

THE EAST-WEST PROPERTY

Val-d'Or Area

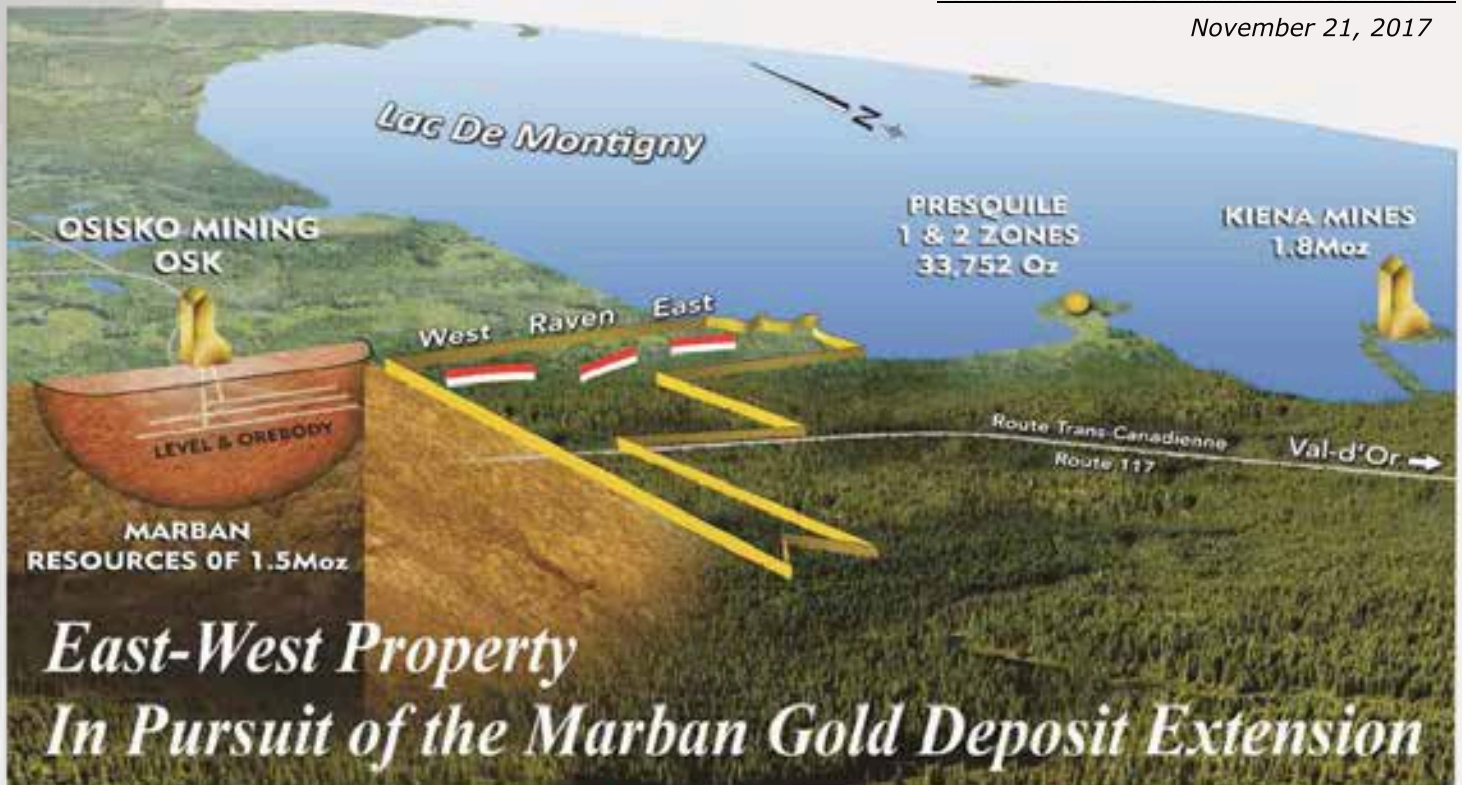
Northwestern Québec, Abitibi Region

NTS 32C04

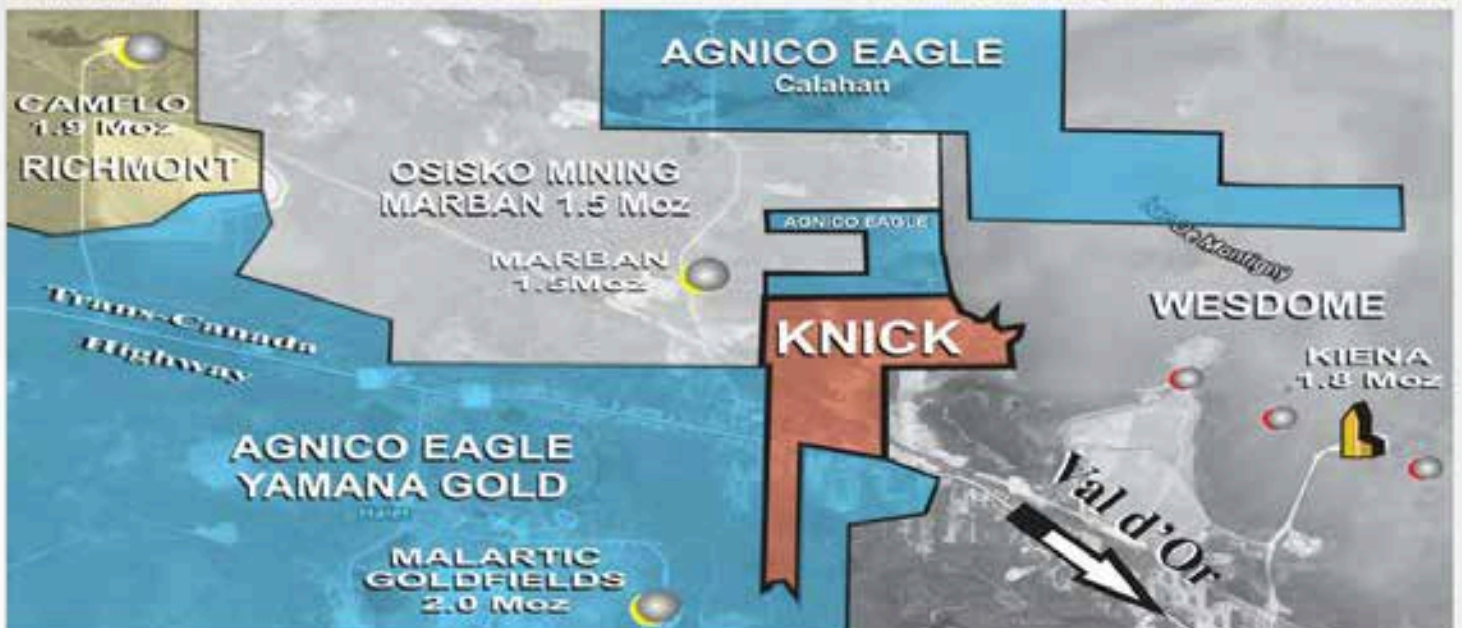


Prepared for: Knick Exploration Inc.
By: Donald Théberge, P. Eng., M.B.A.

November 21, 2017



*East-West Property
In Pursuit of the Marban Gold Deposit Extension*



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

This technical report is dated November 21, 2017. It is an update of the report dated July 31, 2016.

I, Donald Théberge, P.Eng., M.B.A., do hereby certify that:

- a) I am registered under the name Solumines, and my place of business is located at 54 De La Vigie, Lévis, Province of Quebec, G6V 5W2;
- b) I am the qualified person responsible for the preparation of all the sections of the technical report entitled "*NI 43-101 Technical Report Pertaining to the East-West Property, Val-d'Or Area, Northwestern Quebec, Abitibi Region, NTS 32C04, prepared for Knick Exploration Inc.*", dated November 21, 2016.
- c) My involvement on this property dates back to 2007, when I prepared a report entitled "*Rapport technique NI 43-101 concernant la propriété Dubuisson, secteur de Val d'Or, nord-ouest du Québec, région de l'Abitibi, réalisé pour le compte d'Ophiravencap*", dated October 31, 2007 and amended November 14, 2007. After its initial public offering, Ophiravencap changed its name to Knick Exploration Inc., and the name of the property was changed from Dubuisson to East-West. The report was updated on May 21, 2010, amended on June 21, 2010, and translated into English on December 3, 2010, under the title "*NI 43-101 Technical Report Pertaining to the East-West Property, Val-d'Or, Northwestern Quebec, Abitibi Region, prepared for Knick Exploration Inc.*". The report was updated on June 25, 2013, under the title "*NI 43-101 Technical Report Pertaining to the East-West Property, Val-d'Or Area, Northwestern Quebec, Abitibi Region, NTS 32C04, prepared for Knick Exploration Inc.*", and was again updated on July 31, 2016, under the same title.
- d) I graduated with a degree in geological engineering from the University du Québec à Chicoutimi in 1978. I obtained a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) from Laval University in 1994. I am a member in good standing of the *Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec* (No. 32368). I have worked as a geological engineer since my graduation in 1978. My relevant experience for the East-West project was acquired during my years working as a project geologist for Serem (1978-1981), as a senior geologist for Agnico-Eagle (1982-1989) and as a technical inspector for Natural

Resources Canada's C.E.I.P.¹ program (1989-1990), and during the course of many mandates for junior exploration companies;

- e) I have visited the property several times since October 2007. The details of the visits are as follows:
- I visited the property in the company of Jacques Brunelle, President of Knick, on October 17, 2007, and spent about one day. The visit occurred in two steps. The first consisted of the field visit of the property. The second was a visit to 1018, 7^{ième} rue, Val-d'Or, where sections of core from historical holes CD-175 and 177 were stored;
 - On July 15, 2009, I observed the recently drilled core, accompanied by Robert Campbell, P.Geol., employed by Knick. The drill core was stored at the Knick exploration office, located at 536, 3^{ième} Avenue, Val-d'Or, Québec.
 - On November 17, 2009, I visited the East-West property accompanied by Gordon Henriksen, P.Geol., Vice President of Knick, and Robert Campbell, and observed the recent stripping and diamond drilling on the East zone. The visit required about three hours.
 - Another visit occurred on May 7, 2010, and took about four hours. I observed several drill sites on both the East zone and the West zone and on the stripped area. About two hours were spent verifying the most significant drill core. During this visit, I was accompanied by Gordon Henriksen and Robert Campbell.
 - Yet another visit took place on July 7, 2011, and lasted about half a day. Many drill sites for holes drilled in 2011 were inspected. The field inspection was followed by the observation of the core from the main mineralized zones intersected, stored at the time at Knick's office in Val-d'Or. During the visit, I was accompanied by Gordon Henriksen and Robert Campbell.
 - The last visit was completed on August 30 and 31, 2017. During the visit, the author was accompanied by Jean-Luc Gauthier, an employee of Knick Exploration. Some of the core from the holes drilled in 2016 and 2017 was reviewed on August 30, and a field visit to verify the several drill sites took place on August 31. A total of one day was required for that visit.
- f) I am responsible for all the sections of the technical report;
- g) I am independent of the issuer in accordance with Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral projects ("NI 43-101");

¹ C.E.I.P. : Canadian Exploration Incentive Program

- h) I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101;
- i) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form;
- j) As of November 21, 2017, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contained all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated November 21, 2017,

Donald Th  berge



Donald Th  berge, P.Eng., M.B.A.

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Gordon Henriksen, showing a drill site



Example of a shear zone on the East-West property



Drill site, hole number EW-17-22



Detail of core from hole EW-17-20, showing micro-folds

1.0) SUMMARY

The East-West property held by Knick Exploration Inc. (“Knick”) is made up of one block of seven claims totalling 184 ha. These claims are located in Dubuisson Township and cover lots 21, 22 and 23 in range 10, lots 11, 12 and 13 in range A and lot 11 in range B. The property is easily accessible from Val-d’Or via provincial highway 117 and Chemin des Lacs, the latter being located about 1.2 km east of the village of Dubuisson.

Exploration work in the amount of \$9,425 is required to keep the claims in good standing at the next renewal due by July 12, 2019; however, \$3,644,185 in exploration work is already registered on the claims. Mining duties amount to \$386.

Knick acquired the property in 2007, and now holds 100% of the mineral rights. A 3.5% NSR royalty that could be bought back at any time for a total of \$3,500,000 was originally payable to 9101-2310 Québec Inc. In January 2017, Knick bought back half the NSR (1.75%) for \$50,000 cash and 5M common shares of Knick. At the effective date of this report, the total NSR on the property was 1.75%.

To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the East-West property. The property covered private lands, in this case exploration work don’t require forestry management permit from the MERNQ. Because the surface rights are owned by landowners, Knick has negotiated a right of way with the landowners, and the agreements have been registered in a legal document. This right of way allows Knick to carry out the usual exploration work, ranging from line cutting to diamond drilling.

The area shows a relatively flat topography. The property is covered by abandoned farmland that has been colonized by alders. There is no mining infrastructure on the property, but it is crossed by a railroad and provincial highway 117. The property is bordered on the east side by Lake De Montigny and on the west side by the claims of the old Marban mine, now held by Osisko Mining Corp.

Many magnetic and VLF² surveys have been done on the property since 1935, followed by IP³ surveying. Historical drilling totals more than 41,000 m in 180 holes, much of it since 1980. More than 90% of the holes were drilled on the northern part of the property. The most active mining company was Cache d’Or, which drilled approximately 39,600 m on lots 21 to 23, range 10, on the north part of the property.

²VLF: Very Low Frequency

³IP: Induced Polarization

From a geological standpoint, the East-West property is underlain from north to south by the Jacola and Val-d'Or formations and the Kewagama Group. Almost all the mineralized zones discovered on the property are associated with the Jacola Formation, located in the northern part of the property.

When Knick acquired the property in 2007, only the East and West zones were known. The two zones were confirmed by historical drilling and drilling carried out by Knick in 2009, 2011 and 2016-2017. Stripping and trenching conducted in 2009 and 2011 identified three new gold zones, namely Raven, Gilbert and Grand Canyon. The West zone is made up of a network of quartz-ankerite-tourmaline veins inside intermediate-to-mafic lavas, encased in ultramafic flows. The East zone is made up of quartz-carbonates veins, locally associated with one or more breccias. The geology of the West zone shows similarities with the Marban mine geology. The East zone geology can be associated with the geology of the Kiena mine.

On the West zone, the best gold grade obtained was 1,154.67 g/t Au over 0.10 m, or 7.5 cm true width. This sample contained visible gold. While spectacular results are sometimes obtained, the usual gold values intersected on the West zone are in the order of 2 to 3 g/t Au over true widths of less than 1 m. On the East zone, 16 holes returned values of over 1 g/t Au. The best intersection was obtained in Hole LEO-09-32, with 37.13 g/t Au over 0.3 m, or about 25 cm true width. As on the West zone, the gold grade is usually around 2-3 g/t Au over a true width of less than 1 m. The stripped zones returned maximum gold values as follows: Raven: 38.26 g/t over 0.5 m; Gilbert: 41.8 g/t over 0.5 m; and Grand Canyon: 5.97 g/t over 0.37 m. These were all obtained in channel samples. All the stripped areas are located in the eastern part of the property, close to the East zone.

From January 1, 2009, to March 2017, Knick completed 22.6 km of line cutting, 19 km of magnetic and VLF surveying followed by 10.8 km of IP and hole-to-hole 3D IP surveying, stripping close to the East zone and, finally, drilling of 100 holes totalling 19,727.7 m on the West, Marbenite South Bound, East and Raven zones to test IP anomalies. More recently, in 2015-16, Martin Demers, a consulting geologist, relogged the Knick drill core and reinterpreted the geology.

The magnetic and VLF surveys outlined the Jacola / Val-d'Or contact and helped locate the Marbenite-Norbenite faults, the Marbenite being closely associated with the Marban deposit just west of the property. The IP survey delineated a wide, east-west striking resistivity corridor containing IP anomalies that for the most part showed a shallow source. Several isolated IP and other anomalies where the polarisable metallic mineralization may lie deeper were located in the same corridor. The hole-to-hole IP survey revealed at least six anomalies.

Following the prospecting program, a sub-outcropping area in the eastern part of the property close to the East zone was stripped. At least three new showings, Raven, Gilbert and Grand Canyon, were identified, the main one being the Raven zone, which extends more than 200 m in an ENE direction. Gilbert and Grand Canyon are located 125 m and 90 m south of the Raven zone, respectively. In each stripped area, the gold mineralization is contained in quartz veins associated with shear zones. On Raven, quartz veins are located on either side of a gabbroic sill in contact with a quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) to the north and a dacite to the south. On Gilbert and Grand Canyon, the quartz veins are included in intermediate volcanics. Recently, the reinterpretation of the geology established the location of the south limit of the Marbenite fault and its gold potential.

Knick drilled 38 holes for a total of 7,228.9 m in 2009 and another 33 holes for a total of 5,635.4 m two years later. Eleven of these were drilled on the West zone, 19 on the East zone, and 41 on the three gold showings and IP anomalies and/or lateral extensions of known gold zones. On the West, East and stripped zones, visible gold was sporadically observed as small specks of free gold in quartz veins and at the edges of sulphide crystals. Many samples returned values of greater than 1 g/t Au over core lengths of 0.1 to 1.45 m. Because of the dip of the auriferous quartz veins relative to the dip of the drill holes, true width can be estimated at about 75% of the core length.

From October 2016 to March 2017, Knick drilled another 29 holes for a total of 6,864 m. Twenty-one of them were drilled on the West and Marbenite South Bound zones, and eight in the eastern part of the property. Many samples returned values greater than 1 g/t Au over core length of 0.20 to 1.55 m. Free gold was observed in holes EW-17-03, 16 and 20, all drilled in the western part of the property. The best gold results obtained to date during the three drilling programs are as follow:

- Hole LEO-09-01, interval 156.00 m to 162.90 m, **2.11 g/t gold over 6.90 m**
Including 1.3 m of 6.83 g/t, 1.25 m of 2.56 g/t, 1.0 m of 1.24 g/t and 1.00 m of 1.13 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-06, interval 172.20 m to 210.80 m, **0.69 g/t gold over 38.60 m**
Including 0.95 m of 0.98 g/t, 0.50 m of 12.58 g/t, 0.90 m of 11.34 g/t and 0.55 m of 2.99 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-18, interval 43.60 m to 52.60 m, **1.34 g/t gold over 9.00 m**
Including 1.50 m of 7.52 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-21, interval 45.50 m to 67.30 m, **1.06 g/t gold over 21.80 m**
Including 1.05 m of 0.41 g/t, 1.00 m of 1.23 g/t, 0.95 m of 21.59 g/t, 1.45 m of 0.27 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-24, interval 38.80 m to 41.70 m, **3.00 g/t gold over 2.90 m**
Including 0.25 m of 34.11 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-32, interval 91.85 m to 106.40 m, **1.01 g/t gold over 14.55 m**
Including 0.30 m of 4.39 g/t, 1.05 m of 0.36 g/t, 0.25 m of 4.10g/t, 0.65 m of 0.85 g/t, 0.30 m of 37.13 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-33, interval 5.00 m to 13.50 m, **1.83 g/t gold over 8.50 m**
Including 0.80 m of 0.27 g/t, 1.55 m of 0.24 g/t, 1.45 m of 10.08 g/t

- Hole LEO-09-33, interval 49.40 m to 63.40 m, **0.47 g/t gold over 14.10 m**
Including 0.50 m of 0.32 g/t, 0.40m of 13.10 g/t, 0.75 m of 0.68 g/t
- Hole EW-11-05, interval 13.90 m to 23.95 m, **1.15 g/t gold over 10.05 m**
Including 1.45 m of 1.89 g/t, 0.80 m of 10.59 g/t
- Hole EW-11-05, interval 80.70 m to 95.40 m, **1.21 g/t gold over 14.70 m**
Including 1.20 m of 13.74 g/t, 0.80 m of 1.89 g/t, 0.50 m of 1.97 g/t
- Hole EW-11-20, interval 80.50 m to 121.00 m, **0.89 g/t gold over 40.50 m**
Including 0.40 m of 19.16 g/t, 0.60 m of 38.46 g/t, 1.50 m of 0.55g/t, 0.75 m of 4.27 g/t
- Hole EW-11-30, interval 54.65 m to 86.20 m, **1.55 g/t gold over 31.55 m**
Including 1.40 m of 2.37 g/t, 0.30 m of 11.89 g/t, 0.95 m of 0.21g/t, 0.90 m of 0.28 g/t, 1.60 m of 3.54 g/t, 0.20 m of 9.70g/t, 0.95 m of 34.75 g/t
- Hole EW-16-07, interval 145.30 m to 158.30 m, **0.84 g/t gold over 13.00 m**
Including 1.15 m of 9.35 g/t
- Hole EW-16-10, interval 56.00 m to 109.90 m, **0.83 g/t gold over 53.90 m**
Including 0.75 m of 2.52 g/t, 0.95 m of 1.99 g/t, 0.90 m of 1.49g/t, 1.25 m of 9.85 g/t, 1.15 m of 22.30 g/t
- Hole EW-16-15, interval 25.35 m to 44.60 m, **0.49 g/t gold over 19.25 m**
Including 0.95 m of 0.35 g/t, 0.65 m of 12.06 g/t
- Hole EW-17-20, interval 242.60 m to 274.40 m, **0.54 g/t gold over 31.80 m**
Including 1.30 m of 0.66 g/t, 1.45 m of 0.30 g/t, 1.10 m of 13.13 g/t, 1.55 m of 0.25 g/t

The sampling method was based on the mineralization intercepted, with the maximum sample width usually limited to 1.5 m. The walls of the mineralized intersections were sampled over widths of 0.5 to 1.5 m. During the sampling, blanks and standards were randomly inserted in the analytical chain to represent approximately 5% of the samples in 2009, 7% in 2011 and 8% in 2016-17. Over the years, Knick used the following laboratories: Laboratoire Expert of Rouyn-Noranda, Actlabs of Ancaster Ontario, Agat Laboratory of Mississauga, and ALS in Val d'Or. The laboratories can generally be observed to slightly underestimate the gold content. Check assays were performed on 7% of the reject from the 2011 drilling program by Agat Laboratories. Check assays confirmed the high quality of the assays done by Laboratoire Expert of Rouyn-Noranda. Check assays on the pulps from the 2016-2017 drilling program will be performed in the coming weeks. Up until now, the results the QA/QC⁴ performed during the three drilling programs have confirm the high quality of the assays performed.

The author has verified the geological description of the samples and the drill core stored by Knick. Many drill sites were visited and the data recorded on the drill logs was confirmed. The author's observations confirm that the exploration work reported by Knick is real and was carried out in accordance with standard industry practice.

⁴ QA/QC: Quality assurance/quality control

For most areas, sampling from historical drilling was concentrated only on quartz veining, discarding sections of alteration halo. The goal of the proposed approach is to cover alteration assemblages (carbonate, tremolite, chlorite) and high strain zones more systematically in an attempt to identify low range gold anomalies that could lead to high grade lenses. In light of the results obtained so far, it is highly recommended that the drilling on the property resume, with emphasis more at depth on the West and Marbenite South Bound zones, and drilling of the contact between the Jacola and Val-d'Or formations and on the East zone at depth.

The proposal is split into two phases. Phase 1 consists of drilling on the extension at depth on the West zone, following the extension of the Marban deposit with a shallow easterly plunge, and at depth on the extension of the Marbenite South Bound zone. A total of 6,000 m is recommended at a unit price of \$150/m (all inclusive) for a total of ~\$1M. Phase 2 targets the east part of the property, the contact between the Val-d'Or and Jacola formations and extension of the zones based on the results of the drilling done in Phase 1. A total of 12,000 m is recommended for a total of ~ \$2M. The budget for both phases is shown below.

Exploration work	Quantity	Units	Unit cost	Total	
Program preparation	5	days	\$700	\$3,500	
Diamond drilling, West zone and Marbenite South Bound zone, all included at \$150/m	6,000	m	\$150	\$900,000	
Update of the NI 43-101 technical report at the end of Phase I and report for assessment purposes				\$10,000	
Contingency (average of 10%)				\$91,350	

Total Phase I \$1,004,850

Phase II: Drilling					
Program preparation	8	days	\$700	\$5,600	
Diamond drilling, east part of the property + contact between the Jacola and Val-d'Or formations and extensions of zones delineated in Phase I	12,000	m	\$150	\$1,800,000	
Update of the NI 43-101 technical report at the end of Phase II and report for assessment purposes				\$15,000	
Contingency (average of 10%)				\$182,060	
				Total Phase II	\$2,002,660
				Total Phases I and II	\$3,007,510

2.0) INTRODUCTION

2.1) Recipient

This technical report on the East-West property has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 at the request of Knick Exploration Inc. (“Knick”). This report is an update of the report entitled “Technical Report Pertaining to the East-West Property, Val-d’Or Area, Northwestern Quebec, Abitibi Region, NTS 32C04, Prepared for Knick Exploration Inc.” dated July 31, 2016.

2.2) Objectives

This report provides a detailed description of exploration work completed by Knick and the results obtained as of the effective date of this report. It also contains recommendations for the next exploration program, accompanied by the corresponding budget. Knick may use this report for the purpose of raising exploration funds as requested by the regulatory authorities.

2.3) Source of Data and Information

This report is based on the documentation provided by Knick and statutory work filed with the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, and on the information made public by exploration companies that held the claims around the Knick property. Donald Théberge, P.Eng., M.B.A., is the qualified person responsible for all the sections of this technical report.

2.4) Scope of the Personal Inspection by the Qualified Person

The author has visited the property several times since October 2007. Details of the visits are as follows:

- The author visited the property in the company of Jacques Brunelle, President of Knick, on October 17, 2007, and spent about one day. The visit occurred in two steps. The first consisted of the field visit of the property. The second was a visit to 1018 7^{ième} rue in Val-d’Or, where sections of core from historical holes CD-175 and 177 were stored;
- On July 15, 2009, the author observed the recently drilled core, accompanied by Robert Campbell, P.Geo., employed by Knick. The drill core was store at the Knick exploration office, located at 536 3^{ième} Avenue in Val-d’Or, Québec.
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2.5) Units Used in this Report

Unless otherwise indicated, all the amounts in this report are in Canadian dollars. All the coordinates are in UTM NAD83, Zone 18U.

3.0) RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author acknowledges the input of Martin Demers, P.Geo., for the interpretation of the mineralized zones and the recommendations. In 2015 and 2016, Mr. Demers reviewed the core drilled by Knick and reinterpreted the geology of the mineralized zones of the property.

4.0) PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1) Area

The East-West property is made up of a single ground-staked claim block totalling 184 ha.

4.2) Location

The property lies on NTS⁵ sheet 32C04, in Dubuisson Township. The geographic centre of the property is located at UTM coordinates 279 263E/5 334 664N (Zone 18U NAD83), or approximately 11 km west of the town of Val-d'Or. Figure 1 shows the location of the property within the regional road network.

⁵NTS: National topographic system

4.3) Type of Mineral Tenure

The property was originally made up of seven ground-staked claims. On December 2, 2014, the claims were converted to map-designated claims. Note that the new claims cover exactly the same area as before. Expiry dates and amounts required for the next renewal are shown in Table 1, below. On November 21, 2017, the claims were registered with the MERNQ⁶ in the name of Knick Exploration Inc.

Table 1: Claim Description

Claim number	Expiry date	Area (Ha)	Accrued work	Required work	Mining duties
2415483	July 12, 2019	0.28	\$4,904	\$650.00	\$32.77
2415484	July 12, 2019	31.25	\$618,287	\$1,625	\$64.09
2415485	July 12, 2019	18.05	\$357,411	\$650	\$32.77
2415486	July 12, 2019	25.8	\$510,174	\$1,625	\$64.09
2415487	July 12, 2019	33.45	\$661,928	\$1,625	\$64.09
2415488	July 12, 2019	29.19	\$577,422	\$1,625	\$64.09
2415489	July 12, 2019	46.16	\$914,059	\$1,625	\$64.09
	<i>Total</i>	<i>184.18</i>	<i>\$3,644,185</i>	<i>\$9,425</i>	<i>\$385.99</i>

Approximately 99% of the property area is subject to restriction # 40541, indicating an area dedicated to vacationing; however, mining exploration is allowed without any special conditions. The remaining 1% of the property is subject to restriction # 15920, which concerns wildlife habitat, and exploration is only allowed under specific conditions; however, this restriction applies to the south end of the property, where Knick does not intend to do any exploration work.

4.4) Nature and Extent of the Issuer's Titles

The issuer holds a 100% interest in the mining rights of the property. The surface rights, however, are held by the landowners. This situation applies to all the claims of the property. Table 1 shows the conditions to be met for the next renewal, which will take place on July 12, 2019. In summary, \$385.99 will be payable in mining duties and \$9,425 is required in exploration work. However, \$3,644,185 in exploration work has already been accumulated on the claims, not including the 2016-2017 drilling program, which has not yet been recorded with the MERNQ.

⁶ MERNQ : Ministère Énergie et Ressources Naturelles Québec



 Property



Scale 1:1 000 000



KNICK EXPLORATION INC.

Location Map
East-West Property
 Dubuison Township

Prepared by: *SOLUMINES*
 Date: 12/01/2010

Figure:1

4.5) Property Boundaries

The converted claims have not been surveyed, but their position is defined by the NTS coordinates system. The property as a whole cover lots 21, 22 and 23 in range 10, lots 11, 12, 13 in range A and lot 11 in range B, all located in Dubuissou Township. Figure 2 show the ranges and lots covered by the property, and the claims are shown in Figure 3, "Claims Map".

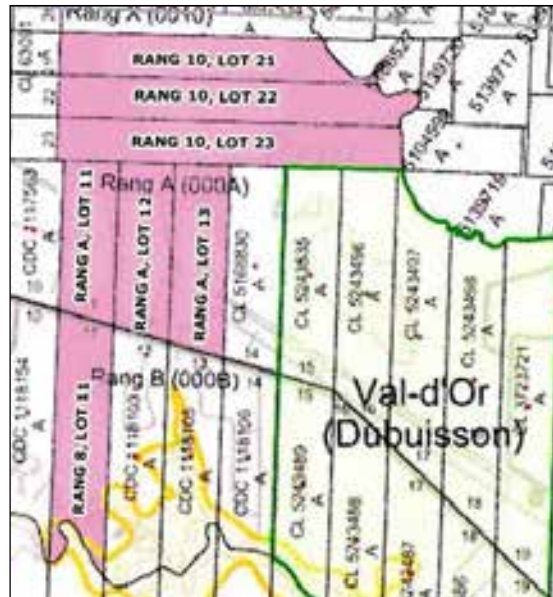


Figure 2: Ranges and Lots, East-West Property

4.6) Agreements and Royalties

Knick acquired the property in 2007, and now holds 100% of the mineral rights. A 3.5% NSR royalty that could be bought back at any time for a total of \$3,500,000 was originally payable to 9101-2310 Québec Inc. In January 2017, Knick bought back half the NSR (1.75%) for \$50,000 cash and 5M common shares of Knick. At the effective date of this report, the total NSR on the property was 1.75%.

4.7) Environmental Liabilities

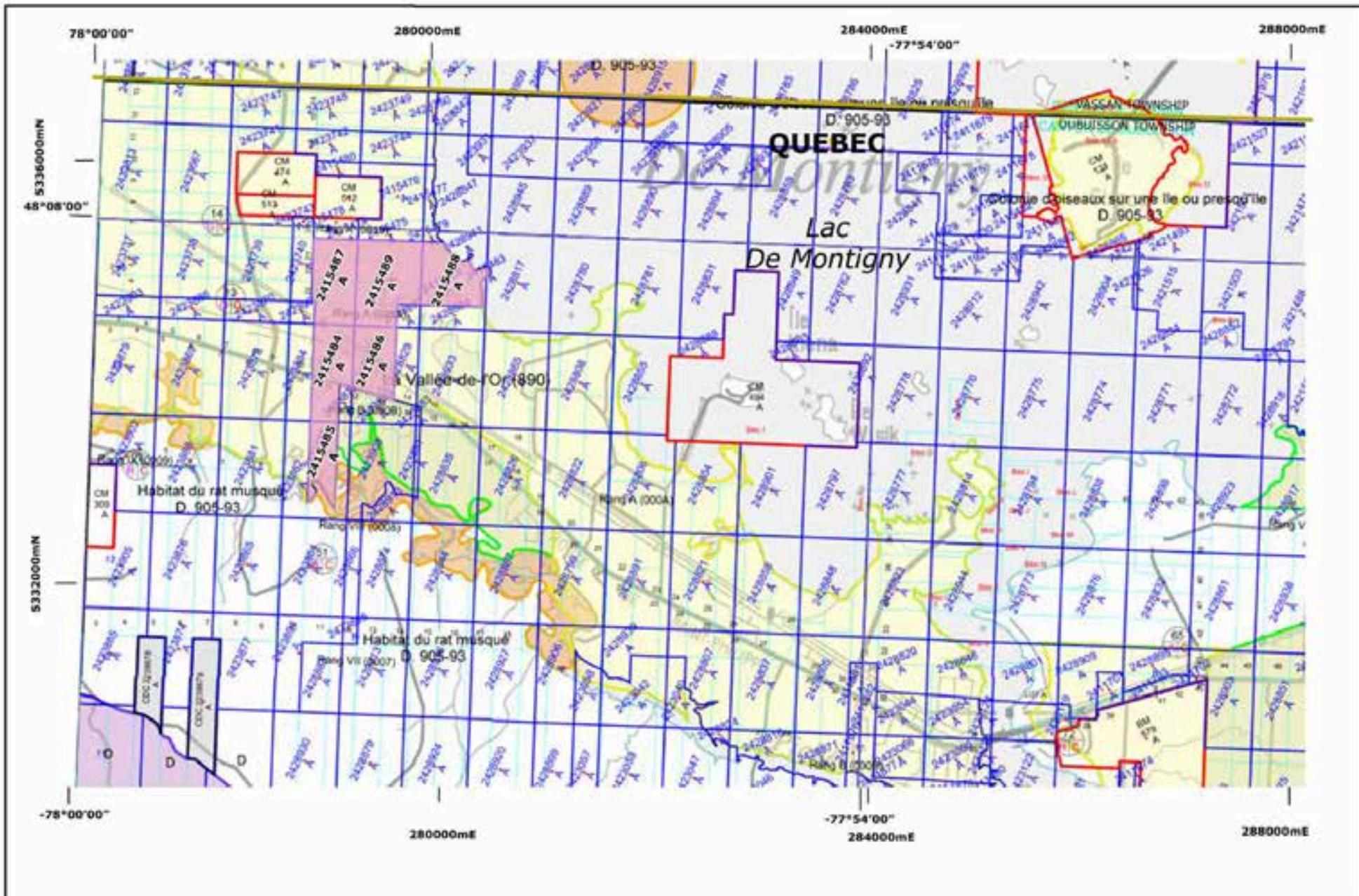
To the knowledge of the author, there are no environmental liabilities pertaining to the East-West property.

4.8) Required Permits

As the East-West property is located on private lands, Knick do not need a forestry management permit delivered by the MERNQ to carry out exploration work. However, as the surface rights are owned by landowners, a right of way must be obtained, accompanied by permission to carry out exploration work (line cutting, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling). Knick has negotiated such rights with the landowners and the undertakings have been recorded in a legal document. Meanwhile, ground impacts have to comply with regulation regarding the watershed and underground water.

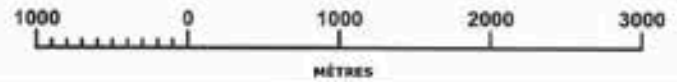
4.9) Risk Factors

To the knowledge of the author, there are no undisclosed risk factors that might affect exploration or mining on the East-West property.



 CLAIMS

Source: Ressources naturelles
et Faune
Québec
Map: 32C04 06/20/2016



KNICK EXPLORATION INC.

Claims Map
East-West Property
Dubuisson Township

Prepared by: SOLUMINES
Date: 07/05/2016

Figure:3

File:Knick_Exploration_Claims_Map_07052016

5.0) ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1) Topography, Elevation, Vegetation and Drainage

The property is located at an average elevation of 310 m above sea level. The topography of the area is almost flat. GPS data obtained during the field visit shows a maximum elevation difference of 10 m. Vegetation consists of abandoned farmland colonized by alders and crisscrossed by wooded areas of pine, birch and spruce.

5.2) Accessibility

The property is located about 11 km west of the town of Val-d'Or, or 1.2 km west of the village of Dubuisson. A railroad and provincial highway 117 cross the claims forming the southern part of the property in an east-west direction. The northern part of the claims is bounded to the east by Lake De Montigny.

The property is easily accessible from the town of Val-d'Or, by taking provincial highway 117 westward to approximately 1.5 km west of the village of Dubuisson, then via Chemin des Lacs going north to access the NW part of the property.

The NE part of the property is accessible using a private road that branches off Route 117 at UTM coordinates 279 680E /5 333 746N. The southern part of the property is accessible using roads located on private land. Property accessibility and topography are illustrated in Figure 1, "Location Map", and Figure 4, "Topography and Access".

5.3) Infrastructure

As this is a mineral exploration project, the acquisition of the land that might be needed for a mining operation has not been negotiated with the landowners. Mining services and personnel are available in the nearby town of Val-d'Or, which is known as a major mining centre. Furthermore, a powerline crosses the property in an east-west direction, and the water required for a mining complex can be pumped directly from Lake De Montigny. In conclusion, no major or particular problems are anticipated if a mine were to be developed on the property.

5.4) Climate

Climate is characterized by long, cold winters and short, cool summers. The average temperature for the years 1971 to 2000 was -17 °C in January and +17 °C in July. Important temperature differences have been observed, with an extreme daily maximum of +9.7 °C and an extreme daily minimum of -44 °C for January. The same temperature differences have been observed in July, with an extreme daily maximum of +36 °C and an extreme daily minimum of -0.1 °C.

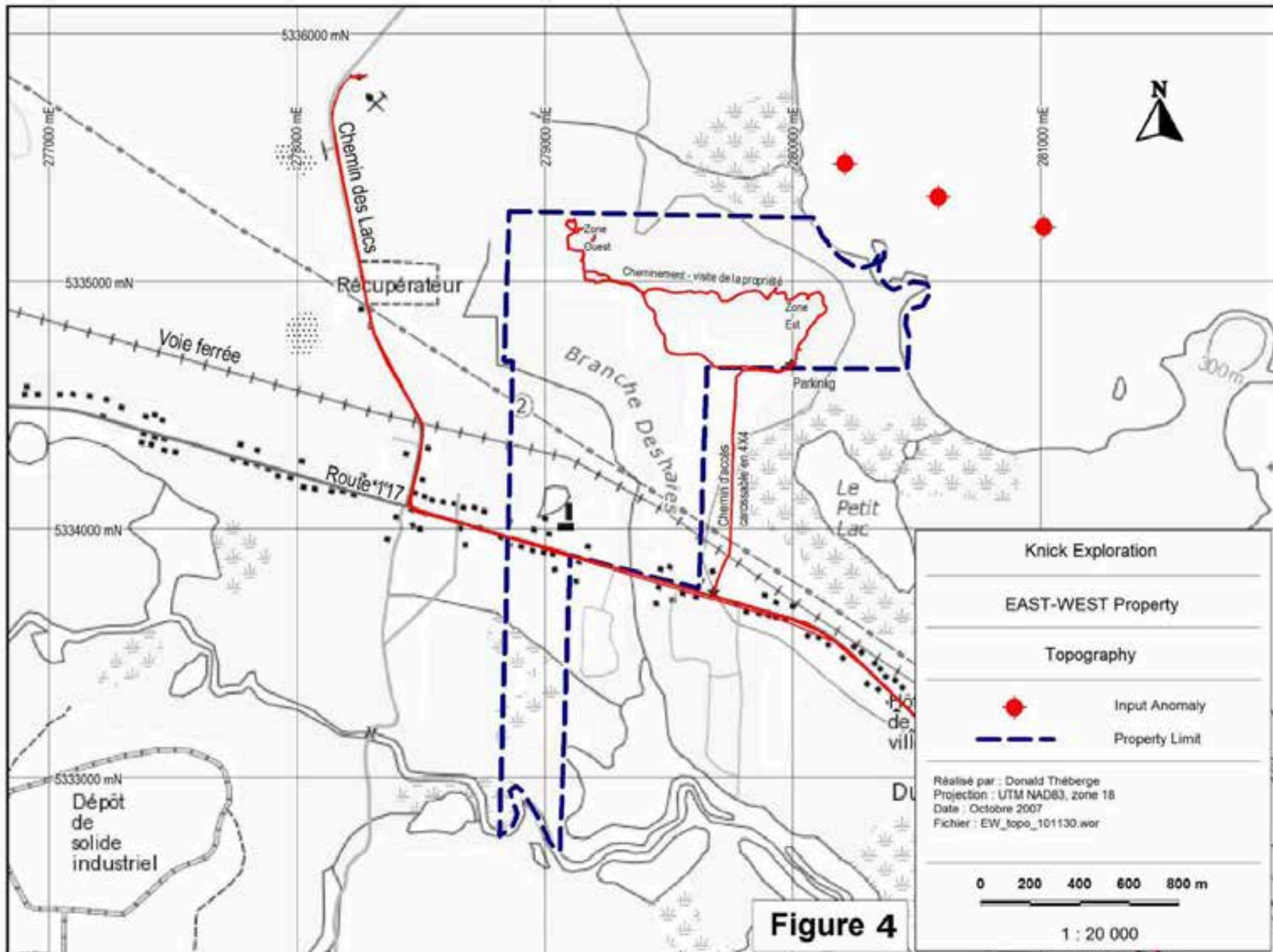


Figure 4

6.0) HISTORY

Up until the end of the 1990s, exploration work was carried out separately on the northern and southern parts of the property. For the purposes of this report, the histories of the northern and southern parts of the property will be described separately.

The southern part of the property is made up of claims 2415484, 2415485 and 2415486. The northern part is made up of claims 2415483, 2415487, 2415488 and 2415489.

Southern Part:

The first exploration work carried out on the southern part of the property dates back to 1937. From this time until the beginning of the 1970s, little exploration work was reported, with magnetic prospecting by Dubuisson Goldfields in 1937, followed by a geological report by Norman Malartic Mines in 1945. During the next 16 years, no exploration was reported.

In 1961 and 1962, two other magnetic surveys were conducted by Ambassador Mining Development and Dubuisson Goldfields. After that, nothing happened until 1970, when a new magnetic survey was reported by Gold Resources. Finally, in 1976, three holes totalling 1,668 feet were drilled by Babylon Minerals, but no significant gold grades were reported.

From 1980 to 1984, the mineral claims were registered in the name of Rénauld Garneau. Magnetic and VLF⁷ surveys were completed at that time, followed by an evaluation report. In 1988, the claims were registered in the name of Black Cliff Mines. Magnetic, VLF and IP surveys were reported, followed by one 552-foot drill hole. Here again, no significant gold grades were reported. In 1989, the claims were optioned by Malartic Hygrade Gold Mines, and four holes totalling 2,163 feet were drilled. Again, no significant gold grades were reported.

In 1993, the claims appear under the name of Alain Guy Garneau. Nine kilometres of Mag survey were reported. From 1993 to December 31, 2008, no exploration work was recorded.

⁷ VLF: Very Low Frequency

Northern Part:

From 1933 to 1940, the northern part of the property was held by West Shore Malartic Gold Mines. Trenches were dug in the eastern part of the property. A 750-foot shear zone striking 070° was discovered, and anomalous gold values were reported.

In 1945-1956, Clarnor Malartic Mines took an option on the claims. Eleven holes were drilled, five of them on part of a stratigraphic section in the eastern part of the property. The best gold grade cut at that time was 0.41 oz/t Au over 1.8 feet.

In 1959, the property was part of a large claim block held by Little Long Lac. A program of geophysical surveys was completed. Holes were drilled on lots 17 and 18, outside the East-West property. In 1974-1975, the property was known as the Audet option. Three holes totalling 1,668 feet were drilled by Babylon Minerals, but no significant gold grades were obtained. In 1979, the three claims corresponding to lots 21, 22 and 23, range 10, were known as the Arnold James property, and in 1980 they were optioned by Auguste Mitto and William Plexman, who sold them to Cache d'Or Resources.

From 1981 to 1987, Cache d'Or Resources completed magnetic and VLF surveys, followed by 184 drill holes totalling approximately 130,000 feet. Drill hole technical data and results greater than 0.05 oz/t Au were compiled and are reported in Schedule 1. Gold grades as high as 2.11 oz/t Au over a core length of 10.5 feet were obtained in Hole CD-55. At the beginning of the 1990s, Cache d'Or Resources became Exploration Auriginor Inc.

To date, no resources have been estimated and no production has taken place on the East-West property.

Table 2 on next page summarizes the exploration work done, with the corresponding GM numbers.

Table 2: History

Company	Year	GM	Exploration work
West Shore Malartic Gold Mines	1935	8978	Geological report, summary of assay results
	1938	8085	Geological report
	1940	8086	Examination report
Clarnor Malartic Mines	1945	8174-B	8 diamond drill holes
Dubuisson Goldfields Ltd.	1937	8171	Magnetic prospecting report
	1962	12717	Mag survey report
Norman Malartic Mines Ltd.	1945	8129	Geological information report
Little Long Lac	1961	11776	EM survey report
	1961	11271	Mag survey report
Ambassador Mining Development Ltd.	1961	10906	Mag survey report
Gold Resources Incorporated	1970	26377	Mag survey report
Babylon Minerals Inc.	1976	32760	Diamond drill record
R�nald Garneau	1980	36456	Magnetic and VLF surveys
	1982	39162	Magnetic survey
	1984	41287	Evaluation report
Black Cliff Mines	1988	46516	Mag and VLF surveys, lots 10 to 15, range A, and lots 10 and 11, range B
	1988	48262	Induced polarization survey
	1988	48263	Diamond drilling program report
Malartic Hygrade Gold Mines	1989	48641	Diamond drilling program report, Black Cliff Mines, Dubuisson property
Alain Guy Garneau	1993	52014	Exploration work report, Dubuisson property held by Alain Guy Garneau
Cache d'Or Resources Inc.	1981	37442	Arnold James Property, Dubuisson Twp, Magnetometer and electromagnetic (VLF) surveys
	1984	41237	13 holes drilled on lots 21, 22 and 23, range 10
	1986	43783	Geological report, Dubuisson property
	1986	44972	Logs and sections, holes CD-78 to CD-126
	1987	46484	Diamond drilling report on its Dubuisson property. DDH 133 to 177.
Exploration Auriginor Inc.	1994	53556	Computer data processing of magnetic and VLF surveys, Dubuisson property

7.0) GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1) Regional, Local and Property Geology

The East-West property is located in Archean-age rock formations that are part of the Abitibi greenstone belt, which lies within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The property is underlain from north to south by the Jacola and Val-d'Or formations and the Kewagama Group. Contacts between the lithological units are generally faulted and oriented NW-SE, with sub-vertical dips and tops toward the south.

The Jacola Formation covers approximately the NE part of lots 21 to 23, range 10. It is made up of ultramafic flows (komatiites) and basalts. Ultramafic flows are Al_2O_3 -poor, with an average of 5 to 7%, and magnesium-rich (+20% MgO). Basalts are of tholeiitic affinity. The geology strikes NW-SE.

The Val-d'Or Formation is made up of mafic to intermediate volcanics. These usually form massive flows but can be locally pillowed or brecciated. They are similar to those of the Jacola Formation. These basalts and andesites are often sheared. They are stratified with units of mafic to intermediate tuffs and cut by many intrusives. The upper contact tested by drilling corresponds to an epiclastic sequence composed of lapillis and bedded tuffs of dacitic composition, interlayered with mafic units. The sequence was tested by drilling over approximately 150 metres.

The Kewagama Sedimentary Group underlies the southern part of the property. These sediments are made up of an interlayering of siltstone and argillaceous schist. They are often aphanitic. Figure 5 shows the schematic regional geology and gold deposits of the area.

The main fault occurring on the property is the Marbenite fault, which strikes approximately NW-SE, roughly parallel to the stratigraphy. Its southern limit corresponds to the Jacola and Val d'Or Formation (It is located close to the contact between the Jacola and Val-d'Or formations). Observations from drilling, show 50 to 100 metres of strong stretching of tuffs fragments and a dominant laminated texture. The fault contact position is marked by a pluri-metric talc schist. The typical drilling section of the northern part of the property cross a succession of high strain zone exploiting contacts between massive mafic to intermediate massive units with komatiite flows of the Jacola Formation over a thickness of about 400 metres. Higher deformation level observed is associated with strong chlorite, chlorite-talc, chlorite-talc-tremolite, and talc carbonate alteration zones. Lamprophyre dykes swarm are commonly embedded in these structures and can also be used to identified faults and shear zones as parts of the Marbenite deformation system.

The exact location of the Marbenite fault has historically been interpreted as being SW or NE of the East and West zones. Reports by Pilote (MB 93-15) and Pilote et al (MB 96-01) and the Sigeom⁸ compilation map (CG4 32C04-200-201) located the fault southwest of the East and West mineralized zones. More recently, in 2015, a compilation map by Pilote (CG 32C04C-2015-01) displaced the fault to the northern end of the property. Also in 2015, Knick's geologist, assisted by Martin Demers, P.Geo., reviewed the drill core and the stripped outcrops, and determined that the Marbenite fault crosses the West zone and is closely associated with the East zone. This is significant, as the Marbenite fault is associated with the Marban and Kiena mines, located to the NW and SE of Knick's East-West property, respectively.

⁸ Sigeom: Système d'information géominière or Geological and Mining Information System.



KNICK EXPLORATION INC.

Schematic Regional Geology

East-West Property

Dubuison Township

Prepared by: SOLUMINES
Date: 07/26/2016

Figure:5

7.2) Mineralized Zones

The mineralized zones known of to date on the property are all located in the mafic facies of the Jacola Formation, which also hosts the Marban and Kiena mines, located NW and SE of the East-West property, respectively. This formation has a spectacular magnetic signature on the airborne total field map, mainly related to predominant komatiitic flows. Figure 6 shows the geological setting of the property.

Mineralization is often associated with networks of quartz-tourmaline-ankerite veins in competent basalts/andesites associated with less competent sheared and altered ultramafic flows. Mineralization is in the form of free gold, with specks of gold observed in the drill core. There are not many sulphides, with pyrite content usually varying from 0 to 5%. Chalcopyrite is rarely observed. No studies have been done to verify whether gold is associated with the sulphides.

It is important to note that historically, visible gold was sometimes observed, but with negative gold results in the assays. At the time, no re-checks were done using the metallic sieve method.⁹ Since Knick began exploring the property, all samples containing free gold are systematically analysed by metallic sieve.

Drilling has identified two main mineralized zones on the property: the East and West zones. The West zone mineralization is associated with a network of quartz-ankerite-tourmaline veins, locally with sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite), in an intermediate to mafic lava, itself included in ultramafic flows. The mineralized envelope of the West zone strikes 110°. It is parallel to, and probably associated with a component of the Marbenite Fault system. This zone is included in a 200 m x 200 m area bounded by UTM coordinates 279 100E, 279 300E, 5 335 000N and 5 335 200N. This zone has been explored to a depth of 200 m. Since it acquired the property, Knick has drilled 32 holes on the West zone area, 20 of which have returned gold grades of over 1 g/t Au. The best gold grade obtained was 1,154.67 g/t Au over 0.10 m, or 7.5 cm true width. This sample contained visible gold. While spectacular results are sometimes obtained, the usual gold values intersected on the West zone are in the order of 2 to 3 g/t Au over true widths of less than 1 m. Historical drilling and the drilling done by Knick seem to have defined this zone well, at least to a vertical depth of 200 m.

The East zone is less well defined, being less drilled. It is made up of quart-carbonate veins, sometimes brecciated, containing an average of 1-5% sulphides, mainly as pyrite and pyrrhotite, and

⁹ Metallic sieve: Analytical method where almost the entire sample is analysed.

LÉGENDE STRATIGRAPHIQUE

PROVINCE DU SUPÉRIEUR

ARCHÉEN

SOUS-PROVINCE DU PONTIAC

Aja1 Wacke, mudrock et schiste

SOUS-PROVINCE DE L'ABITIBI

Groupe de Kawagama (<2687 Ma : Davis, 2000)

Akw Wacke et mudrock

Groupe de Cadillac (<2686 Ma : Davis, 2000)

Aca Wacke et conglomérat

Api Schistes et roches volcaniques ultramafiques

Formation de Val d'Or (2705 +/- 1Ma : Wong et al., 1991)
(2704 +/- 2 Ma : Pilote et al., 1999)

Avd5 Volcanoclastites intermédiaires à mafiques

Avd2 Filon-couche de gabbro

Avd3 Anésite calco-alkaline à feldspath porphyrique et tufs associés

Avd1 Anésite et volcanoclastites mafiques

Formation de Jacola

Aja5 Filon-couche de gabbro

Aja4 Anésite altérée

Aja2 Roches volcaniques et intrusives ultramafiques

Aja1 Basalte

I3B Diabase

ARCHÉEN

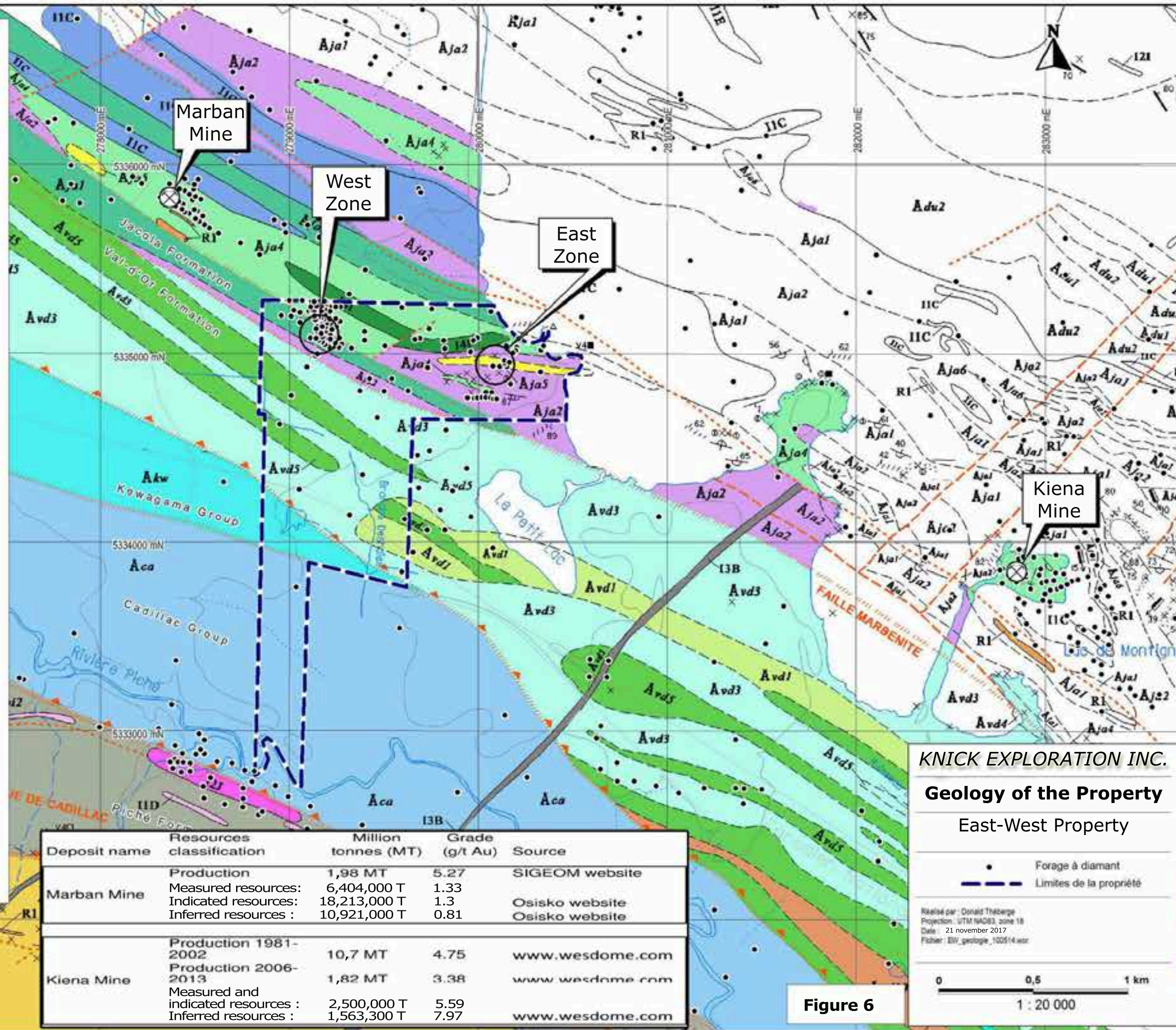
I1C Granodiorite

I1D Tonaille

I2J Diorite

I4 Périéolite

R1 Horizon contenant des veines de quartz minéralisées en or



Deposit name	Resources classification	Million tonnes (MT)	Grade (g/t Au)	Source
Marban Mine	Production	1,98 MT	5.27	SIGEOM website
	Measured resources:	6,404,000 T	1.33	Osisko website
	Indicated resources:	18,213,000 T	1.3	Osisko website
	Inferred resources :	10,921,000 T	0.81	Osisko website
Kiena Mine	Production 1981-2002	10,7 MT	4.75	www.wesdome.com
	Production 2006-2013	1,82 MT	3.38	www.wesdome.com
	Measured and indicated resources :	2,500,000 T	5.59	www.wesdome.com
	Inferred resources :	1,563,300 T	7.97	www.wesdome.com

KNICK EXPLORATION INC.

Geology of the Property

East-West Property

- Forage à diamant
- Limites de la propriété

Réalisé par: Donald Thiberge
Projection: UTM NAD83, zone 18
Date: 21 novembre 2017
Fichier: EW_geologie_100514.wor

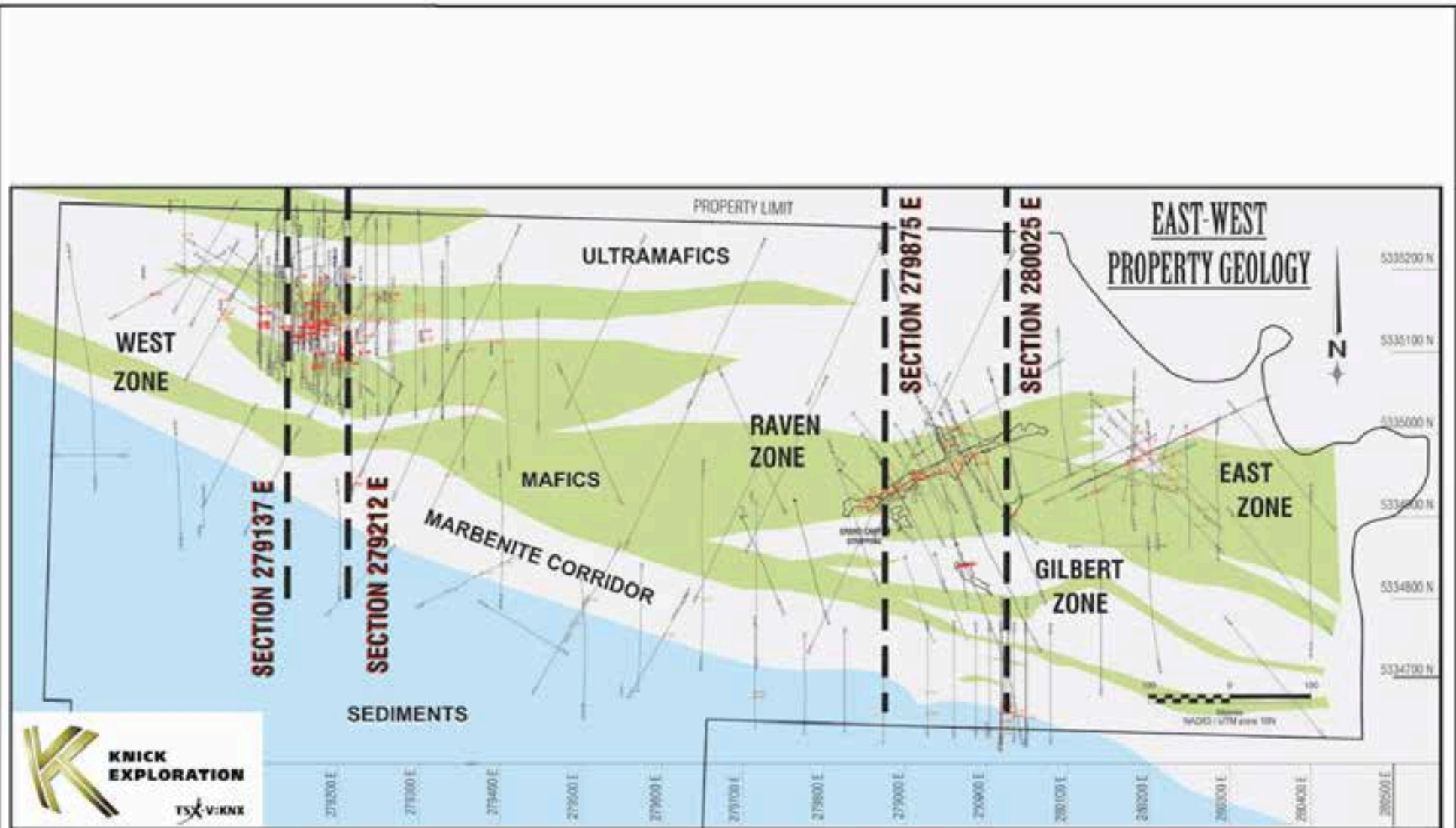
0 0,5 1 km

1 : 20 000

Figure 6

more rarely chalcopyrite. It has been traced over a distance of 400 m in an east-west direction, from UTM coordinates 279 900E to 280 300E at 5 334 950N. Knick drilled 19 holes on the East zone in 2009, another four in 2011 and seven more in 2016-17. Sixteen of these returned values of over 1 g/t Au. The best intersection was obtained from Hole LEO-09-32, with 37.13 g/t Au over 0.3 m, or about 25 cm true width. As on the West zone, the gold grade is usually around 2-3 g/t Au over a true width of less than 1 m.

Stripping by Knick has revealed at least three new gold zones: Raven, Gilbert and Grand Canyon. The highest gold values returned by the zones are as follows: Raven: 38.26 g/t over 0.5 m; Gilbert: 41.8 g/t over 0.5 m; and Grand Canyon: 5.97 g/t over 0.37 m. These were all obtained in channel samples. All the stripped areas are located in the eastern part of the property, close to the East zone. The main drilling was done on the Raven zone, which returned 34.7 g/t Au over 0.95 m from 79.35 to 80.3 m in Hole EW 11-30. This zone shows albitic alteration similar to that seen during mining of the S50 zone at the Kiena mine (M. Demers). On the west zone and to a lesser degree on the other zones, several lamprophyres dykes up to 10 m thick have been observed. The location of the mineralized zones is shown on Figure 7, along with the surface projection of the drill holes.



KNICK EXPLORATION INC.
Mineralized zones location and surface projection of drill holes
 East-West Property
 Dubuissou Township

Prepared by: SKLUMINES
 Date: 07/26/2016

Figure:7

8.0) DEPOSIT TYPES

The type of deposit associated with the East-West property is the greenstone-hosted Archean Lode Gold Deposit. Two deposits of this type provide a model for exploration on the East-West property: the first is represented by the Marban mine and the second by the Kiena mine. The former Marban mine is located less than one kilometre from the NW boundary of the property and the open pit proposed by Osisko Mining interferes with the East-West property. The Kiena mine shaft is approximately 5 kilometres east of the property, and its most westerly drift is located approximately 2 kilometres east of the property limit where it reached the Presque'île zone (Technical Report for the Quebec Wesdome Project, Turcotte B. P.Geo., Gourde D. Eng., Richard P.L. P.Geo, InnovExplo Inc., 2016). These two mines are located in the Jacola Formation, the same formation that underlies the NE part of the property. Two types of mineralization have been identified on the East-West property. (The first consists in a network of quartz-carbonates-tourmaline veins as seen in the West zone; this zone shows many similarities with the Marban mine, which is located in mildly sheared basalts intruded by quartz-carbonate veinlets with variable amounts of pyrite-pyrrhotite.)

Marban underground development and resources stopped about 400 metres North-West of the property limit. The newly defined resources attached to the Marban deposit combines an in pit indicated and measured resources of 28.455 million tonnes at a grade of 1.23 g/t for 1.12 million oz of gold (Updated Mineral Resources Technical Report, Marban Block Property, Québec, Canada, Belzile E. Ing., 2016). According to general information presented in the report, The West Zone geological characteristics corresponds by different point to the Marban deposit model:

- Gold mineralization is hosted in basalt within 50 to 75 metres wide 45 to 70 degrees north dipping high strain zones;
- The hosted structure is tightly folded with sub-horizontal axis. Mafic units forming more competent cores around ductile ultramafic units. Plunging axis are shallow (0-30 degrees) and changing, creating lenticular dome and basins structures. Gold mineralization, like the East-West Raven Trend, can show an oblique orientation compared to lithological contacts;
- <5% of pyrite and pyrrhotite with occasional free gold compose the metallic association;
- Gold is generally present in quartz-carbonate-chlorite veins but may be present in the chloritized host rock.

The second is of the Kiena mine type. In a report for Cache d'Or Resources, Jaman Patel, P.Geo., included the following comments regarding the NE part of the property on parts of lots 21, 22 and 23, range 10: *"In the East zone, a total of four drill holes intersected free gold, the two holes had fine specks*

which failed to show up in the assays. The mineralized zone or vein is a breccia vein and it somewhat resembles the Kiena type mineralization, except there was very little sulphides or none at all."¹⁰

"Technical Report for the Wesdome Quebec Project" gives some highlights about the mineralization model hosted in the Jacola Formation and controlled by extend by the Marbenite fault activity. Kiena Mine S50, North, Northwest, NorthEast, South, Wisik, Martin, U-1778, Duchesne, VC, 388, Presqu'île, Shawkey, Joubi and School Mine. Most mineralizations are developed in basalt or dioritic dykes in contact with sheared and faulted ultramafics. Feldspar porphyry dykes can constitute also the main host for mineralization. Stockwork style, quartz veining infilled or not, can be considered as the main type of mineralized structure related to syn-tectonic (deformed) shear zones hosted gold mineralization.

Different combinations of diagnostic alteration minerals are observed in this gold mineralization context. The moderate albitization can be considered as the main association for most zones. Chlorite rich or carbonate rich assemblages can also be present. Pyrite is the main gold carrier commonly in association with tourmaline.

9.0) EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN DRILLING)

From the time it acquired the East-West property up until December 31, 2008, Knick did not undertake any exploration work. From January 1, 2009, to May 21, 2010, the exploration work done by Knick was concentrated in the northern part of the property, which correspond to lots 21 to 23, range 10, Dubuisson Township. On the southern part of the property, only lot 12, range A, Dubuisson, has been covered by line cutting and magnetic, VLF and IP surveys. Exploration work is summarized below:

- Line cutting: 22.6 km
- Magnetic and VLF surveys: 19 km
- Induced Polarization (IP) survey: 10.8 km
- Hole-to-hole 3D IP survey
- Stripping, geology, and sampling of the East zone, prospecting (old trenches, etc.)

¹⁰ Excerpt from GM 46484, p 16.

9.1) Line Cutting

Lines were cut on a 50-m spacing and picketed every 25 m. They cover the northern part of the property and lot 12, range A, Dubuisson Township. The base line and tie lines are oriented east-west and the transverse lines are north-south. Jean Robert of Val-d'Or was the line-cutting contractor.

9.2) Magnetic and VLF Surveys

In June 2009, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were completed over 19 km of cut lines, mainly in the northern part of the property. The magnetic survey included total field and calculated gradient. Both surveys were carried out by Knick staff, and the interpretation was done by Pierre Boileau, Eng., geophysicist.

Pierre Boileau's conclusions were as follows: *"The ground detailed magnetic survey executed on the East-West project of Knick Exploration produced a very good and complete magnetic image of the underlying rock formations by outlining the contacts between the different geological units crossed by a few possible structural lineaments. The VLF-EM survey outlined several W, NW-E, SE conductive and resistive zones possibly associated with structural features.*

These results should be first re-evaluated in the light of all geological, geochemical and geophysical information available on the area in order to verify the possible magnetic, EM and IP signatures of the known gold-bearing mineralized zones. It is also recommended to carry out, if warranted, a few induced polarization and resistivity test profiles with a short (12.5 m) dipole to possibly enhance the responses of the finely-disseminated sulphides associated with the gold-bearing horizons."

9.3) IP Survey

The IP survey was completed in May and June 2009 by Rémy Bélanger Geophysics of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. IP interpretation was by Gérard Lambert, Eng., geophysicist. This was a Phase IP survey, with a dipole-dipole electrode configuration and a 25 m dipole. Dipole separations were $n = 1$ to 6. G. Lambert's conclusions were as follows:¹¹

"The Phase Induced Polarization surveys which were recently completed over the East-West property for Knick Exploration Inc. have successfully defined a wide resistive corridor oriented along an east-west direction and hosting several attractive IP anomalies originating from shallow sources for the majority, in

¹¹ From Lambert, G., 2009: Knick Exploration Inc. East-West property, M.R.C. de la Vallée de l'Or, Quebec, Dubuisson Township., N.T.S. 32C/04. Report on Phase-Domain Induced Polarization Surveys

addition to a number of more isolated anomalies and some other cases where the polarisable metallic mineralization may originate from deeper sources.

Several IP anomalies within three main trends were defined and they generally occur within high resistivity environments. They are likely due to the presence of metallic sulphides in the bedrock, and considering the occurrence of numerous significant gold zones in the immediate vicinity of the survey area both along strike and in the general Val-d'Or mining camp, the causes of these IP features should be verified, considering the possibility that they could occur within a significant resistive and potentially silicified structure.”

9.4) Hole-to-Hole 3D IP Survey

On May 20, 2010, a hole-to-hole 3D IP survey was conducted by Abitibi Geophysics of Val-d'Or. During this survey, 10 independent pairs of receiver holes were surveyed on the east part of the property. The list of boreholes used is given in Table 3 below, and Table 4 shows the list of borehole combinations.

Table 3: Holes Used for the 3D IP Survey

Borehole	UTM E	UTM N	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
LEO-09-17	280 100.0	5 334 970.0	305.25	349.6	-46.2	200
LEO-09-19	279 894.0	5 334 973.0	305.80	147.6	-46.4	144
LEO-09-20	279 870.0	5 334 965.0	306.10	153.0	-45.0	207
LEO-09-21	279 941.5	5 334 999.0	304.15	166.8	-44.5	126
LEO-09-22	279 810.5	5 334 977.5	305.30	153.0	-45.0	201
LEO-09-27	279 922.0	5 334 980.0	305.35	53.0	-45.0	243
LEO-09-32	279 932.0	5 335 018.5	303.80	153.0	-45.0	120
LEO-09-33	279 964.0	5 335 007.0	304.00	153.0	-45.0	84
LEO-09-36	279 916.7	5 334 989.0	304.70	153.0	-45.0	102

Table 4: List of Borehole Combinations

Pair #	Combination		Inject electric current from paired electrodes C1-C2	Horizontal distance P1-P2 to collar (m)
	P1	P2		
1	LEO-09-22	LEO-09-19	E-W	84
2	LEO-09-22	LEO-09-36	E-W	107
3	LEO-09-22	LEO-09-20	E-W	60
4	LEO-09-20	LEO-09-36	E-W	52
5	LEO-09-20	LEO-09-21	E-W	80
6	LEO-09-27	LEO-09-20	E-W	54
7	LEO-09-27	LEO-09-17	E-W	225
	Combination			

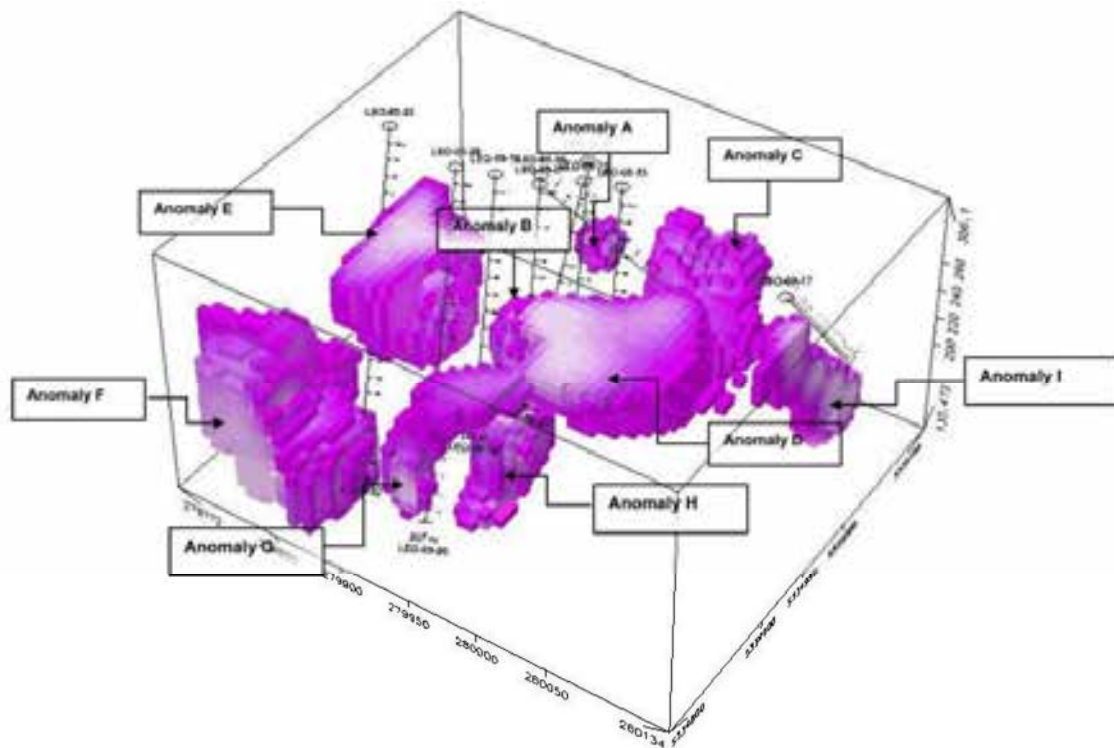
Pair #	P1	P2	Inject electric current from paired electrodes C1-C2	Horizontal distance P1-P2 to collar (m)
8	LEO-09-36	LEO-09-33	E-W	50
9	LEO-09-19	LEO-09-33	E-W	78
10	LEO-09-32	LEO-09-22	E-W	128

This survey outlined nine polarizable targets, described as follows by Abitibi Geophysics:

“Three polarizable targets (A, B and C) are well defined using the cross-hole IP survey. These anomalies must have been intercepted by LEO-09-32, LEO-09-27, LEO-09-21 and LEO-09-36. The geometry of the anomalous sources appears clearly defined as they are identified near/inside the area encompassed by the boreholes. One polarizable target (E) is identified between boreholes LEO-09-20 and LEO-09-22. This IP source is unknown since the two DDH missed it.

Five polarizable targets (D, F, G, H and I) are identified but mostly located outside the area encompassed by the boreholes. Therefore, the geometry of these sources is obviously poorly defined. These sources have not been targeted by drilling and their nature is unknown.” The block diagram showing the anomalies obtained is illustrated in Figure 8, hereafter.

Figure 8: Block Diagram Showing the Hole-to-Hole IP Anomalies



9.5) Stripping and Trenching

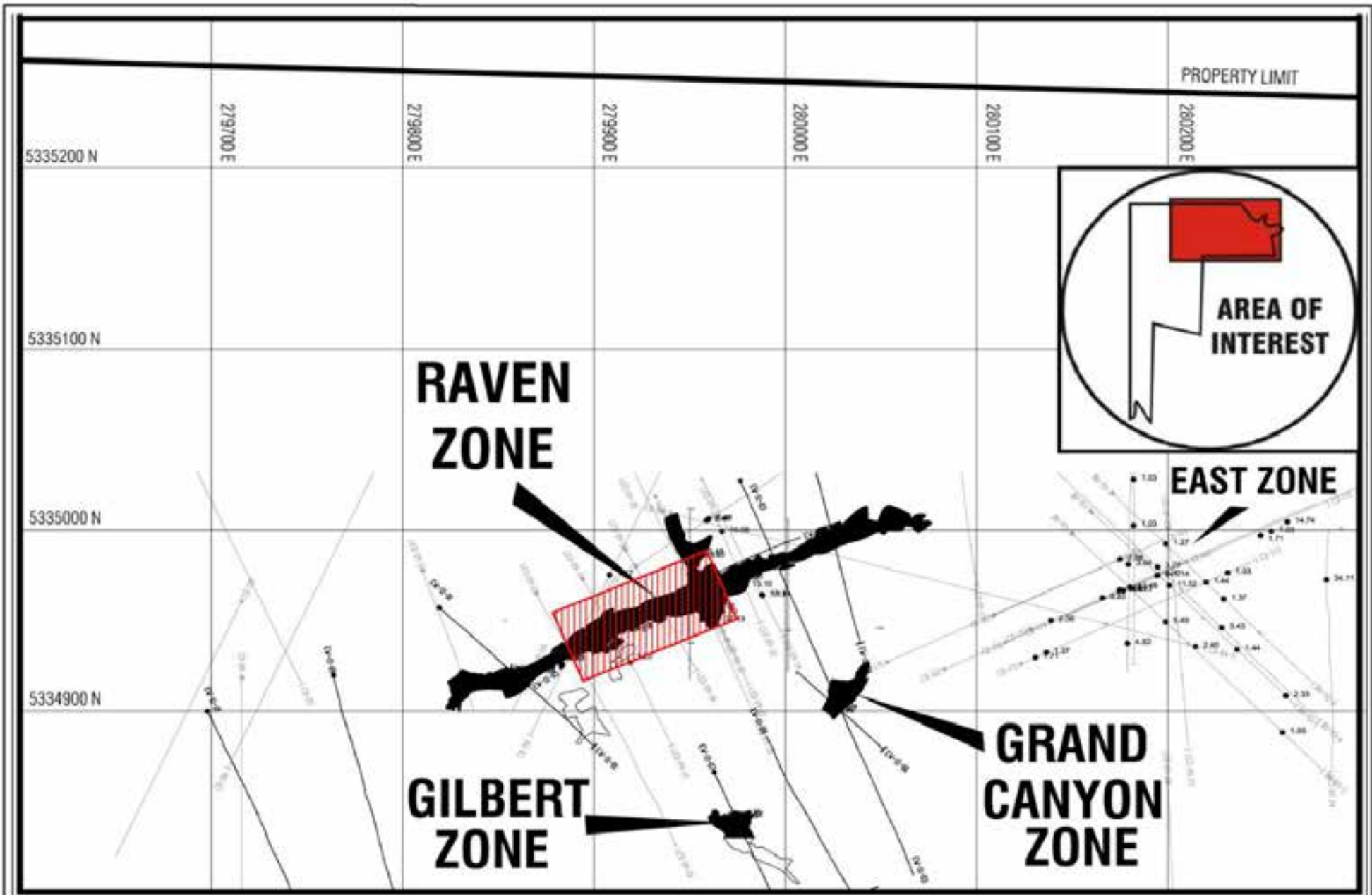
Two stripping programs completed in 2009 and 2010 in the east part of the property close to the East zone revealed at least three new showings: Raven, Gilbert and Grand Canyon. The main zone is the Raven zone, which extends more than 200 m in an ENE direction. Gilbert and Grand Canyon are located 125 m and 90 m south of the Raven zone, respectively.

In each stripped area, gold mineralization is included in quartz veins associated with shear zones. On Raven, quartz veins are located on each side of a gabbroic sill in contact with a quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) to the north and a dacite to the south. On Gilbert and Grand Canyon, the quartz veins are included in intermediate volcanic. Figure 9 shows the location of the stripped zones on the property, and Table 5 shows the results for gold >1 g/t. Stripping was performed by Jean Robert of Val-d'Or.

Table 5: Stripping: Results for Gold >1g/t

Year	Stripped zone	Sample #	Sample type	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
2009	Raven	14565	grab	grab	7.99
2009	Raven	16053	channel	0.7	2.23
2009	Raven	16059	channel	0.8	3.09
2009	Raven	16094	channel	0.6	2.54
2009	Raven	16118	channel	0.5	4.39
2009	Raven	16153	channel	0.3	2.67
2009	Raven	16155	channel	0.7	2.67
2009	Raven	16162	channel	0.4	10.01
2009	Raven	16168	channel	1.3	1.75
2009	Raven	16181	channel	0.5	2.37
2009	Raven	16189	channel	0.5	5.04
2009	Raven	16192	channel	0.9	26.67
2009	Raven	16194	channel	0.5	38.26
2009	Raven	16195	channel	1	2.81
2009	Raven	16202	channel	0.6	1.03
2009	Raven	16203	channel	0.4	3.15
2009	Raven	16209	channel	0.8	3.26
2009	Raven	16220	channel	0.5	3.15
2009	Raven	16225	grab	grab	2.71
2010	Raven	16428	channel	0.7	1.1
2010	Raven	16448	channel	0.78	2.63
2010	Raven	16478	channel	1	1.72
2010	Raven	16480	channel	0.65	1.06
Year	Stripped zone	Sample #	Sample type	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
2010	Raven	33042	channel	0.93	1.08

2010	Raven	33061	channel	0.57	1.11
2010	Raven	33119	channel	0.5	1.21
2010	Raven	33199	channel	0.48	11.75
2010	Raven	33200	channel	0.6	15.31
2010	Raven	33204	channel	0.8	2.97
2010	Raven	33216	channel	0.57	1.41
2010	Raven	33221	channel	0.76	1.4
2010	Raven	33223	channel	1.05	5.48
2010	Raven	33262	channel	0.83	8.5
2010	Raven	33264	channel	0.54	1.93
2010	Raven	33273	channel	0.57	2.73
2010	Raven	33282	channel	0.23	1.97
2010	Raven	33301	channel	0.4	2.59
2010	Raven	33302	channel	0.47	1.21
2010	Raven	33307	channel	0.4	2.7
2010	Raven	33311	channel	0.48	7.59
2010	Raven	33315	channel	0.37	5.24
2010	Raven	33325	channel	0.62	6.67
2010	Raven	33331	channel	0.91	3.58
2010	Raven	33341	channel	0.51	2.2
2010	Raven	33345	channel	0.7	1.17
2010	Raven	33348	channel	0.78	3.86
2010	Raven	33351	channel	0.38	2.54
2010	Raven	33364	channel	0.36	2.08
2010	Raven	33463	channel	0.22	2.74
2010	Gilbert	33485	channel	0.62	3.86
2010	Gilbert	33493	channel	0.53	11.42
2010	Gilbert	33496	channel	0.95	1.77
2010	Gilbert	33497	channel	1.15	30.58
2010	Gilbert	59503	channel	0.5	41.8
2010	Gilbert	59505	channel	0.7	17.8
2010	Gilbert	59506	channel	0.97	15.2
2010	Gilbert	59513	channel	1	3.04
2010	Gilbert	59549	channel	1	1.67
2010	Gilbert	59550	channel	0.6	5.62
2010	Grand Canyon	59552	channel	0.35	1.99
2010	Grand Canyon	59554	channel	0.37	5.97
2010	Grand Canyon	59556	channel	0.36	5.74



KNICK EXPLORATION INC.

Stripped Zones
East-West Property
Dubuisson Township

Prepared by: SOLUMINES
 Date: 11/21/2017

9.6) Core Review and Reinterpretation

During 2015, Martin Demers, P.Ge., reviewed the Knick drill core established a database of all the holes and reinterpreted the mineralized zones.

Mr. Demers' observations were as follows:

"A core review was performed during 2015 to integrate strain and deformation mapping into the core logging. The main objective was to identify strong structural features that can be related to the Marbenite-Norbenite Fault system. Another goal was to identify evidence of an intrusive system. Literature from surrounding properties, like the Kiema Mine deposit located 5 km eastward and the Camflo Mine located 5 km westward, have both demonstrated the strong influence of structurally controlled intrusions on gold mineralization.

A geological interpretation was put in place, initially done on section and completed by a surface plan. The repetition of mafic and komatiitic flows interlayered with the intrusive counterparts, which is typical of the Jacola Formation, was highlighted. The interaction between hole to hole interpretation and surface observations led us to interpret a remnant of the tight regional pattern. Generally, contacts are conformable to the regional structure. Inside the property, lithologies follow a north-west (N300°) to east-west orientation. Units are dipping south from 55° to 65° following possibly a sigmoidal profile.

Taken more regionally, the property straddles the Jacola – Val d'Or Formation contacts, which can be seen as a geochronological gap of 2 m.y., but mostly as a major change of volcanic environment. The notion of unconformity between major rocks units is a fundamental concept to apply to locate gold deposits, as much on the district scale as on the property. Other features, such as wide carbonatized envelopes and lamprophyre dykes clusters, advocate for the interpretation of a tectonic break.

The Jacola Formation magnetic signature, with alternating high and low magnetic strips, is strongly distinctive of the surrounding rocks. The East-West property shows at a closer scale rotation and disruption of the magnetic pattern going eastward from the West Zone to the East Zone. This transition can be considered as a prospective marker for gold mineralization in this area.

High strain zones are widespread across the rock package, mainly developed along the strong competency contrasts exemplified by all contacts between ultramafic flows and gabbroic sills. Their frequency inside a 500-metre wide corridor is a serious argument to pass the Marbenite fault at this location, limited to the south by the Val d'Or Formation.

No dykes or intrusive masses of intermediate to felsic composition have been identified yet inside the Marbenite corridor. Lamprophyres dykes are to be mentioned. Their concentration is clearly higher than what is generally reported for surrounding properties (Niogold 43-101 report on the Marban Project, and Wesdome 43-101 report on the Wesdome Project). Lamprophyres dykes can locally reach 10 metres thickness at the West Zone. At the Raven Zone, they form a swarm 0.1 to 3 metres thick, mostly located at ultramafic – mafic contacts. They channelled a good part of the carbonate alteration observed in the mineralized environment, and confirm the deep-seated nature of the East-West deformation system.

A strong chlorite–carbonate alteration overprints the mafic host rocks over a significant thickness and width, broadly exceeding the gold mineralization outline by a few tens of metres to a hundred metres. The systematic description and mapping of this main alteration assemblage done during the last 2011 drill campaign can be

used to identify trends and vectors for drill planning. Other minerals assemblages locally observed, or just more discrete, like albite, biotite in mafic host rocks, and tremolite in ultramafic rocks, can be good pathfinders for gold.

Gold mineralization shows various settings and minerals associations that can be grouped into four different targets, as summarized below. The drill database was built to combine holes from all exploration periods, even if pre-Knick information is poorly constrained. Gold assays from 179 historical holes have been included and combined with the 71 holes drilled by Knick in 2009 and 2011. Within the framework of this evaluation, results from the West Zone were normalized to 2-metre long intervals and their spatial location was calculated with Geotic software. The objective of this transformation is to facilitate interpolation of potential resources and benchmark the potential of the property to other advanced exploration project and the area.

For most areas, sampling from historical drilling concentrated only on quartz veining, discarding sections of alteration halo. The approach proposed is aimed at covering more systematically the alteration assemblage (carbonate, tremolite, chlorite) and high strain zones in an attempt to identify low range gold anomalies that could lead to high grade lenses.“

10.0) DRILLING

10.1) Historical Drilling

All the drilling done on the property prior to January 1, 2009, was done by previous owners and was completely beyond Knick's control. In all the documents consulted by the author, including the drill logs, the following elements were observed:

- Only a few of the drill logs are signed by the geologist who logged the core;
- Core size (AQ or BQ) is very rarely indicated;
- Hole coordinates are indicated according to cut line grid coordinates, which was the norm at the time;
- Hole collars were not surveyed;
- Acid dip tests were only measured the most recent holes, and not systematically;
- No deviation tests (azimuth) were done;
- Finally, only a few core boxes from Holes CD-175 and 177 were examined; all the other core boxes, which contained about 135,000 feet of core from drilling on the property, have been destroyed or were impossible to locate.
- The technical data and main results for the historical drilling can be found in Schedule 1 to this report.

10.2) Drilling by Knick

Knick has conducted three drilling programs since acquiring the property. The first consisted of 38 holes for a total of 7,228.9 m drilled from July 7 to December 20, 2009, the second totalled 5,635.4 m in 33 holes drilled from February 2, 2011 to April 2, 2011, and the third totalled 6,864 m in 29 holes drilled from October 31, 2016, to March 5, 2017. The programs are described below.

10.2.1) 2009 Drilling Program

From July 7 to December 20, 2009, Knick drilled 38 holes for a total of 7,228.6 m. Forage G4 of Val-d'Or was the drilling contractor. NQ core size was used. Hole deviation was measured using a Flexit instrument in Phase I and a Reflex instrument in Phase II. In both cases, readings were taken every 3 m. Casings were left in the hole where the overburden was less than 3 m deep, and where the geology was judged favourable for gold mineralization. A total of 16 casings were left in place. The drill core was logged by Robert Campbell, P.Geo., checked by Gordon Henriksen, P.Geo., Vice President of Knick. Sixteen holes were drilled on the West zone and nine on the East zone, and the remaining holes were drilled to test IP anomalies, geological contacts and extensions of the West and East zones.

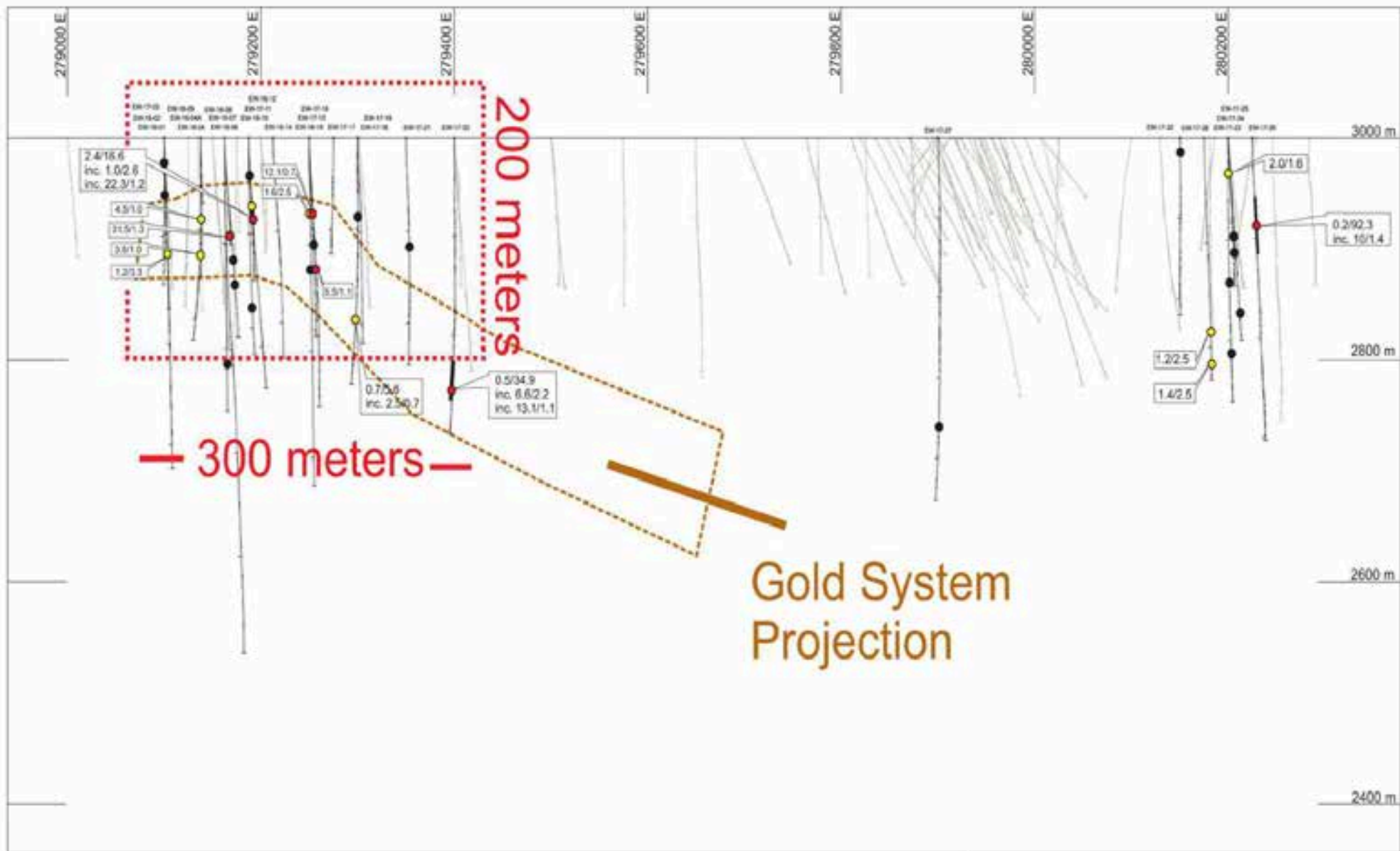
10.2.2) 2011 Drilling Program

From February 2, to April 2, 2011, Knick drilled 33 holes for a total of 5,635.4 m. Forage Performax Inc. of Val-d'Or was the drilling contractor. NQ core size was used. Hole deviation was measured using a Reflex instrument, with readings every 3 m. Casings were left in the hole where overburden was less than 3 m deep and/or where the geology was judged favourable for gold mineralization. A total of 13 casings were left in place. The drill core was logged by Robert Campbell, P.Geo., checked by Gordon Henriksen, P.Geo., Vice President of Knick.

10.2.3) 2016-17 Drilling Program

From October 31, 2016 to March 5, 2017, Knick drilled 29 holes for a total of 6,864 m. Forage Hébert of Amos was the drilling contractor. NQ core was used, hole deviation was measured using a reflex instrument with readings every 3 m. Casings were left in place where the geology was judged favourable for gold mineralization. A total of 22 casings were left in place. The drill core was logged by Robert Campbell, P. Geo., checked by Gordon Henriksen, P. Geo., Vice President of Knick.

The drill core from the three drilling programs is stored in part at Knick's offices and in part at its core shack near the airport. Figure 10 on the next page shows a longitudinal section, Table 6 summarizes the technical data for the three drilling programs and Table 7 shows the results greater than 1 g/t Au.



LEGEND

- Drill intervals: >0.5 grams gold per tonne / >1 meter
- Drill intervals: >1.0 grams gold per tonne / >1 meter
- Drill intervals: >5.0 grams gold per tonne / >1 meter

KNICK EXPLORATION INC.

2016 - 2017 Drilling

East-West Property

DATE: 21 NOVEMBER 2017

Figure 10

Table 6: Holes drilled by Knick 2009-2017: Technical data

2009 DRILLING PROGRAM								
Hole #	Claim #	Zone	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Number of samples
LEO-09-01	3481181	West	279100.0	5335240.0	178	-45	191	55
LEO-09-02	3481181	West	279100.0	5335240.0	178	-55	216	75
LEO-09-03	3481181	West	279125.0	5335257.0	178	-45	221	66
LEO-09-04	3481181	West	279125.0	5335230.0	178	-45	187	57
LEO-09-05	3481181	West	279134.0	5335244.0	178	-45	219	53
LEO-09-06	3481181	West	279150.0	5335262.0	178	-50	267	55
LEO-09-07	3481181	West	279150.0	5335240.0	178	-45	215	59
LEO-09-08	3481181	West	279175.0	5335244.0	178	-60	234	65
LEO-09-09	3481181	West	279175.0	5335148.0	178	-45	123	29
LEO-09-10	3481181	West	279200.0	5335167.0	178	-45	153	70
LEO-09-11	3481181	West	279300.0	5335256.5	178	-45	240	52
LEO-09-12	3828432		279400.0	5334950.0	178	-45	196	69
LEO-09-13	3828432		279200.0	5334930.0	178	-45	151	30
LEO-09-14	3828432		279000.0	5335000.0	178	-45	162	16
LEO-09-15	3828432		278900.0	5334962.0	358	-45	384	30
LEO-09-16	5075734		279500.0	5334350.0	178	-45	195	43
LEO-09-17	3828432	East	280100.0	5334970.0	358	-45	199	11
LEO-09-18	3828432	East	280200.0	5334860.0	178	-45	189	6
LEO-09-19	3828432	East	279894.0	5334973.0	153	-45	144	58
LEO-09-20	3828432	East	279870.0	5334965.0	153	-45	207	43
LEO-09-21	3828432	East	279941.5	5334999.0	153	-45	126	38
LEO-09-22	3828432	East	279810.5	5334977.5	153	-45	201	33
LEO-09-23	3828432	East	280200.0	5335001.0	178	-45	177	52
LEO-09-24	3828432	East	280284.0	5335001.0	178	-45	189	31
LEO-09-25	3828432		280400.0	5334920.0	178	-45	246	29
LEO-09-26	3481181		280181.0	5335038.5	178	-55	222	69
LEO-09-27	3828432	East	279922.0	5334980.0	53	-45	243	112
LEO-09-28	3828431		280025.0	5334725.0	178	-45	60,6	7
LEO-09-28A	3828431		280025.0	5334740.0	178	-45	156	80
LEO-09-29	3828432		279650.0	5334950.0	178	-45	309	88
LEO-09-30	3828431		279500.0	5334822.5	178	-45	201	79
LEO-09-31	3828431		279400.0	5335190.0	178	-45	300	89
LEO-09-32	3828432	East	279932.0	5335018.5	153	-45	120	61
LEO-09-33	3828432	East	279964.0	5335007.0	153	-45	84	48
LEO-09-34	3828432	East	279956.2	5335028.5	153	-45	135	54
LEO-09-35	3828432	East	279918.4	5335038.6	153	-45	213	79
LEO-09-36	3828432	East	279916.7	5334989.0	153	-45	102	25

2009 DRILLING PROGRAM								
Hole #	Claim #	Zone	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Number of samples
LEO-09-37	3828432	East	279947.5	5334981.4	153	-45	51	25
Total							7228,6	1941

2011 DRILLING PROGRAM								
Hole #	Claim #	Zone	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Number of samples
EW-11-01	3828432	IP, Raven	279819.2	5334957.0	133	-50	175.0	35
EW-11-02	3828432	Raven, IP, Gilbert, South	279924.5	5335015.3	163	-45	329.0	120
EW-11-03	3828432	Raven, IP, Grand Canyon	279976.5	5335027.0	156	-45	320.0	100
EW-11-04	3481181	East end Raven	280006.7	5335065.7	156	-45	181.0	48
EW-11-05	3828432	Raven	279871.0	5334921.6	54	-45	227.0	60
EW-11-06	3828432	Grand Canyon	280007.0	5334921.0	138	-45	81.0	13
EW-11-07	3828432	Gilbert, IP	279962.8	5334866.3	163	-45	329.0	114
EW-11-08	3828432	between Gilbert-GC, IP	279990.0	5334886.5	153	-45	215.0	30
EW-11-09	3828432	west of Raven, fault	279763.9	5334919.6	162	-45	198.1	29
EW-11-10	3828432	west of Raven, IP	279698.3	5334898.6	159	-45	161.0	27
EW-11-11	3828431	between Au values in SW	279574.7	5334841.2	178	-45	215.0	80
EW-11-12	3828432	west extension of Gilbert	279936.4	5334854.1	160	-45	155.0	45
EW-11-13	3828432	west extension of Gilbert	279900.0	5334850.9	160	-45	152.0	25
EW-11-14	3828431	west extension of South	279872.5	5334733.4	178	-45	140.0	54
EW-11-15	3828431	west extension of South	279825.0	5334762.3	178	-45	176.0	67
EW-11-16	3828431	west extension of South	279775.7	5334756.5	178	-45	171.0	70
EW-11-17	3481181	East Zone	280129.0	5335050.0	178	-45	251.0	97
EW-11-18	3828432	East Zone	280245.8	5335010.2	178	-60	295.0	69
EW-11-19	3828432	Raven	279912.4	5334949.5	231	-45	69.0	35
EW-11-20	3828432	Raven	279943.9	5335024.0	151	-45	121.0	54
EW-11-21	3828432	Raven	279943.9	5335024.3	151	-55	164.0	49
EW-11-22	3828432	Raven	279900.9	5334991.1	148	-45	128.0	32
EW-11-23	3828432	Raven	279888.2	5335011.8	148	-45	170.0	59

2011 DRILLING PROGRAM

Hole #	Claim #	Zone	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip	Length (m)	Number of samples
EW-11-24	3828432	Raven	279898.0	5334924.2	248	-50	44.0	8
EW-11-25	3828432	Raven	279898.8	5334924.2	248	-70	74.0	4
EW-11-26	3828432	Raven	279954.2	5335000.4	151	-45	110.0	38
EW-11-27	3828432	Gilbert	279968.8	5334854.6	173	-45	71.0	14
EW-11-28	3828432	East	280229.4	5335009.4	195	-45	152.0	28
EW-11-29	3828432	East	280186.0	5335010.0	195	-45	137.0	41
EW-11-30	3828432	Raven	279857.2	5334982.4	148	-45	131.0	52
EW-11-31	3481181	Raven	279936.6	5335061.3	151	-45	161.0	45
EW-11-32	3828432	Raven	279847.0	5335000.1	146	-45	152.0	45
EW-11-33	3828432	Raven	279835.4	5335025.0	146	-45	180.0	48
			Collar not chained			Total	5,635.1	1635

2016-17 DRILLING PROGRAM

Hole #	Claim #	Zone	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip	Length (m)	No of samples
EW-16-01	2415487	West	279100,0	5335120,0	180	-62	150	97
EW-16-02	2415487	West	279100,0	5335190,0	180	-57	180	113
EW-17-03	2415487	West	279100,0	5335270,0	180	-70	324	206
EW-16-04	2415487	West	279137,5	5335112,0	180	-58	150	63
EW-16-04A	2415487	West	279137,5	5335110,0	180	-58	69	32
EW-16-05	2415487	West	279137,5	5335190,0	180	-55	225	149
EW-16-06	2415487	West	279162,5	5335130,0	180	-60	111	66
EW-16-07	2415487	West	279162,5	5335180,0	180	-65	201	125
EW-16-08	2415487	West	279162,5	5335245,0	180	-73	261	162
EW-16-09	2415478	West	279162,5	5335355,0	180	-72	495	172
EW-16-10	2415487	West	279187,5	5335125,0	180	-60	150	94
EW-17-11	2415487	West	279187,5	5335210,0	180	-60	228	151
EW-16-12	2415487	West	279187,5	5335270,0	180	-73	240	141
EW-17-13	2415487	West	279250,0	5335165,0	180	-60	207	133
EW-16-14	2415487	West	279212,5	5335035,0	180	-58	240	165
EW-16-15	2415487	West	279250,0	5335080,0	180	-75	327	228
EW-17-16	2415487	West	279250,0	5335250,0	180	-55	297	193
EW-17-17	2415487	West	279275,0	5335250,0	180	-55	126	70
EW-17-18	2415489	West	279300,0	5335110,0	180	-58	222	145
EW-17-19	2415489	West	279300,0	5335255,0	180	-65	273	191
EW-17-20	2415489	West	279400,0	5335265,0	180	-63	303	197
EW-17-21	2415489	West	279350,0	5335165,0	180	-57	246	167
EW-17-22	2415488	East	280150,0	5334960,0	180	-45	219	164

2016-17 DRILLING PROGRAM

Hole #	Claim #	Zone	Easting	Northing	Az	Dip	Length (m)	No of samples
EW-17-23	2415488	East	280200,0	5334935,0	180	-47	174	119
EW-17-24	2415488	East	280200,0	5335035,0	180	-68	198	129
EW-17-25	2415488	East	280200,0	5335065,0	180	-68	261	175
EW-17-26	2415488	East	280225,0	5335050,0	180	-66	303	210
EW-17-27	2415488	East	279900,0	5335182,0	180	-45	453	310
EW-17-28	2415488	East	280175,0	5335076,0	180	-70	231	161
Holes collared on Agnico-Eagle claims						Total	6864	4328

Table 7: Results greater than 1 g/t Au

2009 DRILLING PROGRAM							
Hole #	Zone	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Au MS (ppm)
LEO-09-01	West	14639	156	157	1		1.13
LEO-09-01	West	14641	157	158	1		1.24
LEO-09-01	West	14643	158.75	160	1.25		2.56
LEO-09-01	West	14644	160	161.3	1.3		6.83
LEO-09-02	West	14686	149.7	150	0.3		1.41
LEO-09-02	West	14719	181.1	182	0.9	2.47	
LEO-09-02	West	14720	182	183.2	1.2	3.7	
LEO-09-06	West	14938	189.9	190.4	0.5		12.58
LEO-09-06	West	14939	190.4	191.3	0.9		11.34
LEO-09-06	West	14940	191.3	191.85	0.55		2.99
LEO-09-06	West	14946	196.3	196.4	0.1		27.25
LEO-09-07	West	14979	152.65	153.5	0.85	1.58	
LEO-09-10	West	15654	107.7	107.8	0.1		1154.67
LEO-09-10	West	15657	108.9	110	1.1	1.06	
LEO-09-11	West	15717	190.7	191.8	1.1		1.58
LEO-09-11	West	15722	195.00	195.95	0.95		2.41
LEO-09-12		15782	145.85	147.1	1.25	1.85	
LEO-09-19	East	15974	74.2	75.2	1	1.2	
LEO-09-20	East	19516	44.3	45.5	1.2	2.5	
LEO-09-21	East	19557	52.1	53.1	1		1.23
LEO-09-21	East	19558	53.1	54.05	0.95		21.59
LEO-09-24	East	19677	39.8	40.05	0.25	34.11	
LEO-09-26		19724	95.8	96.2	0.4	3.84	
LEO-09-26		19786	164.95	165.7	0.75	4.83	
LEO-09-27	East	19826	61.1	62.15	1.05	2.43	
LEO-09-27	East	19828	62.15	63.2	1.05	1.41	
LEO-09-27	East	19829	63.2	64.25	1.05	1.44	
LEO-09-28A		19957	109.25	109.7	0.45	1.85	
LEO-09-29		20041	215.8	216.8	1	1.71	
LEO-09-31		20202	149.3	149.45	0.15	2.54	

2009 DRILLING PROGRAM							
Hole #	Zone	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Au MS (ppm)
LEO-09-32		20267	45.45	46.7	1.25	1.54	
LEO-09-32	East	20293	93.35	93.65	0.3	4.39	
LEO-09-32	East	20299	97.95	98.2	0.25		4.1
LEO-09-32	East	20306	103.45	103.75	0.3		37.13
LEO-09-33	East	20317	10.55	12	1.45	10.08	
LEO-09-33	East	20339	54.55	54.95	0.4	13.1	
LEO-09-34	East	20404	100.3	100.55	0.25		18.1
LEO-09-34	East	20406	100.55	101.6	1.05	1.13	

2011 DRILLING PROGRAM							
Hole #	Zone	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Au MS (ppm)
EW-11-02	Raven	A59754	49.90	51.20	1.30	1.03	
EW-11-02	Raven	A59765	85.00	85.80	0.80		2.48
EW-11-02	?	A59823	292.00	293.50	1.50	2.06	
EW-11-05	Raven	A59934	20.20	21.65	1.45	1.89	
EW-11-05	Raven	A59935	21.65	22.45	0.80	10.59	9.1
EW-11-05	Raven	B60001	84.70	85.90	1.20	12.75	13.74
EW-11-05	Raven	B60002	85.90	86.70	0.80	1.89	
EW-11-05	Raven	B60003	86.70	87.20	0.50	0.839	1.97
EW-11-07	South	B60176	254.00	254.50	0.50	1.54	1.09
EW-11-11	?	B60400	198.30	199.85	1.55	1.85	1.34
EW-11-15	South	B21051	77.80	78.05	0.25	1.03	
EW-11-19	Raven	B21350	17.65	18.30	0.65	7.95	8.1
EW-11-20	Raven	B21400	93.10	93.50	0.40	10.97	19.16
EW-11-20	Raven	B21406	99.45	100.05	0.60	24.58	38.46
EW-11-20	Raven	B21412	105.70	106.45	0.75	4.11	4.27
EW-11-22	Raven	B21492	62.65	63.05	0.40	5.69	5.83
EW-11-22	Raven	B21494	63.90	64.80	0.90	2.26	
EW-11-23	Raven	B21549	93.30	93.60	0.30	1.61	1.53
EW-11-28	East	B21693	49.60	51.00	1.40	1.65	
EW-11-29	East	B21737	67.70	68.75	1.05	1.58	1.64
EW-11-29	East	B21741	70.60	71.70	1.10	6.55	6.83
EW-11-30	Raven	B21640	64.25	65.65	1.40	2.37	
EW-11-30	Raven	B21642	67.00	67.30	0.30	10.53	11.89
EW-11-30	Raven	B21649	73.60	75.20	1.60	3.46	3.54
EW-11-30	Raven	B21652	76.85	77.05	0.20	9.7	9.65
EW-11-30	Raven	B21655	79.35	80.30	0.95	30.21	34.75
EW-11-31	Raven	B21765	88.10	89.10	1.00	1.198	
EW-11-32	Raven	B21818	76.00	76.25	0.25	6.58	6.64
EW-11-32	Raven	B21825	84.35	84.90	0.55	1.17	1.22
EW-11-32	Raven	B21840	112.45	112.75	0.30	1.78	2.06

2016-2017 DRILLING PROGRAM							
Hole #	Zone	Sample number	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Au MS (ppm)
EW-16-01	West	S734010	33.05	34.35	1.3	1.09	0.44
EW-16-01	West	S734025	48.8	49.8	1.0	1.48	2.57
EW-16-02	West	D071581	129.75	130.5	0.75	3.46	4.72
EW-16-02	West	D071582	130.5	131.3	0.80	0.845	0.96
EW-16-04	West	S734152	77.8	78.75	0.95	4.49	
EW-16-05	West	S734402	118.00	118.9	0.90	3.56	3.6
EW-16-05	West	S734410	125.05	125.97	0.92	0.83	1.7
EW-16-06	West	S734275	101.95	103.2	1.25	31.5	
EW-16-07	West	S734615	119.00	119.95	0.95	1.225	0.65
EW-16-07	West	S734616	119.95	120.55	0.60	1.99	4.39
EW-16-07	West	S734646	151.3	152.45	1.15	9.35	
EW-16-08	West	S734807	201.00	201.95	0.95	1.765	1.78
EW-16-08	West	S734809	203.4	203.7	0.30	2.66	
EW-16-08	West	S734819	213.9	215.2	1.30	1.185	0.9
EW-16-08	West	S734825	221.15	222.2	1.05	1.825	0.86
EW-16-10	West	S734309	65.75	66.7	0.95	1.99	1.43
EW-16-10	West	S734310	66.7	67.6	0.90	0.6	1.49
EW-16-10	West	S734325	79.15	80.4	1.25	8.65	9.85
EW-16-10	West	S734326	80.4	81.55	1.15	22.3	18.55
EW-16-15	West	D071987	128.9	129.1	0.20	1.31	
EW-16-15	West	D071908	33.35	34.00	0.65	12.06	
EW-17-13	West	D129188	182.25	183.3	1.05	5.45	0.86
EW-17-16	West	D129049	193.5	194.7	1.20	0.914	
EW-17-16	West	D129246	85.85	86.55	0.70	1.333	VG
EW-17-16	West	D129249	87.4	88.3	0.90	3.15	
EW-17-19	West	D129633	194.3	195.00	0.70	2.5	
EW-17-20	West	D130014	260.3	261.4	1.10	13.13	
EW-17-21	West	D130116	116.25	116.75	0.50	0.85	1.4
EW-17-24	East	D130605	106.1	106.9	0.80	1.23	0.6
EW-17-25	East	D130693	39.00	40.55	1.55	1.99	
EW-17-25	East	E14374	257.65	257.85	0.20	3.15	
EW-17-26	East	E14524	195.2	196.6	1.40	10.01	
EW-17-28	East	E14195	183.85	184.2	0.35	1.89	2.1
EW-17-28	East	E14198	185.25	186.3	1.05	1.95	
EW-17-28	East	E14226	217.6	218.05	1.45	1.37	

11.0) SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1) Historical Work

As was often the case for exploration work done prior to 2001, the reports provide no information on sample preparation, analysis or security. Historical reports show that almost all the gold assaying reported was done by fire assay. Only a few samples were assayed for copper and silver. It should also be noted that while free gold was observed, there was often no significant gold grade reported in the assays. At the time of the historical drilling, 81 check samples were re-analysed, which over a total of 5,800 samples represented a verification rate of 1.4%.

A nugget effect is seen locally. In general, check assays showed good correlation, but some samples registered up to 100% variation. As neither the name of the laboratory that did the assays nor the preparation method is indicated in the historical reports, it was impossible to draw conclusions regarding the validity of the results. No assays were done by metallic sieve, a method used to assay almost the entire sample when free gold is observed or a strong nugget effect is suspected.

Because of the lack of available information, the author cannot comment on the validity of sample preparation, analysis or security. However, there was nothing in the documents consulted to indicate that the historical results are not valid.

11.2) 2009-2010 Stripping Program

Channel samples were cut with a rock saw and put in a plastic sample bag and sealed. Samples were sawed perpendicular to the strike of the vein. Sample length was dictated by geology but never exceeded 1.5 m. When needed, sample bags were brought to Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda by a Knick employee. The entire process was under the supervision of Robert Campbell, P.Geol.

During sample preparation, blanks and standards were inserted in the analytical chain. Blanks were made of decorative white stones, mainly composed of calcite and to a lesser extent quartz, bought in a garden centre in Val-d'Or. Of the 28 blanks assayed, only one returned a value over the detection level, with 0.075 g/t Au.

Three standards were used randomly. Each time, 60 grams were submitted for assaying. Standards were provided by Rocklabs. They are described in Table 8, with the analytical results.

Table 8: Standards used by Knick, 2009-2010 Stripping

Standard #	Gold grade (ppm)	Analytical variation, Lab Expert
SF 45	0.848	from -1.89% to +0.83%
SE 44	0.606	from -2.31% to +3.96%
SK 43	4.086	from -4.36% to +0.6%

In general, it can be seen that the laboratory had a slight tendency to under-estimate gold values, mainly at high grades. The laboratory results remain acceptable, however, and show the high quality of the assays performed. Finally, no re-checks were performed on the samples by another laboratory.

11.3) 2009 Drilling Program

The following text describes how the samples were handled, from the drill through to the assay results.

Each day, a Knick technician picked up the drill core at the drill site and brought it to Knick core shack, located in the basement of the Knick exploration office in Val-d'Or. Core boxes were then opened and put on racks. The core was logged as soon as possible by Robert Campbell, P.Geo., who indicated the samples and inserted the sample numbers into the core boxes. The core was photographed before sampling, then a Knick technician sampled the core. Samples from Holes LEO-09-01 to LEO-09-18 were split using a core splitter, while other holes were sawed using a diamond blade saw. In both cases, one half of the core was kept in the core box as a witness, while the other half was put in a plastic bag with the sample number, and the bag was sealed. This process was repeated for each sample.

After that, the sample bags were grouped by batch of 15 to 20 bags and put into a shipping bag, which was also identified and sealed by the technician. About once a week, these bags were brought to Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda. The entire process was under the supervision of Robert Campbell, P.Geo.

During sample preparation, blanks and standards were inserted in the analytical chain, as follows: 1 blank and 1 standard for every 25 samples. Blanks were made of decorative white stones, mainly composed of calcite and to a lesser extent quartz, bought in a garden centre in Val-d'Or. Of the 83 blanks assayed, only four revealed values slightly over the detection level, with 0.015, 0.006, 0.008, and 0.007 g/t Au.

Three standards were used randomly. Each time, 60 grams were submitted for assaying. Standards were provided by Rocklabs. They are described in Table 9, with the analytical results.

Table 9: Standards Used by Knick, 2009 Drilling

Standard #	Gold grade (ppm)	Analytical variation, Lab Expert
SK 43	4.086	from -6% to +1.6%
SK 44	0.606	from -3% to +2.3%
SF 45	0.848	from -2.3% to +0%

In general, it can be seen that the laboratory had a slight tendency to under-estimate gold values, mainly at high grades. The laboratory results remain acceptable, however, and show the high quality of the assays done.

Once the samples were prepared and analysed by Lab Expert, a portion of the powders was sent to Actlabs for analysis in accordance with their 1E1 analytical code, whereby 30 elements were analysed by ICP (inductively coupled plasma). The list of elements analysed for is shown in Table 10, below:

Table 10: Elements Analysed by ICP

Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit	Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
Ag	0.2 ppm	100 ppm	Cu	1 ppm	10,000 ppm	S	100 ppm	
Al	0.01%		Fe	0.01%		Sb	10 ppm	
As	10 ppm		K	0.01%		Sc	1	
Ba	1 ppm		Mg	0.01%		Sn	ppm	
Be	1 ppm		Mn	2 ppm	10,000 ppm	Ti	10 ppm	
Bi	10 ppm		Mo	2 ppm	10,000 ppm	V	0.01%	
Ca	0.01%		Na	0.01%		W	10 ppm	
Cd	0.5 ppm	2,000 ppm	Ni	1 ppm		Y	1 ppm	
Co	1 ppm		P	0.001%		Zn	1 ppm	
Cr	2 ppm		Pb	2 ppm	5,000 ppm	Zr	1 ppm	

11.4) 2011 Drilling Program

The sampling method was almost the same in 2011 as it was in 2009, and is summarized below.

A total of 1,635 samples were taken. All samples were cut in half using a diamond blade saw, with one half retained in marked, labelled core boxes as a physical record of each sample section and the other half secured in plastic bags closed with tie wraps, placed in large plastic sacks and sealed again using fiber tape and plastic tie wraps. The samples were transported by technician Jean-Luc Gauthier, Robert Campbell, P.Geo., and/or Gordon N. Henriksen, P.Geo., directly from the core shack to Rouyn-Noranda, where the samples were personally delivered to the laboratory technicians at Expert Laboratories.

The fire assay/instrumental finish method was used for the gold assays and base metals, along with atomic absorption and/or multi-elements scan, as well as metallic sieve gold analysis as warranted. Gold

results were reported in ppb or ppm, depending on the type of assay and the laboratory. Only four samples were also analysed for Ag and Cu, with results reported in ppm; the four assays revealed very low to background content for Ag and Cu.

Various standards and blanks were inserted randomly, and about 5% of the rejects from the core samples were re-analysed by Agat Laboratories as due diligence. Four standards were used. Each time, 60 grams were submitted for assaying. Standards were provided by Rocklabs, and are shown in Table 11 below, along with the maximum analytical variation obtained.

Table 11: Standards Used by Knick, 2011

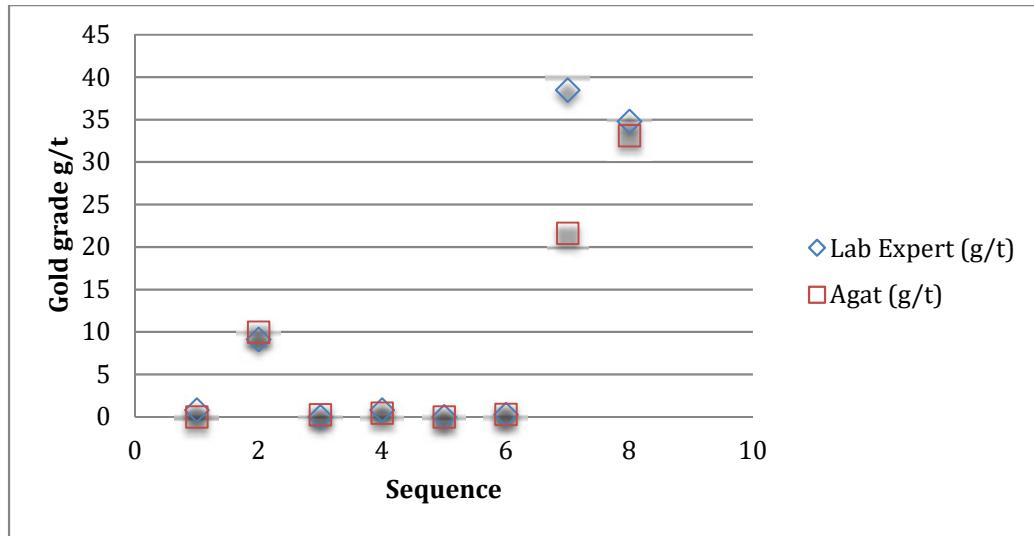
Standard #	Gold grade (ppm)	Analytical variation, Lab Expert	Analytical variation, Agat
SE 44	0.606	from -3.79% to +0.33%	
SF 45	0.848	from -1.65% to +2.12%	from -0.23% to +0.47%
SK 52	4.107	from -4.06% to +1.77%	-0.17% (only one assay)
SE 58	0.607		from -2.3% to 0.33%

It can be seen that Lab Experts had a slight tendency to underestimate gold values, mainly at higher grades, much as for the 2009 program. We also observed the same phenomenon with Agat Laboratories, but to a lesser extent. We have concluded that these results are acceptable and show the high quality of the assays performed.

During the program, 66 blanks were inserted in the analytical chain. Blanks were made of decorative stone mainly composed of calcite and to a lesser extent quartz, bought in a garden center in Val-d'Or. All blanks assayed by Lab Experts returned results under the 5 ppb detection limit. Five blanks were sent to Agat for verification; three returned values under the detection limit, and two returned values of 0.016 and 0.028 ppm Au.

As check assays, 122 rejects from the core samples were re-analysed by Agat Laboratories, corresponding to about 7% of the total number of assays. Figure 11 shows the correlation between the two laboratories for the metallic sieve analyses, and Figure 12 shows the correlation for fire assays with atomic absorption (AA) finish.

Figure 11: Check Assay, Metallic Sieve



For the metallic sieve method, the gold assay results show very good correlation, except for sample B21406, from Hole EW-11-20, which returned 38.46 g/t for Laboratoire Expert and 21.6 g/t for Agat, likely due to a strong nugget effect. We can affirm that the metallic sieve results are generally highly representative of gold content.

Figure 12: Check Assay, Fire Assay (AA Finish)

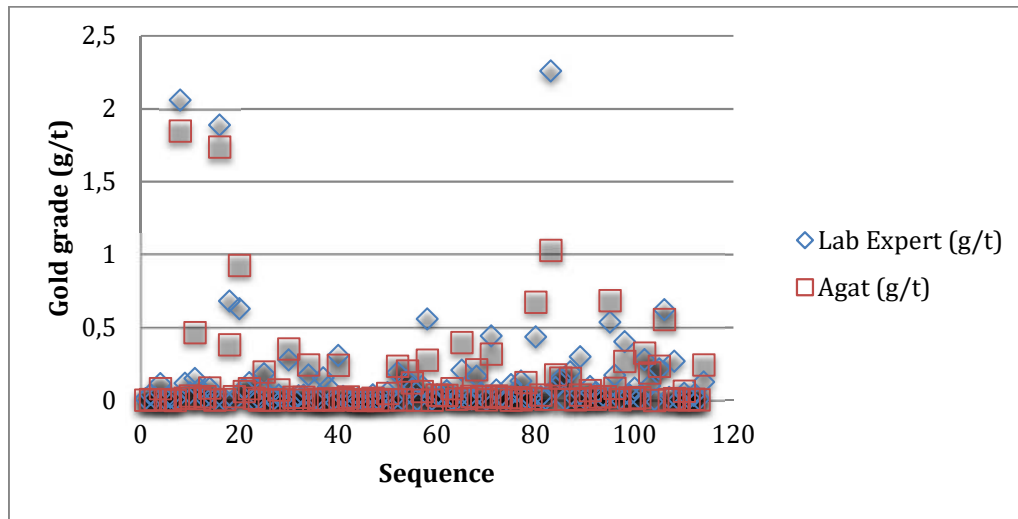


Figure 12 shows the check assays performed on lower-grade samples by fire assay with AA spectrometry finish. We see very good correlation between the laboratories when the grade is lower than 0.5 ppm or 0.5 g/t Au. The main discrepancies occur at grades higher than 1 g/t. This is probably due to the fact the checks were completed on coarse rejects and not on the pulverized material. Considering that this kind of material exhibits a strong nugget effect, as shown by the metallic sieve assays, these results can be

considered normal. However, in the future, checks should be done on pulverized material, which has a more consistent gold content.

11.5) 2016-2017 drilling program

The sampling method was the same in 2016-17 as it was in 2011, and is summarized below.

A total of 4,328 samples were taken. All samples were cut in half using a diamond blade saw, with one half retained in marked, labelled core boxes as a physical record of each sample section and the other half secured in plastic bags closed with tie wraps, placed in large plastic sacks and sealed again using fiber tape and plastic tie wraps. The samples were transported by technician Jean-Luc Gauthier, Robert Campbell, P.Geol., and/or Gordon N. Henriksen, P.Geol., directly from the core shack to Rouyn-Noranda, when the samples were delivered to the laboratory technicians at Expert Laboratories, and to Val-d'Or when the samples were sent at ALS Chemex.

The fire assay/instrumental finish method was used for the gold assays and base metals, along with metallic sieve gold analysis as warranted. Gold results were reported in ppb or ppm, depending on the type of assay and the laboratory. Only four samples were also analysed for base metals, only two revealed anomalous results with 1.48% Zn over 1.31 m from Hole EW-16-15 and 0.88% Cu over 0.75 m from Hole EW-17-27.

Various standards and blanks were inserted randomly, for a total of 190 blanks and 188 standards, or about 8% of the total assays. Six standards were used. Each time, 60 grams were submitted for assaying. Standards were provided by Rocklabs, and are described below.

Table 12: Standards Used by Knick, 2016-17

Standard	Grade Au (g/t)	Standard deviation (g/t)	-3 standard deviation (g/t)	+3 standard deviation (g/t)	Number of assays
SE 58	0.607	0.019	0.55	0.664	10
SE 86	0.595	0.015	0.55	0.64	40
SF 67	0.835	0.006	0.817	0.853	30
SF 85	0.848	0.018	0.794	0.902	63
SK 52	4.107	0.088	3.843	4.371	12
SK 78	4.134	0.138	3.72	4.548	32

During the program, 190 blanks were inserted in the analytical chain. Blanks were made of decorative stone mainly composed of calcite and to a lesser extent quartz, bought in a garden center in Val-d'Or.

To be acceptable, the results for the standards should be between -3 and +3 standard deviation and should not be more than three times the detection limit for the blanks. All the samples analysed by Laboratoire Expert excepted one were within these limits, both for the standards and for the blanks, as can be seen in the following graphs:

Figure 13: Quality Control: Blanks

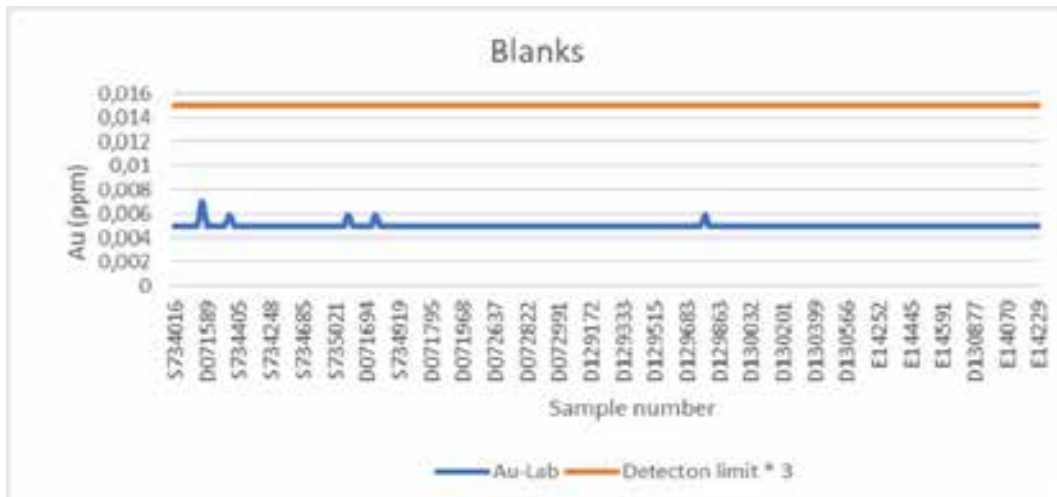


Figure 14: Quality Control, Standard SE 58



Figure 15: Quality Control, Standard SE 86

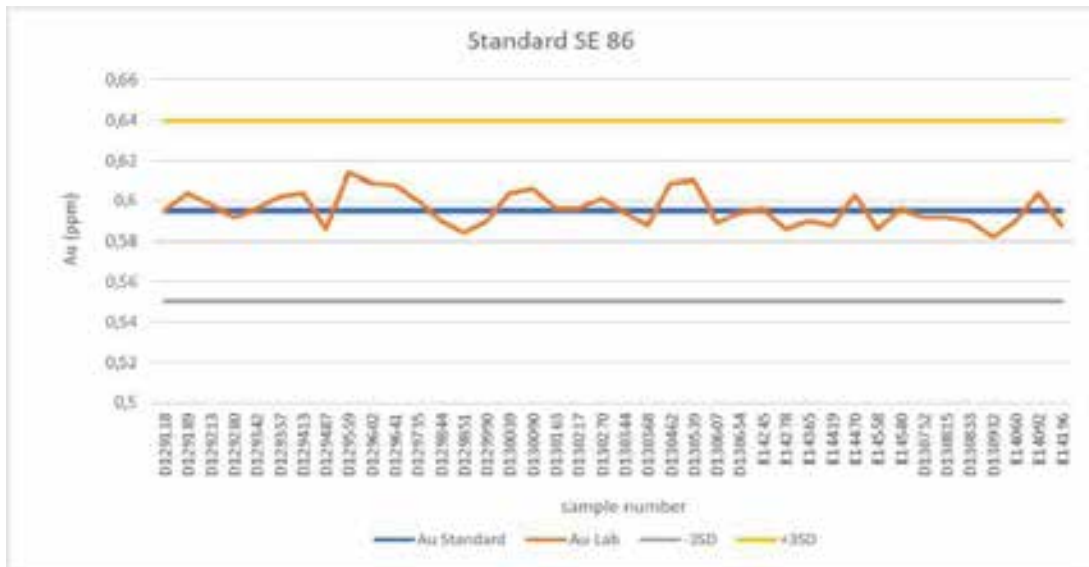


Figure 16: Quality Control, Standard SF 67



One analysis from standard SF 67 shows a result outside the -3SD limit. This is probably due to a mistake in the handling of the standards, with standard SE 86 probably inserted in place of standard SF 67. If this is the case, this result is considered acceptable.

Figure 17: Quality Control, Standard SF 85

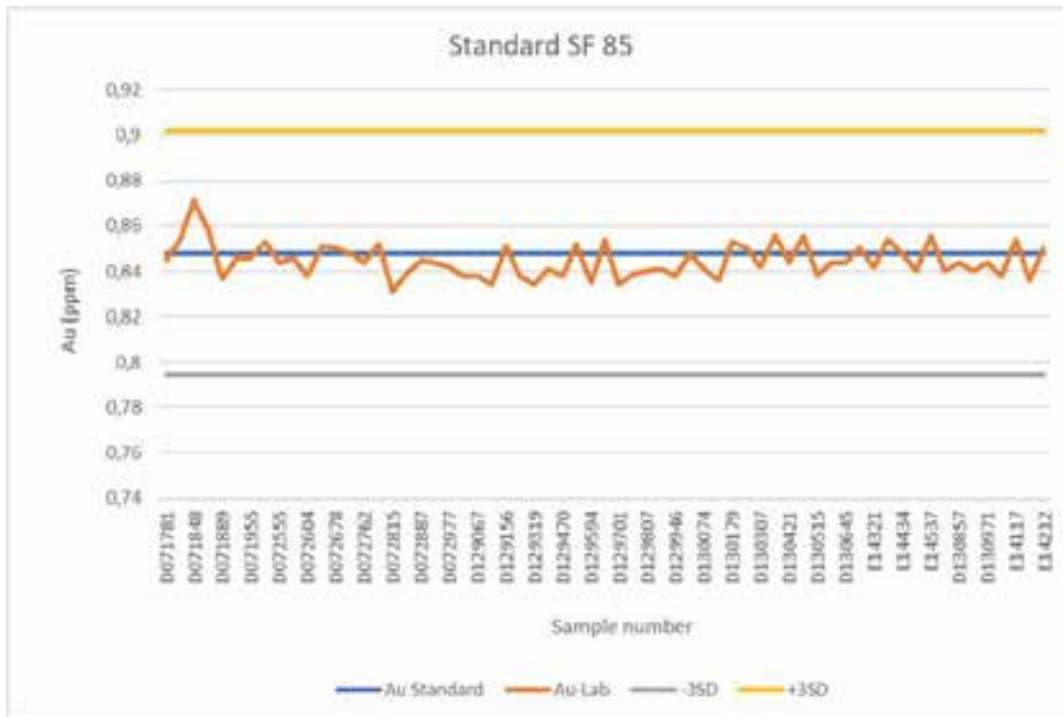


Figure 18: Quality Control, Standard SK 52

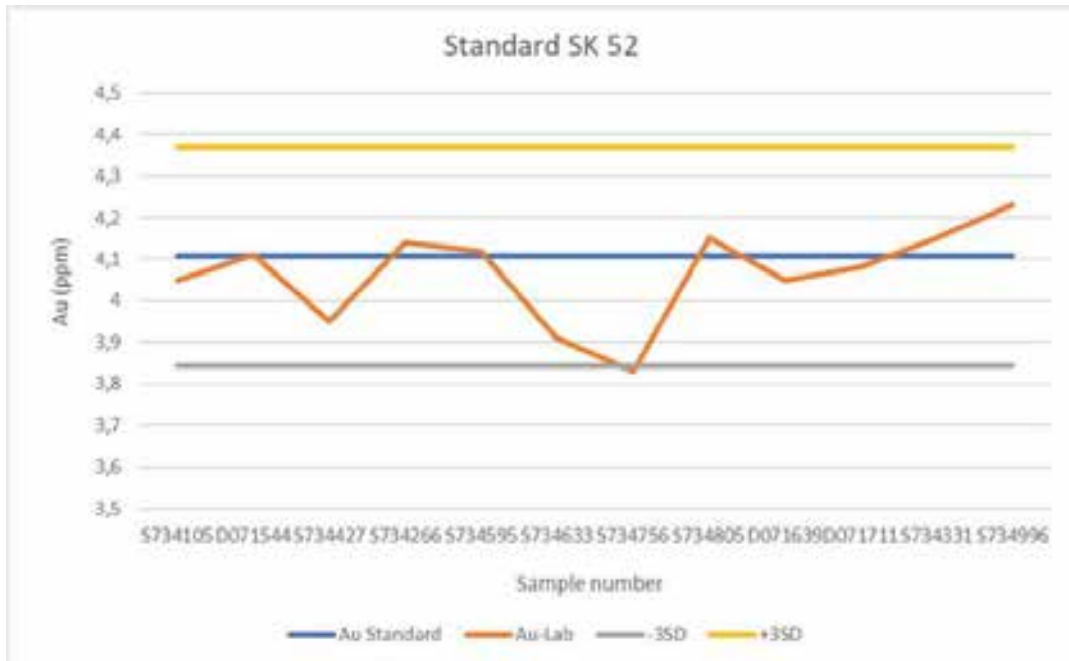


Figure 19: Quality Control, Standard SK 78



In conclusion, the quality of the analytical results obtained by Knick during these three drilling program is higher than the industry average. No samples were sent to another laboratory for cross checking, but Knick will undertake this last phase of QA/QC in the coming weeks.

11.6) Laboratories Used

For the 2009 drilling program, the gold assays by fire assay or metallic sieve and the Pt-Pd assays were performed by Lab Expert of Rouyn-Noranda. Lab Expert is a laboratory certified by the “Standard Council of Canada: proficiency testing provider for specific mineral analysis parameters”, and more precisely for analysis of Au, Pt, Pd, Zn, Ni and Co. It is certified ISO 9001:2008, which is a general quality assurance standard. It is not certified ISO/IEC 17025, which is more specific to analytical and calibration laboratories; however, the results obtained from the blanks, standards and check assays revealed the high quality of the assays performed by Lab Expert. No crosschecks were done by another laboratory during the 2009 drilling program.

For multi-element analysis during the 2009 drilling program, the samples were prepared by Laboratoire Expert and the powders were then sent to Actlabs for analysis in accordance with their 1E1 analytical code, whereby 30 elements are analysed by ICP (inductively coupled plasma). Actlabs is certified ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E).

Laboratoire Expert was the main laboratory for the 2011 drilling program, and performed the same type of analysis as for the 2009 drilling program. Cross-check assays were done by Agat Laboratories on the rejects of the samples, for metallic sieve and fire assays with an AA finish.

For the 2016-2017 drilling program, Laboratoire Expert was the main laboratory used, with some samples sent to ALS in Val-d'Or. The analytical protocols used were the same as in 2009 and 2011.

Laboratoire Expert is located at 127 Boulevard Industriel in Rouyn-Noranda. Actlabs is situated at 1201 Walsh Street West in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Agat Laboratories is located at 5623 McAdam Road in Mississauga, Ontario. Agat is also certified ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E). ALS is located at 1324 Turcotte in Val-d'Or (Qc) J9P 3X6, and is certified ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (CAN-P-4E).

12.0) DATA VERIFICATION

For the reasons indicated in Items 13.0, 14.0 and 15.0, the author was unable to verify the historical data. Also, as previously described, Knick has put in place a QA/QC (quality assurance/quality control) procedure by inserting blanks and standards into the samples sent to the laboratory. For the 2011 program, approximately 5% of the rejects from the core samples were analysed by ALS Chemex of Val-d'Or, an ISO / IEC 17025-certified laboratory. In the weeks to come, about 5% of the pulps from the core samples will be analysed by another laboratory to complete the QA/QC procedure.

For each drilling program, the author has verified the correspondence between the core logs, samples and drill core stored by Knick. Many drill sites were also visited, and were seen to correspond to the coordinates noted on the logs. The author's observations confirm that the exploration work reported by Knick is real, and has been carried out in accordance with industry standards.

13.0) MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been done by Knick, and none has been reported in the past.

14.0) MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resources or mineral reserves have ever been estimated on the East-West property.

15 TO 22) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED PROPERTIES

As the East-West property is in a middle stage of development, the following items do not apply to this report.

- 15.0) Mineral Resource Estimates
- 16.0) Mining Methods
- 17.0) Recovery Methods
- 18.0) Project Infrastructure
- 19.0) Market Studies and Contracts
- 20.0) Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact
- 21.0) Capital and Operating Costs
- 22.0) Economic Analysis

23.0) ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The East-West property is located immediately east of the Marban mine claims. The Marban mine produced a total of 1,983,112 tonnes from 1961 to 1974, at a grade of 5.27 g/t Au.¹² Actual resources as reported by Osisko Mining Inc. on their website stand as follows, at a cut-off grade of 0.35 g/t Au:

Measured resource: 6,404,000T @ 1.33 g/t Au
Indicated resource: 18,213,000T@ 1.3 g/t Au, and
Inferred resource: 10,921,000T@ 0.81 g/t Au

The Kiena mine lies approximately 2.5 kilometres east of the eastern edge of the property. The Kiena mine produced a total of 10.7 million tonnes at a grade of 4.75 g/t Au from 1981 to 2002¹³ and 1.82 million tonnes at a grade of 3.38 g/t Au from 2006 to 2013. Currently, Wesdome, on its website, reports a measured and indicated resource of 2,500,000T@ 5.59 g/t Au and an inferred resource of 1,563,300T@ 7.97 g/t Au.

In a press release dated February 27, 2013, Wesdome reported a new discovery at the Presqu'île zone, located less than 1.5 km from the East-West property and along strike from the East zone. The best values were as follows: 71.03 g/t over 2.9 m, 30.39 g/t over 3.0 m and 5.04 g/t over 6.8 m.

Please note that information obtained from the adjacent properties is not necessarily an indication of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

¹² Source: MB 87-53

¹³ Source: Wesdome website

24.0) OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All the relevant data and information have been provided in preceding items.

25.0) INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Knick's East-West property is underlain from north to south by the Jacola and Val-d'Or formations and the Kewagama Group. Almost all the gold values obtained on the property are located in the Jacola Formation. This same geological formation contains the Marbenite fault, which is parallel to the Jacola/Val-d'Or geological contact. In the immediate vicinity of the East-West property, the Jacola Formation also hosts the Marban and Kiena mines, which are located 1 km west and 5 km east of the property boundaries, respectively.

In fact, the West zone shows similarities with the Marban mine, which mineralization is enclosed in quartz-carbonate-chlorite associated with a low percentage of pyrite. Gold bearing structures are identifiable by 10 to 70 metres wide strongly chloritized high strain zones exploiting mafic flows contacts. Synvolcanic gabbroic or dioritic sills are important component of this sequence in terms of volume and gold mineralization control. Remnants of regional fold hinges that are stretched and remolded around competent units can be considered a fundamental control influencing the location and geometry of gold shoots. The shallow plunge observed in the Marban deposit mimics the local plunge of local fold hinges. Based on this structural and geometrical argument, the potential extension of the southern side (footwall side) of the Marban deposit inside the East-West property at a depth above 500 metres is valued in this report.

The East zone shows affinities with the Kiena Mine gold system mainly by the Presqu'île zone location, along strike with gold structures identified from 500 metres inside the East-West property limit. According to the Sigeom interactive map (<http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca>), the Presqu'île Zone follows the same ultramafic – mafic contact which intercept the East-West property 2 kilometres further west at East Zone position.

Several gold zones have been identified on the property: the West and East zones were identified by historical drilling and have been confirmed by Knick, and the Raven, Gilbert and Grand Canyon zones were exposed by Knick during a stripping program. Numerous gold values greater than 1 g/t have been obtained during both drilling and stripping, sometimes reaching more than 30 g/t Au. The best drill intersections are as follows:

- Hole LEO-09-01, interval 156.00 m to 162.90 m, **2.11 g/t gold over 6.90 m**
Including 1.3 m of 6.83 g/t, 1.25 m of 2.56 g/t, 1.0 m of 1.24 g/t and 1.00 m of 1.13 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-06, interval 172.20 m to 210.80 m, **0.69 g/t gold over 38.60 m**
Including 0.95 m of 0.98 g/t, 0.50 m of 12.58 g/t, 0.90 m of 11.34 g/t and 0.55 m of 2.99 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-18, interval 43.60 m to 52.60 m, **1.34 g/t gold over 9.00 m**
Including 1.50 m of 7.52 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-21, interval 45.50 m to 67.30 m, **1.06 g/t gold over 21.80 m**
Including 1.05 m of 0.41 g/t, 1.00 m of 1.23 g/t, 0.95 m of 21.59 g/t, 1.45 m of 0.27 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-24, interval 38.80 m to 41.70 m, **3.00 g/t gold over 2.90 m**
Including 0.25 m of 34.11 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-32, interval 91.85 m to 106.40 m, **1.01 g/t gold over 14.55 m**
Including 0.30 m of 4.39 g/t, 1.05 m of 0.36 g/t, 0.25 m of 4.10g/t, 0.65 m of 0.85 g/t, 0.30 m of 37.13 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-33, interval 5.00 m to 13.50 m, **1.83 g/t gold over 8.50 m**
Including 0.80 m of 0.27 g/t, 1.55 m of 0.24 g/t, 1.45 m of 10.08 g/t
- Hole LEO-09-33, interval 49.40 m to 63.40 m, **0.47 g/t gold over 14.10 m**
Including 0.50 m of 0.32 g/t, 0.40m of 13.10 g/t, 0.75 m of 0.68 g/t
- Hole EW-11-05, interval 13.90 m to 23.95 m, **1.15 g/t gold over 10.05 m**
Including 1.45 m of 1.89 g/t, 0.80 m of 10.59 g/t
- Hole EW-11-05, interval 80.70 m to 95.40 m, **1.21 g/t gold over 14.70 m**
Including 1.20 m of 13.74 g/t, 0.80 m of 1.89 g/t, 0.50 m of 1.97 g/t
- Hole EW-11-20, interval 80.50 m to 121.00 m, **0.89 g/t gold over 40.50 m**
Including 0.40 m of 19.16 g/t, 0.60 m of 38.46 g/t, 1.50 m of 0.55g/t, 0.75 m of 4.27 g/t
- Hole EW-11-30, interval 54.65 m to 86.20 m, **1.55 g/t gold over 31.55 m**
Including 1.40 m of 2.37 g/t, 0.30 m of 11.89 g/t, 0.95 m of 0.21g/t, 0.90 m of 0.28 g/t, 1.60 m of 3.54 g/t, 0.20 m of 9.70g/t, 0.95 m of 34.75 g/t
- Hole EW-16-07, interval 145.30 m to 158.30 m, **0.84 g/t gold over 13.00 m**
Including 1.15 m of 9.35 g/t
- Hole EW-16-10, interval 56.00 m to 109.90 m, **0.83 g/t gold over 53.90 m**
Including 0.75 m of 2.52 g/t, 0.95 m of 1.99 g/t, 0.90 m of 1.49g/t, 1.25 m of 9.85 g/t, 1.15 m of 22.30 g/t
- Hole EW-16-15, interval 25.35 m to 44.60 m, **0.49 g/t gold over 19.25 m**
Including 0.95 m of 0.35 g/t, 0.65 m of 12.06 g/t
- Hole EW-17-20, interval 242.60 m to 274.40 m, **0.54 g/t gold over 31.80 m**
Including 1.30 m of 0.66 g/t, 1.45 m of 0.30 g/t, 1.10 m of 13.13 g/t, 1.55 m of 0.25 g/t

Historically, more than 180 holes totalling over 41,000 m have been drilled and 5,800 samples have been assayed. Drilling was concentrated on lots 21, 22 and 23, range 10, Dubuisson Townships, over an area of 98 ha. This high density of information is concentrated in the first 200 m below surface.

Since January 2009, Knick has drilled a total of 100 holes for 19,727.7 m. Most of these drill holes have been drilled on the East, West and Raven zones or to test several IP anomalies. A total of 7,904 samples

have been taken from the drill holes and generally assayed by fire-assay with an atomic absorption finish. All samples containing visible gold were assayed by metallic sieve. Blanks and standards were inserted with the samples sent to the laboratory. Very slight result variances were observed, indicating the high quality of the analyses performed. As a supplementary verification, 7% of the sample rejects from the 2011 drilling program were sent to Agat Laboratory for re-analysis. As the material sent is prone to a strong nugget effect, and as the rejects, not the powders, were sent for re-check, a strong variation in results is observed locally, mainly for samples containing more than 1 g/t Au.

It is interesting to note that over the years, with the exception of the 2016-17 drilling program, only the mineralized zones were sampled, with usually a 1 to 1.5 m sample taken from the hangingwall and footwall of the zones. The alteration zones were almost never sampled. Also, for the most part, drilling tested only the first 200 m (vertical) of the property. Given the results obtained so far, upcoming work should be concentrated on West and Marbenite South Bound zones and on the east part of the property and the contact between the Val-d'Or and Jacola formations.

26.0) RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the results obtained so far, it is highly recommended that the drilling on the property resume, with emphasis more at depth on the follow up of the West Zone, mainly based on the EW-16-20 drill intercept (0.54 g/t gold over 31.8 metres including 13.1 g/t over 1.1 metres). This result is located 200 metres East of West Zone, at 200 metres depth. The mineralization is connected laterally with West Zone mineralization following a 30 degrees east plunge. Other results inside the 100 metres influence of West Zone can be used to confirm this orientation. The target location at a minimal distance of around 100 metres from the northern property limit combined with the strong dip of the mineralized system confirms a down dip and lateral exploration potential that could reach a depth of 500 to 700 metres. The geometry expected for this zone could be similar to the Marban deposit with a 100 metres range vertical influence for individual zones combined with an extensive lateral extension in the range of 500 metres.

The interpretation of a property wide transverse section of the Marbenite corridor has demonstrated the importance of second gold trend located at the contact between the Val d'Or and the Jacola Formation. This faulted contact south bounds the Marbenite fault corridor.

The level of information can not actually be used to predict the presence or location of a new gold zone. On the other hand, previous drilling has demonstrated a strong deformation system associated with albitization and tourmalinization of mafic to intermediate volcanics units. The sampled intervals of holes drilled to intercept the target structure contact showed a repetition of gold values in a 0,1 g/t to 1.0 g/t

range with scattered results between 1 and 7 g/t. Actual drill coverage represents an average spacing of 400 metres along a strike length of 1.4 km drilled to a maximum vertical depth of 100 metres.

The proposal is split into two phases. Phase 1 consists of drilling on the extension at depth on the West zone and also at depth on the extension of the Marbenite South Bound. A total of 6,000 m is recommended at a unit price of \$150/m (all inclusive) for a total of ~\$1M. Phase 2 targets the east part of the property, the contact between the Val-d'Or and Jacola formations and extension of the zones based on the results of the drilling done in Phase 1. A total of 12,000 m is recommended for a total of ~ \$2M. The budget for both phases is shown below.

Exploration work	Quantity	Units	Unit cost	Total	
Program preparation	5	days	\$700	\$3,500	
Diamond drilling, West zone and Marbenite South Bound, all included at \$150/m	6,000	m	\$150	\$900,000	
Update of the NI 43-101 technical report at the end of Phase I and report for assessment purposes				\$10,000	
Contingency (average of 10%)				\$91,350	
				Total Phase I	\$1,004,850

Phase II: Drilling					
Program preparation	8	days	\$700	\$5,600	
Diamond drilling, east part of the property + contact between the Jacola and Val-d'Or formations and extensions of zones delineated in Phase I	12,000	m	\$150	\$1,800,000	
Update of the NI 43-101 technical report at the end of Phase II and report for assessment purposes				\$15,000	
Contingency (average of 10%)				\$182,060	
				Total Phase II	\$2,002,660
				Total Phases I and II	\$3,007,510

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SCHEDULE 1

**HISTORICAL DRILL HOLES, TECHNICAL DATA AND RESULTS
GREATER THAN 0.05 OZ/T AU**

Historical drill holes: Technical data

Compagnie	GM	Technical data						Results obtained								
		Année	Trou no	Rang	Lot	Mort-terrain (pi)	Plongée	Azimut	Longueur (pi)	De (pi)	À (pi)	Longueur (pi)	Teneur (oz/T) Au			
Babylon Minerals	32760	1976	76-2	10	21	64	-45	180	783,0							
			76-3	A	13	117	-45	180	428,0							
			76-5	10	21	130	-45	210	457,0							
			Total								1 668,0					
Black Cliff Mines	48263	1988	D-88-2	B	11	54	-50	200	552,0							
Malartic Hygrade Gold Mines	48641	1989	D-88-07	A	11	66	-50	200	516,0							
		1989	D-89-08	A	12	139	-50	200	398,0							
		1989	D-89-09	A	12	68	-50	20	833,0							
		1989	D-89-11	A	11	54	-50	200	416,0							
		Total								2 163,0						
Cache d'Or Resources	41237	1984	CD-84-1	10	21	122	-50	210	756,0	585,0	586,8	1,1	0,03			
											626,0	628,5	2,5	0,12		
												628,5	630,5	2,0	0,03	
												639,5	640,5	1,0	0,03	
												669,5	671,0	1,5	0,10	
												689,5	691,0	1,5	0,03	
						CD-84-2	10	21	70	-60	210	547,0	337,5	344,0	6,5	0,20
						CD-84-3	10	21	110	-70	210	907,0	662,5	663,5	1,0	0,03
						CD-84-4	10	22	52	-50	180	957,0				
						CD-84-5	10	21	11	-55	105	1 546,0	1517,0	1520,0	3,0	0,07
						CD-84-6	10	21	102	-50	160	757,0				
						CD-84-7	10	21	112	-75	180	747,0	534,0	536,0	2,0	0,03
						CD-84-8	10	21	58,7	-60	180	507,0	393,0	393,5	0,5	0,07
												394,5	395,3	0,7	0,12	
												395,3	395,9	0,5	1,01	
												395,9	396,6	0,7	0,06	
												399,0	399,5	0,5	0,14	
												400,5	401,4	0,9	0,08	
												401,4	402,2	0,8	0,09	
												417,3	418,3	1,0	0,28	
												451,5	453,5	2,0	0,07	
						CD-84-9	10	21	70	-90		937,0				
						CD-84-10	10	22	60	-50	0	617,0	268,0	269,0	1,0	0,11
												297,0	300,0	3,0	0,13	
												304,0	308,0	4,0	0,07	
												318,5	323,5	5,0	0,22	
												323,5	328,5	5,0	0,11	
									334,0	337,0	3,0	0,20				
									339,5	344,5	5,0	0,19				
									344,5	348,0	3,5	0,06				
									349,0	350,0	1,0	0,04				
									515,0	520,0	5,0	0,06				
			CD-84-11	10	22	46	-90		806,0							
			CD-84-12	10	22	68	-50	0	637,0	418,0	422,5	4,5	0,11			
									502,5	503,5	1,0	0,06				
			CD-84-13	10	21	72	-50	180	607,0	428,0	429,0	1,0	0,09			
									429,0	431,0	2,0	0,18				
									431,0	432,0	1,0	0,20				
			Total								10 328,0					
	43783	1985	CD-14	10	21	98	-55	210	556,0							
					CD-15	10	21	82	-55	210	556,0					
					CD-16	10	21	74	-60	210	616,0	209,5	211,0	1,5	0,17	
											213,0	214,0	1,0	1,44		
											222,0	223,0	1,0	0,11		
											324,8	326,8	2,0	0,07		
					CD-17	10	21	76	-55	210	506,0	270,0	273,0	3,0	0,10	
					CD-18	10	22	76	-58	0	606,0					
					CD-19	10	22	70	-58	0	552,0	114,0	117,0	3,0	0,40	
											125,0	127,5	2,5	0,10		
											132,0	133,0	1,0	0,09		
											138,0	139,0	1,0	0,06		
											139,0	140,5	1,5	0,07		
									140,5	143,0	2,5	0,12				
									150,0	155,0	5,0	0,08				
									443,0	445,0	2,0	0,07				
									460,0	463,0	3,0	0,75				

Historical drill holes: Technical data

Compagnie	GM	Technical data							Results obtained				
		Année	Trou no	Rang	Lot	Mort-terrain (pi)	Plongée	Azimet	Longueur (pi)	De (pi)	À (pi)	Longueur (pi)	Teneur (oz/T) Au
		1985	CD-20	10	22	62	-48	0	550,0	481,0	484,0	3,0	0,12
										536,5	539,5	3,0	0,56
										545,5	548,5	3,0	0,08
		1985	CD-21	10	21	72	-90		406,0	137,0	138,0	1,0	0,13
										241,0	242,0	1,0	0,57
		1985	CD-22	10	21	61	-90		406,0	251,5	253,0	1,5	0,50
		1985	CD-23	10	21	60	-90		406,0	248,0	249,0	1,0	0,07
										263,0	264,0	1,0	0,12
										352,0	353,0	1,0	3,36
		1985	CD-24	10	21	72	-50	155	807,0				
		1985	CD-25	10	21	90	-50	155	806,0				
		1985	CD-26	10	21	70	-90		400,0	105,0	112,0	7,0	0,12
										126,0	129,0	3,0	0,06
		1985	CD-27	10	21	64	-90		506,0				
		1985	CD-28	10	21	64	-90		586,0	317,5	323,0	5,5	0,24
		1985	CD-29	10	21	50	-50	205	807,0				
		1985	CD-30	10	22	24	-50	243	386,0				
		1985	CD-31	10	22	68	-50	270	387,0				
		1985	CD-32	10	21	112	-60	0	606,0				
		1985	CD-33	10	22	64	-55	0	606,0				
		1985	CD-34	10	22	82	-50	205	606,0				
		1985	CD-35	10	22	46	-70	205	806,0				
		1985	CD-36	10	22	79	-50	208	590,0				
		1985	CD-37	10	22	67	-50	208	604,0				
		1985	CD-38	10	21	60	-50	0	656,0				
		1985	CD-39	10	21	44	-50	0	654,0				
		1985	CD-40	10	23	55	-50	225	497,0				
		1985	CD-41	10	23	48	-50	210	507,0				
		1985	CD-42	10	21	84	-55	240	899,0	609,0	612,0	3,0	0,12
		1985	CD-43	10	23	46	-50	210	607,0				
		1985	CD-44	10	23	22	-50	210	98,5				
		1985	CD-44-A	10	23	22	-50	210	587,0				
		1985	CD-45	10	22	50	-50	0	666,0				
		1985	CD-46	10	22	44	-50	0	650,0				
		1985	CD-47	10	21	47	-55	120	506,0				
		1985	CD-48	10	23	60	-50	140	856,0				
		1985	CD-49	10	22	50	?	?	906,0				
		1985	CD-50	10	21	102	-55	120	566,0				
		1985	CD-51	10	21	5	-50	140	906,0				
		1985	CD-52	10	23	22	-50	180	627,0	477,0	487,0	10,0	0,166
										527,0	529,0	2,0	0,06
		1985	CD-53	10	23	34	-50	180	697,0				
		1985	CD-54	10	21	90	-90	0	506,0	407,0	410,0	3,0	0,32
										422,0	425,0	3,0	0,11
										434,0	437,0	3,0	0,17
		1985	CD-55	10	23	94	-90		506,0	335,5	338,5	3,0	0,07
										341,0	344,0	3,0	0,38
										471,0	481,5	10,5	2,11
		1985	CD-56	10	22	50	-50	0	1 001,0				
		1985	CD-57	10	21	90	-90		1 506,0	254,0	255,0	1,0	0,22
		1985	CD-58	10	21	100	-90		706,0	453,0	456,0	3,0	0,06
		1985	CD-59	10	23	34	-50	210	586,0				
		1985	CD-60	10	23	46	-50	180	796,0				
		1985	CD-61	10	23	33	-55	180	707,0	587,5	589,0	1,5	0,06
		1985	CD-62	10	23	24	-50	180	596,0				
		1985	CD-63	10	23	50	-51	180	657,0	549,0	550,0	1,0	0,21
		1985	CD-64	10	23	22	-50	180	596,0				
		1985	CD-65	10	23	44	-57	180	746,0				
		1985	CD-66	10	23	12	-50	180	606,0				
		1985	CD-67	10	21	90	-90		556,0	166,0	169,0	3,0	0,35
		1985	CD-68	10	23	58	-50	180	598,0	396,0	397,5	1,5	0,10
										522,5	525,0	2,5	0,09
		1985	CD-69	10	21	60	-90		756,0	585,5	584,5	2,0	0,31
										596,0	599,0	3,0	0,14
										605,0	611,5	6,5	0,10
		1985	CD-70	10	21	60	-90		746,0	582,0	586,0	4,0	0,08
										586,0	589,0	3,0	0,16
		1985	CD-71	10	21	94	-90		656,0	337,0	340,0	3,0	0,07
										349,0	351,5	2,0	0,07
		1985	CD-72	10	21	80	-90		747,0				
		1985	CD-73	10	21	94	-90		752,0				
		1985	CD-74	10	23	30	-50	180	606,0	395,5	398,5	3,0	0,06

Historical drill holes: Technical data

Compagnie	GM	Technical data						Results obtained					
		Année	Trou no	Rang	Lot	Mort-terrain (pi)	Plongée	Azimut	Longueur (pi)	De (pi)	À (pi)	Longueur (pi)	Teneur (oz/T) Au
										424,5	425,8	1,3	0,09
		1985	CD-75	10	21	74	-90		626,0	340,0	343,0	3,0	0,05
										451,5	456,0	1,5	0,05
		1985	CD-76	10	21	66	-90		756,0	549,5	550,5	1,0	0,77
		1985	CD-77	10	21	80	-77	130	1 106,0	467,0	471,0	4,0	0,07
									Total	41 968,5			
Cache d'Or Resources	44972	1986	CD-78	10	21	70	-90		774,0	411,0	424,0	13,0	2,32
										524,0	528,0	4,0	0,06
		1986	CD-79	10	21	70	-90		756,0	341,0	343,0	2,0	0,25
										386,0	387,0	1,0	0,78
		1986	CD-80	10	21	72	-90		756,0				
		1986	CD-81	10	21	70	-90		766,0	337,0	340,0	3,0	0,07
										464,0	469,0	5,0	0,70
		1986	CD-82	10	21	68	-90		756,0	239,5	242,0	2,5	0,15
										360,5	362,0	2,0	0,06
		1986	CD-83	10	21	70	-90		756,0	262,0	265,0	3,0	0,06
		1986	CD-84	10	21	66	-90		746,0	605,0	608,0	3,0	0,09
		1986	CD-85	10	21	86	-90		750,0	508,0	511,0	3,0	0,08
		1986	CD-86	10	21	71	-90		1 135,0	597,0	600,0	3,0	0,11
										656,0	659,0	3,0	0,09
		1986	CD-87	10	21	60	-90		1 206,0				
		1986	CD-88	10	21	74	-50	205	1 006,0				
		1986	CD-89	10	21	120	-50	210	756,0	364,0	367,0	3,0	0,13
		1986	CD-90	10	21	136	-60	210	756,0				
		1986	CD-91	10	21	66	-50	205	816,0				
		1986	CD-92	10	21	50	-90		906,0	690,0	693,0	3,0	0,26
										693,0	696,0	3,0	0,06
										699,0	702,0	3,0	0,22
		1986	CD-93	10	21	76	-90		1 200,0				
		1986	CD-94	10	22	60	-90		606,0	211,0	212,0	1,0	1,53
		1986	CD-95	10	22	61	-90		606,0				
		1986	CD-96	10	22	75	-90		606,0				
		1986	CD-97	10	21	90	-50	205	1 070,0				
		1986	CD-98	10	22	68	-50	0	656,0				
		1986	CD-99	10	22	60	-50	0	656,0	518,5	521,0	2,5	0,07
		1986	CD-100	10	21	90	?	205	1 036,0				
		1986	CD-101	10	22	54	-50	0	696,0	596,0	598,5	2,5	0,06
										627,0	630,0	3,0	0,10
		1986	CD-102	10	22	40	-50	0	806,0				
		1986	CD-103	10	21	70	-50	205	1 006,0				
		1986	CD-104	10	22	34	-60	0	906,0				
		1986	CD-105	10	?	99	-60	0	706,0				
		1986	CD-106	?	?	134	-50	205	1 006,0				
		1986	CD-107	?	?	61	-65	0	1 006,0				
		1986	CD-108	10	?	70	-65	0	1 006,0				
		1986	CD-109	10	?	22	-50	205	806,0				
		1986	CD-110	?	?	62	-65	0	906,0				
		1986	CD-111	?	?	71	-70	0	1 206,0	115,0	118,0	3,0	0,17
										130,0	136,0	6,0	0,23
										146,0	150,0	4,0	0,065
		1986	CD-112	10	?	100	-50	205	1 006,0				
		1986	CD-113	10	?	121	-50	205	924,0				
		1986	CD-114	10	21	70	-90		906,0	580,5	582,0	1,5	0,05
										660,5	663,0	2,5	0,06
										675,0	678,0	3,0	0,12
		1986	CD-115	10	21	83	-90		1 206,0				
		1986	CD-116	10	21	60	-50	205	1 006,0				
		1986	CD-117	10	22	55	-65	308	1 904,0				
		1986	CD-118	10	23	8	-50	205	1 006,0	17,5	20,8	3,3	0,07
		1986	CD-119	10	23	44	-50	180	790,0				
		1986	CD-120	10	21	101	-50	?	1 492,0	1206,6	1208,0	1,4	0,05
		1986	CD-121	10	22	70	-50	308	1 306,0				
		1986	CD-122	10	21	100	-90		903,0				
		1986	CD-123	10	21	103	-90		806,0	445,3	446,3	1,0	0,05
										455,0	457,0	2,0	0,09
		1986	CD-124	10	21	90	-90		806,0	303,0	305,0	2,0	0,07
										336,0	337,0	1,0	0,39
		1986	CD-125	10	21	106	-90		774,0				
		1986	CD-126	10	21	100	-90		1 306,0				
									Total	45 274,0			

Historical drill holes: Technical data

Compagnie	GM	Technical data							Results obtained						
		Année	Trou no	Rang	Lot	Mort-terrain (pi)	Plongée	Azimut	Longueur (pi)	De (pi)	À (pi)	Longueur (pi)	Teneur (oz/T) Au		
Cache d'Or Resources	46484	1987	CD-133	10	?	92	-60	180	606,0						
		1987	CD-134	10	?	70	-60	180	706,0	4415,5	443,5	2,0	0,07		
										445,5	448,5	3,0	0,14		
										462,5	463,5	1,0	0,397		
		1987	CD-135	10	?	96	-50	180	506,0	431,0	434,0	3,0	0,312		
		1987	CD-136	10	?	80	-65	180	606,0	427,0	428,0	1,0	0,805		
										437,0	438,0	1,0	0,06		
		1987	CD-137	10	?	93	-70	180	1 206,0	686,0	691,0	5,0	0,06		
										739,0	745,0	6,0	0,065		
		1987	CD-138	10	?	74	-90		616,0	236,5	237,5	1,0	0,08		
		1987	CD-138-B	10	?	100	-80	?	1 306,0						
		1987	CD-139	10	?	70	-90		706,0	196,0	206,0	10,0	0,16		
		1987	CD-140	10	?	74	-90		606,0						
		1987	CD-141	10	?	72	-90		716,0						
		1987	CD-142	10	?	102	-90		706,0	308,5	309,5	1,0	1,10		
										429,5	431,0	1,5	4,35		
		1987	CD-143	10	?	70	-90		706,0						
		1987	CD-144			?	?	?	?						
		1987	CD-145	10	?	50	-90		656,0						
		1987	CD-146	10	?	70	-70	180	556,0						
		1987	CD-147	10	?	92	-60	180	506,0						
		1987	CD-148	10	?	90	-60	180	642,0	519,0	524,0	5,0	0,275		
		1987	CD-149	10	?	84	-60	180	552,0	455,5	461,5	6,0	2,80		
		1987	CD-150	10	?	90	-60	180	606,0						
		1987	CD-151	10	?	86	-60	180	606,0	381,0	382,0	1,0	0,23		
										382,0	384,0	2,0	0,06		
										396,0	397,0	1,0	0,13		
		1987	CD-152	10	?	70	-60	?	656,0	497,0	502,5	5,5	0,199		
		1987	CD-153	?	?	?	?	?	?						
		1987	CD-154	?	?	?	?	?	?						
		1987	CD-155	10	?	44	-75	180	972,0						
		1987	CD-156	10	?	10	-65	65	1 811,0	536,5	538,3	1,75	1,69		
										653,0	660,0	7,0	3,36		
		1987	CD-157	10	?	46	-65	90	803,0						
		1987	CD-158-A	10	?	68	-60	180	96,0						
		1987	CD-158-B	10	?	70	-60	180	332,0						
		1987	CD-159	10	?	58	-60	180	656,0	415,0	420,0	5,0	0,06		
		1987	CD-160	10	?	106	-80	180	1 006,0						
		1987	CD-161	10	?	74	-70	180	706,0	589,0	591,0	2,0	0,15		
		1987	CD-162	10	?	16	-70	65	1 196,0						
		1987	CD-163	10	?	10	-65	65	796,0	585,5	587,0	1,5	0,084		
		1987	CD-164	10	?	62	-70	180	606,0	559,0	562,0	3,0	0,06		
		1987	CD-165	10	?	50	-65	180	706,0						
		1987	CD-166	10	?	94	-70	180	1 006,0						
		1987	CD-167	10	?	106	-70	180	1 006,0	713,0	715,0	2,0	0,09		
										716,0	717,0	1,0	0,07		
		1987	CD-168	10	?	110	-70	180	1 006,0						
		1987	CD-169	10	?	100	-75	180	1 006,0	697,0	699,0	2,0	0,07		
										742,0	747,0	5,0	0,09		
		1987	CD-170	?	?	?	?	?	?						
		1987	CD-171	?	?	?	?	?	?						
		1987	CD-172	10	?	10,5	-52	65	906,0	61,0	66,0	5,0	0,06		
										273,5	274,5	1,0	8,80		
		1987	CD-173	10	?	20	-65	65	1 006,0						
		1987	CD-174	10	?	62	-50	245	906,0	691,0	696,0	5,0	0,12		
		1987	CD-175	10	?	8	-65	65	1 102,0						
		1987	CD-176	?	?	?	?	?	?						
		1987	CD-177	10	?	107	-60	180	906,0						
									Total	32 308,0					
					Total de tous les forages effectués sur la propriété										134 261,5