NI 43-101 Technical Report
Update for Castle East,
Ontario, Canada

Prepared for Canada Silver Cobalt Works.
Frank Basa, P. Eng., CEO.,
Matthew Halliday P. Geo, President and COO.,
By:
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.
Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo., Ph.D.,

Effective date: 30 April, 2021
Issue date: 25 May, 2021

Certificate of Qualification (Merouane Rachidi)

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

To accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report update for Castle East, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of April 30, 2021 and a signature date of May 25, 2021.

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

a) I am a professional geoscientist, employed as Senior Geologist at GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. - 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc, Canada G1X 1P7.
b) This certificate applies to the report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report update for Castle East, Robinson Zone, Ontario, Canada" (the "Technical Report"), dated May 25, 2021 with an effective date of April 30, 2021, prepared for Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc.
c) I graduated from Laval University in Quebec City (Ph.D. in Geology, 2012). I am a member of good standing of the l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Order of Geologists of Quebec license # 1792) a registered member of of APGO registered #2998 and member of APEGNB license # L5769. My relevant experience includes over 7 years in exploration geology, drilling supervision, 3D orebody modelling, mining and mineral resource estimation (NI 43-101).
d) I am a "Qualified Person" for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
e) I visited the property of Castle East Robinson zone the last time 2nd march 2021.
f) I have prepared and written the technical report. I am the author of the entire technical report.
g) I am independent of Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
h) I have no prior involvement with the property that are the subject of the Technical Report.
i) I have read NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and all the sections of the Technical Report. I certify that this technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
j) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, April 30, 2021, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 25th day of May 2021, in Québec, Québec.
Effective date: April 30, 2021

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTISTS ONTARIO MEROUANE RACHIDI PRACTISING MEMBER 2998

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST MEROUANE RACHIDI # 1792 QUÉBEC

Merouane Rachidi. P. Geo., Ph.D. (APGO #2998)
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

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1 Summary

Introduction

The objective of this report is to present the exploration information up to date. It is not a mineral resource estimation update. The mineral resource update should follow once the drilling campaign is completed with all assays received and interpreted. The current mineral resources are still valid (press released 28th May 2020).

Castle Mine property is located in Haultain and Nicol Townships in the main historic Gowganda Silver Mining Camp. The property is 100% owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works (CCW, the "Company" or the "issuer").

CCW is a junior exploration company listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol CCW. Its head office and exploration office are at the same address:

3028 Quadra Court
Coquitlam, BC
V3B 5X6

The CCW's geologists are working on the compilation of the drilling data and when it's completed an updated mineral resource estimate will be completed on the Robinson property.

The effective date of the technical report update is April 30, 2021. The cut-off date for the database is April 30, 2021. The mineral resource estimate represented here was press released 28th May 2020.

The mineral resource estimate follows CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("CIM Definition Standards") and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines ("CIM Best Practice Guidelines").

Property Description and Location

The property is located in the province of Ontario south of Timmins and Matachewan. The property is located within the administration boundaries of Haultain, Nicol, Chown, Morel and Shillington Townships in the Larder Lake Mining Division. The Haultain property is centered at 519420 mE and 5280414 mN within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 41P10. The locations in this report and appendices are referenced to NAD 83 UTM coordinates zone 17.

The property covers a total area of 7332.76 hectares and comprises one hundred and two (102) legacy claims in Shillington Township, eleven (11) legacy claims in Nicol Township, thirty-four (34) legacy claims in Morel Township, one hundred and eighty-two (182) legacy claims in Haultain Township and six (6) legacy claims in Nicol Township.

The property also comprises a total of 34 mining leases and two (2) License of Occupation (GG3879 and MLO657) in both Haultain and Nicol Townships. All these claims are 100%-owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. (TSX-V: CCW). The Mining Leases and Licenses of Occupation cover a total area of 546.41 ha. Additional information regarding the status of the staked Legacy Claims are available in the table below (Table 2 and Table 3), as viewed from MNDM public record of mining lands, the Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS) Web Site.

Royalties

Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc has obligations pursuant to existing agreements currently in place; these being: (1) Gold Bullion (now Granada Gold Mine Inc.) will retain the right to earn a 1% NSR on all Canada Silver Cobalt Works' properties, which NSR will be distributed to shareholders of Granada Gold Mine in the form of dividends, payable in cash. (2) 2% of all direct costs incurred on exploration on the property is payable to the Matachewan First Nation; and (3) the property is subject to a sliding-scale royalty on silver production payable to a previous vendor, which will start from 3% when the price of silver is US$15 or lower per troy ounce and up to 5% when the price of silver is greater than US$30 per troy ounce and a 5% gross overriding royalty on the sale of products derived from the property with a minimum annual payment of $15,000 in the form of royalties on all future production from the property.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The property is located within the administration boundaries of Haultain, Nicol, Chown, Morel and Shillington Townships in the Larder Lake Mining Division. It is located approximately 4 km northeast of the rural community of Gowganda and 36 km west of Elk Lake.

Access to the Castle Mine Site from Elk Lake is via Hwy 560 west for approximately 36km. Elk Lake is accessible from either New Liskeard to the east along Hwy 65W or from Kirkland Lake to the northeast via Hwy 66 west to Matachewan then Hwy 65 south to Elk Lake. The mine road turns off from Hwy 560 at a point described as UTM zone 17 T 519515E 5277459N.

The area experiences four main seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. Spring conditions occur between the months of April and June and consist of warming temperatures that see freezing conditions at night and melting conditions in the daytime resulting in melt water run-off of the winter snowpack.

Geology Setting and Mineralization

Gowganda, along with South Lorrain (Mcllwaine 1970), is one of the more important satellite silver camps of the Timiskaming silver area. These camps arose owing to the more widespread prospecting for silver deposits following the rich discoveries in Cobalt in 1903.

The Gowganda area is near the northwestern edge of the Cobalt Embayment of the Superior Structural Province of the Canadian Shield. Several zones with Early Precambrian rocks are exposed and represent inliers in the Middle Precambrian cover with the exception of the metavolcanic assemblage exposed inside the Miller Lake diabase basin. The Nipissing Diabase is of great importance as it is closely related to the silver deposits for which the area is well-known.

The area is underlain mainly by Middle Precambrian Huronian Supergroup sedimentary rocks which are relatively flat-lying, mildly metamorphosed, and intruded by several subcircular gabbroic intrusions of Nipissing Diabase. The metamorphism of the Huronian rocks was probably caused by the same tectonic events which deformed the Huronian rocks along the North Shore of Lake Huron (Card et al. 1970).

The deposit model and history of the Gowganda Camp, and the broader Northern Ontario Silver-Cobalt District which officially produced nearly half a billion ounces of silver last century, show that unusually rich, narrow-vein shoots (generally half an inch to six inches in true width and, in rare cases, up to approximately 12 inches in true width) can extend for tens or even hundreds of meters (pinching and swelling, moving in and out of very high-grade mineralization). These veins contain Ag-Co-Ni-As assemblage and may be surrounded by strongly mineralized wall rock and they're often within a network of closely spaced, parallel veins and veinlets in addition to silver-filled fractures. A native silver assemblage occurs in the wall rock as specks, and fracture fillings (commonly called leaf and plate silver).

The latest results of trenching, the 2018 drilling program and the 2019 underground drilling program highlighted gold mineralization at the western and the eastern zone. Drill holes CS-18-15, CS-18-16 and CS-18-16-W (wedge hole) east of the mine are a very important breakthrough and now have us seriously investigating an apparent gold system with associated sulphide and quartz veining with a major fault that maybe vein hosted gold system with favourable sulphides in association with a major fault. This discovery needs more exploration work for a good understanding of the deposit model.

Drilling, Sampling Method, Approach and Analysis

Drilling was completed with both underground and surface diamond drill hole programs. Two programs of underground drilling were done at Castle Mine (the first level). The first program started in June 2018 and the second program started in October 2019.

Numerous holes were drilled from the surface since 2017. A total of four drilling programs from the surface were realised on the CCW property. A drilling program in 2017 program totalling 2405 m, 2018/2019 program totaling 3175.83 m, 2019/2020 program totaling 3761.27 m, and the most recent drilling program (still in progress) totalling 29966.53 m as of April 30th 2021.

Data Verification

The results of the diamond drilling program were verified and validated by Merouane Rachidi, GMG's QP, after which they were integrated into the database. The cut-off date for the database is April 30, 2021. The author visited the site in March 02nd 2021.

The aim of this technical report update is to present the drilling data to date and to document the massive silver veins intersected during the current drilling program.

GMG considers the database for CCW property to be valid and of sufficient quality to be used for the mineral resource estimate herein.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The last mineral resource press released on May 2020 has been estimated in conformity with CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines and are reported in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101.

Mineral resource estimate using a cut-off grade of 258 AgEq g/t (Table 28).

Inferred mineral resource	Ag g/t	Co g/t	Cu g/t	Ni g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t	Ag Eq g/t	Tonnes	Ag Oz.	Ag Eq Oz.
Zone01a	7,960	946	349	790	16	12	8,042	8,100	2,073,000	2,094,200
Zone01b	8,843	2,308	325	336	30	52	8,998	19,300	5,487,200	5,583,200
Zone02a	38	5,673	2,101	453	118	108	426	5,500	6,800	75,300
Total Inferred Mineral Resource	**7 149**	**2 537**	**628**	**467**	**41**	**52**	**7 325**	**32 900**	**7 567 000**	**7 752 700**

Notes:

1. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, market or other relevant issues. The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources are uncertain in nature and there has not been sufficient work to define these inferred resources as indicated or measured resources.
2. The database used for this mineral estimate includes drill results obtained from historical (2011 one hole) to the recent 2019 drill program and wedges from the 2011 diamond drill hole.
3. Mineral Resource is reported with mineable shape cut-off grade equivalent to 125$USD (258 g/t AgEq) including mining, shipping and smelting cost with recovery of 95%. The high-grade value of the mineral resources makes them direct shipping. Not all zones (mineable shapes) are above economic cut-off grade and zone 02b is a must-take material. The assay results are not capped as they are not considered as outliers at this stage and results are reproducible.
4. The geological interpretation of the mineralized zones is based on lithology and the mineralized intervals intersected by drill holes. The use of the borehole inspection camera provided a valuable geometric characterization of the mineralized intervals.
5. The mineral resource presented here was estimated with a block size of 1mE x 1mN x 1mZ.
6. The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites of 0.5m calculated from the mineralized intervals.
7. The minimum horizontal width of the mineralized envelopes includes dilution and is 1.3m.
8. The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance to the square methodology utilizing two passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids following the geological interpretation trends were used.
9. The Mineral Resource has been classified under the guidelines of the *CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. Definitions and Guidelines* prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions in 2019 and adopted by CIM Council (2020), and procedures for classifying the reported Mineral Resources were undertaken within the context of the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101.
10. To convert volume to tonnage a specific gravity of 3.4 tonnes per cubic metre was used. Results are presented in-situ without mining dilution.
11. This mineral resource estimate is dated May 28, 2020. Tonnages and Oz AgEq in the table above are rounded to nearest hundred. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

The Company will continue to advance, explore and de-risk the project with further engineering (metallurgical. mining) and environmental study & social community relation with locals and First Nations.

Interpretation and Conclusions

Related to delays experience as result of the COVID-19 the compilation of the drilling data base is postponed. Around 1644 assays still pending at the laboratory.

After the compilation of the drilling data from the current drilling program CCW will proceed to accomplish an updated mineral resource estimate on the Robinson property.

The mineral resource update will be realised by GoldMinds Geoservices and will includes the following:

- The validation of the current drilling program for use in mineral resource estimation.
- The geological interpretation of the mineralized zones and their extension.
- The 3D modeling of the mineralised veins.

Recommendations

GoldMinds Geoservices recommends to CCW an exploration diamond drilling program at the western part of the property to cover the unexplored zones. A small drilling program was also recommended by GoldMinds close from the mine entrance targeting more gold.

GoldMinds Geoservices also recommends a trenching program and surface exploration mainly in the area with gold potential.

In addition to the exploration program GMG recommends geotechnical drillholes at CCW property and the following table shows the recommended works.

Estimation of the exploration program at CCW property (Table 35).

Recommended works	All included cost
Surface diamond drill (2500 meters) at 150 per meter	375,000
Collar survey/density measurement	25,000
Metallurgical test works	50,000
Geotechnical holes (5 drillholes)	100,000
Trenching program and surface exploration works	250,000
Total	**800,000**

- The author suggests specific gravity measurement on the whole core sample length, ideally the whole core and match the from-to of the analysis for at least 5 holes of the next diamond drilling program which should allow conversion an adequate estimation of tonnage.
- A topographic survey on all the property is highly recommended.
- Due to the difference in the character of ore from one mine to another in the Cobalt Camp, metallurgical tests will be required for this site-specific mineralisation at the Robinson zone.
- A hydrogeological study is recommended to reduce risks associated with ground water and better define the water management strategy.
- A geotechnical data collection program is recommended to include more parameters (fractures, joints, shearing, roughness, weathering, alteration, etc).

The author is of the opinion that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and believe that the estimated budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of contemplated activities.

2 Introduction

2.1 Overview

Castle Mine property is located in Haultain and Nicol Townships in the main historic Gowganda Silver Mining Camp. The property is 100%owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works (CCW, the "Company" or the "issuer").

CCW is a junior exploration company listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol CCW. Its head office and exploration office are at the same address:

3028 Quadra Court
Coquitlam, BC
V3B 5X6

The aim of this technical report update is to present the drilling data to date and to document the massive silver veins intersected during the current drilling program.

The CCW's geologists are working on the compilation of the drilling data and when it's completed an updated mineral resource estimate will be completed on the Robinson property.

The effective date of the technical report update is April 30, 2021. The cut-off date for the database is April 30, 2021. The mineral resource estimate represented here was press released 28th May 2020.

The mineral resource estimate follows CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("CIM Definition Standards") and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines ("CIM Best Practice Guidelines").

GoldMinds Geoservices is an independent exploration and mining consulting firm based in Québec City, Québec (Canada).

2.2 Report Responsibility and Qualified Persons

The Technical Report was prepared by Mr. Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo., Ph.D., from GoldMinds Geoservices. He is independent and qualified person ("QP") as defined by NI 43-101.

Mr. Rachidi is a professional geologist in good standing with the PGO (No. 2998), OGQ (No. 1792) and APEGNB (No. L5769). He is author of the entire technical report.

The QP does not have, nor has he previously had, any material interest in the issuer or its related entities. The relationship with the issuer is solely a professional association between the issuer and the independent consultant.

2.3 Sources of information

This technical report is based in part on internal company reports, government reports, maps and public information, as listed in Item 27.

The technical report update was prepared using information from the following:

- Exploration data (drill hole data and surface exploration data) collected by CCW.
- Internal and public technical documents provided by CCW.
- A database of historical and recent drilling compiled by CCW.
- QP visits to the Property and the core shack.
- Additional information from public domain sources (Ministry of Northern Development & Mines of Ontario's website).

The author reviewed and appraised the information used to prepare this Technical Report and believe that such information is valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which this Technical Report is prepared.

2.4 Site visit

Mr. Rachidi visited the property the last time in March 02, 2021. Mr. Rachidi visited the issuer's core shack located at the property. He was accompanied by Matthew Halliday (President, COO., and VP-Exploration).

During the site visit field data was verified with a visual inspection of surface drill pads, a check of drill collar location coordinates, the descriptions of lithologies, alteration and mineralisation.

2.5 Units and Currency

All measurements in this report are presented in "International System of Units" (SI) metric units, including metric tonne (tonne or t) or gram (g) for weight, metre (m) or kilometre (km) for distance, hectare (ha) for area, and cubic metre (m^3) for volume.

A list of the abbreviations, acronyms and symbols used in this Technical Report provided in Table 1.

Table 1: List of abbreviations

Au	Gold (chemical element)
cm	Centimeters
FA	Fire Assay
g	Grams
Ga	Billion years
CCW	Canada Silver Cobalt Works
GMG	GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.
g/t	Gram per metric tonne
ha	Hectares
kg	Kilograms
km	Kilometers
µm	Micrometers
m	Meters
Ma	Million years
Moz	Million ounces
Mt	Mega tonne
mm	Millimeters
NAD	North America Datum
NQ	Drill core size (47.6 mm in diameter)
NTS	National Topographic System
Oz	Troy ounce
Oz/t	Troy ounce per short ton
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
SG	Specific Gravity
SM	Screen Metallic
tonne or t	Metric tonne
t/m3	Tonne per cubic meter
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
%	Percent sign
°	Degree
°C	Degree Celsius
°F	Degree Fahrenheit

3 Reliance on other experts

This report has been prepared by GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. for Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. The information, conclusions, opinions and estimates contained herein are based on:

Information available to GoldMinds Geoservices Inc at the time of the preparation of this Report with an effective date of April 30, 2021;

- Assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this report;

- Reports, and opinions supplied by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc.
- Data, reports and opinions supplied by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc., its consultants, and from public sources.
- Historical drilling database supplied by Canada Silver Cobalt Works. Historical data has been verified by GMG using the existing plans. GMG performed sufficient verification prior to including the historical data in the drillhole database.
- The topographic surface generated from a 2016 stereo image provided by the issuer. Some adjustments were made in order to remove trees from survey in some highly vegetated areas. The survey on these highly vegetated areas are not very accurate.

The author verified the Claims and Mining lease ownership on the Ministry of Northern Development & Mines of Ontario's website, and they are deemed to be active and in good standing for the purpose of this report.

This Report is intended to be used by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. In addition, this report is for use by Canadian authorities. Except for the purposes contemplated under provincial securities laws, any other use of this Report by any third party is at the party's sole risk.

4 Property description and location

The property is located in the province of Ontario, south of Timmins and Matachewan. The property is located within the administration boundaries of Haultain, Nicol, Chown, Morel and Shillington Townships in the Larder Lake Mining Division. The Haultain property is centered at 519420 mE and 5280414 mN within National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 41P10. The locations in this report and appendices are referenced to NAD 83 UTM coordinates zone 17 (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The property covers an approximate total area of 7332.76 hectares (Table 2 and Table 3).

Figure 1: Project location map

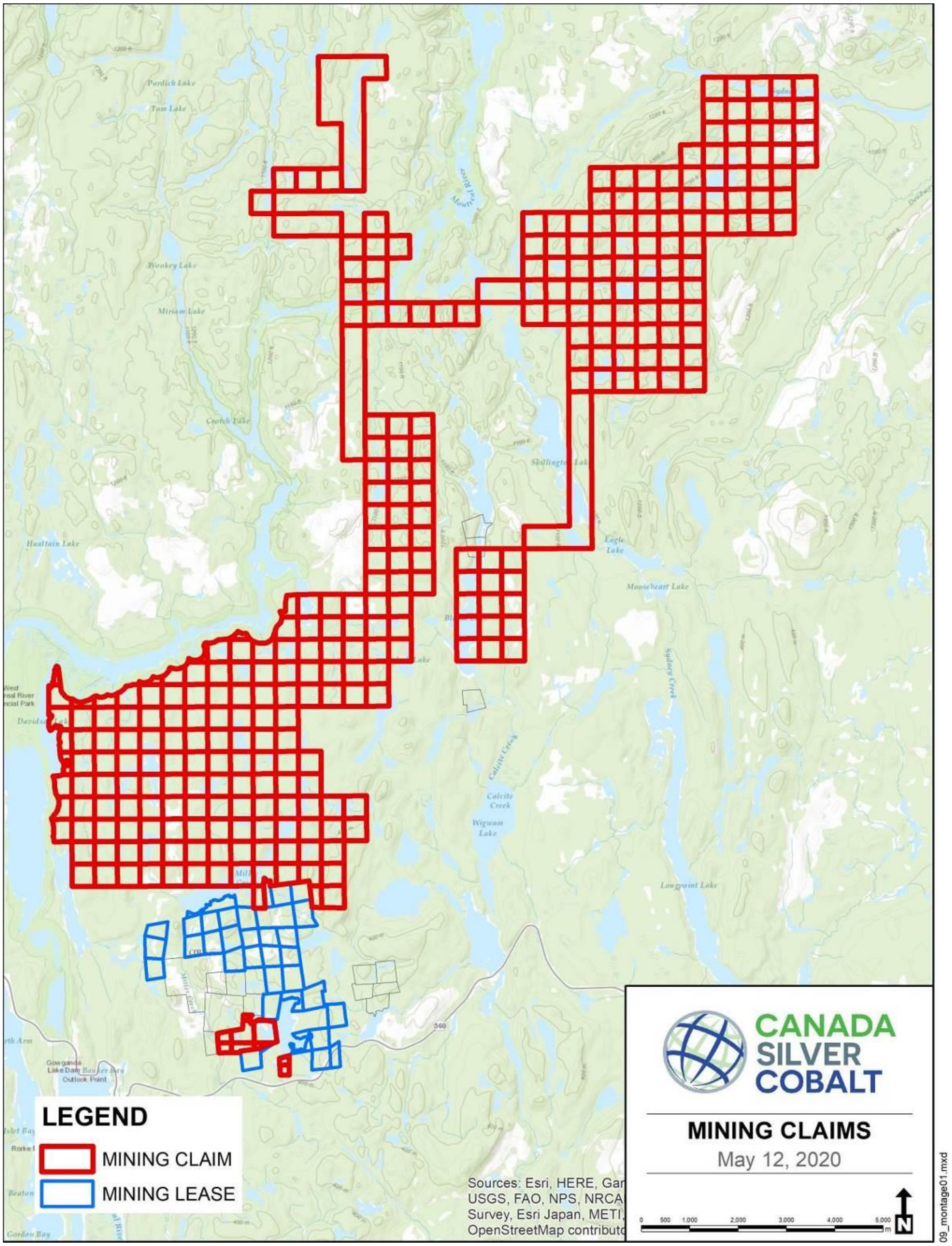

Figure 2: Claim and lease location of the Canada SilverCobalt Works property (May, 2020)

Table 2: Mining claims information, 100%owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. as at May 11, 2021

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Expiry Date	Tenure Status	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Expiry Date	Tenure Status
NICOL	261755	2023-04-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	164242	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	244593	2023-04-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	158219	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	143901	2023-04-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	158218	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	120555	2023-04-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	115947	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	327653	2023-09-15	Active	SHILLINGTON	100165	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	261755	2023-04-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	326176	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	244593	2023-04-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	312647	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	184587	2023-06-23	Active	SHILLINGTON	279603	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	120556	2023-09-15	Active	SHILLINGTON	279602	2023-05-29	Active
NICOL	120555	2023-04-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	279601	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	342947	2023-06-06	Active	SHILLINGTON	278063	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	297285	2024-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	259543	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	243116	2022-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	223600	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	230598	2023-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	211550	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	184398	2024-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	203457	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	176009	2024-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	164170	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	163316	2023-06-06	Active	SHILLINGTON	158139	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	146753	2024-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	145414	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	336673	2023-06-06	Active	SHILLINGTON	117206	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	335947	2023-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	101893	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	332993	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	339889	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	271887	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	327546	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	264655	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	324785	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	253116	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	314701	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	253115	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	314700	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	240997	2022-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	294977	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	211840	2022-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	280934	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	205375	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	280298	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	205374	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	280297	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	201793	2022-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	278150	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	197915	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	260225	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	191108	2023-06-06	Active	SHILLINGTON	232229	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	190580	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	224932	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	186522	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	213420	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	172303	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	211550	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	167946	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	203457	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	153272	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	202048	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	287776	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	194266	2023-05-29	Active

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Expiry Date	Tenure Status	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Expiry Date	Tenure Status
HAULTAIN	228485	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	164170	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	190580	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	158139	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	172303	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	116585	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	316008	2022-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	116584	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	316007	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	114954	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	309968	2022-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	102073	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	309967	2023-06-06	Active	SHILLINGTON	101893	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	297286	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	326749	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	297285	2024-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	297607	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	278615	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	297606	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	278614	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	280298	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	250079	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	280297	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	242732	2022-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	278150	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	242731	2022-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	268247	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	242730	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	268246	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	230601	2024-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	260230	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	230600	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	223658	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	230599	2023-06-06	Active	SHILLINGTON	211550	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	230598	2023-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	177702	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	222593	2023-06-06	Active	SHILLINGTON	164871	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	222592	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	158875	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	176009	2024-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	158874	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	163317	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	158873	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	163316	2023-06-06	Active	SHILLINGTON	158219	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	146753	2024-04-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	116082	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	130753	2023-03-25	Active	SHILLINGTON	102074	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	129370	2022-07-11	Active	SHILLINGTON	102073	2023-05-29	Active
HAULTAIN	129369	2023-03-25	Active	HAULTAIN	300478	2024-04-27	Active
NICOL	238172	2024-12-04	Active	HAULTAIN	263820	2024-04-27	Active
NICOL	226752	2024-12-04	Active	HAULTAIN	204562	2024-04-27	Active
NICOL	327653	2023-09-15	Active	HAULTAIN	204538	2024-04-27	Active
NICOL	201316	2023-09-15	Active	HAULTAIN	111841	2024-04-27	Active
NICOL	137144	2023-09-15	Active	HAULTAIN	318287	2023-04-27	Active
NICOL	120556	2023-09-15	Active	HAULTAIN	311899	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	332289	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	237916	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	306323	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	209310	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	306322	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	201289	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	302871	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	171329	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	290718	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	171328	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	282672	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	156659	2023-04-27	Active

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HAULTAIN	282671	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	137115	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	269346	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	137114	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	261403	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	336288	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	250664	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	318287	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	210616	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	300297	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	182972	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	336288	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	160775	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	287927	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	157916	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	192092	2024-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	134878	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	154608	2024-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	130665	2022-07-11	Active	HAULTAIN	154607	2023-04-27	Active
HAULTAIN	316008	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626174	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	309968	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY,JANES	626173	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	306323	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626172	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	306322	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626171	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	305014	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626170	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	274515	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626169	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	259124	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626168	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	247124	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626167	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	247123	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY,JANES	626166	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	242732	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY,JANES	626165	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	201793	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626164	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	190422	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626163	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	182972	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626162	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	157919	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626161	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	157918	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626160	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	157917	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626159	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	157916	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY,JANES	626158	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	143796	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY,JANES	626157	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	138291	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626156	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	129370	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626155	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	335948	2023-07-11	Active	HENRY	626154	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	335947	2023-07-11	Active	HENRY	626153	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	335946	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626152	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	315025	2023-07-11	Active	HENRY	626151	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	277714	2023-07-11	Active	HENRY	626150	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	277210	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626149	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	260544	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626148	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	240997	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626147	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	211840	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626146	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	201793	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626145	2022-12-24	Active

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HAULTAIN	193835	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626144	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	192371	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626143	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	157919	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626142	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	157918	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626141	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	145714	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626140	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	143796	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626139	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	341629	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626138	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	335946	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626137	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	325925	2022-07-11	Active	DAVIS,JANES	626136	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	325924	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626135	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	315025	2023-07-11	Active	JANES	626134	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	306323	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626133	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	305899	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626132	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	302871	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626131	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	277210	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626130	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	276577	2022-07-11	Active	DAVIS,JANES	626129	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	246806	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626128	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	222165	2024-07-11	Active	JANES	626127	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	210616	2022-07-11	Active	JANES	626126	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	143796	2022-07-11	Active	DAVIS,JANES	626125	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	341629	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626124	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	302871	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626123	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	302870	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY,LOUGHRIN	626122	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	290718	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY,LOUGHRIN	626121	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	282672	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626120	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	282671	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626119	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	246807	2023-07-11	Active	HENRY	626118	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	246806	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626117	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	216055	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626116	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	216054	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626115	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	199589	2024-07-11	Active	HENRY	626114	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	186857	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626113	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	134878	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626112	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	123386	2022-07-11	Active	HENRY	626111	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	106296	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626110	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	317336	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626109	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	282671	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626108	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	261403	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626107	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	242731	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626106	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	233446	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626105	2022-12-24	Active

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HAULTAIN	216054	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626104	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	162127	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626103	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	157916	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626102	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	148583	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626101	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	131997	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626100	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	130665	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626099	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	129370	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626098	2022-12-24	Active
SHILLINGTON	324785	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	626097	2022-12-24	Active
SHILLINGTON	294977	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	626096	2022-12-24	Active
SHILLINGTON	288229	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	626095	2022-12-24	Active
SHILLINGTON	228943	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	626094	2022-12-24	Active
SHILLINGTON	202048	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	626093	2022-12-24	Active
SHILLINGTON	202047	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	626092	2022-12-24	Active
SHILLINGTON	114954	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	626091	2022-12-24	Active
SHILLINGTON	100165	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	626090	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	336673	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626089	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	309968	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626088	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	305014	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626087	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	274515	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626086	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	222593	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626085	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	201793	2022-07-11	Active	LOUGHRIN	626084	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	191107	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626083	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN	174573	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626082	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN,MOREL	325406	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626081	2022-12-24	Active
MOREL	325405	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626080	2022-12-24	Active
MOREL	313183	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626079	2022-12-24	Active
HAULTAIN,MOREL	305880	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626078	2022-12-24	Active
MOREL	305879	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626077	2022-12-24	Active
MOREL	305878	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626076	2022-12-24	Active
MOREL	305877	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626075	2022-12-24	Active
MOREL	305876	2022-11-09	Active	HENRY	626074	2022-12-23	Active
MOREL	305875	2022-11-09	Active	DAVIS	626073	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	276564	2022-11-09	Active	DAVIS	626072	2022-12-23	Active
MOREL	258111	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626071	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	257229	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626070	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	239917	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626069	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	222137	2024-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626068	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	202581	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626067	2022-12-23	Active
MOREL	202580	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626066	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	162747	2022-11-09	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	626065	2022-12-23	Active

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MOREL	162746	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626064	2022-12-23	Active
MOREL	162745	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626063	2022-12-23	Active
MOREL	162744	2022-11-09	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	626062	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	112479	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626061	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN,MOREL	112478	2022-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626060	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	332095	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY	626059	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	315310	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY	626058	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	315309	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY	626057	2022-12-23	Active
CHOWN,HAULTAIN	268166	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY	626056	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	249986	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY	626055	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	249985	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY	626054	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	231458	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY	626053	2022-12-23	Active
CHOWN,HAULTAIN	231457	2023-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626052	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	224792	2023-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626051	2022-12-23	Active
CHOWN,HAULTAIN	212737	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY	626050	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	160080	2023-11-09	Active	HENRY,LOUGHRIN	626049	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	140594	2023-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626048	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	140593	2023-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626047	2022-12-23	Active
CHOWN,HAULTAIN	140592	2023-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626046	2022-12-23	Active
CHOWN,HAULTAIN	113977	2023-11-09	Active	LOUGHRIN	626045	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	342947	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY	626044	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	310963	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626043	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	309967	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626042	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	292067	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626041	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	255480	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626040	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	236851	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626039	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	236850	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY,LOUGHRIN	626038	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	235991	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626037	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	235990	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626036	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	230599	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY	626035	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	217400	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY	626034	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	181428	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY,LOUGHRIN	626033	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	163316	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626032	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	124718	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626031	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	107776	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626030	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	331704	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626029	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	313922	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626028	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	310963	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626027	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	292067	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626026	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	277769	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626025	2022-12-23	Active

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HAULTAIN	259356	2023-06-06	Active	DAVIS	626024	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	235990	2023-06-06	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	626023	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	223405	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626022	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	211904	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626021	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	203326	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626020	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	203325	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY	626019	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	192436	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626018	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	144628	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY	626017	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	124718	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626016	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	107776	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY	626015	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	308378	2025-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626014	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	277769	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY	626013	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	241052	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626012	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	211904	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626011	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	211903	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626010	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	193892	2024-06-06	Active	HENRY,LOUGHRIN	626009	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	192436	2023-06-06	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	626008	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	159876	2023-06-06	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	626007	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	336673	2023-06-06	Active	DAVIS,HENRY,LOUGHRIN	626006	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	221023	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626005	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	191108	2023-06-06	Active	HENRY	626004	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	191107	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626003	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	174573	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626002	2022-12-23	Active
HAULTAIN	117496	2023-06-06	Active	LOUGHRIN	626001	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	325523	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	626000	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	325522	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	625999	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	313468	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	625998	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	313467	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	625997	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	313466	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	625996	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	277389	2023-05-29	Active	HENRY,LOUGHRIN	625995	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	276817	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	625994	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	258846	2023-05-29	Active	LOUGHRIN	625993	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	230201	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS,LOUGHRIN	625991	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	222932	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625990	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	222931	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625989	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	202781	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625988	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	162983	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625987	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	162982	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625986	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	162981	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625985	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	144827	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625984	2022-12-23	Active

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SHILLINGTON	117020	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625983	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	116965	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625982	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	100369	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625981	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	100324	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625980	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	325468	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625979	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	313415	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625978	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	313414	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625977	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	313413	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625976	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	276817	2023-05-29	Active	DAVIS	625975	2022-12-23	Active
SHILLINGTON	258801	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593291	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	229626	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593290	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	229625	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593289	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	222861	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593288	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	210804	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593287	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	202740	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593286	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	202047	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593285	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	162922	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593284	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	156924	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593283	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	156923	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593282	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	144827	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593281	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	127635	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN	593280	2023-05-29	Active
SHILLINGTON	116966	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL,SHILLINGTON	545997	2024-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	116965	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545996	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	100324	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545995	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	326899	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545994	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	326898	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545993	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	325468	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545992	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	314701	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545991	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	314700	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545990	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	314699	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545989	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	260225	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	545988	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	231566	2023-05-29	Active	CHOWN,SHILLINGTON	545987	2023-03-20	Active
SHILLINGTON	231565	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL,YARROW	530507	2023-09-03	Active
SHILLINGTON	202047	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510917	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	177700	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510916	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	156924	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510915	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	114954	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510914	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	102071	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510913	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	102070	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510912	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	326749	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510911	2023-04-10	Active

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Expiry Date	Tenure Status	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Expiry Date	Tenure Status
SHILLINGTON	294977	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510910	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	278150	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510909	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	223658	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510908	2023-04-10	Active
SHILLINGTON	204034	2023-05-29	Active	MOREL	510907	2023-04-10	Active

*SCMC refers to Single Cell Mining Claim; BCMC refers to Boundary Cell Mining Claim; MCMC refers to Multi-cell Mining Claim

Table 3: Mining Land Tenure information, 100%owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc.

Lease/Lic#	new lease numbers	Claim Number	Type	Expiry Date	hectares	Township/Area
LEA-19674	LEA-20122	HS366	Lease	03/31/2020	8,62	HAULTAIN
LEA-19707		RSC100	Lease	09/30/2020	17,928	HAULTAIN
LEA-19706		RSC104	Lease	09/30/2020	16,794	HAULTAIN
LEA-19696		LM107	Lease	09/30/2020	15,054	HAULTAIN
LEA-19697		LM108	Lease	09/30/2020	16,268	HAULTAIN
LEA-19698		LM109	Lease	09/30/2020	12,909	HAULTAIN
LEA-19699		LM110	Lease	09/30/2020	15,459	HAULTAIN
LEA-19683	LEA-20114	HS350	Lease	03/31/2020	15,864	HAULTAIN
LEA-19684	LEA-20116	HS352	Lease	03/31/2020	13,152	HAULTAIN
LEA-19685	LEA-20115	HS353	Lease	03/31/2020	15,054	HAULTAIN
LEA-19681	LEA-20117	HS354	Lease	03/31/2020	17,037	HAULTAIN
LEA-19680	LEA-20118	HS355	Lease	03/31/2020	20,679	HAULTAIN
LEA-19701		HS356	Lease	09/30/2020	21,732	NICOL
LEA-19679	LEA-20119	HS357	Lease	03/31/2020	15,297	HAULTAIN
LEA-19673	LEA-20120	HS364	Lease	03/31/2020	15,864	HAULTAIN
LEA-19682	LEA-20121	HS365	Lease	03/31/2020	17,321	HAULTAIN
LEA-19675	LEA-20123	HS367	Lease	03/31/2020	16,268	HAULTAIN
LEA-19678	LEA-20124	HS368	Lease	03/31/2020	15,661	HAULTAIN
LEA-19672	LEA-20125	HS369	Lease	03/31/2020	20,113	HAULTAIN
LEA-19712		LM106	Lease	03/31/2021	15,54	HAULTAIN
LEA-19713		RSC102	Lease	03/31/2021	16,778	HAULTAIN
LEA-19708		RSC101	Lease	09/30/2020	16,556	HAULTAIN
LEA-20049		LM105	Lease	03/31/2027	15,985	HAULTAIN
LEA-19700		RSC99	Lease	09/30/2020	18,64	HAULTAIN
LEA-19695		RSC105	Lease	09/30/2020	15,054	NICOL
LEA-19709		LM111	Lease	09/30/2020	18,98	NICOL
LEA-19702		HS358	Lease	09/30/2020	10,603	NICOL
MLO1379		GG3879	Licence of Occupation	no expiry	0,202	NICOL
LEA-19703		HS359	Lease	09/30/2020	19,627	NICOL
LEA-19705		HS361	Lease	09/30/2020	15,378	NICOL
LEA-19677	LEA-20126	HS363	Lease	03/31/2020	15,702	NICOL

Lease/Lic#	new lease numbers	Claim Number	Type	Expiry Date	hectares	Township/Area
LEA-19704		HS360	Lease	09/30/2020	17,199	NICOL
LEA-19694		HS362	Lease	09/30/2020	6,556	NICOL
LEA-20053		GG3652	Lease	06/30/2027	8,66	NICOL
MLO657		MLO657	Licence of Occupation	no expiry	45,325	NICOL
LEA-19676	LEA-20127	GG3879	Lease	03/31/2020	0,554	NICOL

4.1 Mineral rights and other permits

The mining leases (total of 34 mining leases) and two (2) License of Occupation (GG3879 and MLO657) provide surface rights and access to the property. The status of the mining titles for the Property, provided to the QP by the issuer, can be verified in MENDM (Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines). All claims and mining leases are in good standing at the moment of writing this report. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the claims. The list of claims constituting the Property is presented in Table 2.

Exploration work permits were required and received under the Mining Act to conduct the exploration programs being proposed or just completed. If the Company undertakes work activities closer than 60 metres from a watercourse, makes improvements to the access trail, or expands proposed stripping trenching activities to include the collection of a bulk sample, additional permits may be required. Under the Occupational Health and Safety Act & Regulation for Mine and Mining Plants, notification of diamond drilling must be provided to the Ministry of Labour prior to commencement of work.

4.2 Royalties

All these claims and mining leases are 100% owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. (TSX-V: CCW).

Gold Bullion (now Granada Gold Mine) acquired the Castle property pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement with Milner Consolidated Silver Mines Ltd, dated December 2, 2006 (Milner Agreement). The purchase price paid by Gold Bullion for the Castle Silver Mine property was $25,000. In addition, commencing two years from the effective date of the Milner Agreement, Gold Bullion is required to make additional payments to Milner Consolidated in the form of royalties on all future production from the Castle Silver mine property, subject to a minimum annual payment of $15,000. To the author's knowledge, payments have been made every November since then. The royalty payable by Gold Bullion is determined by reference to sale revenues, calculated and payable quarterly as set out in the Milner Agreement.

Castle Silver Mines Inc (the Corporation) (now Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc.) was incorporated on March 10, 2011 pursuant to the Canada Business Corporation Act. It was constituted with the intention of taking over the silver assets and exploration activities currently carried on by Gold Bullion. The property to be transferred by Gold Bullion to the Corporation comprises Gold Bullion's sole silver exploration property and after such transfer, Gold Bullion does not intend to be directly involved in silver exploration.

The Corporation and Gold Bullion entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of August 12, 2011 with respect to the Castle Silver Mine property. The Purchase and Sale Agreement provided, among other things, that:

- The deemed purchase price for the Castle Silver Mine property is $2,925,000, payable by the Corporation through the issuance on the closing date of 9,750,000 common shares to Gold Bullion at a deemed price of $0.30 per share;
- The closing of the acquisition of the Castle Silver Mine property took place on November 14, 2011;
- The Corporation will pay to Milner Consolidated Silver Mines Ltd. the royalties, if any, contemplated by the Milner Agreement for and on behalf of Gold Bullion and otherwise perform in accordance with their terms all of the obligations of Gold Bullion under the Milner Agreement; the royalty is a sliding-scale royalty on silver production, which will start from 3% when the price of silver is US$15 or lower per troy ounce and up to 5% when the price of silver is greater than US$30 per troy ounce and a 5% gross overriding royalty on the sale of products derived from the property with a minimum annual payment of $15,000 in the form of royalties on all future production from the property.

Other obligations consist of annual payments comprised of 2% of all direct costs incurred on exploration on the Canada Silver Cobalt Works property which is payable to the Matachewan First Nation based on agreements with that Community. In addition, as part of an existing agreement, Gold Bullion (now Granada Gold Mine Inc.) will retain the right to earn a 1% NSR on all Canada Silver Cobalt Works' properties, which NSR will be distributed to shareholders of Granada Gold Mine in the form of dividends, payable in cash.

5 Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography (Item 5)

5.1 Accessibility

The Robinson Zone property is located within the administration boundaries of Haultain and Nicol Townships in the Larder Lake Mining Division. It is located approximately 4 km northeast of the rural community of Gowganda and 36 km west of Elk Lake (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

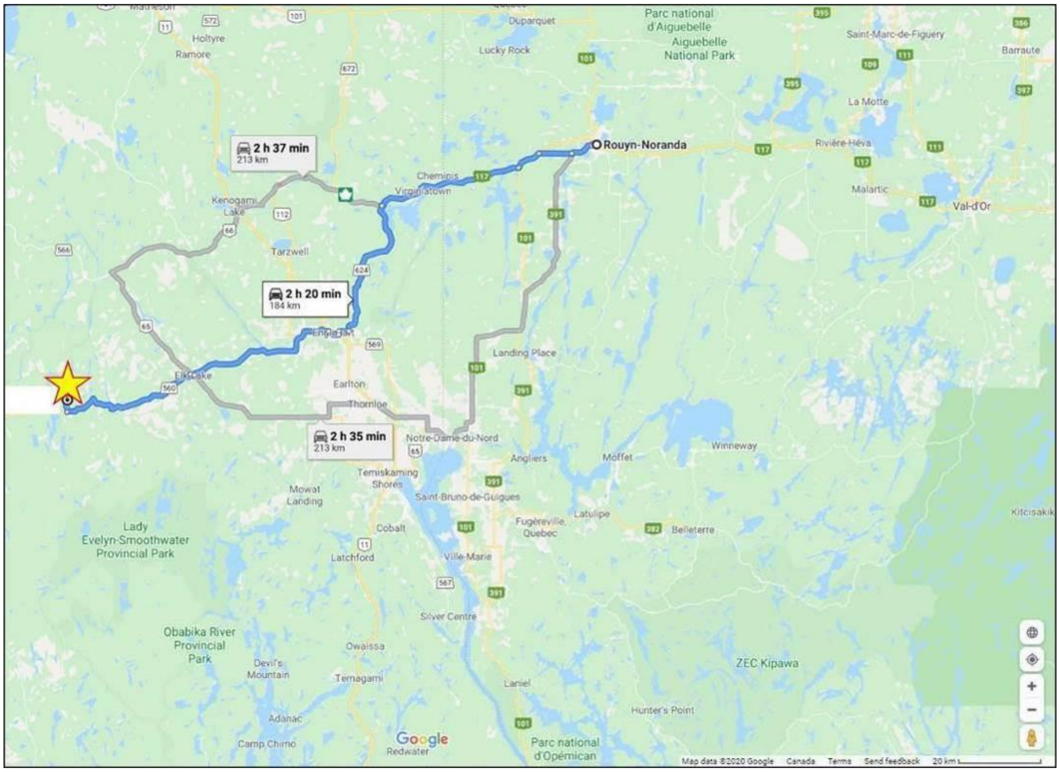


Figure 3: The property access roads

Access to the Castle Mine Site from Elk Lake is via Hwy 560 west for approximately 36km. Elk Lake is accessible from either New Liskeard to the east along Hwy 65W or from Kirkland Lake to the northeast via Hwy 66 west to Matachewan then Hwy 65 south to Elk Lake. The mine road turns north from Hwy 560 at a point described as UTM zone 17 T 519515E 5277459N. Head along mine road to a fork at a point 2.7km north of Hwy 560. The left fork veers NW and reaches the adit at 420m from the fork. The right fork veers NE and reaches the shaft area at 330m from the fork. The mine road is in excellent condition.

Figure 4: Project access from the Ontario Highway 560 (Google Map, source)

5.2 Climate

The area experiences four main seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. Spring conditions occur between the months of April and June and consist of warming temperatures that see freezing conditions at night and melting conditions in the daytime resulting in melt water run-off of the winter snowpack.

Meteorological information regarding the area are collected at the Timmins Victor Power A station, located at the airport of Timmins, Ontario (Figure 5). In the following tables (Table 4 and Table 5) were presented the monthly temperature and precipitation data compilation between 1981 and 2010.

Table 4: Monthly temperature data at Timmins Victor Power Airport

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Avg. Temperature (°C)	-16.8	-14	-7.4	1.8	9.6	14.9	17.5	16	11.1	4.4	-3.4	-11.9	1.8
Daily Max (°C)	-10.6	-7.2	-0.6	0.8	16.6	21.9	24.2	22.5	17.1	9	0.6	-6.9	7.9
Daily Min (°C)	-23	-20.7	-14.2	-4.5	2.5	7.8	10.7	9.4	5.2	-0.3	-7.4	-17	-4.3

Table 5: Monthly precipitation data at Timmins Victor Power Airport

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Rainfall (mm)	3.2	1.7	14.1	30.1	62.3	83.2	90.9	81.6	83.7	68.1	30.9	8.5
	Annual sum: 558.3											
Snowfall (cm)	57.8	45.9	44.8	27.2	5	0.2	0	0	1	15.1	49	65.2
	Annual sum: 311.3											
Precipitation (mm)	51.8	41.3	54.5	56.2	67.4	83.4	90.9	81.6	84.7	82.5	75.9	64.5
	Annual sum: 834.6											

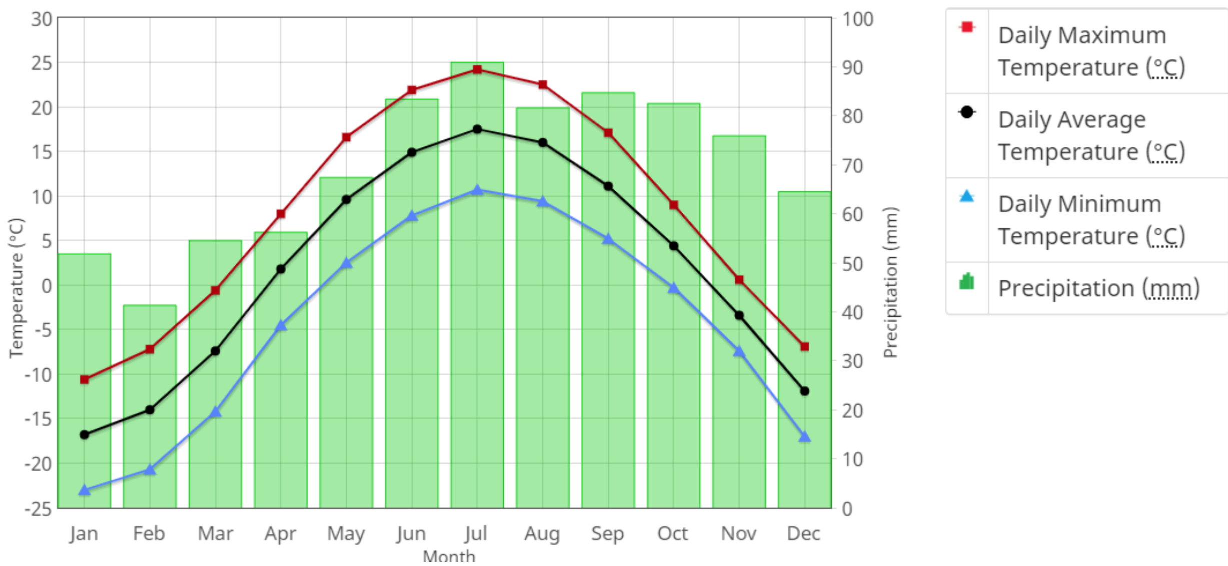


Figure 5: Temperature and precipitation graph for 1981 to 2010, Timmins Victor Power Airport station

5.3 Local resources

Basic supplies such as food and limited accommodation are available at Gowganda. The largest nearby community is Kirkland Lake, located 77 km northeast of Gowganda. The special items can be purchased from Kirkland Lake.

Mining in the region has existed for a century and skilled labour is readily available. The mining manpower resides in nearby villages (Gowganda, Elk Lake, Earlton, Englehart, Matachewan, Kirkland Lake, Timmins and New Liskeard). The implication of the local manpower in the CCW project will benefit the local economy, which is currently almost entirely driven by sustainable forest industry.

The field exploration operating season is possible on a full year basis, however, due to additional costs associated with road maintenance and reduced efficiency of field work in winter, the best exploration time covers 8 Months from April to November. These limits vary from one year to another and depends on the snow cover and timing of thaw periods.

5.4 Infrastructure

The property is easily accessible by a well-maintained gravel road. The property is close to the Gowganda rural community and unincorporated place in geographic Nicol Township, Timiskaming District in northeastern Ontario.

Gowganda is located on the shores of Gowganda Lake, has a thriving tourist industry with numerous tourist camps catering mainly to hunters, fishermen and mining exploration crews. Services available include meals and lodgings, outfitting, and purchase of basic supplies including fuel. The town was founded after a major discovery of silver was made following the discoveries in Cobalt in 1903 and Elk Lake in 1908. By 1910, seven silver mines were in operation in Gowganda and the population of the town had reached approximately 5,000. A fire destroyed most of the community in 1911. The last silver mine closed in 1972, with the exception of a short period of silver production from the Castle Mine in most of the 1980's (1979-1988). Since then the population has dwindled. Current population is approximately 100.

Many unused structures remain in Gowanda that could be utilized for accommodations and or office space.

5.5 Physiography

The area has moderate topography with an average of 385m and the maximum being attained just to the west of Flatstone Lake where a ridge of Nipissing Diabase reaches an elevation of 460 m (1,500 feet) above sea level. The area is mainly covered by rocky knolls with apparent boulder till consisting primarily of sandy soil dominated by cobbles to boulders. The boulders are commonly tightly packed in interstitial pebble, sandy soil.

North-trending hills of similar elevation, comprised of Gowganda Formation rocks, occur in western Milner Township. These two examples illustrate, in part, the generalization that areas underlain by Middle Precambrian rocks are more rugged than those underlain by Early Precambrian rocks. In the latter, hills are lower and more rounded.

All of the drainage in the map area belongs to the Montreal River system. The main tributaries of the Montreal River are Wapus Creek, Miller Creek, and Calcite Creek, all of which join the Montreal River north.

The forest cover consists of coniferous and mixed-wood forests composing the Boreal region of northern Ontario. The latter consists of diversified tree types, including balsam fir, jack pine, black spruce, poplar, maple, white cedar and alders. The trees under 10 cm diameter appear to be dominated by balsam fir.

6 History (Item 6)

6.1 Previous mining and exploration work

The first ore production at the Gowganda camp came from the Bartlett claims west of Gowganda Lake in Milner Township. By 1910, several properties in this area and around the Miller Lake basin were shipping ore. The village of Gowganda was built around the north end of Gowganda Lake.

Gowganda had a post-office, bank, hotels, tourist camps, grocery stores and gas stations (Moore 1955). Regarding previous geological and geophysical work, information is summarised in the following table (Table 6).

Table 6: Historical geological and geophysical works (Mcllwaine, 1978)

Work performed	Author	Year	Additional information
Mapping	W.H. Collins	1913	Scale of 1:253,440
Mapping	A.G. Burrows	1921	Scale of 1:63,360
Mapping	A.G. Burrows	1926	Revision; scale of 1:31,680
Mapping	E.S. Moore's	1955	Scale of 1:31,680
Aeromagnetic mapping	Geological Survey of Canada	1956	Scale of 1:63,360
Aeromagnetic mapping	Geological Survey of Canada	1970	Scale of 1:63,360 and 1:31,680

By 1925 the Gowganda area had produced 8,420,509 ounces of silver from 14 properties, with over half of this coming from the Miller Lake O'Brien mine. Second to the Miller Lake O'Brien was the Castle Trethewey; the Millerett produced 611,822 ounces of silver and 5,000 pounds of cobalt from 667 tons of ore and concentrates. The Mann, Reeve Dobie, Tonopah (Walsh Morrison), Bartlett (Crews McFarlan), Bonsall, Boyd Gordon, Miller Lake Everett, Welch, and Wigwam were minor producers, with the Mann, Reeve Dobie, and Tonopah the only ones producing more than 45,000 ounces of silver. Nearly all of them had closed by 1925.

The Miller Lake O'Brien operated until 1939 when it was closed for the duration of the war; 17,555,646 ounces of silver had been produced to that date. During the war years lessees were reported to have taken 620,000 ounces of silver from the mine. Siscoe Metals of Ontario Limited purchased the property in 1945 and reopened the mine until it closed.

New Morrison Mines Limited (now Consolidated Morrison Explorations Limited) operated the Morrison mine from August 1953 to the fall of 1954 on a profit-sharing basis with Lost Lake Mines Limited.

Castle Trethewey Mines Limited operated their mine from 1920 to 1931, when, like many other silver mines, it closed because of the depression. The mine was reopened in 1948 through the Capitol Shaft with production commencing in 1951.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited purchased the property in 1959 but the mine was closed in 1965.

In 1967 all of McIntyre's property in the Gowganda area was leased to Siscoe and exploration in the old workings met with success. Siscoe also had an agreement with Zenmac Metal Mines Limited for the mining of a deposit east of Milner Lake but this operation did not come up to expectations and the mine was closed in 1970.

6.2 Historical resources

Information regarding the historic silver and cobalt production from Haultain and Nicol Townships are presented in

Table 7, as reported in Ontario Department of Mines, Mineral Resource Circular No.10, by Sergiades (1968). The figure below (Figure 6) show the location of the mines that were in production and zones subject of exploration at the Gowganda area.

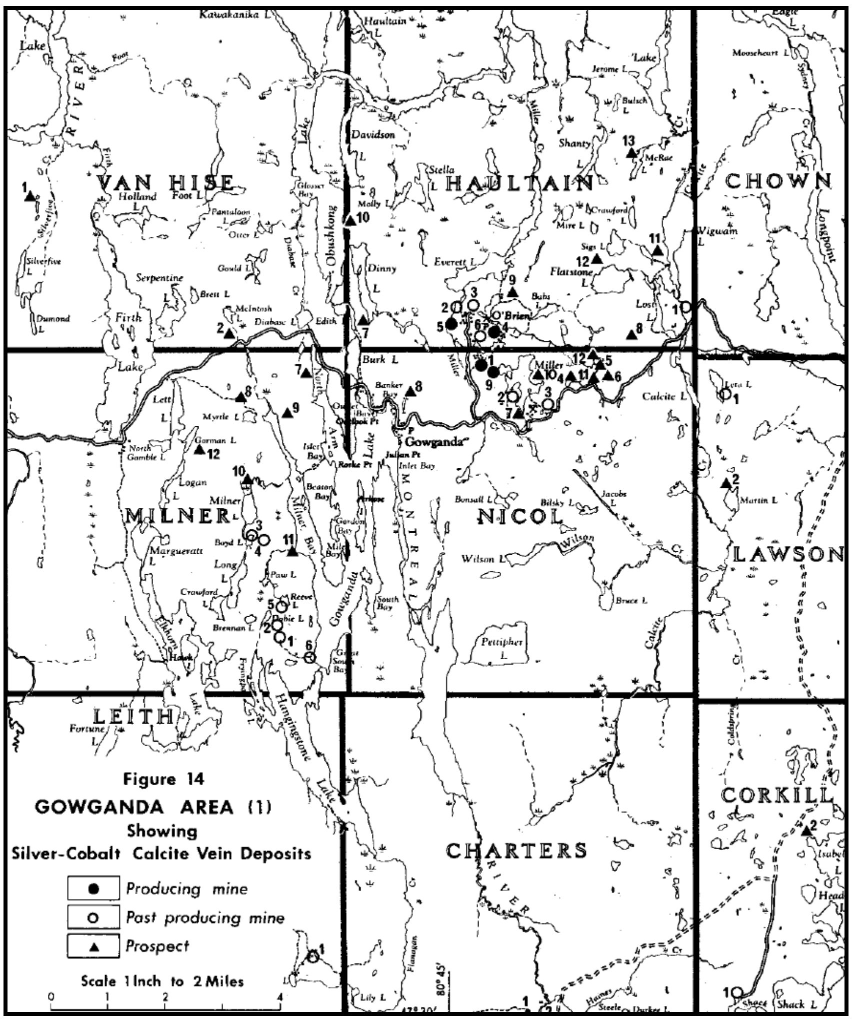


Figure 6: Gowganda Area Showing Silver-Cobalt Calcite Vein Deposits (modified after Sergiades, 1968)

Table 7: Production from Miller Lake Basin (Sergiades, 1968)

Reference in MRC no.10	Township	Historical Name	Owner (circa 1968)	Commodity	Ag (troy Oz)	Co (lbs)	Ni (lbs)	Additional information
#5; p. 370, 374-375	Haultain	Bonsall Mine	Siscoe Mines Ltd.	Silver	141,856	-	-	1910-1920; 1967
#4; p. 370, 376-377	Haultain	Capitol Mine (Castle-Trethewey	McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	10,837,181	209,474	18,826	1951-1964
#3; p. 370, 378-379	Haultain	Castle - Tretheway Mine	McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	6,461,021	229,847		1920-1930
#2; p. 370, 380-381	Haultain	Miller Lake Everett Mine	McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	3,461	-		1925 (4 months in operation)
#6; p. 370, 382-383	Haultain	Millerett Mine	Siscoe Mines Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	611,822	5,000		1910-1912
#10; p. 370, 384-385	Haultain	Wigwam Silver Mines Ltd.	Tormont Mining Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	896	-		1923
#1; p. 370, 402-403	Nicol	Miller Lake O'Brien Mine	Siscoe Mines Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	36,834,404	785,760		1910-1965
#3; p. 370, 404-405	Nicol	Morrison Mine	Consolidated Morrison Explor. Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	719,201	22,018		1930-1954
#2; p. 370, 408-409	Nicol	Walsh Mine	McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	453,424	3,555		1925-1927; 1940
#9; p. 370, 400-401	Nicol	Castle No.1 Shaft Mine	McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.	Silver; Cobalt	Included in other			
					56,063,266	1,255,654		

Six mines in Milner Township (West of Gowganda) produced 234,923 oz of Silver from the Milner Lake Nipissing diabase cone dike (McIlwaine, 1978).

Table 8: Silver production Milner Township (McIlwaine 1978)

Mine	Production Oz Ag
Bartlett	20,219
Boyd-Gordon	4,678
Mann	118,942
Reeve-Dobie	88,584
South Bay	1,500
Welch	1,000
Total	234,923

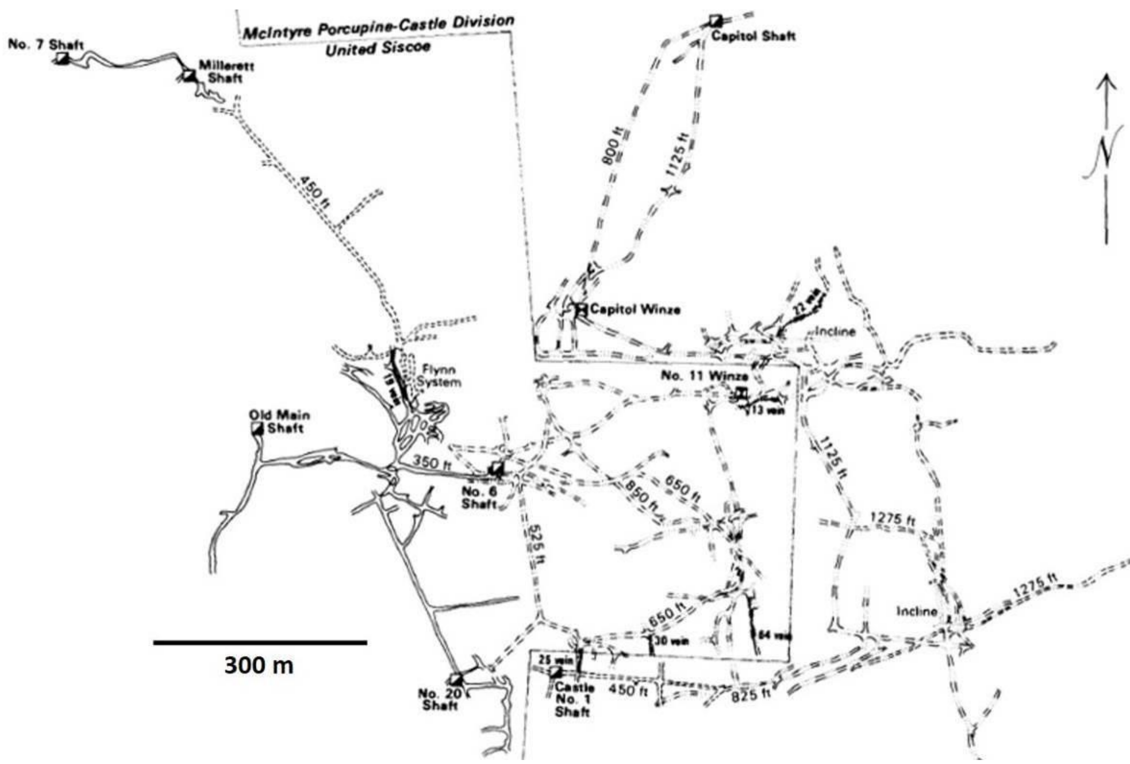


Figure 7: Partial underground plans of Miller Lake O'Brien, Castle N0.1 Shaft, and the Capitol Mines, in the Annual Report of Siscoe Mines Limited, 1967

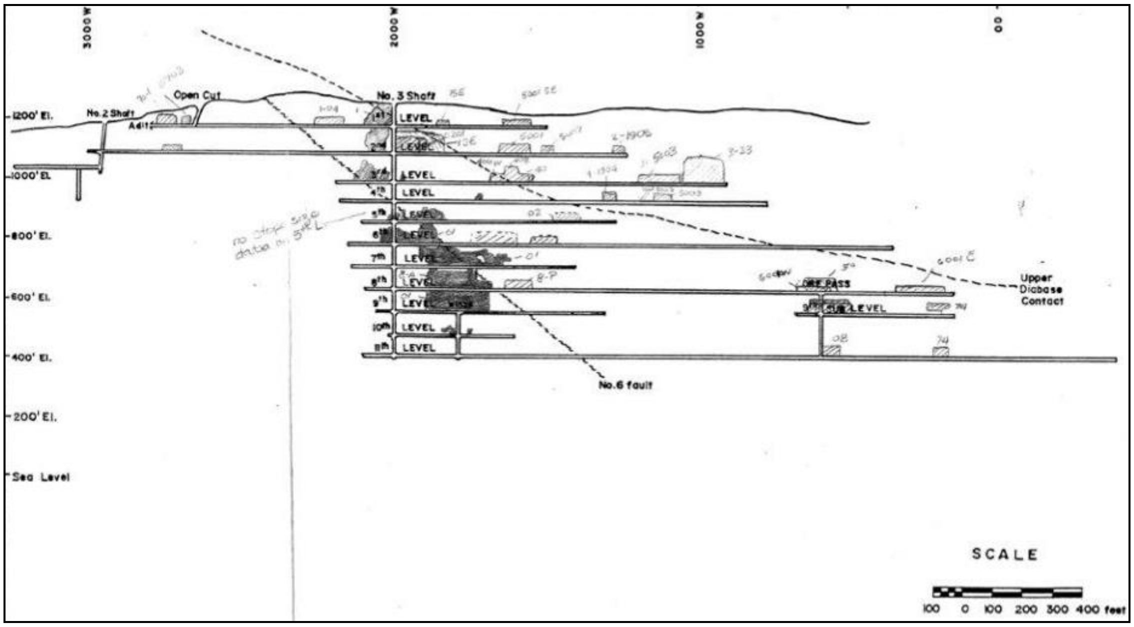


Figure 8: Section W-E showing the underground works at Castle Mine

7 Geological setting (Item 7)

7.1 Regional geology

The Gowganda area comprises, in part, the townships of Haultain and Nicol in the district of Timiskaming. The village of Gowganda is about 83 km (52 miles) west-northwest of New Liskeard.

The first mapping in the area was done by W.H. Collins (1913) at a scale of l inch to 4 miles (1:253,440). Later more detailed mapping was done by A.G. Burrows (1921) at a scale, l inch to l mile (1:63,360). Aeromagnetic maps of the area have been published by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC 1956a and b) at a scale, l inch to l mile (1:63,360).

Gowganda, along with South Lorrain (Mcllwaine 1970), is one of the more important satellite silver camps of the Timiskaming silver area. These camps arose owing to the more widespread prospecting for silver deposits following the rich discoveries in Cobalt in 1903.

The Gowganda area is near the northwestern edge of the Cobalt Embayment of the Superior Structural Province of the Canadian Shield. Several areas of Precambrian rocks are exposed and represent inliers in the Middle Precambrian cover with the exception of the metavolcanic assemblage exposed inside the Miller Lake diabase basin. The Nipissing Diabase is of great importance as it is closely related to the silver deposits for which the area is well-known.

The rocks of the area are readily divisible into four major units as follows:

• Late gabbroic rocks (Nipissing Diabase and later dikes);

• Cobalt Group Sedimentary rocks;

• Granitic intrusive rocks;

• Metavolcanics rocks with associated intrusive and sedimentary rocks including iron formation.

The area is underlain mainly by Middle Precambrian Huronian Supergroup sedimentary rocks which are relatively flat-lying, mildly metamorphosed, and intruded by several subcircular gabbroic intrusions of Nipissing Diabase. The metamorphism of the Huronian rocks was probably caused by the same tectonic events which deformed the Huronian rocks along the North Shore of Lake Huron (Card et al. 1970).

Deposition of Huronian Supergroup rocks followed a period of erosion; the Cobalt Group, locally, is represented by the Gowganda, and Lorrain Formations. Feldspathic arenite, feldspathic greywacke, and paraconglomerate are the most common lithologies in the Gowganda Formation. Laminated argillite of the Gowganda Formation, Firstbrook Member are present locally. Sedimentation of this unit was controlled, in part, by north-trending fault scarps which were a result of continued movement along the fractures which were the loci of intrusion of the early diabase dikes (McIlwaine, 1978).

Silver mineralization, with associated cobalt-nickel-iron arsenides, occurs in carbonate veins, mainly in the Nipissing Diabase. Over 60,000,000 ounces of silver have been won from the area with two thirds of this coming from the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine.

CENEZOIC
QUARTERNARY
RECENT
Swamp, lake, stream deposits
PLEISTOCENE
Glacial deposits
UNCONFORMITY

PRECAMBRIAN

LATE PRECAMBRIAN (?)
MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Olivine diabase, porphyritic olivine diabase, diabase
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
MIDDLE PRECAMBRIAN (APHEBIAN)
MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (NIPISSING DIABASE)
Pyroxene gabbro, amphibole gabbro, granophyre
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
HURONIAN SUPERGROUP
COBALT GROUP
Lorrain Formation
Micaceous sandstone, feldspathic sandstone, greywacke, quartzose sandstone, ferruginous sandstone conglomerate

Gowganda Formation
Firstbrook Member
Laminated argillite, quartzite

Coleman Member
Feldspathic greywacke, feldspathic sandstone, arkose, conglomerate, ferruginous sandstone, breccia, argillite, siltstone, protoquartzite, lithic greywacke
UNCONFORMITY

EARLY PRECAMBRIAN

MAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS (MATACHEWAN DIABASE)
Diabase, porphyritic diabase
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Trondhjemite, porphyritic trondhjemite, quartz diorite, syenodiorite, contaminated zone, pegmatite dikes, feldspar porphyry dikes
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
MAFIC AND ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Metagabbro, serpentinized dunite
INTRUSIVE CONTACT
FELSIC METAVOLCANICS
Dacite, porphyritic dacite, tuff
MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE METAVOLCANICS
Basalt, andesite, amphibolite, layered amphibolite, gabbroic flows, amygdaloidal basalt, pillow lava, pyroclastic rocks, andesite porphyry, schists, sedimentary rocks

From : McIlwaine 1978

Figure 9: Stratigraphy for the Gowganda Lake and the Miller Lake Silver Area

Figure 9, presents the stratigraphic units in more details, Figure 10, shows the geology of the property. The main exposures of mafic metavolcanics are in south-central Van Hise Township, in southwest and central Haultain Township, within the Miller Lake diabase basin, which straddles the Haultain-Nicol Township boundary, and northeast of Wilson Lake in central Nicol Township. Felsic metavolcanics underlie a "horseshoe"-shaped area in northwest Nicol Township. Sulphide facies iron formation is associated with this unit. Granitic rocks are also exposed in central Nicol

Township, north of Wilson Lake. North-trending Matachewan-type diabase dikes are ubiquitous throughout the metavolcanic and granitic rocks. Nonconformably overlying the Early Precambrian basement rocks are relatively flat-lying Middle Precambrian clastic sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group, which is part of the Huronian Supergroup (Robertson et al. 1969).

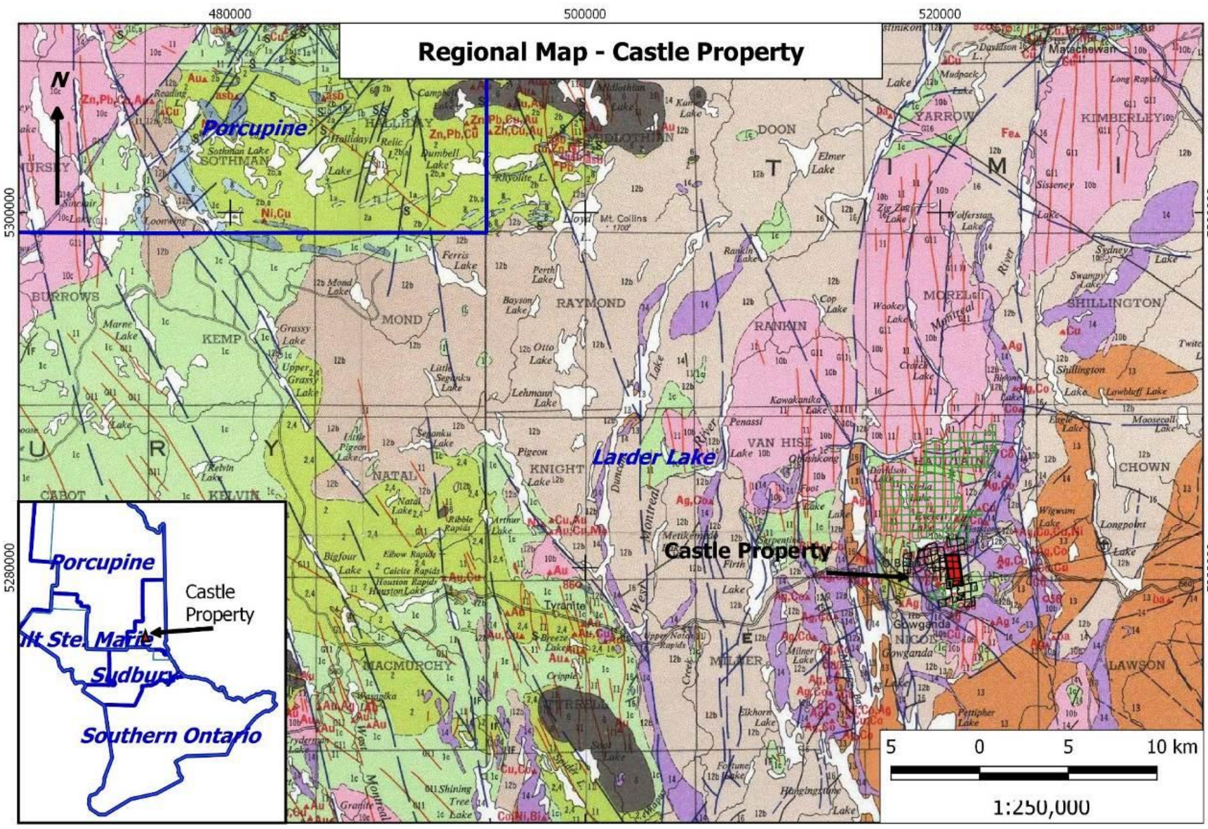


Figure 10: Geology of the Property

- Early Precambrian – Ultramafic, Mafic and Intermediate Metavolcanics

This unit of Early Precambrian rocks has been mapped as the oldest in the area and is composed mainly of fine-grained flows of basaltic composition with local coarse-grained facies and pyroclastics. The rocks have been metamorphosed mainly under greenschist facies, but amphibolite facies conditions prevail locally. A narrow belt of layered amphibolite separates quartz diorite from albite trondhjemite in central Haultain Township. The foliation in the rocks, however, suggests that all of the larger areas at least, and some, if not all, of the smaller areas were at one time part of the same belt. The foliation also suggests that a large fold possibly displaced, in part, by faulting, is present within the metavolcanics. On the basis of colour index, the metavolcanics are believed to be mainly basaltic in composition. They are massive to weakly foliated, fine grained, dark greenish grey to almost black and locally have a mottled appearance.

Massive amphibolites are associated with the metavolcanics and foliated amphibolite forms a narrow belt in north-central Haultain Township. Pyroclastic units, lavas with poorly preserved pillows, and amygdaloidal lavas occur locally in the metavolcanics. Narrow sedimentary units, composed mainly of quartzite, also occur.

- Middle Precambrian – Huronian Supergroup, Cobalt Group

Following the igneous activity of the Early Precambrian a period of uplift, basin formation and erosion occurred, resulting in the deposition of rocks of the Huronian Supergroup (Robertson et al. 1969); of this Supergroup, only rocks of the Cobalt Group are present. The Cobalt Group in the Gowganda area is subdivided as follows:

Gowganda Formation which is made up mainly of:

- Coleman Member: conglomerate, siltstone, feldspathic sandstones and greywackes;
- Firstbrook Member: laminated argillite;

Lorrain Formation made up of pale green to white to pale pink feldspathic sandstones.

Gowganda Formation – Coleman Member

The Coleman Member of the Gowganda Formation is present in the western half of Nicol Township where it is repeated, owing to faulting and, in part, rests non-conformably on Early Precambrian rocks. Exposures also occur within the Miller Lake basin and along the margins of the north-trending "tail" of the diabase basin. The thickness of the Coleman Member is difficult to determine because of faulting, disruption from diabase intrusions and incomplete sections. The Coleman Member of the Gowganda Formation is lithologically heterogeneous and is composed of numerous clastic rock types, including feldspathic greywacke, arkose, feldspathic sandstone, ferruginous sandstones, argillite and siltstone, conglomerate, and breccia.

Gowganda Formation – Firstbrook Member

The Firstbrook Member is very limited in areal extent. The sequence in Nicol Township is estimated to be about 25 m (80 feet) thick and there is a similar thickness exposed in Milner Township.

The Firstbrook is a unit of laminated argillite with alternating graded laminae which are various shades of dark red, green and grey. This member conformably overlies the Coleman Member and is gradational into the overlying Lorrain Formation. The laminae are generally regular and undisturbed and range from about 0.5 to 4 mm and average about 1 mm. The laminae are graded with the quartz being more coarse-grained in the green and finer grained in the red. The grains are also more closely packed in the red laminae. A higher concentration of hematite in the red laminae gives them their colour. The magnetite in these laminae is finer grained. The concentration of hematite in the red laminae is variable and is locally gradational into green laminae.

Lorrain Formation

Lorrain Formation rocks underlie most of southeastern Nicol Township and are preserved in down-faulted blocks along the Gowganda Lake-Obushkong Lake zones. With an assumed mean dip of 10 degrees there is an estimated 900 m (3,000 feet) thickness in the southeastern part of Nicol Township.

The Lorrain Formation is composed of a variety of fine-grained quartzose sandstones which are generally arkosic at the base, becoming less feldspathic towards the top and grading to orthoquartzite. Feldspathic sandstone is the most common in this area.

- Massive Intrusive Rocks - Nipissing Diabase

From an economic point of view the gabbroic rocks of the Nipissing Diabase (Miller, 1910) sheets are the most important in the area. Very early in the history of the Timiskaming silver area, it was recognized that these rocks held a close spatial relationship with the rich silver deposits and the prospecting for diabase became intensive. For many years, many geologists considered the areas of Nipissing Diabase to be remnants of a former continuous sheet which extended across the region (Burrows 1926; Campbell 1930). More recently, however, geologists have suggested that the Nipissing Diabase is actually made up of numerous gabbroic intrusions (Moore 1955; Hester 1967; McIlwaine 1971; Card et al. 1970).

Most of the diabase bodies in the area have a strong northerly orientation indicating that the dominant north-trending fault activity which controlled intrusion of Matachewan dikes and, in part, influenced Gowganda Formation deposition, was still active during intrusion of the Nipissing Diabase. Limited evidence, however, suggests an easterly dip which is probably steep. The evidence includes the occurrence of aplite dikes along the eastern contact; aplite dikes, where they occur, are generally at or near the top of a diabase body.

7.2 Property Geology

The company's drilling campaigns between 2011 and 2020 allowed identification and differentiation of lithologies. A preliminary list of lithologies with descriptions is tabulated below (D. Robinson, 2015).

Intrusive rocks

Abitibi Diabase

Abitibi diabase intrusives are steeply dipping, east-northeast trending dikes that post-date the silver-cobalt vein mineralization

Nipissing Diabase

Granophyric Diabase: Granophyric diabase is distinguished by having generally more than 35% granophyric minerals and textures. This granophyric mineralogy is commonly pink but can be gray to white. The granophyric diabase phase appears to be a water-rich intrusive phase and appears to be the product of advanced differentiation of the intrusive.

Coarse Grained Diabase: Diabase is classified as coarse-grained if the groundmass minerals are larger than 4 mm. Minor to significant granophyric mineralogy occurs interstitial to clinopyroxene and plagioclase. Except in varied textured diabase, 2-4 mm groundmass textures are minor.

Varied-textured Diabase: Varied-textured diabase consists of a prominent mixture of fine-grained and coarse-grained phases with distinct, random boundaries. These consist of patches and bands of fine-grained, dark green, one-pyroxene diabase and coarse-grained diabase. 2-4 cm groundmass textures are common. The coarse-grained phases appear more felsic and generally have lower specific gravity relative to the heavier, fine-grained phases which appear to be more mafic.

Fine Grained Diabase: Diabase is classified as fine-grained if the groundmass minerals are 2 mm or smaller. This sub-unit includes both: one- or two-pyroxene diabase. This sub-unit is important because the distinction between Mg-rich orthopyroxene (hypersthene) and Fe-rich clinopyroxene is commonly difficult.

Two Pyroxene Diabase: The fine-grained diabase is classified as two-pyroxene diabase if orthopyroxene (hypersthene) is identified. The orthopyroxene tends to be the coarsest mineral and is commonly a pale amber color, in contrast to the dark green clinopyroxene.

The distinction between Mg-rich orthopyroxene (hypersthene) and Fe-rich clinopyroxene is commonly difficult. When the orthopyroxene is easily identified, the grain edges are typically obscured by grinding relics from drilling, indistinct grain boundaries in broken core, translucent grain edges and partial alteration of the pyroxenes. These problems commonly make the description of grain size and percentage of the two pyroxenes difficult. For this reason, the description of grain size and percentage of the orthopyroxene in drill logs are tentative and support the findings of specific gravity and possibly whole rock geochemistry and petrographic work.

One-pyroxene Diabase: Fine-grained diabase with clean pyroxene is classified as one-pyroxene diabase if no hypersthene is identified.

Transitional Diabase: Transitional phase is gradational, grading from very fine-grained to 1 mm crystalline diabase that tends to be less than 20 m thick towards the upper and lower contacts. The pyroxene can tend to be somewhat acicular compared to the more equant pyroxene of the fine-grained phase. The transitional phase at the upper and lower contacts appears to be similar.

Chilled Diabase: Diabase appearing at the upper and lower contacts tends to be aphanitic to nearly aphanitic grading to very fine-grained over a few tens of cm. The upper and lower chill margins of the diabase have a similar appearance. The absence of phenocrysts to less than 2% extremely fine, dark green pyroxene phenocrysts indicate the diabase was a hot intrusive. The apparent lack of alteration of the host rock indicates the diabase was intruded as a dry intrusive. This is in contrast to the granophyric diabase phase which appears to be a water-rich intrusive phase.

Huronian Sediments (Proterozoic)

Argillites: Extremely fine-grained sediments in which the mineral grains are not apparent. This sub-unit includes massive, thin-bedded and thick-bedded sediments. These tend to be moderately soft.

Siltstones: Very fine-grained sediments in which the mineral grains can be perceived with hand lens. Siltstones include massive, thin-bedded and thick-bedded sediments. These tend to be hard.

Sandstones: Sediments in which the mineral grains are apparent without hand lens. Includes massive, thin-bedded and thick-bedded sediments. These tend to be hard.

Diamictite: Sediments consisting of a chaotic mixture of argillite to sand-sized grains, commonly with a few grit-, pebble- to boulder-sized clasts. These can be massive to bedded. These commonly grade into argillite, siltstones and sandstone. If the unit has apparent weak to moderate sorting the unit is logged as argillite, siltstone and sandstone according to the dominant grain size. These range from soft to hard.

Conglomerate - Clast-supported conglomerates tend to be thin sub-units with sharp to gradational contacts (over a few decimetres). The groundmass between clasts tends to be sandy. Clasts tend to be well-rounded with granitic clasts dominant. Low in the stratigraphic section, the proportion of Archean rocks tends to increase. Within a few tens of metres of the Archean unconformity, clasts are commonly identifiable. High in the stratigraphic section, Proterozoic clasts are common, ranging from angular breccia to rounded clasts.

Conglomerate - General: This sub-unit generally has more than 10% boulder-sized clasts. Historically, sediments with prominent pebble to boulder size clasts are classified as conglomerate; even when the boulder-sized clasts are less than 1% of the rocks. When clasts are less than a few percent of a sub-unit, the clasts appear to be exotic dropstones and should not be used to classify the sediment as conglomerate.

Matachewan Intrusives

Matachewan diabase: Matachewan diabase intrusives are near vertical, north-trending dikes. Locally, up to 5% distinctive 1-4 cm, pale gray to pale green feldspar phenocrysts and aggregates are present. If the distinctive feldspar porphyry textures are absent, other field relationships, including magnetic signature are required to distinguish between Matachewan and Nipissing diabase.

Archean Lithologies

Undifferentiated Archean Dikes:

Felsic Intrusives: North of the property a trondhjemite is the dominant rock type.

Quartz Feldspar Porphyry: Feldspar porphyry is logged as quartz-feldspar porphyry if quartz grains were identified. Quartz-feldspar porphyry tends to be up to 30% pale grey phenocrysts up to 3 mm with a few apparent quartz phenocrysts in a very hard grey groundmass.

Feldspar Porphyry: Feldspar porphyry, mafic porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry appear to form a prominent suite of dikes dominated by feldspar porphyry, common hornblende porphyry and a few quartz-feldspar porphyry dikes. These appear to be similar to the dike systems associated with gold occurrences in the Gowganda – Shining Tree area. Feldspar porphyry tends to be up to 30% pale grey phenocrysts up to 3 mm in a very hard grey groundmass.

Mafic Porphyry: Mafic porphyry tends to exhibit as dikes with a dark greenish-red groundmass with or without phenocrysts. It is very hard.

Undifferentiated Archean rocks:

Sediments-Tuffs: The sediments tend to be well-bedded and deformed, commonly with a strong deformation fabric. The sediments include a wide range of sediment types including Magnetite Iron Formation and feldspar crystal tuffs. In strongly deformed rocks, the distinction between feldspar crystal tuff and feldspar porphyry dike can be difficult. The distinction between sediments and mafic and ultramafic rock is also difficult in these deformed rocks. Additional work could reclassify some of the deformed rocks.

Iron Formation: Magnetite Iron Formation with minor to significant magnetite content is common. Some banded, dark green, strongly magnetic rock logged as Iron Formation, appears to be sheared, mafic-ultramafic rock. Specific gravity measurements, hardness and whole rock geochemistry may be useful in the classification of these questionable units. Heavy, strongly magnetic units may tend to be mafic-ultramafic rocks.

Mafic and Ultramafic Volcanics and Intrusives: Mafic and ultramafic volcanics and intrusives appear to be a suite of related rocks. The thicker units appear to be differentiated in place or at the magmatic source. Many differentiation textures and trends were identified. Sulphides were a significant component of some of these units. The logs differentiate these as mafic and ultramafic intrusives and flows. A combination of logging, specific gravity measurements and litho-geochemistry are required to confirm the tentative log identifications of these units, particularly in the strongly deformed units.

Deformation Zones: Deformation zones, consisting of moderately to strongly foliated rock are tentatively identified as similar to deformation zones in the gold camps of Northeastern Ontario and were noted in the rock descriptions of the logs.

Mineralization

Historic silver production in the Miller Lake Basin known as the Gowganda Silver Camp was from the Castle #2 (Everett) Mine, the Castle #3 Mine, the Capitol Mine (includes Castle #1 production) and Miller Lake O'Brien mine (Figure 12). This production was almost exclusively from the Nipissing diabase. The majority of the ore was from the upper half of the Nipissing diabase cone intrusives (Figure 11). The other camps including Cobalt, South Lorain, North Cobalt, and Casey Township had major silver production from below, and from above and throughout the Nipissing diabase cone intrusives.

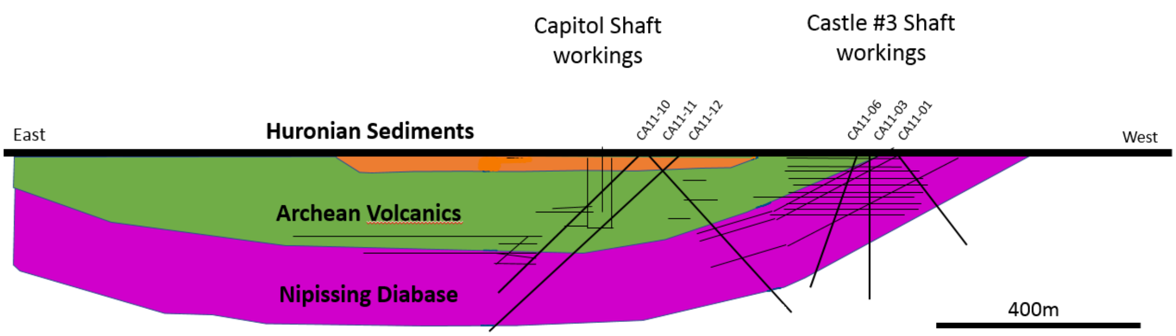


Figure 11: Schematic geological cross section lookin SW (Modified from Robinson, 2015)

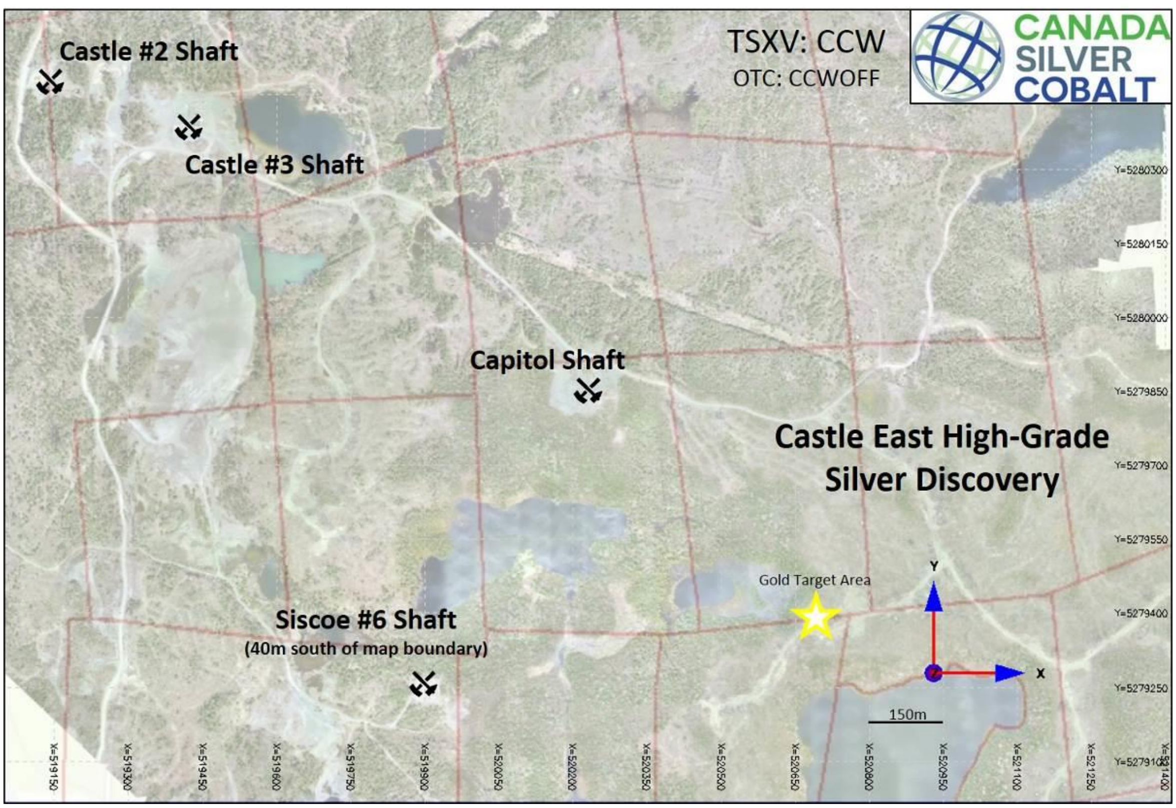


Figure 12: The location of the Capitol shaft and the Robinson zone

The past-producing Castle, Capitol and O'Brien Mines, all within a 2-km radius of the Robinson Zone, are interpreted to comprise a large silver-rich system of abundant vein networks that follow the dip of the diabase toward Castle East in the heart of the Miller Lake Basin (Figure 11 and Figure 12).

The silver-cobalt arsenide mineral assemblage, which occurs in veins prevailingly at and near the contacts between the Nipissing diabase and either the sedimentary rocks of the Cobalt Group or the Archean rocks.

At the western side of the Castle Mine, cobalt grades were intersected on the first level previously only exploited for its native silver. An underground drilling program (2018/2019, using AQ diameter drill core) was completed to test the continuity of the mineralized veins. Figure 13, shows underground drill cores with massive silver-cobalt mineralization within the Nipissing diabase. The Nipissing diabase, the primary host of very high-grade silver mineralization in the Gowganda Camp, is now known to thicken in a higher-temperature system at Castle East. The sub-horizontal and sub-vertical fault structures, which extend throughout the Gowganda Camp, are key controls on mineralization.

Figure 13: Underground drill core showing silver-cobalt-nickel mineralisation (white arrows)

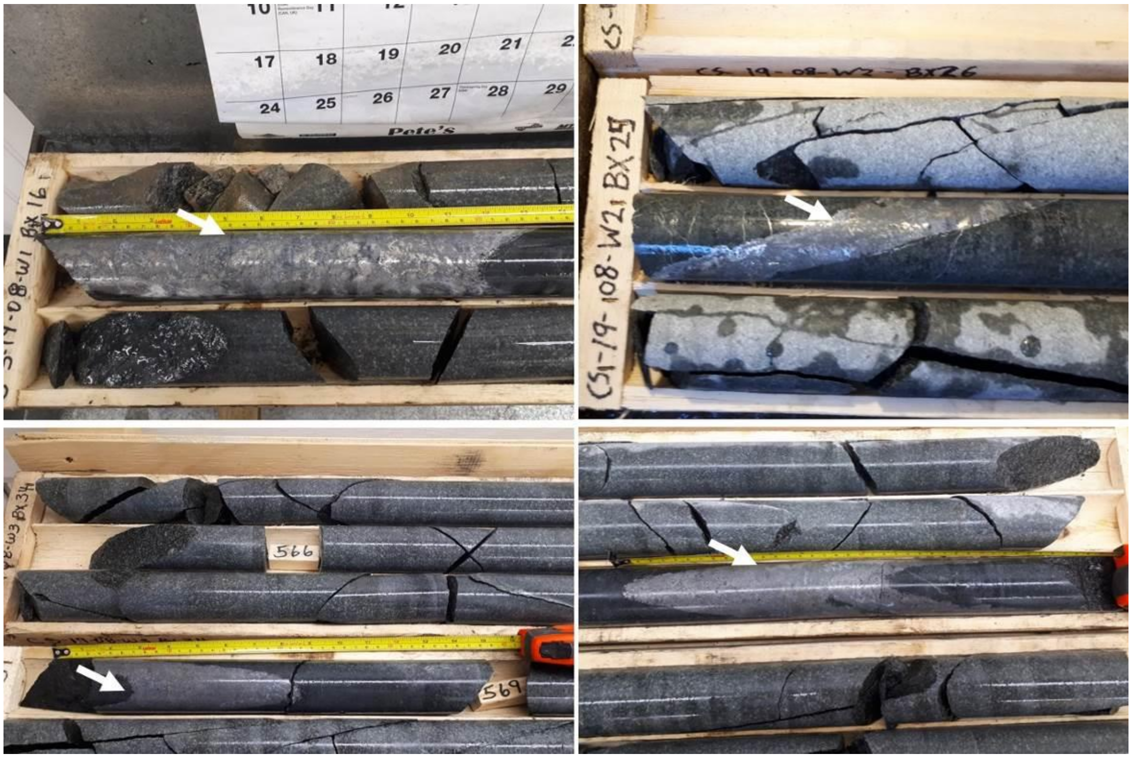


Figure 14: Massive silver-cobalt mineralisation (white arrows) intersected by the drill holes (wedges program 2019/2020)

Distribution of the silver-cobalt veins in the Cobalt district appears to be controlled by the contact between the Nipissing diabase sheets and the rocks of either the Cobalt Group (Gowganda Formation) or Archean lithologies. The veins occur in the diabase and in either the sedimentary rocks or Archean volcanics within about 200 m of their contact with the diabase. They dip steeply, extend horizontally as much as 1,000 m and vertically as much as 120 m. A typical deposit consists of a few short anastomosing veins of variable thickness from a few centimetres to two or three decimetres. The metallic minerals occur in irregular lenses of high-grade ore surrounded by aureoles of lower-grade material. Arsenides, sulpharsenides and antimonides of nickel, cobalt, and iron in various proportions, as well as large amounts of native silver, are the principal metallic constituents of the ore. Carbonates (dolomite, calcite), quartz, and chlorite are typical gangue minerals.

Figure 15: Drill core with veins mostly filled by quartz cements within the Nipissing diabase

Alteration haloes are developed in the wall rocks along the veins as narrow (less than 10 cm) zones of calcite, chlorite, epidote, K-feldspar, muscovite and anatase. Chlorite occurs locally in spots, 1 to 5 mm in diameter.

8 Deposit Types (Item 8)

The deposit model and history of the Gowganda Camp, and the broader Northern Ontario Silver-Cobalt District, which officially produced nearly half a billion ounces of silver last century, show that unusually rich, narrow-vein shoots (generally half an inch to six inches in true width and, in rare cases, up to approximately 12 inches in true width) can extend for tens or even hundreds of meters (pinching and swelling, moving in and out of very high-grade mineralization). These veins contain Ag-Co-Ni-As assemblage and may be surrounded by strongly mineralized wall rock and they're often within a network of closely spaced parallel veins and veinlets in addition to silver-filled fractures. Additionally, a native silver assemblage commonly occurs in the wall rock as specks, and fracture fillings (commonly called leaf and plate silver).

A base metal vein assemblage, including chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, may occur peripheral to the arsenide assemblage or within veins lacking the arsenide assemblage. A late-stage sulphide and sulphosalt assemblage, which is in part distributed along the margins of Ag-Co-Ni arsenide veins, may occur where these veins appear to have been reopened. Minor amounts of silver may be present as argentite and ruby-silver or, occasionally, as a black mud near the surface. Carbonates (mainly calcite, ± dolomite), quartz, and chlorite are typical gangue minerals.

The economically productive deposits were dominantly within the north and the northeastern peripheries of the Nipissing diabase sills of the Cobalt Embayment, near the Archean-Huronian unconformity. Silver was found above and close to the diabase. More specifically, in Gowganda, the silver veins are in the upper half of the Nipissing diabase and, in South Lorrain, the silver veins were generally in the Archean rocks above the diabase (McIlwaine, 1978). In the Miller Lake Basin, most of the silver has been located in the west and north-west side of the basin.

The host rocks include Precambrian metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, which are, as a rule, intruded by dykes and sills of diabase. The metallic minerals occur in veins and sheeted veins (or vein sets) commonly with or as fracture-fillings in stockworks and/or as impregnations in the wall rocks. These minerals are usually associated with carbonate and/or quartz gangue. The wall rocks adjacent to the veins are commonly hydrothermally altered.

Silver, with associated nickel-cobalt-iron arsenides, has been the only productive type of mineralization in the area. Most of the known occurrences in North-Eastern Ontario are hosted by either Nipissing Diabase or by Gowganda Formation and Early Precambrian meta-volcanics in close association with the Nipissing Diabase.

The latest results of trenching, the 2018 drilling program and the 2019 underground drilling program highlighted gold mineralization at the western and the eastern zone.

Drill holes CS-18-15, CS-18-16 and CS-18-16-W (wedge hole) east of the mine are a very important breakthrough and now have us seriously investigating an apparent gold system with appropriate sulphide and quartz veining in association with a major fault that may be the controlling fault for the zones we've encountered. This discovery needs more exploration work for a good understanding of the deposit model.

9 Exploration (Item 9)

9.1 Historical exploration work

Work conducted from 2010 to 2018 under the supervision of Douglas Robinson P. Eng., included diamond drilling, geotechnical survey lines, soil geochemistry metal mobile ions (MMI), field mapping with float tracing, stripping trenches and sampling.

9.1.1 Surface drilling program

Canada Silver Cobalt Works started a surface drilling program in 2011 under the supervision of D. Robinson. During this campaign, twelve (12) diamond holes were collared, totaling 6974.73 m of diamond drill core. Table 9, shows the detailed information of the 2011 diamond drilling program.

The 2011 drilling program, tested several zones (western and Robinson zone; Figure 16). Table 10, shows the highlights with a maximum Ag value intersected in hole CA1108 of 40,944 g/t Ag over 0.45m (Figure 17) and a high Au value intersected in hole CA1107 of 1.72 g/t Au.

Table 9: Diamond drill holes data program 2011 data (UTM coordinates; NAD 83, zone 17)

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
CA1101	519512	5280566	398	347	-45	569.41
CA1102	519483	5280545	387	227	-45	25.38
CA1103	519736	5280677	414	175	-58	625.94
CA1104	519745	5280681	418	356	-45	442.46
CA1105	519951	5280772	396	310	-45	240.26
CA1106	519951	5280772	396	310	-57	254.50
CA1107	520903	5280331	427	180	-50	906.28
CA1108	520914	5279950	415	134	-50	596.41
CA1109	520913	5279953	415	308	-49	645.00
CA1110	520307	5280046	398	122	-46	803.22
CA1111	520308	5280038	398	302	-45	842.79
CA1112	520190	5280125	401	122	-43	1023.08

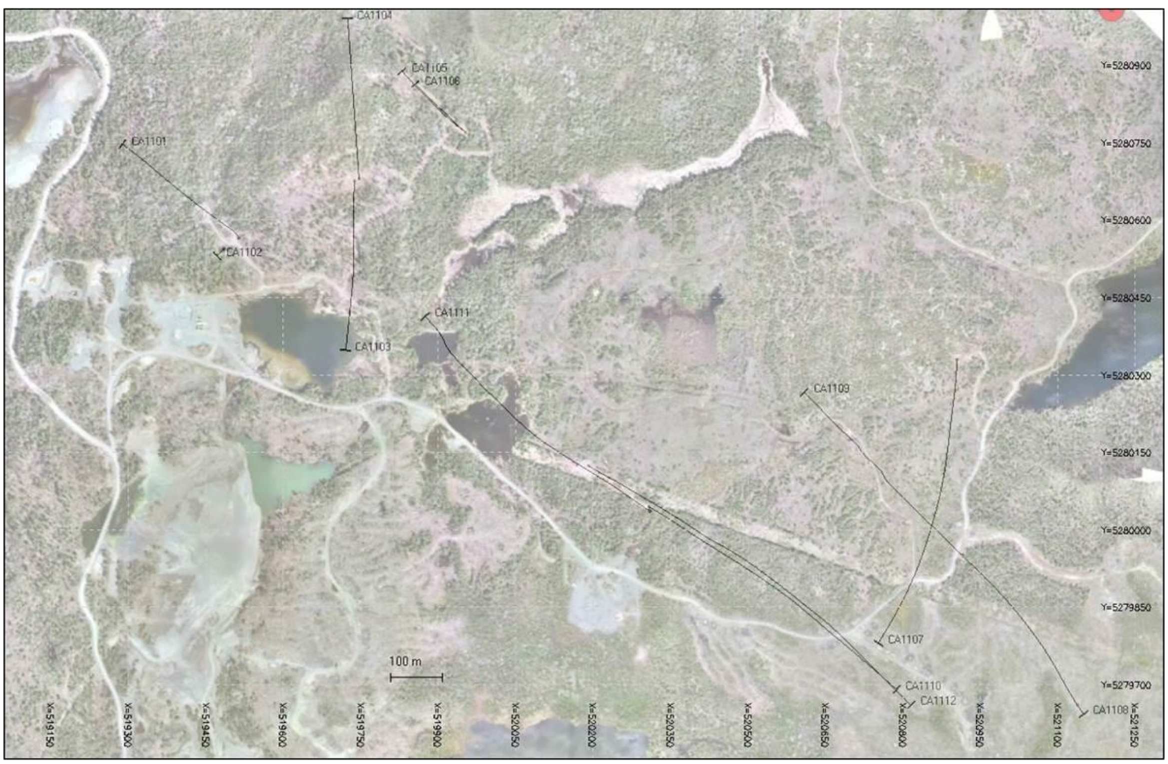


Figure 16: Location of 2011 drill hole collars

Table 10: Highlights from the 2011 drilling program

Hole Name	From	To	Sample Number	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Co (ppm)
CA1107	138.11	139.27	44601	1.16	1.727	1.53	
CA1107	165.8	166.73	44622	0.93	0.802	3.29	
CA1108	146.4	147.12	44952	0.72	0.013	0.5	7690
CA1108	563.54	564.34	45182	0.8	0.0025	1069	
CA1108	564.34	564.79	45183	0.45	0.0025	40944	9107
CA1108	564.79	565.68	45184	0.89	0.008	515	
CA1108	565.68	566.28	45185	0.6	0.008	311	
CA1108	566.28	566.63	45186	0.35	0.006	248	
CA1109	343.47	343.59	45290	0.12	0.56	19.32	14455
CA1110	378.84	379.08	45524	0.24	0.485	23.03	6612
CA1110	379.08	379.7	45526	0.62	0.096	7.25	10904
CA1110	401.82	402.61	45546	0.79	0.005	101.27	

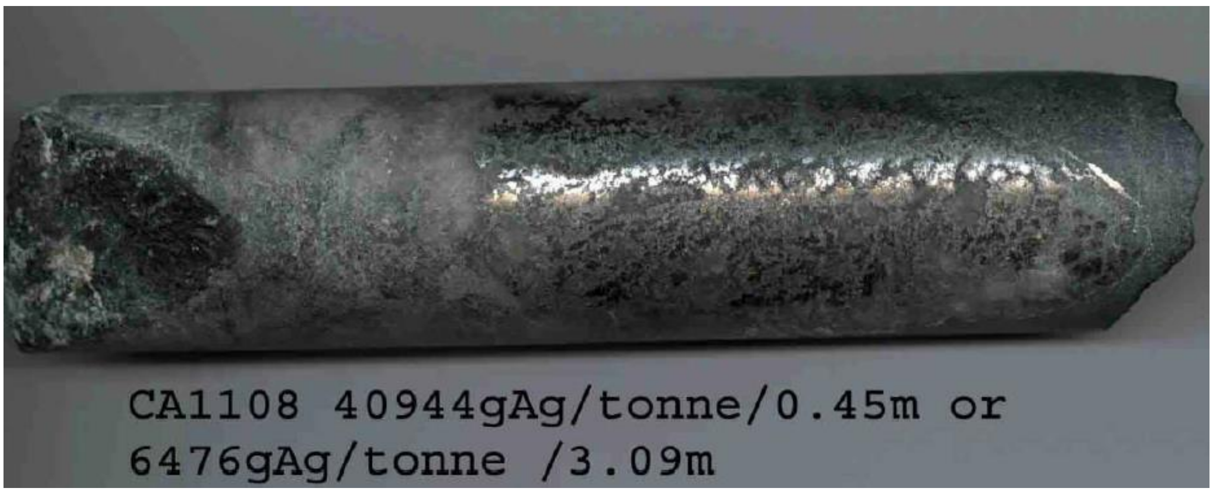


Figure 17: Massive silver mineralisation intersected at drill hole CA1108

9.1.2 Geochemistry Mobile Metal Ions (MMI)

The soil sampling for the geochemistry MMI program took place in 2014. This work was an orientation survey to establish typical soil profiles and the signature of Mobile Metal Ions (MMI) concentrations expected on the property. This was to aid in the determination the potential viability of MMI soil sampling to silver and gold exploration.

Samples were collected on lines at 12.5 metre intervals (Figure 18 and Table 11) and at 6.25 m in specific sectors. A total of 345 samples were taken during this program.

Figure 18, shows sampling method used during the MMI program with typical Auger sample, typical hole in the ground and samples in the plastic bags shipped to the laboratory.

Figure 18: MMI sampling pictures

Table 11: Example of sampling program log

							O = Oxidized sample			
							R = Reduced sample			
Sample Number	Line	Interval		Depth Organics cm	Sample Interval cm	Soil Type		Sample Description	Sample Number	
								Samples E5278262- 291 taken October 22, 2014		
E5278262	Grid C Line 585W	0	s	4	14-29	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-4 cm black organics and litter, 4-10 cm grey, 10-29 medium brown. Flat, balsam fir	E5278262	22-oct-14
E5278263	Grid C Line 585W	12,5	s	3	13-28	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-3 black organics, 3-8 pale grey, 8-27 Brown. From among boulders. Flat. Maple balsam fir.	E5278263	22-oct-14
E5278264	Grid C Line 585W	25	s	2	13-28	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-2 black organics, 2-27 Red. From among boulders. Flat Maple, balsam fir.	E5278264	22-oct-14
E5278265	Grid C Line 585W	37,5	s	5	15-30	Sandy silt & Boulders	R ?	0-5 black organics, 5-12 grey, 12-30 yellow-brown. From among boulders. Wet. Flat. Maple, balsam fir.	E5278265	22-oct-14
E5278266	Grid C Line 585W	50	s	10	20-35	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-10 black organics, 10-35 medium brown. Water in hole. Sample among boulders. Maple, balsam fir. Flat.	E5278266	22-oct-14
E5278267	Grid C Line 585W	62,5	s	5	25-30	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-5 black organics, 5-10 dominantly brown and yellow. 10-25 mixed grey to grey-brown, 25-30 medium brown. Near mine muck on edge of road. Balsam fir, poplar. 6m N of centre of road. Flat	E5278267	22-oct-14
E5278268	Grid C Line 585W	75	s	15	25-40	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-15 black organics, 15-40 medium brown. Br, poplar. Slope NE.	E5278268	22-oct-14
E5278269	Grid C Line 585W	87,5	s	5	15-30	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-5 black organics, 5-30 medium brown. Flat.	E5278269	22-oct-14
E5278270	Grid C Line 585W	100	s	2	12-27	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-2 black organics, 2-4 grey-brown, 4-27 medium brown. Clear cut balsam fir, maple, poplar. Slope S.	E5278270	22-oct-14
E5278271	Grid C Line 585W	112,5	s	2	12-27	Sandy silt & Boulders	O	0-2 black organics, 2-4 grey, 4-27 medium brown. Clear cut balsam fir, poplar, maple. Slope S.	E5278271	22-oct-14

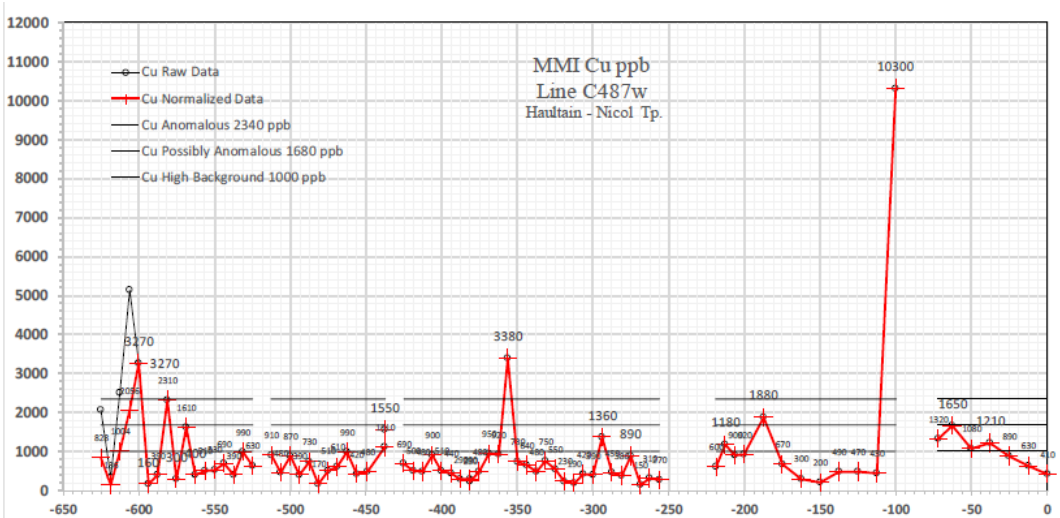


Figure 19: Example of Line C487w – Graph of Copper

The program has highlighted Ag, Au and base metals anomalies which deserves additional work. The following figure presents the compilation which highlights some potential targets (Figure 20).

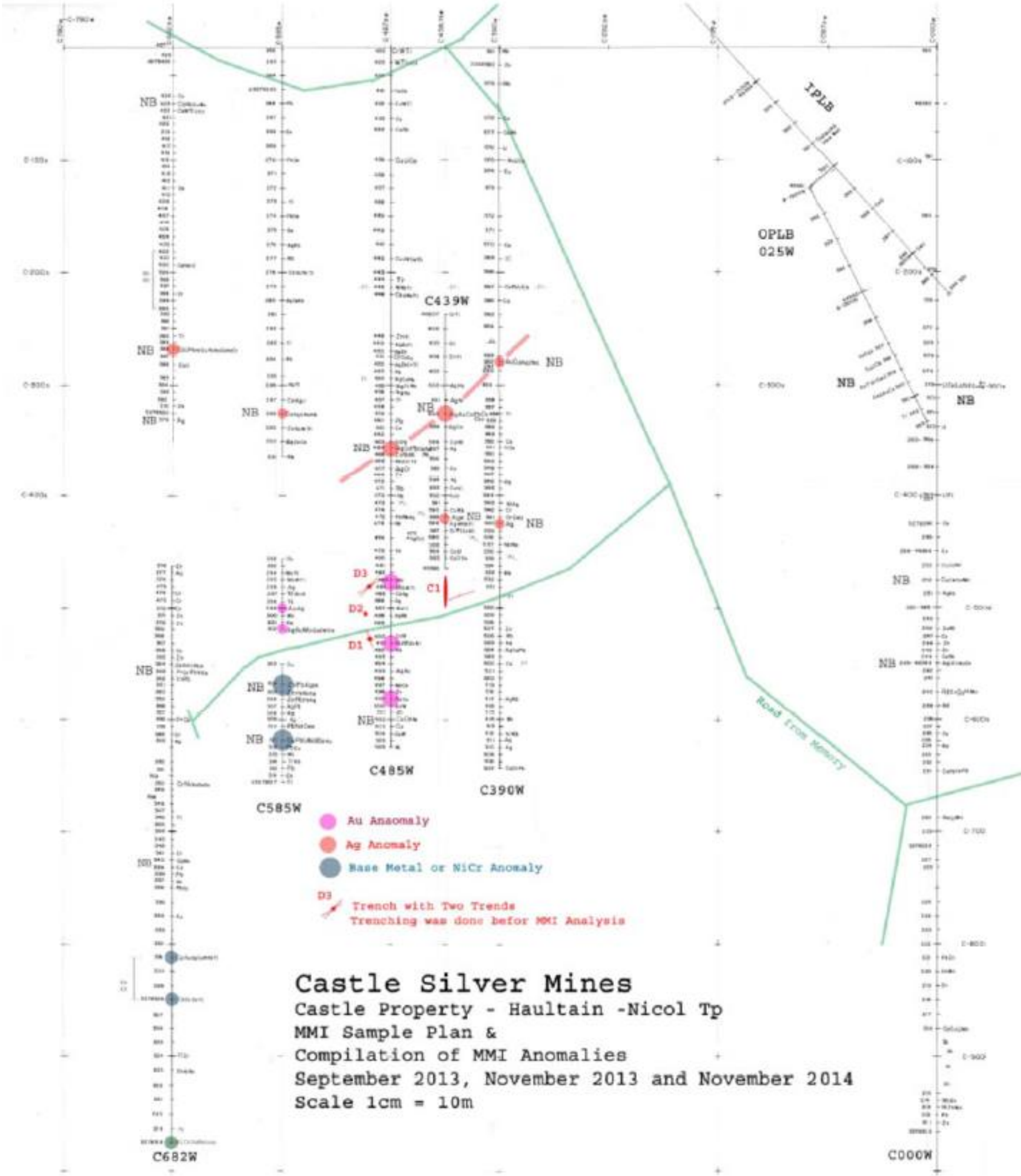


Figure 20: Compilation map MMI

9.1.3 Surface sampling and trenches

A total of four (4) trenches were done in December 2014 (Figure 21). The figure below presents the working conditions and the rock-saw channel sampling.

Figure 21: 2014 winter trenching program

Significant results were obtained in the trenches. The structures on surface may not represent the silver and cobalt mineralization at depth but clearly shows that the property has potential for gold. The Table 12, show the highlights from the trench samples.

Table 12: Highlights from the trench samples realised in 2014

Hole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
L42138	0.00	1.27	1.27	3.77
L42049	0.00	0.81	0.81	1.25
L42133	0.00	0.78	0.78	1.16
L42050	0.00	1.02	1.02	0.86
L42047	0.00	1.08	1.08	0.71
L42143	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.62
L42132	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.38
L42048	0.00	1.08	1.08	0.35
L42134	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.27

Figure 22: 2014 trench locations

Trench	Channel Sample List	
D3	L42131	Fault, 0.91 gAu/mT over 0.10 m
	L42132	Channel 1, 0.38 gAu/mT over 0.95 m
	L42133	Channel 2, 1.16 gAu/mT over 0.83 m
	L42134	Channel 3, 0.27 gAu/mT over 0.44 m
	L42135	Channel 3, 0.08 gAu/mT over 0.53 m
	L42136	Channel 3, 0.05 gAu/mT over 0.95 m
	L42137	Channel 3, 0.06 gAu/mT over 0.61 m
	L42138	Channel 4, 3.77 gAu/mT over 1.27 m
	L42139	Channel 4, 0.16 gAu/mT over 0.93 m
	L42140	Channel 5, 0.17 gAu/mT over 1.85 m
	L42141	Channel 5, 0.06 gAu/mT over 1.01 m
	L42142	Channel 5, 0.12 gAu/mT over 0.58 m
	L42143	Channel 5, 0.62 gAu/mT over 0.98 m
	L42144	Channel 5, 0.05 gAu/mT over 0.92 m
	L42145	Channel 5, 0.05 gAu/mT over 0.37 m
	L42146	Channel 5b, <0.01 gAu/mT over 0.76 m

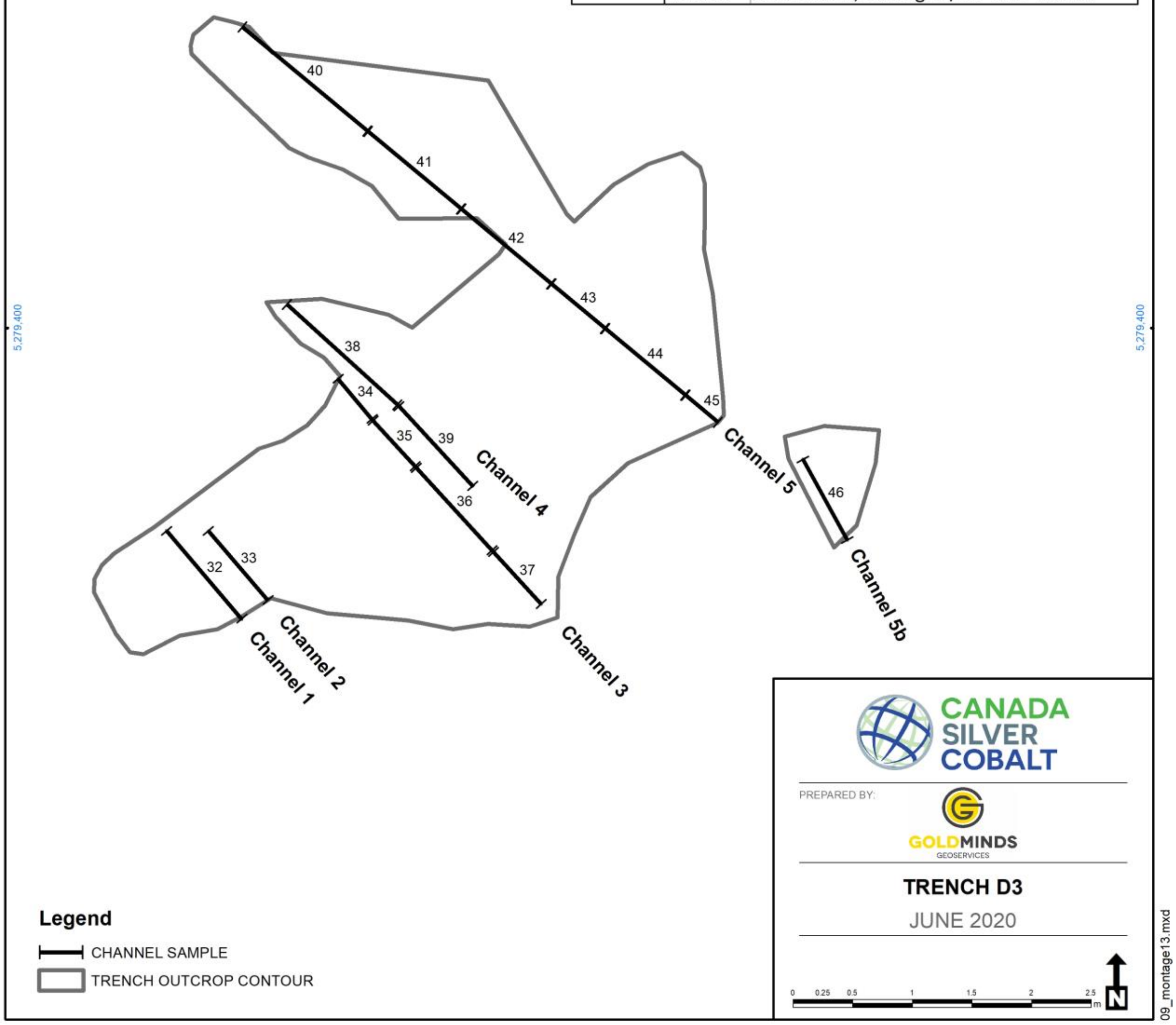


Figure 23: Plan view of trench D3, with Au assay results

Trench	Channel Sample List	
D1	L42037	Channel A, 0.04 gAu/mT over 0.56 m
	L42038	Channel A, 0.10 gAu/mT over 1.18 m
	L42039	Channel A, 0.09 gAu/mT over 1.00 m
	L42040	Channel A, 0.04 gAu/mT over 1.00 m
	L42041	Channel A, 0.03 gAu/mT over 1.01 m
	L42042	Channel A, 0.02 gAu/mT over 0.42 m
	L42043	Channel A, 0.02 gAu/mT over 0.65 m
	L42044	Channel A, 0.08 gAu/mT over 0.95 m
	L42045	Channel E, 0.07 gAu/mT over 0.90 m
	L42046	Channel D, 0.10 gAu/mT over 1.11 m
	L42047	Channel B, 0.71 gAu/mT over 1.11 m
	L42048	Channel B, 0.35 gAu/mT over 1.04 m
	L42049	Channel B, 1.25 gAu/mT over 0.83 m
	L42050	Channel B, 0.86 gAu/mT over 1.00 m
	L42051	Channel B, 0.09 gAu/mT over 1.01 m
	L42052	Channel C, 0.06 gAu/mT over 0.60 m
	L42053	Channel C, 0.06 gAu/mT over 1.00 m
	L42054	Channel C, 0.03 gAu/mT over 1.00 m
	L42055	Channel C, 0.01 gAu/mT over 0.58 m
	L42056	Channel C, 0.06 gAu/mT over 0.64 m
	L42057	Channel C, 0.01 gAu/mT over 1.01 m
	L42058	Channel C, 0.07 gAu/mT over 1.02 m
	L42059	Channel C, 0.08 gAu/mT over 0.99 m
	L42030	Broken sub-crop 0.08 gAu/mT
	L42031	Broken sub-crop 0.14 gAu/mT
	L42032	Broken sub-crop 0.15 gAu/mT
	L42033	Broken sub-crop 0.13 gAu/mT
	L42034	Broken sub-crop 0.28 gAu/mT
	L42035	Broken sub-crop 0.08 gAu/mT
	L42036	Broken sub-crop 0.04 gAu/mT

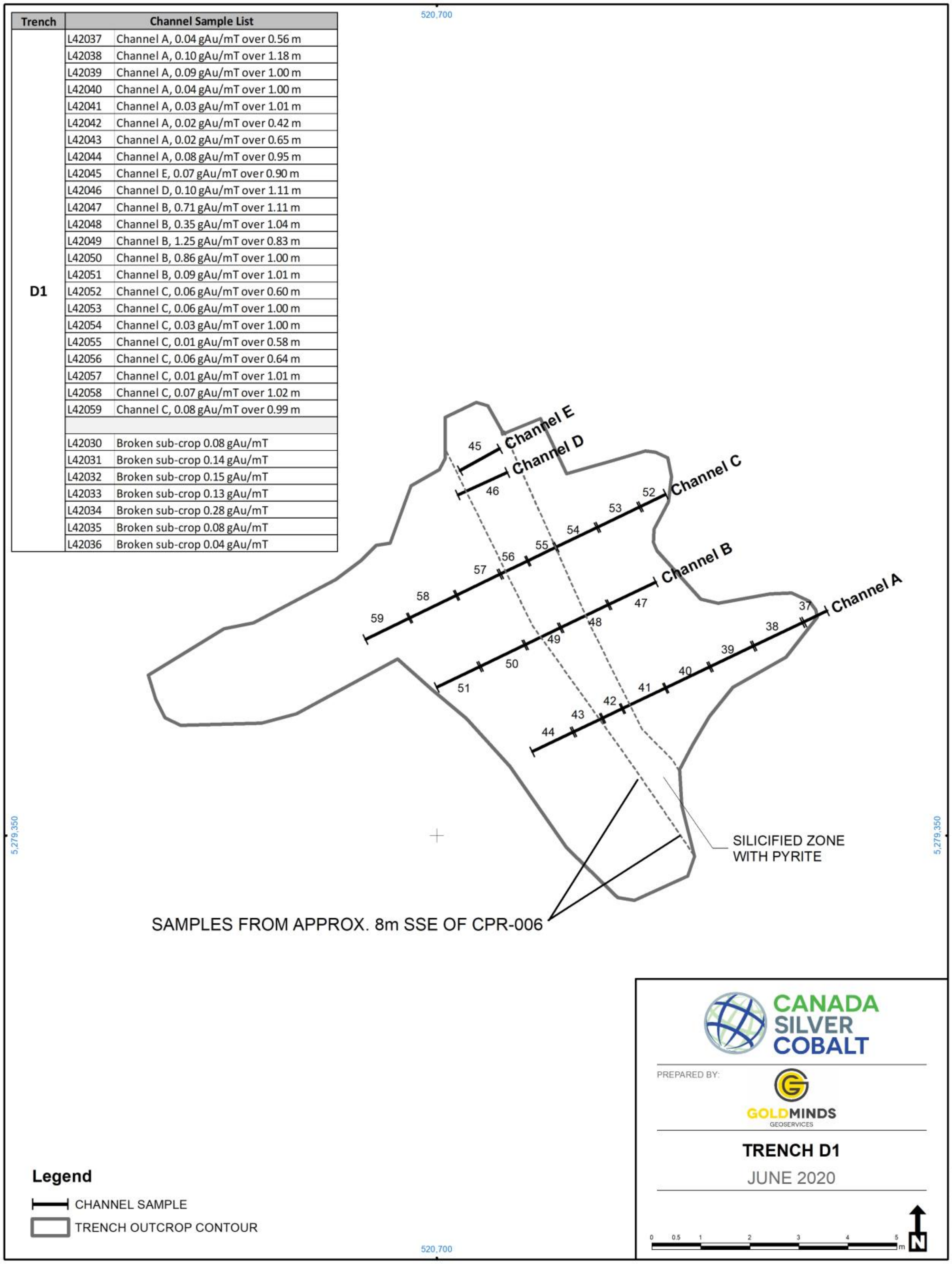
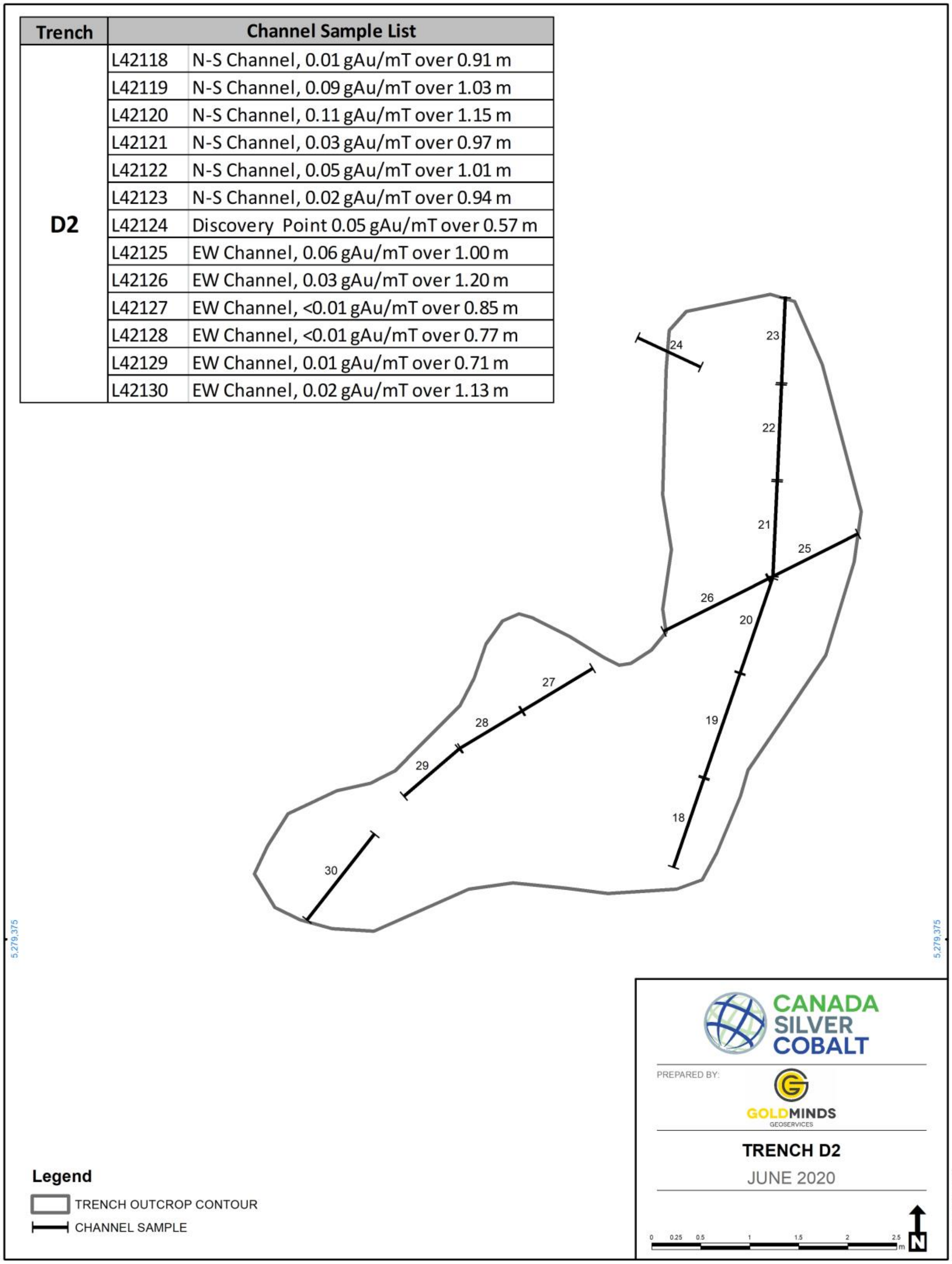
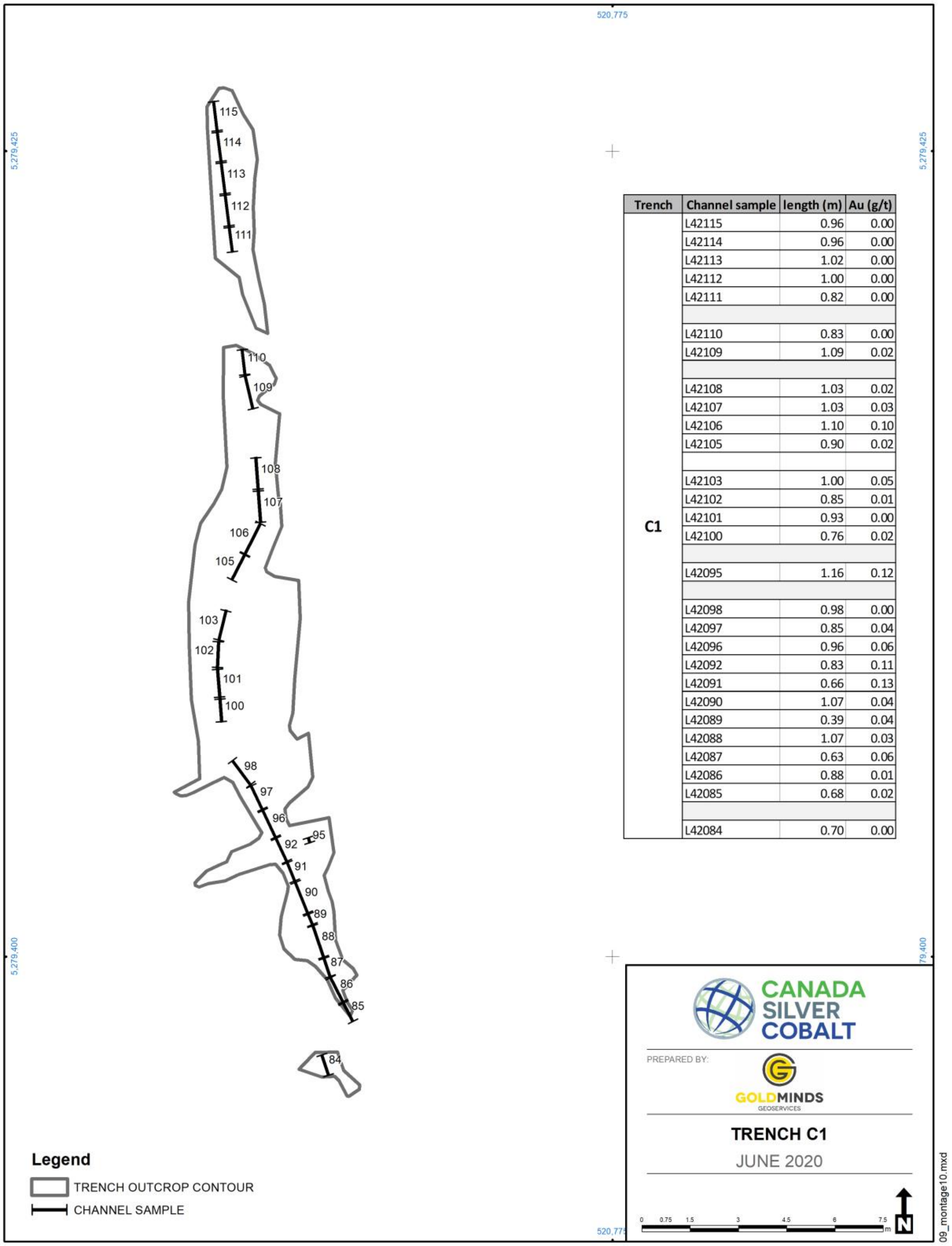


Figure 24: Plan view of trench D1, with Au assay results



Trench	Channel Sample List	
D2	L42118	N-S Channel, 0.01 gAu/mT over 0.91 m
	L42119	N-S Channel, 0.09 gAu/mT over 1.03 m
	L42120	N-S Channel, 0.11 gAu/mT over 1.15 m
	L42121	N-S Channel, 0.03 gAu/mT over 0.97 m
	L42122	N-S Channel, 0.05 gAu/mT over 1.01 m
	L42123	N-S Channel, 0.02 gAu/mT over 0.94 m
	L42124	Discovery Point 0.05 gAu/mT over 0.57 m
	L42125	EW Channel, 0.06 gAu/mT over 1.00 m
	L42126	EW Channel, 0.03 gAu/mT over 1.20 m
	L42127	EW Channel, <0.01 gAu/mT over 0.85 m
	L42128	EW Channel, <0.01 gAu/mT over 0.77 m
	L42129	EW Channel, 0.01 gAu/mT over 0.71 m
	L42130	EW Channel, 0.02 gAu/mT over 1.13 m

Figure 25: Plan view of trench D2, with Au assay results



Trench	Channel sample	length (m)	Au (g/t)
C1	L42115	0.96	0.00
	L42114	0.96	0.00
	L42113	1.02	0.00
	L42112	1.00	0.00
	L42111	0.82	0.00
	L42110	0.83	0.00
	L42109	1.09	0.02
	L42108	1.03	0.02
	L42107	1.03	0.03
	L42106	1.10	0.10
	L42105	0.90	0.02
	L42103	1.00	0.05
	L42102	0.85	0.01
	L42101	0.93	0.00
	L42100	0.76	0.02
	L42095	1.16	0.12
	L42098	0.98	0.00
	L42097	0.85	0.04
	L42096	0.96	0.06
	L42092	0.83	0.11
	L42091	0.66	0.13
	L42090	1.07	0.04
	L42089	0.39	0.04
	L42088	1.07	0.03
	L42087	0.63	0.06
	L42086	0.88	0.01
	L42085	0.68	0.02
	L42084	0.70	0.00

Figure 26: Plan view of trench C1, with Au assay results

Significant results were obtained from the trench samples (Figure 22, Figure 23, Figure 24, Figure 25 and Figure 26).

The structures on surface may not represent the silver and cobalt mineralization at depth but clearly shows that the property has potential for gold. These structures may continue at depth and may host Co-Ag at depth within the diabase below the Archean and needs to be tested. We know that some structures in the Cobalt Camp had base metals and sometimes gold in Archean structures yet when those same structures extended into (or nearer) the Nipissing diabase, mineralization could include the cobalt-silver-arsenide assemblage.

9.2 Exploration by Canada Silver Cobalt Works

9.2.1 Geophysics

- **Magnetometer survey**

The survey was performed by ZEN Geomap Inc. on mining leases LEA-19673, 19679, 19680, 19701, 19709, 19702 and 19703 in order to generate total field and 1st vertical derivative maps across the survey area. These maps help to visualize the structure and general nature of bedrock lying beneath overburden. Data processing and maps were completed between Aug 4th and Sept 28th, 2018. Report was prepared between February 1st and February 15th, 2019.

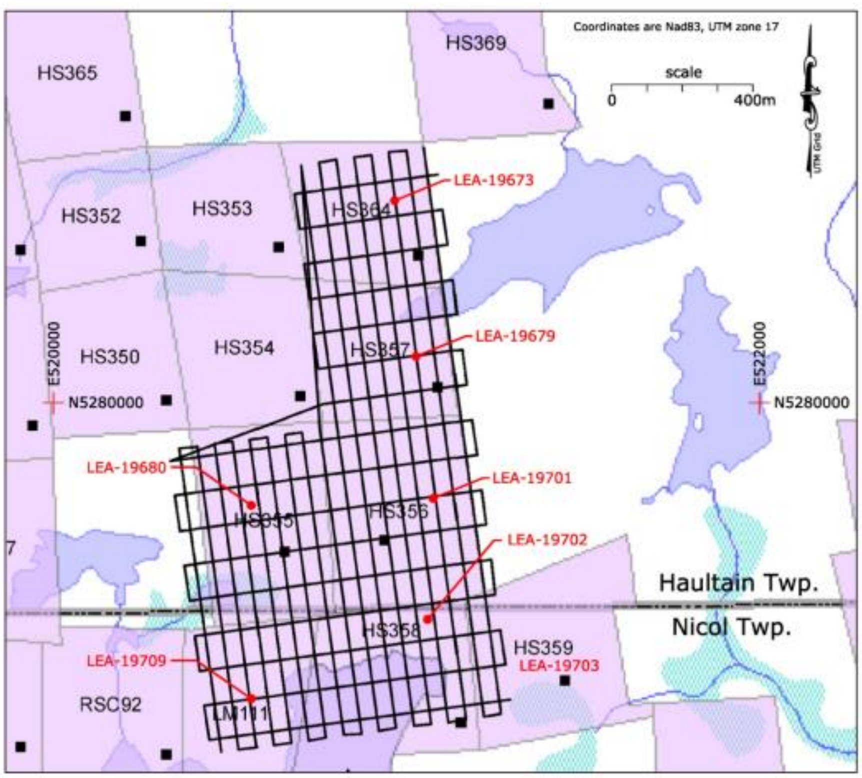


Figure 27: Location of mining leases and drone's path (Zen Geomap inc., Report - Drone Magnetometer survey)

The program consisted of a drone magnetic survey carried out on a grid with N-S lines spaced at 50m and E-W lines spaced at 100 m (Figure 27). The path is 31.3 linear kilometers and the drone flew at an altitude of 60 m height above ground level. A Geometrics MFAM magnetometer mounted on a DJI M600 Pro hexacopter drone was used to survey all grid lines. A Geometrics G856AX proton procession magnetometer was operated as a base station throughout the survey to provide diurnal correction.

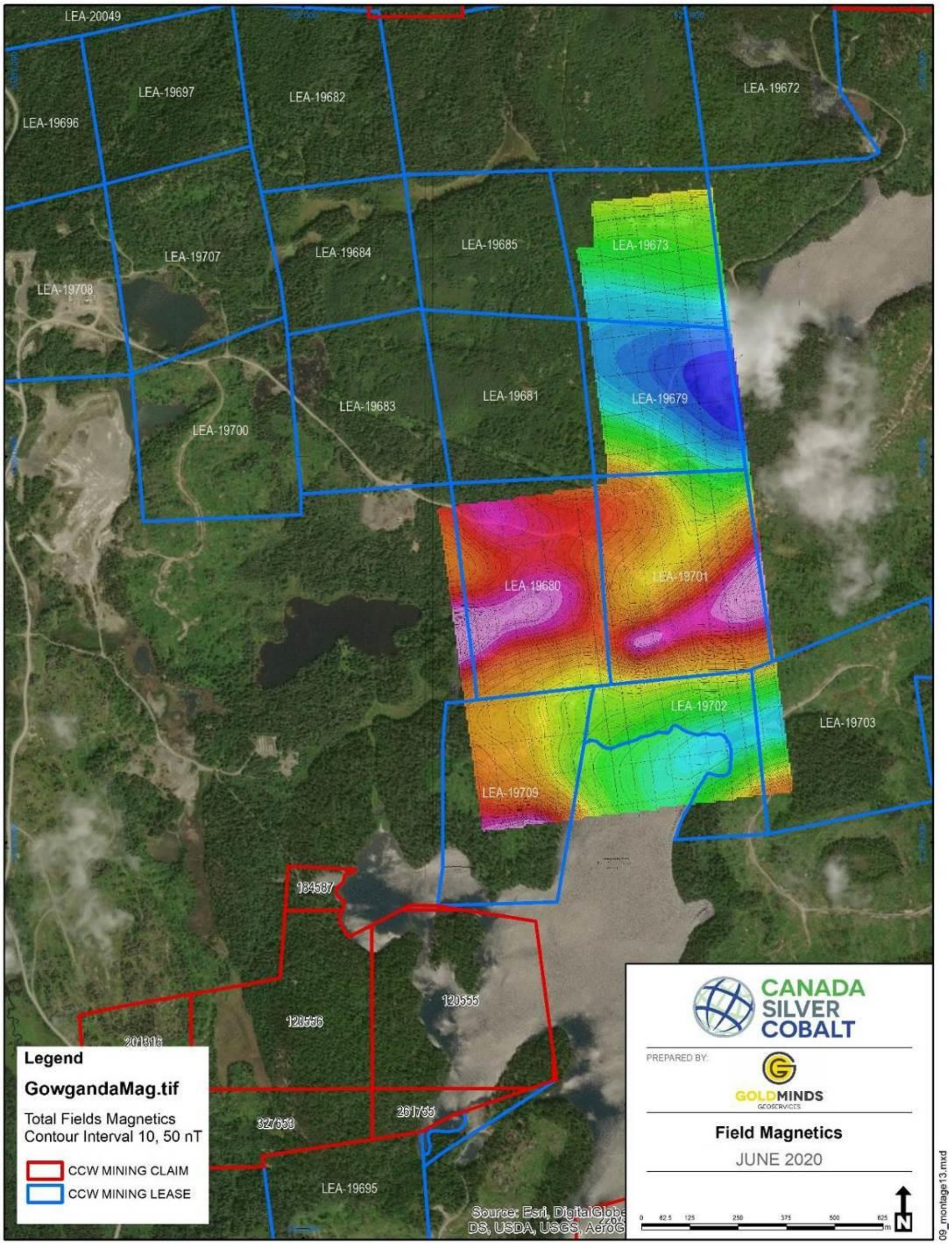


Figure 28: Field magnetics survey map

The magnetic survey shows values ranging between 55250 and 56500nT. Contours are included on the Total Field map. The magnetic field values were processed to make a 1VD map that quantifies the change in signal as a function of survey height. This method is used to enhance the short wavelength signal. The 1VD map shows steeply-dipping magnetic features at approximately Northing 5279600 (Figure 28).

- Induced Polarization Survey

The initial target of drilling from the 2017 IPower3DR survey was chargeable anomaly CS-06. This source is located on the eastern edge of the survey grid, meaning the inversion may not have well constrained the response from this source. A Distributed Array IP (DAS) survey is recommended as follow up to the current project. The DAS survey would also be capable of utilizing the existing boreholes for greater depth of investigation and greater resolution at depth then the 2017 surface survey. A possible survey plan for this work is outlined below.

Another avenue for follow-up that is suggested is an extensive borehole IP program consisting of many boreholes being surveyed in several configurations. This would be necessary to gather a sufficient amount of borehole data to perform a 3D inversion for more precise positional information.

The interpretation of the geophysical data embodied in this report is essentially a geophysical appraisal of the geophysical surveys completed on the Castle Project. As such, it incorporates only as much geoscientific information as the author has on hand at this time. Canada Silver Cobalt Works geologists thoroughly familiar with this area are in a better position to assess the geological significance of the various geophysical signatures.

9.2.2 Surface mapping and trenches 2019

During the fall of 2019, five grab sample from the Castle East Property were sent to the Swastika laboratory for a geochemical analysis. The following map (Figure 29) shows the location of the samples. Table 13, describes the samples and Table 14, shows the assay results.

Table 13: Grab sample's description

Assay Sample	Type	Description	X	Y	Elevation (m)	Recommendation
22251	Outcrop	Composite sample over 0.5 x 3m taken on deformed and boudined QV + wallrock , decimeter size	520815.7	5279415.0	407.8	
22252	Outcrop	Composite sample taken on half metre width feldspathic dike with quartz veinlets with pyrite	520813.9	5279415.0	407.8	
22253	Outcrop	Grab sample of syenite dike with fine disseminated pyrite accompanied with reddish hematized aplitic veins stockwork and chlorite-pyrite veins all cross cut altered gabbroic rock	520660.7	5279563.0	413.3	Return to stripping the mineralized zone, mapping and sampling
22254	Outcrop	Grab sample of syenite with pyrite veinlets stockwork.	520686.1	5279534.9	411.8	
22255	Composite	Composite samples taken on several quartz veins within syenite dike	520687.0	5279400.0	404.0	Return to stripping the mineralized zone, mapping and sampling

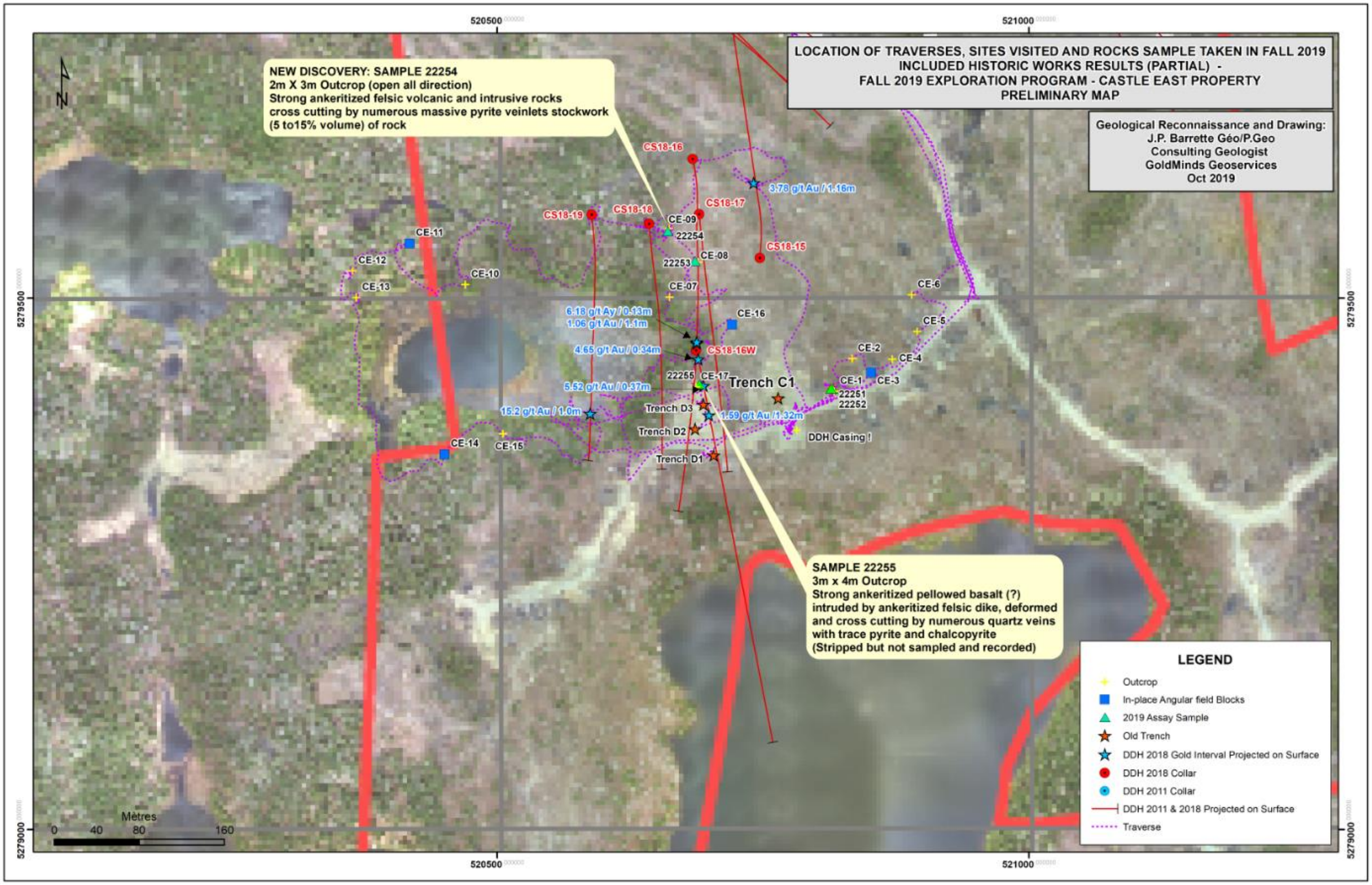


Figure 29: Map showing location of the grab samples

Table 14: Assay results of the grab samples

Samples	*Au ppm*	*Pt ppm*	*Pd ppm*	*Ag ppm*	*Co ppm*	*Cu ppm*	*Ni ppm*
22251	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	<0.2	10	2	30
22252	0.111	<0.005	<0.001	<0.2	4	15	5
22253	0.02	<0.005	<0.001	<0.2	14	6	29
22254	1.975	<0.005	0.005	1.2	59	212	57
22255	0.019	<0.005	<0.001	<0.2	9	19	16

The grab sample 22254 shows interesting results for gold (1.97 Au g/t; Table 14). This sample is composed mainly of a syenite and intrusive rocks crosscut by numerous massive pyrite veinlets.

9.2.3 Borehole camera inspection

The borehole camera inspection consisted of visual inspection of the drillholes CA-11-08 and CS-20-22 for the geometric characterisation of the mineralized vein that would be visible around the interval 563.34 m for hole CA1108 (according to the previous report of the drilling campaign of 2011) and around 410 m for hole CS-20-22.

The inspection for hole CA1108 was performed on November 15, 2019. The down-hole camera inspection was successful as the target was reached and the technical team was able to view, identify and film the vein (Figure 33 and Figure 34). This inspection allowed us to program four drill holes wedges described below late in Item 10 (drilling program 2019/2020).

For hole CS-20-22, the down-hole camera inspection was performed on May 27, 2020 and was successful as the target was reached and the technical team was able to view, identify and film the two (2) veins (Figure 37, Figure 38, Figure 39 and Figure 40).

- **Camera inspection of hole CA1108**

Following the examination of previous report, hole CA-11-08 drilled during the 2011 drilling campaign executed by Doug Robinson has shown high grade of silver from intersection 563.34 m up to 564.34 m. A mineralized quartz vein has been described in the logs provided in the report. The data regarding the angle of the vein and orientation in relation to the core have been collected with a low angle of 12 to 18 degrees. However, the core was not oriented. In order to plan new drill holes to characterize the mineralization on the property, that information was needed.

Figure 30: 600 m borehole inspection camera, Zhengzhou Defy Robot

The methodology was planned by Claude Duplessis, Eng. from GMG. Inspection was performed by technical team Maude Marquis (who had used similar devise in a 30 m water well borehole) and Pierre-Garant Gagnon, under the supervision of M. Rachidi, all GMG's employees. The procedure consisted of the following steps:

1- Snow removal from the area surrounding the borehole and set up of the tent in order to protect electronic equipment from bad weather conditions.

2- Deployment of the borehole inspection camera, as shown on Figure 30, and equipment allowing its proper functioning (gas generator and transformer).

3- Switch on the camera and descent of the device in the hole until the front of the camera touches the water surface at the piezometric level line (at 4.08 m down the hole). Reset the depth counter to zero on the control unit so Zero is 4.08 m from casing collar, Casing length is 2.79 m.

4- At a maximum speed of 1000 m per hour, descent of the device at a depth of 550 m. Note that the camera has been blocked two (2) times by debris encountered in the drillhole. Around the interval 198 m and 450 m. Several ascents and descents were needed in order to unblock the device.

5- Around 550 m in depth, speed has been slowed down in order to have a better focus of the camera of the rock and view on the targeted vein.

6- The major Vein was identified at 578.398 m to 579.43m (Camera reel distance). Two (2) lateral views and two (2) frontal views were recorded on the unit: one as the camera goes down the hole, and the other one has it goes up, in each view.

7- Continuation of the descent until debris filling the bottom of the hole are visible on the screen of the unit. According to the depth counter, the end of the drillhole was measured at 606.477 m, which was anticipated at 596.26 m based on the log provided in a previous report.

8- Ascent of the camera until the front of the device touches the water surface at the piezometric level line. Reset the depth counter to zero on the control unit in order to measure the depth of the submerged portion of the drillhole and add it to the first depths measured for the vein's location and bottom's location.

9- Repacking of all the equipment and site clean-up of any waste.

10- At the office, analysis of the videos and formulation of a justified interpretation of the angle and orientation of the mineralized vein intersected.

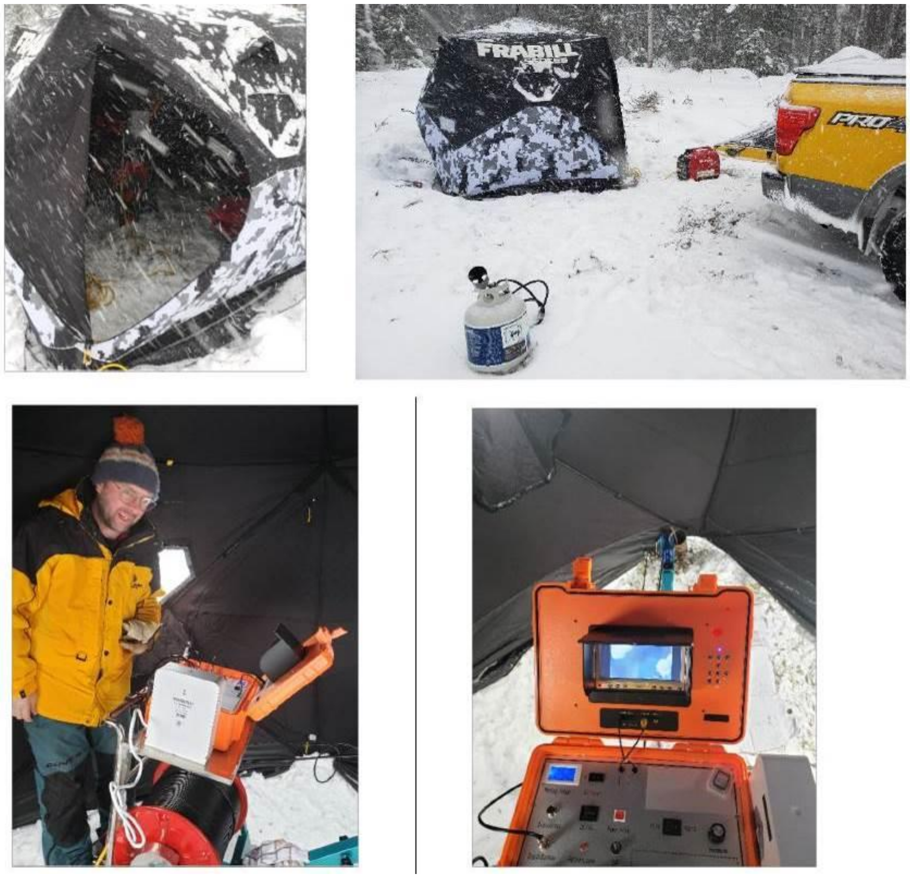


Figure 31: Tent and equipment top above, activity under protection of adverse weather

Figure 32: Vein contact with weight at 2 O'clock and contact at 11 O'oclock

Figure 33: Silver Mineralization in the vein lateral camera view at 579.46m

Figure 34: Mineralization in the vein lateral camera view at 579.34m

The interpretation is based on the observation of the vein contact on the top right of the hole (Figure 32). The drill hole log indicates the vein is about 12-18 degrees to core axis. With the hole dipping at -47 and with the information we have (assuming fixed azimuth), the orientation of the main vein containing native silver has approximate direction of 110 degrees North dipping approximately -65 degrees South (Figure 35).

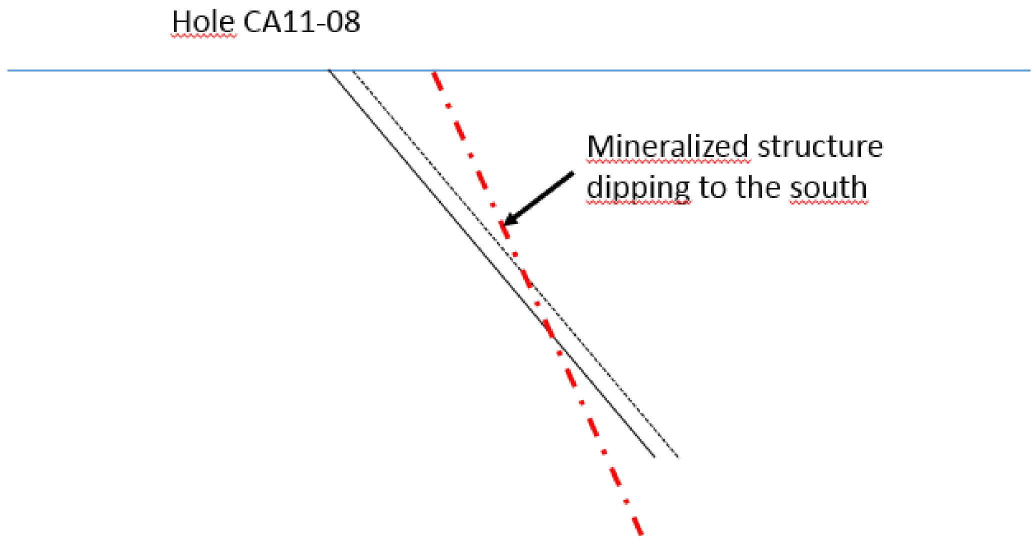


Figure 35: Conceptual sketch of vein orientation ± 10 degrees

- **Camera inspection of hole CS-20-22**

The work consisted of a visual inspection of the drillhole CS-20-22 (Figure 36) for the mineralized veins geometric characterization that would be visible around the interval 409 m and 560 m.

Figure 36: The camera down hole CS-20-22.

Based on the recorded video footage, it has been determined that the first structure (415.28 m) is approximately N60-80 degrees dipping approximately 55-65 to the south (Figure 37 and Figure 38).

The second vein (567.65 m) is approximately N90-110 degrees dipping approximately 60-70 to the south (Figure 39 and Figure 40).

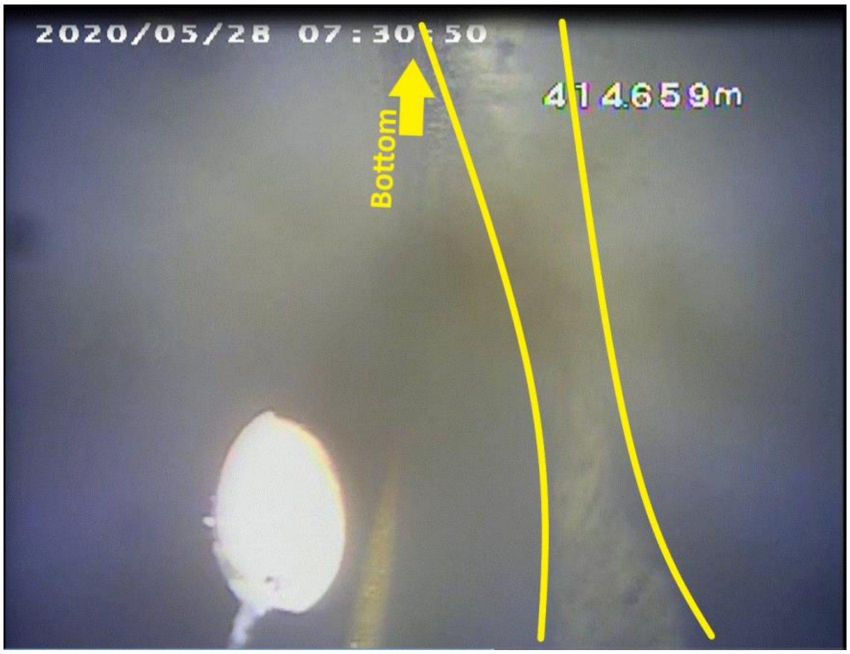


Figure 37: Vein contact at 414.659 m (measured by the depth sensor), orientation specified with the fishing sinker

Figure 38: Vein in lateral view at 414.671 m (measured by the depth sensor)

Figure 39: Vein contact at 566.961 m (measured by the depth sensor)

Figure 40: Vein in lateral view at 567.022 m (measured by the depth sensor)

10 Drilling (Item 10)

10.1 Underground drilling

Two programs of underground drilling were done at Castle Mine (Level 1 or 70-foot Level access by Adit). The first program started in June 2018 and the second program started in October 2019. No underground drilling in 2020 and 2021. The table below (Table 15) show the highlights assay results of the 2019 underground drilling program at Castle mine.

Table 15: Highlights assay results of the underground program 2019

Hole Name	From	To	Length (m)	Certificate	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm
C-U-19-002	0	0.3	0.3	RY19294653	0.368	36	**16550**	**10850**
C-U-19-002	0.9	1.2	0.3	RY19294653	0.076	**102**	**32300**	**30100**
C-U-19-002	1.2	1.5	0.3	RY19294653	0.175	24	**25000**	**31700**
C-U-19-002	4.3	4.6	0.3	RY19294653	0.743	3	138	60
C-U-19-004	0	0.4	0.4	RY19294653	0.011	**381**	**11200**	3190
C-U-19-005	0	0.34	0.34	RY19294653	0.134	23	**24500**	**18200**
C-U-19-005	0.67	1	0.33	RY19294653	**10.75**	41	**33700**	**11900**
C-U-19-005	1	1.33	0.33	RY19294653	0.991	8	6800	1550
C-U-19-005	1.33	1.66	0.33	RY19294653	**2.06**	15	**10350**	1940
C-U-19-005	1.66	2	0.34	RY19294653	1.12	33	2040	160
C-U-19-006	0	0.3	0.3	RY19294653	0.198	5	**25800**	**20200**
C-U-19-006	0.3	0.6	0.3	RY19294653	0.012	**539**	**39600**	4860
C-U-19-006	1.2	1.5	0.3	RY19294653	0.126	**5570**	4050	250
C-U-19-006	1.5	1.8	0.3	RY19294653	0.06	**4370**	4020	100
C-U-19-006	1.8	2.1	0.3	RY19294653	0.394	26	**26600**	**14850**
C-U-19-006	4.8	5.1	0.3	RY19294653	0.439	1	**21000**	**20200**
C-U-19-006	5.1	5.4	0.3	RY19294653	1.345	2	**37000**	**54200**
C-U-19-008	3.6	3.9	0.3	RY19294653	0.005	5	**12200**	1470
C-U-19-008	7.8	8.1	0.3	RY19294653	0.045	5	**10650**	1080
C-U-19-012	3.90	4.20	0.3	RY19295726	0.036	4	**14300**	1490
C-U-19-012	4.20	4.50	0.3	RY19295726	0.033	2	**12600**	1350
C-U-19-012	6.9	7.2	0.3	RY19295726	0.005	5	**11150**	1310
C-U-19-016	2.4	2.7	0.3	RY19295726	**2.67**	17	1190	300
C-U-19-016	2.7	3	0.3	RY19295726	**18.1**	19	7910	2120
C-U-19-016	3.3	3.6	0.3	RY19295726	**22.7**	49	**10300**	3310
C-U-19-016	3.9	4.2	0.3	RY19295726	0.71	10	7330	3170
C-U-19-016	4.2	4.5	0.3	RY19295726	0.677	5	**18800**	**11900**
C-U-19-016	4.5	4.8	0.3	RY19295726	0.682	9	4520	810
C-U-19-018	2	2.4	0.4	RY19295726	0.003	**1080**	544	130
C-U-19-032	0	0.2	0.2	RY19295752	0.949	69	**32900**	2110
C-U-19-033	0	0.4	0.4	RY19295752	0.047	18	**10500**	130
C-U-19-033	0.4	0.7	0.3	RY19295752	0.071	22	**15450**	140
C-U-19-033	0.7	1	0.3	RY19295752	0.198	16	**21500**	270
C-U-19-033	1	1.3	0.3	RY19295752	1.785	31	**12700**	2200

Cobalt grades intersected in the Castle Mine (refer to Feb. 19, 2019 news release), previously only exploited for its native silver, are considered very high in a global context. The drill hole C-U-19-006 return 3.96% Co over 0.3m. This program also shows some silver-rich intervals with a maximum in at hole C-U-19-006 which returned 5570 g/t Ag over 0.3m.

The presence of some gold values with a maximum of 22.7 g/t Au over 0.3m in hole C-U-19-016 will lead our next drilling program targeting gold at the Castle mine property.

10.2 Surface diamond drilling

At CCW property two drilling programs were realised from the surface for the period of this report. During the 2020 program (

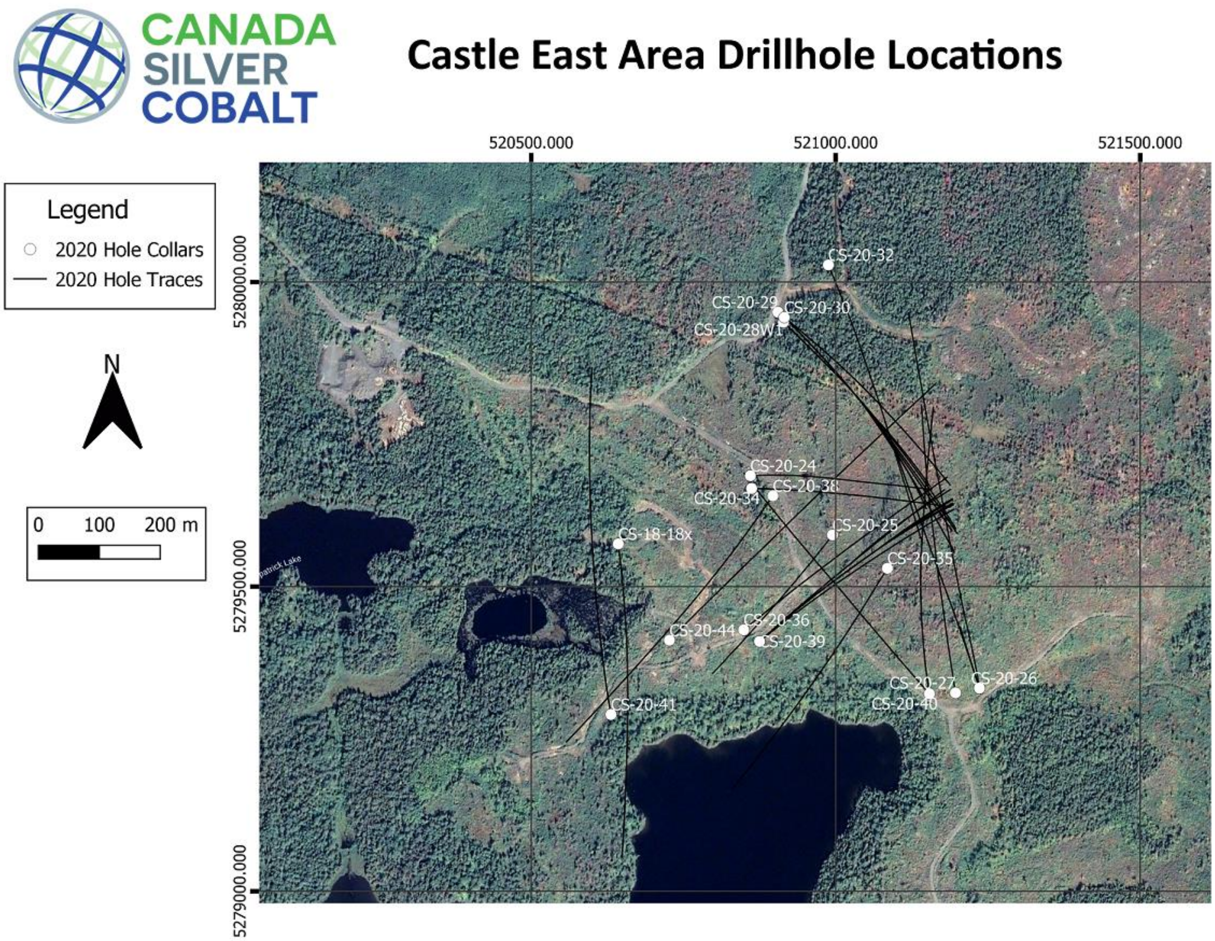


Figure 41 : Hole localisations drilled from the surface program 2020

) thirty two (32) drill holes were drilled (CS-18-18x; CS-20-24 to CS-20-44) including 10 (10) wedges (CS-20-28W1, CS-20-28W2, CS-20-30W1, CS-20-30W2, CS-20-33W1, CS-20-39W1, CS-20-39W2, CS-20-39W3, CS-20-39W4 and CS-20-39W5). In 2021 a total of twenty one (21) holes were drilled from the surface including two (02) wedges.

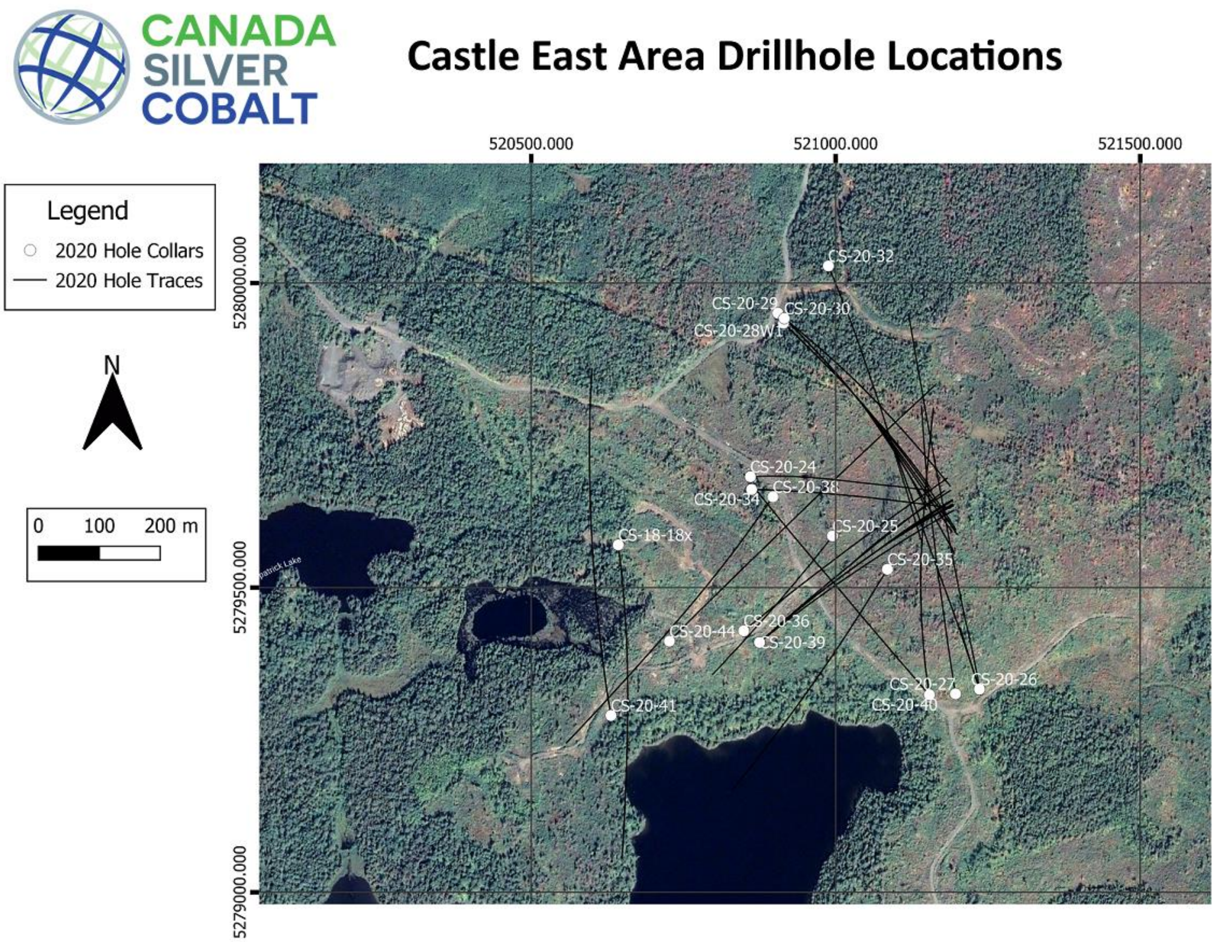


Figure 41 : Hole localisations drilled from the surface program 2020

10.2.1 **Drilling program 2020**

Canada Silver Cobalt Works started a surface drilling program in February 2020 (

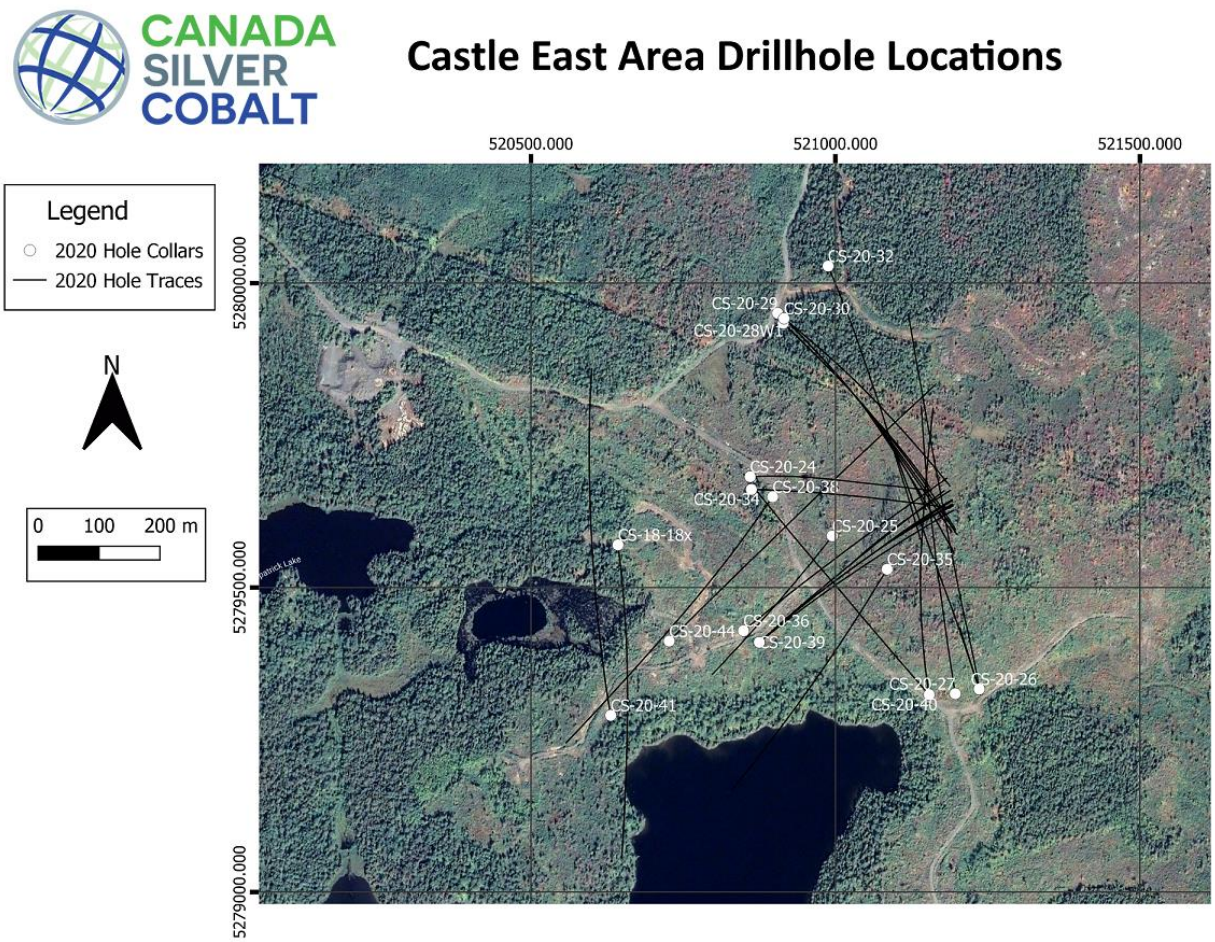


Figure 41 : Hole localisations drilled from the surface program 2020

). From the period of May 2020 to December 2020, thirty-two (32) diamond drill holes were collared, totaling 17,144.33 m of diamond drill core including 10 wedges (totaling 2,647.33).

The drilling program tested the thickness of several mineralized zones drilled during the previous program at the Robinson zone (2018 and 2019 program). The mineralized zones are associated with the quartz-carbonates veins containing pyrite and cobalt arsenide mineralization.

Table 16, shows the detailed information of the diamond holes drilled at Castle East.

Table 16 : Diamond drill holes data program 2020 (UTM coordinates; NAD 83, zone 17)

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Start Depth	End Depth	Meters
CS-18-18X	520643,0	5279570,0	406,0	176,0	-50,0	350,00	759,00	409,00
CS-20-24	520860,0	5279682,0	413,4	88,0	-55,0	0,00	502,00	502,00
CS-20-25	520994,8	5279584,8	410,5	216,8	-67,0	0,00	710,00	710,00
CS-20-26	521236,2	5279333,2	399,9	350,0	-50,0	0,00	879,00	879,00
CS-20-27	521196,9	5279325,6	398,8	350,0	-50,0	0,00	689,00	689,00

CS-20-28	520914,3	5279934,0	406,3	135,0	-50,0	0,00	716,00	716,00
CS-20-28W1	520914,3	5279934,0	406,3	135,0	-50,0	279,30	547,00	267,70
CS-20-28W2	520914,3	5279934,0	406,3	135,0	-50,0	231,00	575,00	344,00
CS-20-29	520905,2	5279950,4	405,6	132,0	-50,0	0,00	731,00	731,00
CS-20-30	520915,6	5279941,8	406,4	135,0	-50,0	0,00	704,00	704,00
CS-20-30W1	520915,6	5279941,8	406,4	135,0	-50,0	299,00	674,00	375,00
CS-20-30W2	520915,6	5279941,8	406,4	135,0	-50,0	288,00	707,00	419,00
CS-20-31	521154,0	5279324,0	400,0	350,0	-50,0	0,00	701,00	701,00
CS-20-32	520988,0	5280028,0	411,0	157,0	-49,0	0,00	720,00	720,00
CS-20-33	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	50,0	-45,0	0,00	539,00	539,00
CS-20-33W1	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	50,0	-45,0	275,00	557,00	282,00
CS-20-34	520862,0	5279661,0	413,0	88,0	-55,0	0,00	549,00	549,00
CS-20-35	521085,0	5279530,0	410,0	210,0	-55,0	0,00	729,00	729,00
CS-20-36	520849,0	5279429,0	401,0	49,0	-45,0	0,00	581,00	581,00
CS-20-37	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	51,0	-46,0	0,00	554,00	554,00
CS-20-38	520897,0	5279649,0	400,0	214,0	-51,0	0,00	785,00	785,00
CS-20-39	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	48,0	-49,0	0,00	566,00	566,00
CS-20-39W1	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	48,0	-49,0	399,70	564,00	164,30
CS-20-39W2	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	48,0	-49,0	391,90	567,00	175,10
CS-20-39W3	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	48,0	-49,0	363,25	561,00	197,75
CS-20-39W4	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	48,0	-49,0	355,52	567,00	211,48
CS-20-39W5	520875,0	5279410,0	399,0	48,0	-49,0	347,00	558,00	211,00
CS-20-40	521154,0	5279324,0	400,0	320,0	-50,0	0,00	701,00	701,00
CS-20-41	520631,0	5279290,0	392,0	349,0	-55,0	0,00	894,00	894,00
CS-20-42	521236,2	5279333,2	399,9	342,0	-57,0	0,00	186,00	186,00
CS-20-43	521236,2	5279333,2	399,9	342,0	-58,0	0,00	755,00	755,00
CS-20-44	520727,0	5279412,0	395,0	44,0	-48,0	0,00	897,00	897,00

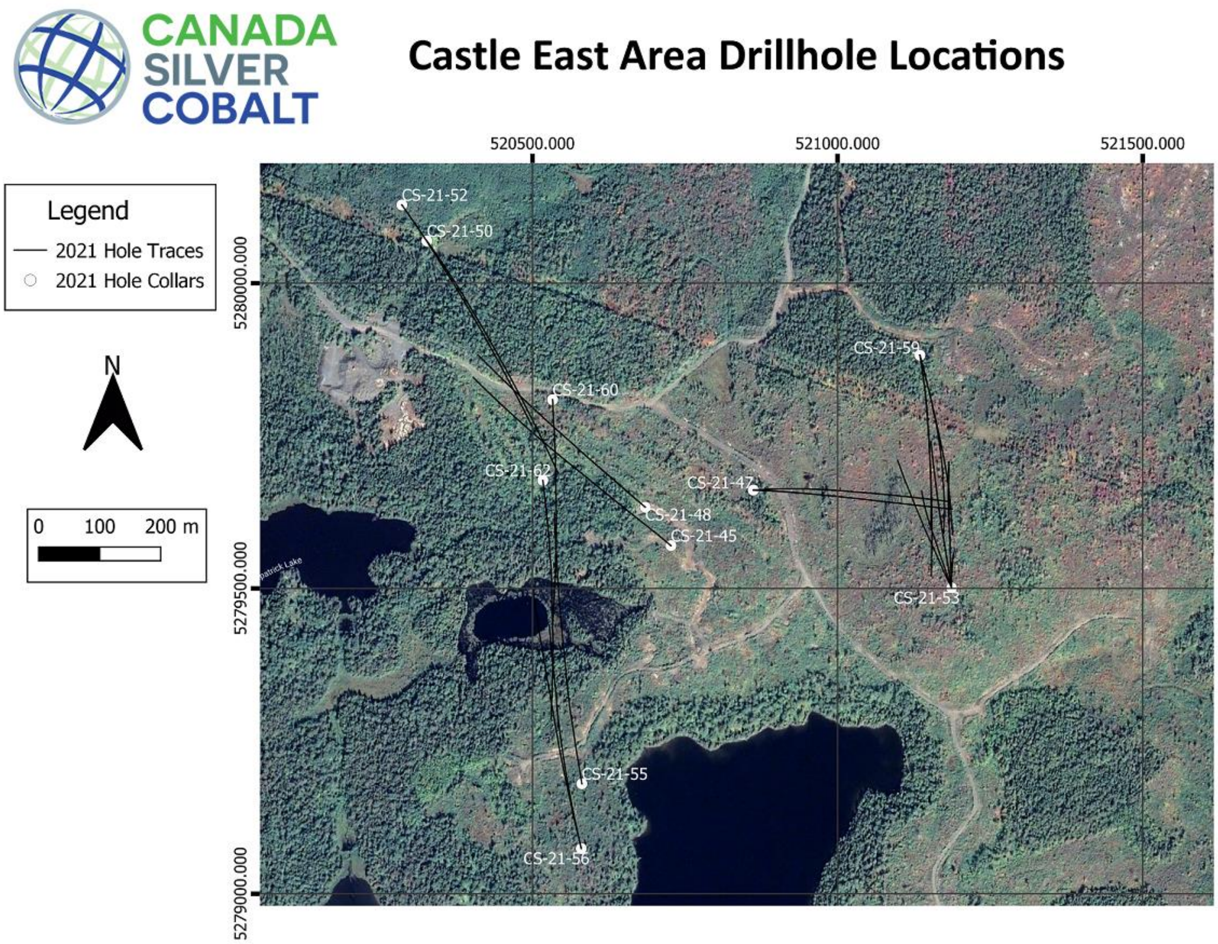


Figure 42 : Hole localisations drilled from the surface program 2021

10.2.2 Drilling program 2021

Canada Silver Cobalt Works continued the drill program from December 2020 and is still ongoing (

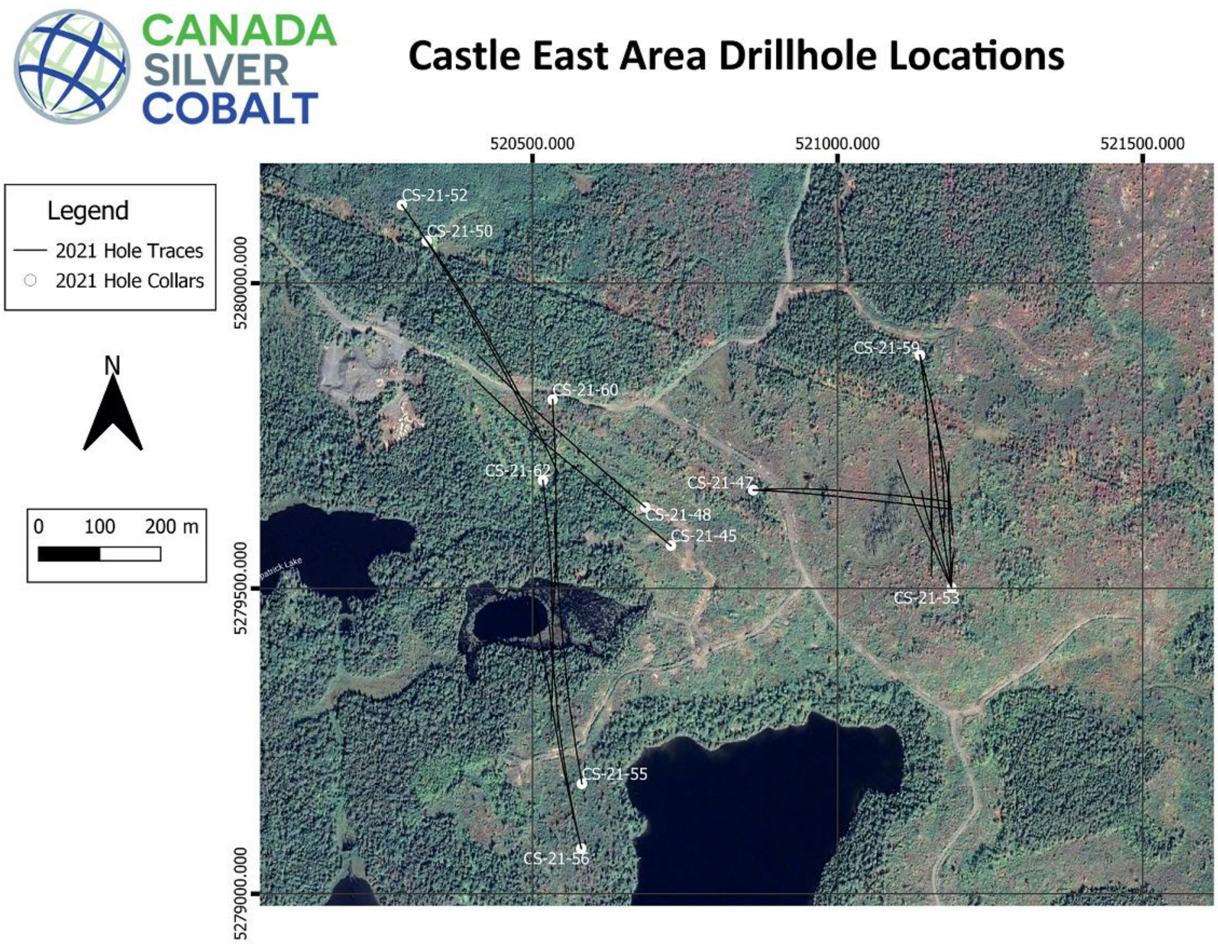


Figure 42 : Hole localisations drilled from the surface program 2021

). Twenty-one (21) diamond drill holes were collared, totaling 12 822.2 m of diamond drill core including two wedges (totaling 607.6).

Table 17 : Diamond drill holes of 2021 information (UTM coordinates; NAD 83, zone 17)

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Start Depth	End Depth	Meters
CS-21-45	520727,0	5279570,0	410,0	309,4	-55,0	0,00	838,00	838,00
CS-21-46	520862,0	5279661,0	413,0	85,0	-55,0	0,00	555,00	555,00
CS-21-47	520862,0	5279661,0	413,0	92,1	-55,5	0,00	549,00	549,00
CS-21-48	520685,0	5279633,0	403,0	309,5	-55,0	0,00	609,00	609,00
CS-21-49	521187,0	5279501,0	420,0	351,9	-72,0	0,00	735,00	735,00
CS-21-50	520327,0	5280069,0	398,0	145,1	-55,0	0,00	711,00	711,00
CS-21-51	521187,0	5279501,0	420,0	355,7	-70,9	0,00	651,00	651,00
CS-21-51W1	521187,0	5279501,0	420,0	355,7	-70,9	297,00	528,00	231,00
CS-21-52	520286,0	5280128,0	398,0	145,2	-55,1	0,00	684,00	684,00
CS-21-53	521187,0	5279501,0	420,0	356,6	-74,0	0,00	219,00	219,00

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Start Depth	End Depth	Meters
CS-21-54	521135,0	5279882,0	411,0	164,3	-61,3	0,00	627,00	627,00
CS-21-54W1	521135,0	5279882,0	411,0	164,3	-61,3	244,40	621,00	376,60
CS-21-55	520581,0	5279180,0	392,0	349,5	-55,0	0,00	767,00	767,00
CS-21-56	520580,0	5279074,0	392,0	349,5	-54,8	0,00	621,00	621,00
CS-21-57	521135,0	5279882,0	411,0	170,1	-58,2	0,00	687,00	687,00
CS-21-58	520580,0	5279074,0	392,0	346,3	-57,9	0,00	774,00	774,00
CS-21-59	521135,0	5279882,0	411,0	169,9	-64,7	0,00	640,60	640,60
CS-21-60	520533,0	5279809,0	416,0	175,2	-55,0	0,00	657,00	657,00
CS-21-61	521187,0	5279501,0	420,0	335,0	-71,4	0,00	729,00	729,00
CS-21-62	520517,0	5279677,0	411,0	173,0	-56,0	0,00	660,00	660,00
CS-21-63	521187,0	5279501,0	420,0	342,0	-70,0	0,00	501,00	501,00

10.2.3 **Drilling program 2020/2021 summary**

The 2020/2021 drill program (Figure 41) is aimed at finding new and exciting mineralized veins and well as to further delineate known structures.

The drill core consists mainly of fine- to medium-grained Nipissing Diabase with some small intervals of Archean sediments. The silver-cobalt (and gold) mineralisation is mainly located within quartz-carbonate veins, some of them relatively close to the surface.

A total of 4935 samples were assayed at Swastika Laboratories Ltd (at Swastika, Ontario) some rush samples were assayed at ALS laboratory (Rouyn Noranda, Québec). Samples sent between January 1st 2021 and April 30th 2021 were shipped to and assayed at SGS Canada Inc. The order of which holes were logged, cut, and shipped, varied depending on the drill hole priority list at the time. A total of 2035 assays samples received and 1644 assays still pending.

The Table 18, show more details on the drilling program and the pending samples.

Table 18 : Drilling program details

Hole Name	Meters	Logging	# of Samples	Samples Cut	Shipped	Returned
CS-18-18X	409,00	Yes	60	60	60	0
CS-20-24	502,00	Yes	170	170	170	170
CS-20-25	710,00	Yes	353	353	353	353
CS-20-26	879,00	Yes	311	311	311	311
CS-20-27	689,00	Yes	219	219	219	219
CS-20-28	716,00	Yes	255	255	255	255
CS-20-28W1	267,70	Yes	58	58	58	58
CS-20-28W2	344,00	Yes	62	62	62	62
CS-20-29	731,00	Yes	117	117	117	117
CS-20-30	704,00	Yes	138	138	138	138

Hole Name	Meters	Logging	# of Samples	Samples Cut	Shipped	Returned
CS-20-30W1	375,00	Yes	100	100	100	100
CS-20-30W2	419,00	Yes	87	87	87	87
CS-20-31	701,00	Yes	377	377	377	111
CS-20-32	720,00	Yes	122	20	20	20
CS-20-33	539,00	Yes	126	126	14	14
CS-20-33W1	282,00	Yes	39	39	0	0
CS-20-34	549,00	Yes	124	124	124	5
CS-20-35	729,00	Yes	149	35	0	0
CS-20-36	581,00	Yes	276	276	276	0
CS-20-37	554,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-20-38	785,00	No	24	0	0	0
CS-20-39	566,00	Yes	283	283	283	1
CS-20-39W1	164,30	Yes	47	47	47	2
CS-20-39W2	175,10	Yes	61	61	61	4
CS-20-39W3	197,75	Yes	73	73	73	0
CS-20-39W4	211,48	Yes	51	51	51	5
CS-20-39W5	211,00	Yes	75	75	75	0
CS-20-40	701,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-20-41	894,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-20-42	186,00	Yes	33	0	0	0
CS-20-43	755,00	Yes	93	93	93	0
CS-20-44	897,00	Yes	164	164	0	0
CS-21-45	838,00	No	52	0	0	0
CS-21-46	555,00	Yes	44	44	0	0
CS-21-47	549,00	Yes	136	0	0	0
CS-21-48	609,00	Yes	123	0	0	0
CS-21-49	735,00	Yes	88	0	0	0
CS-21-50	711,00	Yes	94	94	94	1
CS-21-51	651,00	Yes	67	67	67	0
CS-21-51W1	231,00	Yes	38	38	38	0
CS-21-52	684,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-21-53	219,00	Yes	38	0	0	0
CS-21-54	627,00	Yes	70	70	70	2
CS-21-54W1	376,60	Yes	63	0	0	0
CS-21-55	767,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-21-56	621,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-21-57	687,00	Yes	85	85	0	0
CS-21-58	774,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-21-59	640,60	No	0	0	0	0
CS-21-60	657,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-21-61	729,00	No	0	0	0	0

Hole Name	Meters	Logging	# of Samples	Samples Cut	Shipped	Returned
CS-21-62	660,00	No	0	0	0	0
CS-21-63	501,00	No	0	0	0	0

During these drill programs several mineralized zones were intersected. The tables below (Table 19, Table 20 and Table 21) show the released highlights from diamond holes drilled on the southeastern part of the property as of April 30th 2021.

Table 19 : Highlights showing gold mineralisation from the 2020/2021 drilling program

Hole ID	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
CS-20-31	13233	49.7	50	24.95	0.5				
CS-20-31	11046	452.17	452.69	7.17	4.88	2170	298	160	44
CS-20-31	11044	451.52	451.83	6.73	3.63	5050	432	87	37
CS-20-31	11047	452.69	453.18	6.07	1.78	1310	158	273	72
CS-20-25	22762	315	316	4.97	2.2	18.2	59	856	121
CS-20-31	11048	453.18	453.49	3.04	5.84	1400	156	1198	1327

Table 20 : Highlights showing strong silver mineralisation from the 2020/2021 drilling program

Hole ID	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
CS-20-26	11003	565.62	566	0.07	1 546	90	74	45	173
CS-20-28	11009	459.6	460	0	3 453	209	60	50	257
CS-20-28W1	11021	466	466.3	0.02	638	111	53	53	131
CS-20-39	13241	557.46	557.76	0.01	89 853	-	-	-	-
CS-20-39W2	13247	561.73	562.14	0.01	51 612	-	-	-	-
CS-20-39W2	13248	562.14	562.44	0.01	2 668	-	-	-	-

Table 21 : Highlights showing Cobalt mineralisation from the 2020/2021 drilling program

Hole ID	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
CS-20-31	11044	451.52	451.83	6.73	3.63	5 050	432	87	37

The Castle East area is unique in the district as it's a grassroots type of discovery aided by geophysics (induced polarization surveys) and a custom-built, high-technology downhole camera and oriented diamond drill core.

The 2019/2020 program started with four successful short wedge holes (wedges CS-19-08W1 to -W4) from hole CA1108, totaling 726.27 meters. These holes provided important initial pierce points into this northwest-southeast striking and southwest dipping vein structure.

The mineralised intervals were within Archean volcanic lithologies of tuff, mafic to ultramafic units. These units host veins of quartz/carbonates up to 10 cm wide with minor galena locally folded into foliation plans. Small brecciated zones with strong carbonate alteration with feldspar porphyry syenite were present.

Typical mineralization textures include dendritic native silver with grey arsenide rimming and zonation alongside minor silver rosettes and cobalt rimming, with silver-rich fractures/sheets penetrating the wall rock. Grey cobalt arsenides are also present as massive clusters or rosettes. It is likely that there are multiple generations of quartz and/or carbonate mineralization; one pre silver emplacement and one syn-post silver emplacement. Silver textures in holes 39, 39W2, 39W4, 51, and 54 are all similar with dominant textures being dendritic silver with cobalt rosettes.

Figure 43 : Visible gold at hole CS-20-31

The gold-cobalt mineralisation and vein found in hole CS-20-31 appears to be a different orientation to the other (theorized) en-echelon veins identified and is one of the first veins in the Castle East area with significant gold results. With this new discovery, the information previously gathered to the west is being revisited and reinterpreted to identify a potential connection between the Archean gold system previously identified and these veins found in the diabase.

As reported by Canada Silver Cobalt on March 2, 2020, the drill hole CS-19-19 that targeted gold mineralisation at Castle East intersected 4.3 grams per tonne gold over four metres and 1.5 g/t Au over 12.5 metres within a 30-metre mineralised zone. This early-stage gold discovery is approximately 460 meters southwest of the visually encouraging zones encountered in CS-20-24, and the potential relationship between the two areas is being investigated. With gold found in CS-20-31 near surface in addition to the gold bearing veins found within the diabase, the potential corridor of Archean gold has been increased by over 200m at surface. If the gold in the cobalt-silver veins originates from reactivated Archean structures, this could also suggest it's possible for gold to occur at depth below the diabase.

Figure 44 : Massive vein showing silver-cobalt mineralisation in hole CS-20-39

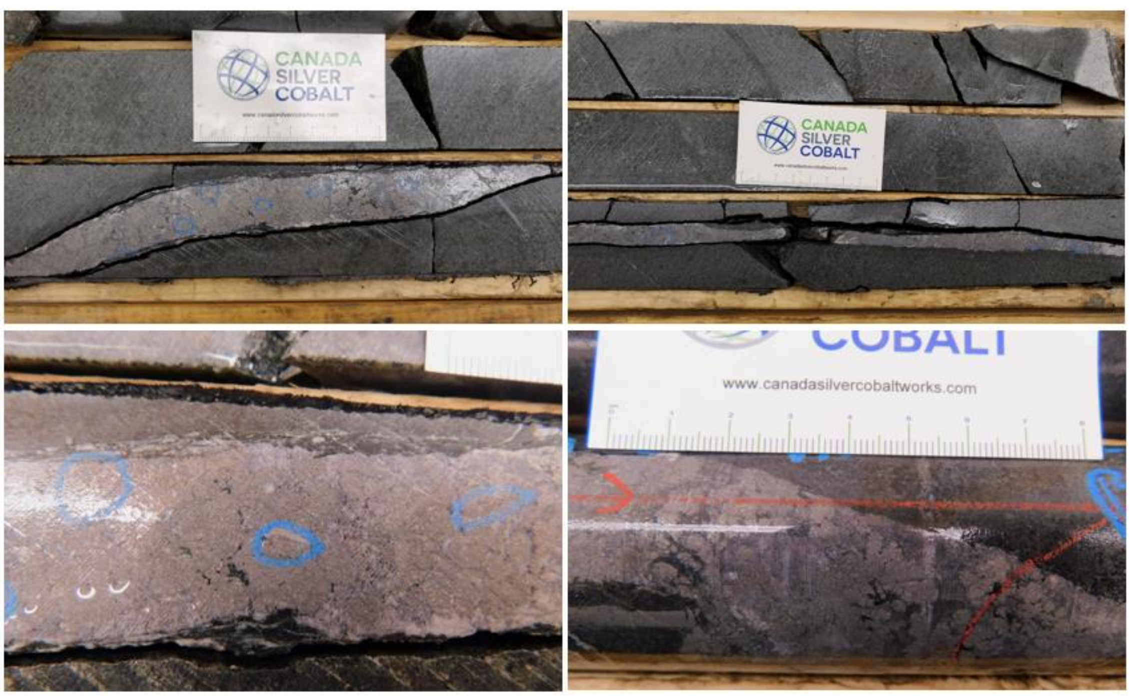


Figure 45 : Massive vein with gold-silver-cobalt mineralisation in hole CS-20-31

Figure 46 : Massive vein with silver-cobalt mineralisation in hole CS-20-39W2

As of April 30th 2021 there are 1644 assay still pending. However, some of the veins encountered look promising based off their textures of veins and visible mineralization.

In hole CS-21-51, vein zone (448.46-449.28m): Quartz-carbonate vein zone consisting of three ~1cm true width interconnected veins oriented subparallel to one another. Veins consist of approximately 3% visible silver which is present as flecks and sheets within the vein and also in fractures that radiate outwards from the vein. Fine grained disseminated visible silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite and 2% cobalt arsenides are also present.

In hole CS-21-54, vein zone (484.87-485.55m): Vein zone consisting of two interconnected main veins ranging in true width from 1-2.5 cm with smaller subparallel veinlets. The main veins are composed of quartz-carbonates with 2-5% bladed-dendritic visible silver and trace to 1% fine-grained cobalt arsenides disseminated and in clusters. Silver is also present as sheets within stringers and fractures that radiate outwards from the main veins into the surrounding Nipissing diabase host.

In hole CS-21-50, vein zone (548.65-548.75m): 2cm true width grey calcite vein containing 30% cobalt-arsenide minerals present as rosettes or clusters. 5% silver is also visible as fine-medium grained disseminated flakes associated with the cobalt-bearing minerals or as hairline to 2mm true width undulating sheets within fractures that radiate outwards from the central vein into the Nipissing Diabase host lithology.

Canada Silver Cobalt Works is continuing to work on modelling these veins using 3D software to understand and delineate these new structures. An updated mineral resources is highly recommended once the drill program and modelling of these structures is completed.

11 Sample preparation, analysis and security (Item 11)

All logging activities took place at the core shack located on CCW's property following procedures further described herein (Figure 47 and Figure 48).

At reception, all core boxes were stacked on tables where quick logging is performed. Once complete, they are then palleted and stored within the fenced property until the full complete log is performed. All meterage wood blocks were verified to control core box numbers and any possible mistakes made during drilling procedures.

Logging procedures included a mineral description of geological units and sub-units in terms of color, grain size, alteration, accessory minerals and vein descriptions. These descriptions were entered into Microsoft Excel and compiled by drill hole. Pictures of the core boxes were taken, one showing dry core and a second wet cores. Once the geology and all geotechnical data is recorded, the geologist marks the beginning and the end of the samples directly onto the core with a colored wax crayon to indicate for the core cutting process.

Figure 47 : Drilling program 2020/2021, with drill core showing massive silver mineralisation

Figure 48 : Core showing tags sample

Sample length average is of 1 meter. Typical sample lengths of 0.3m to 1 meter were selected for intervals with clear signs of minerals (pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, cobalt-arsenides and native silver). No samples were taken within the units where no significant sulfides and/or arsenides were observed.

Numbered sample tags were placed at the beginning of each sample (Figure 48), together with distinctive arrows on the core marking the beginning and end intervals. The tag numbers are integrated in the database on Microsoft Excel® sheet.

Blanks and standards tags were inserted every 10 samples for the drill holes so that each batch of 20 samples includes one standard and one blank at a minimum.

- **Sample preparation**

All core samples were cut in half using the wet cutting saw for rock at CCW's facilities (Figure 49 and Figure 50). For all samples, half of the core was retained and placed back in the core box, respecting the original orientation and position. Sample tags were stapled to the bottom of the box at the beginning of each sample interval, so that each sample could be relocated following future handling, transportation and storage.

Figure 49: Electrical saw used for cutting the core samples

Figure 50: Sample placed in a plactic bag

Samples were collected using a 0.3-meter minimum length to one-meter maximum length. Drill core recovery averaged 95%. Quality control samples (blank and standards) were inserted every 10 samples so that every batch of 20 includes both one blank and one standard at a minimum.

The core was cut using a rock saw, with one half placed in a plastic bag with the sample tag and sealed, while the second half was returned to the core box for storage on site.

Figure 51: Core samples in rice bags ready to ship to the laboratory

All samples were securely bagged and sealed with plastic zip-ties in translucent plastic bags before being placed, by group of seven (7) to nine (9), in much larger rice bags (Figure 51). All rice bags were shipped to Swastika laboratory (at Swastika, Ontario), to ALS laboratory (Rouyn Noranda, Québec) and the last batch to SGS (Lakefield, Ontario) for gold fire assay (AAS and gravimetric finish), silver by aqua regia digestion ICP-AES and multi-elements (AU-AA24, AU-AA25, AU-GRA21, ME-ICP41 and AU-GRA22).

Sample submittal forms were included in emails informing the laboratory of the date and method of expedition of every shipment made regarding these samples. Shipped samples were received in good standing.

Once the rock was split, half of the core is left in the core boxes. A tag presenting the information regarding the name of the hole, the number of the box and the beginning and the end of the interval or rock present in the box is affixed on one end of the wooden box. All boxes are then orderly stored on the racks located outside on CCW's property.

11.1 Sample preparation at the laboratory

After the reception of core samples, they were dried at 80°C in a forced air circulation system, then crushed to > 80% passing 1700 microns (10 mesh) using low chrome steel jaw plates. Then samples were split using a rotary splitter to obtain 2 portions (pulp and reject). Samples were then pulverized to >90% passing 107 microns (150 mesh) using low chrome steel bowl sets or >90% passing 75 microns for multi element analysis. Two aliquots were riffled from the minus fraction and submitted for analysis (weight of these aliquots is around 30g). The grade was calculated with the contribution of each fraction weight.

Where silver was visually and significantly present, a Pulp-Metallic analysis was requested for the silver and gold assays where the entire sample was dried, weighed and crushed over 95% then fully pulverized and passed through specific mesh screen to create a plus (coarse) mesh fraction (metallics) and a minus (fines) mesh fraction (pulp). The minus mesh fraction (fines) was run using geochemical analysis with AA finish for Ag, Au, Cu, Ni, and Co. The entire plus mesh (coarse) fraction was analyzed using gravimetric processes (fire assay) for both Ag and Au to provide a weighted average assay for the entire sample.

11.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program

A rigorous QA/QC program was established by the CCW geologist. This procedure included the systematic addition of blanks and certified standards. Two quality control samples (blanks and standards) were inserted into each batch of 10 samples (Blank. STD1. Blank. STD2. Blank. etc.) and a blank is also inserted after massive mineralization intervals.

A total of 124 blank samples were assayed and consist of pure quartz sand (Figure 52, Figure 53, Figure 54 and Figure 55).

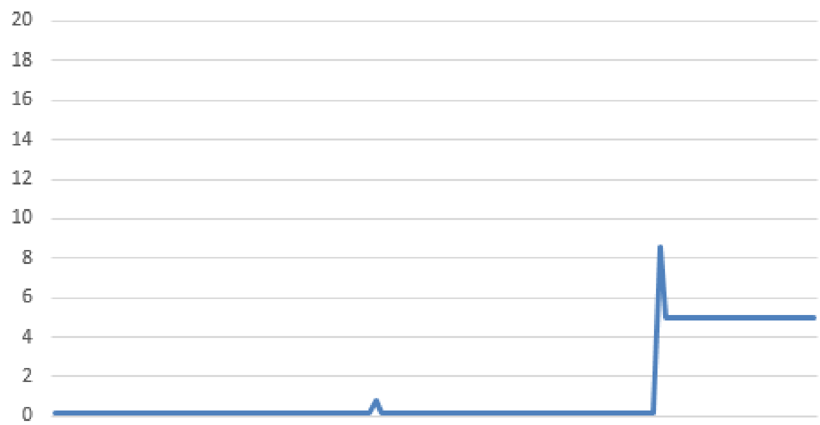


Figure 52 : Silver (g/t) in blank samples

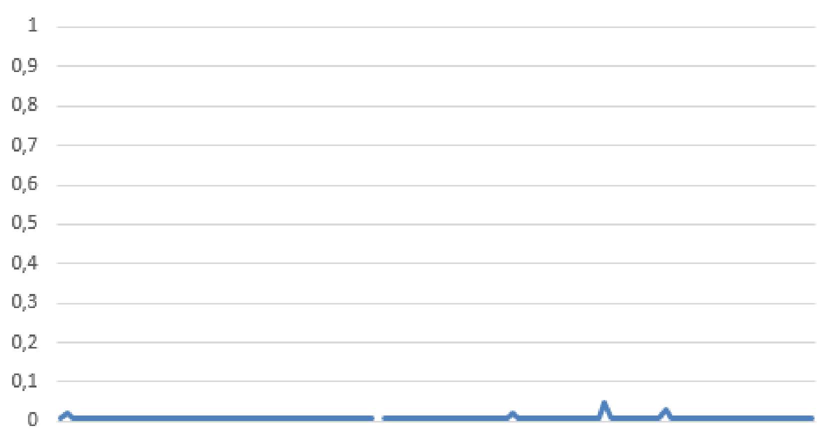


Figure 53 : Gold (g/t) in blank samples

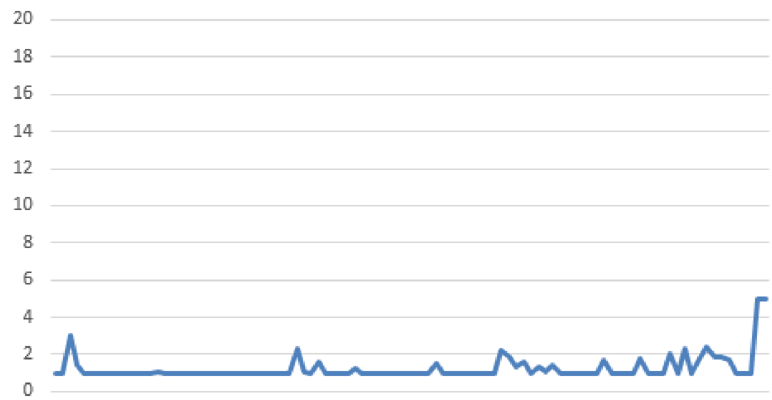


Figure 54: Cobalt (ppm) in blank samples

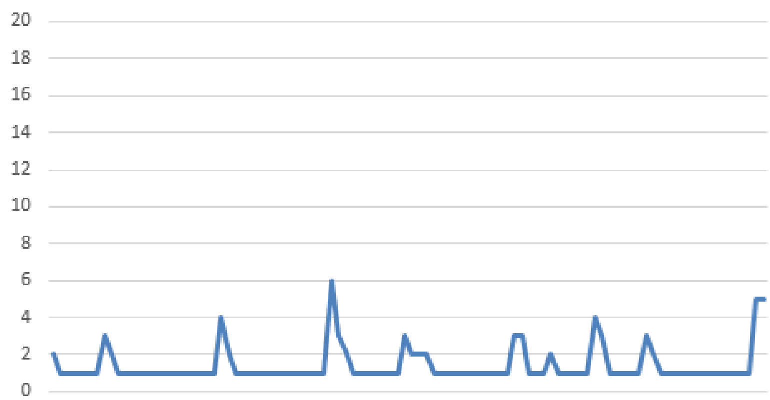


Figure 55: Nickel (ppm) in blank samples

A maximum concentration of 8.55 g/t Ag and a minimum of 0.2 g/t Ag were measured. A maximum concentration of 5 g/t Co and a minimum of 1 g/t Co were measured. A maximum concentration of 6.0 g/t Ni and a minimum of 1 g/t Ni were measured. The assay results of the blank samples showed that there are no anomalous values.

A total of 175 standards, were inserted within core samples. The standard 1 is Oreas 76a, the standard 2 is Oreas 77a, the standard 3 is Oreas 604b, the standard 4 is Oreas 601b and the standard 5 is Oreas 600.

- OREAS 76a (10g units packaged under nitrogen) is one of a suite of six nickel sulphide CRMs (OREAS 72a to OREAS 77a) prepared from high grade massive nickel sulphide ore and barren ultramafic material from the Cosmos Nickel mine operated by Xstrata Nickel located in the Kathleen Valley area approximately 30km north of Leinster in Western Australia. Cosmos is situated within the Agnew-Wiluna portion of the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt.
- OREAS 77a (10g units packaged under nitrogen) is one of a suite of six nickel sulphide CRMs (OREAS 72a to OREAS 77a) prepared from high grade massive nickel sulphide ore

and barren ultramafic material from the Cosmos Nickel mine operated by Xstrata Nickel located in the Kathleen Valley area approximately 30km north of Leinster in Western Australia.

- OREAS 604b was prepared from a blend of silver-copper-gold bearing ores from Evolution Mining's Mount Carlton Operation in Queensland, Australia and argillic rhyodacite waste rock sourced from a quarry east of Melbourne, Australia.

- OREAS 601b was prepared from a blend of silver-copper-gold bearing ores from Evolution Mining's Mount Carlton Operation in Queensland, Australia and argillic rhyodacite waste rock sourced from a quarry east of Melbourne, Australia.

- OREAS 600 was prepared from gold-silver-copper bearing ore from Evolution Mining's Mount Carlton Operation in Queensland, Australia and blended with argillic rhyodacite waste rock to achieve the desired grades.

The results from the combination of blank, standards and the internal QA/QC met the quality criteria, indicating that Canada Silver Cobalt Works can rely on these values for the sample program.

11.3 Security

The core sample preparation, handling and transport all followed a protocol established by GMG that included a strict chain of custody from sampling to the laboratory.

M. Rachidi visited the independent ALS laboratory (at Rouyn Noranda, Québec) and Swastika laboratories (at Swastika, Ontario). These laboratories are well-known in Quebec and Ontario. They have a reliable industry reputation and the QA/QC support this affirmation.

Swastika Laboratories and ALS Geochemistry are both ISO-certified labs and are both independent of Canada Silver Cobalt works and GoldMinds Geoservices.

The author believes that the sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate and consistent with generally accepted industry best practices.

12 Data verification (item 12)

12.1 The database

The results of the diamond drilling program were verified and validated by Merouane Rachidi, GMG's QP, after that they have been integrated into the database.

The diamond drillhole collar locations were not yet surveyed with a Total Station. The geologist used a portable GPS for collars location. The azimuth and dip were measured downhole using a Gyro surveying instrument while drilling (Figure 56).

Figure 56: Drill hole location

The collar surveys are considered adequate for the purpose of a resource estimate, but it is recommended that all collars be surveyed using a total station.

12.2 Site visit

Mr. Rachidi visited the property the last time March 02, 2021. Mr. Rachidi visited the issuer's core shack located at the property. He was accompanied by Matthew Halliday (President, COO and VP-Exploration). The site visit focused on the verification of the field data including the core shack

The issuer kept the core from 2011 to current date in the core shack and the core boxes were in good order (Figure 57) and clearly identified, the samples tags were present. The wooden blocks placed at the beginning and end of each drill run still in the boxes and match the indicated footage on each box.

Figure 57: Core shack racks

12.3 QA/QC program

GMG had access to the assay certificates for 2020 and 2021 drilling programs and to logs. For holes drilled in 2017 to 2020 the author completed a NI43-101 report on the property.

The tables (Table 22 and Table 23), below show the comparison between the original assays and the SGS re-assays for control data quality. The control data quality shows a small variation in silver grade, except for sample 45183 the SGS assays are higher than the original assay and which suggest nugget effect. For the cobalt grade, the results have an acceptable margin of error, even for the high grade of cobalt.

Table 22: Correlation between original assays and SGS re-assays control data for silver (Ag (g/t))

Samples	Drilling Campaign			SGS control campaign		
	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max
44253	11.60	11.00	12.20	11.05	10.90	11.20
44450	10.09	10.00	10.17	12.20	12.10	12.30
44873	7.39	5.00	9.82	12.15	11.70	12.60
44874	15.00	12.00	18.00	13.80	12.60	15.00
44876	7.07	5.00	9.14	10.80	10.50	11.10
45119	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	12.80	13.20
45182	386.13	386.00	386.26	212.50	210.00	215.00
45183	947.88	947.75	948.00	11 508.50	11 489.00	11 528.00
45184	218.64	168.00	269.30	140.50	134.00	147.00
45185	311.08	311.00	311.16	138.00	138.00	138.00
45186	220.11	220.00	220.21	134.00	132.00	136.00
45290	18.66	6.00	10.46	21.35	19.70	23.00

Table 23: Correlation between original assays and SGS re-assays control data for cobalt (in ppm)

Samples	Drilling Campaign		SGS control		Difference average %
	Average	Sample	Average	Sample	
44253	521.00	1	650.00	2	-19.80
44450	130.00	1	100.00	2	30.00
45119	90.00	1	100.00	1	-10.00
45182	160.00	1	200.00	2	-20.00
45183	9 107.00	1	10 400.00	2	-12.40
45290	14 455.00	1	14 100.00	2	2.50
45298	102.50	1	100.00	2	2.50

For the mineral resource estimation, we used only hole CA1108 from the 2011 drilling program. In addition to the control data quality done by SGS a downhole camera inspection on this hole was done by GMG which confirmed the presence of massive silver mineralisation at depth 564 m (see item 9).

GMG considers the database for CCW property to be valid and of sufficient quality to be used for the mineral resource estimate herein.

13 Mineral processing and metallurgical testing (Item 13)

No metallurgical tests were done on the Robinson Zone.

14 Mineral resource estimate (Item 14)

The first mineral resource estimate, i.e. the currently estimates (May 28th, 2020) for the Robinson zone discovery, was based on the 2011 to 2019 diamond drilling program. CCW start an intense drilling program in 2020 to delineate the extent of the high-grade mineralization within the Robinson Zone that shows very high grades in the form of native silver. The cut-off date of this report is April 30, 2021.

The current technical report update documented the results of the drilling since the last resource estimate. The table below (**Error! Reference source not found.**) show details on the drilling program with around 1644 assays pending.

Table 24 : Details on the present drilling at CCW April 30, 2021

Total Meters Drilled	29966,53 (m)
Individual DDH Drilled	41
DDH meterage	26711,6 (m)
Wedges Drilled	12
Wedge Meterage	3254,93 (m)
Total Number of Samples	4 935
Samples Cut	4 172
Samples Shipped	3 679
Assays Received	2 035
Assays Pending	1 644

CCW's geologists working on the compilation of the drilling data from the current exploration program to produce an updated mineral resource estimate.

Below the section of the mineral resource as published in the mineral resource report (M. Rachidi, 2020)

14.1 Resource database

The database used for the mineral resource estimation is composed of the historical data (drilling program 2011) and the drilling program 2017 to the beginning 2020 (the drilling program 2020/2021 described in section 10 is not included Figure 58).

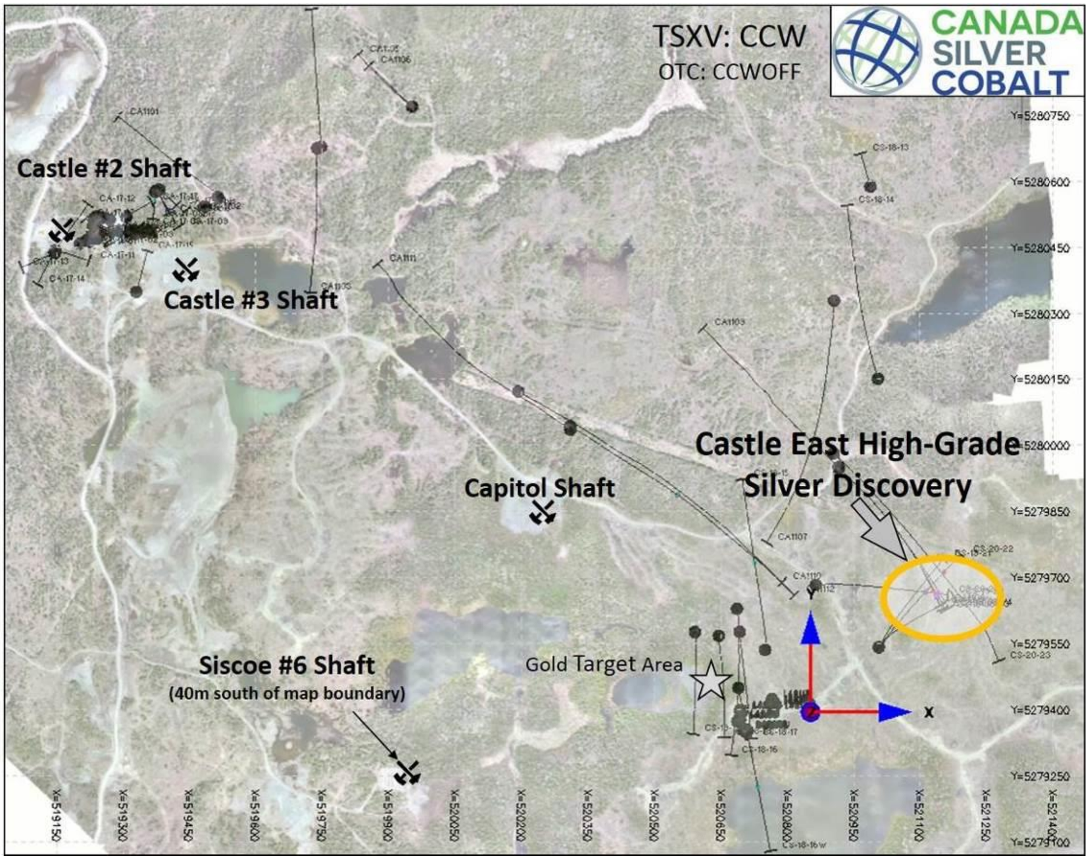


Figure 58 : Plan view showing the distribution of the database

The database composed by 176 collars, 1,185 valid down hole survey deviations, 6,160 assay intervals and 1,113 lithological intervals. The database includes all the properties (Castle silver mine, Castle East and the Robinson zone).

Only the recent drilling program started on November 28th, 2019 with one historical hole drilled in 2011 (CA1108) were used for this mineral resource estimate. The drillhole database used for this estimate contained nine valid drill hole collars, 683 valid down hole survey deviations, 1,276 assay intervals and 1,131 lithological intervals (Figure 59).

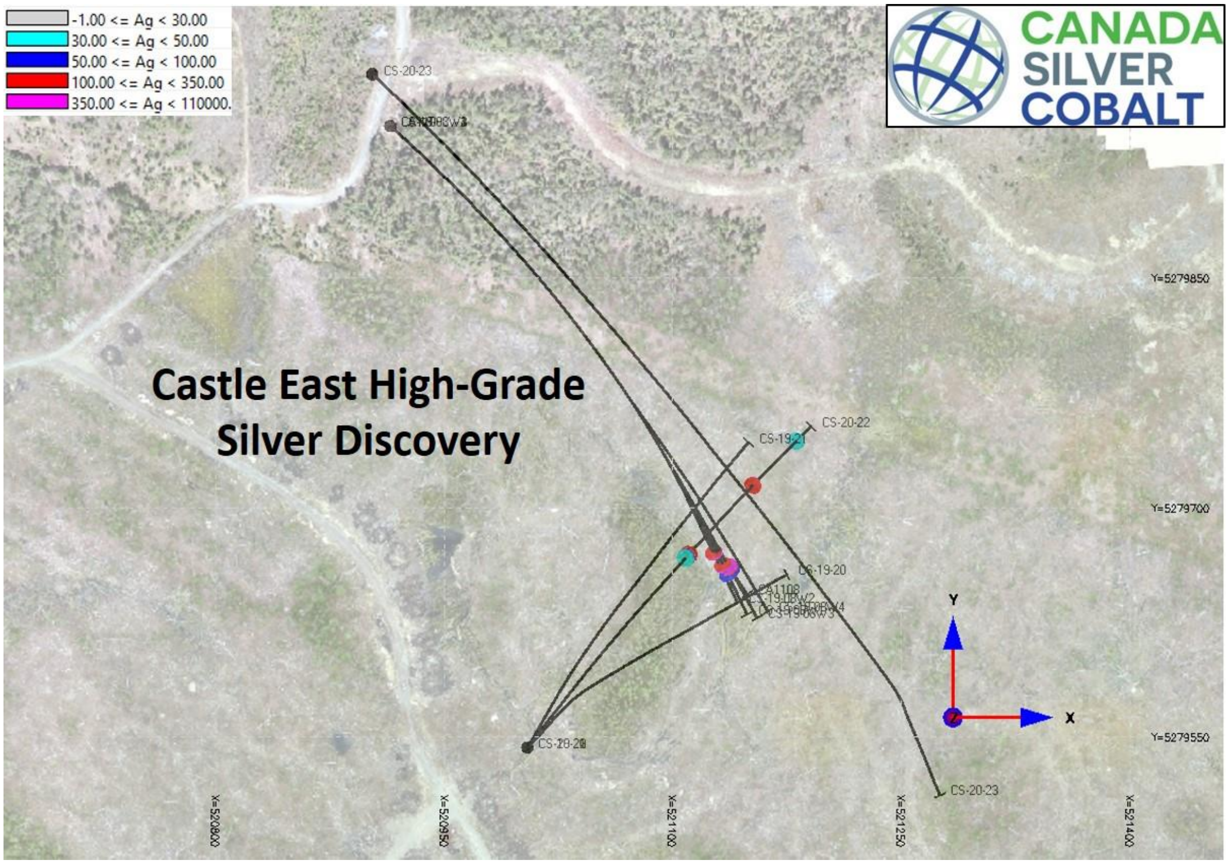


Figure 59: Plan showing the drill holes used for this mineral resource estimate

Four holes (CS-19-08W1, CS-19-08W2, CS-19-08W3 and CS-19-W4) were wedged off the 2011 hole followed by four holes (CS-19-20, CS-19-21, CS-20-22 and 23) drilled to intersect the vein zone from a different angle (Figure 59). The latest hole was drilled parallel to and collared 45 meters from the historic hole.

After the verification/correction of the compiled data. GoldMinds considered the database suitable for resource estimation.

14.2 Topography and bedrock-overburden surfaces

The topographic surface of the western zone covers around 1.56 km^2. All collar survey coordinates are presented in UTM (Zone 17, NAD83; Figure 60). The Robinson zone is covered by the topographic survey was generated from a 2016 stereo-photo survey provided by the issuer. Some adjustments were made in order to remove trees from survey in some highly vegetated areas. A topographic survey on all the property is highly recommended.

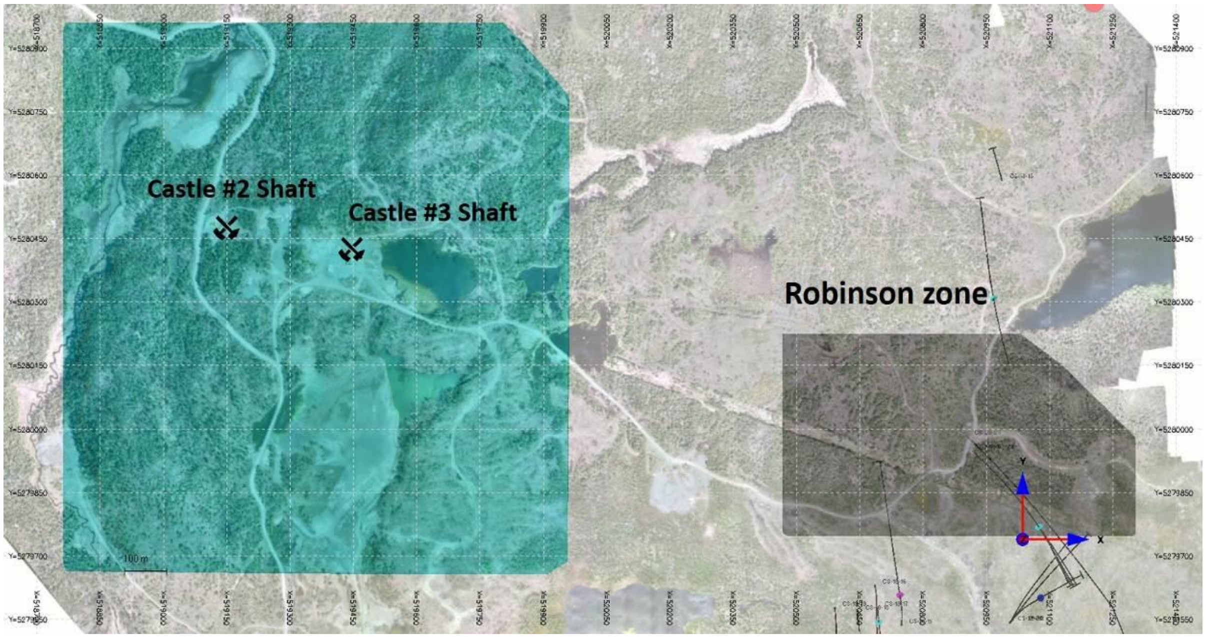


Figure 60: Plan view showing the topographic surface and the database used for this mineral resource estimate

14.3 Resource estimation procedures (Methodology)

The Mineral Resource detailed in this report was prepared using Genesis software. The creation of the mineral intervals and geological interpretation on section and plan of the mineralized bodies of the deposits was done for the construction of the masse mineralized envelopes and grade estimation. The interpretation was first completed on sections to define mineralised vertical projection contours called prisms in Genesis software using Ag, Co and Ni assays and based on observed mineralised drill core samples.

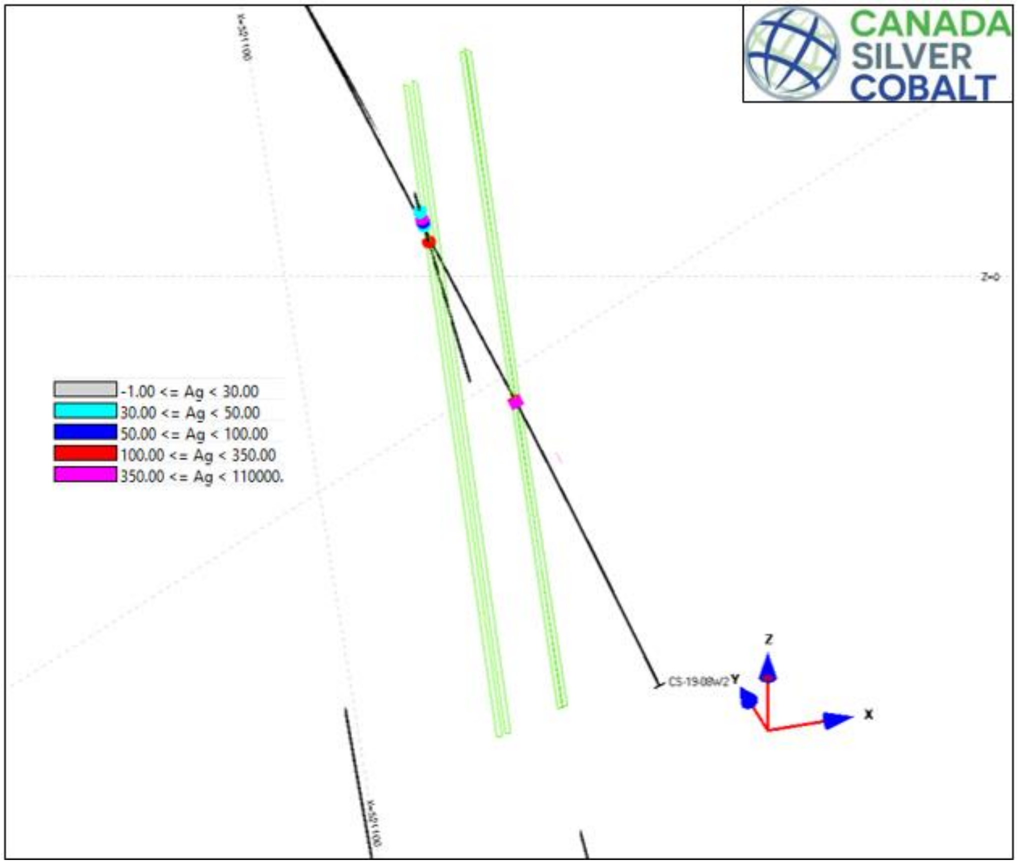


Figure 61: Inclined section showing the defined mineralised prisms defined on sections

Two passes were used for the deposit were estimated using inverse square distance methodology. For each pass, the search ellipsoids used followed the geological interpretation trends.

14.4 Geologic interpretation

The recent drilling program show the presence of massive mineralized structures with native silver and cobalt arsenides within the medium- to coarse-grained diabase. Significantly, these drill holes confirmed the grassroots discovery of a classic Northern Ontario Silver-Cobalt District-style vein shoot in this heavily under-explored part of the Nipissing diabase.

The geological model is built for sub-vertical structures (vein style mineralisation) hosting silver-cobalt mineralisation along a NW-striking and SW-dipping plane at a vertical depth of approximately 400 meters from the surface. In addition to the log interpretations, the downhole camera inspection has been successful and allows for the geometric characterisation of the visible massive silver vein at hole CA1108.

Interpretation was initially made from cross-sections and then completed in Genesis software where selections of mineralization intervals on cross-sections and plan views were combined to generate 3D wireframes. The wireframes were created by GoldMinds and are generally snapped to mineralized zones intercepts. A minimum horizontal width of 1.3 m was used for the creation of the domains to produce valid solids.

The deposit is open to the north-west and west along strike, as well as down-dip, indicating significant exploration upside and drill-ready targets. Drilling completed to date has tested the main zone, the NW strike extensions are still to be drilled. The company is currently planning an extensional drilling program to further grow the resource base and drill test some of other high-priority targets.

14.5 Specific gravity

The specific gravity is used to calculate tonnage from the estimated volumes in the resource-grade block model. The mineralisation at Robinson zone occurs mainly in vein systems within the Nipissing diabase.

A fixed density of 3.4 t/m^3 was used to convert volumes into tonnage. This density reflects the typical mineralized interval composed mainly by diabase.

It is recommended to carry specific gravity measurement on fresh core during the next drill program using the standard water immersion method. Complete intervals of core pieces with corresponding assay tags (intervals) should be measured for a few select holes in order to allow additional reliable analysis and validation of the specific gravity.

14.6 Compositing

Block model grade interpolation was conducted on composited assay data in order to minimize any bias introduced by varying sample length. The proposed block size was taken into consideration for the selected composite length.

A composite length of 0.5 m has been selected to reflect the average sample length and the drilling sample length of the recent drilling program. Compositing is conducted from the start of each mineralized intercept of drill holes or channels, drift data. The last composite kept at the end of the mineralized intercept has a minimum length of 0.1 m. The assays and the composite grades were not capped (Figure 63).

All intervals within the mineralized zones that are not assayed were given a value of zero during the compositing routine.

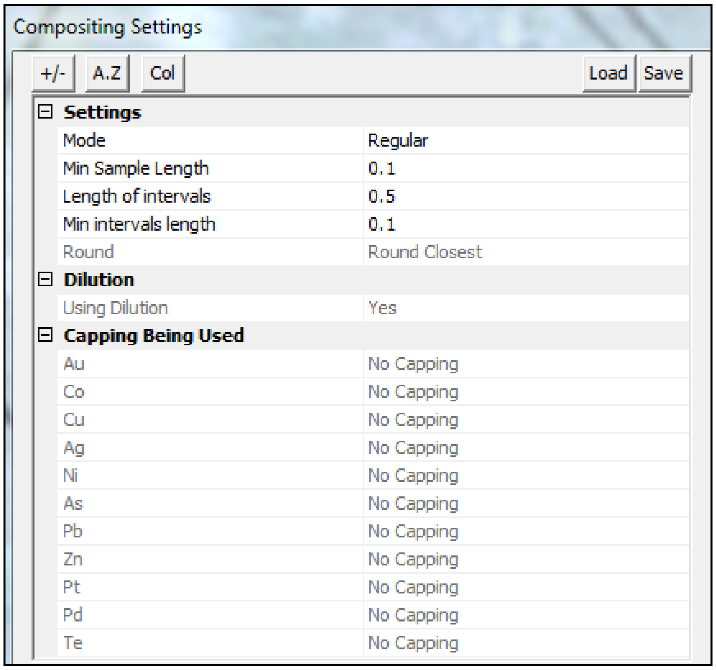


Figure 62: Composite settings

14.6.1 Capping

The blocks were interpolated from equal-length composites calculated from the mineralized intervals. Prior to compositing, high-grade assays were not capped. The assays results using for the mineral estimation correspond mainly to massive silver-cobalt filling fractures. These assays are not considered as outliers at this stage and results are reproducible.

14.6.2 Statistical analysis

The assay values of the Castle East Robinson Zone were exported for statistical analysis. The author compiled and reviewed the basic statistics of the silver-cobalt mineralisation and these statistics are shown in the following figures below (Figure 63 and Figure 64).

The search ellipsoid orientation and dimensions were determined based on the geologist's interpretations and the downhole camera inspection of the mineralised zones. These mineralised intervals are mainly controlled by the vein orientation.

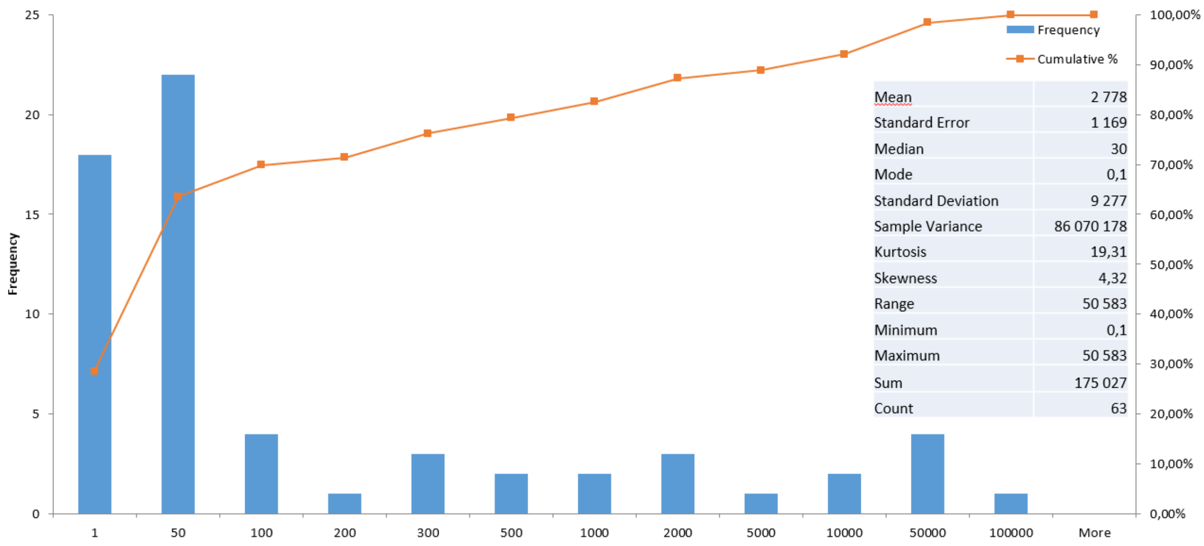


Figure 63: Histogram showing all assays Ag g/t at Robinson zone

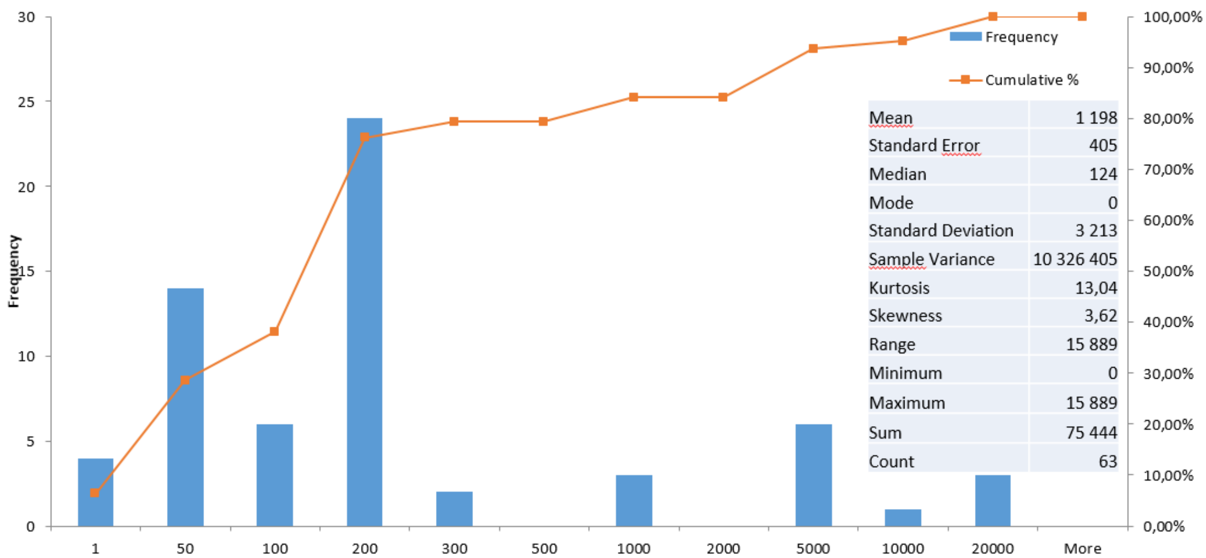


Figure 64: Histogram showing all assays Co g/t at Robinson zone

14.7 Block model

14.7.1 Envelopes

A total of three mineralized envelopes were created by connecting the defined mineralized prisms (polygon interpretation) on the sections. The modelling of envelopes relied on data available in the compiled database. The mineralised envelopes were created using only the last diamond drill holes (CS-19-08W1 to W4; CS-19-20. CS-19-21; CS-20-22 and CS-20-23) and the historical hole CA1108.

The geological and mineralization wireframes were constructed using Genesis©, a modelling and mineral estimation software. The following figure (Figure 65) presents the location and shapes of the envelopes used for block modelling.

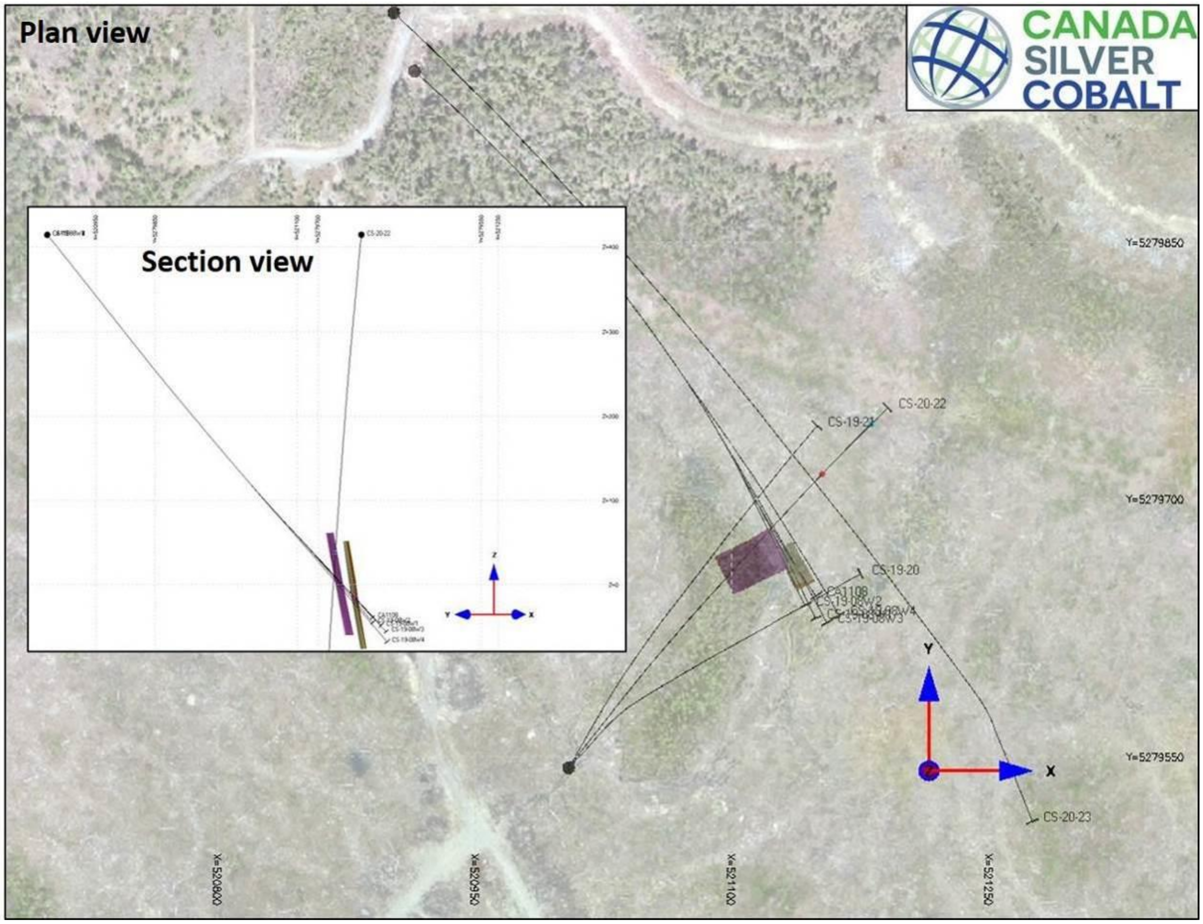


Figure 65: The mineralised envelopes at the Robinson zone

14.7.2 Block model parameters

The envelopes have been filled by regular blocks (1mE x 1mN x 1mZ) and only composites within the envelopes have been used to estimate the block grades.

The origin of the block model is the lower left corner of the mineralized envelopes. The block size has been defined to respect complex geometry of envelopes (Figure 66).

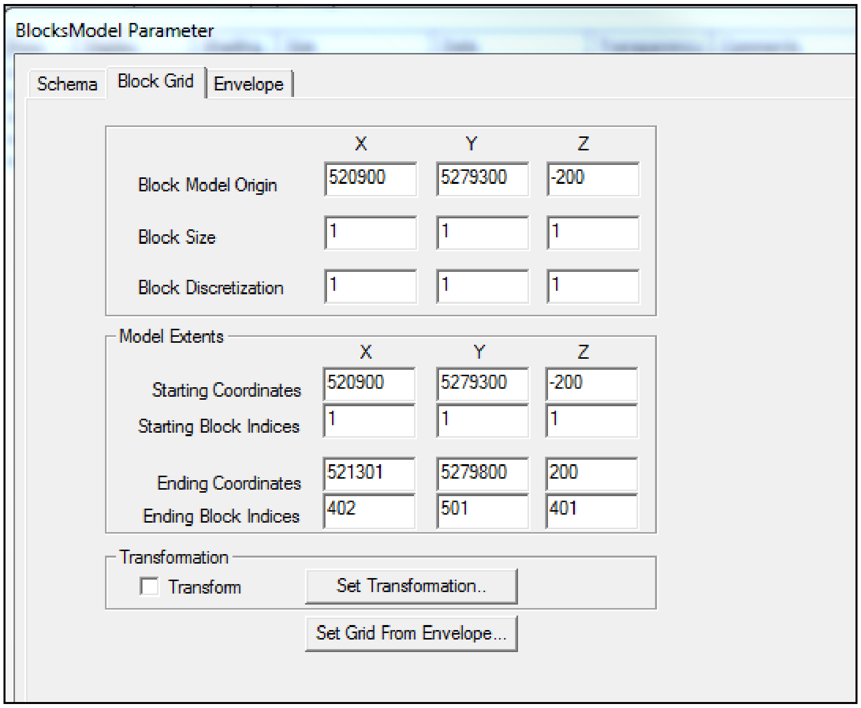


Figure 66: Block grid parameters

14.7.3 **Search ellipse**

Search ellipsoids were used to select the composites (point data) used in the estimation of the block grade. The following table (Table 25) presents the search ellipsoids with their axis length and orientation. The median is the short axis, the major is the long axis and the minor is the intermediate axis. For the vein style mineralization, ellipsoids have the long axis oriented in the subvertical direction, similar to observations in the field (using the downhole camera) and the drill core.

Table 25: Search ellipsoid list for Castle East Robinson zone

Name	Show	Color	Shading	Date	Transparency	Azimuth	Dip	Spin	Azimuth2	Major	Median	Minor
Zone2a_pass2	Invisible		Gouraud	23-04-2020 11:29	None	65	0	-10	0	80	20	80
Zone2a_pass1	Visible		Gouraud	23-04-2020 11:29	None	65	0	-10	0	40	10	40
Zone1b_pass2	Invisible		Gouraud	23-04-2020 11:21	None	60	0	-10	0	80	20	80
Zone1b_pass1	Invisible		Gouraud	23-04-2020 11:21	None	60	0	-10	0	40	10	40
Zone1a_pass1	Invisible		Gouraud	22-04-2020 22:02	None	74	0	-10	0	40	5	40
Zone1a_pass2	Invisible		Gouraud	22-04-2020 21:59	None	74	0	-10	0	80	10	80

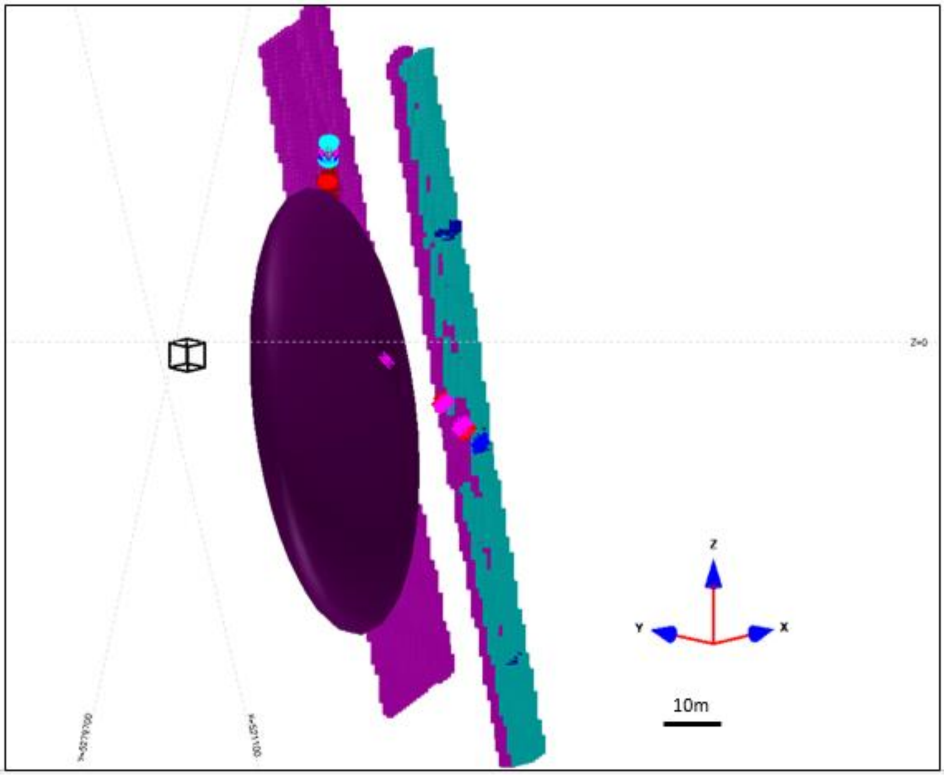


Figure 67: The ellipse orientation

14.7.4 Estimation parameters

The mineral estimation was realised using drill results obtained from historical (2011 one hole) to the recent 2019 drill program and wedges. The mineral estimation using inverse square distance methodology applying two passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids were used to select the composites (point data) and followed the geological interpretation trends.

Table 26, shows the minimum composites, maximum composites and composites per drill hole used. For the first pass, the number of composites was limited to twelve (12) with a minimum of three (3) with a maximum of two (2) composites from the same hole (Table 26). For the second pass, the number of composites was limited to twelve (12) with a minimum of two (2), (Table 26).

Table 26: Two pass estimation composite parameters

	Minimum Composites	Maximum Composites	Composites per drillhole
First Pass	3	12	1
Second Pass	2	12	n/a

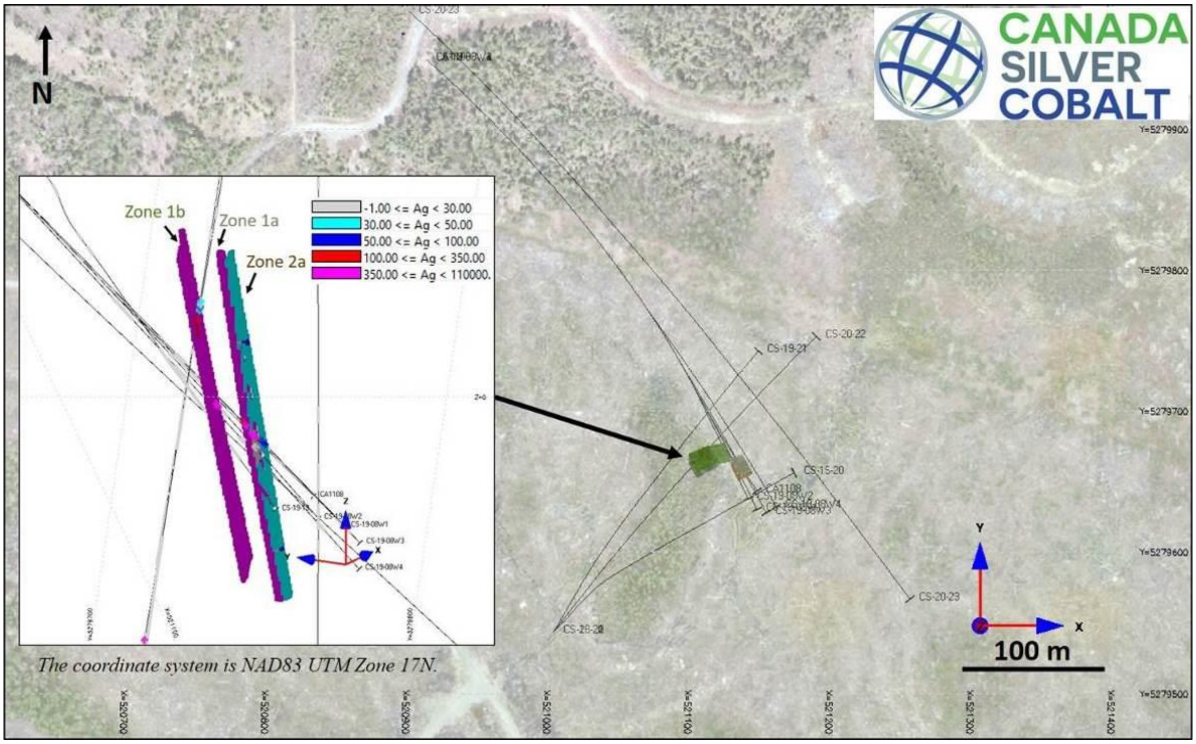


Figure 68: Section view to the east of block models coded by Ag g/t

14.8 Resource categories

The following definitions were applied for the classification of the presented mineral resource.

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

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

<u>Measured Mineral Resources:</u>

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

<u>Indicated Mineral Resources</u>

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

Inferred Mineral Resources:

"An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops. trenches, pits, workings and drill holes."

14.9 Cut-off grade definition

14.9.1 **Cut-off grade**

The mineral resource reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that accounts for extraction scenarios and processing recoveries.

After the validation of the mineral resource model and the grade distribution, the author discloses that a cut-off grade of $125 USD (258 g/t AgEq) is appropriate for the underground extraction considering the price in the Table 27.

Table 27: The price used for the calculation of AgEq in USD

Element	Ag [oz]	Co [ton]	Cu [ton]	Ni [ton]	Pb [ton]	Zn [ton]
USD	$15	$30,000	$5,150	$12,327	$1,650	$1,925

$$AgEq = \frac{\left(\frac{Ag\frac{g}{t}\times 15\frac{USD}{oz}}{31.103\frac{g}{oz}} + Co\frac{g}{t}\times 0.03\frac{USD}{g} + Cu\frac{g}{t}\times 0.00515\frac{USD}{g} + Ni\frac{g}{t}\times 0.012\frac{USD}{g} + Pb\frac{g}{t}\times 0.016\frac{USD}{g} + Zn\frac{g}{t}\times 0.00192\frac{USD}{g}\right)}{\frac{15USD}{31.103g}}$$

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

14.9.2 Mining and OPEX

From the results we know up to now, the minimum width of the mineralized envelopes is 1.3 meter for a maximum depth of 490 meters. With those parameters, a future mine would have a ramp from surface instead of a shaft.

If the future depth is deeper and open below 490 meters, the idea of a shaft could be reconsidered.

Since there could be only a main ramp for now, the mining operation would be trackless and the ore and waste would be hauled from underground to surface by mine hauling trucks or scoop tram type of equipment. A ventilation raise would be developed that would be used also as escape-way. The mining method could be cut-and-fill or open stope but we will need more details in the future on the width (min. and max.) of the different envelopes. At the present time no costs are incurred on a backfilling method.

As an example, a future mine with 1,250 metric tonnes (m.t.) per day process plant could have these kinds of costs:

- Waste development cost, 3.00$US per m.t. processed.
- Mineralized material production cost (includes drill, blast, muck, support, ventilation and heating, services, power, all manpower, haulage and development cost in ore: 55.00$US per m.t. processed.
- Mineralized material processed (includes crushing, process, power, etc.) , 40.00$US per m.t. processed
- Refiner cost, 10.00$US per m.t. processed.
- Administration and Environmental, 6.00$US per m.t. processed
- Management fees (around 10%), 11.00$US per m.t. processed for a total of 125$US per m.t. processed.

All major and permanent development done will be part of the Capex amount.

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

14.10 Resource statement

The mineral resource estimated using the last holes drilled from the surface (CS-19-08W1 to W4; CS-19-20. CS-19-21; CS-20-22 and CS-20-23) and one historical drill hole (CA1108). The maximum depth of the mineralized envelopes is around Z = -73 m (around 490 metres from the surface).

The envelopes are extended from around 350m to 490m from the surface. This resource estimate was independently prepared by GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and is dated May 28, 2020 (Table 28).

Table 28: Mineral resource estimate at Castle East property using a cut-off grade of 258 AgEq g/t

Inferred mineral resource	Ag g/t	Co g/t	Cu g/t	Ni g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t	Ag Eq g/t	Tonnes	Ag Oz.	Ag Eq Oz.
Zone01a	7,960	946	349	790	16	12	8,042	8,100	2,073,000	2,094,200
Zone01b	8,843	2,308	325	336	30	52	8,998	19,300	5,487,200	5,583,200
Zone02a	38	5,673	2,101	453	118	108	426	5,500	6,800	75,300
Total Inferred Mineral Resource	**7 149**	**2 537**	**628**	**467**	**41**	**52**	**7 325**	**32 900**	**7 567 000**	**7 752 700**

Notes:

1. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, market or other relevant issues. The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources are uncertain in nature and there has not been sufficient work to define these inferred resources as indicated or measured resources.
2. The database used for this mineral estimate includes drill results obtained from historical (2011 one hole) to the recent 2019 drill program and wedges from the 2011 diamond drill hole.
3. Mineral Resource is reported with mineable shape cut-off grade equivalent to 125$USD (258 g/t AgEq) including mining, shipping and smelting cost with recovery of 95%. The high-grade value of the mineral resources makes them direct shipping. Not all zones (mineable shapes) are above economic cut-off grade and zone 02b is a must-take material. The assay results are not capped as they are not considered as outliers at this stage and results are reproducible.
4. The geological interpretation of the mineralized zones is based on lithology and the mineralized intervals intersected by drill holes. The use of the borehole inspection camera provided a valuable geometric characterization of the mineralized intervals.
5. The mineral resource presented here was estimated with a block size of 1mE x 1mN x 1mZ.
6. The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites of 0.5m calculated from the mineralized intervals.
7. The minimum horizontal width of the mineralized envelopes includes dilution and is 1.3m.
8. The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance to the square methodology utilizing two passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids following the geological interpretation trends were used.
9. The Mineral Resource has been classified under the guidelines of the *CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. Definitions and Guidelines* prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions in 2019 and adopted by CIM Council (2020), and procedures for classifying the reported Mineral Resources were undertaken within the context of the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101.
10. To convert volume to tonnage a specific gravity of 3.4 tonnes per cubic metre was used. Results are presented in-situ without mining dilution.
11. This mineral resource estimate is dated May 28, 2020. Tonnages and Oz AgEq in the table above are rounded to nearest hundred. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

The Company will continue to advance, explore and de-risk the project with further engineering (metallurgical. mining) and environmental study & social community relation with locals and First Nations.

In this technical report we statement the last mineral resource estimate (press release May 28th 2020), (Table 30). The geological model is built for sub-vertical structures (vein style mineralisation) hosting silver-cobalt mineralisation along a NW-striking and SW-dipping plane at a vertical depth of approximately 400 meters from the surface.

The mineral resource reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that accounts for extraction scenarios and processing recoveries (Table 29).

Table 29 : The price used for the calculation of AgEq in USD

Element	Ag [oz]	Co [ton]	Cu [ton]	Ni [ton]	Pb [ton]	Zn [ton]
USD	$15	$30,000	$5,150	$12,327	$1,650	$1,925

$$AgEq = \frac{\left(\frac{Ag\frac{g}{t} \times 15\frac{USD}{oz}}{31.103\frac{g}{oz}} + Co\frac{g}{t} \times 0.03\frac{USD}{g} + Cu\frac{g}{t} \times 0.00515\frac{USD}{g} + Ni\frac{g}{t} \times 0.012\frac{USD}{g} + Pb\frac{g}{t} \times 0.016\frac{USD}{g} + Zn\frac{g}{t} \times 0.00192\frac{USD}{g} \right)}{\frac{15USD}{31.103g}}$$

Table 30 : Mineral resource estimate using a cut-off grade of 258 AgEq g/t

Inferred mineral resource	Ag g/t	Co g/t	Cu g/t	Ni g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t	Ag Eq g/t	Tonnes	Ag Oz.	Ag Eq Oz.
Zone01a	7,960	946	349	790	16	12	8,042	8,100	2,073,000	2,094,200
Zone01b	8,843	2,308	325	336	30	52	8,998	19,300	5,487,200	5,583,200
Zone02a	38	5,673	2,101	453	118	108	426	5,500	6,800	75,300
Total Inferred Mineral Resource	**7 149**	**2 537**	**628**	**467**	**41**	**52**	**7 325**	**32 900**	**7 567 000**	**7 752 700**

<u>Notes:</u>

12. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, market or other relevant issues. The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources are uncertain in nature and there has not been sufficient work to define these inferred resources as indicated or measured resources.
13. The database used for this mineral estimate includes drill results obtained from historical (2011 one hole) to the recent 2019 drill program and wedges from the 2011 diamond drill hole.
14. Mineral Resource is reported with mineable shape cut-off grade equivalent to 125$USD (258 g/t AgEq) including mining, shipping and smelting cost with recovery of 95%. The high-grade value of the mineral resources makes them direct shipping. Not all zones (mineable shapes) are above economic cut-off grade and zone 02b is a must-take material. The assay results are not capped as they are not considered as outliers at this stage and results are reproducible.
15. The geological interpretation of the mineralized zones is based on lithology and the mineralized intervals intersected by drill holes. The use of the borehole inspection camera provided a valuable geometric characterization of the mineralized intervals.
16. The mineral resource presented here was estimated with a block size of 1mE x 1mN x 1mZ.
17. The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites of 0.5m calculated from the mineralized intervals.
18. The minimum horizontal width of the mineralized envelopes includes dilution and is 1.3m.

19. The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance to the square methodology utilizing two passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids following the geological interpretation trends were used.
20. The Mineral Resource has been classified under the guidelines of the *CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. Definitions and Guidelines* prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions in 2019 and adopted by CIM Council (2020), and procedures for classifying the reported Mineral Resources were undertaken within the context of the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101.
21. To convert volume to tonnage a specific gravity of 3.4 tonnes per cubic metre was used. Results are presented in-situ without mining dilution.
22. This mineral resource estimate is dated May 28, 2020. Tonnages and Oz AgEq in the table above are rounded to nearest hundred. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

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

The deposit is open to the north-west and west along strike, as well as down-dip, indicating significant exploration upside and drill-ready targets. Drilling completed to date has tested the main zone and the NW strike extensions. The company is currently working on the compilation of the drilling data to update the mineral resource and drill test some of other high-priority targets.

The Company will continue to advance, explore and de-risk the project with further engineering (metallurgical. mining) and environmental study & social community relation with locals and First Nations.

15 Environmental studies, permitting, and social or community impact (Item 20)

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

16 Adjacent properties (Item 23)

Following information of this subsection are collected from the Mining Lands Administration System (MLAS), Ontario government's title management system, on May 12, 2020.

There are different properties directly adjacent to CCW property and located in a radius of about 25 km. Those can be visualized on Figure 69.

On the west side of the property, a claim is owned by private individuals and companies such as Sherry Lynn Swain, and a claim divided between Fred Ross Swain (17%), Glenn Walter Bray (27%), Margaret Kaye Montgomery (7%), Sharon Adelia Cotton (20%), Randsburg International Gold Corp. (14%), and W. Johnson Mining & Oil Field Services Ltd. (15%).

To the North of the property we have the claims of Grid Metals corp., FNX Mining Company Inc., Alamos Gold Inc., Canadian Gold Miner corp., Carmax Mining corp., and Alexandria Minerals Corporation.

To the east, we found the claims of Jonathan Paul Camilleri, Glen Robert Shalton and Yvan Denis Veronneau, and Michael Steven Newcsok are registered as owners of different claims.

To the South of the property localed claims registered under the name of Baselode Energy corp., IMetal Resources Inc., iCobalt Rusty Lake Cobalt Inc., and John Gregory Brady.

Closer to the center, near the CCW property, some mining claims are owned by Kelly James Malcolm, and a company registered as 2650076 Ontario Inc.. Battery Mineral Resources controls a large land package over areas east, south and west of CCW ground.

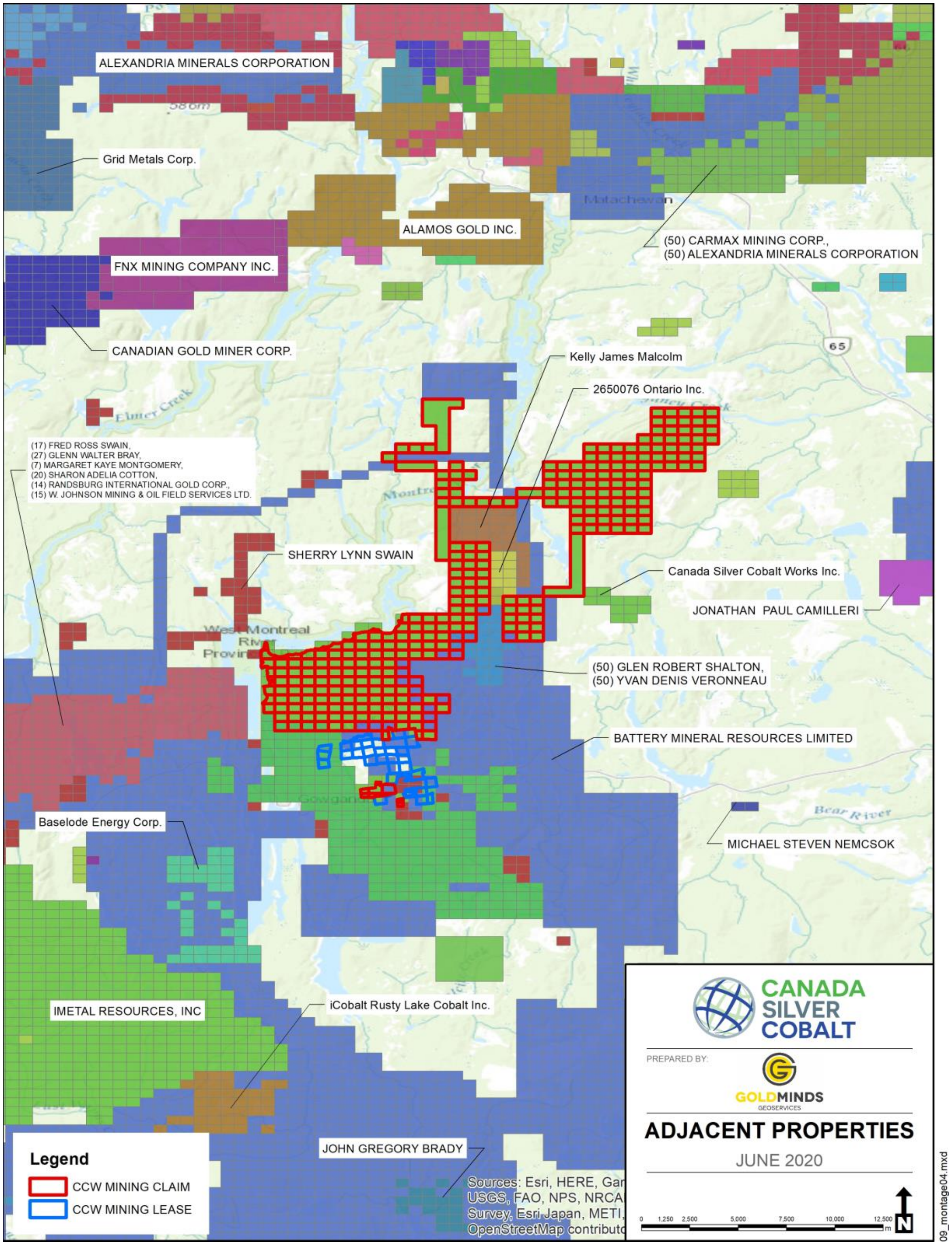


Figure 69: Map of adjacent properties

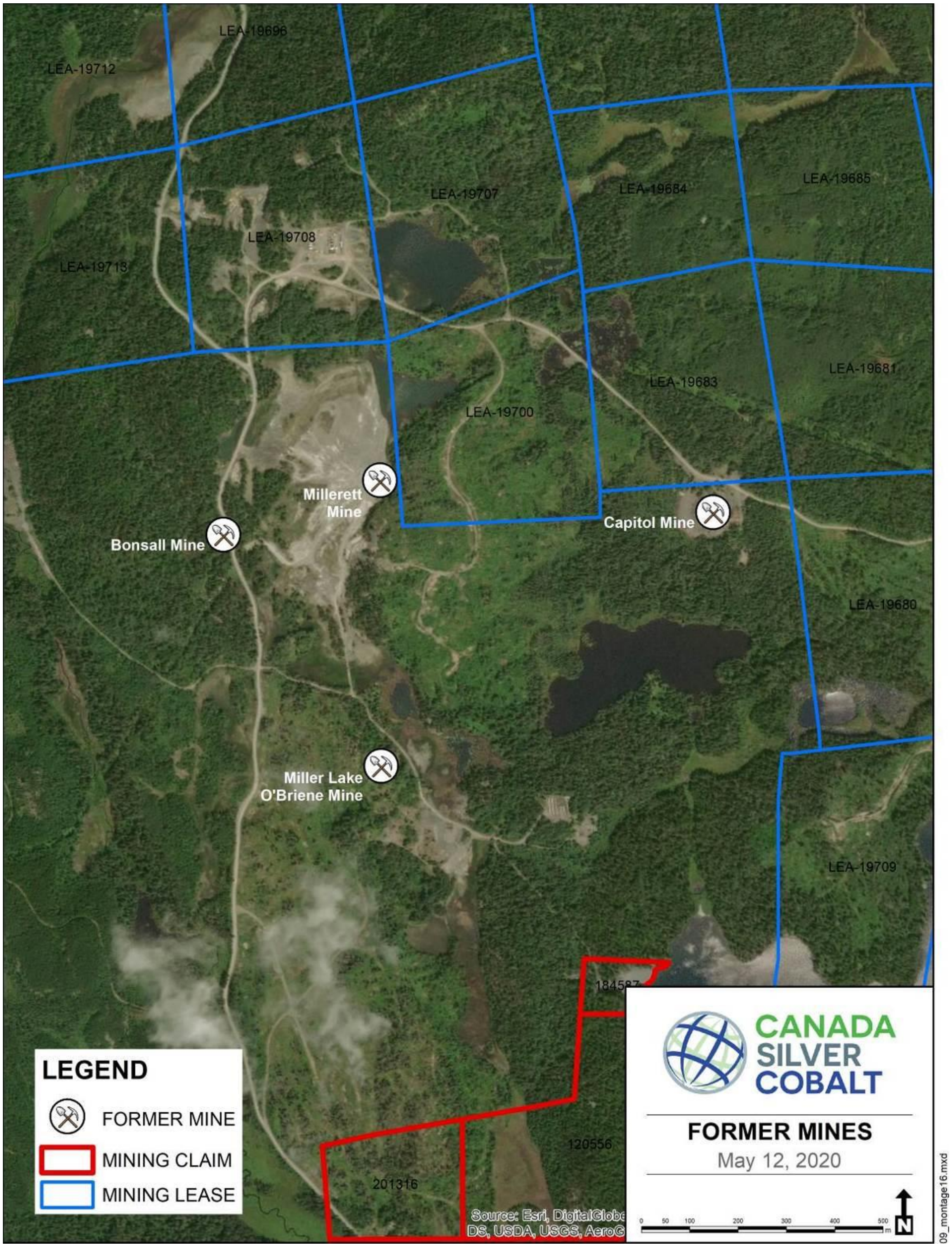


Figure 70: Location of the some old mines related to CCW property

This chapter describes properties adjacent to the group of claims owned by CCW (McIlwaine 1978) and history of various property around (Figure 70).

The information that follows on the adjacent properties has not been verified by the Qualified Persons and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

This report presents the information on CCW property and may not reflect the most up to date information of adjacent properties from other owners and can be used as indicative but not as formal NI 43-101 statement on the other properties.

- **Bonsall Mine**

The Bonsall property was among the earliest operated at Gowganda. The Bonsall Mine property was operated by Siscoe Metals of Ontario Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of United Siscoe Mines Limited (Table 31). In 1969, the property in Haultain Township was composed of seven surveyed claims numbered RSC82 to RSC87 and RSC95. These surveyed claims included the old Bonsall and Millerett mines. To the north, west and southwest was a block of 33 un-surveyed claims, 18 of which were in Nicol Township.

The first work was done on claims 82 and 83, on veins carrying native silver discovered by Percy Bonsall in 1908. Most of the silver and smaltite showed in a narrow vein, averaging about 0.02 m (one inch), with an azimuth of 340, which was traced for 30 m (100 feet) by trenching. The surface of the vein was much oxidized, showing crystallized silver in black, with cobalt and nickel decomposition products.

Table 31 : Bonsalle Mine production

Year	Ore and concentrate (Tons shipped)	Silver Ounces
1910	4	7,840
1920	13	2,566
1967	4,193	131,450
1968	5,904	114,527
Total	**10,114**	**256,383**

- **Millerett Mine**

The property is mainly underlain by Early Precambrian mafic volcanic rocks, conglomerate and feldspathic greywacke of the Gowganda Formation. Intruding these older rocks was the Nipissing Diabase with the upper contact of the Miller Lake basin crossing the claim. According to Sergiades (1968) there were two known principal veins; the main vein was striking northwest and was in the conglomerate, and No. 7 was striking east in the diabase.

The veins were calcite and were about 5 cm (2 inches) wide with "five leaflets" of silver which impregnated the host rock for a distance of up to 60 cm (2 feet) from the veins. After silver was discovered in 1908, development started the following year. An adit was driven 77 m (253 feet) for development of the main vein. From this adit, a crosscut was driven west for 46 m (150 feet). No.1

shaft was put down 25 m (83 feet) with a level at 21 m (70 feet) which was driven 88 m (290 feet) to the southwest and 46 m (150 feet) to the northeast. In 1914 and 1915, No. 10 shaft was sunk for 39 m (127 feet) in the southcentral part of the claim with levels established at 18 m (60 feet) and 39 m (127 feet).

Table 32, shows the production figures of the Millerett Mine held in 1969 by United Siscoe Mines Ltd (Sergiades, 1968).

Table 32: Millerett Mine production

Year	Ore and concentrate (Tons shipped)	Cobalt (Pounds)	Silver (Ounces)
1910	347	5,000	322,000
1911	53	-	130,687
1912	192	-	159,135
Total	**592**	**5,000**	**611,822**

- **Capitol Mine**

In 1908 a strong, mineralized north-south vein, carrying iron-cobalt-nickel arsenides, was discovered and exposed by trenching. A shaft was sunk 13 m (44 feet) on the vein at a point where the width was 0.3 m (12 inches). At a depth of 9 m (30 feet), there were several veins exposed in a width of 0.38 m (15 inches). To explore the property, the Capitol management proposed to sink a shaft into the underlying diabase sill. The shaft, located 18 m (60 feet) west of the vein, passed through 33 m (110 feet) of sediments of the Cobalt series which overlaid Keewatin greenstone. At a depth of 250 m (819 feet), where sinking was discontinued, the formation was Keewatin greenstone. At the 244 m (800 feet) level, crosscuts 83 m (273 feet) east and 55 m (182 feet) west were made. Further work, by diamond-drilling from this horizon, located the contact with the sill diabase sill at 316 m (1,039 feet) from the surface (Burrows 1926).

In an amalgamation of Capitol Silver Mines Limited and Trethewey Silver Cobalt Mines Limited, the new company of Castle-Trethewey Mines Limited was formed in 1929. Operations closed in 1931 but attempts to operate the mine were renewed in 1948 when work was commenced in the Capitol workings. The property was taken over in 1959 by McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited. The mine was closed because of a lack of ore in 1966. In 1967 United Siscoe Mines Limited took a long-term lease on all of McIntyre's Gowganda area property with the idea of re-examining the old workings for additional ore. This was met with success as the Siscoe Annual Report indicated that 55 percent of the 1969 production came from the Capitol workings which were connected through underground development to the Siscoe No.6 shaft area.

Table 33, shows the production figures of the Capitol Mine held in 1969 by McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd and leased to United Siscoe Mines Ltd (Sergiades, 1968).

Table 33: Capitol Mine production

Year	Ore and concentrate (Tons shipped)	Cobalt (Pounds)	Silver (Ounces)	Nickel (Pounds)
1951	180	14,894	480,214	-
1952	258	12,181	731,172	-
1953	455	25,638	1,011,730	-
1954	794	29,637	992,017	-
1955	638	24,450	775,663	-
1956	513	31,362	885,845	4,657
1957	491	20,569	657,403	4,638
1958	547	22,055	684,005	3,667
1959	563	27,303	1,026,218	5,312
1960	643	-	1,419,258	-
1961	500	-	1,008,669	-
1962	640	-	879,052	-
1964	1,701	-	217,410	-
1966	-	-	-	-
Total	**7,923**	**209,474**	**10,837,181**	**18,826**

- **Miller Lake O'Brien Mine**

In 1969, the property of United Siscoe Mines Limited was operated by Siscoe Metals of Ontario Limited which in 1972 was a wholly owned subsidiary of United Siscoe. The company's property was composed of three blocks of claims. The first group was a block of seven surveyed claims numbered RSC88 to RSC94, on which the famous Miller Lake O'Brien mine was located. The second was the O'Connell Group of un-surveyed claims. Finally, the Roy-Ten Group was part of a block which overlapped into Haultain Township.

In 1909, the property was held by the Miller Lake Mining Company and finally in 1910 was taken over by the M.J. O'Brien interests. Later in that year, Clifford Sifton bought a one-third interest in the mine for $312,000 which was what O'Brien paid for it (Young and Young 1967). A few months prior to the first ore shipment in 1910, Sifton relinquished his interest in the mine for $310,000 and in so doing lost a great deal of money (Young and Young 1967).

The property was kept in production until 1939. Leasing operations were carried on from 1940 to 1944 (Sergiades, 1968). In 1945 the property was taken over by Siscoe Metals of Ontario Limited and continuous production was maintained. Since taking over the property, Siscoe Metals of Ontario Limited kept up a continuing and intensive program of exploration and to a very large degree this met with success as they kept production up close to 1,000,000 ounces every year since 1954.

Table 34, shows the production figures of the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine (Sergiades, 1968 and ODM Statistics).

Table 34: Miller Lake O'Brien Mine production

Year	Ore & concentrate (Tons shipped)	Cobalt (Pounds)	Silver (Ounces)	Nickel (Pounds)	Copper (Pounds)
1910	31	-	91,730		
1911	135	-	338,000		
1912	112	-	354,252		
1913	167	-	469,923		
1914	114	-	369,544		
1915	110		242,229		
1916	171		360,670		
1917	350		1,050,149		
1918	160	26,994	631,671		
1919	184	27,404	708,872		
1920	115	14,982	376,417		
1921	103	9,187	224,340		
1922	76	6,948	130,553		
1923	24	2,199	12,844		
1924	26	2,154	50,021		
1925	150	7,226	347,909		
1926	33	3,007	70,764		
1927	260	15,768	588,216		
1928	285	26,303	876,461		
1929	359	35,880	1,197,634		
1930	358	52,005	1,188,390		
1931	350	38,411	1,289,742		
1932	530	72,081	1,374,660		
1933	366	40,729	1,244,812		
1934	270	32,273	1,039,565		
1935	214	20,818	800,669		
1936	234	24,241	637,411		
1937	201	20,818	521,633		
1938	196	15,457	501,821		
1939	200	19,185	498,043		
1942	69	7,194	191,526		
1943	60	5,205	172,693		
1944	71	9,000	250,676		
1945	11	1,185	44,585		
1947	-	-	94,301		
1948	507	-	183,163		

Year	Ore & concentrate (Tons shipped)	Cobalt (Pounds)	Silver (Ounces)	Nickel (Pounds)	Copper (Pounds)
1949	723	6,000	626,254		
1950	1,182	18,470	836,047		
1951	1,247	23,115	879,506		
1952	1,454	20,369	1,047,037		
1953	871	13,400	640,100		
1954	1,542	17,500	1,097,563		
1955	1,073	24,917	1,039,162		
1956	787	17,036	722,236		
1957	963	17,040	903,177	2,997	19,610
1958-69	10,230	90,729	14,412,865	10,251	53,276
Total	**22,471**	**785,700**	**40,736,585**	**13,248**	**72,886**

17 Other relevant data and information (Item 24)

Castle Silver Mines accomplished significant rehabilitation and protection of the site. Fences have been installed around all the portal of the mine adit entrance and also the openings discovered while working have now been fenced with Frost fencing. CCW backfilled shaft 1 (on a staked claim), and endeavoured to re-slope waste rock piles where stopes were too steep to be safe.

As part of the advanced exploration permit of CCW, rehabilitation of underground workings was undertaken before starting the underground sampling and drilling program on the first level to ensure safety for all workers underground. All work has been done to meet the Ministry of Labour guidelines and regulations.

No adverse protests or objections to the mine development have been observed at Castle East Robinson zone. The local population expressed their confidence in the project, as it is expected that new jobs will be created in this region.

18 Interpretation and conclusions (Item 25)

The objective of the mandate assigned to GoldMinds Geoservices was to produce a technical report update for the Castle East project at Robinson zone using the recent drilling program 2020/2021.

Related to delays experience as result of the COVID-19 the compilation of the drilling data base is postponed. Around 1644 assays still pending at the laboratory.

After the compilation of the drilling data from the current drilling program CCW will proceed to accomplish an updated mineral resource estimate on the Robinson property.

The mineral resource update will be realised by GoldMinds Geoservices and will concludes the following:

- The validation of the current drilling program for use in mineral resource estimation.
- The geological interpretation of the mineralized zones and their extension.
- The 3D modeling of the mineralised veins.

The important risks, potential impacts that might affect the economic outcome of the Project are as follow:

- Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability;
- Inaccurate density, that may affect the tonnage estimate;
- The tonnage and the grade of the reported inferred resource in this report are uncertain in nature. There has been insufficient exploration work to define these resources as measured or indicated and it is also uncertain whether further exploration would result in upgrading any of the inferred resource to measured or indicated category;
- The possibility to transfer a portion of the mineral resource to mineral reserve if a study demonstrates that the resource is economically viable;
- The mineral resource estimates are undiluted and in-situ;
- No metallurgical tests were done on the Robinson Zone;
- Existing infrastructures, the issuer may take into account the time and cost for infrastructure development (Roads, electric hydro line, Etc.);
- Communication with local community and the Ministry of Northern Development & Mines of Ontario's to obtain authorizations for future works.

The author has taken all possible actions to ensure that the mineral resource statements are accurate. The author is not aware of any external factors or risks that may affect the mining project (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, change in government regulations, etc.). Significant opportunities that could improve the economics; timing and permitting of the Project. Further information and evaluation are required before these opportunities can be included in the project economics.

19 Recommendations (Item 26)

GoldMinds Geoservices recommends to CCW an exploration diamond drilling program at the western part of the property to cover the unexplored zones. A small drilling program was also recommended by GoldMinds close from the mine entrance targeting more gold.

GoldMinds Geoservices also recommends a trenching program and surface exploration mainly in the area with gold potential.

In addition to the exploration program GMG recommends geotechnical drillholes at CCW property and the following table shows the recommended works.

Table 35 : Estimation of the exploration program at CCW property

Recommended works	All included cost
Surface diamond drill (2500 meters) at 150 per meter	375,000
Collar survey/density measurement	25,000
Metallurgical test works	50,000
Geotechnical holes (5 drillholes)	100,000
Trenching program and surface exploration works	250,000
Total	**800,000**

- The author suggests specific gravity measurement on the whole core sample length, ideally the whole core and match the from-to of the analysis for at least 5 holes of the next diamond drilling program which should allow conversion an adequate estimation of tonnage.
- A topographic survey on all the property is highly recommended.
- Due to the difference in the character of ore from one mine to another in the Cobalt Camp, metallurgical tests will be required for this site-specific mineralisation at the Robinson zone.
- A hydrogeological study is recommended to reduce risks associated with ground water and better define the water management strategy.
- A geotechnical data collection program is recommended to include more parameters (fractures, joints, shearing, roughness, weathering, alteration, etc).

The author is of the opinion that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and believe that the estimated budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of contemplated activities.

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