# Technical Report on the Douay and Joutel Projects Northwestern Québec, Canada Report for NI 43-101

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

SLR Project No: 233.03455.R0000

Effective Date:
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Signature Date:
April 29, 2022

Prepared by:
**SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.**

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**SLR Project No: 233.02455.R0000**

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# 1.0 SUMMARY

## 1.1 Executive Summary

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) was retained by Maple Gold Mines Ltd. (Maple Gold) to prepare an independent Technical Report (the Technical Report) on the Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico Eagle)/Maple Gold Joint Venture (JV) Douay and Joutel projects (the JV Property), located in northwestern Québec, Canada. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support the disclosure of the Douay Project's (Douay) updated Mineral Resource estimate with an effective date of March 17, 2022, and document the exploration status of the Joutel Project (Joutel). This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). SLR visited the JV Property on October 13, 2021.

Maple Gold is a publicly listed gold exploration company trading under the symbol TSX.V:MGM on the Canadian TSX Venture Exchange. Its corporate office is located in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. On February 2, 2021, Maple Gold entered into a joint venture agreement with Agnico Eagle, which provides for an up-front 50/50 ownership of for 777 claims covering an area of 410 $km^2$ in northwestern Québec, including the Douay claims contributed by Maple Gold and the Joutel claims contributed by Agnico Eagle. The Douay Project consists of 691 mostly contiguous claims totalling 369.1 $km^2$ located 55 km southwest of Matagami, Québec, Canada. The Joutel Project is located immediately south-southwest of, and adjacent to, the Douay Project and consists of 86 claims totalling 40.9 $km^2$. The Douay Project is currently unmined but has seen exploration activity since 1976 including the building of a power line, a head frame, a hoist building and accessory structures. The Joutel Property was host to the historical open pit and underground Eagle-Telbel gold mines which experienced intermittent production from 1974 to 1993.

Under the JV agreement, Agnico Eagle would provide a total of C$18.25 million of funding over four years for exploration expenditures at the Douay and Joutel properties, which will be allocated based on management committee budgets. Agnico Eagle and Maple Gold will contribute proportionately for expenditures beyond the agreed annual minimum and thereafter. A small portion (32 contiguous claims totalling approximately 12 $km^2$) of the JV Property is subject to a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty in favour of Cambior Inc. (Cambior), now IAMGOLD Corporation (IAMGOLD). Teck Resources Limited (Teck) holds a 1.5% NSR royalty on certain mineral claims forming part of the Joutel Project. Maple Gold and Agnico Eagle have each retained a 2% NSR on the property that they contributed to the JV, each with aggregate buyback provisions of C$40 million.

The JV Property is located within the prolific Abitibi Greenstone Belt in northern Québec, 195 km north of Val d'Or via a paved two-lane highway. The Douay and Joutel properties are at the exploration stage with a focus on gold mineralization. Douay belongs to the alkaline-intrusive-associated gold class of mineral deposits, which include Beatty (approximately 5.6 million ounces (Moz) Au), Holt-McDermott (approximately 1.3 Moz Au), and Canadian Malartic (approximately 17 Moz Au) in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. An orogenic gold component may be important at both Douay and Canadian Malartic. Joutel's Eagle-Telbel deposit, in contrast, is described as a base metal poor pyritic gold deposit of uncertain affinity, whose genesis may include both synvolcanic and orogenic components.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Douay Project, with an effective date of March 17 ,2022, is listed in Table 1-1. The Mineral Resource estimate conforms to Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and

Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) definitions). There are no Mineral Resources currently estimated for Joutel.

**Table 1-1: Douay Project Mineral Resource Estimate as of March 17, 2022 Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Resource Category | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Pit Constrained Mineral Resources** | | | |
| Indicated | 10.0 | 1.59 | 511 |
| Inferred | 68.2 | 0.94 | 2,065 |
| **Underground Mineral Resources** | | | |
| Inferred | 8.5 | 1.68 | 460 |
| **Total Mineral Resources** | | | |
| Indicated | 10.0 | 1.59 | 511 |
| Inferred | 76.7 | 1.02 | 2,525 |

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. A minimum mining width of three metres was applied to the resource domain wireframes.
3. Bulk density was interpolated for the Nika, Porphyry, and 531 zones. For all other zones, bulk density ranging between 2.72 t/m$^3$ and 2.88 t/m$^3$ was assigned to Mineral Resources based on the zone.
4. The Whittle pit shell used to estimate Mineral Resources is based on a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce, a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.25, a C$3.00/t rock mining cost, a C$2.30/t overburden mining cost, a C$9.10/t processing cost, a C$2.70/t G&A cost, a 90% process recovery, and 25° and 50° pit slopes for overburden and rock, respectively.
5. Potential open pit Mineral Resources are reported within a Whittle pit shell using an elevated cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t Au. The actual discard cut-off grade is lower at approximately 0.18 g/t Au.
6. Underground Mineral Resources are reported within constraining shapes using a cut-off grade of 1.15 g/t Au based on a C$63.00/t underground mining cost and include low grade blocks situated within the shapes.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The SLR Qualified Person (QP) is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimates.

## 1.2 Conclusions

### 1.2.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

#### 1.2.1.1 Douay

- In 2020-2021, Maple Gold completed 50 diamond drill holes totalling 19,445 m at Douay. The drilling program was successful at further defining and extending the mineralized zones at Douay.
- Good potential exists to continue to increase the Douay Mineral Resources, and additional exploration and technical studies are warranted.

- There is good understanding of the geology and nature of gold mineralization at the Douay Project. Gold zones on the Douay property are genetically and spatially linked to the presence or proximity of a syenitic intrusive complex and the deposit is classified as an Intrusive-Related Gold System (IRGS) with an orogenic overprint. Mineralization as currently known extends approximately two kilometres along (structural) strike, and approximately 0.5 km across strike beyond the currently defined limits of the intrusive complex.
- The sample collection, preparation, analytical, and security procedures, as well as the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program as designed and implemented by Maple Gold is adequate, and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
- The QA/QC program indicates good precision, negligible sample contamination, and accurate assays at the primary laboratory.
- Indicated Mineral Resources at the Douay Project are estimated to total 10 million tonnes (Mt) at a grade of 1.59 g/t Au and contain 511,000 ounces of gold (oz Au). Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 76.7 Mt at a grade of 1.02/t Au and contain 2,525,000 oz Au.

#### 1.2.1.2 Joutel

- Joutel property geological setting and exploration to date show potential for gold mineralization beyond previously mined out areas at the Telbel mine.

## 1.3 Recommendations

SLR is of the opinion that there is potential to increase the resource base at Douay and that additional exploration and technical studies are warranted.

SLR has reviewed and concurs with Maple Gold's proposed work program and budget of approximately C$6.5 million for 2022. Details of the proposed exploration program are provided in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2: Proposed Budget for 2022**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Item | Douay (C$) | Joutel (C$) | Total (C$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Core Drilling | 2,133,401 | 1,459,608 | 3,593,009 |
| Assays | 326,359 | 183,500 | 509,859 |
| Salaries and Contractor Costs | 536,364 | 413,879 | 950,243 |
| Camp Costs | 723,387 | 277,764 | 1,001,151 |
| Studies and Others | 299,510 | - | 299,150 |
| Geophysical Surveys, Interpretation and Report | 57,488 | | 57,488 |
| Land Holding | 77,033 | | 77,033 |
| Geochemistry | 8,048 | 8,048 | 16,097 |
| **Total** | **4,161,590** | **2,342,799** | **6,504,389** |

Additional SLR's recommendations are as follows:

1. Adjust the current QA/QC program to include pulp duplicate samples and check assay samples from an accredited second laboratory (5%). Work with the primary laboratory to investigate the high failure rate and low bias of certified reference material (CRM) OREAS 251 and prepare quarterly and yearly QA/QC reports to be able to evaluate longer term trends and contextualize results from the individual properties and individual laboratory performance.
2. Continue to refine the block modelling and interpolation approach to best reflect the mineralized wireframes and underlying sample data. Investigate both reducing the composite length and use a sub-block model to reduce dilution within the underground reporting shapes.
3. Continue surface exploration work to increase the Mineral Resource base by investigating observed grade trend and plunges with additional exploration drilling.
4. Continue surface exploration work at Joutel property to confirm the mineralization down plunge by exploration drilling.

## 1.4 Technical Summary

### 1.4.1 Property Description and Location

The Douay Project is located 55 km southwest of Matagami and 130 km north of Amos, in Douay Township, Québec. The current Douay Project is centred around UTM coordinates 694,050E and 5,492,950N (UTM z17, NAD 83) or latitude 49.56°N and longitude 78.32°W.

The Joutel Project is located south-southwest of the Douay Project, approximately 80 km south of Matagami, near the town of Joutel. The Joutel Project is centred around 696150E, 5483500N or latitude 49.47°N and longitude 78.49°W.

The JV Property is readily accessible from Amos via Québec Provincial Highway 109, which is an all-weather paved two-lane highway that crosses the eastern portion of the Douay Property. It is closely paralleled by one of the high-tension power lines that transport electrical power from the Bay James Project to southern electrical consumption markets. The major regional population centres are the towns of Matagami and Amos.

### 1.4.2 Land Tenure

The Douay property consists of 691 mineral claims covering an area of 36,910.6 ha, with Maple Gold and Agnico Eagle each having a 50% ownership of 659 claims over an area of 35,716.6 ha. SOQUEM Inc. (SOQUEM) has 25% ownership of a contiguous block of 32 claims covering an area of 1,194 ha in the north-central part of the property. The 25% of the SOQUEM interest is subject to a 1% NSR in favour of Cambior (now IAMGOLD).

Maple Gold acquired the first mineral claims of the Douay Project pursuant to an exploration and option agreement entered into with Société d'Exploration Minière Vior Inc. (Vior) in 2010.

The portion of the Joutel property that currently forms part of the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV includes 86 mining titles totalling 4,087.1 ha, which are located in the cantons of Valrennes, Joutel, and Douay. Teck holds a 1.5% NSR royalty on certain regional mineral claims within the eastern part of Joutel.

### 1.4.3 Existing Infrastructure

The region has a rich mining history, and the local labour force, suppliers, and services that would be required for a mining operation are available. The access road and power line are adequate for a mining

operation. On the Douay West Zone, a shaft was collared and sunk to a depth of approximately 10 m (top of bedrock) and mining surface installations (headframe, hoist and two air compressors, office, etc.) were installed by Aurizon Mines Ltd. (Aurizon). Other facilities now forming part of the mining installations include an office, a kitchen, sleeping and sanitary facilities, and a core shack. A new 45-person camp (originally built for 75 persons) was built in late 2017-early 2018 just to the west of Highway 109. The current water and electrical power supply and services are adequate for proposed exploration activities.

There are significant sand and gravel deposits at the exit from the highway to the access road. Highway 109 was constructed on eskers and material was previously quarried from a pit during construction.

In general, exploration and operations can be conducted throughout the year, however, occasionally, extreme weather conditions have been known to hamper activities, with extreme cold or blizzard conditions in winters and forest fires during dry summer periods.

### 1.4.4 History

#### 1.4.4.1 Douay Project

The Douay property was originally staked by INCO Gold Ltd. (INCO) in 1976. INCO discovered three deposits, the Main Zone, 531 Zone, and the Douay West Zone, in 1976, 1986, and 1990, respectively, based on results from airborne geophysical surveys. Forty-four drill holes totalling 8,656 m were completed on the Douay West Zone in 1990 and 1991, resulting in a tonnage and grade estimate for the in-situ mineralization.

Vior earned a 100% interest in the Douay Project in January 1992 and carried out extensive drilling. In 1992, SOQUEM optioned part of the property. SOQUEM carried out ground geophysics and drilling and defined Zone 10 on the property. SOQUEM returned the Douay Project to Vior in 1994. During 1992 and 1993, Vior drilled targets outside the known discoveries, and defined the 531 Zone while testing induced polarization (IP) targets.

In February 1995, Cambior entered into an agreement with Vior to earn an interest in the Douay property. Cambior defined a resource on the Douay West Zone that was accessible by using a surface ramp, however, Cambior later dropped its interest in the Property.

Aurizon optioned the Property from Vior in 1996. Following a seven-hole diamond drill campaign, Aurizon completed a due diligence study in August 1996, which was aimed at evaluating the resources and profitability of the Douay West Zone and provided a recommendation for a conditional production decision. In 1997, the power line, headframe, hoist building, and accessory structures were built. The shaft at Douay West was collared down to a depth of 10 m. Aurizon also drilled five holes in the Douay West Zone and six holes in other areas of the property between 1996 and 1999. In 2000, Aurizon relinquished its option after having spent approximately C$5 million on the Douay Project.

Vior reviewed all the information available on the Douay property in 2004 and carried out drilling in March and April 2005, resulting in the definition of the Porphyry Zone. Various exploration campaigns continued between 2006 and 2010 which included drilling and re-logging programs on the Douay West and other zones, as well as a number of technical studies.

Maple Gold (Aurvista Gold Corporation at the time) acquired the first 216 mineral claims of the Douay Project pursuant to an exploration and option agreement entered into with Vior in 2010.

Since 2010, in addition to significantly expanding the Property area, Maple Gold has been conducting drilling and re-logging campaigns to identify the full extent of the mineralization at Douay.

### 1.4.4.2 Joutel Project

Agnico Eagle's Joutel property was the site of the Eagle-Telbel gold mines. The immediate area of the Joutel gold property experienced significant exploration activity starting in early 1962, following the discovery of two massive sulphide copper-zinc deposits, the Joutel copper mine in 1958 and the Poirier mine in 1959.

From 1962 to 1964, Equity Exploration, which focused its work on base metal exploration, carried out drilling on coincident ground magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) anomalies. From 1966 to 1970, Equity Exploration's successor Eagle Gold Mines Ltd. (Eagle) carried out development on an auriferous pyrite deposit, with underground mining development initiated in 1967 and continued until 1970. In 1972, after the merger of Eagle with Agnico Mines Limited, mining development resumed and in 1974 the first gold was produced. In 1982, in addition to the existing Eagle shaft, a second shaft, Telbel, was sunk to exploit the southeast and depth extensions of the Eagle deposit.

During the mine operation period, exploration drilling was carried out on the Joutel property outside the mine area. The drilling at the McClure claims intercepted gold mineralization associated with strong ankeritization in bleached tuffs, analogous to the mineralized tuffs at the Eagle West deposit and at the exploration level of the Telbel shaft (at 3,150 ft).

In the 1980s, Agnico Eagle completed a shallow IP survey which yielded several chargeability anomalies. They were, however, interpreted to reflect variations in overburden thickness rather than the presence of disseminated sulphide.

As of December 31, 1989, a total of 5.3 Mt at an average grade of 6.4 g/t Au containing 30,069 kg of gold and 6,780 kg Ag had been produced by the Eagle-Telbel mine. By November 1993, approximately 1.1 Moz of gold had been produced at the mine.

In 2011, Visible Gold Mines Inc. (Visible Mines) entered into an option agreement with Agnico Eagle to acquire a 50% interest in the Joutel property. During the earn-in period in 2011-2012, Visible Mines carried out drilling focused on EM conductors defined by Agnico Eagle in the 1980s, along the northwest-striking Harricana Fault and in the east of the Telbel shaft onto the McClure claims.

## 1.4.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Douay and Joutel projects lie within the Archean age Harricana-Turgeon belt of the Abitibi volcano-plutonic sub-province, part of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The JV Property straddles the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone (CBDZ), which includes several east-west and east-southeast-west-northwest deformation corridors. The CBDZ, oriented roughly east-west, overlaps the southern boundary of the Taïbi Basin rocks. This tectonic zone is manifested by intense brittle-ductile deformation (depending on location and host rock characteristics) and the presence of several, often graphitic east-west to northwest-southwest faults.

### 1.4.5.1 Douay Property

The rocks at Douay are generally metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. Three distinct rock units are present, from north to south:

- A sedimentary sequence (Taïbi Group) composed of turbiditic mudstones and wacke, siltstones and conglomerates, felsic pyroclastics, and iron formation with lesser mafic volcanic horizons. The Taïbi Sequence rests unconformably on the Cartwright Sequence.

- A predominantly mafic magmatic sequence (Cartwright Hills Group) composed mostly of massive and pillowed flows of Mg- and Fe-basalts of tholeiitic affinity with minor ultramafic flows and gabbroic intrusions. The Cartwright Sequence also contains interflow felsic pyroclastics, volcanics and sedimentary rocks, including laminated cherts.
- An alkaline intrusive complex intruding the Cartwright Sequence, including syenite (<5% modal quartz), quartz syenite, and monzonite, with lesser carbonatite and alkaline gabbro.

Gold zones at Douay are generally linked to the presence or proximity of the syenitic intrusive complex. Of these occurrences, the Douay West Zone is the most studied. There, massive and pillowed, locally variolitic or amygdaloidal basalts represent the prevalent lithological assembly. They constitute more than 75% of the volcanic sequence with a stratigraphic thickness of over 400 m.

At the property scale, the rock units form east-west to east-southeast trending litho-tectonic assemblages, indicative of a broadly north-south oriented maximum compression. The rock assemblage appears to be dissected by three main sets of easterly, northwesterly, and later northeasterly faults interpreted from drill core descriptions and inferred from breaks in the magnetic data. The easterly and northwesterly trending faults represent the Casa Berardi and Douay regional trends, respectively. Both sets locally connect and are interpreted to form part of an east-west, dextral transpressive fault system.

### 1.4.5.2 Joutel Property

In the Joutel area, the uppermost cycle of the Joutel Volcanic Complex called the Mine Sequence of the Joutel Camp, consists of a thick footwall rhyodacitic to dacitic pyroclastic unit, overlain by interbedded clastic and chemical sedimentary units, fine to coarse felsic pyroclastics, and mafic flows or subvolcanic equivalents. Within the sequence, a continuous horizon termed the Main Iron Carbonate Horizon (MICH), with strong iron carbonate alteration and veining, significant (10% to 70%) pyrite and variable quartz, hosted the bulk of past production.

The Mine Sequence is overlain by the Harricana Sedimentary Sequence, which is in fault contact with the Cartwright Mafic Volcanic Sequence to the north. To the southeast, the Harricana Sedimentary Sequence thins rapidly, and a complex sequence of predominantly felsic tuffs (C-Horizon hanging wall - North Mine Horizon footwall), with various clastic and chemical sediment units, occurs between the Harricana Sedimentary and Cartwright sequences. Within this complex assemblage, two iron carbonate units have been identified. The North Mine Horizon (NMH), occurring near the Cartwright contact, has been traced for several kilometres to the east and southeast. The C-Horizon (CH), folded around the felsic tuffs, is of limited horizontal extent. These two carbonate horizons represent secondary exploration targets.

All sequences at Joutel are cut by major east-northeast to northeast trending Proterozoic diabase dykes.

The Joutel property gold mineralization, described historically as synvolcanic-exhalative, is associated with what might descriptively be called a pyritic gold system, developed at or near a major litho-tectonic boundary interpreted to form the southern boundary of the CBDZ. While the associated semi-massive pyrite has similarities to volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) systems, the lack of base metals and consistent association with Fe-carbonate and quartz indicates that an orogenic overprint is possible. Structurally controlled silica-carbonate-pyrite auriferous alteration zones in basalt/microgabbro may from part of this overprint.

### 1.4.6 Exploration Status

Exploration work at Douay by Maple Gold included geological mapping and sampling, airborne magnetic and EM as well as ground IP surveys, and drilling. A total of 293 diamond drill holes for 111,298 m had been completed by Maple Gold on the property from acquisition in 2010 to the cut-off-date of the Mineral Resource database of October 19, 2021. Additionally, seven drill holes totalling 3,418.5 have been completed since October 2021. Further exploration is planned to continue to expand the resources, as the deposit remains open in several directions. In addition, further testing is required for the exploration targets generated during the 2020 and 2021 drilling, geophysical surveys, including three ground IP, airborne magnetic and EM surveys, as well as an Artificial Intelligence (AI) study using all available data generated in the central part of the property, covering a 17 km segment (of a total of 55 km) of the favourable CBDZ included within the property boundaries.

At Joutel, the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV initiated a major digitization program involving processing hard copy historical data from over 2,600 diamond drill holes (approximately 247,000 m), as well as stope surveying and sampling data, to support a district-scale three-dimensional (3D) modelling and drill targeting. The results of the program showed a district scale system over a three kilometre strike length with multiple targets not only at depth (down plunge) but also near surface. In 2021, the JV carried out a ground IP survey on the McClure claims which resulted in definition of formational and other bedrock conductors of kilometric extent with strong associated chargeability anomalies (up to 41.5 mV/V).

Additionally, in 2021, an airborne magnetic and EM high resolution survey was conducted by Geotech Ltd. (Geotech) covering the entire Joutel property. The results of the survey are pending.

### 1.4.7 Mineral Resources

SLR estimated Mineral Resources for the Douay Project using the drill hole results available to October 19, 2021. The entire Douay drill hole database comprises 873 drill holes totalling 269,819 m, of which 674 drill holes and 241,626 m were drilled within the Douay Mineral Resource area. In 2020-2021, 50 drill holes were completed totalling 19,444.5 m, of which 15,647.2 m from 38 holes were drilled within the Douay Mineral Resource area. The nine estimation domains are intersected by 577 holes for an aggregate interval length of 39,267 m. The 3D wireframe models were generated using a nominal 0.1 g/t Au for all the zones at Douay. Prior to compositing to three metre lengths, the high gold values were cut for each zone individually. Block model grades within the wireframe models were interpolated by inverse distance cubed ($ID^3$). Bulk density for Nika, Porphyry, and 531 zones was estimated using $ID^3$ interpolation method. For other zones, density values of 2.72 $t/m^3$ and 2.88 $t/m^3$ were assigned depending on the zone using the systematic density measurements from core samples.

Mineral Resources at the Douay Project are reported on the basis of a potential open pit mining scenario using a 0.45 g/t Au cut-off grade and an underground scenario using a 1.15 g/t Au cut-off grade. Table 1-3 lists the Douay Project's Mineral Resources by domain.

**Table 1-3: Mineral Resource Estimate by Domain as of March 17, 2022**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Resource Category | Domain | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pit Constrained Mineral Resources** | | | | |
| **Indicated** | Porphyry | 4.4 | 0.98 | 138 |

| Resource Category | Domain | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Douay West | 4.2 | 2.13 | 286 |
| | Nika | 0.8 | 1.13 | 30 |
| | 531 | 0.6 | 2.85 | 58 |
| | **Total** | **10.0** | **1.59** | **511** |
| | Porphyry | 48.4 | 0.89 | 1,380 |
| | Douay West | 2.3 | 1.16 | 87 |
| | 531 | 4.8 | 1.38 | 212 |
| | Main Zone | 0.5 | 1.16 | 17 |
| | North West | 3.1 | 1.12 | 113 |
| **Inferred** | Nika | 5.1 | 0.87 | 143 |
| | Central Zone | 0.1 | 0.88 | 4 |
| | Zone 10 | 1.2 | 1.21 | 48 |
| | Zone 20 | 2.6 | 0.72 | 60 |
| | **Total** | **68.2** | **0.94** | **2,065** |
| | **Underground Mineral Resources** | | | |
| | Porphyry | 3.0 | 1.62 | 158 |
| | Douay West | 1.4 | 1.77 | 82 |
| | 531 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 79 |
| | Main Zone | 1.4 | 1.63 | 72 |
| Inferred | North West | 0.2 | 1.60 | 12 |
| | Central Zone | 0.4 | 2.02 | 28 |
| | Nika | 0.6 | 1.48 | 28 |
| | **Total** | **8.5** | **1.68** | **460** |
| | **Total Mineral Resources** | | | |
| | Porphyry | 4.4 | 0.98 | 138 |
| Indicated | Douay West | 4.2 | 2.13 | 286 |
| | Nika | 0.8 | 1.13 | 30 |
| | 531 | 0.6 | 2.85 | 58 |
| **Total Indicated** | | **10.0** | **1.59** | **511** |
| | Porphyry | 51.4 | 0.93 | 1,538 |
| | Douay West | 3.7 | 1.39 | 169 |
| Inferred | 531 | 6.2 | 1.47 | 291 |
| | Main Zone | 1.9 | 1.51 | 89 |

| Resource Category | Domain | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | North West | 3.3 | 1.15 | 125 |
| | Nika | 5.7 | 0.93 | 171 |
| | Central Zone | 0.5 | 1.79 | 32 |
| | Zone 10 | 1.2 | 1.21 | 48 |
| | Zone 20 | 2.6 | 0.72 | 60 |
| **Total Inferred** | | **76.7** | **1.02** | **2,525** |

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. A minimum mining width of three metres was applied to the resource domain wireframes.
3. Bulk density was interpolated for the Nika, Porphyry, and 531 zones. For all other zones, bulk density ranging between 2.72 t/m$^3$ and 2.88 t/m$^3$ was assigned to Mineral Resources based on the zone.
4. The Whittle pit shell used to estimate Mineral Resources is based on a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce, a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.25, a C$3.00/t rock mining cost, a C$2.30/t overburden mining cost, a C$9.10/t processing cost, a C$2.70/t G&A cost, a 90% process recovery, and 25° and 50° pit slopes for overburden and rock, respectively.
5. Potential open pit Mineral Resources are reported within a Whittle pit shell using an elevated cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t Au. The actual discard cut-off grade is lower at approximately 0.18 g/t Au.
6. Underground Mineral Resources are reported within constraining shapes using a cut-off grade of 1.15 g/t Au based on a C$63.00/t underground mining cost and include low grade blocks situated within the shapes.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

There are currently no Mineral Reserves estimated for the Douay Project.

# 2.0 INTRODUCTION

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) was retained by Maple Gold Mines Ltd. (Maple Gold) to prepare an independent Technical Report (the Technical Report) on the 50/50 Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico-Eagle)/Maple Gold Joint Venture (JV) Douay and Joutel projects (the JV Property), located in northwestern Québec, Canada. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support the disclosure of the Douay Project's (Douay) updated Mineral Resource estimate with an effective date of March 17, 2022, and document the current exploration status of the Joutel Project (Joutel). This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

Maple Gold is a TSX Venture Exchange listed (TSX.V:MGM) mineral resource company engaged in mineral exploration and development in Québec, Canada. Maple Gold has entered into a 50/50 joint venture agreement with Agnico Eagle on February 2, 2021, which combines Maple Gold's Douay Project and Agnico Eagle's neighbouring Joutel Project into a consolidated land package of approximately 400 $km^2$. Under the JV agreement, Agnico Eagle would provide a total of C$18.25 million of funding over four years for exploration expenditures at the Douay and Joutel properties. Maple Gold and Agnico Eagle will contribute proportionally for exploration expenditures beyond the annual minimums thereafter. Proportional contributions also apply to an additional $0.5 million budget for a recently completed airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey.

## 2.1 Sources of Information

A site visit was carried out by Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo., SLR Project Geologist and an independent QP, who visited the JV Property and other related facilities on October 13, 2021. Ms. Gosselin visited the core shack, examined drill core and outcrop, and held discussions with Maple Gold geological and technical staff.

Ms. Gosselin is responsible for the overall preparation of this Technical Report.

Discussions were held with personnel from Maple Gold:

- Mr. Fred Speidel, P.Geo. (Ontario and Québec), Vice President Exploration
- Mr. Even Stavre, P.Geo (Ontario), Project Manager
- Mrs. Maria Sokolov, P.Geo (Québec), Senior Exploration Geologist
- Mr. Pavel Sokolov, Chief Technician

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

## 2.2 List of Abbreviations

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the metric system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

| | |
|---|---|
| µ | micron |
| µg | microgram |
| a | annum |
| A | ampere |
| bbl | barrels |
| Btu | British thermal units |
| °C | degree Celsius |
| C$ | Canadian dollars |
| cal | calorie |
| cfm | cubic feet per minute |
| cm | centimetre |
| $cm^2$ | square centimetre |
| d | day |
| dia | diameter |
| dmt | dry metric tonne |
| dwt | dead-weight ton |
| °F | degree Fahrenheit |
| ft | foot |
| $ft^2$ | square foot |
| $ft^3$ | cubic foot |
| ft/s | foot per second |
| g | gram |
| G | giga (billion) |
| Gal | Imperial gallon |
| g/L | gram per litre |
| Gpm | Imperial gallons per minute |
| g/t | gram per tonne |
| $gr/ft^3$ | grain per cubic foot |
| $gr/m^3$ | grain per cubic metre |
| ha | hectare |
| hp | horsepower |
| hr | hour |
| Hz | hertz |
| in. | inch |
| $in^2$ | square inch |
| J | joule |
| k | kilo (thousand) |
| kcal | kilocalorie |
| kg | kilogram |
| km | kilometre |
| $km^2$ | square kilometre |
| km/h | kilometre per hour |
| kPa | kilopascal |
| kVA | kilovolt-amperes |
| kW | kilowatt |
| kWh | kilowatt-hour |
| L | litre |
| lb | pound |
| L/s | litres per second |
| m | metre |
| M | mega (million); molar |
| $m^2$ | square metre |
| $m^3$ | cubic metre |
| MASL | metres above sea level |
| $m^3/h$ | cubic metres per hour |
| mi | mile |
| min | minute |
| µm | micrometre |
| mm | millimetre |
| mph | miles per hour |
| MVA | megavolt-amperes |
| MW | megawatt |
| MWh | megawatt-hour |
| oz | Troy ounce (31.1035g) |
| oz/st, opt | ounce per short ton |
| ppb | part per billion |
| ppm | part per million |
| psia | pound per square inch absolute |
| psig | pound per square inch gauge |
| RL | relative elevation |
| s | second |
| st | short ton |
| stpa | short ton per year |
| stpd | short ton per day |
| t | metric tonne |
| tpa | metric tonne per year |
| tpd | metric tonne per day |
| US$ | United States dollar |
| USg | United States gallon |
| USgpm | US gallon per minute |
| V | volt |
| W | watt |
| wmt | wet metric tonne |
| wt% | weight percent |
| $yd^3$ | cubic yard |
| yr | year |

# 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report has been prepared by SLR for Maple Gold. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to SLR at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.

For the purpose of this Technical Report, SLR has relied on ownership information provided by Maple Gold. SLR has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Douay and Joutel projects and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the properties.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this Technical Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

# 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

## 4.1 General

The Douay Project is located 55 km southwest of Matagami and 130 km north of Amos, in Douay Township, Québec. The Douay Property is centred around UTM coordinates 694,050E and 5,492,950N (UTM z17, NAD 83) or latitude 49.56°N and longitude 78.32°W. The Project is accessed via Provincial Highway 109 from Amos. Amos is located 70 km north of Val d'Or (Figure 4-1).

The Joutel property is located south-southwest of the Douay property and extends approximately 20 km to the northwest and seven kilometres to the east of the town of Joutel. This town, which was closed and abandoned during the 1990s, is located 600 km north of Montreal and, by route 382, approximately 80 km south of the city of Matagami (Figure 4-1). The Joutel property is easily accessible by secondary and forestry roads and trails. The mining titles of this property are found between UTM coordinates 679,850E and 703,200E and 5,481,550N and 5,493,050N.

## 4.2 Land Tenure

### 4.2.1 Douay Property

The Douay property consists of 691 mineral claims covering 36,910.6 ha (Figure 4-2). The Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV has 100% ownership of 659 claims covering an area of 35,716.6 ha. SOQUEM Inc. (SOQUEM) has 25% ownership and the JV holds a 75% interest in a contiguous block of 32 claims covering an area of 1,194 ha in the north-central part of the Douay property. These 32 claims are also subject to a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty in favour of Cambior Inc. (now IAMGOLD). A complete list of claims together with the expiration dates is presented in Appendix 1, Table 30-1.

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, all the claims are in good standing and are registered in the name of MGM Douay Gold, which is held 50/50 by Maple Gold and Agnico Eagle.

The Douay claims have expiry dates of 2022, 2023, and 2024. Assessment credits totalling C$1,129,700 and renewal fees totalling C$46,736 are required to renew all the Douay Project claims upon their respective expiration dates. Assessment credits totalling C$23,546,745 are available to renew the Douay claims.

In mid-2010, Aurvista Gold Corporation (Aurvista, renamed Maple Gold in 2017) acquired an initial 25% interest in the Douay property from Société d'Exploration Minière Vior Inc. (Vior), subject to certain work commitments and payments. Aurvista's interest was gradually increased by making additional payments and exploration expenditures to the current 100%.

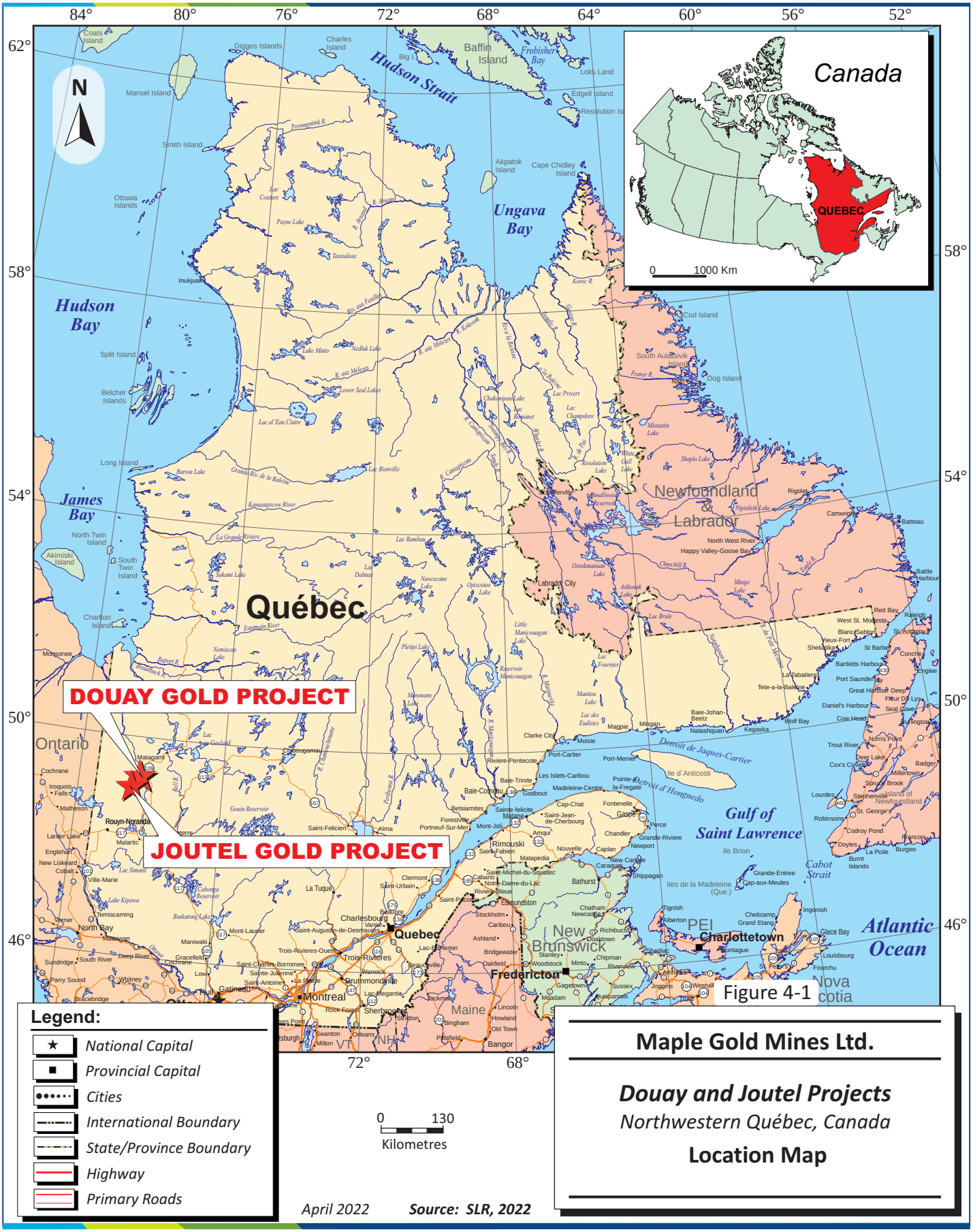



Figure 4-1

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Location Map**

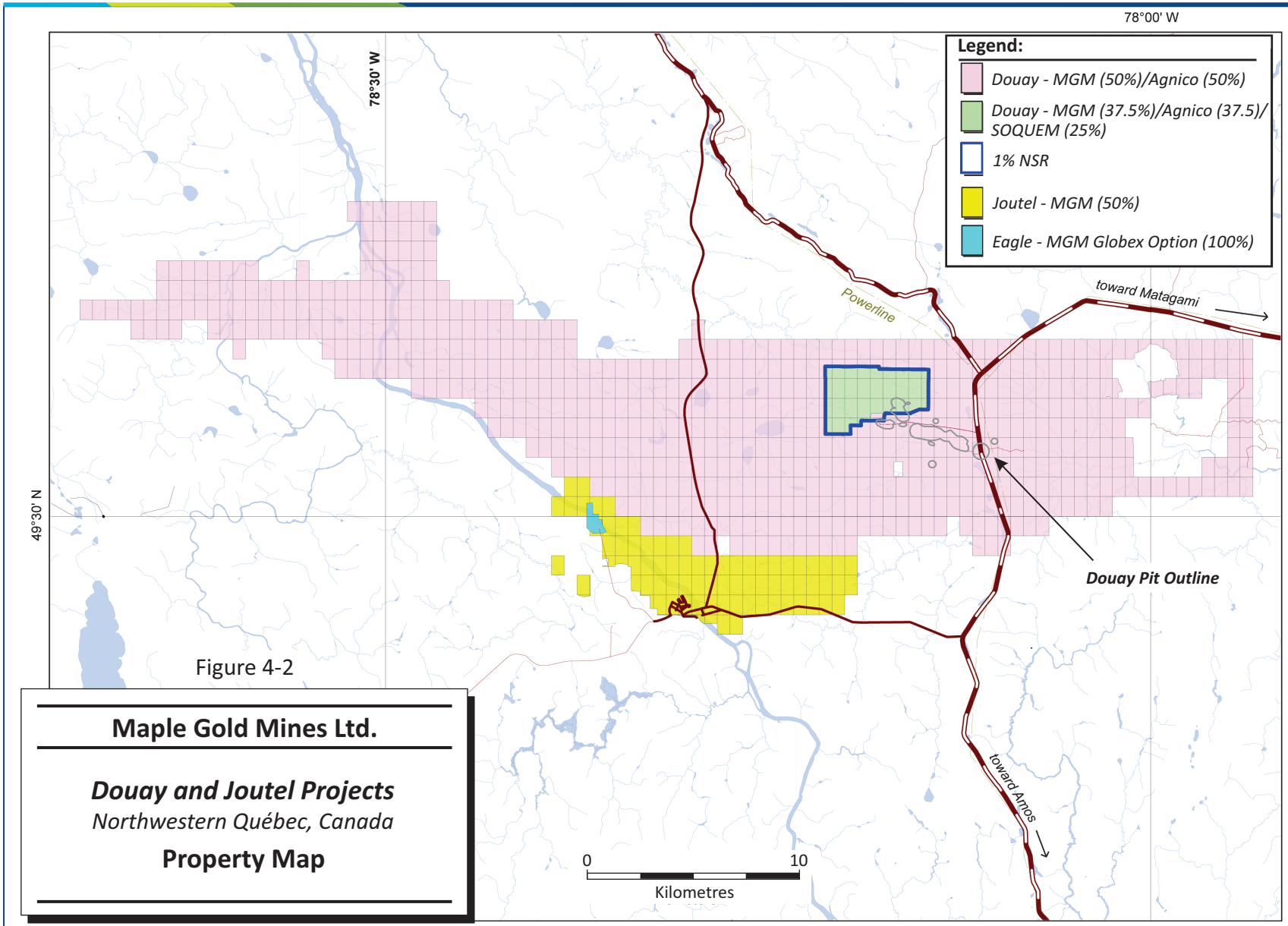



Figure 4-2

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Property Map**

*April 2022*

***Source: SLR, 2022***

On January 31, 2017, Maple Gold announced that it had re-purchased and cancelled the 1.5% NSR royalty interest in 32 claims within the Douay Project from Northern Abitibi Mining Corp. (Northern Abitibi) for a total cash consideration of C$325,000. The re-purchased NSR covered the 32 contiguous claims in the north-central quadrant of the Douay Project currently held 25% by SOQUEM and 75% by the JV.

On February 8, 2017, Maple Gold exercised its option to purchase the remaining 10% interest in five mineral claims totalling 20 ha, through the payment of C$20,000 to Northern Abitibi.

On March 29, 2017, Maple Gold announced that it had exercised an option granted to it by Vior on May 26, 2011 and acquired Vior's remaining 10% interest in the West Zone for C$12,500. As a result, Maple Gold increased its 100% owned land package to 247 contiguous claims totalling 128.8 km$^2$, with a 75% interest (25% held by SOQUEM) in 32 additional claims totalling 11.9 km$^2$ located in the North-West Zone.

On April 5, 2017, Maple Gold announced that it had staked an additional 294 mineral claims and added 164.4 km$^2$ surrounding the Project. The Property then consisted of 573 claims covering 305 km$^2$, with an extended strike length covering the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone.

On September 5, 2017, Maple Gold announced that it had increased the Property area by more than 26 km$^2$ to 624 claims covering 331.7 km$^2$. Maple Gold also submitted applications for additional claims that would increase the property size to 345 km$^2$.

By February 13, 2018, the Douay Project consisted of 701 contiguous mineral claims for a total area of 37,475 ha. This was increased to a maximum of 731 claims and 39,152 ha in early 2019, then reduced to 666 claims after a number of claims in the southeast corner of the property were relinquished. A few isolated claims that came open were staked, bringing the count to 669 claims.

During 2021, the JV acquired two separate inlier claim blocks at Douay (22 total claims covering 12.3 km²) from First Mining Gold Corp. and SOQUEM, for the current total of 691 claims.

### 4.2.2 Joutel Property

The portion of the Joutel property that currently forms part of the JV includes 86 mining titles totalling 4,087.1 ha which are located in the cantons of Valrennes, Joutel, and Douay contained in SRNCs 32E08, 32E09, and 32E10. The location, list, and status of these titles, composed of claims and designated cells, are presented in Appendix 1, Table 30-2 and Figure 4-2. All these mining titles are active as of this report, with expiry dates in 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Assessment credits totalling $195,500 and renewal fees totalling $5,477 are required in order to renew all of the Project claims upon their respective expiration dates. Assessment credits totalling $2,489,546 are available to renew the Property claims.

## 4.3 Mineral Rights

In Canada, natural resources fall under provincial jurisdiction. In the Province of Québec, the management of mineral resources and the granting of exploration and mining rights for mineral substances and their use are regulated by the Québec Mining Act, which is administered by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles, or MERN). Mineral rights are owned by the Crown and are distinct from surface rights.

In Québec, a mining lease is initially granted for a 20-year period. A mining lease can be renewed for additional 10-year periods. The Agnico Eagle-Maple Gold JV does not currently hold a lease of this type.

In Québec, a map-designated claim is valid for two years and can be renewed indefinitely subject to the completion of necessary expenditure requirements and payment of renewal fees. Each claim gives the holder an exclusive right to search for mineral substances, except sand, gravel, clay, and other unconsolidated deposits on the land subjected to the claim. The claim also guarantees the holder's right to obtain an extraction permit upon discovery of a mineral deposit. Ownership of the mining rights confers the right to acquire the surface rights.

## 4.4 Surface Rights

The mining claims included in the JV Property are located on Crown land. MGM Maple Gold, the holder of both the Douay and Joutel claims, has the first right to acquire the surface rights to the JV Property by taking it to the mining lease status. Under Québec Mining Legislation, the owner of the mining rights can make use of the timber on the leased property by paying a nominal fee if such timber is deemed to be of commercial value. MGM Maple Gold currently has surface rights to two areas via annually renewable leases, both of which are in good standing.

## 4.5 Environmental, Permitting and Stakeholder Relations

SLR is not aware of any remediation which may have been undertaken by previous owners as related to the historic drill sites or the current infrastructure at Douay, nor at the Joutel claims that form part of the Joutel claims held by the JV. The claims comprising the former Eagle-Telbel mine, within which remediation work is ongoing, are excluded from the partnership and this remediation is exclusively under Agnico Eagle's responsibility.

In 2009, Vior requested that the Québec government authorities renew an earlier bulk sampling permit and transfer 100% of the permit to Vior, based on an environmental study prepared by Roche Ltée (Roche) for Aurizon Mines Ltd. (Aurizon) in 1997. Vior received a positive answer on November 9, 2009, for a 5,000 tonnes (t) underground sampling program. A rehabilitation plan was submitted on December 7, 2009. As of that date, Vior had all of the necessary legal documents and authorizations to proceed with a 5,000 t bulk sample of the Douay West mineral deposit.

This permit remains in effect in Vior's name but can be transferred to MGM Douay Gold project at the company's request.

The QP is not aware of any encumbrances on the properties. The JV has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the properties. SLR is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the properties. SLR is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the properties.

### 4.5.1 First Nations and Community Relations

On October 7, 2014, Maple Gold announced that a letter of collaboration (LOC) had been signed with the Abitibiwinni First Nation (AFN) regarding the Douay Project. The LOC laid the groundwork for future, more detailed discussions that took place thenceforward. This LOC represented both parties' intent to develop a collaborative relationship moving forward with the development of the Douay Project. Maple Gold believes that the completion of the LOC at the time represented a major step forward.

The Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV continues to exercise this collaborative approach.

Where possible, Maple Gold, and now the JV, seeks to invite entities related to AFN to bid on work contracts on the Douay Project (e.g., forestry intervention, drilling, technical services). Such entities

continued to be hired during the 2020 and 2021 programs. The JV also strives to minimize the impact of exploration activities, for example, by using existing accesses rather than creating new ones, even when the existing ones are not optimal.

## 4.6 Douay and Joutel Royalties

For the Douay Project, there is a 1% NSR production royalty owned by IAMGOLD which covers 37 claims over the North West and West zones at Douay (not to be confused with the separate Douay West Zone).

For the Joutel property, Teck Resources Limited (Teck) holds a 1.5% NSR royalty on certain regional mineral claims within the eastern part of Joutel. The Teck NSR does not apply to the mineral claims associated with the historic Eagle-Telbel Mine Trend. Teck has a right to receive a one-time payment of $1,250,000 within 60 days of start of commercial production on these mineral claims. This one-time payment is considered as a pre-existing obligation in accordance with the JV Agreement and will be settled by Agnico Eagle.

As part of the terms of the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV, Maple Gold and Agnico Eagle each retain a 2% NSR royalty on the property they contributed to the JV, each with aggregate buyback provisions of $40 million.

SLR is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights, or other obligations related to the JV Agreement or any other underlying agreements.

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

## 5.1 Accessibility

The Douay property is readily accessible from Amos via Provincial Highway 109, which is an all-weather paved two lane highway that crosses the property. It is closely paralleled by a high voltage electric power line that runs between Amos and Matagami. The Joutel property can also be accessed from Amos using Provincial Highway QC-109, then using secondary Route QC-812 for approximately 15 km to the old Eagle-Telbel Mine Road, and then further northwards on that road for approximately 5 km.

## 5.2 Climate

During the year, the temperature varies from -24°C to 23°C and is rarely below -40°C or above 30°C. The warm season lasts for four months, from May to September with an average daily high temperature above 16°C. The warmest month is July, with an average high of 23°C and low of 11°C. The cold season temperature (from December to March) averages below 5°C, with the coldest month being January with a low of -24°C and high of -12°C.

From June to January, southwest winds are dominant, while from February to May, the northwest winds prevail. Winds have a typical velocity varying between 11 km/h and 14 km/h, for an average of 13 km/h during the year.

The area receives an average of 928 mm of precipitation annually. Average monthly precipitation ranges from 48 mm in February to 103 mm in September. Snow can fall from October to April, however, significant accumulations are normally limited to the months of November to March. Snowfall averages 54 mm (expressed in mm of water) per month for these five months. In the Joutel area, accumulation of over 1.5 m to 2.0 m of snow during the winter is possible.

Exploration and operations can be conducted throughout the year, however, occasionally, extreme weather conditions have been known to hamper activities, with extreme cold or blizzard conditions in winters and forest fires during dry summer periods.

## 5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The region has a rich mining history. The local labour force, suppliers, and services are sufficient to support a mining operation. The closest towns are Amos (population 12,671, 2011 census), located approximately 130 km south of the Douay deposit, and Matagami (population 1,526, 2011 census), located 55 km northeast of the deposit. Val d'Or, the nearest major centre, is approximately 200 km south of the deposit.

The access road and power line are adequate for a mining operation. On the Douay West zone, a shaft was collared and sunk to a depth of approximately 10 m (top of bedrock), and the mining surface installations (headframe, hoist and two air compressors, office, etc.) were installed by Aurizon. The hoist is a Canadian Ingersol Rand 72 x 60 PE-1; Serial Number 1530-B and is fitted with a 575 V/60 Hz electric motor. This building also includes an office, a kitchen, sleeping and sanitary facilities, as well as a core shack. A new 75-person (subsequently downsized to 45) camp was built in late 2017-early 2018 just to the west of Highway 109. The current water and electrical power supply are adequate for proposed exploration work.

There are significant sand and gravel deposit at the exit from the highway to the access road. Highway 109 was constructed on eskers and material was quarried from a pit during construction.

## 5.4 Physiography

The Douay area is characterized by generally flat topography with occasional low relief drumlins and eskers, largely covered by black spruce forests, and swamps. The vertical relief in the area is low with a mean altitude of 290 MASL.

Very few outcrops occur on the eastern and western parts of the Douay property but are locally abundant in the central part. A single stripped outcrop is known within the Mineral Resource area (Porphyry Zone). The overburden consists of a peat layer overlying argillaceous and sandy material, which in turn overlies beds of fluvio-glacial till with lesser clay.

The Joutel area is similar to Douay's, with several outcrops noted, particularly on the McClure block claims. Topographic relief is modest, with lowest altitude of 275 MASL at the Harricana River and a few hills with summit elevations of up to 370 MASL. The Harricana River, with some permanent stream tributaries, crosses the entire property in a northwest-southeast direction. This body of water is considered environmentally sensitive by the government of Québec, and additional limitations apply to allowed work in its vicinity.

# 6.0 HISTORY

## 6.1 Prior Ownership

The claims comprising the original Douay property were staked by INCO Gold Ltd. (INCO) in 1976. Vior optioned the property from INCO in 1986 and subsequently earned a 100% interest. The original claims were segregated into several properties, including the Douay and Douay West properties

In 1992, SOQUEM optioned part of the Douay property but terminated its option in 1994.

In February 1995, Cambior Inc. (Cambior) entered into an option agreement but did not renew its option for 1996.

In 1996, Aurizon Mines Ltd. (Aurizon) entered into an option agreement whereby it could earn a 50% interest in the Douay and Douay West properties by spending C$17 million. In 2000, Aurizon relinquished its option after having spent C$5 million.

In mid-2010, Aurvista acquired an initial 25% interest in the Douay property from Vior, subject to certain work commitments and payments. Aurvista's interest was gradually increased by making additional payments and exploration expenditures to the current 100%. In November 2017, Aurvista changed its name to Maple Gold.

On February 2, 2021, Maple Gold and Agnico Eagle signed a JV Agreement pursuant to which the parties formed a 50/50 joint-venture that incorporates Maple Gold's Douay Gold Project and Agnico Eagle's contiguous Joutel Gold Project into a consolidated JV Property package.

The claims of the Joutel property had formed part of a larger land package held by Agnico Eagle since prior to the 1990s. Mining leases held at that time were converted to normal claims, which now have registration dates of 2004 and 2013.

## 6.2 Exploration, and Development History

### 6.2.1 Douay Project

Using airborne geophysical survey results as the primary targeting tool, INCO discovered three deposits: the Main Zone (MZ), 531 Zone, and the Douay West Zone, in 1976, 1986, and 1990 respectively. Forty-four drill holes totalling 8,656 m were completed on the Douay West Zone in 1990 and 1991. There was sufficient information to permit an initial tonnage and grade estimate.

Vior obtained an option on the Project in 1986 and earned a 100% interest in January 1992. During the earn-in period, Vior carried out extensive drilling on the Douay property. The initial claims were then split up into several properties, including Douay and Douay West.

In 1992, SOQUEM optioned part of the Douay property. Their exploration work included ground geophysics and diamond drilling of 22 holes totalling 6,416 m. SOQUEM defined Zone 10 and tested other induced polarization (IP) anomalies on the property. SOQUEM returned the property to Vior in 1994. During 1992 and 1993, Vior drilled targets outside the known discoveries, and further defined the 531 Zone.

Cambior signed an agreement with Vior in February 1995 to earn an interest in the property. Cambior completed 13 holes in the Douay West Zone and a feasibility study to evaluate the potential of the zone. Cambior estimated a ramp accessible resource but later relinquished its interest in the property.

Aurizon optioned the property from Vior in 1996. Following a seven-hole, 2,520 m diamond drill campaign, Aurizon completed a due diligence study in August 1996 on the Douay West Zone. Aurizon constructed a gravel road from Highway 109 to the Douay West site. In 1997, the power line, headframe, hoist building, and accessory structures were installed. The shaft was collared down to a depth of 10 m. Aurizon also drilled five holes in the Douay West Zone and six holes in other areas, totalling 6,053 m, between 1996 and 1999. In 2000, Aurizon relinquished its option after having spent approximately C$5 million on the project.

Vior reviewed all the information available on Douay in 2004 and resumed exploration, drilling 3,384 m of NQ (47.6 mm) core on the Douay West and Adam zones in March and April 2005, resulting in the definition of the Porphyry Zone. Two exploration holes were drilled east of the Adam Zone, in the syenite intrusive, now known as the Porphyry Zone. In 2005, Vior commissioned Geostat Systems International Inc. (Geostat), which is now part of SGS Canada Inc., to evaluate the resources and prepare a pre-feasibility study for an open pit mine on the Douay West Zone. Geostat estimated a Probable Mineral Reserve of 269,726 t with an average diluted grade of 4.74 g/t Au (Geostat, 2005).

During the 2006 to 2007 drilling campaign, 53 drill holes were completed on the Douay West and other adjacent properties. Twenty-three of these holes were on the Douay West Zone. A trench was also excavated on the syenite complex.

In 2007, Vior commissioned Geostat to update its August 2005 Mineral Resource estimate and supporting NI 43-101 Technical Report based on the new drilling (Vior, 2007). The Douay West Mineral Resource was updated using information from the 2006 to 2007 drilling campaign. Geostat estimated Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at a 3 g/t Au cut-off grade. Inferred Mineral Resources were also estimated.

In 2009, Vior re-logged and re-interpreted the drill hole data associated with the Douay West Zone.

In 2010, SGS updated the Mineral Resource estimate and completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) on the Douay West Zone. SGS estimated the resource at Douay West based on a 4 g/t Au cut-off grade.

In mid-2010, Aurvista, now Maple Gold, acquired an initial 25% interest in Douay from Vior, subject to certain work commitments and payments. Aurvista gradually increased its interest to the current 100% by making additional payments and exploration expenditures.

All mineral resource estimates mentioned above are historical in nature and cannot be relied upon. A QP has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and Maple Gold is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

### 6.2.2 Joutel Project

Agnico Eagle's Joutel property was the site of the Eagle-Telbel gold mines. The exploration in the immediate area of the Joutel gold property started in early 1962, following the discovery of two massive sulphide copper-zinc deposits, the Joutel copper mine in 1958 and the Poirier mine in 1959 (Barnett et al., 1982; Simard and Genest, 1990). The deposits were located approximately 5.0 km and 6.5 km south of the Eagle West gold pit. From 1962 to 1964, Equity Exploration focused its work on the search for base metals and carried out drilling on coincident ground magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) anomalies.

Significant gold mineralization was found in proximity to an EM conductor, however, it was not related to it (Simard and Genest, 1990).

From 1966 onward, Eagle Gold Mines Ltd. (formerly Equity Exploration) carried out development on an auriferous pyrite deposit. Underground development was initiated in 1967 (Barnett et al., 1982) and continued until 1970. In 1972, after merging of Agnico Mines Limited and Eagle Gold Mines Ltd., mining development resumed and in 1974 the first gold was produced by regular and sustained production (Barnett et al. 1982; Simard and Genest, 1990). In 1982, a second shaft, Telbel, was sunk to exploit the southeast and depth extension of the Eagle deposit (Simard and Genest, 1990).

As of December 31, 1989, a total of 5.3 Mt at an average grade of 6.4 g/t Au containing 30,069 kg of gold and 6,780 kg Ag had been produced by the Eagle-Telbel mine. At the time, it was estimated that remaining proven reserves were 1.7 Mt grading 6.75 g/t Au (Simard and Genest, 1990). By November 1993, approximately 1.1 million ounces (Moz) of gold had been produced (Lopatka, 1994). Approximately 85% of the gold came from underground production (Eagle well and Telbel mines) and the remainder came from a shallow open pit referred to as Eagle West, located west-southwest of the Eagle shaft (Lopatka and Mullen, 1995).

During the production period at the Eagle-Telbel mine, the Joutel property claims extended further to the northwest and east-northeast. Exploration carried out from the early 1960s to mid-1990s included several geological and geophysical field surveys and diamond drilling. On the eastern claims, known then as the McClure project, exploration was carried out by Serem Ltée (in 1965), Foster Lake (in 1967), and Mines Carsen (in 1969). Agnico Eagle and the Cominco-Agnico Eagle JV completed exploration work in 1978-1982 and in 1987-1994.

Exploration drilling carried out outside the mine area, on the McClure project, intercepted gold mineralization associated with strong ankeritization in bleached tuffs, analogous to the mineralized tuffs at the Eagle West deposit and at the exploration level of the Telbel shaft (at 3,150 ft). A significant gold intercept of 18.38 g/t Au over 0.9 m associated with quartz-ankerite veins was observed (Lopatka, 1992b, 1994).

In 2011, Visible Gold Mines Inc. (Visible Mines) entered into an option agreement with Agnico Eagle to acquire a 50% interest in the Joutel property. During the earn-in period in 2011 and 2012, Visible Mines carried out drilling which focused on EM conductors defined by Agnico Eagle, during the 1980s, along the northwest striking Harricana Fault and to the east of the Telbel shaft on the McClure claims. Although the alteration and mineralization styles were comparable to those at the Eagle-Telbel mine, the gold results from the limited drilling program, while highly anomalous, did not yield potentially economic intercepts.

During the 2011 drilling program, Visible Mines completed three drill holes designed to follow up on gold intercepts from drilling done by previous operators. Several gold intercepts were obtained, e.g., 4.2 g/t Au over 3.0m; 4.43 g/t Au over 3.0m, and 1.63 g/t Au over 3.0 m. The best gold grade intercepts were associated with quartz-sulphide veinlets and veins within a fine grained felsite, not described previously in the Eagle-Telbel area. This could potentially represent a new mineralization style.

In the 1980s, Agnico Eagle completed a shallow IP survey which yielded several chargeability anomalies. These were, however, interpreted to reflect variations in overburden thickness rather than the presence of disseminated sulphide. In winter 2021, the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV covered the entire McClure area with a modern pole-dipole, n=1-20 IP survey which confirmed the presence of coincident EM conductors and chargeability anomalies across the entire McClure property. The anomalies were confirmed by high resolution airborne EM and magnetic survey completed by the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV in early 2022.

All Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates mentioned above are historical in nature and cannot be relied upon. A QP has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and Maple Gold is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

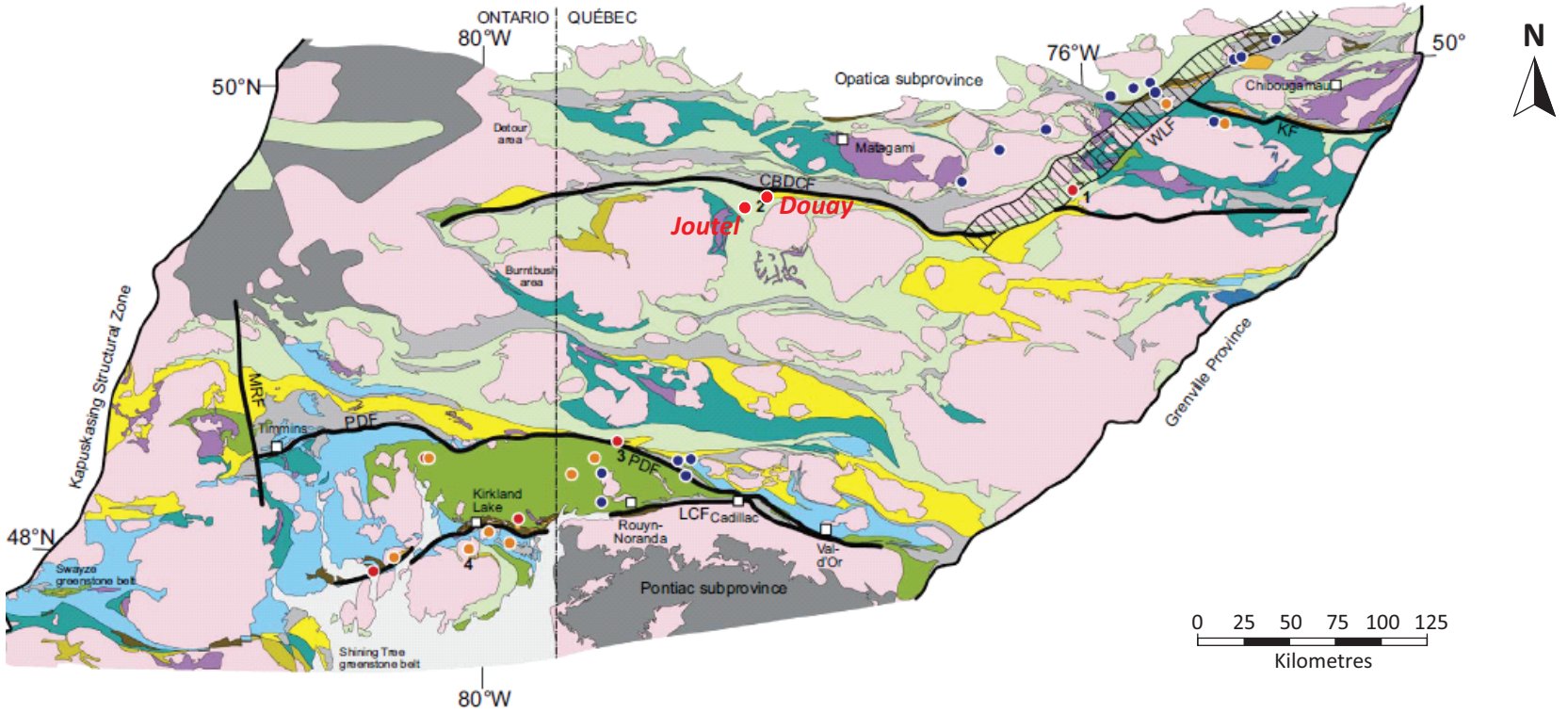
# 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

## 7.1 Regional Geology

The Douay and Joutel properties lie within the northern portion of the Abitibi Sub-province of the Superior Province in northwestern Québec (Figure 7-1). In very general terms, the Abitibi Sub-province is comprised of Late Archean metavolcanic rocks, related synvolcanic intrusions, and clastic metasedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean-aged alkaline intrusions and Paleoproterozoic-aged diabase dykes. The traditional Abitibi Greenstone Belt stratigraphic model envisages lithostratigraphic units deposited in autochthonous successions, with their current complex map pattern distribution developed through the interplay of multiphase folding and faulting (Heather, 1998). As now preserved, the Abitibi Greenstone Belt displays an alternation of east-west trending granitic-gneissic terrains and volcano-sedimentary belts with superimposed east-west trending folds and regional scale shear zones or faults.

The Harricana-Turgeon Greenstone Belt (HTGB), within which both properties are found, is the most northwesterly element of the Abitibi Sub-province and includes the Matagami, Brouillan, Joutel, and Casa Berardi mining districts. The HTGB extends in an east-west direction for 150 km, has a north-south width of 60 km to 90 km, and is divided into 12 lithotectonic domains (Lacroix et al., 1990). Eight of these consist of basaltic or basaltic to komatiitic metavolcanic accumulations containing thin horizons of interflow pelagic, epiclastic, and chemical sediments, representing former submarine lava plains. Two of the domains comprise basaltic to rhyolitic units and are interpreted as volcanic arcs with one or several central volcanic complexes (Brouillan-Matagami and Joutel-Raymond domains). Age dating places the volcanic activity between 2,720 Ma and 2,730 Ma. Two other domains are sedimentary (Taïbi and Matagami) and include rhythmic sequences of turbiditic sandstone-siltstone-shale, Algoma-type banded iron formations, and conglomerates containing plutonic and volcanic pebbles. A maximum age of 2,696 Ma has been determined for conglomeratic sandstones from the Taïbi domain. Nineteen granitoids found within and on the edges of the HTGB have been grouped into four structural families: pre-tectonic, pre- to early tectonic, syn- to late tectonic and late to post-tectonic. The pre- to early tectonic plutons are presumed to be subvolcanic and are generally associated with the volcanism of central complexes (Lacroix et al., 1990).

Four periods of deformation have been recognized in the region, including D1 and D2 as the two major episodes. D1 deformation produced large open folds, with axes trending in an east-west direction or in a northwest-southeast direction. D2 deformation produced a strong penetrative schistosity oriented in an east-west direction. D3 and D4 deformation events imparted crenulation cleavages oriented in northeast and north-northeast directions. The HTGB hosts a large, anastomosing network of local to regional scale shear zones, with the preferential orientations being east-west, northwest-southeast, and north-northeast-south-southwest. Deformation and/or shear zones seem to be preferentially located along the contacts between lithotectonic domains occupied by graphitic sedimentary units (Lacroix et al., 1990).




Legend:

Intrusions
- Au Deposit
- Au Prospect
- Unknown fertility
1. Lac Bachelor
2. Douay
3. Beattie
4. Otto

Faults
- CBDCF Casa Berardi Douay Cameron Fault
- KF Kapunapotagen Fault
- PDF Porcupine-Destor Fault
- LCF Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault
- MRF Mattagami River Fault
- WLF Wedding-Lamarck deformation zone

PROTEROZOIC
- Sedimentary rock

ARCHEAN
- Granitic to tonalitic intrusions
- Mafic to ultramafic intrusions
- Paragneiss

ABITIBI EPISODE (ASSEMBLAGE)
(Timiskaming)
- Conglomerate and wacke
- Volcanic rock

(Porcupine)
- Turbidites and volcanic rock

2704 - 2695 Ma (Blake River)
2710 - 2704 Ma (Tisdale)
2719 - 2711 Ma (Kidd-Munro)
2723 - 2720 Ma (Stoughton-Roquemaure)
2734 - 2724 Ma (Deloro)
(Pacaud)
>2750 Ma

Figure 7-1

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Generalized Geology of the Abitibi Sub-Province**

*April 2022*

***Source: Modified from Fayol et al., 2016***

## 7.2 Local Geology

### 7.2.1 Douay Property

The rocks in the Douay area consist of meta-volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the HTGB, which is located in the northwestern part of the Abitibi Sub-province. The regional metamorphism is of greenschist facies. Rocks are east-west striking and sub-vertically dipping.

Four regional lithostratigraphic domains are recognized in the area, from north to south:

- Orvilliers-Desmazures Basaltic Domain (5 km wide)
- Taïbi Sediments Domain (1.5 km wide)
- Cartwright Hills Basaltic to Komatiitic Basaltic Domain (less than 2 km wide)
- Joutel-Raymond Basaltic-Rhyolitic Domain (greater than 5 km wide)

These lithostratigraphic domains are bounded to the north by the Orvilliers pluton, which is of quartz granodiorite to monzodiorite composition, and to the south by the Mistaouac pluton, which is of a tonalite to diorite composition. The Orviliers-Desmazures domain is only found north of the Douay-Joutel claims and is not described further.

A major regional deformation zone, the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone (CBDZ) broadens significantly in the Douay and Joutel areas. The interpreted northern limit of the CBDZ, known as the Casa Berardi North Fault (CBNF), bisects the northern portion of the Douay Project in an east-west direction, straddling the Taïbi/Cartwright Hills Group boundary. The CBDZ is manifested by multiple zones of intense ductile or brittle deformation, depending on location and host rock characteristics, as well as the presence of often graphitic east-west faults.

The CBNF, which juxtaposes significantly younger Taïbi Group basinal sedimentary, volcaniclastic, and pyroclastic rocks against older Cartwright Hills Group rocks, is associated spatially with the Douay alkaline intrusive complex and its gold mineralization.

The interpreted southern boundary of the CBDZ, known as the Casa Berardi South Fault (CBSF), coincides with a segment of the northwest-southeast Harricana Deformation Zone, and its east-west continuation, the Joutel Deformation Zones. The Eagle-Telbel pyritic gold deposits are spatially associated with the Harricana portion of the CBSF and may extend to the east onto the Joutel segment. Both Harricana and Joutel Deformation zones are characterized by intense and pervasive ductile deformation as evidenced by strong and continuous foliation development.

The Taïbi Basin forms an east-west trending belt consisting of wackes, mudrocks, polymictic conglomerates, iron formations, intermediate to mafic volcaniclastic and felsic pyroclastic rocks, transitional mafic flows, and sub-volcanic intrusives. The Cartwright Hills Group consists manly of tholeiitic basalts, ultramafic intrusions and flows, with lesser interflow epiclastic and chemical sedimentary as well as felsic volcanic rocks (Figure 7-2).

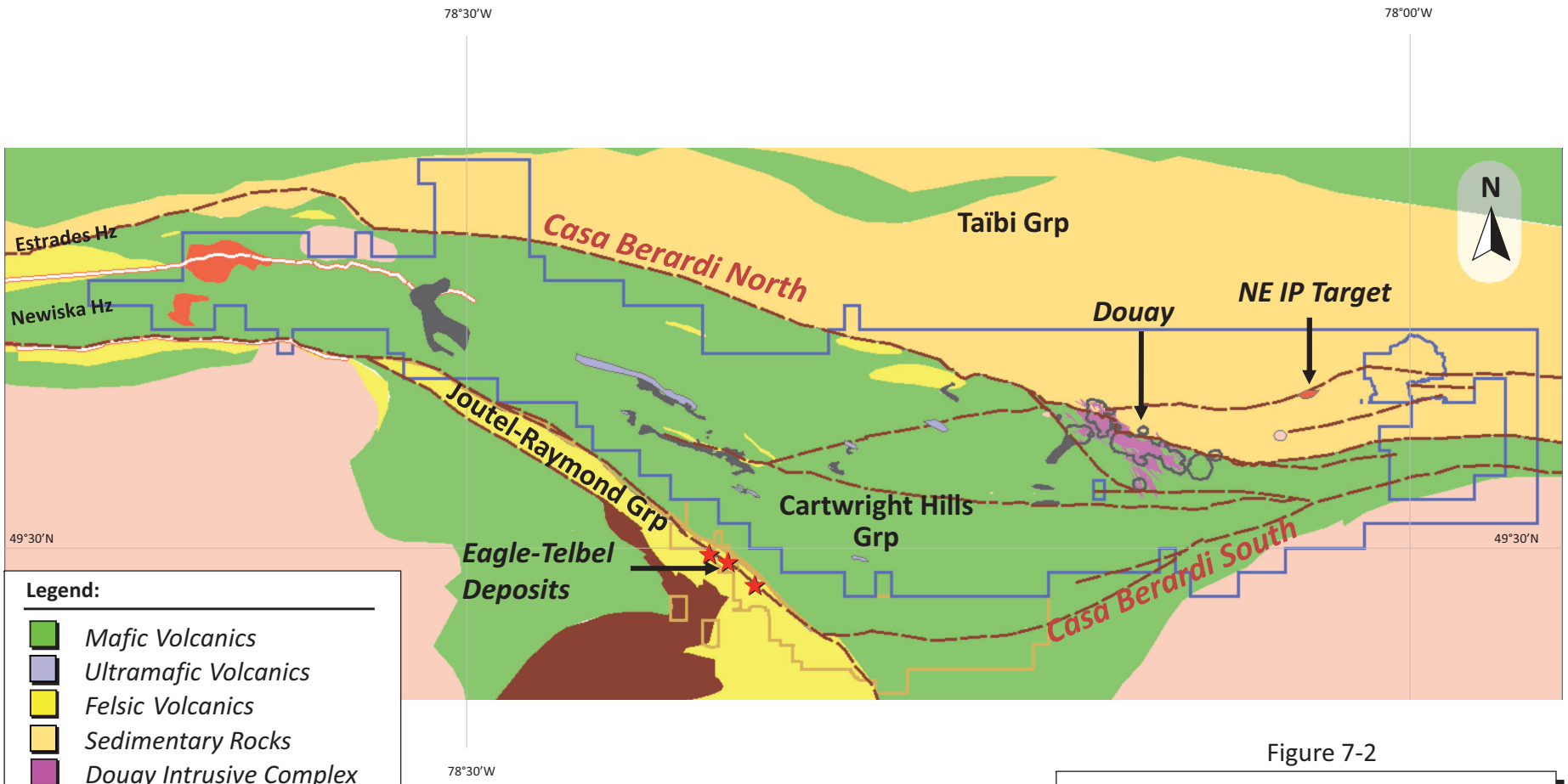
### 7.2.2 Joutel Property

In the Joutel area, the uppermost cycle of the Joutel Volcanic Complex, called Mine Sequence of the Joutel Camp, consists of a thick footwall rhyodacitic to dacitic pyroclastic unit, overlain by interbedded clastic and chemical sedimentary units, fine to coarse felsic pyroclastics, and mafic flows. Within the sequence,

a continuous horizon termed the Main Iron Carbonate Horizon (MICH), with strong iron carbonate alteration and veining, hosted the bulk of past production (Figure 7-2).

In the mine area and to the northwest, the Mine Sequence is overlain by the Harricana Sedimentary Sequence, which is in fault contact with the Cartwright Mafic Volcanic Sequence to the north. To the southeast, the Harricana Sedimentary Sequence thins rapidly, and a complex sequence of predominantly felsic tuffs (C-Horizon hanging wall - North Mine Horizon footwall), with various clastic and chemical sediment units, occurs between the Harricana Sedimentary and Cartwright sequences. The two iron carbonate units have also been identified as secondary exploration targets.

These sequences are cut by major east-northeast to northeast trending Proterozoic diabase dykes.




April 2022

Source: SLR, 2022

Figure 7-2

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Local and Property Geology Map**

## 7.3 Property Geology

### 7.3.1 Douay Property

Rocks of the Douay property are generally metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. Three distinct rock units are present on the property (Micon, 2018):

- A sedimentary sequence (Taïbi Group) composed of turbiditic mudrocks and wacke, siltstones, iron formation, conglomerates, felsic volcanics and pyroclastics, and minor basalts. The Taïbi Group (<2,696 ± 2.6 Ma) rests unconformably on the Cartwright Sequence (2,721±3.1 Ma) with both originating in a deep marine environment.
- A magmatic sequence (Cartwright Hills Group) composed mostly of massive and pillowed flows of Mg- and Fe-basalts of tholeiitic affinity with minor ultramafic flows and gabbroic intrusions. The Cartwright Sequence also contains a series of dykes and sills composed of co-magmatic gabbros; sedimentary interflow horizons including laminated cherts; as well as interflow felsic pyroclastics and flows.

An alkaline intrusive complex (2,676 ± 5 Ma), intruding the Cartwright Sequence, includes syenite (<5% modal quartz), quartz syenite, monzonite and, locally, granite and aplite, with lesser carbonatite and alkaline gabbro. A recent date on the main syenite to quartz monzonite phase gave an age of 2,690.1 ± 0.96 Ma (Mathieu, 2022). Morphologically, these tend to occur as dykes and dyke swarms rather than as plutons. At least five textural types of syenitic rocks are recognized in the Douay intrusive complex:

- Aphyric
- Porphyritic with feldspar phenocrysts
- Aplitic
- Porphyritic with quartz and feldspar phenocrysts
- Pegmatitic

Gold zones on the Douay property are genetically and spatially linked to the presence or proximity of the syenitic intrusive complex. Mineralization as currently known extends approximately two kilometres along (structural) strike, and approximately 0.5 km across strike beyond the currently defined limits of the intrusive complex. Douay West, the most studied zone, occurs at the western extremity of the system.

At Douay West, basalts represent the prevalent lithological assembly. They constitute more than 75% of the volcanic sequence with a stratigraphic thickness of over 400 m. They overlie gabbroic units and are primarily of two types: massive and pillowed, locally variolitic, with minor amygdaloidal flows.

Massive basalts are of apple green to forest green colour. They are homogeneous, aphanitic to coarse grained, with equigranular fine grained texture being the most common. They are commonly moderately magnetic. Varioles are common in the basalts, rarely exceeding five millimetres in diameter. Massive basalts can be non-magnetic and poorly mineralized. Mafic dykes, shears, and/or fault zones are present. The rocks are locally strongly Fe-carbonate altered, particularly in proximity to gold mineralization. Chloritization may also be significant, and weak to moderate sericitization is also common. Epidote is most common, peripheral to gold mineralization.

Pillowed basalts are often interlayered with massive to variolitic basalts. The pillows seldom exceed one metre in size and can be jointed or floating in the matrix. The pillow ends generally taper to less than one centimetre and can be distinguished by the chloritic alteration associated with the chilled margins.

Gabbros constitute approximately 20% of the basalt units and are generally forest green in colour, massive, and very homogeneous. Grain size varies between one and three millimetres and diabasic texture is common. Occasionally, a glomerocrystalline texture, with less than 10% of amphiboles grains from two to four millimetres, has been observed. Diabasic texture is sometimes masked either near the contact with basalts, by the presence of a chilled zone reaching several metres locally, or near the mineralized zones by the effects of leaching and/or carbonatization. This rock is slightly to strongly magnetic.

Strongly altered and deformed basalts or fine grained gabbros are observed between graphitic shear zones. The protolith of these rocks is frequently unrecognizable, though massive or amygdaloidal facies can sometimes be identified. The alteration zones of white to greenish grey colour are the result of the intense leaching, albitization, carbonatization, silicification, sericitization, hematization, and pyritization. The most altered zones were likely volcanoclastic rocks of mafic and sometimes felsic composition. They have been described as mafic to felsic tuffs, cherts, exhalites, ferruginous sediments, iron formation, breccias, and even agglomerates by previous workers. Foliation is omnipresent and thin discontinuous graphitic horizons are frequently found in the alteration zones (Micon, 2018).

The geology of Zones 531 and 10 is very similar to that of Douay West as described above; in both cases, syenite is not an important host rock for gold mineralization. In contrast, at Nika, Porphyry, and Zone 20, gold mineralization is closely associated with the presence of an irregular syenitic dyke swarm, with contact and brecciated zones being of particular importance for gold mineralization.

The North West, Main, and Central Zone areas are underlain by a predominantly sedimentary sequence (Taïbi Group) composed of turbiditic mudrock and wacke, felsic pyroclastics and some conglomerate, with only minor mafic volcanics. Iron formation is absent; the southernmost portion of this sequence is clearly recognized geophysically as a relatively monotonous magnetic low, particularly to the east of the North West Zone, i.e., in the interval from the Central to Main zones.

### 7.3.2 Joutel Property

The Joutel property consists, from south to north, of the Footwall Felsic Sequence, followed by the Mine Sequence (the top of the Raymond-Joutel Group), the Harricana Sedimentary Sequence (or the Harricana Group), a tuff sequence, and then the Cartwright Hills Group (Lopatka and Mullan, 1995).

The Footwall Felsic Sequence, as observed in drilling, consists of quartz-eye tuffs, chlorite shard tuffs, lapilli tuffs, and quartz-feldspar porphyroblastic, feldspar phenocrystic, and quartz shard sub-units. Fault gouge is limited to ankeritic zones in hematized sections. Bedding is common, in general manifested as chlorite-sericite laminae. Contacts tend to be gradational.

The principal alteration observed in the footwall rocks consist of hematization and chloritization. Alteration occurs as pervasive zones of variable intensity of one dominant alteration type. Within these broad alteration zones, other alteration types such as chloritization, calcification, ankeritization, and bleaching, occur as narrow discreet bands or weak broader alteration. Minor fuchsite occurs locally as millimetric lensoid aggregates parallel to foliation in sericitic zones. Broader zones of alteration are generally sub-conformable to stratigraphy.

Mineralization in the footwall felsic rocks consists of trace to 1% fine crystalline pyrite. More rarely, mineralization occurs as stringers and small bleb-aggregates associated with veinlets of quartz-carbonate (calcite). Strong chlorite alteration is associated with most of these veinlets. Some of the veinlets are anomalous in copper, and locally visible gold has been noted in them. Geochemical pathfinder association is poorly defined with local copper (over 1,000 ppm), zinc (very locally over 1000 ppm), barium (over 250

ppm), arsenic (2 ppm to 6 ppm), and loss on ignition (LOI 5% to 10%, likely reflecting micas and carbonates).

The Mine Sequence consists of Limey and Slaty Sediments, MICH, Transition Zone, Quartz-Eye Tuff, Cherry Sediments, and Agglomerate Mine Andesite. In addition to MICH, the principal host of mineralization, Cherty (graphitic) Sediments and Mine Andesite are known to locally host economic grade mineralization. The Harricana Sedimentary Sequence, which overlies the Mine Sequence, is characterized by fine clastic sediments (argillites, graphitic-pyritic argillites, siltstones), with lesser chert or cherty sediments and sections of nodular and massive pyrite, particularly near the southern limit of the unit. Zones of ankeritized or ankeritic siltstones can be encountered within the sediments. Gold mineralization is associated with silicified argillite containing up to 10% pyrite. The sedimentary sequence shows elevated background arsenic (100 ppm to 300 ppm).

The North Mine Horizon is located at the contact of the Harricana Sedimentary Sequence with the Cartwright Mafic-Ultramafic Volcanic Sequence. To the east, the C-Horizon tuffaceous unit limits the extent of the Harricana Group. The C-Horizon footwall tuff consists of feldspar porphyritic tuff to tuffaceous sediments with interlayers of laminated siltstone and greywacke. The C-Horizon represents another iron carbonate horizon within the Joutel area. The character of this iron carbonate makes it more similar to the chert iron carbonate of the Upper Mine Sequence than to the main iron carbonate of the Lower Mine Sequence. The anomalous gold values are associated with massive iron carbonate mineralized with up to 30% pyrite.

The C-Horizon hanging wall consists of quartz eye, chloritic shard tuff beds with thickness varying from several centimetres to metres, and tuffaceous fragment debris flow horizons. The unit is generally strongly sheared, with a central broad zone of concentrated gouge zones and strongly sheared to broken rock. Quartz-carbonate veins are distributed evenly throughout the unit. Generally, they are oriented parallel to the regional schistosity. Mineralization consists of trace to locally 2% to 3% fine disseminated pyrite in tuffs and in veins. Gold grades are generally low throughout the unit, however, values of several hundred ppb Au can be encountered locally.

Cartwright Mafic to Ultramafic Volcanic Sequence consists mainly of mafic to ultramafic flows (both characterized by relatively high Ni values) with minor intermediate interflow tuffs. A gradational change is observed near the lower contact (approaching the North Mine Horizon sediments) from mafic-ultramafic flows to intermediate volcanics (chlorite shard, ash flow, lapilli tuffs) and is then followed by a transition zone to clastic sediments. Contacts between the intercalated ultramafic flows and basalts are quite abrupt. Local zones of shearing are developed within the basalt.

## 7.4 Structural Setting

### 7.4.1 Douay Property

At the Douay property, rock units form east-west to east-southeast trending litho-tectonic assemblages The rock assemblages appear to be dissected by three main sets of east, northwest, and, to a lesser extent, northeast striking faults, interpreted from the drill data and breaks in the magnetic data. The east and northwest striking faults represent the Casa Berardi and Douay regional trends, respectively. Both sets locally connect to form an east-west fault system interpreted as dextral transpressive, forming the northern part of the CBDZ (Speidel, et al., 2019).

At the drill core scale, foliation development is not pervasive, focused at lithological or alteration contact zones. Foliation is generally well developed in the rhyolite, rhyodacite, sedimentary rocks, and

carbonatite bodies and represents metric to decametric wide, major ductile to brittle-ductile shear zones encountered typically, but not exclusively, on the margins of intrusive bodies. These structures appear to have formed with development of breccia zones of various sizes. Generally, the breccias, including crackled, chaotic, and mosaic breccias, are either monomictic or polymictic with a quartz, calcite, or chlorite matrix. In the sedimentary and felsic rock units, the shear zone foliation is locally crenulated without significant development of any new fabric. In addition, minor shear zones, joints, and veinlets with lesser veins are common structures in all rock units. The veinlets are often sheared and form extensional structures of various sizes with calcite, epidote, chlorite, or quartz infill (Speidel, et al., 2019).

Graphitic shear zones are common at Douay West. They are sub-concordant with the stratigraphy and, though they reach up to 30 m in true thickness, they rarely exceed 10 m. The mafic composition of the sheared rocks reflects that of the protolith affected by this focused deformation, although sheared graphitic interflow sedimentary horizons are also present. Choritization and carbonatization (generally intense) are the most common alterations within these shear zones. Pyrite, though not characteristic, is frequently present. Anomalous gold values can sometimes be found.

Schistosity, as noted in the orientation tests in drill holes and interpreted from geological and geophysical data, appears to generally be east-southeast (090º to 110º) and is typically steeply dipping (60° to 85°) to the south; this fault set is described by Maple Gold as forming part of the Casa Berardi set. A second set of structures, generally oriented east-southeast (approximately 105°) dips more shallowly, i.e., approximately 50° to 60° to the southwest. The mixed pyroclastics and sedimentary rocks located north of the principal syenitic intrusive complex are definitively more strongly and pervasively deformed.

### 7.4.2 Joutel Property

The Joutel property overlaps the intersection between the northwest-southeast Harricana Deformation Zone and the east-west Joutel Deformation Zone, which collectively mark the southern limit of the CBDZ (Figure 7-3).

Foliation development is pervasive in the Footwall Felsic and Mine sequences but drops off rapidly to the north, with the Mine Andesite, Harricana Sedimentary, and Cartwright Hills groups being only locally foliated.

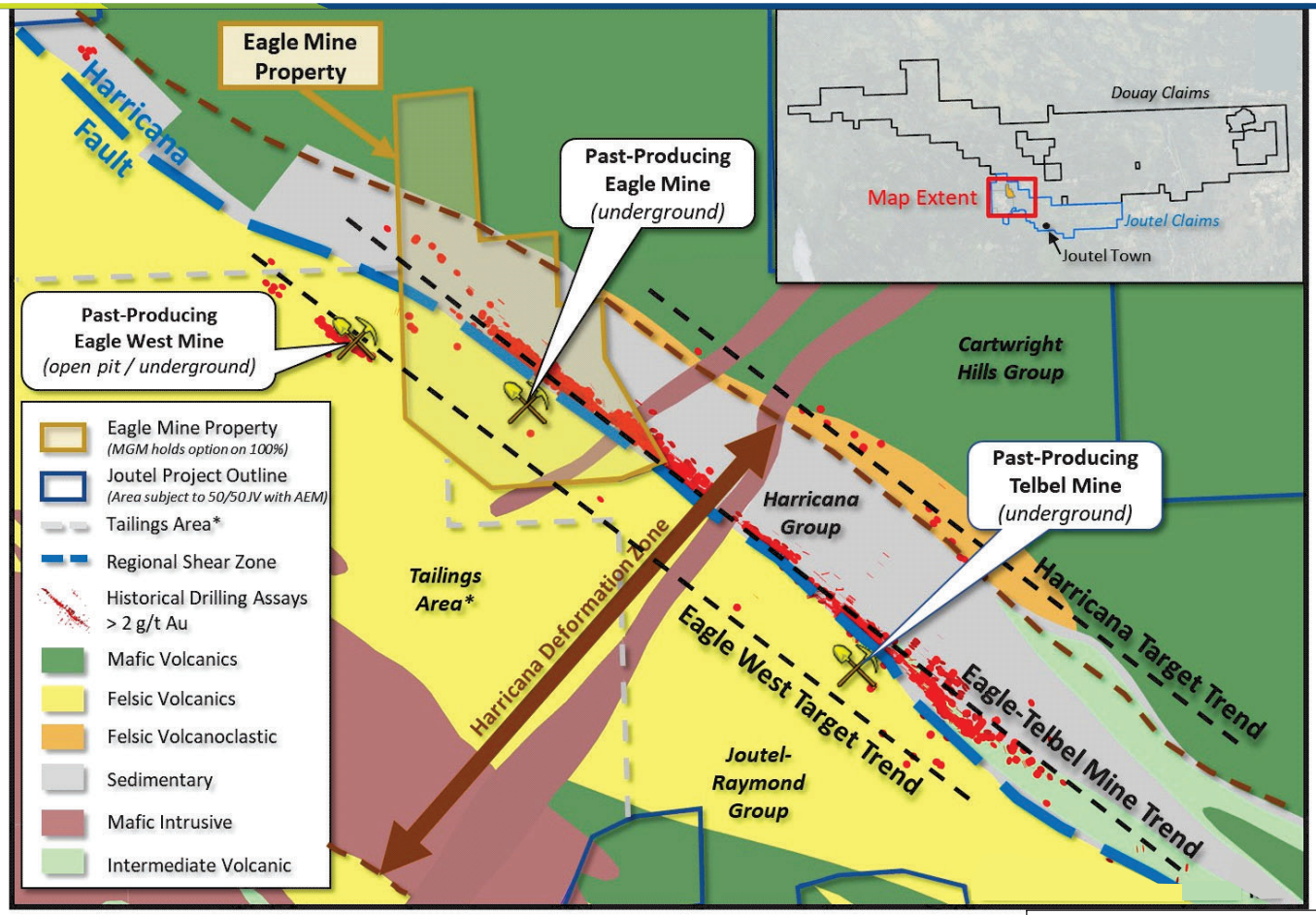



Figure 7-3

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Joutel Property Geology Map**

*April 2022*

***Source: SLR, 2022***

## 7.5 Mineralization

### 7.5.1 Douay Property

At Douay, sulphide minerals, from most to least abundant, include pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser pyrrhotite and rare molybdenite, sphalerite, and galena. Native gold is also occasionally noted in drill core. Sporadic brownish to pinkish pyrrhotite is generally magnetic but rarely euhedral. Pyrite occurs in several generations and varies from euhedral (cubic) to subhedral. Chalcopyrite is typically subhedral. In addition to disseminations, pyrite is also found as veinlets, fracture coatings, and can be stretched or rounded (within deformation zones). It is also found as blebs, in bands, semi-massive, in more or less deformed nodules, or framboidal. Grain size is variable, from very fine sub-millimetric to centimetric.

While overall pyrite abundance cannot be directly correlated to gold abundance at the deposit scale, some fine grained pyrite is always present in gold zones.

Gold mineralization appears to be associated with the following features:

- Proximity of a major fault to provide a plumbing system and structural permeability.
- Interlayering of different lithological units, especially mafic with felsic units or with syenitic intrusions. These are thought to provide rheological contrasts to focus deformation, alteration, and mineralization.
- The presence of chemically favourable mafic units providing iron for sulphidation of mafic minerals.
- The presence (for proximal style of mineralization) or proximity (for more distal style) of syenitic intrusions, mostly dyke swarms or narrow injections, interpreted to represent the source of metals and sulphur.
- Sulphides averaging 2% but varying from trace to 5%.

There are at least four generations of pyrite. From oldest to youngest, these are:

- Sedimentary pyrite: nodular, framboidal, massive or banded, common in argillites. While pyrite abundance may be significant, in general this type of pyrite is not auriferous.
- Disseminated pyrite (± chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite), resulting from sulphidation of existing mafic minerals (particularly hornblende, biotite, or magnetite) in the basalt.
- Structurally controlled pyrite: “black pyrite” found in the matrix of breccias, and in grey quartz-calcite veinlets, often in proximity to major faults. This pyrite occasionally occurring in sub-millimetric veinlets of fracture fillings with some chlorite, can be identified by a more greyish, less brassy colour.
- Disseminated pyrite, typically euhedral, overprinting structurally controlled pyrite; possibly auriferous.

A preliminary geochemical analysis conducted in 2018 based on portable X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and whole rock data suggests the following:

- The high grade zones are a combination between different features such as the alteration, structural component (fault markers: breccia/faults/steps), sulphide contribution (pyrite), and the presence of nearby felsic or basaltic rocks. The most common structural component inside mineralization zones is brecciation at all scales.

- The type of pyrite, rather than the amount, is more the determinant for gold concentrations. The gold bearing pyrite is usually anhedral and stretched (deformed), very fine grained, disseminated, and associated with veinlets filled with quartz, carbonate-fluorite, ankerite, chlorite, and K feldspar.

#### 7.5.1.1 Mineralization Zones

The following section has been extracted largely from Maple Gold 2018 Assessment Report (Speidel, 2019), and references therein.

##### 7.5.1.1.1 Douay West Zone

The Douay West (DW) Zone is located five to thirty metres north of a graphitic fault zone. The rock located between the fault zone and the mineralized zone is relatively competent (rock quality designation (RQD) >75%). The mineralized zone extends over a strike distance of approximately one kilometre and trends 100°. The zone is composed of several sub-parallel bodies that trend from 90° to 100° and dip from -55° to -65° to the south. The drilled thickness of each of the individual bodies ranges from less than one metre up to 65 m, with metric distances between the mineralized lenses.

Gold bearing mineralization is associated with pyritized and altered (fenitized) zones.

Albitization, carbonatization (Fe-carbonate), silicification, hematitization, and biotitization as well as pyritization are the dominant alteration and mineralization patterns. Visual estimates of 1% to 30% pyrite of various types do not provide a direct estimate of expected gold grade.

Alteration is strongest in the centre of the gold zones. Weaker gold concentration in the peripheral zones is associated with weak pyritization and alteration. Foliation, laminations, and/or brecciation textures and structures are commonly present.

##### 7.5.1.1.2 Porphyry Zone

The Porphyry Zone hosts high tonnage, lower grade, structurally controlled gold mineralization. The name reflects the porphyritic texture of one of the phases of mineralized syenite. It is not a porphyry-style deposit type but is instead interpreted as an Intrusive-Related Gold System (IRGS), a class of mineral deposits defined in the 1990s.

The Porphyry Zone has an overall trend of 100° to 110° over a strike distance of 3.5 km. Its width averages approximately 650 m but is up to 1,800 m in its central part. It is composed of east-west to east-southeast oriented, sub-parallel mineralized lenses typically tens of metres thick, with some over 100 m thick. The lenses dip to the south at -60° to -65°.

##### 7.5.1.1.3 North West Zone

The North West (NW) Zone has an overall east-southeast trend over a strike distance of approximately 900 m. The overall width is approximately 400 m not including what is now called the Nika Zone. It is composed of sub-parallel mineralized lenses trending 95° to 100°, with each lens typically approximately 100 m to less than 900 m long. The mineralized bodies dip to the south at -50° to -65°, separated by less than one metre to 100 m intervals of barren rock. The lenses ranged from a drilled width of less than one metre to 40 m, with an average drilled width of 11 m.

The NW Zone is underlain by a mixed epiclastic and pyroclastic sequence with minor basalt and syenitic injections, now interpreted to form part of the Taïbi Group. Carbonatization (calcite and ankerite) and

epidote are the main alteration types seen in this area. Secondary silicification and chloritization occur. Epidote alteration is mostly restricted to basalt. Calcite, ankerite, and chlorite occur in all rock types. Silicification is associated preferentially with felsic and intermediate rocks.

#### 7.5.1.1.4 Nika Zone

The Nika Zone has an overall east-southeast trend over a strike distance of 1,000 m. The overall width is approximately 350 m. It is composed of several individual sub-parallel to joined, or multi-limbed, lenses trending 100°, with each lens typically 100 m to 1,900 m long. The mineralized bodies dip to the south at -70° to -85°, separated by less than one metre to 70 m intervals of barren rock. The lenses ranged from a drilled width of less than one metre to 60 m, with an average drilled width of 8.5 m. Geologically, the Nika Zone is very similar to the Porphyry Zone; both are underlain by a mixed basalt-syenite sequence, including some thick syenitic dykes that are well mineralized. With additional recent drilling, mineralization appears to be continuous across the NW, Nika, and Porphyry zones.

#### 7.5.1.1.5 Zone 20

Zone 20 (Z20) occurs south of the central part of the Porphyry Zone and has an overall trend of 125° over a strike distance of 600 m and a width of 300 m. Portions of the zone appear related and on trend (at 110°) with mineralized bodies in the south portion of the western Porphyry Zone. The geological context is also similar, with significant volumes of syenitic rocks mixed with somewhat lesser amounts of basalt in both cases. This zone is unique in its orientation when compared to the other zones on Douay.

Z20 is composed of sub-parallel, sub-continuous lenses trending 125°, with each lens typically 100 m to 500 m long. The mineralized bodies dip to the south at -45° to -50°, separated by less than one metre to 60 m intervals of barren rock. The lenses range from one metre to 40 m wide, but are usually less than 10 m to 20 m wide.

#### 7.5.1.1.6 Zone 10

Zone 10 (Z10) has a trend of 90° to 115° over a strike distance of 600 km. The overall width is approximately 200 m. Z10 is composed of several sub-parallel mineralized, sub-continuous lenses trending 90° to 110°, with each lens typically 100 m to 500 m long. The mineralized bodies dip to the south at -65° to -85°, separated by one metre to 70 m intervals of barren rock. The lenses range from a drilled width of one metre to 60 m, with an average drilled width of 10 m.

Z10 is underlain by mixed basalt with multiple interflow sedimentary horizons and only minor syenite, mainly present in the western portion. Geologically, this zone is therefore more similar to the relatively distal (with regard to the syenitic intrusive complex) 531 Zone.

Higher grade mineralization within Z10 is characterized by:

- Intense (polyphase?) brecciation: More than one type of breccia may be present; intense fracturing, brecciation, shearing, and fault gouge are all present, and are interpreted to mostly reflect formation of a fault breccia.
- Pyritization: The high grade gold zone contains up to 15% pyrite, compared to 1% to 3% in the surrounding rock. Pyrite is predominantly euhedral and fracture controlled, however, due to the intensity of fracturing and its high abundance, it also appears to be disseminated.
- Silicification/sericitization: The rock is pervasively silicified and sericitized overprinting the composition and textures of the protolith.

- Felsic unit: Due to intense alteration and brecciation, it is not possible to determine the protolith of the unit with certainty, however, fingers of what appear to be syenitic injections or feldspathic alteration are noted immediately below the high grade zone. Pyroclastic fragments are also present, which are indicative of felsic volcanism. Therefore, this high grade zone appears to be associated with a unit of felsic composition, which can be a syenitic intrusion, felsic volcanic, or both.

#### 7.5.1.1.7 531 Zone

The 531 Zone has a trend of 90° to 105° over a strike distance of approximately 600 m. The overall width is 300 m. It is composed of several sub-parallel mineralized, sub-continuous lenses trending 90° to 105°, with each lens typically 100 m to 500 m long. The mineralized bodies dip to the south at -60° to -75°, separated by one metre to 70 m intervals of barren rock. The lenses range from a drilled width of one metre to 60 m, with an average drilled width of 11 m.

Gold mineralization in the 531 Zone can be characterized in terms of lithology, structure, alteration, and sulphide mineralization. In general, the area is underlain by a mafic to ultramafic sequence with multiple interflow sedimentary (argillite and chert) horizons. Three styles of gold mineralization can be distinguished:

- Anomalous to low gold grades (100 ppb Au to 700 ppb Au) are often found associated with abundant (5% to 15%) pyrite as disseminations or aggregates. Rarely, thin (centimetric), semi-massive pyrite bands can be observed within or very close to fractured chert beds and/or argillites ("exhalites") between strongly sheared and/or fractured basaltic flows.
- Gold grades tend to increase significantly, from 1.5 g/t Au to over 10 g/t Au, when discrete (typically one to five metres thick, but broader in some cases) structural features such as brecciation, strong fracturing, and/or shearing intersect syenite contaminated (or feldspar-carbonate altered) and silicified and carbonate altered basalts. Pyrite content in these zones tends to be between 2% and 5% mainly as fine (sub- to one millimetre) disseminated subhedral grains and hairline fracture-filling veinlets.
- Broader gold mineralization associated with bleached, relatively homogenous, and competent micro-brecciated mafic intrusive(?) intervals such as noted in hole DO-21-310.

Low to anomalous gold values appear to be associated with pyrite mineralization along structural features (shear/brecciation) at or near lithological contacts (e.g., basalts/sediments).

High grade gold zones appear to be closely associated with similar structural features that have intersected either fenitized or silicified and carbonate altered basalts, and sub-volcanic equivalents.

#### 7.5.1.1.8 Main Zone

The Main Zone (MZ), the original discovery area from 1976, occurs at the sheared contact between mainly mafic volcanics to the south and a volcano-sedimentary sequence to the north. Several of the highest gold drill intercepts at Douay were obtained here.

The MZ has an overall trend of 105° over a strike distance of 850 m. The overall width is 350 m. It is composed of several sub-parallel mineralized, sub-continuous lenses trending 90° to 100°, with each lens typically 100 m to 500 m long. The mineralized bodies dip to the south at -75° to -80°, separated by five metre to 200 m intervals of barren rock.

The lenses range from a drilled width of less than one metre to 49 m, with an average drilled width of 7.5 m. The grade shells were modelled considering composites of ≥0.1 ppm Au.

#### 7.5.1.1.9 Central Zone

The sparsely drilled Central Zone (CZ) is located north of the Porphyry Zone and east of the NW and Nika zones. It extends over a strike distance of at least 1.4 km, with an overall trend of 100°. It is underlain by interlayered, predominantly felsic pyroclastic and epiclastic sedimentary rocks forming part of the Taïbi Group, locally cut by non-syenitic but still rare earth element (REE)-enriched felsic dykes. Carbonatite dykes, locally with fluorite, are also noted. These geological characteristics, and associated geophysical features, contrast with those of the Cartwright Hills Group basalts to the south. The Central Zone occurs just north of the litho-tectonic boundary (CBNF) that marks the structural contact between these two groups.

Continuous mineralization consists of narrow, sub-parallel, and stepped bodies over a strike distance of approximately 1,000 m and a width of 80 m to 330 m. The mineralized bodies dip to the south at -60° to -80°, separated by less than one metre to 100 m intervals of low grade to barren rock. The lenses ranged from a drilled width of less than one metre to 20 m, with most less than 10 m. Down-dip continuity is better than along-strike continuity. Mineralization consists of 1% to 5% disseminated, patchy and fracture-controlled pyrite, in intervals up to 20 m wide, mostly in silica-sericite-Fe-carbonate-pyrite altered pyroclastic rocks, but also associated with quartz-feldspar stockwork veinlets in felsic feldspar porphyry dykes.

### 7.5.2 Joutel Property

The mineralization found at Joutel is mostly consistent within its three mains areas, Eagle, Telbel and Eagle West. Gold mineralization exploited at the mines was hosted in semi-massive pyrite-iron carbonate horizons cut by quartz and quartz-dolomite veins and veinlets. While base metal values are low in the mine areas, they are significantly higher on the McClure claims several kilometres to the east. Quartz-carbonate veinlets in footwall tuffs and also carbonate-silica-pyrite alteration zones within the Mine Andesite locally carry significant gold (over 1 g/t), and the top of the Harricana Sedimentary Sequence can also occasionally carry gold. In addition, gold values have been observed in association with orange-coloured felsites cut by quartz-(sulphide) veinlets and veins on the McClure claims.

At Joutel, gold mineralization is associated with cataclastic texture and fine grain pyrite and is associated with a quartz-ankerite-siderite carbonate zone ranging between two and seven metres in thickness (Simard and Genest, 1990).

The proportion of pyrite in the carbonate varies at the Eagle property, mostly ranging from 10% to 20%, but can be semi-massive, up to 70%, locally. At Telbel, fine grained, disseminated pyrite is found on the edges of siderite-ankerite silicified quartz-carbonate veinlets. Contact metamorphism from two large dykes that crosscut the Telbel deposit also generates a skarn enriched in pyrrhotite-magnetite and pyrite (Wyman et al., 1986, Jébrak et al., 2000).

Both Eagle and Telbel mines are found within a subvertical northwest-southeast striking unit of the Mine Sequence, which hosts several shoots, the principal ones being at Eagle and Telbel. These shoots show plunges of about 55° to 60°.

# 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold mineralization on the Douay property includes a large, disseminated, pyritic, quartz poor, structurally controlled but alkaline intrusive associated style of gold mineralization developed at a major litho-tectonic boundary interpreted to form the northern margin of the CBDZ. More distal (to the syenitic intrusive complex) higher grade zones include the DW and 531 zones, with more proximal lower grade zones such as Nika, Porphyry Zone, Z20, and Z10 also noted. The Main, Central, and NW zones are distinct both geologically, being mostly sediment hosted, and geophysically, with narrow higher grade mineralization found at a magnetically depressed lithological contact.

Collectively, this style of mineralization is best described as forming part of an IRGS system, and not part of a true, classic gold porphyry system. The alteration zonation and multi-phase stockwork systems typical of classic porphyry systems are absent at Douay. The mineralized zones within and surrounding the locally porphyritic syenitic intrusive complex are likely related to the corresponding intrusive-hydrothermal system and are predominantly controlled by rock permeability, created either by rheological contrasts between the different lithologies and their associated alteration and/or by deformation zones, particularly along lithological contacts.

The IRGS deposit class is relatively new and is associated with granitic intrusive rocks. It includes a relatively broad spectrum of deposits; therefore, Douay is best compared to other examples of the alkalic sub-class, rather than to IRGS deposits in general. In addition to gold, this type of deposit can also be a significant source for bismuth, tellurium, tungsten, and tin. While these intrusive-related deposits may occur within or near a deformation zone, they are distinct from typical orogenic deposits in that the latter are not generally directly intrusive associated and tend to be quartz rich, either with quartz veins or silicification.

An orogenic overprint for Douay mineralization has been interpreted recently by Maple Gold based on the presence of coarse gold associated with quartz veinlets and silicified zones, as well as the presence of auriferous silica-sericite-pyrite alteration zones within the sedimentary domains (North West, Central, and Main zones).

The Joutel property gold mineralization, described historically as synvolcanic-exhalative, is associated with what might descriptively be called a pyritic gold system, developed at or near a major litho-tectonic boundary interpreted to form the southern boundary of the CBDZ. While the associated semi-massive pyrite has similarities to synvolcanic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) systems, the lack of base metals and consistent association with Fe-carbonate and less commonly quartz, indicates that an orogenic overprint is possible. Structurally controlled silica-carbonate-pyrite auriferous alteration zones in basalt/microgabbro may also be orogenic.

# 9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration carried out on the Douay and Joutel properties prior to Maple Gold's involvement is described in Section 6, History of this Technical Report.

## 9.1 Douay Project

### 9.1.1 Previous Work

Between 2011 and 2019, several exploration programs were carried out on the Douay property (Table 9-1).

**Table 9-1: Summary of 2011-2019 Exploration Activities at Douay**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Year | Activity | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| | **Geophysical Surveys** | |
| 2011 | High resolution helicopter magnetic survey 1,968 line-km on 100 m grid at 25 m above surface producing three maps on a scale of 1:25,000 | A prominent, highly magnetic structure that crosses the central part of the Douay resource area has been interpreted as a large scale fault that passes through the Porphyry Zone. |
| 2011 | IP and Resistivity/IP survey on the northern half of the Porphyry Zone and the DW, Nika, and NW zones (60 line-km) | Successfully delineated some of the known zones of mineralization. Additional chargeable zones were also identified. Four additional targets were identified for follow-up. |
| 2013 | Resistivity/IP survey- six lines at 100 m spacing over 11 km | Chargeability anomalies observed on the Porphyry Zone are generally well defined and have good lateral continuity. |
| 2019 | IP Survey - 11 lines at 400 m spacing (40.4 line-km) | Several weakly chargeable (2 mV/V to 8 mV/V) zones were also observed in the northern portion of the grid. The weak chargeability response corresponds to the thick, partly conductive, overburden cover. The northern anomalies show good line to line continuity, extending over a strike length of 2.8 km. |
| | **Re-Logging and Sampling Programs** | |
| 2016 | 302 drill holes (97,492 m) | Confirmed the historical values from earlier drilling programs. |
| 2017 | Re-logged 160 drill holes (52,336 m)<br>Unsampled intervals from 48 drill holes<br>Selective testing by XRF, | 10 samples returned results of greater than 1 g/t Au.<br>Detected four generations of pyrite.<br>Confirmed that deformation and gold mineralization are often on the margins of syenite bodies, where |

| Year | Activity | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| | Magnetic Susceptibility, Electromagnetic Conductivity | major shear zones/faults define tectonic contacts with the volcanic and sedimentary wallrocks. |
| 2018 | 78 drill holes (27,233 m) Selective testing by portable XRF | Confirmed local lithologies and helped characterize the mineralization. |
| | **Other Exploration Programs** | |
| 2017 | Geochemistry study | Determined that titanium was to be most useful in discriminating between different rock types, and ankerite is considered the main alteration. A trend towards MgO could represent epidote and chlorite alteration, or a basalt enriched in magnesium. |
| 2018 | Bedrock RC drilling – 57 holes (1,471.3 m), 55 bedrock samples and 211 till samples | No syenitic bedrock was intersected. Several gold-in-till anomalies with 11 samples in eight separate holes yielding over 10 gold grains, with a maximum of 35 gold grains in one sample. Whole rock and trace element geochemistry results indicate that the bedrock has been altered, |
| 2018 | Geological mapping and grab sampling program – 336 sampled analyzed by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) and 211 structural measurements taken | The maximum Zn value of 0.11% corresponds with an interflow sedimentary unit with graphitic argillite and laminated chert. Results support the interpretation of five new areas of interest with Cu-Zn-S anomalies, possible VMS targets. |

#### 9.1.1.1 Geophysical Surveys

In 2011, Novatem Inc. (Novatem) was contracted by Vior, in partnership with Maple Gold, to complete a high resolution helicopter magnetic survey over the Douay resource area and extending up to approximately nine kilometres beyond it. Survey lines were flown north-south (1,968 line-km), on 100 m spacing at 25 m above surface.

The survey showed that the Douay deposits are associated with a distinctive “mottled” pattern, which includes both magnetic highs (mostly metasomatized basalts) and depressions (typically syenitic rocks), both of which can host gold mineralization. The prominent, highly magnetic structure has been interpreted as a large scale fault and fracture zone that passes through the Porphyry Zone.

In 2011, Abitibi Geophysics Inc. (Abitibi Geophysics) completed a resistivity/IP survey, using the IPOWER 3D system, covering the northern half of the Porphyry Zone and the DW, Nika, and NW zones. A total of 60 km of time domain resistivity/IP surveying was completed. The purpose of this survey was to obtain 3D information on the known zones of mineralization and to locate additional exploration targets.

Although the overburden thickness is in excess of 50 m over much of this grid, the IPOWER 3D survey successfully delineated some of the known zones of mineralization. Additional chargeable zones were also identified. The survey was not successful in detecting the known zone in the north block (NW Zone) or on the southern edge of the east block (Porphyry Zone). Four additional targets were identified for follow-up. These include three drill targets and one prospecting area.

In 2013, Maple Gold (Aurvista at the time) retained Abitibi Geophysics to complete a resistivity/IP survey, using the OreVision system, on a portion of the Douay property. A total of six lines were run at 100 m spacing, for a total of 11 line-km. Five of the lines extended southward from the limits of the Porphyry Zone and a sixth was run over the central part of the NW Zone, in an area already covered by the 2011 survey. Cover, in part conductive, is 30 m to 50 m thick in this area.

Chargeability anomalies observed on the Porphyry Zone grid are weak (5 mV/V to 25mV/V), however, they are generally well defined and have good lateral continuity. The low magnitudes observed may be in part due to the significant shielding effect of the conductive cover in the area.

Chargeability anomalies observed on the only line over the NW Zone were particularly subtle, with no values greater than 2.5 mV/V. Despite these low magnitudes, anomalies were identified.

A 40.4 line-km OreVision IP survey, consisting of 11 lines spaced 400 m apart, was completed in the northeast portion of the Douay property in early 2019 by Abitibi Geophysics. The survey area covers the eastern extension of the Douay resource area, largely underlain by Taïbi Group, with the southern part of the survey straddling the CBNF, the interpreted northern boundary of the CBDZ, representing the major lithotectonic contact separating the basalt dominant Cartwright Hills Group to the south and the predominantly sedimentary Taïbi Group to the north. The survey targeted sediment hosted disseminated sulphide systems of the Vezza-type (orogenic gold), and/or Douay-style intrusive-related systems.

Results showed moderate resistivities (100 Ωm to 4,500 Ωm), reflecting 10 m to 15 m (locally thicker) of in part conductive overburden, with thinner overburden in the central portion of the survey grid. Several weakly chargeable (2 mV/V to 8 mV/V) zones were also observed in the northern portion of the grid. The weak chargeability response is likely attenuated by the partly conductive overburden cover, as also noted for the 2013 survey in the Douay resource area. The northern anomalies show good line to line continuity, extending over a strike length of 2.8 km.

#### 9.1.1.2 2015-2019 Drill Re-Logging and Sampling Program

In 2015, Maple Gold initiated a systematic drill core re-logging program to consolidate the geological data from 40 years of drilling and improve the Douay geological model. The work also served as validation of historical assay results.

By December 2016, 97,492 m of core from 302 drill holes had been re-logged and selectively measured with a handheld XRF. In addition, 3,135 samples were assayed for gold and a multi-element package, and 1,115 samples were included in a lithogeochemical study. A quality control protocol was followed during the sampling procedure including blanks and certified reference materials.

The sampling program tested geochemical and lithogeochemical signatures of the different lithologies and mineralized zones. Thirty mineralized zones were re-sampled, and the assay results confirm the historical values from earlier drilling programs.

Two complementary re-logging campaigns were undertaken in 2017. The earlier program was designed to better understand the controls on gold mineralization and, when necessary, to fill existing sampling gaps. In total, 110 drill holes for 34,292 m were re-logged.

The geological information was entered directly into the database using GeoticLog. The previous lithological information was archived within the same database as a reference. MPP (magnetic susceptibility and electromagnetic conductivity) readings were taken at 0.5 m intervals. The core was photographed wet and/or dry. In addition, 9,587 samples were subjected to XRF readings, however, the results have not yet been further processed.

The unsampled intervals in 48 holes from within the existing Douay resource area were cut and sampled. The samples were stockpiled into a locked, secure container throughout the season, shipped to the laboratory in August 2017, and the results for these 7,027 core samples and the associated control samples (standards, blanks, and duplicates) were returned in September 2017. Of these samples, 53% had gold values less than detection limit, 41% were less than 0.1 g/t Au, and 10 samples returned results of greater than 1 g/t Au. This suggests that the selective sampling from the original logging was only missing the occasional mineralized interval, although unsampled intervals adjacent to historical samples of greater than 1 g/t Au continue to be found during re-logging.

The later program (October 2017 to December 2017) concentrated on better understanding the geological (including structural) controls on gold concentrations, as well as the corresponding petrophysical response, in areas of the property that showed better gold grades and metal accumulations. Chargeability measurements were added to the petrophysical work. During this period, 18,044 m in 50 drill holes were re-logged.

In 2018, Maple Gold re-logged 27,233 m from 78 drill holes in order to understand the local lithologies and to characterize the mineralization. The drill holes were representative of most zones and were re-logged for lithology and some intervals were selected to receive testing by portable XRF. No additional samples were collected for analysis.

The re-logging and sampling program completed in 2019 confirmed the presence of at least four textural varieties of syenite, ranging from fine grained aplitic to coarsely porphyritic. Defining the relationship between these different syenites and gold mineralization will aid targeting and is one focus of continuing studies.

Although there is a broad association of pyrite mineralization and gold tenor, there are at least four generations of pyrite, not all of which appear to correlate with gold. Additional detailed analytical and petrographic work is planned to understand the deportment of gold within the pyrite generations.

Deformation and gold mineralization are often localized on the margins of syenite bodies, where major shear zones/faults define tectonic contacts with the volcanic and sedimentary wallrocks. Brecciation zones, occasionally with associated silicification, extend up to several tens of metres away from either side of the shear zones/faults. Defining and correlating these zones of high structural permeability is expected to improve targeting for higher grade gold mineralization.

#### 9.1.1.3 Other Exploration Programs

Maple Gold conducted a preliminary geochemical interpretation, using whole rock and XRF data collected during pre-2018 drilling campaigns, to determine potential correlations between major and trace elements and their potential associations with gold.

To differentiate between populations of mafic or felsic rocks, the XRF values for zirconium, were plotted against magnesium and titanium on logarithmic XY charts. The plots yielded similar results; however, due to its immobility, titanium was determined to be most useful in discriminating between different rock types.

The $Fe_2O_3$-CaO-MgO ternary plot shows that majority of the samples plotted closer to the $Fe_2O_3$ and CaO fields, suggesting that the rocks are more enriched in those elements, and carbonate or ankerite could be considered the main alterations. A trend towards MgO could represent epidote and chlorite alteration, or a basalt enriched in magnesium.

In 2018, a total of 1,471.3 m was drilled in 57 shallow reverse circulation (RC) (top of bedrock) holes to test two covered areas without outcrop (Burden, 2018). These areas are located at the extreme western and in the south-central part of Douay. A total of 55 bedrock samples as well as 211 till and gravel samples were obtained. Bedrock chips show that the areas are predominantly underlain by locally pyritic mafic volcanic rocks of the Cartwright Hills Group. No syenitic bedrock was intersected.

Several gold-in-till anomalies were obtained, with 11 samples in eight separate holes yielding over 10 gold grains, with a maximum of 35 gold grains in one sample. Of these, ten samples in seven holes were from the western area. Bedrock alteration was not observable, however, whole rock and trace element geochemistry results indicated that the rocks have been altered.

In 2018, Maple Gold also completed a geological mapping and sampling program over the western third of the current Douay property, where outcrop is locally quite abundant (Speidel and Elbourki, 2018).

A total of 336 samples were taken and analyzed (multi-acid multi-element ICP) and 211 structural measurements were taken. The area is underlain by a sequence of mafic volcanic (massive, pillowed and amygdaloidal basalts, minor andesites) and intrusive equivalents (fine to medium grained gabbro and diorite), with minor interflow felsic volcanics and pyroclastics and graphitic sedimentary units (argillite/chert), typical of the Cartwright Hills Group, as also noted in the DW and 531 Zone areas. While dioritic outcrops were mapped, no syenitic intrusives were noted. From west to east, structural trends are predominantly northwest-southeast, with several north-northwest cross structures; the northwest-southeast trend becomes more east-west towards the Douay resource area, consistent with a similar jog in the orientation of the CBDZ.

Key observations included:

- Generally low sulphide content (and hence value of S% analyses). Only three areas had S>0.3%.
- Au anomalies are weak (maximum 96 ppb) and are present in two sectors associated with anomalous Cu (>150 ppm).
- Cu anomalies (>150 ppm) are linear (i.e., extensive along strike but limited across strike) and are coincident with S%, reflecting observed chalcopyrite.
- Zn anomalies (>150 ppm) generally coincide with those for Cu and S. The maximum Zn value of 0.11% corresponds with an interflow sedimentary unit with graphitic argillite and laminated chert.

Results support the interpretation of five new areas of interest with Cu-Zn-S anomalies as possible VMS targets. Two of these could be associated with the eastern continuity of the felsic Estrades Horizon which hosts the deposit of the same name further west. These areas of interest require geophysical and geological follow-up.

### 9.1.2 Current Exploration Work

Between 2020 and 2021, Maple Gold continued to carry out exploration programs. In 2020, two IP surveys were completed on the Douay property by contractor Géophysique TMC (TMC). The early 2020 the survey consisted of 5.70 line-km of IP using the offset pole-dipole 3D electrode array on the Southwest (SW) Grid (531 Zone and part of MZ) and 13.09 line-km of pole-dipole with the two-dimensional (2D) in-line configuration on the Northeast (NE) Grid (NE IP target). The survey was meant to confirm that the 531 Zone could be detectable under up to 100 m of overburden, and to detail the chargeability anomalies detected in the 2019 survey at the NE IP target via infill lines.

At the NE Grid, moderate resistivities (84 Ωm to 4,019 Ωm) and weak but consistent chargeability (up to 3.6 mV/V, average 1.2 mV/V) were observed. At the SW Grid, similar resistivities were obtained (22 Ωm

to 3,781 Ωm) but significantly higher chargeability (up to 18.9 mV/V, average 5.1 mV/V). The SW Grid chargeability anomaly coincides with and extends beyond known mineralization of the 531 Zone. The results indicate that the method can allow detecting disseminated sulphide systems beneath nearly 100 m of glacial overburden.

A second IP survey was carried out between August and September 2020, on the NE, SW, and Porphyry grids. The IP survey was completed over 13.5 line-km using the offset pole-dipole 3D electrode array and over 47.9 line-km using 2D pole-dipole with the in-line configuration. The objectives were to extend and detail previously defined anomalies at the NE and SW grids, and to test the north side of part of the Porphyry Zone where a preliminary Artificial Intelligence (AI) anomaly had been previously defined.

At the NE Grid, resistivities ranged from 40 Ωm to 4,019 Ωm with chargeability of up to 50 mV/V but averaging only 1.5 mV/V. At the Porphyry Grid, resistivities ranged from 14 Ωm to 7442 Ωm, with chargeability of up to 30 mV/V, averaging 6.0 mV/V. At the SW Grid, resistivities of 2 Ωm to 3,689 Ωm were obtained with chargeability of up to 49.3 mV/V, averaging 5.4 mV/V.

Maple Gold engaged CGI Group Inc. (CGI) to complete an AI study. CGI used all available geoscience datasets from the Douay property to produce a prospectivity map showing possible targets for additional gold exploration. The extents of the study coincide with the survey boundary used in the 2016 airborne survey, within which a significantly greater density of geoscientific data is observed. The results of the study highlighted additional new anomalies to the north, northwest, south, and southeast of the core gold mineralized area at Douay.

In late 2020, Maple Gold commissioned Prospectair Inc. to carry out an airborne magnetic survey consisting of 841 line-km in the eastern part of the Douay property, including the NE IP target area where detailed magnetic coverage was not yet available. The residual Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) indicates good relief, varying over a range of 5,852 nT. Most of the survey area is affected by linear magnetic features characteristic of alternating sequences of mafic volcanic rocks with sedimentary or intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, with possibly some small size intrusive stocks or dykes locally.

In 2021, Maple Gold commissioned TMC to conduct a ground IP survey on the NW and SE grids. The NW Grid consisted of 11 lines spaced 400 m for a total of 49.8 line-km, whereas the SE Grid consisted of five lines spaced 400 m apart for a total of 15.0 line-km. In the NW Grid, the response was poor for sediment hosted gold mineralization, but higher for basalt and syenite hosted mineralization. For the NW Grid, resistivities ranged from 4 Ωm to 54,587 Ωm, with chargeability values of up to 36.3 mV/V. The geologically simpler SE Grid area showed resistivities of 20 Ωm to 4,048 Ωm and chargeability values of up to 14.8 mV/V.

A high resolution airborne magnetic and EM survey was completed in 2021 by Geotech Ltd. (Geotech) which covered the western part of the Douay property (and all of the Joutel property).

### 9.1.3 Exploration Potential

The black ellipses in Figure 9-1 highlight undrilled prospective areas for extension of the currently defined underground Mineral Resources at the Douay Project. The potential tonnage and grade of these areas could be 10 Mt to 25 Mt, grading between 1.5 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Au for approximately 0.5 Moz to 1.5 Moz gold.

The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource.

## 9.2 Joutel Project

Historical mining at the Telbel mine had focused on exploitation of a single zone located between the 600 m and 1,000 m levels. Having identified the potential for remaining gold mineralization and exploration upside beyond the previously mined-out areas at Telbel, the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV initiated a major digitization program in 2021 executed by InnovExplo Inc. and others. The objective of the program was to digitize hard copy historical data from over 2,600 diamond drill holes (approximately 247,000 m), as well as stope surveying and sampling data, to support a district-scale 3D modelling and drill targeting. The results of the program showed a district scale system (over 3 km strike length) with multiple targets not only at depth (down plunge) but also near-surface.

TMC was commissioned to carry out a ground IP survey on the McClure claims. The survey involved 16 lines spaced 400 m apart for a total of 48.45 line-km. The survey clearly defined formational and other bedrock conductors of kilometric extent with associated strong chargeability anomalies (up to 41.5 mV/V).

Additionally, in 2021, an airborne magnetic and EM high resolution survey was conducted by Geotech covering the entire Joutel property. The results of the survey are pending.

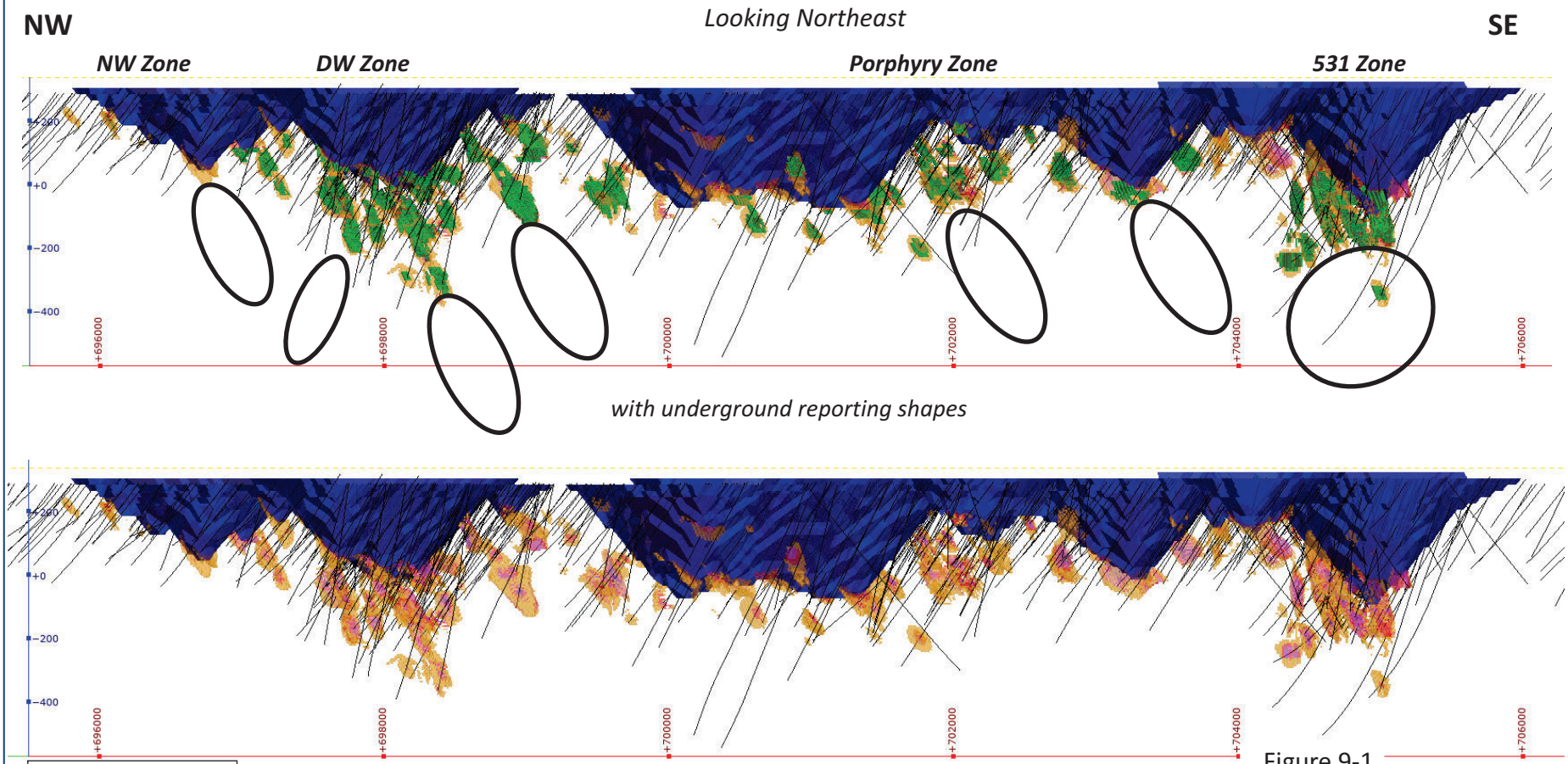



Figure 9-1

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Longitudinal View of Douay Project Highlighting Exploration Potential**

# 10.0 DRILLING

## 10.1 Douay Project

### 10.1.1 Historical Drilling

Historical drilling on the Douay Project from 1976 to 2010, prior to Aurvista's acquisition of the property, consisted of 575 holes totalling 155,691 m.

INCO's drilling program in 1976 resulted in the discovery of the Douay Main Zone. Drilling was targeted on anomalies detected using an airborne magnetic-EM survey. Subsequent detailed ground magnetic and IP surveys were used to identify targets that were drilled and identified as Z10, 531 Zone, and DW Zone. Several other gold bearing intersections were also encountered on the property.

The drilling was carried out by INCO and Vior before 1992, SOQUEM from 1992 to 1994, and Cambior in 1995. Aurizon optioned the ground in 1996, drilled some additional definition holes, and cemented the collars of the existing holes. In 1995, a professional surveyor surveyed the position of the drill hole collars still visible on the property. The dip and azimuth of the intended holes were marked using pickets. After drilling, the downhole deviation was measured by acid tests, Tropari, or both. The core from the drill holes was boxed at the drill and transported intact to a core logging facility nearby. The core was checked, logged, and the sample intervals marked out, by a competent professional geologist. A log of all the drill hole information was recorded on paper, and each sample interval was given a unique identifying label. The samples would have been either split or sawn in half with one half retained and the other half placed in a sample bag along with a tag containing a unique sample number.

Vior reviewed all the information available on the property in 2004 and resumed exploration, including 3,384 m of diamond drilling (NQ=47.6 mm diameter) on the DW Zone and the Adam Zone between March and April 2005, resulting in the definition of the Porphyry Zone. Two exploration drill holes were completed east of the Adam Zone, in the syenite intrusive, which also forms part of the Porphyry Zone.

For the holes drilled in 2005, markers were placed on the property by the land surveyors, to be used as reference points for chain measuring of the drill hole collar locations in the main drilling area. Drill holes further away from the main drilling area had their locations surveyed traditionally. The 2006 to 2007 drill hole collars were surveyed with a handheld high precision global positioning system (GPS) in UTM NAD 83 coordinates, with an accuracy of less than one metre.

Table 10-1 summarizes the historical drilling on the Douay property.

**Table 10-1: Historical Diamond Drilling Between 1976 and 2010**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Year | Company | No. of Drill Holes | Length (m) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1976-1985 | INCO | 70 | 11,688 |
| 1986-1991 | Vior | 201 | 53,387 |
| 1992-1993 | SOQUEM/Vior | 99 | 31,634 |
| 1994 | Vior | 27 | 6,156 |

| Year | Company | No. of Drill Holes | Length (m) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | Cambior/Vior | 31 | 6,894 |
| 1996-1999 | Aurizon | 40 | 13,147 |
| 2004-2010 | Vior | 107 | 32,785 |
| **Total** | | **575** | **155,691** |

### 10.1.2 Maple Gold Drilling

Maple Gold's predecessor Aurvista acquired the Douay property in 2010. Drilling was carried out between 2011 and the fall of 2021 during which Maple Gold completed 293 core boreholes for a total of 111,298 m. The majority of drilling was focused on the Douay resource area and is summarized in Table 10-2. Additionally, from 2019 to 2021, Maple Gold extended three holes (DO-12-105, DO-19-262, and DO-20-282) by a combined total of 650.4 m. Table 10-2does not include drilling completed since October 2021.

**Table 10-2: Diamond Drilling From 2011 to Fall, 2021**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Year | No. of Drill Holes[1] | Total Metres (m) |
|---|---|---|
| 2011 | 42 | 15,645 |
| 2012 | 36 | 12,751 |
| 2013 | 28 | 10,776 |
| 2014 | 14 | 1,602 |
| 2016 | 3 | 1,403 |
| 2017 | 56 | 23,040 |
| 2018 | 52 | 21,146 |
| 2019 | 14 | 6,045 |
| 2020 | 26 | 8,847.4 |
| Winter 2021 | 22 | 10,042.1 |
| **Total** | **293** | **111,298** |

Notes:

1. Abandoned holes and the corresponding re-drilled holes count as two in the database. Their meterage drilled is summed.
2. Extended drill holes are counted as one in the year they were first drilled. The extension meterage is added in the year of completion.

Figure 10-1 shows the collar locations for drilling from 1976 to the winter of 2021 in the general resource area. Drill data from the 2020-2021 campaign were included in the current Mineral Resource estimate for the first time.

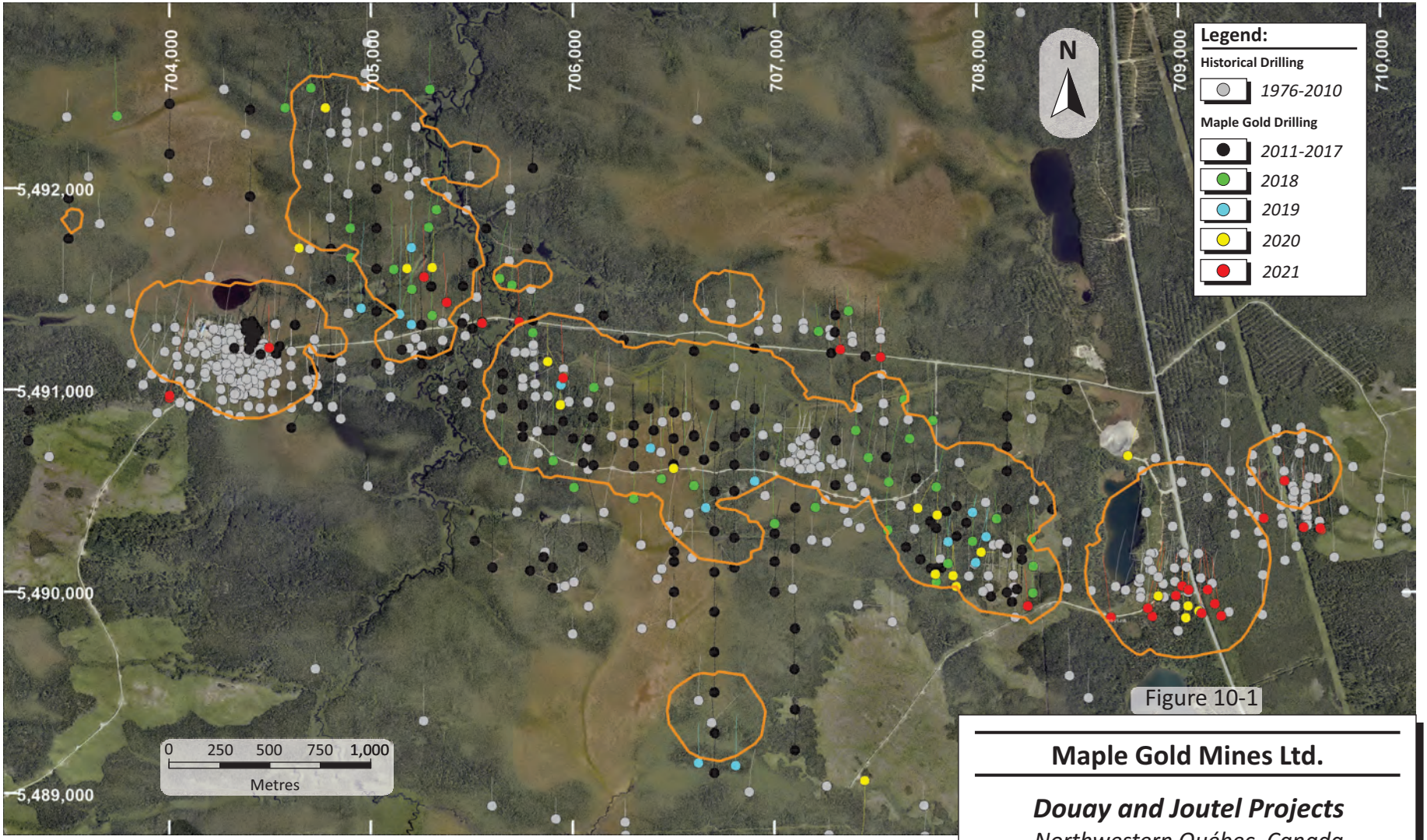



Figure 10-1

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Douay Property Drill Hole Plan**

*April 2022*

***Source: SLR, 2022***

### 10.1.2.1 Drilling Methods

Core samples from diamond drilling are retrieved via the use of a lifter tube, lowered inside the rod string by a winch cable until it stops inside the core barrel. As drilling proceeds, the core barrel slides over the core as it is cut. The winch is then retracted, pulling the core barrel to the surface. Once the core barrel is removed from the hole, the core is removed and catalogued. The core is washed, measured, and broken into smaller pieces to make it fit into the sample trays.

In general, for the 2011 to 2016 drill programs, the location of the diamond drill hole was marked with a handheld GPS. After clearing the drill pad, the drill hole location was marked with a high precision SX-Blue GPS. Surveying of the 2018, 2019, and early 2020 collars has been completed with a differential Trimble GPS. Surveying of the 2020 and 2021 collars is being planned, with collar coordinates being currently taken using a handheld GPS with a precision of three to five metres. All information for the drill hole, including name, azimuth, dip, and proposed length, is recorded on the collar picket. Two pickets are placed in front of the drill hole collar along the target azimuth. During the earlier drilling campaigns, the pickets were aligned with a compass. Starting with the 2019 drill program, a high precision Reflex TN-14 device was used exclusively to align the drills. Once the drill is positioned on the site, a geologist verifies the drill alignment and the tower position (inclination).

Since 2018, in order to ensure the drilling quality and assess downhole survey integrity, short depth survey readings have been taken at approximately three metre intervals near the top of the holes. Overall, intervals for downhole surveying would average 30 m to 40 m.

Core boxes were securely closed at the drill site, and forwarded to the logging facilities by truck, when the roads were available, or by a muskeg tractor, when drilling was in boggy ground. Core boxes were placed in order on the logging tables and opened for core logging and identification of sample intervals by a Maple Gold geologist or consultant geologist. After logging and sampling, the core boxes were securely stored in roofed core racks near the logging facility. All the core boxes were given an aluminum tag that was labelled with the drill hole number, core box number, and from-to interval in metres.

Core was logged directly into the Geotic drill hole database management software running on Microsoft Access. All logging and sampling were conducted by Maple Gold employees and consultants retained by Maple Gold. The observations of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, vein widths and orientation, geotechnical and petrophysical data, and sample numbers and locations were recorded. All 2018 and 2019 drill core was photographed wet and dry for better geological assessment and geotechnical purposes.

Geological technicians collected various downhole petrophysical data. Magnetic susceptibility and conductivity readings were taken on core every 0.5 m using an Instrumentation GDD MPP Probe. Small samples collected every three metres were also subjected to:

- Elemental composition readings using a portable Olympus Vanta XRF device,
- Apparent resistivity and time domain IP measured using an Instrumentation GDD Sample Core IP Tester (SCIP) device, and
- Specific gravity measurements using the Archimedes method.

The digital export files were saved on the site server, with periodic offsite backups kept in Toronto, Ontario. Full remote server access is now possible.

### 10.1.2.2 2011 to 2019 Drilling Campaigns

The drill campaigns targeted relatively shallow (i.e., mostly the top 400 m vertically) mineralization within the Porphyry Zone in particular, and its possible extensions along strike, including Z10 and CZ, as well as several other smaller zones. Maple Gold was successful in further outlining the extents of the large tonnage–low grade gold deposit (Porphyry Zone) earlier identified by Vior.

Furthermore, the 2018 and 2019 campaigns resulted in the discovery and definition of a new mineralized zone located in the gap between the Porphyry, DW, and NW zones, now known as the Nika Zone. The 2019 campaign also included one hole in the 531 Zone, which had not been drilled since 2007.

In general, core recovery for the diamond drill holes at the DW Zone has exceeded 98% and no core loss due to poor drilling methods or procedures was experienced. There are no core loss concerns for any of the drilling conducted at Douay.

During the 2018 drilling program, Maple Gold drilled 52 drill holes for 21,143.84 m in the Porphyry Zone and the present Nika Zone. The drill holes ranged in length from 155.6 m to 747.0 m and reached a maximum vertical depth of 590 m from surface.

Of these, 41 drill holes, for 17,819.54 m, were drilled on the Maple Gold claims and 11 drill holes, for 3,324.3 m, were either completely or partially drilled on claims included in the Maple Gold-SOQUEM joint venture. The average core recovery was 98.8%, ranging from 96.5% to 99.8% by hole. There was 100% recovery in 70% of the runs. There were five instances of 0% recovery for a run, in faulted or otherwise difficult ground. The open core trays are stored under cover on metal racks at Douay's secure site.

The 2018 drill program was successful in outlining higher grade mineralization in the Porphyry Zone, notably in holes DO-18-216 (52 m of 3.53 g/t Au between 441 m and 493 m) and DO-18-247 (21 m of 3.49 g/t Au between 365 m and 386 m), both of which showed visible gold. Additionally, drilling in the gap between the Porphyry, DW, and NW zones resulted in the discovery of the Nika Zone, with the key intercept in discovery hole DO-18-218 of 1.77 g/t Au over 50 m between 297 m and 347 m. Drill testing of discovery targets along the westerly and easterly extensions of the northern margin of the CBDZ yielded strong alteration and sulphide mineralization but no significant gold intercepts.

The 2018 drilling was conducted using drill rigs from Forage Pikogan Inc. (Pikogan) from Val d'Or, Québec, Forage Hébert Inc. (Hébert), from Amos, Québec, and RJLL Forage (RJLL) from Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. Pikogan utilized two Orbit Garant YS 1500 skid-mounted core rigs, Hébert used five track-mounted JKS Boyles B20 rigs, and RJLL used one Marcotte HTM 2500 skid-mounted core rig. All drills used three metre NQ rods. Each drill operated 24 hours per day, except when broken down or understaffed. The drilling rates averaged 50.5 m per day, ranging from 35.7 m/day to 93.0 m/day depending on the drill rig and the location. These averages include breakdown or idle times.

In early 2019, Maple Gold drilled 15 drill holes for 6,045.5 m in the Nika, Porphyry, and 531 zones. The drill holes ranged in length from 180 m to 675 m. Of these, 11 drill holes, for 5,566.3 m, were drilled on the Maple Gold claims and four drill holes, for 479.2 m, were either completely or partially drilled on the claims included in the Maple Gold-SOQUEM joint venture. The average core recovery was 99.0%, ranging from 56.7% to 100% by run. There was 100% recovery in 66% of the runs. The open core trays are stored under cover on metal racks at Douay's secure site.

Follow-up on higher grade gold mineralization outlined in 2018 and historical holes in the Porphyry Zone yielded significant intercepts. The best results include DO-19-258 (40 m of 1.41 g/t Au from 274 m to 314 m) and DO-18-256 (16 m of 1.57 g/t Au from 77 m to 93 m), the latter result lending support to a starter pit search area in this sector. Drilling in the Nika Zone, both near surface and at depth, yielded broad

zones of mineralization, however, no intercepts comparable to the 2018 discovery hole were encountered. Deepening of DO-12-105, however, resulted in 42.5 m of 1.75 g/t Au from 465 m to 567.5 m near the west end of the Nika Zone.

Drilling of the depth extension at the 531 Zone at base-of-pit depths not only confirmed down-dip continuity of the zone being tested but yielded significantly broader and higher grade mineralization. DO-19-262 cut 51 m of 2.81 g/t Au from 378 m to 429 m. In addition, an upper zone was also cut with 28 m of 2.55 g/t Au from 302 m to 330 m. Both zones combined are significantly more important than the intercept from the original 531 Zone discovery hole and rank among the top five intercepts ever drilled on the property.

In 2019, drilling was conducted using drill rigs from Pikogan and Orbit Garant, both from Val d'Or, Québec. Pikogan utilized two Orbit Garant YS 1500, and Orbit Garant used two Orbit Garant YS 1000, all of which were skid-mounted core rigs. All drills used three metre NQ rods. Each drill operated 24 hours per day, except when broken down or understaffed. The drilling rates averaged 32.2 m per shift, with a maximum of 90 m in a single shift by one of the Pikogan drills. These averages include breakdown or idle times

### 10.1.2.3 Current Drilling Programs

Up to 2019, drilling had been limited to the winter months of each year. For 2020 and 2021, however, there were two campaigns per year, winter and fall.

#### 10.1.2.3.1 2020 Drilling Program

During 2020, Maple Gold drilled 26 holes totalling 8,847.4 m in two campaigns (Table 10-3). During the first months of 2020 (January-March 2020), Maple Gold completed 16 drill holes totalling 4,538.9 m (including the extension of one hole by 152.8 m), which focussed on infill and step out drilling within and adjacent to the resource area. Maple Gold continued testing the extensions of near surface high grade mineralization located within the 2019 open pit shell (RPA, 2019). Excluding failed holes, lengths ranged from 150 m to 717m.

During the second 2020 campaign (October to December 2020), a total of 4,308.5 m was drilled in 10 holes. The fall 2020 campaign continued with further testing of specific targets within or near the resource area, as well as initial drill testing of new NE IP and P8 targets.

Three drill companies were contracted for the 2020 drilling campaign. Drilling at the 531 Zone was initially performed by Pikogan. Forage Roby Inc. (Roby) from Val-d'Or, Québec, drilled at the Nika and NW zones, and RJLL drilled at the Porphyry Zone. Pikogan used one Orbit YS-1500 skid-mounted drill rig, RJLL operated one Marcotte HTM 2500 skid-mounted core rig, and Roby used a custom manufactured rig.

Drilling was conducted by using standard three metre NQ rods for coring and NW rods for casing (76.2 mm diameter). Each drill operated 24 hours per day, except when broken down or understaffed. The drilling rates averaged 63 m per day, with a range from zero to 119 m per day. These averages include breakdown or idle times.

**Table 10-3: Summary of the 2020 Drilling Program**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Hole ID | Easting[1] (m) | Northing[1] (m) | Elevation (m) | Length (m) | Azimuth[2] (°) | Dip[2] (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DO-20-262X[3] | 709,047.9 | 5,490,147.3 | -68.7 | 585.3 | 5.2 | -56.3 |
| DO-20-269 | 709,037.1 | 5,489,871.0 | 305.2 | 717.0 | 352 | -70 |
| DO-20-270[4] | 709,102.5 | 5,489,905.7 | 302.1 | 95.0 | 357.1 | -60.5 |
| DO-20-271[4] | 708,899.7 | 5,489,976.8 | 310.5 | 74.0 | 360 | -59.5 |
| DO-20-272 | 704,773.1 | 5,492,401.8 | 289.6 | 75.8 | 360 | -55 |
| DO-20-272A | 704,773.1 | 5,492,400.5 | 289.7 | 408.0 | 360 | -60 |
| DO-20-273 | 707,795.8 | 5,490,086.9 | 299.6 | 531.0 | 0.6 | -52.3 |
| DO-20-274 | 704,642.8 | 5,491,702.6 | 288.0 | 175.9 | 360 | -55 |
| DO-20-275 | 705,175.5 | 5,491,601.5 | 283.4 | 347.2 | 9 | -50 |
| DO-20-276 | 707,882.9 | 5,490,081.3 | 300.6 | 279.0 | 360 | -53.5 |
| DO-20-277 | 708,022.7 | 5,490,198.2 | 302.0 | 150.0 | 92 | -63 |
| DO-20-278 | 707,804.2 | 5,490,381.2 | 299.3 | 207.0 | 2.1 | -50.1 |
| DO-20-279 | 705,302.5 | 5,491,607.9 | 283.5 | 285.0 | 1.9 | -47 |
| DO-20-280 | 705,875.2 | 5,491,139.6 | 286.4 | 327.0 | 360 | -55 |
| DO-20-281 | 705,874.6 | 5,491,139.1 | 287.5 | 294.0 | 359.1 | -57.5 |
| DO-20-282[6] | 707,882.9 | 5,491,558.8 | 283.4 | 120.0 | 360 | -57 |
| DO-20-283 | 705,953.0 | 5,491,063.5 | 286.7 | 300.0 | 331.9 | -55 |
| DO-20-284 | 713,298.0 | 5,493,054.0 | 300.0 | 408.0 | 345 | -55.0 |
| DO-20-285 | 713,149.0 | 5,493,022.0 | 300.0 | 468.5 | 345 | -55.0 |
| DO-20-286 | 707,708.0 | 5,490,414.0 | 300.0 | 247.0 | 30 | -46.5 |
| DO-20-287 | 708,750.0 | 5,490,675.0 | 300.0 | 351.0 | 20 | -55.0 |
| DO-20-288 | 708,900.0 | 5,489,980.0 | 300.0 | 501.0 | 6 | -70.0 |
| DO-20-289 | 707,900.0 | 5,490,026.0 | 302.3 | 576.0 | 358 | -52.0 |
| DO-20-290 | 707,446.0 | 5,489,064.0 | 290.0 | 432.0 | 180 | -50.0 |
| DO-20-291 | 714,037.0 | 5,493,700.0 | 300.0 | 480.0 | 340 | -50.0 |
| DO-20-292[5] | 706,498.0 | 5,490,613.0 | 289.4 | 537.0 | 360 | -55.0 |
| DO-20-293[5] | 713,605.0 | 5,493,384.0 | 300.0 | 447.0 | 340 | -58.0 |

Notes:

1. NAD83 / UTM zone 17N; the collars were surveyed in 2020 by Maple Gold personnel with a Trimble Differential GPS.
2. Azimuth and dip at collar.
3. The 585 m assigned to DO-20-262X includes a deepening of a 2019 drill hole DO-19-262 from 432.2 m to 585 m by 152.8 m.

4. Abandoned holes.
5. Partially drilled in 2020 and 2021.
6. Extended in 2021.

The 2020 drill campaigns were successful in achieving the objectives with most of the holes intersecting higher than deposit-average grades. Significant results were obtained at the NW, Porphyry, and 531 zones as well as at the NE IP target.

In the western part of the Porphyry Zone, hole DO-20-281 intersected 75 m of 1.23 g/t Au, including 31 m of 1.61 g/t Au; and hole DO-20-283 intersected 17 m of 1.91 g/t Au and seven metres of 1.06 g/t Au at end-of-hole. This area has some of the longest, most continuous, intrusive hosted gold intercepts on the Douay Project.

At the NW Zone, a single site (DO-20-272) was drilled to test the western continuity of a near-surface historical intercept at the northwest edge of the resource area. The intercepts obtained from top of bedrock include 3.4 m of 3.60 g/t Au followed by 20 m of 1.15 g/t Au, the former starting from 39.6 m downhole and the latter from 50.0 m downhole. The resulting intercepts confirmed the potential for expanded near surface, higher grade resources in the NW Zone and potential presence of similar additional mineralization along this relatively sparsely drilled contact area both to the west and to the east. The contact area marks a major litho-tectonic boundary, with younger sedimentary rocks to the north in fault contact with older basaltic rocks to the south.

At the 531 Zone, hole DO-20-262X established a third higher grade area, intersecting 3.5 m of 5.96 g/t Au, including 1.7 m of 11.35 g/t Au. The 531 Zone appears geologically comparable to the higher grade DW Zone. The geophysical surveys completed earlier support Maple Gold's interpretation that this zone is open laterally and at depth. Additional intercepts obtained in DO-20-288 include 6.95 g/t Au over 1.2 m, 5.1 g/t Au over 2.0 m, and 3.34 g/t Au over 3.0 m.

At the NE IP target, initial drill testing of a broad but subtle chargeability anomaly confirmed the presence of an extensive, both laterally and vertically, continuous sediment hosted sulphide system with multiple anomalous pathfinder elements and locally significant gold and silver values. Hole DO-20-285 intercepted multiple gold showings including 2.52 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 1.29 g/t Au over 0.8 m, along with significant silver (up to 68.2 g/t) and anomalous arsenic, copper (up to 0.19%), antimony, and tellurium. Hole DO-20-284 encountered several narrow zones of gold mineralization between 0.1 g/t Au and 0.8 g/t Au from 68.0 m to 278.0 m downhole, along with significant silver (up to 43.7 g/t) and anomalous arsenic, copper (up to 0.15%), antimony, and zinc (up to 0.65%).

#### 10.1.2.3.2 2021 Drilling Program

In 2021, Maple Gold drilled 29 holes totalling 13,460.6 m in two campaigns. The winter program included 22 drill holes (including extension of DO-20-282, aborted during COVID-19 shutdown, by 383.4 m) totalling 10,042.1 m (Table 10-4). The results from this campaign are included in the present resource estimation update. The primary objectives of the winter program were to extend known mineralized zones, with a combination of infill, step out, and discovery holes. Excluding failed holes, lengths ranged from 162.0 m to 697.7 m.

**Table 10-4: Summary of the Winter 2021 Drilling Program**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Hole ID | Easting[1] (m) | Northing[1] (m) | Elevation (m) | Length (m) | Azimuth[2] (°) | Dip[2] (°) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DO-21-282X[3] | 705262.03 | 5491558.81 | 283.42 | 503.403 | 360.00 | -57.00 |
| DO-21-294 | 704495.00 | 5491210.00 | 287.00 | 348.00 | 360.00 | -51.91 |
| DO-21-295 | 705950.00 | 5491060.00 | 286.93 | 510.00 | 360.00 | -55.00 |
| DO-21-296 | 705375.00 | 5491435.00 | 286.00 | 402.00 | 357.00 | -53.25 |
| DO-21-297[4] | 704000.00 | 5490960.00 | 295.00 | 36.00 | 15.50 | -45.00 |
| DO-21-297A[4] | 704000.00 | 5490972.00 | 290.00 | 24.00 | 12.00 | -48.50 |
| DO-21-297B | 704000.00 | 5490972.00 | 290.00 | 697.70 | 12.00 | -50.00 |
| DO-21-298 | 709116.00 | 5489894.00 | 301.80 | 615.00 | 357.10 | -60.80 |
| DO-21-299 | 709180.00 | 5489941.00 | 295.00 | 573.00 | 351.00 | -63.90 |
| DO-21-300 | 709212.00 | 5489880.00 | 300.00 | 567.00 | 352.00 | -57.80 |
| DO-21-301 | 708019.00 | 5488757.00 | 290.00 | 450.00 | 357.90 | -62.10 |
| DO-21-302 | 709146.00 | 5490010.00 | 300.80 | 558.00 | 353.20 | -68.70 |
| DO-21-303 | 707806.00 | 5488312.00 | 290.00 | 411.00 | 357.90 | -62.10 |
| DO-21-304 | 709620.00 | 5490321.00 | 300.00 | 561.00 | 357.00 | -52.00 |
| DO-21-305 | 708255.00 | 5489931.00 | 300.00 | 315.00 | 358.50 | -52.00 |
| DO-21-306 | 709527.00 | 5490552.00 | 300.00 | 228.00 | 358.80 | -55.50 |
| DO-21-307 | 708988.00 | 5489981.00 | 300.00 | 560.00 | 358.50 | -66.50 |
| DO-21-308 | 709424.00 | 5490366.00 | 294.83 | 546.00 | 357.80 | -67.20 |
| DO-21-309 | 709708.31 | 5490309.30 | 292.14 | 162.00 | 355.98 | -64.50 |
| DO-21-309A | 709705.00 | 5490316.00 | 292.14 | 540.00 | 356.00 | -64.50 |
| DO-21-310 | 709019.00 | 5490030.00 | 299.72 | 411.00 | 2.90 | -61.00 |
| DO-21-311 | 708872.00 | 5489879.00 | 286.26 | 579.00 | 1.10 | -52.90 |
| DO-21-312 | 712948.00 | 5492937.00 | 300.00 | 426.00 | 355.40 | -54.51 |

Notes:

1. NAD83 / UTM zone 17N; the collars were surveyed in 2020 by Maple Gold personnel by using Trimble Differential GPS.
2. Azimuth and dip at collar.
3. The assigned 503.4 m to DO-21-282X represent a deepening of a 2020 drill hole DO-20-282 from 120 m to 503.4 m by 383.4 m.
4. Abandoned holes.

The seven holes totalling 3,418.5 m, drilled in the 2021 fall program, consisted mainly of step-out holes at the Nika, Central, and 531 zones intended to either expand the resource or demonstrate continuity allowing further drilling in the target areas. The results of the 2021 program exceeded expectations with the all-time high five intercepts the property obtained in the Nika, 531, Porphyry, and Main zones.

In the core of the Nika Zone, infill hole DO-21-282X replaced an earlier hole in the Porphyry Zone as the longest intercept of continuous gold mineralization averaging 1.58 g/t Au over 132 m within a broader (195 m) envelope averaging 1.28 g/t Au. The interval included 5.49 g/t Au over 9.6 m.

At the 531 Zone, infill hole DO-21-310 gave one of the best intercepts ever recorded on the property with 8.8 g/t Au over 28.5 m. In addition, results of four step-out holes testing the continuity of the 531 Zone in the southeast direction indicate potential for additional gold resources with multiple relatively narrow (1.3 m to 9.2 m) intercepts grading from 2.4 g/t Au to 43.0 g/t Au.

In the western part of the Porphyry Zone, DO-21-295 intercepted two narrow high grade intervals with visible gold. The interval with 334 g/t Au over 1.0 m intersected syenite south of the CBNF and 72.7 g/t Au over 0.7 m within Taïbi Group sediments north of the fault. The latter area has very limited drilling.

At the MZ, DO-21-304 intersected 1.5 g/t Au over 15.0 m, one of the better sediment hosted intercepts reported to date, several metres north of the CBNF. In addition, DO-21-306 intersected 4.0 g/t over 5.0 m (from 143.0 m downhole), within a broader and more variable grade envelope that averaged 1.6 g/t Au over 15.0 m. Additional multi-gram gold intercepts were obtained from other drill holes in this area.

The results from the fall 2021 campaign are not included in the present resource estimation update, as they were received by SLR after the cut-off date of the Mineral Resource database.

## 10.2 Joutel Property

In 2011, Visible Gold Mines, as part of its option on the Agnico Eagle claims at the time, completed 11 drill holes totalling 6,010 m. All drilling was limited to the eastern half of the property, approximately 1.5 km east of the Telbel shaft. The drill holes targeted historical EM conductors from the 1980s along the Harricana Deformation Zone (no digital drill data or 3D model existed at the time). The two major styles of gold mineralization at the Eagle-Telbel mine include pyrite-carbonate horizons and sulphide mineralization associated with felsite. While sulphide mineralization along with carbonate and sericite alteration were intersected in the drilling, no potentially economic gold results were obtained. Best results are listed in Table 10-5 (Grenier and Sansfaçon, 2012).

**Table 10-5: Significant Intersections from the 2011 Visible Mines Drilling Program Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Hole ID | Total Length (m) | From (m) | To (m) | Interval Length (m) | Gold Grade (Au g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JO-11-03A | 687.0 | 138.0 | 139.5 | 1.50 | 5.84 |
| | | 139.5 | 141.0 | 1.50 | 2.41 |
| | | 154.5 | 156.0 | 1.50 | 5.56 |
| | | 156.0 | 157.5 | 1.50 | 3.30 |
| | | 180.0 | 181.5 | 1.50 | 0.73 |
| | | 181.5 | 183.0 | 1.50 | 2.53 |
| | | 288.0 | 289.5 | 1.50 | 0.76 |
| JO-11-03 | 169.0 | 136.5 | 138.0 | 1.50 | 1.43 |
| JO-11-06 | 522 | 150.0 | 151.5 | 1.50 | 3.94 |

| Hole ID | Total Length (m) | From (m) | To (m) | Interval Length (m) | Gold Grade (Au g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 151.5 | 153.0 | 1.50 | 0.88 |
| JO-11-08 | 485.0 | 61.5 | 63.0 | 1.50 | 0.61 |
| JO-11-10 | 732.0 | 61.5 | 63.0 | 1.50 | 0.51 |

In the 2012 drilling program, Visible Mines completed eight drill holes totalling 2,981.8 m within the McClure claims east of the Telbel shaft area (Grenier and Sansfaçon, 2013). The drilling targeted areas with high orphan values in historical drilling as well as areas with anomalous results from the 2011 drilling program. Positive results were associated with a unit described as a felsite intrusion, where the longest intercept of 11.25 with 0.73 g/t Au was obtained in JO-12-05. Testing and IP anomaly in the northern portion of the McClure claims did not produce significant results. Best results are listed in Table 10-6 (Grenier and Sansfaçon, 2013).

**Table 10-6: Significant Intersections from the 2012 Visible Mines Drilling Program Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Hole ID | Total Length (m) | From (m) | To (m) | Interval Length (m) | Gold Grade (Au g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JO-12-02 | 598 | 440.6 | 441.57 | 0.97 | 0.70 |
| JO-12-03 | 300 | 65.2 | 66.75 | 1.55 | 1.32 |
| | | 65.2[1] | 65.75 | 0.55 | 3.49 |
| | | 125.1 | 126.20 | 1.10 | 2.36 |
| JO-12-05 | 589.8 | 318.0 | 321.00 | 3.00 | 3.23 |
| | | 318.0[1] | 319.50 | 1.50 | 6.10 |
| | | 331.5 | 333.00 | 1.50 | 1.21 |
| | | 561.65 | 572.90 | 11.25 | 0.73 |
| JO-12-06 | 300 | 265.5 | 267.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | | 280.5 | 282.00 | 1.50 | 1.97 |

Note: [1] Included interval

Figure 10-2 shows all the drilling completed on the Joutel property.

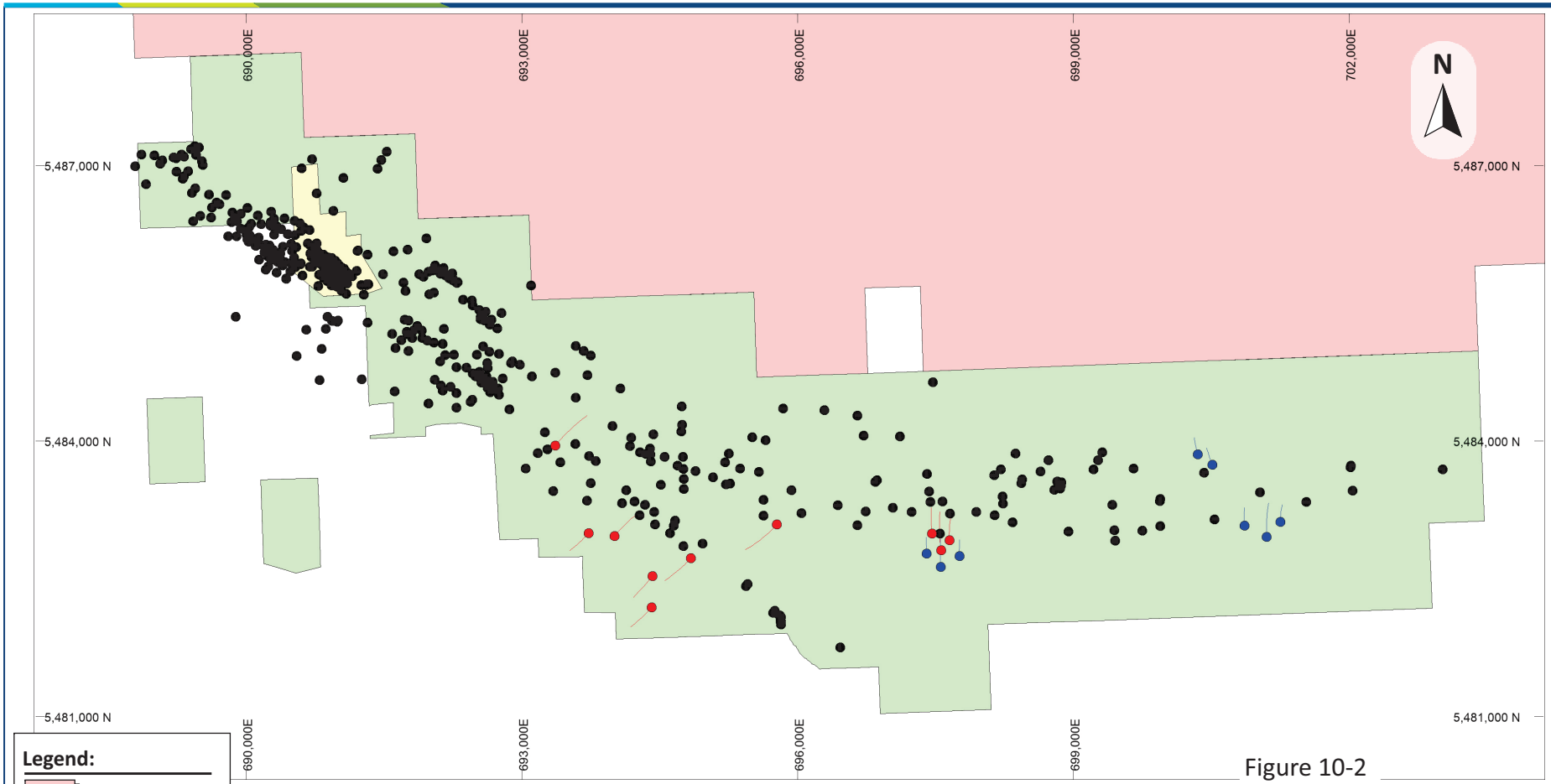



Figure 10-2

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Joutel Property Drill Hole Plan**

*April 2022*

***Source: SLR, 2022***

# 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Descriptions of the sample preparation, analysis, and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures for Douay are only available from 2005 onwards. Most documentation and observations prior to 2005 indicate that half-core samples were taken and sent to analytical laboratories to assay for gold content. Between 1976 and 2005, there were generally common industry standard procedures and practices in place, although these were not as well documented as they are now. However, exploration companies such as Vior, Aurizon, SOQUEM, and Cambior were well reputed for conducting well-managed exploration programs.

## 11.1 2005-2016 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and QA/QC

The QA/QC protocol initiated by Vior in 2005 has been applied in subsequent drilling campaigns. Vior's QA/QC program consisted of the systematic addition of alternating blank samples and certified standard materials to each batch of 10 samples sent for gold analysis at commercial laboratories.

Samples coming from half cut NQ cores, with lengths varying from 0.5 m to 1.5 m, were sent for analysis to Laboratoire Expert Inc. (Laboratoire Expert) in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. Samples were assayed by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (AA) or gravimetry, according to industry standards. The laboratory itself is not an accredited or certified facility and its certificates of analysis are not sealed by a chemist. There are, however, strict written procedures for the preparation and analysis of the samples.

Vior sent each pulp with gold assay values over 500 ppb to a second laboratory, in order to verify the results. This second laboratory was ALS-Chemex in Val d'Or, Québec, a certified laboratory. Its methodology was documented and internal quality control was in place. The certificates were signed by a chemist. The ALS-Chemex laboratory conforms with requirements of CAN-P-1579, CAN-P-4E (ISO/IEC 17025:2005).

Since 2005, Vior and Maple Gold have performed quality control corresponding to industry standards for gold exploration programs. Blanks, standards, and duplicates were added to the sample stream by the geologists to verify the accuracy and precision of assay results, supplementing a variety of internal QA/QC tests performed by the independent laboratories utilized, such as ALS Minerals, X-Ray Assay Laboratories (XRAL), Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs), and Laboratoire Expert.

A strict protocol for logging and sampling was developed and describes all steps from the drilling pad to the delivery of samples to the laboratories.

### 11.1.1 Data Quality Control

The QA/QC procedure included a systematic addition of blank samples and certified standards inserted at pre-determined locations in the sequence of sample tags. The insertion frequency varied from every 10 to 20 samples.

Insertion of coarse and pulp duplicates has been documented since 2011, however, the selected duplicates were not a duplicate of the previous sample in the sequence but were obtained from a random selection of pulps or rejects collected from previous holes and grading over 0.3 g/t Au. This procedure is more a check assay program than a duplicate sampling of pulps and rejects.

Blank samples were used to check for possible contamination, however, the blanks originated from drilled intersections of seemingly barren basalt from previous drill holes. This methodology resulted in occasional assay values as high as 800 ppb Au.

Certified standards, or reference material, were added to determine the analytical accuracy and precision of the laboratories.

Samples derived from half-cut NQ core, with lengths varying from 1.0 m to 1.5 m, were sent for analysis to Laboratoire Expert, in Rouyn-Noranda, Québec. Samples were assayed initially by fire assay, followed by AA or gravimetry as per industry standards. As Laboratoire Expert is not a certified laboratory, it was standard procedure to send all pulps with results higher than 500 ppb (>0.5 g/t Au) to the certified ALS Minerals laboratory in Val D'Or, Québec. The ALS Minerals methodology is well documented, and the laboratory has an internal QC program, with the insertion of duplicate pulps, rejects, blanks, and certified reference material (CRM).

Logging software [Prolog (Pre-2007), Geobase (2007-2010), and Geotic (2010-)] was used to help avoid interval errors, gaps, and overlaps. It allowed for fewer errors in a large inter-relational database.

### 11.1.2 Data Verification External Laboratories

At the end of the analytical process, 5% to 10% of the sample pulps were re-analyzed by a different laboratory for comparative purposes. Multi-element predominant and trace element geochemistry was performed on every tenth to fifteenth sample for rock type identification and alteration vectoring.

ALS Minerals is an independent laboratory which is ISO 9001:2008 certified for survey/inspection activity and ISO 17025:2005 certified for laboratory analysis. Each sample was prepared using the Prep31 preparation code, consisting of crushing to 70% passing ($P_{70}$) less than two millimetres, riffle splitting 250 g, and subsequently pulverizing the split to more than 85% passing ($P_{85}$) 75 µm. A portion of the pulverized samples, 30 g, were analyzed for gold by fire assay with an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) (ICP21) finish. This method has detection limits of 0.001 g/t Au to 10.0 g/t Au. The multi-element determinations requested on approximately 10% of the samples used the ME-MS81d and ME-4ACD81 methods, for a combination of rare earth and trace elements, plus a whole rock package. From 2018 onward, the ME-MS61 method was preferred for trace element analysis.

Actlabs, which was used as an independent verification laboratory, is ISO 17025 accredited and/or certified to 9001: 2008, OMAFRA and NELAC accredited, Health Canada Licensed, and audited by the FDA.

Laboratoire Expert, while not certified, is a reputable independent laboratory, which follows industry approved methods for sample acceptance, laboratory analysis, and reporting; using internal QC with the insertion of blanks, commercial certified material, and approximately 10% pulp duplicates.

One of the older laboratories used, XRAL, closed its doors in the Rouyn area years ago, and no certification details have been found.

### 11.1.3 Performance of CRM (Standards) for Historical Assay Results

Since 2005, sixteen different CRMs (standards) have been used to produce between 14 and 214 repeated assays, for a total of 975 inserted standards.

All QA/QC data were recorded in the logging software (Geotic), which produces an ongoing review of quality control and an account of duplicates and placement of control samples.

No formal monthly or annual QA/QC report was produced. Follow-up on the performance of the assaying was not optimal, although a spreadsheet file reports failure and requests for re-assay of assay batches that failed. The reject and pulp duplicates were regularly inserted in the sample stream and differences in assay results, were monitored closely.

### 11.1.4 Performance of Blank Material for Historical Assay Results

Between 2005 and 2014, a total of 1,487 blanks were inserted in the sampling sequence, with the results contained in the database. The material for the blank sample consisted principally of core from local drill holes with seemingly barren intersections.

The average grade for the blank samples is 0.009 g/t Au, with the median at 0.001 g/t Au. Few results reveal anomalous gold values, with a close examination of the highest values (0.4 g/t Au to 0.8 g/t Au) inside the sample sequence showing no contamination from pulverization. These anomalous blanks typically do not follow samples with high grades in the sequence. The most reasonable explanation for the anomalous results is that the blanks were not as barren as expected.

## 11.2 Maple Gold 2016-2017

### 11.2.1 Re-Sampling Program

#### 11.2.1.1 Sampling Procedure

In 2016, Maple Gold initiated a program of re-logging and sampling strategic historical and recent drill holes. This program was intended to standardize drill logging information, reduce rock types in the database, and build a lithogeochemical database in order to better define alteration patterns. A total of 302 holes were described and re-sampled in 2016, with an additional 160 drill holes re-logged in 2017.

The sampling procedure for re-logged drill core included:

- Samples every three metres are passed through a portable XRF instrument (pXRF).
- Regular sampling of mineralized intervals (quarter core) to validate earlier gold results or untested intervals (half core), with each sample assayed for gold and a multi-element package.
- Every 100 m, a small sample is collected for a lithogeochemical evaluation.

#### 11.2.1.2 Quality Control Samples

Between 2016 and 2017, Maple Gold re-sampled 11,416 drill core intervals for gold assaying and submitted 1,497 lithochemical samples for whole rock and multi-element analysis. The generated drill hole samples included 2,014 intervals that were not previously sampled.

The control samples included:

- Coarse duplicates
- Field duplicates
- CRMs:
  - 45 OREAS 214 (3.031±0.082 g/t Au)
  - 36 OREAS 215 (3.54 ± 0.097 g/t Au)
  - 77 OREAS 218 (0.531±0.017 g/t Au)

- Blanks:
  - Granite ¾ in. stones
  - White ornamental ¾ in. to 1 in. marble

A comparison between previously assayed samples and the new assay results indicated that there is very little variation between the two sets. Thus, the results support a conclusion that there was no material difference between the historical and current assay results.

### 11.2.2 Drilling Program

#### 11.2.2.1 Sampling Procedure

Since 2016, Maple Gold implemented new protocols pertaining to the planning and placing of drill holes in the field, drilling and retrieving the NQ-sized drill core, drill hole surveying, and core transport to the Douay camp.

Geologists described the drill core and marked intervals showing signs of metallic mineralization for sampling. Additionally, geologists marked the core to be sampled with a coloured wax pencil (usually in red) indicating the beginning and end of each interval

Most samples were taken at 1.5 m intervals, however, the interval length was adjusted to respect lithological and/or mineralogical contacts and to isolate narrow veins or other structures that may yield higher grades.

Technicians sawed the core of the sample intervals in half, following the line marked by the geologists. One half of the core was returned to the box for storage, while the remainder was bagged and tagged with one of the dual sample tags from ALS Minerals. Individual sample bags were sealed and placed into shipping pails and/or nylon shipping bags, sealed, and marked with the contents. The samples were delivered by Maple Gold personnel to the ALS facility in Val-d'Or, Québec, for processing, crushing, pulverizing, and analysis.

#### 11.2.2.2 Sample Analysis

##### 11.2.2.2.1 Certified Reference Material (Standards)

Results of the regular submission of CRMs were used to monitor analytical accuracy and to identify potential issues with specific batches. Previously, Maple Gold used Rocklabs standards and uncertified blank cobbles or ornamental gravel sourced at local hardware stores for standard and blank materials, respectively. Beginning in April 2017, the CRM was obtained from Analytical Solution Laboratory (ASL), including certified blank granite pebbles (½ in. to ¾ in. diameter).

The following CRMs were inserted every 50 samples alternating between a high grade and low grade standard:

- High: OREAS 214 (3.031 g/t Au)
- High: OREAS 215 (3.540 g/t Au)
- Low: OREAS 218 (0.531 g/t Au)
- VMS: OREAS 623 (Zn: 1.03%, Cu: 1.73%, Au: 0.87g/t)

The failure rate in 2016 and the first quarter of 2017 was caused principally by incomplete digestion of the CRM. Every failure was checked, and neighbouring samples were re-run. None of the re-assayed results diverged significantly from the original values. The original certificates were not overwritten. CRM failures accounted for were 2.27% of all assayed CRMs (nine out of 396 CRMs assayed).

Once the new CRMs were selected in April 2017, with the composition of the matrix closer to the type of rocks in the Douay property, the failure rate dropped drastically in the CRM population. Few failures were caused by clerical errors, where the wrong CRM name was entered in the database.

#### 11.2.2.2.2 Blanks

Each type of blank material was identified in the Maple Gold database. Approximately 500 g of material was prepared for each blank and inserted every 20 samples, following a mineralized core sample to identify possible contamination in the crushing and pulverizing processes. In 2016 and the first quarter of 2017, Maple Gold used the blank material made of ornamental cobbles that are considered barren of gold, rather than blank material from drill holes on the property. Since April 2017, Maple Gold has replaced the blank material with blank granite (estimated value: <0.001 g/t Au).

The purchase of certified blank from ASL in April 2017 did not impact the blank's contamination rate, which has historically been low and deemed by ALS as acceptable "carry-over" from samples with higher grades treated previously.

A total of 1,009 blanks were inserted in 2017 and 2018. Blank failures accounted for 0.89% (nine out of 1,009 blanks assayed). All contamination issues were addressed and considered as acceptable carry-over by the laboratory. The low grade contamination of blanks with values from 0.004 g/t Au to 0.02 g/t Au was considered negligible, with no material impact on the database. Only nine false failures were caused by clerical errors, due to incorrect identification of the standards or blanks.

#### 11.2.2.2.3 Duplicates

Technicians inserted sample duplicates, previously identified by geologists, every 20 samples alternating between field and coarse material.

The field duplicates were generated using a quarter split of the half-sampled core and inserted approximately every 40 samples. List of coarse samples were provided to the laboratory with instructions to prepare a coarse duplicate from homogenized, crushed material. The coarse material was taken immediately following the initial crushing and splitting. Both the original and the coarse duplicate samples were submitted to the same laboratory, in the same sample batch using a different sample number in order to go through the same procedure. The pulp duplicates were selected by the laboratory as part of its internal QC procedure, usually every 20 samples.

## 11.3 Maple Gold 2018-2019

### 11.3.1 Sample Preparation

Core was photographed wet and dry, logged, and marked for sampling. Logging was performed by qualified Maple Gold personnel, who also determined the sampled intervals. Geologists marked the samples according to lithology, mineralization, and alteration. Most of the samples were taken at 1.0 m intervals, however, the interval length was adjusted to respect lithological and/or mineralogical contacts and to isolate narrow veins or other structures that may yield higher grades.

Holes were continuously sampled from top to bottom, with the exception of holes outside of the resource area which were selectively sampled. Half of the core sample was sent for analysis, while the other half was retained in the core tray at site.

Trained geological technicians cut the core, bagged the samples, inserted the control samples, and prepared the samples for shipment. Individual sample bags were sealed and placed into shipping pails and/or nylon shipping bags, sealed, and marked with the contents. The samples were delivered by Maple Gold personnel to the ALS in Val-d'Or, Québec, for processing, crushing, pulverizing, and analysis.

### 11.3.2 Sample Analysis

Maple Gold implemented a QA/QC program that included the blind insertion of commercial CRMs, field blanks, field duplicates, and preparation (coarse) duplicates into the sample stream according to a pre-determined schedule. Table 11-1 summarizes all the analytical QA/QC sampling in 2018 and 2019.

**Table 11-1: Summary of Drilling Program Samples**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Sample Code | Sample Type | 2018 | 2019 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Core | Core (1/2 or 1/4 split) | 17,226 | 5,557 | 22,783 |
| CDN-GS-P1A | CRM (60 g packet) | 154 | 55 | 209 |
| OREAS 214 | CRM (60 g packet) | 150 | 45 | 195 |
| OREAS 218 | CRM (60 g packet) | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| OREAS 251 | CRM (60 g packet) | 102 | 45 | 147 |
| Blank | White garden stone | 367 | 119 | 486 |
| Field Duplicate | Core (1/4 split) | 193 | 63 | 256 |
| Prep Duplicate | Split of crushed sample | 190 | 60 | 250 |
| **Total** | | **18,428** | **5,944** | **24,372** |

Control samples were vetted immediately after the results were received from the laboratories using database queries that employed the rules established by Maple Gold for evaluation.

#### 11.3.2.1 Standards

Gold standards that were used to monitor the accuracy of the laboratories were purchased from Canadian sources. Table 11-2 provides a summary of the gold standards used during 2018 and 2019. A standard in rotation was inserted every 48 samples.

**Table 11-2: Gold Standards Used during 2018 and 2019**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Standard Name | Mean (ppm Au) | Standard Deviation (ppm Au) | Manufacturer | Distributer |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-GS-P1A | 0.143 | 0.008 | CDNLabs | CDNLabs |
| OREAS 214 | 3.03 | 0.082 | OREAS | ASL |

| Standard Name | Mean (ppm Au) | Standard Deviation (ppm Au) | Manufacturer | Distributer |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OREAS 218 | 0.531 | 0.038 | OREAS | ASL |
| OREAS 251 | 0.504 | 0.015 | OREAS | ASL |

In 2018 and 2019, the failure rate for CRMs was 1.2%, mostly due to low returning assay results similar to that of blank material. The nearby samples, within the range of the nearest passed standards, had gold values that were insignificant or below detection, therefore, no corrective actions were taken and the results were accepted.

One failure was due to a contaminated crucible. A selection of samples on either side of the failure was re-analyzed, and the new results were accepted.

#### 11.3.2.2 Blanks

Blanks were used to monitor contamination and sample mix-ups. Blank material consisted of commercial white garden stone (marble). A blank was inserted every 48 samples.

The results for nine out of 486 blanks fell at or above ten times the detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au, for a warning rate of 1.85%. The highest result of 0.06 ppm Au is insignificant. All results were accepted.

There were 22 sample mix-ups between blanks and standards. In all of these cases, the sample properties were checked, the coding in the database was corrected, and the result was re-vetted. There were no subsequent failures.

#### 11.3.2.3 Duplicates

Technicians inserted sample duplicates, previously identified by geologists, alternating between field and coarse material every 96 samples. The field duplicates were generated using a quarter split of the half-sampled core. List of coarse samples were provided to the laboratory with instructions to prepare a coarse duplicate from homogenized, crushed material. The coarse material was taken immediately following the initial crushing and splitting. Both the original and the coarse duplicate samples were submitted to the same laboratory, in the same sample batch using a different sample number in order to go through the same procedure.

Pulp duplicates were selected by the laboratory as part of its internal QC procedure and inserted every 20 to 40 samples.

## 11.4 Maple Gold 2020 to 2021 Drilling Program

### 11.4.1 Sample Preparation

Core was logged and the samples marked by qualified Maple Gold personnel. Geologists selected samples according to lithology, mineralization, and alteration. Sample lengths ranged from 0.08 m to 3.25 m. The preferred length range of between 0.20 m and 1.0 m included 49% of the samples; 32% of the samples were 1.0 m. Most holes were continuously sampled from top to bottom, whereas holes outside of the resource area were sometimes selectively sampled. Whole core was photographed wet and dry after the samples were marked and tagged and before cutting.

Samples were tracked using a three-parts ticket booklet. One tag was stapled into the core box at the start of the appropriate sample interval, one tag was placed into the sample bag, and the final tag was retained in the sample booklet for future reference. For each sample, the date, drill hole number, property name, and sample interval depths were noted in the sample booklet.

Drill core was cut using an Almonte automated continuous feed saw equipped with a Fordia water management and filtration system. The containerized unit was assembled in Val d'Or, Québec. Trained geological technicians cut the core, bagged the samples, inserted the control samples, and prepared the samples for shipment.

Half of the cut core was sent for analysis, while the other half was retained in the core tray at site.

SLR confirmed the adequacy of the samples taken by Maple Gold, its QA/QC program, and the security of its shipping procedures.

### 11.4.2 Preparation and Analyses

In 2020, ALS Global (ALS) prepared and analyzed samples for gold and a suite of other elements while SGS took the mandate for 2021.

Samples were submitted to the preparation facilities in Val d'Or, Québec, however, they may have been re-distributed to other preparation facilities to improve workflow. All ALS samples were analyzed at ALS in Vancouver, British Columbia. All SGS samples were analyzed in Burnaby, British Columbia.

ALS and SGS have strategically designed processes and global quality management systems that satisfy the requirements of International Standards ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. Both laboratories are certified by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC): ALS (Vancouver) is Accredited Laboratory No. 579, ALS (Val d'Or) is Accredited Laboratory No. 689, and SGS (Burnaby) is Accredited Laboratory No. 744. All preparation laboratories operate under the standards of the analytical laboratory and are independent of Maple Gold.

The ALS and SGS quality programs include steps that are implemented throughout sample preparation and analysis, inter-laboratory test programs, and regular internal audits. These steps are an integral part of day-to-day activities, involve all levels of laboratory staff, and are continuously monitored by management.

At ALS, samples were crushed to 75% < 2 mm, riffle split to 250 g, with the split pulverized to more than 85% passing 75 µm. At SGS, samples were crushed to 7% < 2 mm, riffle split to 250 g, with the split pulverized to more than 85% passing 75 µm.

For multi-element analysis at ALS, a 0.25 g sample was processed for a 48 element suite using four-acid digestion with an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish. For whole rock analysis, a 0.1 g sample was oven-fused into a bead that was digested and analyzed by ICP-AES. At SGS, a 0.20 g sample was analyzed for a 49 element suite using four-acid digestion with an ICP or ICP-MS finish.

In all cases, an over-grade assay result has precedence over the original result. All pulps and selected rejects were returned to Douay within 90 days.

During the 2020 and 2021 drilling seasons, 17,985 samples, including 1,179 control samples, were submitted for gold and multi-element analysis. All samples were assayed for gold. Approximately every 15th to 20th sample, and occasional continuous sequences of samples, underwent multi-element analysis. Specific samples were selected for whole rock analysis (Table 11-3).

**Table 11-3: Analytical Methods at Douay**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Element | Finish | Method | 2020 | 2021 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | ICP | Au-ICP21 | 4,051 | - | 4,051 |
| Gold | Gravimetric | Au-GRA21 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Gold, Platinum and Palladium | ICP | GE_FAI30V5 | 1,540 | 12,330 | 13,870 |
| Gold | Gravimetric | GO_FAG30V | - | 22 | 22 |
| Gold and Silver | Screened Metallics | GO_FAS30K_P | - | 40 | 40 |

### 11.4.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Maple Gold implemented a QA/QC program that included the blind insertion of commercial CRMs, field blanks, field duplicates, and preparation (coarse) duplicates into the sample stream according to a pre-determined schedule. Table 11-4 summarizes all the analytical QA/QC sampling in 2020 and 2021.

**Table 11-4: Summary of Drilling Program Samples**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Sample Code | Sample Type | 2020 | 2021 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Core | Core (1/2 or 1/4 split) | 5,228 | 11,578 | 16,806 |
| CDN-GS-P1A | CRM (60 g packet) | 47 | 111 | 158 |
| OREAS 214 | CRM (60 g packet) | 46 | 21 | 67 |
| CDN-GS-2U | CRM (60 g packet) | - | 78 | 78 |
| OREAS 251 | CRM (60 g packet) | 44 | 99 | 143 |
| Blank | White garden stone | 113 | 259 | 372 |
| Field Duplicate | Core (1/4 split) | 59 | 123 | 182 |
| Prep Duplicate | Split of crushed sample | 56 | 123 | 179 |
| **Total** | | **5,593** | **12,392** | **17,985** |

Control samples were vetted immediately after the results were received from the laboratories using database queries that employed the rules established by Maple Gold for evaluation.

#### 11.4.3.1 Standards

Gold standards that were used to monitor the accuracy of the laboratories were purchased from Canadian sources. Table 11-5 provides a summary of the gold standards used during 2020 and 2021. A standard in rotation was inserted approximately every 40 samples.

**Table 11-5: Gold Standards Used during 2020 and 2021**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Standard Name | Mean (ppm Au) | Standard Deviation (ppm Au) | Manufacturer | Distributer |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CDN-GS-P1A | 0.143 | 0.008 | CDNLabs | CDNLabs |
| OREAS 214 | 3.03 | 0.082 | OREAS | ASL |
| CDN-GS-2U | 2.12 | 0.13 | CDNLabs | CDNLabs |
| OREAS 251 | 0.504 | 0.015 | OREAS | ASL |

If a result falls outside of three standard deviations (3SD) from the mean value of the standard, Maple Gold sends samples between the nearest control samples with valid results to be re-assayed.

If the results of two consecutive samples fall outside of two standard deviations (2SD) from the mean value of the standard, on the same side of the mean, then they have failed. The samples between the nearest control samples with valid results are re-assayed. If the failure is due to a sample mix-up, then the error is corrected, but no new assay is required. If, however, the failure occurs within a batch of insignificant results, then the samples may not be re-assayed.

The control charts for standards CDN-GS-P1A, OREAS 214, CDN-GS-2U, and OREAS 251 are shown as Figure 11-1 to Figure 11-4, respectively.

Standard CDN-GS-P1A had two failures out of the 158 samples analyzed during 2020 and 2021, for a failure rate of 1.27%. One sample was a mix-up with a field duplicate, and the other a mix-up with a coarse duplicate. The database was corrected. Four samples fell outside of 2SD from the mean (Figure 11-1).

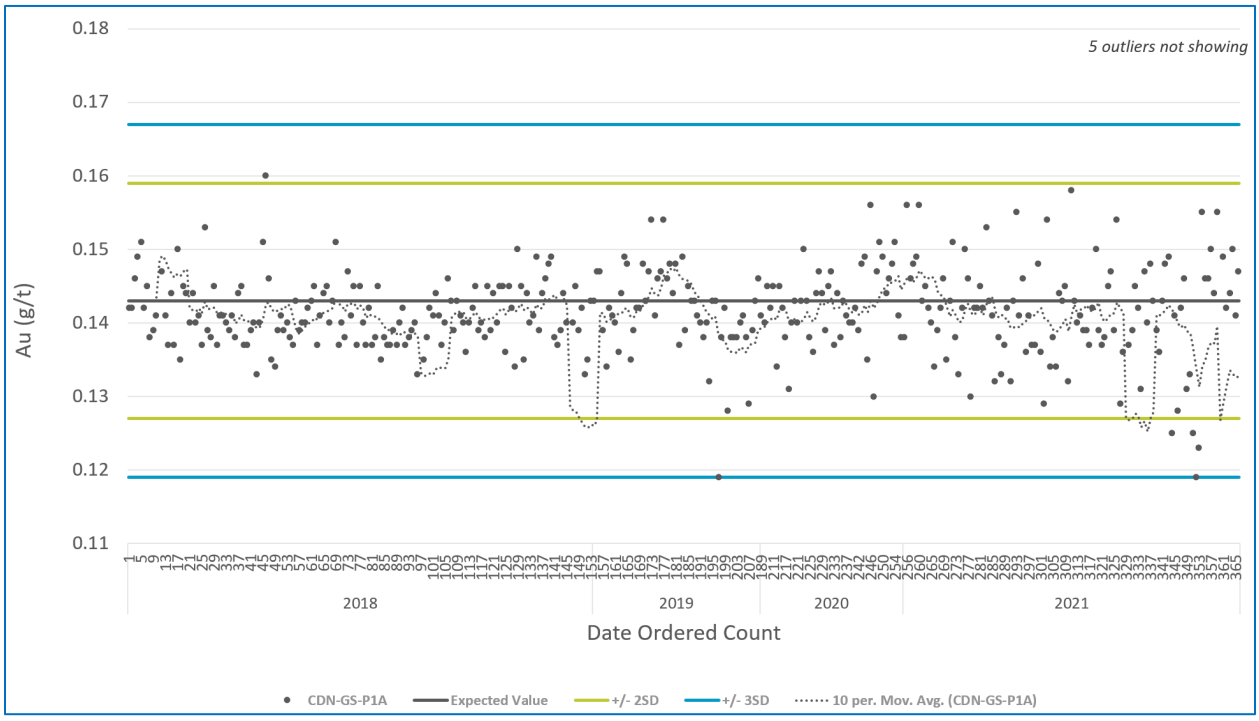



**Figure 11-1: Standard CDN-GS-P1A**

In 2020 and 2021, standard OREAS 214 had two failures out of the 68 samples analyzed, for a failure rate of 2.99%. One of the failures had low grade value of 0.14 g/t Au, suggesting a position mix-up with a blank sample. The nearby samples, within the range of the nearest passed standards, had gold values that were insignificant or were below the detection limit; therefore, no corrective actions were taken and the results were accepted.

Since the beginning of the use of OREAS 214, approximately 63.4% of all the OREAS 214 results were below or equal to the mean suggesting a very weak negative bias for this standard. Over time, there was a weak to moderate negative trend. In 2020 and 2021, both ALS and SGS rectified the situation, with approximately 50% of the results on each side of the mean (Figure 11-2).

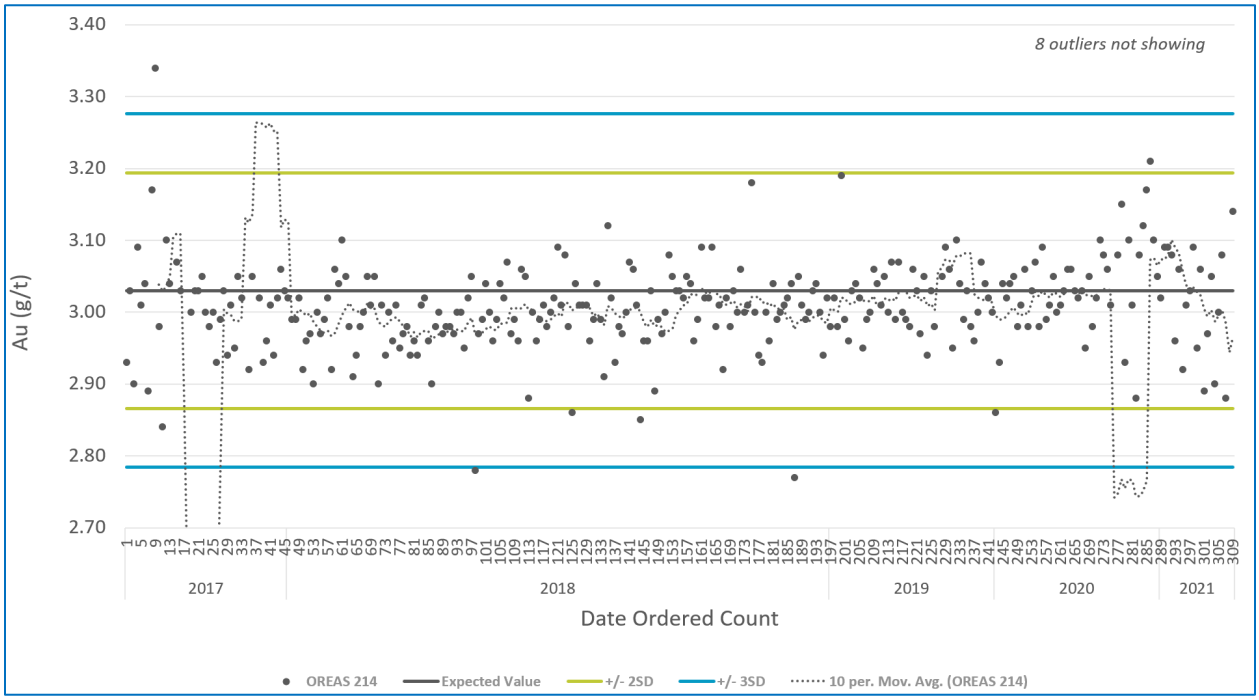



**Figure 11-2: Standard OREAS 214**

There were no failures for standard CDN-GS-2U in 2021; this standard performed well (Figure 11-3).

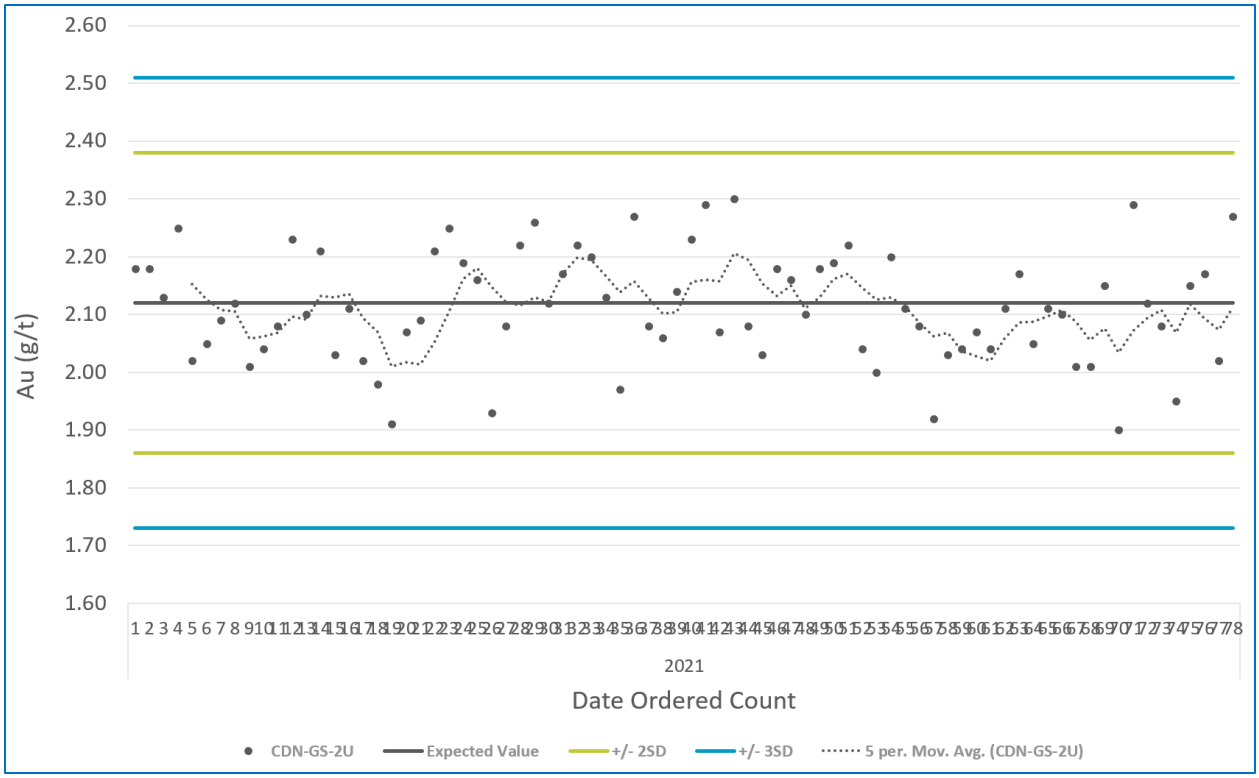



**Figure 11-3: Standard CDN-GS-2U**

Standard OREAS 251 had six failures in 2020 and 2021 for the 145 samples analyzed, for a high failure rate of 4.14% (Figure 11-4). All these failures were accepted because the nearby samples, within the range of the nearest passed standards, had gold values that were insignificant or below the detection limit. There was one instance where the CRM and the sample were mixed up, which was corrected in the database.

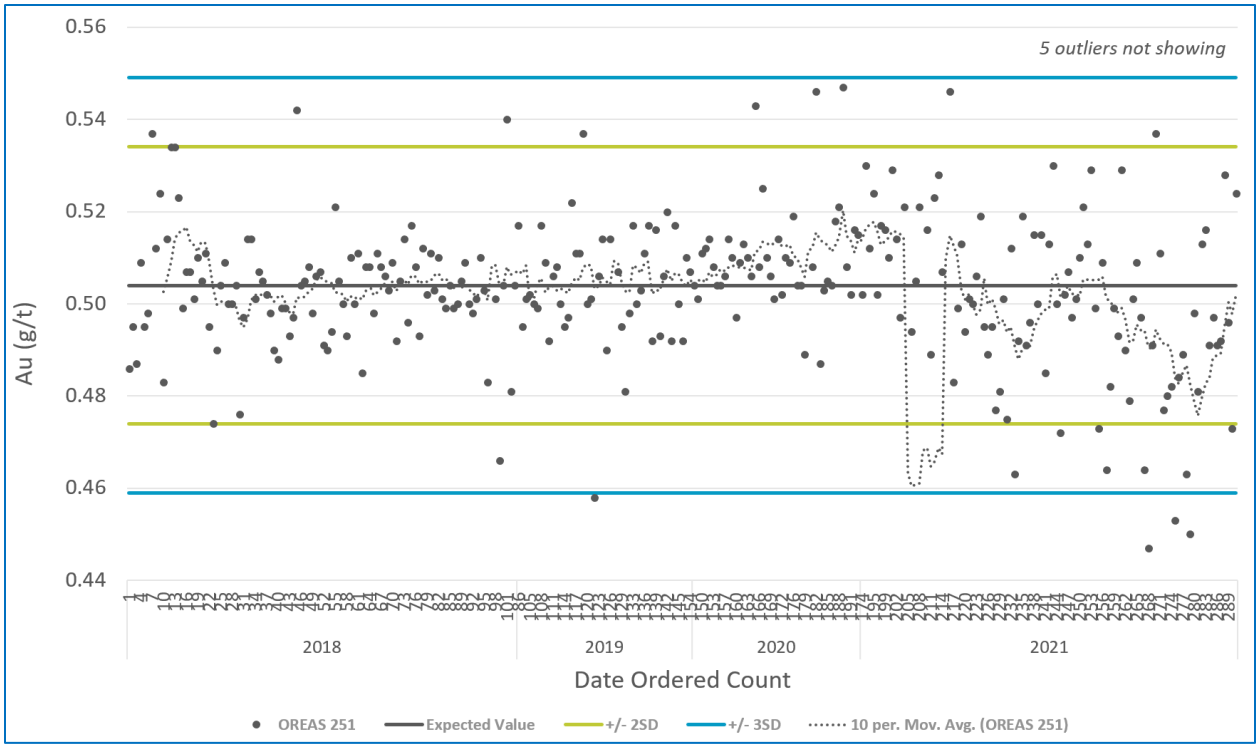



**Figure 11-4: Standard OREAS 251**

### 11.4.3.2 Blanks

Blanks were used to monitor contamination and sample mix-ups. Blank material consisted of commercial white garden stone (marble). A blank was inserted every 48 samples.

If a result is greater than ten times the lower detection level for the element, then a warning is triggered. The cause of the warning is then investigated by Maple Gold personnel and corrective action is taken if required.

In 2020 and 2021, blanks were assayed at ALS and SGS using an ICP finish. There was no failure at ALS over 81 blanks during 2020 (Figure 11-5).

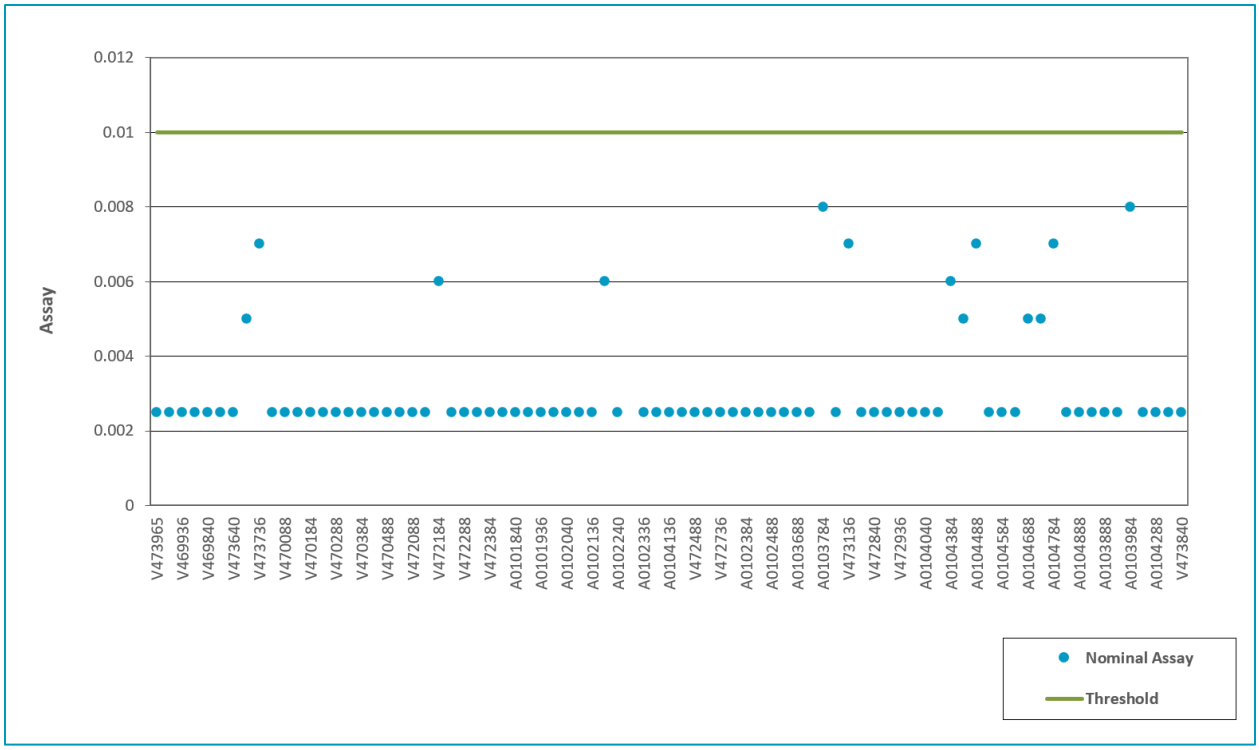



**Figure 11-5: Field Blanks – ALS ICP21, 2020**

SGS took the lead in 2020 and used a fire assay with an ICP finish for assaying. Five out of 291 blank samples analyzed (Figure 11-6) returned a value equal to or greater than the 0.01 g/t detection limit, for a failure rate of 1.72%. Failed results did not exceed 0.708 g/t Au. The QP recommends investigating all the highest failure values before accepting the results.

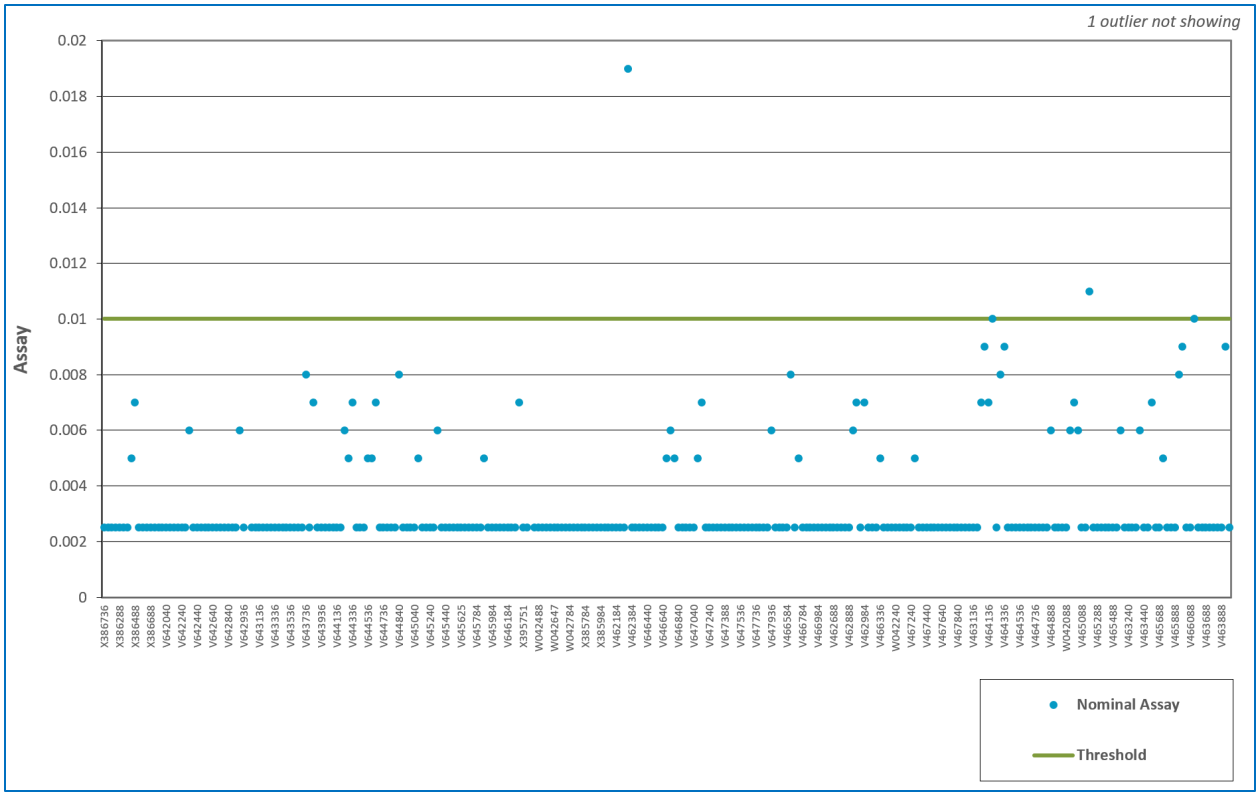



**Figure 11-6: Blanks – SGS GE_FAI30V5, 2020-2021**

### 11.4.3.3 Duplicates

If a duplicate pair deviates widely from the ideal, Maple Gold investigates the reason and corrective action is taken if necessary.

#### 11.4.3.3.1 Field Duplicates

Field duplicates, which were used to measure the precision and reproducibly of the analytical result of the core, were created by halving the halved core and submitted each quarter as a unique sample. A field duplicate was inserted every 92 samples.

Figure 11-7 (scatter plot) and Figure 11-8 (quantile-quantile plot) compare the original versus the field duplicate value of 980 duplicate pairs, of which 177 pairs are from 2020 and 2021. It is showing equal but widespread scatter about an idealized trend. The results appear slightly biased toward the original sample. The correlation coefficient value for all samples is 0.96 and 0.99 for the 2020-2021 samples. These coefficients are considered adequate. Figure 11-8 shows a negligible low bias at values below 0.025 g/t Au.

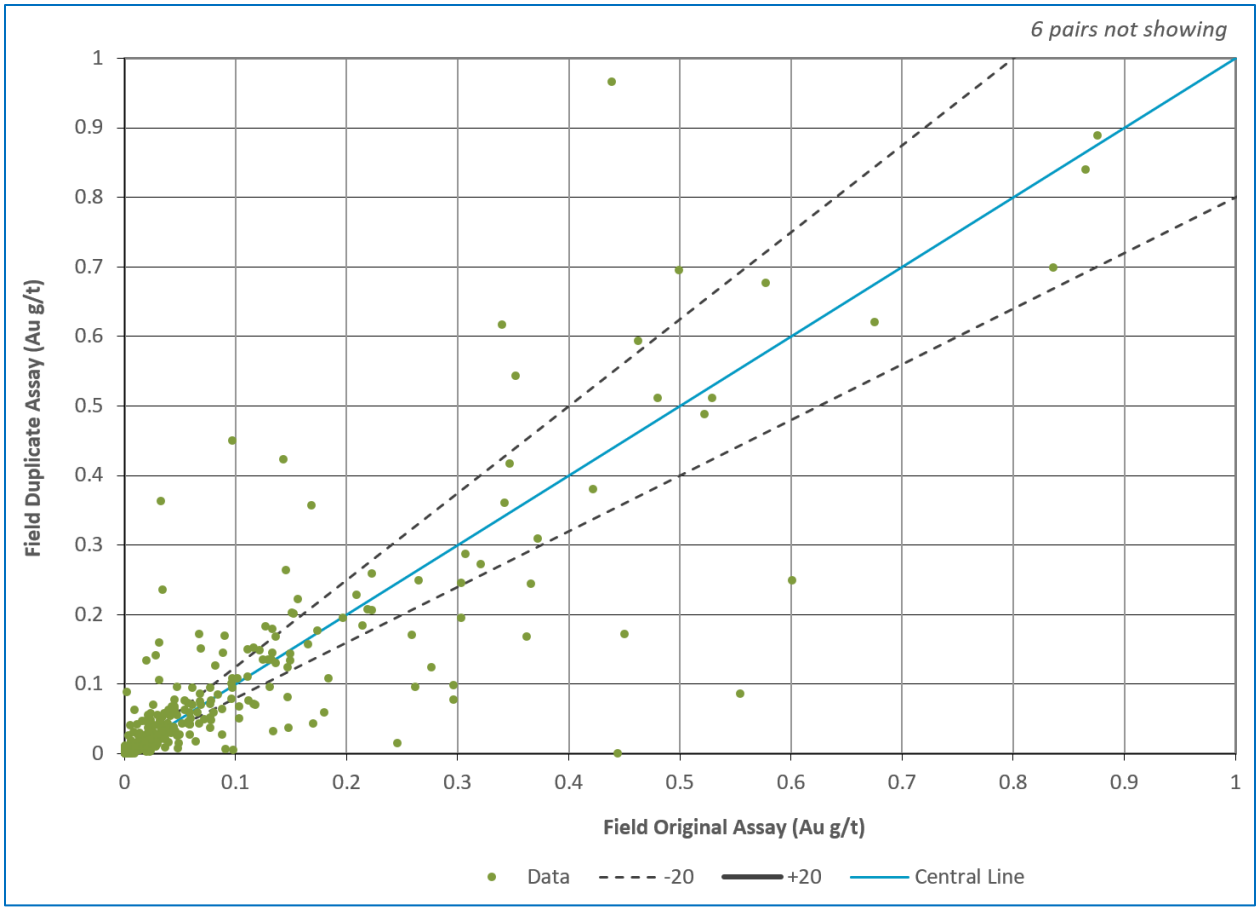



**Figure 11-7: Field Duplicates – Scatter Plot**

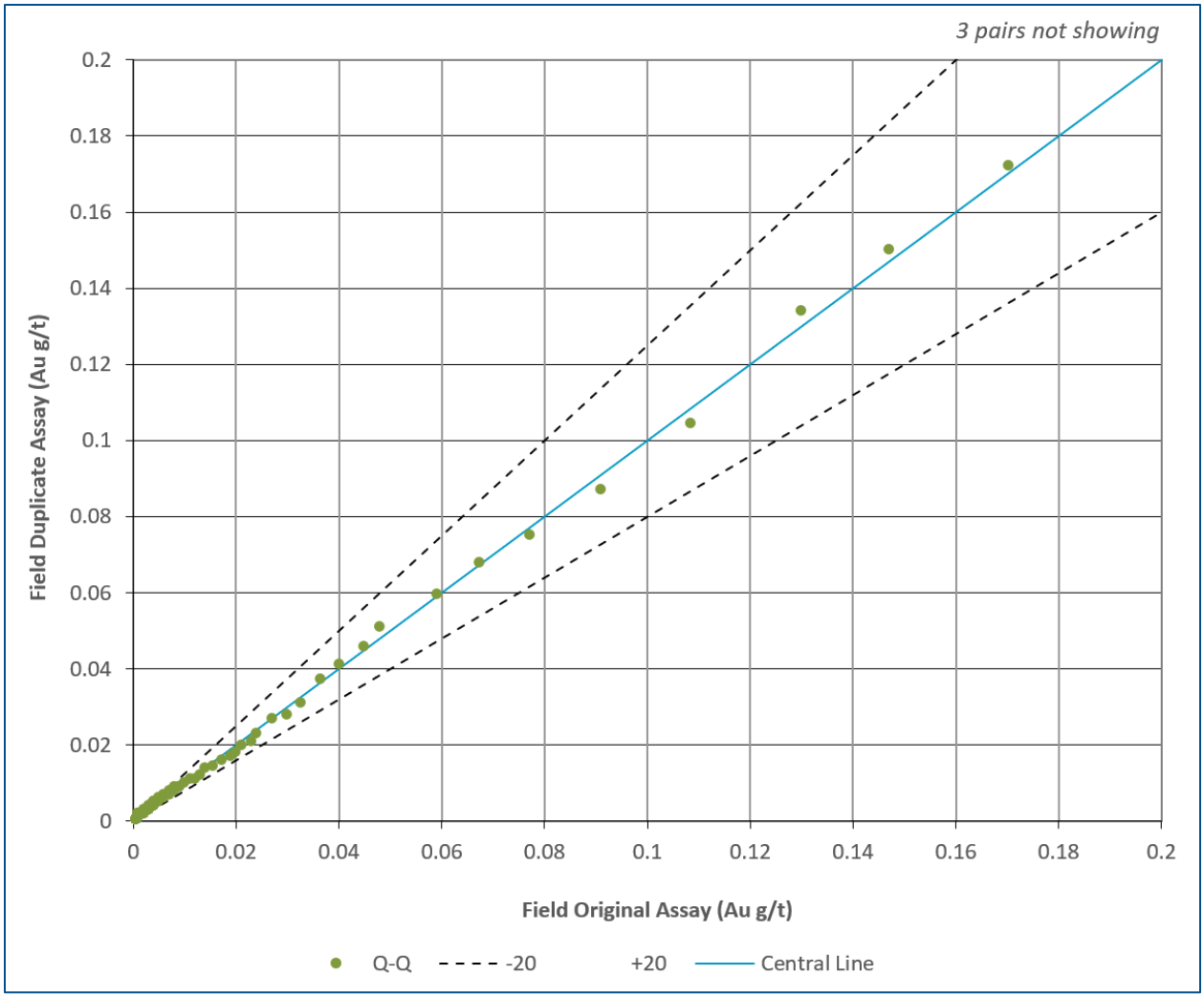



**Figure 11-8: Field Duplicates – Quantile-Quantile Plot**

#### 11.4.3.3.2 Coarse (Preparation) Duplicates

Coarse or preparation duplicates, which were used to measure the precision and reproducibility of the analytical result of the sample after the crushing stage, were split by the laboratory on request. Maple Gold submitted an in-sequence tag in an empty numbered bag for this purpose. A preparation duplicate was inserted every 100 samples.

Figure 11-9 and Figure 11-10 compare all original versus preparation duplicate values for 1,045 duplicate pairs scattered about an idealized trend. Those 1,045 pairs represent all coarse duplicates taken since 2017. Between 2020 and 2021, 179 coarse duplicates were taken. The results are biased toward the original sample, mostly above 0.03 ppm Au. The results at lower concentrations are scattered tightly about the mean. The correlation coefficient value is 0.90 for all samples and for the 2020-2021 samples. It is adequate but shows that there is variability between the original and duplicate samples, especially when gold concentrations increase.

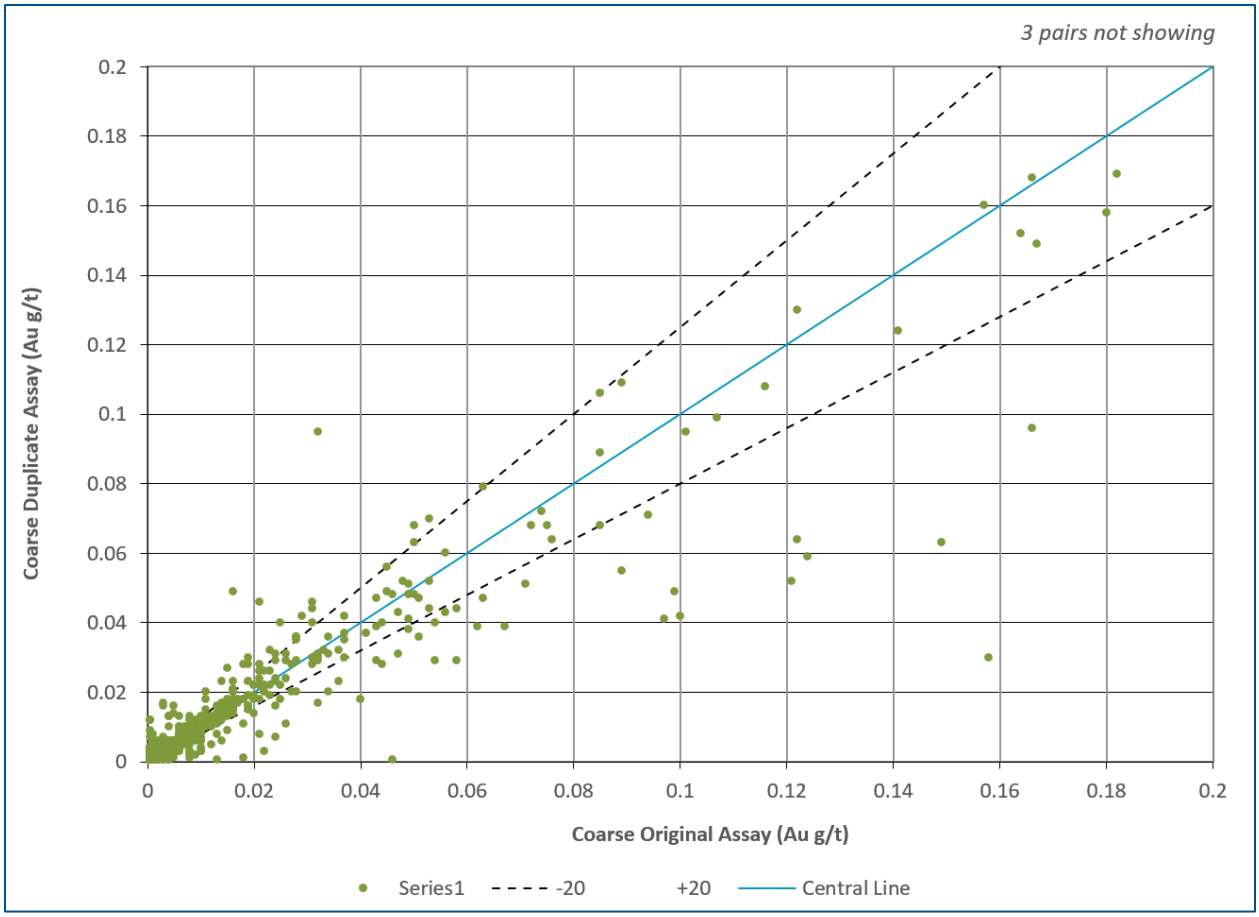



**Figure 11-9: Coarse Duplicates – ≤ 0.2 ppm**

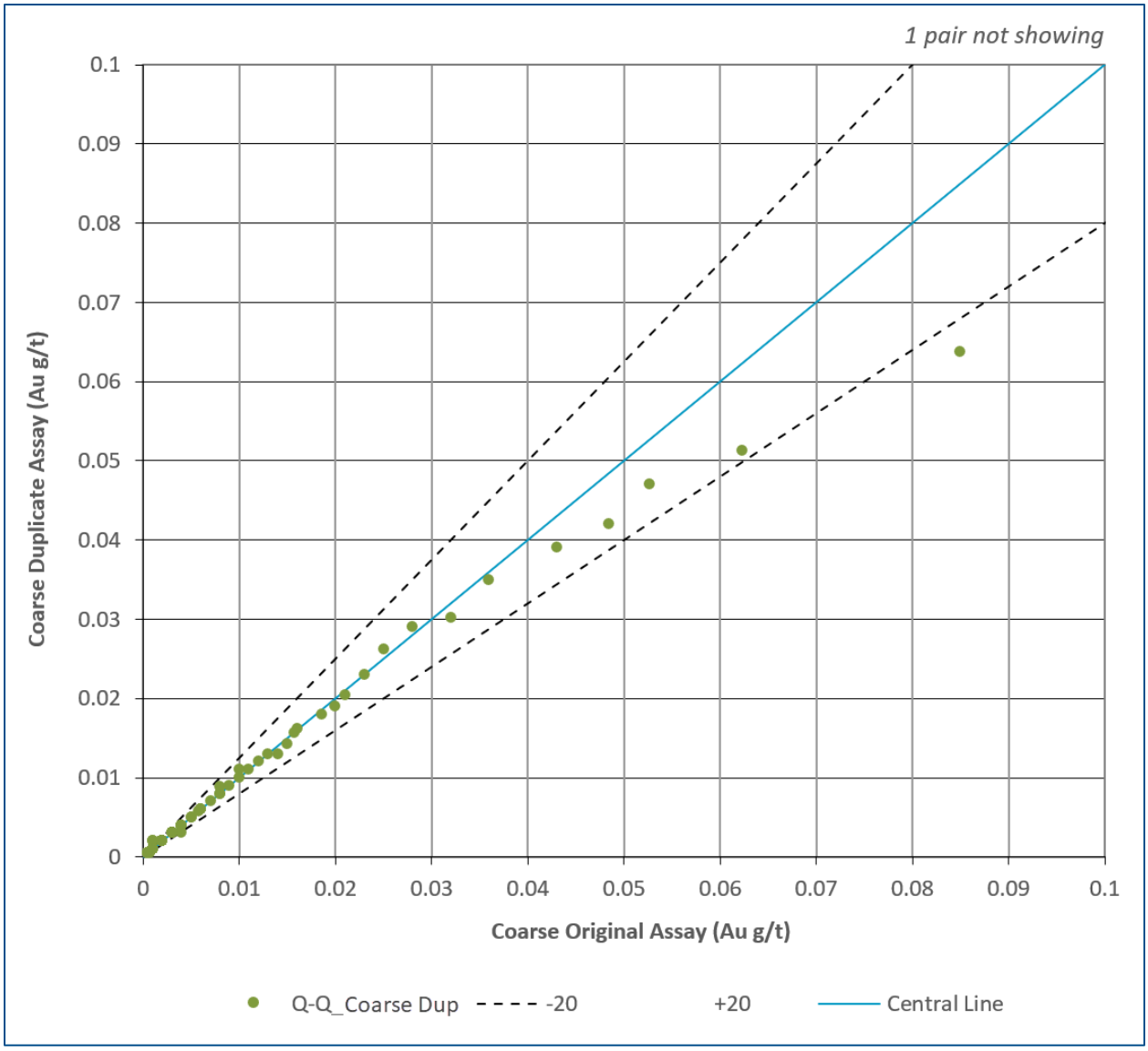



**Figure 11-10: Coarse Duplicates – Quantile-Quantile Plot**

#### 11.4.3.3.3 Pulp Duplicates

Pulp duplicates, used to measure the precision and reproducibility of the analytical result of the sample after pulverization, were created as part of the laboratory QA/QC program. Pulp duplicates are not included in the assay procedure.

In addition to the systematic duplicates collected, additional field or preparation duplicates should be ordered from rocks that appear mineralized, fall within expected mineralized zones, or return results in varying gold concentrations.

### 11.4.4 Sample Security

Core logging is conducted in a large facility that is part of the main office and dry building. Core cutting and sampling occur in an adjacent container perpendicular to the main building. A sample storage and

shipping preparation container abuts the core cutting facility. The metal core racks are located behind the main building. The building and containers are locked when not in use. All these facilities are located within a fenced area on the property. Workers monitor the area during the drilling season; private security is employed at all other times.

The core samples are prepared for shipment by the geological technicians within the core sawing or storage containers. Samples are placed into numbered fibre bags, which are sealed with a numbered plastic locking tag. The contents of each bag are recorded. The geologists prepare the appropriate forms. A paper copy of the sample submittal is placed in the lead bag of each shipment, and a digital version is emailed directly to the laboratory.

On the day of shipping, the closed fibre bags are placed onto wooden pallets and wrapped with plastic film, or enclosed in closed wooden crates. Aldée Naud Transport, of Amos, Québec, regularly retrieve shipments and deliver them directly to the ALS (or SGS) preparation laboratory in Val d'Or, Québec.

If required in order to expedite processing, ALS would re-distribute samples from Val d'Or for preparation at other laboratories such as Timmins, Thunder Bay, and Sudbury, in Ontario, or Yellowknife, in Northwest Territories. All samples were analyzed in Vancouver. SGS used a similar re-distribution scheme.

There were no reported incidences of tampering.

In the SLR QP's opinion, the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC program, and security procedures at the Douay Project are adequate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

# 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification of the drill hole database included manual verification against original digital sources, a series of digital queries, and a review of Maple Gold's QA/QC procedures and results which are described in Section 11, Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security. SLR is of the opinion that database verification procedures for the Douay property comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo., SLR Project Geologist and an independent QP, visited the Douay property and other related facilities on October 13, 2021. Ms. Gosselin visited the core shack, examined drill core and outcrop, and held discussions with Maple Gold geological and technical staff.

## 12.1 Manual Database Verification

The review of the resource database included the collar, survey, lithology, assay, and density tables. Database verification was performed using tools provided within Leapfrog Geo Version 2021.1.3 software package (Leapfrog). As well, the assay and density tables were reviewed for outliers. A visual check on the drill hole Leapfrog collar elevations and drill hole traces was completed. No major discrepancies were identified.

SLR compared assay records for gold in the resource database against a total of 91 digital laboratory analysis certificates, which were sent to the Maple Gold database manager directly from ALS and SGS, then passed to SLR. In addition, the SLR QP:

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

SLR's QP is of the opinion that the drill hole database is reasonable and acceptable to support the current resource estimate.

## 12.2 Other Data Verification Tests

Previous operators, at the end of the analytical process, sent 5% to 10% of the sample pulps to a different laboratory for comparative purposes.

Maple Gold has implemented umpire sample check for the 2020 and 2021 drilling programs; however, results are still pending. The SLR QP recommends adding this verification step for all future sampling.

# 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section has not been modified since the 2019 RPA Technical Report (RPA, 2019) and is largely based on the 2018 Micon Technical Report (Micon, 2018). No further test work has been carried since that report.

## 13.1 Introduction

On behalf of Maple Gold, BASE Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd. (BML) located in Kamloops, British Columbia, completed a program of preliminary metallurgical test work in early 2017, using samples from the Douay Project. The samples selected by Maple Gold were representative of a number of identified zones within the deposit. A total of 10 composites, representing Z10, were evaluated by BML, using direct cyanidation, flotation and gravity separation, to ascertain preliminary recovery estimates and basic process parameters for preliminary process cost estimation.

## 13.2 Metallurgical Samples

This metallurgical program investigated several discrete zones at Douay. Samples were selected by Maple Gold to represent a wide spatial coverage of each zone, with a range of gold feed grades that were close to the nominal Mineral Resource grades. A summary of the 10 composites, including a selection of the chemical analyses, is provided in Table 13-1.

**Table 13-1: Metallurgical Sample Analyses**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Composite | No. of Holes | Weight (kg) | Feed Analyses | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | S (%) | CTOT (%) | CORG (%) | Cu (g/t) | Zn (g/t) | As (g/t) |
| NW1 | 9 | 26.6 | 1.70 | 0.6 | 1.17 | 2.45 | 0.03 | 40 | 60 | 146 |
| NW2 | 3 | 37.3 | 0.78 | 2.5 | 1.50 | 3.11 | 0.02 | 50 | 110 | 100 |
| Z20 | 3 | 44.9 | 0.78 | 0.3 | 0.46 | 1.45 | 0.01 | 70 | 60 | <2 |
| Z531 | 6 | 38.7 | 2.37 | 0.8 | 1.67 | 3.02 | 0.02 | 120 | 280 | 9 |
| POR1 | 6 | 65.9 | 1.74 | 0.7 | 1.36 | 2.12 | 0.01 | 110 | 70 | 4 |
| POR2 | 3 | 57.2 | 2.11 | 0.7 | 1.55 | 3.04 | 0.01 | 150 | 80 | 65 |
| MZ | 8 | 36.6 | 1.66 | 1.3 | 1.04 | 2.10 | 0.01 | 40 | 150 | 38 |
| DW1 | 5 | 48.1 | 1.23 | 0.7 | 1.56 | 2.40 | 0.02 | 110 | 90 | 8 |
| DW2 | 3 | 53.1 | 4.00 | 1.0 | 1.57 | 2.62 | 0.02 | 110 | 70 | 3 |
| Z10 | 4 | 63.2 | 2.57 | 0.6 | 2.96 | 2.60 | 0.02 | 100 | 60 | 5 |
| **Average** | | | **1.89** | **0.9** | **1.48** | **2.49** | **0.02** | **100** | **100** | **42** |

The samples contained between 0.8 g/t Au and 4.0 g/t Au and 0.3 g/t Ag and 2.5 g/t Ag. The sulphur values ranged from 0.46% to 2.96%, indicating the presence of sulphides. Mineralogical studies showed that the overwhelming majority of the sulphide mineralization occurs as pyrite. The NW1 and NW2 composites contained relatively higher concentrations of arsenic at 146 g/t and 100 g/t, respectively.

### 13.2.1 Mineralogical Characterization

The mineral composition of the samples was determined by completing a Bulk Mineral Analysis (BMA) on an unsized sample from each of the composites.

The samples consisted of mainly feldspars, quartz, and carbonate minerals. The carbonate minerals observed were calcite, dolomite, and ankerite. There were some minor base metal sulphides (Cu, Pb, and Zn) identified in the samples, however, pyrite made up 97.2% to 99.3% of the total sulphides. Although the two samples from the NW Zone had elevated levels of arsenic, no measurable levels of arsenopyrite were detected in the mineralogical scan.

### 13.2.2 Comminution Test Work

A single Master Composite was prepared from all 10 composites and subjected to standard Bond ball mill work index (BWi) testing. The BWi value of the Master Composite was determined to be 18.5 kWh/t, which is considered relatively hard. A BWi for each sample was estimated by comparing the open circuit grind calibration test results for all the individual composites with the Master Composite of known BWi. The results of the comparative BWi tests are summarized in Table 13-2.

**Table 13-2: Comparative Bond Ball Work Index Test Results**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Composite | Comparative BWi (kWh/t) |
|---|---|
| NW1 | 13.3 |
| NW2 | 18.7 |
| Z20 | 21.9 |
| Z531 | 15.6 |
| POR1 | 18.7 |
| POR2 | 18.7 |
| MZ | 14.1 |
| DW1 | 20.3 |
| DW2 | 23.4 |
| Z10 | 20.3 |
| Average | 18.5 |

## 13.3 Metallurgical Test Work

The 10 discrete zone samples were evaluated on a bench scale using typical gold extraction processes. These included whole sample leach tests, gravity concentration tests, rougher flotation tests, and leaching of flotation concentrates.

### 13.3.1 Whole Sample Leach Tests

Standard 48-hour cyanidation bottle roll tests were conducted on each of the composite samples, ground to a nominal 80% passing ($P_{80}$) of 75 µm. Sodium cyanide concentration of 1,000 ppm was utilized, while the pH was maintained at 11.0, using lime. The results of these tests are presented in Table 13-3.

**Table 13-3: Summary of the Whole Sample Leach Test Results**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Composite | Au Extraction (%) | Residue Grade (g/t Au) | Reagent Consumption (kg/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NaCN | Lime |
| NW1 | 52.1 | 0.90 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| NW2 | 52.5 | 0.43 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Z20 | 92.2 | 0.06 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Z531 | 92.5 | 0.17 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| POR1 | 94.1 | 0.09 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| POR2 | 91.7 | 0.16 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| MZ | 83.4 | 0.29 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| DW1 | 80.4 | 0.35 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| DW2 | 86.0 | 0.40 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Z10 | 87.9 | 0.36 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Average | 81.3 | 0.32 | 0.3 | 1.4 |

Gold extraction from the composites was between 52% and 94%, averaging approximately 81%. Gold recovery from the NW1 and NW2 samples was low at approximately 52%. Most of the samples displayed relatively fast cyanide leach kinetics, reaching a plateau at approximately six hours. The only exception was the Z20 composite, which showed continuing extraction up until 48 hours.

Average sodium cyanide and lime consumptions were 0.3 kg/t and 1.4 kg/t, respectively.

Although not reported in the table above, silver leach extractions ranged from 65% to 89%. It was reported that the silver leach kinetics were typically slower than gold.

### 13.3.2 Gravity and Rougher Flotation Tests

Gravity separation, followed by flotation of the gravity tailings, was carried out on samples of each composite to assess gold extraction by gravity and flotation.

A primary grind size ($P_{80}$) of 75 µm was targeted for these tests. The gravity circuit comprised a laboratory Knelson concentrator for primary recovery, the concentrate from which was cleaned by panning. Both the Knelson and pan tailings were fed to open circuit rougher flotation that used natural pH and Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX) as the collector.

A summary of the gravity and flotation test results is presented in Table 13-4.

**Table 13-4: Summary of the Gravity and Flotation Test Results**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Composite | Mass Pull (%) | Au Recovery (%) | | | Concentrate Grade (g/t Au) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grav. | Flot. | Total | Grav. | Float. |
| NW1 | 8.4 | 26.8 | 70.1 | 96.9 | 59.0 | 18.8 |
| NW2 | 9.3 | 34.9 | 56.7 | 91.6 | 31.1 | 5.7 |
| Z20 | 5.8 | 19.7 | 68.2 | 87.9 | 18.5 | 7.5 |
| Z531 | 9.3 | 29.2 | 63.8 | 93.0 | 61.0 | 13.9 |
| POR1 | 9.3 | 45.8 | 49.4 | 95.2 | 71.0 | 9.1 |
| POR2 | 9.9 | 23.9 | 66.1 | 90.0 | 34.9 | 11.2 |
| MZ | 8.7 | 40.0 | 53.9 | 93.9 | 96.0 | 12.4 |
| DW1 | 8.7 | 14.3 | 76.4 | 90.7 | 29.0 | 15.8 |
| DW2 | 9.0 | 15.5 | 73.6 | 89.1 | 48.0 | 18.9 |
| Z10 | 11.1 | 15.2 | 78 | 93.1 | 31.4 | 17.9 |
| **Average** | **9.0** | **26.5** | **65.6** | **92.1** | **48.0** | **13.1** |

Gold recovery from gravity concentration varied between 14% and 46% into pan concentrates grading between 19 g/t Au and 96 g/t Au. Flotation of the sulphides was successful at recovering a significant proportion of the remaining gold bearing minerals into a rougher flotation concentrate grading between 6 g/t Au and 19 g/t Au. The combined gold recovery performance was relatively consistent, with total gold recovery ranging from 88% to 97% (average 92%).

The typical sulphur recovery for the composites was 91% into a combined gravity and rougher concentrate. This suggests that there is a strong association between gold and sulphide sulphur.

It is noted that it is unlikely that the combined concentrate would be of sufficiently high grade to market directly as a gold bearing sulphide concentrate, although cleaning has potential to upgrade the concentrates further.

### 13.3.3 Cyanidation of Gravity and Flotation Concentrates

Additional gravity and rougher flotation tests, followed by cyanide leaching of the combined rougher concentrate, were also completed by BML. The flotation concentrates for each composite were split into two identical fractions then reground to two size fractions, with a target size $P_{80}$ of 20 µm and 15 µm. These reground concentrates were then leached for 48 hours using cyanide to extract the gold. A summary of these test results is presented in Table 13-5.

**Table 13-5: Summary of the Gravity and Flotation Test Results**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Composite | Test | Float Mass Pull (%) | Regrind Size P80 (µm) | Au Recovery (%) | | | Reagent Consumption (kg/t) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Grav. | Flot-Leach. | Total | NaCN | Lime |
| NW1 | Regrind | 12.0 | 17.1 | 13.6 | 57.3 | 70.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| | Fine regrind | 12.0 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 62.9 | 76.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| NW2 | Regrind | 11.4 | 23.2 | 12.6 | 45.1 | 57.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| | Fine regrind | 11.4 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 49.5 | 62.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Z20 | Regrind | 11.6 | 16.5 | 20.0 | 65.8 | 85.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| | Fine regrind | 11.6 | 12.6 | 20.0 | 66.1 | 86.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Z531 | Regrind | 11.4 | 18.0 | 13.4 | 77.8 | 91.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Fine regrind | 11.4 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 78.9 | 92.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| POR1 | Regrind | 11.3 | 17.2 | 24.1 | 69.2 | 93.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| | Fine regrind | 11.3 | 13.4 | 24.1 | 69.9 | 94.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| POR2 | Regrind | 12.0 | 18.6 | 9.3 | 77.0 | 86.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Fine regrind | 12.0 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 78.6 | 87.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| MZ | Regrind | 10.9 | 16.6 | 26.7 | 57.3 | 84.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| | Fine regrind | 10.9 | 14.7 | 26.7 | 58.3 | 85.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| DW1 | Regrind | 15.9 | 15.2 | 6.3 | 76.7 | 83.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| | Fine regrind | 15.9 | 10.6 | 6.3 | 80.0 | 86.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| DW2 | Regrind | 11.8 | 15.9 | 9.3 | 78.5 | 87.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| | Fine regrind | 11.8 | 11.8 | 9.3 | 79.1 | 88.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Z10 | Regrind | 11.9 | 19.7 | 6.6 | 82.0 | 88.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Fine regrind | 11.9 | 12.2 | 6.6 | 84.5 | 91.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Average | Regrind | 12.0 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 68.7 | 82.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Average | Fine regrind | 12.0 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 70.8 | 85.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |

Gravity plus leach extraction from the rougher flotation concentrate reground to an average $P_{80}$ of 18 µm varied between 58% and 93%, averaging approximately 83%. For the finer regrind tests, average $P_{80}$ of 13 µm, recoveries ranged between 62% and 94%, averaging approximately 85%. It is noted that, although these recoveries are generally higher than for the whole sample leach tests, there will be some losses from the gravity concentrate as it is either upgraded to a saleable or direct smelter grade or processed using intensive cyanidation to recover contained gold.

Average sodium cyanide and lime consumptions were approximately 0.2 kg/t and 0.4 kg/t, respectively.

# 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

## 14.1 Summary

The Mineral Resource estimated presented in this report is a second estimate prepared by SLR and is a reasonable representation of the Mineral Resources of the Douay deposit at the current level of sampling. Mineral Resources at Douay are reported on the basis of a possible open pit mining scenario using a 0.45 g/t Au cut-off grade, and underground scenario using Deswik generated shapes at a 1.15 g/t Au cut-off grade. The Douay Project is currently composed of nine mineralization zones: Porphyry (POR), Douay West (DW), Zone 531, Main Zone (MZ), North West (NW), Nika, Central Zone (CZ), Zone 10 (Z10), and Zone 20 (Z20). The DW and POR zones account for the majority of the Mineral Resources. Figure 14-1 shows the location of the nine mineralized zones.

The entire Douay drill hole database comprises 873 drill holes totalling 269,819 m, of which 674 drill holes and 241,626 m were drilled within the Douay Mineral Resource area. In 2020-2021, 50 drill holes were completed totalling 19,444.5 m, of which 15,647.2 m from 38 holes were drilled within the Douay Mineral Resource area. The estimation domains are intersected by 577 holes for an aggregate interval length of 39,267 m. The 3D wireframe models were generated using a nominal 0.1 g/t Au threshold value. Prior to compositing to three metre lengths, high gold values were cut for each zone individually. Block model grades within the wireframe models were interpolated using inverse distance cubed ($ID^3$). Density values were interpolated for the Porphyry, Nika and 531 zone on a block-by-block basis using specific gravity assayed values. All other zones were assigned a density value ranging between 2.72 t/$m^3$ and 2.88 t/$m^3$, according to the mean density values obtained from measurements of the core samples.

SLR estimated Mineral Resources for the Douay Project using the drill hole results available to October 19, 2021 (Table 14-1). CIM (2014) definitions were used for Mineral Resource classification.

**Table 14-1: Mineral Resource Estimate by Domain as of March 17, 2022**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Resource Category | Domain | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pit Constrained Mineral Resources** | | | | |
| **Indicated** | Porphyry | 4.4 | 0.98 | 138 |
| | Douay West | 4.2 | 2.13 | 286 |
| | Nika | 0.8 | 1.13 | 30 |
| | 531 | 0.6 | 2.85 | 58 |
| | **Total** | **10.0** | **1.59** | **511** |
| **Inferred** | Porphyry | 48.4 | 0.89 | 1,380 |
| | Douay West | 2.3 | 1.16 | 87 |
| | 531 | 4.8 | 1.38 | 212 |
| | Main Zone | 0.5 | 1.16 | 17 |
| | North West | 3.1 | 1.12 | 113 |

| Resource Category | Domain | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nika | 5.1 | 0.87 | 143 |
| | Central Zone | 0.1 | 0.88 | 4 |
| | Zone 10 | 1.2 | 1.21 | 48 |
| | Zone 20 | 2.6 | 0.72 | 60 |
| | **Total** | **68.2** | **0.94** | **2,065** |
| | **Underground Mineral Resources** | | | |
| | Porphyry | 3.0 | 1.62 | 158 |
| | Douay West | 1.4 | 1.77 | 82 |
| | 531 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 79 |
| Inferred | Main Zone | 1.4 | 1.63 | 72 |
| | North West | 0.2 | 1.60 | 12 |
| | Central Zone | 0.4 | 2.02 | 28 |
| | Nika | 0.6 | 1.48 | 28 |
| | **Total** | **8.5** | **1.68** | **460** |
| | **Total Mineral Resources** | | | |
| | Porphyry | 4.4 | 0.98 | 138 |
| Indicated | Douay West | 4.2 | 2.13 | 286 |
| | Nika | 0.8 | 1.13 | 30 |
| | 531 | 0.6 | 2.85 | 58 |
| **Total Indicated** | | **10.0** | **1.59** | **511** |
| | Porphyry | 51.4 | 0.93 | 1,538 |
| | Douay West | 3.7 | 1.39 | 169 |
| | 531 | 6.2 | 1.47 | 291 |
| | Main Zone | 1.9 | 1.51 | 89 |
| Inferred | North West | 3.3 | 1.15 | 125 |
| | Nika | 5.7 | 0.93 | 171 |
| | Central Zone | 0.5 | 1.79 | 32 |
| | Zone 10 | 1.2 | 1.21 | 48 |
| | Zone 20 | 2.6 | 0.72 | 60 |
| **Total Inferred** | | **76.7** | **1.02** | **2,525** |

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. A minimum mining width of three metres was applied to the resource domain wireframes.

3. Bulk density was interpolated for the Nika, Porphyry, and 531 zones. For all other zones, bulk density ranging between 2.72 t/$m^3$ and 2.88 t/$m^3$ was assigned to Mineral Resources based on the zone.
4. The Whittle pit shell used to estimate Mineral Resources is based on a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce, a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.25, a C$3.00/t rock mining cost, a C$2.30/t overburden mining cost, a C$9.10/t processing cost, a C$2.70/t G&A cost, a 90% process recovery, and 25° and 50° pit slopes for overburden and rock, respectively.
5. Potential open pit Mineral Resources are reported within a Whittle pit shell using an elevated cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t Au. The actual discard cut-off grade is lower at approximately 0.18 g/t Au.
6. Underground Mineral Resources are reported within constraining shapes using a cut-off grade of 1.15 g/t Au based on a C$63.00/t underground mining cost and include low grade blocks situated within the shapes.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

There are currently no Mineral Reserves estimated for the Douay Project. The SLR QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

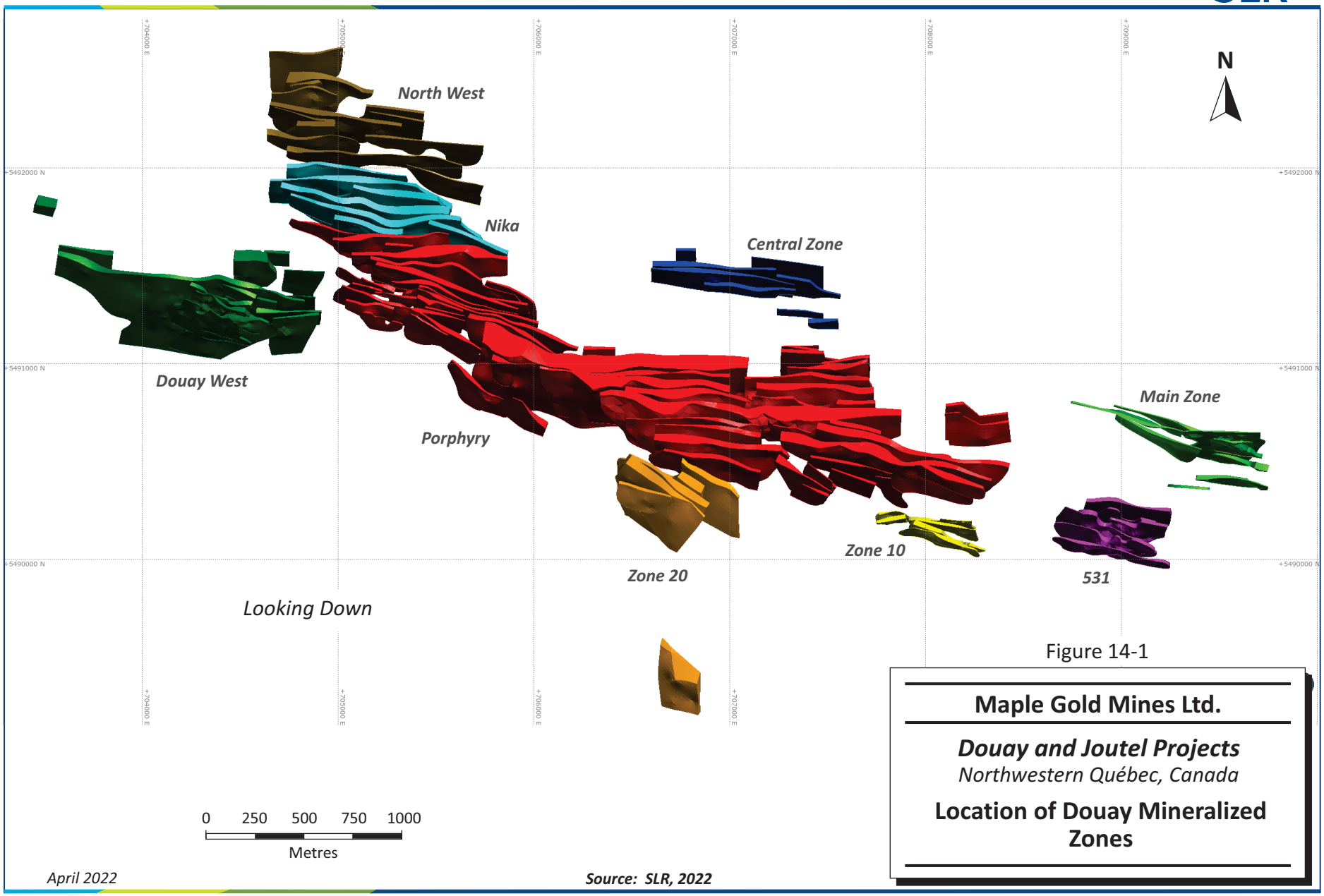



Figure 14-1

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Location of Douay Mineralized Zones**

*April 2022*

***Source: SLR, 2022***

## 14.2 Resource Database

SLR received a zipped SQL file with collar, survey, assay, and lithology data from Maple Gold. Data was imported into Leapfrog Geo 2021.1.3 software (Leapfrog). Maple Gold also provided its entire latest 3D geological interpretation in Leapfrog.

A summary of drill hole database records considered for the Douay Mineral Resource estimation is listed below:

- Holes: 674
- Assays: 152,864
- Lithology: 14,122
- Density measurements: 6,671

Data verification of the drill hole database included manual verification against hardcopy and original digital sources, a series of digital queries, and a review of Maple Gold's QA/QC procedures and results. No significant discrepancies were identified and the SLR QP is of the opinion that the drill hole database is valid and suitable to estimate Mineral Resources for the Douay deposit.

## 14.3 Geological Interpretation and 3D Solids

SLR used the lithological interpretation, structural trends, and gold assay intervals to constrain the block grade interpolation process. A Leapfrog vein system modelling tool was used to generate interpretation of the mineralization at a nominal cut-off grade of 0.10 g/t Au. A minimum thickness of three metres was applied, with rare exceptions where a two metre thickness was used to allow for a better continuity of the modelled domain. Occasionally, lower grade intersections were included to maintain continuity. At model extremities, the wireframe models were extrapolated up to 50 m beyond the last drill hole section, however, when a thin intersection was at the edge of the wireframe, the domain was extended to only 25 m. The continuity of the structural trends allowed the wireframes to be extended up dip towards the surface.

SLR reviewed and updated the preliminary interpretation provided by Maple Gold, which included 133 domains in the nine main areas: Porphyry, Douay West, Zone 531, Main Zone, North West, Nika, Central Zone, Zone 10, and Zone 20 (Figure 14-1). A description of each modelled domain follows:

- POR is the largest area at Douay. It consists of 59 sub-parallel lenses, extending to 815 m below surface. The strike of the domains varies between 90° and 110° over a distance of 3,700 m, dipping to the south at 58° to 65°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 173 m, and averages 22 m.
- Nika represents the second largest area. It is made of seven sub-parallel lenses extending to 520 m below surface. The zone strikes 100° over a distance of 1,000 m and dips to the south at 65°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 103 m, and averages 31 m.
- DW is currently the highest grade gold zone and third largest by volume. It is made of 19 sub-parallel lenses, extending to 780 m below surface. The strike of the domains varies between 90° and 105° over a distance of 1,300 m, dipping to the south at 58° to 68°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 75 m, and averages 15 m.
- 531 is the second highest grade gold area. It is made of six sub-parallel lenses extending to 630 m below surface. The thickness of the overburden in this area can reach 100 m. The zone strikes

at 100° over a distance of 615 m, dipping to the south at 63° to 73°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 54 m, and averages 18 m.

- MZ is made up of eight sub-parallel lenses extending to 800 m below the surface. The strike of the domains varies between 90° and 105° over a distance of 1,000 m, dipping to the south at 65° to 79°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 50 m, and averages 13 m.
- NW is made up of 13 sub-parallel lenses extending to 350 m below the surface. The strike of the domains varies between 90° and 105° over a distance of 1,100 m, dipping to the south at 50° to 79°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 40 m, and averages 11 m.
- CZ is made up of eight sub-parallel lenses extending to 350 m below the surface. The strike of the domains varies from 95° to 105° over a distance of 1,000 m, dipping to the south at 68° to 75°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 38 m, and averages 11 m.
- Z10 is made up of six sub-parallel lenses extending to 280 m below the surface. The overburden thickness exceeds 55 m in this area. The strike of the domains varies from 80° to 112° over a distance of 500 m, dipping to the south at 72° to 79°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 30 m, and averages 15 m.
- Z20 is made up of six sub-parallel lenses extending to 480 m below the surface. One smaller domain is located 670 m to the south from the other five lenses. The strike of the domains is 120° over a distance of 490 m, dipping to the south at 52°. The thickness of individual domains ranges from two metres to 85 m, and averages 24 m.

Maple Gold also provided a topographic surface that was created in Leapfrog. The topographic surface of the Douay Project is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 290 MASL to 315 MASL.

## 14.4 Statistical Analysis

Assay values located inside the wireframe models were tagged with domain identifiers and exported for statistical analysis. Results were used to help verify the modelling process. Statistics by zone are summarized in Table 14-2.

**Table 14-2: Descriptive Statistics of Resource Assay Values**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Zone | Count | Min (g/t Au) | Max (g/t Au) | Mean (g/t Au) | St Dev (g/t Au) | Variance | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POR | 18,388 | 0.00 | 2,888.01 | 0.42 | 14.33 | 205.39 | 34.39 |
| DW | 5,075 | 0.00 | 73.03 | 0.92 | 3.01 | 9.06 | 3.26 |
| 531 | 2,409 | 0.00 | 43.00 | 0.66 | 2.15 | 4.61 | 3.26 |
| MZ | 1,832 | 0.00 | 327.98 | 0.58 | 5.59 | 31.30 | 9.65 |
| NW | 986 | 0.00 | 25.83 | 0.48 | 1.52 | 2.31 | 3.17 |
| Nika | 3,052 | 0.00 | 21.10 | 0.33 | 0.95 | 0.91 | 2.85 |
| CZ | 1,036 | 0.00 | 18.89 | 0.30 | 1.12 | 1.26 | 3.69 |
| Z10 | 970 | 0.00 | 22.30 | 0.48 | 1.33 | 1.76 | 2.77 |

| Zone | Count | Min (g/t Au) | Max (g/t Au) | Mean (g/t Au) | St Dev (g/t Au) | Variance | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Z20 | 925 | 0.00 | 17.45 | 0.29 | 0.84 | 0.71 | 2.90 |

Note:

1. St Dev – standard deviation; CV – coefficient of variation; length weighted statistics

## 14.5 Treatment of High Grade Values

Where the assay distribution is skewed positively or approaches log-normal, erratic high grade assay values can have a disproportionate effect on the average grade of a deposit. One method of treating these outliers to reduce their influence on the average grade is to cut, or cap, them at a specific grade level. In the absence of production data to calibrate the capping level, inspection of the assay distribution can be used to estimate a "first pass" capping level.

Review of the resource assay exploratory data analysis (EDA), including histograms and probability plots within the wireframe domains in each zone, and a visual inspection of high grade values on vertical sections suggest that cutting of erratic values is warranted and appropriate for Douay. Table 14-3 summarizes capping levels for each domain and Table 14-4 lists the descriptive statistics of cut resource assay values by zone.

**Table 14-3: Capping Levels**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Zone | Capped Value (g/t Au) | Number Capped | Mean (g/t Au) | Capped Mean (g/t Au) | Metal Loss (%) | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POR | 20 | 11 | 0.42 | 0.32 | 23 | 2.81 |
| DW | 28 | 14 | 0.92 | 0.90 | 2 | 2.99 |
| 531 | 15 | 14 | 0.66 | 0.63 | 5 | 2.83 |
| MZ | 12 | 17 | 0.58 | 0.42 | 28 | 2.91 |
| NW | 8 | 12 | 0.48 | 0.43 | 10 | 2.41 |
| Nika | 7 | 12 | 0.33 | 0.31 | 6 | 2.18 |
| CZ | 7 | 7 | 0.30 | 0.28 | 9 | 2.90 |
| Z10 | 6 | 9 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 9 | 2.14 |
| Z20 | 6 | 3 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 6 | 2.20 |

Note:

1. CV – coefficient of variation; length weighted statistics

Table 14-4: Descriptive Statistics of Capped Resource Assay Values
Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects

| Zone | Count | Min (g/t Au) | Max (g/t Au) | Mean (g/t Au) | St Dev (g/t Au) | Variance (g/t Au) | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POR | 18,388 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.32 | 0.90 | 0.81 | 2.79 |
| DW | 5,075 | 0.00 | 28.00 | 0.90 | 2.69 | 7.23 | 2.98 |
| 531 | 2,409 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 0.63 | 1.78 | 3.18 | 2.85 |
| MZ | 1,832 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 0.42 | 1.22 | 1.49 | 2.92 |
| NW | 986 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 0.43 | 1.04 | 1.08 | 2.40 |
| Nika | 3,052 | 0.00 | 7.00 | 0.31 | 0.68 | 0.46 | 2.15 |
| CZ | 1,036 | 0.00 | 7.00 | 0.28 | 0.81 | 0.66 | 2.93 |
| Z10 | 970 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 0.44 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 2.28 |
| Z20 | 925 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 0.27 | 0.59 | 0.35 | 2.17 |

Note:

1. St Dev – standard deviation; CV – coefficient of variation

## 14.6 Compositing

Sample lengths range from 0.1 m to 5.57 m within the resource domain wireframe models. Most of the samples taken have a length of one or one and a half metres (Figure 14-2). Given these distributions, and considering the width of the mineralization, SLR chose to composite to three metre lengths. Assays within the wireframe domains were composited using the downhole compositing method, which starts at the first mineralized wireframe boundary from the collar and resets at each new wireframe boundary. Composites less than 0.3 m, located at the bottom of the mineralized intercept, were removed from the database. Table 14-5 lists descriptive statistics of the composites by zone.

Table 14-5: Descriptive Statistics of Composites
Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects

| Zone | Count | Min (g/t Au) | Max (g/t Au) | Mean (g/t Au) | St Dev (g/t Au) | Variance (g/t Au) | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POR | 7,331 | 0.00 | 12.27 | 0.32 | 0.64 | 0.41 | 1.97 |
| DW | 1,906 | 0.00 | 21.77 | 0.90 | 2.23 | 4.97 | 2.46 |
| 531 | 991 | 0.00 | 12.60 | 0.62 | 1.48 | 2.18 | 2.37 |
| MZ | 648 | 0.00 | 8.11 | 0.41 | 0.82 | 0.68 | 2.01 |
| NW | 430 | 0.00 | 8.00 | 0.43 | 0.84 | 0.71 | 1.97 |
| Nika | 1,132 | 0.00 | 5.82 | 0.31 | 0.52 | 0.27 | 1.64 |
| CZ | 286 | 0.00 | 4.89 | 0.28 | 0.58 | 0.34 | 2.09 |
| Z10 | 446 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 0.44 | 0.81 | 0.66 | 1.86 |

| Zone | Count | Min (g/t Au) | Max (g/t Au) | Mean (g/t Au) | St Dev (g/t Au) | Variance (g/t Au) | CV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Z20 | 464 | 0.00 | 3.17 | 0.27 | 0.43 | 0.18 | 1.56 |

Note:

1. CV – coefficient of variation

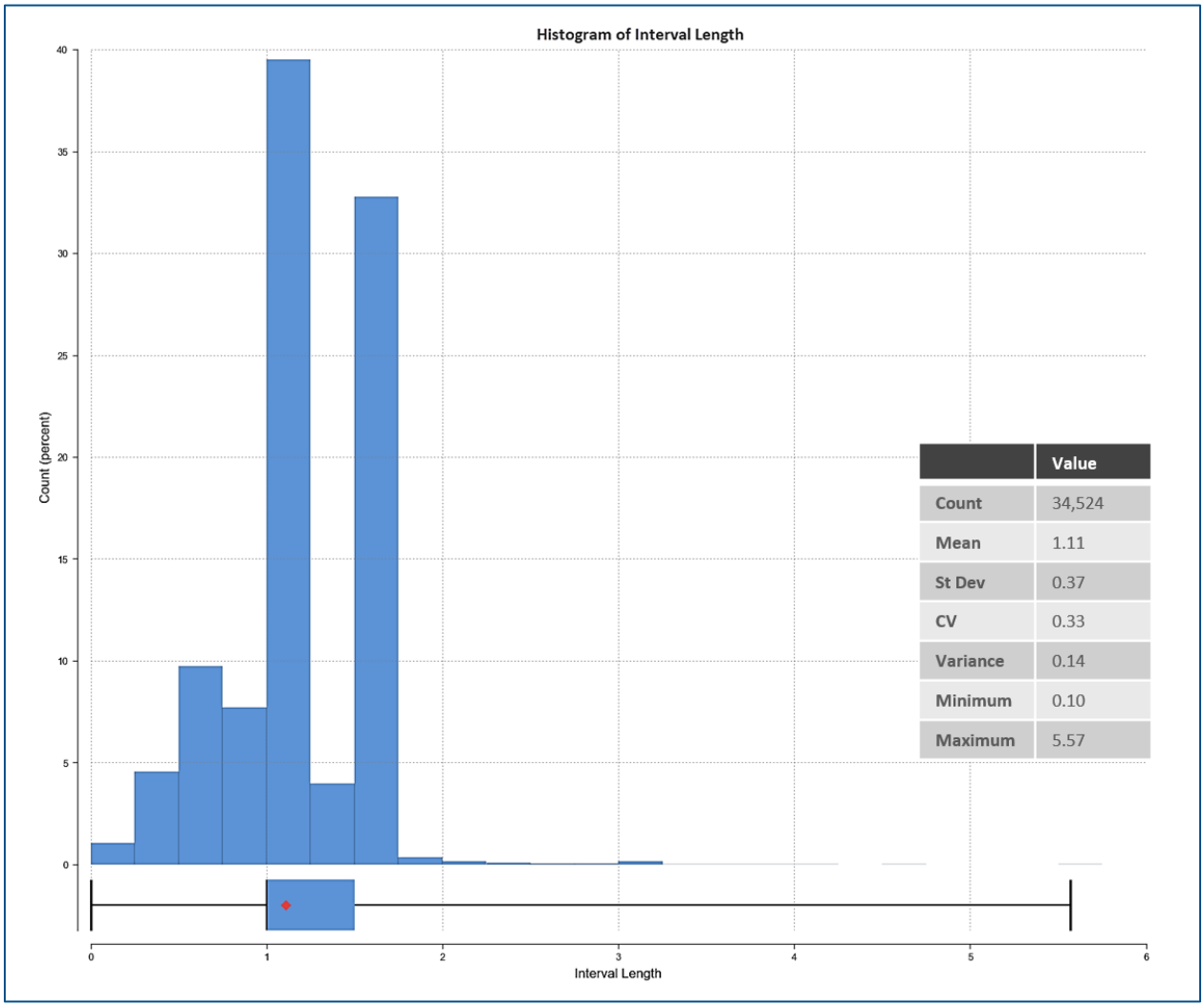



**Figure 14-2: Assay Length Histogram**

## 14.7 Density

In 2020 and 2021, Maple Gold collected 2,944 density measurements. Density measurements were conducted by the company on drill core samples, using the Archimedes method, at the core shack.

A total of 8,065 density measurements were provided to SLR for the entire Douay Project. The density data was coded with the resource domains. A total of 6,671 data were attributed to the domains. After removing outliers from the low and high ends of the distribution (below 2.5 t/m$^3$ and above 3.3 t/m$^3$), the

resulting averages were assigned to the corresponding domains (Table 14-6). For the POR, Nika, and 531 areas, there were enough data to estimate density using the $ID^3$ interpolation method.

**Table 14-6: Average Density within the Individual Mineralized Zones**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Domain | Count | Min (t/m³) | Max (t/m³) | Mean (t/m³) | Mean[1] (t/m³) | Assigned (t/m³) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POR | 958 | 2.5 | 3.26 | 2.78 | 2.72 | 2.72/Interpolated |
| DW | 26 | 2.75 | 3.04 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.85 |
| 531 | 204 | 2.63 | 3.03 | 2.78 | 2.79 | 2.79/Interpolated |
| MZ | 60 | 2.65 | 2.96 | 2.83 | 2.83 | 2.83 |
| NW | 44 | 2.6 | 3.03 | 2.79 | 2.79 | 2.79 |
| Nika | 511 | 2.55 | 3.11 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73/Interpolated |
| CZ | 21 | 2.61 | 2.75 | 2.69 | 2.69 | 2.72 |
| Z10 | 43 | 2.64 | 3.1 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.88 |
| Z20 | 7 | 2.62 | 2.77 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.72 |
| Waste | 4,670 | 1.07 | 5.28 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.80 |
| Overburden | 127 | 2.50 | 3.20 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 2.00 |
| **All** | **6,671** | **1.07** | **5.28** | **2.79** | **2.79** | **-** |

Note:

1. Outliers removed

## 14.8 Grade Continuity Analysis

The gold grade continuity for the Douay Project was investigated by generating a set of grade shells in Leapfrog for each zone within the mineralized envelopes. Several sub-vertical trends, plunging from southeast in the Porphyry to southwest in the DW Zone, were identified (Figure 14-3). The orientation of these trends assisted in variogram calculations.

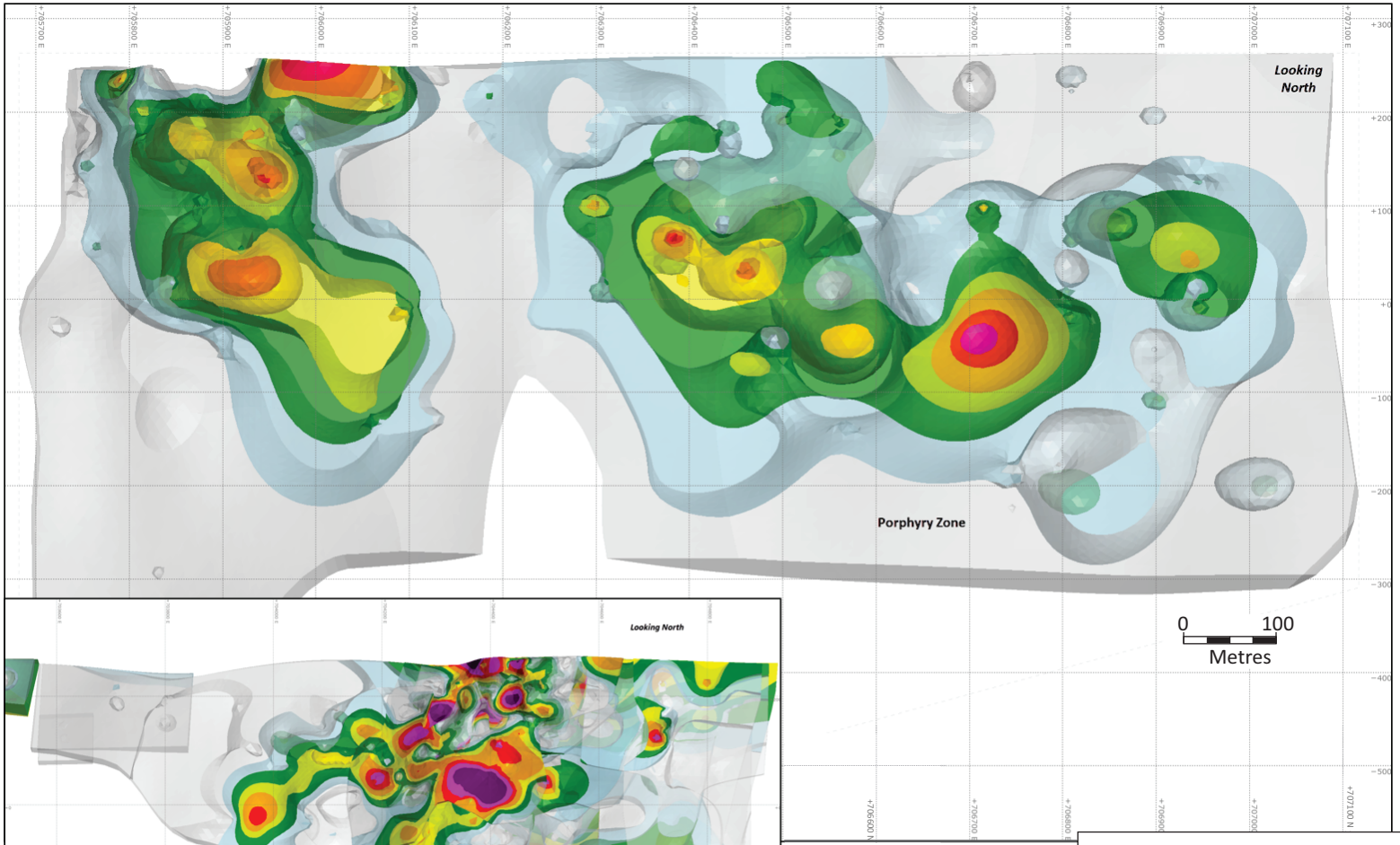



Figure 14-3

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Trend Analysis for Douay West and Porphyry Zones – Looking North**

*April 2022*

***Source: SLR, 2022***

SLR generated downhole, omni-directional, and directional variograms and correlograms using the three-metre composite gold values located within the mineralized wireframes. A model was fitted for each experimental variogram or correlogram in the three main directions of anisotropy. The nugget effect was estimated from the downhole variograms. Figure 14-4 shows the calculated correlograms for the 531 Zone.

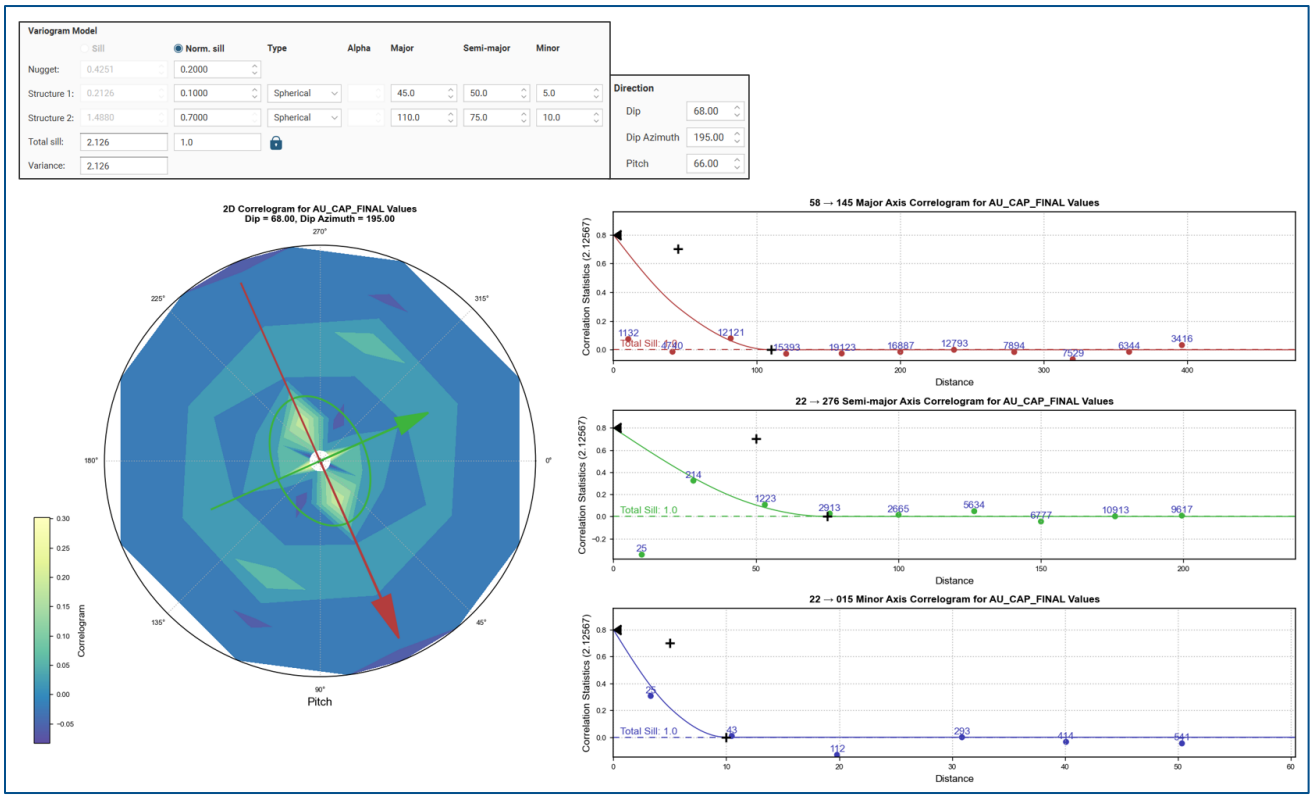



**Figure 14-4: Correlograms for 531 Zone**

Stable variograms were not obtained using data for the entire Porphyry Zone; instead, parameters from the Porphyry_1 vein were applied to the other domains within the zone. For a few domains, it was not possible to find an adequate continuity model due to widely spaced drill holes. In these domains, $ID^3$ was implemented as the interpolation method.

The variograms were used to support search ellipsoid anisotropy, linear trends observed in the data, and Mineral Resource classification decisions.

## 14.9 Interpolation Parameters

Grades were interpolated using $ID^3$ with a minimum of four to a maximum of eight composites per block estimate for the first pass, and a minimum of two to a maximum of twelve composites per block estimate in the second pass. A minimum of two drill holes and a maximum of three composites per drill hole were applied during the first pass (Table 14-7). Hard boundaries were used to limit the use of composites between wireframe boundaries.

SLR was able to calculate global variograms for a few zones. The obtained results pertain mostly to the continuity of the low grade rather than the high grade mineralization. After reviewing the block grades

on sections and level plans, SLR decided to report the resources based on the $ID^3$ interpolation results. Results of ordinary kriging (OK) that used assumed variogram models were used for comparison purposes.

Overall, the Douay mineralized zones show a strike of 95° to 110°, with individual lenses showing variance in orientation and dip. In order to reproduce the direction of those trends, SLR employed a Variable Orientation tool in Leapfrog. The tool allows the search to be locally adjusted to the orientation of the mineralization, which results in improved local grade estimates. SLR used hanging wall, footwall, as well as the centreline of each domain to guide the variable direction search. In addition, where available, the variogram directions were employed to improve the variable search.

**Table 14-7: Block Estimate Search Strategy**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Parameter | Pass 1 | Pass 2 |
|---|---|---|
| Search Ranges: X, Y, Z (m) | 100, 100, 5 | 250, 250, 25 |
| Min number composites | 4 | 2 |
| Max number composites | 8 | 12 |
| Max composites per hole | 3 | - |
| Orientation of the search | Variable | Variable |

After reviewing the grade distribution in the block model, SLR chose to further limit the influence of the higher grade composites by employing spatial restriction. SLR used the Leapfrog restrictive search tool "clamp" that reduces the high value to a threshold value once the maximum distance is reached rather than discarding the high grade composite completely. The maximum distance of influence was set at 50 m x 50 m x 2.5 m for all zones in the first pass and 50 m x 50 m x 5 m in the second pass. Table 14-8 summarizes threshold values for each zone. For the DW and Porphyry zones, the restrictive search was used in both passes, whereas in other zones the high values were restricted in the second pass only.

**Table 14-8: Block Estimate High Grade Restrictions**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Zone | Threshold Value (g/t Au) | Number of Affected Composites |
|---|---|---|
| POR | 10 | 4 |
| DW | 18 | 7 |
| 531 | 8 | 10 (Second Pass Only) |
| MZ | 6 | 2 (Second Pass Only) |
| NW | 3 | 11 (Second Pass Only) |
| Nika | - | - |
| CZ | - | - |
| Z10 | 3 | 12 (Second Pass Only) |
| Z20 | - | - |

## 14.10 Block Model

One single block model covering the entire deposit was constructed in Leapfrog EDGE software to estimate Mineral Resources in the Douay Project. Each block is 10.0 m long by 2.0 m wide by 5.0 m high. A summary of the definition data for the block model is provided in Table 14-9.

**Table 14-9: Summary of Information for the Douay Project Block Model**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Description | Easting | Northing | Elevation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Origin (m) | 709,670 | 5,488,630 | 335 |
| Block Size (m) | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| Number of Blocks | 676 | 1,590 | 182 |
| Boundary Size (m) | 6,760 | 3,180 | 910 |
| Rotation (°) | 280 | | |

## 14.11 Cut-Off Grade and Whittle Parameters

To fulfill the CIM requirement of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction", SLR performed pit optimization analyses on the Mineral Resources to determine the economics of extraction by open pit methods. The pit shell was generated using Whittle software. Table 14-10 lists the parameters used to optimize a preliminary pit shell to report Mineral Resources at Douay.

Whittle calculates a final break-even pit shell based on all operating costs (mining, processing, and general and administration (G&A)) required to mine a given block of material. Since all blocks within the break-even pit shell must be mined, any block that has sufficient revenue to cover the costs of processing and G&A is sent to the processing plant. The open pit Mineral Resources were reported in the US$1,800/oz pit shell using an elevated cut-off grade set at 0.45 g/t Au. The actual discard cut-off grade is 0.18 g/t Au based on a C$9.10/t processing cost, a C$2.70/t G&A cost, and a 90% process recovery. Figure 14-5 shows the final Whittle shells with blocks above 0.45 g/t Au.

**Table 14-10: Whittle Parameters**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Parameters | Unit | Base Case Scenario |
|---|---|---|
| Gold price | US$/oz | 1,800 |
| Exchange rate | C$/US$ | 0.80 |
| Process recovery | % | 90 |
| Pit slope overburden/rock | degrees | 25/50 |
| Open pit mining rate estimate | tpd | 150,000 |
| Milling rate estimate | t/plant day | 25,000 |
| Mining cost rock | C$/t mined | 3.00 |
| Mining cost overburden | C$/t mined | 2.30 |

| Parameters | Unit | Base Case Scenario |
|---|---|---|
| Process cost | C$/t milled | 9.10 |
| G&A cost | C$/t milled | 2.70 |
| Underground mining cost assumption | C$/t processed | 63.00 |

Mineral Resources located outside the pit shell were reported on the basis of a potential underground mining operation using Deswik stope optimization (DSO) panels at a gold cut-off grade of 1.15 g/t Au. This cut-off grade was based on mining costs of C$63/t and the same processing and G&A assumptions as listed in Table 14-10.

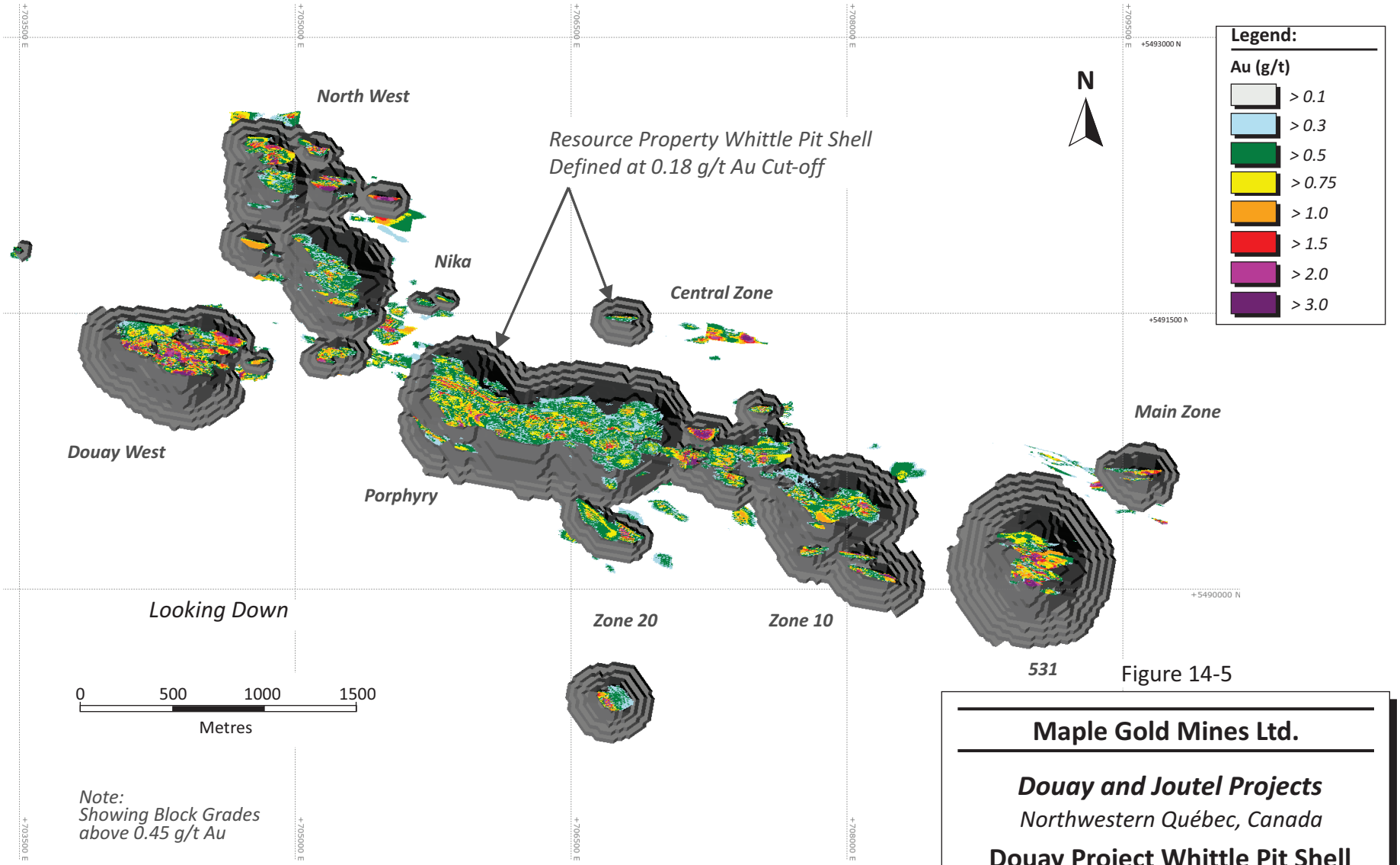



Figure 14-5

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Douay Project Whittle Pit Shell**

*April 2022*

***Source: SLR, 2022***

## 14.12 Classification

Definitions for resource categories used in this report are consistent with CIM (2014) definitions incorporated by reference into NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity, and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling." Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. A Mineral Reserve is defined as the "economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource" demonstrated by studies at pre-feasibility or feasibility level as appropriate. Mineral Reserves are classified into Proven and Probable categories. No Mineral Reserves have been estimated for the Douay deposit.

The Mineral Resource classification at the Douay deposit is based on drill hole spacing, confidence in the available data, and the apparent continuity of mineralization. SLR classified Mineral Resources inside the preliminary pit shell as Indicated within 50 m to 60 m from the drill hole. The Inferred category was assigned to blocks located within 75 m from the drill hole. The Porphyry Zone exhibits greater continuity and thicker intersections of the gold mineralization, hence the Inferred category was extended 100 m in the up-dip direction in three of the Porphyry domains. Inferred classification was assigned to the underground portion of the Mineral Resources, for the blocks inside mining shapes defined at a 1.15 g/t Au cut off grade. All other blocks outside the pit shell remain unclassified.

Figure 14-6 shows the extent of the Indicated blocks within the limits of the optimized pit shells at the Douay Project. (Note that the blocks classified as Inferred are more transparent to enhance Indicated blocks.)

The Mineral Resources are open in several directions.

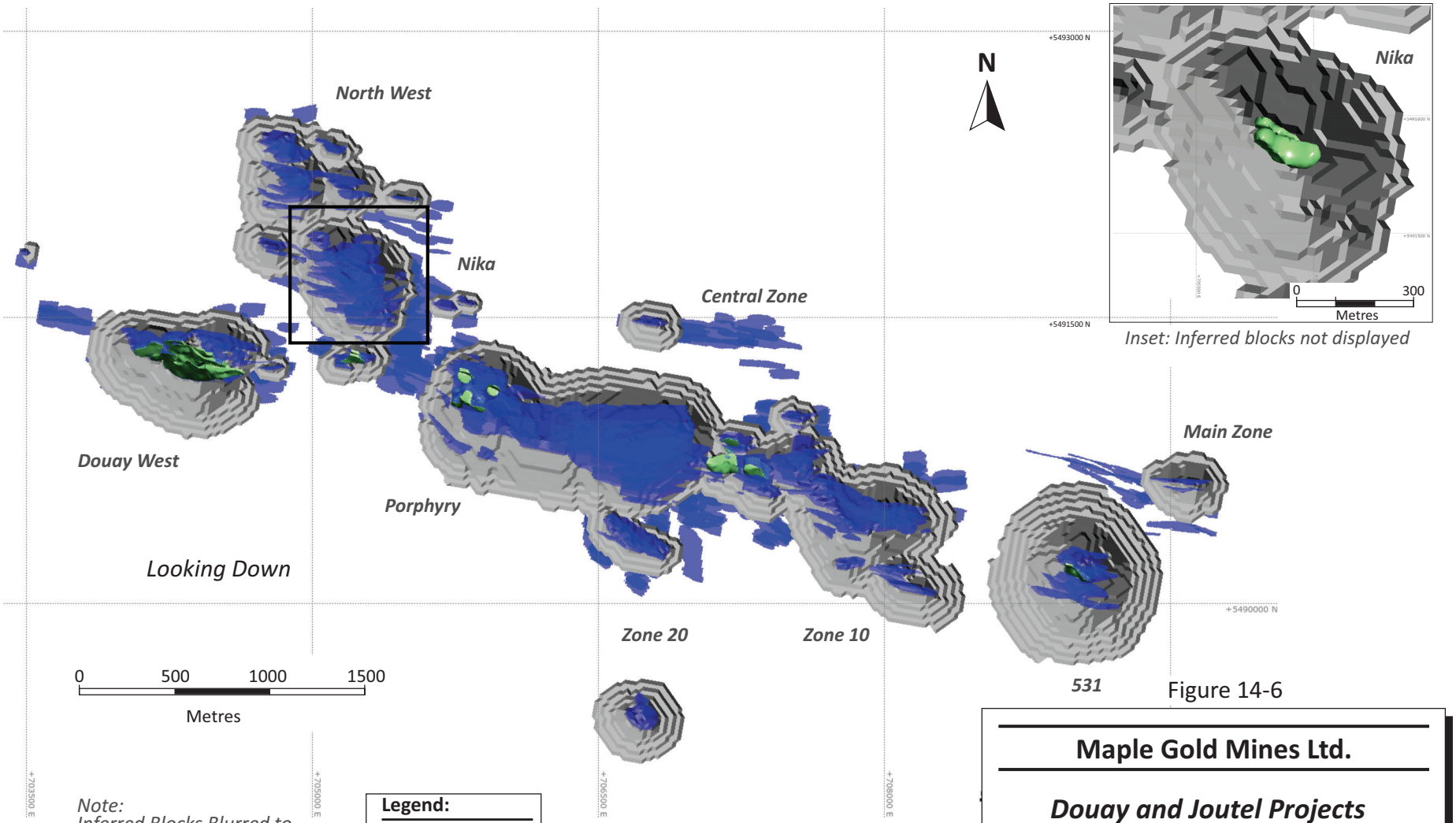



Figure 14-6

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Classified Mineral Resource Blocks**

## 14.13 Mineral Resource Validation

SLR validated the block model by visual inspection, volumetric comparison, and scatterplots. Visual comparison on vertical sections and plan views, and a series of swath plots found good overall correlation between the block grade estimates and supporting composite grades.

The estimated total volume of the wireframe models is 330,536,500 $m^3$, while the volume of the block model at a zero-grade cut-off is 330,634,800 $m^3$ showing 0.03% difference. Results are listed by zone in Table 14-11.

**Table 14-11: Volume Comparison**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Zone | Wireframe Volume ($m^3$) | Block Volume ($m^3$) | Percent Differences (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| POR | 202,290,000 | 202,356,300 | 0.03% |
| DW | 22,377,000 | 22,395,100 | 0.08% |
| 531 | 12,116,000 | 12,080,100 | -0.30% |
| MZ | 10,743,000 | 10,752,800 | 0.09% |
| NW | 13,570,000 | 13,575,800 | 0.04% |
| Nika | 42,196,000 | 42,232,900 | 0.09% |
| CZ | 7,350,500 | 7,354,400 | 0.05% |
| Z10 | 3,083,000 | 3,079,100 | -0.13% |
| Z20 | 16,811,000 | 16,808,300 | -0.02% |
| **Total** | **330,536,500** | **330,634,800** | **0.03%** |

The average grade of the composites within the mineralized envelope was compared to the average grade of all blocks estimated by the $ID^3$ and nearest neighbour (NN) interpolation methods. Table 14-12 summarizes the results of this comparison.

Block grade estimates compared well with the informing data, indicating that the estimation parameters used in the interpolation of grades are appropriate. In most cases, the average grade of the block model is slightly lower than the average grade of the composites. The mean of the DW block estimated by the $ID^3$ and NN methods is significantly lower than the mean of the capped composites, which could result from higher grades being concentrated within one domain that is volumetrically smaller than the rest of the DW area.

**Table 14-12: Composite versus Block Data**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Zone | Capped Composites (g/t Au) | | | Block Model ID3 (g/t Au) | | | Block Model NN (g/t Au) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Min | Max | Mean | Min | Max | Mean | Min | Max | Mean |
| POR | 0 | 20 | 0.32 | 0.001 | 12.24 | 0.29 | 0.001 | 12.27 | 0.30 |
| DW | 0 | 28 | 0.90 | 0.001 | 21.56 | 0.42 | 0.001 | 23.04 | 0.44 |
| 531 | 0 | 15 | 0.63 | 0.001 | 12.16 | 0.57 | 0.001 | 12.60 | 0.56 |
| MZ | 0 | 12 | 0.41 | 0.001 | 7.12 | 0.34 | 0.001 | 8.11 | 0.38 |
| NW | 0 | 8 | 0.43 | 0.001 | 7.88 | 0.37 | 0.001 | 8.00 | 0.38 |
| Nika | 0 | 7 | 0.31 | 0.001 | 5.79 | 0.26 | 0.001 | 5.82 | 0.28 |
| CZ | 0 | 7 | 0.28 | 0.001 | 4.89 | 0.23 | 0.001 | 4.89 | 0.22 |
| Z10 | 0 | 8 | 0.44 | 0.001 | 5.76 | 0.40 | 0.001 | 6.00 | 0.36 |
| Z20 | 0 | 6 | 0.27 | 0.003 | 3.15 | 0.26 | 0.003 | 3.17 | 0.28 |

The block models and drill hole intercepts were reviewed on vertical sections, to ensure that the grade distribution in the blocks was honouring the drill hole data. Figure 14-7 and Figure 14-8 are typical vertical sections for the Porphyry and 531 zones, respectively. The agreement between the block grades and the drill hole intercepts is satisfactory.

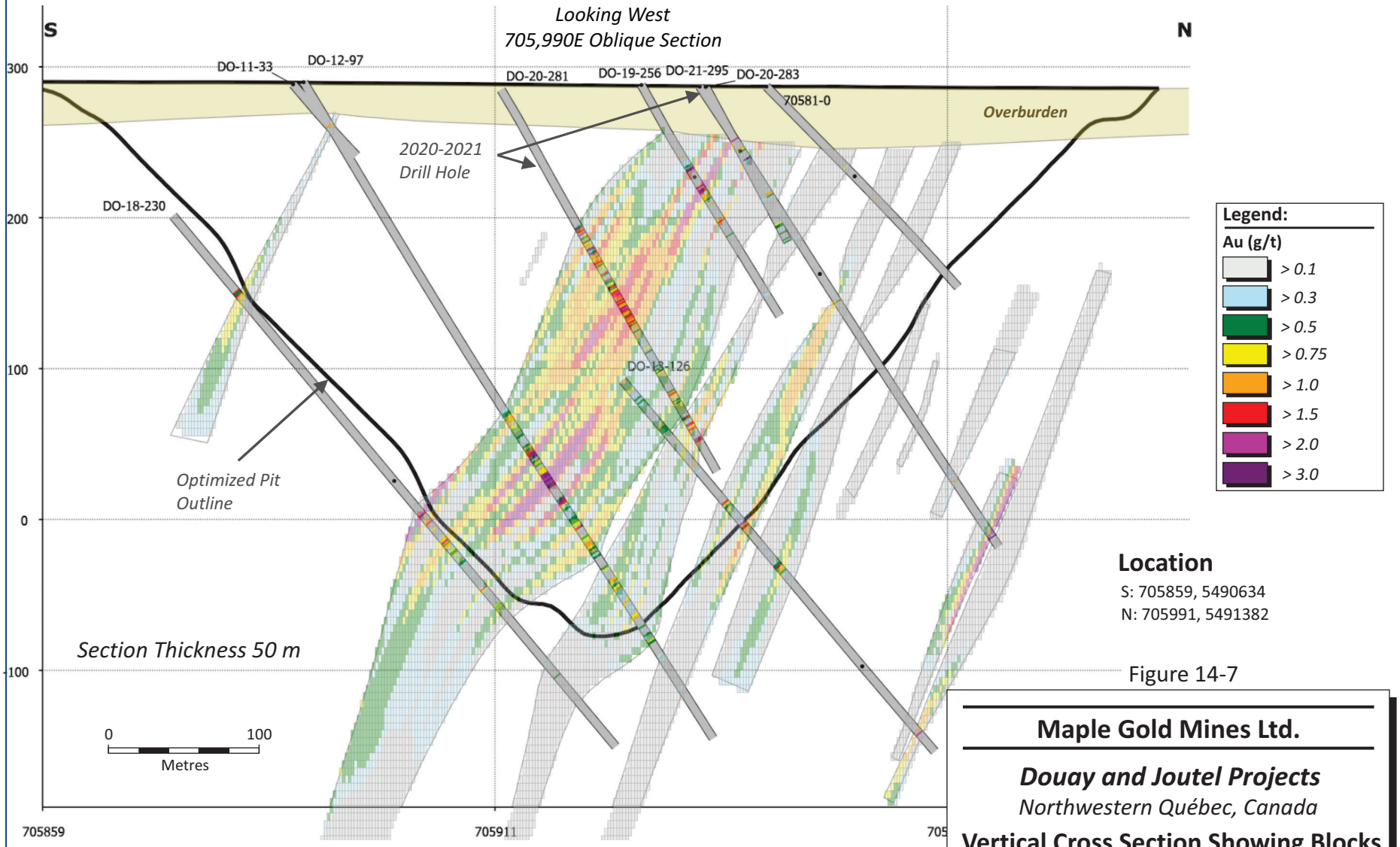



Figure 14-7

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Vertical Cross Section Showing Blocks and Composites in the Porphyry Zone**

*April 2022*

***Source: SLR, 2022***

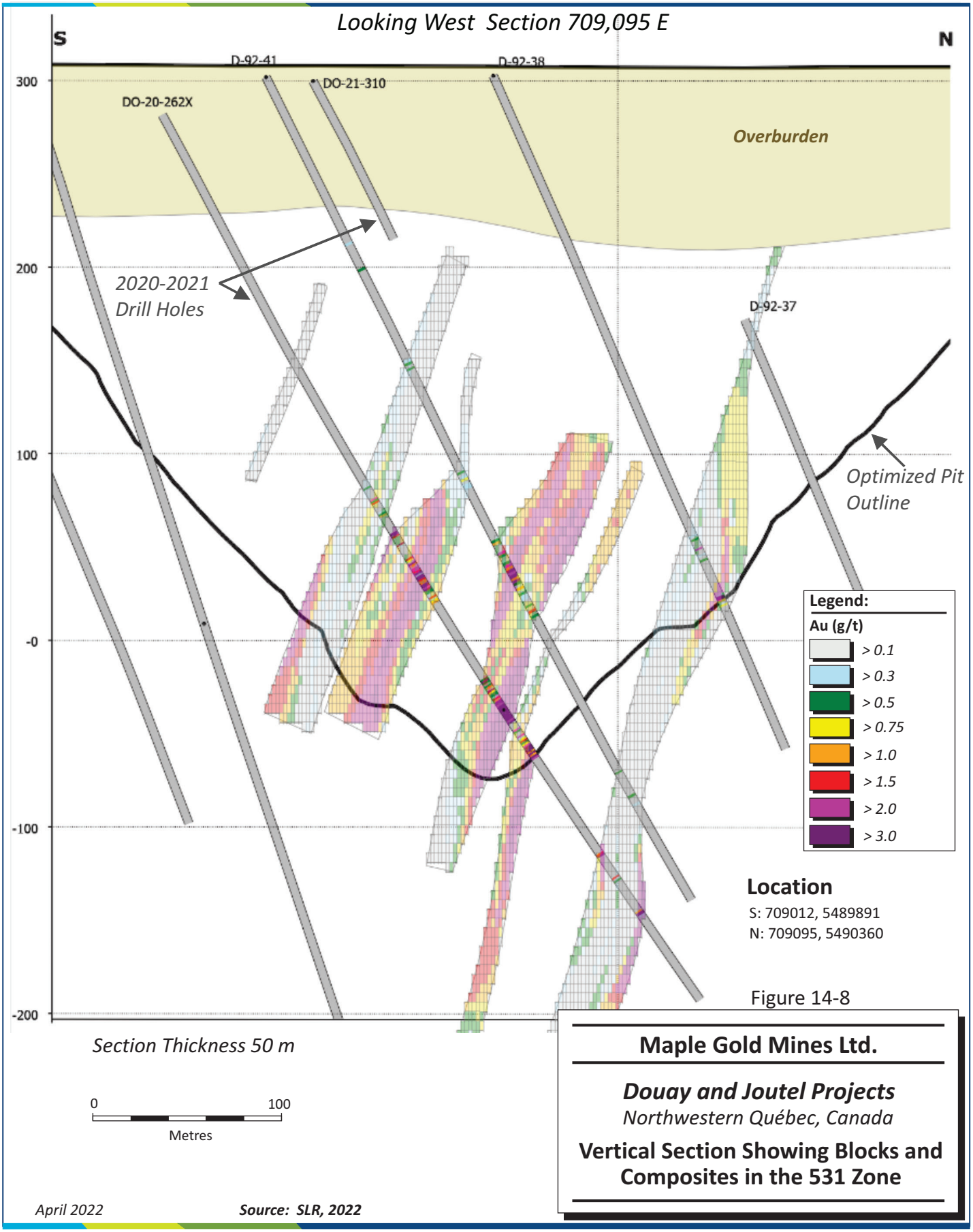



Figure 14-8

**Maple Gold Mines Ltd.**

***Douay and Joutel Projects***

*Northwestern Québec, Canada*

**Vertical Section Showing Blocks and Composites in the 531 Zone**

The block model grades and the grades of the informing composites were compared by swath plots, examples of which are shown in Figure 14-9 and Figure 14-10.

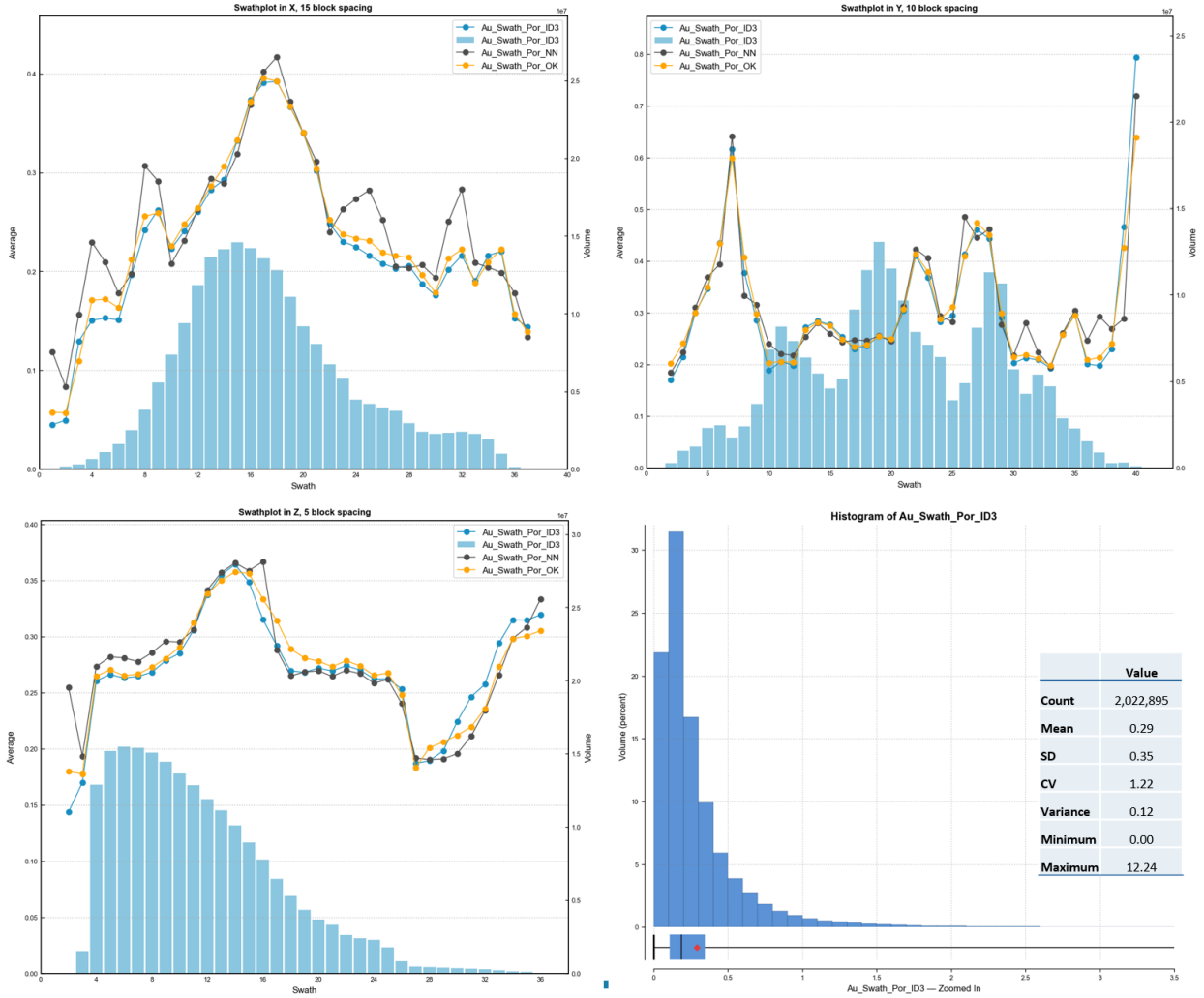



**Figure 14-9: Swath Plot – Porphyry Zone**

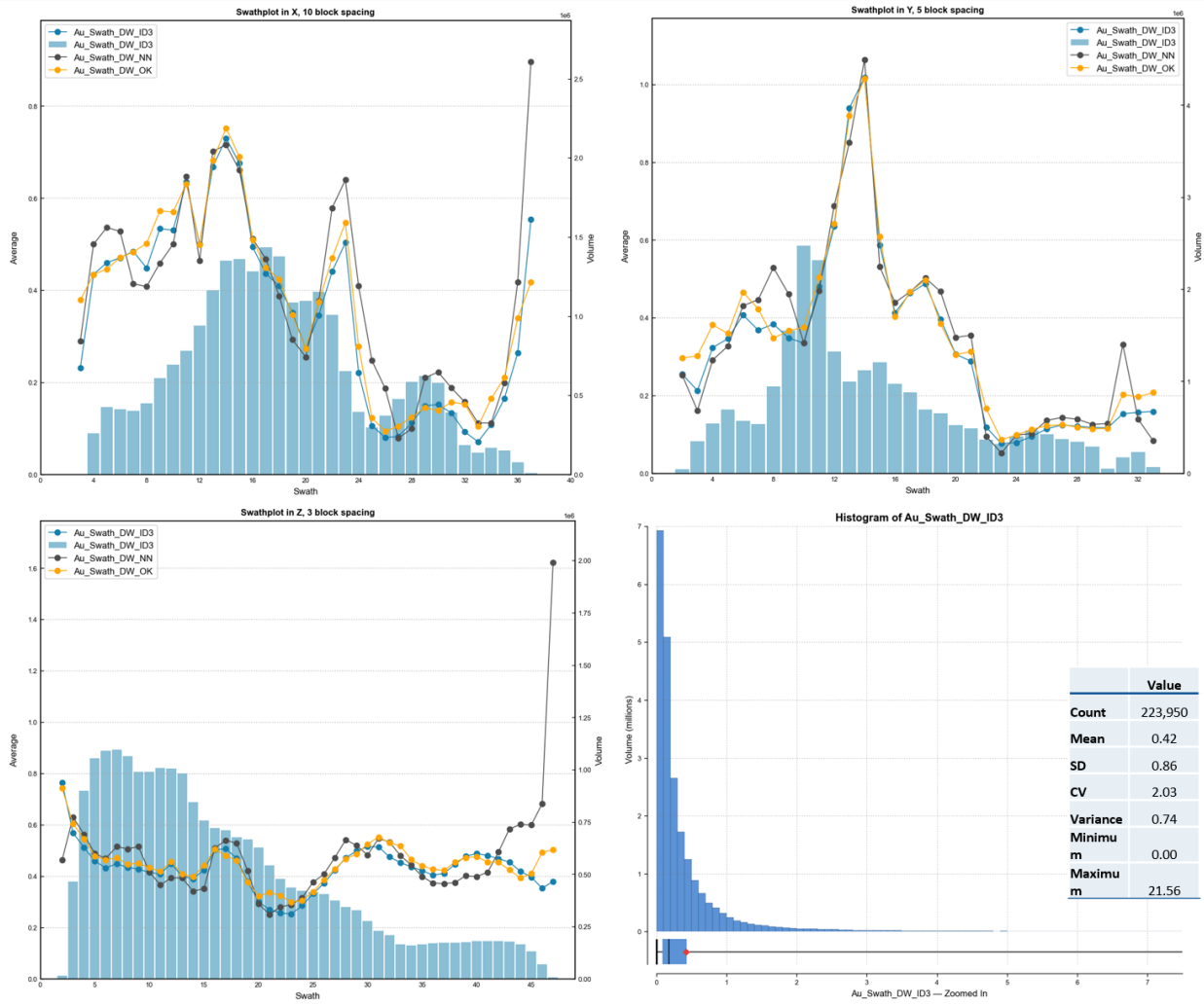



**Figure 14-10: Swath Plots – DW Zone**

The swath plots show that there is good spatial correlation between the composite grades and block model grades.

## 14.14 Mineral Resource Statement

The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of March 17, 2022 (Table 14-13).

**Table 14-13: Mineral Resource Statement as of March 17, 2022**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Resource Category | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Pit Constrained Mineral Resources** | | | |
| Indicated | 10.0 | 1.59 | 511 |
| Inferred | 68.2 | 0.94 | 2,067 |

| Resource Category | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Underground Mineral Resources** | | | |
| Inferred | 8.5 | 1.68 | 460 |
| **Total Mineral Resources** | | | |
| Indicated | 10.0 | 1.59 | 511 |
| Inferred | 76.7 | 1.02 | 2,527 |

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. A minimum mining width of three metres was applied to the resource domain wireframes.
3. Bulk density was interpolated for the Nika, Porphyry, and 531 zones. For all other zones, bulk density ranging between 2.72 t/m$^3$ and 2.88 t/m$^3$ was assigned to Mineral Resources based on the zone.
4. The Whittle pit shell used to estimate Mineral Resources is based on a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce, a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.25, a C$3.00/t rock mining cost, a C$2.30/t overburden mining cost, a C$9.10/t processing cost, a C$2.70/t G&A cost, a 90% process recovery, and 25° and 50° pit slopes for overburden and rock, respectively.
5. Potential open pit Mineral Resources are reported within a Whittle pit shell using an elevated cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t Au. The actual discard cut-off grade is lower at approximately 0.18 g/t Au.
6. Underground Mineral Resources are reported within constraining shapes using a cut-off grade of 1.15 g/t Au based on a C$63.00/t underground mining cost and include low grade blocks situated within the shapes.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Mineral Resources by mineralized domain are presented in Table 14-14.

**Table 14-14: Mineral Resource Statement as of March 17, 2022 by Domain Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Resource Category | Domain | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pit Constrained Mineral Resources** | | | | |
| Indicated | Porphyry | 4.4 | 0.98 | 138 |
| | Douay West | 4.2 | 2.13 | 286 |
| | Nika | 0.8 | 1.13 | 30 |
| | 531 | 0.6 | 2.85 | 58 |
| | **Total** | **10.0** | **1.59** | **511** |
| Inferred | Porphyry | 48.4 | 0.89 | 1,380 |
| | Douay West | 2.3 | 1.16 | 87 |
| | 531 | 4.8 | 1.38 | 212 |
| | Main Zone | 0.5 | 1.16 | 17 |
| | North West | 3.1 | 1.12 | 113 |
| | Nika | 5.1 | 0.87 | 143 |
| | Central Zone | 0.1 | 0.88 | 4 |

| Resource Category | Domain | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (g/t Au) | Contained Metal (000 oz Au) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zone 10 | 1.2 | 1.21 | 48 |
| | Zone 20 | 2.6 | 0.72 | 60 |
| | **Total** | **68.2** | **0.94** | **2,065** |
| | **Underground Mineral Resources** | | | |
| | Porphyry | 3.0 | 1.62 | 158 |
| | Douay West | 1.4 | 1.77 | 82 |
| | 531 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 79 |
| Inferred | Main Zone | 1.4 | 1.63 | 72 |
| | North West | 0.2 | 1.60 | 12 |
| | Central Zone | 0.4 | 2.02 | 28 |
| | Nika | 0.6 | 1.48 | 28 |
| | **Total** | **8.5** | **1.68** | **460** |
| | **Total Mineral Resources** | | | |
| | Porphyry | 4.4 | 0.98 | 138 |
| Indicated | Douay West | 4.2 | 2.13 | 286 |
| | Nika | 0.8 | 1.13 | 30 |
| | 531 | 0.6 | 2.85 | 58 |
| **Total Indicated** | | **10.0** | **1.59** | **511** |
| | Porphyry | 51.4 | 0.93 | 1,538 |
| | Douay West | 3.7 | 1.39 | 169 |
| | 531 | 6.2 | 1.47 | 291 |
| | Main Zone | 1.9 | 1.51 | 89 |
| Inferred | North West | 3.3 | 1.15 | 125 |
| | Nika | 5.7 | 0.93 | 171 |
| | Central Zone | 0.5 | 1.79 | 32 |
| | Zone 10 | 1.2 | 1.21 | 48 |
| | Zone 20 | 2.6 | 0.72 | 60 |
| **Total Inferred** | | **76.7** | **1.02** | **2,525** |

Notes:

1. See Table 14-13.

Table 14-15 and Figure 14-11 and Figure 14-12 show the sensitivity of the open pit scenario Mineral Resources to various cut-off grades from 0.15 g/t Au to 0.60 g/t Au.

## Table 14-15: Douay Open Pit Tonnage and Grade Report
## Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects

| Indicated Mineral Resources | | | Inferred Mineral Resources | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)** | **Tonnes (Mt)** | **Grade (g/t Au)** | **Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)** | **Tonnes (Mt)** | **Grade (g/t Au)** |
| 0.15 | 15.6 | 1.12 | 0.15 | 169.9 | 0.54 |
| 0.20 | 14.4 | 1.20 | 0.2 | 143.9 | 0.61 |
| 0.25 | 13.3 | 1.28 | 0.25 | 122.6 | 0.67 |
| 0.30 | 12.3 | 1.36 | 0.3 | 105.1 | 0.74 |
| 0.35 | 11.4 | 1.44 | 0.35 | 90.4 | 0.81 |
| 0.40 | 10.7 | 1.52 | 0.4 | 78.3 | 0.88 |
| **0.45** | **10.0** | **1.59** | **0.45** | **68.2** | **0.94** |
| 0.50 | 9.4 | 1.66 | 0.5 | 59.7 | 1.01 |
| 0.55 | 8.8 | 1.74 | 0.55 | 52.5 | 1.08 |
| 0.60 | 8.3 | 1.82 | 0.6 | 46.4 | 1.14 |

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. A minimum mining width of three metres was applied to the resource domain wireframes.
3. Bulk density was interpolated for the Nika, Porphyry, and 531 zones. For all other zones, bulk density ranging between 2.72 t/m$^3$ and 2.88 t/m$^3$ was assigned to Mineral Resources based on the zone.
4. The Whittle pit shell used to estimate Mineral Resources is based on a long-term gold price of US$1,800 per ounce, a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1.25, a C$3.00/t rock mining cost, a C$2.30/t overburden mining cost, a C$9.10/t processing cost, a C$2.70/t G&A cost, a 90% process recovery, and 25° and 50° pit slopes for overburden and rock, respectively.
5. Potential open pit Mineral Resources are reported within a Whittle pit shell using an elevated cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t Au. The actual discard cut-off grade is lower at approximately 0.18 g/t Au.
6. Underground Mineral Resources are reported within constraining shapes using a cut-off grade of 1.15 g/t Au based on a C$63.00/t underground mining cost and include low grade blocks situated within the shapes.
7. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
8. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

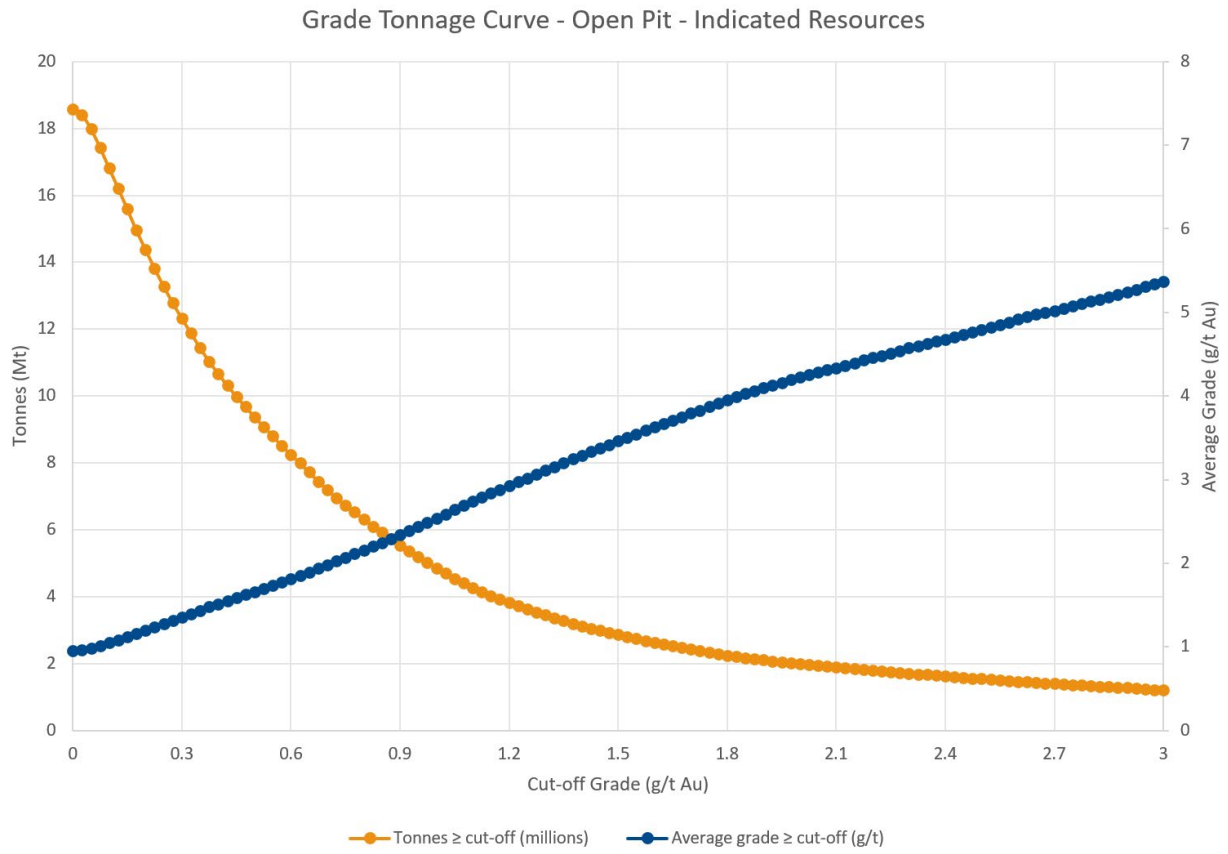



**Figure 14-11: Tonnage Grade Curve - Indicated**

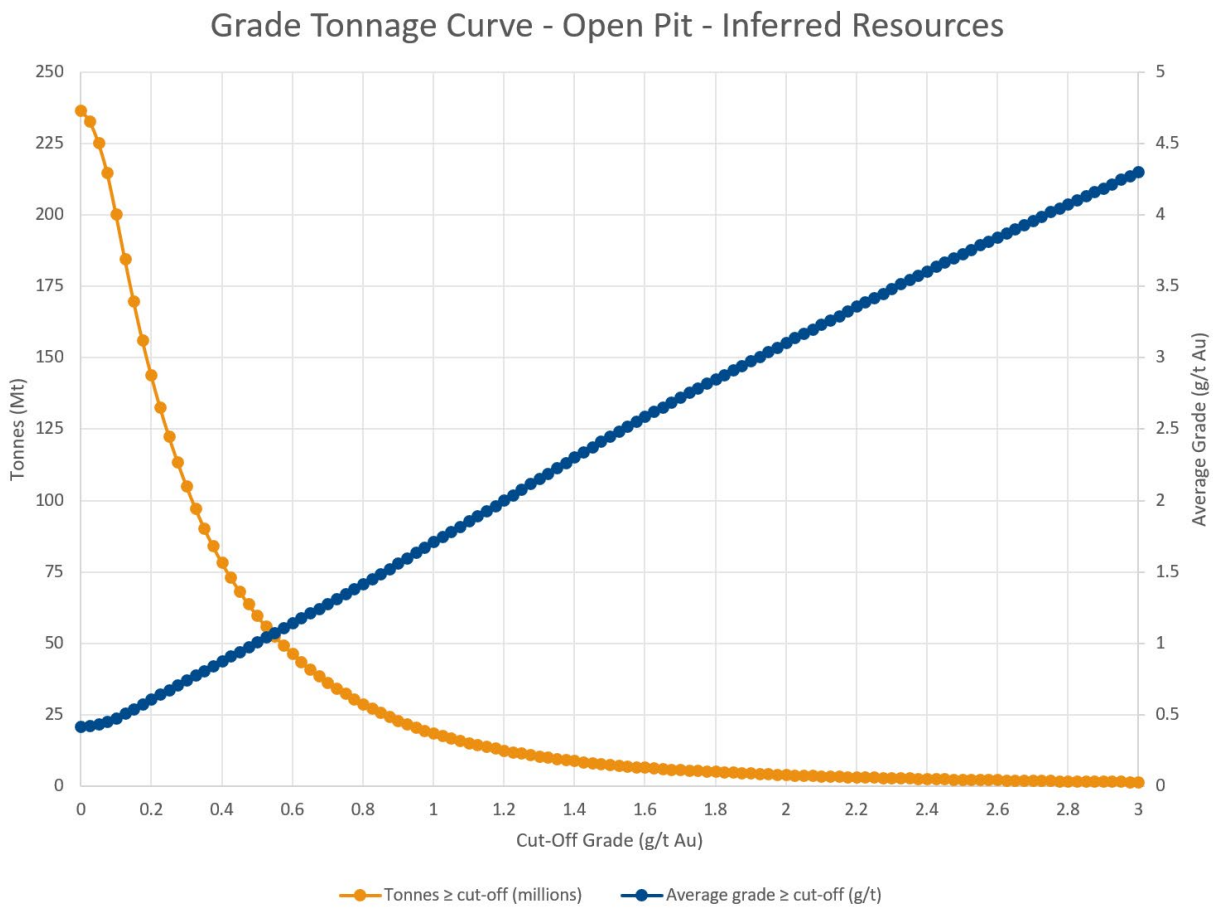



**Figure 14-12: Tonnage Grade Curve - Inferred**

Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. At the present time, SLR is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues that may have a material impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.

# 15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no current Mineral Reserve estimate on the Project.

# 16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

# 17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

# 18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

# 19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

# 20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

# 21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

# 22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

# 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The JV Property straddles a 55 km long segment of the CBDZ, which includes all of the main types of gold deposits found in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt: orogenic gold systems (gold bearing quartz veins or silicification zones), gold rich VMS, and IRGS. Adjacent properties of note along the CBDZ include, from west to east, Hecla Mining Company's (Hecla) Casa Berardi Mine, Galway Metals Inc.'s (Galway) Estrades property, Agnico Eagle's Joutel property (excluding the 86 claims included in the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV)), Midland Exploration Inc. (Midland)'s Jouvex JV, Radisson Mining Resources Inc.'s (Radisson) Douay property, Opus One Gold Corp.'s (Opus One) Vezza North and Vezza extension properties, and Nottaway Resources Inc.'s (Nottaway) Vezza mine (now closed and dismantled).

Hecla's Casa Berardi deposit was discovered by INCO in 1981. Gold mineralization is located at a major (volcanic-sedimentary) lithotectonic boundary and consists of mostly sediment hosted multi-phase gold-quartz veins and stockworks with only minor sulphides, predominantly arsenopyrite. Initial production began in 1988, with the first closure in 1997 due to poor ground conditions. In 1998, Aurizon purchased Casa Berardi. Aurizon then completed feasibility studies, underground development, shaft sinking, and construction, and commercial production began in 2007 and is ongoing with current operator Hecla. Up to the end of 2018, past production plus reserves total approximately 4.4 Moz Au (Hecla Québec, 2019).

Galway's Estrades polymetallic VMS deposit is contiguous to the west with the Douay property. Mineralization is associated with narrow felsic horizons within an overall mafic package. The deposit was discovered in 1985, with brief production from July 1990 to May 1991 totalling 174,946 t at grades of 1.1% Cu, 13% Zn, 6.35 g/t Au, and 172 g/t Ag. Current Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to be 1.5 Mt averaging 7.2% Zn, 1.1% Cu, 0.6% Pb 3.6 g/t Au, and 122.9 g/t Ag. In addition, Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to be 2.2 Mt averaging 4.7% Zn, 1.0% Cu, 0.3%Pb, 1.9 g/t Au, and 72.9 g/t Ag (RPA, 2018).

Midland's- Jouvex property occurs immediately north of the Douay property. The Jouvex property covers a volcano-sedimentary assemblage straddling the CBDZ, including iron formation, with numerous gold showings, with the best intersection of 1.0 g/t Au over 12.7 m ( Midland Exploration Inc.).

Globex' Eagle property, an inlier claim within the Joutel property contributed to the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV by Agnico Eagle, hosts the past producing Eagle mine. Maple Gold has a 100% option on this property, which does not form part of the Agnico Eagle/Maple Gold JV. Combined production from 1974 to 1993 from the Eagle West, Eagle and Telbel mines totalled 1.1 Moz Au at an average grade of 6.5 g/t Au.

Radisson's Douay property is surrounded by Maple Gold's Douay claims in the eastern portion of the property. The claim group was acquired by Radisson in 1984. Since then, Radisson has conducted ground geophysical surveys (magnetic, horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM), resistivity, and IP surveys) and drilled 36 holes totalling 10,209 m. In early 1987, Radisson completed additional IP and magnetic surveys. Drilling identified two major fault zones, which form part of the broader CBDZ. The first forms a tectonic corridor 100 m to 300 m wide marked by the presence of graphitic and cherty horizons, and strong sericite and carbonate alteration. The second, located 700 m further south, was intersected over a width of nearly 200 m and consists of altered and sheared ultramafic rocks, specifically chlorite-talc-dolomite schists, and occasionally green carbonate breccias (fuchsite). Gold intersections along these two major deformation zones yielded results of up to 5.82 g/t Au over 2.35 m, including 13.71 g/t Au over 0.9 m (www.radissonmining.com).

Opus One (previously GFK Resources Inc.) acquired the Vezza North and Extension properties in mid-2016 from Probe Metals Inc. These have several historical gold showings, including up to 1.4 g/t Au over 36.1

m, are generally associated with quartz-carbonate-(tourmaline)-sulphide veins, although gold bearing sulphidic zones with silicification without veining are also noted. Results of a winter 2017 drill program at Vezza Extension and Vezza North yielded values of up to 12.9 g/t Au over 0.5 m (Brisson and Davy, 2017, GM70165).

Nottaway's Vezza mine, now closed, has past production plus resources of approximately 0.5 Moz averaging approximately 5 g/t Au from a mineralized body measuring approximately 450 m along strike, 750 m in depth, and one to ten metres in width. Mineralization is associated with structurally controlled silicification (no significant veining) and carbonatization with minor disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite, and lesser pyrrhotite. It is best described as a sediment-hosted hydrothermal replacement body (Bouchard, 2017). Its most recent period of production was from 2016 to 2019.

SLR has not independently verified the information from the adjacent properties and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the JV Property.

# 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

# 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

## 25.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

### 25.1.1 Douay

- In 2020-2021, Maple Gold completed 50 diamond drill holes totalling 19,445 m at Douay. The drilling program was successful at further defining and extending the mineralized zones at Douay.
- Good potential exists to continue to increase the Douay Mineral Resources, and additional exploration and technical studies are warranted.
- There is good understanding of the geology and nature of gold mineralization at the Douay Project. Gold zones on the Douay property are genetically and spatially linked to the presence or proximity of a syenitic intrusive complex and the deposit is classified as an IRGS with an orogenic overprint. Mineralization as currently known extends approximately two kilometres along (structural) strike, and approximately 0.5 km across strike beyond the currently defined limits of the intrusive complex.
- The sample collection, preparation, analytical, and security procedures, as well as the QA/QC program as designed and implemented by Maple Gold is adequate, and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
- The QA/QC program indicates good precision, negligible sample contamination, and accurate assays at the primary laboratory.
- Indicated Mineral Resources at the Douay Project are estimated to total 10 Mt at a grade of 1.59 g/t Au and contain 511,000 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 76.7 Mt at a grade of 1.02/t Au and contain 2,525,000 oz Au.

### 25.1.2 Joutel

- Joutel property geological setting and exploration to date show potential for gold mineralization beyond previously mined out areas at the Telbel mine.

# 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

SLR is of the opinion that there is potential to increase the resource base at Douay and that additional exploration and technical studies are warranted.

SLR has reviewed and concurs with Maple Gold's proposed work program and budget of approximately C$6.5 million for 2022. Details of the proposed exploration program are provided in Table 26-1.

**Table 26-1: Proposed Budget for 2022**
**Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects**

| Item | Douay (C$) | Joutel (C$) | Total (C$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Core Drilling | 2,133,401 | 1,459,608 | 3,593,009 |
| Assays | 326,359 | 183,500 | 509,859 |
| Salaries and Contractor Costs | 536,364 | 413,879 | 950,243 |
| Camp Costs | 723,387 | 277,764 | 1,001,151 |
| Studies and Others | 299,510 | - | 299,150 |
| Geophysical Surveys, Interpretation and Report | 57,488 | | 57,488 |
| Land Holding | 77,033 | | 77,033 |
| Geochemistry | 8,048 | 8,048 | 16,097 |
| **Total** | **4,161,590** | **2,342,799** | **6,504,389** |

Additional SLR's recommendations are as follows:

1. Adjust the current QA/QC program to include pulp duplicate samples and check assay samples from an accredited second laboratory (5%). Work with the primary laboratory to investigate the high failure rate and low bias of certified reference material (CRM) OREAS 251 and prepare quarterly and yearly QA/QC reports to be able to evaluate longer term trends and contextualize results from the individual properties and individual laboratory performance.
2. Continue to refine the block modelling and interpolation approach to best reflect the mineralized wireframes and underlying sample data. Investigate both reducing the composite length and use a sub-block model to reduce dilution within the underground reporting shapes.
3. Continue surface exploration work to increase the Mineral Resource base by investigating observed grade trend and plunges with additional exploration drilling.
4. Continue surface exploration work at Joutel property to confirm the mineralization down plunge by exploration drilling.

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# 28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Douay and Joutel Projects, Northwestern Québec, Canada" with an effective date of March 17, 2022 was prepared and signed by the following author:

**(Signed & Sealed)** ***Marie-Christiine Gosselin***

Dated at Toronto, ON
April 29, 2022

Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo.
Project Geologist

# 29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

## 29.1 Marie-Christine Gosselin

I, Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Douay and Joutel Projects, Northwestern Québec, Canada" with an effective date of March 17, 2022 prepared for Maple Gold Mines Ltd., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Project Geologist with SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd, of Suite 501, 55 University Ave., Toronto, ON M5J 2H7.
2. I am a graduate of Université Laval, Québec, QC in 2014 with a B.Sc. degree in geology.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist with l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Reg.#02060). I have worked as a geologist for approximately eight years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Experience as an Exploration Geologist for porphyry copper, sediment-hosted copper, Archean gold, and VMS deposits in Chile and Canada.
    - Experience as a Production Geologist at a remote gold mine in northern Québec.
    - Experience as a Modelling and as a Resource Geologist on several projects in the Abitibi region of Québec as well as in Colombia.
    - Experienced user of Leapfrog Geo, Leapfrog Edge, Vulcan, ArcGIS, acQuire, and other software.
    - Experience building 3D litho-structural, mineralization, and resource block models.
    - Experience validating drill hole databases, compiling and reviewing QA/QC data.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Douay and Joutel projects on October 13, 2021.
6. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 29th day of April, 2022

**(Signed & Sealed)** ***Marie-Christiine Gosselin***

Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo.

# 30.0 APPENDIX 1

## 30.1 Douay Claim List

Table 30-1 shows a complete list of Douay claims together with the expiration dates.

## Table 30-1: Douay Land Tenure Details
## Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101773 | 55.88 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355500 | 43.18 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487092 | 55.85 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101774 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355501 | 37.46 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487107 | 55.98 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101775 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355502 | 18.07 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487108 | 55.98 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101776 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355503 | 46.21 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487109 | 55.98 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101777 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355504 | 32.60 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487129 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101778 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355505 | 55.91 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487162 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101779 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355506 | 55.91 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487163 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101780 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355507 | 55.91 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487164 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101781 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355508 | 55.90 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487165 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101782 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355509 | 55.90 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487166 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101783 | 55.91 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355510 | 55.90 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487167 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 101789 | 55.88 | 15-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2355511 | 55.90 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487168 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133095 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355512 | 55.90 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487169 | 55.95 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133096 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355513 | 55.90 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487170 | 55.94 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133097 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355514 | 55.90 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487171 | 55.94 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133098 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355515 | 28.74 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487172 | 55.94 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133099 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355516 | 24.10 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487173 | 55.94 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133100 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355517 | 28.62 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487653 | 55.93 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133101 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355518 | 17.99 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487654 | 55.93 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133102 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355519 | 34.28 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487655 | 55.92 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133103 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355520 | 34.12 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487656 | 55.92 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133104 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355521 | 34.22 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487657 | 55.91 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133105 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355522 | 11.46 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487658 | 55.91 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133106 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355523 | 43.36 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487659 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133107 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355524 | 31.81 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487660 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133108 | 55.97 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355525 | 0.02 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487661 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133109 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355526 | 26.74 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487662 | 50.57 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133110 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355527 | 42.85 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487663 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133111 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355528 | 26.26 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487664 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133112 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355529 | 26.06 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487665 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133113 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355530 | 15.01 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487666 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133114 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355531 | 31.48 | 25-Feb-24 | JV-75% - Soquem-25% | 2487667 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133115 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355548 | 0.03 | 12-May-22 | JV-100% | 2487668 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133116 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355549 | 12.55 | 12-May-22 | JV-100% | 2487669 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133117 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355550 | 7.65 | 12-May-22 | JV-100% | 2487670 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133118 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355551 | 0.67 | 12-May-22 | JV-100% | 2487671 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133119 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2355552 | 1.59 | 12-May-22 | JV-100% | 2487672 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133120 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407065 | 55.92 | 9-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487673 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133121 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407066 | 55.92 | 9-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487674 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133122 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407067 | 55.91 | 9-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487675 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133123 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407068 | 55.91 | 9-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487676 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133124 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407069 | 55.91 | 9-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487677 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133125 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407070 | 55.91 | 9-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487678 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133126 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407918 | 55.90 | 21-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487679 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133127 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407919 | 55.90 | 21-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487680 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133128 | 55.96 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407920 | 55.90 | 21-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487681 | 55.90 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133129 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407921 | 55.90 | 21-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487682 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133130 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2407922 | 55.90 | 21-Jul-23 | JV-100% | 2487683 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133131 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420547 | 55.92 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487684 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133132 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420548 | 55.92 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487685 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133133 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420549 | 55.92 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487686 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133134 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420550 | 55.92 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487687 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133135 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420551 | 55.92 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487688 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133136 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420552 | 55.92 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487689 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133137 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420553 | 55.92 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487690 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133138 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420554 | 55.92 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487691 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133139 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420555 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487692 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133140 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420556 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487693 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133141 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420557 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487694 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133142 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420558 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487695 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133143 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420559 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487696 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133144 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420560 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487697 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133145 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420561 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487698 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133146 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420562 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487699 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133147 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420563 | 55.90 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487700 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133148 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2420564 | 55.91 | 28-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2487701 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133149 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2425996 | 55.94 | 1-Apr-22 | JV-100% | 2487702 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133150 | 55.95 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2425997 | 55.94 | 1-Apr-22 | JV-100% | 2487703 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133151 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2425998 | 55.94 | 1-Apr-22 | JV-100% | 2487704 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133152 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2425999 | 55.93 | 1-Apr-22 | JV-100% | 2487705 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133153 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2426000 | 55.93 | 1-Apr-22 | JV-100% | 2487706 | 55.89 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133154 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2426001 | 55.93 | 1-Apr-22 | JV-100% | 2487775 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133155 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2426002 | 55.93 | 1-Apr-22 | JV-100% | 2487776 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133156 | 49.53 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2426003 | 55.92 | 1-Apr-22 | JV-100% | 2487777 | 55.88 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133157 | 33.13 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2435519 | 55.91 | 6-Jan-23 | JV-100% | 2487778 | 55.87 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133158 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2435520 | 55.90 | 6-Jan-23 | JV-100% | 2487779 | 55.87 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133159 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2435521 | 55.90 | 6-Jan-23 | JV-100% | 2487780 | 55.87 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133160 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2435522 | 55.89 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2487781 | 55.86 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133161 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2435523 | 55.89 | 6-Jan-23 | JV-100% | 2487782 | 55.86 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133162 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486509 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2487783 | 55.86 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133163 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486510 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2487784 | 55.85 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133164 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486511 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2487785 | 55.85 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133165 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486512 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2487786 | 55.85 | 23-Mar-24 | JV-100% |
| 1133166 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486513 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495005 | 43.77 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133167 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486514 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495006 | 45.24 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133168 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486515 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495007 | 54.42 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133169 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486516 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495008 | 17.96 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133170 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486517 | 55.97 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495009 | 41.37 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133171 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486518 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495010 | 54.65 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133172 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486519 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495011 | 30.94 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133173 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486520 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495012 | 4.87 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133174 | 55.94 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486521 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495013 | 50.36 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133175 | 36.09 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486522 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2495014 | 25.87 | 6-Jun-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133176 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486523 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498188 | 55.84 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133177 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486524 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498189 | 55.84 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133178 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486525 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498190 | 55.83 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133179 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486526 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498191 | 55.83 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133180 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486527 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498192 | 55.83 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133181 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486528 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498193 | 55.83 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133182 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486529 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498194 | 55.82 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133183 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486530 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498195 | 55.82 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133184 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486531 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498196 | 55.82 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133185 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486532 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498197 | 55.81 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133186 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486533 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498198 | 55.81 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133187 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486534 | 55.96 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498199 | 55.81 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133188 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486535 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498200 | 55.80 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133189 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486536 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498201 | 55.80 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133190 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486537 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498202 | 55.80 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133191 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486538 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498203 | 55.80 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133192 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486539 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498204 | 55.83 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133193 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486540 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498205 | 55.83 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133194 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486541 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498206 | 55.82 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133195 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486542 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498207 | 55.82 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133196 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486543 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498208 | 55.81 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133197 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486544 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498209 | 55.81 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133198 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486545 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498210 | 55.80 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133199 | 55.93 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486546 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498211 | 55.80 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133200 | 35.54 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486547 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498212 | 55.80 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133201 | 31.82 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486548 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498213 | 55.87 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133202 | 9.71 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486549 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498214 | 55.87 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133203 | 23.31 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486550 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498215 | 55.86 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133204 | 44.41 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486551 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498216 | 55.86 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133205 | 48.25 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486552 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498217 | 55.85 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133206 | 55.24 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486553 | 55.95 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498218 | 55.85 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133207 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486554 | 55.94 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498219 | 55.84 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133208 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486555 | 55.94 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498220 | 55.84 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133209 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486556 | 55.94 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498221 | 55.87 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133210 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486557 | 55.94 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498222 | 55.87 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133211 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486558 | 55.94 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498223 | 55.86 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133212 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486559 | 55.94 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498224 | 55.86 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133213 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486560 | 55.94 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498225 | 55.85 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133214 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486561 | 55.94 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498226 | 55.85 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133215 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486562 | 55.93 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498227 | 55.84 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133216 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486563 | 55.93 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2498228 | 55.84 | 23-Jul-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133217 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486564 | 55.93 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503559 | 55.82 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133218 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486565 | 55.93 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503560 | 55.81 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133219 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486566 | 55.93 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503624 | 55.88 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133220 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486567 | 55.92 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503625 | 55.88 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133221 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486568 | 55.92 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503626 | 55.88 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133222 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486569 | 55.92 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503627 | 55.86 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133223 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486570 | 55.92 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503628 | 55.87 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133224 | 55.92 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486571 | 55.91 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503629 | 55.87 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133225 | 11.47 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486572 | 55.91 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503630 | 55.87 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133226 | 12.73 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486573 | 55.90 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503631 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133227 | 18.45 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486574 | 55.89 | 21-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503632 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133228 | 37.84 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486849 | 55.94 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503633 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133229 | 55.91 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486850 | 55.93 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503634 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133230 | 55.91 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486851 | 55.93 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503635 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133231 | 55.91 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486852 | 55.93 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503636 | 55.86 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133232 | 55.91 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486853 | 55.93 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503637 | 55.86 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133233 | 55.91 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486854 | 55.92 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503638 | 55.86 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133234 | 55.91 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486855 | 55.92 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503639 | 55.86 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133235 | 55.91 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486856 | 55.92 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503640 | 55.86 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133236 | 24.42 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486857 | 55.92 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503641 | 55.86 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133237 | 55.90 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486858 | 55.92 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503642 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133238 | 55.90 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486859 | 55.91 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503643 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133239 | 55.90 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486860 | 55.91 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503644 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133240 | 55.90 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486861 | 55.91 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503645 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133241 | 55.90 | 6-Oct-22 | JV-100% | 2486862 | 55.91 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503646 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133242 | 55.90 | 17-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486863 | 55.91 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503647 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133244 | 55.87 | 13-Jul-22 | JV-100% | 2486864 | 55.91 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503648 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133246 | 55.87 | 13-Jul-22 | JV-100% | 2486865 | 55.91 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503649 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133247 | 55.90 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486866 | 55.91 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503650 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133248 | 55.90 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486867 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503651 | 55.85 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133249 | 55.89 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486868 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503652 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133250 | 55.90 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486869 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503653 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133251 | 55.90 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486870 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503654 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133252 | 55.90 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486871 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503655 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133253 | 55.90 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486872 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503656 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133254 | 55.90 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486873 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503657 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133255 | 27.28 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486874 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503658 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133256 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486875 | 55.90 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503659 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133257 | 55.89 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486876 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503660 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133258 | 55.89 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486877 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503661 | 55.84 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1133259 | 55.89 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486878 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503662 | 55.83 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133260 | 55.89 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486879 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503663 | 55.83 | 10-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133261 | 55.89 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486880 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503725 | 55.85 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133262 | 55.89 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486881 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503726 | 55.85 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133263 | 37.90 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486882 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503727 | 55.85 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133264 | 55.87 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486883 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503728 | 55.85 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133265 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486884 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503729 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133266 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486885 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503730 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133267 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486886 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503731 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133268 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2486887 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503732 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133269 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2487054 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503733 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133270 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2487055 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503734 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133271 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2487056 | 55.89 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503735 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133272 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2487057 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503736 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 1133273 | 55.88 | 24-Jun-22 | JV-100% | 2487058 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503737 | 55.83 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193306 | 55.92 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487059 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503738 | 55.83 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193307 | 55.92 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487060 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503739 | 55.83 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193308 | 55.91 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487061 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503740 | 55.82 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193309 | 55.92 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487062 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503741 | 55.82 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193310 | 55.91 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487063 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503742 | 55.82 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193311 | 55.91 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487064 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503743 | 55.85 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193312 | 55.89 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487065 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503744 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2193313 | 55.89 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487066 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503745 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193314 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487067 | 55.88 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503746 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193315 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487068 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503747 | 55.84 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193316 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487069 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503748 | 55.83 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193317 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487070 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503749 | 55.83 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193318 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487071 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503750 | 55.83 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193319 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487072 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503751 | 55.82 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193320 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487073 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503752 | 55.83 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193321 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487074 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2503753 | 55.83 | 18-Oct-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193322 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487075 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2507434 | 55.94 | 3-Dec-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193323 | 55.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487076 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2507435 | 55.94 | 3-Dec-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193324 | 27.17 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487077 | 55.87 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2507737 | 55.94 | 11-Dec-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193325 | 21.61 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487078 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2507738 | 55.94 | 11-Dec-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193326 | 21.77 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487079 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2507739 | 55.93 | 11-Dec-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193327 | 21.67 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487080 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2507740 | 55.93 | 11-Dec-22 | JV-100% |
| 2193328 | 24.08 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487081 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2515257 | 55.88 | 6-Mar-23 | JV-100% |
| 2193329 | 29.15 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487082 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2515258 | 55.88 | 6-Mar-23 | JV-100% |
| 2193330 | 29.63 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487083 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2515259 | 55.88 | 6-Mar-23 | JV-100% |
| 2193331 | 29.83 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487084 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2515260 | 55.88 | 6-Mar-23 | JV-100% |
| 2193333 | 40.88 | 2-Nov-22 | JV-100% | 2487085 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2515261 | 55.88 | 6-Mar-23 | JV-100% |
| 2268605 | 55.94 | 23-Jan-24 | JV-100% | 2487086 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2529099 | 55.97 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% |
| 2268606 | 55.94 | 23-Jan-24 | JV-100% | 2487087 | 55.86 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2529100 | 55.97 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner[1] | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2268607 | 55.94 | 23-Jan-24 | JV-100% | 2487088 | 55.85 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2529101 | 55.97 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% |
| 2268608 | 55.93 | 23-Jan-24 | JV-100% | 2487089 | 55.85 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2529102 | 55.94 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% |
| 2268609 | 55.93 | 23-Jan-24 | JV-100% | 2487090 | 55.85 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2529103 | 55.94 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% |
| 2268610 | 55.93 | 23-Jan-24 | JV-100% | 2487091 | 55.85 | 22-Mar-24 | JV-100% | 2529104 | 55.93 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% |
| 2529105 | 55.93 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2529114 | 55.88 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2532449 | 55.89 | 28-Feb-24 | JV-100% |
| 2529106 | 55.93 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2529115 | 55.88 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2532450 | 55.88 | 28-Feb-24 | JV-100% |
| 2529107 | 55.90 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2529116 | 55.88 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2532451 | 55.88 | 28-Feb-24 | JV-100% |
| 2529108 | 55.90 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2529117 | 55.88 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2532452 | 55.88 | 28-Feb-24 | JV-100% |
| 2529109 | 55.89 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2532445 | 55.91 | 28-Feb-24 | JV-100% | 2535698 | 55.92 | 4-Apr-22 | JV-100% |
| 2529110 | 55.89 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2532446 | 55.90 | 28-Feb-24 | JV-100% | 2565647 | 55.87 | 14-May-22 | JV-100% |
| 2529111 | 55.89 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2532447 | 55.89 | 28-Feb-24 | JV-100% | 2565648 | 55.84 | 14-May-22 | JV-100% |
| 2529112 | 55.89 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | 2532448 | 55.89 | 28-Feb-24 | JV-100% | 2565649 | 55.83 | 14-May-22 | JV-100% |
| 2529113 | 55.89 | 10-Dec-23 | JV-100% | | | | | | | | |

Total Area - 36,910.59 ha

## 30.2 Joutel Claim List

Table 30-2 shows a complete list of Joutel claims together with the expiration dates.

## Table 30-2: Mineral Claim Information – Joutel Property
## Maple Gold Mines Ltd. – Douay and Joutel Projects

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2387421 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387450 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387479 | 34.20 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387422 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387451 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387480 | 0.06 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387423 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387452 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387481 | 10.53 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387424 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387453 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387482 | 0.94 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387425 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387454 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387483 | 0.64 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387426 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387455 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387484 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387427 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387456 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387485 | 55.95 | 7-Sep-22 | JV-100% |
| 2387428 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387457 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387486 | 3.38 | 7-Sep-22 | JV-100% |
| 2387429 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387458 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387487 | 52.30 | 7-Sep-22 | JV-100% |
| 2387430 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387459 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387488 | 55.96 | 7-Sep-22 | JV-100% |
| 2387431 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387460 | 55.97 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387489 | 44.41 | 7-Sep-22 | JV-100% |
| 2387432 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387461 | 55.97 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388171 | 55.95 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387433 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387462 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388185 | 55.95 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387434 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387463 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388199 | 55.94 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387435 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387464 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388200 | 55.94 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387436 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387465 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388255 | 55.97 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387437 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387466 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388284 | 3.27 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387438 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387467 | 55.97 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388285 | 55.94 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387439 | 56.01 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387468 | 51.01 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388288 | 8.52 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |

| Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner | Claim ID | Area (ha) | Expiry Date (DD-MM-YY) | Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2387440 | 56.01 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387469 | 25.22 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388289 | 46.91 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387441 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387470 | 11.15 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388290 | 1.85 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387442 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387471 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2388291 | 0.07 | 3-Jan-24 | JV-100% |
| 2387443 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387472 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 39423 | 55.97 | 20-Sep-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387444 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387473 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 39424 | 55.97 | 20-Sep-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387445 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387474 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 39426 | 22.43 | 20-Sep-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387446 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387475 | 55.98 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 39427 | 24.02 | 20-Sep-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387447 | 56.00 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387476 | 50.37 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 39431 | 55.97 | 20-Sep-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387448 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387477 | 55.97 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 39437 | 55.96 | 20-Sep-23 | JV-100% |
| 2387449 | 55.99 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | 2387478 | 0.96 | 28-Nov-23 | JV-100% | | | | |

Total Area - 4,087.1 ha