Massive sulphide interval of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, lower picture is a zoom of flipped core, NRC-21-02 at 160.70 m

CANADA SILVER COBALT

NI 43-101 Technical Report
Graal Nickel & Copper project,
Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean
Quebec Canada

Prepared for: ***Canada Silver Cobalt Works (CCW).***

Date: July 4, 2022
Prepared by the following Qualified Persons:

Claude Duplessis P.Eng. GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. QP
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GOLDMINDS GEOSERVICES

LAURENTIA EXPLORATION

FOREWORD

The mandate of Goldminds Geoservices & Laurentia Exploration given by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. is to prepare a NI 43-101 technical report for the purpose of a spin-out transaction where the Graal Property would be part of a new company.

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Item 1- Summary

Canada Silver Cobalt works Inc. (CCW) commissioned Goldminds Geoservices & Laurentia Exploration to prepare this technical report. It is prepared in compliance with the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects as defined by NI 43-101.

The Graal Property is located in the north of Saguenay Lac St-Jean area. It is comprised of 110 claims covering 6113 hectares. The property is located 160 kilometers NNE of the city of Saguenay and 272 kilometers east of Chibougamau in NTS 22E15 and 22E10. The Property has a latitude 49º 47' North and longitude 70º 50' West. The center point of the Property is at UTME 386635 / UTMN 5517695 (NAD83 Zone 19).

Portions of the Graal Property were previously owned by Virginia Gold Mines Inc., Soquem and by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. Exploration and mapping work on the Property were initiated in the 70's by the MERN and NQN Mines Ltd respectively. CCW is now 100%-owner of the Property in 2022.

The Property lies within the Grenville geological Province. Most of the rocks within CCW's claim block consist in ultramafic to mafic magmatic complex belonging to the Lac-Saint-Jean Anorthositic Suite. These rock packages are dated from Proterozoic. The two main mineralization types found on the Property are Fe-Ti-P deposits and Ni-Cu-PGE massive sulfides. Both of these metallogenic models involve immiscibility of concerned substances from the original melt due to various geological processes.

An airborne Gravity survey was done in 2021 followed by a diamond drilling program of 9,943m which started in summer 2021 and was extended to winter 2022. Drilling comprised 29 holes and 3 wedged holes. The first hole aimed at intersecting the center of the huge Bouguer gravity anomaly (~1500m of diameter). The hole and associated wedges failed to intersect the target due to a major fault at depth.

The Company discovered a new zone with massive sulfides 2500m northwest of the known historical mineralization (MHY Nord showing). The 2021-2022 drilling program also increased the extent of Ni-Cu MHY Nord and MHY Ap showings with newly discovered thicknesses up to 9.3 meters. Best composite grades from the 2021-2022 campaign are: 0.63% NiEq over 30.6 m, including 1.2% NiEq over 9.3 m (hole NRC-22-24, details in item 10.2.1- Highlights).

ALS laboratory was mandated for the sample preparation and assaying. A total of 210 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) materials were inserted in the discussed drilling program amongst 1497 assayed samples. QAQC materials represent 14% of the total assayed samples.
The Property is adjacent to Arianne Resources Lac à Paul Phosphate project which sits within the same regional anorthositic complex to the Northwest.

A 5000 m drilling program is recommended to follow-up on the 2021-2022 drilling campaign results, validate the orebody attitude in space, and to sample for metallurgical testing.

Item 2- Introduction

This technical report was prepared by Goldminds Geoservices & Laurentia Exploration for Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc (CCW) in accordance with the National Instrument 43-101. This report describes a review of the history, geology, sampling and sample results and previous works on the Graal Property. The recent drilling has been done by the independent Laurentia Exploration technical team under the supervision of GoldMinds Geoservices.

This technical report was prepared according to the guidelines set under "Form 43-101F1 Technical Report" of National Instrument 43-101 Standards and Disclosure for Mineral Projects. It was prepared under the supervision of the Qualified Persons Claude Duplessis Eng. Geological engineer & Hugues Guérin Tremblay, Geologist.

The acquisition of the Graal Property was initiated based on discussion between Mr. Frank J. Basa of CCW and Claude Duplessis Eng. of GoldMinds in 2018 as Mr. Basa anticipated an increase in demand for Nickel and Copper in the coming years. CCW asked GoldMinds to find and claim properties with potential for Nickel and Copper in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Duplessis of GoldMinds used its parent company Enertourbe Inc. to claim various properties in the Province of Québec for the benefit of CCW. The Graal Property, as it stands now, includes a successful option agreement with Globex and an acquisition of claims from SOQUEM/Coulon Joint Venture (details available in items 4.2 and 4.3).

2.1- Terms and units used

All measurements in this report are presented in the metric system. Monetary units are in Canadian dollars (CA$) unless when specified in United States dollars (US$).
Table 1 with abbreviations used in this report is provided below.

Table 1- List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Unit	Abbreviation	Unit
tonnes or mt	Metric tonnes	in	Inches
tpd	Tonnes per day	m	Metres
t, st, ST, ton	Short tons (0.907185 tonnes)	km	Kilometres
kg	Kilograms	m³	Cubic metres
g	Grams	Ni	Nickel
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)	Cu	Copper
oz/t	Troy ounce per short ton	Co	Cobalt
g/t	Grams/tonne or ppm	Po	Pyrrhotite
NSR	Net Smelter Return	Cpy / Cp	Chalcopyrite
GMR	Gross Metal Royalty	Py	Pyrite
ppm, ppb	Parts per million, parts per billion	Pt	Platinum
ha	Hectares	Pd	Palladium
ft	Feet	Ag	Silver
		Au	Gold

Item 3- Reliance on Other Experts

The qualified persons relied on the laboratory for the analytical results and the claim management system of the government of Quebec (GESTIM) for the validity of the claims status.

Item 4- Property Description and Location

4.1- Location

The Graal Property (Figure 1) is located north of Lac St-Jean area. The nearest city, with all major services, is the city of Alma. The village of Saint-Ludger-de-Milot is 175 km south on the Chute-des-Passes lumber road. The Property is also located at 190 km North from the seaport terminal of Grande-Anse (Saguenay). This gives direct navigation access to the Saint Laurent River.
The main access road is a lumber road from Saint-Ludger-de-Milot which goes up to the Chute-des-Passes power dam south of the Peribonka reservoir. This gravel road is open all year. Thereafter secondary and tertiary logging roads are used to access the Property and drive across.

The Property central point is at UTME 386635 / UTMN 5517695 (NAD83 Zone 19). In the SNRC system, the references maps are 22E/10 and 22E/15.

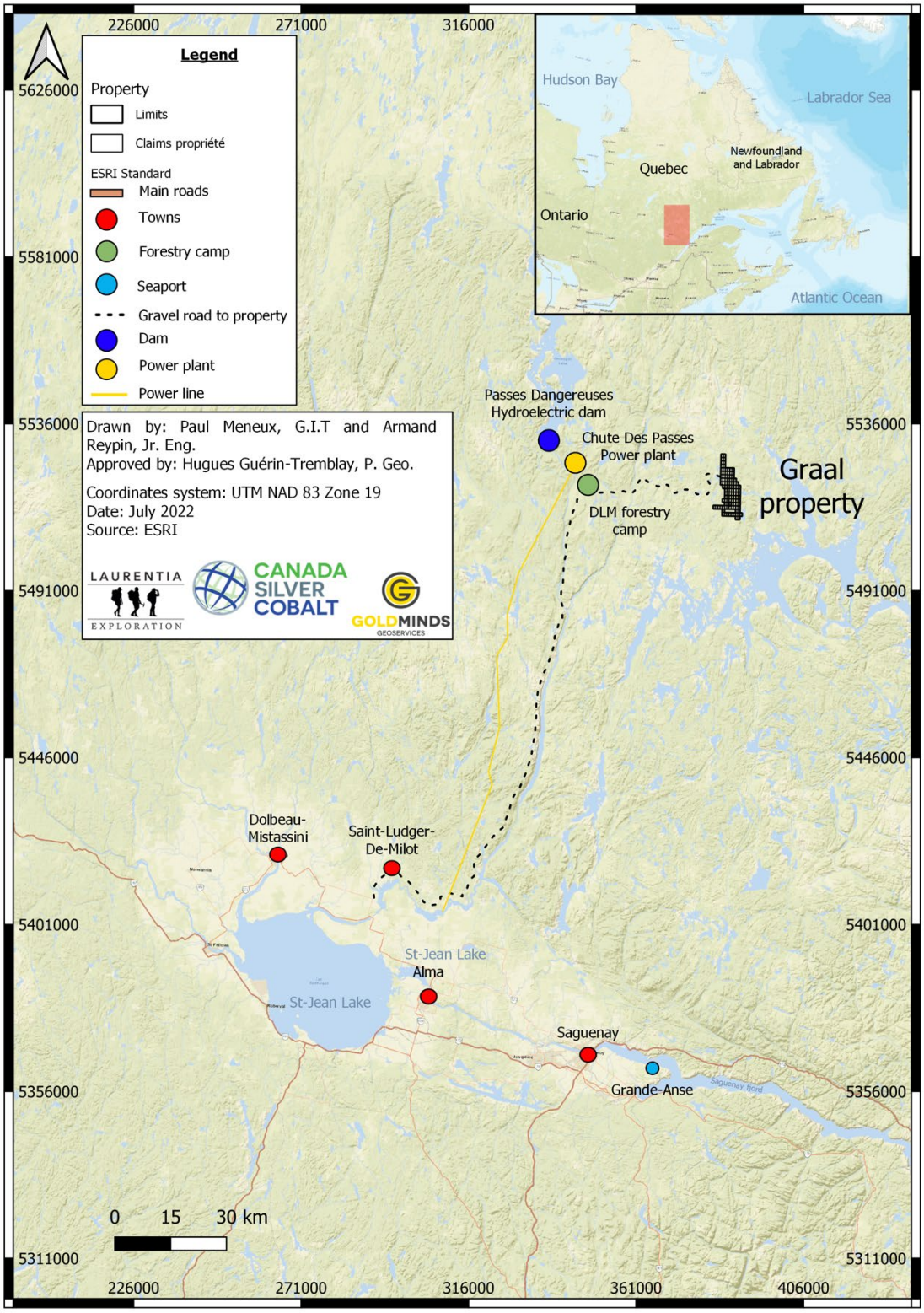

Figure 1: Location of the Property.

4.2- Property description

The Graal Property contains 110 designated claims (CDC) totaling 6113 hectares. Within the Property, 11 historical areas of interest are identified:

- Lac Suzanne-Nord (up to 0.29 % Ni, 0.05% Cu and 0.03% Co over 1.0m in hole 1279-01-37, GM 59143, Roy 2001).
- Lac Suzanne-NO (10.31% Ni, 0.06% Cu and 0.05% Co over 0.3m, and 0.14% Ni, 4.27% Cu et 0.03% Co over 1.0m in hole 1279-01-36, GM 59143, Roy 2001).
- MHY B (up to 0.31% Ni, 0.89% Cu, and 0.03% Co in blasting 97-C340, GM 56023, Francoeur 1998; and 1.18% Ni, 0.5% Cu and 0.15% Co over 2.2 m at 50.6m, and 2.57% Cu over 1.5m at 55.7m in hole 1279-00-21, GM 58815, Roy 2001).
- MHY Nord (up to 0.84% Ni, 0.5% Cu and 0.1% Co over 10.2m including 1.03% Ni, 0.49% Cu and 0.13% Co sur 3m in hole 1279-00-08, GM 58807, Roy 2001; and 1.03% Ni and 0.8% Cu over 10.25m including 1.06% Ni and 2.75% Cu over 1.5m in hole 1279-03-40, GM 60730, Roy 2003).
- MHY Ap (up to 1.15% Ni, 0.56% Cu and 0.15% Co over 4.5m in hole 1279-00-10, GM 58807, Roy 2001, Francoeur 1998).
- MHY A (up to 0.5% Ni, 0.14% Cu and 0.05% Co over 0.6m in hole MHY-97-03, GM 56023, Francoeur 1998).
- MHY A (up to 0.22% Ni, 0.21% Cu and 0.03% Co over 0.6m in hole MHY-97-02, GM 56023, Francoeur 1998).
- Nourricier A (up to 0.77% Ni, 0.34% Cu and 0.1% Co over 1.2m in trench RT-97-C235, GM 56023, Francoeur 1998).
- Nourricier A (up to 0.5% Ni, 0.16% Cu, 0.07% Co over 0.5m in hole NA-97-01, GM 56023, Francoeur 1998).
- Nourricier B (up to 0.68% Ni, 0.13% Cu, 1% Co over 0.92m in hole NB-97-01, GM 56023, Francoeur 1998).
- Nourricier B (up to 0.76 % Ni, 0.13 % Cu, 0.08 % Co over 1.45m in hole NB-97-02, GM 56023, Francoeur 1998).

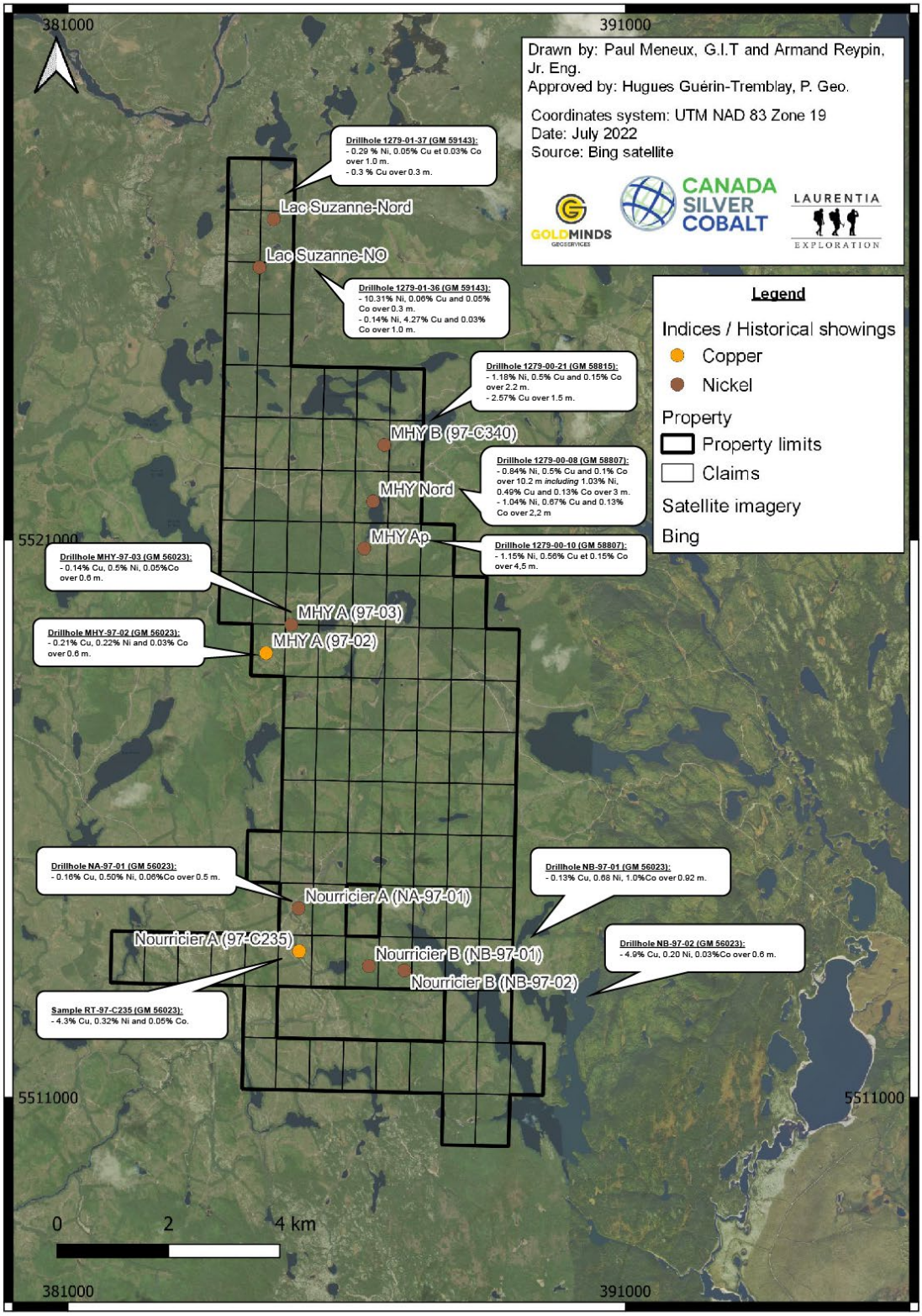

Figure 2 : Graal Property mineral occurrences

The claims are registered in the Province of Quebec's electronic system and boundaries in the field may be located with a differential global positioning system (DGPS).
The claims are in good standing at the time of writing this report. The only environmental liability concerns the presence of woodland caribou in the northern part of the Property, restricting the exploration works outside of this protected zone (Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs, 2022). The claims of Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. have been validated on the MNR Quebec GESTIM website and are listed in the following tables.

All the claims (Table 1) are now 100%-owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. as all agreement requirements have been fulfilled with Globex and SOQUEM.

Table 1: Mining title list from MNRQ GESTIM mining title management system.

Type	No titre	Status	Détenteur(s) (Nom, Numéro et Pourcentage)	Expiration date	Superficie (Ha)
CDC	2377582	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,54
CDC	2377583	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,54
CDC	2377584	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,54
CDC	2377585	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,54
CDC	2377586	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,53
CDC	2377587	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,53
CDC	2377588	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,53
CDC	2377589	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,52
CDC	2377590	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,52
CDC	2377591	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,55
CDC	2377592	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,55
CDC	2377593	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,55
CDC	2377594	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,52
CDC	2377595	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,55
CDC	2377596	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,53
CDC	2377597	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2024-03-27 23:59	55,52
CDC	2519477	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,62
CDC	2519478	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,62
CDC	2519479	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,62
CDC	2519480	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,62
CDC	2519481	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,62
CDC	2519482	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,61
CDC	2519483	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,61
CDC	2519484	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,6
CDC	2519485	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,6
CDC	2519486	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,59
CDC	2519487	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-06-05 23:59	55,59
CDC	2520323	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-07-03 23:59	55,49
CDC	2520324	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-07-03 23:59	55,49

Type	No titre	Status	Détenteur(s) (Nom, Numéro et Pourcentage)	Expiration date	Superficie (Ha)
CDC	2520325	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-07-03 23:59	55,48
CDC	2520326	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-07-03 23:59	55,48
CDC	2522101	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-08-22 23:59	55,6
CDC	2522102	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-08-22 23:59	55,57
CDC	2522103	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-08-22 23:59	55,57
CDC	2522104	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-08-22 23:59	55,56
CDC	2522105	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-08-22 23:59	55,56
CDC	2522106	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-08-22 23:59	55,56
CDC	2522107	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-08-22 23:59	55,5
CDC	2522108	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-08-22 23:59	55,5
CDC	2584092	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,61
CDC	2584093	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,61
CDC	2584094	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,6
CDC	2584095	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,6
CDC	2584096	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,6
CDC	2584097	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,59
CDC	2584098	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,59
CDC	2584099	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,59
CDC	2584100	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,59
CDC	2584101	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,59
CDC	2584102	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,58
CDC	2584103	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,58
CDC	2584104	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,58
CDC	2584105	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,58
CDC	2584106	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,58
CDC	2584107	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,58
CDC	2584108	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,58
CDC	2584109	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,58
CDC	2584110	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,57
CDC	2584111	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,57

Type	No titre	Status	Détenteur(s) (Nom, Numéro et Pourcentage)	Expiration date	Superficie (Ha)
CDC	2584112	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,57
CDC	2584113	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,56
CDC	2584114	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,56
CDC	2584115	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,56
CDC	2584116	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,55
CDC	2584117	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,55
CDC	2584118	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,54
CDC	2584119	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,54
CDC	2584120	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,53
CDC	2584121	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,53
CDC	2584122	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,52
CDC	2584123	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-10-19 23:59	55,52
CDC	2591813	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,65
CDC	2591814	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,65
CDC	2591815	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591816	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591817	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591818	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591819	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591820	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591821	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591822	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591823	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,64
CDC	2591824	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,63
CDC	2591825	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,63
CDC	2591826	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,63
CDC	2591827	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,62
CDC	2591828	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,62
CDC	2591829	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,62
CDC	2591830	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,62
CDC	2591831	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,62
CDC	2591832	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,62
CDC	2591833	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,62
CDC	2591834	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,61
CDC	2591835	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,61
CDC	2591836	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,6
CDC	2591837	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,6
CDC	2591838	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,59
CDC	2591839	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,59
CDC	2591840	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,58
CDC	2591841	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,58
CDC	2591842	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,57
CDC	2591843	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,57
CDC	2591844	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,57
CDC	2591845	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,57
CDC	2591846	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,57
CDC	2591847	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,56
CDC	2591848	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,56
CDC	2591849	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,55
CDC	2591850	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,51
CDC	2591851	Actif	Canada Silver Cobalt Works inc. (100084) 100 %	2023-12-16 23:59	55,51

4.3- Royalties

As presented in Figure 3, the Graal Property, as it stands now, includes a successful option agreement completed with Globex (Table 2) as well as a successful acquisition of claims from SOQUEM/Coulon Joint Venture (Table 3).

Two groups of claims, as highlighted in Figure 3, have associated royalties.

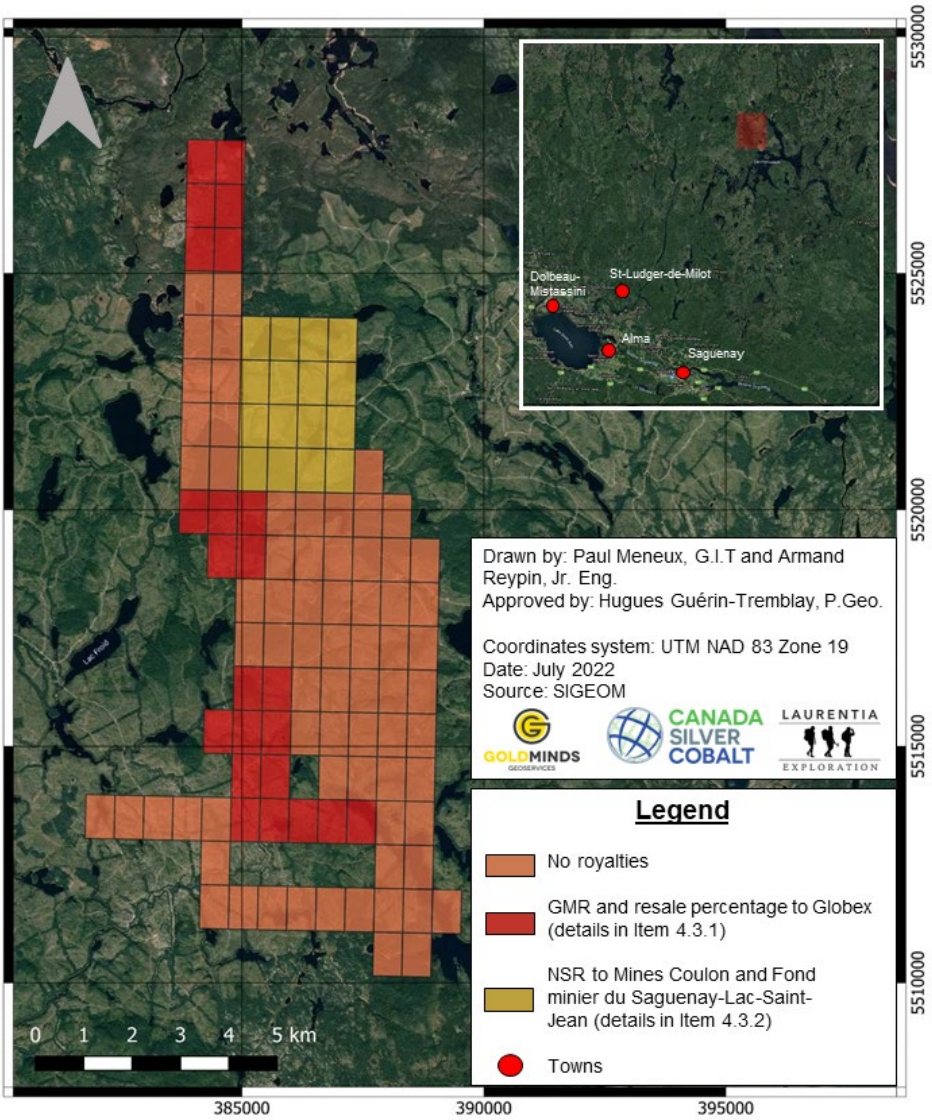

Figure 3 : Claim types forming the Graal Property

4.3.1- The claims acquired from Globex

The conditions in the Globex Agreement, transferred from Enertourbe Inc. to Canada Cobalt Silver Works (CCW), have been met. The 23 concerned claims are subject to two (2) percent Gross Metal Royalty (GMR). In addition to the GMR, if the Property is sold to a 3rd party, Globex is entitled to 10% of the selling price.

Table 2: Claims list extract of the schedule A at the time of Agreement.

Schedule A
List of Claims

Claim code	Licence no.	NTS	Range	Lot	Hectares	Expiry date	Credits
CDC	2519477	22E15	2	49	55,6	2023-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519478	22E15	2	50	55,6	2023-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519479	22E15	2	51	55,6	2023-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519480	22E15	2	52	55,6	2023-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519481	22E15	2	53	55,6	2021-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519482	22E15	3	49	55,6	2023-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519483	22E15	3	50	55,6	2021-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519484	22E15	4	49	55,6	2021-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519485	22E15	4	50	55,6	2021-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519486	22E15	5	49	55,6	2021-06-05	$0,00
CDC	2519487	22E15	5	50	55,6	2021-06-05	$260,00
CDC	2520323	22E15	16	47	55,5	2021-07-03	$0,00
CDC	2520324	22E15	16	48	55,5	2023-07-03	$0,00
CDC	2520325	22E15	17	47	55,5	2021-07-03	$510,00
CDC	2520326	22E15	17	48	55,5	2021-07-03	$580,00
CDC	2522101	22E15	4	48	55,6	2021-08-22	$0,00
CDC	2522102	22E15	8	48	55,6	2023-08-22	$0,00
CDC	2522103	22E15	8	49	55,6	2023-08-22	$0,00
CDC	2522104	22E15	9	47	55,6	2021-08-22	$0,00
CDC	2522105	22E15	9	48	55,6	2021-08-22	$0,00
CDC	2522106	22E15	9	49	55,6	2023-08-22	$0,00
CDC	2522107	22E15	15	47	55,5	2023-08-22	$0,00
CDC	2522108	22E15	15	48	55,5	2021-08-22	$0,00

4.3.2- The claims acquired from SOQUEM/COULON JV

In relation to the SOQUEM/COULON JV agreement and the Fond Minier (Chute-des-passes project 1279-3), there is: 1) a 1% Net Smelter Revenue (NSR) Royalty belonging to the Fond Minier du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean of which 0.5% can be purchased for $500,000; 2) a 0.5% NSR Royalty belonging to SOQUEM of which 0.25% can be purchased for $125,000; and 3) a 0.5% NSR Royalty belonging to COULON of which 0.25% can be purchased for $125,000.In conclusion, there is a total of 2% NSR on these 16 claims where 1% can be purchased for $750,000.

Table 3: Claims list of the SOQUEM/COULON at time of Agreement

Titres miniers projet Chute-des-Passes (1279-3)
Date: 2021-11-15

Numéro de titre	Feuillet	Superficie
2377582	22E15	55,54
2377583	22E15	55,54
2377584	22E15	55,54
2377585	22E15	55,54
2377586	22E15	55,53
2377587	22E15	55,53
2377588	22E15	55,53
2377589	22E15	55,52
2377590	22E15	55,52
2377591	22E15	55,55
2377592	22E15	55,55
2377593	22E15	55,55
2377594	22E15	55,52
2377595	22E15	55,55
2377596	22E15	55,53
2377597	22E15	55,52

Nombre de titres miniers: **16**
Superficie totale (ha): **888,56**

For the rest of the claims forming the Graal Property, there is no applicable royalty, only normal exploration work requirements to maintain the claims in good standing with the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources.

Item 5- Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1- Accessibility

It is possible to access the Property by a well-maintained gravel road which is used by large lumber trucks. It is called "Chemin des Passes" and begins from the village of Saint-Ludger-de-Milot (Figure 1). Secondary and tertiary roads provide good access. A commercial camp is located at kilometer 132 while the access road to the Property is at kilometer 156 on the Chemin des Passes.

5.2- Climate

The climate is typical of the Canadian Shield. Winters are cold, with an average of -16 degrees Celsius and summer months are warm and rainy, with an average of 18 degrees Celsius. There is an average of 116mm of rainfall in July (Figure 3).

The closest climate data collection site is in Saint-Ludger-de-Milot which is 175 kilometers away from the Graal Property.

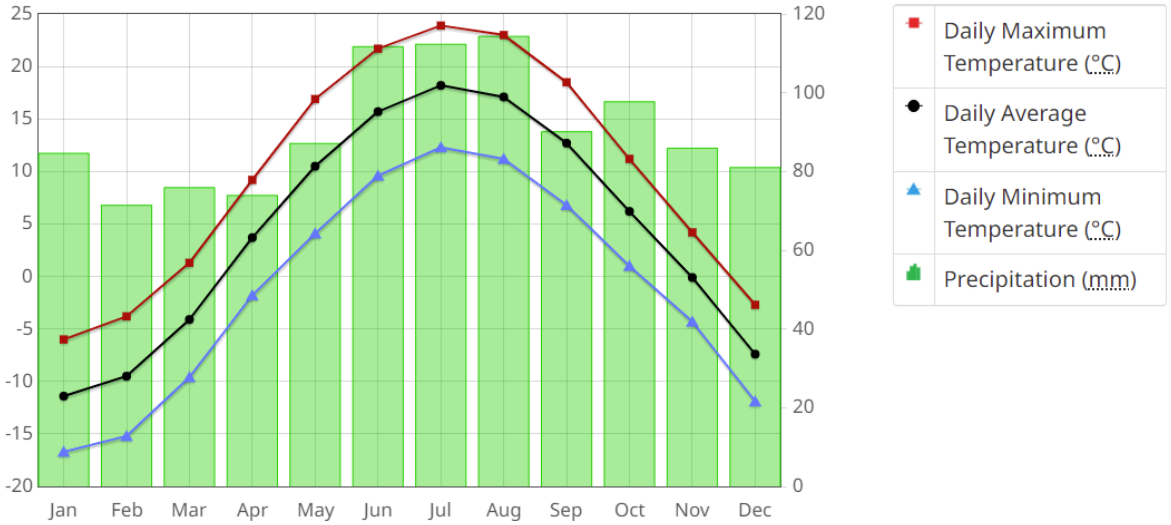

Figure 4: Temperature and Precipitation Graph for 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals St-Ludger-de-Milot. (Source: climate.weather.gc.ca, 2022)

5.3- Local resources

The region of Lac St-Jean has an extensive agricultural and forestry industry. It also has a significant hydro-power dam system to supply electricity to the aluminum production and processing industries. The local mining operations are mainly quarries for aggregates and dimensional stone. One world-renowned underground Niobium mine (NIOBEC) is located at St-Honoré (Saguenay) which is owned by MAGRIS.

Even though the region is not primarily a mining area, qualified work forces may be found in the region. The University of Quebec in Chicoutimi has a well-developed geological department. The Chibougamau area is 230 km from the Graal project and offers mining facilities. The city of Alma can provide basic needs such as food and accommodation. Several surrounding cities with their distinct services may also provide extensive contractor services and supplies within 200 km.

5.4- Infrastructures

The Graal Property has good access to local infrastructure such as water, electricity and roads. The Property area is large enough to support mining operations, infrastructures, processing facilities, waste dump and tailings. The nearest power line is the major transmission line from Chute-des-Passes.

5.5- Physiography

The Property is generally hilly with local steep banks. The hills in the region are usually between 418 and 530 meters above sea level. The Property is adjacent to lakes and rivers. The claims are located North-West of the Pipmuacan Reservoir and the Lake Suzanne is on the Northern portion of the Property at 417m above sea level.
In the area, forest fires and forest exploitation have decimated part of the vegetal cover which consists mostly of black spruce. Vegetation also includes white spruce, balsam fir and jack pine (Figure 4). There are also birch, poplar and pine bankesians **(St-Hilaire, C., Archer, P., 1997)**. Along the shores of lakes and rivers, the white cedar is very common. Bogs are also observed in some low regions.

Figure 5: Typical vegetation covering the Graal Property, Fall 2021

Item 6- History

This section is based on information taken from the review of GM statutory reports. This technical report presents a summary and does not intend to replace the existing historical reports.
This technical report presents a summary and does not intend to replace the existing historical reports.

6.1- Mapping history

1970: Mapping within the project Grenville by Ministry of Natural Resources.

1997: Identification by C. Hebert (MRNQ) of potential Ni-Cu and Co mineralization in the north portion of the anorthositic rocks of Lac St-Jean in field work of regional recognition.

1998 to 1999: Mapping at 1: 50 000 scale of SNRC sheets 22E/06, 22E/07, 22E/10, 22E/11, 22E/14 and 22E/15.

6.2- Exploration works history on the Property

1970: NQN Mines Ltd carried out exploration work as airborne electromagnetic survey and geological mapping (GM 27034, Depatie 1971).

1986 to 1988:
Lionel Lefebvre, a prospector, performed excavation trenches on showings known since the 1970s within a broader area (work not referenced).

1996: Option of a claim block containing a Cu-Ni showing from Mining Fund Saguenay-Lac St-Jean by Virginia Gold Mines Inc. Prospecting work.

1997: Virginia Gold Mines performed various exploration tasks including an EM-mag helicopter-borne survey.18 diamond drill holes were subsequently drilled (1998 m, GM 56023, Francoeur, 1998.).

1998: Virginia Gold Mines continued exploration work and extensioned MHY (Grid). Magnetometric and Maxmin surveys were conducted (GM 56382, Poirier and Granger 1998). Virginia also performed borehole analyses for P_2O_5-TiO_2 content and mineralogical study at the CRM (GM 56578, Lévesque 1999).

2000: Virginia Gold Mines conducted a first drilling campaigns in June, total of 1245m. Another campaign followed on October, total of 1380m, (GM 58807, Roy 2001; GM 58815, Roy 2001).

2002: SOQUEM conducted a pulse DEEP-EM type electromagnetic survey (GM 60717, Boivin 2002).

2003: SOQUEM and Virginia Gold Mines completed a drilling campaign of 8 holes, total of 1147m on MHY grid (GM 60730, Roy 2003).

2004: SOQUEM and Virginia Gold Mines conducted a drilling campaign of 1085 m total was done in May on MHY grid with 6 new holes and one DDH extension of a previous 2003 hole to intersect mineralization at depth (GM 61185, Roy 2004).

6.3- Historical Highlights

Below are listed the results from past exploration works over the Property (Tables 4 to 6).

Table 4: Best intersections in drilling and blasting campaign 1997 (GM 56023, Francoeur 1998).

DDH# or Sample number	Best Grades	Mineralization
MHY-97-03	0.14% Cu, 0.5% Ni, 0.05%Co over 0.6 m	Massive Cp veins (smaller than 1 cm) with less than 10%Po
MHY-97-02	0.21% Cu, 0.22 Ni, 0.03%Co over 0.6 m	Massive to Disseminated Po
NA-97-01	0.16% Cu, 0.50% Ni, 0.06%Co over 0.5 m. Trench sampling in the same area returned 0.21% Cu, 1.10%Ni & 0.16% Co	10-70%Po
NA-97-02	0.53%Cu, 0.21% Ni, 0.03%Co over 0.4 m	35%Po, less than 2% Cp
NA-97-03	0.13%Cu, 0.31% Ni, 0.05%Co over 0.6 m	60%Po
NA-97-04	0.22%Cu, 0.26% Ni, 0.06%Co over 0.5 m	70%Po
RT-97-C235 (sample)	4.3% Cu, 0.32% Ni, 0.05%Co	Massive sulfides
NB-97-01	0.13% Cu, 0.68 Ni, 1.0%Co over 0.92 m	80%Po, 1% Cp
NB-97-02	0.4.9% Cu, 0.20 Ni, 0.03%Co over 0.6 m	Semi-massive sulfides 30% Po, 10 % Cp
NB-97-03	1.4% Cu, 0.09 Ni, 0.01%Co over 0.21 m	10% Po, 5%Cp

Table 5: Best intersections in drilling campaign 2000 and 2003 in MHY sector (GM 58807, Roy 2001; GM 60730, Roy 2003).

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Grades
1279-00-08	25.00	35.15	**0.84 % Ni, 0.5% Cu, 0.10 % Co over 10.15 m**
1279-00-09	18.00 41.80 58.50 70.10	19.80 43.80 61.50 76.00	0.97 % Ni, 0.28 % Cu over 1.8 m 0.76 % Ni, 0.47 % Cu over 2.0 m 0.36 % Ni, 0.49 % Cu over 3.0 m **0.9 % Ni, 0.66 % Cu, 0.12 % Co over 5.9 m**

1279-00-10	22.00	26.50	**1.15 % Ni, 0.56 % Cu, 0.15 % Co over 4.5 m**
1279-03-40	63.00 *66.00*	73.25 *67.50*	**1.03 % Ni, 0.8 % Cu over 10.25 m** Including ***1.06 % Ni, 2.75 % Cu over 1.5 m***
1279-03-45	115.50 *120.50*	123.50 *123.50*	0.74 % Ni, 0.43% Cu over 9.5 m Including ***1.2 % Ni, 0.43 % Cu over 3.0 m***

Table 6: Best intersections of drilling of the 2004 campaign in the MHY sector (GM 61185, Roy 2004).

Drill Hole	From(m)	To(m)	Grade
1279-04-46	124.35	130.35	0.67% Ni, 0.27% Cu, 0.09% Co over 6.0m including 1.1% Ni over 1.5m
	145.85	151.35	1.06% Cu, 0.09% Co & 0.8% Ni over 5.5m including 2.5% Cu over 1m and 1.2 % Ni over 1.5m
	140.25	140.75	2.14% Cu over 0.5m
1279-04-47	58.80	59.10	0.12% Cu, 0.06% Co & 0.51% Ni over 0.3m
1279-04-48	68.00	68.50	0.08 % Cu, 0.04% Co & 0.48% Ni over 0.5m
1279-04-49	97.80	98.70	0.74% Cu, 0.04% Co & 0.32% Ni over 0.9m
	105.70	106.70	0.54% Ni over 1m
1279-04-50	53.10	56.00	0.57% Cu, 0.12% Co & 0.96% Ni over 2.9m
	59.00	62.80	1.22% Cu, 0.03% Co & 0.23% Ni over 3.8m
1279-04-51	188.90	189.50	0.45% Cu, 0.08% Co & 0.79% Ni over 0.6m
1279-03-39P	173.35	174.85	0.29% Cu, 0.1 % Co & 0.18% Ni over1.5m

Significant mineralization of Titanium & Phosphate was also intersected, hole 1279-01-37 corresponding to the Lac Suzanne-Nord showing returned 12.65% TiO2 and 0.2% P2O5 over 30.6m (GM 59143, Roy 2001). There are occurrences of Vanadium on the Property as well in the massive oxide horizons.

Item 7- Geology setting

7.1- Regional geology

This section is extracted from previous reports done in the MRNF sheet 22E/15 by (Cimon. J. and Hébert. C., MB 98-09) and (Hébert. C. and Beaumier. M., RG 99-05). The most relevant information has been translated from French to English language mainly from these two reports.

The Graal block is located in the central portion of the Grenville geological Province (Figure 5) within the allochthonous polycyclic belt. Several phases of deformation and migmatization are visible on the oldest rocks of the region, mostly orthogneiss and paragneiss.

Occupying an area of nearly 20 000 km squares, the Lac-Saint-Jean Anorthositic Suite (LSJAS) is the largest anorthositic complex in the world. It is considered to have been thrusted upon the older gneisses. The units are dated from the Proterozoic. It is part of polycyclic tectonic division according to Rivers and al (1989). The LSJAS is composed of various units which are leuconorite, anorthosite, norite, gabbronorite, nelsonite, leucogabbro and leucotroctolite. The rocks are displayed in the form of coalescing lobes.

Rocks surrounding the gneissic complex contain hornblende-quartz-biotite-gneiss, granulitic gneiss and gabbroic ribbon gneiss. These rocks are injected by the intrusion of felsic granite and monzonite (Hébert. C and Beaumier. M., RG 99-05). The regional metamorphism is of upper amphibolite to lower granulite facies and the rocks have undergone two episodes of deformation.

Anorthositic complexes are particularly abundant in the Grenville Province. Its economic interest is usually limited to Fe-Ti-P deposits. However, recent discoveries of Cu-, Ni- and Co-sulphides showings in the area revitalized exploration and geoscience research interest (Cimon. J. and Hébert. C., PRO 98-06).

Observed mineralization always has the same mineralogical association. These associations are characterized by a dominance of pyrrhotite to which is added chalcopyrite, pentlandite and variable amounts of pyrite.

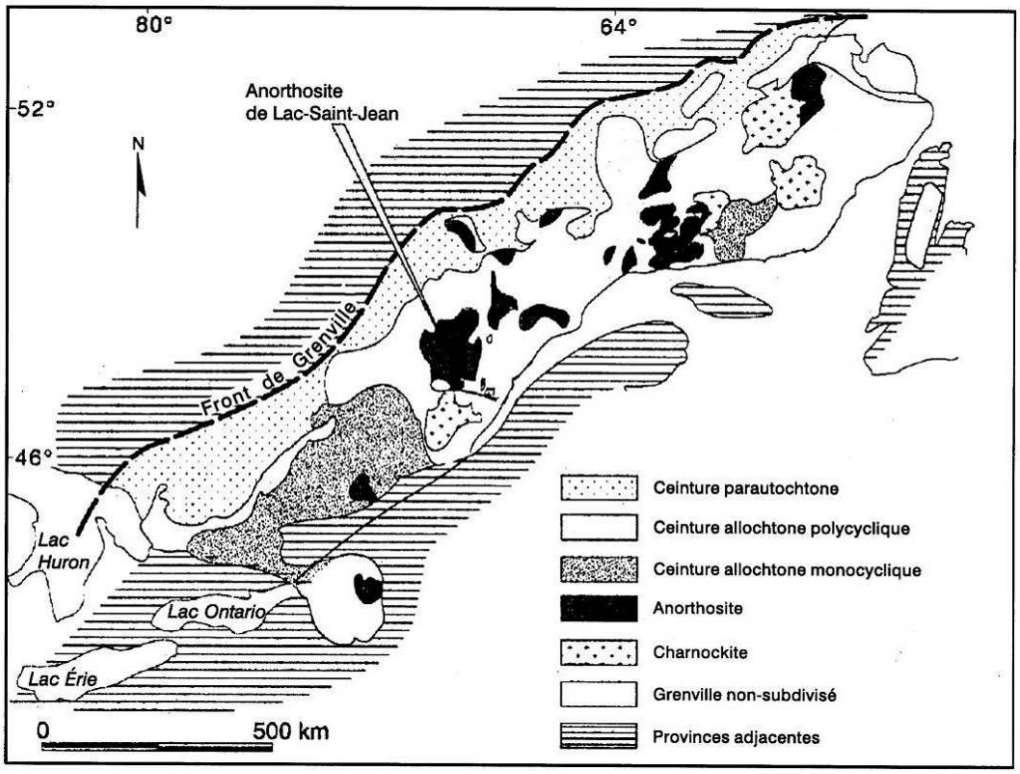

Figure 6: Regional geology and location of the anorthosite of Lac-Saint-Jean inside the Grenville Geological Province map from (Cimon. J. and Hebert. C., 1998. PRO 98-06).

7.2- Property Geology

The Graal Property is located in the MNR sheets 22E/15 and 22E/10. Its basement contains rocks belonging the Grenville geological Province. The region lies in the belt of allochthonous polycyclic after suggested subdivisions by Rivers and al. (1989) for this geological province.
The dominant rocks are a sequence of mafic to ultramafic rocks which contain anorthosite, leuconorite, norite, gabbronorite, gabbro with olivine, gabbro, pyroxenite and locally peridotite, dunite and magnetitite.

The northern part of the Graal Property is underlain by banded gneisses. On the central part, the bedrock is composed of leuconorite with inclusions of gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite, dunite, ilmenite and spinel-rich magnetitite. Ilmenite is enriched in vanadium and other minerals from the spinel group are enriched in chromium.
The southern half of Graal Property can be divided in two parts: 1) the south-eastern region which exhibits the same geology as the central part, and 2) the south-western region which is underlain by norite with inclusions of gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite.

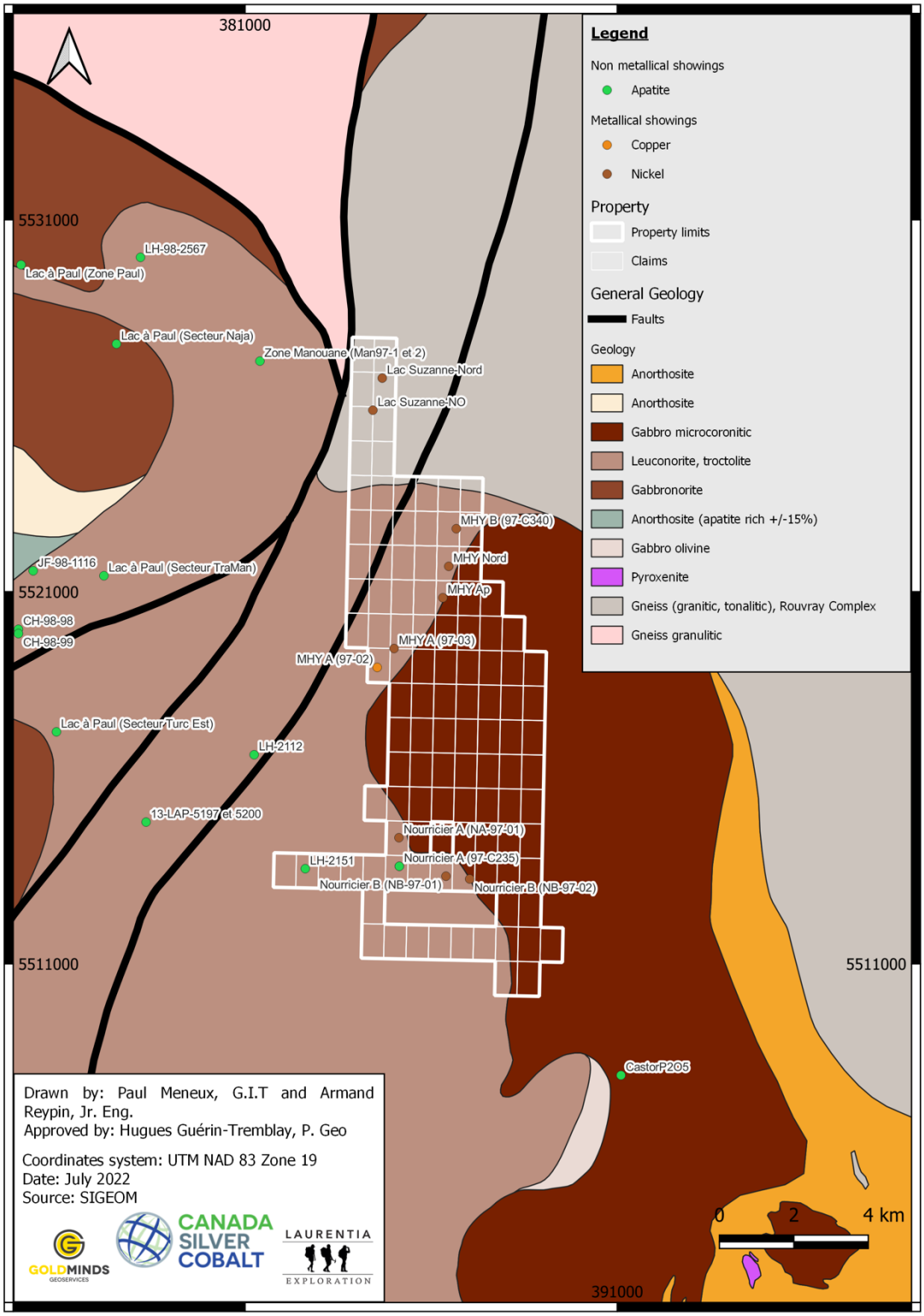

Figure 7: Geology map with historical holes on the Globex claims (source Globex compilation).

7.3- Mineralization

Mineralization occurs mostly as disseminated and semi-massive to massive sulphides (Figure 7). The dominant minerals are pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. This kind of mineralization is known as magmatic massive sulphides deposits associated with anorthosite, troctolite, mangerite and nelsonite intrusives in which magmatic differentiation generates sulphides melt later brought to near surface through diapiric ascension (Rioux. 2018). These sulfide magmas are enriched in nickel, copper, cobalt and Platinum Group Elements (PGE).

Figure 8: Example of sulfide mineralization in dry drill core at Graal, NRC-21-04 from 136.4 to 136.9m.

7.4- Other mineralization

The geological environment is favourable for phosphorus mineralization, such as the Lac à Paul deposit, located at ~10km North-West of the Property and owned by Arianne Phosphate Inc. The deposit has mineral reserves of 472 million tonnes at 6.9% P_2O_5 (Cegertec WorleyParsons, 2013). Mineralization occurs as apatite associated to nelsonite units (Cegertec WorleyParsons, 2013).

Fe-Ti-V mineralization is also present on the Property, associated to massive oxides intervals, such as the Lac Suzanne-Nord showing (12.65 % TiO2 over 30.6m in hole 1279-01-37, GM 59143, Roy 2001).

Item 8- Deposit Types

8.1- Fe-Ti-P Nelsonites

The following section is partially extracted from Fredette (2006). Nelsonites are coarse-grained apatite, ilmenite and magnetite rich magmatic rocks more often found in anorthositic complexes. These complexes form from fractionate crystallization of relatively evolved primary melts. In the case of Proterozoic anorthositic region, the source rock from which the primary magma is generated is interpreted to be either evolved aluminous basalts (Scoates et Frost, 1996; Ashwal, 1993) or primitive jotunite (Demaiffe et Hertogen, 1981; Vander Auwera et al, 1998). In these evolved source rocks, titanium and phosphorus, being quite incompatible, are naturally enriched. During fractionate crystallization of the anorthosite chamber, long lasting feldspars crystallization further enriches the residual melt in incompatible elements such as Fe, Ti, P and V while consuming SiO2 and alkalics in recently formed crystals. Eventually, the mafic melts will undergo mixing with a felsic magma (Clark and Kontak 2002) from a differently-sourced magma, resulting in immiscibility of the incompatible elements which will gather as apatite and spinel group minerals. These heavy mineral phases can now get accumulated by differential precipitation, forming nelsonites reefs or pods within the anorthositic suites. At this magma chamber evolution stage, the remaining mafic melt is often forming gabbronorites or leuconorites.

8.2- Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE massive sulphides

Magmatic massive sulfides are mostly chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite, pyrite and Platinum Group Minerals (PGM) rich beds or pods found in ultramafic to mafic magmatic complexes. Both the primary magma and the metal content of these deposits are generated from partial melting of mantle rocks. The higher the partial melting, the larger economic metals are concentrated in the primary melt. Cu, Ni and PGEs being chalcophile elements, they will be likely concentrated in crystallising sulphides. However, sulfur availability in the mafic melt is not naturally guaranteed and Cu-Ni-PGE may be assimilated by olivine during partial crystallization if no special conditions are observed. Contamination of the magma by a surrounding sedimentary (sulfur-rich) rock is often suggested to reach sulfur saturation. As for Fe-Ti-P deposits, mixing of the mafic melt with a more evolved, likely felsic, magmas may lead to Fe and S immiscibility with the silicate phase and hence generate a sulphide melt. From there, differential precipitation of newly generated sulphide droplets will result in massive sulfides accumulation. The economic metal concentration in these massive sulfides is correlated to the quantity of silicate melt with which the sulphide phase interacts (the ‘R factor’, Barnes & Lightfoot, 2005). Considering sulfur saturation is needed before olivine crystallization completes, the Ni-Cu-PGE rich sulfide deposits are commonly found as reefs or pods surrounded by or interbedded with ultramafic (dunite, peroditite) to mafic (gabbros) rocks. Often, the accumulation of sulfides will form balloon glass-shaped deposits at the bottom of the magma chamber. This deposit shape is sometimes compared to the Holy-Grail, from which the Property got his name in French: Graal. Magmatic deposits commonly contain 0.7 to 3% Ni, 0.2 to 2% Cu with tonnages between 1 and 100 Mt (Figure 8, extracted from a Laurentia University lecture by Daniel Kontak, original source not found).

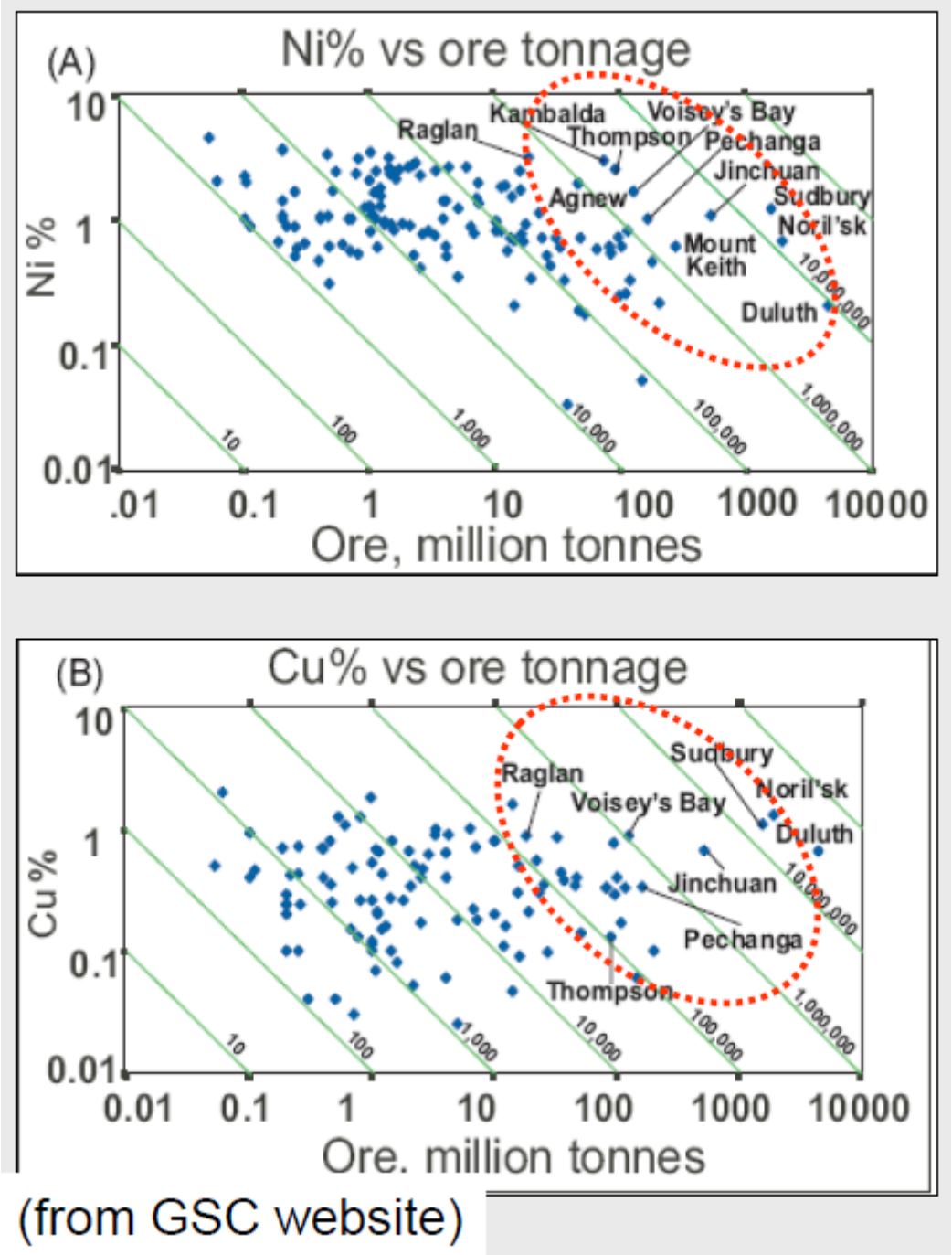

Figure 9 : Nickel and Copper concentrations with respect to tonnages within magmatic deposits (extracted from a Laurentia University lecture by Daniel Kontak, original source not found)

Item 9- Exploration

9.1- High Resolution Airborne Magnetic and Gravimetric Survey

A fixed-wing high-resolution airborne magnetic and gravimetric survey was carried out by Sander Geophysics Limited (SGL) from February 13th 2021 to February 15th 2021 using SGL's Cessna 208B Grand Caravan. The 325-km survey was based on a north-oriented grid with 200m spacing containing 28 lines and a control lines grid was operated orthogonally and spaced at 2000m totalizing 9 lines. The final digital products were delivered on April 28th 2021.

9.2- Electomagnetic surveys

Electromagnetic surveys were carried by *Géophysique TMC* (TMC). The works were presented in the form of two surveys: a borehole electromagnetic survey (BHEM) and a ground fixed loop time domain electromagnetic survey (FL-TDEM). The BHEM surveys were taken from December 10th to 12th 2021, January 14th to 25th 2022 and February 1st to 7th 2022. The FL-TDEM surveys were taken from February 8th to 11th 2022 and from March 8th to 18th 2022. Data were processed and interpreted by Michel Allard, P.Geo. with *Inter Géophysique*. Each method is presented below.

9.2.1- BHEM

Five (5) drillholes in the North-East of the Property and seven (7) drillholes in the North-West were surveyed with BHEM (Table 7). Two (2) loops of 425m by 325m and 325m by 325m in the North-East, and two (2) loops of 300m by 300m with one (1) loop of 600m by 600m in the North-West respectively were installed in the field. Records were taken each 5 to 10 meters in each hole. Time base used was 150ms, which is 10 times longer than normal time base for VMS exploration. The purpose of the survey was the detection of conductors related to Ni-Cu sulfide mineralisation.

Table 7*:* List of drillholes surveyed by BHEM during 2021-2022.

Drillhole name
NRC-21-02
NRC-21-03
NRC-21-04
NRC-21-06
NRC-21-07
NRC-21-12
NRC-21-13
NRC-21-19
NRC-21-22
NRC-22-23
NRC-22-25
NRC-22-28

9.2.2- Results of BHEM

In the North-West of the Property (Figure 10), BHEM has made it possible to model multiple plates. The modelling was difficult because of the size and the overlapping nature of the structures. Therefore, uncertainty of the results is at high level. In the Eastern part of the Property, BHEM presents a non-uniform and non-homogeneous layer (Figure 11). It suggests the presence of potentially thicker, more conductive zones similar to massive sulfides or multiple layers of mineralization.
Many of the plates were not drilled-tested.

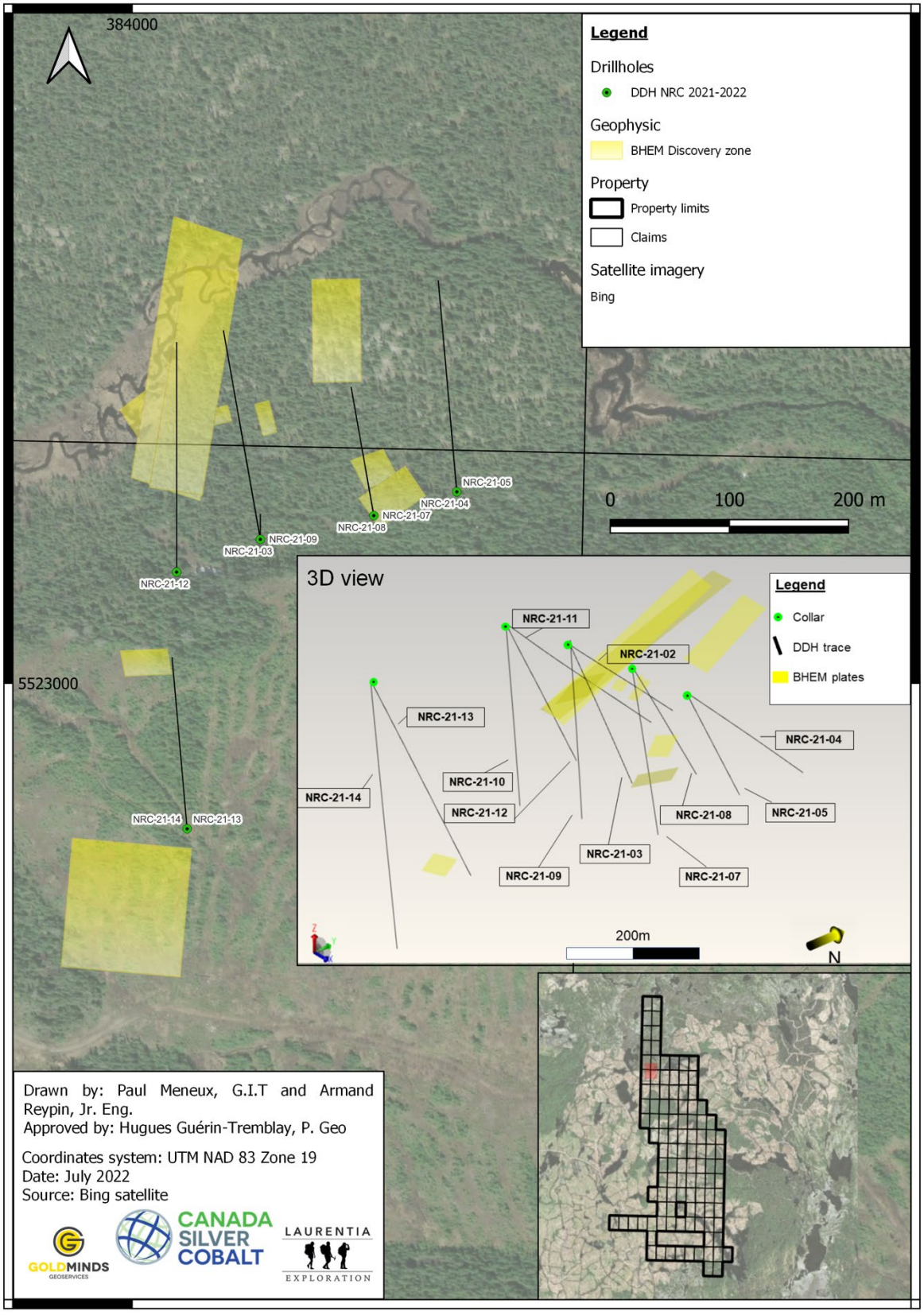

Figure 10 : Discovery BHEM plates

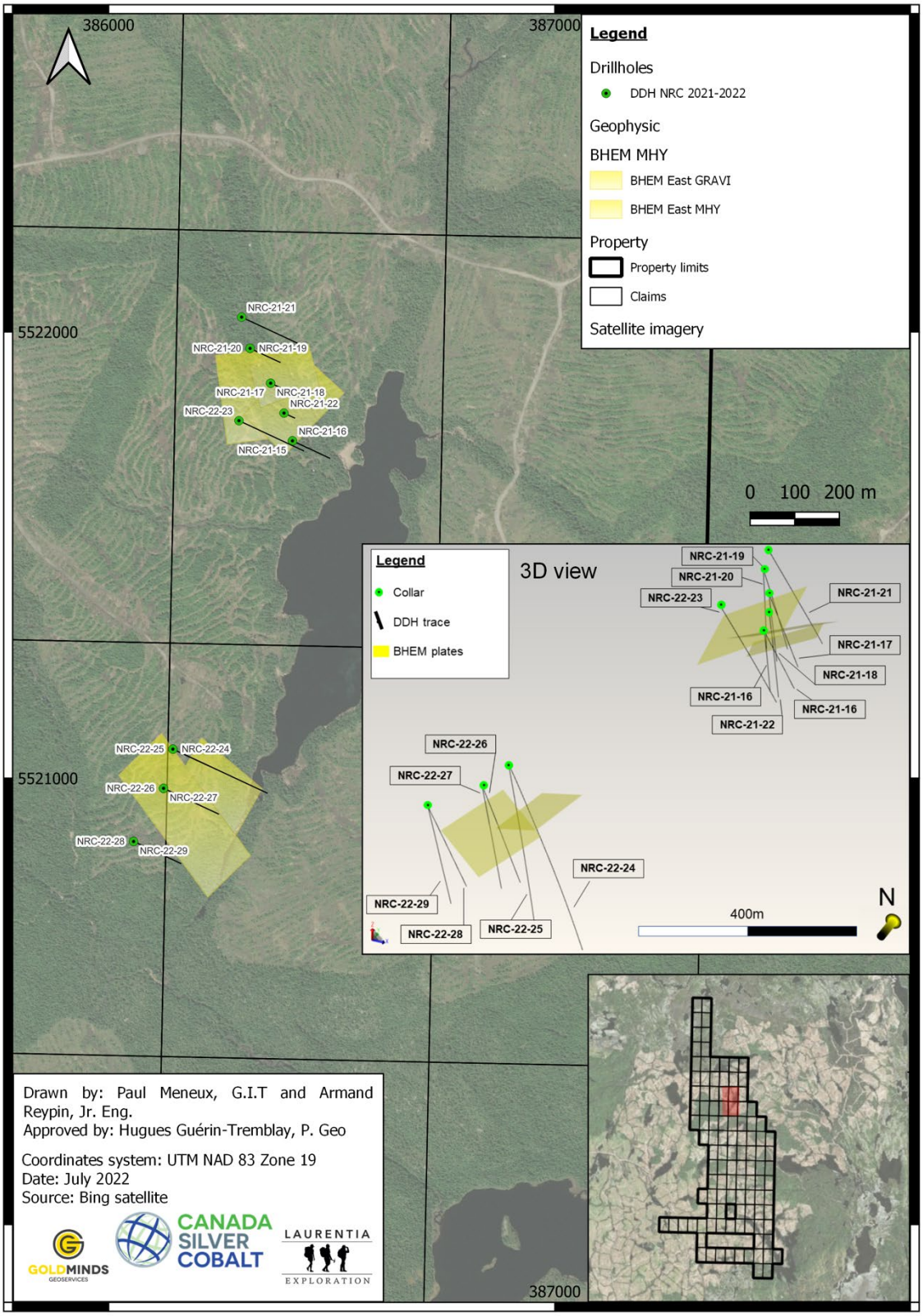

Figure 11 : MHY and MHY Sud BHEM plates

9.2.3- FL-TDEM

Three (3) loops, two (2) in the North-East (1200m by 1400m large loops) and one 800m by 900m in the North-West were installed in the field. For the two biggest loops in the East of the Property, 10 lines with 250m of spacing were installed with stations every 50m. At the North-West, 3 lines with 200m spacings were installed. Stations used were also at every 50m. The objective is to detect large and deep conductors related to Ni-Cu sulfide mineralisation.

9.2.4- Results of FL-TDEM

At the East of the Property, a large conductive layer of 1.7km long has been detected. In its center part, where the conductance is higher, of the lateral extent is 850m. The conductance observed could be representative of a large weakly connected sulfide zone, like a disseminated zone with stringers. It is dipping at 30 degrees to the west. In the North-West, three (3) anomalies were detected:

- The first one is composed by two (2) large plates with low conductance and one (1) small plate with highly conductive content, all at a depth of 25m below surface.
- The second one is a plate with low to moderate conductance at a 100 m depth.
- The third one is a plate with a moderate conductance at a depth of 195m.

All the anomalies can be modelled in forms of plates dipping at 20-30 degrees South South-West, no matter their depth and size. All the plates have been intersected on their edges by historical drilling and 2021-2022 drilling campaign. The holes returned interesting values in Ni, Cu and Co (Figure 12, details in item 6.3- Historical highlights and 10.2- Exploration drilling results). More work is recommended.

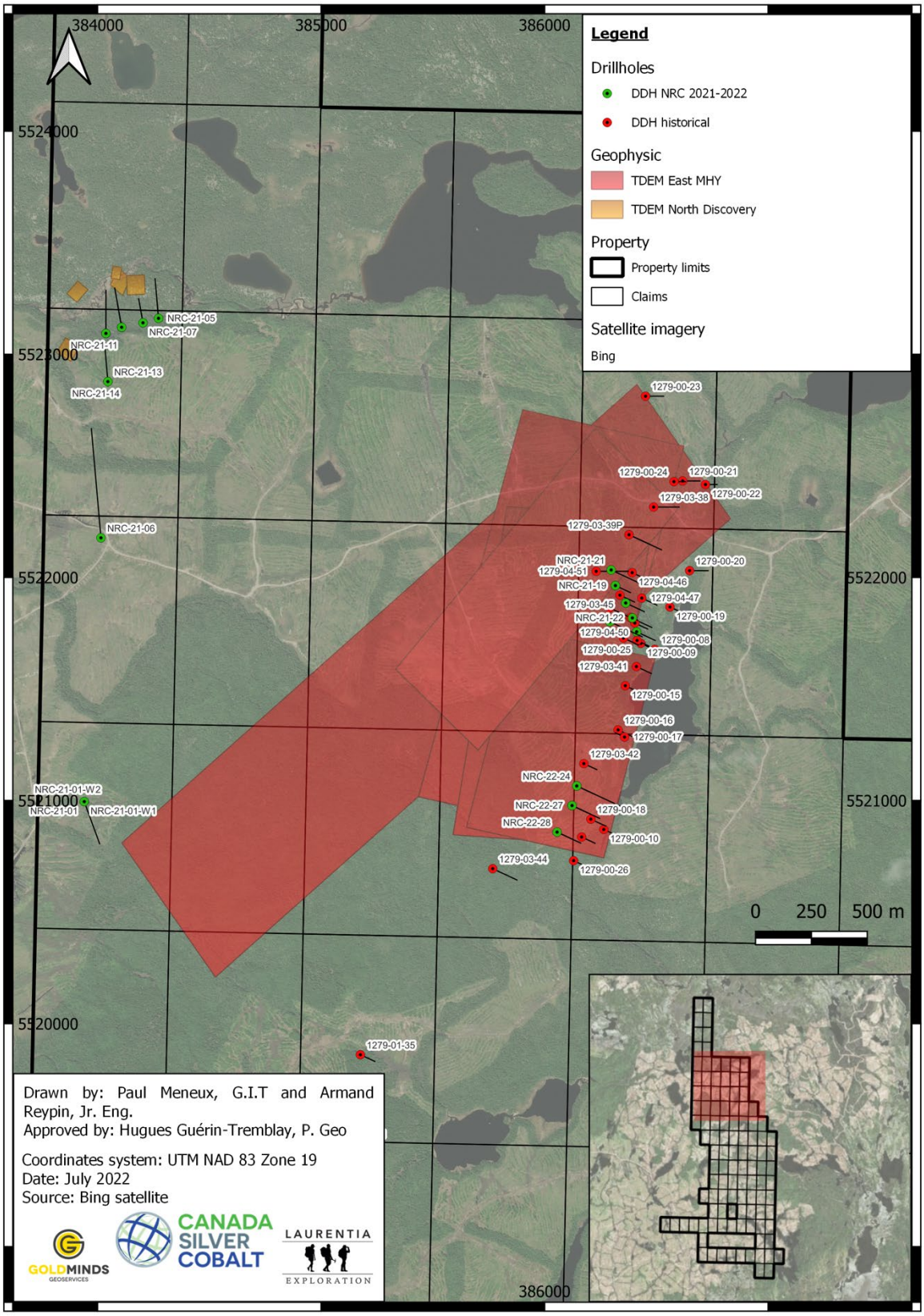

Figure 12 : FL-TDEM plates, historical and 2021-2022 drill holes

The “early-time” total field responses are typically characterized by low conductance (Figure 13). In the middle of the survey, the response is weaker which suggests a thickness and/or more conductive material. The “mid-time” total field shows the response increases (Figure 14). The higher amplitudes suggest the conductor is reaching closer to surface. The “latest-time” total field responses are typically sensitive to high conductance (Figure 15). The survey shows at least a 1km long anomalous response. The center part extends significantly down dip to the west.

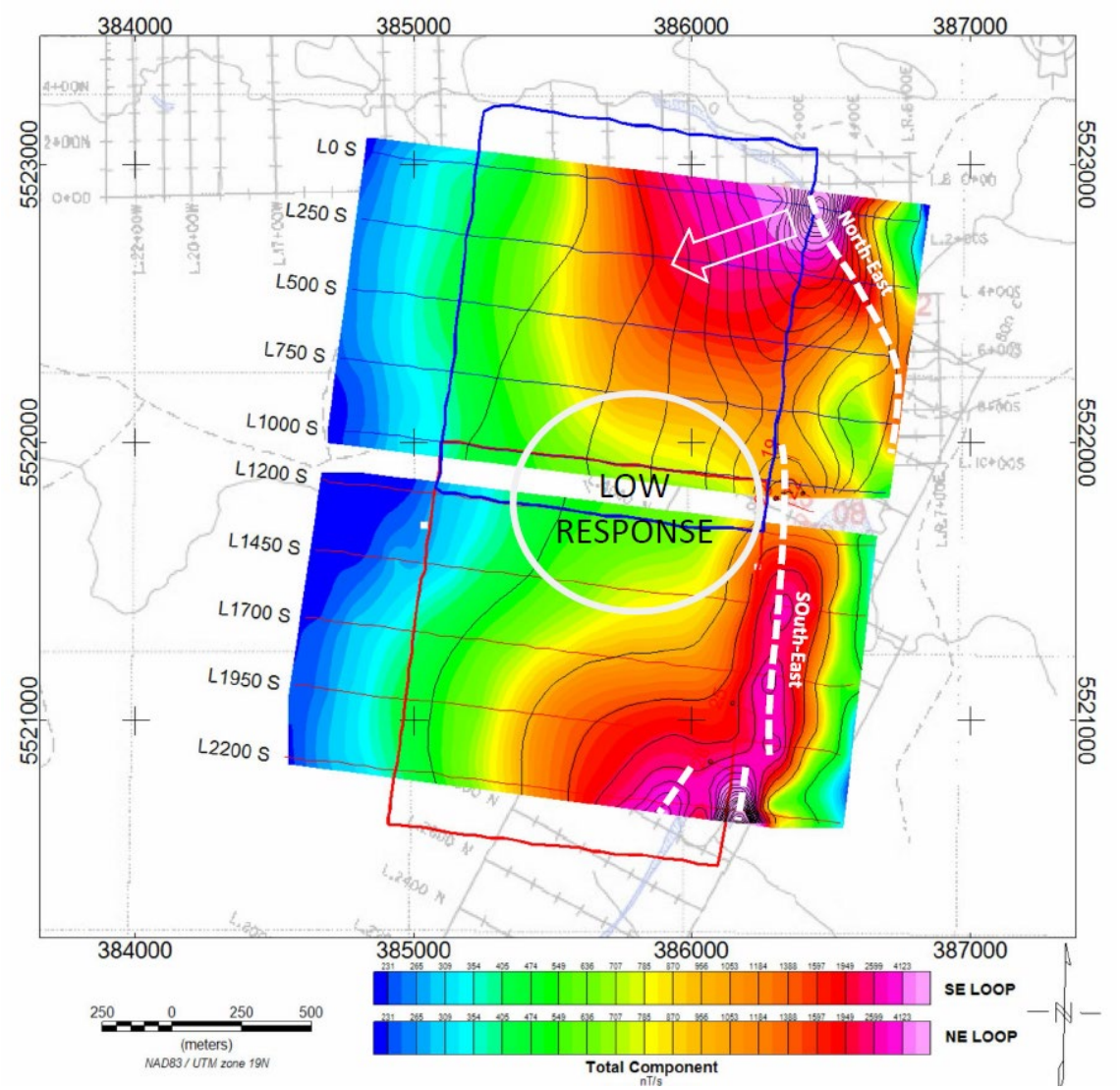

Figure 13: “Early-time” response showing the low response in the center, indicating a thickness to the zone.

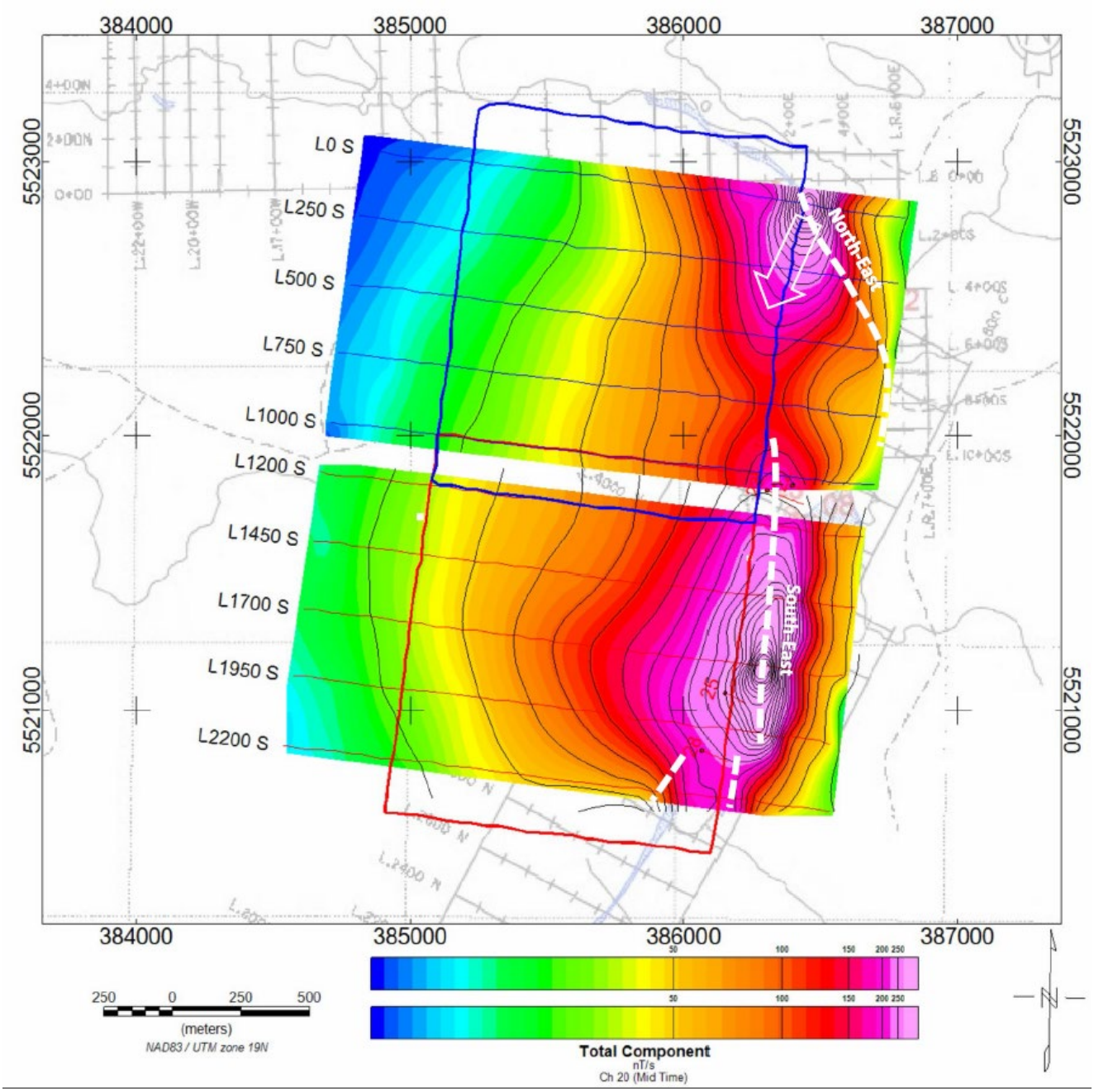

Figure 14: "Mid-time" response showing strong response and near surface anomalies.

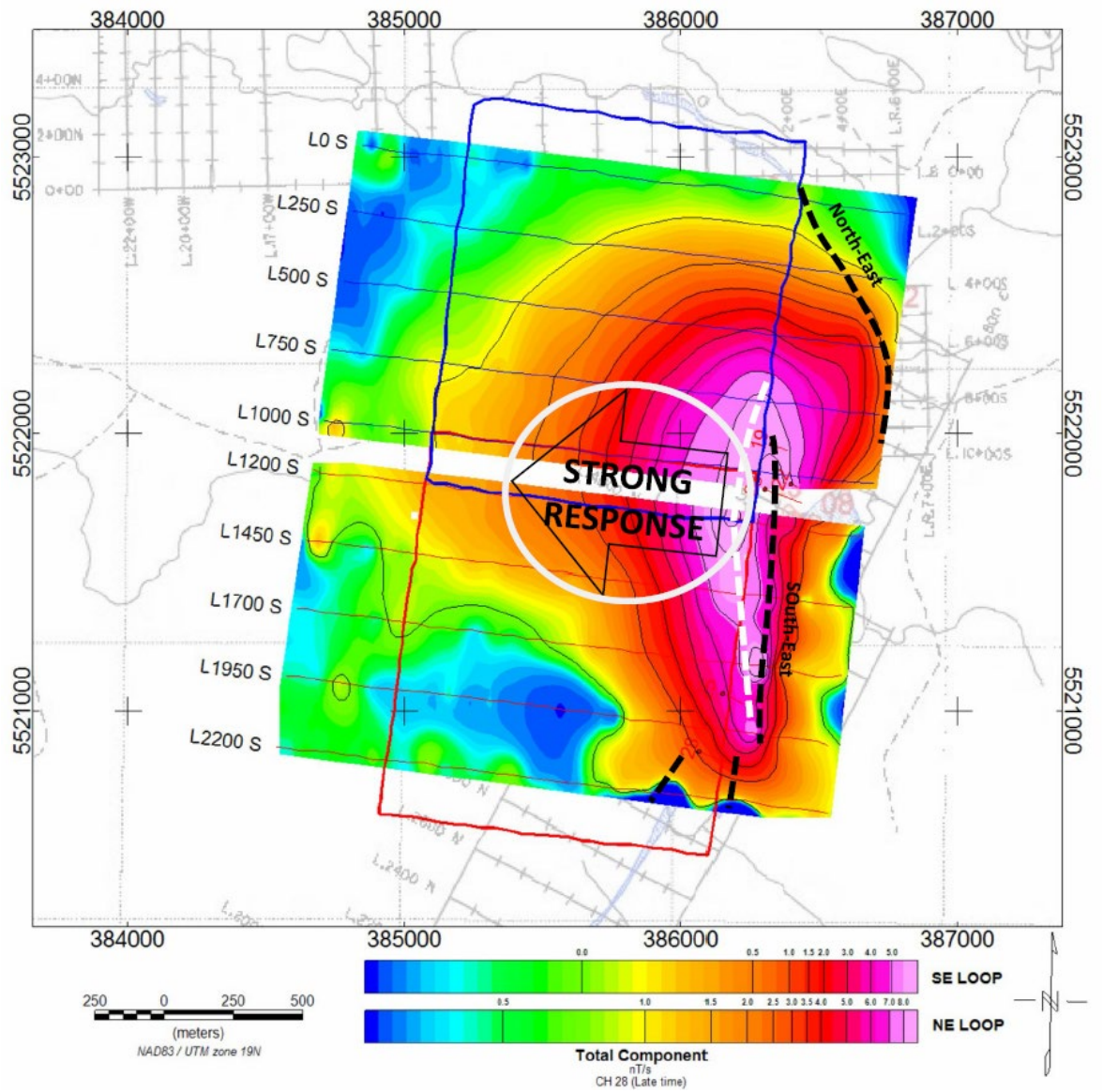

Figure 15: "Latest-time" response showing strong response which indicates the size and trend of the anomaly.

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Item 10- DRILLING

10.1- Graal Property

This Section summarizes Canada Silver Cobalt Work Inc's 2021 and 2022 winter drilling program on the Graal Property from July 26th 2021 to September 24th 2021, from October 11th 2021 to December 16th 2021 (Figure 16) and from January 10th 2022 to January 31th 2022. The two (2) break periods correspond to the hunting season and holidays.

10.1.1- Overview

From July 2021 to February 2022, a total of 29 drillholes were completed by Laurentia for CCW, totaling 9,943m in two (2) campaigns (one in 2021 and one in early 2022).

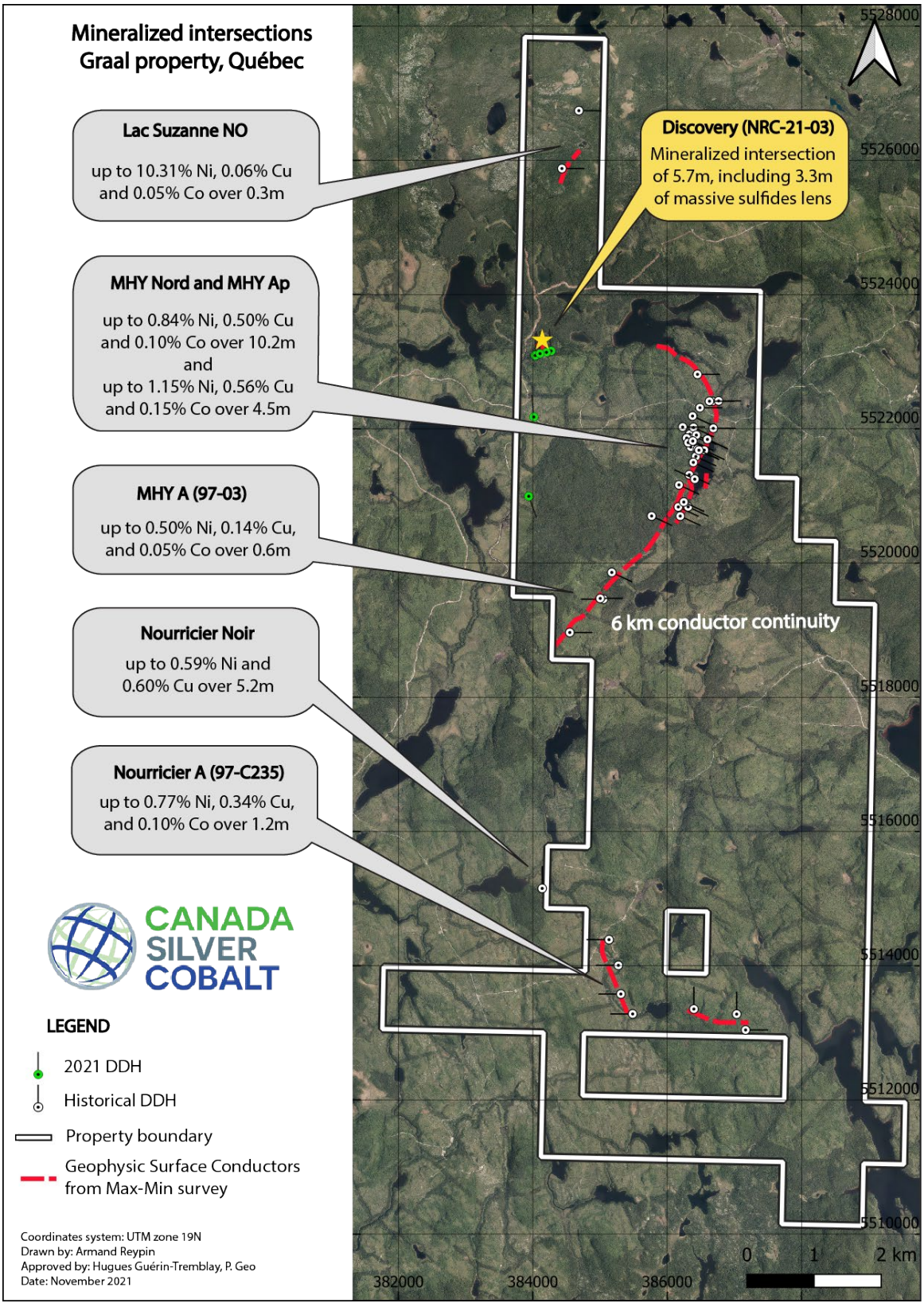


Figure 16: Mineralized intersections from historical and the first 2021 holes (press release dating of 29/11/2021)

During the 2021 campaign, a total of 7,963m were drilled in 22 holes, including three (3) wedges. During the early 2022 campaign, a total of 1,980m were drilled in 7 holes. The two campaigns aimed at testing targets like Bouguer anomalies, EM-Input (Max-Min) anomalies, gravimetric anomalies and contacts between plutons. Details of the drilling program is summarized in Tables 8 and 9.

Table 8: Drill hole summary and number of assay samples delivered from the 2021-2022 campaign.

Year	*Type*	*Count*	*Length (m)*	*Assay Sample Count (with QAQC)*
2021	DDH	22	7163	
	Wedge	3	800	
	TOTAL	**25**	**7963**	**939**
2022	DDH	7	1980	
	TOTAL	**7**	**1980**	**558**

Table 9: Summary of the 2021-2022 drilling program

Hole ID	Easting[1] (m)	Northing[1] (m)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth[2] (deg)	Dip[2] (deg)	Final depth (m)
NRC-21-01	383941	5520999	442	1298	160	-85	
NRC-21-01-W1	383941	5520999	442	568	154.69	-82.59	1800.3
NRC-21-01-W2	383941	5520999	442	176	153.65	-83.16	1316.5
NRC-21-01-W3	383941	5520999	442	56	153.8	-79.43	1278
NRC-21-02	384112	5523124	428	252	350	-45	
NRC-21-03	384112	5523124	428	252	350	-65	
NRC-21-04	384282	5523152	432	252	355	-45	
NRC-21-05	384282	5523152	432	180	355	-70	
NRC-21-06	384019	5522171	442	1437	355	-70	
NRC-21-07	384199	5523140	439	240	350	-80	
NRC-21-08	384199	5523140	439	219	350	-60	
NRC-21-09	384112	5523124	433	240	0	-85	
NRC-21-10	384028	5523101	427	243	0	-85	
NRC-21-11	384028	5523101	427	273	0	-45	
NRC-21-12	384028	5523101	427	240	0	-65	
NRC-21-13	384053	5522886	450	342	355	-65	
NRC-21-14	384053	5522886	450	357	355	-85	
NRC-21-15	386409	5521755	442	130	115	-45	
NRC-21-16	386409	5521755	442	133	115	-80	
NRC-21-17	386363	5521885	447	160	115	-55	
NRC-21-18	386363	5521885	447	151	115	-80	
NRC-21-19	386317	5521963	451	175	115	-65	
NRC-21-20	386317	5521963	451	184	115	-85	
NRC-21-21	386298	5522033	452	220	115	-45	
NRC-21-22[3]	386393	5521818	452	185	115	-80	
NRC-22-23	386292	5521801	490	226	115	-45	
NRC-22-24	386144	5521065	526	406	115	-55	
NRC-22-25	386144	5521065	526	340	115	-75	
NRC-22-26	386123	5520977	526	211	115	-50	
NRC-22-27	386123	5520977	526	220	115	-70	
NRC-22-28	386056	5520858	526	181	115	-50	
NRC-22-29	386056	5520858	526	211	115	-70	

Notes:

(1) NAD83/UTM zone 19N; the collars were surveyed by Laurentia Exploration personnel with hand-held GPS.
(2) Azimuth and dip at collar.
(3) NRC-21-22 was drilled between 2021 and 2022.

Drilling was carried out by *Diafor Inc.* (Diafor) and *Les Forages Géo-Nord Inc.* (Geo-Nord). The number of rigs employed has varied from one (1) to two (2). Drilling was conducted by using standard three-meter NQ rods for coring and NW rods for casing (76.2 mm diameter) by Diafor and HW rods for casing (101.6 mm diameter) by Geo-Nord. Each drill operated 24 hours per day. Diamond drilling recovered NQ sized (47.6 mm) core, with down hole orientation surveys performed by the drilling companies and the geologists on site using AXIS tools (Champ Gyro) that simultaneously measures azimuth and inclination. Geology work was performed by Laurentia Exploration with verification by GoldMinds.
Drill hole deviation surveying at the Graal Property from 2021 to 2022 included single shots and multiple shots surveys and is achieved by using the electronic down hole instrument AXIS Champ Gyro. Single shot measurements are taken every 30m during drilling, with local variations of depths. Multiple shots are taken once the drill hole is completed and measurements are taken every 10m up hole. Multiple shots are dependant on many conditions (drillers on site, operation of the AXIS's gear).
The Azimut Aligner from AXIS has been generally used to align the drill rigs to the correct azimuth and dip. Drill hole coordinates are entered directly into the wireless handheld unit on site showing the live orientation of the drill rig.

Drill hole casings remain anchored in bedrock to allow for future surveying or drill hole lengthening. A red metallic cap flag with the drill hole name was put on the remaining casing.
All drill core is now stored in the yard at Cobalt, Ontario. Each core box is identified with an aluminium tag indicating the drill hole name, box number and from-to meters of the core interval located inside the box.

Drilling performed in 2021 and early 2022 permitted the extension of historical drilling in the MHY sector. Moreover, a significant, new mineralized zone was discovered in the North-Western part of the Property, the Discovery sector.

10.1.3- Field procedures

The drill core is placed into wooden core boxes at the drill site. Blocks are used to separate the core in the box at the beginning and end of each 3m drill run. The core boxes are labelled and closed with fiber tape by the drillers. The drill core is brought back to the core shack at the end of every shift from each drill site by the drillers themselves. Core boxes are placed on a trestle in front of the core shack. Geology's team have the responsibility to place the core boxes in order and transport them into the core shack and onto the core logging tables.

10.1.4- Geological logging

Once the core is oriented and verified, the drill core is logged by a geologist or an engineer recording a detailed description of lithologies, structures, mineralization, alteration and veining directly in GeoticLog software (Geotic). Employees of Laurentia Exploration involved in this stage are members in good standing of the *Ordre des Géologues du Québec* (OGQ) or *Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec* (OIQ).
After completion of the core description, the geologist/engineer is responsible for marking the samples for assay on the core using a red water-proof marker. Photos of the core for the entire drill hole length are taken (dry and wet core). Each photo presents four (4) boxes.
Once the core samples have been cut, the boxes containing the remaining core halves are sent to Granada Gold Mine in Rouyn-Noranda and thereafter transferred to Cobalt, Ontario at CCW facilities to be placed in an outside permanent core rack or pallet.

10.1.5- Core recovery

Core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) are measured and calculated for each core box and recorded in the drill log since 2022. Rock units intersected by drilling are generally solid, yielding an effective core recovery of 99.3%.

10.1.6- Drill hole validation

GeoticLog, from the suite of software supplied by Geotic, is used to log, view and manage down hole related data and a management system for geological, geochemical, geotechnical, geophysical assay, QA/QC and any field data. In association to GeoticLog, LeapfrogGeo (Seequent) is used to plan and follow the drill holes.

10.1.7- Final validation rules

Once the logging of a drill hole is complete, project manager validates the data using a drilling closure form. Once cleared, the date is considered finalized and signed off by the project manager.

10.2- Exploration drilling results

This section presents the drill results as well as information disclosed by CCW press releases.

In order to verify the sulfides were bearing Nickel and Copper in the discovery zone, XRF measurements were done on the witness half core by Gerhard Kiessling of CCW technical team (Figures 17 to 19 and Table 10).

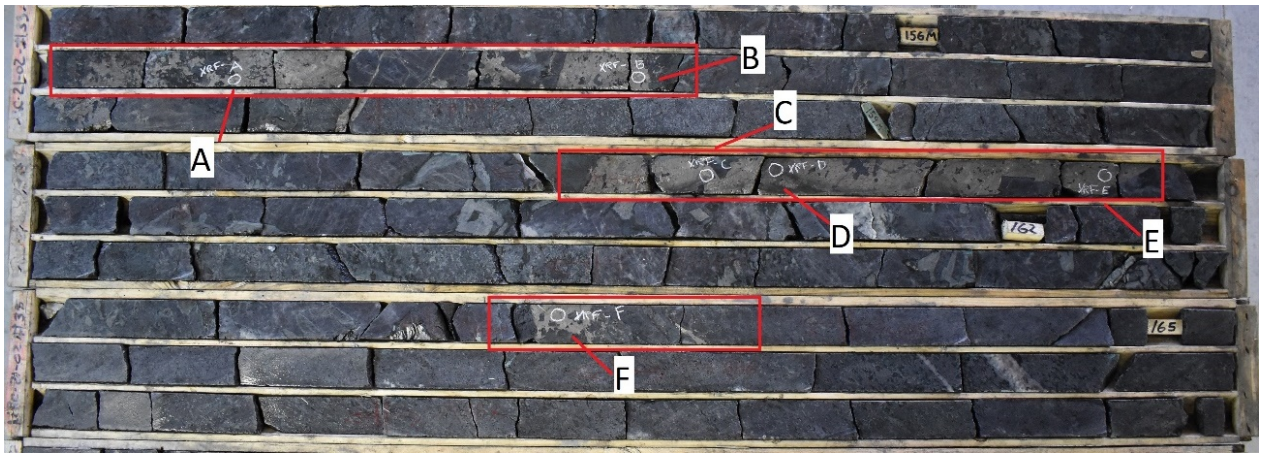


Figure 17: Core Photo of NRC-21-02 and Location of XRF Point Data.

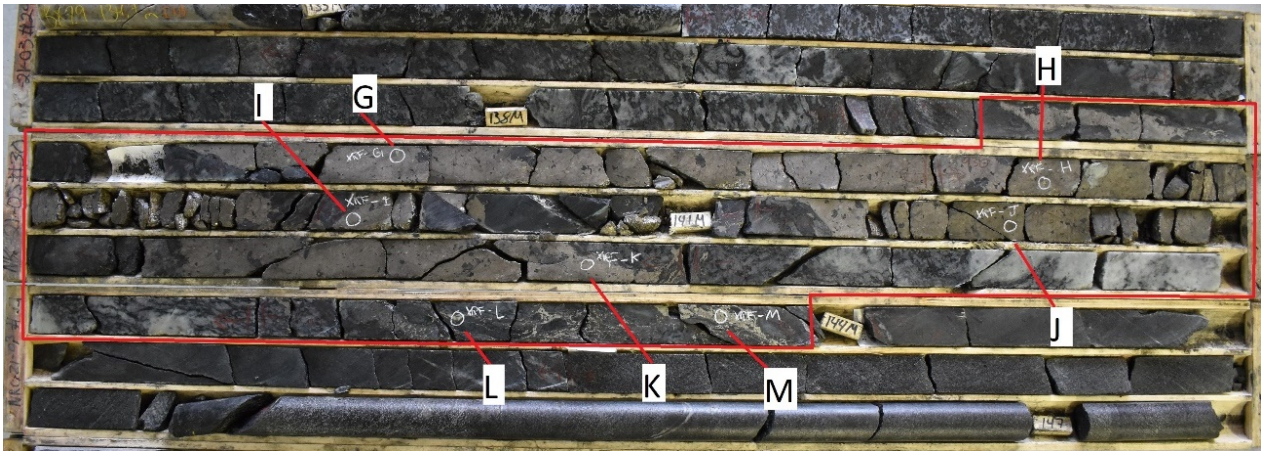


Figure 18: Core Photo of NRC-21-03 and Location of XRF Point Data.

Figure 19: Core Photo of NRC-21-04 and Location of XRF Point Data.

Table 10: XRF Point Data Information

XRF Point ID	Hole ID	Corresponding Sample ID	XRF Point Depth (m)	XRF Ni (%)	XRF Cu (%)
A	NRC-21-02	375874	156.65	1.48	0.17
B	NRC-21-02	375874	157.15	1.28	2.81
C	NRC-21-02	375879	160.20	1.48	5.62
D	NRC-21-02	375879	160.29	1.85	0.07
E	NRC-21-02	375879	160.60	1.28	3.77
F	NRC-21-02	375884	164.34	1.62	0.18
G	NRC-21-03	375929	139.19	1.39	14.74
H	NRC-21-03	375930	140.04	2.08	0.75
I	NRC-21-03	375931	140.65	2.79	0.02
J	NRC-21-03	375932	141.40	2.42	0.04
K	NRC-21-03	375933	143.28	2.40	0.32
L	NRC-21-03	375936	143.65	0.03	4.17
M	NRC-21-03	375936	143.90	0.11	25.68
N	NRC-21-04	375960	136.46	1.83	0.01
O	NRC-21-04	375960	136.77	1.74	0.02

Note: The XRF data is taken as point values and will not represent the true grade of the assay samples. The elemental data is highly dependent on the location where the beam intersects the rock. The device used to take the data points is an Olympus Vanta C Series handheld X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and produces a beam spot diameter of up to 3mm. It is designed to achieve laboratory-quality results in the field and provides rapid, accurate elemental analysis and testing.

The conclusions of the XRF analyses are positive and show there is nickel and copper in the discovery zone as well.

10.2.1- Highlights

The benefit of exploring for sulphides is that it is easily identified and allows for quick visual confirmation of zones in the field. Quantity can be visually estimated while waiting for laboratory analyses.

A 9.3 m intersection within a 30.6m interval from 121.5 to 152.1 m in hole NRC-22-24 is highlighted below.

Highlight on NRC-22-24 (Figures 20 to 22):

- 121.5 to 124.7 m: 3.2m of massive sulfide mineralization, 1-3% Cp (visual estimation).
- 126.3 to 126.7 m: 0.4m of massive sulfide mineralization, Tr Cp (visual estimation).
- 128.6 to 129.2 m: 0.6m of semi-massive mineralization, Tr Cp (visual estimation).
- 142.8 to 143.7 m: 0.9m of massive sulfide mineralization, 1% Cp (visual estimation).
- 143.7 to 145.9 m: 1.8m of semi-massive sulfide mineralization, 1-3% Cp (visual estimation).
- 145.9 to 152.1 m: 6.2m of massive sulfide mineralization.

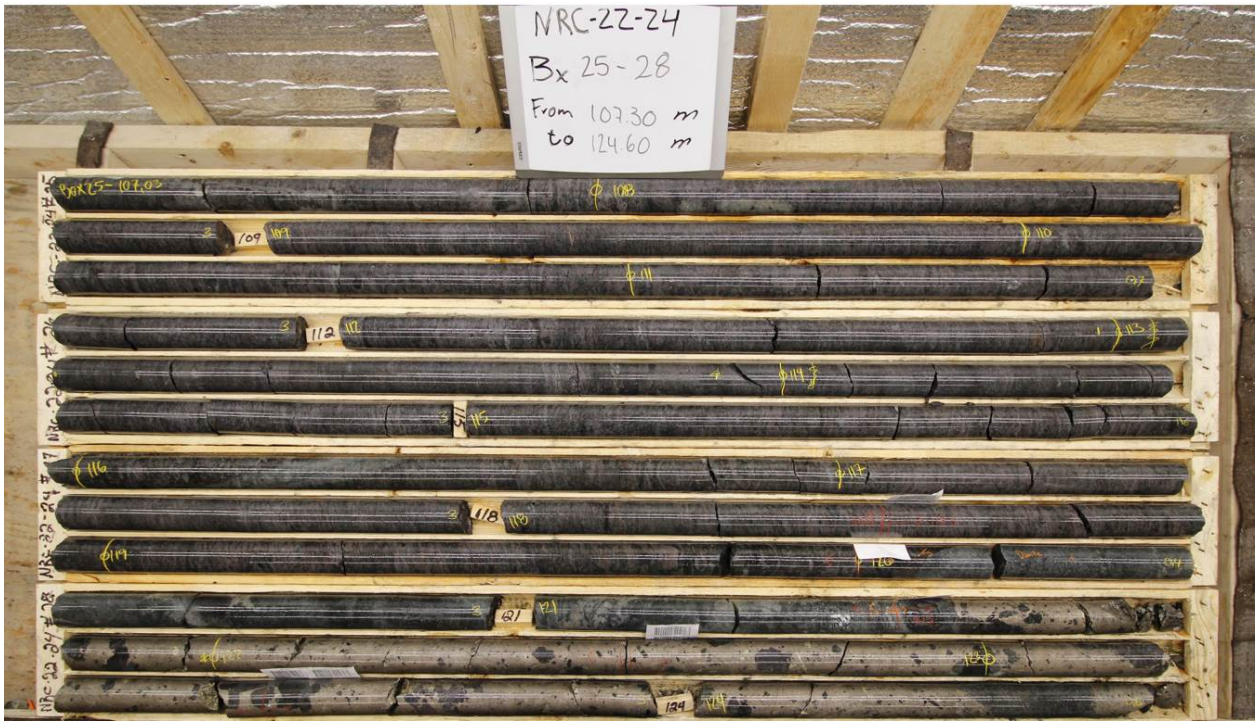


Figure 20: Core Photo of NRC-22-24 with massive sulfide mineralization Box 25-28

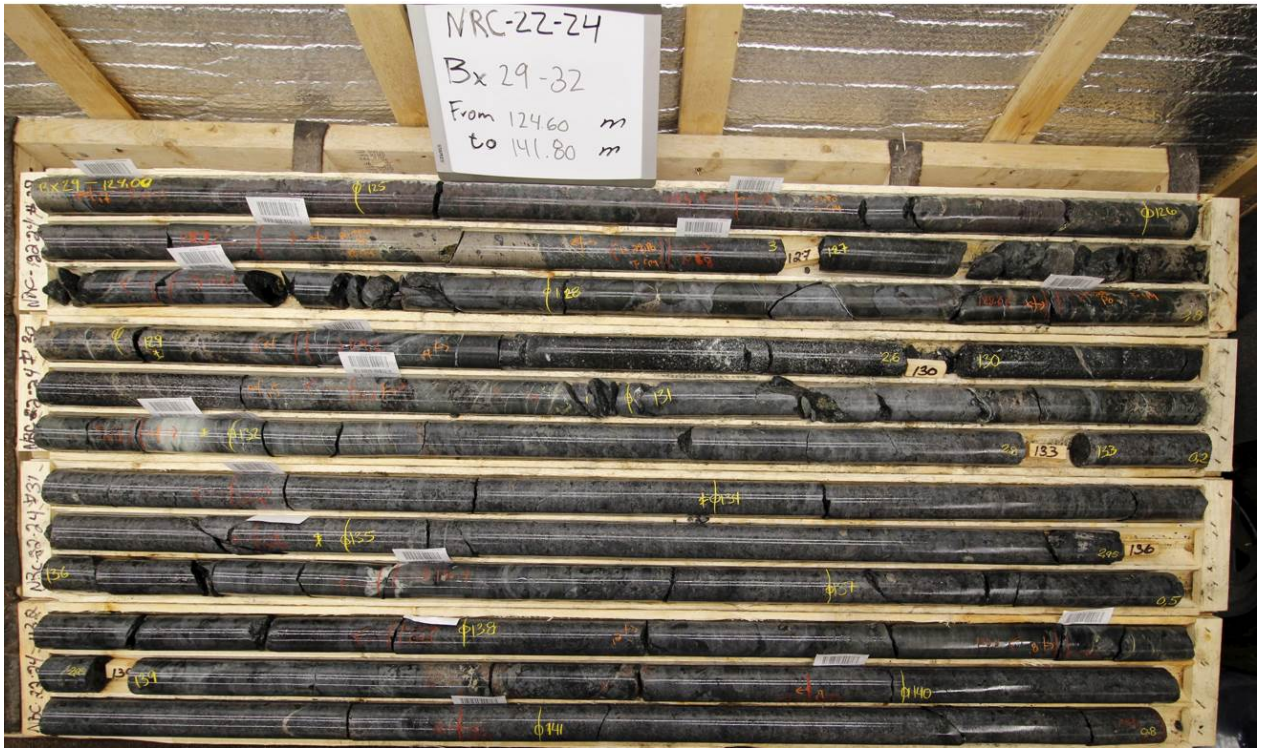


Figure 21: Core Photo of NRC-22-24 with massive sulfide mineralization Box 29-32.

Figure 22: Core Photo of NRC-22-24 with massive sulfide mineralization Box 33-36.

The company has received positive assay results including intercepts up to 0.5 m at grades of 2.08% nickel and 3.75% copper in NRC-21-04, and the first three diamond drill holes of the program intercepted massive sulphides in the Discovery zone (Table 11).

Table 11: Results table highlights from the Discovery zone.

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)
NRC-21-02	**155.00**	**171.00**	**16.00**	**0.10**	**0.70**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Including	155.70	160.70	5.00	0.29	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.01
NRC-21-03	**138.30**	**144.00**	**5.70**	**0.84**	**0.59**	**0.09**	**0.03**	**0.03**
Including	138.30	142.40	**4.10**	1.15	0.27	0.12	0.04	0.04
Including	143.40	144.00	**0.60**	0.10	3.75	0.02	0.00	0.00
NRC-21-04	**136.40**	**136.90**	**0.50**	**2.08**	**0.88**	**0.03**	**0.41**	**0.22**

Note: Intervals represent single assays and are core length with no capping applied.

Table 12: Results table highlights holes: NRC-21-05, NRC-21-08, NRC-21-15:

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	NiEq	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)
NRC-21-05	**144.3**	**149.4**	**5.1**	**0.12**	**0.06**	**0.02**	**0.19**	NSV	**0.004**
NRC-21-08	**120.7**	**123.3**	**2.6**	**0.57**	**0.89**	**0.03**	**0.91**	NSV	**0.03**
Including	121.3	122.4	1.1	1.31	0.06	0.06	1.48	NSV	0.07
NRC-21-08	**137.0**	**152.4**	**10.7**	**0.07**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.13**	NSV	**0.001**
NRC-21-15	**56.3**	**62.1**	**5.8**	**0.43**	**0.43**	**0.05**	**0.68**	NSV	**0.003**
Including	57.3	57.9	0.6	1.22	0.43	0.08	1.55	NSV	0.08
Including	57.9	58.5	0.6	0.36	1.62	0.004	0.86	NSV	0.03
Including	61.6	62.1	0.5	0.28	0.12	0.07	0.49	0.2	0.003
NRC-21-18	**83.0**	**88.2**	**5.2**	**0.48**	**0.38**	**0.06**	**0.74**	NSV	**0.04**
Including	83.6	84.4	0.8	0.83	0.63	0.1	1.27	0.01	0.08

Figure 23: Core picture of NRC-21-05.

Figure 24: Core picture of NRC-21-08.

Figure 25: Typical sulfide patch with Cpy, Po & Py – Dry core in NRC-21-08.

Figure 26: Core picture of NRC-21-15.

Figure 27: Core picture close-up of NRC-21-15 at 57.9m.

Figure 28: Core picture close-up of NRC-21-15 at 58.1m.

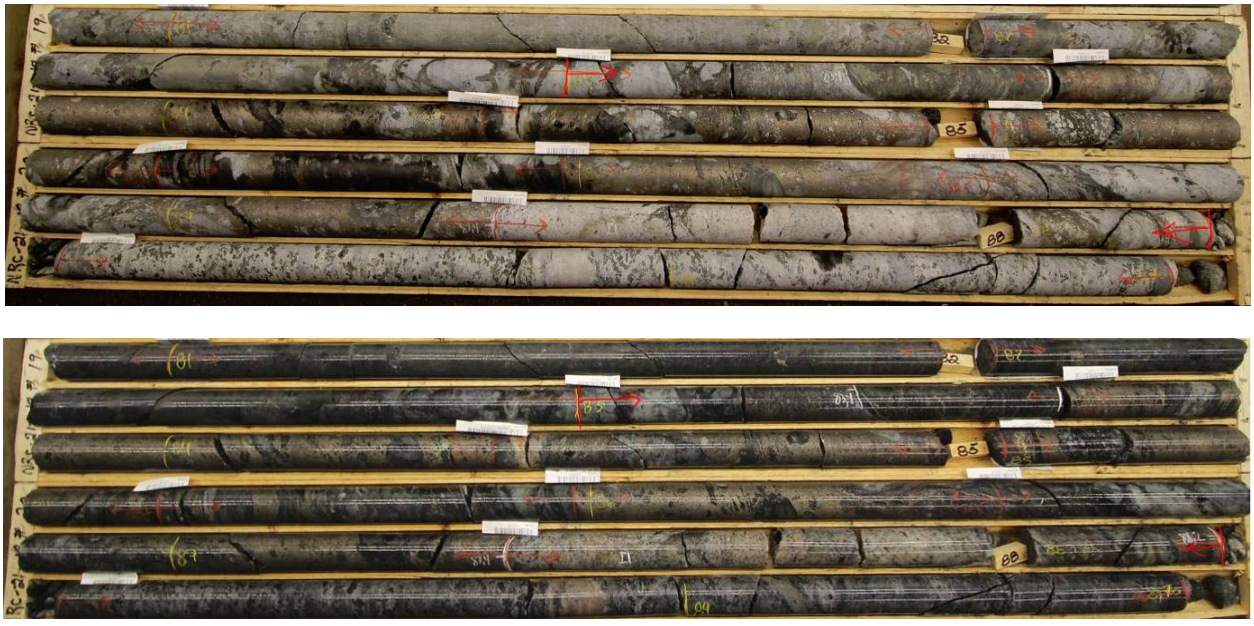


Figure 29: Core picture of NRC-21-18 zone Dry & Wet core.

Table 13: Key sample and assay details for drill hole NRC-22-24.

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	% NiEq (1)
NRC-22-24	**121.50**	**152.10**	**30.60**	**0.39**	**0.40**	**0.05**	**0.63**
NRC-22-24	**121.50**	**129.20**	**7.70**	**0.61**	**0.34**	**0.07**	**0.89**
Including	121.50	122.50	1.00	1.30	0.24	0.13	**1.69**
Including	122.50	123.50	1.00	1.35	1.16	0.14	**2.05**
NRC-22-24	**142.80**	**152.10**	**9.30**	**0.72**	**0.86**	**0.09**	**1.20**
Including	142.80	143.70	0.90	1.26	0.10	0.11	**1.56**
Including	145.60	146.00	0.40	0.21	2.32	0.04	**1.01**
Including	146.00	146.90	0.90	1.17	0.21	0.12	**1.53**
Including	148.20	148.90	0.70	1.01	3.31	0.13	**2.33**
Including	149.40	150.00	0.60	1.02	3.40	0.12	**2.35**
Including	150.00	151.00	1.00	1.27	0.92	0.16	**1.94**
Including	151.00	152.10	1.10	1.16	0.89	0.16	**1.82**

Note: Intervals are core length and is presumed to be close to true thickness, with no capping applied, and using quartered core split. Bolded intervals are grade composites.

(1) %NiEq = %Ni+(%Cu X CuPrice/ NiPrice) + %Co X CoPrice/ NiPrice) where Nickel is 33,000USD/t, Copper is 10,000USD/t and Cobalt is 81,500USD/t; source LME March 30, 2022.

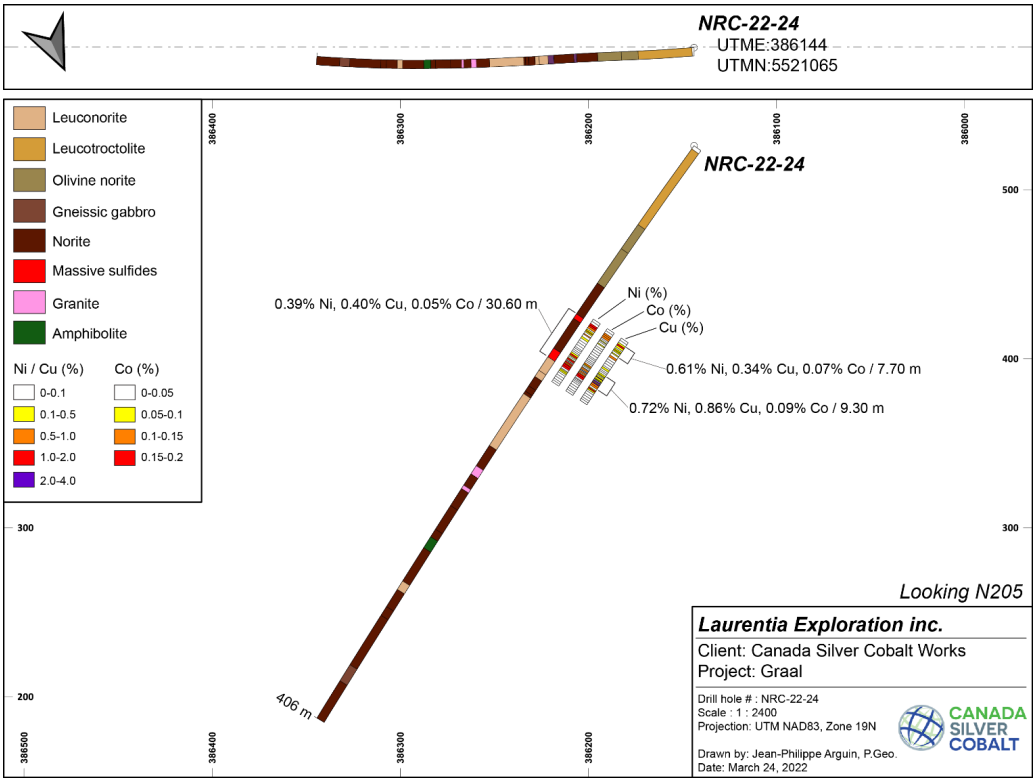


Figure 30: Cross Section showing Drill Hole NRC-22-24.

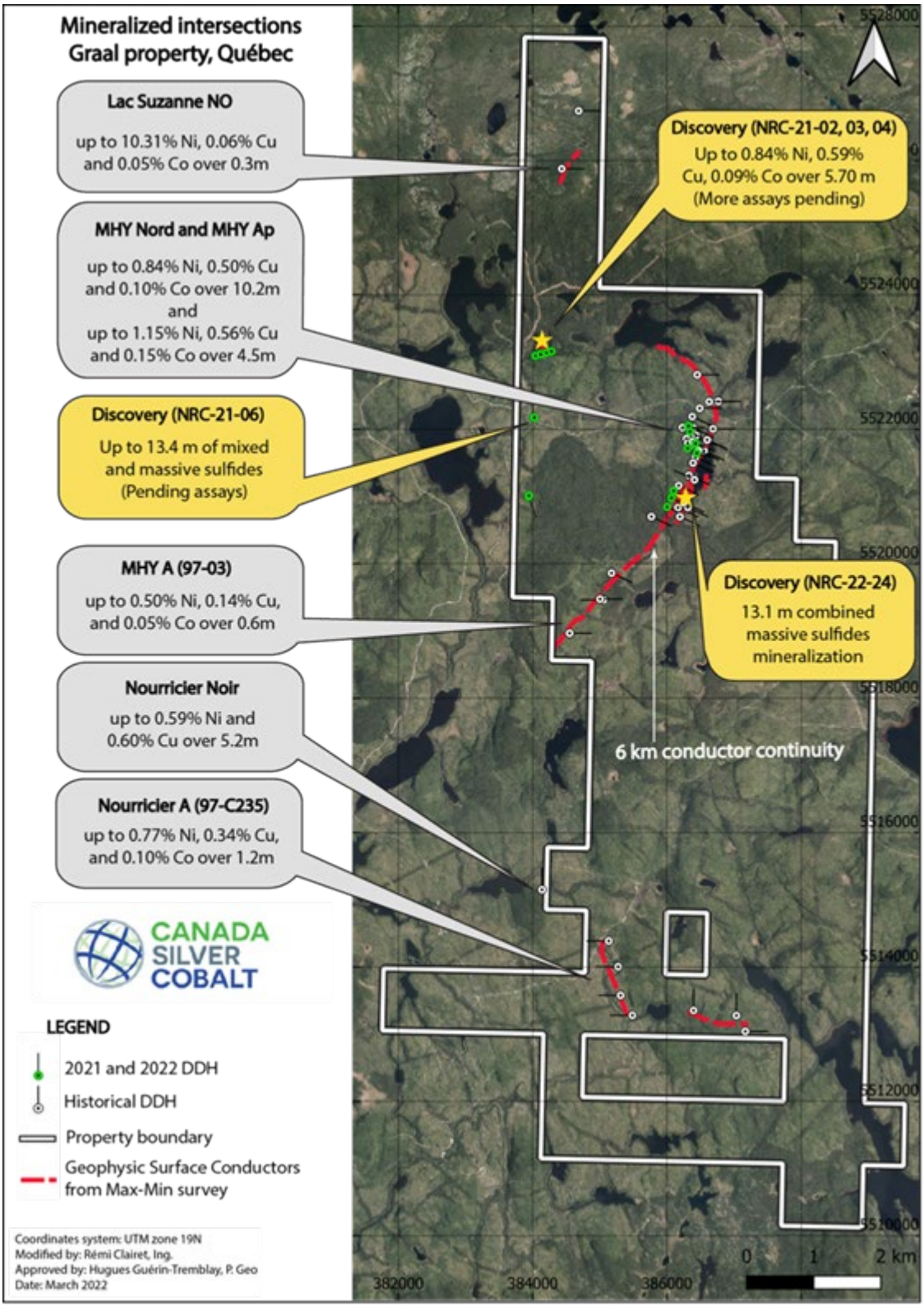


Figure 31: Mineralized intersections from historical and highlights of the 2021-2022 holes.

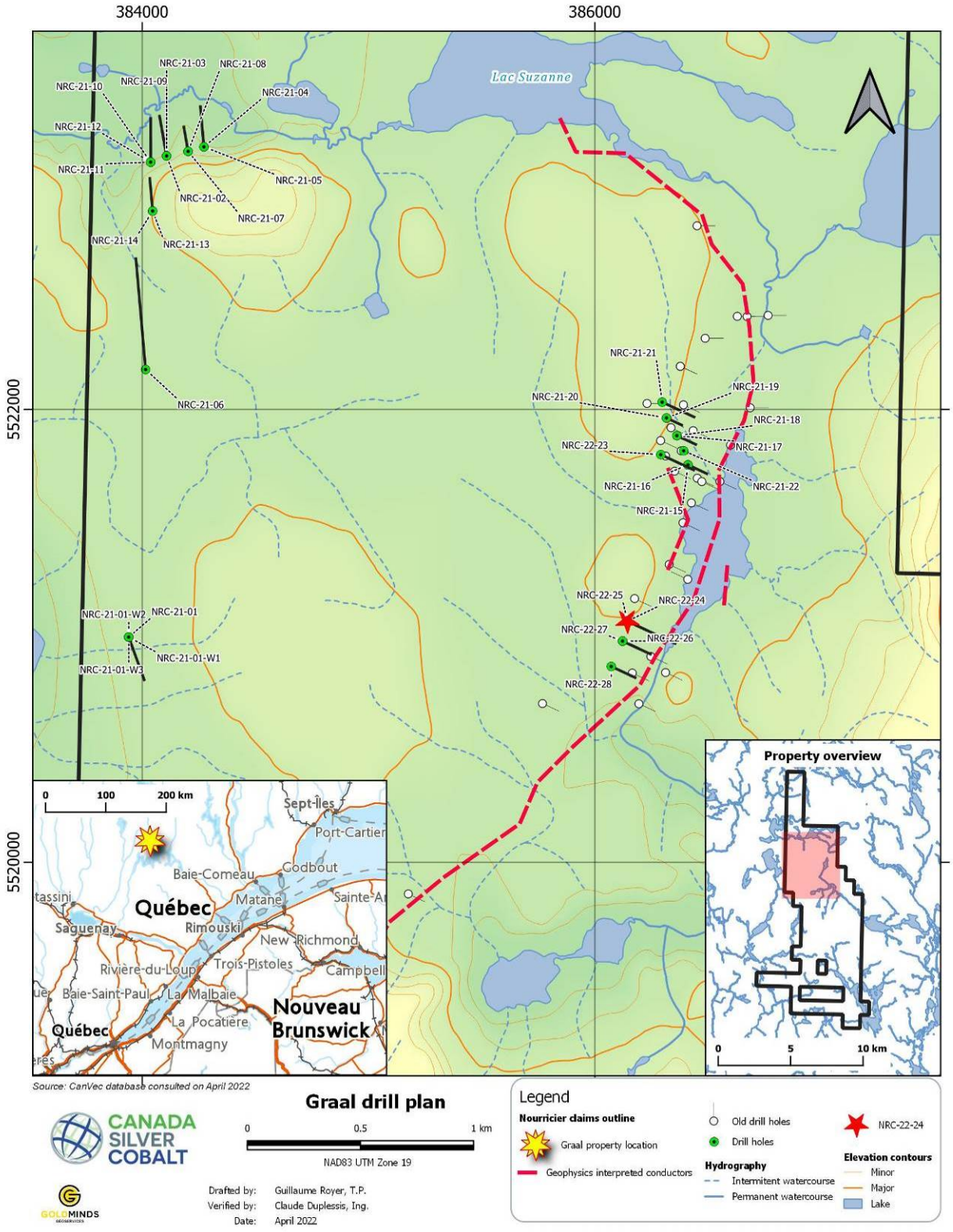


Figure 32: Complete drill hole map of CCW drill holes.

The company also intersected 1.05% Ni, 0.43% Cu and 0.11 % Co over a 1 m massive sulphides zone in NRC-22-26 near surface. The assay results from the NRC-22-26 were the latest pending from the 2021-2022 winter. NRC-22-26 intersected 16.30 meters of combined massive, semi-massive and disseminated sulphides. A massive sulfide zone of 5.8 m contains 0.89% NiEq(0.57% nickel, 0.41% copper and 0.08% cobalt) in NRC-22-26, starting at 135 meters along the hole (Table 14) .

Table 14: Key sample and assay details for drill hole NRC-22-26

HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	% NiEq (1)
NRC-22-26	**135.00**	**140.80**	**5.80**	**0.57**	**0.41**	**0.08**	**0.89**
Including	137.00	137.70	0.70	1.02	0.66	0.13	**1.54**
Including	139.10	140.10	1.00	1.05	0.43	0.11	**1.45**
NRC-22-26	**148.80**	**159.30**	**10.50**	**0.10**	**0.13**	**0.02**	**0.19**
Including	158.50	159.30	0.80	0.38	0.59	0.05	**0.68**

Note: Intervals are core length and is presumed to be close to true thickness, with no capping applied, and using quartered core split. Bolded intervals are grade composites.

(1) %NiEq = %Ni+(%Cu X CuPrice/ NiPrice)+ %Co X CoPrice/ NiPrice) where Nickel is 33,000USD/t, Copper is 10,000USD/t and Cobalt is 81,500USD/t; source LME March 30, 2022.

Figure 33: Core photo of NRC-22-26 with massive sulfide mineralization highlighted in box 31-32.

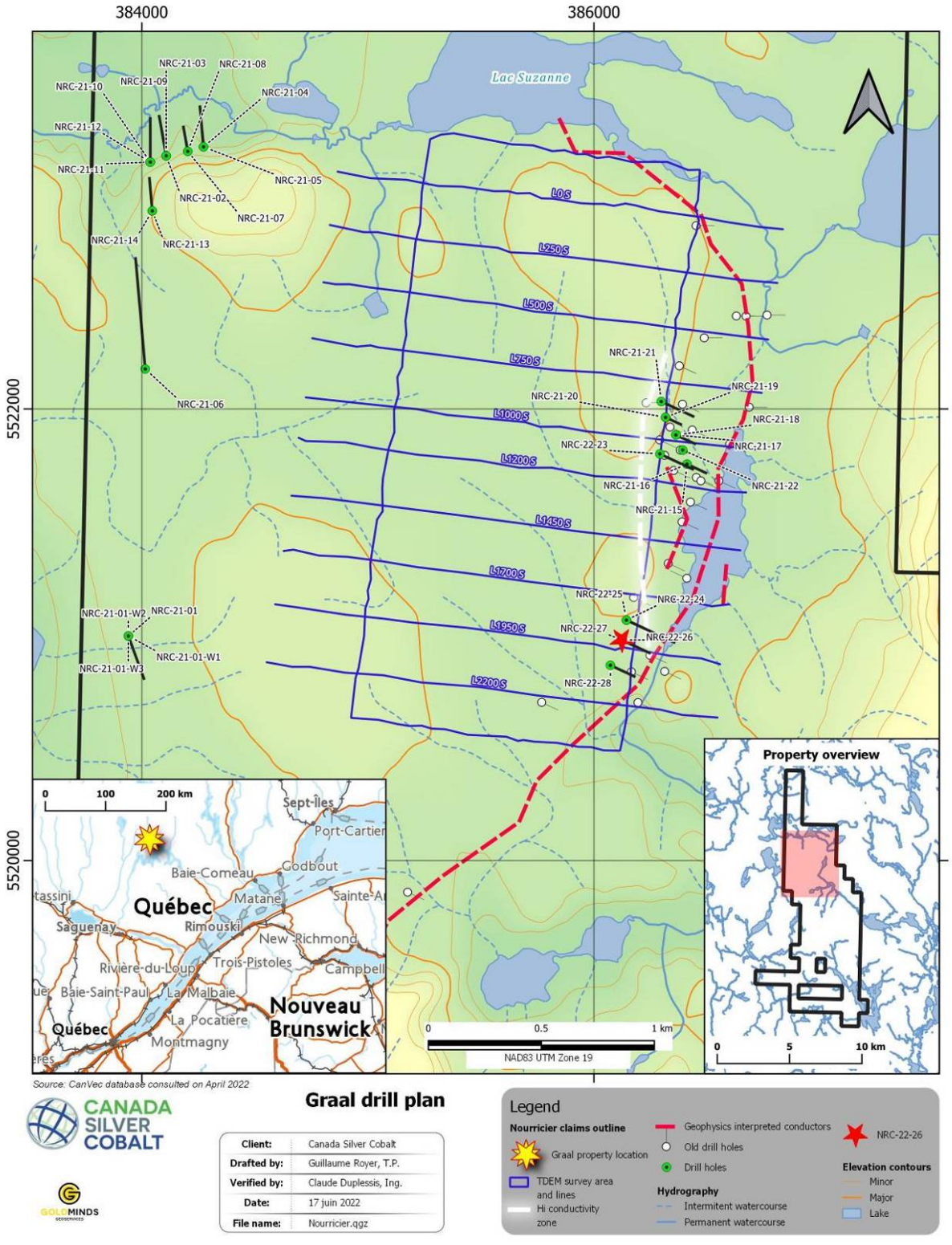


Figure 34: NRC-22-26 position on the Map with the TDEM grid.

Conclusion and recommendations after 2021/2022 work done by CCW.

The 2021-2022 exploration program first confirmed the potential at a property scale for conductive rock deposits to be lying at near-surface thanks to a ground FL-TDEM survey. Subsequent drilling led to the discovery of a new Ni-Cu bearing massive sulfide body (the Discovery Zone), on top of extending the already known MHY zone. However, both Discovery and MHY areas remain open in several directions, and most of the anomaly identified by the FL-TDEM survey remain undrilled.

Massive sulfide intersections at MHY and Discovery exhibited irregular thicknesses with, as yet, no clearly understood geological control over these variations. Prior to any follow-up drilling work, the authors recommend further developing the 3D modelling of the geology and the economic results based on the 2021-2022 results. Also, Michel Allard (Eng.) recommended a B-Field SQUID survey over MHY since the FL-TDEM survey may not have been able to resolve the most conductive or the thickest bodies, due to too short surveying time.

A first follow-up drilling phase focusing on MHY and Discovery zones is strongly recommended based on the potential results of steps detailed above. A second drilling phase targeting the relatively unexplored north and south part of the Property is also recommended.

The 2021-2022 work has identified mineralization that has a sufficient enrichment in nickel and copper for potential exploitation with economic values. The results are very encouraging, and Canada Silver Cobalt Works should plan to continue work on this Property.

Item 11- Sample preparation, Analysis & Security

The following sections describe the sample preparation, analysis, and Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) procedures for Graal Property used by Laurentia Exploration and verified by GoldMinds for CCW during the 2021-2022 program.

11.1- Laboratories accreditation and certification

CCW used ALS Minerals (ALS) in Val-d'Or as primary sample preparation and primary analytical assay laboratory. Depending on capacity, at the discretion of ALS Val-d'Or, samples would be sent to ALS Montréal and ALS Vancouver for analysis. ALS is independent of Canada Silver Cobalt Inc and Laurentia Exploration Inc. ALS is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (accredited laboratory number 689) to ISO 17025 for the laboratory analyses. The management system of the ALS Minerals Group laboratories is accredited to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001:2008 by QMI Management Systems.

11.2- Core handling, sampling and security

Routine sampling of the diamond drill core for analysis was accomplished by adhering to previously established sampling guidelines. This procedure ensures the quality and accurate representation of the material sampled. The remaining cut core is archived for future reference.
Preparation of designated drill core intervals to be sampled was completed using the following method:

- Drill core received from the drill to the core shack was puzzled back into continuous intervals to minimize any space between individual pieces of core and to check for incorrect placement of the core by the drillers.
- After alignment, rotation and records made of the geotechnical measurements (recovery and RQD), core was marked with 1m hole-depth intervals. This annotation allowed for better depth precision between the drill-run meterage block markers inserted every 3m run by the drillers.
- Intervals of core slated for sampling were marked in red perpendicular to the core axis showing arrows to indicate the "from" and "to" for each sample. These marks were placed to assist the core cutter in his task.
- Individual core samples are typically taken with a minimum size of 0.30m and a maximum size of 1.50m. Sample collecting is done respecting lithological and/or mineralization contacts.
- Books of sample tags containing numerical sequences of 50 pre-labeled, triplicate, water-durable sample tag are used, one to tag the core sample on the bag after cutting, a second to indicate the position of the sample in the core box and the third remained with the book as an archival record of the sample's particulars such as sample ID, drill hole ID, sample interval from-to-hole-depths.
- Digital photographs of the marked and tagged core boxes are taken for archival purposes.
- Blanks and standards are inserted as the sampling progresses to avoid mix-ups.

- Sample bags are also labeled with the sample number written with black permanent marker and the open tops sealed with plastic zip-tie.
- For blank samples, core-cutter(s) is/are required to scoop approximately 0.70 kg of pink granite of Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean region into a plastic bag on the same procedure outline previously.
- Certified nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE reference materials are assigned by the core-logging geologist/engineer and the identification code verified by the core-cutter(s). One pouches of standard material is placed into plastic sample bag. The name on the standard is erased by the core-cutter(s) to avoid identification by the laboratory.
- Numerical sequence of 6 samples is packed in large rice bags and the open tops are sealed with plastic tie. The sample number range are written on the rice bag.
- A sample submittal Form is sent by email to the laboratory. A copy is inserted in the first rice bag of the series. The samples are transported by a transport company directly at ALS laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC.

11.3- Analytical Methods (ALS)

At ALS Laboratory, samples underwent conventional sample preparation procedure (ALS code PREP-31a). The prepared sample undergoes 2 types of analysis.
The first analysis method (ALS code PGM-ICP23), a prepared sample (30 g) is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax and silica, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested for 2 minutes at high power by microwave in dilute nitric acid. The solution is cooled and hydrochloric acid is added. The solution is digested for an additional 2 minutes at half power by microwave. The digested solution is then cooled, diluted to 4 mL with 2 % hydrochloric acid, homogenized and then analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry.
In the second analysis method (ALS code ME-ICP61a), the sample is digested in a mixture of nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids. Perchloric acid is added to assist oxidation of the sample and to reduce the possibility of mechanical loss of sample as the solution is evaporated to moist salts. Elements are determined by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).

Table 15: Analytical Methods for each element.

Method code	Element	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
PGM-ICP23	Gold	Au	ppm	0.001	10	Au-GRA21
	Platinum	Pt		0.005	10	PGM-ICP27
	Palladium	Pd		0.001	10	PGM-ICP27
ME-ICP61a	Silver	Ag	ppm	1	200	Ag-OG62
	Aluminium	Al	%	0.05	50	
	Arsenic	As	ppm	50	100 000	
	Barium	Ba	ppm	50	50 000	
	Beryllium	Be	ppm	10	10 000	
	Bismuth	Bi	ppm	20	50 000	
	Calcium	Ca	%	0.05	50	
	Cadmium	Cd	ppm	10	10 000	
	Cobalt	Co	ppm	10	50 000	Co-OG62
	Chromium	Cr	ppm	10	100 000	
	Copper	Cu	ppm	10	100 000	Cu-OG62
	Iron	Fe	%	0.05	50	
	Gallium	Ga	ppm	50	50 000	
	Potassium	K	%	0.1	30	
	Lanthanum	La	ppm	50	50 000	
	Magnesium	Mg	%	0.05	50	
	Manganese	Mn	ppm	10	100 000	
	Molybdenum	Mo	ppm	10	50 000	Mo-OG62
	Sodium	Na	%	0.05	30	
	Nickel	Ni	ppm	10	100 000	Ni-OG62
	Phosphorus	P	ppm	50	100 000	
	Lead	Pb	ppm	20	100 000	Pb-OG62
	Sulphur	S	%	0.05	20	
	Antimony	Sb	ppm	50	50 000	
	Scandium	Sc	ppm	50	50 000	
	Strontium	Sr	ppm	10	100 000	
	Thorium	Th	ppm	50	50 000	
	Titanium	Ti	%	0.05	30	
	Thallium	Tl	ppm	50	50 000	
	Uranium	U	ppm	50	50 000	
	Vanadium	V	ppm	10	100 000	
Method code	**Element**		**Units**	**Lower Limit**	**Upper Limit**	**Default Overlimit Method**
ME-ICP61a	Tungsten	W	ppm	50	50 000	
	Zinc	Zn	ppm	20	100 000	Zn-OG62

11.4- Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Programs

The exploration work conducted by Laurentia Exploration for CCW was carried out using a QAQC program following the industry's recognized best practices. Goldminds was not involved in the collection and record of the data, which was performed by Laurentia Exploration employees. Quality checks and database verification of Laurentia work was done by GoldMinds. QAQC for the 2021 - early 2022 drilling program included the blind insertion of commercial Certified Reference Materials (CRM) and blanks into the sample stream according to a predetermined schedule.

A total of 210 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) materials were inserted in the discussed drilling program amongst 1497 assayed samples. QAQC materials represent 14% of the total assayed samples, with CRM (Certified Reference Materials or Standards), blanks and duplicates respectively accounting for 35%, 43% and 22% of the quality control samples following tables. Blank and duplicate samples followed all the preparation to analysis steps detailed in following section. CRM only followed the screening and analysis stages mentioned in following section.

Table 16: Quantities of QAQC materials inserted in the assay sequence.

Total of samples + QAQC materials			1497	Percentages of the total of the assays	Percentages of the QAQC materials
Total of samples			1287	86	N.A
Total of QAQC materials			210	14	N.A
	Total CRM		74	5	35
		ME1208	8	1	4
		ME9	29	2	14
		OREAS680	37	2	18
	Total Blank		90	6	43
	Total Duplicate		46	3	22

11.4.1- Certified Reference Materials

Ni-Cu-Co-EGP standards used to monitor the accuracy of the laboratory were purchased from South Africa and Québec sources, from OREAS and CDN Labs manufacturers. Summary of the standards is in the table 11.3. Standard were inserted in rotation approximately every 20 samples.
If results fall outside of ±2 standard deviation (2 SD) for the mean value of the standard, Laurentia Exploration asked for re-assays on a complete batch.

Table 17: Standards used during 2021-2022 drilling program

Standard name	Mean Pt (g/t)	Standard deviation	Mean Pd (g/t)	Standard deviation	Mean Au (g/t)	Standard deviation	Mean Ni (%)	Standard deviation	Mean Cu (%)	Standard deviation	Mean Co (%)	Standard deviation
ME-9	0.664	0.058	1.286	0.102	0.154	0.042	0.912	0.062	-	-	0.017	0.002
ME-1208	0.807	0.064	3.42	0.23	0.246	0.048	4.77	0.23	1.635	0.084	0.099	0.006
OREAS 680	0.401	0.019	0.215	0.01	0.147	0.005	2.12	0.075	0.897	0.029	0.0317	0.016

11.4.2- Blanks

Blanks were used to monitor contamination and sample mix-ups. Blank material consisted of pink granite of the Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean region. The source of the blank material was analysed multiple times to prove its good utilisation for blank analyses. A blank was inserted every 20 samples.
If a result is greater than 10 times the lower detection limit for the element, then a warning is triggered. The problem is then investigated by Laurentia Exploration and in the same way as the CRM, the batch is re-assayed.
In 2021-2022, blanks were assayed at ALS using the same methods used with every sample (ME-ICP61a and PGM-ICP23).

Table 18: Summary of drilling program samples.

Sample code	Sample type	2021	2022	Total
Core	Core (1/2 split)	827	460	1287
ME-9	CRM (60g packet)	21	11	32
ME-1208	CRM (60g packet)	8	-	8
OREAS 680	CRM (60g packet)	21	13	34
Blank	Pink granite of SLSJ	62	28	90
Field duplicate	Core (1/4 split)	-	46	46
TOTAL		**939**	**558**	**1497**

11.4.4- Sample security

Core logging and sampling are conducted in a mobile core shack. Core cutting occurred in an adjacent mobile equipment or in the main office of Laurentia Exploration in Jonquière, Québec. Samples are stored in the mobile core shack and sent regularly to the main office in Jonquière. A delivery company took it from there to the laboratory. The core racks are located in Cobalt, Ontario. All the boxes are sent either there or to a similarly locked site at Granada Gold Mine's property in Granada, Quebec at the client's request. All these facilities are locked when workers are not in it.

On the day of sample shipping, the closed rice bags are placed onto wooden pallets and wrapped with plastic film. The chosen delivery company regularly retrieves shipments and delivers them directly to the ALS preparation laboratory in Val-d'Or, Québec. If required, in order to expedite processing, ALS would re-distribute samples from Val d'Or for preparation at ALS Montréal or ALS Vancouver. All samples were analyzed in Val-d'Or, Montréal or Vancouver. There were no reported incidences of tampering. In the Laurentia Exploration's opinion, the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC program, and security procedures at the Graal Project are adequate for use in the preparation of this technical report.

For the core recovered by diamond drilling, the core boxes were identified. Lengths of core were marked with wood blocks and the boxes were closed and wrapped from drill site to portable core logging and splitting facilities of Laurentia Exploration at Camp des Passes.

At the core shack the core was reviewed and logged by geologist; sections to sample were identified by the geologists. Afterward, the technicians prepare the core and split the core in half to keep a witness core. This was done under supervision of Laurentia exploration technical team and GoldMinds with inspections of drill site and procedures. Sample bags with label and tags were sealed and put into rice bags and identified for shipping to laboratory facilities.

There are no reasons to believe that work performed by Laurentia Exploration staff and contractors was not made in a professional manner, hence in GoldMinds' opinion, the work performed by Laurentia for CCW is in respect with the standard of best practice for sampling and logging diamond drilling core.

The sample length in general varies from 0.30 m to 1.5m up to 3m in a specific interval. The average sample length is 1.02m. GoldMinds has participated in this decision.

All Uranium values are under detection limit.

Item 12- Data Verification

Data verification of the drill hole database included manual verification against original digital sources, a series of digital queries, and a review of Laurentia Exploration's QAQC procedures and results which are described in Section 11, Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security. GoldMinds is of the opinion that database verification procedures for the Graal Property comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of the preparation of a technical report. Claude Duplessis, Ing., GoldMinds Project Geologist and QP, visited the Graal Property on 2 occasions; one time in summer July 31st 2021and one time in winter December 14, 2021 as required by NI 43-101. Mr. Duplessis visited the core shack, examined drill core, and held discussions with Laurentia Exploration geological and technical staff.

Figure 35: Personal inspection at the drill in 2021 – 2 drillers, foreman and Claude Duplessis to the right.

Figure 36: Core inspection by Claude Duplessis at Laurentia Core Shack on December 14th 2021.

Figure 37: Mineralized core with Po & Inclusions during physical inspection.

12.1- Manual database verification

The review of the database included the collar, survey, lithology, assay, and density tables. Database verification was performed using tools provided within Leapfrog Geo Version 2021.1.3 software package (Leapfrog). As well, the assay and density tables were reviewed for outliers. A visual check on the drill hole Leapfrog collar elevations and drill hole traces was completed. No major discrepancies were identified. The collar coordinates of drill holes were checked against their reported surveyed locations with a hand-held Garmin GPS. Discrepancies noted were typically less than 1 or 2 m, the accuracy of the instrument.
Laurentia compared assay records for multi element in the database against a total of digital laboratory analysis certificates, which were received to the Laurentia Exploration database project manager directly from ALS, then passed to Goldminds after validation.
In addition, QP of Gold Minds and Laurentia Exploration:

- Completed validity checks for out-of-range values, overlapping intervals, and mismatched sample intervals.
- Reviewed the reasonableness of the geological interpretations relative to the nature of the previously defined mineralization and the newly discovered mineralized intervals.

GMG's QP is of the opinion that the drill hole database is reasonable and acceptable to support the current technical report.

12.2 - Other Data Verification

Laurentia exploration tracks the results of its QAQC samples (standards, blanks and pulp and reject duplicates) using standard control charts. During visits and meetings with the QP, he reviewed the QAQC results and control chart plots. These were found to be acceptable. After receipt of the project database from Laurentia Exploration, the entry of assay results was checked against original assay certificates.

The author has verified the database assay table Geotic Export against the electronic certificates on a random basis and did not find errors.
The collar location, Azimuth, dip, holes length, assay values and assay length were checked.

CCW technical team, with Gerhard Kiessling V.P. Exploration and Dave Lamontagne, came the 13th of November, 2021 and checked the mineralized core to verify if the Pyrrhotite was nickel-bearing. This site visit with the XRF handgun proved to be successful with identification of economic grades of Nickel and Copper in the core prior to have laboratory assay results.

A ¼ core split was taken and sent to a 2nd laboratory as part of the verification process. On-Site Labs Inc. in Ontario did the first analysis on the ¼ core split.

The presence of Platinum and Palladium is observed in the ¼ samples of the NRC-22-24 and now from the assays results of the ½ core samples analysed at ALS Laboratories. The values of Pt & Pd seems associated with higher values of copper associated with the Chalcopyrite in the system. The following table show the results by intervals which were the quarter core disclosed on April 4th 2022. The Platinum results in that hole reach up to 0.22 g/t and Palladium up to 0.10 g/t and sum samples are under detection limits.

Table 19: Comparison Table of ¼ core vs ½ core at 2 separate laboratories.

Core sample				Quarter	Half	Quarter	Half	Quarter	Half	Quarter	Half	Quarter	Half	Quarter	Half
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length	Ni (%)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Co (%)	Pd (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	%NiEq	%NiEq
NRC-22-24	121.5	152.1	30.6	0.39	0.33	0.40	0.47	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.62	0.58
Including	121.5	129.2	7.7	0.61	0.52	0.34	0.34	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.88	0.79
Including	142.8	152.1	9.3	0.72	0.64	0.86	1.06	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.08	1.20	1.20

Note: Intervals are core length and is presumed to be close to true thickness, with no capping applied. Bolded intervals are grade composites.

(1) %NiEq = %Ni+(%Cu X CuPrice/NiPrice) + %Co X CoPrice/ NiPrice) where Nickel is 33,000USD/t, Copper is 10,000USD/t and Cobalt is 81,500USD/t; source LME March 30, 2022. Pt & Pd are not taken into account in the equation of % NiEq. The average grade of intervals are sample length weighted and are not taking into account the density which is not measured in each sample at this stage. It shows conservative values as massive sulfide section would have more weight in the sample length x density for the calculation of average grades of intervals. NSV is for Not Significant Values.

Reader should keep in mind for comparison purposes only: a 1% Nickel/tonne worth in the ground 330USD/t equivalent to 330USD/62.05USD/gram=5.32 g/t Au with gold at 1930 USD/Oz.

No independent samples were taken from witness core holes by the authors Claude Duplessis QP or Hugues Guérin Tremblay QP other than the ¼ core check as the mineralization is visual and amounts of sulfides can be estimated visually. They verified the preparation and sampling protocol of technical team used at the site for CCW and proved to be adequate.

Item 13- Mineral Processing

Item 14- Mineral Resources estimates

Item 15- Mineral Reserves Estimates

Item 16- Mining Methods

Item 17- Recovery Methods

Item 18- Project Infrastructure

Item 19- Market Studies & Contracts

Item 20- Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Item 21- Capital and Operation Costs

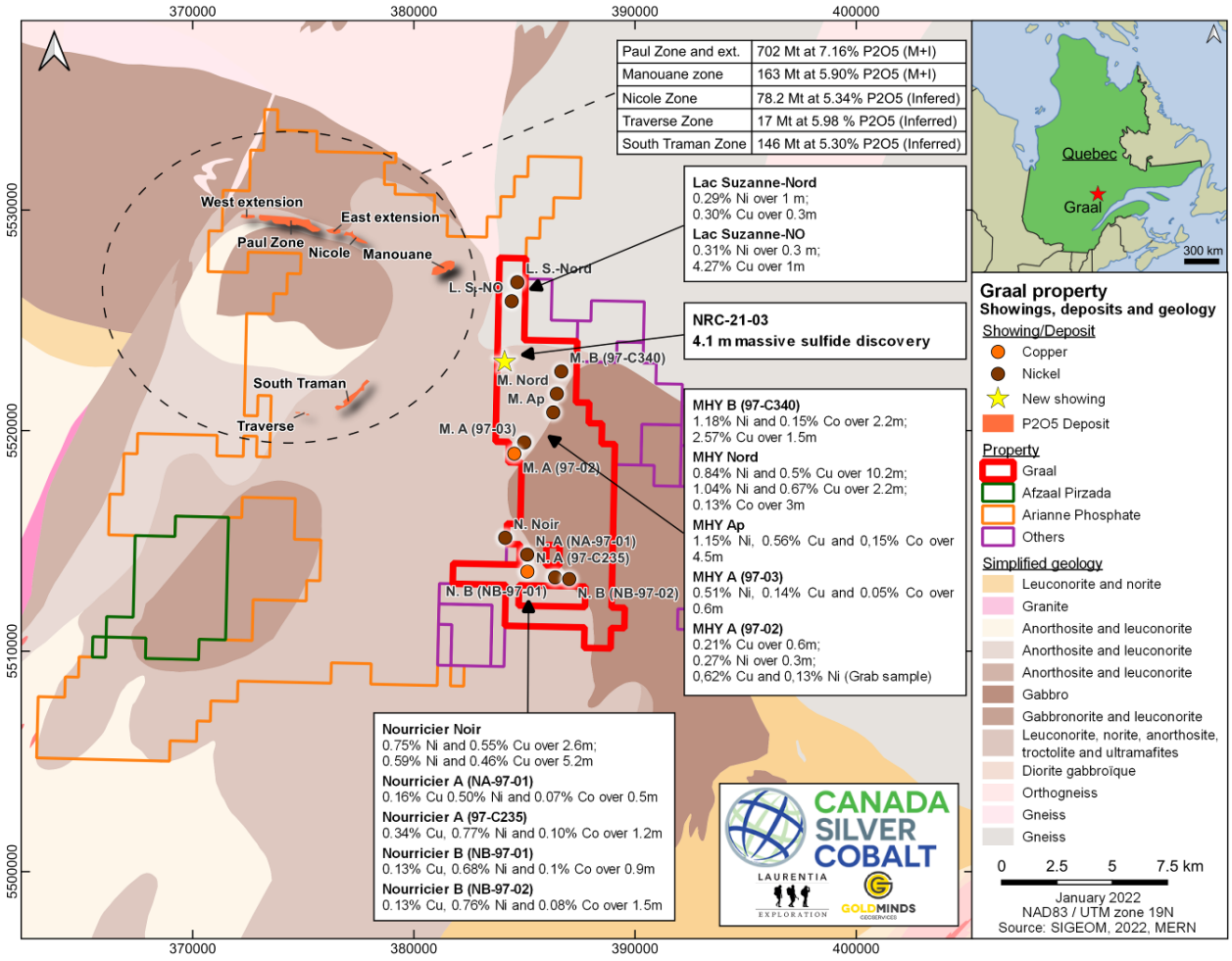
Item 22- Economic Analysis

Are not applicable in this report.

Item 23- Adjacent Properties

The following figure shows the adjacent properties around the Graal Property. The most important in size and development is Arianne Resources to the west.

Figure 38: Map of adjacent properties of Graal with geology and historic holes.



Item 24- Other Relevant Data and Information

The Company has hired the professional services of Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord to carry out a study on potential archeological sites in the area ("Archéo" is the French abbreviation for archeology and "Mamu" is from the Innu language meaning together.) A desktop study was done, and a field investigation is scheduled for July 2022.

In general, here is a list of notable facts regarding the Property and highlighted in this report:

- A 6-kilometer strike length mineralized with near-surface copper, nickel, cobalt.
- Aiming for potential target of 30 to 60 million tonnes* EV metals based on only the MHY sector.
- Recently drilled mineralization.
- Based on historical drill hole information, the mineralized strike length drilled in the past highlights a potential target of near-surface tonnage of 30 to 60 million tonnes at a grade range of 0.60% to 0.80% Nickel and 0.30% to 0.50% Copper with 0.10% to 0.15% Cobalt for the MHY sector.

Note that the quantity and grade of this potential target calculation is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource. The potential target primary evaluation is a calculation of the length multiplied by the thickness of intersection by the density of 3.3 to 4.0 t/m3 multiplied by the depth extension of 150 to 250m based on historical drill holes.

The Authors are aware another drill campaign is on-going at Graal during preparation of the technical report. Currently, no assay results are available and they will have to be disclosed in future new release and technical report once received, compiled and validated.

Item 25- Interpretation and Conclusions

- The Graal Property contains concentration of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in a norite and leuconorite horizon which are defined as deposits.

- The Property is located north of Lac Saint-Jean, Québec. The Anorthositic Igneous Complex was emplaced within the gneisses of the Granulites Centrales (CGT) of the Grenville province.

- In the past, Virginia Gold Mines Inc. and SOQUEM conducted various work programs including: geophysics, prospecting, mapping, grab surface sampling, and diamond drilling in the sector but let their property expire.

- Canada Silver Cobalt Works took a significant position in terms of property in the sector. Some royalties exist on certain claims of the Property.

- The drill program has found new zones and has extended historical mineralization.

- In addition to Nickel and Copper, Cobalt is measured and, in some cases, Platinum and Palladium are observed in the assay results.

- There is not enough drilling on the Property at this stage to prepare a mineral resource estimate as it is open in all directions.

- A second lab analysis proved the assay results to be reproducible. No significant bias is observed.

- The Property deserves additional work in the form of diamond drilling as there is a lot to be explored.

- The company is working on building a relationship with the First Nations.

Item 26- Recommendations

The authors make the following recommendations that focus on two aspects:
The improvement of the available data and the working plan for the development of the Property.

26.1- Improvement

All drill hole collars should be surveyed with a DGPS by a certified surveyor in order to be able to use the data in a future Mineral Resources Estimate.

26.2- Work Program to develop the project

CCW has developed a program with a budget in conjunction with GoldMinds and Laurentia to advance the project.

A. Diamond drilling program of 5,000 m of NQ drilling. The program has 3 goals:
    a. Increase the quantity and quality knowledge.
    b. Validate orebody model orientations.
    c. Test other anomalies on the Property.
    d. Recover mineralized material for metallurgical testing.
    e. RQD should be done on all core and also SG measurements in the mineralized zones.

B. Metallurgical testing - Develop Process engineering Flowsheet and Pilot plant tests.
    a. To develop flow sheet for the Ni and Cu recovery in sulfide concentrate.
    b. Test a flow sheet for massive oxide containing Vanadium as it could be another product of interest on the Property.

C. Additional in-hole geophysical survey as well a possible SQUID survey in the proper area should be contemplated and related to available financing.

- QPs formally recommend continuing the development of the project.

- QPs recommend acquiring additional claims located near the Property if possible.

QPs are aware that the CCW has started a new campaign and, at the time of writing this report, no assay results are available for reporting.

A minimum budget of 500,000$ is proposed to continue development of the Property as proposed and outlined above.

Item 27- References

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TSHIMBALANGA S. (2003). Levé de gravimétrie, propriété Chutes-des-Passes (1279), grille "MHY". GM 60731. 13p.

VILLENEUVE P. (2000). Préparation et évaluation de la qualité d'un concentré d'apatite et d'ilménite, projet Lac-à-Paul. GM 58769. 62p.

Item 28- Certificate of qualification

Certificate of Claude Duplessis. Eng.

To Accompany the Report entitled: NI-43-101 Technical report – Graal Nickel & Copper project Saguenay-Lac St-Jean. Quebec. Canada. Dated July 4, 2022.

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

I reside at 1263 rue Richard-Turner Quebec Qc,. Canada.G1W 3N3.

I am a graduate from the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi. Quebec in 1988 with a B.Sc.A in geological engineering and I have practised my profession continuously since that time.

I am a registered member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (Registration Number 45523). I am also a registered engineer in the province of Alberta. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining. Metallurgy and Petroleum and member of the Prospector and Developers Association of Canada. I am a Senior Engineer and Manager of GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

I have worked as an engineer for a total of 34 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is: Over 30 years of consulting in the field of Mineral Resource estimation, orebody modelling, mineral resource auditing and geotechnical engineering.

I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience. I fulfil the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I have prepared and written the technical in collaboration with the other authors and I am co-author of the whole report. I have personally visited the site on July 31st 2021 and on December 14th 2022 and I have personally reviewed the procedures at the drill and at the core shack facilities.
I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or material change, which is not reflected in this report.

I am not independent of CCW applying all of the tests set forth in section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and section 3.5 of NI 43-101 Companion Policy.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed at Quebec this July 4, 2022
Claude Duplessis. Eng.

Certificate of Hugues Guerin Tremblay P.Geo.

Hugues Guérin Tremblay, P. Geo.

Laurentia Exploration Inc.
3415, Rue de l'Énergie
Jonquière (Qc)
G7X 0J6
hugues.gt@laurentiaexploration.com

Certificate of qualification

To accompany the report entitled: **NI 43-101 Technical Report Graal Nickel & Copper project, Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean Quebec Canada**. presented to *Canada Silver Cobalt Works* (CCW), dated July 4th , 2022;

I, **Hugues Guérin Tremblay**, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am the President of *Laurentia Exploration inc.*;

2) I am qualified to perform tasks related to the field of geology and earth sciences, having obtained a Bachelor's in Geology in 2011 from the *Université du Québec à Chicoutimi* (UQAC);

3) I am duly registered with the *Ordres des Géologues du Québec* (OGQ) as a geologist, member #1584;

4) I am a member of the Quebec Mineral Exploration Association (AEMQ) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC);

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;

6) I am independent of the issuer *Canada Silver Cobalt Works* and the Graal property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101

7) I have been practicing my profession for 11 years since my graduation;

8) I have field experience with geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, drill core logging, compiling and interpreting data for base metals and gold in the Superior Province, especially in the La Grande, Ashuanipi, Opinaca and Abitibi subprovinces. I have similar experience with industrial minerals in the Grenville Province, especially with magmatic iron-titanium oxide and apatite deposits related to anorthosite complexes. During my career, I have been involved in all aspects related to exploration and definition work such as planning, staff supervision (geologists, engineers, technicians, etc.), implementation and budget management. I also wrote numerous technical reports for base metal, gold and industrial mineral projects. I oversaw the implementation of geological, geotechnical and hydrogeological work, the logistic and the work team during pre-feasibility and feasibility studies on the apatite Lac à Paul project (*Arianne Phosphate inc.*) in the Lac-Saint-Jean Anorthosite Complex. Finally, I designed the 3D geological modal of the Lac à Paul deposit and participated in resource estimate on this project;

9) During the summer of 2021, I visited the Graal Project for a field visit.

10) I contributed to the writing of the section entitled "ITEM 9, 10, 11, 12" of this report;

11) I am neither aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not disclosed in it, nor of any failure to disclose material that could make this report misleading.

Hugues Guérin Tremblay, P. Geo.
OGQ #1584

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
HUGUES
G.T.
1584
QUÉBEC

Certificate of Alizée Lienard P. Geo.

Alizée Lienard, P. Geo.

Laurentia Exploration Inc.
3415, Rue de l'Énergie
Jonquière (Qc)
G7X 0J6
alizee.l@laurentiaexploration.com

Certificate of qualification

To accompany the report entitled: **NI 43-101 Technical Report Graal Nickel & Copper project, Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean Quebec Canada**, presented to *Canada Silver Cobalt Works* (CCW), dated July 4th, 2022;

I, **Alizée Lienard**, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1) I am a geologist for *Laurentia Exploration inc.*;
2) I am qualified to perform tasks related to the field of geology and earth sciences, having obtained a Master Thesis in Geology in 2018 from the *Université du Québec à Chicoutimi* (UQAC);
3) I am duly registered with the *Ordres des Géologues du Québec* (OGQ) as a geologist, member #2075;
4) I am independent of the issuer *Canada Silver Cobalt Works* and the Graal property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101
5) I have been practicing my profession for 4 years since my graduation;
6) I have field experience with geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, drill core logging, compiling and interpreting data for base metals, especially in the Abitibi subprovince. During my career, I have been involved in all aspects related to exploration and definition work such as planning, staff supervision (geologists, engineers, technicians, etc.), implementation and budget management. I also wrote several statutory reports for base metal and/or precious metals projects;
7) During the summer of 2021, I visited the Graal Project for a field visit.
8) I contributed to the writing of the section entitled "ITEM 9, 10, 11, 12" of this report;
9) I am neither aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of this report that is not disclosed in it, nor of any failure to disclose material that could make this report misleading.

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
ALIZÉE LIENARD # 2075
QUÉBEC

Alizée Lienard, P. Geo.
OGQ #2075

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR

COPPER-NICKEL-PLATINUM GROUP ELEMENT (PGE) ORE
CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL
OREAS 680

Summary Statistics for Key Analytes.

Constituent	Certified Value	1SD	95% Confidence Limits		95% Tolerance Limits	
			Low	High	Low	High
Pb Collection Fire Assay						
Au, Gold (ppb)	161	8	157	164	157	165
Pd, Palladium (ppb)	218	13	213	223	211	225
Pt, Platinum (ppb)	405	17	398	411	393	417
NiS Collection Fire Assay						
Au, Gold (ppb)	147	5	143	151	141	153
Ir, Iridium (ppb)	32.0	3.1	29.5	34.6	31.0	33.0
Pd, Palladium (ppb)	215	10	207	222	209	220
Pt, Platinum (ppb)	401	19	390	412	391	410
Rh, Rhodium (ppb)	40.4	3.5	38.7	42.0	39.4	41.3
Ru, Ruthenium (ppb)	84.9	5.5	82.6	87.3	82.6	87.3
4-Acid Digestion						
Co, Cobalt (ppm)	317	16	309	325	311	324
Cu, Copper (wt.%)	0.897	0.029	0.884	0.910	0.881	0.913
Ni, Nickel (wt.%)	2.12	0.075	2.09	2.16	2.08	2.16

Note: intervals may appear asymmetric due to rounding.

CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.

#2, 20148 – 102nd Ave, Langley, B.C., Canada, V1M 4B4, 604-882-8422, Fax: 604-882-8466 (www.cdnlabs.com)

REFERENCE MATERIAL: CDN-ME-9

Recommended values and the "Between Lab" Two Standard Deviations

Gold	*0.154 g/t*	±	*0.042 g/t (Au: provisional value only, RSD = 13.9%)*
Platinum	***0.664 g/t***	±	***0.058 g/t***
Palladium	***1.286 g/t***	±	***0.102 g/t***
Copper	***0.654 %***	±	***0.036%***
Cobalt	***0.017 %***	±	***0.002%***
Nickel	***0.912%***	±	***0.062%***

Note: **Standards with an RSD of near or less than 5% are certified, RSD's of between 5% and 15% are Provisional, and RSD's over 15% are Indicated. Provisional and Indicated values cannot be used to monitor accuracy with a high degree of certainty.**

PREPARED BY: CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.
CERTIFIED BY: Duncan Sanderson, B.Sc., Licensed Assayer of British Columbia
INDEPENDENT GEOCHEMIST: Dr. Barry Smee., Ph.D., P. Geo.
DATE OF CERTIFICATION: February 20, 2010

METHOD OF PREPARATION:
Reject ore material was dried, crushed, pulverized and then passed through a 270 mesh screen. The +270 material was discarded. The -270 material was mixed for 5 days in a double-cone mixer. Splits were taken and sent to fifteen laboratories for round robin assaying.

ORIGIN OF REFERENCE MATERIAL:

This standard is made from a mixture of several ores: 385 kg from Teck's Mesaba property in Minnesota, 245 kg of FNX Mining ore from the Sudbury Basin and 70 kg from Xstrata's Raglan mine in Quebec.

CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.

#2, 20148 – 102nd Ave, Langley, B.C., Canada, V1M 4B4, 604-882-8422, Fax: 604-882-8466 (www.cdnlabs.com)

REFERENCE MATERIAL: CDN-ME-1208

Recommended values and the "Between Lab" Two Standard Deviations

Gold	*0.246 g/t ± 0.048 g/t*	*Provisional value*
Platinum	*0.807 g/t ± 0.064 g/t*	*Certified value*
Palladium	*3.42 g/t ± 0.23 g/t*	*Certified value*
Silver	*3.8 g/t ± 0.7 g/t*	*Provisional value*
Nickel	*4.77 % ± 0.23 %*	*Certified value*
Copper	*1.635 % ± 0.084 %*	*Certified value*
Cobalt	*0.099 % ± 0.006 %*	*Certified value*
Iron	*18.45 % ± 1.25 %*	*Certified value*
Sulphur	*8.98 % ± 0.20 %*	*Certified value*

Note: **Standards with an RSD of near or less than 5% are certified, RSD's of between 5% and 15% are Provisional, and RSD's over 15% are Indicated. Provisional and Indicated values cannot be used to monitor accuracy with a high degree of certainty.**

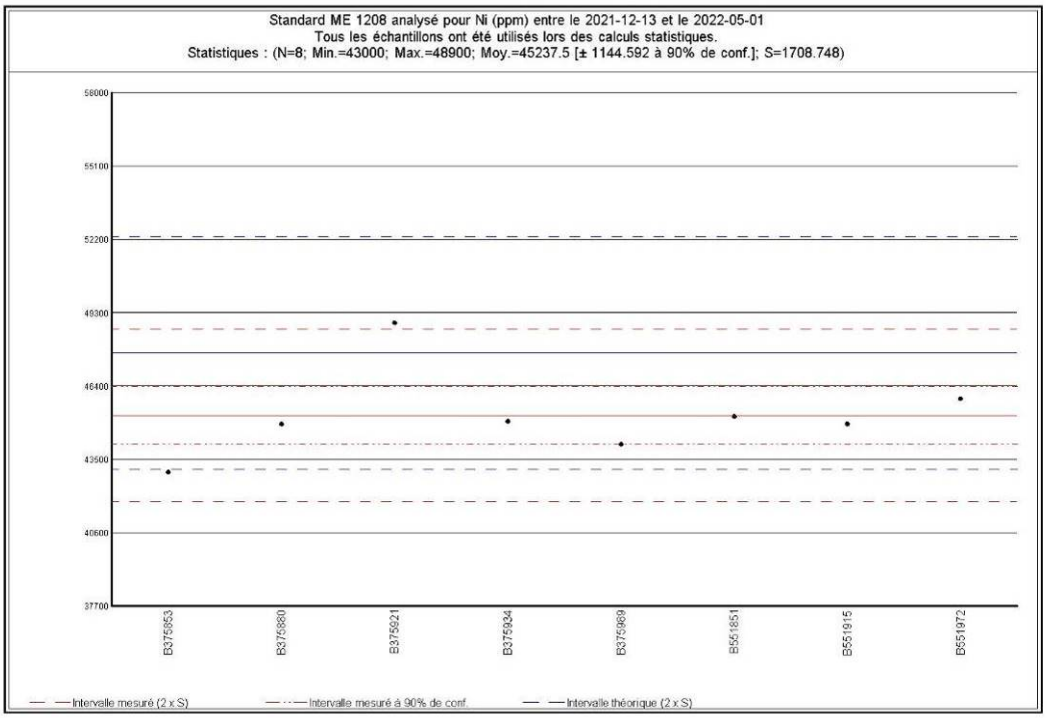
PREPARED BY: CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.
CERTIFIED BY: Duncan Sanderson, B.Sc., Licensed Assayer of British Columbia
INDEPENDENT GEOCHEMIST: Dr. Barry Smee., Ph.D., P. Geo.
DATE OF CERTIFICATION: November 26, 2012

METHOD OF PREPARATION:
Reject ore material was dried, crushed, pulverized and then passed through a 270 mesh screen. The +270 material was discarded. The -270 material was mixed for 5 days in a double-cone mixer. Splits were taken and sent to fifteen laboratories for round robin assaying.

ORIGIN OF REFERENCE MATERIAL:

This standard is made from ore supplied by Xstrata Nickel from their Raglan mine in Quebec.

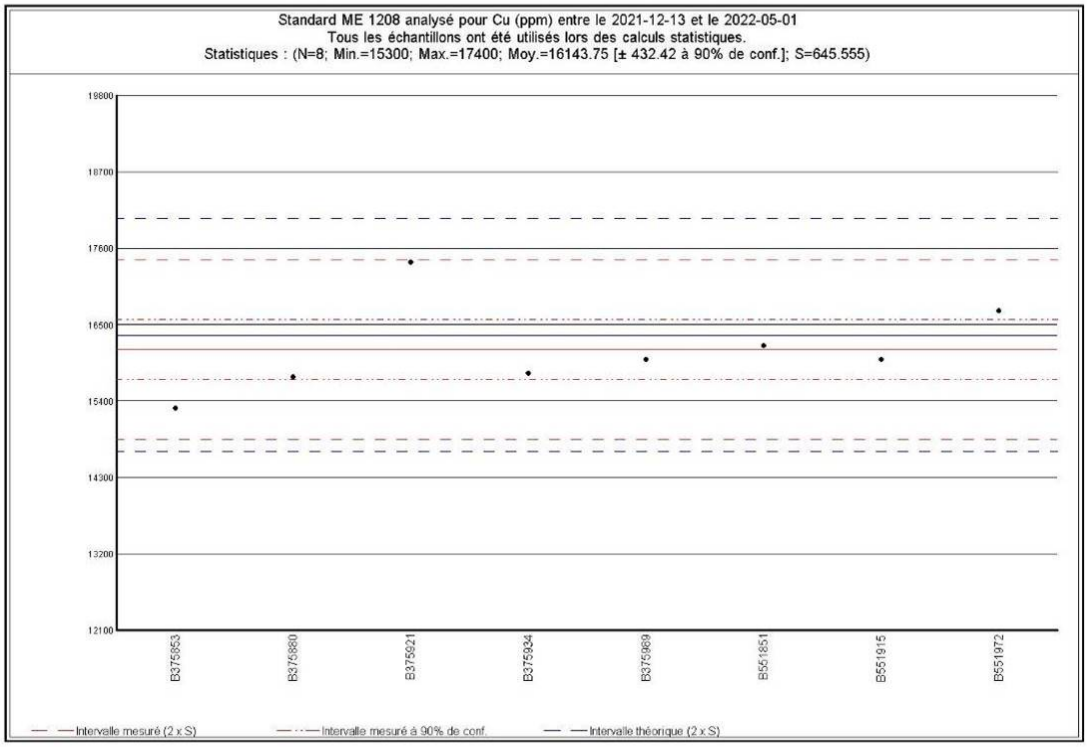
ME1208 – Ni ppm



Standard ME 1208 analyzed for Ni (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=8; Min.=43;000 Max.=48900 Avg.=45237.5 (+/- 1144.592 at 90% confidence.); S=1708.748)

Mesured interval (2 x S) Mesured interval at 90% confidence Theoric interval (2 x S)

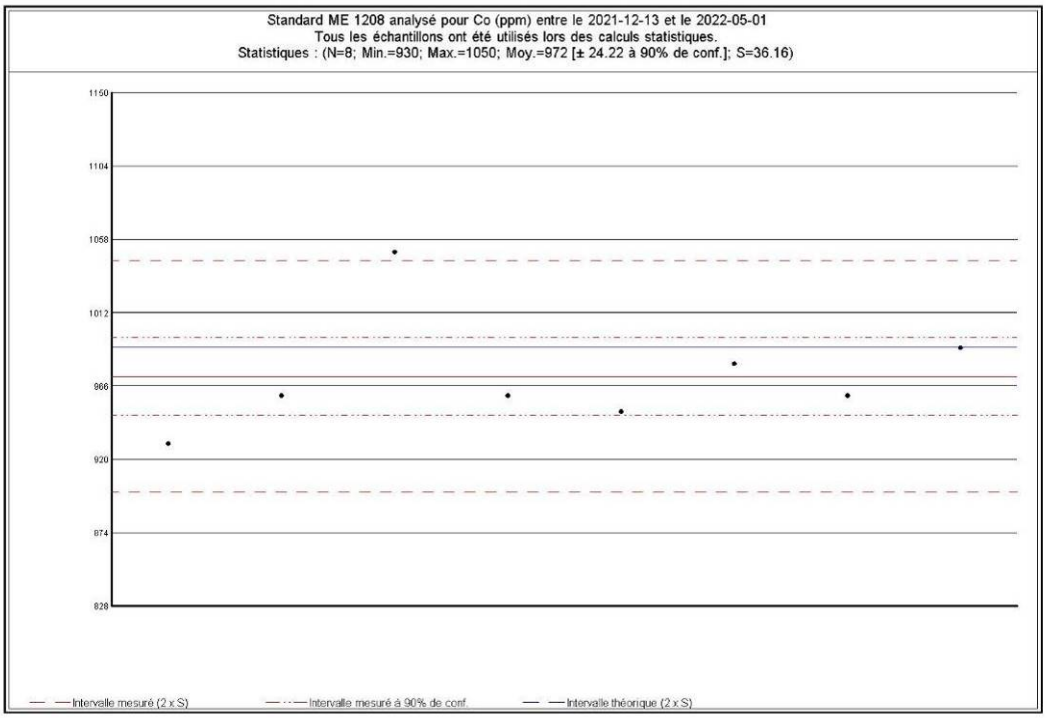
ME1208 – Cu ppm



Standard ME 1208 analyzed for Cu (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=8; Min.=15300; Max.=17400; Avg.=16143.75 (+/- 432.42 at 90% confidence.); S=645.555)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ·-·-· Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

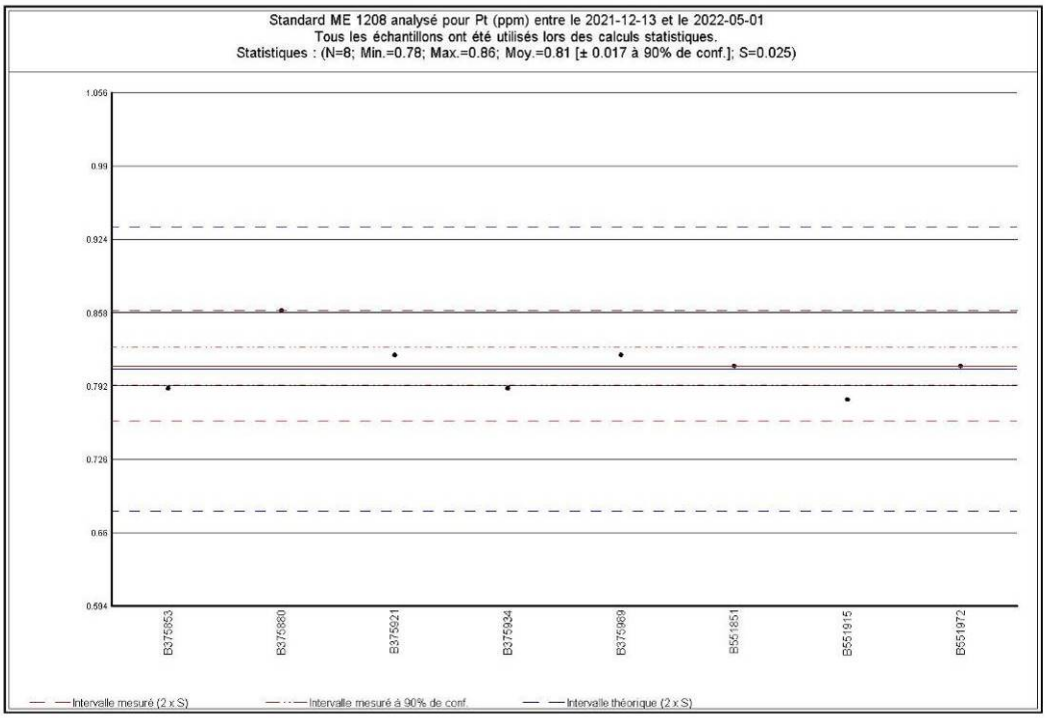
ME1208 – Co ppm



Standard ME 1208 analyzed for Co (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=8; Min.=930; Max.=1050; Avg.=972 (+/- 24.22 at 90% confidence.); S=36.16)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence -·-·- Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

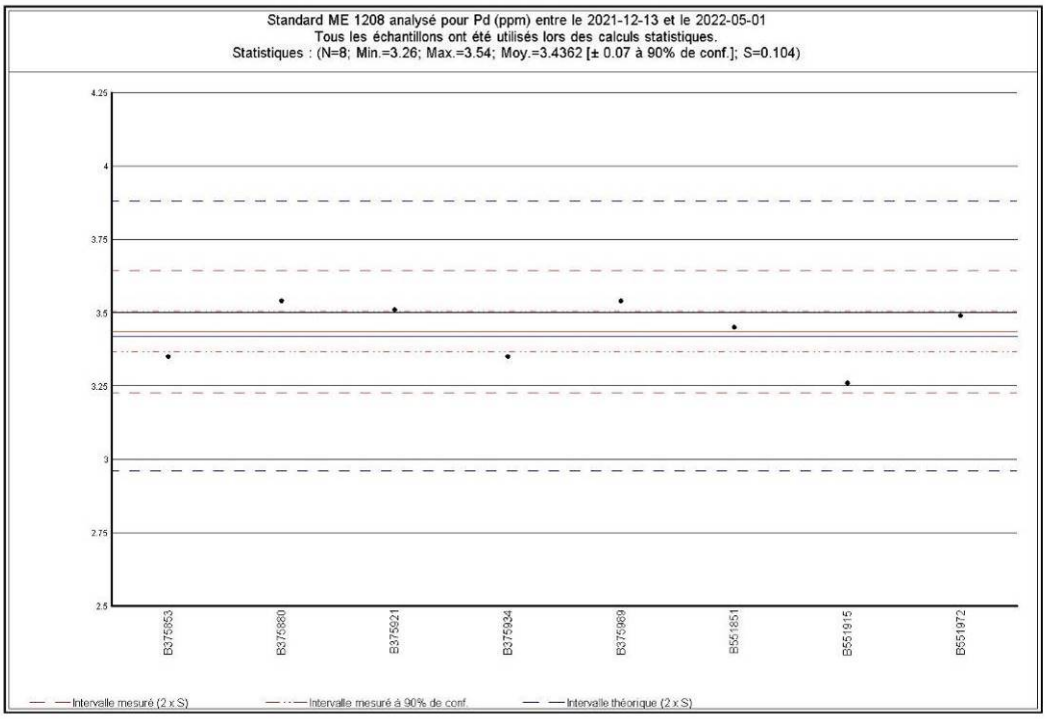
ME1208 – Pt ppm



Standard ME 1208 analyzed for Pt (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=8; Min.=0.78; Max.=0.86; Avg.=0.81 (+/- 0.017 at 90% confidence.); S=0.025)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence -·-·- Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

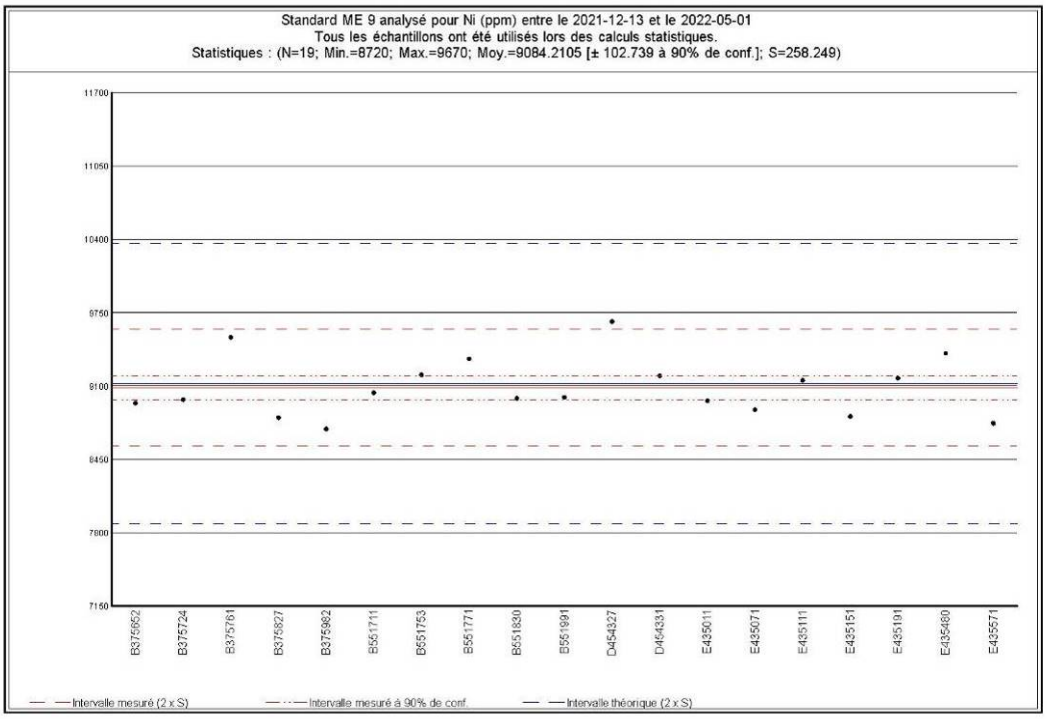
ME1208 – Pd ppm



Standard ME 1208 analyzed for Pd (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=8; Min.=3.26; Max.=3.54; Avg.=3.4362 (+/- 0.07 at 90% confidence.); S=0.104)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ····· Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

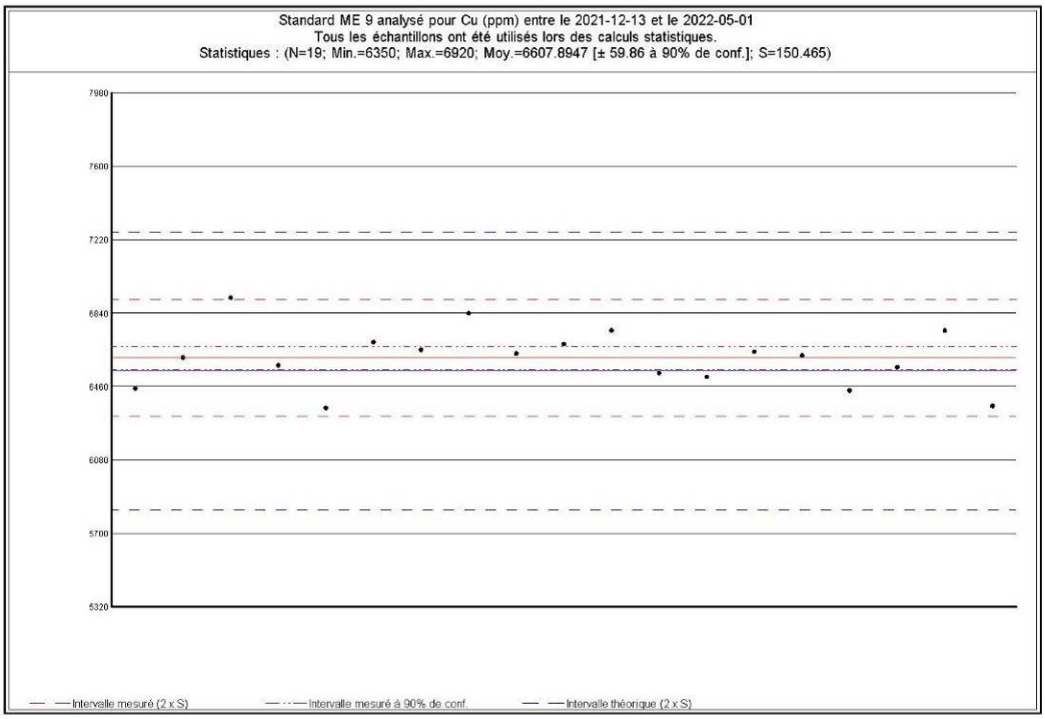
ME09 – Ni ppm



Standard ME 9 analyzed for Ni (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=19; Min.=8720; Max.=9670; Avg.=9084.2105 (+/- 102.739 at 90% confidence.); S=258.249)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ····· Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

ME09– Cu ppm

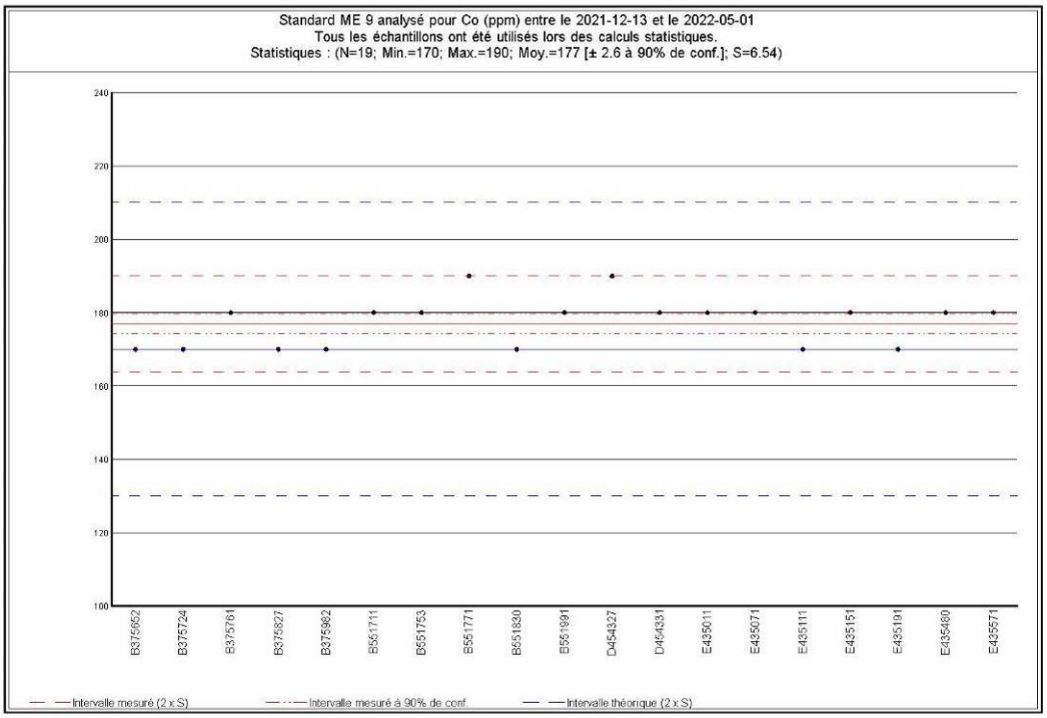


St

Statistics: (N=1

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ·-·-· Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

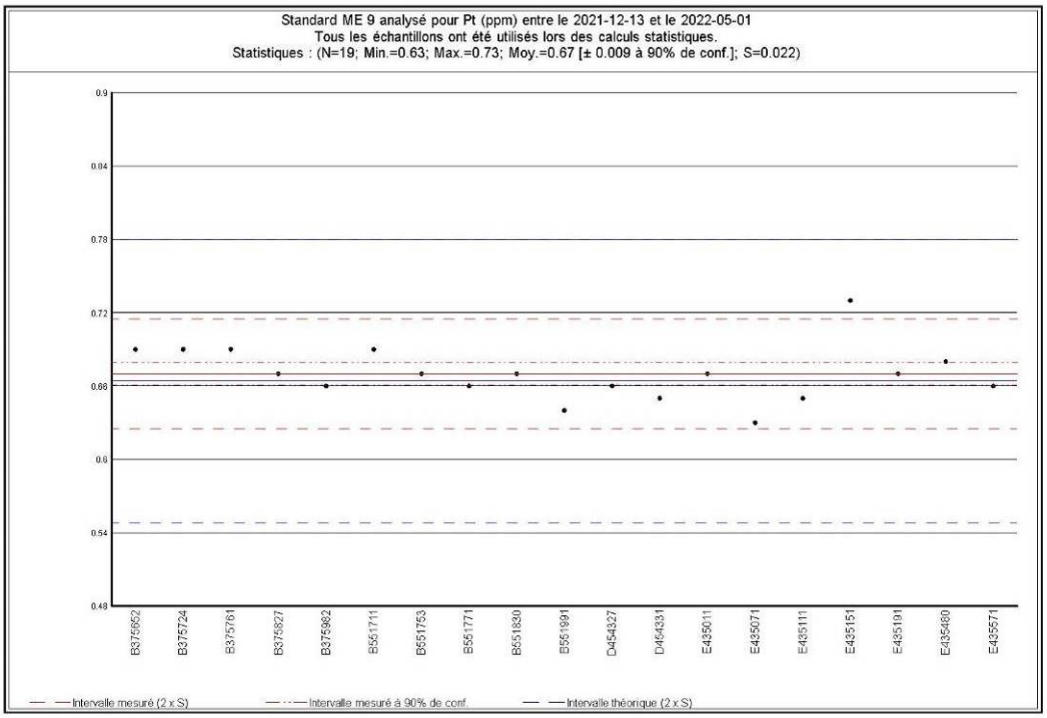
ME09 – Co ppm



Standard ME 9 analyzed for Co (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=19; Min.=170; Max.=190; Avg.=177 (+/- 2.6 at 90% confidence.); S=6.54)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence -·-· Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

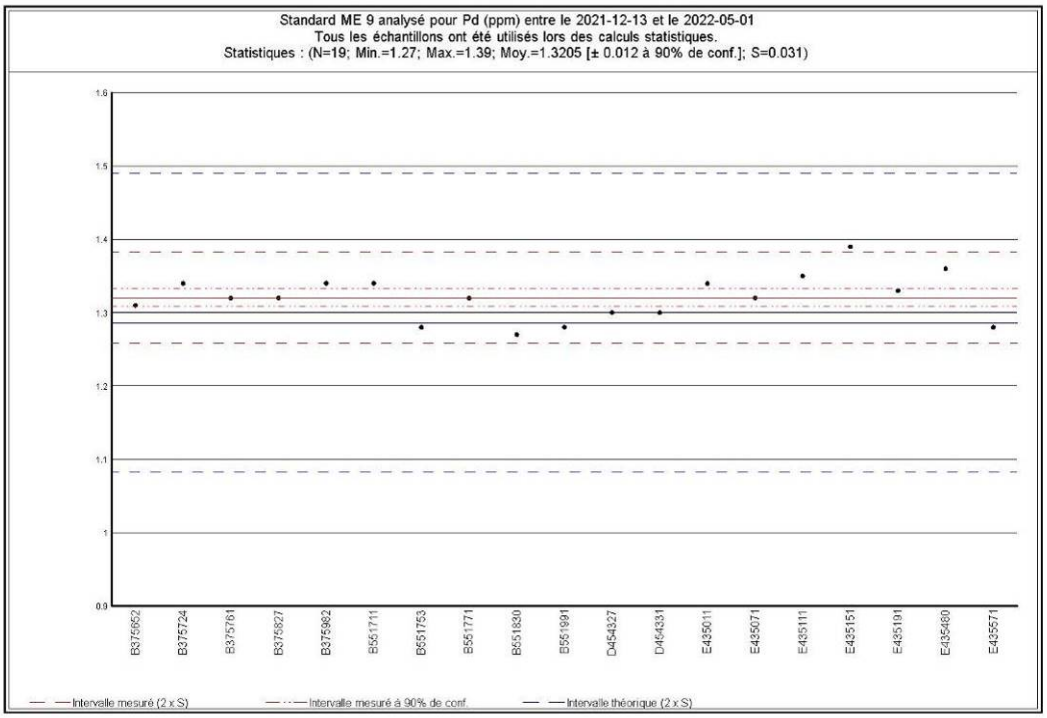
ME09 – Pt ppm



Standard ME 9 analyzed for Pt (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=19; Min.=0.63; Max.=0.73; Avg.=0.67 (+/- 0.009 at 90% confidence.); S=0.022)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ·-·- Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

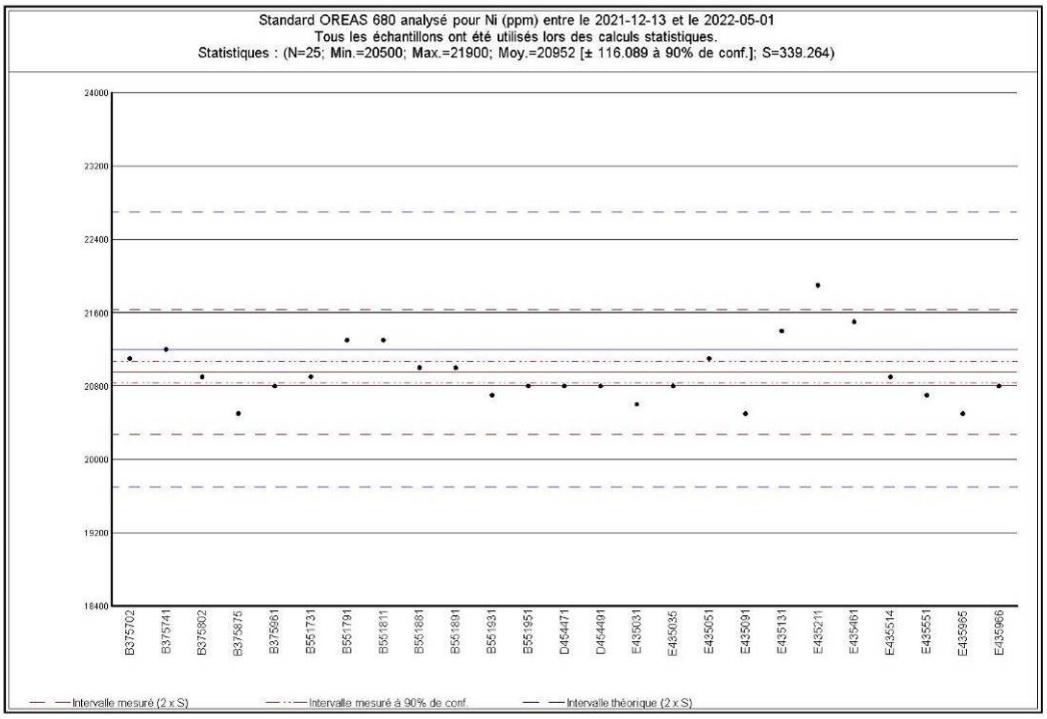
ME09 – Pd ppm



Standard ME 9 analyzed for Pd (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=19; Min.=1.27; Max.=1.39; Avg.=1.3205 (+/- 0.012 at 90% confidence.); S=0.031)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ----- Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

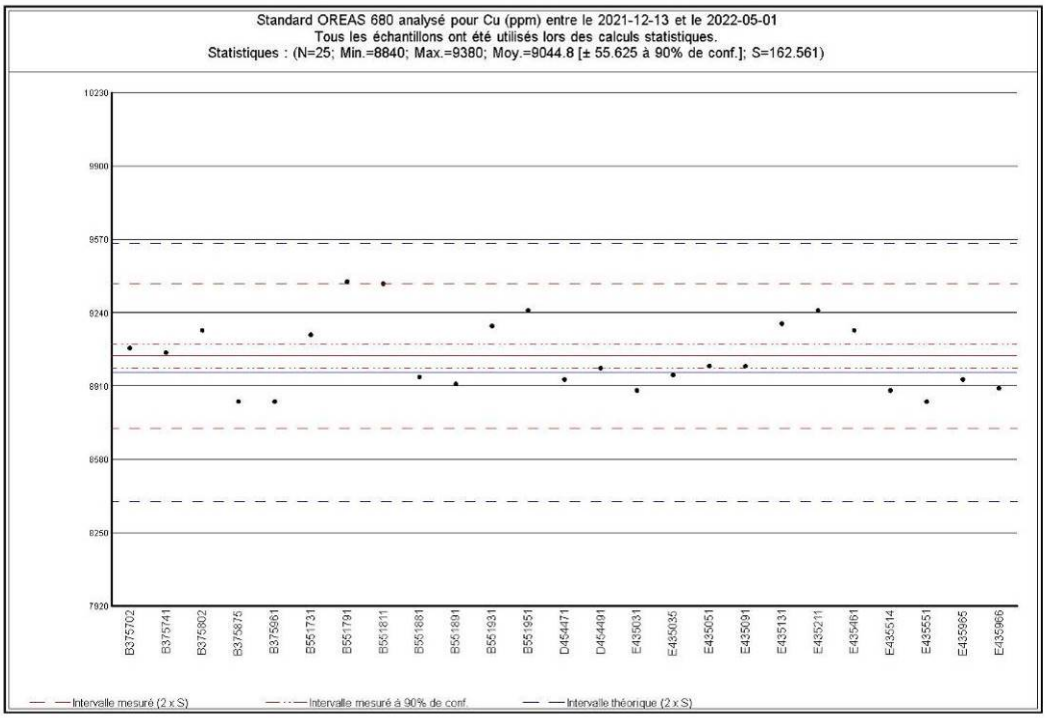
OREAS680 – Ni ppm



Standard OREAS 680 analyzed for Ni (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=25; Min.=20500; Max.=21900; Avg.=20952 (+/- 116.089 at 90% confidence.); S=339.264)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence -·-· Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

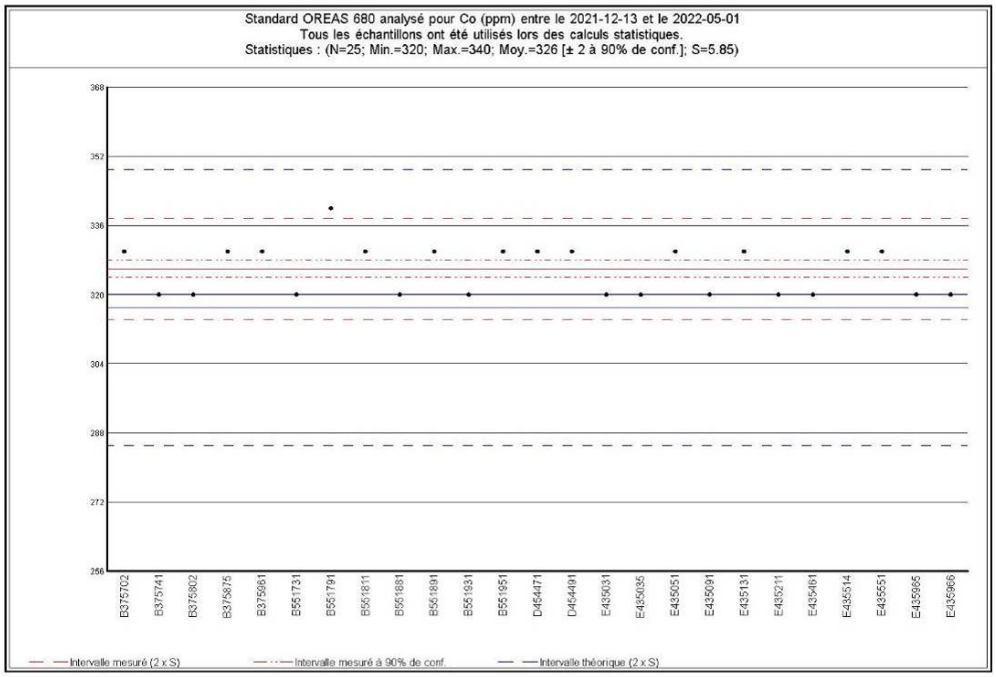
OREAS680 – Cu ppm



Standard OREAS 680 analyzed for Cu (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=25; Min.=8840; Max.=9380; Avg.=9044.8 (+/- 55.625 at 90% confidence.); S=162.561)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ·-·-· Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

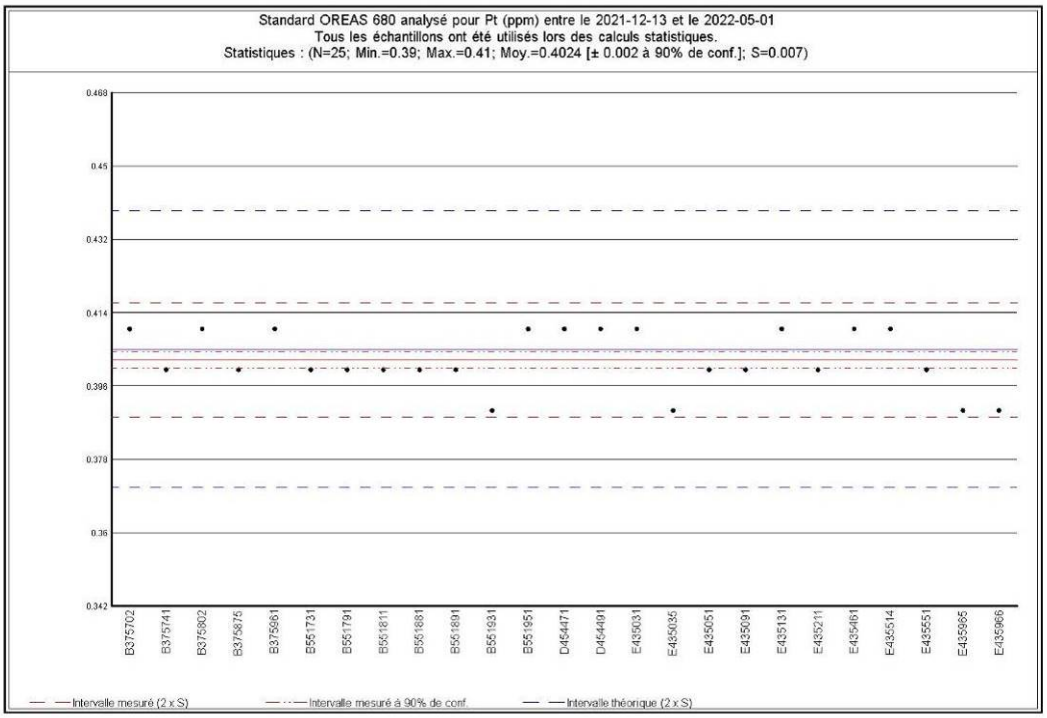
OREAS680 – Co ppm



Standard OREAS 680 analyzed for Co (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=25; Min.=320; Max.=340; Avg.=326 (+/- 2 at 90% confidence.); S=5.85)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ·-·- Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

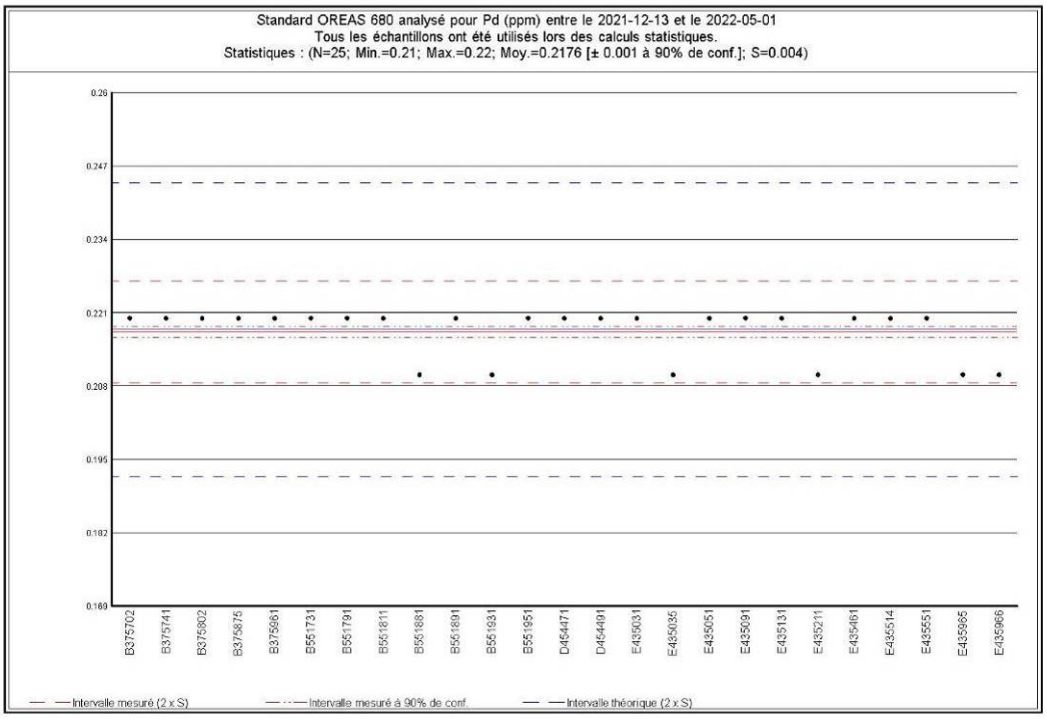
OREAS680 – Pt ppm



Standard OREAS 680 analyzed for Pt (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=25; Min.=0.39; Max.=0.41; Avg.=0.4024 (+/- 0.002 at 90% confidence.); S=0.007)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence -·-· Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

OREAS680– Pd ppm



Standard OREAS 680 analyzed for Pd (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=25; Min.=0.21; Max.=0.22; Avg.=0.2176 (+/- 0.001 at 90% confidence.); S=0.004)

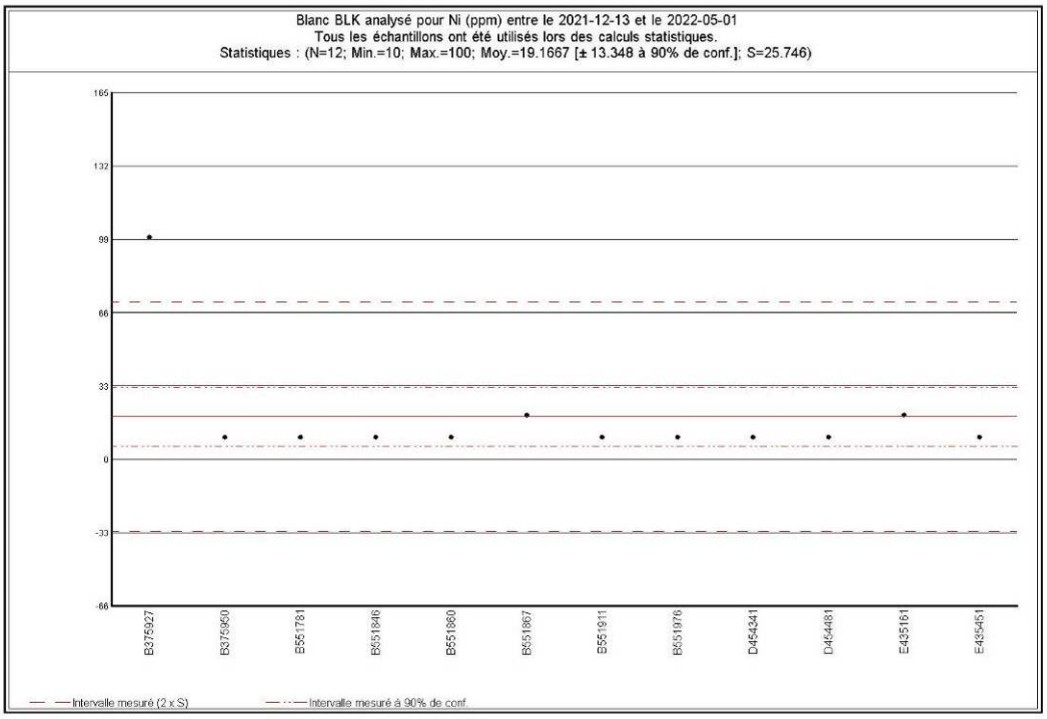
Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ·-·- Theoric interval (2 x S) – –

Blank certified values

Report Number: A21-07 Report Date: 1/6/2021						
Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	Cu	Ni	Co	Cr
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	5	0.2	1	1	1	1
Analysis Method	FA-AA	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-ICP
A683664	< 5	< 0.2	3	< 1	< 1	5
A683665	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	5
A683666	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	5
A683667	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	5
A683668	< 5	< 0.2	3	< 1	< 1	5
A683669	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	5
A683670	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	6
A683671	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	5
A683672	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	6
A683673	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	6
A683674	< 5	< 0.2	4	1	< 1	6
A683675	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 1	< 1	7
A683676	5	< 0.2	3	< 1	< 1	7

CRM final assay results

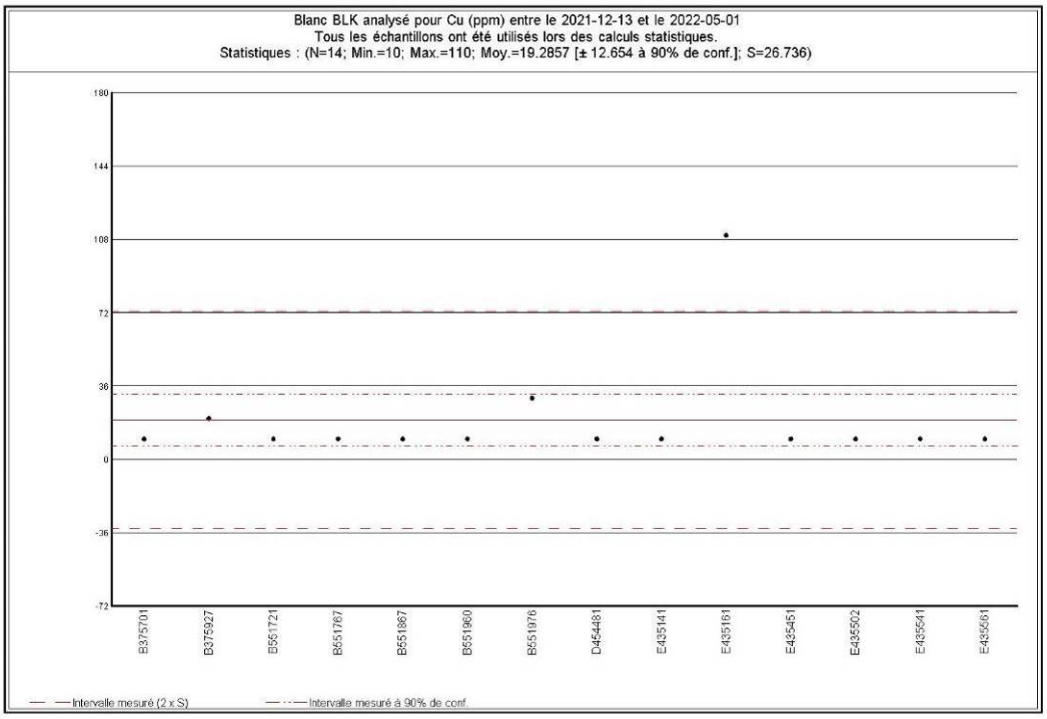
Blanks– Ni ppm



Blanks BLK analyzed for Ni (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=12; Min.= 10; Max. =100; Avg.=19.1667 (+/- 13.348 at 90% confidence.); S=25.746)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence -·-·-

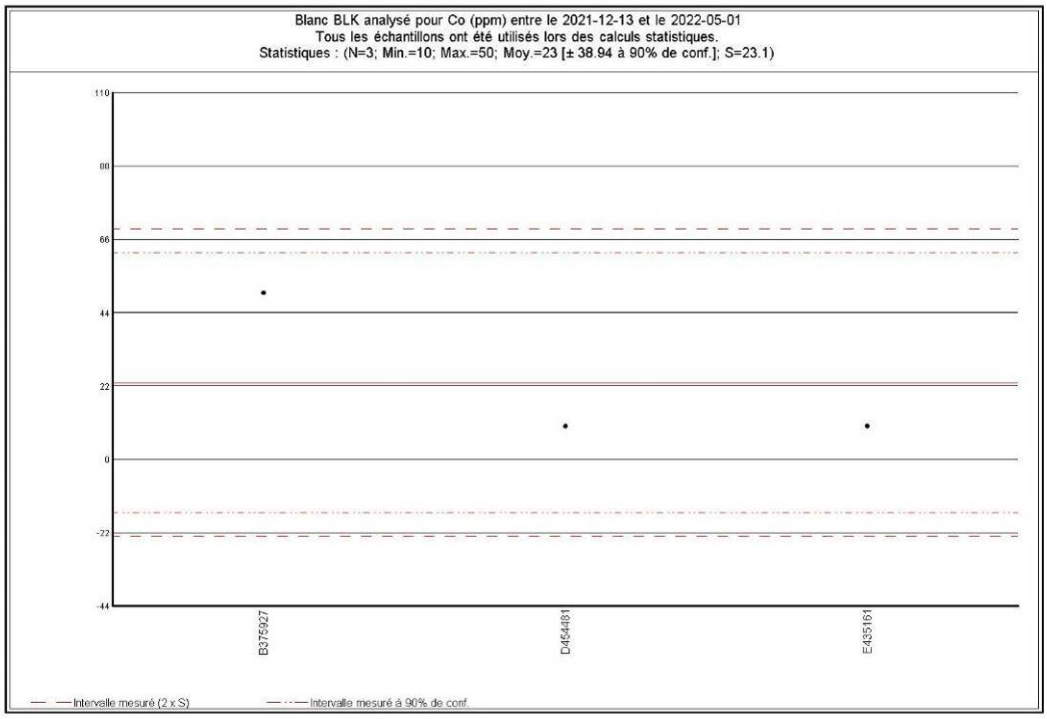
Blanks – Cu ppm



Blanks BLK analyzed for Cu (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=14; Min.= 10; Max. =110; Avg.=19.2857 (+/- 12.654 at 90% confidence.); S=26.736)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence - - -

Blanks – Co ppm



Blanks BLK analyzed for Co (ppm) between 2021-12-13 and 2022-05-01
All samples were used during statistic calculation.
Statistics: (N=3; Min.= 10; Max. =50; Avg.=23 (+/- 38.94 at 90% confidence.); S=23.1)

Mesured interval (2 x S) – – Mesured interval at 90% confidence ----

Duplicate samples variations in Ni, Cu and Co

Duplicated samples	Ni variation (%)	Cu variation (%)	Co variation (%)
E435901	13.64	13.81	35.35
E435902	6.19	21.12	16.55
E435904	25.00	39.75	2.08
E435905	27.09	18.74	8.76
E435906	0.80	9.56	8.62
E435907	8.74	17.52	21.95
E435908	20.85	3.68	15.43
E435909	4.23	33.43	4.12
E435910	13.50	42.07	16.60
E435911	13.49	4.31	42.96
E435912	10.07	26.74	18.66
E435913	7.54	33.05	15.28
E435914	13.32	3.44	13.62
E435915	29.83	24.37	38.60
E435917	27.23	3.14	55.68
E435918	41.30	21.19	58.72
E435919	34.69	22.70	58.20
E435920	40.22	26.01	49.16
E435921	10.38	35.16	2.58
E435922	23.41	60.19	40.16
E435923	47.36	25.84	66.88
E435924	91.25	61.62	56.29
E435925	14.35	42.90	12.95
E435926	6.68	17.38	38.13
E435927	50.60	40.39	65.48
E435928	41.01	12.53	41.94
E435929	6.49	44.86	42.34
E435930	7.62	21.74	17.51
E435931	77.04	84.40	33.20
E435932	22.16	2.03	13.34
E435933	8.75	15.80	31.34
E435934	12.44	40.55	16.14
E435935	81.20	85.34	51.78
E435936	12.74	22.71	5.55
E435937	8.73	0.70	7.32
E435938	7.00	12.41	7.02
E435939	42.14	51.17	45.87
E435941	43.40	18.12	53.65
E435942	30.63	23.03	16.94
E435944	54.50	21.99	48.56
E435945	18.63	67.15	23.50
E435946	41.78	31.61	36.89
E435947	6.78	6.14	18.20
E435948	4.94	29.37	36.27
E435949	10.41	32.42	20.39
E435950	14.52	23.35	15.17
MEAN	**24.67**	**28.16**	**29.25**