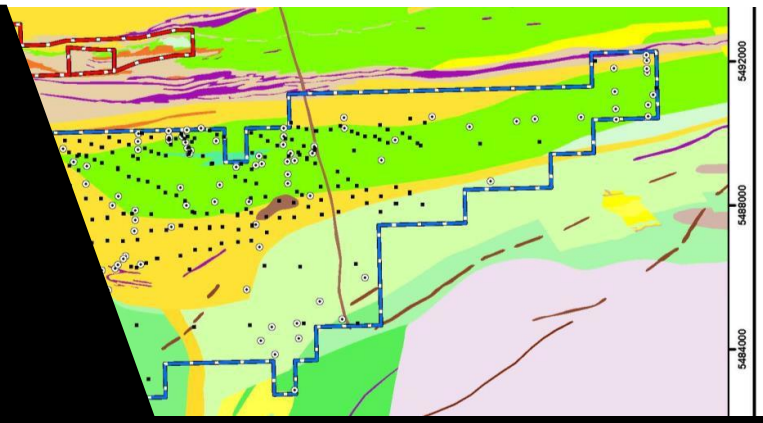
NI 43-101 Technical Report Casa Sud Property NTS 32E06/32E11

Northwestern Quebec, Canada



GÉOSCIENCES

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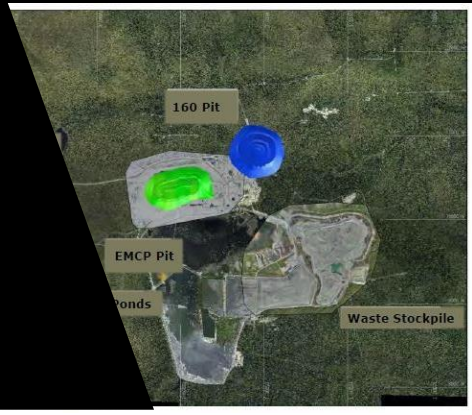

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1 Summary

1.1 General

Emgold Mining Corp./Greg Exploration ("GREG") contracted Services Géologiques T-Rex Inc. ("T-Rex") to prepare a Technical Report (the "Report") for the Casa Sud Property (the "Property") in Quebec, Canada, on September 15, 2018. On December 13, 2018, Emgold Mining Corporation (TSX:V – EMR) ("Emgold") announced it has signed an Assignment Agreement giving it the option to acquire a 91% interest in the Property from GREG and Canadian Mining House, Récupération Map ("GREG et al"). This Report has therefore been prepared to support Emgold's acquisition of the 91% interest in the Property and to allow Emgold to obtain TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") approval for the transaction.

The Report outlines historic exploration work completed on the Property by past owners and operators and makes recommendations for future exploration for the Emgold and GREG et al (jointly, the "Owners"). This Report has been prepared by Jeannot Théberge, P. Geo., President of T-Rex with Martin Demers, P. Geo. as co-author. Mr. Demers worked as Principal Geologist at the adjacent Casa Berardi Mine and as Exploration Manager for Aurizon Mines and Hecla Québec from 2006 to 2015. The Report complies with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") standards and Form 43-101F1.

The Property extends laterally (east-west) for about 20 km covering different sub parallel structures corresponding to distinct geophysical signatures and hosting significant gold in till anomalies. The Casa Berardi Mine, owned and operated by Hecla Mining Corporation (NYSE: HL) ("Hecla") through its subsidiary Hecla Québec, is located adjacent to and directly north of the Property. The Casa Berardi Mine has produced approximately 1.9 million recovered gold ounces since commencing production in 1988, including about 931,244 recovered ounces since production recommenced at the Mine in November 2006 (source: www.hecla-mining.com/casa-berardi/). Note that the proximity of the Property to Casa Berardi Mine does not guarantee exploration success and there are currently no mineral resources or mineral reserves defined on the Property.

The discovery of the Casa Berardi deposit originated from an intensive regional exploration program in an area which is mostly covered by a clay blanket. Discovered in 1983 by the Inco Gold – Golden Knight Joint Venture, Casa Berardi remains as an example of the major discovery of a blind gold deposit in Canada. During the last several decades, multiple owners (Newmont, Noranda, and Cambior, among others) tried unsuccessfully to reproduce the original Casa Berardi discovery on the Casa South Property using a similar regional exploration approach. They covered the Property area using a combination of EM geophysical methods and completed till sampling using RC drilling to generate diamond drill targets. Past operators compiled information

separately over the years, but none produced completely integrated reports or an integrated database.

This Report represents a major effort by GREG to merge historical information coming from historic assessment reports generated by past owners and operators of the Property, information from the SIGEOM governmental database, and recent airborne geophysical data acquired by GREG. Over a period of 45 years, about 23,000 meters of diamond drilling was completed on the Property, totaling 47 holes. Drilling targeted strong EM conductors, based on information contained in historic assessment reports. Seventeen holes hosted at least one assay above 0.1 g/t, and 5 holes contained at least one assay above 1 g/t. More recently, GREG collected geophysical data using the White Eagle platform (4 magnetometers, VLF and AFMAG sensors). The entire Property was covered at a 150-meter line spacing, with a multi-method heliborne system, for a total of 724.3 line kilometers. The state-of-the-art geophysical model was then integrated with historical surface sampling and drilling data.

A detailed review of the geological and geophysical data and gold deposit models that may apply to the Property was produced based on most recent academic references. This was assisted by the NI 43-101 Technical Report filed by Hecla Quebec in 2013 for the Casa Berardi Mine. The Property site visit, completed on October 25th and 26th, 2018 by the authors, validated visually iron carbonate alteration levels and the apparent width of a high strain structural zone running through the Property. Data integration, done while assembling the Report, lead to the development of a geologic and structural model for the Property that indicates the potential structural connection between the Casa Berardi deposit and the Property gold bearing structures. Based on this model, the authors propose a multi-target exploration strategy based on three priority areas of interest: the Kama Trend, the Northwest Magnetic Anomaly, and the Central Till Anomaly.

1.1.1 Kama Trend

The Kama Trend, is located close to the northern property limit, approximately between UTM coordinates 626,300E and 630,600E corresponding roughly to a strike length of 4.3 km. According to historical results from about 16 diamond drill holes, mineralization occurs in two distinct parallel trends, spaced out by about 1 km. The northern trend could be split in blocks by north to northwest minor faults (Demers M., GM 62957). The Kama Trend represents ready to drill targets. The apparent thickness of the mineralized structure reaches 10 meters in some places and the alteration halo represents a target that should be evaluated with drilling. The short distance of the Kama Trend from the Casa Berardi Mine, at less than 2 km, make this a priority target.

1.1.2 Northwest Magnetic Anomaly

The grouped magnetic anomaly can be compared to the Taïbi signature with well-defined layering and strong contrasts corresponding to iron rich sediments or iron formations. To date, the 6 km by 3 km anomaly was tested by close to 30 diamond drill holes, mostly to cut strong conductors

explained by graphitic schist. Till sampling by RC drilling was not extended in this area. The historical sampling approach used by previous operators may not have conducive to catch anomalous mineralized trends.

1.1.3 Central Till Anomaly

The extended gold in till signal for this anomaly obtained historically by RC drilling and gravity concentration of gold grains is representative of the Casa Berardi deposit signature, correlated with deeply eroded faults and deformation zones that host gold mineralization. According to the model developed by the joint work by Consorem and URSTM, these deep signatures might be related to an outcropping source at the bottom of faults depressions. Gold would have been remobilized from lower till layer to upper units directly above to form a plume which has a pluri-kilometric size. Only a few drill holes have tested the main till target corresponding to this anomaly, located at the center of the Property.

1.1.4 Phase 1 and 2 Exploration Budget

Phase 1 Exploration

Based on 2006 and prior results, the Kama Trend is considered to be a drill ready target. It is also located adjacent and near the Casa Berardi Mine. It is recommended to drill this trend on section down dip from known gold anomalies and to step out laterally by 100 meters on both sides. Four diamond drill holes of 250m each, for a total of 1,000 meters are budgeted. The Phase 1 budget is $200,000.

Phase 2 Exploration

Phase 2 Exploration will be dependent on results from Phase 1 exploration. If Phase 1 exploration is successful, a decision may be made to complete additional drilling and focus on the Kama Trend. However, the current plan for Phase 2 is to test the Northwest Magnetic Anomaly and Central Till Anomaly with the goal of developing three main exploration targets on the Property. The work proposed includes basic geological fieldwork to map and sample outcrops and to improve understanding of the structural geology of these targets. The proposed exploration strategy aims at identify and prioritize drill targets and focus exploration efforts and control exploration costs. A goal is to optimize the opportunity for successful generation of mineral resources by updating and integrating data for geology, structural, and geophysical models, as well as updating and integrating geochemistry and historic drilling information with modern geochemistry and drilling information. Phase 2 provides for 2,000 meters of diamond drilling in 12 drill holes. The Phase 2 budget is $400,000.

2 Introduction

2.1 General

GREG contracted T-Rex, and independent exploration consulting firm based in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, to prepare a Technical Report for the Property on September 15, 2018, with Martin Demers as co-author. M. Demers worked as an Exploration Manager at the Casa Berardi Mine for Aurizon Mines and Hecla Québec in the 2000s. Following completion of an Assignment Agreement, dated December 12, 2018 giving Emgold an option to acquire a 91% interest in the Property, Emgold requested the Report to support approval of proposed transaction between Emgold and GREG et al with the Exchange. This Report complies with NI 43-101 standards and Form 43-101F1.

The Report is the culmination of a significant effort of GREG to merge historical information coming from assessment reports and Sigeom governmental database with recent airborne geophysical data acquired by GREG. The interpretation data obtained from a multi-platform geophysics survey using VLF (Totem), Quadrimag, and Afmag were used to model the geology of the Property supported by historical drilling data and surface sampling data.

The Property is located immediately south of the Casa Berardi Mine operated by Hecla Québec. The Mine has produced approximately 1.9 million recovered gold ounces since commencing production in 1988, including about 931,244 recovered ounces since production recommenced in November 2006 (www.hecla-mining.com/casa-berardi/). The discovery of the Casa Berardi deposit came from an intensive regional exploration program in an area mostly covered by a clay blanket. Following its discovery in 1983 by the Inco Gold - Golden Knight Joint Venture, the Casa Berardi deposit still remains as an example of a significant discovery of a blind gold deposit in Canada.

During the last several decades, multiple owners (Newmont, Noranda, and Cambior among others) tried unsuccessfully to reproduce the original discovery on the Property using an exploration approach similar to the approach used to find Casa Berardi. They covered the Property with a combination of EM geophysics methods and systematic till sampling obtained by RC Drilling to generate diamond drill targets. Information from past operators was never fully integrated and, for the most part, not compared to the Casa Berardi geologic environment and model which became more refined over the years.

GREG covered the entire Property with a 100 meter widely spaced multi-platform survey with proprietary equipment, totaling 724.3 line kilometers. This Report includes and inventory of historical assessment work and data combined with state-of-the-art geophysical analysis and interpretation and updated geological knowledge. The Report recommends an exploration

strategy based on a re-interpreted geologic, structural, and geophysical model and makes recommendation to focus proposed exploration work on three target areas.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The Report reviews historical work on the Property and compiles all the data needed to recommend an exploration program. T-Rex consulted the government databases for assessment reports and status of mining titles.

The authors wrote this Report after reviewing all previous reports, plus all the data and information judged relevant, suitable and reliable. The authors are Qualified and Independent Persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Technical support was provided by Serge Robert (Eagle Geosciences).

The authors have a good understanding of the Abitibi greenstone belt mineral deposit exploration models having worked in this Archean environment for over 20 years. Martin Demers, co-author, worked as senior geologist and Principal Geologist at the Casa Berardi mine from 2002 to 2006 and as Exploration Manager for Aurizon Mines and Hecla Québec from 2006 to 2014 following exploration activities at the Mine. Mr. Théberge worked at the Casa Berardi Mine as a consulting geologist during an exploration campaign in 2017.

The Report uses both Imperial and Metric Systems for measures and lengths. Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. For some time, geologic publications and work assessment files commonly use the Metric System, but older historical work assessment files almost exclusively referred to the Imperial System.

2.3 Report Responsibility and Qualified Persons

The Report was prepared by Jeannot Théberge, P. Geo. President of Services Géologiques T-Rex and Martin Demers, P. Geo. M. Théberge is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (license No. 740) and independent qualified person (“QP”) as defined by NI 43-101 for items: 1 to 7 and 9 to 28 of the Technical Report. M. Théberge visited the Property site on October 25, 2018, at which time he checked out the access road and some outcrops. M. Demers is a professional geologist in good standing with the OGQ (license No. 770) and an independent qualified person (“QP”) as defined by NI 43-101 for sections (1, 2, 7, 8, 25 and 26) of the Technical Report. M. Demers visited the property site on October 26, 2018. He surveyed some historical exploration works where stripping, trenching and channel sampling had been done.

2.4 Currency, Units, Abbreviations and Definitions

All units of measurement used in this Report are SI metric unless otherwise stated. Table 2 lists the conversion factors used in this Report.

Table 1: Abbreviations, Acronyms and units Abbreviation

	Unit or Term
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
cm	Centimetre
m	Metre
°C	Degree (degrees) Celsius
ddh	Diamond drill hole
ft	Foot (feet)
g	Gram
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometre
MRNF	Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
%	Percent
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
N	North
S	South
E	East
W	West
Oz/ton	Ounce per ton
Oz	Ounce
g/t	Gram per tonne
$	Canadian dollar
Ma	Million year

Table 2: Conversion Factors

Imperial	Metric

1 inch (in)	=	2.54 centimetres (cm)	
1 pound (lb.)	=	0.454 kilograms (kg)	
1 foot (ft)	=	0.3048 metres (m)	
1 troy ounce per short ton	=	34.2857 gram/metric tonne (g/t)	= 34.2857 ppm

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The authors, qualified and independent persons as defined by NI 43-101, were contracted by the issuer to study technical documentation relevant to the Report, provide an update on the Property exploration model, and to recommend a work program to exploration if warranted. Neither Mr. Théberge, P.Geo., nor Mr. Demers, P.Geo., has reviewed the mining titles, their status, the agreement and technical data supplied by the Owners, and all public sources of relevant technical information.

GREG supplied information about the mining titles and assignment agreement and letter of intent related to the Emgold-GREG et al transaction. Neither T-Rex, nor Martin Demers, P.Geo., is qualified to express a legal opinion with respect to the Property's titles, current ownership or possible litigations.

Geological and technical reports for many projects in the vicinity of the Property were prepared before the implementation of NI 43-101 in 2001, and Regulation 43-101 in 2005. The authors of these earlier reports appeared to have been qualified, and the information prepared according to standards that were acceptable to the exploration community when printed and signed. However, in some instances, historical data is incomplete and do not fully meet the current QA/QC requirements as defined in the NI 43-101 regulations. The authors of the Report believe there is no known reason that any information used in the preparation of this Report is invalid or contain misrepresentations.

The authors believe the quality of the sources of information used to write the current Repor*t* and its conclusions and recommendations are valid and appropriate, considering the status of the project and the purposes for which the Report is prepared.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Property is located south of the Casa Berardi Mine, owned and operated by Hecla Québec. The Property is accessible going north from La Sarre by the mine's all weather gravel road in Abitibi region, northwest Quebec, Canada.

The Property is located approximately 80 km north of the town of La Sarre (Quebec) or 105 km west south-west of Matagami in the Casa Berardi township, James Bay municipality, NTS 32E06/32E11, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. The approximate UTM coordinate for the geographic center of the Property (Casa Berardi Lake) are 629,640m E and 5,486,123m N (UTM zone 17, NAD83).

4.2 Ownership, Royalties and Agreements

4.2.1 Ownership

The Casa Sud property comprises 180 active mining titles covering a total of 10,061 ha. The claims are grouped into one block of contiguous claims, as shown in Figure 3. The reader is referred to Appendix A for a list of the active mining titles.

On October 15, 2013, an agreement was reached between Canadian Mining House, Récupération Map and Greg Exploration (GREG) regarding the pooling of the 180 claims of the Casa Sud Property. The agreement stipulates that GREG and Canadian Mining House own 65% together and Récupération Map the remaining 35% of all the 180 claims. GREG is responsible for the development, marketing and negotiation of the sale of the property.

According to the GESTIM database (Quebec's claim management system), all the mining titles comprising the Property are currently registered to Greg Exploration 100% or Greg Exploration 65% or 52.75% and Récupération MAP 35% or 47.25% and all claims are in good standing.

On December 12, 2018, Emgold signed an Assignment Agreement giving it the right (option) to acquire a 91% interest in the Property from GREG et al by making five payments of $75,000 and completing $1.6 million in exploration expenditures (which included five payments above) over a five-year period. It is proposed that Emgold would create a subsidiary company where the Property would be transferred and Emgold and GREG et al would have 91% and 9% ownership respectively. The transaction is subject to completion of a Definitive Agreement and Exchange approval. As part of the transaction, Emgold will grant to GREG et al a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on the

Property, being agreed that half a percent (0.5%) of said NSR can be repurchased by the Emgold or the subsidiary company, as applicable, for an amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

There are no liens or charges that appear to be registered against the Property. Neither T-Rex, nor Martin Demers, P.Geo., is qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the Property titles, current or proposed ownership, or any actual or potential litigation that may affect the Property (none is known).

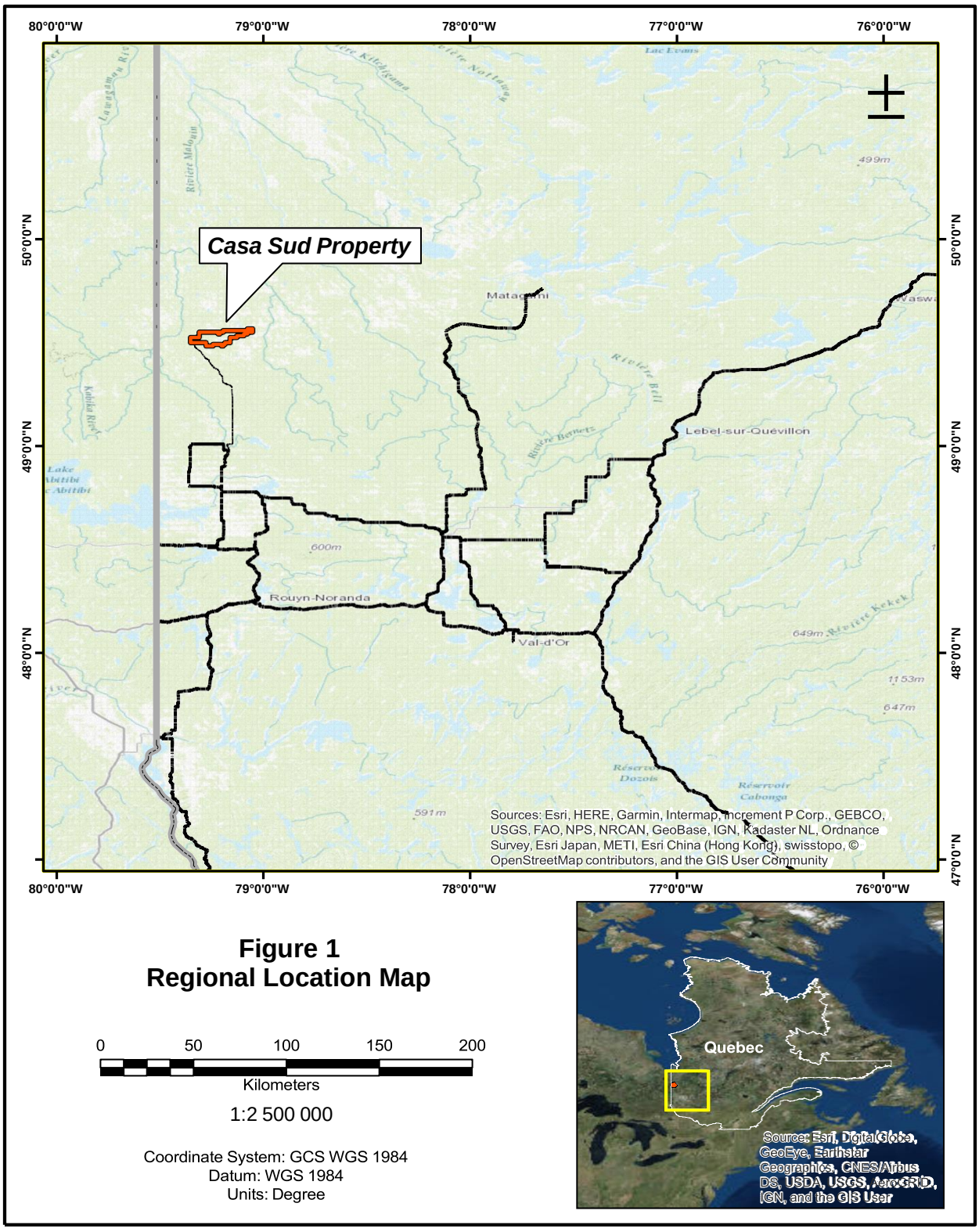

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

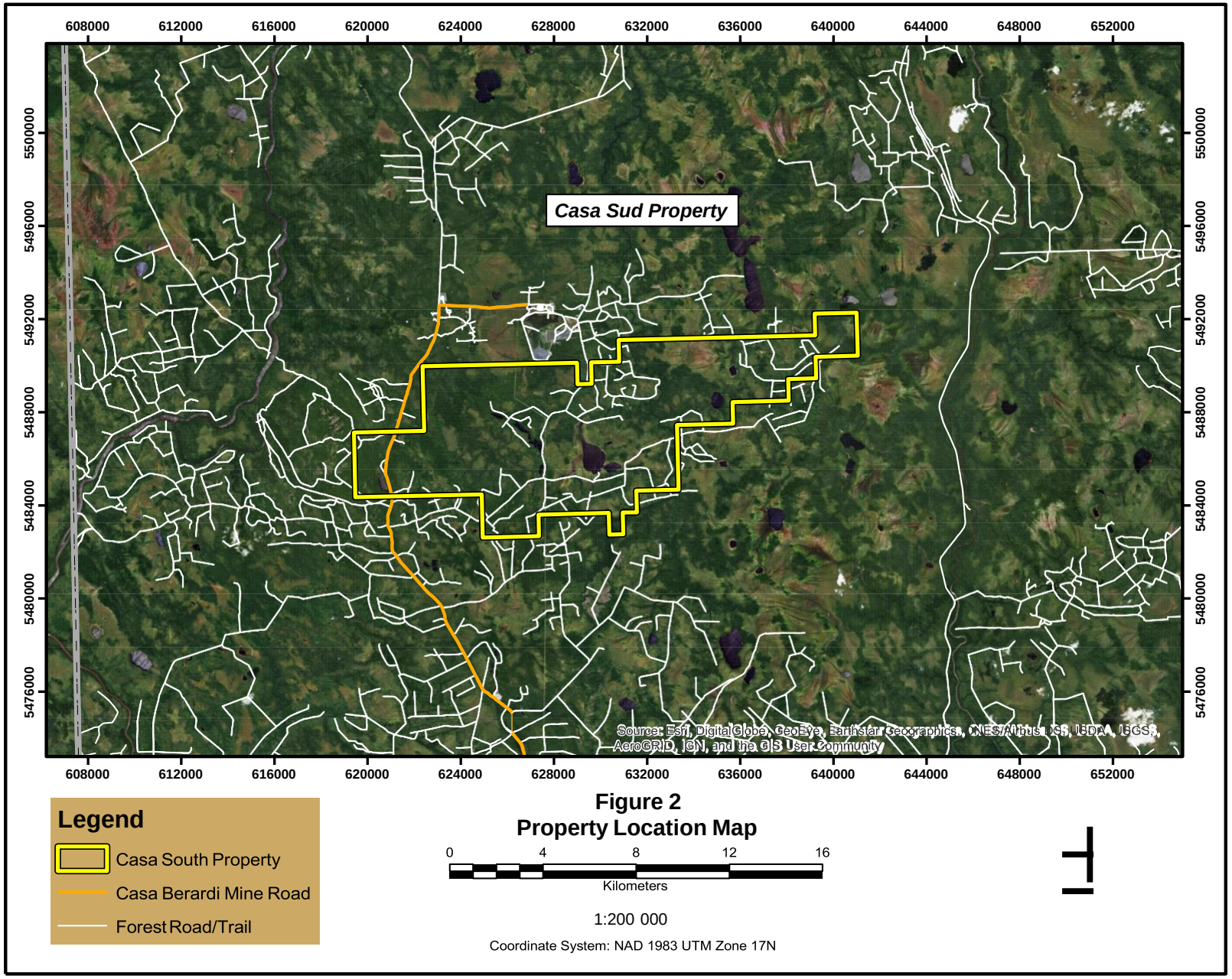

Figure 2
Property Location Map

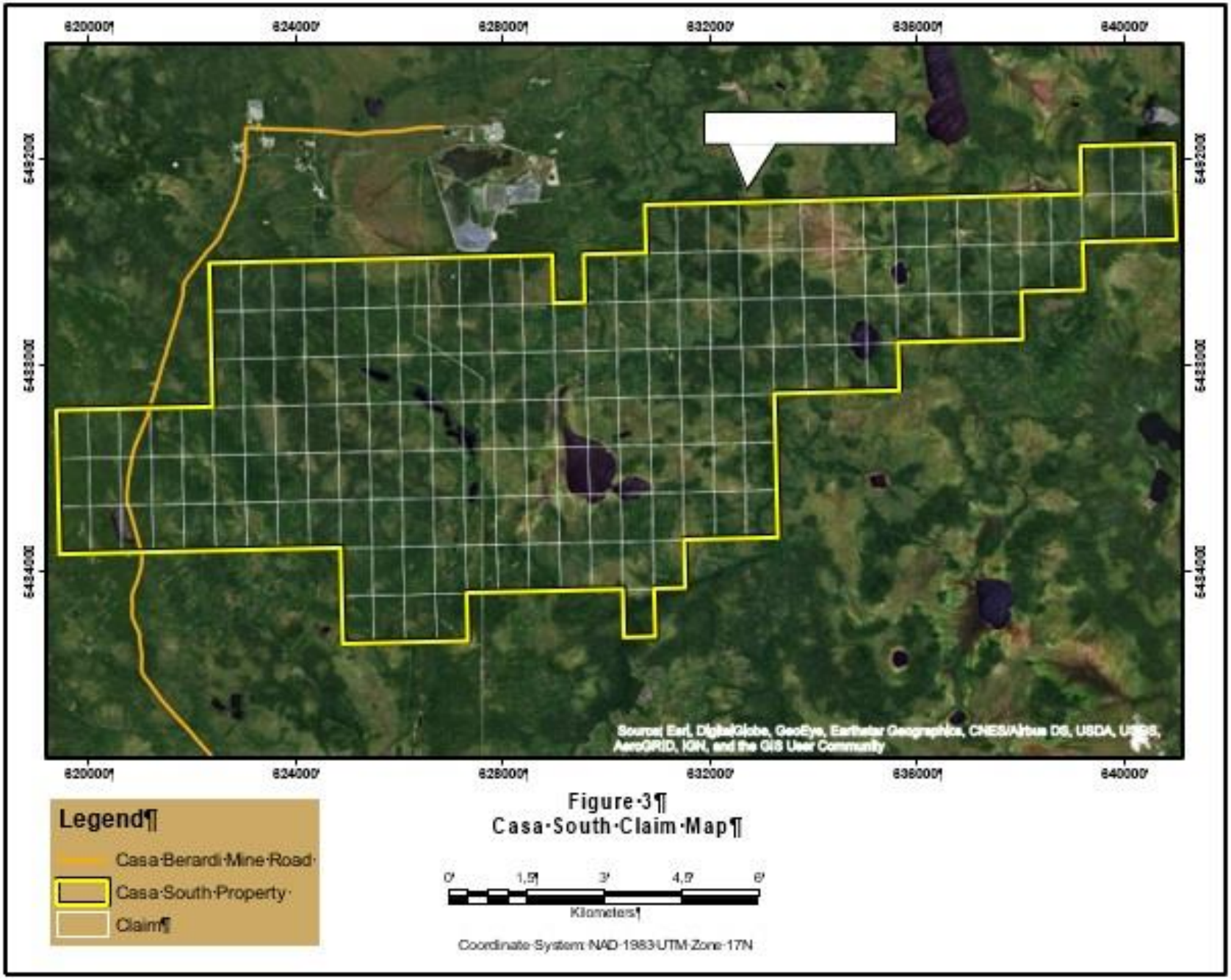

Figure 3
Casa South Claim Map

4.2.2 Royalties

There is no current royalty or NSR on the Property. As part of the proposed transaction between Emgold and GREG et al, Emgold will grant to GREG et al a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”) on the Property, being agreed that half a percent (0.5%) of said NSR can be repurchased by the Emgold or the subsidiary company, as applicable, for an amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

4.3 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

All claims comprising the Property are located on Crown Lands and work on the Property is only subject to the normal permits and procedures stipulated under the laws of Quebec and Canada.

All claims are held in good standing by exploration expenditures. The rent of each claim depends mainly on holding time and area. For the Casa Sud claims, the average rent per claim is $1,200 per two-year period. To accumulate credits on claims, a complete report explaining exploration activities (type, time, location, costs, results, responsible persons and contractors) shall be filed with the MNRF for statutory works. This report should be registered within two years after the expenditures have been incurred. The global requirement for the Property is about $276,000 every two years. All claims are in good standing until 2020.

The excess expenditures on a claim can be applied to renew adjacent claims in a radius of 4.5 km at expiration (2020). For the Casa Sud Property, according to current rules, the excess adds up $64,265.50. To secure the claims for the Property, a descriptive report explaining recent exploration works over the area shall be sent for registration to the MRNF every year.

The holder of a claim in the territory of application of the agreement on consultation and accommodation between the Council of the Abitibiwinni First Nation and the Government of Quebec, is invited to contact the Secretariat of Natural Resources of the Abitibiwinni First Nation to keep them informed of the exploration activities they intend to conduct, to exchange with them, to answer questions and to take into account, as the case may be, the concerns of the Abitibiwinni First Nation in these activities.

The Property is located near areas which are currently undergoing logging operations. While exploration activities are permitted, it may be necessary to coordinate with the responsible forest management organizations for the area in order to cut trees or construct trails on the Property.

Current exploration works generating a ground impact and lumbering activities such as mechanical stripping and trenching, access road construction, and drilling are done under the Quebec forest regime managed by the Forêt, Faune et Parcs Ministry. The application of the Sustainable Forest Development Act (Loi sur l’aménagement durable du territoire forestier) is made using the standard regulation “RADF” for Règlement sur l’aménagement durable des forêts du domaine de l’état:

- A permit is granted for exploration works according to drawings and specification inside a yearly calendar closing in March; and

- An estimation of the wood volume related to each permit is done and valuation stumpages have to be paid to the province.

The respect of technical parameters promulgated in the “RADF” regulation in the course of exploration works is under the responsibility of the Company. The wildlife habitat, fishing habitat, water quality, drainage integrity, watersides ecotones and humid areas are particularly targeted by the regulator.

Exploration works at the grassroots stage like the Casa Sud project creates local disturbance in the natural environment, which could interact with provincial and federal legislation concerning the environmental protection. Should exploration works trigger environmental protection regulations under the responsibility of the Quebec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change (“Ministère du développement durable, de l’environnement et de la lutte contre les changements climatiques”), audit procedures are in place to grant a certificate of authorization before proceeding with the works schedule.

The following list is not exhaustive, but legislation that could impact exploration works includes:

- Federal – Species at Risk Act, Fisheries Act; and

- Provincial – Environmental Quality Act, Act Respecting Threatened or Vulnerable Species, Act to Affice the collective nature or natural resources and provide water resources protection.

The holder of a mining claim in the province of Quebec may conduct exploratory work for mineral substances (other than petroleum, natural gas, brine, gravel and other surface substances). The holder may also extract or dispatch minerals substances but only for geological or geochemical sampling and not in a quantity in excess of 50 metric tons. The development of a mine generally includes a number of important activities, such as conducting a feasibility study and an environmental assessment, designing the mine, acquiring the right to mine and preparing the site for mining. A mining claim may permit some of this preparatory work, but intrusive activities on the ground, and in particular mining of mineral substances, will require that a mining lease or another extraction title be obtained.

The mining lease is the title allowing its holder to mine any mineral substances, other than surface mineral substances, petroleum, natural gas and brine, in the territory subject to the lease. Any person holding one or more claims may obtain a mining lease for the parcels of land subject to such claims or licenses, provided that such person can prove the existence of indicators of the presence of a workable deposit on such land. For such purposes, the applicant must submit an application to the MRNF, together with documents proving the existence of such indicators of the

presence of a deposit and payment of prescribed fees. Additional documents may be requested if the parcel subject to the lease is located in restricted areas or is subject to other mining titles. The area of a mining lease generally may not exceed 100 hectares.

A mining lease has a term of 20 years. It may be renewed for additional periods of 10 years, but generally not more than three times. There are no renewal fees, but the holder of a mining lease must pay the annual rental for the first year of the renewed term at the time of filing the renewal application. A mining lease may also be abandoned in whole or in part, subject to compliance with environmental laws and fiscal obligations, and notification to creditors and others. If the lessee wishes to preserve its rights over the parcel of land covered by the lease that it wishes to abandon, it has the option to acquire a claim to such parcel of land. The lessee must pay an annual rent before the beginning of each year of its lease.

The amount of the annual rent is prescribed by regulation and depends on the category of the land on which the parcel of land subject to the mining lease is situated. A mining lease holder has the right to use the surface of public land on its parcel, but such use must be restricted to mining purposes and shall be restricted, in particular, to the establishment of tailings yards, workshops, plants and other facilities required for mining activities. In certain cases, the holder of the mining lease may be required to purchase the land subject to the lease or to obtain the consent of other users thereof. A lessee may generally use sand and gravel from its parcel for mining activities without being required to obtain a separate lease for such purpose. Subject to obtaining necessary permits, a lessee may deforest the land, build, use or maintain access roads, cableways, railways, and pipelines, build storage yards for mine tailings and other mining facilities and develop watercourses necessary for the operation of a mine.

According to SIGEOM, the 180 designated cells (CDC) forming the property are free of encumbrances. The authors are not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property. To be noted to, any legal search on the Property was done by the actual owners, not the co-authors.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Physiography

The topography is generally gentle and is mostly characterized by swamps and thick overburden coverage (up to 60 meters locally). Elevation varies between 270 MASL (Mean Over Sea Level) and 300 MASL. Hills tops are surrounded by plateau characterized by a thinner coverage of overburden. About 80% of the property is forested, the rest is covered by swamps or ponds.

According to the map of ecological regions of Quebec, the area falls within the boreal zone and the spruce and moss domain. The forested zones are characterized mainly by jack pine and spruce and have generally been logged. The Mine area is characterized by swamps and is therefore classified as a bare to semi-bare wetland.

5.2 Accessibility

La Sarre can be reached from Rouyn-Noranda via provincial roads 101 and 111. The 38 km all-season gravel road to Casa Berardi branches off from the paved road linking La Sarre and the former Selbaie Mine site through the village of Villebois. The branch is approximately 21 km north of Villebois. The Casa Berardi Mine access road crosses the western side of the Property. A network of all seasons lumbering trails of different maintenance level connect with the main access.

5.3 Climate

According to Litynski's standards, the Property classifies under category 10, characterized by wet subpolar weather with average growth period (Gerardin V. and McKenney D., 2001). The climate of the area is temperate with warm to hot summers, cold winters, and moderate average annual precipitation. The northwestern Quebec climatic conditions do not hamper exploration or mining works. The mean annual temperature for the area is slightly above the freezing point at 0.8°C. Average July temperature is 16.8°C, and average January temperature is -17.9°C. According to the 1961-1990 precipitation data, the average annual precipitation is 856 mm. Rain precipitation is highest in September, averaging 113 mm of water. Snow precipitation is registered between October and May, but its peak falls on the period between November and March, when its monthly average reaches 39 mm (expressed in millimeters of water).

6 History

6.1 Prior Ownership of the Property and Ownership Changes

6.1.1 Before 1970

In 1919, T.L. Tanton mapped the Harricana-Turgeon basin at 4 miles = 1 inch. Tanton's study area included part of the Property. After the discoveries of many deposits, mining companies and prospectors evinced considerable interest in the Abitibi and northern greenstone belts. In the Property area, interest (late 1950) centered on a broad belt of volcanic-sedimentary Precambrian rocks.

The first work listed on the Property in the MRNF files (SIGEOM) belongs to Moneta Porcupine Mines (GM 15689 — GM 10847). They drilled 7 holes totaling 2,318 feet in 1959 (5 on the Property). A preliminary airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey followed by ground geophysical work indicated the anomalies to be tested. Traces of gold were noted in the assays from two holes.

In 1961-1964, the Province conducted geological studies that encompassed part of the Property (RG 116 - RP 475).

A geophysical survey was made by United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company in 1968 (GM 23389) to locate and evaluate conductors located in a previous airborne electromagnetic survey. In the summer of the same year, a geochemical sampling program and geological mapping were carried out (GM 23388). Another EM survey was done in 1969 (GM 24712) and the best anomalies are drilled in 1969 with 3 holes totaling 1,372 feet (GM 24713).

Around the same year (1968), SOQUEM, conducted MAG and EM surveys in the western part of the Property to check a series of INPUT anomalies (GM 22426 — GM 22409).

6.1.2 1970 to 2013

In the 1970s, two major mining companies came to explore within the perimeter of the Property for a long period of time, they were Noranda Exploration and SOQUEM, who subsequently formed the SOQUEM-NEWMONT Joint Venture, and then NEWMONT-CAMBIOR Joint Venture.

Noranda Exploration

In 1973, Noranda Exploration flew an airborne EM survey on the east side of the Property. Two long formational trends dominated the survey area. The northerly one is considered to be an iron formation and the other one to be a volcanic-sediment contact zone. Some isolated zones were considered for future targets (GM 48987). In 1974, Noranda did some ground MAG/EM surveys, on a property around Janelle Lake (GM 30470, GM 30056) and around Casa Lake (GM 29740), and in 1975 south of Casa Lake (GM 31362). Noranda drilled one hole, north of Casa Lake in 1975 (GM 31332) and one to the northwest of Janelle Lake (GM 31069). Another geophysical survey is done on the extension of the property 1-74, in 1977, to evaluate the airborne INPUT electromagnetic anomalies. More ground geophysics was done by Noranda Exploration in 1982 (GM 39695, GM 39694, GM 39693) on property 1-82, 2-82, and 3-82. A compilation is done in 1984 on Casa Berardi I (GM 41754) and two unsuccessful attempts were made to drill a hole north of Janelle Lake (GM 41751). A hole was done south of Casa Lake with no significant result (GM 41596). A series of ground MAG/EM surveys were carried out on several properties belonging to Noranda Exploration in 1984 (GM 41398, GM 41399, and GM 41400), in 1985 (GM 42625, GM 42626, and GM 42627), and in 1988 (GM 46341).

In 1986, a 225-meter drill hole was made just north of the Casa Lake (GM 44158). An IP survey was done in 1987 on the Casa Berardi II property, east of Casa Lake. A 1988 drill program was undertaken to evaluate the Casa Berardi I property of Noranda Exploration in joint venture with Esso Minerals Canada including one diamond drill hole for a total of 148.74 meters (GM 47129). Another campaign of one drill hole on the present Property was done by Noranda in 1989, just west of the Theo River (GM 49954). In 1989, Glen Auden became a partner with Noranda on several claim groups. They carried out several geophysical surveys between 1990 and 1995 (GM 49955, GM 66434, GM 51619, GM 51618, GM 51564, GM 66069, GM 52553, and GM 53382) and completed three drill holes (GM 52762). New Legends made a summary of geophysical results between the Glen Auden Property on the east side of the current Property (GM 66431). In 1995, Glen Auden entered a joint venture with Inco and made a geological survey the same year (GM 53777).

SOQUEM-Newmont-Cambior

In 1976, SOQUEM made a gravity survey on the whole property (GM 33972) and a ground geophysical survey on the Moneta Porcupine works sector (GM 34576) with a geological survey in 1978 (GM 34575). They noted that the highest sulfide concentrations are in the acid facies in association with intrusives. Following the recommendations contained in two previous reports, it was recommended to drill 5 holes (GM 35461). In the spring of 1979, 5 drill holes were completed. The results were disappointing, all the anomalies were caused by non-mineralized sulfides and graphite (GM 34874). In the same year, a ground geophysics survey was done on the western part of the Property (GM 34578).

In 1981, Newmont Exploration, in joint venture with SOQUEM, completed 8 holes using reverse circulation drilling looking for gold anomalies in till. The intersection of at least one gold-bearing till horizon in 6 of the 8 holes has outlined a gold dispersion trail in the till which points to a gold

source on the Property. A second overburden drilling program was carried out over the untested parts of the original claim block and parts of the new claims areas in an attempt to evaluate the overall gold potential in 1982. A total of 35 holes were drilled and these outlined several more gold dispersion trails in the glacial overburden.

After that, a magnetic and an EM Maxmin survey were done over the Property (GM 38956). In 1983, Newmont made eleven BQ diamond drill holes for a total of 2,381 meters. The sandstone units intersected near the end of hole 83-1 are comparable to that occurring in the hanging wall of gold mineralization at the Casa Berardi Mine according to the author of the report (GM 40407). In 1983, Maxmin and MAG surveys extended the original coverage and provided more detailed results in regions that warranted closer spaced coverage. In the same year, an induced polarization survey was run over four grids. The purpose of the survey was to outline disseminated sulfides and of carbonate zones in areas that were not conductive.

In 1986 another diamond drilling campaign was done, totaling 1,548 meters in 6 holes (GM 44445). No significant values of gold were found and another of 2,047.6 meters with 9 holes was drilled the same year (GM 43699) with the similar results. Exploration, in 1987, consisted of an additional 110 line-km of line cutting, 91,250 line-km of MaxMin survey and 92 line-km of proton magnetometer survey (GM 46765). A program of 17 diamond drill holes with a total of 5,767 meters tested the conductors and altered zones along the contact of altered felsic to intermediate volcanics and overlying volcaniclastic sediments that have shown anomalous gold values in previous work (GM 46766).

In 1986, SOQUEM transferred its property's interest to Cambior which became Newmont new partner. In 1988, a new agreement brought in Sphinx-Goldstack as a new partner in the group. Cambior completed a compilation of all geophysical surveys in 1988 (GM 49283). Magnetic and Maxmin surveys were executed in the southwestern part of the current property by Cambior. These surveys lead to better map the various parts of deformed iron formation affected by intersecting faults (GM 49293). The same year, 197 reverse circulation overburden holes were drilled. Overburden and bedrock were sampled to test for glacially dispersed mineralized boulders indicative of subcropping bedrock gold deposits. The results were considered disappointing by Cambior (GM 49285). This conclusion is supported by negative results obtained from an extensive diamond drilling program that was performed concurrently with the reverse circulation drilling (GM 49284).

Other Junior Companies and Governmental Work

In 1974, the Department of Natural Resources of Quebec made an INPUT MK survey covering the entire region (DP 260) and revised it in 1976 (DP 760).

In 1974, Hudson Bay Exploration flew an EM survey over the west part of the Property. A large number and variety of electromagnetic conductors were detected (GM 30839). Some ground EM surveys were done in 1975 (GM 31720 and GM 31662) followed by drilling in 1976. Large bands of graphitic rocks were found (GM 30808).

In 1975, Belmoral Mines acquired some ground on the basis of the MK Input done by the Department of Natural Resources of Quebec. A geoscientific compilation was made (GM 61101). In the same year, Patino Mines, made some MAG-EM surveys in the central part of the Property (GM 31732 and GM 31684) and a ground geophysical survey was also undertaken by Cominco on some claims south of Casa Lake (GM 31682). A drill hole was done by Canadian Nickel Company in the center of the Property (GM 30812).

In 1980, three holes were made on the Audet claims for a total of 33.53 meters of drilling. Areas of conglomerates were reported in the southern part of the Property. In 1981, four more holes were drilled in the same area by Selco Mining Corp. for a total of 103.63 meters (GM 38260). A ground VLF and Mag survey was done on those claims in 1982 (GM 39221) and another drill hole was completed in 1984 (GM 41536).

In 1982, a pedogeochemistry report was filed by the Ministry of Energy Resource (DP 896). In this report, it was noted that the Casa Berardi Mine area corresponds to a large gold anomaly. A series of complementary reports followed in 1985 (MB 85-58, MB 85-57, MB 84-23).

Fort Knox Minerals was successful in acquiring two properties in the Casa Berardi area in 1985. A compilation of the properties is done the same year (GM 42223). Ingamar Explorations completed a VLF survey on the property they had just acquired in 1985. This property covers the central part of the Property.

In the west part of the Property, Ressources La Pause made a compilation on their recently acquired claims (GM 45112) and a geological survey (GM 45111). Geological mapping confirmed the presence of geological formations favorable to polymetallic mineralization (Au, Ag, Cu, Zn).

In 1984, Vior completed a four-hole drilling program for a total of 739.4 meters just north west of the Property (GM 42013) after some ground geophysical surveys (GM 42012 and GM 42445) and a geological compilation (GM 41701). In 1985, Vior carried out another four-hole drilling campaign for a total of 580.4 meters. No significant gold values were reported (GM 42509).

In 1986, Oasis Resources carried out a 12-hole drilling campaign, including 10 holes on the for a total of 2,200 meters at the eastern end of the Property in addition to a geological compilation and a geophysical survey (GM 43452).

Mineta Resources completed a ground geophysical survey in the central part of the Property in 1985 and an interpretation in 1986 (GM 41981 and GM44281) plus an IP survey the same year (GM 43177).

In 1986, a total of three BQ diamond drill holes (571.20 meters) were done on the Property of Multinational Resources. All holes encountered andesitic and dacitic metavolcanics. This area is located at the north-center border of the Property.

Golden Tag and Achates Resources performed an IP survey, in 1986, to explain some horizontal loop electromagnetic anomalies on the south of the Casa Lake area (GM 43605). The survey

resulted in the detection of seven chargeability anomalies (GM 43619). The Golden Tag property then passed to the hands of the Mirandor Exploration which carried out a geological and compilation survey in 1987 (GM 46582) with an IP and magnetic survey (GM 46581-GM 46580), and a drilling campaign in 1988 with 5 holes (817 meters). All of the analytical results revealed negligible gold content, thus leaving the source of gold till anomalies unexplained (GM 47373). This area was taken over by Cross Lake Minerals, which carried out a geophysical survey in 1993 (GM 52238). The same year, a four-hole diamond drill program was carried out for a total of 584.5 meters (GM 66435). In 1995, Cross Lake signed a Joint Venture with Inco, and the same year made a geophysical and a geological survey (GM 53538 and GM 53524).

Ramcor Resources, which had a property between Lac Janelle and Lac Raymond, conducted a ground geophysical survey in 1986. This survey outlined two strong, but partially defined conductors located in an area of strong local magnetic gradient (GM 43116).

Since the discovery of the Golden Pond deposits in the township of Casa Berardi and the Golden Hope prospect in the township of Estrades, all this part of the Abitibi is the site of intense exploration work. The Province of Quebec, in 1987, completed the mapping of the Collet and Laberge townships and of previously unexamined sectors of the Dieppe and Casa Berardi townships. The aims of this study were to characterize the different lithologies encountered, to establish the stratigraphy and a preliminary tectonic model capable of reconciling the geological and geophysical observations, and finally, to recognize the main metallotects (DP 87-17 and MB 89-43).

In 1999, 1232448 Ontario Inc. conducted geophysical surveys on two areas within the current property (GM 57312).

In 2000, Ressources Frenchie conducted a geophysical survey in the center of the Property (GM 57910).

In 2001, Cancor Mines completed a geoscientific compilation of the Joutel-Casa Berardi area including two maps; a vertical gradient and Input anomalies map and a geological compilation map.

The 2005 Mines Aurizon exploration program focused on the First Explorers Alliance/Sea Green Capital agreement which concerned a group of three claims located immediately south of the Casa Berardi East Mine. A six-hole, 602 meters drilling program was executed. Five holes were located for cross cutting the faulted contact between the Raymond volcanic domain and the Taïbi sedimentary domain which is considered as the best control for gold mineralization. Only hole CBS-05-172, located 200 meters from a previous intersection, returned 0.3 g/t Au over 11 meters, in association with a maximum concentration of arsenic of 7,800 ppm (GM 62957). A good summary of the work carried out around the Casa Berardi Mine, by Mines Aurizon from 2003 to 2006, was made the same year (GM 62472).

In 2006, Sea Green Capital completed an IP survey. The survey (GM 62989) was carried out on four separate grids, but only one grid overlays the Property. In 2011, See Green Capital covered

the southeastern part of the Property with a heliborne geophysical survey (GM 67846).

Also, in 2006, in the northwest corner of the Property, Antoro Resources conducted a magnetic survey to follow a possible iron formation in this sector (GM 62567). They followed up with a sampling campaign in 2010. Assays did not include any significant value for the 19 samples collected (GM 65314).

In 2010, Mainstream Minerals, carried out a heliborne geophysical survey over the northeastern part of the Property.

Table 3 is a summary of historical assessment work completed on the Property by a variety of owners and operators.

Table 3: Summary of Historical Assessment Work Performed

Reference	Year	Company	Work	Drilling	
				Nb Holes	footage (m)
GM 15689	1959	Moneta Porcupine Mines	Drilling	7	706.51
GM 10847	1961	Moneta Porcupine Mines	Preliminary report		
GM 23389	1968	United States, Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.	Geophysics surveys		
GM 23388	1968	United States, Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.	Geological and geochemical report		
GM 22426	1968	SOQUEM	Geophysics surveys		
GM 22409	1968	SOQUEM	Geophysics surveys		
GM 24713	1969	United States, Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.	Drilling	3	418.29
GM 24712	1969	United States, Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.	Geophysics surveys		
GM 48987	1973	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 30389	1974	Hudson Bay Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 30470	1974	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 30056	1974	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 29740	1974	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 61101	1975	Belmoral Mines	Geological compilation		
GM 31732	1975	Patino Mines	Geophysics surveys		
GM 31720	1975	Hudson Bay Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 31684	1975	Patino Mines	Geophysics surveys		
GM 31682	1975	Cominco	Geophysics surveys		
GM 31662	1975	Hudson Bay Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 31362	1975	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 31332	1975	Noranda Exploration	Drilling	1	121
GM 31069	1975	Noranda Exploration	Drilling	1	125.27
GM 31068	1975	Noranda Exploration	idem GM 31069		
GM 30812	1975	Canadian Nickel Co	Drilling	1	91.44
GM 33972	1976	SOQUEM	Geophysics surveys		
GM 32808	1976	Hudson Bay Exploration	Drilling	2	191.11
GM 33282	1977	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 34576	1978	SOQUEM	Geophysics surveys		
GM 34575	1978	SOQUEM	Geological survey		
GM 35461	1979	SOQUEM	Geological compilation		
GM 34574	1979	SOQUEM	Drilling	5	547
GM 34578	1979	SOQUEM	Geophysics surveys		
GM 37583	1980	Audet Claims	Drilling	3	33.53
GM 39776	1981	Newmont	Overburden drilling		
GM 38260	1981	Selco Mining corp.	Drilling	4	103.63
GM 39777	1982	Newmont	Overburden drilling		
GM 39695	1982	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		

Reference	Year	Company	Work	Drilling	
				Nb Holes	footage (m)
GM 39694	1982	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 39693	1982	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 39221	1982	Audet Claims	Geophysics surveys		
GM 38986	1982	Newmont	Geophysics surveys		
GM 40407	1983	Newmont	Drilling	11	2,381
GM 40105	1983	Newmont	Geophysics surveys		
GM 40104	1983	Newmont	Geophysics surveys		
GM 41754	1984	Noranda Exploration	Geological compilation		
GM 41751	1984	Noranda Exploration	Drilling	2	119.78
GM 41596	1984	Noranda Exploration	Drilling	1	120.7
GM 41536	1984	Audet Claims	Drilling	1	22.86
GM 41400	1984	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 41399	1984	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 41398	1984	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 41701	1984	Vior	Geological compilation		
GM 42013	1984	Vior	Drilling		
GM 42012	1984	Vior	Geophysics surveys		
GM 42445	1985	Vior	Geophysics surveys		
GM 42509	1985	Vior	Drilling	4	580.4
GM 42627	1985	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 42626	1985	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 42625	1985	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 41981	1985	Mineta Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 42469	1985	Audet Claims	Drilling	1	70.1
GM 42223	1985	Fort Knox Minerals	Compilation		
GM 41981	1985	Ingamar Explorations	Geophysics surveys		
GM 45112	1986	Ressources La Pause	Geological compilation		
GM 45111	1986	Ressources La Pause	Geological survey		
GM 44445	1986	Newmont	Drilling	6	1,547.[illegible]
GM 44281	1986	Mineta Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 44158	1986	Noranda Exploration	Drilling	1	225.86
GM 43801	1986	Multinational Resources	Drilling	3	571.2
GM 43699	1986	Newmont	Drilling	9	2,047.[illegible]
GM 43619	1986	Golden Tag	Geophysics surveys		
GM 43605	1986	Golden Tag	Geophysics surveys		
GM 43177	1986	Mineta Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 43116	1986	Ramcor Resources	Geophysics surveys		

Reference	Year	Company	Work	Drilling	
				Nb Holes	footage (m)
GM 43452	1986	Ressources Oasis	Drilling	10	1,900.
GM 46766	1987	Newmont	Drilling	17	5,767
GM 46765	1987	Newmont	Geophysics surveys		
GM 46582	1987	Exploration Mirandor	Geological compilation		
GM 46581	1987	Exploration Mirandor	Geophysics surveys		
GM 46580	1987	Exploration Mirandor	Geophysics surveys		
GM 46194	1987	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 49283	1988	Cambior	Geophysics compilation		
GM 47373	1988	Exploration Mirandor	Drilling	5	817.16
GM 47129	1988	Noranda Exploration	Drilling	1	148.74
GM 46341	1988	Noranda Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 49293	1989	Cambior	Geophysics surveys		
GM 49285	1989	Cambior	Reverse circulation		
GM 49284	1989	Cambior	Drilling	20	6,047.
GM 49954	1989	Noranda Exploration	Drilling	1	206.05
GM 49955	1990	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 66434	1992	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 66431	1992	New Legends	Geophysics surveys		
GM 51619	1992	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 51618	1992	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 52238	1993	Cross Lake Minerals	Geophysics surveys		
GM 51564	1993	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 66069	1994	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 52762	1994	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 52753	1994	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 53777	1995	Glen Auden Resources	Geological survey		
GM 53538	1995	Cross Lake Minerals	Geophysics surveys		
GM 53524	1995	Cross Lake Minerals	Geological survey		
GM 53382	1995	Glen Auden Resources	Geophysics surveys		
GM 66435	1996	Cross Lake Minerals	Drilling	4	584.5
GM 57312	1999	1232448 Ontario Inc.	Geophysics surveys		
GM 57910	2000	Ressources Frenchie	Geophysics surveys		
GM 58930	2001	Mines Cancor	Geological compilation		
GM 62989	2006	Sea green Capital	Geophysics surveys		
GM 62957	2006	Mines Aurizon	Drilling	6	602
GM 62567	2006	Ressources Antoro	Geophysics surveys		
GM 65400	2010	Mainstream Minerals	Geophysics surveys		

Reference	Year	Company	Work	Drilling	
				Nb Holes	footage (m)
GM 65314	2010	Ressources Antoro	Geological survey		
GM 67846	2011	Sea Green Capital	Geological survey		
GM 68531	2013	Greg Exploration	Geophysics surveys		
GM 67505	2013	Greg Exploration	Geological survey		
GM 68803	2014	Greg Exploration	Geological survey		
GM 68804	2014	Greg Exploration	Geological survey		
GM 68805	2014	Greg Exploration	Geological survey		
GM 70450	2018	Greg Exploration	Geophysics surveys		

6.1.3 2013 to Present

Between 2013 and 2018, GREG completed several geological, structural and geophysical heliborne surveys on the Property (GM 68531, GM 67505, GM 68805, GM 68804, GM 68803, and GM 70450). They compiled a significant database of information from assessment reports, government reports, and other information from historic exploration that was done on the Property over a number of decades. Note this exploration was, for the most part, done by operators on smaller subsets of claims that make up the current claim package.

The interpretation data obtained from a multi-platform geophysics survey using VLF (Totem), Quadrimag and Afmag was used to model the geology and structures on of the Property, supported by historical surface sampling and drilling data. The database of information collected and the interpretation of the collective data along with the recent geophysics surveys conducted by GREG have led to the prioritization of exploration targets on the Property and enhance the potential for discovery.

6.2 Historical Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve

There are no historical NI 43-101 compliant mineral resources / reserves on the Property.

6.3 Past Production

There is no known past production from the Property.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is located inside the northwestern segment of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, part of the North Volcanic Zone. The Casa Berardi area was previously included in the Harricana-Turgeon Through by fundamental regional geology studies produced by the MERN following the discovery of the Casa Berardi deposit (Lacroix S., et al., 1990).

The Abitibi Belt is the most important Greenstone Belt in terms of size and metal content of the Superior Province which is the Archean core of the Canadian Shield. The Belt is transected along the western side by the Kapuskasing uplift and on the eastern and southern side, by the Grenville Front, both extending along a 300 km contact line and representing Proterozoic limits. To the north, volcano-sedimentary sequences are interpenetrated with the Opatica Sub-Province.

This supra-crustal assemblage can be followed laterally for about 500 km using lens shape mafic of felsic units interlayered with sediments and pierced or molded by domed plutons of the TTG suites (gabbro-diorite, granodiorite, tonalite).

Seven volcanism episodes with sediment's intercalations were defined by U-Pb geochronology on zircons. Their age goes from 2,750 to 2,735 Ma for the older sequences generally observed in the Northern Volcanic Zone, and from 2,704 Ma to 2,695 Ma for major units of the Southern Volcanic Zone. Where the density and size of exposure allow field mapping, volcanic sequences observed are composed mainly of extensive mafic shield volcanoes associated with a lesser volume of felsic centers with limited lateral extension. Sedimentary interfaces are present at the top of volcanic cycles and supported chronological gaps across dated sequences. According to the author's experience in different areas of the Quebec portion of the belt, varied minor sedimentary or volcano-sedimentary units are significant markers or volcanic hiatus or erosional unconformity. Graphitic mudstone, chert and iron formations, or siliceous tuffs materialize gaps of volcanic activities, while coarser fragmental facies are associated with an erosion period.

Younger flyshic sedimentary sequences and tectonically controlled basins (successors basins) covered the volcanic basement prior to 2,690 Ma ago. The position and lateral continuity of sedimentary groups bounded by tectonic breaks (Cadillac, Porcupine, and Casa Berardi), suggest a deposition controlled by the belt orogenic shortening. Younger fluviatile and deltaic sedimentation associated with alkaline volcanism and related intrusions of the Timiskaming episode mark a late extensional tectonism in an uplifting context bracketed between 2,674 and 2,672 Ma (Goutier J., et al., 2007).

The regional tectonic style of the Abitibi Belt was summarized efficiently by Thurston et al. (2008), particularly using regional works done by Goutier J. et al. (2007), Daigneault R. et al. (2004). This

episode can be summarized as east-west regional synclines cored with mafic to felsic domes having a syn-volcanic to syn-orogenic petrogenetic signature.

Most units are strongly dipping, except bordering plutons where the foliation is superimposed on shallower internal magmatic or tectonic fabrics (Lacroix S., 1998). Regional stratigraphic contacts are generally split by ductile deformations zones and faults showing variable dips. Their direction is strongly influenced by plutons positions to create a braided pattern.

The gold endowment of the Belt reaches today 7,277 tonnes or 234.2 M oz coming mostly from Greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein type system that can be classified as orogenic for most cases based on field relations (Mercier-Langevin P. et al. 2017). Quartz veins and disseminated pyrite systems are related to ductile to brittle shear zones and associated reverse and strike slip faults. They are hosted in a variety of host rocks, following different local mineralization controls and geometrical presentations. These systems are concentrated mostly in the southern part of the Belt, along the Larder Lake Cadillac and the Porcupine-Destor Breaks. The Casa Berardi Fault and the Detour-Grasset corridor are respectively the third and fourth structural zones which after discovery, resulted in more recent exploration, discovery of deposits, and development of mines due to indirect nature of exploration methods applied to see through the clay belt blanket. Gold deposits occur in other types of mineralization systems; Volcanogenic Massive Sulfides (VMS), and, early tectonic polymetallic veins; the two other known gold contexts in the Abitibi. Even common in mostly all volcanic episodes, experience has shown to date that gold rich VMS deposits are restricted to the South Volcanic Zone, precisely in the Blake River Group in the Noranda area.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of gold deposits in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. Figure 5 show the regional geology of the Property.

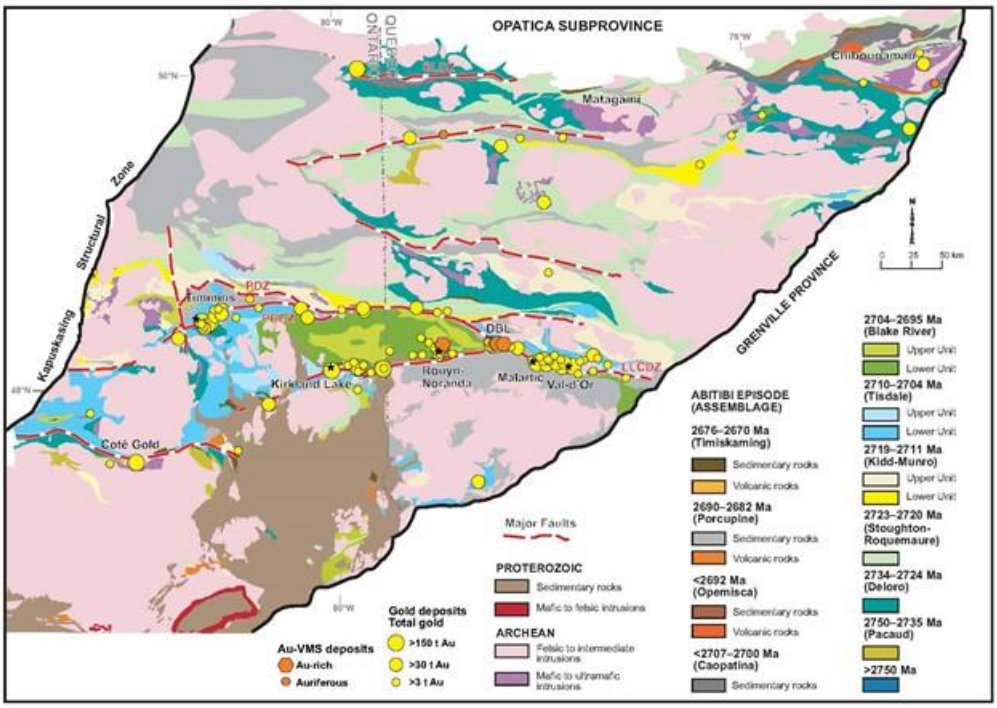

Figure 4: Stratigraphic Map of Abitibi Greenstone Belt, With Gold Deposit Distribution
(Source: Dubé B. et al., 2015, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7852)

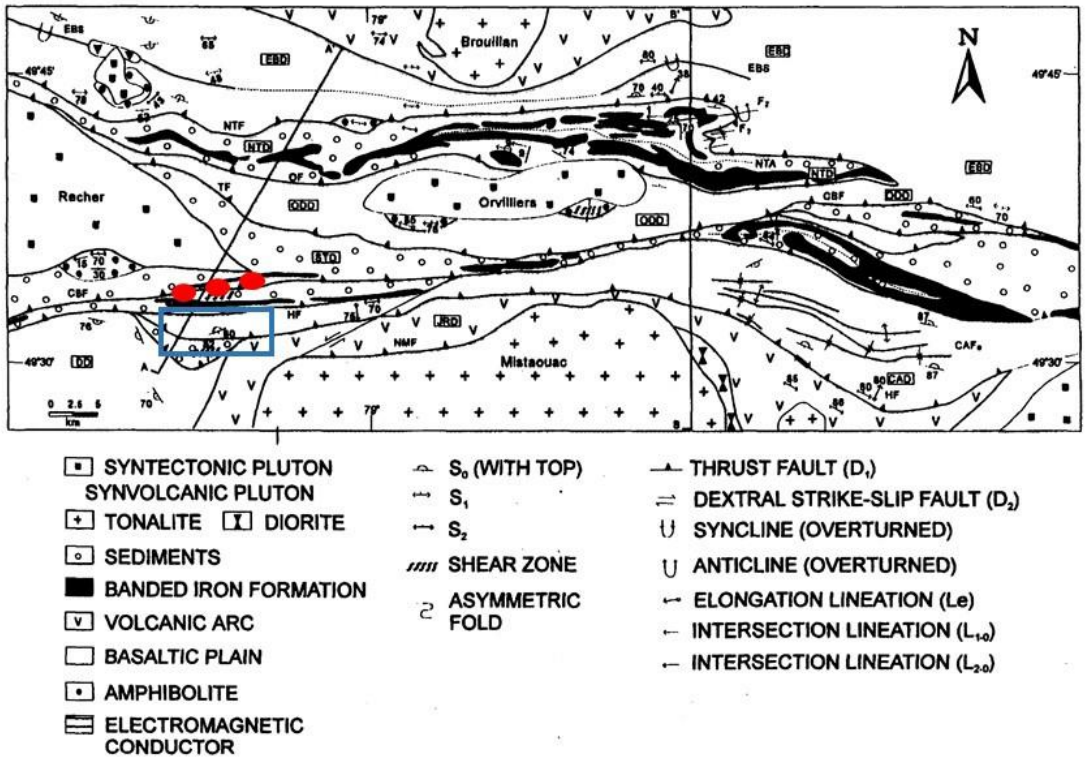

Figure 5: Casa Sud Property Regional Geology
(Source: Lacroix S., 1998)

7.2 Property Geology

The Casa Berardi term originates from the historical division in townships of the provincial territory for the colonization and natural resources development. During mid-eighties the discovery and further development of the Casa Berardi Mine, initially known as Golden Pond Project, ignited exploration activity that extended far beyond the known Casa Berardi fault, in the area located immediately south corresponding to the Property.

The Property lies in the west-northwestern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. More specifically, the Property is part of the Harricana-Turgeon segment of the Belt, intercalated on its western side within syn-tectonic plutonic environment, and extending eastward for about 150 km to the north-east Lamack Fault.

The Casa Berardi area corresponds to the third regional fault or break that transect the Abitibi Greenstone Belt starting from south to north with the Larder Lake-Cadillac and the Porcupine–Destor Breaks. Internal components of the Belt in that area include large basalt to komatiite association domains, mafic to inter-mediate volcanic domains, and sedimentary domains, which were evaluated at 18% of the rock assemblage (Lacroix S. et al., 1990). This lithological assemblage split is distinctive from the rest of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt with extensive flyshic sedimentary domains composed of rhythmic and upward fining sequence of coarse ferrug-igneous wackes, fine grain magnetite laminations and siltstone with cherty bands. Polymict conglomerate lenses including a fraction of siliceous iron formation fragments are documented close to regional faults where drilling information is available. The complete sequence corresponds to the Taïbi Group definition.

The volcanic basement in the Casa Berardi area belongs to the Colline de Cartwright Group composed mainly of andesite flows of transitional affinity interlayered locally with more felsic flows with associated tuffs and breccia. Field observations by the authors often showed that thick conformable alteration of variolitic flows (epidotization and silicification) could mimic felsic volcanism. Extensive mafic and gabbroic sills with a primitive tholeiitic signature are often interlayered with andesite. West of the Casa Berardi area, the massive Dieppe Group is composed of thick differentiated mafic flows which orientation following a dome shape with northwest to north-south orientation is not affected by the regional deformation. Flow tops correspond commonly to pyrite bearing cherty layers associated or not with graphite. The main regional contacts position is marked by more complex setting with decametric flow top breccia evolving toward sediments with graphite input over thickness making about 100 meters. Mapping the conductors in the Casa Berardi segment allows geologists to track the termination of the volcanic episode and the regional faults pattern.

The geology of the Casa Berardi area is dominated by two composite felsic batholiths: the Récher located north of the Casa Berardi Fault and the Mistaouac batholith located 2 km south of the Property. The Récher pluton could have a bi-modal composition including a main foliated granodiorite mass and granitic and pegmatitic southern apophyse. Its origin is syn to post-tectonic

(Lacroix S., 1998). Field observations of metamorphized wackes exposed along the Turgeon River bed showed a minimum upper greenschist facies metamorphism fabric. Historical drilling works also support the interpretation of the Lithoprobe No. 28 seismic line which indicated a tabular geometry buried at shallow depth north of the Casa Berardi fault. A granitic composition is documented for the Mistaouac pluton. According to Lacroix S., (1998), the origin is syn-volcanic. Amphibolite enclaves, as biotite and amphibole concentrations in certain bordering areas, may indicate a more complex map than what is actually outlined.

Geochronological data from Davis D.W. et al. (2005), Goutier J. et al. (2004) and Pilote P. (1999) have documented the sedimentation origin of the Taïbi conglomerate and the age of felsic volcanic unit of the Gemini rhyolite located immediately south of the Property. The three conglomerate samples taken for these studies at Casa Berardi, Mattagami and Lac Olga located respectively about 100 and 150 km east of the Casa Berardi area, all indicate a maximal sedimentation age at 2,685 Ma obtained on zircons populations. The entire spectrum of dates obtained indicates a variety of older sources, most of which are proximal to the deposition area representative of the local geological map. Oldest ones, below 2,786 Ma, are representative of distal sources located inside the Opatica Sub-Province located more than 200 km northward. This span is a remarkable feature in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt story by confirming the unconformity, structural or depositional gap between the volcanic activity dated in the area between 2,735 and 2,700 Ma for the felsic part, and the erosion and sedimentation phase which appeared at least 15 Ma later.

Structurally, the Property area is under the influence of oblique shearing as suggested by iron formation asymmetrical folding along the Casa Berardi deformation, mainly where wide competent units, like plutons, have created dominant north-west trends. Opposition of parasitic folds observed in parallel magnetic iron formations layers were interpreted by Lacroix (1998) as flanks of kilometric antiforms with intrusive or volcanic cores, now supported by geochronological evidence.

Steep dip measured on outcrops or interpreted on sections contrast with the interpretation at mid-crustal depth of an imbricated fan with low angle trusts based on Lithoprobe Line 28 survey (Lacroix S., 1998). Following this model, the Casa Berardi fault system, as known from more than thousand meters of drilling and underground development at the Casa Berardi Mine, could be interpreted as the continuity of listric deep structures showing opposite dips and thrust movements forming a triangular wedge. Above 1,000 meters, the maximum width of the Casa Berardi Fault system reaches 500 meters centered on the Casa Berardi Mine Principal area. Once the observation window is extended, it includes parallel structures up to 5 km southward passing through the Property. Figure 6 shows a geologic map of the Property.

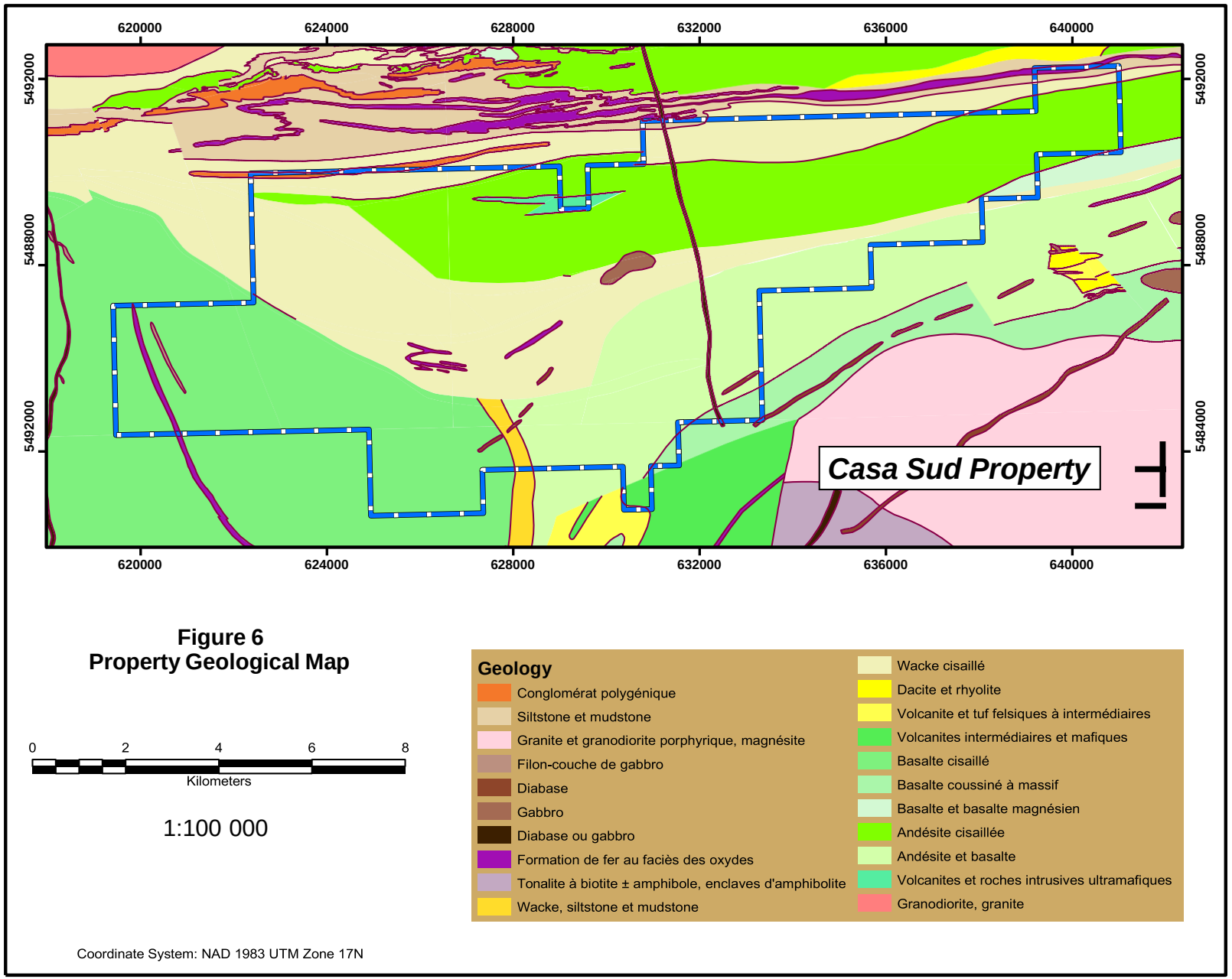

Figure 6
Property Geological Map

The geological framework of the Property is dominated by the Joutel-Raymond volcanic domain composed mostly of andesite of the Colline de Cartwright Group. This unit is well represented on Casa Sud property outcrops. According to drilling and preliminary field observations, east-west trending gabbro units similar to Dieppe Group typical lithologies are commonly inter layered with dominant andesite facies. The Joutel-Raymond is pinching out westward at the property northwest corner, about 2 km south of the Casa Berardi West Mine area.

Sediments of the Taïbi Group form two branches. The northern contact has a regional importance and can be followed to over 70 km, controlling a series of gold deposits including the Eagle-Telbel Mine (6,168,773 tonnes at 6.57 g/t, source: Sigeom). The contact intrudes most of the Property's northern boundary along about 18 km of strike length. Drilling done during 2005 in an area located south of the Casa Berardi Mine tailings ponds crossed a graphitic layer at the contact with carbonatized volcanics followed by equally altered wacke and conglomerates (GM 62957). The southern branch is developed over a north-south inferred influence reaching 2 km for a strike length of about 10 km inside the Property limit. Details obtained from the historical database indicate the same assemblage of wackes and conglomerate. The western side of the Property protrudes inside the inferred Dieppe contact for 2 to 3 km. Some historical holes might indicate a stacking or continuous sequence made of wackes, chert, iron formations, tuffs and conglomerates. Data obtained from a 2017 airborne magnetic survey, completed by GREG (GM 70450), shows a magnetic feature with strong contrasts. It might correspond to the Taïbi sediments when interpreted with historical drilling.

The Property is marked by multiple structural orientations which were not well explained by previous exploration work. Pilote P. et al. (1990) highlighted the relay position of the Casa Berardi context located between the Casa Berardi Fault zone and the Laberge-Collet deformation zone located about 10 to 15 km further south, and which main northwest orientation follows conductors and magnetic texture observed on the Property. Fault interpretation from historical ground surveys identified a strong east-west conductor corresponding to the Kama fault running at the contact with the Taïbi group. Three kilometers further south, conductors follow the northwest Dieppe contact corresponding to the Lac Guérin, and an east-northeast trend joining Lac Janelle at the Property eastern limit.

Field observations by the authors highlighted the features shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Field Observations by Authors

Site	East*	North*	Description
20181026-1	625 795	5 484 960	Boulder, partly demagnetized fractured iron formation. Quartz dominant with hematite, magnetite, chlorite, pyrite.
20181026-2	627 786	5 487 834	Boulder with hematite, magnetite, chlorite, pyrite. Andesite, finely pyritized. Vertical east-west foliation.
20181026-3	627 777	5 487 836	Stripping area with a channel sample observed oriented 140-320 degrees. Basalt, massive. Chlorite, dolomite, ankerite
20181026-4	627 580	5 487 895	Extension of the 20181026-3 outcropping area.
20181026-5	627 546	5 487 862	Southern extremity of a 50 meters long stripped area. Moved metric boulder: Quartz veining with 10% coarse cubic pyrite in ankeritized basalt.
20181026-5	627 546	5 487 862	Outcrop, basalt, moderately carbonatized, strongly sheared, main foliation at 080/80 to 85 degrees.
20181026-7	625 593	5 483 842	Outcrop, moderately carbonatized, strongly sheared. Braided foliation 260/80 to 080/80 degrees. Quartz veinlets in stock-works.

*UTM (Zone 17)

7.3 Mineralization

The Property hosts multiple gold mineralization occurrences from historical drilling, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Diamond Drill Hole Mineralization Occurrences

DDH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (ppb)
280-86-10	143.26	143.87	0.61	221
CB-86-02	176.78	177.70	0.92	120
280-86-05	81.70	86.70	5.00	98
EST-85-10	51.75	52.43	0.68	2,740
	52.43	53.04	0.61	343
	55.72	56.02	0.30	1,030
	56.48	56.78	0.30	343
EST-85-11	64.56	64.86	0.30	1,029
EST-85-13	98.91	99.52	0.61	1,714
280-87-05	260.91	262.43	1.52	195
280-87-06	253.90	255.42	1.52	100
280-87-07	80.16	81.38	1.22	115
	84.28	85.80	1.52	296
280-87-08	36.88	64.62	27.74	137

Continued on next page

DDH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (ppb)
	73.15	76.20	3.05	204
280-87-11	136.15	137.47	1.32	411
	186.23	187.15	0.92	100
CB-88-05	140.72	141.32	0.60	110
CAS-89-13	98.36	111.15	12.79	280
CAS-89-16	96.30	97.30	1.00	1,000
	139.80	151.45	11.65	710
including	139.80	141.30	1.50	1,800
	196.25	217.70	21.45	100
CAS-89-18	182.36	189.35	6.99	99
CB-93-01	127.40	128.60	1.20	110
CBS-05-172	78.00	91.00	13.00	325
including	88.20	89.40	1.20	1,280

For drill hole coordinates refer to table 6, item 10

Sampling and assaying procedures during the 1980's was more variable than today with different low-grade thresholds and measurement apparatus. Results have to be considered only as mineralization indicators, read and understood that way.

The review of assessment reports indicates that some geological features are common to most mineralized areas. The progression of geological indicators from 100 meters wide intervals down to meter structures is typically accompanied by a gold grade progression going from 10 ppb to up to 1,800 ppb. Mineralization is typically found as:

- Iron carbonate alteration in intermediate volcanics observed throughout gold bearing hole;
- 1-2% finely disseminated arsenopyrite forming broad halos corresponding to arsenic enrichment between 100 and 300 ppm and gold enrichment above 10 ppb;
- 10 to 15 meters wide shear zones hosting finely disseminated sulfides;
- Quartz veins stockwork with quartz flooding over 1 to 5 meters; and
- Metric brittle faults zones with shearing and brecciated quartz veins and finely disseminated pyrite as observed in hole CAS-89-16 (1.87 g/t over 1.5 m).

8 Deposit Types

8.1 Overview of Archean Age Mesothermal Au Deposits

The Casa Berardi deposit is classified is the quartz-carbonate group of gold deposit following the descriptive approach of Poulsen K. H. et al., 2000. This type of mineralized system is related structurally to major fault zones. Veins systems take different geometry and mode of presentation depending of host rocks types. They were split in different families: greenstone hosted, turbidite hosted and iron formation hosted. Typical characteristics are shown in Table 6.

Table 6
Typical Vein Hosted Deposits

Quartz-carbonate veins type gold deposit	Greenstone hosted (volcanic environment)	Turbidite hosted	Iron formation hosted
Geometry and structural control	100 to 1 000 meters dip length. Steeply dipping shear zones related to major faults.	Saddle reefs, flat veins in fold hinges or on competency contrasts. Related to trusts faults	Stratabound alteration and sulfidation associated with discordant veins. Near lithological contrasts and fold hinge.
Alteration minerals	Chlorite, pyrite, carbonates, micas, tourmaline	Chlorite, micas	Chlorite
Mineralization	Pyrite, pyrrhotite, common arsenopyrite	Pyrite arsenopyrite	Pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite

All types of mineralization share high gold to silver ratios above 5 and a trace level enrichment of base metals. Arsenic enrichment can be considered as another common feature to all deposits despite locality and context related anomalies thresholds. Quartz veining volume, alteration halos, and sulfides weight will be influenced by host rocks primary characteristics reactivity in the hydrothermal fluid, and permeability.

Fieldwork and geochronology have been critical to understanding and developing and evolving model of Archean greenstone belts. The model of Archean gold in quartz-carbonate veins became part of an orogenic system with the concept of fluid paths (Hagemann S. et al., 2000). This model is based on:

1. Regional tectonic setting, source of heat (metamorphic gradient, magmatism);

2. Mineralized fluid, source of gold;

3. Camp scale plumbing system (faults, shear zones, porous or permeable zones);

4. Deposit scale fluid entrapment in favorable geological conditions (hosts rocks, structure, alteration); and

5. Inside gold shoots, at the microscopic scale, fertile fluid gold discharge by chemical or physical reactions.

The Casa Berardi gold system is a hybrid example of Archean vein type deposits with multiple zones developed in a variety on lithological contexts and following different controls (Salmon B., 2014). This assessment is supported the accumulation of observations both made during the first phase of exploitation (Théberge L., 1997, Pilote P. et al., 1990) and the continuous development of the mining operation after 2006 (Gaboury D. et al., 2010, GM 62472, Salmon B., 2014).

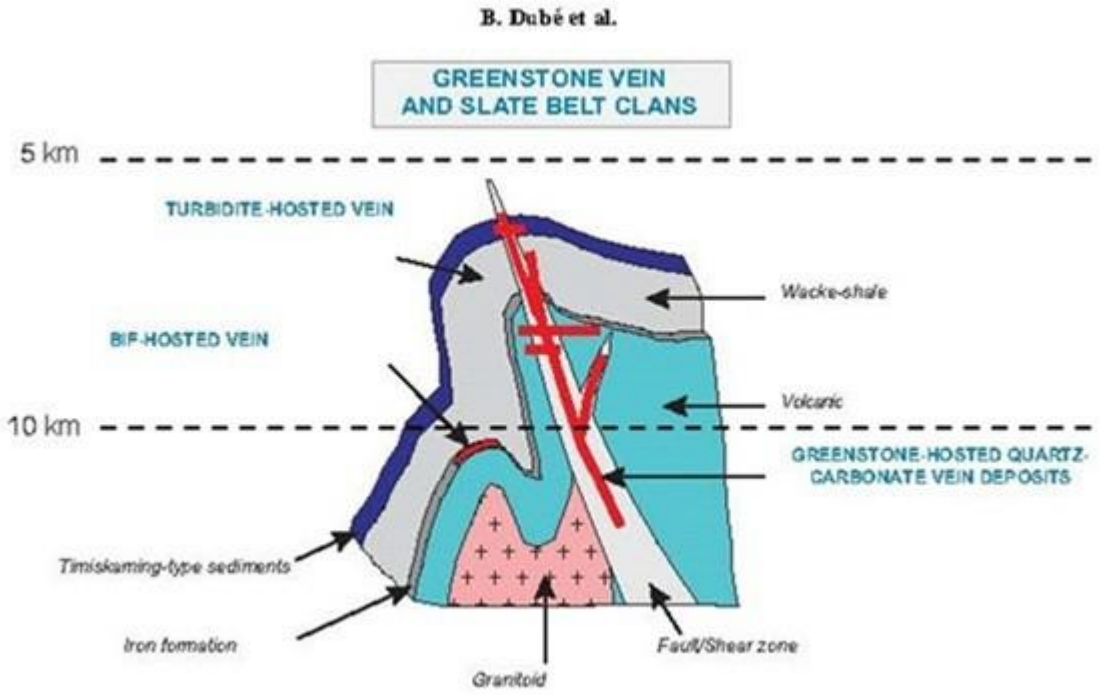

Figure 7: Schematic Diagram Illustrating the Setting
of Greenstone-hosted Quartz-carbonate Vein Deposits
(Source: Poulsen K.H. 2000)

8.2 Overview of the Casa Berardi Gold Deposit Model

The relevance of presenting a description of the Casa Berardi deposit is due the Properties proximity to the deposit. Exploration methods applied over years went after the same type of targets, characterized by strong electromagnetic conductors. According to exploration reports (GM-49284), some key characteristics of the Casa Sud environment are shared with the Casa Berardi deposits such as a strong carbonatization of mafic to intermediate volcanics, graphitic fault proximity, pyrite-arsenopyrite association, and a strong gold in till signature.

The authors believe that a better understanding of the Casa Berardi Mine deposits should lead to a more precise understanding of the Property geology and structural controls, and ultimately the gold potential considering the proximity relation and geological characteristics of both properties. Any assessment of this type should be considered cautiously. The objective is to propose a deposit model fitting with the regional and local property information.

The Casa Berardi deposits, as all other examples of Archean gold deposit hosted in sedimentary rocks, show distinct mineralization controls coming from host rock composition, primary structures, and rheological behavior in regional faults zones.

The Casa Berardi Mine saw extensive development since 2006, mainly from underground access. As of December 31, 2017, the Mine reports a proven and probable mineral reserve of 12.9 million tons at an average gold grade of 0.11 oz/tonne containing 1.5 million ounces of gold (source: www.hecla-mining/com/casa-berardi/). Neither of the authors has verified this resource calculation. Note that the presence of mineral resources and reserves at Casa Berardi Mine does not guarantee exploration success at Casa Sud and no mineral resource or reserves are currently defined on the Casa Sud Property.

Public information from Casa Berardi Mine, Technical Reports, assessment reports, and government reports from Consorem thematic studies provide a good understanding of the deposit model for the Casa Berardi deposit. The five kilometers long deposit offers a broad variety of gold mineralization styles in terms of host rocks, mineralization presentation, mineralogy, and alteration style. All gold zones are included inside the Casa Berardi Fault deformation system which can be described as 100 to 500 meters wide ductily deformed and variably carbonatized package composed of mafic to intermediate volcanics, conglomerate, fine grained sediments, graphitic mudrock and chert.

Ductile to brittle faults follow an imbricated wedge pattern with east—west, and north-west components corresponding respectively to the Casa Berardi and South Fault. These types of structures are developed mostly along graphitic mudrock layers that can be traced down to 1,500 meters depth following vertical to 60 degrees south dips respectively for the Casa Berardi Fault and the South Fault. The Casa Berardi fault is north bounded by the upper greenschist to amphibolite contact metamorphic aureole of the Récher batholith. Inside the Casa Berardi fault zones, a lamprophyre dyke swarm shows a close association with the gold bearing structures.

On a plan view perspective, the entire deposit is contained inside a polyphased folding of an iron formation and iron rich sediments layer cross cut by the Casa Berardi Fault. Inside the Casa Berardi Fault environment, the dragging of regional folds observed at the kilometric scale down to hundred meters scale exercised a strong control on gold zones location. Fold hinges in competent lithologies like conglomerate are dragged and refolded in a succession of steep and shallow plunging structures. Gold mineralization location and geometry are strongly influenced by this dragged fold pattern (Demers M., GM 62472). Mineralized sections remain mostly included in deformation zones. Ductile high strain zones observed over decametric thickness are the locus of mineralogical evolution and quartz veining concomitant with the strain level. Mineralized zones follow and overprint these structures. The brittle faults system follows closely the ductile pattern and affect mineralization, but without generating other than metric displacements.

The iron carbonatization is an important mineralization marker at the sub-regional scale (10 km). In the Casa Berardi environment, it largely encompasses the actual known deposit by an order of two in term of surface. High carbonatization levels are observed up to 3 km South of the Casa Berardi Fault, affecting all lithologies. High intensity carbonatization is centered on iron rich or calcium-magnesium rich lithologies like ferruginous sediments, iron formation and basalt. The intensity of the ductile fabric and permeability contrasts between lithological units will also influence the intensity of the carbonate replacement. The presence of iron formation creates carbonates assemblage zoning with siderite cores developed closer to iron formation and evolving toward ankerite and Fe-dolomite in periphery. The Casa Berardi deposit could show a relationship between gold zones location and the decreasing of the Fe/Mg ratio of the carbonate assemblage (GM 62472).

Known orebodies at Casa Berardi Mine can be classified the following according to maps and descriptions available in the 2013 43-101 Technical Report and associated figures: *Technical Report on the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates for the Casa Berardi Mine, Northwestern Québec, Canada, March 31th, 2014, by Salmon B., Bergen D., Live P., Pelletier C.* These include:

- Major quartz veins closely associated with the graphitic layer of the Casa Berardi Faults and some splays south of the fault. Sulfides poor system (<10% in volume) with free gold. Dislocation and stacking can generate bulky lenses with thickness reaching 10 to 50 meters. In details, quartz veining overprint well foliated graphitic mudrock.

- Mylonitic schist in association with ribbons (conformable) quartz veins. Strong sulfides dissemination (pyrite, arsenopyrite) affecting all lithologies along main structures. Associated alteration will vary in function of host rocks: strong pyritization with chlorite in iron rich sediments and chert, sericite-pyrophyllite with disseminated arsenopyrite in conglomerate, dolomite and ankerite in basalt with arsenopyrite and pyrite in variable proportions.

- Quartz veins forming anastomosed to brecciated networks, and occasionally extensional veins stock- work. Hosted in chloritized ferruginous sediments and carbonatized mafic rocks (basalt and andesite). Identified by a strong association with sulfides dissemination and immediate host rocks strong alteration.

- Fractured and brecciated chert with sulfides replacement (pyrite and arsenopyrite). Quartz veins networks commonly developed.

According to gold occurrences description of the Property (GM 49284), it is appropriate to consider potential mineralization at the Property may have similar characteristics as the Casa Berardi Mine deposits. By combining mineralization descriptions of both properties with the regional geology work done by Lacroix S. (1998), an accurate geological interpretation of the area using a projected regional section can be accomplished.

Figures 5 and 9 shows the tight folding of a continuous iron formation and iron rich sediments layers located close to the Taïbi Group base. Monogenic to polymict conglomerate with and iron formation fragments content are spatially associated as well as graphitic faults. According to this model, the different faults of the Property could be related at depth with the Casa Berardi Fault stricto sensu.

A close up on a typical plan view of the Casa Berardi deposit (Level plan -550m) illustrates the distribution of gold zones and quartz veining in relation with folding. In this context, sericite altered zones and irregular quartz veining are both located around, and against preserved fold hinges in a conglomerate unit up to 400 meters south of the Casa Berardi Fault. The lateral extension of each gold zone varies generally between 50 meters and 150 meters. Orientation of mineralized segments is strongly influenced by competency contrasts: faults but also bedding relics and lithological contacts.

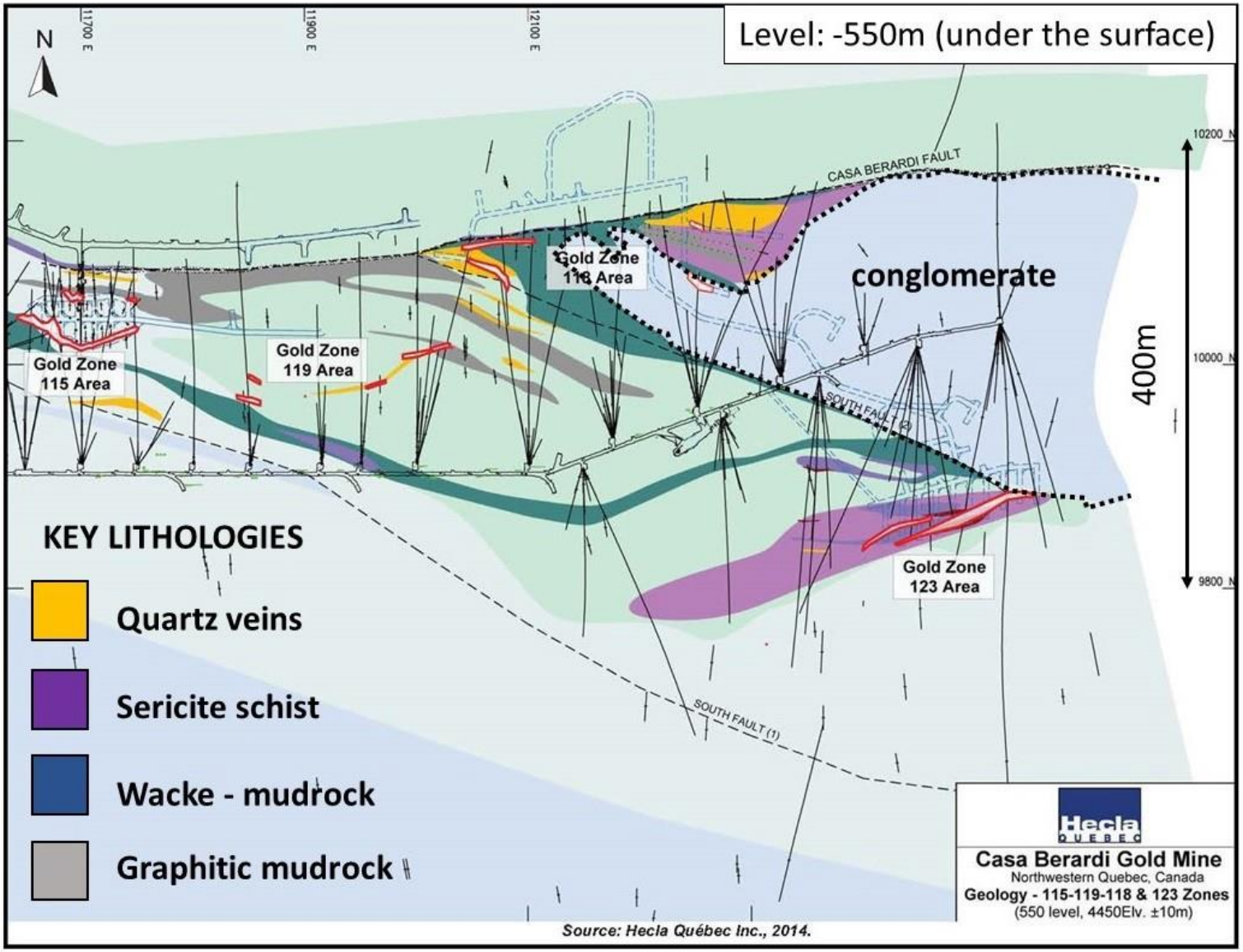

Figure 8: Casa Berardi Mine Plan View (level -550m) - Location of Quartz Veining and Alteration Zones.
(Original cross section by Hecla Quebec, presented by Salmon B. et al., 2014)

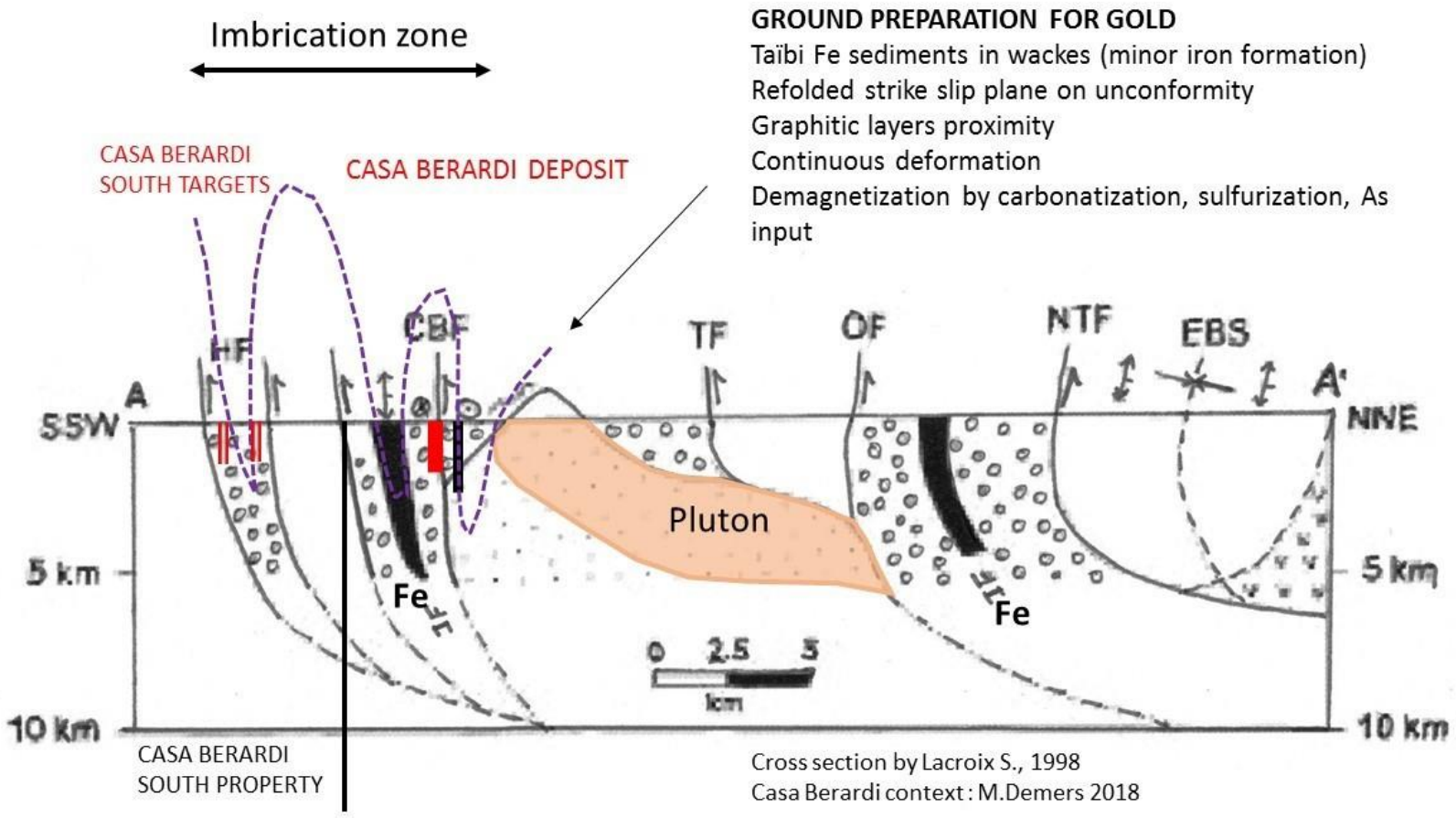

Figure 9: Casa Berardi Fault Tectonic Setting - centered on the tight regional folding followed in a ferruginous sediments layer and dragged on flanks by reverse faults. (Source: original cross section by Lacroix S. (1998), reworked by Demers M. (2018))

9 Exploration

Between 2013 and 2018, GREG completed several geological, structural and geophysical heliborne surveys on the Property (GM 68531, GM 67505, GM 68805, GM 68804, GM 68803, and GM 70450). Eagle Geophysics Ltd flew a helicopter-borne gradient magnetic survey over the Property totaling 724.3 line-kilometers between December 10 and December 16, 2017. An average line-spacing of 150-meter was kept between N358/N178 degrees flight lines. Results are shown in Figure 10.

The survey combined 4 magnetometers in a configuration to measure both the vertical and cross-line magnetic gradients with 3 meters separation for the measured vertical gradient and 10 meters for the horizontal gradient. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) electromagnetic receiver working with Cutler and La Moure emitting stations was also installed on the platform. The stronger of the two available signals available is used for total field, in-phase and out-of-phase measurements.

The combined treatment and interpretation of this survey by Scrivens S., 2018 (GM 70450) was that, "*A prominent magnetic high is visible across the northern boundary of the property caused by the Casa Berardi fault and textured with numerous East-West striking subtle structures. This magnetic high decreases to the south and is interrupted by several localized magnetic highs (possible intrusions), cross-cutting faults and magnetic iron formations (MIF). Although the majority of the geologic fabric across the property runs parallel to the primary fault, several cross-cutting features have been observed that have been interpreted as faults. This same fabric is also apparent in the VLF data.*"

A paleo stress interpretation was done by Moreau A., 2014 (GM 68805) of Technologie Earthmetrix. Magnetic total field and geological map from the Sigeom (Énergie et Ressources Naturelles Québec) were used in conjunction with a multispectral SPOT image as data processing base. The method is based on strike and dip measurements of lineaments obtained through a statistical procedure from existing provincial database. EarthMetrix used a proprietary methodology using the STRUCT 3.1 software for data processing. The algorithm calculates probable slipping planes from the intersection of hyperplanes created by the junction of different structures. Estimated slipping planes are then projected on surface as infinite vectors. The area has been discretized onto 1 km by 1 km square grid. The number of infinite vectors crossing a particular grid cell defines the stress factor. Areas of interest correspond to contour lines between high and low stress factors.

Stress mapping technology defined four exploration targets. One anomaly is located within the Property boundary and lies at the contact of sediments and volcanics; only one short hole was historically drilled on this target. Note that the magnetic anomaly in Figure 10 lines up well with this anomaly from the stress mapping.

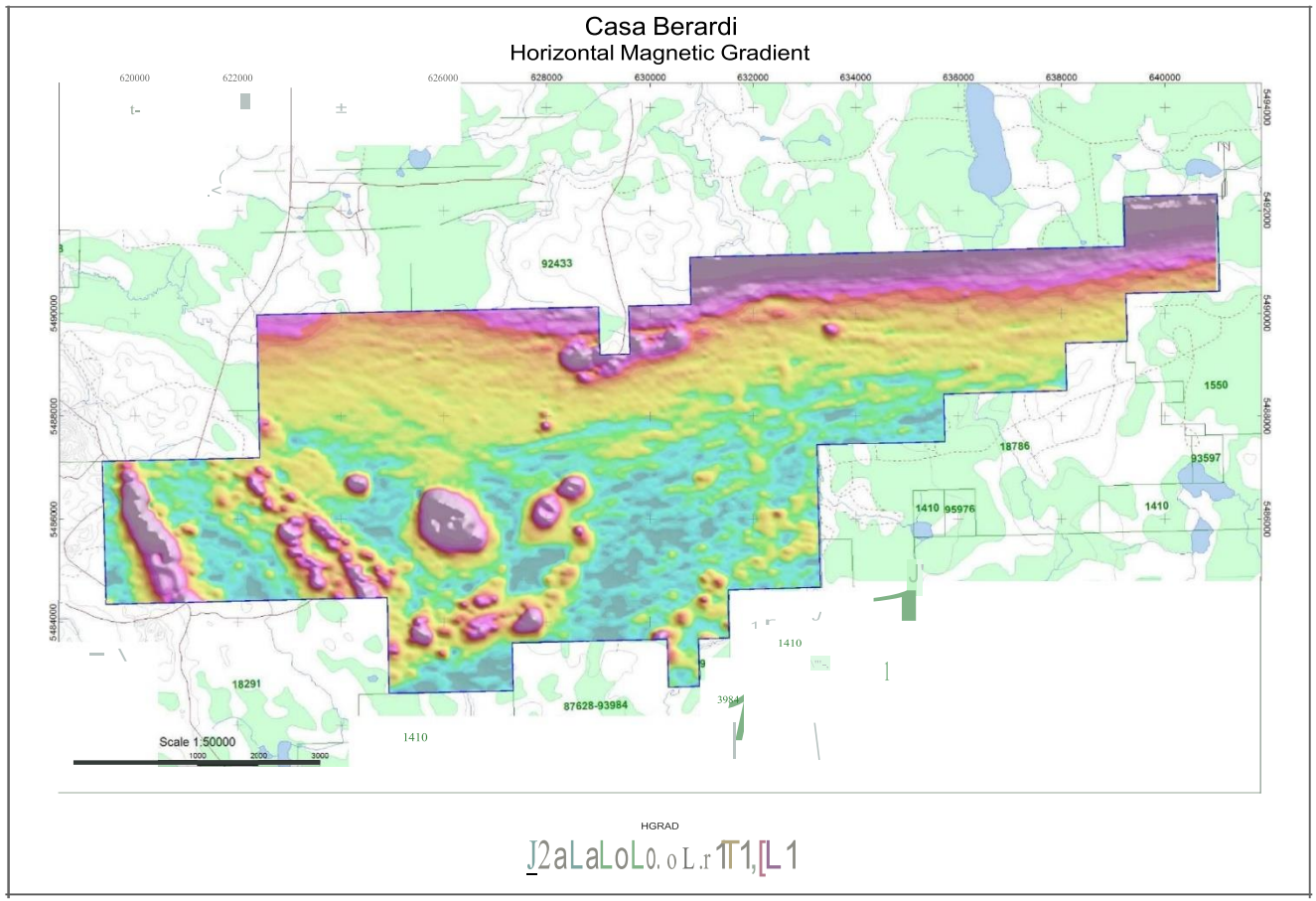

Figure 10: 2017 Airborne MAG Survey

(at 150 meters spacing, horizontal gradient)

(Source: Eagle Geophysics and Geo Pulse, Scrivens S., 2018 (GM 70450))

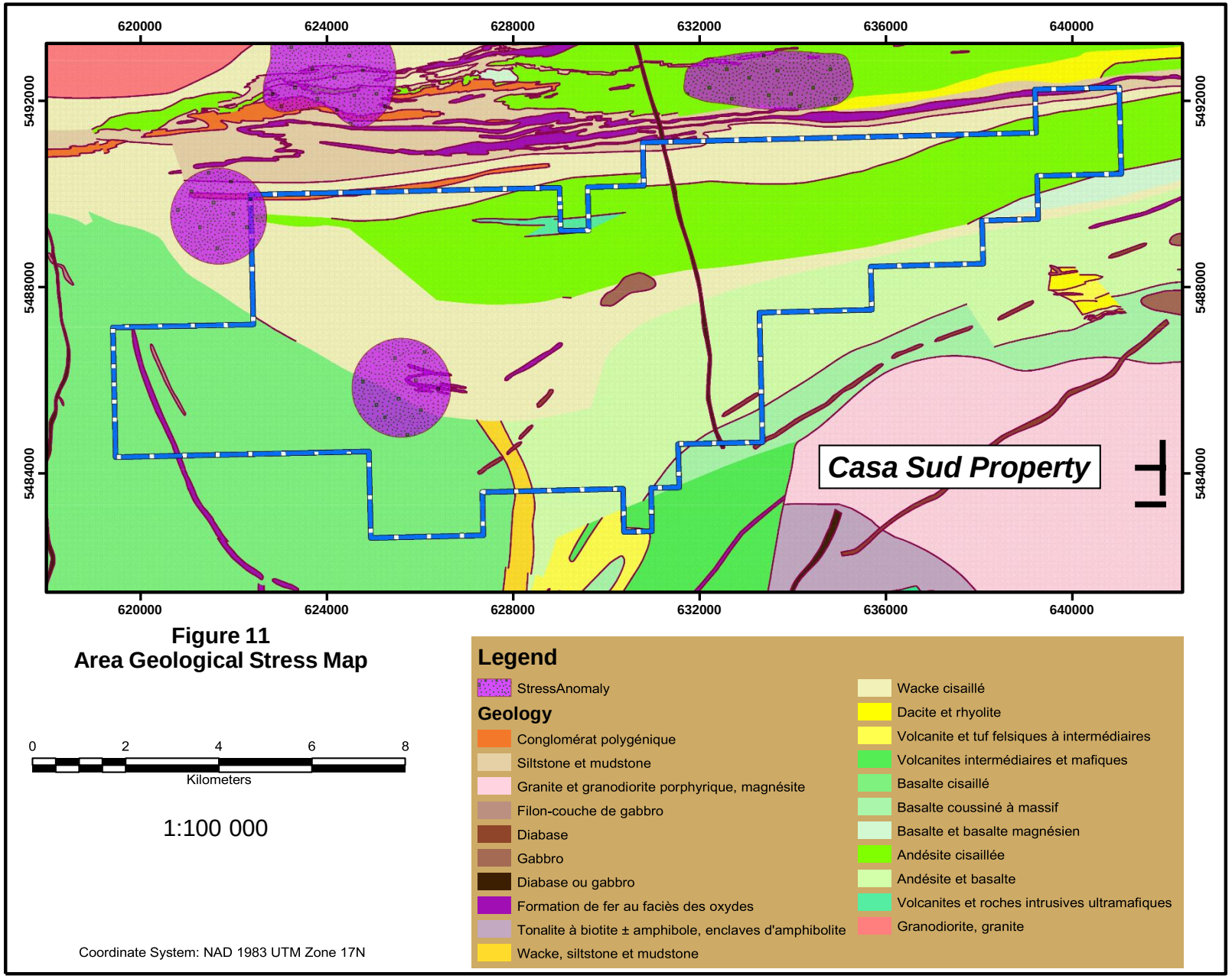

Figure 11
Area Geological Stress Map

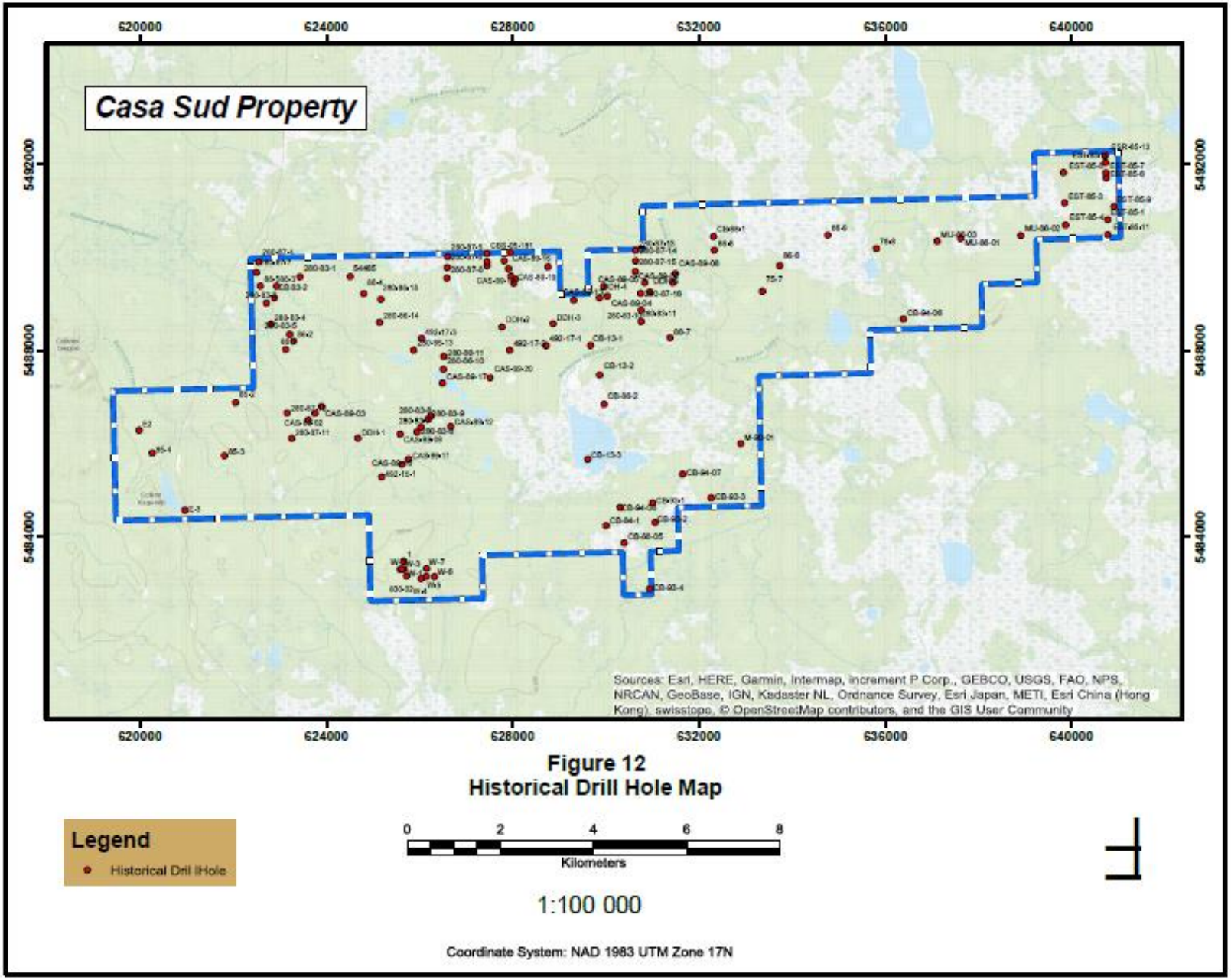

Figure 12
Historical Drill Hole Map

10 Drilling

10.1 Diamond Drilling

No diamond drilling has been done by Emgold or GREG on the Property. A total of 22,990 meters of diamond drilling was drilled by various companies between 1959 and present, totaling 119 drill holes. As shown in Figure 12, these drill holes were concentrated for most part in the northern half of the Property. Table 7 includes a summary of diamond drill hole footages.

Table 7: Diamond Drill Hole Summary

Reference	Year	Company	Position		Drill hole	
GM			Easting	Northing	Hole ID	Length
			UTM NAD 83, Zone 17			(m)
15689	1959	Moneta Porcupine Mines	624673	5486112	1	101.80
			627769	5488496	2	110.03
			628865	5488569	3	124.66
			629857	5489120	4	101.80
			630942	5489250	5	91.44
24713	1969	United States, Smelting,	629666	5488100	CB-13-01	121.92
		Refining and Mining Co.	629862	5487466	CB-13-02	123.14
			629609	5485661	CB-13-03	173.13
31332	1975	Noranda Exploration	635804	5490180	75-08	121.00
31069	1975	Noranda Exploration	633358	5489263	75-07	125.27
30812	1975	Canadian Nickel co.	624507	5489578	54465	91.44
32808	1976	Hudson Bay Exploration	619665	5487244	E2	105.16
			620958	5484568	E3	85.95
34874	1979	SOQUEM	625181	5485279	492-15-1	105.80
			628715	5488097	492-17-1	113.50
			627934	5488001	492-17-2	103.10
			626042	5488256	492-17-3	115.60
37583	1980	Audet Claims	625659	5483296	W-1	13.72
			625579	5483298	W-2	12.80
			625612	5483300	W-3	7.01

Continued on next page

Reference	Year	Company	Position		Drill hole	
GM			Easting	Northing	Hole ID	Length
38260	1981	Selco Mining Corp	626030	5483100	W-4	15.24
			626141	5483144	W-5	17.37
			626314	5483141	W-6	27.13
			626145	5483313	W-7	43.89
40407	1983	Newmont	623428	5489577	83-1	263.96
			622879	5489120	83-2	175.57
			622710	5489008	83-3	190.81
			622801	5488561	83-4	148.13
			623209	5488337	83-5	268.53
			625945	5486248	83-6	245.06
			626027	5486348	83-7	162.76
			626238	5486587	83-8	340.16
			626180	5486518	83-9	214.58
			630757	5488612	83-10	218.24
			630751	5488861	83-11	153.31
41751	1984	Noranda Exploration	636810	5490446	abn	61.87
			636810	5490480	abn	57.91
41596	1984	Noranda Exploration	630001	5484238	CB-84-1	120.70
41536	1984	Audet Claims	625653	5483470	DDH 1	22.86
42469	1985	Audet Claims	625718	5483152	830-02	70.10
42509	1985	Vior	622048	5486874	85-2	153.00
			621806	5485736	85-3	122.00
			620253	5485791	85-4	153.40
44445	1986	Newmont	626504	5487591	280-86-10	370.03
			626514	5487864	280-86-11	315.77
			625887	5487754	280-86-12abn	62.79
			625873	5488001	280-86-13	362.71
			625139	5488595	280-86-14	248.72
			625164	5489094	280-86-15	187.76
44158	1986	Noranda Exploration	629960	5486842	CB-86-2	225.86
43801	1986	Multinational Resources	637619	5490402	MU-86-01	226.16
			638910	5490458	MU-86-02	190.81
			637114	5490335	MU-86-03	154.23
43699	1986	Newmont	623122	5488017	86-1	197.40
			623290	5488189	86-2	204.90

Continued on next page

Reference	Year	Company	Position		Drill hole	
GM			Easting	Northing	Hole ID	Length
			622929	5489373	86-3	299.20
			624800	5489210	86-4	245.20
			622576	5489378	86-5	252.00
			633732	5489812	86-6	234.30
			631375	5488269	86-7	211.80
			632328	5490147	86-8	174.00
			634765	5490469	86-9	228.80
43452	1986	Ressources Oasis	640774	5490797	EST-85-01	124.97
			639848	5491160	EST-85-03	349.61
			639868	5490682	EST-85-04	200.25
			640741	5491697	EST-85-06	145.69
			640733	5491804	EST-85-07	200.25
			639822	5491812	EST-85-08	261.21
			640913	5491077	EST-85-09	144.17
			640731	5492021	EST-85-10	209.40
			640775	5490476	EST-85-11	160.02
			640718	5492176	EST-85-13	104.55
46766	1987	Newmont	622540	5489891	280-87-4	302.97
			626598	5490001	280-87-5	289.56
			626590	5489775	280-87-6	297.49
			622493	5489669	280-87-7	303.58
			626582	5489545	280-87-8	361.49
			623153	5486650	280-87-10	188.98
			623249	5486109	280-87-11	242.62
			630639	5490142	280-87-13	331.01
			630636	5489915	280-87-14	300.53
			630628	5489685	280-87-15	291.39
			630742	5489220	280-87-16	321.87
47373	1988	Exploration Mirandor	631681	5483732	CB-88-01	84.12
			630394	5483866	CB-88-05	184.40
47129	1988	Noranda Exploration	632311	5490440	CB-88-1	148.74
49284	1989	Cambior	623610	5486496	CAS-89-01	337.41
			623751	5486646	CAS-89-02	340.46
			623888	5486788	CAS-89-03	328.27
			630029	5489158	CAS-89-04	304.80

Continued on next page

Reference	Year	Company	Position		Drill hole	
GM			Easting	Northing	Hole ID	Length
			629948	5489368	CAS-89-05	309.68
			630832	5489446	CAS-89-06	309.68
			631438	5489448	CAS-89-07	311.20
			631491	5489644	CAS-89-08	306.63
			625580	5486198	CAS-89-09	325.22
			625615	5485550	CAS-89-10	270.05
			625763	5485658	CAS-89-11	345.03
			626667	5486362	CAS-89-12	282.55
			629310	5489071	CAS-89-13	291.39
			627812	5489918	CAS-89-15	331.32
			627906	5489750	CAS-89-16	355.70
			626490	5487295	CAS-89-17	318.82
			627958	5489589	CAS-89-18	239.88
			628020	5489434	CAS-89-19	223.72
			627509	5487409	CAS-89-20	248.72
49954	1989	Noranda Exploration	632894	5485993	M-90-01	206.05
52762	1994	Noranda Exploration	636385	5488671	CB-94-06	116.00
			631646	5485339	CB-94-07	269.00
			630301	5484626	CB-94-08	296.00
66435	1996	Cross Lake Minerals	631002	5484725	CB-93-01	146.50
			631055	5484306	CB-93-02	134.00
			632259	5484835	CB-93-03	149.00
			630939	5482872	CB-93-04	155.00
62957	2006	Mines Aurizon	627447	5489811	CBS-05-172	102.00
			627446	5489896	CBS-05-173	102.00
			627942	5490096	CBS-05-174	92.00
			628053	5489523	CBS-05-175	102.00
			628753	5489787	CBS-05-180	102.00
			627442	5490071	CBS-05-181	102.00
					Total	22,990.24m

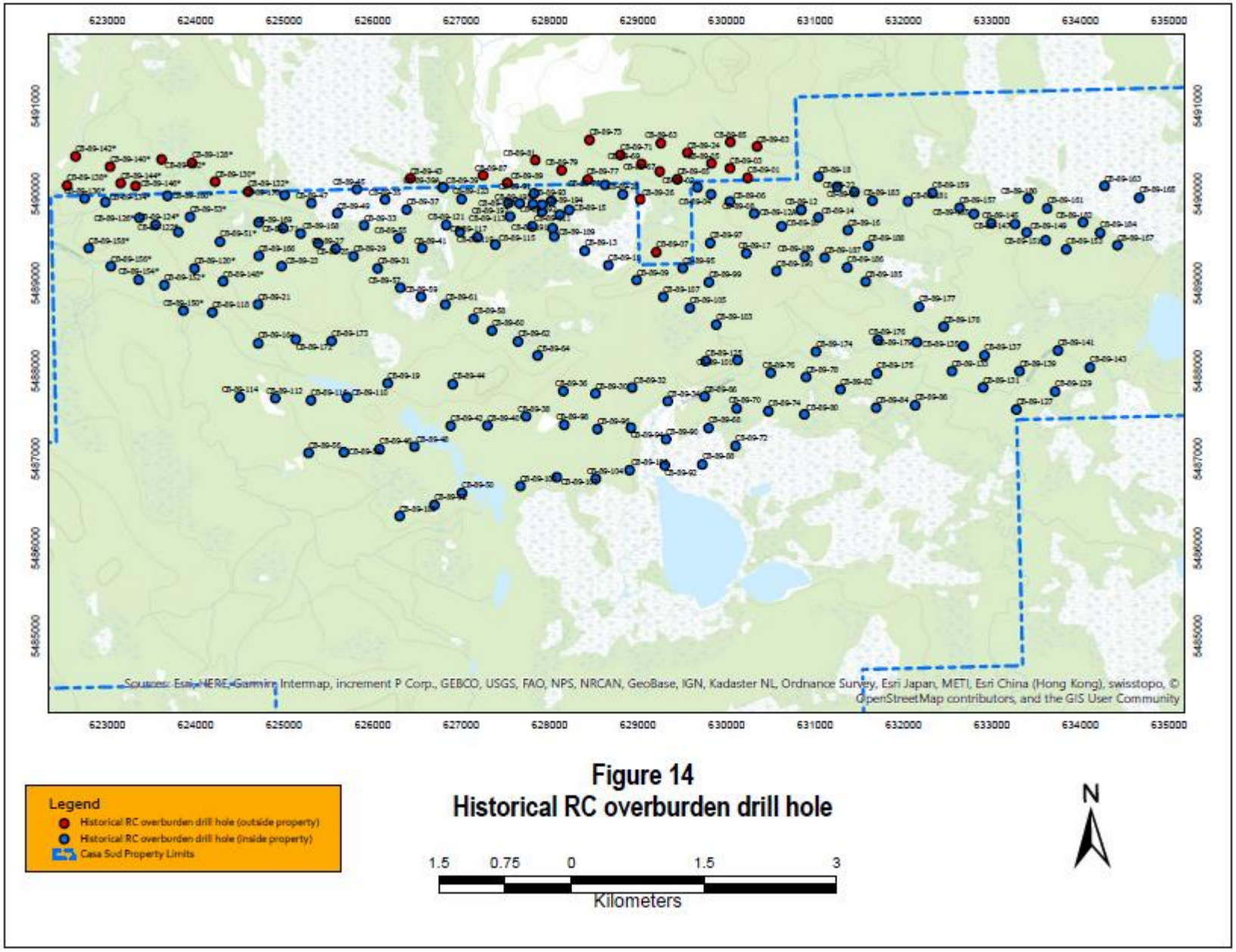

Figure 14
Historical RC overburden drill hole

10.2 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

No diamond drilling was done by GREG on the Casa Sud property. 22 990 m were drilled on 119 drill holes made by various companies between 1959 and today. On the Historical drill hole map, page 57, it can be seen that the drill holes were concentrated for most part in the northern half of the Property. 170 Reverse Circulation overburden holes drilled were compiled from MacNeil K.A et al. in GM-49285 (1989) inside the property limit. The drilling grid as illustrated on figure 9 used 400 meters average spacing to intercept gold dispersion train created by a combination of two main glacial drift orientation: 225 degrees to the south-west and 160 to 180 to the south. Holes length recorded overburden thickness varying between 1.3 and 74.4 meters, for an average of 25 meters. This information must be considered of historical nature, not being supported by a complete verification of drill records and surveying information.

The sampling of basal till by RC drilling was widely used by early exploration phases following the Casa Berardi deposit discovery years (1981-1988). Cambior applied the same approach through 1987-1988 with a diamond drill follow up focusing mostly on geophysical anomalies (GM-49284).

To date the Property gold signature is based mainly on the gold in till signature. Two hundred and six RC holes were released in public files, including 197 holes drilled in 1989. The sampling grid used 400-meter average spacing to intercept gold dispersion train created by a combination of two main glacial drift orientation: 225 degrees to the south-west and 160 to 180 to the south according to McNeil K.A et al. in GM-49285. Gold was analyzed using the “ODM” procedure (Overburden Drilling Management, https://www.odm.ca/) based on the concentration of heavy minerals from a sample split on a shacking table and the recovery of gold particles downstream. Gold grades were calculated by a combination of volumetric evaluation of gold grains and geochemistry on concentrates. Anomalous assays results obtained from concentrates were screened and explained individually using a three stages procedure: stage 1 screening to control if an anomaly has a vertical continuity; stage 2 screening to evaluate if gold grains represent background noise of dispersion train; and stage 3 screening to evaluate unobserved grains possibilities.

Results and interpretation produced from this systematic work highlighted the relatively low gold content of heavy minerals concentrated and the general unreliability of anomalies according to ODM expertise. A summary of till sampling results is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Casa Sud Till Anomalies Screening

From: Reverse Circulation Overburden Drilling and Heavy Mineral Geochemical Sampling

GM 49285	
Date:	1989
Hole #	68
Samples #	1521
Anomalies > 1 000 ppb or with gold grains associated	112
Anomalies with more than 2 gold grains	62
1st screening:stratigraphy	
Retained anomalies with vertical or basal continuity	24
Irrelevant stratigraphic unit	11
Second screening: assays VS visible gold	
good assays correlation but with nugget effect	31
Pathfinder correlation (As)	9
Ideal gold grains distribution (number and shape)	1
No vertical continuity	22
Third screening	
Low grade assayed despite high gold grain count	58
Pathfinder correlation (As)	8
Dispersion train characteristics	1
Anomalies classification	
Nugget	88
Cluster	10
Potentially significant	14

Till analysis compilation from MacNeil K.A. et al., GM-49285 using the Overburden Drilling Management Ltd. screening procedure.

Some general comments can be made to reconcile ODM observations based on knowledge of the Casa Berardi gold deposit. Till sampling results from heavy minerals concentrates on the Casa Sud Property delivered assays > 1,000 ppb combined with locally results > 10,000 ppb with a frequency similar to what is observed along the Casa Berardi gold deposit located about 2 km north. Little follow up was done on the field following the GM-49285 release at the best of authors, knowledge. Comments include:

- The lack of stratigraphic correlation is problematic for about two third of anomalies. Different phenomenon can be involved: nugget effect, post depositional mobilization, and sample representativeness. Stratigraphic relationships are complex and hard to interpret with widely spaced holes considering interglacial sedimentation and fluvio-glacial activity related to the Harricana moraine. The compilation of results from GM 49285 showed that about 10% of anomalies > 1 000 ppb are hosted in sedimentary types other than till.

- Heavy minerals concentrates representativeness remains challenging. Final non-magnetic concentrates weight obtained show a significant variability due to magnetite fraction which can reach up to 50% of the weight. Final weight prepared for assaying varied between 20 and 30 grams.

- The threshold of 1,000 ppb Au used to define anomalies is aggressive in the studies context. The visual correlation on sections indicates possibly a wider distribution for a range of less than 0.1 to g/t Au.

- 1 g/t Au threshold represents the technical limit of gold grains recovery using a shaking table and identification possibilities. Even robust, the ODM methodology can experience difficulties to recover fine gold particles which minimal dimension < 20 µm in the Casa Berardi context. Also, no information is available about the recovery process tail grade. By comparison, metallurgical testing performed with nearby Casa Berardi ore types indicates poor gravity recovery due to a combination of micronic gold particles gold bearing sulfides grains. The Knelson gravity concentrator used for these tests delivered a mix of recovery results between 10% and 70%, corresponding respectively from sediments mineralization and quartz veins (Salmon,B., 2009). Previous petrographic studies cited in GM-62472 made the observation that gold grains observed from thin sections in most mineralization contexts, and for a wide range of grade, tends to indicate diameters of less than 10 µm.

- Arsenic is widespread across heavy minerals concentrates results and is not systematically associated with gold in concentrates. Till units may allow traceable outlines with a threshold of 200 ppm As. These anomalies are coeval with arsenic concentration in bedrock which is considered as the main pathfinder element in the Casa Berardi environment. Some sheared bedrock samples have returned for 10 samples results between 50 and 200 ppm As.

- Screened anomalies are generally weak according to MacNeil K.A. (GM-49285) while meeting all the technical criteria of a thorough procedure (see Table 9). It is noticeable that most anomalies come from a mix of nugget effect, distal and proximal sources. Abraded gold grains were automatically eliminated from the target selection despite the 400 meters spacing between holes. Retained anomalies are located along the two main east-west to slightly east north-east shear system of the property and can be followed with break and offsets for near 8 km. The relation between upper north anomalies and the Casa Berardi deposit as a potential source was questioned at length by the authors, even more

considering that scattered diamond drilling has tested some of them. A possible explanation remains that the gradual de-loading of gold grains in the glacial drift from mineralized boulders ripped out from mineralized zones of the Casa Berardi deposit, create a higher background gold level in till.

Compilation of all RC holes from the Sigeom database and internal data from the Property was modelled in 3D by the Consorem and URSTM in 2002 (http://urstm.com/3d). The resulting model used the superimposition of gold modelled dispersion trains on the bedrock topography using the regional till. A spatial correlation is illustrated between ancient till gold signature and topographic depressions corresponding to faults position. As shown in Figures 13 and 18, gold is concentrated near or on faults zones contouring the central andesite unit in two elongated depressions corresponding to shear systems.

The southern system is associated with deep overburden coverage. About 2 km of barren terrain separates the two anomalies. The joint URSTM-Consorem work has highlighted depth and shape similarities between the Casa Berardi Fault gold deposit till signature and the Casa South main gold concentration in till. In the Casa Berardi case, in situ remobilization of gold benefited to the general enrichment observed directly above main deposit over a thickness reaching locally 50 meters. The RC drilling spacing then decreases down to 100 meters. This behavior is not observed in the Casa Sud Property context.

10.3 Gold Targets Based on Drilling Results

The Property gold potential can be divided in three targets at different advancement levels.

10.3.1 Kama Trend

The area of interest is located close to the northern property limit, approximately between UTM coordinates 626 300 E and 630 600 E corresponding roughly to a strike length of 4.3 km. According to historical results from a coverage of about 16 diamond drill holes, mineralization occurrences are split in two distinct parallel trends, spaced out by about 1 km. The northern trend could be split in blocks by north to northwest minor faults (Demers M., GM 62957).

In both cases, the gold mineralization is associated with about 10% of finely disseminated pyrite + arsenopyrite in a strongly carbonatized and tectonically brecciated volcanic of intermediate composition. Drilled intervals are in the range of 0.2 to 0.3 g/t over 10 to 12 meters (See table 8). Any hole has tested best results down dip.

10.3.2 Northwest Magnetic Anomaly

The magnetic anomaly can be compared to the Taïbi signature with well-defined layering and strong contrast corresponding to iron rich sediments or iron formations. To date, the 6 km X 3 km anomaly was tested by close to 30 holes, mostly to cut strong conductors. Most recent diamond drill holes series CAS-89-01, 02, 03, 09, 10, 11, 12, and 17 can be used to evaluate the geological background. Till sampling by RC drilling did not cover the area (Figure 15 and 18).

Table 9 is an inventory of targets rocks intercepted by drilling. According to descriptions, faulted andesite-sediments contacts were intersected along a northwestern trend. In sediments, the sequence described seems similar to the Casa Berardi deposit environment with conglomerate, iron formations, and graphitic mudrock fitting inside about 200 meters thick layers. Carbonate alteration and related ductile deformation levels are variable. Faults zones with quartz veining were also intercepted over 10 to 15 meters in holes CAS-89-03 and 09. Sites visit observation made in the area confirmed the presence of a nearly east-west strong foliation in the volcanic host rock.

At the time the drilling was done, results received were deceiving with only hole CAS-89-17 returning weak 10 ppb anomalies over 46 meters. The composite sampling method was chosen for this program with centimetric core fragments taken at each 1.5 meters. Combined thicknesses have not exceeded 30 meters. Evident mineralization intervals were sampled conventionally with continuous 1 to 1.5 meters core lengths. On average, about 25% of drilled lengths were sampled (Nicole Houle, GM 49284).

Table 9
Historical Assessment Work Performed

Hist. DDH	(m)	Target Geologic Indicators	Assays, coverage, mineralization indicators
CAS-89-01	337.41	-	-
CAS-89-02	340.46	Close to southwest contact. Sediments sequence over the entire length of hole (45.44 to 340.46 m): wackes, conglomerate, siltstone.	Any gold values. Composite sample only.
CAS-89-03	328.27	Close to target south-west contact. Alteration zone with quartz veining over 10 meters inside sediments sequence over the entire length of hole (64.01 to 238.27m): wackes, conglomerate, siltstone.	Any gold values. Composite sample only.
CAS-89-09	325.22	Inside the main target, magnetic contrast. Wacke,conglomerate, siltstone. Fault zone with quartz veining from 302.8 to 319.65 m.	Any gold values. Composite sample only.
CAS-89-10	270.05	Carbonatized andesite from 120 to 187.8 m, chert, iron formation from 234 to 239.6 m. Wacke from 255.45 to 270.05 m.	Any gold values. Composite sample only.
CAS-89-11	345.03	Altered andesite at the collar (16.15 to 25.32 m),Fe sediments from 297.35 to 345.03 m.	Any gold values. Composite sample only.
CAS-89-12	282.55	Graphitic siltstone from 68.88 to 219.55 m. Fault zone over 27.9 meters, from 68.88 to 96.8 m, slightly carbonatized sediments from 219.55 to 282.55 m.	Any gold values. Composite sample only.
CAS-89-17	318.82	Graphitic schist with quartz veining from 97.84 to 260.85 m.	Any gold values. Composite sample only.
CAS-89-20	248.72	Altered intermediate tuff chlorite-carbonate alteration in a sheared environment from 117.2 to 154.62m	Any gold values. Composite sample only.

10.3.3 Central Till Anomaly

Historically, RC drilling was used in the Casa Berardi area for sampling till layers covered by post glacial silts. It can be considered comparable in intensity and size to the original Casa Berardi discovery with extensive gold anomalies obtained along two main corridors located respectively on UTM NAD83 5 490 000 N and 5 488 000 N positions. Series of conductors and magnetic contrasts follow gold anomalies trends over about 10 km of strike length.

The samples analyses procedure was based on the assaying of heavy mineral concentrates and the recovery of gold grain by hydraulic gravity separation. According to assessment reports done by Newmont and after Cambior during the first phase of work, gold signals obtained in till can be correlated locally from hole to hole using stratigraphic markers. Enrichment trends in tills and potential bedrock sources locations have been highlighted in reports (GM-49284, GM-39776, GM-39777). However, the importance of till anomalies is mitigated by the dominant nugget effect and the lack of stratigraphic coherence.

The target definition using gold anomalies in tills is based mainly on URSTM approach to till exploration placing an emphasis on the topographic expression of gold in till anomalies. In this model, gold was trapped in bedrock depressions at major faults zones positions. Thick gold anomalies columns observed would be the product of successive glacial drift, till deposition and fluvio-glacial activity related to the Harricana moraine. It is not excluded that part of gold was remobilized inside the stratigraphic column. The high noise to signal ratio generated makes less pertinent the detailed stratigraphic analysis of dispersion trains. General results included:

- Gold concentrates values were extracted from the Sigéom public database http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca. Gold in till values were summarized using cumulative metal factors (sum of g/t X meters). Numbers obtained extended from 0 to 17,577 representing vertical gold distribution covering about 10 to 40 meters inside the till sequence.

- The cumulative metal factor data was superimposed on bedrock elevation model based on RC and diamond drill holes. The product identified elongated and rolling depressions reaching 60 meters depth. The lightly south facing sloping land corresponding to the southern portion of the Property extends for about 500 meters for a lateral extension of about 8 km.

- The extended gold in till signal is representative of the Casa Berardi deposit signature, correlated with deeply eroded faults and deformation zones hosting gold mineralization. RC holes bedrock information confirmed the sheared nature of host rocks as the arsenic enrichment. Gold is locally enriched between 0.02 and 0.2 g/t Au.

- Till targets are modelled up ice, on terrain slope. The area corresponds to a strong magnetic contrast. Going south to north, the magnetic signal sees a transition from a low magnetic area to a gradually increasing magnetic signal with local gold enrichment. Based on drilled information, this transition is related to a sediment-volcanic contact.

- The target trend orientation is roughly north to north-east following the magnetic trend as much as geological indicators identified by RC drilling bedrock chip samples. There is no drill section covering the entire target influence which is located between northing position UTM NAD83 5 488 200 N and 5 488 800 N going eastward. Only Holes 86-7 and 497-17-01 located respectively on sections UTM 631 300 E and 628 600 E would have intercepted the targeted trend with low grade halos of a few dozen ppb.

- Meeting evaluation points made by McNeil K.A. et al. in GM 49285, the intended target type close to surface belongs to wide low-grade systems which can show a kilometric continuity with 100 meters thickness.

- The exploration approach proposed is trying first to identify the mineralized structure over its entire thickness to a depth of 200 meters. Test sections insuring the structural continuity should be positioned strategically using till anomalies consistency.

10.4 Analysis

Known gold mineralization of the Kama Trend contains ready to drill targets and is considered a priority exploration target due to its vicinity to Casa Berardi Mine. The apparent thickness of the mineralized structure reaches 10 meters and the width of the alteration system is a recommended target for evaluation. The density of drilling and sampling in this area may allow exploration to focus on sections showing gold anomalies with the most significant widths.

The Central Till Anomaly is the second exploration target on the property. The comprehensive analysis of gold in till anomalies by McNeil K.A. et al. in GM 49285 done using the ODM methodology had questioned the validity of individual anomalies. In most cases, visible gold grains are related to a nugget effect belonging to background. On the other hand, most reliable samples are related to fine gold (<50µm) which remains barely recoverable by the sampling procedure applied. It is suggested that detailed till analysis based on gold grains counts should be interpreted with caution in the Casa Berardi context, especially in a widely spaced drilling program framework. See Table 10 for till sampling results.

The evaluation and exploration approach discussed in this Report emphasizes the topographic control of gold deposition during the glacial process. Using gold concentrations in till has to take into account broader gold source uncertainty. Targets are now modelled a few hundred meters up ice (up glacial flow) from RC drilling positions projecting the regional volcanic-sediments with associated carbonate alteration and deformation. Actual size of the anomaly is approximately 3

km of strike length by 500 meters of width and it will require an appropriate drill pattern to refine the individual targets early in the exploration process. This Report considers that any work was previously done to model and test mineralized targets up ice from RC drilling positions.

The third target in on the Property is based on a magnetic signature and stress anomaly and is called the Northwest Anomaly. The area was tested by limited drilling, but at sufficient level to confirm a gold potential. Sampling approach used by previous operators during the 1980's has to be questioned to catch anomalous trends and to follow up on those trends. To date all indicators of proximity of a mineralized system were observed with local weak gold enrichment below 0.1 g/t Au. The RC drilling grid barely touched the contrasted magnetic trends and focused on the gold potential of other targets.

Figure 13 shows the three anomalies with gold in till values from RC drilling overlain on the vertical magnetic gradient and target interpretation. Figure 14 shows the three anomalies with gold in bedrock values from RC drilling overlain on the vertical magnetic gradient and target interpretation.

Figure 15 shows gold in till values and traces of historic diamond drill holes on the Property. Figure 16 shows the mineralized areas of the Kama Trends. Figure 17 shows interpreted gold trends based on drilling data, magnetic, and VLF signatures. Figure 18 shows 3-D modelling work of till anomalies on the Property that appear to be similar to Casa Berardi anomalies. Figure 19 shows VLF apparent resistivity illustrating eat-west structural trends on the Property and their alignment with gold trend identified by drilling.

The pluri-kilometric size and internal complexity of this prospective Property will require ongoing basic exploration work and other preparation before moving forward subsequent drilling programs to test identified targets.

Table 10: Till Anomalies Discussion from MacNeil K.A. et al., GM 49285

Hole	Easting*	Northing*	Sample No.	Gold Grains	Size (µm)	Shape	Pathfinder	Assayed Grade (g/t)	Remarks
42	629746	5487807	42-03, 04	12,15	25-310	Irregular	As in bedrock	0.6, 0.08	AS association till bedrock
65	633771	5488522	65-02			Occluded gold	Ag association	3.5 on pulp	Isolated result, no continuity
84	626038	5489017	84-04		50-140	Occluded gold	Elevated As	1.8	Nugget effect in another sample of the same hole
108	624963	5489425	108-04	8	60-260	Occluded gold. Irregular	Elevated As	2.2 in pulp	0.25 g/t Au in bedrock proximal source
109	627174	5489446	109-02, 03, 05	15,16	25-160	Delicate, irregular	Elevated As	0.18 to 1.5	Low assay due to find grain gold. Dispersion train signature
121	626788	5489591	121-02	1	40	Occluded, delicate	As association, gold As in bedrock	1.4	0.2 g/t Au in bedrock sample
126	630466	5489678	126-02, 03	11,15	25-175	Irregular, delicate	As association	0.7, 2.3	Dispersion train signature
140	633317	5489840	140-04, 05, 06, 07	13,15,8,8	25-175	Irregular, delicate	As association	0.7, 0.4, 0.1, 0.1	Dispersion train signature
144	627888	5489864	144-04, 05	8,8	40-150	Irregular, delicate	-	0.2, 0.2	Dispersion train signature
128	675510	5489701	128-12	18	25-110	Delicate	Silver, galena	8.6 (concentrate), 6.3 pulp	Could be related to a drilled boulder

*UTM NAD 83

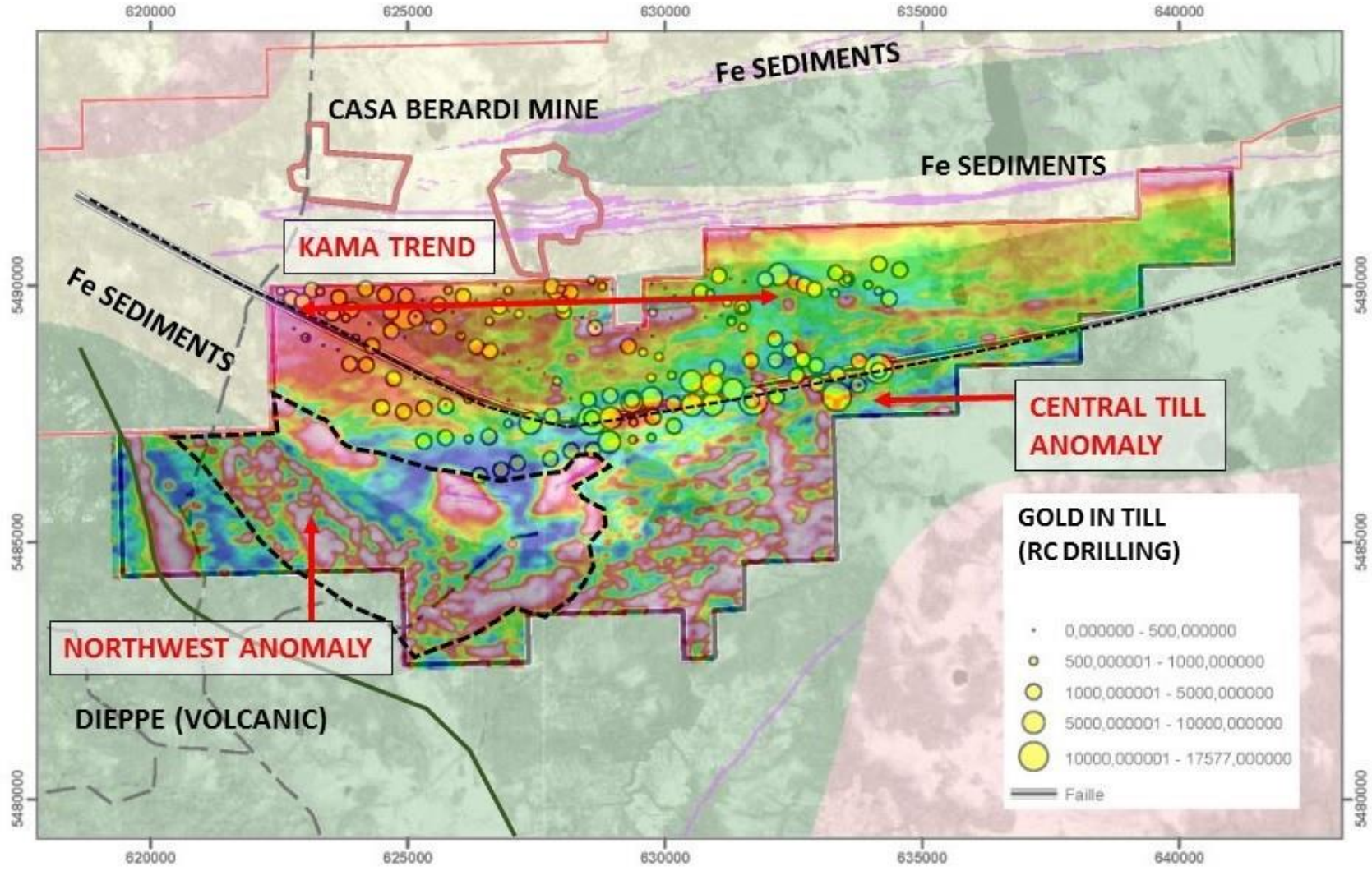

Figure 13: Gold in Till Anomalies Based on RC Drilling
Overlain on Vertical Magnetic Gradient with Target Interpretation
Source: GREG Exploration Inc.

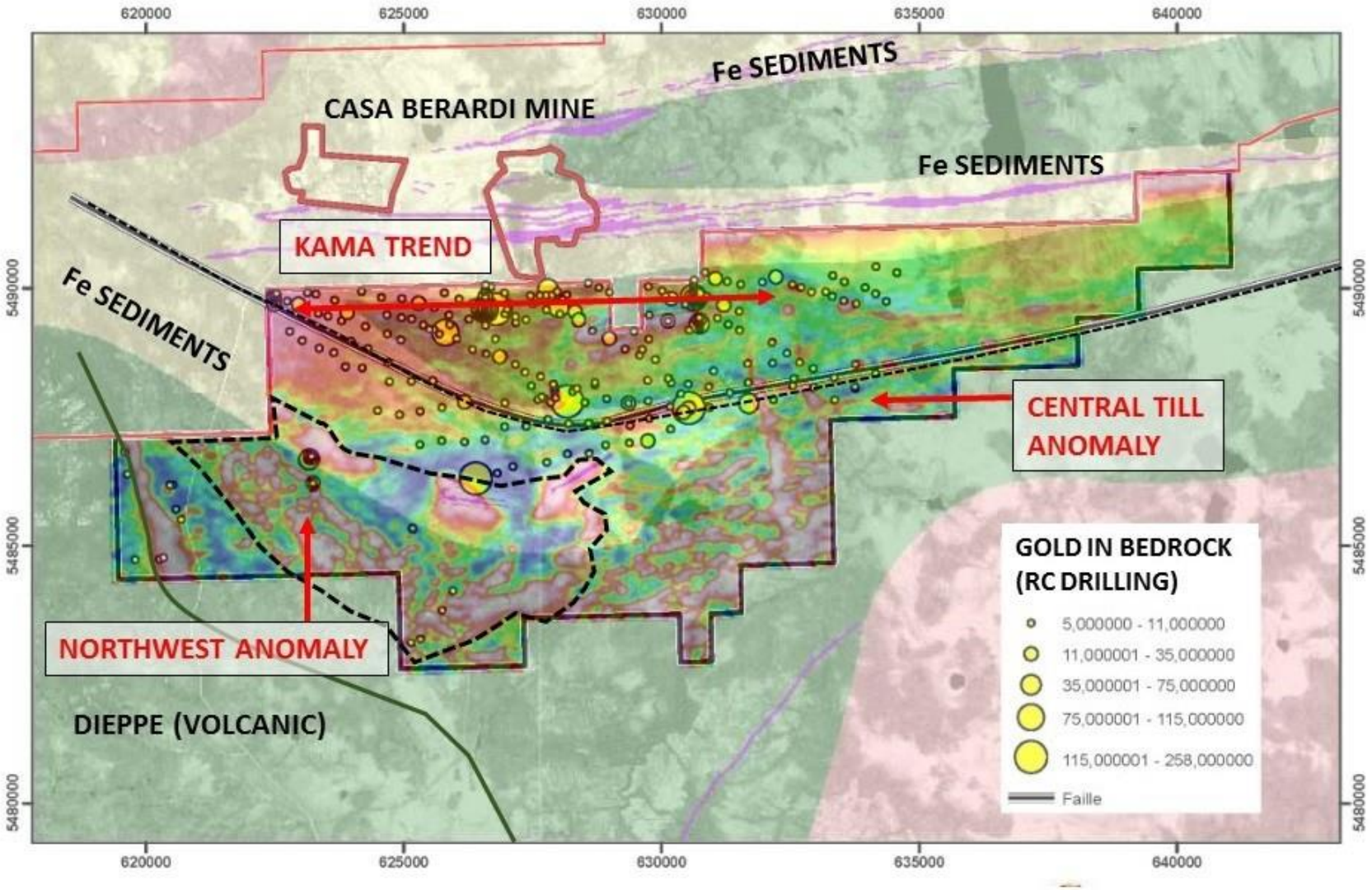

Figure 14: Bedrock Gold Anomaly Based on RC Drilling
Overlain on Vertical Magnetic Gradient with Target Interpretation
Source: GREG Exploration Inc., data from SIGEOM

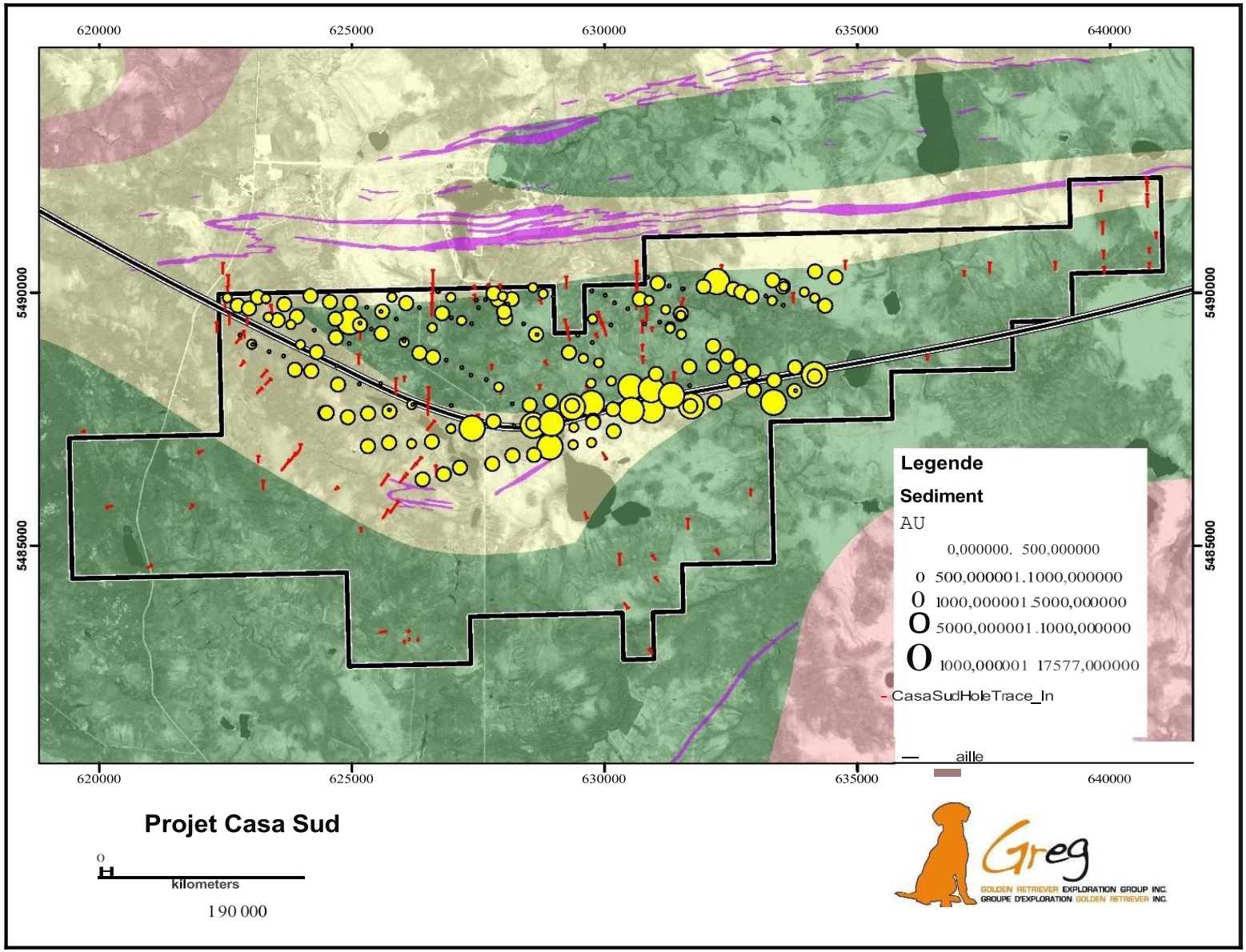

Figure 15: Gold in Till Anomaly Based on RC Drilling with Traces of Diamond Drill Holes.

Source GREG Exploration Inc, data from SIGEOM

Figure 16: Kama Trend Interpretation Based on Historical Drilling.
Source: GREG Exploration Inc.

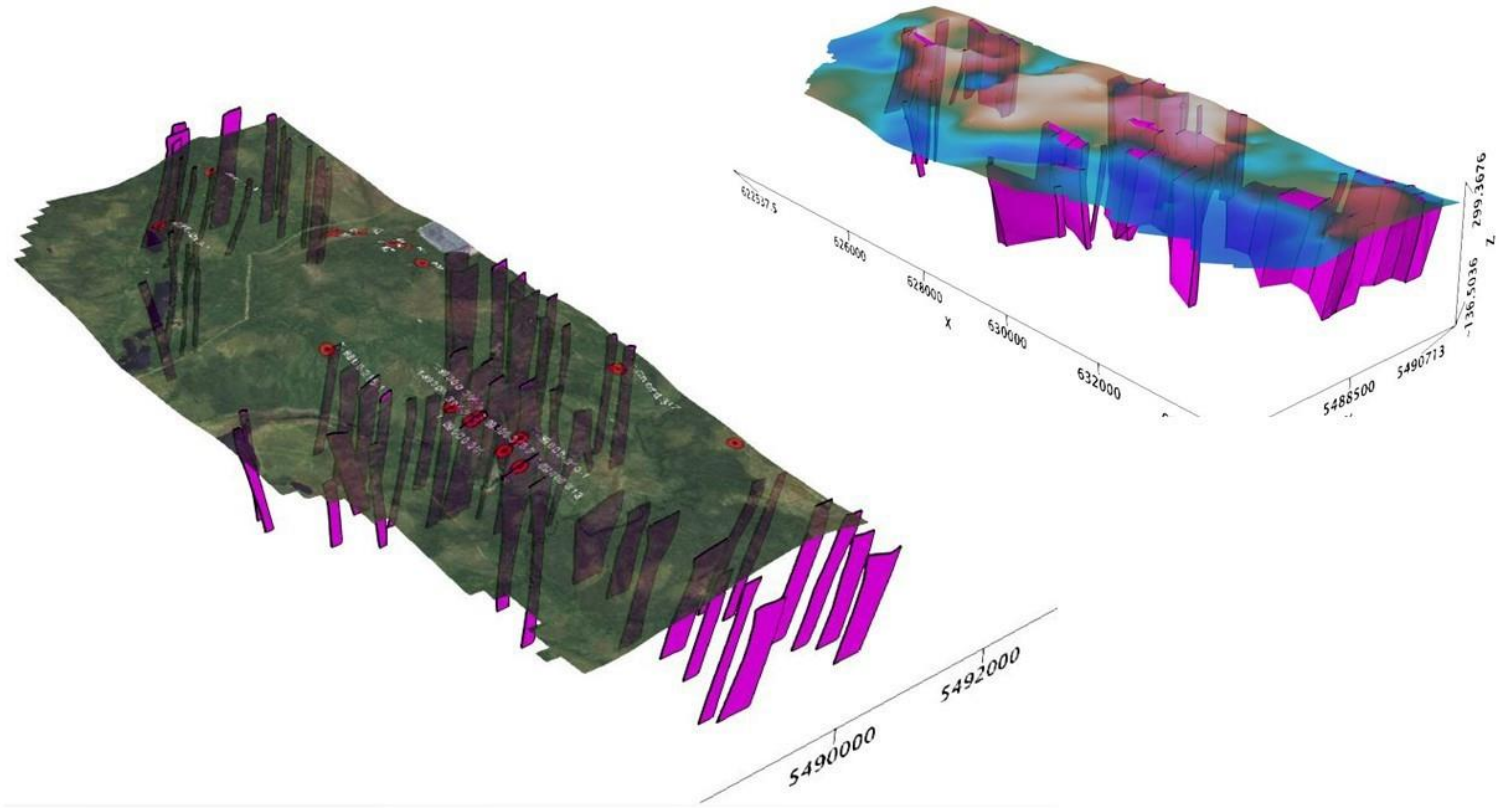

Figure 17: Gold Trends Interpretation Based on Drilling Data, Magnetics, and VLF Signatures.
Source: GREG Exploration Inc.

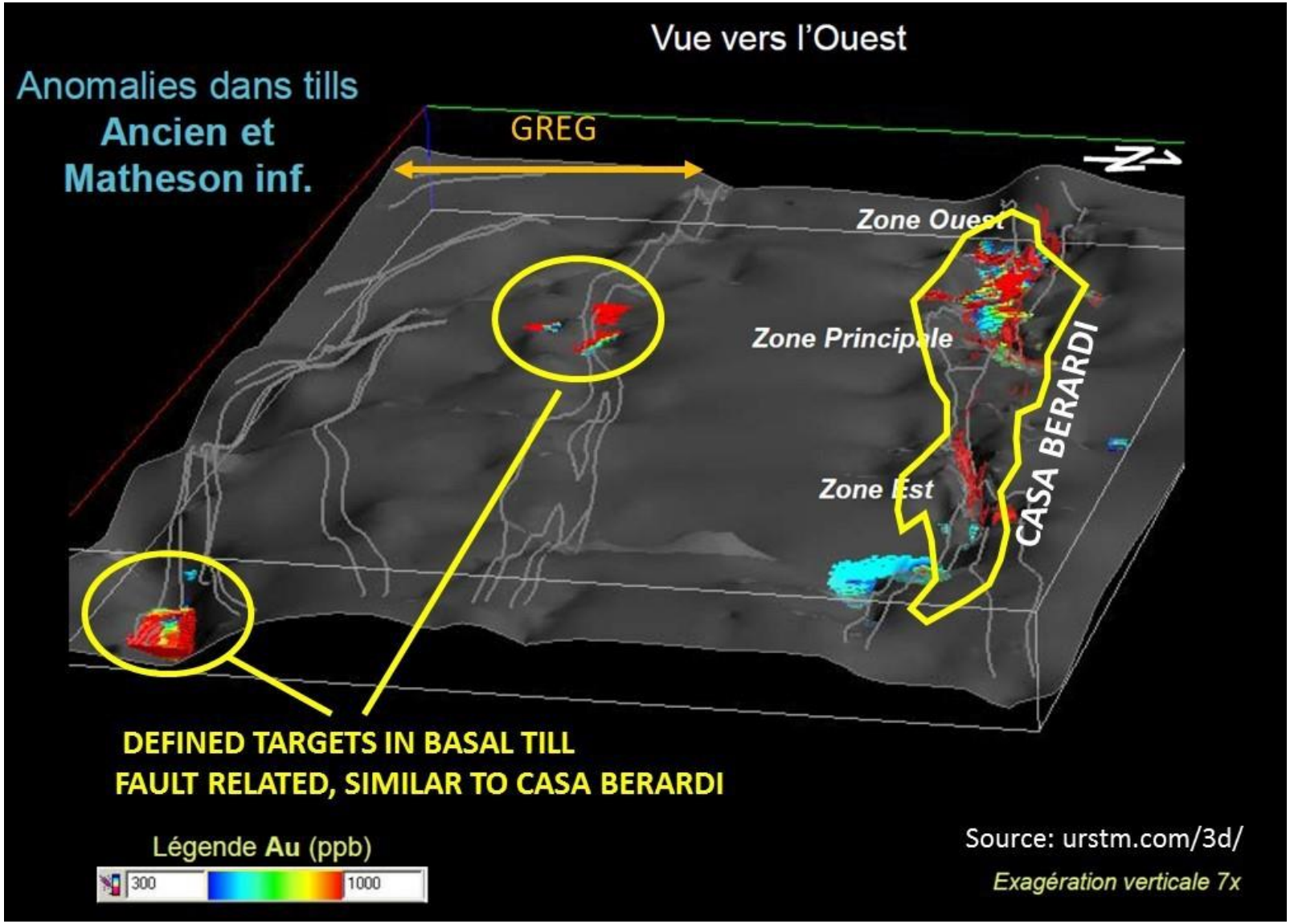

Figure 18: 3D Modelling Work of Till Anomalies in the Casa Berardi Deposit Area Showing Only Basal Till.
Source: URSTM

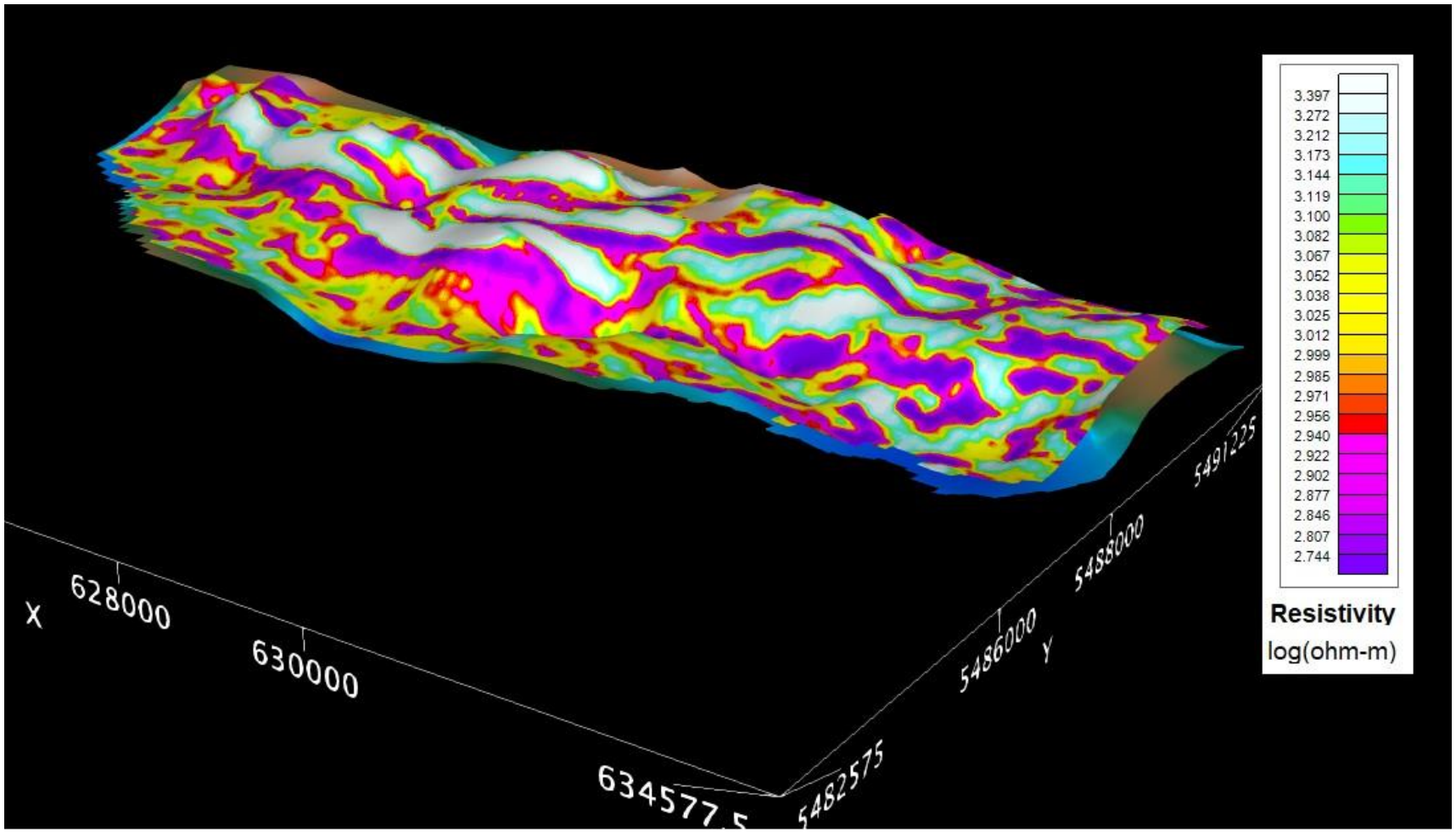

Figure 19: VLF Apparent Resistivity Showing East-west Structural Trends.
Vertical Exaggeration 10X
Source: EAGLE Géosciences

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No drilling or sampling was done by GREG or Emgold on the Casa Sud property. For the historic drilling, none of the reports reviewed while preparing this Report described the sampling preparation for the drill core. As no information is available, the authors cannot comment on the sampling preparation, analyses and security. The authors had to rely on the reported exploration works. While mostly historical in nature, the authors are of the opinion that the data used in this report is reliable for the purposes of the Report.

12 Data Verification

It has been impossible to verify the historical data without locating the original core boxes and samples. The authors reviewed all the available historical reports. Most reports were completed prior to the introduction of NI 43-101. The authors had to rely on the reported exploration work which, while considered mostly historical in nature, the authors are of the opinion that the data used in this report is reliable for the purposes of the Report (i.e. to recommend future exploration work).

12.1 Database Verification

The database provided by the MRNF, SIGEOM consisted of 119 diamond drill holes within the perimeter of the Property boundaries. Basic cross-check routines were performed between the SIGEOM database and originals documents (GM). Some errors were identified and corrected accordingly. Any discrepancies were corrected and incorporated into the current diamond drill hole database.

12.2 Site Visit

The Property was visited separately on October 25th, 2018 by Jeannot Théberge P.Geo. and October 26th,2018 by Martin Demers P.Geo. Combined visits allowed the authors to make observations on a total of 12 sites, all located between the following UTM NAD 83 coordinates: 620 800 E to 627 785 E and 5 483 173 N to 5 484960 N.

12.3 Conclusion

Overall, the authors are of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrates the validity of the data. While mostly historical in nature, the author is of the opinion that the data used in this report is reliable for the purposes of the Report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on the Property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

NI-43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates have not been calculated for the Property.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This item applies to more advanced stage properties and does not apply to the Property.

16 Mining Methods

This item applies to more advanced stage properties and does not apply to the Property.

17 Recovery Methods

This item applies to more advanced stage properties and does not apply to the Property.

18 Project Infrastructure

This item applies to more advanced stage properties and does not apply to the Property.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This item applies to more advanced stage properties and does not apply to the Property.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This item applies to more advanced stage properties and does not apply to the Property.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This item applies to more advanced stage properties and does not apply to the Property.

22 Economic Analysis

This item refers to more advanced stage properties and does not apply to the Property.

23 Adjacent Properties

The claims to the north of the Property comprise the Casa Berardi Mine, owned by Hecla Mining Corporation. To the south and west sides of the Property is located the Gemini-Turgeon Property owned by Iamgold Corporation and Yorbeau Resources Corporation. The west side of the Property is open for staking.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

As far as the authors are aware, there is no other relevant data or information pertaining to this Report.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Property encompasses a lithological context similar to the Casa Berardi deposit, thus its exploration history followed the same stages of evolution over a period of time going from 1960's to 1990's. Early exploration works eyed sulfides rich polymetallic deposits based on conceptual models like Kidd Creek, Selbaie, and the Mattagami deposits discovered in the northern part of the Abitibi Belt at that time.

Following the discovery of gold close to the Casa Berardi fault in 1981, different phases of geophysical surveys including MAG and INPUT were used to define drilling targets based on similarities with the Casa Berardi magnetic signature. At the ground level, Max-Min in combination with magnetometric measurements were applied on 100 meter widely spaced lines. Different surveys orientations were used to follow the break observed in the western property area where the north-south to northwest Gemini fault intercepts the Casa Berardi fault trend. IP surveys were not favored considering the thickness of overburden and its conductive nature, and the omnipresence of graphite in volcanic interbeds, along most stratigraphic contacts.

The historical gold potential is theorized to be located inside the Kama faults and related anomalies corresponding to a 3 km X 2 km area where disseminated pyrite et arsenopyrite concentrations were intercepted in carbonatized andesite along flows contacts. Gold values reach 0.1 to 1.0 g/t over variable thickness ranging locally 10 to 20 meters of core length along a generally east-west trend. Hole to hole correlation shows sensible offsets of a few hundred meters, creating decoupling of the target structure following east north-east trends. This feature was identified by previous owners in 1988-1989 (GM-49285).

The integration and filtering of the 2017 airborne magnetic survey led by GREG reflects a new understanding of the Property area which breaks by some historical interpretation made by previous owners. Gradients components have clearly highlighted two important features:

- A 6 km long by 3 km wide magnetic belt showing a strongly contrasted layered internal structure. The general shape of the anomaly could correspond to a refolded geometry. The magnetic pattern is contrasted, discontinuous broken in multiple segments and masses of all size. This type of signature is similar to ferruginous sediments located immediately north of the Casa Berardi fault which is marked by varied intensity of carbonate alteration controlling locally the magnetism intensity.

- A central continuous northwest to northeast magnetic contrast superimposed on series of strong conductors. Historical drill holes have proven the graphitic nature of this contact. Unlike previous interpretation which has opposed northwest and more east-west trends, the magnetic signal could indicate a more continuous lensy shape structure with a structural continuity.

26 Recommendations

The Property has been the subject to exploration work performed over a period of about 50 years by various owners and operators on a variety of separate areas that make up the current claim package. This includes at least 29 small drill programs totaling 20,000 meters and 50 geophysical surveys recorded in public files (see Table 3). The Property was also explored with 206 RC drill holes in glacial till to look for gold bearing anomalies in the till that would potentially lead to the discovery of a bedrock source for the gold. GREG assembled a comprehensive exploration database from information produced by past owners and operators on the Property, which will serve as a base of information to guide future exploration activities.

Note that part work by owners and operators was not necessarily systematic but was often done to complete minimum exploration expenditures to keep claims in good standing. The current owners of the Property will benefit from this historic database. GREG completed a recent geophysics program on the Property which has identified three main exploration targets based on a combination of geophysics, historical till sampling, historical diamond drilling, and a updated understanding of the Casa Berardi local and regional geologic setting. It is recommended that a systematic approach to exploration be adopted focusing on three targets – the Kama Trend, the Central Till Anomaly, and the Northwest Magnetic Anomaly. It is likely exploration work on the Property will identify more exploration targets in the future.

The exploration strategy recommended it to continue the integration of geology mapping, structural mapping, geophysics, and geochemistry to define targets for diamond drilling and potentially mineral resource development. Many features like lithological units, hydrothermal alteration systems, structural elements, and position of targets in relation to till sampling can be highlighted using the integrated database and thematic maps.

While RC drilling of till was used historically to discover gold at Casa Berardi Mine, other sampling techniques such as mobile metal ions (“MMI®”) may be useful on the Property and provide a cheaper and more reliable exploration technique to tract gold anomalies. This method could be tested on known gold anomalies and subsequently tested on other parts of the Property.

Conceptually, it is believed from the information collected and analyzed by GREG and summarized in this Report, that there is potential for discovery of a Casa Berardi satellite deposit on the Property. This is based on several mineralized footprints identified by till sampling and diamond drilling as well as geophysical data and interpretation. Additional exploration work is warranted to prove the concept. The focus will initially be on the three targets noted above, with the goal of focusing exploration on known targets and optimizing the use of exploration dollars.

26.1 Phase 1 Exploration Program (Kama Trend)

It is recommended that initial exploration be conducted on the Kama Trend area, which is adjacent to the Casa Berardi Mine. This area contains drill ready targets based on historic till sampling and diamond drilling. This target is also recommended based on the geologic and structural models that indicate the area may have similar structures to those found at the Mine.

A 1,000-meter drill program consisting potentially of 4 diamond drill holes of 250 meters each is proposed for the Kama Trend. One or more targets can be drilled, with drilling on cross section to the known structure. Additional drilling, if warranted, can be stepped out at 100-meter interval along strike of any target. Estimated cost of Phase 1 is $200,000.

Table 11: Phase 1 Exploration Program Budget

Task	Unit	Cost/Unit	Quantity	Total
Preparation for Drilling	each	$25,000	1	$25,000
Drilling	meter	$150	1,000	$150,000
Contingencies	each	$25,000	1	$25,000
Total				$200,000

26.2 Phase 1 Exploration Program (Central Till Anomaly and Northwest Magnetic Anomaly)

Phase 2 drilling will be subject to the results of Phase 1 drilling. If Phase 1 drilling is successful, a decision may be made to continue drilling the Kama Trend targets. However, the current Phase 2 plan is to drill 2,000 meters of diamond drill holes assuming 8 holes of 250 meters length each. The Phase 2 budget is shown in Table 12 and totals $400,000.

Table 12: Phase 2 Explorati0n Program Budget

Task	Unit	Cost/Unit	Quantity	Total
Geologic mapping and GIS	each	$25,000	1	$25,000
Preparation for Drilling	each	$25,000	1	$25,000
Drilling	meter	$150	2,000	$300,000
Report and Maps	each	$25,000	1	$25,000
Contingencies	each	$25,000	1	$25,000
Total				$400,000

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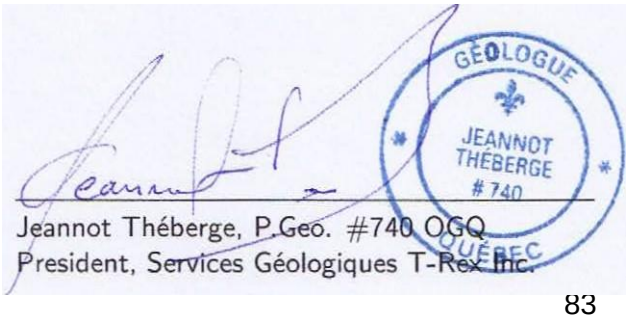
28 Certificates of Qualified Persons

To accompany the current report, entitled "N 43-101 Technical Report on the Casa Sud Property" dated March 8, 2019

I, Jeannot Theberge, P.Geo. No. 740 OGQ, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and the President of:
   Services Geologiques T-Rex Inc.
   20, 17e Rue
   Rouyn-Noranda, QC, J9X 2L3.
2. I graduated from the University Lava l with a B.Sc. Geology in 1993.
3. I am a member in good standing of the l'Ordre des geologues du Quebec (OGQ), No. 740.
4. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "N I 43-101 Technical Report on the Casa Sud Property", the "Technical Report ", with an effective date of March 8, 2019. I have worked as a geologist for over 25 years since my graduation. I have been involved on a variety of gold exploration and production properties.
5. I am responsible for sections (1 to 7 and 9 to 28) of the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Casa Sud Property".
6. I have read NI 43-101 and the 43-101 Fl form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.
7. I am independent of the GREG Exploration and Emgold Mining Corporation, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I am also independent of the Vendor and the Property owner.
9. I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" as defined in the National Policy 43-101.
10. I have visited the Casa Sud Property on October 25, 2018.
11. As of March 8, 2019, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contained all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated: March 8, 2019



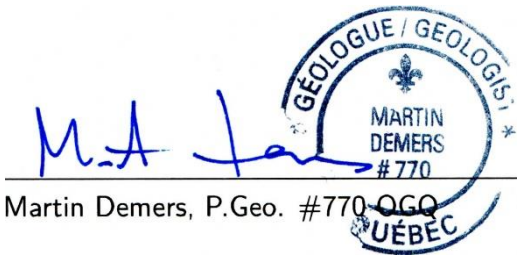
Jeannot Théberge, P.Geo. #740 OGQ
President, Services Géologiques T-Rex Inc.

This Technical Report is dated March 8, 2019.

I, Martin Demers P.Geo. (ogq #770) do hereby certify that :

1. I am registered under the name Modelor enr., and my place of business is located 69 rue Pierre, Val d'Or, J9P 4L8.
2. I graduated from Universite du Quebec at Montreal in 1996 with a degree in geology.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des geologues du Quebec (ogq) with licence # 770. I have worked as a geologist since 1997. My relevant experience was built mostly by different positions fulfilled with Aurizon Mines and Hecla Quebec as project geologist, senior geologist exploration, principal geologist exploration Casa Berardi Mine, exploration Manager and senior geologist corporate development. I am running a consulting business focusing on geology, mineral potential evaluation and strategic development since January 2016.
4. I am the qualified person for the entire preparation of the Technical Report entitled: NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Casa Sud Property, dated March 8, 2019.
5. My involvement on the Casa Sud property dates back to 2006 when I planned and reported on a 6 holes programs. During the period going from May 2002 to January 2015, I was involved on ongoing basis in the Casa Berardi Mine exploration programs. The last time I visited the Casa South Property was October 26, 2018.
6. I am responsible for sections 7, 8, 9, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 25 and 26 of the Technical report. The work was done using the most complete data set of different provenances which was possible to assemble concerning the property and from up to date academic relevant references. Factors limiting the influence of results or quality of data were highlighted in the text.
7. I am independent of the Greg Exploration Inc. and Emgold Mining Corporation in accordance with Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral projects ("NI 43-101"); I am neither registered as an issuer or vendor employee, shareholder, or beneficiary of a royalty contract.
8. I am also independent of the Vendor and the Property owner.
9. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-lOlFl, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
11. As of March 8, 2019, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contained all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated, March 8, 2019



Martin Demers, P.Geo. #770 OGQ

Appendix I Casa Sud Mining Titles

The Casa Sud Property comprises 180 mining titles listed in Table 13. The titleholders' short names are defined as:

MAP : 9172-8857 Québec inc. (Récupération MAP)
GREG : Greg Exploration Inc.

Table 13
List of Mineral Titles

No	NTS Sheet	Area (Ha)	Title Number	Expiry Date	Work Excess ($)	Titleholder(s)
1	32E11	55.88	2244167	2021-05-12	0	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
2	32E11	55.88	2245969	2021-05-12	0	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
3	32E11	55.88	2245970	2021-05-12	0	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
4	32E11	55.88	2245971	2021-05-12	0	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
5	32E11	55.87	2245972	2021-05-12	0	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
6	32E11	55.87	2313474	2021-09-25	264.74	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
7	32E11	55.89	2329993	2020-07-23	72.24	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
8	32E11	55.89	2329994	2020-07-23	187.83	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
9	32E11	55.89	2329995	2020-07-23	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
10	32E11	55.89	2329996	2020-07-23	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
11	32E11	55.92	2330476	2020-07-23	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
12	32E11	55.91	2330479	2020-07-23	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
13	32E11	55.90	2330482	2020-07-23	203.81	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
14	32E11	55.90	2330483	2020-07-23	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
15	32E11	55.90	2330484	2020-07-23	321.69	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
16	32E11	55.90	2330485	2020-07-23	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
17	32E11	55.86	2345848	2020-07-23	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
18	32E11	55.87	2368733	2020-02-17	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
19	32E11	55.87	2368734	2020-02-17	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
20	32E11	55.89	2370711	2020-11-19	231.12	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
21	32E11	55.89	2370712	2020-11-19	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
22	32E11	55.89	2370713	2020-11-19	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
23	32E11	55.89	2370714	2020-11-19	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
24	32E11	55.89	2370715	2020-11-19	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
25	32E11	55.88	2370716	2020-11-19	495.63	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
26	32E11	55.88	2370717	2020-11-19	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
27	32E11	55.87	2370718	2020-11-19	513.87	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
28	32E11	55.88	2372319	2020-12-05	2182.67	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
29	32E11	55.88	2372320	2020-12-05	2182.68	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
30	32E11	55.88	2372321	2020-12-05	2182.68	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
31	32E11	55.88	2372322	2020-12-05	1884.05	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
32	32E11	55.88	2372323	2020-12-05	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
33	32E11	55.87	2372326	2020-12-05	2182.67	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
34	32E11	55.87	2372327	2020-12-05	1412.87	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
35	32E11	55.87	2372328	2020-12-05	2182.68	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
36	32E11	55.87	2372329	2020-12-05	2182.68	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
37	32E11	55.87	2372330	2020-12-05	972.49	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
38	32E11	55.92	2376627	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)

No	NTS Sheet	Area (Ha)	Title Number	Expiry Date	Work Excess ($)	Titleholder(s)
39	32E11	55.92	2376628	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
40	32E11	55.92	2376629	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
41	32E11	55.92	2376630	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
42	32E11	55.92	2376631	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
43	32E11	55.91	2376632	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
44	32E11	55.91	2376633	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
45	32E11	55.91	2376634	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
46	32E11	55.91	2376635	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
47	32E11	55.91	2376636	2021-01-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
48	32E11	55.88	2377414	2021-01-30	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
49	32E11	55.88	2377415	2021-01-30	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
50	32E11	55.88	2377416	2021-01-30	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
51	32E11	55.88	2377417	2021-01-30	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
52	32E11	55.88	2381091	2021-03-03	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
53	32E11	55.88	2381092	2021-03-03	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
54	32E11	55.88	2381093	2021-03-03	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
55	32E11	55.88	2381094	2021-03-03	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
56	32E11	55.87	2381095	2021-03-03	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
57	32E11	55.87	2381096	2021-03-03	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
58	32E11	55.87	2382570	2021-03-17	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
59	32E11	55.87	2382571	2021-03-17	231.11	MAP 35% (in charge); GREG 65%
60	32E11	55.87	2383375	2021-03-27	231.11	MAP 47,25%; GREG 52,75% (in charge)
61	32E11	55.87	2383376	2021-03-27	231.11	MAP 47,25%; GREG 52,75% (in charge)
62	32E11	55.87	2383377	2021-03-27	231.11	MAP 47,25%; GREG 52,75% (in charge)
63	32E11	55.88	2383378	2021-03-27	231.11	MAP 47,25%; GREG 52,75% (in charge)
64	32E11	55.88	2383379	2021-03-27	231.11	MAP 47,25%; GREG 52,75% (in charge)
65	32E11	55.88	2383380	2021-03-27	231.11	MAP 47,25%; GREG 52,75% (in charge)
66	32E11	55.88	2383381	2021-03-27	231.11	MAP 47,25%; GREG 52,75% (in charge)
67	32E11	55.88	2383382	2021-03-27	231.11	MAP 47,25%; GREG 52,75% (in charge)
68	32E11	55.92	2389485	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
69	32E11	55.92	2389486	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
70	32E11	55.92	2389487	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
71	32E11	55.92	2389488	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
72	32E11	55.92	2389489	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
73	32E11	55.91	2389490	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
74	32E11	55.91	2389491	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
75	32E11	55.91	2389492	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
76	32E11	55.91	2389493	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
77	32E11	55.91	2389494	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
78	32E11	55.91	2389495	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
79	32E11	55.90	2389496	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
80	32E11	55.90	2389497	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
81	32E11	55.90	2389498	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
82	32E11	55.90	2389499	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
83	32E11	55.90	2389500	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
84	32E11	55.90	2389501	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
85	32E11	55.90	2389502	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
86	32E11	55.90	2389503	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
87	32E11	55.90	2389504	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
88	32E11	55.90	2389505	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
89	32E11	55.90	2389506	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)

No	NTS Sheet	Area (Ha)	Title Number	Expiry Date	Work Excess ($)	Titleholder(s)
90	32E11	55.90	2389507	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
91	32E11	55.90	2389508	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
92	32E11	55.90	2389509	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
93	32E11	55.90	2389510	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
94	32E11	55.90	2389511	2021-08-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
95	32E11	55.89	2389512	2021-08-26	643.06	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
96	32E11	55.89	2389513	2021-08-26	2182.68	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
97	32E11	55.89	2389514	2021-08-26	643.06	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
98	32E11	55.89	2389515	2021-08-26	1096.76	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
99	32E11	55.876	2394442	2021-11-19	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
100	32E11	55.876	2394443	2021-11-19	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
101	32E11	55.92	2394445	2020-02-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
102	32E11	55.92	2394446	2020-02-20	321.68	GREG 100% (in charge)
103	32E11	55.91	2394447	2020-02-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
104	32E11	55.91	2394448	2020-02-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
105	32E11	55.90	2394449	2020-02-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
106	32E11	55.90	2394450	2020-02-20	321.68	GREG 100% (in charge)
107	32E11	55.86	2400454	2020-02-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
108	32E11	55.86	2400455	2020-02-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
109	32E11	55.87	2400456	2020-02-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
110	32E11	55.87	2400457	2020-02-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
111	32E11	55.87	2400458	2020-02-26	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
112	32E11	55.87	2400459	2020-02-26	261.30	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
113	32E11	55.87	2400460	2020-02-26	291.49	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
114	32E11	55.87	2400461	2020-02-26	261.30	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
115	32E11	55.87	2400462	2020-02-26	291.49	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
116	32E11	55.87	2400463	2020-02-26	261.30	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
117	32E11	55.87	2400464	2020-02-26	291.49	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
118	32E06	55.94	2403769	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
119	32E06	55.94	2403770	2020-05-12	321.70	GREG 100% (in charge)
120	32E06	55.94	2403771	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
121	32E06	55.94	2403772	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
122	32E06	55.93	2403773	2020-05-12	321.70	GREG 100% (in charge)
123	32E06	55.93	2403774	2020-05-12	321.70	GREG 100% (in charge)
124	32E06	55.93	2403775	2020-05-12	502.84	GREG 100% (in charge)
125	32E06	55.93	2403776	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
126	32E06	55.93	2403777	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
127	32E06	55.93	2403778	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
128	32E06	55.93	2403779	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
129	32E06	55.93	2403780	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
130	32E06	55.93	2403805	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
131	32E11	55.92	2403836	2020-05-12	321.68	GREG 100% (in charge)
132	32E11	55.92	2403837	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
133	32E11	55.92	2403838	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
134	32E11	55.91	2403839	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
135	32E11	55.91	2403840	2020-05-12	321.68	GREG 100% (in charge)
136	32E11	55.91	2403841	2020-05-12	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
137	32E11	55.92	2404268	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
138	32E11	55.92	2404269	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
139	32E11	55.92	2404270	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
140	32E11	55.92	2404271	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)

No	NTS Sheet	Area (Ha)	Title Number	Expiry Date	Work Excess ($)	Titleholder(s)
141	32E11	55.92	2404272	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
142	32E11	55.91	2404273	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
143	32E11	55.91	2404274	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
144	32E11	55.91	2404275	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
145	32E11	55.91	2404276	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
146	32E11	55.91	2404277	2020-05-20	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
147	32E11	55.92	2408816	2020-05-28	321.68	GREG 100% (in charge)
148	32E11	55.92	2408817	2020-07-28	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
149	32E11	55.91	2408818	2020-07-28	321.68	GREG 100% (in charge)
150	32E11	55.90	2408819	2020-07-28	321.68	GREG 100% (in charge)
151	32E06	55.94	2409688	2020-08-18	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
152	32E06	55.93	2409689	2020-08-18	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
153	32E06	55.93	2409690	2020-08-18	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
154	32E11	55.89	2414083	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
155	32E11	55.89	2414084	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
156	32E11	55.89	2414085	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
157	32E11	55.89	2414086	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
158	32E11	55.89	2414087	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
159	32E11	55.89	2414088	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
160	32E11	55.88	2414089	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
161	32E11	55.88	2414090	2020-10-07	291.49	GREG 100% (in charge)
162	32E11	55.89	2414091	2020-10-07	261.30	GREG 100% (in charge)
163	32E11	55.89	2414092	2020-10-07	291.49	GREG 100% (in charge)
164	32E11	55.89	2414093	2020-10-07	261.30	GREG 100% (in charge)
165	32E11	55.89	2414094	2020-10-07	291.49	GREG 100% (in charge)
166	32E11	55.88	2414095	2020-10-07	661.30	GREG 100% (in charge)
167	32E11	55.88	2414096	2020-10-07	661.30	GREG 100% (in charge)
168	32E11	55.88	2414097	2020-10-07	661.30	GREG 100% (in charge)
169	32E11	55.88	2414098	2020-10-07	661.30	GREG 100% (in charge)
170	32E11	55.87	2414099	2020-10-07	661.30	GREG 100% (in charge)
171	32E11	55.87	2414100	2020-10-07	661.30	GREG 100% (in charge)
172	32E11	55.87	2414101	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
173	32E11	55.87	2414102	2020-10-07	321.68	GREG 100% (in charge)
174	32E11	55.87	2414103	2020-10-07	231.11	GREG 100% (in charge)
175	32E11	55.86	2414104	2020-10-07	321.69	GREG 100% (in charge)
176	32E11	55.89	2421562	2021-01-13	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
177	32E11	55.89	2421563	2021-01-13	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
178	32E11	55.89	2421564	2021-01-13	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
179	32E11	55.88	2421565	2021-01-13	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)
180	32E11	55.87	2425158	2021-03-22	231.11	MAP 35%; GREG 65% (in charge)