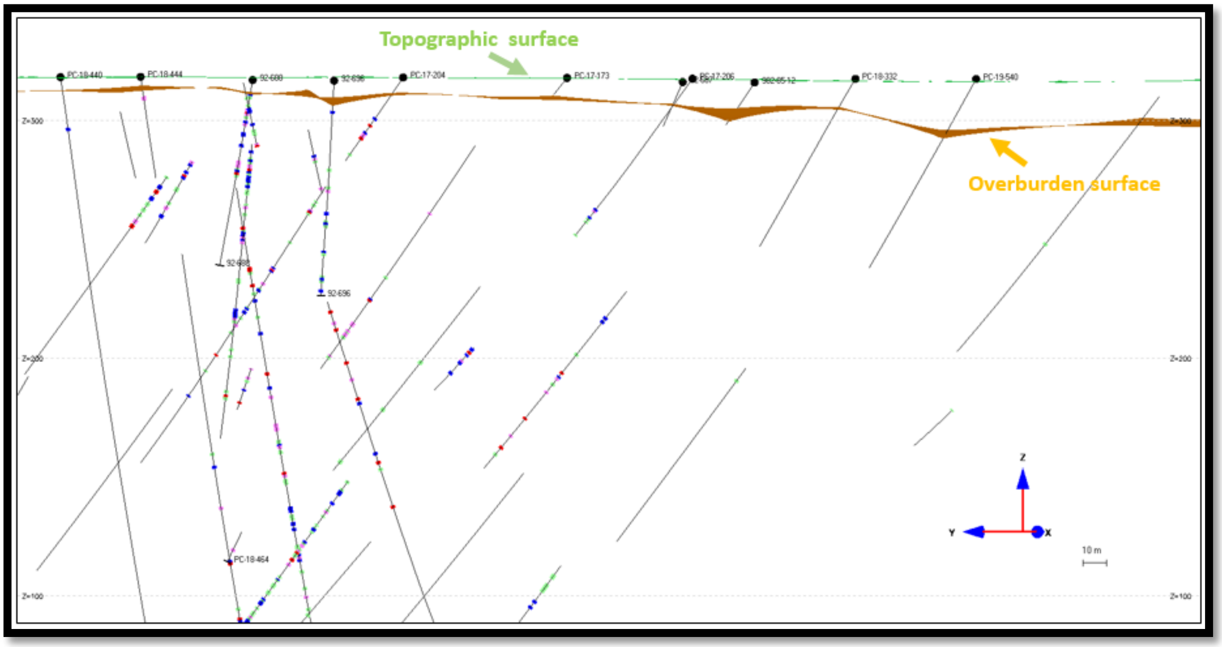

Figure 67: Section view (looking west) at New Beliveau zone showing topographic and overburden surface

14.1.3 Resource Estimation Procedures (Methodology)

The current mineral resources estimate was prepared using Leapfrog and Genesis softwares. Leapfrog was used for the creation of the mineralized bodies (3D modelling) based on geological interpretation. The Genesis software was used for the database validation, the creation of the mineralized intervals and the mineral resource estimation. The resource estimation was completed using the inverse distance to the square methodology and the search ellipsoids used followed the geological interpretation trends.

14.1.4 Geological Interpretation

Open pit and underground geological models were created by Probe's geologists. The geological models were built based on the different types of mineralization and included key structures hosting and constraining gold mineralization along the Pascalis Gold Trend (New Beliveau, North Zone and Highway), Courvan Gold Trend (Southwest, Southeast, Bordure, Bussiere and Creek), Monique Gold Trend and Lapaska, Senore and Sleepy deposits. The geological model is used for the mineralized zones interpretation, mainly based on lithologies, veins and structures. Interpretation was initially made from geological cross-sections and then completed in Leapfrog software, where selections of mineralization intervals were combined to generate 3D wireframes.

The mineralized zones wireframes were generated in Leapfrog from drillhole intercepts. The selection of the intercepts was based on rules of minimum thickness and minimum grade, varying depending on the deposits. Intercepts below the minimum grade were also considered. Values of zero were applied to drillhole intersections not assayed within a mineralized zone. The wireframes were then validated by GMG's geologist and inserted into Genesis software for mineral resource estimation.

The wall material wireframes were modeled by GoldMinds using the mineralized intervals not included within the open pit mineralized zones. The wall wireframes were restricted to the optimized open pit shell. Only the Wall material within the pit wireframes was kept.

The mineralized zones and wall material were estimated separately (the estimation/classification methods are different for both) and were merged after with a priority given to the mineralized zones.

- **Pascalis Trend**

The New Beliveau and North deposits comprise two geological models each, one for the open pit and the second for the underground resource optimization. Two types of mineralized zones were modeled in New Beliveau and North deposits, consisting of NNW oriented sub-vertical Dyke zones and E-W oriented vein envelopes shallowly dipping to the south mainly hosted in volcanic rocks (Volcanic bulk zones).

For the New Beliveau open pit model, three Dykes and fifty-three (53) Volcanic bulk wireframes were modeled, and for North, three Dykes and nineteen (19) Volcanic bulk wireframes were modeled. Drillhole intercepts with a minimum thickness of 3 m and a minimum grade of 0.2 g/t Au were used to create the wireframes. Both Dykes and Volcanic bulk wireframes were used for the pit optimization.

For the New Beliveau underground model, the same Dykes and Volcanic bulk wireframes were used, plus four additional Volcanic bulk zones (BE_12, _13, _14 and _16) between an elevation of +23 to -271 m. For North, the same Dykes were used, but the Volcanic bulk wireframes were modeled differently with intercepts having a minimum of 2 m and a grade of 0.5 g/t Au.

For Highway, the same geological model was used for the open pit and the underground resource estimate. A total of twenty-six (26) wireframes were interpreted, consisting of twenty-four (24) subparallel tabular zones dipping 30-40° to the south and two zones steeply dipping to the south, mainly hosted within the Highway gabbro intrusion. Drillhole intercepts with a minimum thickness of 2 m and a minimum grade of 0.5 g/t Au were used to create the wireframes.

- **Monique Trend**

For Monique property, two different sets of wireframes (Pit and Bulk) were modeled and used separately for the open pit and underground resource optimizations. The latter have dips of 70-82° to the north and general orientations of N270-290°, and are hosted in basalts, ultramafic volcanics, porphyry dykes or diorite intrusions. A total of seventeen (17) Pit wireframes were interpreted up to a maximum vertical depth of around 600 m from the surface. Drillhole intercepts with a minimum thickness of 4 m and a minimum grade of 0.2 g/t Au were used to create the wireframes. A total of twenty (20) underground Bulk wireframes were modeled up to a maximum depth of 770 m from the surface (Z -435 elevation), using intercepts with a minimum thickness of 4 m and a minimum grade of 1.0 g/t Au.

- **Courvan Trend**

For Courvan Trend, only one set of wireframes was created for each of the five deposits and used for both the open pit and underground resource optimizations. A total of seventy-seven (77) wireframes, generally oriented E-W and shallowly dipping north or south, were interpreted up to a maximum vertical depth of around 800 m in the Creek deposit. Drillhole intercepts with a minimum thickness of 2 m and grading a minimum of 0.5 g/t Au were selected to create the mineralized zones.

14.1.5 Specific Gravity

An average fixed specific gravity (S.G.) was used for each Gold Trend to calculate the mineral resource tonnages from the volumetric estimates of the block models (Table 22). Pascalis, Monique and Courvan properties exhibit different geology settings and rock types. The specific gravities were estimated from density measurements with the pycnometer method on drill core samples (pulps) from all the rock types. Both mineralization and waste rocks samples were collected in order to determine the average specific gravities.

Table 22 - Gold Trend Specific Gravity

Gold Trend	Specific Gravity (t/m^3)
Pascalis	2.83
Monique	2.88
Courvan	2.82

- **Pascalis Gold Trend**

A total of 135 density measurements from six (6) drill holes were completed in 2012 on the New Beliveau deposit. It is important to note that New Beliveau and North deposits have the exact same lithologies. The Highway gabbro specific gravity was not evaluated, but it is assumed that it is close to the basalts, considering that they have a similar mineralogy. Summary statistics of the SG data were evaluated for intermediate dykes (I2D) and volcanic rocks (V3B & BP). The results are presented in Table 23.

Table 23 - Specific Gravity by Rock Type, Pascalis Gold Trend

Lithologies	Number of measurements	Average	St. Dev
Volcanic Waste (V3B/BP)	82	2.832	0.055
Volcanic Mineralization (V3B/BP)	25	2.872	0.073
Dyke Waste (I2D)	13	2.772	0.042
Dyke Mineralization (I2D)	15	2.824	0.041

Analysis by lithologies has indicated that basalts (V3B) and agglomerates (BP) are not statistically different and can be merged in one lithology. However, there is a statistical difference between V3B/BP and I2D. Mineralization and waste are statistically different for both intermediate dykes and volcanic rocks. As a result, we could differentiate the specific gravity between mineralization and waste of dykes and volcanic rocks. However, for the current mineral resource estimate, it was decided to use the average value of 2.83 t/m^3 for all rock types.

- **Courvan Gold Trend**

For the Courvan Gold Trend, a total of 107 density measurements from 26 drill holes were completed in 2020 (Table 24). The samples were collected in the Courvan SW, SE, Bussiere and Creek zones. All the Courvan deposits have the same lithological units, except for the peridotite that is only observed in the Southwest and Southeast conceptual open pits. For this reason, the results are presented by lithologies (Table 24). Since the mineralization is mainly hosted in granodiorite (>98%), mineralization samples were only taken in this unit.

Table 24 - Specific Gravity by lithologies, Courvan Gold Trend

Lithologies	Number of measurements	Average	St. Dev
Bourlamaque Granodiorite Mineralization (I1C)	15	2.83	0.05
Bourlamaque Granodiorite Waste (I1C)	71	2.81	0.05
Bourlamaque Diorite (I2R)	2	2.85	0.06
Diorite Dyke (I2J)	8	2.85	0.04

Lithologies	Number of measurements	Average	St. Dev
Aplite (I1F)	2	2.82	0.02
Basalt (V3B)	4	2.84	0.02
Peridotite (I4I)	5	2.90	0.04

Analysis has indicated that the lithologies observed in the Bourlamaque batholith (I1C, I2R, I2J and I1F) are not statistically different and have specific gravities similar to the basalt (V3B). Analysis also demonstrates that the mineralization and waste of the granodiorite unit (I1C) are quite similar. Considering that the granodiorite is the dominant lithology (>95%) of the Courvan Gold Trend, it was decided to use the average value of 2.82 t/m^3 (average of mineralization and waste I1C) for the current mineral resource estimate. However, a specific gravity of 2.90 t/m^3 could be assigned to the I4I unit in the future.

- **Monique Gold Trend**

In 2020, a total of 100 samples from 24 drill holes were collected across the Monique conceptual pit limits in the G, I, J, M and P zones. The density measurements of the fifty-two (52) samples collected by Richmont in 2011 in the mineralization and waste of the G zone were evaluated separately. Those measurements were not spatially distributed and were taken only in two holes (116_01 and 118_01) in continuous sections of 27 and 18 meters respectively, and consisted only of basalts. Consequently, this study was not representative of the material within the 2021 conceptual pit. The 2020 program covered all the six main lithologies composed of basalts (V3B), ultramafic volcanics (V4), intermediate tuff (T2), porphyry dykes (I1Z), diorite (I2J) and gabbro (I3A). Mineralization was collected in all the lithologies except the gabbro. The results are presented in Table 25.

Table 25 - Specific Gravity by Rock Type, Monique Gold Trend

Lithologies	Number of measurements	Average	St. Dev
Basalt Mineralization G Zone Richmont 2011	36	2.853	0.02
Basalt Waste G Zone Richmont 2011	16	2.853	0.021
Basalt Mineralization (V3B)	11	2.928	0.059
Basalt Waste (V3B)	45	2.893	0.059

Lithologies	Number of measurements	Average	St. Dev
Ultramafic Mineralization (V4)	2	2.945	0.021
Ultramafic Waste (V4)	9	2.953	0.028
Porphyry Dyke Mineralization (I1Z)	2	2.835	0.035
Porphyry Dyke Waste (I1Z)	9	2.801	0.038
Diorite Mineralization (I2J)	2	2.935	0.007
Diorite Waste (I2J)	9	2.93	0.051
Intermediate Tuff Mineralization (T2)	2	2.94	0.028
Intermediate Tuff Waste (T2)	8	2.845	0.042
Gabbro Waste (I3A)	1	2.93	0.020

The 2021 measurements were initially grouped by lithologies and no statistical differences were found between mineralization and waste material for each unit, except for the intermediate tuff that represents less than 5% of the total volume of rocks. The difference can be explained by the highly variable nature of the rock composed of heterogeneous clasts. Basalt (including G Zone), gabbro, intermediate tuff and diorite lithological units can be grouped together with an average specific gravity of 2.90 t/m^3. There is a statistical difference between the V3B/T2/I2J/I3A group (2.90 t/m^3), ultramafic volcanics (2.95 t/m^3) and porphyry dykes (2.81 t/m^3). The average SG of these three lithological units is 2.886 t/m^3. For the current mineral resource estimate of Monique, it was thus decided to use a specific gravity of 2.88 t/m^3. However, in the future, it would be beneficial to model the V4 and I1Z units and to assign a higher and lower specific gravity values respectively.

14.1.6 Pit Geotechnical Parameters

A geotechnical design criteria was completed to determine the relevant design constraints for Val-d'Or East deposits. This involved a review of the geotechnical drillhole database, a geomechanical site characterization, and open pit stability analysis. The analysis was conducted by RockEng Inc. and Probe.

Methodology

Probe acquired geotechnical data from drill holes spatially relevant to each deposit of the Pascalis, Courvan and Monique Gold Trends. Statistical analyses of the available geotechnical data was used to perform a geomechanical site characterization, which included:

- Small-scale structural trends (jointing)
- Rock mass classification
- Field estimation of intact rock strength
- Empirical estimation of rock mass strength

The geomechanical site characterization, for each of the deposits of the Val d'Or East project, was used to evaluate bench design, (bench face angles, bench height and catch bench requirements,) and inter-ramp slope angle (IRA) constraints, necessary to ensure wall stability for open pit mining of each deposit. See the figure below for a visual representation of the inter-ramp slope angle (IRA) that will be presented in the results section, including orientation.

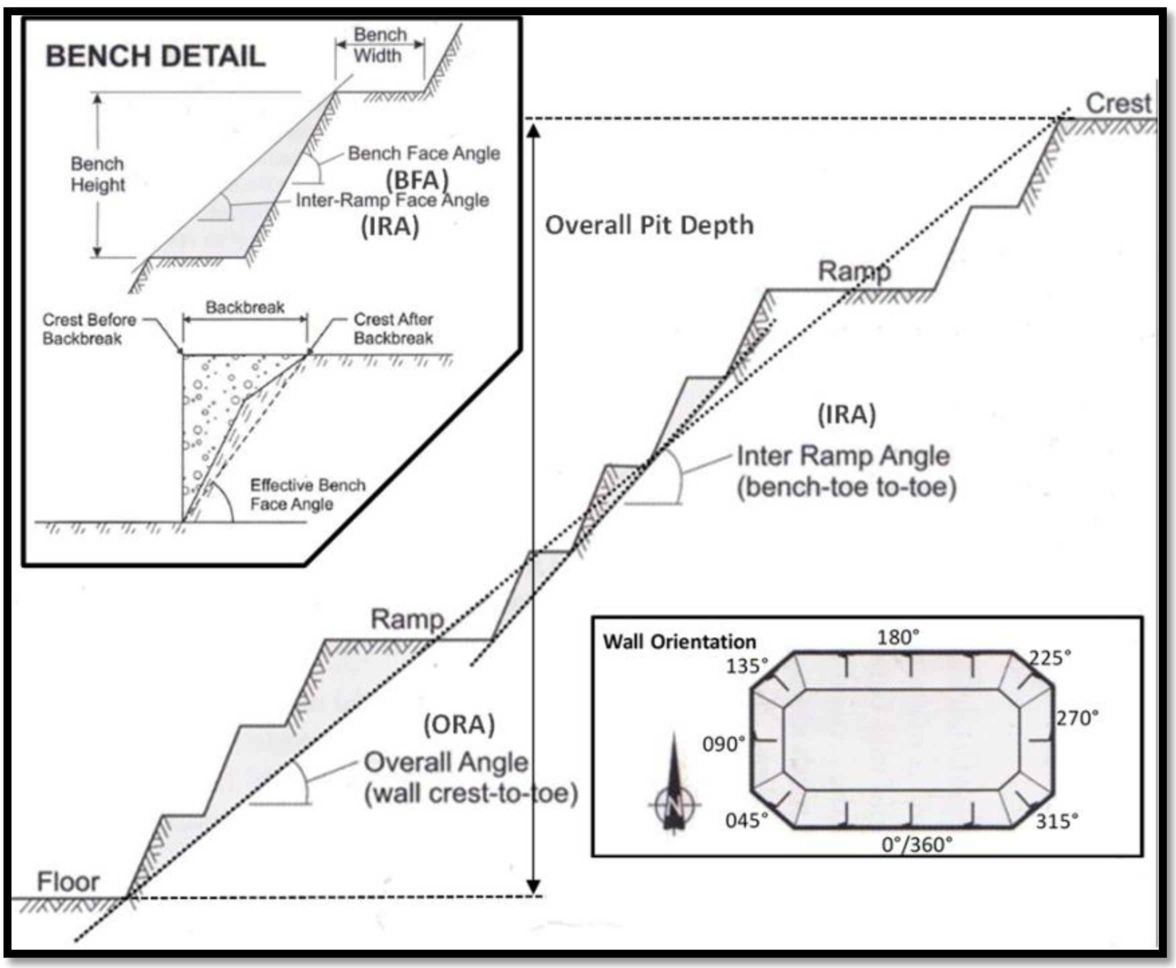

Figure 68 - Inter-ramp slope angle

Results

All deposits showed better IRA and rock strength, than initially considered, for significant portions of the open pits.

Highlights of the key design criteria by deposit, are presented below while the results are summarized in the next Table with what was used in the previous 2019 resource estimate.

Courvan Gold Trend

- The Bussiere and Creek deposits can support an IRA of up to 59° for most wall orientations, with the exception of up to 53° in SW to SSW walls.
- The SW deposit can support an IRA of up to 59° in all wall orientations
- The SE deposit can support an IRA of up to 59° in most wall orientations, with the exception of 49° in North walls and 53° in NW walls.

Pascalis Gold Trend

- The New Beliveau and South Beliveau deposits can support an IRA of up to 59°, with the exception of up to 52° in NW to NNW walls
- The North Zone deposit can support an IRA of up to 59° with the exception of 52° in SE to SSW walls.
- The Highway deposit can support an IRA of up to 59° with the exception of 50° in NW walls.

Monique Gold Trend

- The Monique AB deposit can support an IRA of 59°, with the exception of 48° in the SSW to South walls.
- The Monique I deposit can support an IRA of 59°, with the exception of 52° in the SSW to SSE walls.
- The Monique GJ deposit can support an IRA of 59°, with the exception of the following:
    - Maximum IRA of 52° in the SE to SSW walls
    - Maximum IRA of 54° in the SSW to SW walls
    - Maximum IRA of 55° in the NW walls

Table 26 - Wall Orientation (in °) and IRA (in °)

Wall Orientation (in °) and IRA (in °)			
Deposit	**Previous Design**	**New design Criteria**	
	All	**Main**	**Exception(s)**
Pascalis Gold Trend			
• Beliveau South & New	55°	59°	From 115° to 155° : 52°

Wall Orientation (in °) and IRA (in °)			
Beliveau			
• North Zone	55°	59°	From 300° to 015° : 52°
• Highway	55°	59°	From 120° to 160° : 50°
Courvan Gold Trend			
• Creek and Bussiere	55°	59°	From 310° to 350° : 53°
• South West	55°	59°	
• South East	55°	59°	From 110° to 150° : 53° From 150° to 190°: 49°
Monique Gold Trend			
• GJ zone	46°	59°	From 015° to 035° : 54° From 095° to 115°: 55° From 310° to 015° : 52°
• I zone	46°	59°	From 340° to 020° : 52°
• AB zone	46°	59°	From 330° to 010° : 48°

14.1.7 Compositing and High-Grade Capping

14.1.7.1 Compositing

The block model grade interpolation is conducted on composited assay data in order to minimize any bias introduced by varying sample length (Figure 69 and Figure 70).

For Monique, Courvan SE and SW, composites of 1.5 m length were used, created from the assay table, starting from the collar to the end of each drill hole. The last composite kept at the end of the mineralized intercept has a minimum length of 0.5 m.

Settings	
Mode	Calculated Length
Min Sample Length	0.1
Length of intervals	1.5
Min intervals length	1
Round	Round Closest
Dilution	
Using Dilution	Yes

Figure 69 - Composite settings for Monique and Courvan SE & SW

For New Beliveau, North, Highway, Bordure, Bussiere and Creek, composites of 1.0 m length were used, created from the assay table, starting from the collar to the end of each drill hole. The last composite kept at the end of the mineralized intercept has a minimum length of 0.5 m.

Settings	
Mode	Calculated Length
Min Sample Length	0
Length of intervals	1
Min intervals length	0.5
Round	Round Closest
Dilution	
Using Dilution	Yes

Figure 70 - Composite settings

All intervals within the mineralized zones that are not assayed were given a value of zero during the compositing routine. The Table 27 shows the composites used for mineral estimation by zones.

Table 27 - Composites used for block grade estimation

Properties	**Composites Open pit Model**	**Composites Underground Model**
New Beliveau	79,635 (Dykes) 27,318 (Volcanic)	27,824
North	13,350 (Dykes) 5,563 (Volcanic)	3,193
Highway	367,351	2,006
Monique	16,047	8,301
Courvan SW	2,728	
Courvan SE	570	
Bussiere	1,164	
Creek	2,256	
Bordure	963	

14.1.7.2 Capping

The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites calculated from the drill hole intercepts within the wireframes only. Prior to compositing, high-grade capping values for gold were applied on assays data to limit the influence of high-grade values during the estimation.

High-grade capping values were established by zone (capping maximum ranges from 28 to 100 g/t Au depending on the deposit). Table 28 shows the capping value for each zone.

Table 28 - Capping values used for each property

Properties	Capping value g/t Au
New Beliveau	62 g/t Au
North	38 g/t Au
Highway	30 g/t Au
Monique	100 g/t Au
Courvan SW, SE, Bordure, Bussiere and Creek	28 g/t Au

The capping grade values were defined using two criteria:

- The log normal distribution of grades (g/t Au) showing intermittent grade bins and distant values from the main population (Figure 71, Figure 72 and Figure 73);
- The coefficient of variation must be approximately 2.0.

The cumulative frequency on (Figure 71, Figure 72 and Figure 73) supports the capping values for each property. These capping values are subjective and were chosen in such a way to stay conservative.

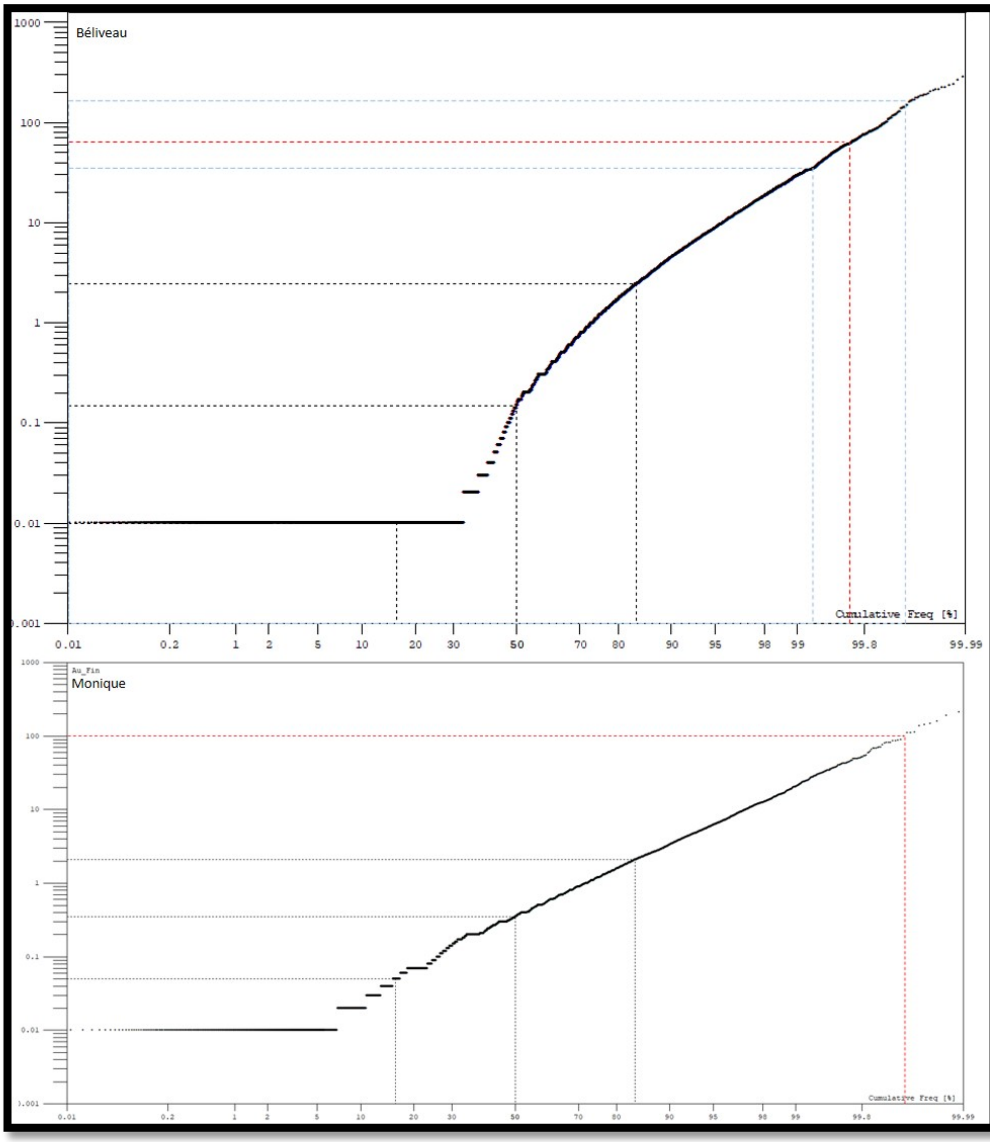

Figure 71 - The log normal distribution of assays data for New Beliveau and Monique

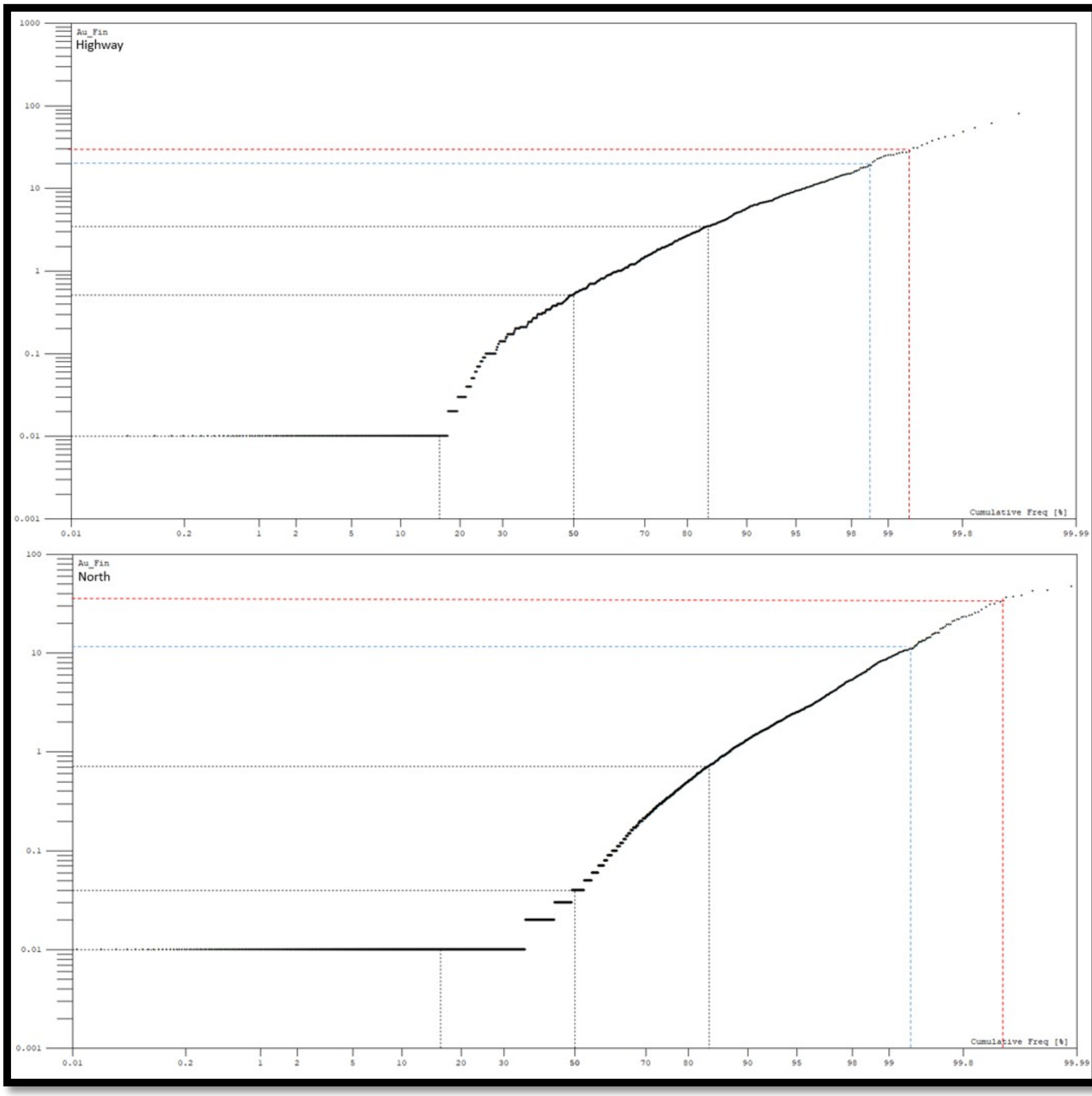

Figure 72 - The log normal distribution of assays data for Highway and North

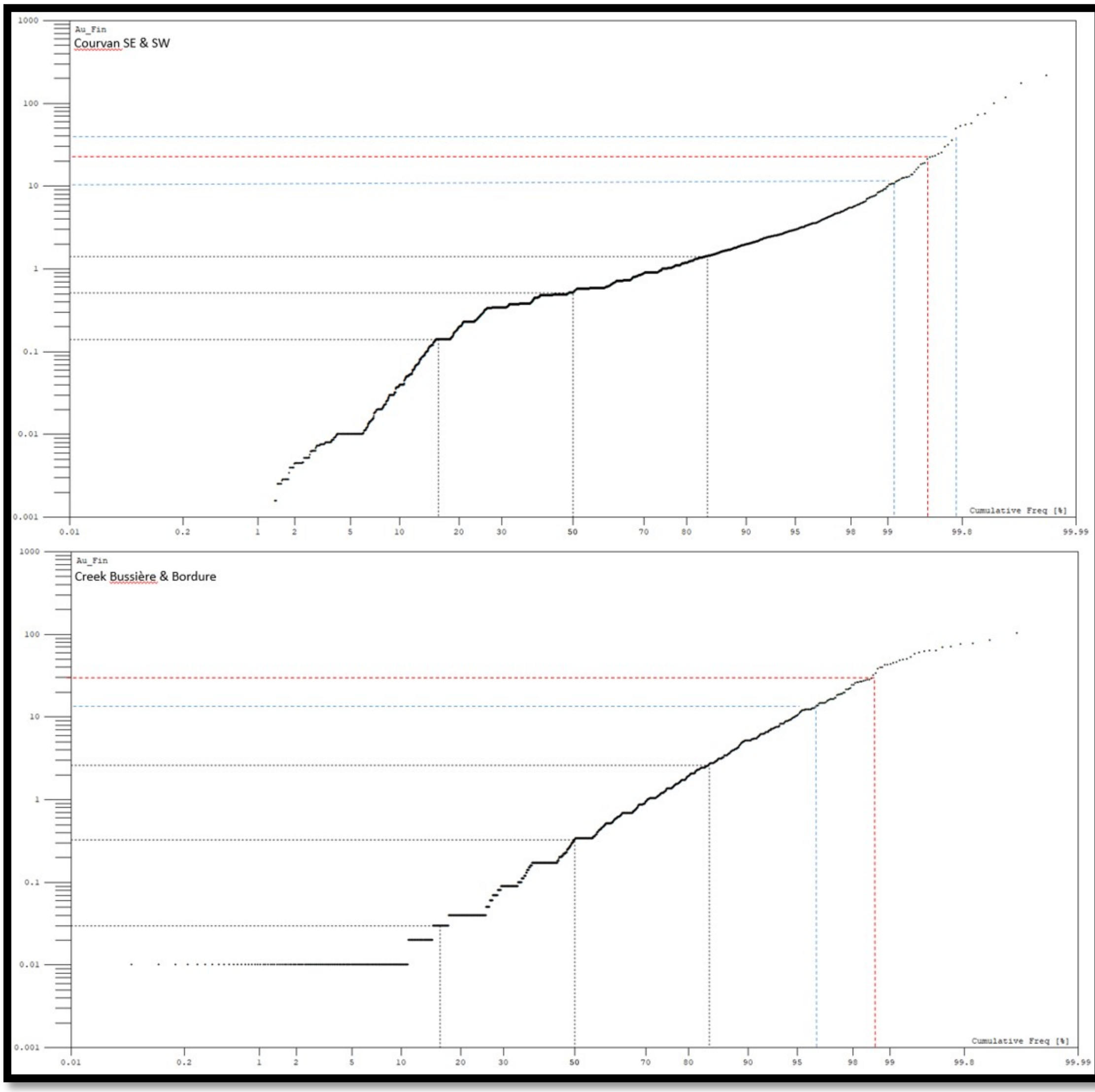

Figure 73 - The log normal distribution of assays data for Courvan SE & SW and Creek, Bussière, Bordure

14.1.7.3 Statistical analysis

The assay values of the Val-d'Or East project were exported for statistical analysis. GoldMinds compiled and reviewed the basic statistics of the gold assays within the mineralized envelopes.

Table 29 - Statistics on raw assays presented by deposit

	Min (g/t Au)	Max (g/t Au)	Mean (g/t Au)	Median	CV	number of caps
Monique	0.00	751.50	1.29	0.20	5.82	0
Monique Capped	0.00	100.00	1.23	0.20	3.76	12
Highway	0.00	101.60	2.11	0.47	2.65	0
Highway Capped	0.00	30.00	1.97	0.47	2.09	14
North	0.00	97	0.40	0.01	5.01	0
North Capped	0.00	38	0.39	0.01	4.53	6
New Beliveau	0.00	1 121.54	1.48	0.01	5.89	0
New Beliveau Capped	0.00	62.00	1.35	0.01	3.67	132
Courvan SE & SW	0	1 147	2.57	0.17	7.75	0
Courvan SE & SW Capped	0	28	1.73	0.17	2.69	75
Creek, Bussiere & Bordure	0.00	171.45	2.10	0.17	3.98	0
Creek, Bussiere & Bordure Capped	0.00	30.00	1.68	0.17	2.79	38

Table 30 presents the selection of the capping limits for each zone and a summary of the assays statistical analysis for each zone. GoldMinds compiled and reviewed the basic statistics of the gold mineralization and these statistics are shown in the following figures (Figure 74 to Figure 83).

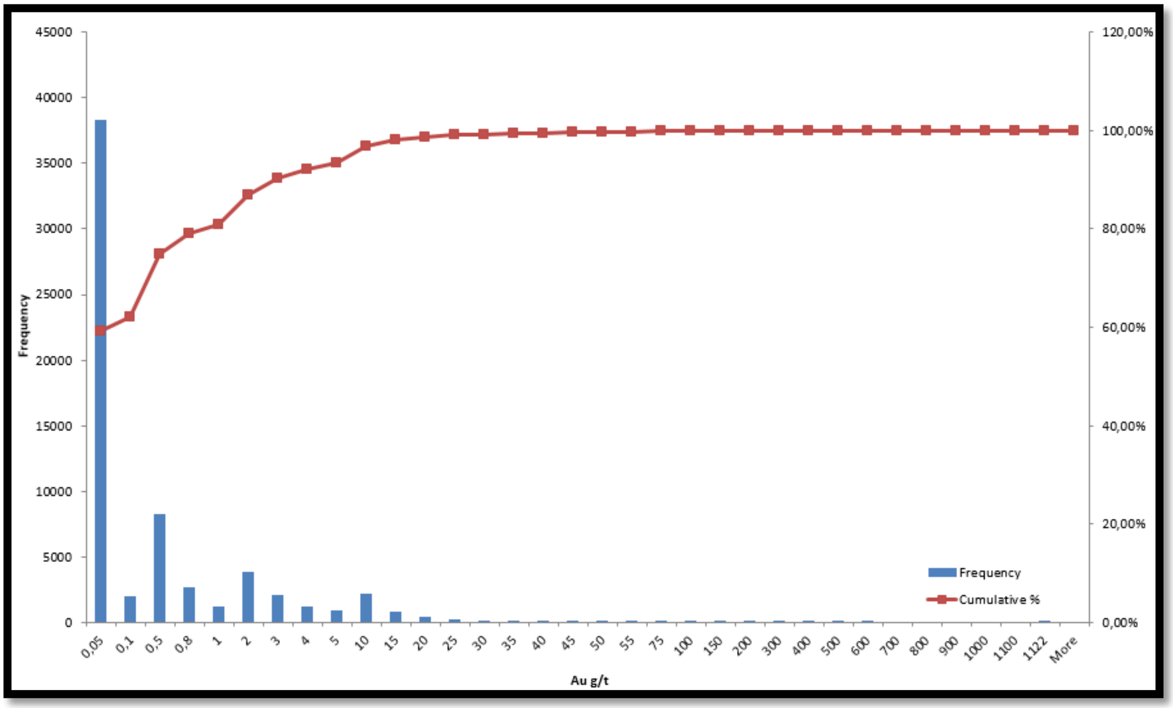

Figure 74 - Histogram showing Au assays g/t, New Beliveau

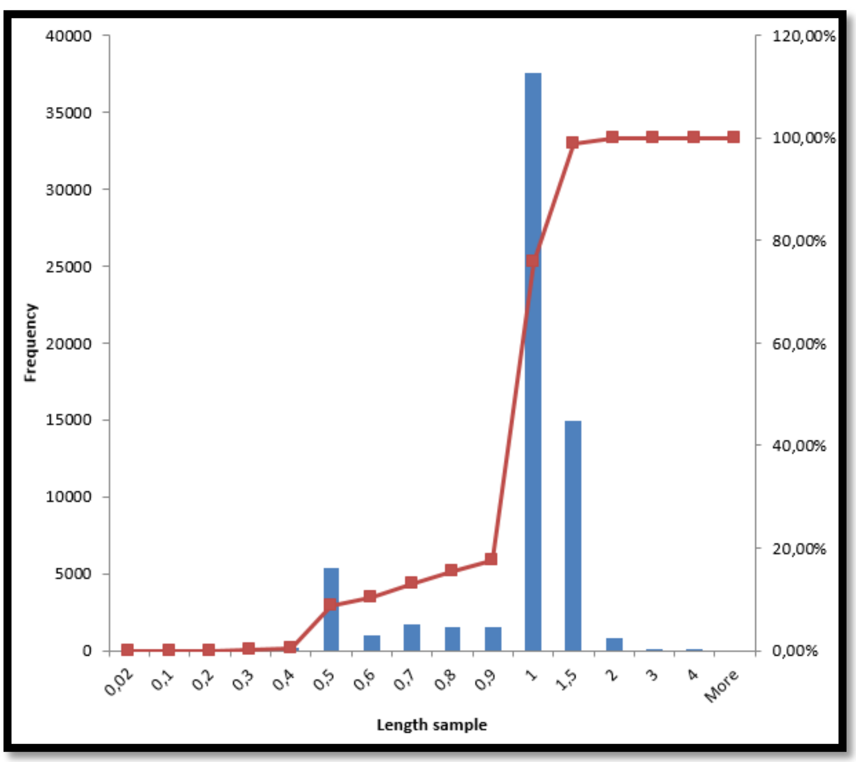

Figure 75 - Histogram showing all assays length in meters, New Beliveau

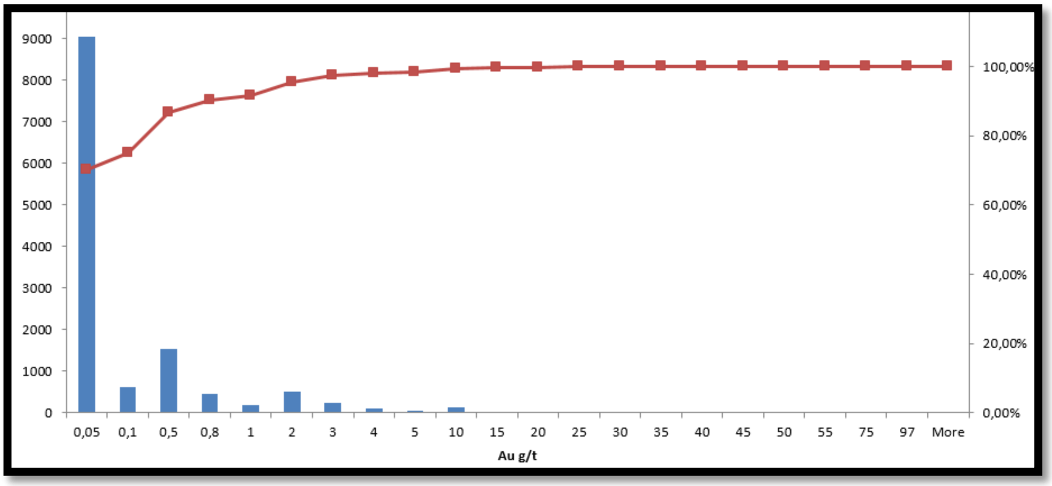

Figure 76 - Histogram showing Au assays (g/t), North

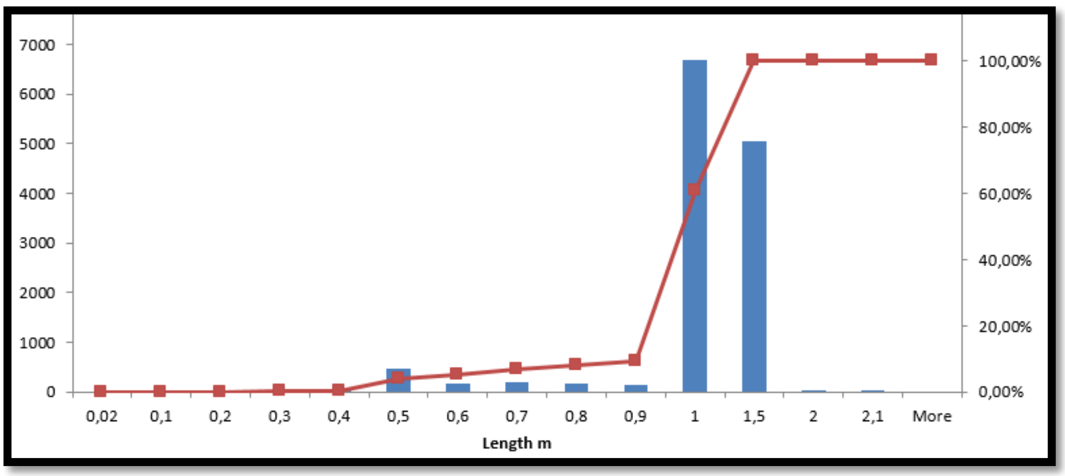

Figure 77 - Histogram showing all assays length in meters, North

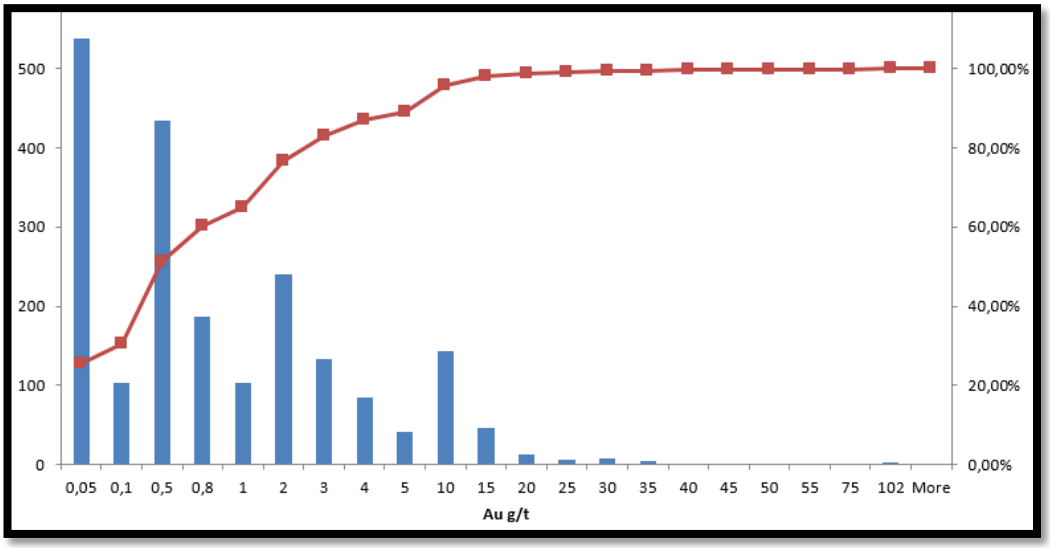

Figure 78 - Histogram showing Au assays (g/t), Highway

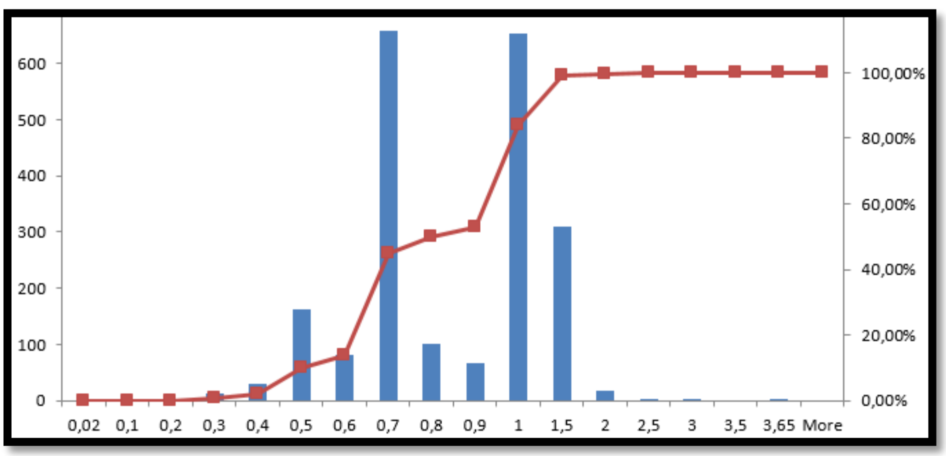

Figure 79 - Histogram showing assays length in meters, Highway

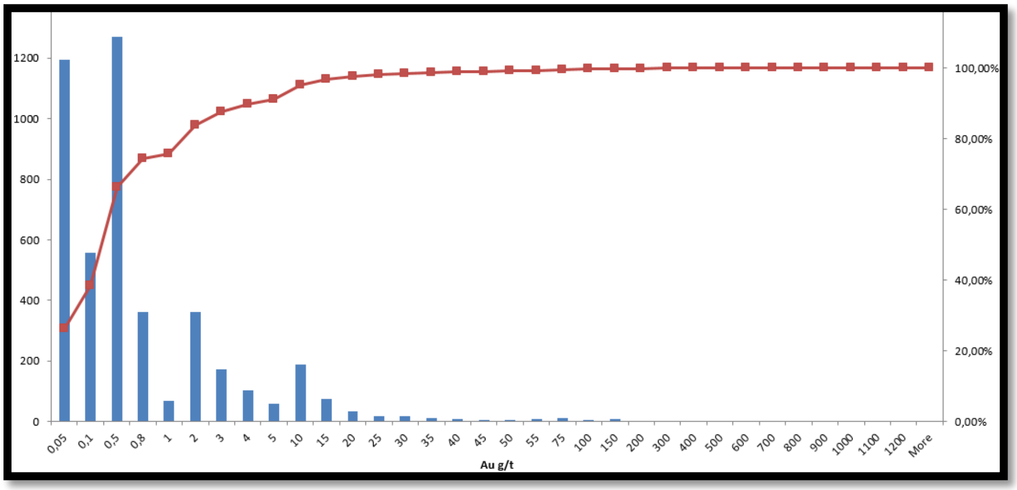

Figure 80 - Histogram showing Au assays (g/t), Courvan SE and SW

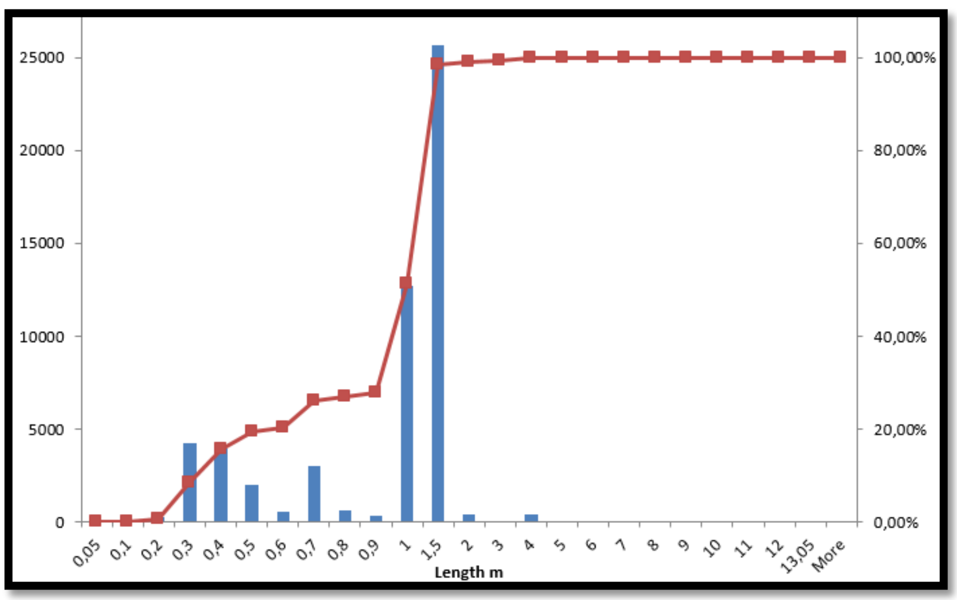

Figure 81 - Histogram showing all assays length in meters, Courvan SE and SW

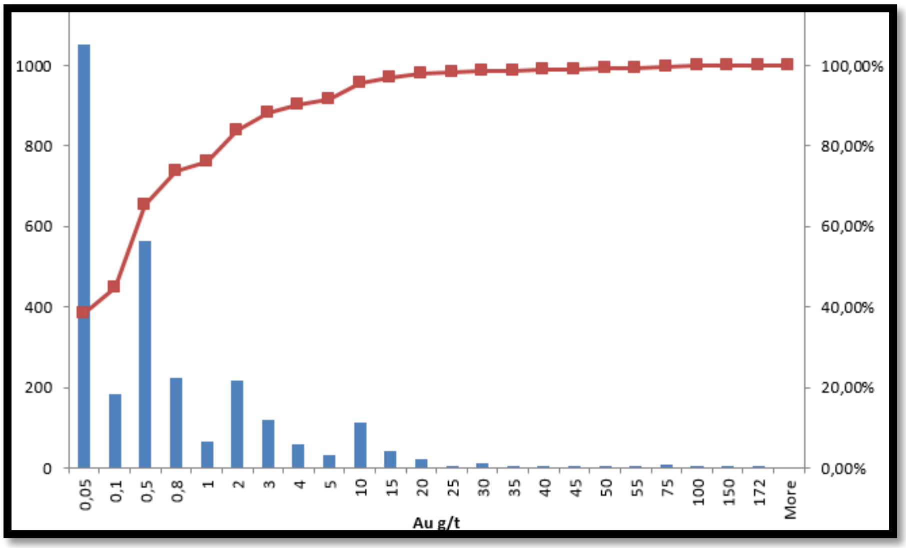

Figure 82 - Histogram showing all assays Au g/t, Creek, Bussiere and Bordure

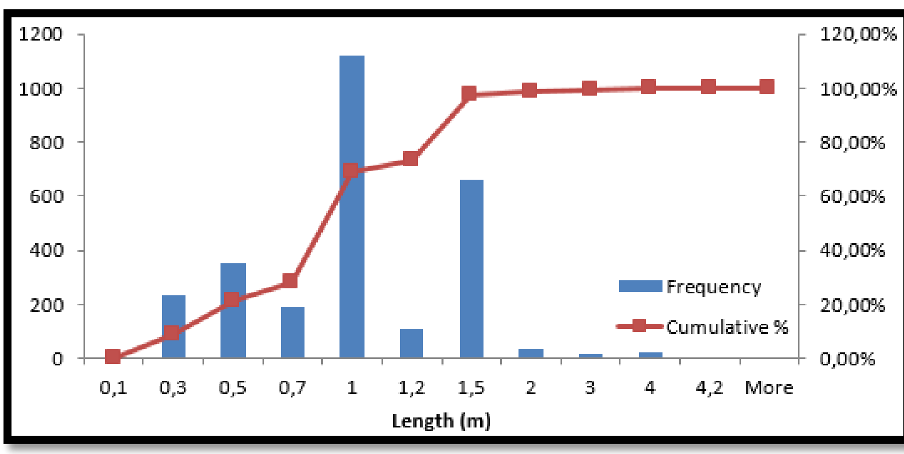

Figure 83 - Histogram showing assays length in meters, Creek, Bussiere and Bordure

14.1.7.4 Search Ellipsoid

Search ellipsoids were created to select the composites (point data) used for the estimation of the block grades. The following table (Table 30 to Table 32) presents the search ellipsoids with their axis lengths and orientations (Figure 84 to Figure 87). The median is the intermediate axis, the major is the long axis and the minor is the short axis. The size of the ellipsoids increases along every axis after each pass and are bigger for the third pass.

For the New Beliveau Dykes and Volcanic bulk envelopes, the long axis is plunging with a shallow dip of 30° to the south, sub-parallel to the main extensional quartz-tourmaline-carbonates vein system. For the North Dykes and Volcanic bulk envelopes, as well for the

Highway envelopes, the long axis is plunging with a shallow dip of 30° to the southeast. Search ellipsoids have a fixed orientation and dip only for the estimation of Dykes (New Beliveau, North). Ellipsoid orientations and dips are variable for the other wireframe estimations (New Beliveau, North, Highway), which are following the form of the mineralized zones.

For Monique Pit and Underground bulk wireframes, the ellipsoids are oriented 270-300° and the long axis is steely dipping to the NNE. Ellipsoid orientations and dips are variable for all the wireframes estimation, which are following the form of the mineralized zones.

For Courvan, the ellipsoids long axis is generally plunging and shallowly dipping to the north. Ellipsoid orientations and dips are also variable for all the wireframes estimation.

Finally, the wall material ellipsoid orientations and dips are fixed and similar to the bulk envelopes of the deposits.

Table 30 - Search ellipsoid list for Dyke and Bulk mineralized zones, (New Beliveau, North and Highway)

Ellipsoids	Azimuth°	Dip°	Major (m)	Median (m)	Minor (m)
Dyke New Beliveau Pass 1	00	-30	30	20	10
Dyke New Beliveau Pass 2	00	-30	60	40	20
Dyke New Beliveau Pass 3	00	-30	120	80	30
Volcanic Bulk New Beliveau pass 1	00	-30	30	20	10
Volcanic Bulk New Beliveau pass 2	00	-30	60	40	20
Volcanic Bulk New Beliveau pass 3	00	-30	120	80	30
Dyke North Pass 1	320	-30	30	20	05
Dyke North Pass 2	320	-30	60	40	10
Dyke North Pass 3	320	-30	120	80	15
Volcanic Bulk North & Highway Pass 1	320	-30	20	30	10
Volcanic Bulk North & Highway Pass 2	320	-30	40	60	20
Volcanic Bulk North & Highway Pass 3	320	-30	80	120	30

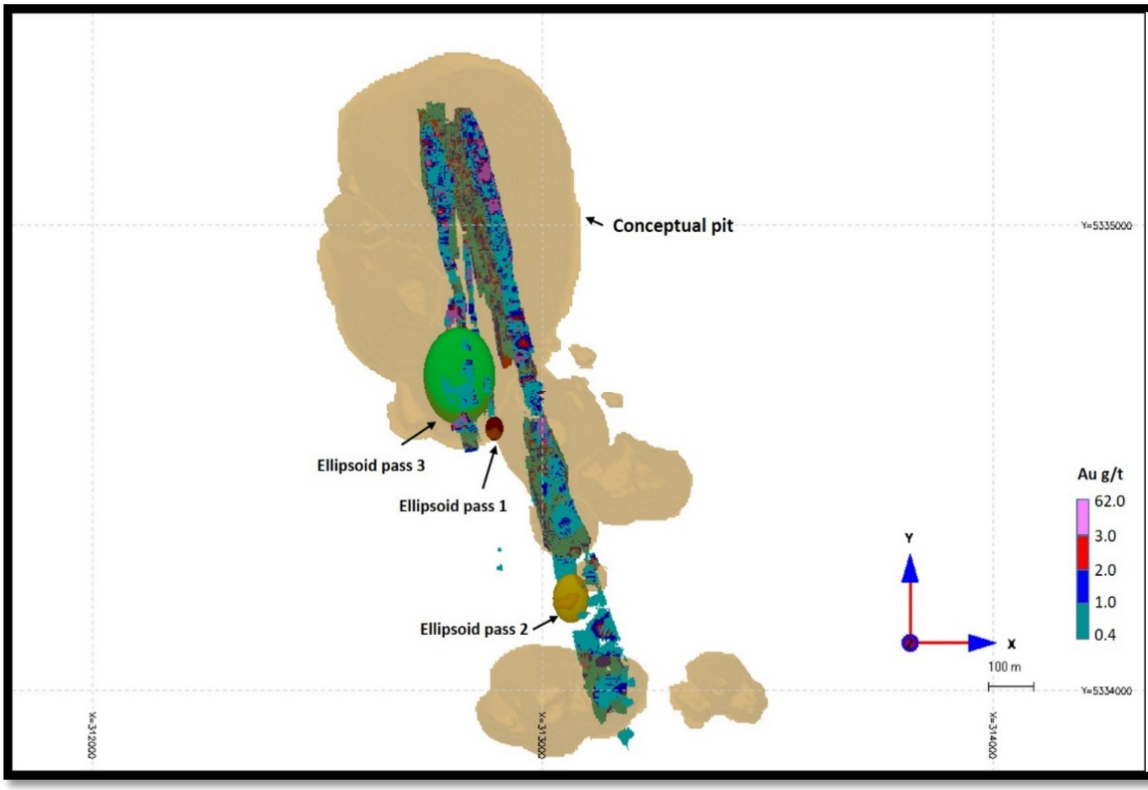

Figure 84 - Plan view showing search ellipsoids orientation of Dykes mineralized zones, New Beliveau

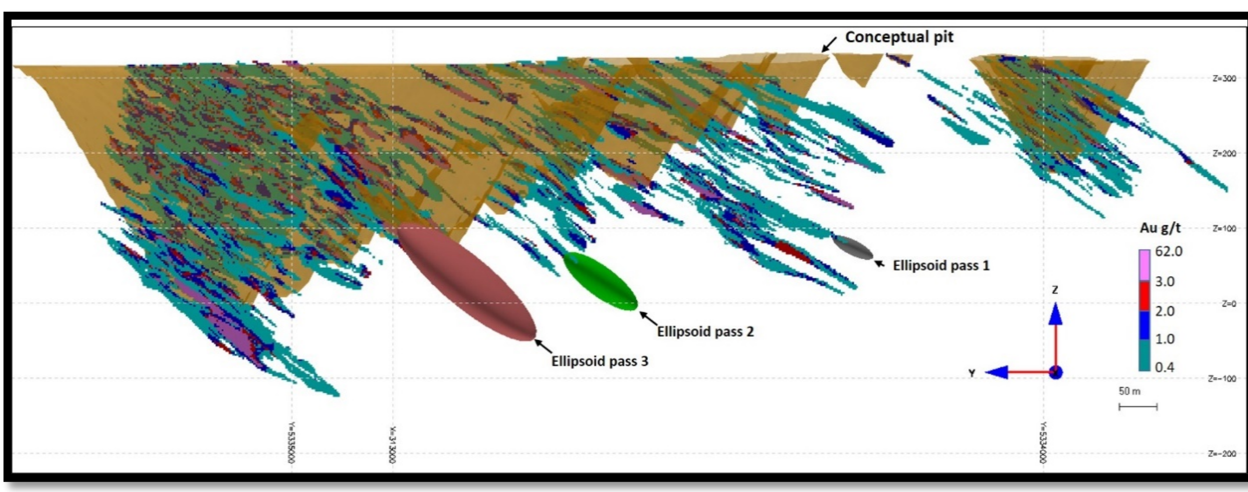

Figure 85 - Section view looking East showing search ellipsoids orientation of Volcanic bulk mineralization, New Beliveau

Table 31 - Search ellipsoid list for Monique open pit and underground models

Ellipsoids	Azimuth°	Dip°	Major	Median	Minor
Pit-UG Bulk_A_Pass01	270	-75	35	15	15
Pit-UG Bulk_A_Pass02	270	-75	65	50	35
Pit-UG Bulk_A_Pass03	270	-75	80	60	35
Pit-UG Bulk_B_Pass01	290	-75	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_B_Pass02	290	-75	60	40	30
Pit-UG Bulk_B_Pass03	290	-75	80	60	30
Pit-UG Bulk_E_Pass01	277	-75	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_E_Pass02	277	-75	60	30	25
Pit-UG Bulk_E_Pass03	277	-75	80	60	25
Pit-UG Bulk_F_Pass01	285	-75	15	15	25
Pit-UG Bulk_F_Pass02	285	-75	60	50	30
Pit-UG Bulk_F_Pass03	285	-75	85	70	30
Pit-UG Bulk_G_Pass01	290	-78	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_G_Pass02	290	-78	60	40	25
Pit-UG Bulk_G_Pass03	290	-78	80	60	25
Pit-UG Bulk_I_Pass01	280	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_I_Pass02	280	-80	60	40	20
Pit-UG Bulk_I_Pass03	280	-80	80	60	20
Pit-UG Bulk_I_HW_Pass01	285	-75	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_I_HW_Pass02	285	-75	60	40	20
Pit-UG Bulk_I_HW_Pass03	285	-75	80	60	20
Pit-UG Bulk_Q_Pass01	300	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_Q_Pass02	300	-80	65	40	20
Pit-UG Bulk_Q_Pass03	300	-80	80	55	20
Pit-UG Bulk_S_Pass01	285	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_S_Pass02	285	-80	65	45	20
Pit-UG Bulk_S_Pass03	285	-80	85	65	20
Pit-UG Bulk_T_Pass01	285	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_T_Pass02	285	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_T_Pass03	285	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_P_Pass01	295	-70	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_P_Pass02	295	-70	60	45	20
Pit-UG Bulk_P_Pass03	295	-70	80	55	20
Pit-UG Bulk_M_FW_Pass01	272	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_M_FW_Pass02	272	-80	60	40	20
Pit-UG Bulk_M_FW_Pass03	272	-80	80	55	20
Pit-UG Bulk_L_Pass01	290	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_L_Pass02	290	-80	60	40	20
Pit-UG Bulk_L_Pass03	290	-80	80	60	20
Pit-UG Bulk_J_Pass01	295	-80	25	10	10
Pit-UG Bulk_J_Pass02	295	-80	60	45	20
Pit-UG Bulk_J_Pass03	295	-80	80	55	20

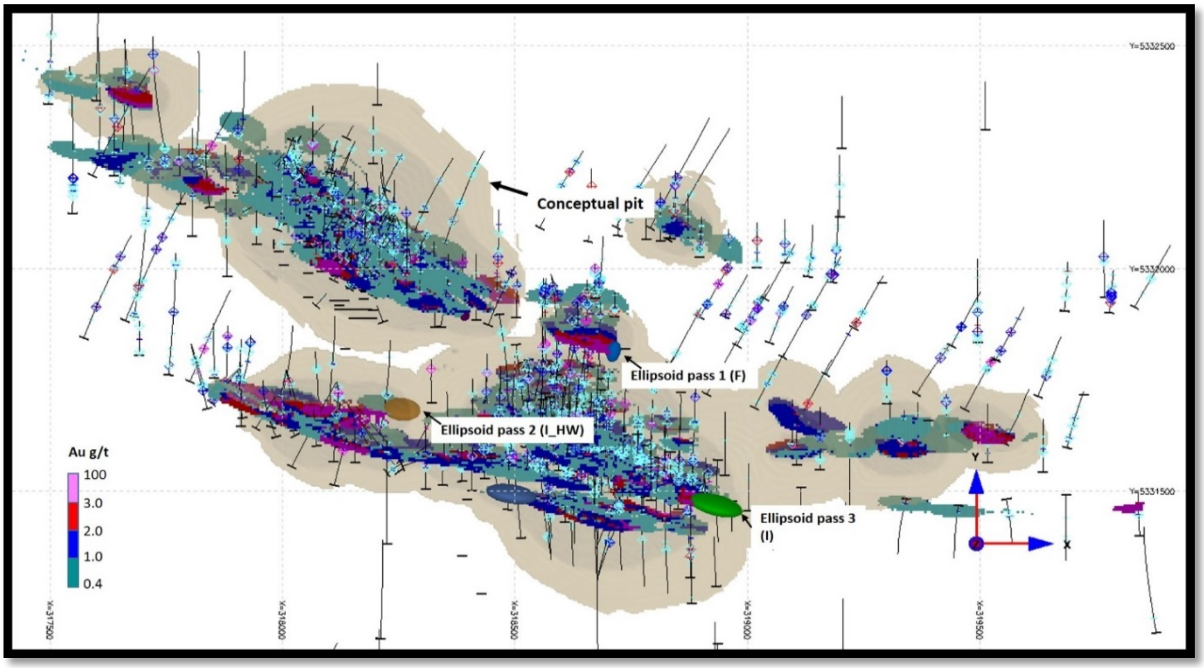

Figure 86 - Plan view showing search ellipsoids with bloc models, Monique

Table 32 - Courvan Trend search ellipsoid list

Ellipsoids	Azimuth°	Dip°	Major	Median	Minor
Courvan SE Pass 1	345	-35	30	30	10
Courvan SE Pass 2	345	-35	60	60	20
Courvan SE Pass 3	345	-35	90	90	20
Courvan SW Pass 1	05	-35	30	30	10
Courvan SW Pass 2	05	-35	60	60	20
Courvan SW Pass 3	05	-35	90	90	20
Bussiere Pass 1	355	-22	30	30	10
Bussiere Pass 2	355	-22	60	60	15
Bussiere Pass 3	355	-22	120	120	20
Creek Pass 1	355	-22	30	30	10
Creek Pass 2	355	-22	60	60	20
Creek Pass 3	355	-22	90	90	20
Bordure Pass 1	355	-22	30	30	10
Bordure Pass 2	355	-22	60	60	20
Bordure Pass 3	355	-22	120	120	20

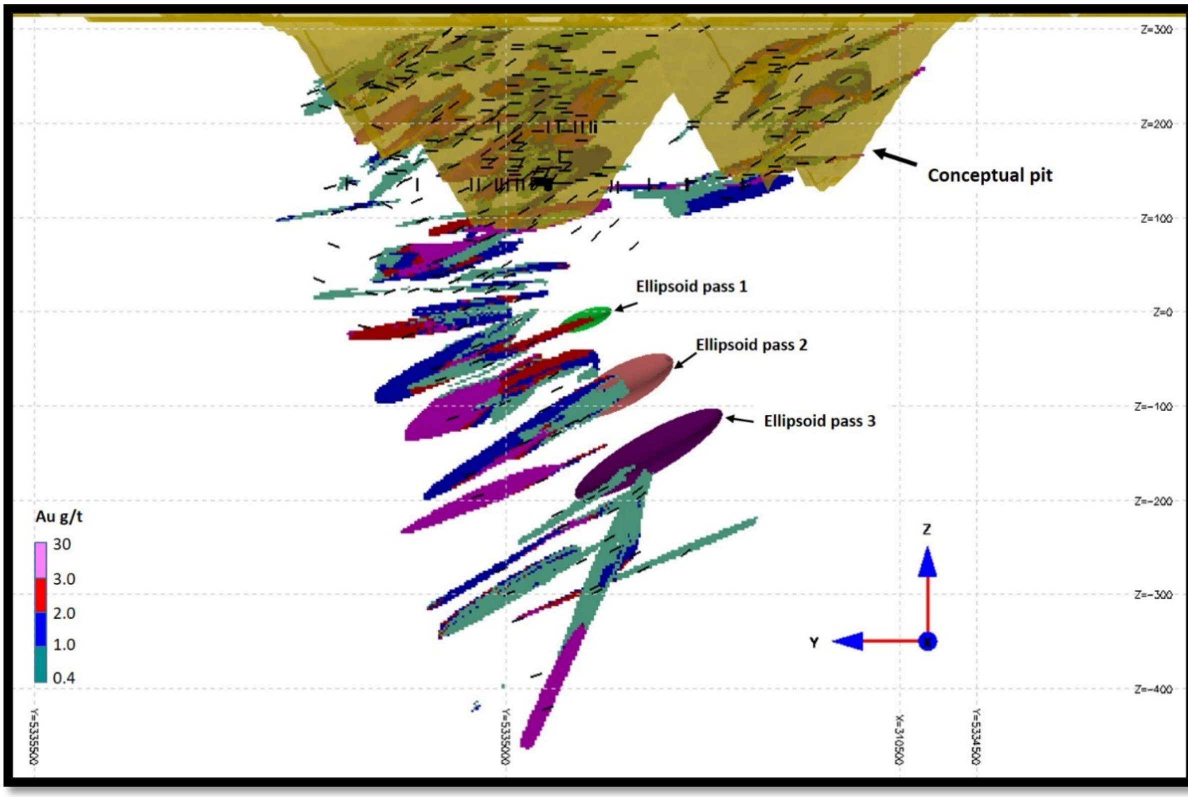

Figure 87 - Section view looking East showing search ellipsoids with block model, Creek zone

14.1.8 Block Model

Three block models were constructed for each deposit of Pascalis, Courvan and Monique trends. The open pit and wall material block models were used for the pit-constrained resource estimation. A third block model was used for the underground resource.

The open pit block models are percentage models, and the percentage of a block represents the percentage of the block volume inside a wireframe. The blocks with a centroid inside the open pit mineralized zone wireframes were estimated, using only the assay composites within the wireframes. Pit shells were optimized using only the blocks of the open pit mineralized zones, excluding the wall material.

The wall block model corresponds to the volume of the optimized pit shell excluding the pit mineralized zones wireframes. All the blocks are considered as whole blocks, without percentages. Only the blocks with a centroid outside the pit mineralized zones wireframes were estimated, using the assay composites outside the mineralized zones. The wall material blocks with a centroid within the pit shell were kept. The mineralized zones and wall material were estimated separately and were merged after to create a single block model, with a priority given to the mineralized zones.

The underground block models were first completely estimated from the surface, without considering the pit shells. All the blocks are considered as whole blocks, without percentages. The blocks with a centroid inside the underground mineralized zones wireframes were estimated, using only the assay composites within the wireframes. The pit shells were then extracted from the underground block model, and only the blocks with a centroid outside the pit shells were kept.

14.1.8.1 Block Model Parameters

For each deposit, bloc grid parameters were defined (Figure 88 to Figure 93) to enclose all the mineralized envelopes. The origin of the block model is the lower left corner. The block sizes were defined to respect the mineralized zones form and to optimize the amount of block centroids within the mineralized zones. Block size of 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mZ was used for all the deposits affected by the 2021 mineral resource update, except for the Monique open pit model, with a block size of 5mE x 5mN x 5mZ.

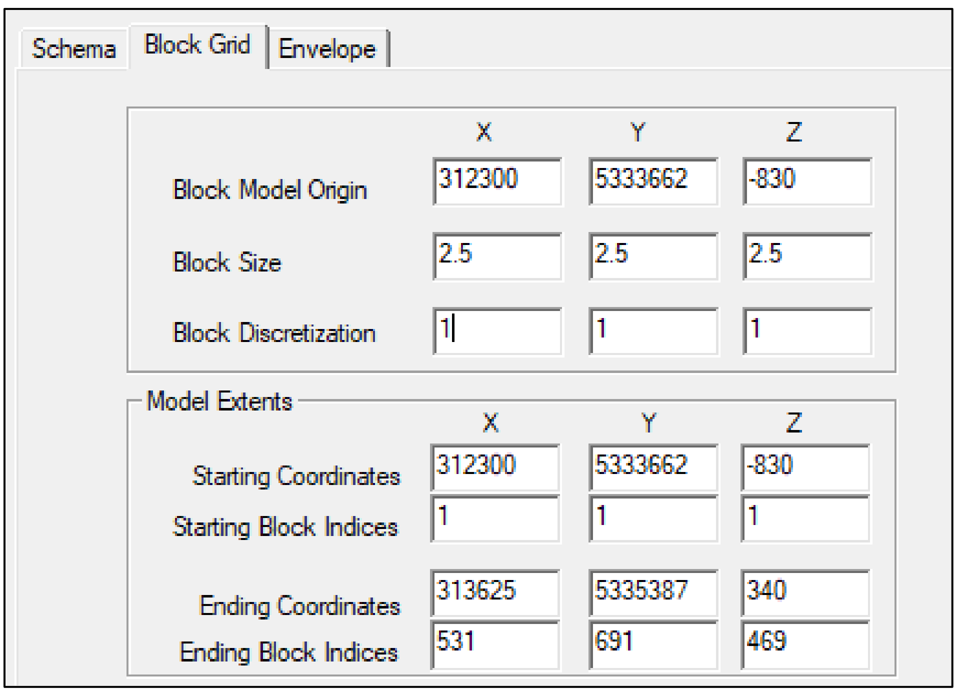

Figure 88 - Block grid parameters for New Beliveau

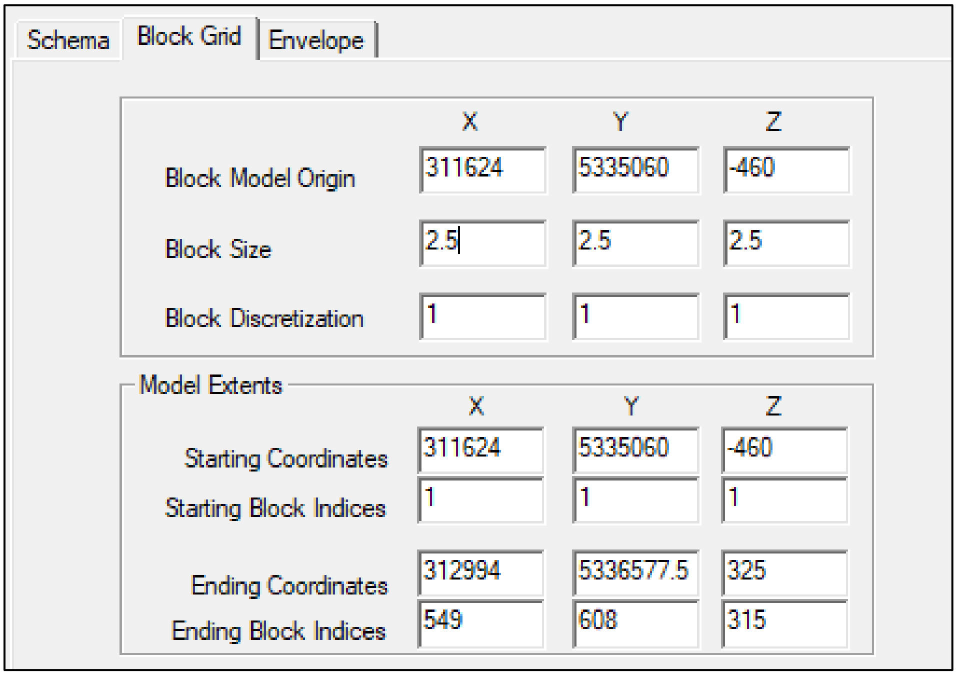

Figure 89 - Block grid parameters for North and Highway

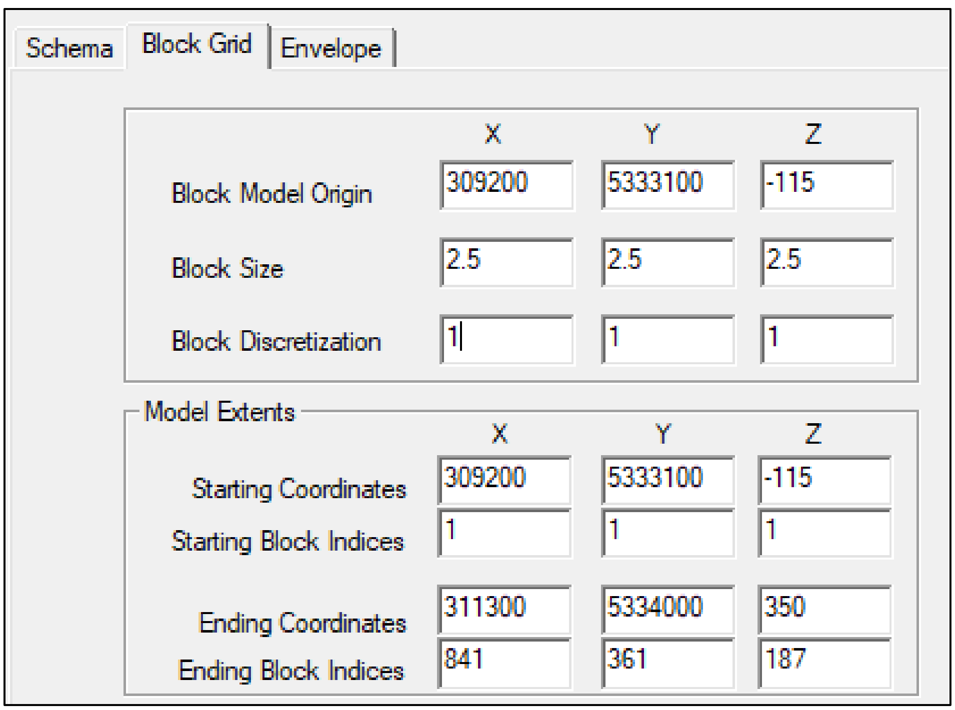

Figure 90 - Block grid parameters for Courvan SE and SW

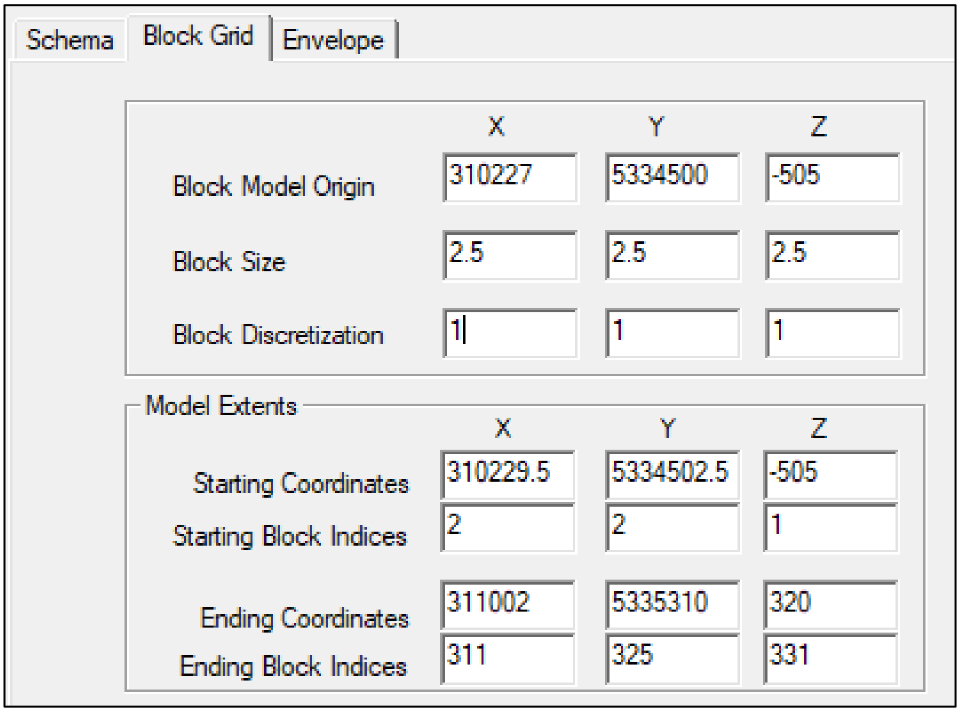

Figure 91 - Block grid parameters for Bussiere, Creek and Bordure

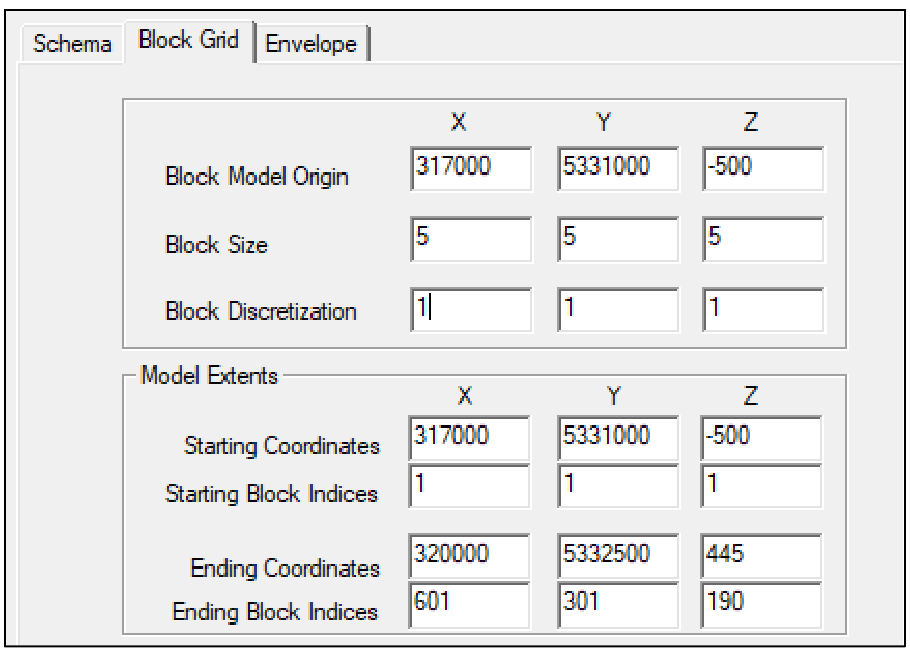

Figure 92 - Block grid parameters for Monique pits wireframes

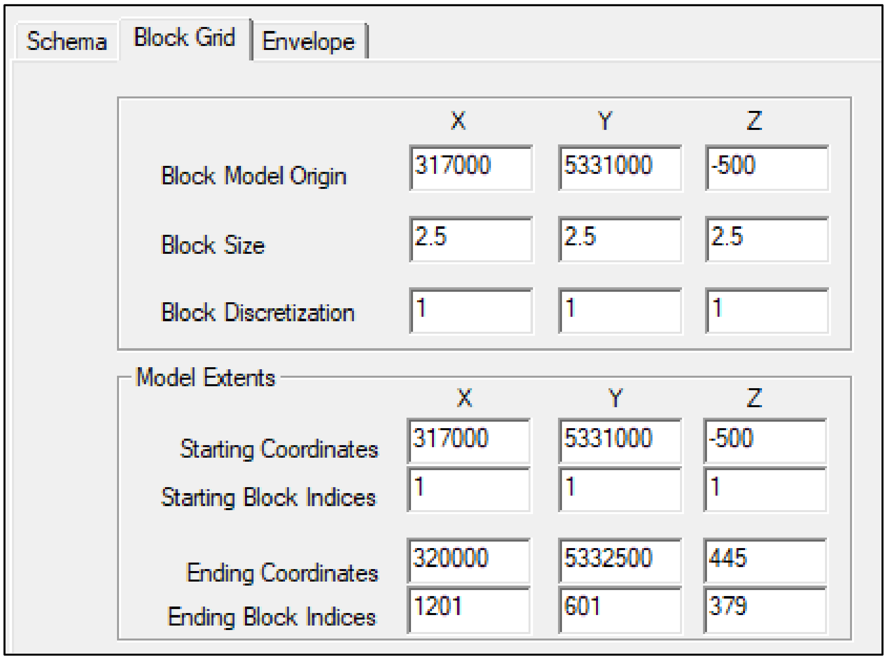

Figure 93 - Block grid parameters for Monique underground Bulk wireframes

14.1.8.2 Estimation Parameters

The 2021 mineral resource estimate was completed for each deposit using the inverse distance to the square methodology with three passes. Search ellipsoids were used to select the composites (point data) and followed the interpreted mineralized zones. The mineralized envelopes were filled with regular blocks of 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mZ, or 5mE x 5mN x 5mZ for the Monique open pit model.

The open pit model was used for the pit shell optimization and merged after with the Wall material model. Pit-constrained mineral resources therefore consist of mineralized zones and wall material.

The underground model was used to estimate the mineral resources outside the pit-constrained design. To satisfy the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction for underground mining scenarios as required by the CIM, blocks isolated and discontinuous were excluded from the mineral resource. Underground resources zones were modeled to constrain the mineral resource. A cut-off grade of 2.05 g/t Au was used to delineate the potential economic zones within the shallow dipping Bulk mineralized envelopes of Pascalis and Courvan deposits. A cut-off grade of 1.65 g/t Au was used for the New Beliveau and North Dyke zones, as well as for all the Monique Bulk mineralized zones. All the blocks with a centroid within the resource zone wireframes were considered to calculate the total amount of ounces and the average grade of a resource zone, which included internal dilution. If the average grade for the resource zone was above the COG, the latter was considered part of the total UG resource.

New Beliveau Open Pit model

The block gold grades were estimated using three estimation passes (Figure 94 and Figure 95). Table 33 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. Table 34 shows the dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation. After the grade estimation was completed, the mined-out volumes (stopes, drifts and shafts, Figure 96) were removed from the mineral resource estimate.

Table 33 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, New Beliveau Open Pit model

	Min composites	Max composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 34 - Ellipsoids size for the Bulk/Dykes envelopes estimation, New Beliveau Open Pit model

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	0	0	0
Dip	-30	-30	-30
Principal axis	30	20	10
Median axis	60	40	20
Minor axis	120	80	30

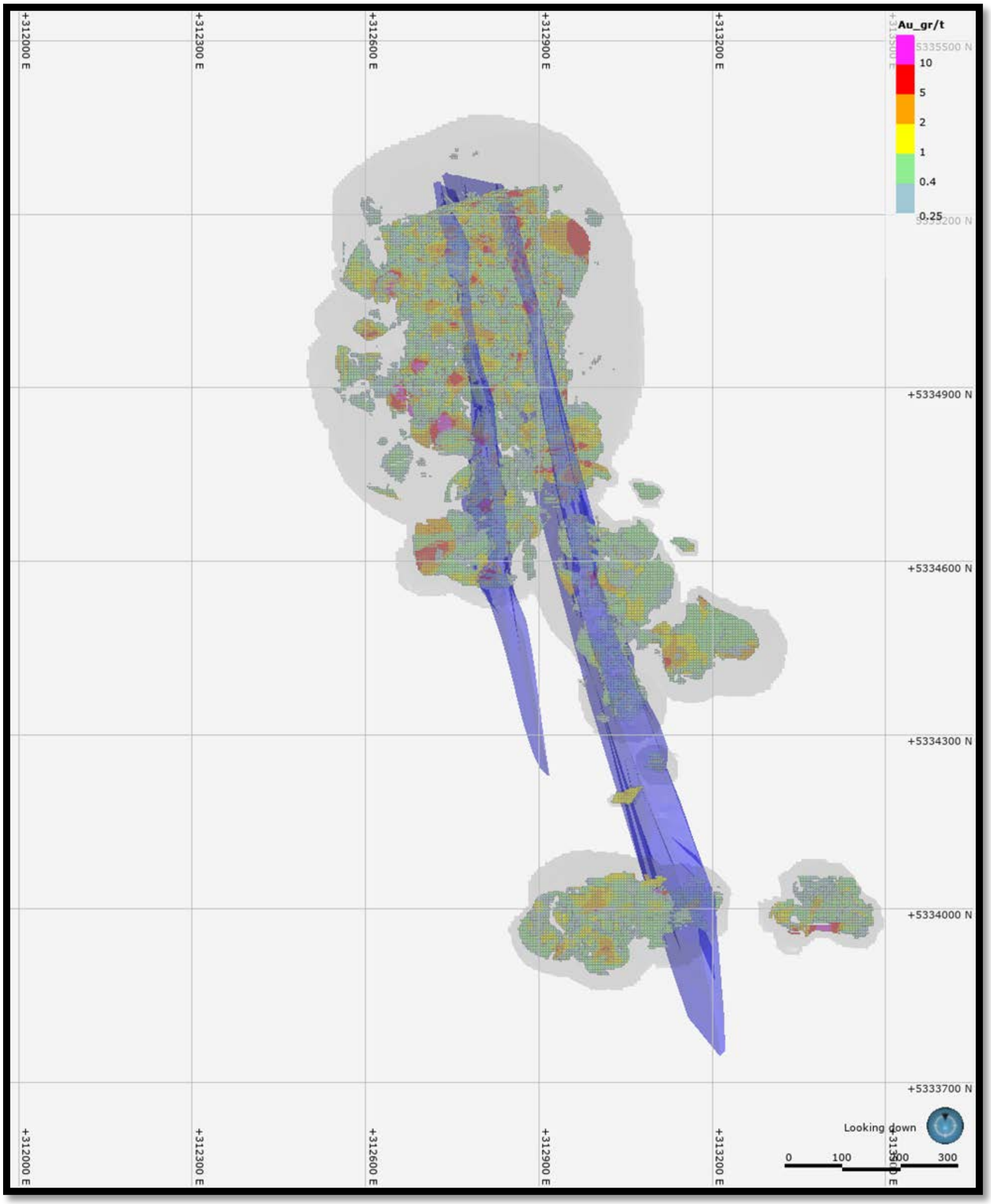

Figure 94 - Plan view showing New Beliveau open pit block model, coded by Au grade (g/t) with Dyke wireframes and pits limits

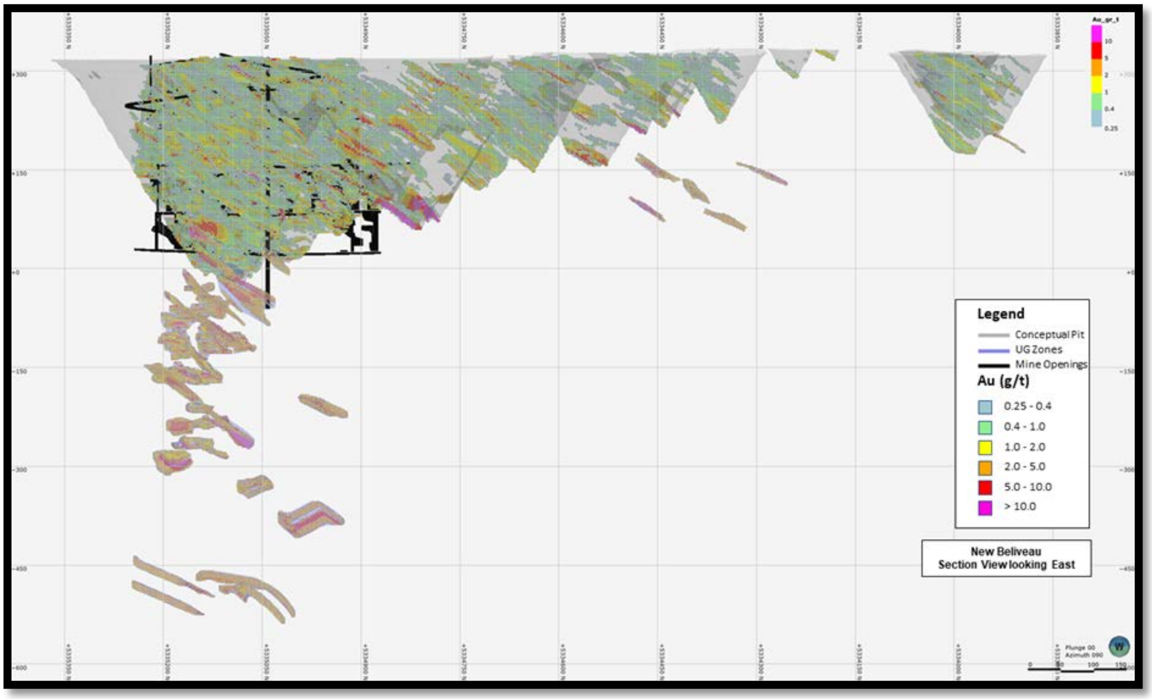

Figure 95 - Section view (looking east) of Dykes and Volcanic bulk envelopes, coded by Au grade (g/t), New Beliveau

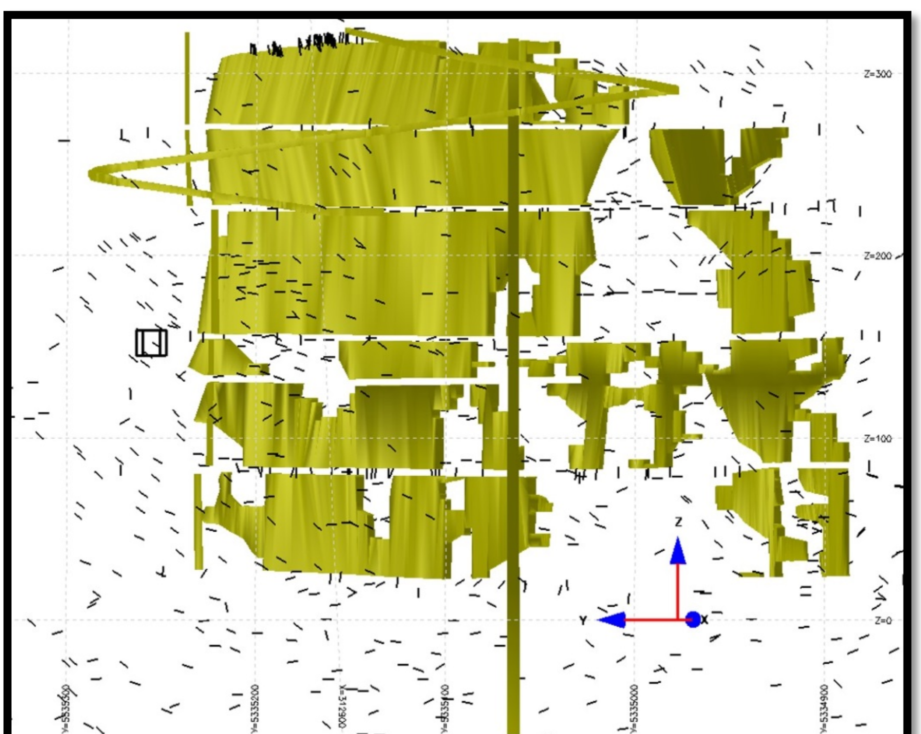

Figure 96 - Mine Openings of former Beliveau mine

New Beliveau Wall Material

The wall material was estimated using three (3) estimation passes (Figure 97 and Figure 98). The minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations are listed in Table 35. Table 36 shows the dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation. After the grade estimation was done, the wall material model was merged with the open pit model.

Table 35 - Three pass estimation and composite parameters, wall material New Beliveau

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 36 - Ellipsoids size for the wall material estimation, New Beliveau

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	0	0	0
Dip	-30	-30	-30
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis	20	40	60
Median axis	30	60	90
Minor axis	05	10	15

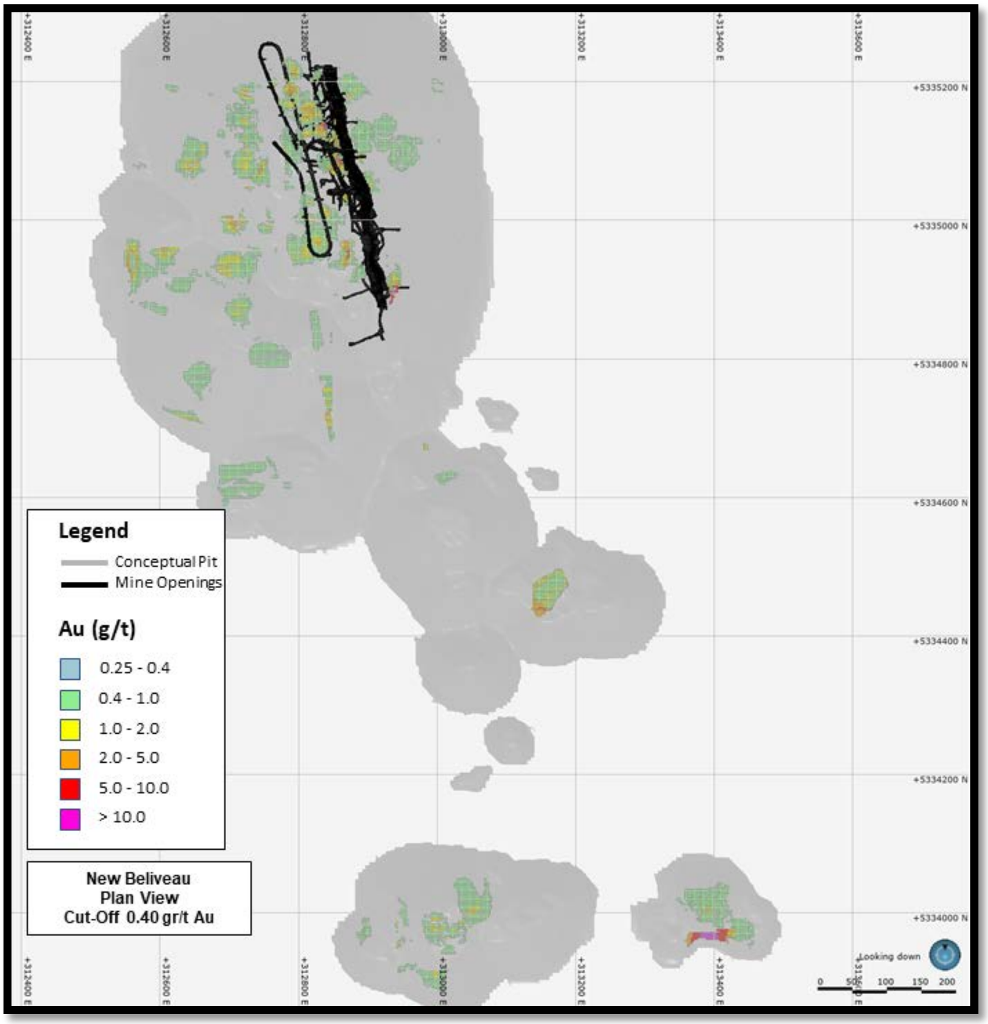

Figure 97 - Plan view showing the wall material block model of New Beliveau

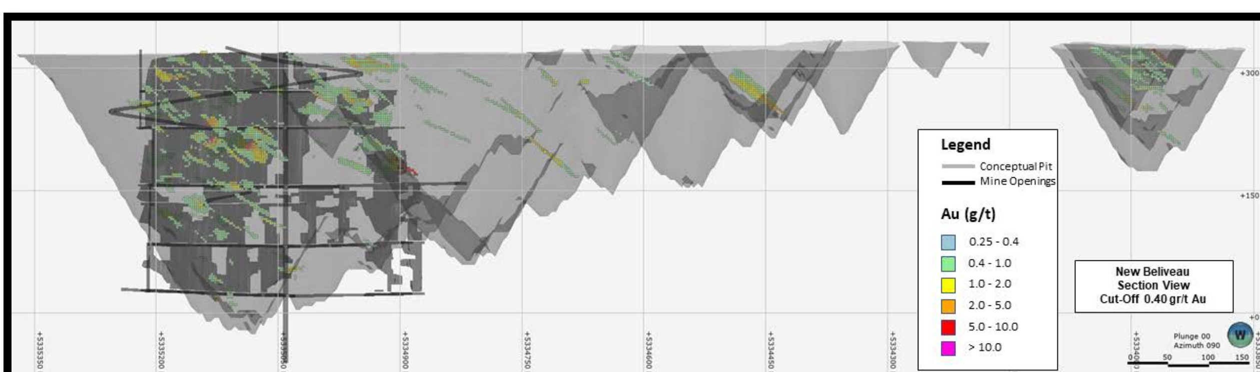

Figure 98 - General view (looking east) showing the wall material block model, New Beliveau

New Beliveau Underground Model

The underground mineral resource was estimated with the same parameters of the open pit model (Table 35 and Table 36), using the same Dykes and Volcanic bulk open pit wireframes, plus four more Volcanic bulk envelopes (BE_12, 13, 14 and 16). For New Beliveau, the underground resource zones were modeled using a minimum cut-off grade of 2.05 g/t Au within the Volcanic bulk envelopes and a cut-off grade of 1.65 g/t Au within the Dykes (Figure 99).

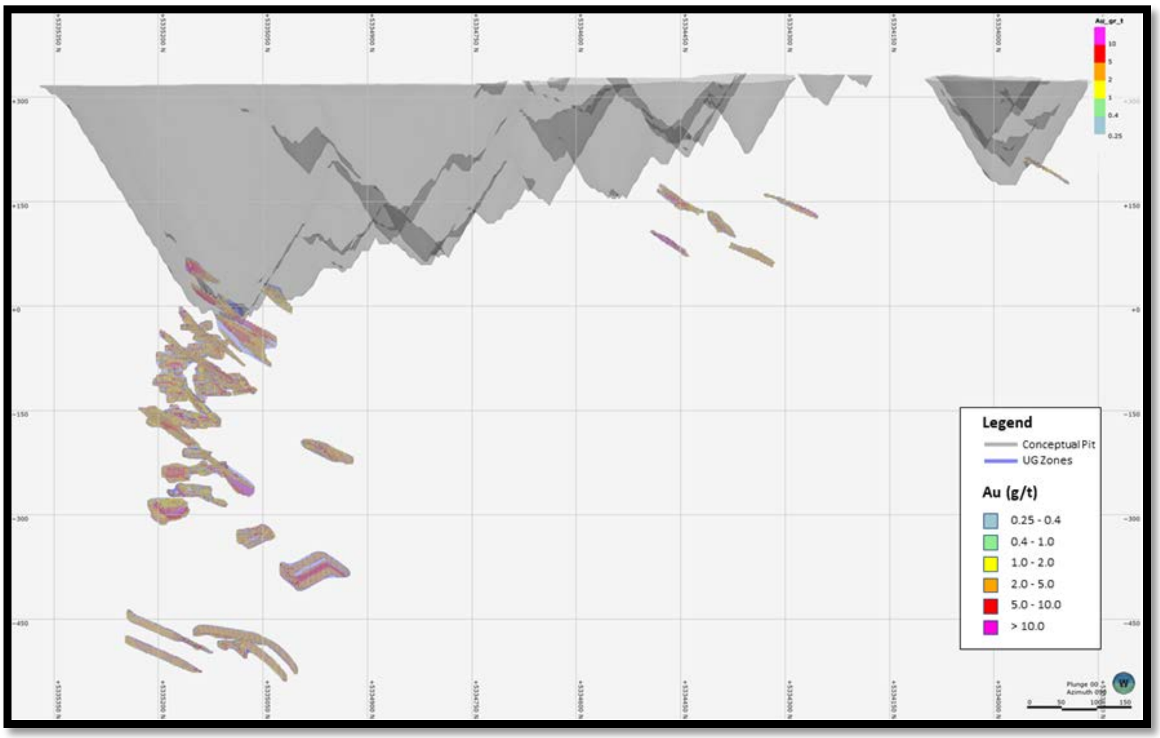

Figure 99 - General view (looking east) showing the underground block model, coded by Au grade (g/t), New Beliveau

North Open Pit Model

The block gold grades were estimated using three estimation passes. Table 37 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. Table 38 shows the dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation.

Table 37 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, North Open Pit model

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 38 - Ellipsoids size for the Bulk/Dykes envelopes estimation, North Open Pit model

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	320	320	320
Dip	-30	-30	-30
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis (Bulk)	20	40	80
Median axis (Bulk)	30	60	120
Minor axis (Bulk)	10	20	30
Principal axis (Dykes)	30	60	120
Median axis (Dykes)	20	40	80
Minor axis (Dykes)	05	10	15

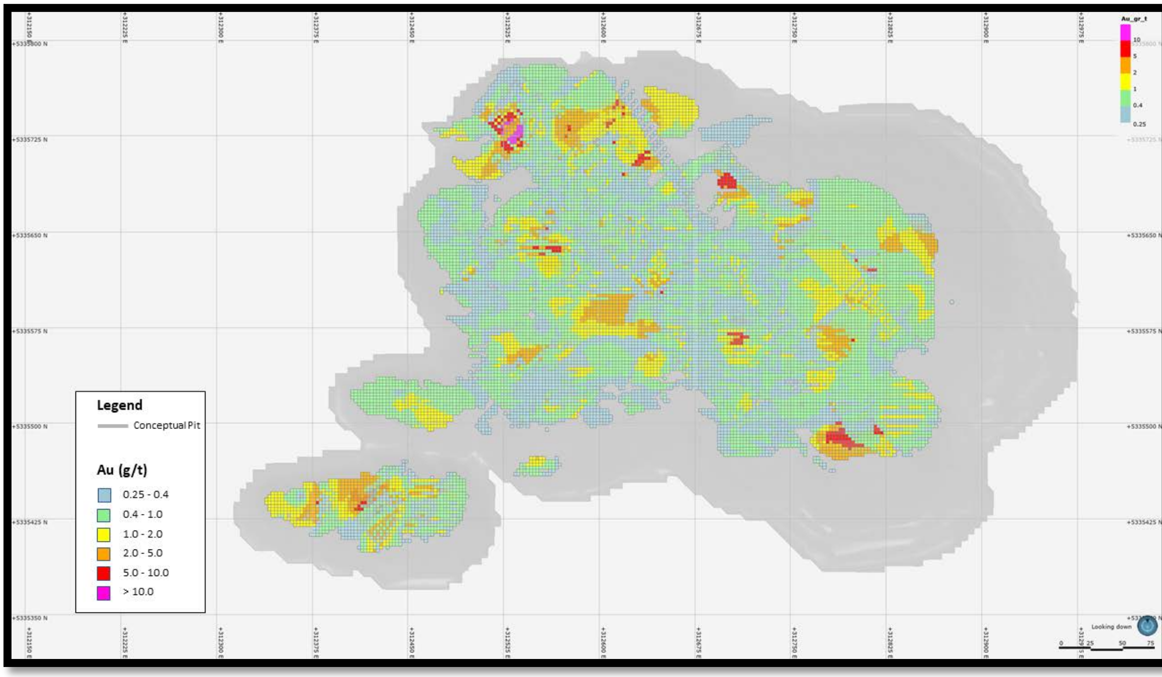

Figure 100 - Plan view showing North open pit block model, coded by Au grade (g/t) with conceptual pits limits.

North Wall Material

The wall material was estimated using three (3) estimation passes (Figure 101). The minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations are listed in Table 39. Table 40 shows the dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation. After the grade estimation was done, the wall material model was merged with the open pit model.

Table 39 - Three pass estimation with composite parameters, North wall material

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 40 - Ellipsoids size for the wall material estimation of North

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	320	320	320
Dip	-30	-30	-30
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis	20	40	60
Median axis	30	60	90
Minor axis	05	10	15

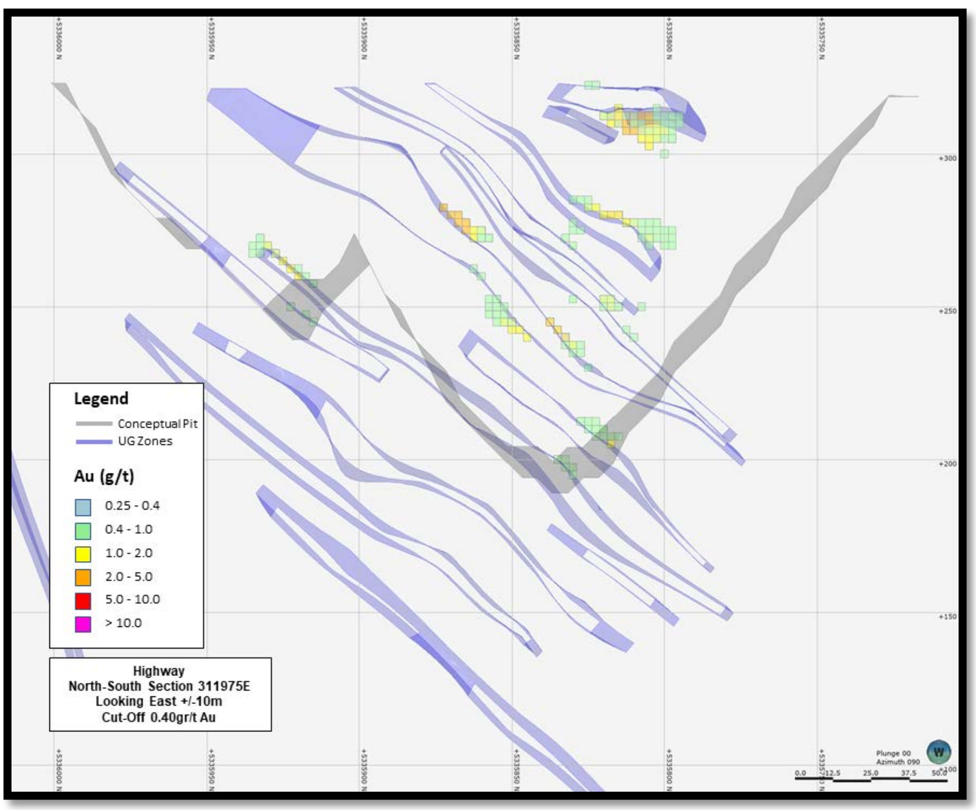

Figure 101 - Wall material estimation - Section view at New Beliveau

North Underground Model

The underground mineral resource was estimated with the same parameters of the North open pit model (Table 39 and Table 40), using the same Dykes but different Volcanic bulk wireframes. For North, the underground resource zones were modeled using a minimum cut-off grade of 2.05 g/t Au within the Volcanic bulk envelopes and a cut-off grade of 1.65 g/t Au within the Dykes (Figure 102).

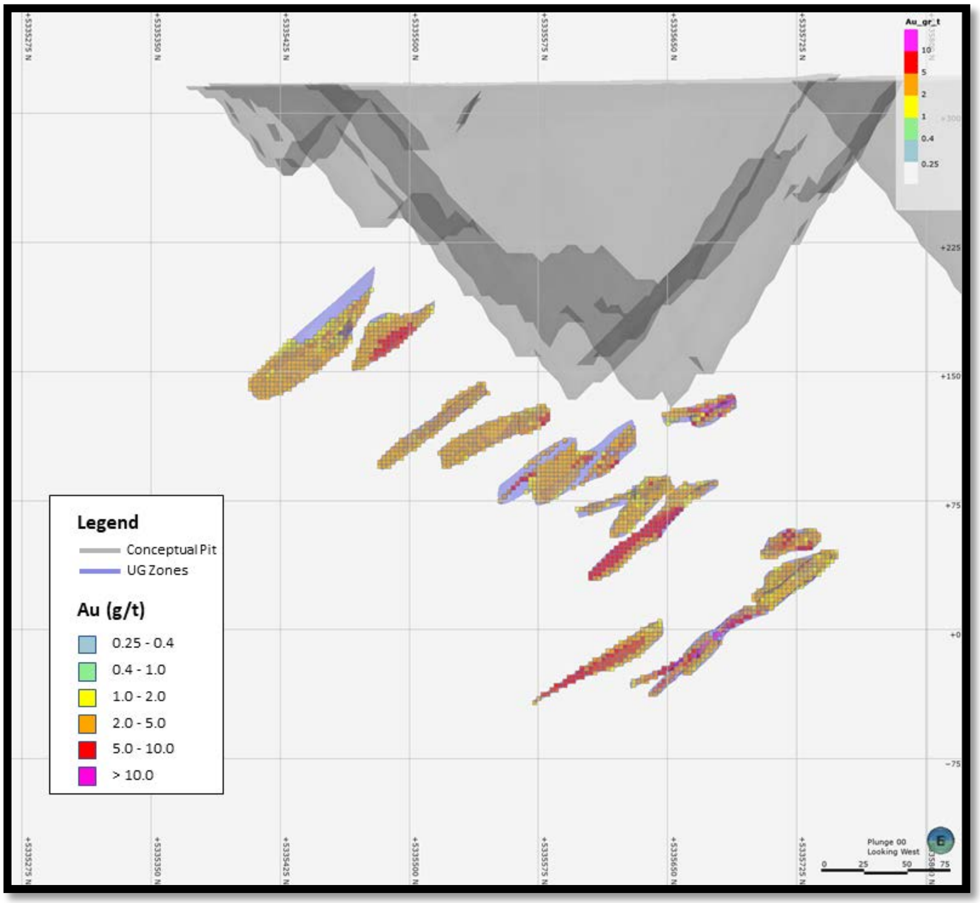

Figure 102 - Section view (looking west) showing underground block model, coded by Au grade (g/t), North

Highway Open Pit Model

The block gold grades were estimated using three estimation passes (Figure 103). Table 41 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. Table 42 shows the dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation.

Table 41 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, Highway Open Pit model

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 42 - Ellipsoids for the Volcanic bulk envelopes estimation, Highway Open Pit model

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	320	320	320
Dip	-30	-30	-30
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis	20	40	80
Median axis	30	60	120
Minor axis	10	20	30

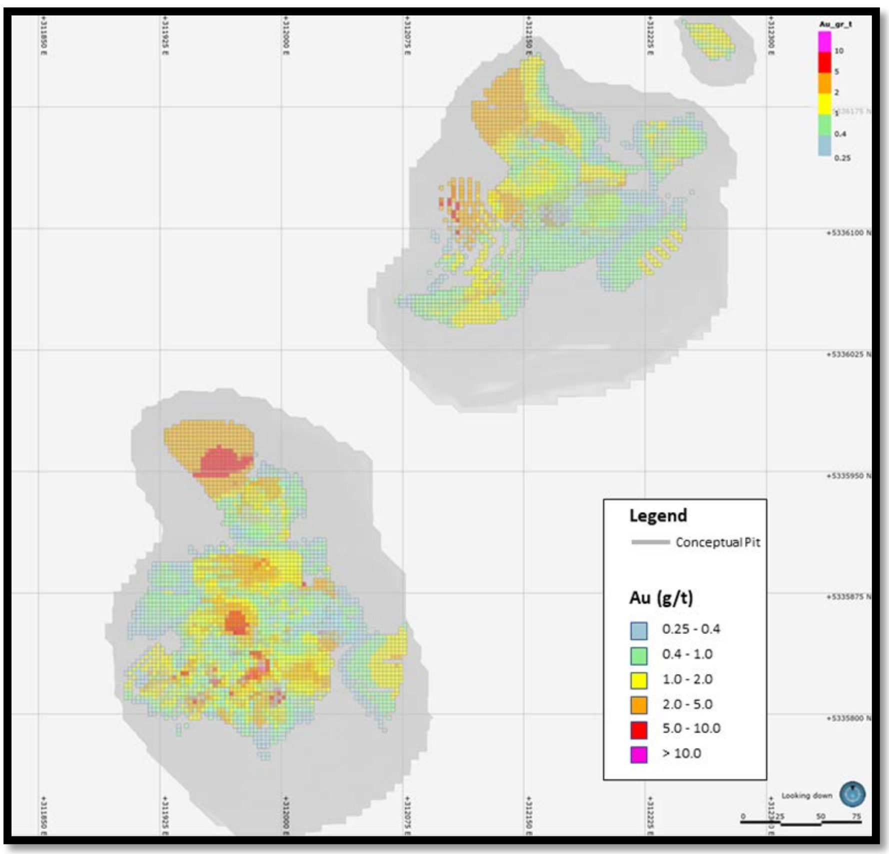

Figure 103 - Plan view showing Highway open pit block model, coded by Au grade (g/t) with pits limits.

Highway Wall Material

The wall material was estimated using three (3) estimation passes (Figure 104). The minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations are listed in Table 43. Table 44 shows the dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation. After the grade estimation was done, the wall material model was merged with the open pit model.

Table 43 - Three pass estimation with the composites number parameters, Highway wall material

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	1

Table 44 - Ellipsoids size for the wall material, Highway

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	320	320	320
Dip	-30	-30	-30
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis	20	40	60
Median axis	30	60	90
Minor axis	05	10	15

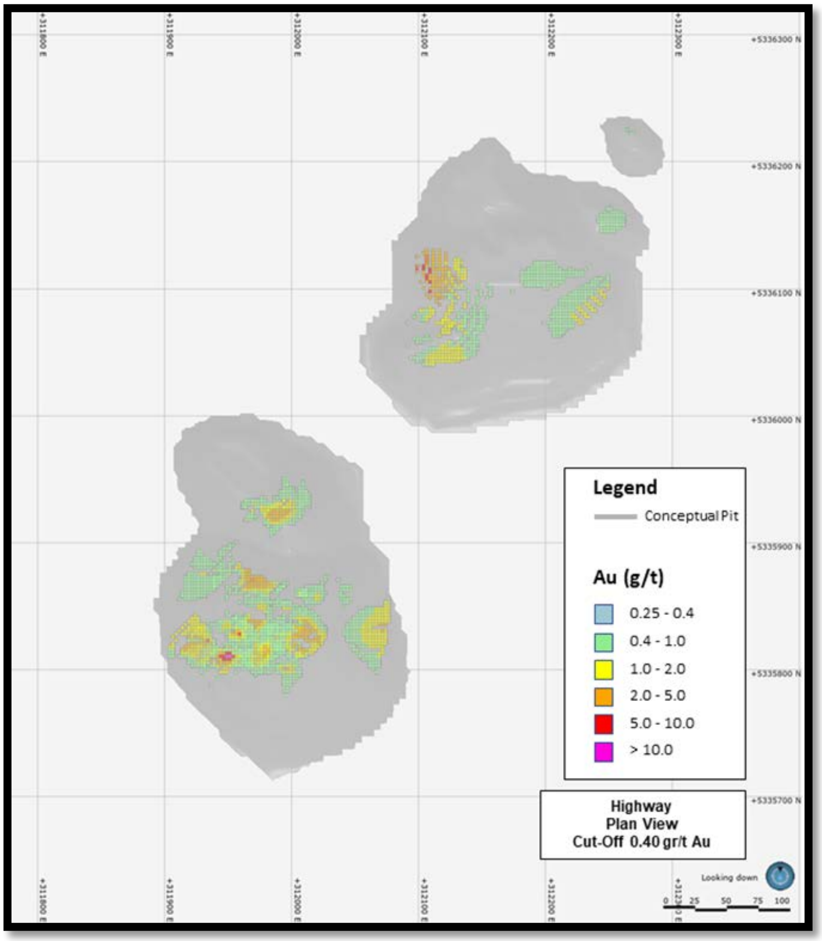

Figure 104 - Plan view showing Wall material block model, Highway

Highway Underground Model

The underground mineral resource was estimated using the same block model of the open pit model, in which the pit shell was extracted. The underground resource zones were modeled using a minimum cut-off grade of 2.05 g/t Au within the mineralized envelopes (Figure 105).

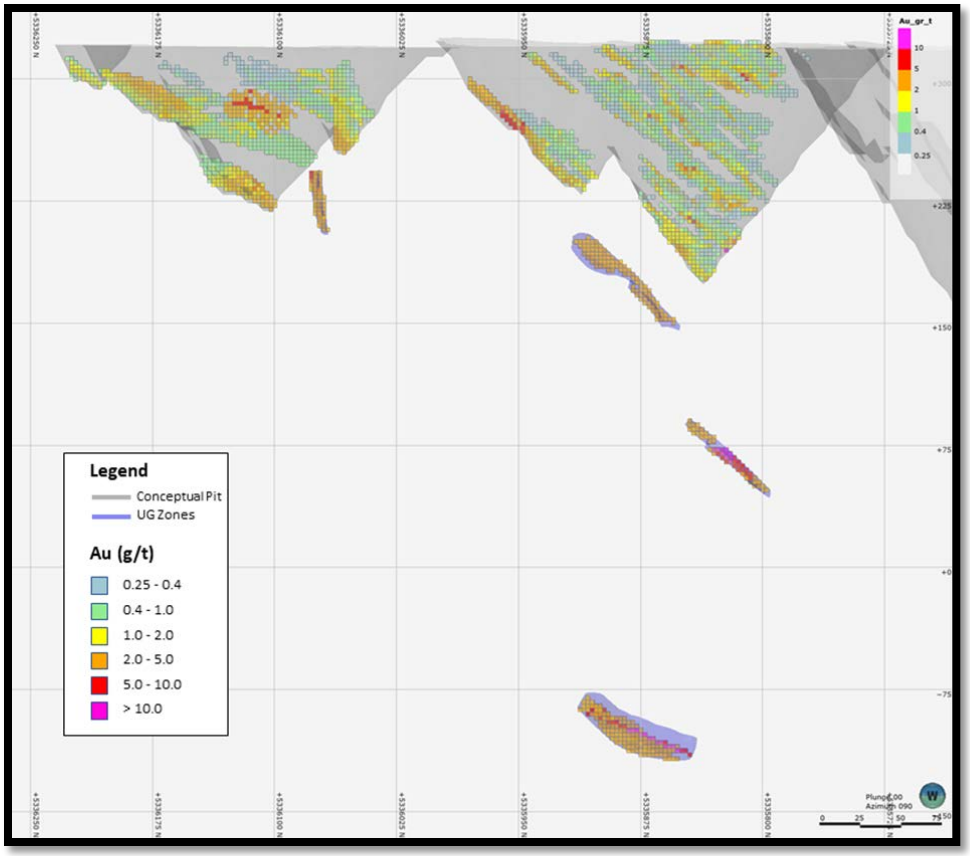

Figure 105 - General view (looking east) showing underground block model, coded by Au grade (g/t), Highway

Monique Open Pit Model

The block gold grades were estimated using three estimation passes (Figure 106 and Figure 107). Block size was 5mE x 5mN x 5mZ. Table 45 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. The dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation are presented in Table 46. After the grade estimation was completed, the mined-out pit volume was removed from the mineral resource estimate (Figure 107).

Table 45 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, Monique open pit model

	Min composites	Max composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	12	2
Second Pass	3	12	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 46 - Ellipsoids for the Pit envelopes estimation, Monique Open Pit model

Ellipsoids	Azimuth°	Dip°	Major	Median	Minor
Pit_A_Pass01	270	-75	35	15	15
Pit_A_Pass02	270	-75	65	50	35
Pit_A_Pass03	270	-75	80	60	35
Pit_B_Pass01	290	-75	25	10	10
Pit_B_Pass02	290	-75	60	40	30
Pit_B_Pass03	290	-75	80	60	30
Pit_E_Pass01	277	-75	25	10	10
Pit_E_Pass02	277	-75	60	30	25
Pit_E_Pass03	277	-75	80	60	25
Pit_F_Pass01	285	-75	15	15	25
Pit_F_Pass02	285	-75	60	50	30
Pit_F_Pass03	285	-75	85	70	30
Pit_G_Pass01	290	-78	25	10	10
Pit_G_Pass02	290	-78	60	40	25
Pit_G_Pass03	290	-78	80	60	25
Pit_I_Pass01	280	-80	25	10	10
Pit_I_Pass02	280	-80	60	40	20
Pit_I_Pass03	280	-80	80	60	20
Pit_I_HW_Pass01	285	-75	25	10	10
Pit_I_HW_Pass02	285	-75	60	40	20
Pit_I_HW_Pass03	285	-75	80	60	20
Pit_J_Pass01	295	-80	25	10	10
Pit_J_Pass02	295	-80	60	45	20
Pit_J_Pass03	295	-80	80	55	20
Pit_M_Pass01	272	-80	25	10	10
Pit_M_Pass02	272	-80	60	40	20
Pit_M_Pass03	272	-80	80	55	20
Pit_P_Pass01	295	-70	25	10	10
Pit_P_Pass02	295	-70	60	45	20
Pit_P_Pass03	295	-70	80	55	20
Pit_Q_Pass01	300	-80	25	10	10
Pit_Q_Pass02	300	-80	65	40	20
Pit_Q_Pass03	300	-80	80	55	20
Pit_S_Pass01	285	-80	25	10	10
Pit_S_Pass02	285	-80	65	45	20
Pit_S_Pass03	285	-80	85	65	20
Pit_T_Pass01	285	-80	25	10	10
Pit_T_Pass02	285	-80	25	10	10
Pit_T_Pass03	285	-80	25	10	10

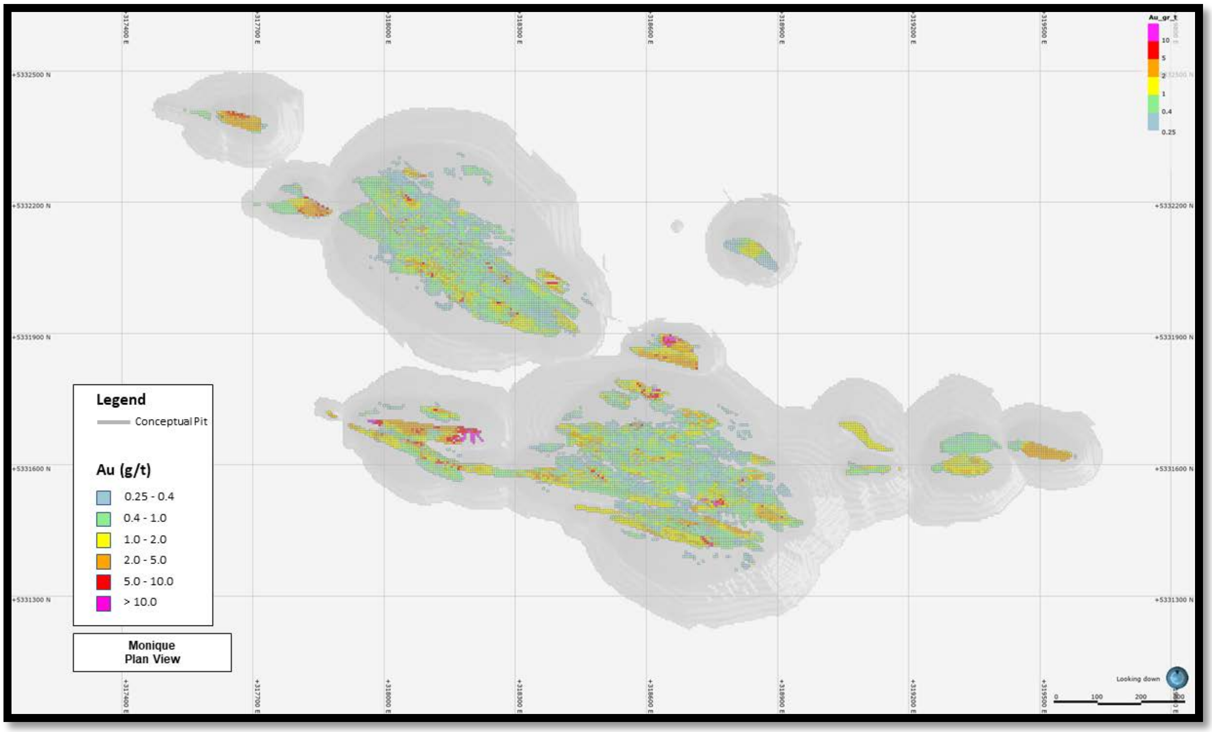

Figure 106 - Plan view showing Monique open pit block model, coded by Au grade (g/t) with pits limits

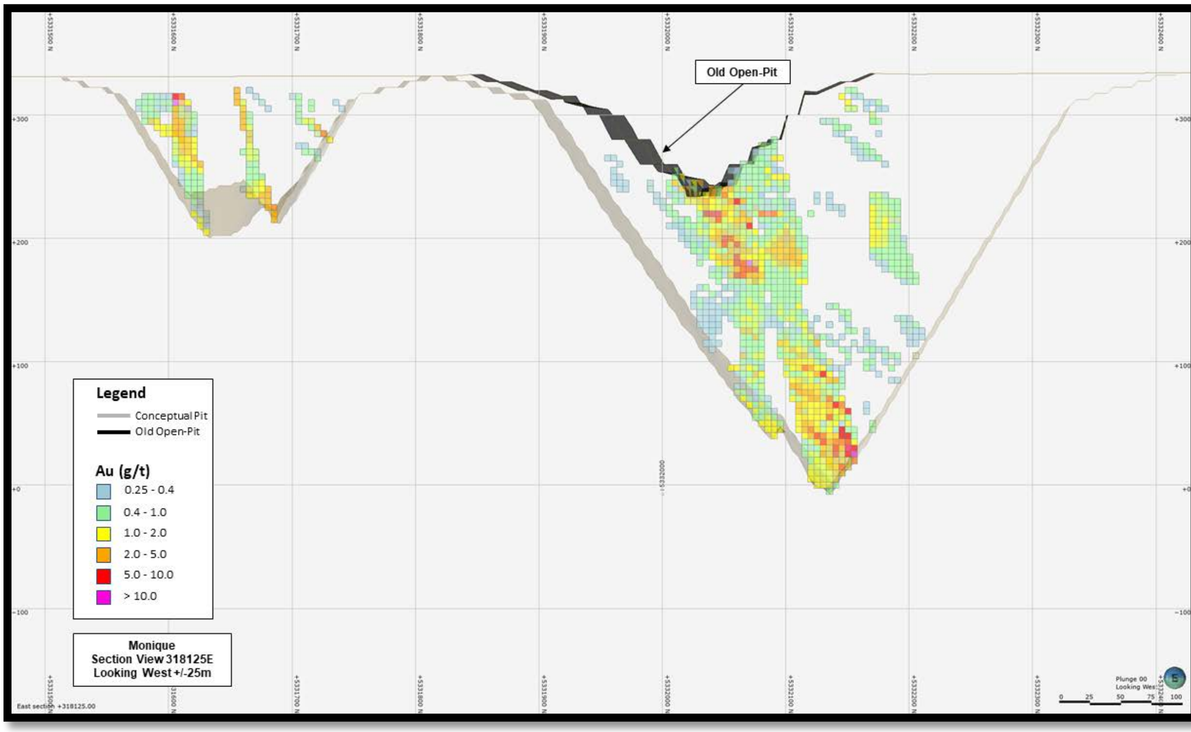

Figure 107 - Section view (looking west) showing Monique open pit model and the mined-out pit volume, block coded by Au grade (g/t)

Monique Wall Material

The wall material wireframe constrained by the pit surface was filled by regular blocks of 5mE x 5mN x 5mZ (Figure 108). Table 47 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. The dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation are presented in Table 48. After the grade estimation was done, the wall material model was merged with the open pit model.

Table 47 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, Monique wall material

	Min composites	Max composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	12	2
Second Pass	3	12	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 48 - Ellipsoids size for the Wall material estimation, Monique

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	203	203	203
Dip	-75	-75	-75
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis	25	60	80
Median axis	10	40	60
Minor axis	05	10	15

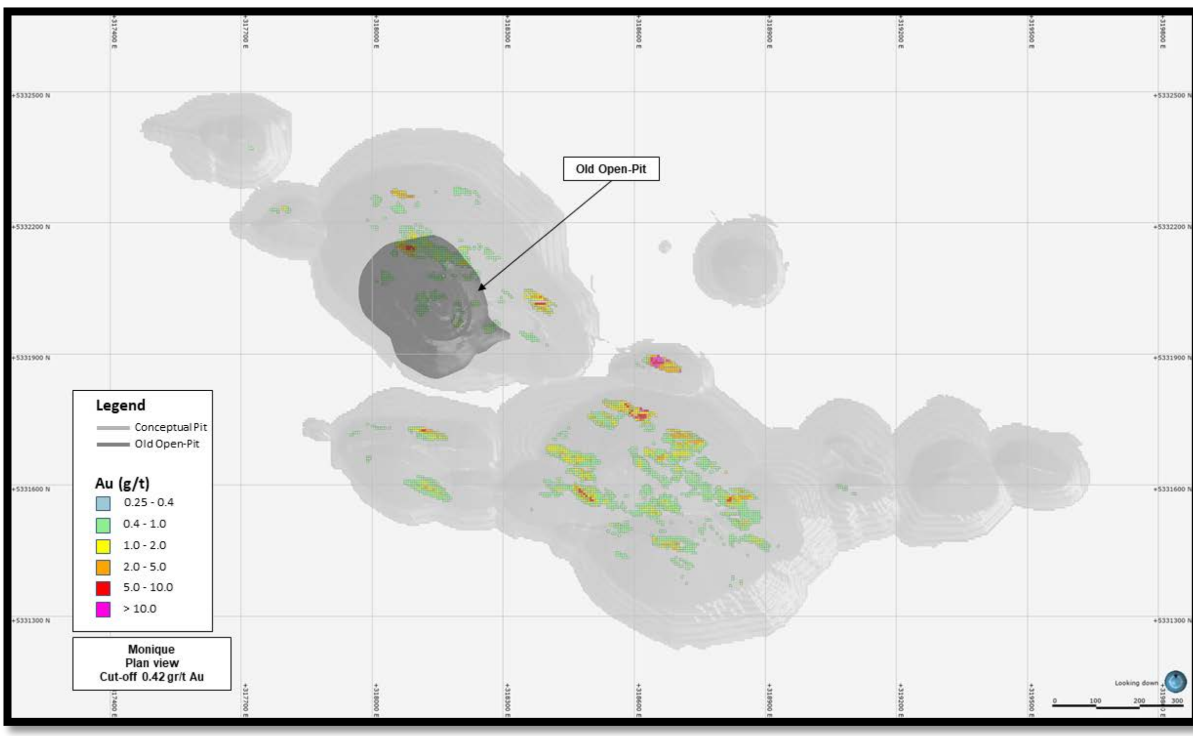

Figure 108 - Plan view showing Wall material block model, Monique

Monique Underground Model

The block gold grades were estimated using three estimation passes. Block size was 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mZ. Table 49 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. The dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation are presented in Table 50 For Monique, the underground resource zones were modeled using a minimum cut-off grade of 1.65 g/t Au within the bulk envelopes (Figure 109).

Table 49 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, Monique underground model

	Min composites	Max composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 50 - Ellipsoids for the underground bulk envelopes estimation, Monique underground model

Ellipsoids	Azimuth°	Dip°	Major	Median	Minor
Corps_A_Pass01	270	-75	35	15	15
Corps_A_Pass02	270	-75	65	50	35
Corps_A_Pass03	270	-75	80	60	35
Corps_B_Pass01	290	-75	25	10	10
Corps_B_Pass02	290	-75	60	40	30
Corps_B_Pass03	290	-75	80	60	30
Corps_G_Pass01	290	-78	25	10	10
Corps_G_Pass02	290	-78	60	40	25
Corps_G_Pass03	290	-78	80	60	25
Corps_I_Pass01	280	-80	25	10	10
Corps_I_Pass02	280	-80	60	40	20
Corps_I_Pass03	280	-80	80	60	20
Corps_I_HW_Pass01	285	-75	25	10	10
Corps_I_HW_Pass02	285	-75	60	40	20
Corps_I_HW_Pass03	285	-75	80	60	20
Corps_J_Pass01	295	-80	25	10	10
Corps_J_Pass02	295	-80	60	45	20
Corps_J_Pass03	295	-80	80	55	20
Corps_L_Pass01	290	-80	25	10	10
Corps_L_Pass02	290	-80	60	40	20
Corps_L_Pass03	290	-80	80	60	20
Corps_M_Pass01	272	-80	25	10	10
Corps_M_Pass02	272	-80	60	40	20
Corps_M_Pass03	272	-80	80	55	20
Corps_P_Pass01	295	-70	25	10	10
Corps_P_Pass02	295	-70	60	45	20
Corps_P_Pass03	295	-70	80	55	20

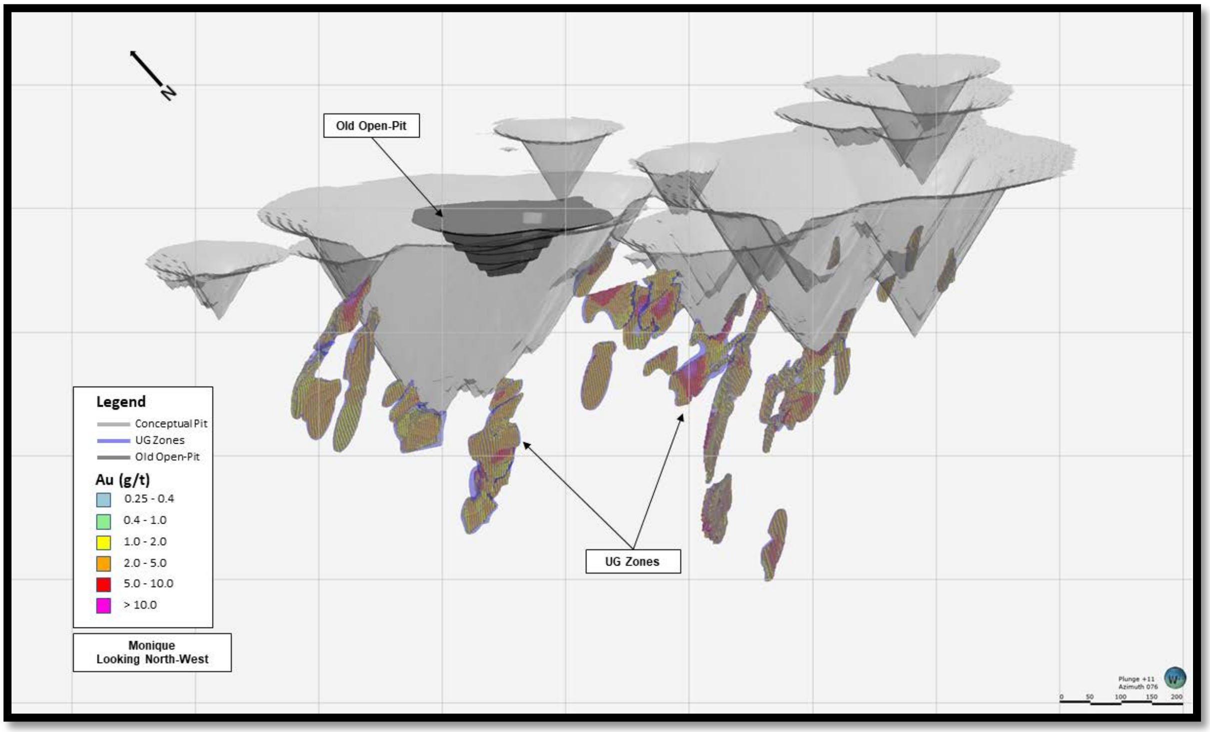

Figure 109 - General view (looking northwest) showing underground block model, coded by Au grade (g/t), Monique

Courvan SE & SW Open Pit Model

The block gold grades were estimated using three estimation passes (Figure 110, Figure 111 and Figure 112). Table 51 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. The dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation are presented in Table 52.

Table 51 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, Courvan SE and SW open pit model

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 52 - Ellipsoids size for the mineralized envelopes, Courvan SE and SW open pit model

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	05	05	05
Dip	-35	-35	-35
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis	30	60	120
Median axis	30	60	120
Minor axis	10	15	20

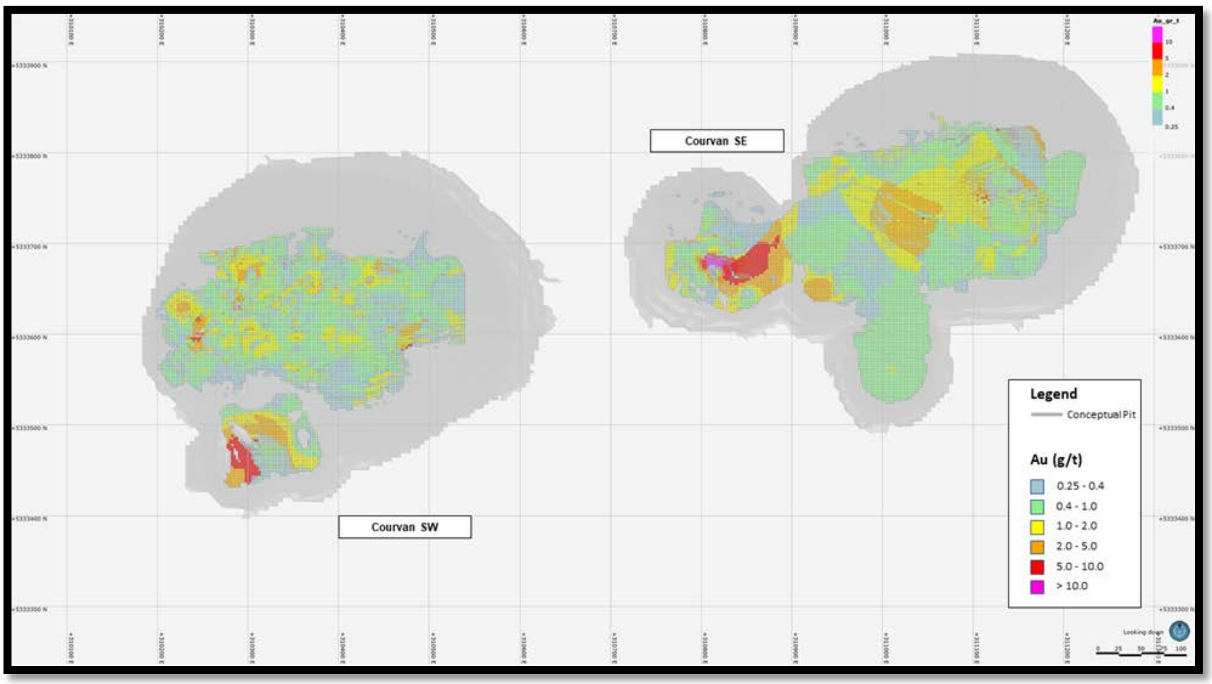

Figure 110 - Plan view for Courvan SE and SW open pit block models, coded by Au grade (g/t) with conceptual pit limits

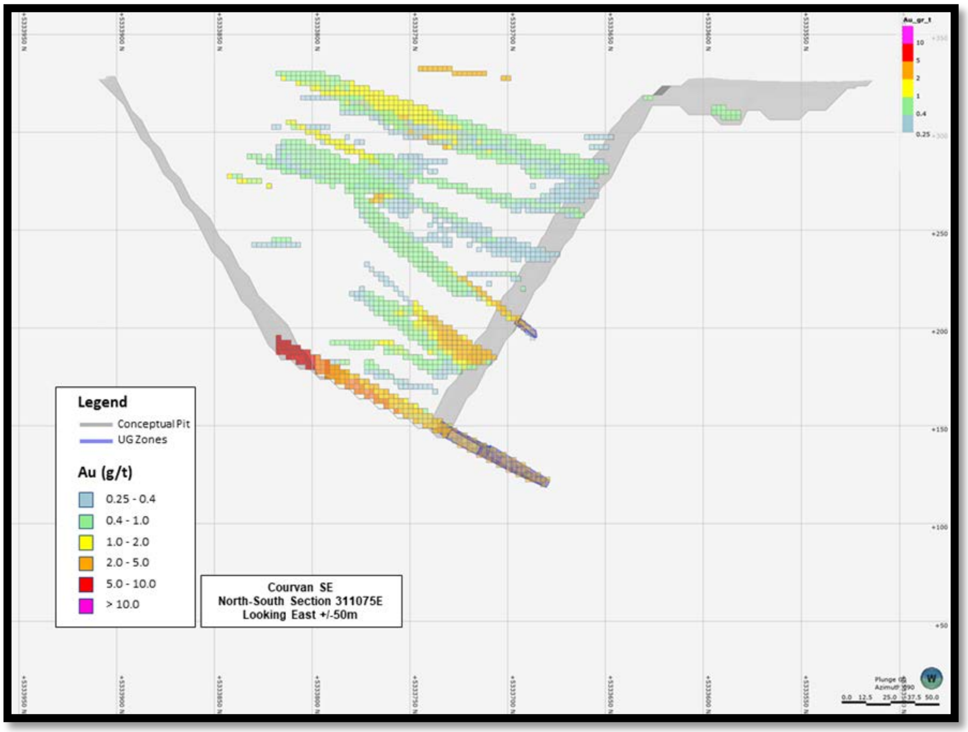

Figure 111 - Section view (looking east) showing the OP & UG block model, Courvan SE

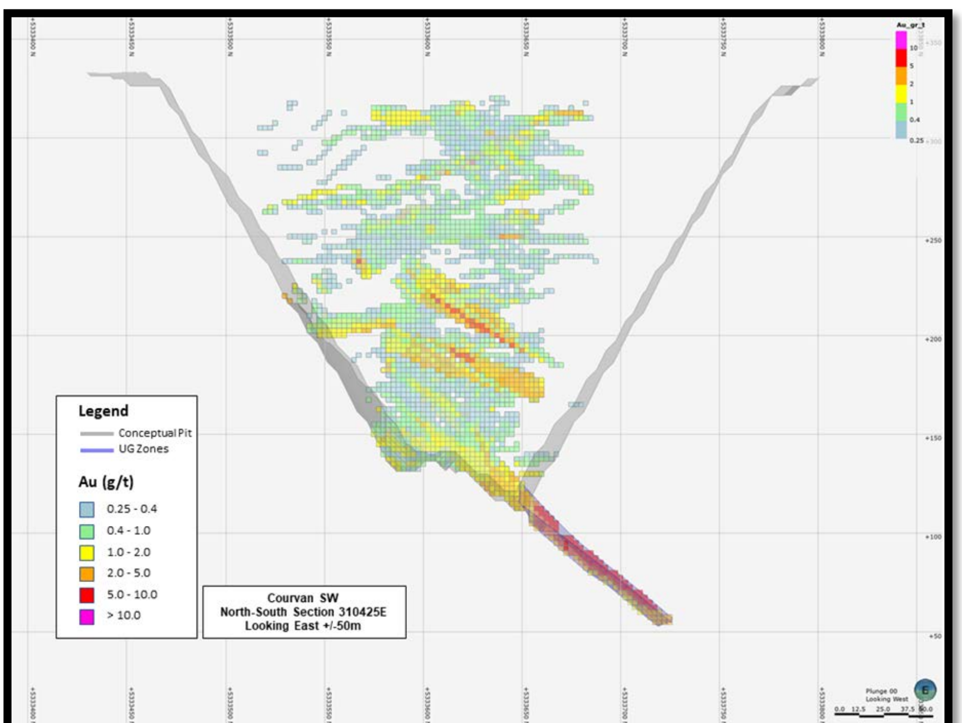

Figure 112 - Section view (looking east) showing the OP & UG block model, Courvan SW

Courvan SE & SW Wall Material

The wall material wireframe constrained by the pit surface was filled by regular blocks of 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mZ (Figure 113 and Figure 114). Table 53 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. The dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation are presented in Table 54. After the grade estimation was done, the wall material model was merged with the open pit model.

Table 53 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, Courvan SE and SW

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	1

Table 54 - Ellipsoids size for the wall material, Courvan SE and SW

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	180	180	180
Dip	-10	-10	-10
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis	20	40	60
Median axis	20	40	60
Minor axis	05	05	10

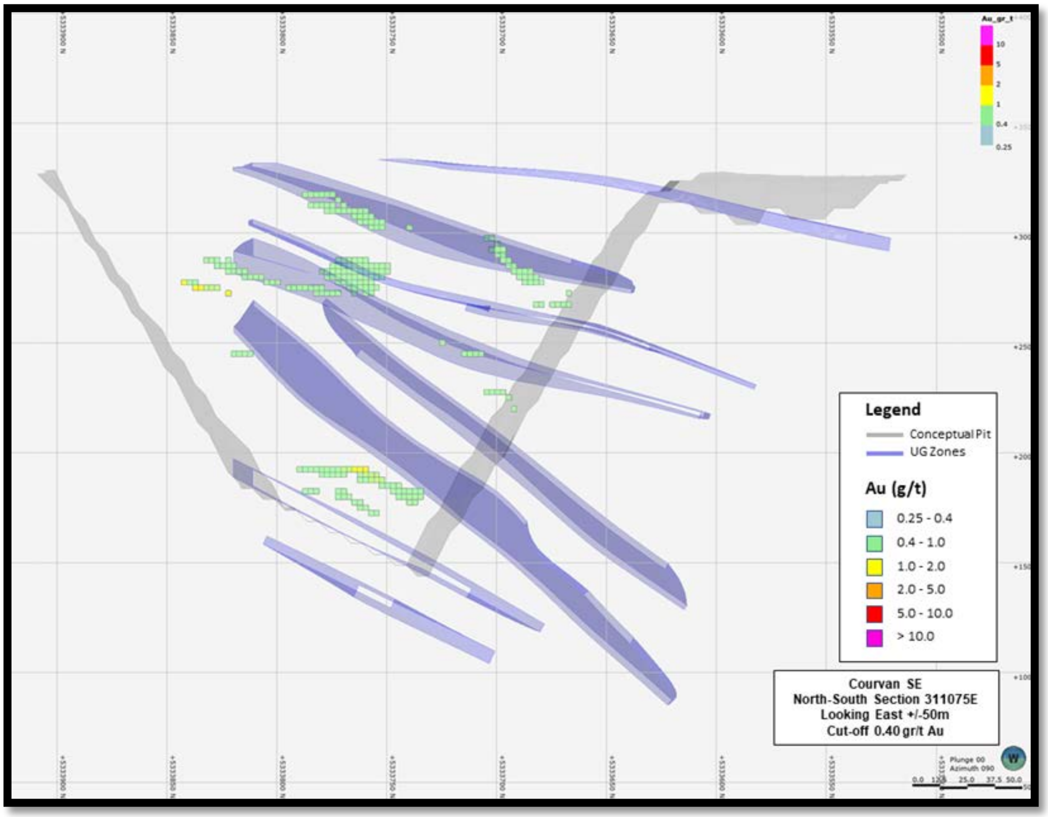

Figure 113 - Section view (looking east) showing wall material block model, Courvan SE

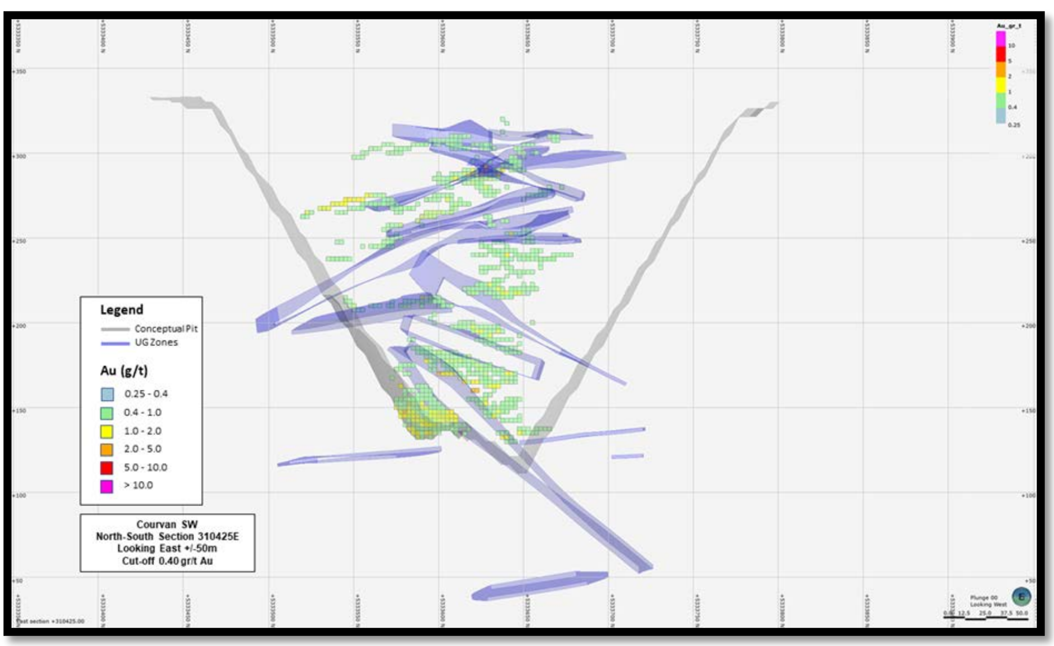

Figure 114 - Section view (looking north) showing wall material block model, Courvan SW

Courvan SE & SW Underground Model

The underground mineral resource was estimated using the same block model of the open pit model, in which the pit shell was extracted. The underground resource zones were modeled using a minimum cut-off grade of 2.05 g/t Au within the mineralized envelopes (Figure 115).

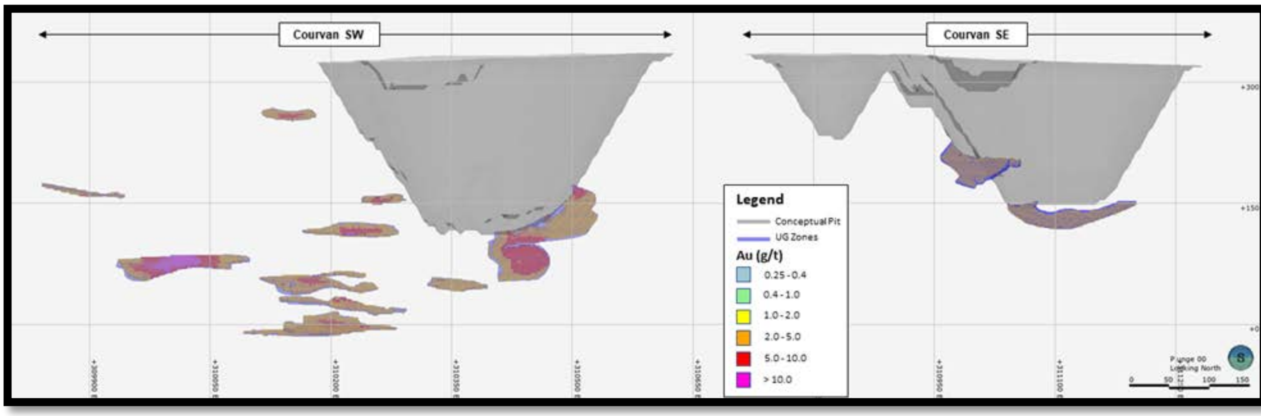

Figure 115 - General view (looking north) showing underground resource zones of Courvan SE & SW

Creek, Bussiere & Bordure Open Pit Model

The block gold grades were estimated using three estimation passes (Figure 116). Table 55 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. Table 56 shows the dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation. After the grade estimation was completed, the mined-out volumes (stopes, drifts and shafts were removed from the mineral resource estimate).

Table 55 - Three pass estimation composite parameters of Bussiere, Creek and Bordure

	Min composites	Max composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	n/a

Table 56 - Ellipsoids size used for the estimation of Bussiere, Creek and Bordure

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	355	355	355
Dip	-22	-22	-22
Principal axis (Bussiere, Bordure)	30	60	120

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Median axis (Bussiere, Bordure)	30	60	120
Minor axis (Bussiere, Bordure)	10	15	20
Principal axis (Creek)	30	60	90
Median axis (Creek)	30	60	90
Minor axis (Creek)	10	20	20

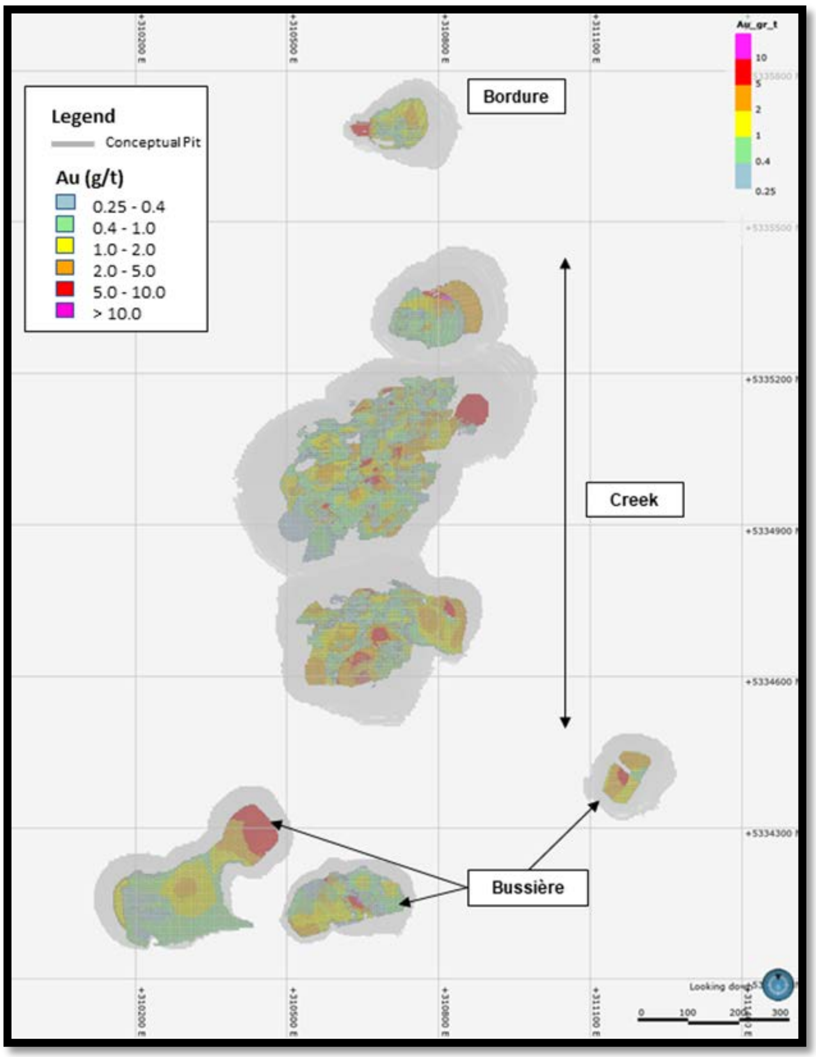

Figure 116 - Plan view showing the conceptual pit limits and Bussiere, Creek and Bordure open pit block models coded by Au grade (g/t)

Creek, Bussiere & Bordure Wall Material

The wall material wireframe constrained by the pit surface was filled by regular blocks of 2.5mE x 2.5mN x 2.5mZ (Figure 117). Table 57 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for all three pass estimations. The dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation are presented in Table 58. After the grade estimation was done, the wall material model was merged with the open pit model.

Table 57 - Three pass estimation composite parameters, Bussiere, Creek and Bordure

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	10	2
Second Pass	3	10	2
Third Pass	2	10	1

Table 58 - Ellipsoids size for the wall material, Bussiere, Creek and Bordure

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02	Run_03
Azimuth	180	180	180
Dip	-10	-10	-10
Spin	0	0	0
Principal axis	20	40	60
Median axis	20	40	60
Minor axis	05	05	10

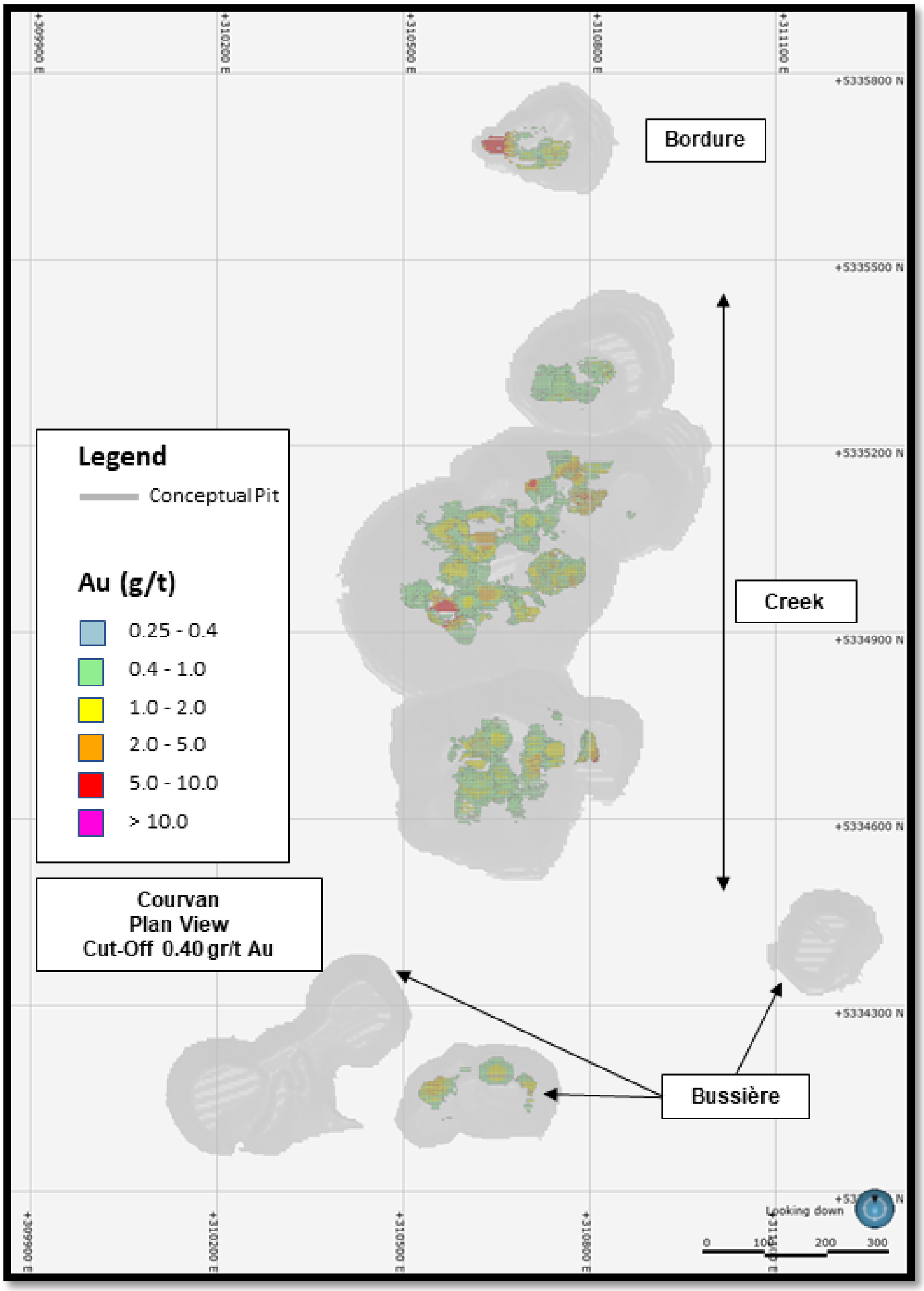

Figure 117 - Plan view showing Wall material bloc model, Bussiere, Creek and Bordure

Creek, Bussiere & Bordure Underground Model

The underground mineral resource was estimated using the same block model of the open pit model, in which the pit shell was extracted. The underground resource zones were modeled using a minimum cut-off grade of 2.05 g/t Au within the mineralized envelopes (Figure 118).

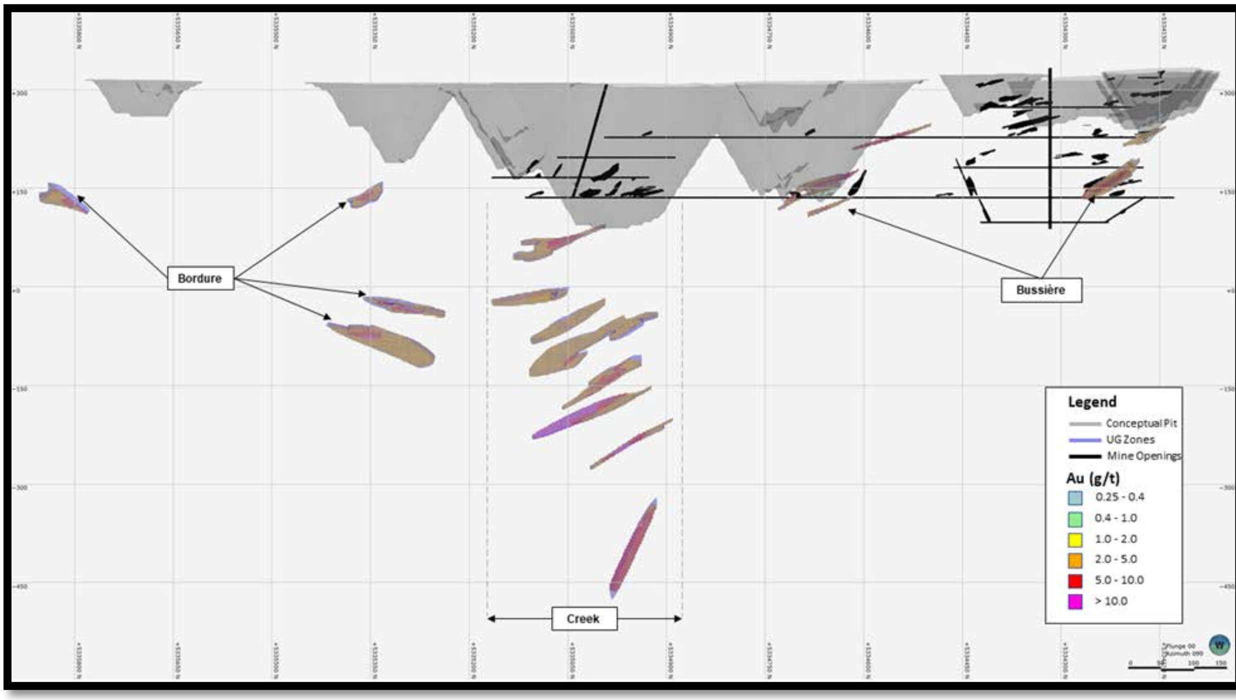

Figure 118 - Section view (looking east) showing the underground block model coded by Au grade (g/t) and the mined-out volumes, , Bussiere, Creek and Bordure

Lapaska 2019 Resource Estimate

The reader can refer to the 2019 NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE VAL-D'OR EAST PROJECT for further details about the Lapaska model.

Two block models were constructed for Lapaska and gold mineralization was contained within the Lapaska Central Zone envelope. The Central Zone was subvertical and oriented E-W, with a maximum thickness of 40m.

Lapaska Mass Model

The Mass model, with a block size of 5mE x 5mN x 5mZ, was used for the estimation of the pit-constrained mineral resource and for pit optimization (Figure 119). Assay composites of 3 m length have been created starting from the collar of each drill hole to the end. The blocks with a centroid inside the Central Zone wireframe were estimated, using only the assay composites within the wireframe. Block gold grades were estimated using two estimation passes.

Table 59 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for the two pass estimations. The dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation are presented in Table 60.

Table 59 - Two pass estimation composite parameters, Lapaska

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	2	12	1
Second Pass	2	12	n/a

Table 60 - Ellipsoids size for the mass envelope estimation of Lapaska

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02
Azimuth	07	07
Dip	90	90
Spin	0	0
Principal axis	30	60
Median axis	30	60
Minor axis	10	20

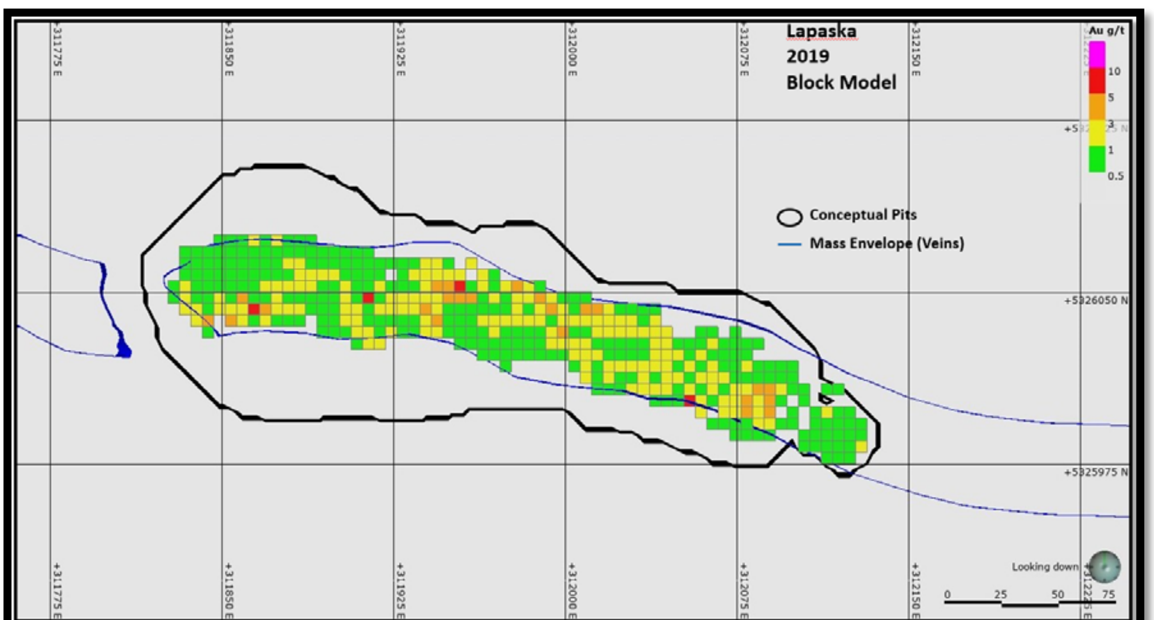

Figure 119 - Plan view showing Lapaska Mass block model with Central Zone and conceptual pit, coded by Au grade (g/t)

Lapaska Underground Model

The underground model, with a block size of 3mE x 3mN x 3mZ, was created to estimate the mineral resources outside of the optimized pit shell (Figure 120). Assay composites of 1.5m length were used. The blocks with a centroid inside the Central Zone wireframe were estimated, using only the assay composites within the wireframe. The pit shell was then extracted from the underground block model, and only the blocks with a centroid outside the pit shells were kept. Block gold grades were estimated using two estimation passes. The same composite parameters and search ellipsoids of the 5/5/5 mass model were also used for the gold grade estimation of the 3/3/3 underground model (Table 59 and Table 60).

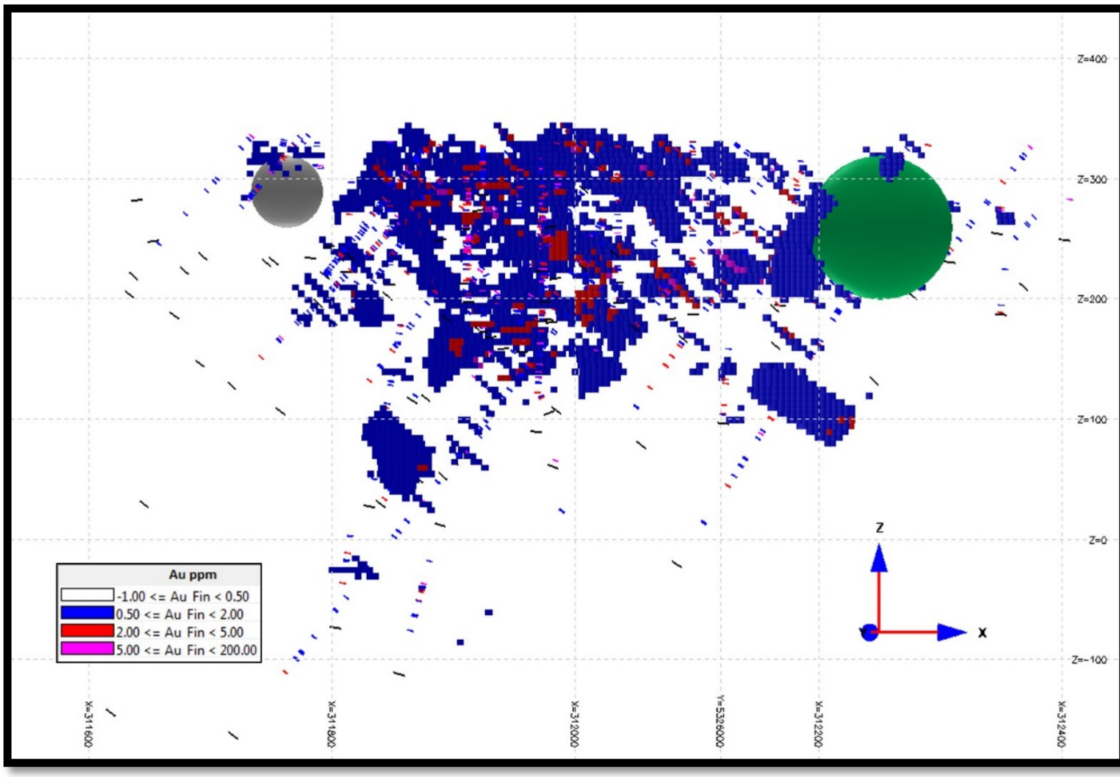

Figure 120 - Section view (looking north) of the Lapaska underground block model, coded by Au grade (g/t)

Senore 2019 Resource Estimate

The reader can refer to the 2019 NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE VAL-D'OR EAST PROJECT for further details about the Senore model.

Two block models were constructed for Senore. The gold mineralization close to the surface was contained in a mass envelope that was used for the estimation of the pit-constrained mineral resource. Fifteen (15) mineralized envelopes, oriented E-W and shallowly dipping south were interpreted for the underground model. The latter were hosted in the eastern margin of the Bourlamaque granodiorite batholith, close to the contact with the Dubuisson formation, approximately 3 km north of Courvan Bordure deposit.

Senore Mass Model

The Mass model, with a block size of 5mE x 5mN x 5mZ, was used for the estimation of the pit-constrained mineral resource and for pit optimization (Figure 121). Assay composites of 3 m length have been created starting from the collar of each drill hole to the end. The blocks with a centroid inside the mass envelope wireframe were estimated, using only the assay composites within the wireframe. Block gold grades were estimated using two estimation passes. Table 61 shows the minimum and maximum of composites, and the number of composites per drill hole used for the two pass estimations. The dimensions and the orientations of the ellipsoids used for estimation are presented in Table 62. After the grade estimation was completed, the mined-out volumes (stopes, drifts and shafts) were removed from the mineral resource estimate (Figure 122).

Table 61 - Two pass estimation composite parameters, Senore mass model

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	2	12	1
Second Pass	2	12	n/a

Table 62 - Ellipsoids size for the mass envelope estimation, Senore

Ellipsoids	Run_01	Run_02
Azimuth	00	00
Dip	38	38
Spin	0	0
Principal axis	30	60
Median axis	30	60
Minor axis	10	20

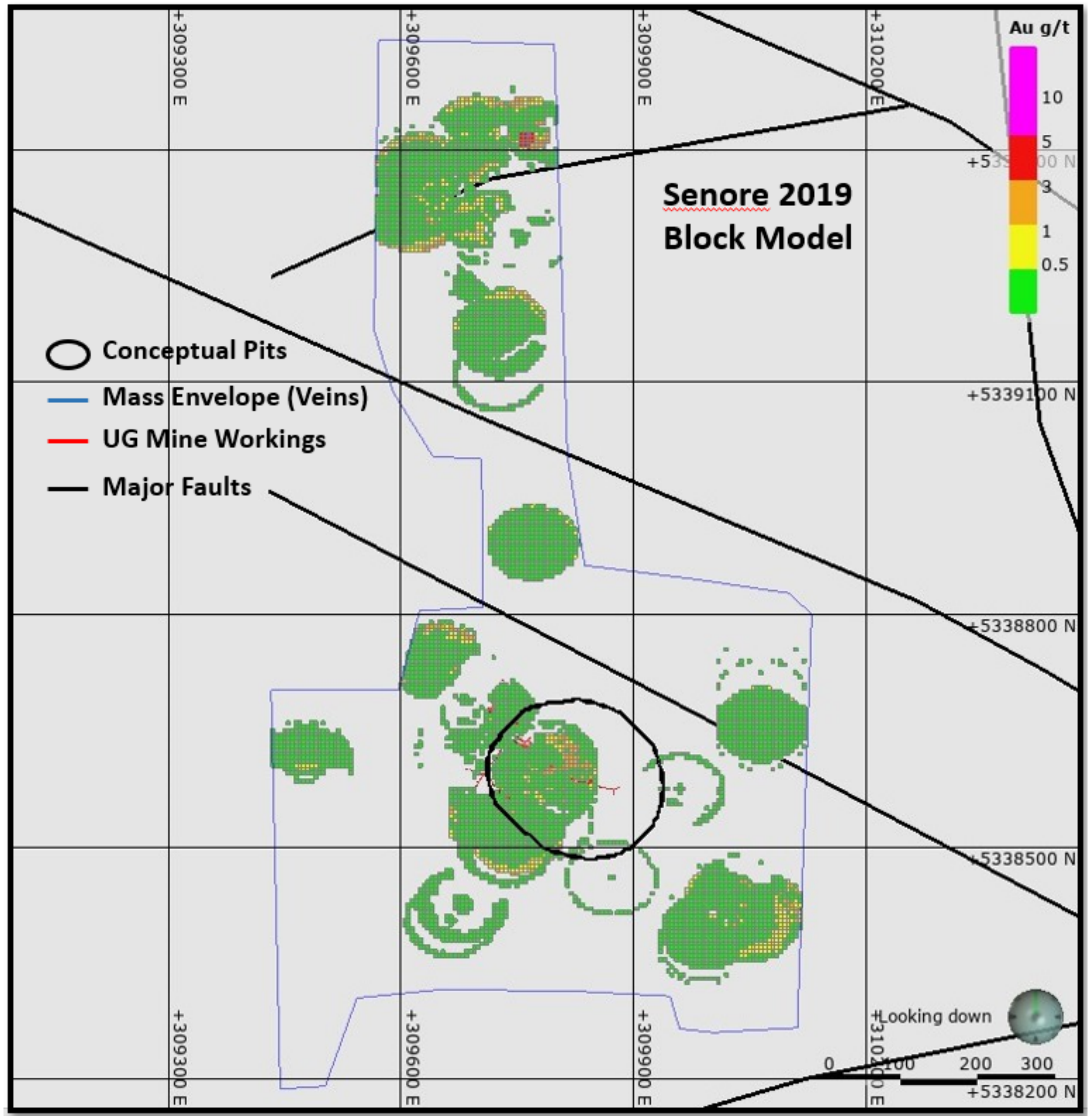

Figure 121 - Plan view showing blocks model coded by Au grade (g/t) with mass envelope and UG workings

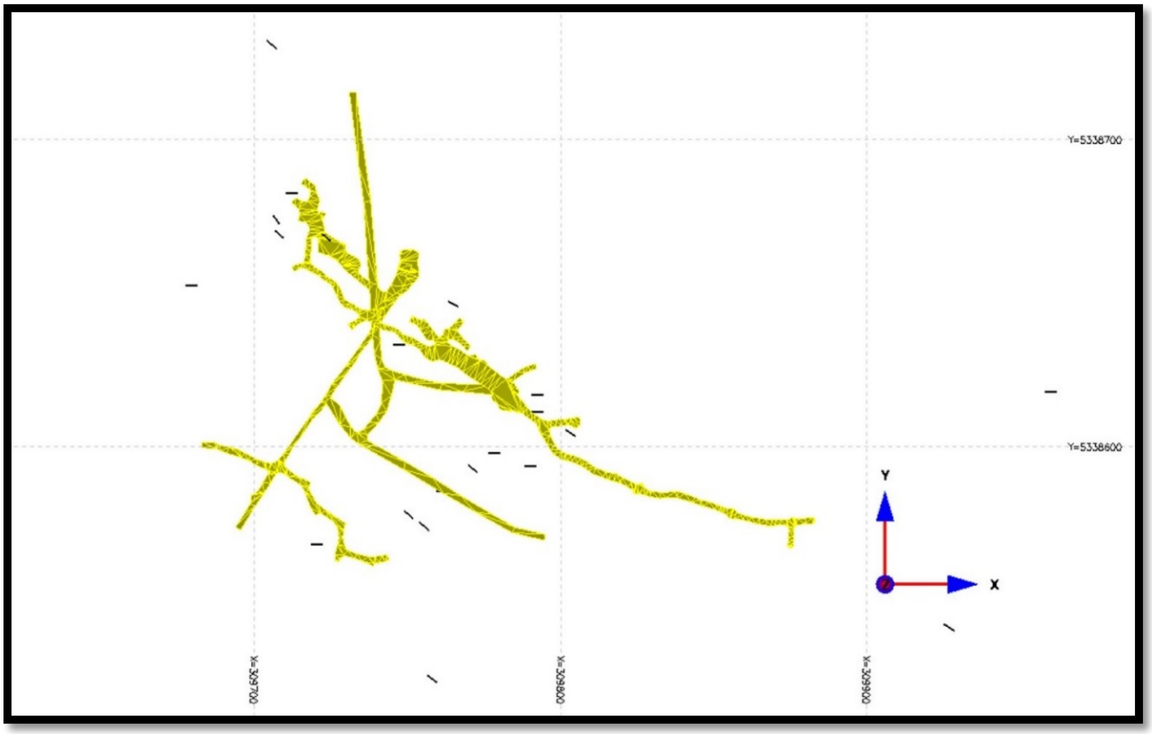

Figure 122 - Mine openings of the existing Senore mine

Senore Underground Model

The underground model, with a block size of 3mE x 3mN x 3mZ, was created to estimate the mineral resources outside the optimized pit shell (Figure 123). Assay composites of 1.5m length were used. The blocks with a centroid inside the mineralized envelopes were estimated, using only the assay composites within the wireframes. The pit shell was then extracted from the underground block model, and only the blocks with a centroid outside the pit shells were kept. Block gold grades were estimated using two estimation passes. The same composite parameters and search ellipsoids of the 5/5/5 mass model were also used for the gold grade estimation of the 3/3/3 underground model (Table 61 and Table 62).

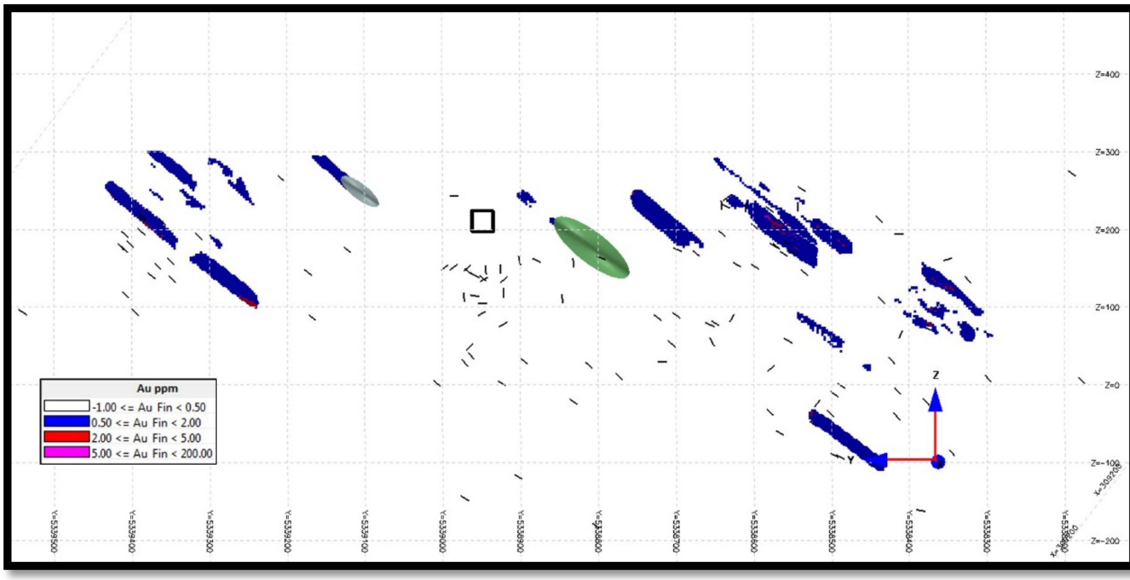

Figure 123 - Section view (looking east) of Senore underground block model, coded by Au grade (g/t)

14.1.8.3 Model Validation

Following each resource estimate, GoldMinds carried out a validation procedure including:

- Visual comparisons of block gold values versus composite values;
- Validation of the total volume of the wireframe models compared to the total block model volume;
- Block model grades were visually examined and compared with composite grades in cross sections and on elevation plans.
- Validation of the mine-out volumes extracted from the block model.

GoldMinds found grade continuity to be reasonable and confirmed that the block grades were reasonably consistent with local drill holes assays and composite grades, and that there was no significant bias.

In order to accurately estimate the resources, GoldMinds removed the mined-out volumes (stopes, drifts and shafts – digitized from historical plans by Probe Geologists).

The mined-out voids were digitized using the mine plans from the old Beliveau and Bussiere mines. GoldMinds recommends conducting a survey using the GeoSight cavity monitoring system (CMS) to get more accurate 3D mapping of underground voids, shafts, stopes and drifts.

14.1.8.4 Reconciliation with past New Beliveau production

In order to account for the underground production at New Beliveau voids model were generated from historical plans or DXF files. Plans were digitized and then some proper 3D solids were meshed. The void models are in the form of different 3D solids as shown in this section. The void models were used to account for the historically extracted material. Blocks from the block model with centers inside the void models are considered mined and not counted in the resource estimates.

Between 1989 and 1993 the company Cambior Inc. was in production at New Beliveau. Cambior published all mined quantities in their January 1994 Reserve report, including those in pre-production. Reconciliation was performed with this information and the results (including pre-production) are shown in Table 63.

Table 63 - Reconciliation between model and Cambior mined metrics production

		Current Model (Mined)	Latest model only stopes	Ratio
Tonnes	Mt	1 788 086	1 746 784	97,7%
In situ Au	Oz	182 638	191 111	104,6%
Grade	g/t	3,18	3,40	107,1%

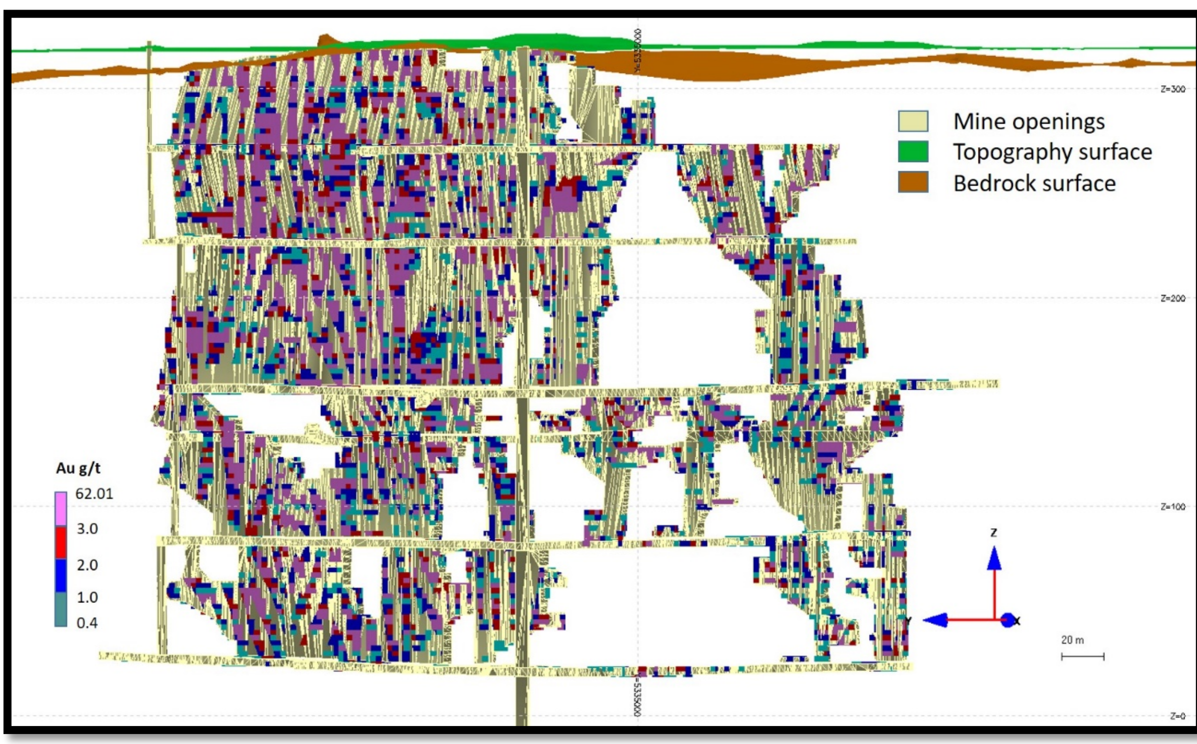

Figure 124 - Block model within the mine openings at New Beliveau

14.2 Mineral resource classification

14.2.1 Resource categories

The resource classification definitions used for this report are those published by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum in their document "CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves".

Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserves. GoldMinds is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

Measured Mineral Resource

The part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.

Indicated Mineral Resource

The part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated at a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

Inferred Mineral Resource

The part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Resources from this category should not be used to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

The mineral resources of the Val-d'Or East property were classified using the search ellipsoids for each category. <u>The wall material was only classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.</u>

- **Pascalis Gold Trend**

The classification using a minimum of two drillholes within 12.5 m of each other or less defines measured resources. For the indicated resources, a minimum of two drillholes within 25 m of each other or less were used. The inferred resources were classified using two passes. First pass using 2 drillholes extends by a maximum of 120m and 40m thick, with a minimum of 2 composites and a maximum of one composite from the same hole. Second pass extends by a maximum of 50m and 25m thick using one drillhole with a minimum of 2 composites. For the wall material, the blocks are classified as inferred resources using one pass (2 drillholes extends by a maximum 100m and 10m thick with a minimum of 2 composites and with a maximum of one composite from the same drillhole).

- **Monique Gold Trend**

For Monique, there are no measured resources. The classification using a minimum of 3 drillholes within 60 m of each other or less defines indicated resources, that extend only by 40 m. The inferred resources were classified using one pass with a maximum of 12 composites and a minimum of 3 composites from the same hole (inferred resources extend by a maximum of 150 m downdip and 40 m thick). For the wall material, the blocks are classified as inferred resources using a minimum of 2 drillholes within 100 m of each other or less. A single pass is used with a minimum of 3 composites and a maximum of two composites from the same drill hole (wall material inferred resources extend by a maximum of 100 m (Z), 100m (X) and 10 m (Y).

- **Courvan Gold Trend**

The classification using a minimum of 3 drillholes within 30 m of each other or less defines measured resources. For the indicated resources, a minimum of 3 drillholes within 60 m of each other or less were used. The inferred resources were classified using 2 passes. First pass using 2 drillholes extends by a maximum 120m and 20m thick with a minimum of 3 composites and a maximum of two composites from the same hole. Second pass extends by a maximum of 50m and 20m thick using one drillhole with a minimum of 2 composites. For the wall material, the blocks are classified as inferred resources using one pass and a minimum of 2 drillholes within 100 m of each other, extending by a maximum 50 m (X) and 50m (Y) and 05 m (Z).

- **Lapaska and Senore**

For Measured mineral resources, a minimum of six (6) composites and a maximum of twelve (12) composites per block with a maximum of two (2) composites from the same drill hole was used (Search ellipsoid radius for Measured resource is 15m x 15m x 5m). For Indicated mineral resources, a minimum of four (4) composites per block, a maximum of twelve (12) composites with a maximum of two (2) composites from the same drill hole was used (Search ellipsoid radius for Indicated is 20m x 20m x 5m). Any blocks remaining within the envelopes after the measured and indicated classes were applied were classified as Inferred mineral resources.

14.2.2 Cut-off Definition

The mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that accounts for extraction scenarios, transport, and processing recoveries.

The gold price used for the present mineral resource estimation is 1,600 US$ and the exchange rate for Canadian dollars is 1.33. During the last twelve months, gold price was between US$2063.28 and US$1682.90 (Figure 125).

Figure 125 - One year Gold price from Kitco

All the economic assumptions selected for the estimation of the Cut-Off grade are listed in the tables below (Table 64 and Table 65) showing the economic parameters for the potential open pit and underground scenarios.

The mining method is one of the most important factor influencing the production cost. The mining method considers the geometry, grade and the orientation of the various mineralized structures of the Val d'Or East project. The resource estimation consists of an open-pit scenario for the upper portions of the deposit and an underground scenario for the portion that cannot eventually be extracted by open pit operation.

The pit optimization has been done with a fixed mining and processing cost to which a transportation cost is added based on the distance between the deposit and the central processing facility (Table 64 and Table 65). The geotechnical parameters used for the pit optimization are presented in Section 14.1.6 for the pit slopes in rock. In overburden, the following technical parameters were used:

- Specific gravity: 1.90 t/m^3
- Pit slopes: 2.5 to 1 for Pascalis and Courvan; 3.5 to 1 for Monique

Prior to the pit optimization, the 2.5m(X) x 2.5m(Y) x 2.5m(Z) open pit block models were re-blocked to a size dimension of 5m(X) x 5m(Y) by 5m(Z).

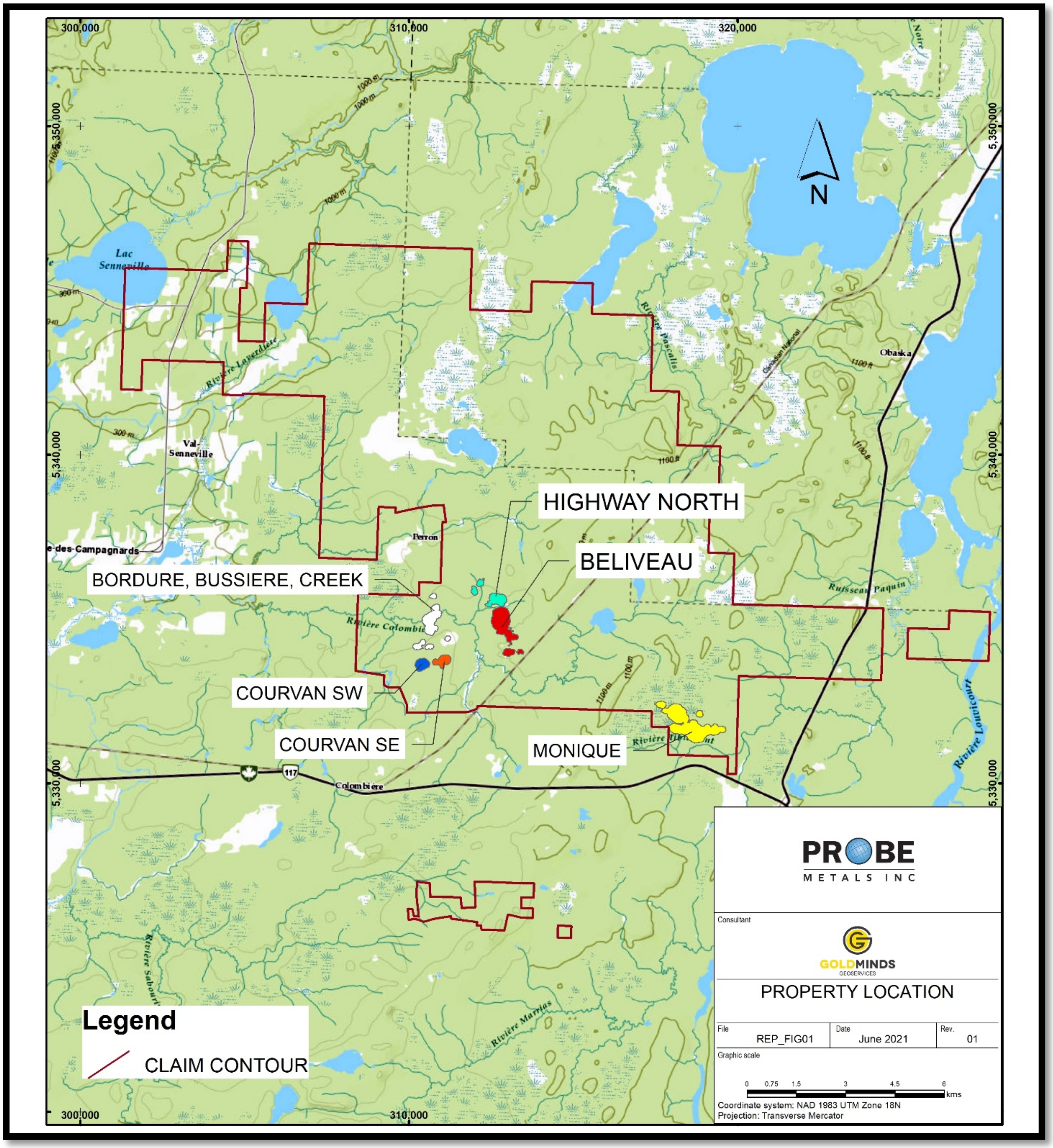

Figure 126 - Plan view showing all conceptual pits limit of Val d'Or East project

Table 64 - Main economic parameters for the pit optimization

	Open Pit	Underground (Long Hole)	Underground Mechanized Cut & Fill
Gold price (US$/oz)	1.600	1.600	1.600
Exchange rate (C$/US$)	1.33	1.33	1.33
Processing costs ($/t)	17.50	17.50	17.50
G&A costs ($/t)	4.00	4.00	4.00
Gold recovery (%)	95	95	95
Mining costs (rock, $/t)	3.00 Pascalis 3.50 Courvan 3.50 Monique	82.00	110.00
Mining costs (overburden, $/t)	2.50	N/A	N/A

Table 65 - Transport distances and costs

Gold Trend	Distance to Processing Facility (km)	Additional costs ($/t)	Final operating costs, $/t (Transport, processing & G&A)
Courvan	5	0.75	22.25
Monique	17	2.55	24.05
Pascalis	3	0.45	21.95

As a result, the following cut-off grades were calculated for the various deposits:

Gold Trend	Open Pit (g/t)	Underground (g/t)
Courvan	0.40	2.05
Monique	0.42	1.65
Pascalis	0.40	1.65 and 2.05

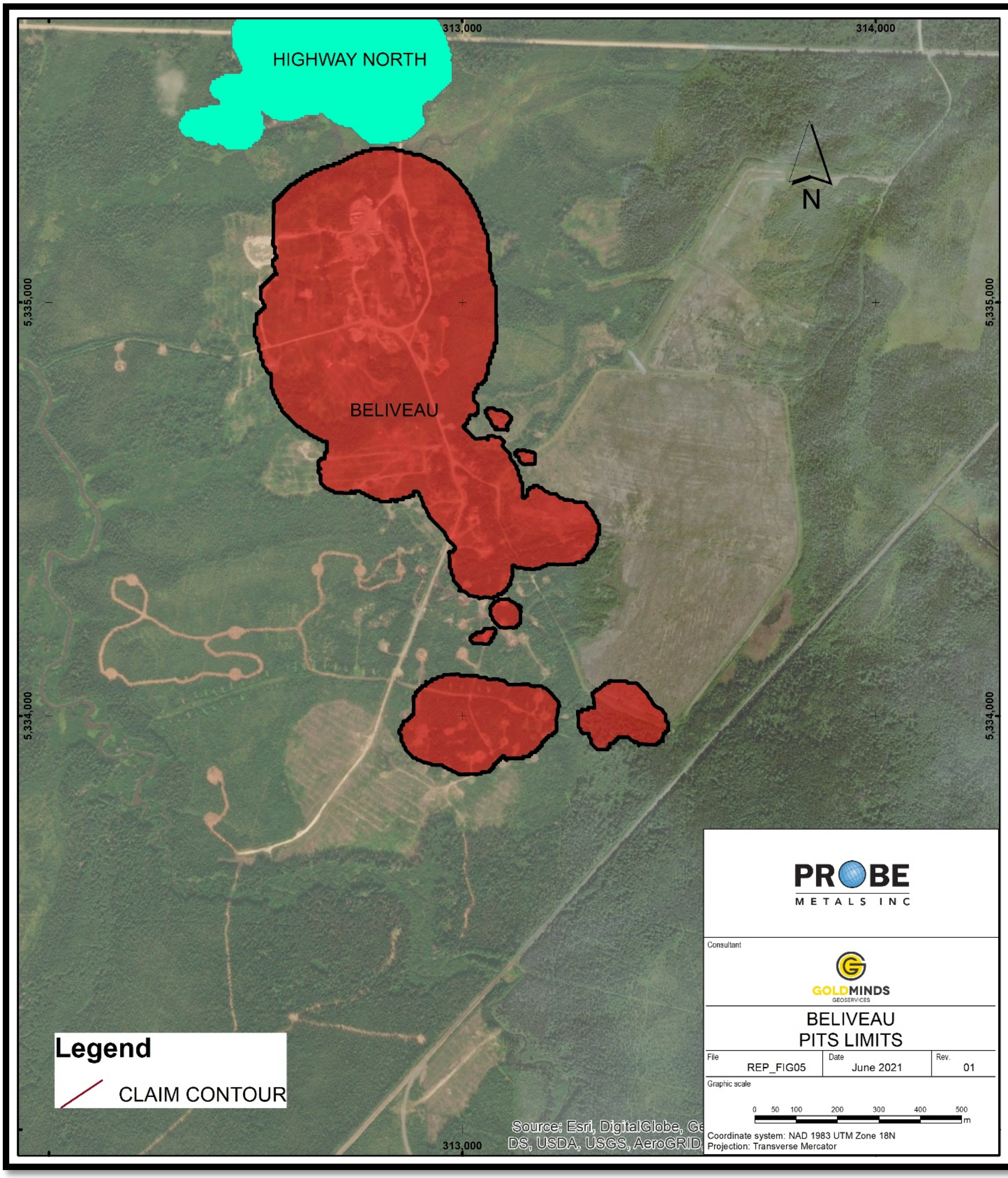

Figure 127 - Plan view showing the conceptual pit limit, New Beliveau

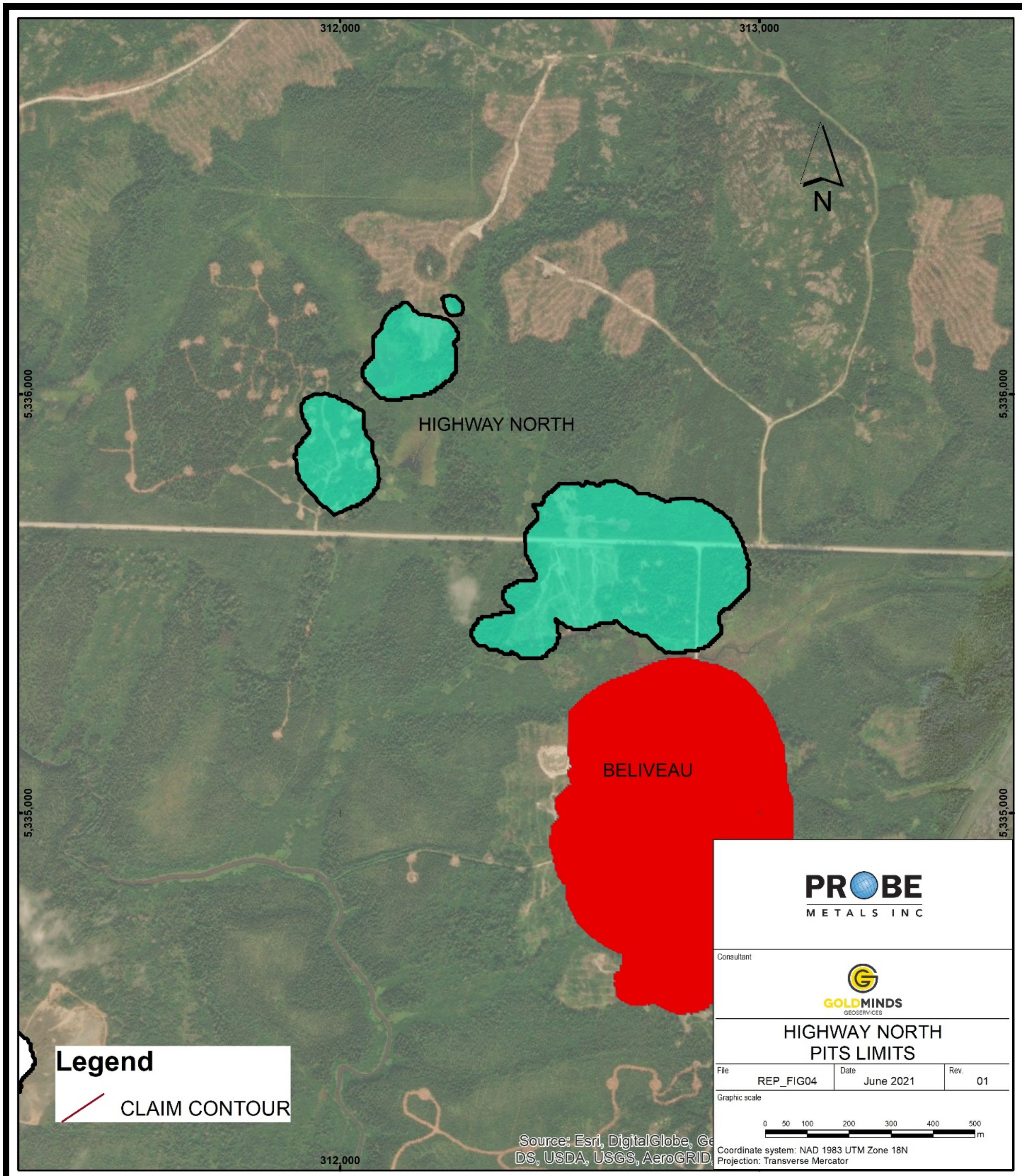

Figure 128 - Plan view showing the conceptual pit limit, North and Highway

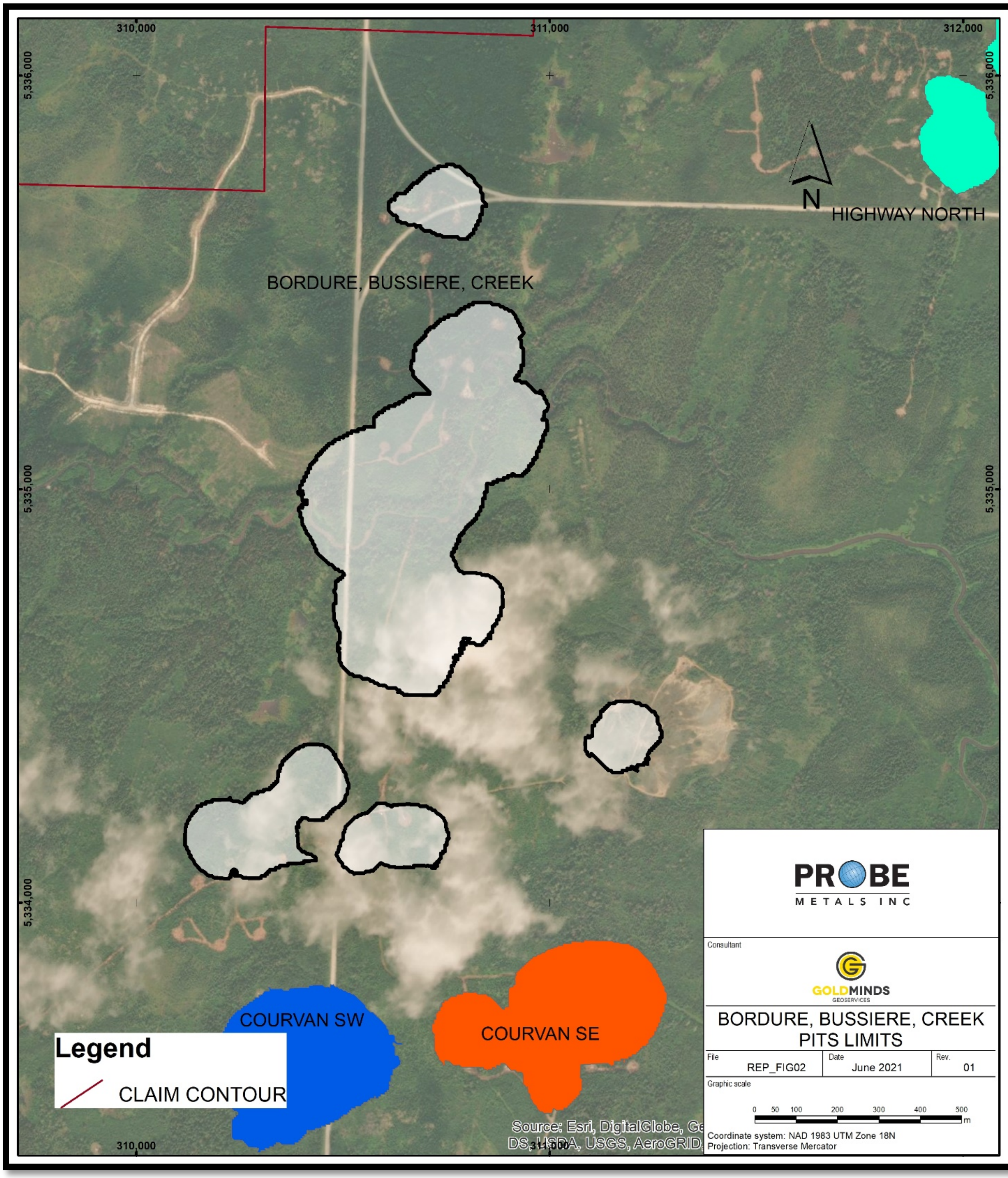

Figure 129 - Plan view showing the conceptual pit limit, Courvan Gold Trend

The pit-constrained updated Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.42 g/t Au for the Monique deposit, 0.40 g/t Au for Pascalis Gold Trend and Courvan Gold Trend. Probe considers that the gold mineralization of the Val d'Or project is amenable for underground extraction using a cut-off grade of 1.65 g/t Au for Monique, 2.05 g/t Au for Courvan and, 1.65 or 2.05 Au for the Pascalis Gold Trend depending on the orientation of the mineralization.

In addition, Probe has demonstrated with a series of performance tests that the ore sorting technology works very well with the type of mineralization found on the Val-d'Or East project. By applying ore sorting to mineralized waste with very conservative gold recoveries additional mineral material may be extracted from the mineralized waste and thus become additional mineral resource on the Project. Additional mineral resource was defined within the mineralized waste by applying the following economic and technical parameters:

- Gold recovery in ore sorting: 75% for a net overall gold recovery of 68%
- Ore sorting unit cost: $2.00/t
- Mass reporting to product: 40%

The resulting new cut-off grade can be calculated at 0.25 g/t.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserves. It is uncertain if further exploration will allow improving of the classification of the Inferred mineral resources.

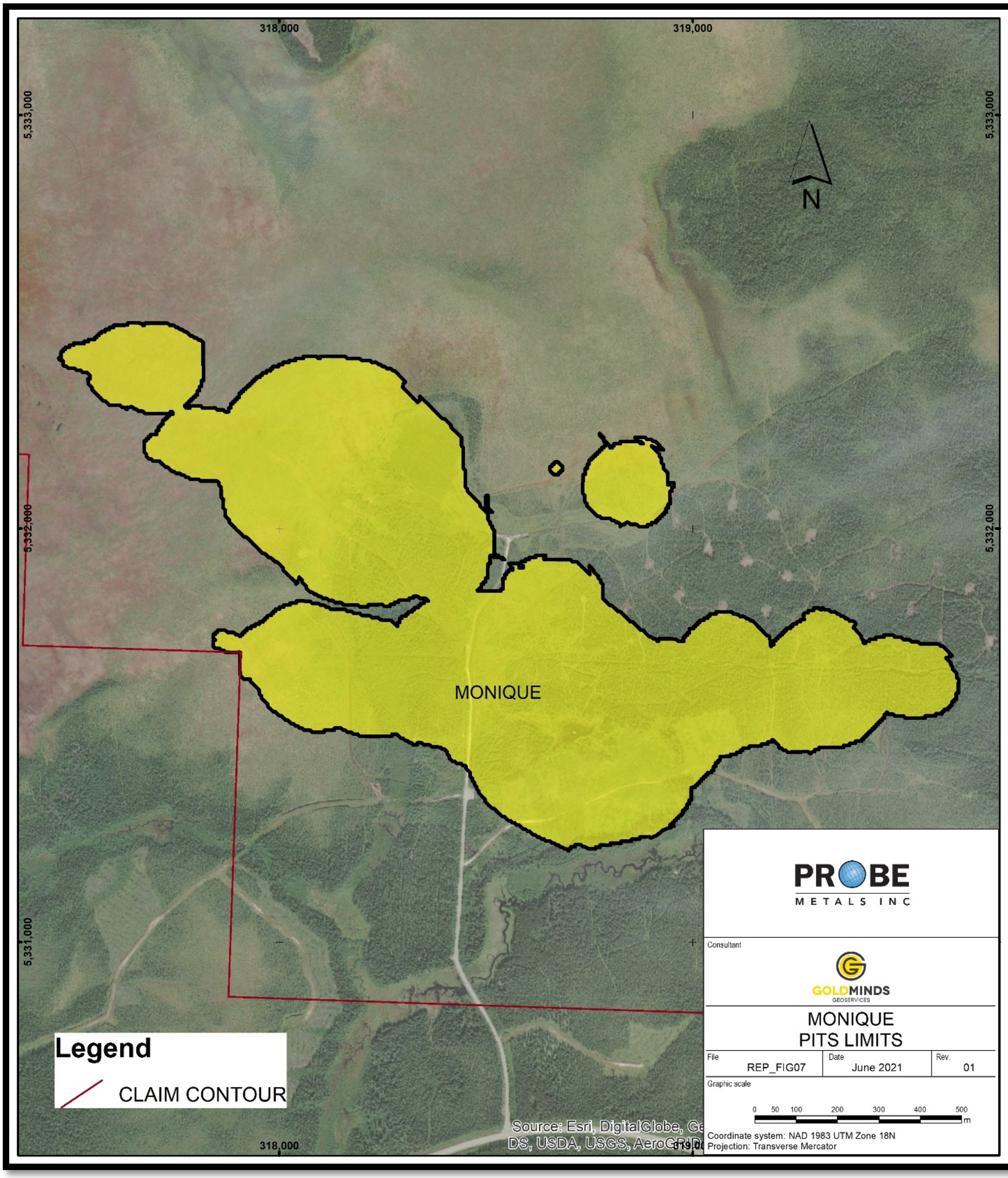

Figure 130 - Plan view showing the conceptual pit limit, Monique Gold Trend

14.2.3 Resource Statement

The current mineral resource estimate independently prepared by GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") with an effective date of June 1st, 2021. The resource estimate demonstrates significant increase to 1,800,900 Ounces Measured & Indicated and 2,309,600 Inferred at the Val-d'Or East Project.

The Val-d'Or East Project includes the properties on the Pascalis Gold Trend, the Monique Gold Trend and the Courvan Gold Trend, which are 100% owned by Probe.

Table 66 - Mineral resources estimation Val d'Or East property (100 % interest)

All Deposits / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Measured	5,111,000	2.12	347,600	660,000	2.43	51,500	5,771,000	2.15	399,100
Indicated	21,404,000	1.56	1,072,700	2,602,000	3.08	257,900	24,006,000	1.72	1,330,600
Measured & Indicated	26,515,000	1.67	1,420,300	3,262,000	2.95	309,400	29,777,000	1.81	1,729,700
Inferred	20,702,000	1.58	1,053,800	8,230,000	3.43	906,500	28,932,000	2.11	1,960,400

As part of its land consolidation strategy for the Val-d'Or East project, Probe earned a 60% interest in the Cadillac Break East Property in joint venture with O3 Mining Inc., which includes the Sleepy deposit. The Company also owns a 100%-interest in the Val-d'Or East Lapaska and Senore properties.

Table 67 - Val-d'Or East Other Properties

Deposit / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Lapaska[1] Total Inferred	512,000	1.47	24,200	460,000	3.19	47,200	972,000	2.28	71,300
Senore[1] Total Inferred	549,000	1.78	31,400	38,000	2.68	3,300	587,000	1.84	34,700
Sleepy[2] Total Inferred				1,113,000	4.70	167,900	1,113,000	4.70	167,900

[1] NI 43-101 Technical Report Val-d'Or East Project – October 2019, 100% interest
[2] NI 43-101 Technical Report Sleepy Project – December 2014, Option to earn 60%, 60% presented

The following table (Table 68) presents the detailed gold resources for each of the trends/deposits that comprise the Val-d'Or East Project:

Table 68 - Detailed mineral resources estimation for each trend

Deposit / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Pascalis Gold Trend									
Measured	4,491,000	2.20	317,300	640,000	2.40	49,400	5,131,000	2.22	366,700
Indicated	6,307,000	1.76	356,500	766,000	2.64	65,000	7,073,000	1.85	421,500
Mes & Ind	10,798,000	1.94	673,800	1,406,000	2.53	114,400	12,204,000	2.01	788,200
Inferred	6,007,000	1.63	315,500	2,694,000	2.77	239,900	8,701,000	1.99	555,500
Monique Gold Trend									
Measured	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**	**--**	**--**
Indicated	12,388,000	1.38	548,000	1,231,000	3.15	124,800	13,619,000	1.54	672,800
Mes & Ind	12,388,000	1.38	548,000	1,231,000	3.15	124,800	13,619,000	1.54	672,800
Inferred	9,082,000	1.41	411,000	2,651,000	3.06	260,400	11,733,000	1.78	671,400
Courvan Gold Trend									
Measured	620,000	1.52	30,300	20,000	3.22	2,100	640,000	1.57	32,400
Indicated	2,710,000	1.93	168,200	604,000	3.50	68,000	3,314,000	2.22	236,200
Mes & Ind	3,330,000	1.85	198,500	624,000	3.49	70,100	3,954,000	2.11	268,600
Inferred	5,613,000	1.81	327,300	2,885,000	4.38	406,200	8,498,000	2.68	733,500
Lapaska Deposit									
Inferred	512,000	1.47	24,200	460,000	3.19	47,200	972,000	2.28	71,300
Senore Deposit									
Inferred	549,000	1.78	31,400	38,000	2.68	3,300	587,000	1.84	34,700
Sleepy Deposit									
Inferred	--	--	--	1,113,000	4.70	167,90	1,113,000	4.70	167,900

Notes:

13 Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, market or other relevant issues. The quantity and grade of reported inferred Resources are uncertain in nature and there has not been sufficient work to define these inferred resources as indicated or measured resources.

14 The database used for this mineral estimate includes drill results obtained from historical to the recent 2020 drill program.

15 The pit-constrained updated Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.42g/t Au for the Monique deposit and 0.40g/t for the other deposits. These cut-offs were calculated at a gold price of US$1,600 with an exchange rate of 1.333 US$/C$ per troy ounce. They were based on the following parameters: mining cost of 3.50$/t or 3.00$/t, processing + G&A costs $21.50/t, transport cost to the central processing facility based on distance on existing roads @ $0.15/t.km, Au recovery 95%, pit slopes from 48° to 59° as per the press release of February 23rd, 2021.

16 The underground Mineral Resources were based on two main mining methods, long-hole retreat at $82/t depending on width of stopes, and mechanized cut & fill at $110/t and the same above ground unit cost as for the pit-constrained scenario, resulting in cut-off grades of 1.65 and 2.05 g/t Au. These cut-off grades were then used to delineate continuous underground mineral shapes above the calculated cut-off grades. Blocks within those UG mineral shapes that are below the cut-off were included as dilution material and the grade reported represents the average of all UG mineral shapes thus delineated.
17 The geological interpretation of the deposits was based on lithologies and the observation that mineralized domains occur either within or proximal to sub-vertical dykes, deformation zones or as low dipping quartz tourmaline vein sets.
18 The mineral resource presented here were estimated with a block size of 5m X 5m X 5m for the Monique pit-constrained Mineral Resource and a block size of 2.5m X 2.5m X 2.5m for all other properties.
19 The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites calculated from the mineralized intervals. Prior to compositing, high-grade gold assays were capped (capping maximum ranges from 28 to 100 g/t Au depending on the deposit). Depending on the deposit, the composites were 1.0 metre or 1.5 metre.
20 The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance to the square methodology utilizing three passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids followed the geological interpretation trends were used.
21 The Mineral Resources have been classified under the guidelines of the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council (2019), and procedures for classifying the reported Mineral Resources were undertaken within the context of the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101.
22 In order to accurately estimate the resources, underground voids (shaft, ramp and drifts) and the existing pits were subtracted from the mineralized bodies modeled prior to the pit optimization.
23 Tonnage estimates are based on measured rock densities by Gold Trend. 2.82 tonnes per cubic metre for the Courvan Gold Trend, 2.83 for the Pascalis Gold Trend and 2.88 for the Monique Gold Trend. Results are presented undiluted and in situ for the pit-constrained resources and diluted for the UG resources.
24 This mineral resource estimate is dated June 1, 2021 and the cut-off date for the drillhole database used to produce this updated mineral resource estimate is May 8, 2021. Tonnages and ounces in the tables are rounded to nearest thousand and hundred respectively. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

The additional mineral resource from marginal material using ore sorting is presented in Table 69.

Table 69 - Additional open Pit-Constrained Resource from Ore Sorting

Resources Category	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (oz.)
Measured	996,000	0.32	10,300
Indicated	5,799,000	0.33	60,900
Measured & Indicated	6,795,000	0.33	71,200
Inferred	7,438,000	0.31	75,300

Notes:
This additional pit-constrained Mineral Resource represents low grade material between a cut-off of 0.25g/t and the cut-off grade of 0.40 or 0.42g/t Au of the pit-constrained Mineral Resource. This lower cut-off was based on the following parameters: ore sorting cost $2.00/t, Gold recovery in the ore sorting process 75% with an overall gold recovery with gravity and leaching at 68%, mass recovery in the ore sorting process 40%.

The 2019 mineral resource estimate hosted a NI 43-101 resource of 0.87M ounces of gold Measured & Indicated and 2.56M ounces of gold Inferred. A total of 74,662 has been drilled since this Resource Estimate. Using a gold price of USD $1,600 per ounce, the current NI 43-101 mineral resource hosts 1.8M ounces of gold measured and indicated, with 2.3M ounces gold inferred, net to Probe.

The database used for the current mineral resource corresponds to 3,005 drill holes totaling 636,438.94 and 319,729 gold assays totaling 350,193.83 m. An economic pit shell at 0.4 g/t Au cut-off grade was used to determine the pit constrained mineral resource except for Lapaska and Senore we used a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au.

The updated mineral resources presented in the table below document important changes relative to the previous mineral resource statement released in October 2019.

- 18% increase in total ounces, 2.67M ounces in pit constrained resource and 1.43M ounces in underground resource;
- 108% increase in overall M&I ounces;
- Monique deposit is a standout performer, more than doubling its current resource to 672,800 M&I and 671,300 Inferred with over 90% within the current mining lease;
- Monique and Pascalis gold deposits will form the cornerstone of the upcoming Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA"), representing 77% of the pit-constrained Mineral Resource Estimate

14.2.4 Cut-Off Sensitivity Analysis

The mineral resources of the property are sensitive to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade. The following sensitivity table presents the current resource estimate at different cut-offs.

Table 70 - Val-d'Or East Project – Resource Sensitivity by Cut-Off Grades for the pit-constrained resources

Resource category	Cut-Off grade	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Measured	0.6	4,168,957	2.48	332,655
	0.5	4,588,703	2.31	340,072
	0.4	5,110,887	2.12	347,599
	0.3	5,740,495	1.92	354,644
	0.25	6,107,123	1.82	357,876
Indicated	0.6	16,595,596	1.87	995,275
	0.5	18,937,865	1.70	1,036,618

Resource category	Cut-Off grade	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
	0.4	21,404,376	1.56	1,072,655
	0.3	25,218,230	1.38	1,116,089
	0.25	27,203,376	1.30	1,133,592
Inferred	0.6	16,700,049	1.91	1,028,136
	0.5	19,194,146	1.74	1,072,133
	0.4	21,873,184	1.58	1,111,046
	0.3	26,406,697	1.37	1,162,263
	0.25	29,526,682	1.25	1,188,504

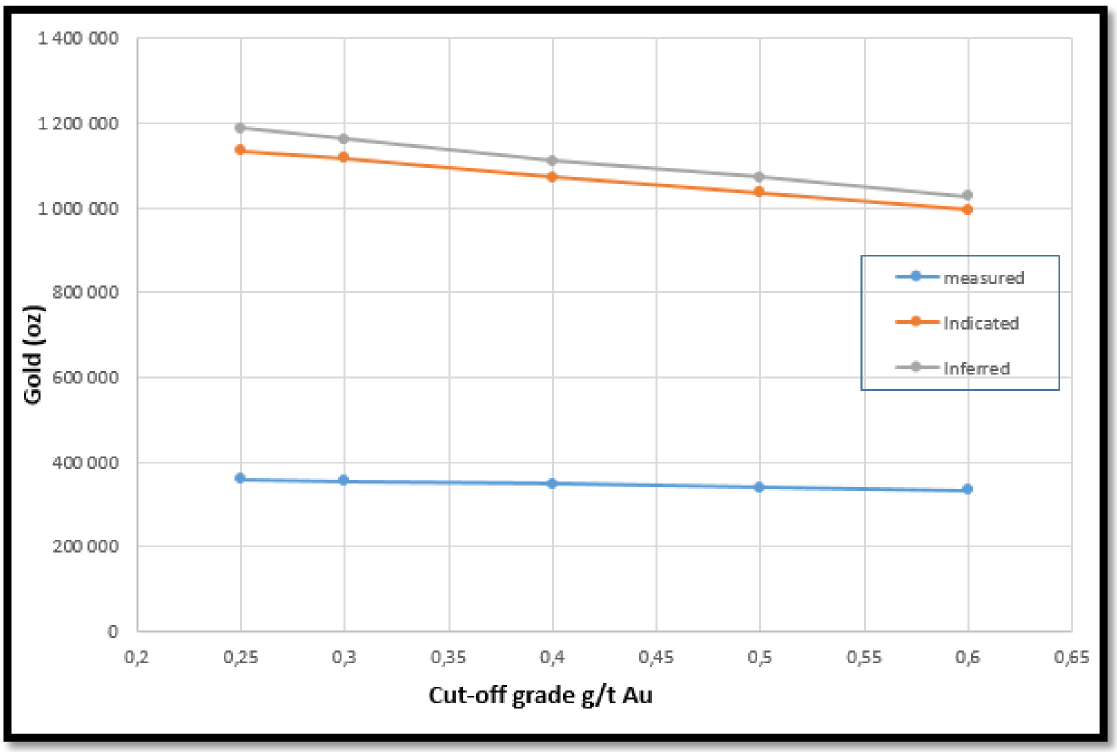

Figure 131 - Mineral resources estimates at various cut-off grades

15.0 ENVIRONMENTAL (Item 20)

During the 2019-2020, no significant changes were reported by Probe from an environmental point of view. Thus, Geologica considers that the information cited in the 2019 Technical Report ("NI 43-101 Technical Report of Val-d'Or East Property" dated October 18, 2019) is still valid and disclosed below.

15.1 Regulatory Context and Permitting

15.1.1 Federal

Under the new *Impact Assessment Act* (IAA 2019), only projects designated by the *Regulations Designating Physical Activities (DORS/2019-285)* are subjected to the environmental assessment procedure. Thus, an environmental assessment under the IAA 2019 is required for a project that involves the construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of a new gold mine, other than a placer mine, with an ore production capacity of 5,000 t/day or more.

If the project capacity is less than 5,000 tonnes of ore per day, only activities under federal jurisdiction would require a permit. For example, the diversion or destruction of a fish habitat would require an authorization from the Ministry of Fisheries and Ocean.

15.1.2 Provincial

The opening and operation of a gold mine that has a production capacity of 2,000 metric tons or more per day triggers the environmental impact assessment and review procedure under section 31.1 of the *Environment Quality Act* (EQA)[1]. If the ore production capacity of such a mine is less than 2,000 t/day, a certificate of authorization under section 22 of the *Environment Quality Act* must be obtained from the MDDELCC.

If the project capacity is less than 2,000 tonnes per day, the process would be simpler and would require public consultation but no public hearings. It would need certificates of authorization (CA) from the minister but no governmental decree. The entire project would not have to go through the environmental and social impact assessment.

15.2 Environmental Studies

Probe Metals has initiated a series of environmental studies to understand the environmental constraints in portion of the main resource area covered by this report. This study area is presented in Figure 132. In all cases, even if a project would be within the threshold identified

[1] The EQA has been updated in March 2017. The Regulation Respecting Environmental Impact Assessment and Review will be modified no later than March 2018. The description herein is based on the current environmental assessment process.

above, the permitting process would require an understanding of both the physical (surface water, groundwater, air, noise) and biological environments (fauna and flora) and would also include an evaluation of impacts with proposed mitigation measures.

15.2.1 Geomorphology and Topography

The landscape consists of a vast plain with very few hills (Robitaille and Saucier 1998). The study area is part of the *Plaine de l'Abitibi* ecological region, which is composed of glaciolacustrine plains that were put in place in *lac Ojibway* during the last glaciation (Blouin and Berger 2002). Organic and glaciolacustrine deposits dominate the surface deposits in the vicinity of the study area.

15.2.2 Geochemistry

15.2.2.1 Waste Rock and Mineralized Material

Chemical characterization was performed on 50 waste rock samples and 22 mineralized samples (Lamont 2017). These samples were collected in core samples from the New Beliveau, Highway and North Zone Areas. The following tests were carried out:

- Total sulphur and total carbon (72 samples);
- Acid-base accounting (Sobek, 1978 modified by Lawrence and Wang, 1997) (47 samples);
- Trace metals (protocol MA.200 Met 1.2 (CEAEQ, 2014) (47 samples);.
- Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure or TCLP (30 samples);
- Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure or SPLP (30 samples).

According to the Quebec *Directive 019* criteria (MDDEP, 2012), all waste rock samples are non-potentially acid-generating, and only two mineralized samples from Highway Area and one mineralizedsample from New Beliveau Area are defined as potentially acid-generating. However, sulphur and carbon analyses showed that these are extreme values in the data distribution, and are not representative of the whole mineralized material. Thus, according to the information currently available, all the waste rock and the mineralized material can be considered as non-potentially acid-generating.

The tests were also used to determine the metal leaching potential according to the *Directive 019* criteria, based on metal analysis and TCLP test. According to these results, some samples are leachable in copper, manganese and mercury. However, it has been shown that all waste rock and mineralized material are non-potentially acid-generating and are thus not subjected to such aggressive and acid conditions as in a TCLP test. A SPLP test was also performed; there was only one exceedance in mercury for one mineralized sample from Highway Area. According to the currently available information, all the waste rock and mineralized material are considered to be non-potentially metal leaching.

In this environmental geochemical characterization program, it was shown that total carbon was representative of carbonates, and that total sulphur was representative of sulphides. These data can therefore be used to estimate the acid generation potential by calculating the carbonate neutralization potential and the acidification potential. Lithogeochemical data, from exploration program, was used to identify other elements or parameters representative of carbonates and sulphides. According to the interpretation of the lithogeochemical database (>1800 samples), it was shown that almost all of the waste rock and ore are considered non-potentially acid-generating. More investigation is needed on the samples that are potentially acid-generating to show if they are linked by location, lithology and/or alteration. Probe Metals is currently defining the methods to continue the geochemical characterization of ore and waste as exploration activities continues and expands into new areas.

15.2.2.2 Mineral sorting rejects

Waste residue (rejects) were produced from the mineral sorting pre-concentration testwork. Eight (8) samples were analysed to evaluate the acid mine drainage (AMD) and metal leaching (ML) potential. The following tests were carried out:

- Total sulphur and total carbon;
- Acid-base accounting (Sobek (1978) modified by Lawrence and Wang (1997));
- Trace metals (protocol MA.200 Met 1.2 (CEAEQ, 2014)).

According to the Quebec *Directive 019* criteria (MDDEP, 2012), the reject samples are all considered as non-potentially acid-generating and non-potentially metal leachable. Manganese concentrations are equal to the criterion for 5 of the 8 samples. Therefore, there is no exceedance of the criteria for manganese, but this element needs to be monitored during subsequent characterizations to validate the non leaching potential in manganese.

Those rejects appear suitable for re-use as construction material (MENV, 2002). The next step to validate the non leachable potential of those rejects is the mobility tests (acetic acid leaching, synthetic precipitation leaching and water leaching).

15.2.3 Physical Environment Baseline Studies

An initial environmental baseline study was undertaken on a portion of the Property on behalf of Probe Metals by SNC Lavalin GEM Quebec Inc. in 2017 and 2018. In 2018, the study area was enlarged to include the area of Rivière Colombière (Figure 132). The study area is in the immediate area of the Courvan and Pascalis gold Trend presented in this report. The study reviewed available information across a number of disciplines, including geology and soils, hydrology, flora and fauna. It also included site visits and characterization during the period of June to September 2017 and in June 2018.

The study area is drained by the *rivière Colombière* and a few of its tributaries. It is part of the *rivière Bourlamaque* watershed, which covers 683 km^2 (MDDELCC 2017a). The *rivière*

Bourlamaque watershed is itself located in the upper section of the *rivière Harricana* watershed, which ultimately empties into the James Bay. There are no lakes in the study area but beaver ponds are present along some watercourses.

The majority of the study area is covered by wetlands. Out of a total of 1 032 ha in the study area, the wetlands occupy an area of approximately 432 ha. Wetland types encountered include bogs, fens, shrub swamps and marshes.

Surface water was sampled at three locations in June and September 2017 and at two locations in June 2018 in order to determine the surface water quality in watercourses (SNC-Lavalin 2018a). Analyzed parameters include those recommended by the MDDELCC (2015), as well as cyanide and mercury, which were added due to the mining history on the site. The results were compared to the provincial criteria for surface water and the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's (CCME) Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life at the federal level.

The surface water of the study area can be described as clear, slightly mineralized and with low alkalinity. There were no issues identified that would likely have an impact on resource extraction and project development.

Wetland characterization was also conducted in 2017 and 2018 (SNC-Lavalin 2018b). Characterization stations were placed in all wetlands located in the study area. Wetland characterization and delineation were performed following MDDELCC's guidelines (Bazoge *et al*. 2014).

No special status plant species or their potential habitats were observed in the study area.

A biophysical characterization (potential fish habitat) of ten watercourses in the study area was conducted in 2017 and 2018 (SNC-Lavalin 2018a), using the homogeneous segment and point characterization methods, and experimental fisheries (electrofishing and bait trap).

The survey confirmed the presence of ten fish species in the study area. These species are the brook stickleback (*Culaea inconstans*), the white sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*), the mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdii*) the lake chub (*Couesius plumbeus),* logperch (*Percidae*), golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*), longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*), northern redbelly dace (*Chrosomus eos*), fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) and the pearl dace (*Margariscus margarita*). No special status species was observed in the study area. According to the MFFP (2017), the *rivière Colombière* harbours at least 15 common fish species, including the walleye (*Sander vitreus*), the northern pike (*Esox lucius*) and the perch (*Perca flavescens*), which are species of fishing interest.

Watercourses where fish presence was confirmed and other watercourses with potential fish habitat are considered to be a fish habitat, i.e. a regulated wildlife habitat. These habitats benefit from a legal status of protection under the *Regulation Respecting Wildlife Habitats* at the provincial level and under the *Fisheries Act* at the federal level. Authorizations will therefore be necessary to comply with these legislations if these habitats were to be impacted by the project.

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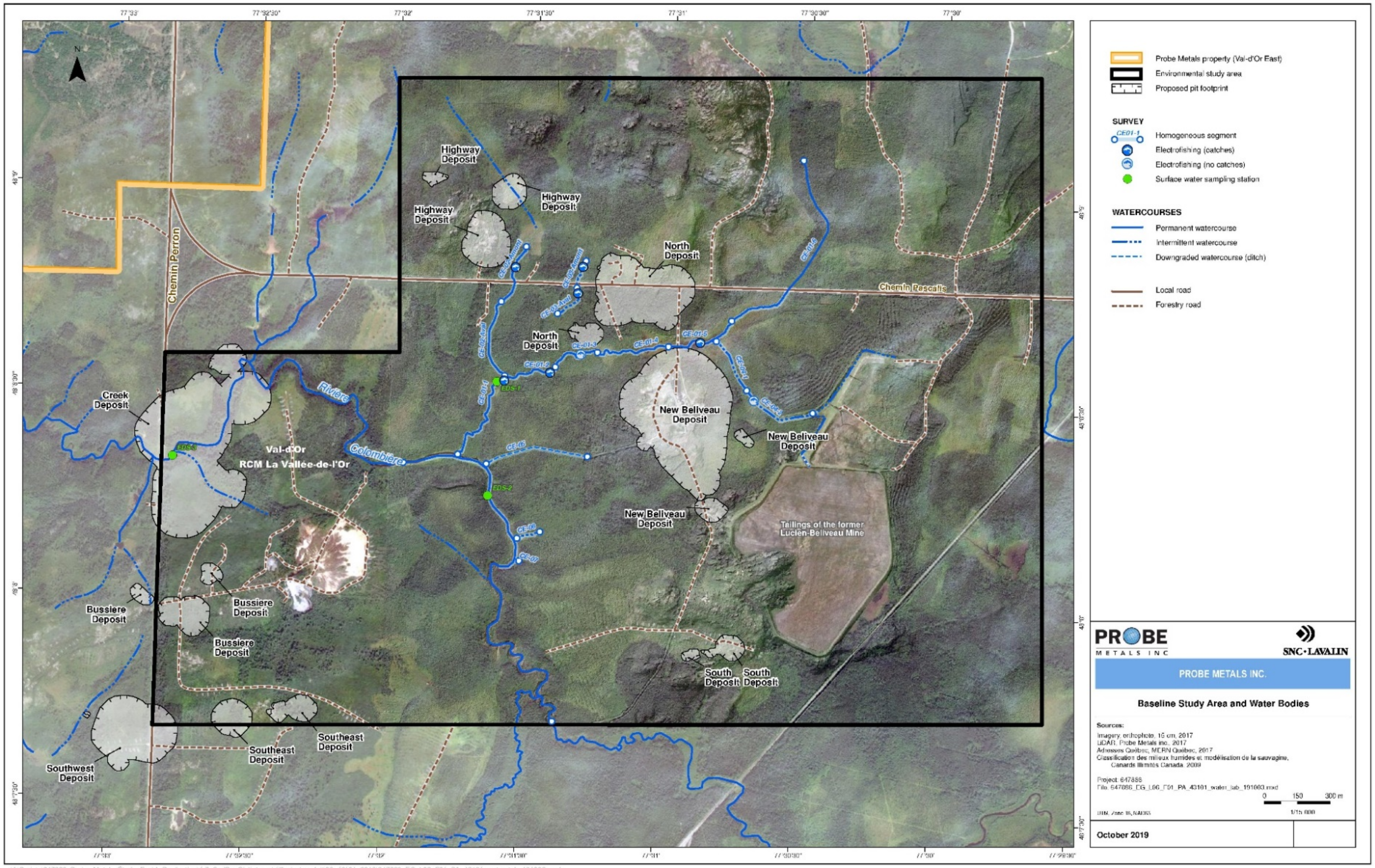

Figure 132 - Baseline Study Area and Water bodies

15.2.4 Caribou

The core area of the woodland caribou (Val-d'Or population) range is located just south of the study area, i.e. south of Highway 117 (MRN 2013). This small declining population is isolated from the rest of this ecotype's range. The woodland caribou is designated "vulnerable" in Quebec under the *Act Respecting Threatened or Vulnerable Species*. A provincial recovery plan of the Quebec woodland caribou, covering the 2013-2023 period, was published in 2013 (*Équipe de rétablissement du caribou forestier* 2013). A specific development plan for the Val-d'Or population was also produced in 2013, for the 2013-2018 period (MRN 2013). The study area is located just outside the area covered by this plan – the *site faunique du caribou au sud de Val-d'Or (*Figure 133*)*. There are no legal wildlife habitats within the meaning of the *Regulations Respecting Wildlife Habitats* in the study area.

At the federal level, the woodland caribou (Boreal population) is listed as "threatened" in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act*. A National Recovery Strategy was published in 2012 (Environment Canada 2012).

The Government of Quebec is currently developing an action plan for the management of woodland caribou habitat, which will cover the entire Quebec territory where woodland caribou is present. This plan is being developed and is expected to be completed in the near future.

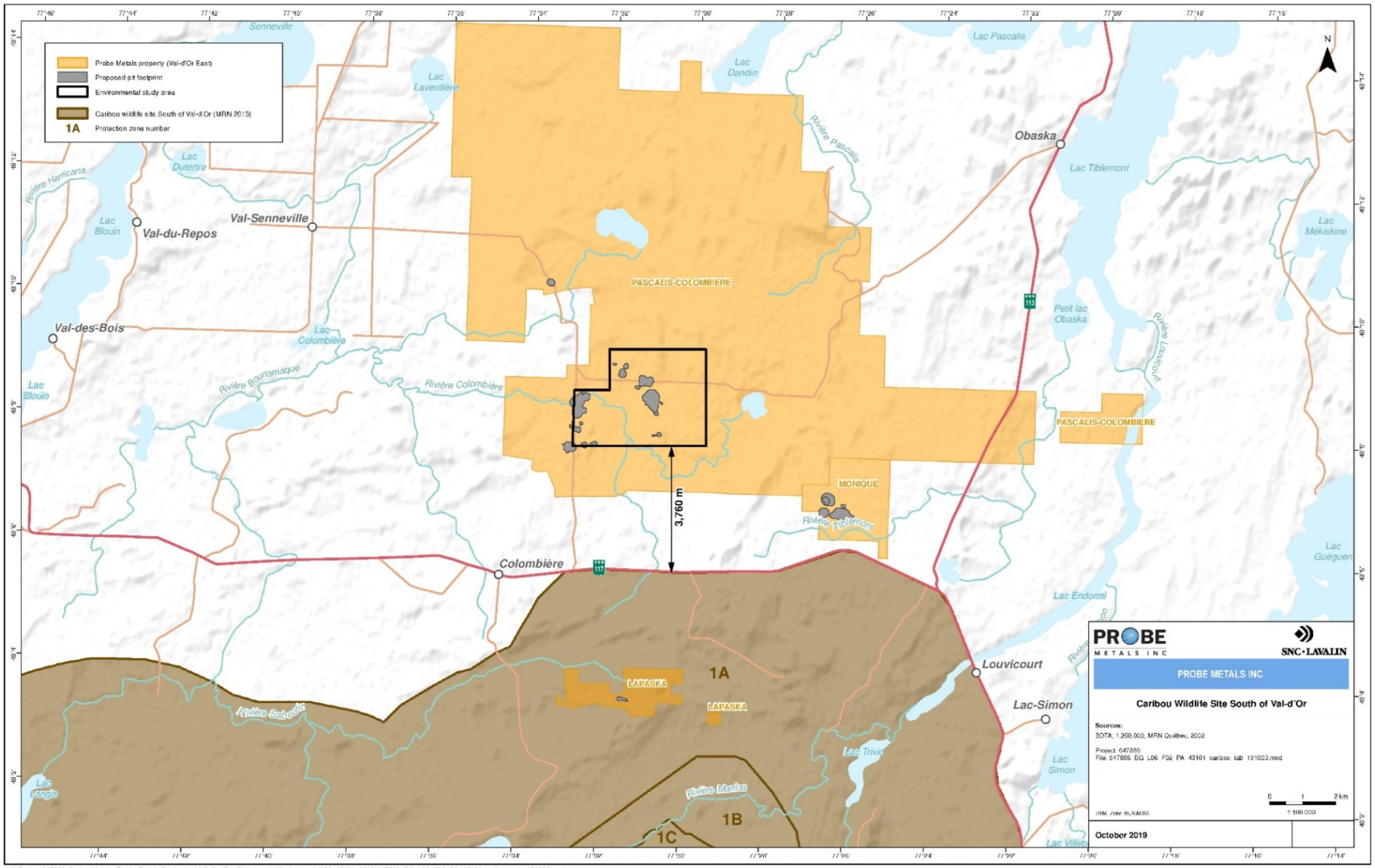

Figure 133 - Widlife site of Woodland Caribou

15.3 Social Context and Stakeholder Engagement

The study area is located approximately 15-20 km east of Val-d'Or, Quebec. The area is mainly forested and little inhabited. There are several gold mines (e.g. Beaufor Mine) and mining exploration activities, as well as forestry activities in the area. The study area is located approximately three kilometers from Perron (a hamlet previously known as Pascalis), and within 15 km of Louvicourt and Obaska. A few cottages are also present on the north shore of *lac Bonnefond*, approximately 1.3 km east of the study area. The ancestral land of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation of Lac-Simon, whose community is located approximately 15 km southeast of the study area, overlaps the study area (Figure 134). The Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation, to which the Lac-Simon community belongs, presented a Comprehensive Land Claim in 2010 for the Nitakinan, i.e. their ancestral land (Government of Canada 2017b). This land claim was not accepted for review or negotiation by the Canadian government. The study area is located on the Nitakinan.

Consultations with stakeholders about the project should include a range of stakeholders: municipal and political organizations, economic actors, environmental groups, nearby cottagers and homeowners, and the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation of Lac-Simon.

As part of their exploration programs, Probe Metals has started to consult with some of the stakeholders including the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation of Lac-Simon and the nearby cottagers and homeowners.

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Source: *Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon* (2009)

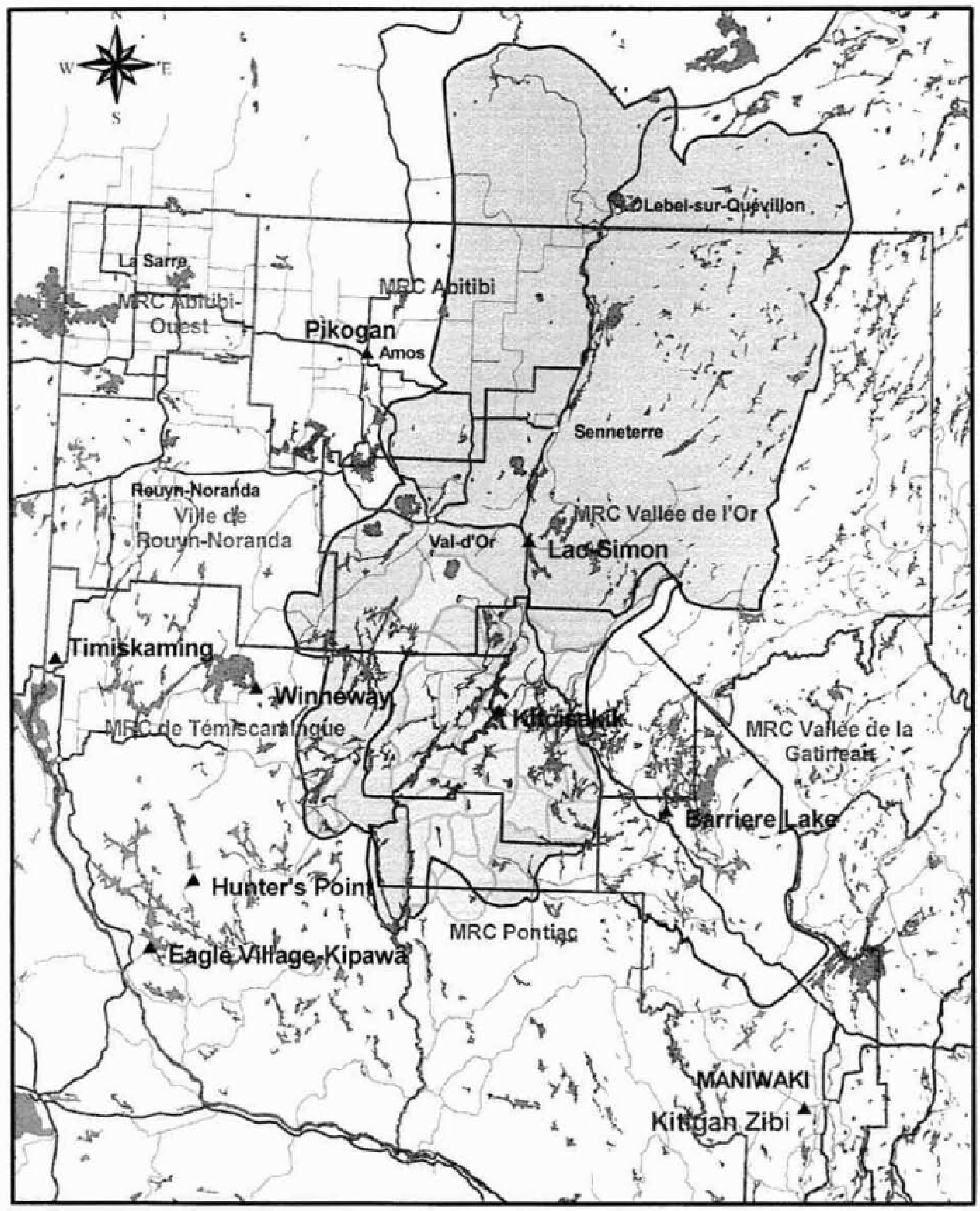

Figure 134 - Ancestral Territory of the Algonquin Anishnabeg Nation of Lac-Simon

16.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Item 23)

The Val-d'Or East Property is conveniently located in the heart of the Val-d'Or mining camp. Several mining companies are in operation around the Property (Figure 135).

Immediately to the west the Former Beaufor mine which has produced over 1M ounces of gold. The latter was an underground mine using the long hole and room and pillar mining methods. Measured and Indicated resources of 431,100 metric tonnes grading 6.68 g/t Au (92,700 ounces of gold) and Inferred resources of 134,600 metric tonnes grading 6.96 g/t Au (30,100 ounces of gold) were reported (Monarch Mining Corp. – Press Release January 28, 2021).

Eldorado Gold Québec Inc. owns, to the south and west of the Property, a large claim block on which many past and recent mines have been operated:

- ***Ferderber Mine*** : Production (1979-1994) : 1,710,102 tonnes @ 6.46 g/t Au.
- ***Dumont Mine*** *(Bras d'Or)* : Production (1980-1993) : 1,106,812 tonnes @ 6.24 g/t Au.
- ***Louvem Mine*** : Production (1970-1978) : 2,358,200 tonnes @ 0.21% Cu, 5.59% Zn, 34.29 g/t Ag et 0.69 g/t Au.
- ***Bevcon-Buffadisson Mines*** : Production (1951-1965) : 3,493,243 tons @ 4.35 g/t Au et 1.9 g/t Ag (407,409 ounces Au & 145,500 ounces Ag). Recently, a Resource estimation (BBA NI 43-101 Technical Report dated January 15, 2021) was completed on the Bonnefond South Property utilizing a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t Au, Indicated resource of 7,418,000 tonnes at 1.67 g/t Au (397,100 oz Au) and Inferred resource of 3,335,000 tonnes at 2.71 g/t Au (290,800 oz Au) were realized.
- ***Louvicourt Mine*** : Production (1995-2001) : 13,865,841 tonnes @ 3.52% Cu, 1.53% Zn, 25.88 g/t Ag & 0.92 g/t Au.
- ***Lac Herbin*** : Production (2008-2016) : 1.2 Mtonnes @ 4.6 g/t Au (172,650 oz. Au).

Several other junior exploration companies and prospectors such as Golden Valley Mines, Melkior Resources, Gestion Jasmine Inc., etc., hold claim blocks all around the Property.

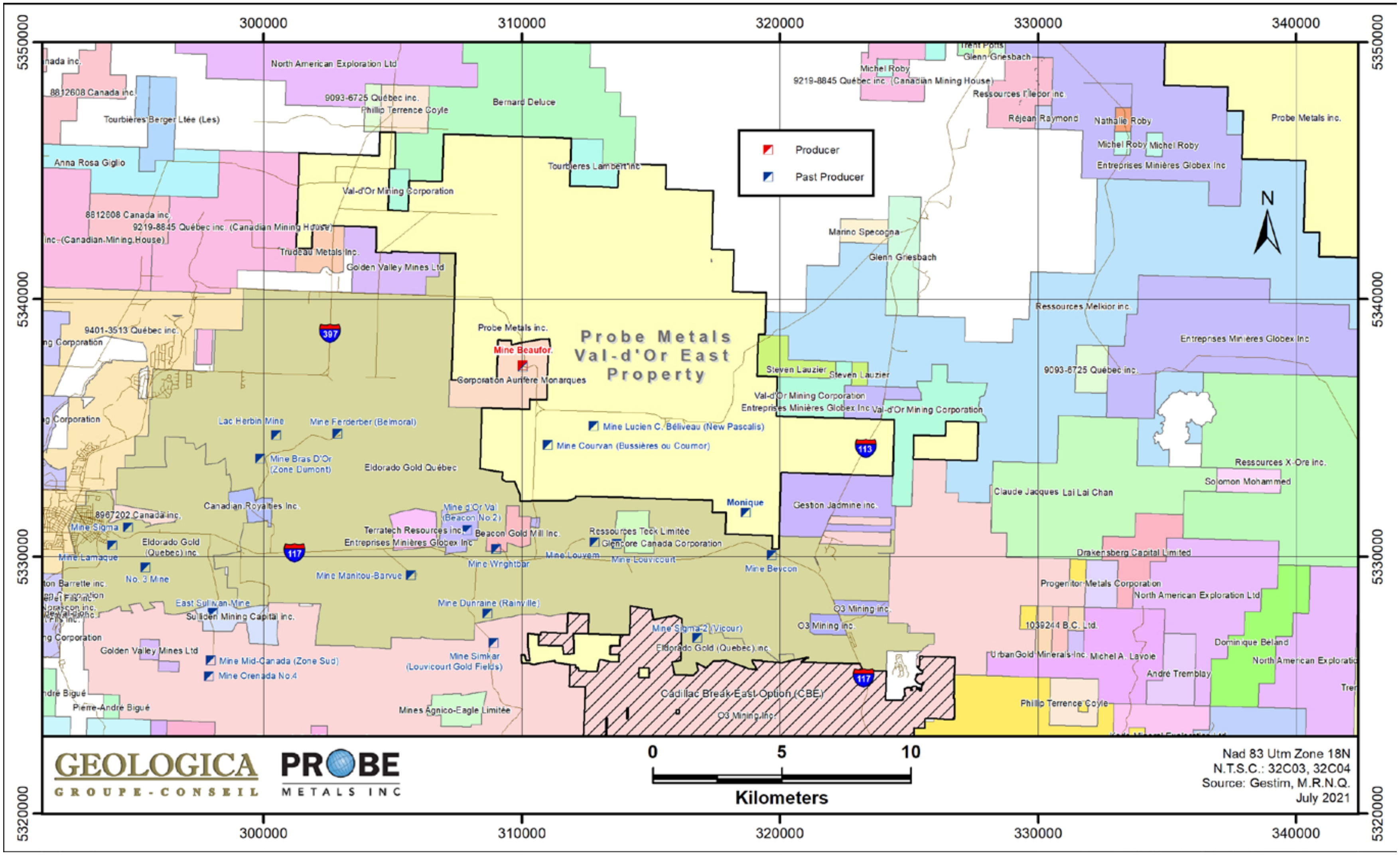

Figure 135 - Adjacent Properties

17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (Item 24)

The Monique Property was the site of the Former Monique open pit. The reclamation process is still on-going with the re-vegetation of waste stockpile. In terms of permitting, Probe Metals required work permits for any construction of access for diamond drilling or stripping / trenching activities, or for clearing of lumber on the claims holdings.

18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (Item 25)

Geologica and GoldMinds have reviewed the data and drill hole database and inspected the QAQC program. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that the data presented by Probe Metals are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Val-d'Or East Property.

The Val-d'Or East property is located 26 km east of the town of Val-d'Or, in a historic mining camp with favorable structural and geological settings. The Property is at an advanced stage of exploration and hosts significant gold mineralization. The Property has supported profitable commercial mining operations in the past. While some resources were mined on the Property, some remain to be discovered, evaluated and defined in detail.

This report presents an update of the resource estimate on the Property (Figure 136 to Figure 138) based on the analytical data from drillholes completed as December 31th, 2020 and the database as of May 8th, 2021.

Table 1: Val-d'Or East Property (100% interest)

All Deposits / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Measured	5,511,000	2.12	347,600	660,000	2.43	51,500	5,771,000	2.15	399,100
Indicated	21,404,000	1.56	1,072,700	2,602,000	3.08	257,900	24,006,000	1.72	1,330,600
Measured & Indicated	26,515,000	1.67	1,420,300	3,262,000	2.95	309,400	29,777,000	1.81	1,729,700
Inferred	20,702,000	1.58	1,053,800	8,230,000	3.43	906,500	28,932,000	2.11	1,960,400

*Mineral resources are not Mineral Reserves

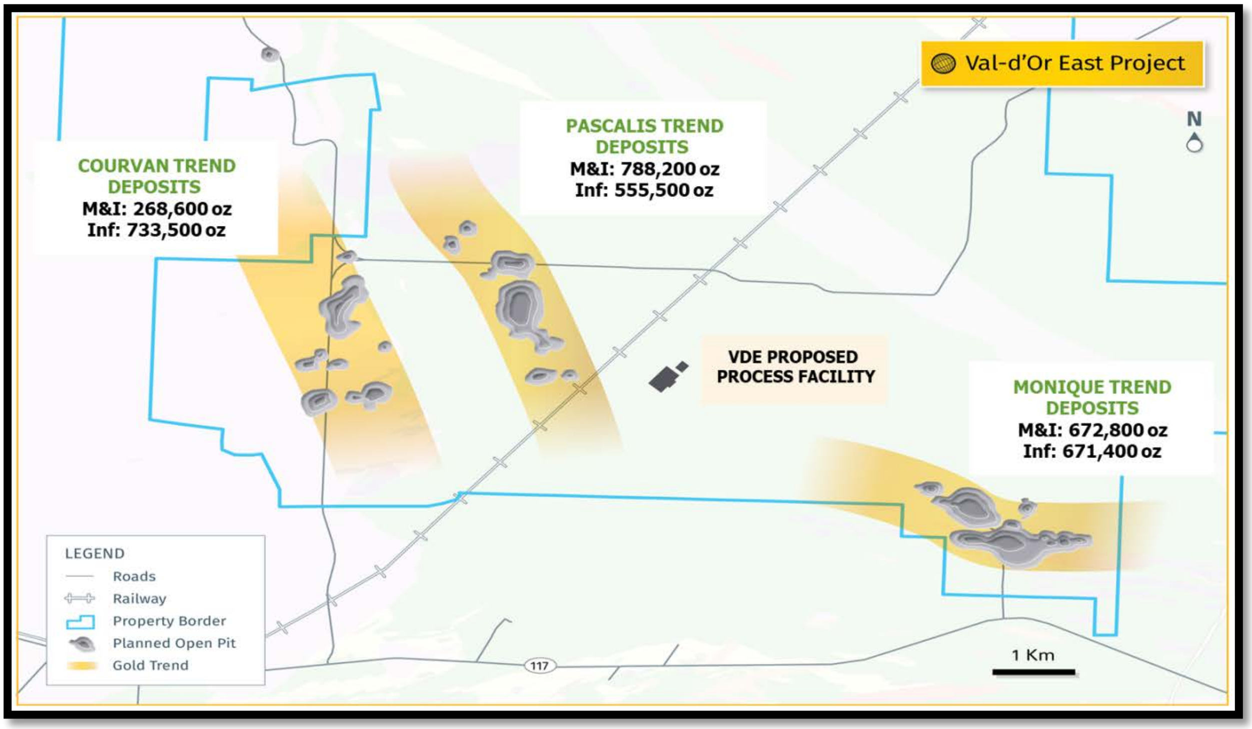

Figure 136 - Surface Map Pascalis, Courvan and Monique Trends Gold Deposits

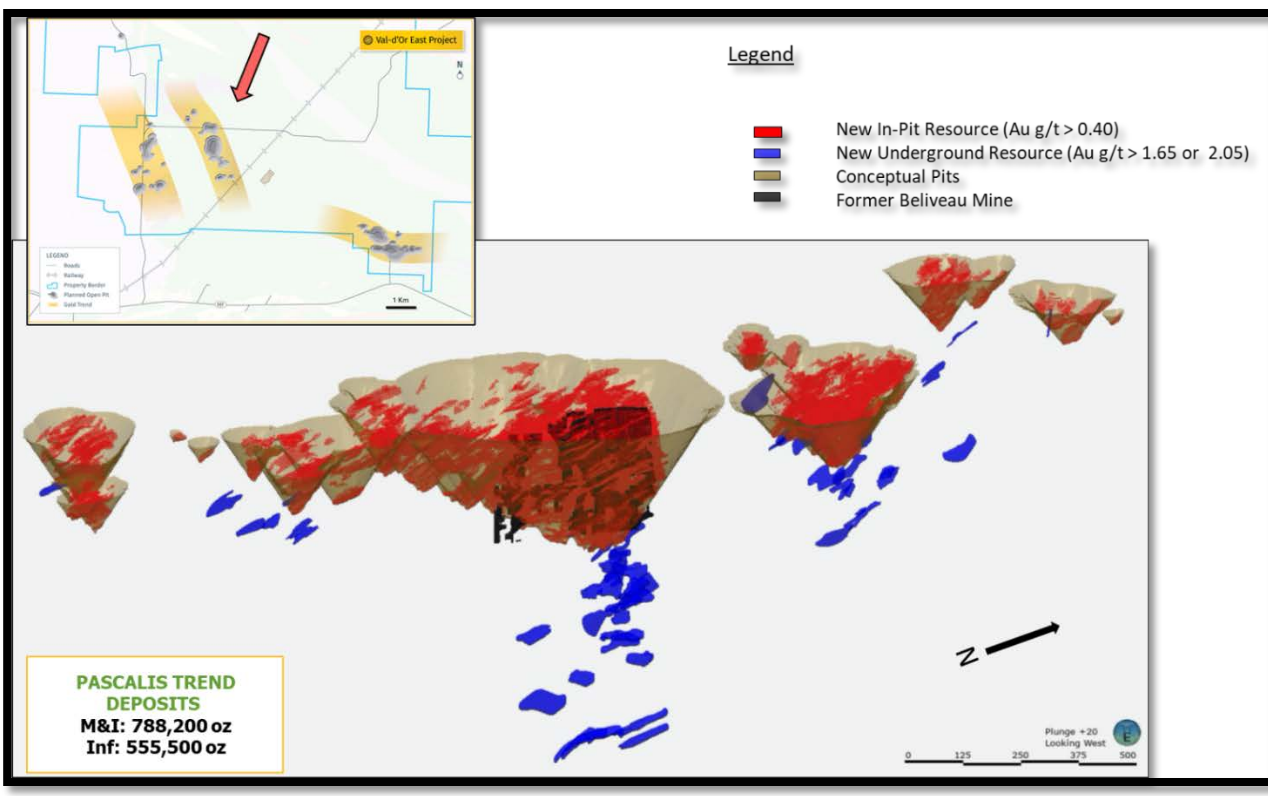

Figure 137 - Block Model 3D view – Pascalis Gold Trend Area

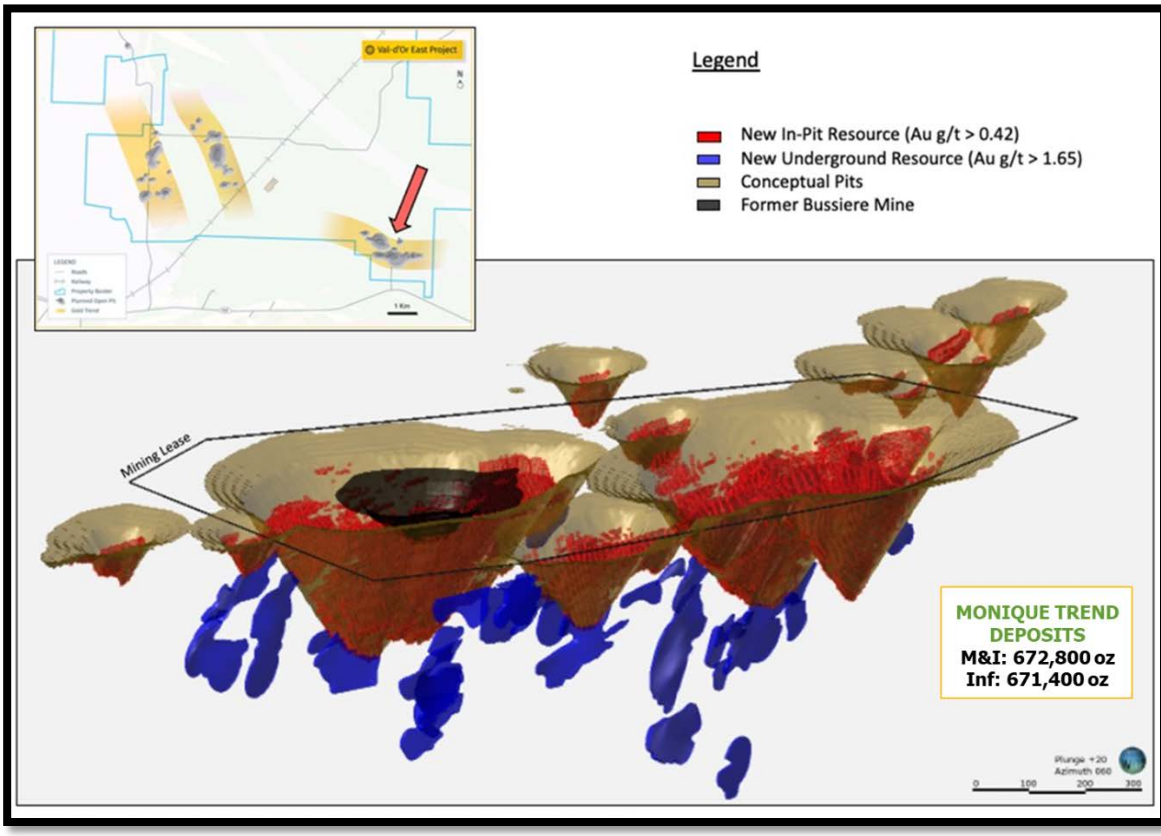

Figure 138 - Block Model 3D view – Monique Gold Trend Area

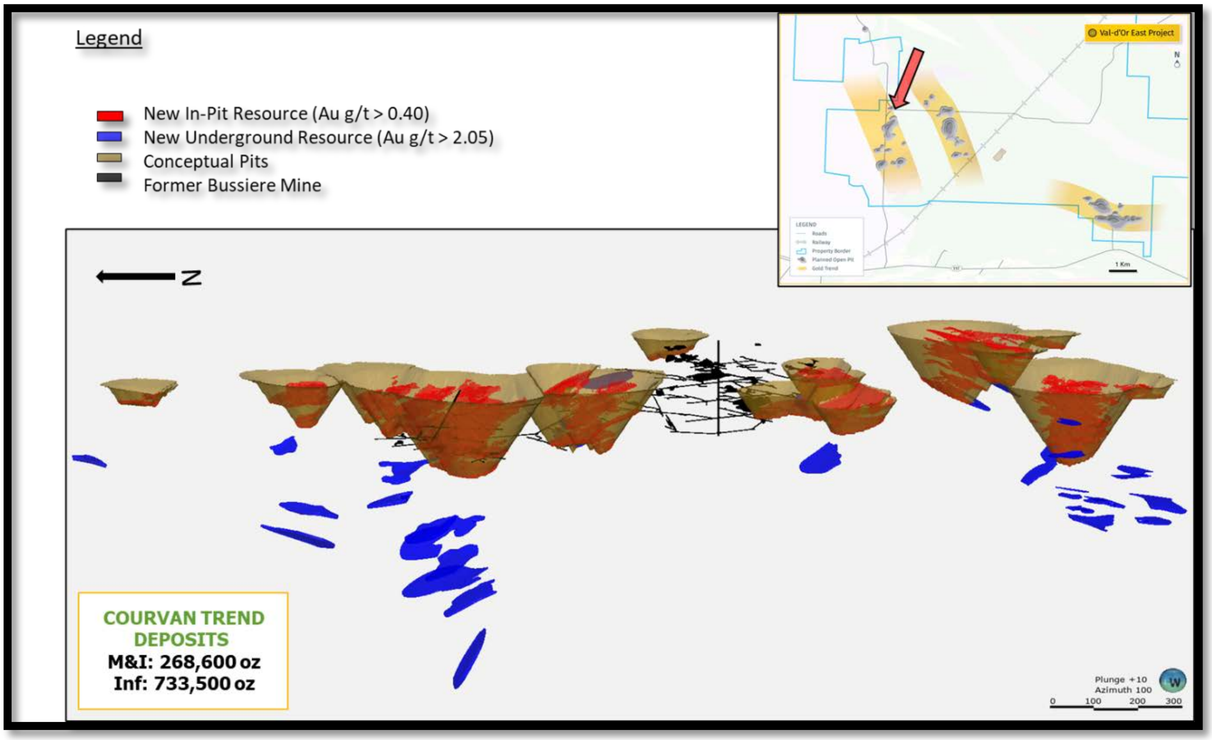

Figure 139 - Block Model 3D view – Courvan Gold Trend Area

Table 2: Val-d'Or East Other Properties

Deposit / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Lapaska[1] Total Inferred	512,000	1.47	24,200	460,000	3.19	47,200	972,000	2.28	71,300
Senore Total Inferred	549,000	1.78	31,400	38,000	2.68	3,300	587,000	1,84	34,700
Sleepy[2] Total Inferred				1,113,000	4.70	167,900	1,113,000	4.70	167,900

1 NI 43-101 Technical Report Val-d'Or East Project – October 2019, 100% interest

2 NI 43-101 Technical Report Sleepy Project – December 2014, 60% interest.

It should be understood that the mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources presented in this Technical Report are estimates based on available sampling and on assumptions and parameters available to the authors. The comments in this Technical Report reflect the authors' best judgement in light of the information available.

The gold recovery selected for the resource estimate is 95%. It is possible that higher gold extraction could be achieved during production.

In addition, the previous work and stope design, including the geotechnical investigation and logging done since 2016 highlights the excellent quality of the rocks hosting the gold mineralization and indicate that the project is amenable to both open pit and underground mining methods. The Property shows good potential for development with multiple deposits feeding a central mill.

The promising results obtained from the mineral sorting testwork conducted have shown that the technology warrants further investigation for inclusion in the process flowsheet as a pre-concentration step. A preliminary evaluation of a processing flowsheet with mineral sorting has indicated that the downstream processing tonnage could be reduced by 45% with only 5% gold losses.

Geologica and GoldMinds also believe that the various Gold Trends on the Val-d'Or East Property (the Pascalis Gold Trend, the Courvan Gold Trend and the Monique Gold Trend) have excellent exploration potential along strike and at depth surrounding the existing gold deposits. More detailed knowledge and understanding of the property-scale controls and structures will help guide and focus future drilling programs. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that Probe Metals should continue to refine its understanding of the structural complexity to help interpret and define other potentially mineralized sub-vertical trending shear and fault structures cutting across the currently modeled structures along the different trends. The chargeability/resistivity data gathered in 2018 and 2019 will help to identify the presence of pyrite mineralization and altered structures close to surface. In areas covered by thick and/or conductive overburden, high power 3D IP surveys carried out in 2019 to 2021 will help to identify anomalies where historical surveys failed to read bedrock. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that Probe Metals should continue aggressive follow-up exploration, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys mapping/prospecting, drilling, metallurgical investigation and project development activities on the Property. Significant additional exploration and definition drilling is clearly warranted on the Property to increase the quantity and quality of gold resources.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Item 26)

Geologica and GoldMinds recommend additional work to continue exploring the Property, to confirm the economic potential of the New Beliveau deposit and the rest of the Val-d'Or East Property, and to continue to advance the Project with further drilling programs, metallurgical work, environmental and engineering studies.

The authors responsible for the relevant portion of this report believe that there is a reasonable potential for making new discoveries on the Property. Geologica and GoldMinds recommend to extend the Pascalis, Courvan and Monique integrated geological and structural model for the overall Property and conducting additional exploration work (stripping, mapping, geophysics and drilling) while continuing to de-risk the project in parallel with advanced technical studies and metallurgical investigations. A preliminary economic assessment (PEA) should also be completed to define the economic potential of the project.

Additional drilling is recommended to test other known occurrences, to test new target areas, and to continue assess the overall potential of the Property. Geologica and GoldMinds believe the character of the Property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration and development program (including a PEA) described below. The cost for next phase of the work program (table herebelow) is estimated to be C$20,815,000 (including 15% for contingencies).

Phase 1 - Work Program Val-d'Or East Property Property-scale Exploration and Development Description Cost	
Description	**Cost ($CND)**
Geophysical survey (High Power 3D IP)	$400,000
Geochemical survey	$100,000
Drilling program on known gold occurrences (all-inclusive, $125/m) 100,000 m	$12,500,000
Drilling new exploration targets developed from integrated model (all-inclusive, $125/m) 20,000 m	$2,500,000
Engineering activities (including PEA)	$1,000,000
Metallurgical investigations	$800,000
Other development work	$800,000
Sub-total:	$18,100,000
Contingencies (15%)	$2,715,000
Total:	**$20,815,000**

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<u>Notes :</u>

The authors also reviewed selected information pertaining to the Val-d'Or East Property from past owners and Probe Metals Inc. that were available in the Probe Metals' Office in Val-d'Or, Quebec.

Appendix I – Statutory Work

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Appendix II - Table of Historical work of the Val-d'Or East

Pascalis-Courvan-Senore

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
2019	Probe Metals Inc.	NI 43-101 Technical Evaluation Report (including Resources) Prospecting, sampling and mapping surveys (Summer 2019) Completed 96 DDHs (27,504.9 m)	Internal Report & SEDAR GM 71727 & GM 71347
2018	Probe Metals Inc.	Complementary Geophysical surveys (Mag and IP) 3D Structural study on New Beliveau, Highway and Courvan Prospecting, sampling and mapping surveys (Summer 2018) Mechanical stripping on New Beliveau area Completed 330 DDHs (108,279.7 m)	Internal Report GM 70794
2017	Probe Metals Inc.	Completed 202 DDHs (82,031 m) Initiate environmental baseline study (2017) Geophysical surveys (Mag and IP) NI 43-101 Technical Evaluation Report (including Resources)	Internal Reports & SEDAR GM 70371
2014-2016	Adventure Gold	Exploration works (prospection, channel sampling and drilling).	GM 69704
2013	Adventure Gold / SGS	NI 43-101 Technical Report Technical data related to the Ni 43-101 Report and the filing of the statutory works	Internal Report GM 67905

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
2012	X-Ore Resources / Abitibi Geophysics	Resistivity / Induced Polarization and Mag GPS Surveys	GM 66470
2011	Adventure Gold	Completed DDHs on the Lapaska Property	Internal Reports
2010	Adventure Gold	Exploration works on the Senore Property (drilling)	GM 65328
	X-Ore Resources / InnovExplo	Field work program on Pascalis Property	GM 65135
	Adventure Gold	2008-2009 Exploration works on the Senore Property (drilling)	GM 65328
2008	Golden Valley Mines	Magnetometry and Induced Polarization Surveys on Lac Laverdière Property	GM 63905
2008	Adventure Gold	Completed 17 DDHs (5,248 m)	GM 65051
2008	TSR Resources Inc.	Heliborne Mag & Electromagnetic (TDEM) & Versatile Time Domain (VTEM) Surveys	GM 63324 & GM 64468
2007		Reconnaissance Mapping & Drilling (TSR-07-19)	GM 63018 & GM 63313
2006		Heliborne survey (Mag - EM)	GM 63019
2006	Richmont (Courvan)	5 DDHs (1,382 m)	Internal documents
2004	Exploration Malartic-Sud Inc.	Drilling program on Pascalis Property	GM 61899
	Exploration Malartic-Sud Inc. / P.Boileau Ingénieur-géophysicien	Magnetic Survey	GM 61596
	Thelon Ventures Ltd / Gérard Lambert Géosciences	Ground Magnetometer and Induced Polarization Surveys on Senore Gold Property	GM 61767
2003	4097394 Canada Inc. / P.Boileau Ingénieur-géophysicien	Magnetometric Survey on Senore Property	GM 60331

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1999	Exploration Aubut Inc. / Jacques Munger Ingénieur-géologue conseil	Geological surveys on East & West Showings (Pascalis Property)	GM 56568
1998	Quebec mining exploration assistance program	Exploration Field Works on Pascalis Property	GM 55805
	Géola Conseil en Exploration / Donald Trudel	Induced Polarization Survey on Pascalis Project	GM 55806
1997	Jean-Baptiste Lavoie / Jacques Munger Ingénieur-géologue conseil	Magnetic and Electromagnetic Surveys on Pascalis J.B.L. Property	GM 56249
	Léo Audet / Jacques Munger Ingénieur-géologue conseil	Electromagnetic HEM (Max-Min) Surveys on Pascalis-Audet property	GM 56293
		Soil Geochemical Surveys on Pascalis-Audet property	GM 56294
	Donald Trudel	Diamond drilling Program on Pascalis Property	GM 56308
	Ghislaine Fournier Property	Prospection and geological mapping on Pascalis-Fournier Property	GM 57172
	Ghislaine Fournier Property / Val-d'Or Sagax	Induced Polarization Survey on Pascalis-Fournier Property	GM 57173
	Jean-Baptiste Lavoie / Jacques Munger Ingénieur-géologue conseil	Magnetic and Electromagnetic (VLF) Surveys and Trenching on Pascalis J.B.L. Property	GM 57175
1996	Q.E.X. Resources	IP Survey (15 kms) = 34 anomalies	Internal Reports
		Resampling Program	
1995	Explorations Carat Inc. / M. A. Lafontaine Géologue Consultant	Line-cutting and Geophysical Surveys on Pascalis Property	GM 53648
1994	GéoConseil Marcel Vallée	Compilation of the Property	Internal Report

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1993	Hyder Gold Inc.	Diamond drilling program on Pascalis Property	GM 51830
1991	Kamil Khobzi & Ass.	Evaluation Report	Internal Report
1990	Michel Gilbert, Ing.	Mapping on Colombière, Pascalis, Courvan and Algar Properties	GM 49535
	Exploration Monique Inc., Société Minière Louvem Inc., Soquem	Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (81 ddh(s) total: Zones G, I, P1, P2 & exploration).	GM 49924
1987-92	Cambior Inc.	Geophysical surveys (VLF and IP), 36 DDHs totalling 8,844 m over all the property	
1989	Aur Resources Inc.	Mag, VLF-EM and IP Surveys	GM 49706
		5 DDHs (1,033.5 m)	
1989	Cambior Inc., New Pascalis Mines Ltd.	Mapping of Courvan, Colombière, Pascalis and Algar properties.	GM 49535
	Québec Ministry of Energy and Resources	Study of Bacillus cereus on soils over Monique Deposit	MB 89-45
1988	Cambior / Val-d'Or Geophysics	Magnetic Survey on Colombiere Property	GM 48230
1987-88	Exploration Monicor inc.	20 DDHs (7,318 m) on the Courvan Property	R-1988-MON-01 (internal document)
	Cambior	Underground exploration program (bulk sample of 23,160 mt = 4.28 g3t Au with a 96% recovery) ==> 300 m shaft was sunk (reserves calculated totalling 1,161,068 mt at 3.24 g/t Au)	
1986	Soquem / Géomines Ltée / Edwin Gaucher	Geophysical Surveys complements on Laverdière Property	GM 42675
	Soquem / Claude Gobeil	Exploration Work on Laverdière Property	GM 42838
	Soquem / Alain P. Boudreault	Exploration Program on Colombière Property	GM 43303

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
	Soquem / Jean-Marie Hubert	Induced Polarization Survey on Colombière and Algar Properties	GM 43360
	Les Mines Garne "Au" Inc.	Geophysical Surveys on Pascalis Township (Garne "Au" Property	GM 43736
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	Diamond drill hole logs Courvan (85-02-01 to 85-02-08 & 86-02-01 to 86-02-06).	GM 43399
	Société Minière Louvem Inc. / Sagax Geophysics Inc.	Induced Polarization Survey on Courvan Property.	GM 43401
	Québec Ministry of Energy and Resources	Geology of Bussiere Mine (also named Cournor or Courvan).	MB 86-23
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	Till sampling on Monique Property	GM 62886
1985-89	Mines Sigma (Québec) Ltée	1985 - Mag and VLF-EM Surveys (76 kms) 1986 - Surface Mapping and 10 DDHs (1,680.19 m) 1987 - 22 DDHs (5,107.29 m) 1988 - 15 DDHs (3,824.06 m) 1989 - 10 DDHs (2,549 m)	GM 44577 GM 44578 GM 47375 GM 48373 GM 49476
1985	Louvem / Sagax	PPL induced polarization survey over 19.8 km-lines	GM 43401
	Soquem / Alain P. Boudreault	Exploration Program on Algar Property	GM 43361
	Soquem / Jean-Marie Hubert	Geophysical Surveys on Laverdière Property	GM 41973
	Soquem / Claude Gobeil	Exploration Program on Laverdière Property	GM 42338
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1985 Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (Ddh 85-1 to 85-10 main auriferous zone). 1984 Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (Ddh 84-06 to 84-35 & 84-39 main auriferous zone). Summary of Monique deposit geology (Quebec prospectors association conference)	GM 62882 GM 62883 GM 62885
1984	Soquem	Underground exploration (666 m ramp, 625 m, drifts and 160 m raises), 2,576 m surface drilling and 9,810 m m underground	
	Soquem / Claude Gobeil	Exploration Program on Laverdière Property	GM 41257 & GM 42338
	Soquem / Jean-Marie Hubert	Geophysical Surveys on Laverdière Property	GM 41258
	Sullivan Mines Inc.	Exploration Program on Villebon Property (Pascalis Township)	GM 41864

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
	Soquem / Explorations K.G.A. Inc.	Refraction Seismic Survey on New Pascalis Project	GM 42103
	Courvan Mining Co. Ltd. / Québec Ministry of Energy and Resources	Study on volumes and assays for several mineralized zones of the Courvan property.	GM 41253
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	Diamond drill hole logs Courvan (84-02-01 to 84-02-14).	GM 42481
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1984 Diamond drill hole program on Monique Property (Ddh 84-01 to 84-05).	GM 62884
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1983 Diamond drill hole program on Monique Property (Ddh 83-05C, D, E, F & H).	GM 41827
1983	Beach Gold Mine Ltd / H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd	Geophysical Surveys on Beach Gold Mines Ltd (Pascalis Township)	GM 39872
	El Coco Explorations Ltd / H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd	Magnetometer Survey on El Coco Property (Pascalis Township)	GM 39896
	Soquem / Claude Gobeil	Humus Geochemical Survey on Pascalis Project	GM 40062
	Soquem / Jean-Marie Hubert	Induced Polarization Survey (Dipole-Dipole) on Pascalis Project	GM 40276
	Villebon Resources Ltd / Phoenix Geophysics Ltd	Induced Polarization Survey in Pascalis Township	GM 40334
	Villebon Resources Ltd / H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd	Geophysical Surveys in Pascalis Township	GM 40335
	Société en commandite Metalor "A" / Boileau & Gauthier, ingénieur-conseils	Induced Polarization and Resistivity Surveys on Senore Property	GM 40906
	Soquem	Evaluation of New Pascalis No.1 Deposit (834,000 mt @ 8.25 g/t Au and drilling (10,339 m)	GM 40907-41312
		Dipôle-dipôle Induced Polarization Survey on Courvan Project (100935)	GM 39914
		Dipôle-dipôle Induced Polarization Survey on Courvan Project (southeast block)	GM 40275
		7 Diamond drill hole (1,407 m) on the Courvan (935-83-01 to 935-83-07) & 16 DDHs (3,440 m)	GM 40510 & GM 41825
		Helicopter-Borne Survey - Vemex, Monique & Courvan Projects.	GM 40755
1982	C. Lamothe	Electromagnetic Survey Lots 14 to 24, Range 3, Pascalis Township	GM 39495
	Soquem / Alain P. Boudreault	Drilling program (932-81-1 to -9)	GM 38287
	Soquem / Camille St-Hilaire	Geophysical Program on Pascalis Project	GM 38856
		Geophysical Survey on Showing No.1 Pascalis Project	GM 40063

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
	Villebon Resources Ltd / H. J. Bergmann P. Eng.	Evaluation of the property, Pascalis Township	GM 40333
	Soquem	Validation and re-interpretation of former geophysical surveys on Monique Property	GM 39680
1981	Denison Mines Ltd.	5 DDHs (976 m)	GM 38741
1981	Soquem	Option of the Buissières Property	
		Induced Polarization Survey on Pascalis Project, completed 91 percussion DDHs and 15,000 quare meters of stripping	GM 38286
1978	El Coco Explorations Ltd	Historical Resource for Resenor deposit = 181,000 metric tonnes at 8.6 g/t Au	GM 41895
1979	Société Minière Louvem Inc. / Soquem	Diamond drill hole logs Monique Project (DDH 838-4).	GM 35050
1978	Société Minière Louvem Inc. / Soquem	Diamond drill hole logs Monique Project (DDH S-261 to S-263 Zone Zakor).	GM 35506
1978	Albany Oil & Gas Ltd	Drill Hole #E-2	GM 33816
1977	SEREM Limited	Geological & Geophysical Surveys on Input-Abitibi Project, Pascalis Township	GM 33234
1983	El Coco Explorations ltd	3,132 m of 18 DDHs to the discovery of the North Zone	
1973-1979		Magnetic and VLF surveys, basal till geochemistry and 9 DDHs totalling 1,253 m on the Northwest area	
1976		Evaluation Report on Claims acquired in Pascalis Township	GM 61086
1975	Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd., Courvan Mining Co Ltd.	Diamond drill hole logs Courvan (CV-74-1 to CV-74-6 & CV-75-1 to CV-75-4).	GM 30750

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1980	Courvan Mining Corp.	10 DDHs (2,014 m)	GM 36973
1977		2 DDHs (432 m)	GM 32915
1976		11 DDHs (1,057 m)	GM 32319
1974-75		10 DDHs (2,014 m)	GM 30750
1974	Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd	Geophysical Surveys on the New Pascalis Gold Mines Property	GM 29813
	Valdex Mines Inc. / Magloire Bérubé Consulting	Monique Area Electromagnetic Survey	GM 29534
1973	Senore Gold Mines / H. J. Bergmann P. Eng.	Senore Property summary report	GM 61114
1971	Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd	Geological & Geophysical Surveys, Pascalis Township	GM 26814
1971	Claims Lamothe, Claims Tremblay	Summary report of exploration works carried out on the property (Monique area)	GM 26881
		Diamond drill hole logs Monique area (DDH AM-1, AM-2).	GM 27796
1969	McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	DDHs (1,669.39 m) on the Iapaska Property	GM 24423
1969	Belra Explorations Ltd / J. R. Mowatt & Associates Ltd.	Exploration Work Program	GM 24031
	Geotechnical Development Company Limited	(Map) Iso-dynamic contours and geological outcrop plan in Pascalis and Senneville Townships.	GM 58998
	Dome Exploration Canada - Agar-Hoyles Option	Turam Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys (Monique area)	GM 24626
1969	Courvan Mining Corp.	9 DDHs (1,440 m) to test the IP and geophysical anomalies	GM 25333, GM 25808

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1968	Courvan Mining Co Ltd. / Sullico Mines Ltd. / Geoterrex Ltd.	Induced Polarization Survey on Courvan Property	GM 23138
	Agar and Hoyles Claims / Geoterrex Ltd.	Airborne Geophysical Survey (Monique area)	GM 23137
	First National Uranium Mnes Ltd.	Magnetic, Electromagnetic & IP Survey on Starlight Group of claims (Monique area)	GM 23923
	First National Uranium Mnes Ltd. / Geoterrex Ltd.	Induced Polarization Survey (Monique area)	GM 23924
1968	Maganta Mining and Dev. Co. Ltd.	Airborne Geophysical survey (Lapaska Property)	GM 23875
1968	Mareast Explorations	2 DDHs (243.84 m)	GM 22230
1968	Courvan Mining Co.	EM Turam and magnetometric surveys (45-km-lines N-S grid)	GM 24026
1967		2 DDHs (241 m)	GM 21557
1965		4 DDHs (1,225 m) on the Buissière Mine	GM 16846, GM 17505
1963-64		47 DDHs (13,592 m) were completed on the SW Zone	GM 13396, GM 13647, GM 14035, GM 17505
1964	Camflo-Mattagami Mines Ltd - Hoyles Claims Option	Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-4).	GM 15935
1963		Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-3).	GM 13206
1961		Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-2).	GM 11054
1963	Cambridge Mining Corp.	8 DDHs (only 2 DDHs are represented = 244.45 m)	GM 13675
1963-65	Pascalis Gold Mines	11,840 m of DDHs and 3 percussion DDHs	Internal Report
1959		Mapping on the No.1 and No.2 and Highway showings	
1959	Camflo-Mattagami Mines Ltd - Hoyles Claims Option	Monique property area summary description and field work recommendations.	GM 08679

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
		Monique area Magnetometer Survey Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-1).	GM 09012-A GM 09012-B
1956	Quebec Asbestos Corp.	30 DDHs (5,137 m) to test the asbestos-bearing peridotite	GM 04941
1951		31 DDHs (1,234 m) and ground magnetic surveys over an asbestos-bearing peridotite	GM 02198
1948	Dome Exploration Canada	Monique area Assessment Report.	GM 00474
1947	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd.	Summary report on the 15 claims owned by Courtmont (Monique area).	GM 00107
		17 DDHs totalling 4,326 m were completed = best value of 21 g/t Au over 0.94 m	
1945-46	Cournor Mining Corp.	55 DDHs (9,562 m) mainly on the SW zone, located approximately 1 km south-west of the Buissières main shaft	V-1946-COU-01 (internal document)
1945	Starlight Mines Ltd.	Summary report on the 8 claims owned by Starlight (Monique area). Monique area Diamond drill holes (DDH No-1 to No.6) totalling 1,630 m with best results obtained 1.4 g/t Au over 7.6 m	GM 08350-A GM 08350-B
1945	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd.	Monique area Diamond drill hole log (DDH No-1).	GM 08389
	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd. / Koulomzine, Geoffroy, Brossard Co.	Magnetometer Survey (Monique area).	GM 31880
1944-47	Lapaska Mines Ltd.	75 DDHs (4,570 m) Ramp access: 531 m of underground development (2,365 metric tons were extracted) in Central Zone 13 Underground DDHs (279 m)	Internal Reports
1938	Beaufor Mining Corporation	Underground development and drill hole location plans	GM 39204

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1942	Cournor Mining Co.	All the Buissières Ore is now from the Creek Zone; in march a fire destroys the mine offices and the warehouse; in july closure of the mine.	P. Trudel, 1985
1940		Shaft deepening to 245 m; development of the 236m level; completion of the 900m long cross-cut drift; construction of a vent shaft at the Creek Zone with two stations (137 & 168 m)	
1939		Amalgamation with Beaufor Mining Corp.; Start of the exploitation of the beaufor Mine simultaneously; Construction of a 900 m long cross-cut drift from the 198m level towards the north to explore the Creek Zone	
1937		Shaft dewatering, construction of a new mill (cyanidation process), resumption of the production	
1937-42		Second period of production of Buissière Mine: 101,512 tonnes @ 4.11 g/t Au for a total of 13,560 ounces of Gold	
1936	Pascalis Gold Mines	Several DDHs completed on the No.1 Showing (Now former L.C. Beliveau mine)	
1945-47	Senore Gold Mines (Resenore)	Geophysical surveys (Mag & Resistivity) with 1,560 m of surface DDHs	GM 08460, GM 08459, GM 08462A
1940-41		26 Underground DDHs from levels 66 and 150 m	
1939-40		A 152 m shaft sunk with levels 66, 115 and 150 m	
1936-39		5,791 meters of DDH were completed	
1932		Discovery of Resenor (Senore) deposit	
1941	Lourmet Mines Ltd.	Magnetic survey	Internal Report
1940	Met-Mac Prospector Ltd.	3 DDHs (639 m)	GM 07070 A-D
1935	Siscoe and Consolidated Smelters	Discovery of Lourmet showing and later drilled	Internal Information
1935	Quebec Gold Mining Corp.	Buissières Mine closure due to lack of profitability	P. Trudel, 1985

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1933	Buissières Mining Co. Ltd to Quebec Gold Mining Corp.	Rate of production increased to 150 short tons / day	P. Trudel, 1985
1932	Buissières Mining Co. Ltd.	Shaft sinking to 206 m; development of 4 levels (61, 107, 152 & 198 m); Beginning of the production in October (100 short tons/day)	P. Trudel, 1985
1932-1935	Treadwell-Yukon & Buissières Mining Co. Ltd.	First period of production: 91,580 tonnes @ 5.34 g/t Au for a total of 15,711 ounces of Gold	P. Trudel, 1985
1931-32	Noranda	Trenches and 5 DDHds on No.1 and No. 2 Showings	Internal Report
1931	Treadwell-Yukon	Property Option by Treadwell-Yukon & Diamond Drilling and Trenching	P. Trudel, 1985
1930	Buissière & Massicotte Prospectors	Acquisition of the Bussiere Mine property	P. Trudel, 1985

Monique

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
2019	Probe Metals Inc	Completed 18 DDHs (5,357.20m)	GM 71689RAP001
		Pit-Constrained Inferred Resources: 5,583,200 tonnes at 1.71 g/t Au (307,000 oz Au)	NI 43-101 Technical Report (octobre 2019)
		Underground Inferred Resources: 3,543,300 tonnes at 3.11 g/t Au (354,400 oz Au)	
2018		Completed 14 DDHs (4,783.10m)	GM 71689RAP001
2017		Geophysical surveys (Mag and IP)	GM 70704 & GM 70810
2015	Richmont (Monique)	Closure of the Monique Open-pit operation	DV 2016-01
2014	Richmont (Monique)	Open-pit operation Monique	DV 2015-01
		Milled: 23,307 ounces of gold	

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
		Stock Pile: 157,000 tonnes at 1.81 g/t Au and 54,700 tonnes at 2.67 g/t Au	
2013	Richmont (Monique)	Reserves estimated for Monique : 35,698 open-pit Proven and Probable and underground Indicated resources of 16,858 ounces of gold	Internal Report & (Adam et al., 2013)
2011	Richmont (Monique)	Mineral estimate for G and J Zones with technical report	Internal Report & (Vincent R., 2012)
		Indicated Resources: 728,164 tonnes at 2.35 g/t Au	
		Inferred resources: 11,605 tonnes at 0.97 g/t Au	
2010	Richmont (Monique)	Completed 7 DDHs (1,302.00m)	Internal Report
2007	Richmont (Monique)	Preliminary resource estimate = 1.35 Mt at 4.28 g/t Au (5.29 g/t Au uncut)	Internal Report
1991	Claims Audet	Ground magnetics and Max-Min horizontal loop EM	GM 51059
1990	Exploration Monique Inc., Société Minière Louvem Inc., Soquem	Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (91 Ddh: Zones G, I, P1, P2 & exploration)totaling 22,856.11m.	GM 49924
	Hixon Gold Resources Inc	Ground magnetic and VLF surveys, 1 drill hole (HL90-01) totaling 363.0 m and a down hole Pulse EM survey.	GM 49842
1989	Québec Ministry of Energy and Resources	Study of Bacillus cereus on soils over Monique Deposit	MB 89-45
	Hixon Gold Resources Inc	Line cutting and geophysical surveys	GM 49094
1988	Claims Audet	Ground Mag-EM-VLF	GM 47820
1986	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	Till sampling on Monique Property	GM 62886

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1985	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1985 Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (Ddh 85-1 to 85-10 main auriferous zone) totaling 2,549.21m.	GM 62882
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1984 Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (Ddh 84-06 to 84-35 & 84-39 main auriferous zone) totaling 10,339.88m.	GM 62883
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	Summary of Monique deposit geology (Quebec prospectors association conference)	GM 62885
1984	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1984 Diamond drill hole program on Monique Property (Ddh 84-01 to 84-05) totaling.1,239.55m.	GM 62884
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1983 Diamond drill hole program on Monique Property (Ddh 83-05C, D, E, F & H) totaling 1,176.23m.	GM 41827
1983	Soquem	Helicopter-Borne Survey - Vemex, Monique & Courvan Projects.	GM 40755
1982	Soquem	Validation and re-interpretation of former geophysical surveys on Monique Property	GM 39680
1978-1979	Société Minière Louvem Inc. / Soquem	Diamond drill hole logs Monique Project (DDH 838-4) totaling 800.05m.	GM 35050 GM 34224
1974	Valdex Mines Inc. / Magloire Bérubé Consulting	Monique Area Electromagnetic Survey	GM 29534
1971	Abitibi Metals Mines Ltd (Claims Lamothe & Claims Tremblay)	Summary report of exploration works carried out on the property (Monique area)	GM 26881
		Diamond drill hole logs Monique area (DDH AM-1, AM-2) totaling 610.82m.	GM 27796
1969	Ministère des Richesses naturelles	Regional airborne survey	DP 042
	Dome Exploration Canada - Agar-Hoyles Option	Turam Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys (Monique area)	GM 24626
1968	Agar and Hoyles Claims / Geoterrex Ltd.	Airborne Geophysical Survey (Monique area)	GM 23137
	First National Uranium Mnes Ltd.	Magnetic, Electromagnetic & IP Survey on Starlight Group of claims (Monique area)	GM 23923
	First National Uranium Mnes Ltd. / Geoterrex Ltd.	Induced Polarization Survey (Monique area)	GM 23924

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1964	Camflo-Mattagami Mines Ltd - Hoyles Claims Option	Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-4).	GM 15935
1963		Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-3).	GM 13206
1961		Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-2).	GM 11054
1959	Camflo-Mattagami Mines Ltd - Hoyles Claims Option	Monique property area summary description and field work recommendations.	GM 08679
		Monique area Magnetometer Survey.	GM 09012-A
		Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-1).	GM 09012-B
1948	Dome Exploration Canada	Monique area Assessment Report (1 DDH).	GM 00474
1947	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd.	Summary report on the 15 claims owned by Courtmont (Monique area).	GM 00107
		17 DDHs totalling 4,326 m were completed; best value of 21 g/t Au over 0.94 m.	
1945	Starlight Mines Ltd.	Summary report on the 8 claims owned by Starlight (Monique area).	GM 08350-A
		Monique area Diamond drill holes (DDH No-1 to No.6) totalling 1,630 m with best results obtained 1.4 g/t Au over 7.6 m.	GM 08350-B
1945	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd.	Monique area Diamond one drill hole log (DDH No-1).	GM 08389
	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd. / Koulomzine, Geoffroy, Brossard Co.	Magnetometer Survey (Monique area).	GM 31880

Appendix III - Table of Technical Parameters of 2019-2020 drillholes

Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Courvan	CO-19-100	310951.65	5335147.51	310.39	178.10	-60.10	300.00
Courvan	CO-19-101	310451.25	5335546.96	315.43	358.37	-70.00	276.00
Courvan	CO-19-102	311050.90	5335198.27	311.88	178.08	-60.10	309.00
Courvan	CO-19-103	310450.91	5333648.23	332.55	178.00	-60.00	264.00
Courvan	CO-19-104	310426.34	5333647.66	331.91	178.00	-60.00	252.00
Courvan	CO-19-105	311151.91	5334998.45	314.50	357.50	-70.10	312.00
Courvan	CO-19-106	310426.45	5333696.13	331.56	178.14	-60.00	262.70
Courvan	CO-19-107	310486.60	5333699.15	333.00	178.21	-60.00	252.00
Courvan	CO-19-108	310483.20	5333650.36	333.43	178.11	-60.10	252.00
Courvan	CO-19-109	309899.72	5333953.34	320.26	178.00	-60.00	324.00
Courvan	CO-19-110	310101.80	5333735.11	323.42	178.10	-65.20	383.20
Courvan	CO-19-111	310000.72	5333598.88	322.37	178.00	-55.10	357.00
Courvan	CO-19-112	309952.43	5333649.65	322.01	178.00	-70.00	366.00
Courvan	CO-19-113	309900.72	5333650.09	321.62	178.00	-70.00	324.00
Courvan	CO-19-114	309837.93	5333618.95	321.43	178.10	-66.90	279.00
Courvan	CO-19-115	309799.29	5333575.51	321.66	177.90	-70.00	327.00
Courvan	CO-19-116	310873.82	5334824.47	311.91	178.30	-65.10	279.00
Courvan	CO-19-117	310875.36	5334723.99	313.00	178.10	-63.00	273.00
Courvan	CO-19-118	310926.08	5334776.14	313.03	178.00	-65.00	276.00
Courvan	CO-19-119	310488.12	5334752.73	309.00	177.80	-65.00	300.00
Courvan	CO-19-120	310488.08	5334753.39	309.04	178.00	-45.00	279.00
Courvan	CO-19-121	310549.54	5334724.51	309.46	178.90	-60.00	219.00
Courvan	CO-19-122	310599.43	5334825.79	309.49	177.90	-60.00	252.00
Courvan	CO-19-123	310488.32	5334753.03	308.80	357.80	-85.00	251.80
Courvan	CO-19-124	310450.99	5335649.28	312.86	359.00	-60.00	252.00
Courvan	CO-19-125	310698.44	5335740.65	315.87	359.00	-55.10	240.00
Courvan	CO-19-126	310654.03	5335671.80	314.90	358.50	-60.00	279.00
Courvan	CO-19-127	310744.68	5335654.71	313.95	359.30	-60.10	315.00
Courvan	CO-20-128	310702.00	5335673.20	314.55	358.90	-70.00	282.40
Courvan	CO-20-129	310235.58	5334199.00	317.46	179.00	-55.10	300.00

Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Courvan	CO-20-130	310199.40	5333980.30	324.45	179.10	-65.00	357.00
Courvan	CO-20-131	310676.29	5335182.96	310.88	178.00	-60.30	712.00
Courvan	CO-20-132	310800.79	5335234.72	307.89	178.20	-54.90	228.00
Courvan	CO-20-133	310732.02	5335120.08	310.50	177.70	-55.10	201.00
Courvan	CO-20-134	310302.93	5333949.84	325.13	178.00	-65.00	354.00
Courvan	CO-20-135	310627.63	5334162.49	328.97	178.00	-60.00	174.00
Courvan	CO-20-136	310676.45	5334162.40	330.12	178.10	-59.90	156.00
Courvan	CO-20-137	310674.82	5334236.65	327.90	178.00	-60.00	201.00
Courvan	CO-20-138	311199.77	5333699.09	323.43	358.00	-50.30	246.00
Courvan	CO-20-139	311136.11	5333663.34	324.96	358.00	-60.00	267.00
Courvan	CO-20-140	310960.61	5333648.99	336.00	358.00	-45.00	213.00
Courvan	CO-20-141	310960.61	5333648.38	335.90	358.00	-65.00	261.00
Courvan	CO-20-142	310615.09	5332737.81	327.55	177.90	-50.10	339.00
Courvan	CO-20-143	310501.14	5332922.79	329.46	178.00	-55.10	255.00
Courvan	CO-20-144	310061.91	5333541.46	322.74	178.10	-65.20	312.00
Courvan	CO-20-145	310051.09	5333599.75	323.00	178.00	-68.10	206.00
Courvan	CO-20-146	310676.22	5335183.36	310.86	178.10	-73.00	801.00
Courvan	CO-20-147	310749.90	5335122.41	310.27	178.20	-45.20	300.10
Courvan	CO-20-148	310732.23	5335119.94	310.25	163.20	-68.10	270.00
Courvan	CO-20-149	310727.38	5335184.00	310.73	178.00	-64.00	312.00
Courvan	CO-20-150	310625.96	5335160.52	310.57	178.10	-68.00	738.00
Courvan	CO-20-151	310734.58	5335072.10	309.94	178.10	-55.00	198.00
Courvan	CO-20-152	310702.89	5335065.65	309.77	176.10	-59.00	321.00
Courvan	CO-20-153	310743.36	5335068.35	309.80	165.10	-55.10	246.00
Courvan	CO-20-154	310733.41	5335076.75	310.00	180.20	-47.10	350.90
Courvan	CO-20-155	310576.09	5334169.03	330.00	178.10	-60.10	186.00
Courvan	CO-20-156	310575.04	5334240.36	330.00	178.20	-60.20	249.00
Courvan	CO-20-157	310625.67	5334242.09	330.00	178.10	-60.10	300.00
Courvan	CO-20-158	310725.12	5334242.62	329.00	178.30	-60.00	315.00
Courvan	CO-20-159	310235.60	5334165.47	317.40	179.10	-50.30	201.00
Courvan	CO-20-160	310233.33	5334268.24	316.00	179.00	-53.00	300.00
Courvan	CO-20-161	310232.24	5334269.56	317.40	160.10	-72.20	558.00

Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Courvan	CO-20-162	310291.20	5334214.12	318.00	178.00	-55.00	300.00
Courvan	CO-20-163	310401.29	5334227.03	320.00	178.10	-60.10	201.00
Courvan	CO-20-164	310883.08	5335101.50	308.70	178.10	-70.10	387.00
Courvan	CO-20-165	310910.54	5335176.14	308.70	178.10	-70.00	396.00
Courvan	CO-20-166	310875.20	5335103.10	308.80	219.00	-55.00	300.00
Courvan	CO-20-167	310850.25	5335075.25	306.00	178.00	-60.00	255.00
Courvan	CO-20-168	310748.88	5335175.90	306.00	140.90	-64.10	453.00
Courvan	CO-20-169	310851.57	5335024.87	306.00	183.00	-60.10	252.00
Courvan	CO-20-170	310925.93	5334833.98	314.00	178.30	-66.00	300.00
Courvan	CO-20-171	310925.70	5334723.64	314.00	177.90	-65.10	300.00
Courvan	CO-20-172	311101.22	5334601.97	320.60	180.00	-70.00	399.00
Courvan	CO-20-172x	311101.75	5334601.10	320.60	178.00	-70.00	84.00
Courvan	CO-20-173	310848.55	5334452.44	319.00	178.20	-60.10	300.00
Courvan	CO-20-174	310775.33	5334403.10	321.00	178.00	-54.00	252.00
Courvan	CO-20-175	310623.00	5335101.00	310.50	178.00	-70.00	741.00
Courvan	CO-20-176	310601.02	5334784.46	307.78	178.00	-57.00	252.00
Courvan	CO-20-177	310708.81	5334728.26	309.00	178.10	-74.90	303.00
Courvan	CO-20-178	310573.00	5335140.20	310.40	180.00	-70.10	746.20
Monique	MO-20-33	318575.90	5331347.35	330.74	356.00	-61.00	726.00
Monique	MO-20-34	318877.27	5331297.08	329.39	358.00	-46.20	261.00
Monique	MO-20-35	318351.46	5331725.77	332.45	178.30	-50.20	243.00
Monique	MO-20-36	318314.20	5331654.84	332.03	209.80	-64.90	201.00
Monique	MO-20-37	318406.46	5331600.07	332.56	179.10	-50.20	150.00
Monique	MO-20-38	318152.18	5331663.76	332.56	180.10	-50.10	150.00
Monique	MO-20-39	318151.43	5331664.15	332.37	155.00	-60.30	159.00
Monique	MO-20-40	318064.88	5331683.92	332.78	178.00	-50.00	126.00
Monique	MO-20-41	317902.64	5331770.59	333.95	178.10	-50.00	162.00
Monique	MO-20-42	317901.46	5332335.93	335.72	177.90	-59.20	306.00
Monique	MO-20-43	318001.14	5332238.93	335.10	179.00	-72.00	321.00
Monique	MO-20-44	318001.14	5332238.76	335.23	179.30	-62.30	279.00
Monique	MO-20-45	318002.02	5332246.50	335.08	165.00	-75.00	360.00
Monique	MO-20-46	318575.46	5331988.52	333.50	170.00	-74.10	708.00

Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Monique	MO-20-47	317999.37	5332246.61	335.44	161.80	-57.00	249.00
Monique	MO-20-48	318020.51	5332293.05	335.44	171.90	-58.00	333.10
Monique	MO-20-49	318021.28	5332294.17	335.48	203.90	-55.10	210.00
Monique	MO-20-49X	318021.03	5332293.75	334.98	204.50	-55.30	12.00
Monique	MO-20-50	317993.66	5332243.40	335.81	200.20	-50.10	176.80
Monique	MO-20-51	317993.38	5332243.47	335.63	205.90	-67.80	200.90
Monique	MO-20-52	317999.43	5332257.61	335.60	222.20	-45.10	102.00
Monique	MO-20-53	318023.61	5332244.98	335.29	165.10	-64.10	153.10
Monique	MO-20-54	318575.24	5331988.62	333.51	161.00	-76.20	752.80
Monique	MO-20-55	318558.87	5331976.73	333.46	178.10	-74.00	323.50
Monique	MO-20-55A	318558.97	5331976.86	333.48	178.10	-74.00	675.80
Monique	MO-20-56	318558.90	5331976.63	333.31	181.80	-69.00	617.80
Monique	MO-20-57	317900.60	5331771.10	333.43	220.00	-48.90	133.70
Monique	MO-20-58	318670.20	5332010.60	332.60	183.20	-73.70	740.90
Monique	MO-20-58X	318670.00	5332009.00	332.60	182.30	-70.50	204.00
Monique	MO-20-59	317911.70	5331784.70	332.40	226.60	-62.00	205.80
Monique	MO-20-60	318006.00	5331772.00	332.20	193.40	-64.20	259.80
Monique	MO-20-61	318068.40	5331815.00	332.10	177.60	-54.10	295.80
Monique	MO-20-62	318114.50	5332228.60	333.40	197.90	-61.10	151.40
Monique	MO-20-63	318115.90	5332290.10	333.50	199.20	-52.00	335.00
Monique	MO-20-63X	318149.30	5332322.10	333.60	207.50	-47.20	47.00
Monique	MO-20-64	318524.40	5331588.30	331.00	145.90	-56.10	251.90
Monique	MO-20-65	318116.00	5332290.00	333.60	195.00	-63.00	397.70
Monique	MO-20-65X	318115.90	5332289.60	333.60	197.10	-62.90	178.90
Monique	MO-20-66	318610.00	5331597.90	330.90	185.10	-45.00	216.00
Monique	MO-20-67	318333.90	5331584.60	330.80	250.20	-45.00	120.00
Monique	MO-20-68	318156.90	5331666.60	331.30	139.90	-44.90	210.00
Monique	MO-20-69	318086.20	5332194.60	333.50	204.90	-53.90	143.00
Monique	MO-20-70	318154.30	5331692.60	331.50	139.80	-52.10	234.00
Monique	MO-20-71	318157.80	5332197.90	333.00	218.40	-57.00	305.00
Monique	MO-20-72	318136.80	5331696.10	331.50	146.00	-64.20	240.00
Monique	MO-20-73	318115.20	5331695.50	331.50	183.60	-45.20	177.00

Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Monique	MO-20-74	318061.50	5332243.00	333.70	209.70	-48.10	122.00
Monique	MO-20-74X	318061.50	5332242.60	333.70	211.60	-46.50	50.00
Monique	MO-20-75	318116.00	5331746.60	331.60	176.80	-47.10	204.00
Monique	MO-20-76	318115.60	5331745.50	331.60	173.90	-61.20	252.00
Monique	MO-20-77	318061.60	5332244.20	333.70	191.90	-72.50	203.00
Monique	MO-20-78	318435.10	5331622.10	331.69	165.90	-49.10	213.00
Monique	MO-20-79	318030.70	5332222.30	333.70	199.10	-53.10	229.80
Monique	MO-20-80	318346.90	5331617.70	331.00	185.30	-56.80	180.00
Monique	MO-20-81	318318.90	5331610.50	330.80	234.50	-45.10	165.00
Monique	MO-20-82	318042.80	5332208.80	333.40	239.10	-55.90	284.00
Monique	MO-20-83	318037.20	5332300.20	331.00	209.70	-60.90	362.00
Monique	MO-20-83X	318037.20	5332298.30	334.00	209.40	-61.10	122.00
Monique	MO-20-84	318111.80	5332198.50	333.50	180.80	-74.40	380.30
Monique	MO-20-85	318111.20	5332198.10	333.50	190.50	-45.30	115.00
Monique	MO-20-86	317981.60	5331712.90	332.00	212.50	-48.70	122.00
Monique	MO-20-87	317978.70	5331712.20	332.03	150.40	-47.60	143.00
Monique	MO-20-88	318005.70	5331774.50	332.21	159.80	-57.40	266.00
Monique	MO-20-89	318005.70	5331774.10	332.10	169.90	-68.40	327.00
Monique	MO-20-90	317910.00	5331731.30	332.30	180.90	-45.10	120.60
Monique	MO-20-91	317801.20	5331831.50	333.05	168.20	-45.10	204.30
Monique	MO-20-92	317801.80	5331831.90	333.05	164.40	-61.50	209.00
Monique	MO-20-93	318136.20	5331622.70	331.20	196.60	-51.70	175.00
Monique	MO-20-94	318672.20	5331372.30	329.00	20.90	-50.00	212.00
Monique	MO-20-95	318674.50	5331301.80	328.80	13.20	-47.50	299.00
Monique	MO-20-96	318675.10	5331302.20	328.80	13.00	-59.10	302.00
Pascalis	PC-19-558	312600.10	5336283.90	324.12	20.20	-55.10	300.00
Pascalis	PC-19-559	312589.80	5336212.40	322.12	199.90	-55.20	300.00
Pascalis	PC-19-560	312656.50	5336516.70	327.48	20.20	-55.00	150.00
Pascalis	PC-19-561	311271.92	5336760.85	331.61	14.00	-61.00	294.00
Pascalis	PC-19-562	313737.79	5336233.50	322.89	20.00	-55.00	351.00
Pascalis	PC-19-563	312912.30	5334803.00	319.69	358.20	-61.20	183.60
Pascalis	PC-19-564	313371.30	5333999.90	326.07	88.00	-50.00	407.90

Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Pascalis	PC-19-565	312926.70	5334758.70	319.41	0.10	-55.00	311.30
Pascalis	PC-19-566	314192.77	5337047.48	362.03	330.40	-50.20	255.00
Pascalis	PC-19-567	314235.29	5336828.08	357.49	329.70	-54.90	351.00
Pascalis	PC-19-568	313204.74	5336197.98	334.10	30.10	-55.00	201.00
Pascalis	PC-19-569	312124.25	5336261.04	321.39	30.00	-55.00	324.00
Pascalis	PC-19-570	312562.99	5335981.23	319.84	348.90	-45.00	378.00
Pascalis	PC-19-571	312563.07	5335980.80	319.62	349.10	-63.20	393.00
Pascalis	PC-19-572	311914.62	5336805.73	322.78	30.10	-45.00	351.00
Pascalis	PC-19-573	312563.12	5335980.45	319.68	349.00	-80.00	252.00
Pascalis	PC-19-574	312502.49	5336000.87	319.83	358.00	-45.00	255.00
Pascalis	PC-19-575	313249.22	5334222.10	333.97	358.10	-50.10	333.00
Pascalis	PC-19-576	312502.48	5336000.19	319.85	358.00	-65.00	276.00
Pascalis	PC-19-577	313342.63	5333924.05	323.63	358.50	-50.00	201.00
Pascalis	PC-19-578	312599.30	5335978.28	320.15	358.00	-45.00	351.00
Pascalis	PC-19-579	313389.25	5333925.69	323.33	358.10	-50.10	201.00
Pascalis	PC-19-580	313459.74	5333924.87	326.27	358.40	-49.90	201.00
Pascalis	PC-19-581	311065.58	5335563.67	312.42	30.00	-50.10	276.00
Pascalis	PC-19-582	313053.49	5333787.43	322.31	357.80	-65.00	300.00
Pascalis	PC-19-583	311113.73	5335863.93	315.46	40.10	-50.00	225.00
Pascalis	PC-19-584	313053.42	5333787.97	322.36	358.10	-45.00	330.00
Pascalis	PC-20-585	313151.33	5333789.61	323.10	358.20	-64.90	300.00
Pascalis	PC-20-586	312677.10	5333925.90	321.90	268.10	-50.40	267.00
Pascalis	PC-20-587	312501.65	5333924.12	316.87	268.30	-49.80	264.00
Pascalis	PC-20-588	312326.93	5333921.78	315.28	268.10	-50.10	264.00
Pascalis	PC-20-589	311602.19	5335594.51	316.16	29.80	-50.20	249.00
Pascalis	PC-20-590	311627.65	5335375.88	315.71	20.20	-50.00	324.00
Pascalis	PC-20-591	312192.44	5335280.52	315.21	358.00	-50.00	300.00
Pascalis	PC-20-592	312101.49	5335244.76	315.52	358.20	-50.20	309.00
Pascalis	PC-20-593	313345.00	5333960.00	325.00	358.00	-50.00	300.00
Pascalis	PC-20-594	313390.00	5333950.00	325.00	358.00	-50.00	169.60
Pascalis	PC-20-595	313440.00	5333954.00	327.00	358.00	-50.00	306.00
Pascalis	PC-20-596	313460.00	5333900.00	325.00	358.00	-58.00	297.00

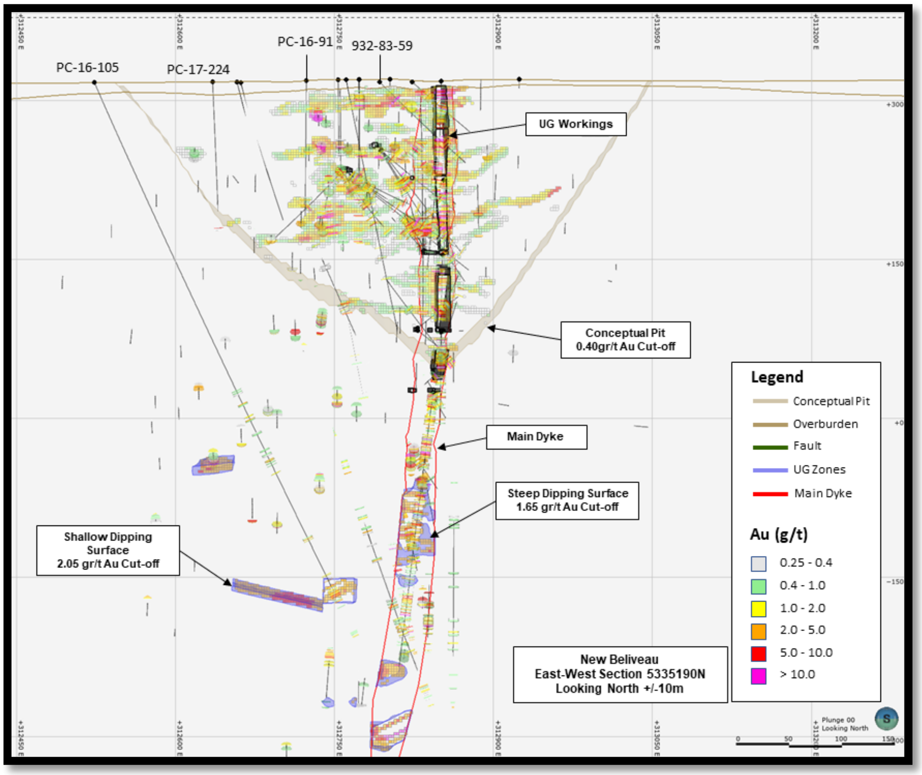
Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Pascalis	PC-20-597	312902.70	5334208.20	328.00	358.00	-53.00	306.00
Pascalis	PC-20-597X	312903.00	5334208.00	325.00	358.00	-53.00	15.00
Pascalis	PC-20-598	312970.00	5334220.00	331.00	358.00	-65.00	387.10
Pascalis	PC-20-599	313102.16	5334131.58	332.00	343.00	-60.00	207.05
Pascalis	PC-20-600	313100.40	5334213.83	332.00	333.00	-60.00	462.00
Pascalis	PC-20-601	313250.00	5334280.00	334.00	358.00	-50.00	336.00
Pascalis	PC-20-602	313140.00	5334248.00	332.74	358.00	-53.00	303.00
Pascalis	PC-20-603	313225.00	5334250.00	334.73	358.00	-52.00	402.20
Pascalis	PC-20-604	313153.20	5334369.50	333.00	357.80	-54.20	213.00
Pascalis	PC-20-605	313099.21	5334455.70	329.42	358.30	-52.00	300.00
Pascalis	PC-20-606	313300.00	5334225.00	330.00	358.00	-52.00	462.00
Pascalis	PC-20-607	313249.12	5334400.70	333.00	358.00	-47.10	308.50
Pascalis	PC-20-608	313024.40	5334512.90	326.34	356.10	-62.00	348.00
Pascalis	PC-20-609	313253.79	5334150.00	330.35	358.00	-50.00	312.00
Pascalis	PC-20-610	313025.60	5334550.60	326.00	358.50	-60.10	351.00
Pascalis	PC-20-611	313570.00	5333965.00	329.00	10.00	-52.00	354.00
Pascalis	PC-20-612	312902.40	5334447.30	320.00	358.90	-65.30	897.00
Pascalis	PC-20-613	313200.00	5333790.00	322.90	358.00	-50.00	390.00
Pascalis	PC-20-614	313115.00	5333800.00	323.00	358.00	-51.00	438.00
Pascalis	PC-20-615	312871.80	5334467.80	319.00	358.90	-50.40	351.00
Pascalis	PC-20-616	312574.60	5335021.20	318.60	358.00	-61.00	354.40
Pascalis	PC-20-617	312860.00	5333895.00	323.00	358.00	-50.00	300.00
Pascalis	PC-20-618	312560.30	5335052.70	318.50	358.30	-59.60	248.90
Pascalis	PC-20-619	313025.00	5333945.00	326.60	358.00	-50.00	243.00
Pascalis	PC-20-620	312582.60	5335091.80	318.50	359.90	-50.90	248.90
Pascalis	PC-20-621	313050.00	5333980.00	328.20	358.00	-50.00	234.00
Pascalis	PC-20-622	312620.90	5335134.30	318.00	0.00	-52.60	150.00
Pascalis	PC-20-623	312960.00	5333960.00	325.70	358.00	-55.00	237.00
Pascalis	PC-20-624	312544.60	5334712.80	317.70	359.80	-53.00	296.80
Pascalis	PC-20-625	312900.00	5333965.00	324.00	358.00	-50.00	357.30
Pascalis	PC-20-626	312595.20	5334765.50	317.70	359.80	-58.20	258.00
Pascalis	PC-20-627	312975.00	5334010.00	325.80	358.00	-50.00	237.00

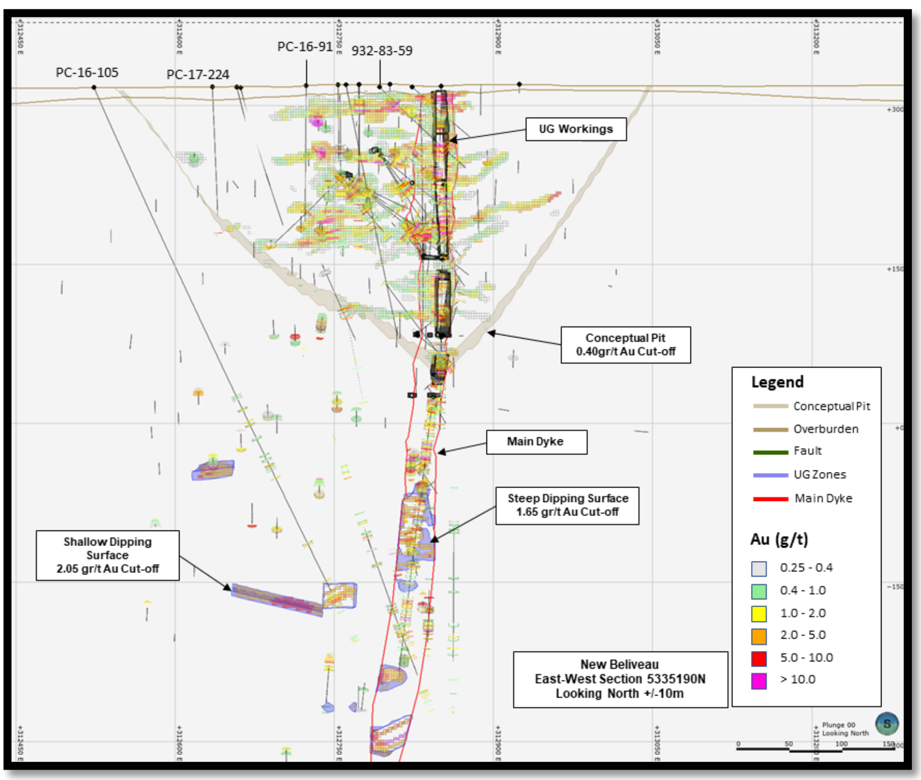
Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Pascalis	PC-20-628	312631.20	5334805.90	318.60	0.10	-52.00	249.00
Pascalis	PC-20-629	312927.00	5333847.00	325.00	358.00	-48.00	306.00
Pascalis	PC-20-630	312703.70	5334784.00	319.00	350.00	-65.40	276.00
Pascalis	PC-20-631	312932.00	5333969.98	324.80	358.00	-50.00	255.00
Pascalis	PC-20-632	312746.50	5334788.90	319.40	0.00	-66.10	324.00
Pascalis	PC-20-633	313025.00	5333980.00	327.50	358.00	-50.00	255.00
Pascalis	PC-20-634	313012.00	5334580.00	325.10	346.00	-62.00	300.00
Pascalis	PC-20-635	313007.40	5334630.00	321.10	346.00	-57.00	300.00
Pascalis	PC-20-636	312984.14	5334699.44	319.20	346.00	-56.00	423.00
Pascalis	PC-20-637	312793.90	5334851.25	319.40	358.00	-64.00	243.00
Pascalis	PC-20-637X	312792.82	5334852.00	319.00	358.00	-64.50	15.00
Pascalis	PC-20-638	312570.50	5334653.00	318.20	359.80	-52.20	339.00
Pascalis	PC-20-639	312945.00	5334486.00	323.10	358.00	-62.00	315.00
Pascalis	PC-20-640	313465.14	5334003.30	330.00	357.80	-50.00	201.00
Pascalis	PC-20-641	312668.21	5334619.20	318.10	359.90	-62.50	336.00
Pascalis	PC-20-642	312943.00	5334405.00	323.10	358.00	-58.00	420.00
Pascalis	PC-20-643	313380.64	5334025.94	327.00	357.90	-60.00	201.00
Pascalis	PC-20-644	312717.05	5334618.44	318.20	359.90	-58.00	360.00
Pascalis	PC-20-644X	312717.00	5334618.00	319.00	360.00	-58.00	33.00
Pascalis	PC-20-645	313060.00	5334422.00	327.90	342.00	-69.00	375.00
Pascalis	PC-20-646	313170.37	5334616.34	331.10	1.90	-60.00	216.00
Pascalis	PC-20-647	312623.90	5335694.00	316.15	358.80	-50.20	126.00
Pascalis	PC-20-648	313201.03	5334563.56	327.00	358.00	-60.00	234.00
Pascalis	PC-20-649	312697.63	5335621.50	318.00	359.30	-48.10	159.00
Pascalis	PC-20-650	313181.00	5334559.13	328.00	357.90	-55.00	159.00
Pascalis	PC-20-651	313024.00	5334422.40	327.90	343.00	-68.00	357.00
Pascalis	PC-20-652	312924.32	5335188.43	320.10	358.90	-50.20	225.00
Pascalis	PC-20-653	312748.80	5335624.00	318.00	359.00	-48.00	165.00
Pascalis	PC-20-654	313181.56	5334558.92	328.00	348.10	-57.00	267.00
Pascalis	PC-20-655	312925.10	5335120.00	321.10	358.00	-50.00	240.00
Pascalis	PC-20-656	313448.30	5334462.97	327.00	10.00	-55.00	300.00
Pascalis	PC-20-657	312930.00	5335042.40	320.10	356.00	-61.00	330.00

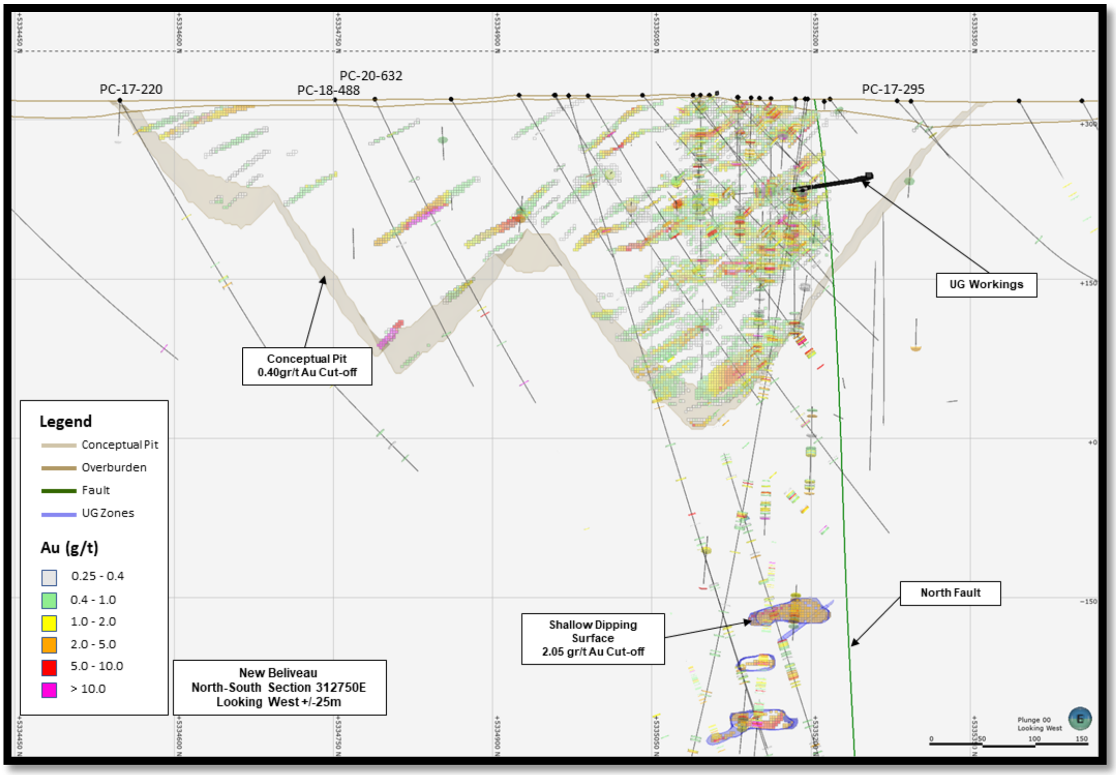
Property Area	DDH No.	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
Pascalis	PC-20-658	313078.36	5334343.41	328.80	342.90	-64.00	405.00
Pascalis	PC-20-659	312975.10	5335115.00	319.10	359.20	-51.50	312.00
Pascalis	PC-20-660	313015.00	5335062.40	319.10	358.00	-55.00	219.00
Pascalis	PC-20-661	313400.01	5333888.21	322.00	358.40	-54.20	297.00
Pascalis	PC-20-662	312975.10	5334981.00	320.10	358.00	-57.00	306.00
Pascalis	PC-20-663	313424.73	5333916.69	323.77	357.80	-52.00	276.00
Pascalis	PC-20-664	313150.00	5334850.00	319.40	358.00	-51.00	309.00
Pascalis	PC-20-665	312542.00	5334896.00	318.09	358.00	-47.00	366.00
Pascalis	PC-20-666	312522.00	5334797.00	317.79	358.50	-65.50	636.00
Pascalis	PC-20-666X	312522.00	5334797.00	317.79	358.50	-65.50	26.20
Pascalis	PC-20-667	313458.38	5333848.41	322.61	357.60	-57.00	330.00
Pascalis	PC-20-668	312610.00	5334792.00	317.90	356.50	-56.00	615.00
Pascalis	PC-20-669	313460.00	5333846.00	322.61	1.10	-61.00	357.00

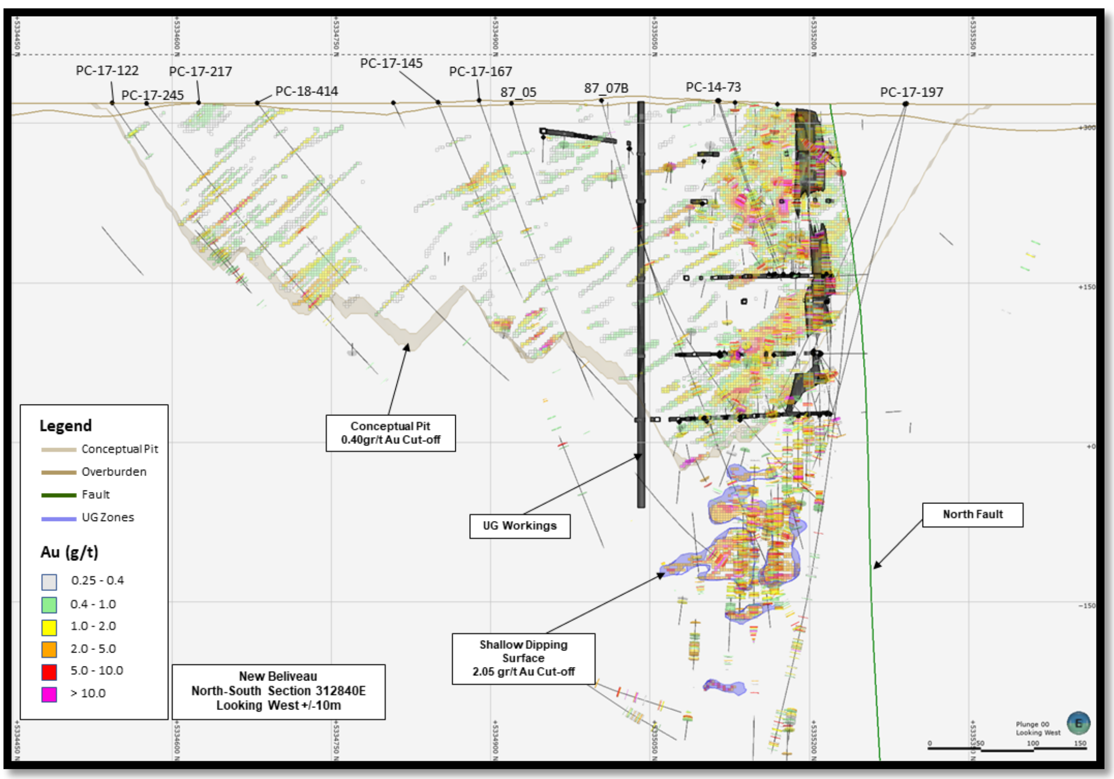
Appendix IV – Typical Longitudinal and Cross-Sections

Beliveau

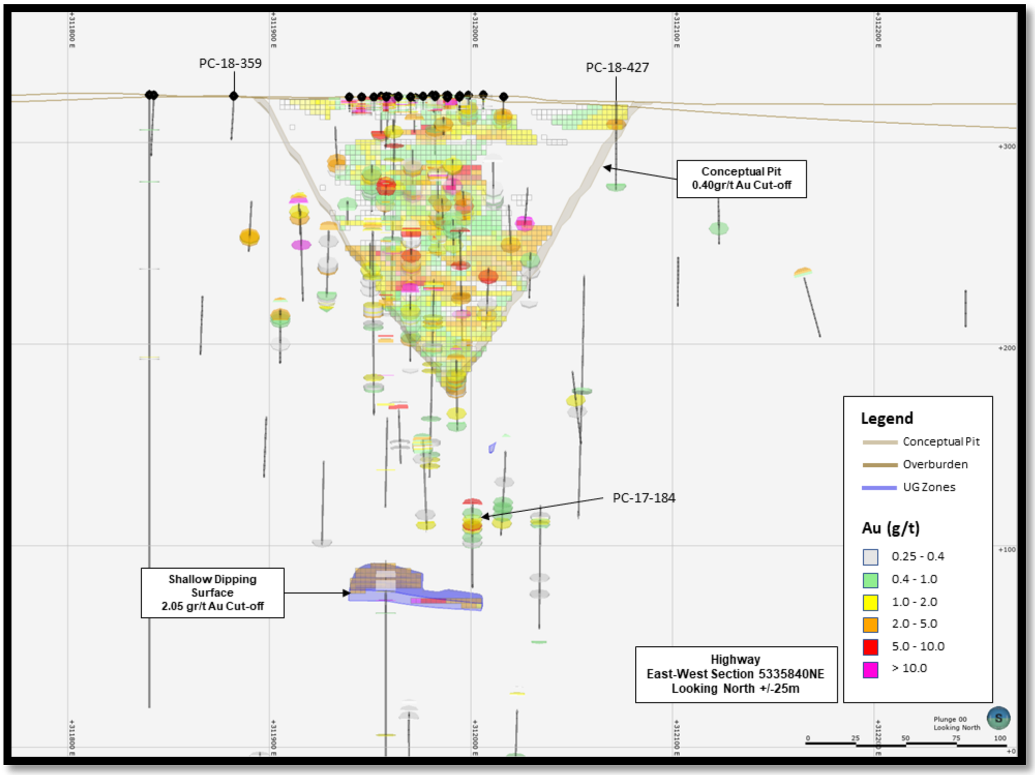


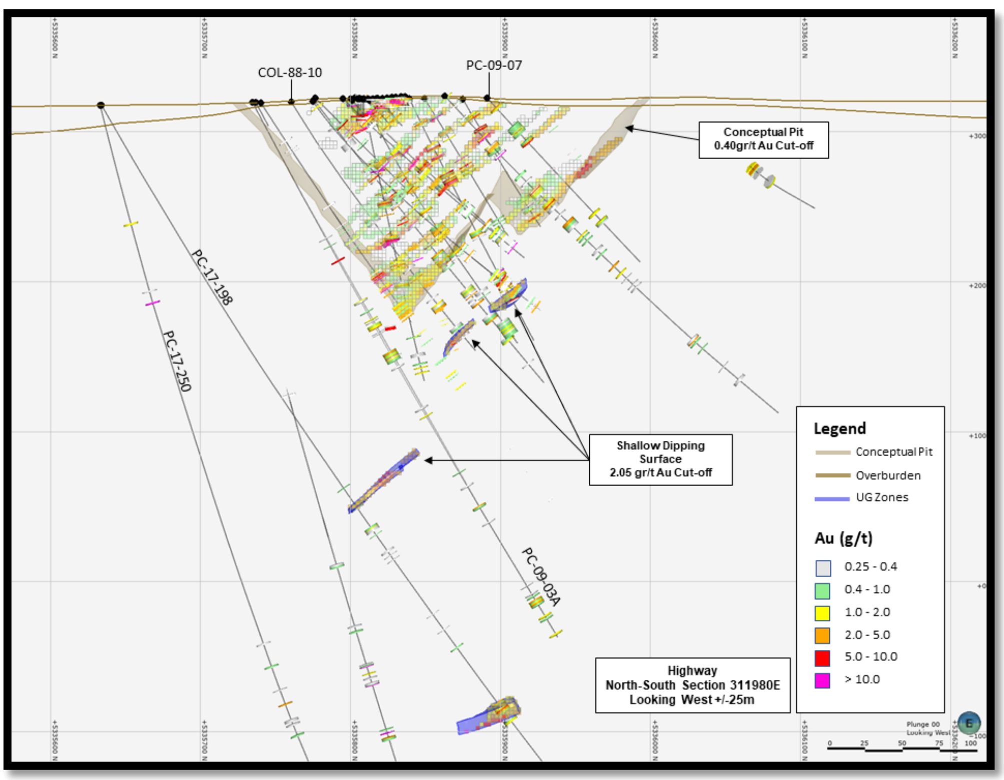



PC-17-220
PC-20-632
PC-18-488
PC-17-295
UG Workings
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
Fault
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0
North Fault
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off
New Beliveau
North-South Section 312750E
Looking West +/-25m

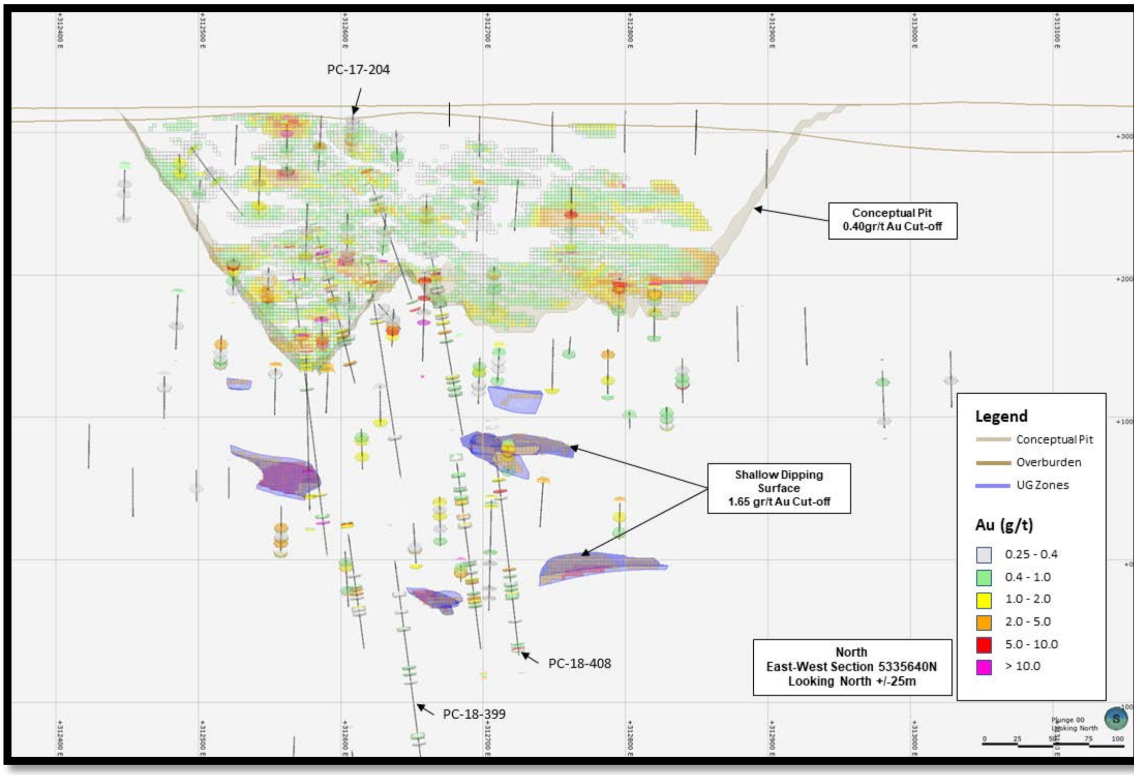

PC-17-122
PC-17-217
PC-17-245
PC-18-414
PC-17-145
PC-17-167
87_05
87_07B
PC-14-73
PC-17-197
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
UG Workings
North Fault
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
Fault
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off
New Beliveau
North-South Section 312840E
Looking West +/-10m

Highway

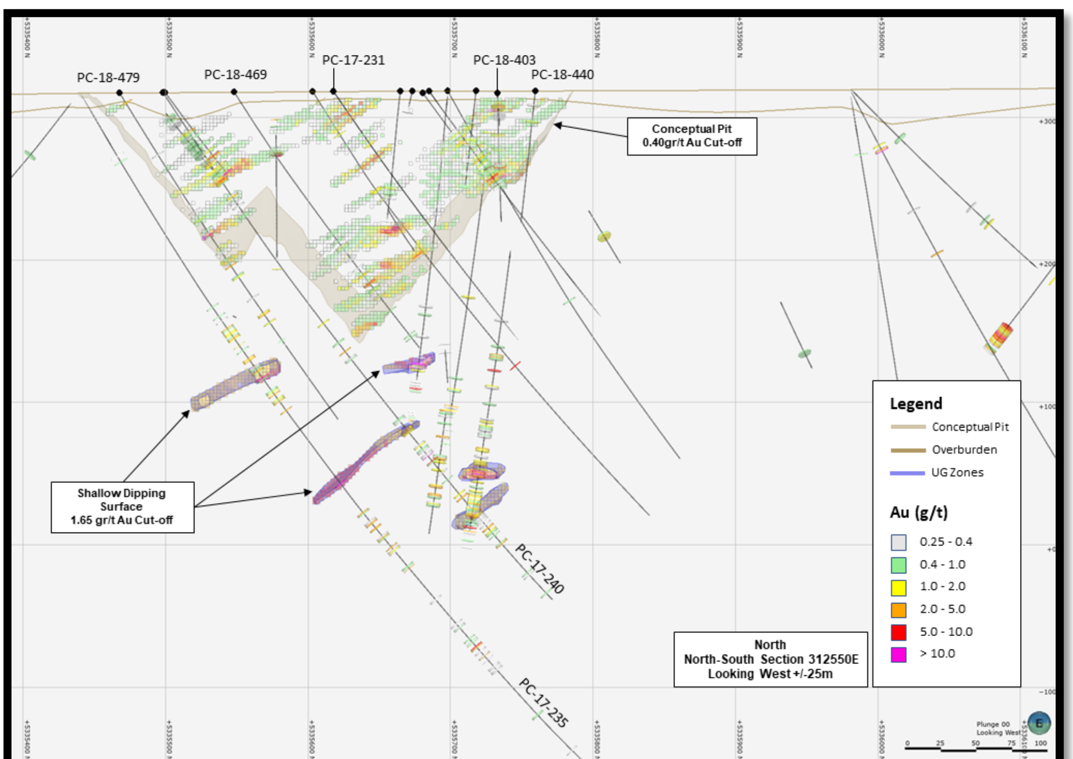

PC-18-359
PC-18-427
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
PC-17-184
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off
Highway
East-West Section 5335840NE
Looking North +/-25m
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0


COL-88-10
PC-09-07
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
PC-17-198
PC-17-250
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off
PC-09-03A
Highway
North-South Section 311980E
Looking West +/-25m
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0

North

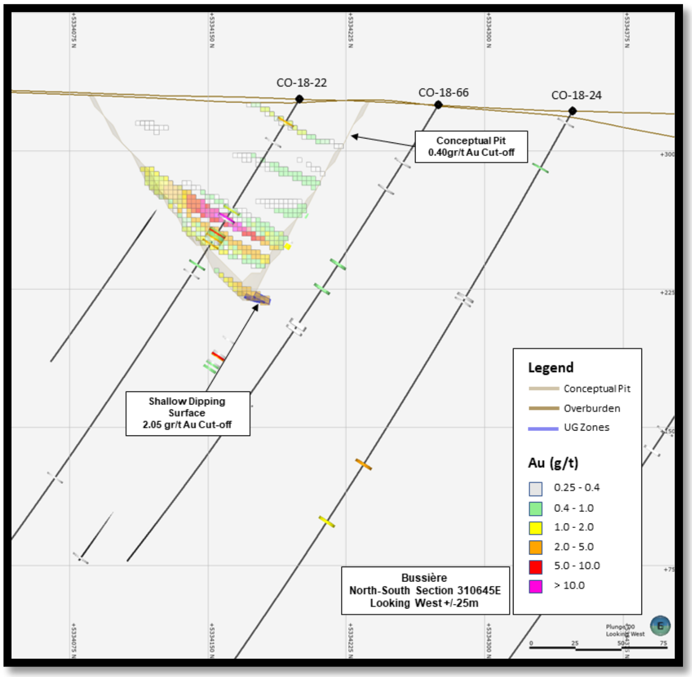


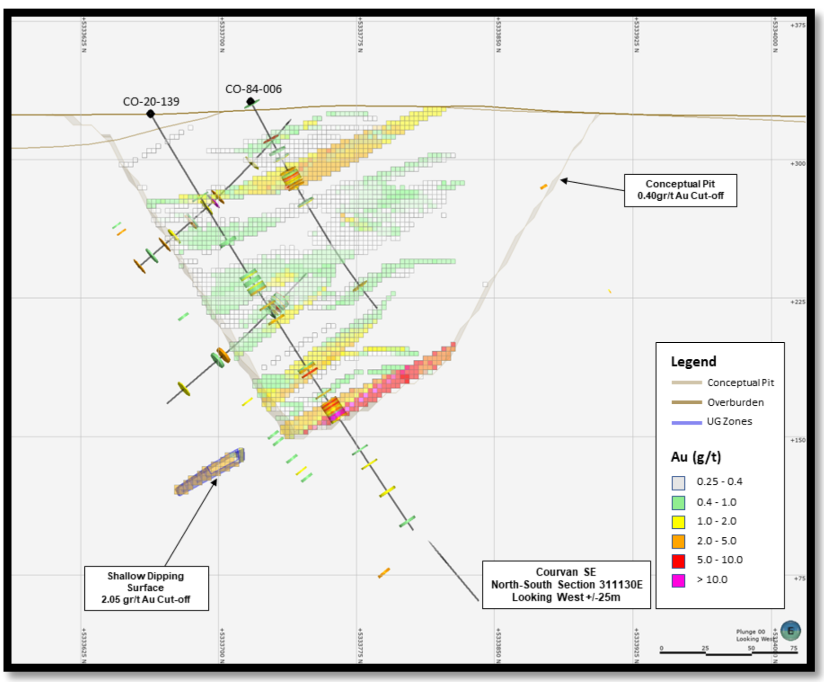
PC-17-204
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
Shallow Dipping
Surface
1.65 gr/t Au Cut-off
PC-18-408
PC-18-399
North
East-West Section 5335640N
Looking North +/-25m
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0

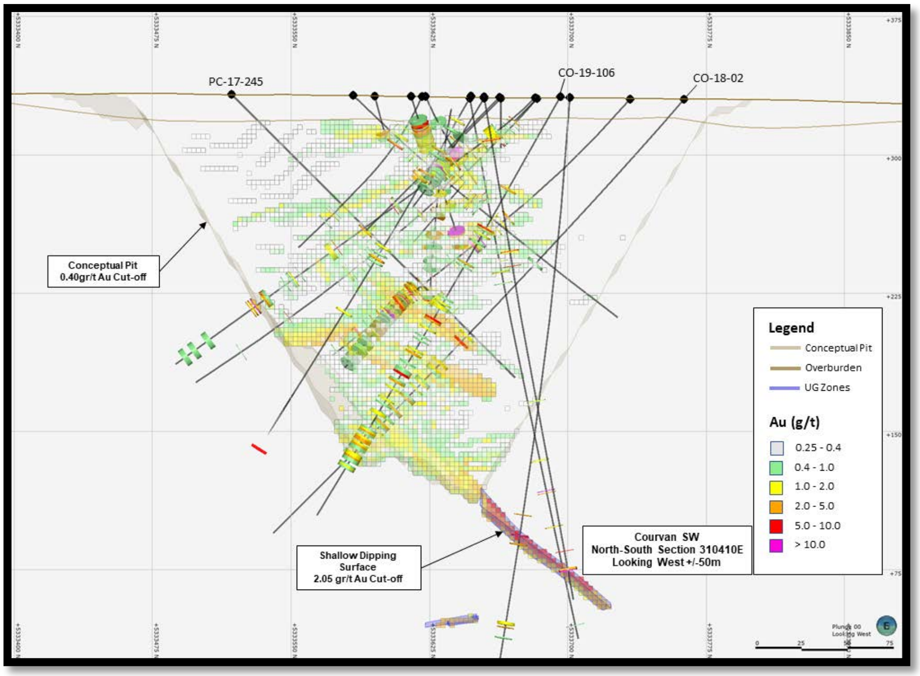


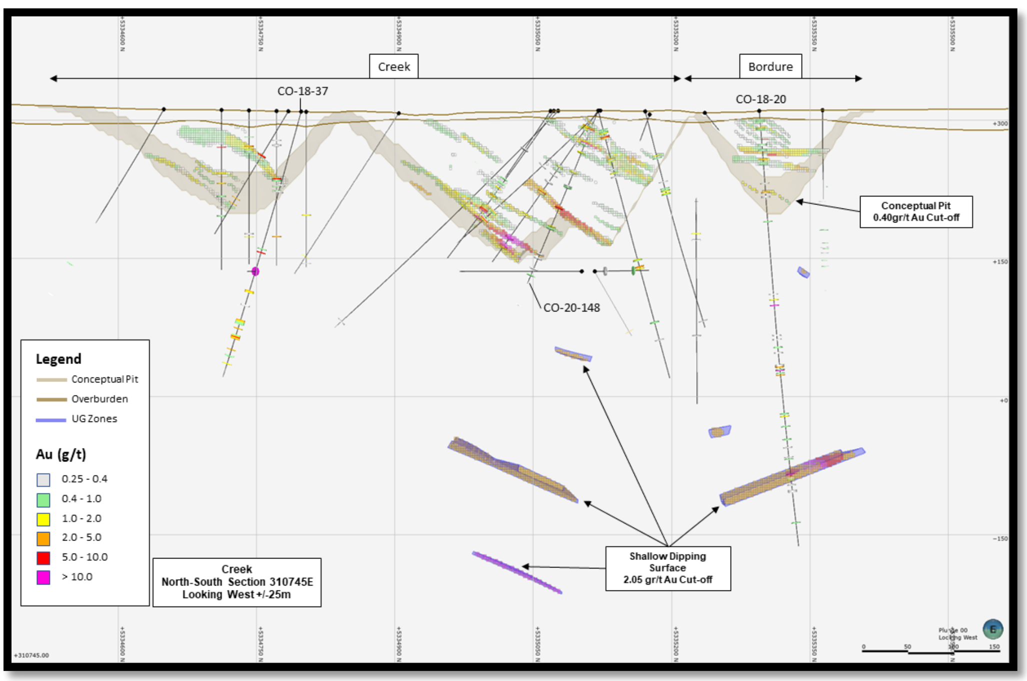
PC-18-479
PC-18-469
PC-17-231
PC-18-403
PC-18-440
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
Shallow Dipping
Surface
1.65 gr/t Au Cut-off
PC-17-240
PC-17-235
North
North-South Section 312550E
Looking West +/-25m
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0

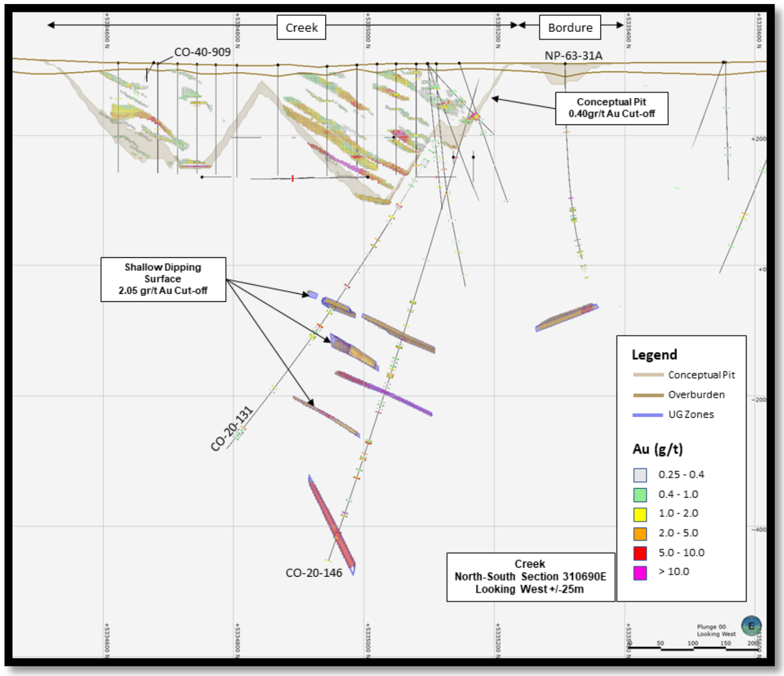
Courvan


CO-18-22
CO-18-66
CO-18-24
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0
Bussière
North-South Section 310645E
Looking West +/-25m

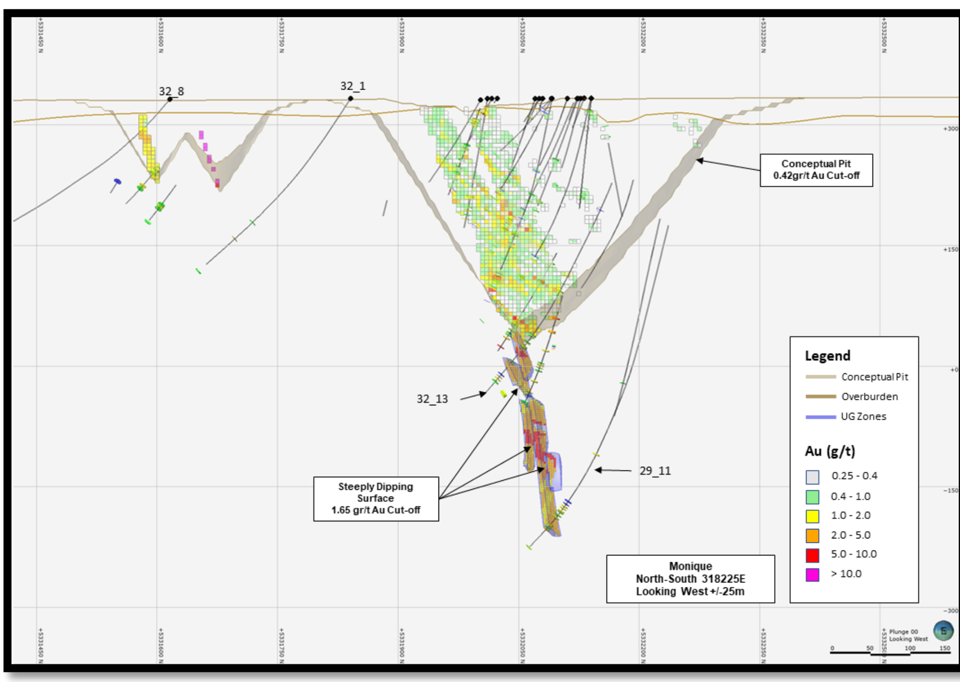

CO-20-139
CO-84-006
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off
Courvan SE
North-South Section 311130E
Looking West +/-25m

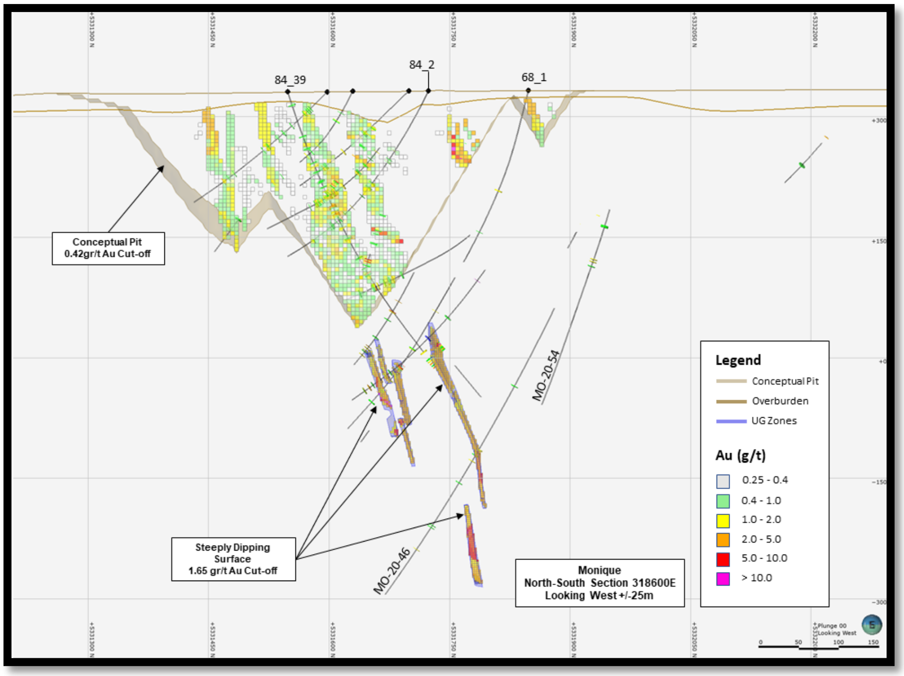

PC-17-245
CO-19-106
CO-18-02
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off
Courvan SW
North-South Section 310410E
Looking West +/-50m

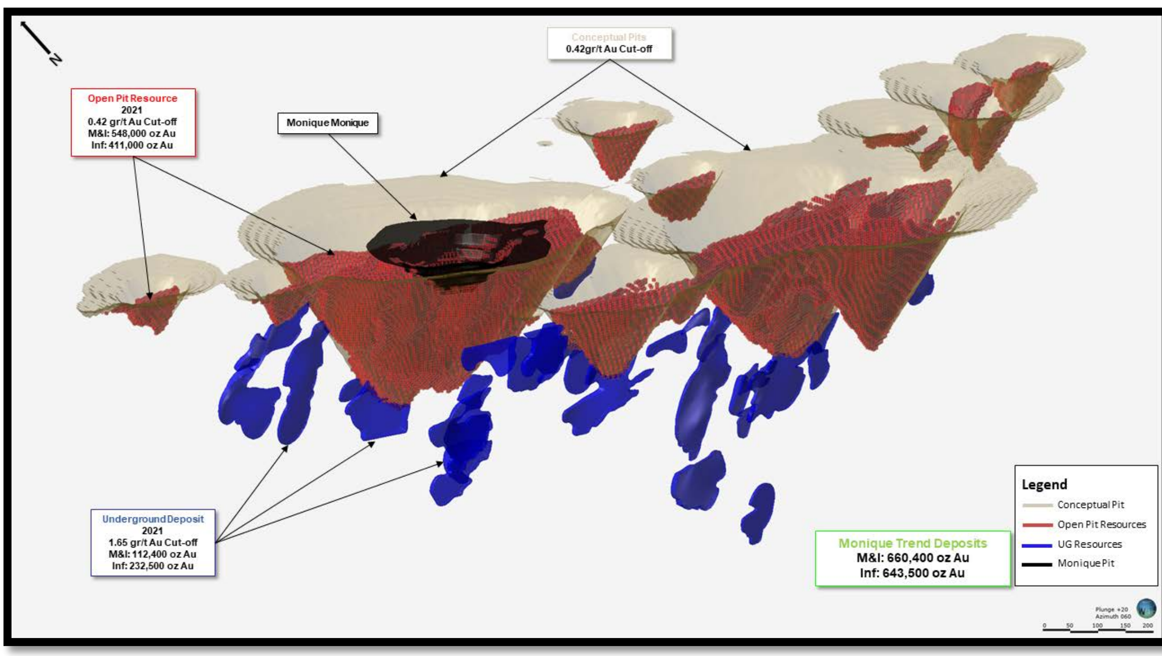

Creek
Bordure
CO-18-37
CO-18-20
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
CO-20-148
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0
Creek
North-South Section 310745E
Looking West +/-25m
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off


Creek
Bordure
CO-40-909
NP-63-31A
Conceptual Pit
0.40gr/t Au Cut-off
Shallow Dipping
Surface
2.05 gr/t Au Cut-off
CO-20-131
CO-20-146
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0
Creek
North-South Section 310690E
Looking West +/-25m

Monique


32_8
32_1
Conceptual Pit
0.42gr/t Au Cut-off
32_13
29_11
Steeply Dipping
Surface
1.65 gr/t Au Cut-off
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0
Monique
North-South 318225E
Looking West +/-25m


84_39
84_2
68_1
Conceptual Pit
0.42gr/t Au Cut-off
Steeply Dipping
Surface
1.65 gr/t Au Cut-off
MO-20-54
MO-20-46
Monique
North-South Section 318600E
Looking West +/-25m
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Overburden
UG Zones
Au (g/t)
0.25 - 0.4
0.4 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
> 10.0


Conceptual Pits
0.42gr/t Au Cut-off
Open Pit Resource
2021
0.42 gr/t Au Cut-off
M&I: 548,000 oz Au
Inf: 411,000 oz Au
Monique Monique
Underground Deposit
2021
1.65 gr/t Au Cut-off
M&I: 112,400 oz Au
Inf: 232,500 oz Au
Monique Trend Deposits
M&I: 660,400 oz Au
Inf: 643,500 oz Au
Legend
Conceptual Pit
Open Pit Resources
UG Resources
Monique Pit

Appendix V - Laboratory assay results (Geologica's resampling)

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: +1 604 984 0221 Télécopieur: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

À: PROBE METALS INC.
56 TEMPERANCE ST
SUITE 1000
TORONTO ON M5H 3V5

Finalisée date: 9-AVRIL-2021
Compte: PRMIN

CERTIFICAT VO21014517

Projet: VAL-D'OR EAST

Ce rapport s'applique à 183 échantillons de Carotte forage soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 20-JANV-2021.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ALAIN JEAN BEAUREGARD	DANIEL GAUDREAULT	LUC THEBERGE

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Poids échantillon reçu
LOG-21	Entrée échantillon - Code barre client
CRU-31	Granulation - 70 % <2 mm
SPL-21	Échant. fractionné - div. riffles
PUL-31	Pulvérisé à 85 % <75 um
LOG-23	Entrée pulpe - Reçu avec code barre
CRU-QC	Test concassage QC
PUL-QC	Test concassage QC

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA24	Au 50 g FA fini AA	AAS
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g fini FA-GRAV	WST-SIM

Ce rapport est final et remplace tout autre rapport préliminaire portant ce numéro de certificat.Les résultats s'appliquent aux échantillons soumis.Toutes les pages de ce rapport ont été vérifiées et approuvées avant publication.

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

Signature: Nacera Amara

Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: +1 604 984 0221 Télécopieur: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

À: PROBE METALS INC.
56 TEMPERANCE ST
SUITE 1000
TORONTO ON M5H 3V5

Finalisée date: 9-AVRIL-2021
Compte: PRMIN

Projet: VAL-D'OR EAST

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO21014517

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05
A0364201		1.11	<0.005	
A0364202		1.32	0.479	
A0364203		0.91	0.214	
A0364204		1.34	0.178	
A0364205		1.18	0.697	
A0364206		1.07	0.056	
A0364207		1.92	<0.005	
A0364208		1.61	0.018	
A0364209		1.55	<0.005	
A0364210		1.63	<0.005	
A0364211		1.56	<0.005	
A0364212		1.44	0.018	
A0364213		1.38	8.42	7.33
A0364214		1.38	>10.0	59.8
A0364215		1.33	0.079	
A0364216		1.43	0.011	
A0364217		1.62	1.740	
A0364218		1.78	<0.005	
A0364219		1.42	0.007	
A0364220		1.10	0.006	
A0364221		0.68	<0.005	
A0364222		1.27	>10.0	20.4
A0364223		1.12	5.53	6.27
A0364224		1.21	1.600	
A0364225		1.25	0.082	
A0364226		1.66	0.019	
A0364227		0.07	1.095	
A0364228		0.69	0.080	
A0364229		1.13	0.026	
A0364230		1.62	0.048	
A0364231		1.14	0.012	
A0364232		0.74	0.997	
A0364233		0.76	0.926	
A0364234		0.77	0.287	
A0364235		0.82	>10.0	34.1
A0364236		1.72	0.005	
A0364237		1.36	0.081	
A0364238		0.85	0.205	
A0364239		0.81	0.160	
A0364240		0.62	0.150	

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ALS Canada Ltd.
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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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À: PROBE METALS INC.
56 TEMPERANCE ST
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Finalisée date: 9-AVRIL-2021
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Projet: VAL-D'OR EAST

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO21014517

Description échantillon / Méthode élément unités LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05
A0364241	0.94	0.486	
A0364242	0.71	0.116	
A0364243	1.21	0.143	
A0364244	0.76	3.43	3.49
A0364245	0.64	0.743	
A0364246	0.75	7.07	5.92
A0364247	0.74	0.351	
A0364248	1.09	0.148	
A0364249	0.81	0.055	
A0364250	1.01	0.034	
A0364251	0.70	0.055	
A0364252	0.70	6.71	6.71
A0364253	0.49	>10.0	61.6
A0364254	1.05	>10.0	14.05
A0364255	0.68	0.068	
A0364256	0.56	0.247	
A0364257	0.62	0.111	
A0364258	0.86	3.87	4.05
A0364259	0.76	0.891	
A0364260	0.07	5.42	NSS
A0364261	1.03	0.636	
A0364262	1.04	0.042	
A0364263	0.74	0.046	
A0364264	1.10	0.140	
A0364265	0.79	0.132	
A0364266	0.84	0.281	
A0364267	0.73	0.892	
A0364268	1.17	0.067	
A0364269	1.23	0.025	
A0364270	1.13	0.170	
A0364271	0.62	0.933	
A0364272	0.96	7.87	8.68
A0364273	0.90	0.060	
A0364274	1.11	1.995	
A0364275	0.86	3.77	3.66
A0364276	1.07	0.100	
A0364277	1.19	0.016	
A0364278	0.84	1.640	
A0364279	0.94	4.11	4.22
A0364280	0.85	0.401	

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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO21014517

Description échantillon / Méthode / élément / unités / LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05
A0364281	1.00	3.74	6.77
A0364282	0.88	0.056	
A0364283	0.94	0.016	
A0364284	0.79	0.012	
A0364285	1.01	<0.005	
A0364286	0.82	0.005	
A0364287	0.74	0.040	
A0364288	1.04	8.19	5.23
A0364289	0.96	0.990	
A0364290	0.47	0.536	
A0364291	0.71	0.624	
A0364292	0.47	0.027	
A0364293	0.49	0.897	
A0364294	0.59	3.95	4.85
A0364295	0.45	0.030	
A0364296	0.76	0.083	
A0364297	1.07	0.008	
A0364298	1.06	0.012	
A0364299	0.06	5.44	5.24
A0364300	0.96	0.005	
A0364301	0.80	0.005	
A0364302	0.55	4.24	3.93
A0364303	0.89	0.650	
A0364304	1.00	0.166	
A0364305	0.80	0.041	
A0364306	1.58	0.006	
A0364307	1.11	1.380	
A0364308	0.80	0.505	
A0364309	0.97	0.065	
A0364310	0.81	0.577	
A0364311	0.95	0.391	
A0364312	0.78	0.772	
A0364313	1.05	1.385	
A0364314	0.82	4.71	6.27
A0364315	0.83	0.276	
A0364316	0.88	4.26	4.35
A0364317	0.73	2.83	
A0364318	0.50	0.198	
A0364319	0.62	0.096	
A0364320	0.70	0.007	

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Description échantillon / Méthode élément unités LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05
A0364321	0.72	0.015	
A0364322	0.55	0.738	
A0364323	0.78	1.075	
A0364324	0.64	0.129	
A0364325	0.90	1.195	
A0364326	0.86	0.009	
A0364327	0.80	0.007	
A0364328	0.92	0.008	
A0364329	0.92	<0.005	
A0364330	0.53	<0.005	
A0364331	0.63	0.020	
A0364332	0.81	5.81	5.88
A0364333	0.89	0.011	
A0364334	0.86	0.006	
A0364335	0.07	0.997	
A0364336	1.26	0.005	
A0364337	0.72	0.019	
A0364338	0.69	0.009	
A0364339	0.81	>10.0	10.35
A0364340	0.78	2.18	
A0364341	0.62	0.886	
A0364342	0.59	0.449	
A0364343	0.66	0.055	
A0364344	1.09	0.021	
A0364345	1.04	0.216	
A0364346	0.89	0.022	
A0364347	0.86	0.544	
A0364348	0.87	0.495	
A0364349	0.73	0.024	
A0364350	0.80	0.018	
A0364351	0.62	0.040	
A0364352	0.90	0.019	
A0364353	0.55	3.12	3.93
A0364354	0.78	0.117	
A0364355	0.66	1.800	
A0364356	0.80	0.737	
A0364357	0.83	0.084	
A0364358	1.04	<0.005	
A0364359	1.05	0.066	
A0364360	1.10	0.128	

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Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05
A0364361		0.56	0.105	
A0364362		0.62	0.098	
A0364363		0.93	0.138	
A0364364		0.78	0.830	
A0364365		0.86	0.240	
A0364366		0.71	0.996	
A0364367		0.75	0.076	
A0364368		0.76	0.336	
A0364369		0.74	4.89	4.72
A0364370		0.47	0.106	
A0364371		1.78	<0.005	
A0364372		0.61	0.361	
A0364373		0.76	0.014	
A0364374		0.74	0.297	
A0364375		0.76	0.168	
A0364376		1.49	0.130	
A0364377		0.72	0.046	
A0364378		0.96	0.229	
A0364379		0.81	0.060	
A0364380		0.72	0.212	
A0364381		0.72	0.119	
A0364382		1.00	0.065	
A0364383		0.08	5.34	5.77

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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO21014517

COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT

COMMENTAIRES ANALYTIQUES

NSS est échantillon insuffisant.

Applique à la Méthode: TOUTES MÉTHODES

ADRESSE DE LABORATOIRE

Traité à ALS Val d'Or, 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.

Applique à la Méthode:

Au-AA24	Au-GRA22	CRU-31	CRU-QC
LOG-21	LOG-23	PUL-31	PUL-QC
SPL-21	WEI-21		

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Finalisée date: 15-FEVR-2021
Compte: PRMIN

CERTIFICAT VO21000958

Projet: VAL-D'OR EAST

Ce rapport s'applique à 43 échantillons de Carotte forage soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 22-DEC-2020.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

ALAIN JEAN BEAUREGARD	DANIEL GAUDREAULT	LUC THEBERGE

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Poids échantillon reçu
LOG-21	Entrée échantillon - Code barre client
CRU-31	Granulation - 70 % <2 mm
SPL-21	Échant. fractionné - div. riffles
PUL-31	Pulvérisé à 85 % <75 um
LOG-23	Entrée pulpe - Reçu avec code barre
CRU-QC	Test concassage QC
PUL-QC	Test concassage QC

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA24	Au 50 g FA fini AA	AAS
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g fini FA-GRAV	WST-SIM

Ce rapport est final et remplace tout autre rapport préliminaire portant ce numéro de certificat.Les résultats s'appliquent aux échantillons soumis.Toutes les pages de ce rapport ont été vérifiées et approuvées avant publication.

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

Signature: Nacera Amara

Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO21000958

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05
W939601		0.74	0.397	
W939602		0.73	3.79	4.29
W939603		0.91	0.357	
W939604		0.78	0.830	
W939605		0.86	0.555	
W939606		0.79	3.87	4.46
W939607		0.78	>10.0	41.3
W939608		0.76	0.738	
W939609		0.81	0.090	
W939610		1.16	0.416	
W939611		1.17	0.014	
W939612		1.16	0.013	
W939613		0.73	0.127	
W939614		0.73	4.89	5.66
W939615		0.82	0.779	
W939616		0.81	6.29	7.10
W939617		0.85	1.225	
W939618		0.97	>10.0	14.50
W939619		0.69	0.185	
W939620		1.12	0.035	
W939621		1.17	0.128	
W939622		0.64	0.007	
W939623		0.81	0.008	
W939624		1.08	0.007	
W939625		0.98	3.87	3.83
W939626		0.77	2.42	
W939627		0.07	5.23	NSS
W939628		1.22	1.235	
W939629		1.32	0.018	
W939630		0.86	2.64	
W939631		0.95	>10.0	10.35
W939632		0.83	>10.0	16.15
W939633		0.83	3.54	4.65
W939634		0.95	3.89	4.02
W939635		0.74	2.08	
W939636		0.85	1.360	
W939637		0.88	0.961	
W939638		0.87	0.378	
W939639		1.21	0.443	
W939640		1.30	0.011	

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W939641		1.16	0.088	
W939642		1.13	1.860	
W939643		0.07	<0.005	

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COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT

COMMENTAIRES ANALYTIQUES

NSS est échantillon insuffisant.

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SPL-21	WEI-21		