GEOLOGICA
GROUPE-CONSEIL

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF MONIQUE PROPERTY

Abitibi Greenstone Belt
Quebec, Canada

Val-d'Or, Quebec
October 18, 2019
Effective date : July 25, 2019

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P.Geo., OGQ (#227), FGAC
Daniel Gaudreault, Eng., OIQ (# 39834)
Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.

Claude Duplessis, P. Eng.
Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo, Ph. D.
Goldminds Geoservices

SIGNATURE – GEOLOGICA GROUPE-CONSEIL INC.

GEOLOGICA
GROUPE-CONSEIL

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF MONIQUE PROPERTY

Prepared for

MONARCH GOLD

68 Avenue de la Gare, Office 205
Saint-Sauveur, Quebec
Canada J0R 1R0

PROBE
METALS INC

56 Temperance Street, Suite 1000
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3V5
Tel: 416 777-6703

Signed in Val-d'Or, October 18, 2019
Effective Date: July 25, 2019

"Signed and sealed original on file"

_____
Alain-Jean Beauregard, P.Geo., OGQ (#227), FGAC

"Signed and sealed original on file"

_____
Daniel Gaudreault, Eng., OIQ (# 39834)

SIGNATURE – GOLDMINDS GEOSERVICES

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT OF MONIQUE PROPERTY

Prepared for

68 Avenue de la Gare, Office 205
Saint-Sauveur, Quebec
Canada J0R 1R0

56 Temperance Street, Suite 1000
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3V5
Tel: 416 777-6703

Signed in Val-d'Or, October 18, 2019
Effective Date: July 25, 2019

"Signed and sealed original on file"

_____
Claude Duplessis, P. Eng., OIQ #45523

"Signed and sealed original on file"

_____
Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo., OGQ #1792

Certificate of Qualification (Alain-Jean Beauregard)

1. I, Alain-Jean Beauregard, Professional Geologist, residing at 240 Chemin des Pimbinas, La Conception, Québec, Canada.

2. The certificate is related to the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Evaluation Report of Monique Property (According NI 43-101F1)” (the “Technical Report”). This report was written for Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp., and dated October 18, 2019.

3. I am a qualified geologist, having received my academic training at Concordia University, in Montréal, Québec (B.Sc. Geology and Mining – 1978) with an attestation in Business Administration (Val-d’Or – 1988). I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada #F4951 (FGAC) and also a member of the Order of Geologists and Geophysicists of Québec #227 (OGQ), of the Quebec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ), of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIMM) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 41 years since my graduation from University with the production of more than one thousand and five hundred (>1500) technical and financial evaluation reports in English or French for government authorities, private and public companies including numerous market value assessments of mining properties from grassroots projects to developed mines, and several companies' entire portfolio of properties. I have field experience mapping, prospecting, sampling and compiling data in the highly metamorphic terrain of the Superior and Grenville Provinces for iron, titanium, uranium, rare earth minerals, graphite, precious and base metals. I have organized and managed several exploration campaigns for gold, base metals and industrial metals, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, but also in other parts of the province of Québec (Labrador Trough, Gaspé Peninsula, James Bay, St-Lawrence River, North Shore, Ungava, etc.), in eastern Canada, Europe, Africa and the Americas.

5. I have not visited the property in 2018. I have resampled some mineralized sections of seven (7) drillholes in November 13, 2018.

6. I am responsible for the technical parts of Sections 1 to 10, 13 and 15 to 19 of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the issuer (Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp.) and the Monique Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. I had no prior involvement with the Property that is subject of the Technical Report.

9. I confirm to have read 43-101 F1 form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.

10. As of October 18, 2019, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report which is not reflected in this report or of the omission to disclose any such material fact or material change which could make this report misleading.

Dated this18th day of October 2019
Effective Date: July 25, 2019

“Signed and sealed original on file”

_____

Alain-Jean Beauregard, P.Geo., (OGQ #227), FGAC
Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.

Certificate of Qualification (Daniel Gaudreault)

1. Daniel Gaudreault, Engineer, residing at 896 rue Quessy, Val-d'Or (Québec), Canada.

2. The certificate is related to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Evaluation Report of Monique Property (According NI 43-101F1)" (the "Technical Report"). This report was written for Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp., and dated October 18, 2019.

3. I graduated with a degree in Geological Engineering ("Eng.") from the University of Québec in Chicoutimi in 1983. I am a member of the "Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ)", #39834, of the Québec Mining Exploration Association (AEMQ) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC).

4. I have worked as an engineer for a total of 36 years since my graduation from university. As an engineer specializing in exploration geology, I have field experience mapping, prospecting, sampling and compiling data in the highly metamorphic terrane of the Grenville Province for iron, titanium, uranium, rare earth minerals, graphite, precious and base metals. I have been involved with all aspects of planning, organization and supervision of mineral exploration projects, especially in remote areas of Abitibi, Québec. I have been in charge of teams of professionals and technicians on geological projects in the most severe conditions. I have also completed several geoscientific compilations and technical reports on areas of interest in Québec, Ontario, USA (California & Nevada) and South America (mainly Peru).

5. I have visited the property in 2018 and 2019. I have resampled some mineralized sections of seven (7) drill holes of Monique in November 13, 2018.

6. I am responsible for the technical parts of Sections 1 to 10, 13 and 15 to 19 of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the issuer (Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp.) and the Monique Property applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

8. I had no prior involvement with the property that is subject of the Technical Report.

9. I confirm to have read 43-101 F1 form and related appendices and that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the National Instrument 43-101.

10. As of October 18, 2019, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report which is not reflected in this report or of the omission to disclose any such material fact or material change which could make this report misleading

Dated this 18th day of October 2019
Effective Date: July 25, 2019

"Signed and sealed original on file"

_____

Daniel Gaudreault, Eng. (OIQ #39834)
Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc.

Certificate of Qualification (Claude Duplessis)

Claude Duplessis, Eng. - GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc Canada G1X 1P7

To accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report of Monique Property, Val d'Or, Québec, dated October 2019 with an effective date of July 25, 2019 (the "Technical Report").

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

a) I am a graduate from the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi, Quebec in 1988 with a B.Sc. in geological engineering and I have practised my profession continuously since that time;
b) I am a registered member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (Registration Number 45523). I am also a registered engineer in the province of Alberta, Ontario and Newfoundland & Labrador. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. I am a Senior Engineer and Consultant at GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.;
c) I have worked as an engineer for a total of 31 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is: Over 25 years of consulting in the field of Mineral Resource estimation, orebody modelling, mineral processing, mine design, mineral resource auditing and geotechnical engineering, cash flow analysis, commodity market and economic analysis.
d) I have prepared, written, participate in the technical report, I am co-author on Item 14. I have not visited the site;
e) I am independent of the issuer as defined in section 1.5 of NI 43-101("The Instrument");
f) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101;
g) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading;
h) I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or material change, which is not reflected in this report.

This 18th day of October 2019.

"Signed and sealed original on file"

_____

Claude Duplessis, P. Eng., (OIQ #45523)
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

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 of Monique Property, Val d'Or, Québec, dated October 18, 2019 with an effective date of July 25, 2019.

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

a) I am a Geologist at GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. - 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc, Canada G1X 1P7.
b) This certificate applies to the Technical Report NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resources Estimation of Monique Property, Val d'Or, Québec, dated October 18, 2019 with an effective date of July 25, 2019 (the "Technical Report").
c) I am a graduate from Laval University in Quebec City (Ph.D. in Geology, 2012). I am a member of good standing (#1792) of the l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Order of Geologists of Quebec) a registered member of APEGNB license # L5769, and member of APGO registered #2998. My relevant experience includes over 6 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 properties of Monique project in July 18th 2019.
f) I have prepared, participate and written the technical report. I am responsible of the item 14, and I am co-author of Items 11, 12 and 14 of the technical report.
g) I am independent of Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp. Inc. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
h) I have no prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.
i) I have read the Instrument, and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
j) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, July 25, 2019, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report, or part that I am responsible for, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

This 18th day of October 2019, Quebec.

"Signed and sealed original on file"

Merouane Rachidi. P.Geo., (OGQ #1792)
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY (Item 1)

At the request of Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp. Inc. ("Probe Metals and Monarch"), Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. ("Geologica") and GoldMinds Geoservices ("GoldMinds") were given the mandate on May 27th, 2019 to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report of Monique Property ("the Property") including an updated Resource Estimate. Geologica and GoldMinds are independent mining and exploration consulting firms based in Val-d'Or and Quebec City respectively (both in Quebec). The issuers, Probe Metals Inc. is Canadian mineral exploration company listed on the TSXV under the symbol "PRB" and Monarch Gold Corp., is a Canadian gold producer trading publicly on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol "MQR".

Property Description and Ownership

The Monique Property is located in northern portion of Louvicourt Township in N.T.S. map sheet 32C03. The Monique claim block is composed of 21 map-designated mining titles (CDC) and one (1) Mining Lease (BM) covering a total of 550.0 hectares. Probe Metals has an option to earn a 60% interest from Monarch Gold Corporation in the Monique claim block.

History

The first exploration work in the area of the Monique Property dates back to mid-forties when Starlight Mines Limited completed a magnetic survey. The first gold occurrences were discovered in 1945, in a diamond drill hole campaign by Starlight Mines Limited. They drilled 6 holes (1,630 m) in the southern part of the Monique claim block and the best gold value obtained was 1.4 g/t Au over 7.6 m. During the same period, Courmont Gold Mines Ltd. completed a magnetic survey that covered the northern part of the actual Monique property. In 1946, Courmont Gold Mines Ltd. drilled 17 holes (4,326 m) and the best gold value obtained was 21.0 g/t Au over 0.94 m.

Most of the work before Probe Metals consisted of geophysical surveying, diamond drilling and the Monique open pit mine operation. Commercial production at the former Monique mine began in February 2013 and the mine ceased operations in January 2015, after producing 51,488 ounces of gold. The average dilution factor during operations was 7% and the average Au recovery was 95.9%.

Geology and Mineralization

The Monique property is located in the Val-d'Or mining camp within the Southern Volcanic Zone, which is situated in the southeastern part of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Val-d'Or mining camp is well known for its lode gold deposits with more than 25 million ounces of gold produced.

The Property is mainly underlain by tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks in the north and by tholeiitic

lavas characterized by the occurrence of very thick volcaniclastic deposits in the south. The orientation of the volcanic rocks on the property range from 270˚ to 292˚ and dip steeply to the north.

On the Property, one main geological settings control the gold mineralization. Gold is associated with quartz-carbonate-tourmaline mesothermal veins both inside and adjacent to dykes and sills which crosscut the volcanic rocks close to EW trending shear zones. A good example of this type of mineralization on the Property is the former Monique mine.

Drilling

From January 2018 to April 2019, Probe Metals Inc. has completed 32 new drillholes totalling 10,140 meters within the Monique project. A total of 6,950 samples were taken from NQ core size and 634 QA/QC control samples were inserted during the sampling. The samples were analyzed by Actlabs and SGS laboratories in Quebec and Ontario. All precious metal analysis were assayed by fire assay (50 g) with Atomic Absorption or Gravimetric Finish.

Resource Estimate

The Resource Estimate produced by GoldMinds as part of this report is included in the Item 14. Any mined-out volumes were removed from the estimated resources. The cut-off grade used for the pit optimisation is 0.5 g/t Au and for the underground mineral resources is 1.95 g/t Au. All the resources are classified as Inferred.

Table 1 - Monique Property (option to earn 60% interest)

Deposit / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Monique Total Inferred	5,583,200	1.71	307,000	3,543,300	3.11	354,400	9,126,500	2.25	661,400
Probe Metals Inc. 60% Inferred Monique	3,349,900	1.71	184,200	2,126,000	3.11	212,600	5,475,900	2.25	396,800

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 records and up to the recent 2019 drill program.

3 Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au for the pit-constrained and 1.95 g/t Au for the underground scenarios. These cut-offs were calculated at a gold price of US$1,350 with an exchange rate of 1.333 US$/C$ per troy ounce.

4 The pit-constrained resources were based on the following parameters: mining cost 3$/t, processing, transport + G&A costs $24.05/t, Au recovery 95%, pit slopes 45 degrees for all pits.

5 The geological interpretation of the deposits was based on lithologies and the observation that mineralized domains occur either within or proximal to sub-vertical shear zones and quartz tourmaline vein sets.

6 The mineral resource presented here were estimated with a block size of 5m X 5m X 5m for the pit-constrained and a block size of 3m X 3m X 3m for underground.

7 The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites calculated from the mineralized intervals. Prior to compositing, high-grade gold assays were capped to 100 g/t Au applied on 3-meter composites for the pit-constrained and 1.5-meter composites for the underground.

8 The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance squared methodology utilizing two passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids followed the geological interpretation trends were used.

9 The Mineral Resources have 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 and adopted by CIM Council (2014), and procedures for classifying the reported Mineral Resources were undertaken within the context of the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101.

10 In order to accurately estimate the resources, the existing Monique pit was subtracted from the mineralized bodies modeled prior to the pit optimization.

11 Tonnage estimates are based on rock densities of 2.85 tonnes per cubic metre for all the zones. Results are presented undiluted and in situ.

12 This mineral resource estimate is dated August 28, 2019 and the effective date for the drillhole database used to produce this updated mineral resource estimate is July 25, 2019. Tonnages and ounces in the tables are rounded to nearest hundred. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

The following sensitivity table presents the current resource estimate at different cut-offs.

Table 2 - Monique Project – Resource Sensitivity by Cut-Off Grades

Resources Category	Cut-Off Grade	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (oz.)	Cut-Off Grade	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (oz.)
Pit-Constrained Resources					**Underground Resources**			
Inferred	0.3	7,649,756	1.35	333,187	1.75	3,543,317	3.11	354,377
	0.5	**5,583,150**	**1.71**	**306,954**	**1.95**	**3,543,317**	**3.11**	**354,377**
	0.7	4,358,006	2.02	283,691	2.15	2,770,585	3.40	303,007
	1.0	3,180,956	2.46	251,926	2.45	2,080,882	3.78	252,565

Conclusions and Recommendations

This report presents an update of the resource estimate on the Property based on the analytical data from drill holes completed as of May 30, 2019 and the database as of July 25, 2019.

Geologica and GoldMinds have reviewed the data and drill hole database and inspected the QAQC program. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that the data presented by Probe Metals Inc. are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Monique Property.

The Property is located approximately 25 km east of the town of Val-d'Or, in a historic mining camp with favorable structural and geological settings. The Property is at an advanced stage of exploration and hosts significant gold mineralization. The Property has supported profitable commercial mining operations in the past. While some resources were mined on the Property, some remain to be discovered, evaluated and defined in detail.

The Updated Resource Estimate along the Monique Gold Trend comprises resources found within a surface expression of 2 km in length and 1.5 km in width to a vertical depth, locally, of 0.6 km. The majority of the new resource estimate occurs around and southeast of the Former Monique open-pit. As part of the resource estimation process, Probe Metals and GoldMinds compiled, verified and modelled all the technical information available from the Project, including 539 drill holes totalling 142,239.3 metres of drilling. 3D geological models were also built for sub-vertical zones and included important key structures hosting or constraining gold mineralization along the Monique gold trends deposits. Economic pit shells at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade were used to determine the pit constrained mineral resource for all the deposits.

Based on the historical mining at the Monique open pit gold mine, Geologica and GoldMinds observed that the mineralization from the former mine continues at depth and to the East and West. New parallel structures outlined in the past and discovered by recent drilling laterally and Southwest of the former mine also show significant gold mineralization as evidenced by the resources outlined along the Monique Gold Trend. Mineralization consists of a series of parallel, east-west trending, strongly dipping north, mineralized zones hosting gold-bearing quartz-pyrite-tourmaline veins. Gold mineralization occurs in the veins but also in their

immediate wall rocks, which are few felsic dykes cross-cutting the mafic to ultramafic rocks.

More detailed knowledge and understanding of the property-scale controls and structures will help guide and focus future drilling programs. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that Probe Metals should continue to refine its understanding of the structural complexity to help interpret and define other potentially mineralized sub-vertical trending shear and fault structures cutting across the currently modeled structures. In areas covered by thick and/or conductive overburden, test high power 3D IP surveys carried out in 2019 on the Pascalis adjacent property will help to identify anomalies where historical surveys failed to read bedrock. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that Probe Metals should continue follow-up exploration, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, drilling, metallurgical investigation and project development activities on the Property. Significant additional exploration and definition drilling is clearly warranted on the Property to increase the quantity and quality of gold resources.

Geologica and GoldMinds recommend additional work to continue exploring the Property, to confirm the economic potential of the Monique deposits, and to continue to advance the Project with further drilling programs, metallurgical work, and engineering studies.

The authors responsible for the relevant portion of this report believe that there is a reasonable potential for making new discoveries on the Property. Geologica and GoldMinds recommend completing an integrated geological and structural model for the overall Property and conducting additional exploration work (geophysics and drilling) while continuing to de-risk the project in parallel with advanced technical studies and metallurgical investigations.

Additional drilling is recommended to test other discovery stage targets, and to continue assess the overall potential of the Property. Geologica and GoldMinds believe the character of the Property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration and development program described below. The cost for next phase of the work program is estimated to be C$1,380,000 (including 15% for contingencies).

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (Item 2)

2.1 General

At the request of Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp. Inc. ("Probe Metals and Monarch"), Geologica Groupe-Conseil Inc. ("Geologica") and GoldMinds Geoservices ("GoldMinds") were given the mandate on May 27th, 2019 to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report of Monique Property ("the Property") including an updated Resource Estimate. Geologica and GoldMinds are independent mining and exploration consulting firms based in Val-d'Or and Quebec City respectively (both in Quebec). The issuers, Probe Metals Inc. is Canadian mineral exploration company listed on the TSXV under the symbol "PRB" and Monarch Gold Corp., is a Canadian gold producer trading publicly on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol "MQR".

The last NI 43-101 compliant technical report for the Property with an effective date of July 1st, 2013 was authored by Richmont. This technical report was prepared in compliance with Regulation 43-101 by Raynald Vincent, Eng. M.G.P., Daniel Adam, Geo. PhD, Christian Pichette, Eng. M. Sc. As of the effective date of this report August 28th, 2019, Probe Metals has completed 32 drillholes for 10,140.30 m of drilling.

2.2 Term of Reference

Geologica has prepared this Technical Report for Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp., in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). The trigger date for preparation of this report is May 27th, 2019 when Geologica and GoldMinds were formely commissioned.

The Report has been prepared to conform to the format and content required under the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") regulations of the Canadian Securities Administrators, including Form 43-101F1, and other related guidelines.

Unless otherwise stated, information and data contained in this report or used in its' preparation has been provided by Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp.

The Qualified Persons for preparation of this report are Alain-Jean Beauregard and Daniel Gaudreault of Geologica and, Claude Duplessis and Merouane Rachidi of GoldMinds.

Daniel Gaudreault of Geologica has visited the Property on August 27, 2019, while Merouane Rachidi of GoldMinds visited the site on July 20, 2017. Alain-Jean Beauregard of Geologica and Claude Duplessis of GoldMinds have not visited the Property.

The responsibilities of each QP are:

Author or co-author	Responsible for sections
Alain-Jean Beauregard, P. Geo.	Author: 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 12,13,15,16 and 17; co-author: 1,18,19 and 20
Daniel Gaudreault, P. Eng.	Author: 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 12,13,15,16 and 17; co-author: 1,18,19 and 20
Merouane Rachidi, P. Geo.	Author: 11 and 14; co-author: 1,18,19 and 20
Claude Duplessis, P. Eng.	co-author: 1,14, 18,19 and 20

2.3 Principal Sources of Information

As part of the current mandate, the independent qualified persons (QPs) as defined by NI 43-101 have reviewed the following with respect to the Monique Property: mining titles and their status recorded in GESTIM (the Government of Quebec's online claim management system); agreements and technical data supplied by the issuer (or its agents); public sources of relevant technical information available through SIGÉOM (the Government of Quebec's online warehouse for assessment work); and the issuer's filings on SEDAR (e.g., press releases and Management's Discussion & Analysis reports).

Some of the geological and/or technical reports for the Property or other projects in the vicinity were prepared before the implementation of NI 43-101 in 2001. The authors of such reports appear to have been qualified and the information prepared according to standards that were acceptable to the exploration community at the time. In some cases, however, the data are incomplete and do not fully meet the current requirements of NI 43-101. Geologica has no known reason to believe that any of the information used to prepare the Technical Report is invalid or contains misrepresentations. The authors have sourced the information for the Technical Report from the collection of reports listed in Item 27 – References.

Geologica and GoldMinds believe the information used to prepare the Technical Report and to formulate its conclusions and recommendations is valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report is prepared. The authors, by virtue of their technical review of the project, affirm that the work program and recommendations presented in the report are in accordance with NI 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

The QPs do not have, nor have they 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 consultants. The Technical Report was prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates, and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of the Technical Report.

2.4 Currency, Units, Abbreviations and Definitions

All currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars. Quantities are stated in both imperial and SI units (Canadian and international practice), including metric tonnes (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, grams (g) and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for gold grades; and grams per metric tonne (g/t) for silver grades. Precious metals quantities may also be reported in troy ounces (ounces), a common practice in the gold mining industry (Table 3)

Table 3 - List of abbreviations

Unit or Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
American dollars	US$ or USD
billion	G
billion years	Ga
Canadian dollar	$, CA$, CAD
centimetre	cm
chalcopyrite	cpy
carbon-in-pulp	CIP
cobalt	Co
copper	Cu
cubic metre	m3
decametre	dm
degree Celsius	°C
diamond drill hole	DDH
Directive 019 sur l'industrie minière	Directive 019
electromagnetic	EM
foot	ft, '
gold	Au
gold equivalent	AuEq
gram	g
gram per cubic centimetre	g/cm3
gram per metric ton	g/t
hectare	ha
horizontal loop electromagnetic	HLEM
inch	in, "
induced polarization	IP
inductively coupled plasma	ICP
iron	Fe
joint venture	JV
kilogram	kg
kilometre	km
magnetometer, magnetometric	Mag
metre	m
metres above sea level	masl
metric ton (tonne)	t
micron (micrometre)	µm
millimetre	mm

Unit or Term	Abbreviation or Symbol
million	M
million metric tons	Mt
million ounces	Moz
million years	Ma
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec	MERN
Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs	MFFP
Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques	MDDELCC
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101, 43-101
net smelter return	NSR
nickel	Ni
ounce per short ton	oz/st
palladium	Pd
part per billion	ppb
part per million	ppm
platinum	Pt
platinum group elements	PGE
platinum group metals	PGM
pyrite	py
pyrrhotite	po
short ton	st, ton
silver	Ag
thousand	k
thousand ounces	koz
tonnes (metric tons) per day	tpd
troy ounce	oz
tungsten	W
underground	UG, U/G
versatile time domain electromagnetic	VTEM
volcanogenic massive sulphide	VMS
zinc	Zn

2.5 Disclaimer

There are no mineral reserves in this report. It should be understood that the mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources presented in this Technical Report are estimates based on available sampling and on assumptions and parameters available to the authors. The comments in this Technical Report reflect the author's and Geologica's and GoldMinds' best judgement in light of the information available.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (Item 3)

Geologica and GoldMinds are not experts in legal, land tenure or environmental matters. Geologica and GoldMinds have relied on data and information provided by Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp., and on previously completed technical reports (refers to Section 20 - Item 27 References). Although Geologica and GoldMinds have reviewed the available data, they have only validated a portion of the entire data set. Therefore, Geologica and

GoldMinds have made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data, and where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, either the data were not used or the procedures modified to account for the lack of confidence in that specific information.

The authors relied on reports and opinions as follows for information that is not within the authors fields of expertise. While exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing the data and in formulating their opinions, Geologica and GoldMinds relied on the issuer for its project data and the data of previous operators on the project.

Geologica and GoldMinds offer no legal opinion as to the validity of the mineral titles claimed. A description of the Property, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Item 4)

4.1 Location

The Property is located in Northwestern Québec, approximately 25 kilometres east of the city of Val-d'Or (Figure 1). The Property is located in the northern portion of Louvicourt Township in N.T.S. map sheets 32C03 (Figure 2). The approximate UTM coordinates for the geographic centre of the Property is 319000E and 5332000N (Zone 18, NAD83).

The Property consists of 21 map-designated mining titles (CDC) and one (1) Mining Lease (BM) covering a total area of 550.04 hectares. All 22 mining titles are 100% owned by Monarch Gold Corp. (Figure 3). The Property is in an option agreement with Probe Metals Inc., whereby Probe Metals may earn a 60% interest.

Table 4 lists the status of these cells which include the claim number, the expiry date, the area in hectare, the excess work credit and the required work and fees. Figure 4 shows the underlying royalties that are part of the Property. The detail of options and/or royalty agreement are available on request. Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp. mining titles has been verified and validated using "*GESTIM" the official and public mining title management* website operated by the "*Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec".*

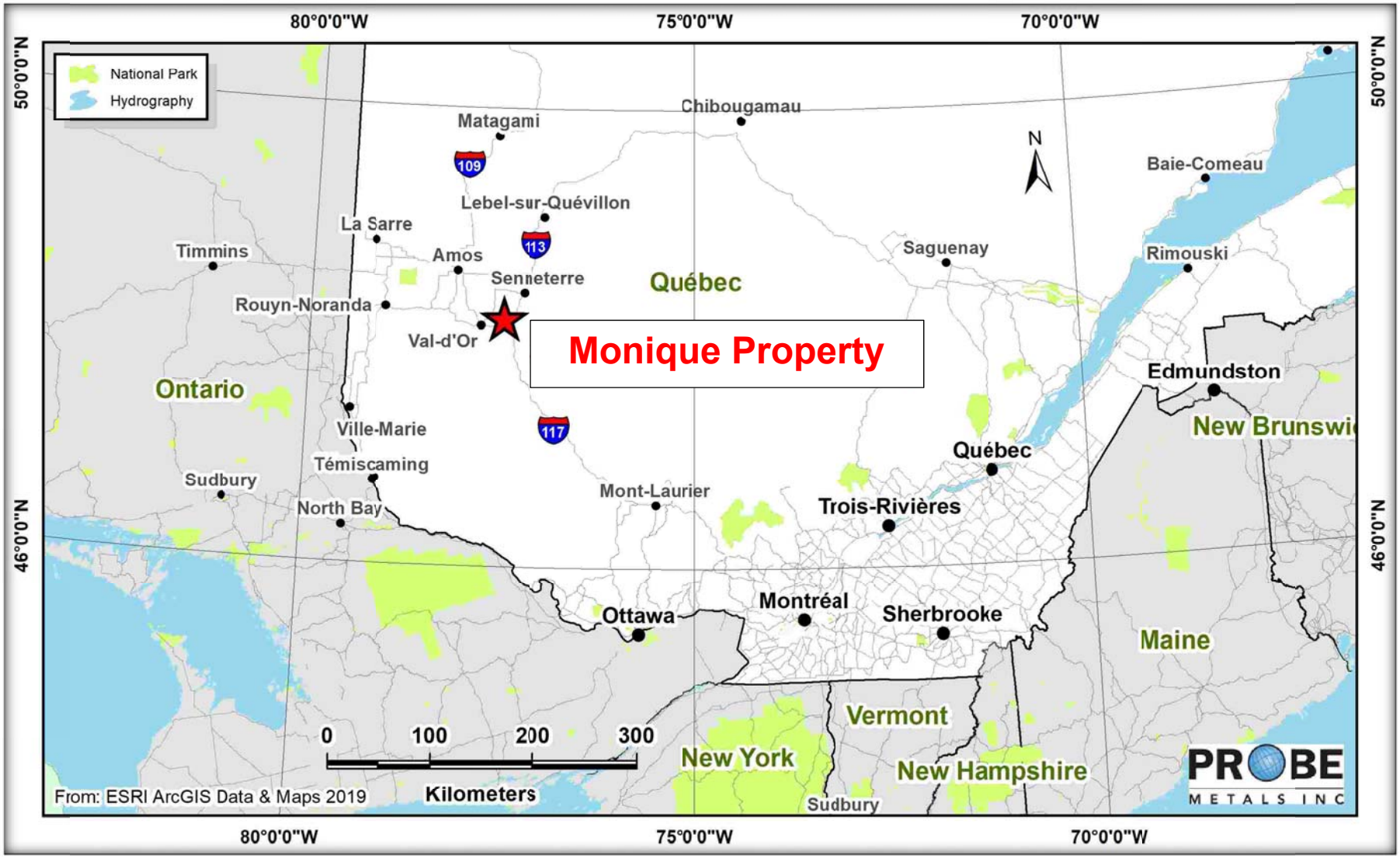

Figure 1 - General Location

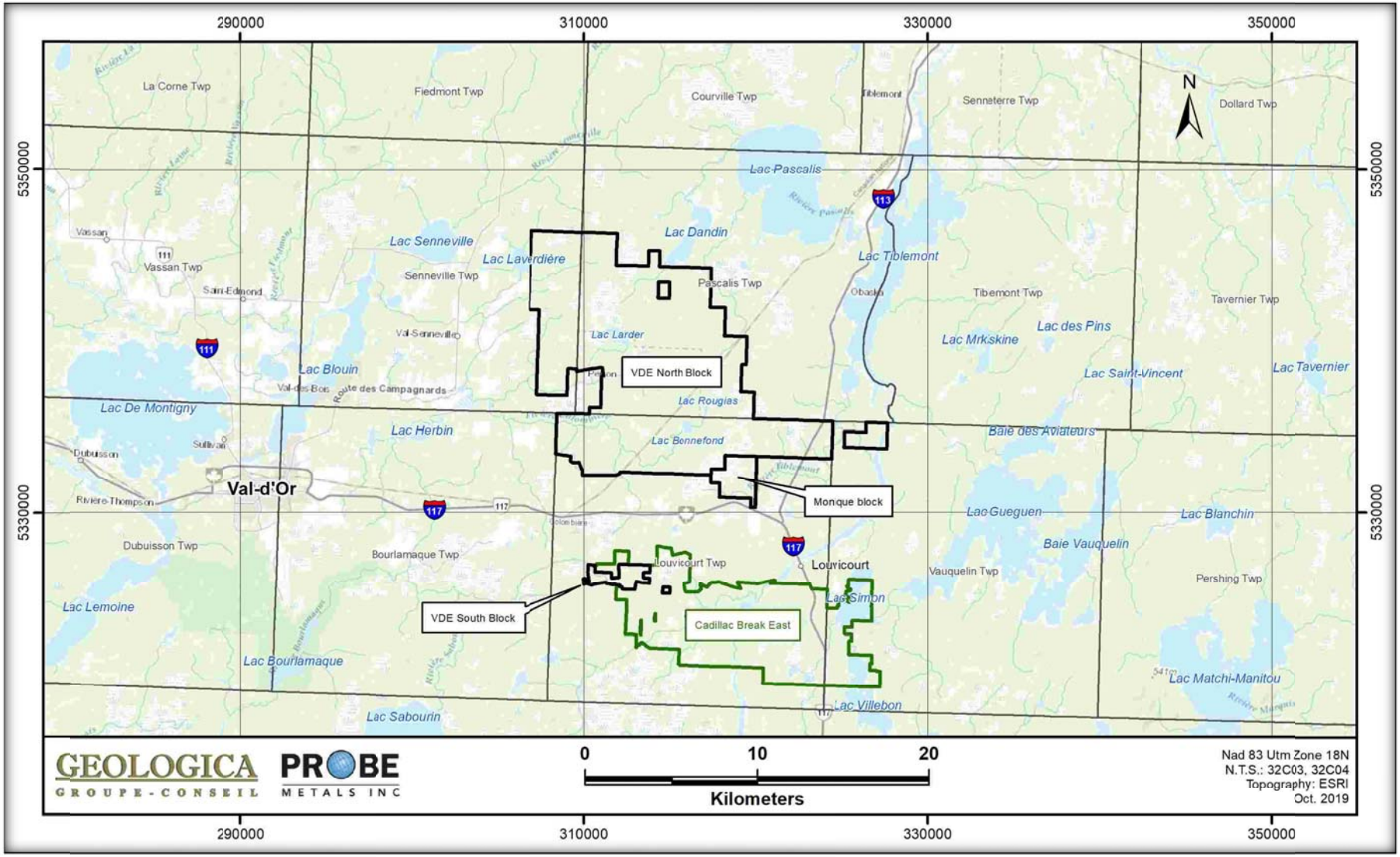

Figure 2 - Detailed Location

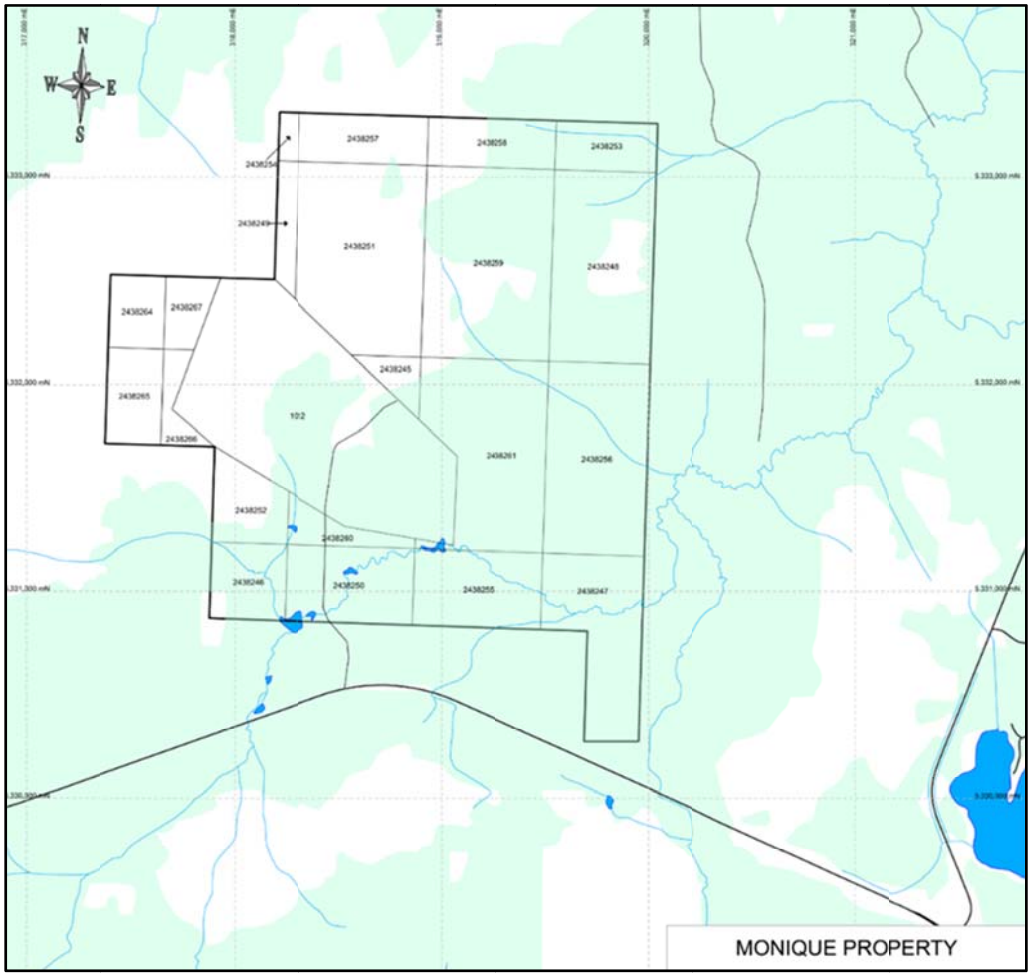

Figure 3 - Mining Titles

Table 4 - Monique Property - Official Mining Title List

	Title No	Type of Title	NTS Sheet	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name. Number and Percentage)
1	1012	ML*	NTS 32C03	2012-02-14 0:00	2032-02-13 23:59	99.41	$0.00			Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
2	2438245	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	4.99	$16,955.92	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
3	2438246	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	13.33	$24,294.22	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
4	2438247	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	31.96	$66,449.47	$2,500.00	$65.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
5	2438248	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	45.19	$91,206.56	$2,500.00	$65.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
6	2438249	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	6.24	$19,295.04	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
7	2438250	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	22.97	$50,601.62	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
8	2438251	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	53.72	$107,168.63	$2,500.00	$65.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
9	2438252	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	12.99	$23,657.99	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
10	2438253	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	11.72	$29,549.68	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
11	2438254	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	2.46	$12,221.58	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
12	2438255	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	23.07	$50,788.76	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
13	2438256	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	45.13	$91,094.30	$2,500.00	$65.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
14	2438257	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	14.84	$35,388.09	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
15	2438258	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	14.89	$35,481.65	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
16	2438259	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	57.49	$114,223.37	$2,500.00	$65.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
17	2438260	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	7.45	$21,559.30	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
18	2438261	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-01-24 23:59	48.05	$96,558.44	$2,500.00	$65.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
19	2438264	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-02-11 23:59	9.3	$58,653.93	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
20	2438265	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-02-11 23:59	12.28	$75,007.30	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
21	2438266	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-02-11 23:59	5.47	$37,636.00	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)

	Title No	Type of Title	NTS Sheet	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Excess Work	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name. Number and Percentage)
422	2438267	CDC	NTS 32C03	2016-04-22 0:00	2021-02-11 23:59	7.09	$46,526.10	$1,000.00	$33.25	Corporation Aurifère Monarques (96296) 100 % (responsible)
					Total:	**550.04**	**$1,104,317.95**	**$30,000.00**	**$5,661.93**	

CDC* : Title staked on map
ML* : Mining Lease

From: GESTIM (Quebec Government Mining Titles Management) August 20, 2019

4.2 Ownership, Royalties and Agreements

Several royalties are present within the Monique Property. Table 5 shows these Royalties and the parties involved while Figure 4 identifies where these Royalties exist over the Property.

Table 5 - Royalties

Number of claims	Date of Agreement	Parties involved	Royalty Terms
22	22-Dec-10	Mines Richmont Inc. & Soquem Inc.	0.38% NSR with 0.38% buyback for C$0.25M
8	28-Mar-78	Soquem & Abitibi Metal Mines Ltd. (now Concorde)	5% Net Profit Interest to Concorde

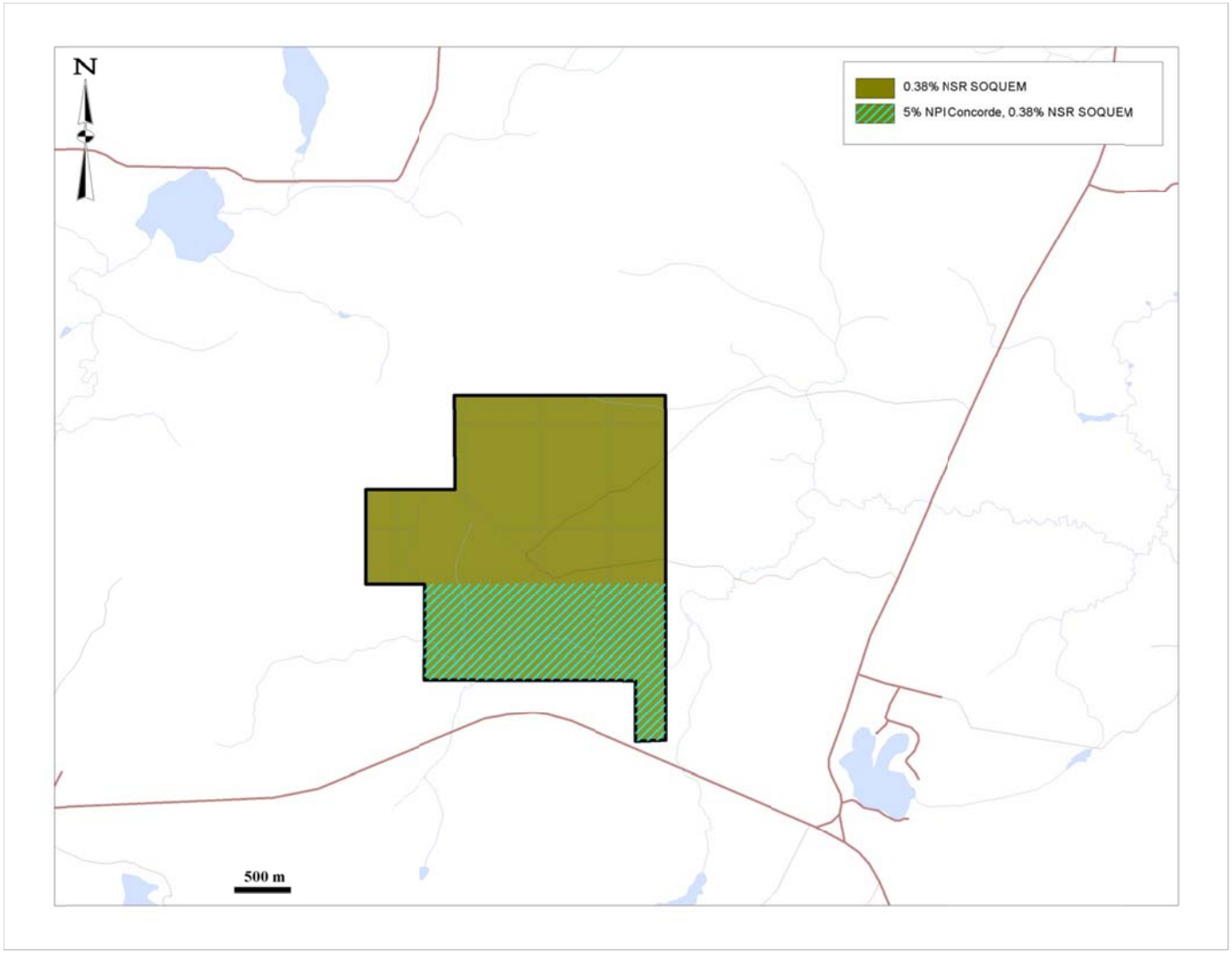

Figure 4 - Monique Property Net Smelter Return (NSR)

4.3 Quebec Mining Law

Under the Québec Mining law, a claim is the only exploration title that can be granted by the government for the exploration of mineral substances on lands in the public domain. It can be obtained:

- By map designation, henceforth the principal method for acquiring a claim.
- By staking on lands that have been designated for this purpose.

A claim is a mineral right that gives its holder a two-year exclusive right to explore a designated territory for any mineral substances that are part of the public domain with the exception of:

- petroleum, natural gas and brine;
- sand other than silica sand used for industrial purposes, gravel, common clay used in the manufacture of clay products, and other mineral substance found in its natural state as a loose deposit, as well as inert mine tailings used for construction purposes;
- on any part of land that is also subject to an exploration licence for surface mineral substances or an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, every other surface mineral substance.

The claim also allows the holder to explore for mineral substances in mine tailings that are located on public land. Occasionally, the claim can be located on private surface right.

The claim holder may renew the title for a two-year period. To do so they must: submit an application for renewal at least 60 days prior to the claim expiry date; pay the required fees, which vary according to the surface area of the claim, its location, and the date the application is received:

- If received 60 days prior to the claim expiry date, the regular fees apply;
- If received within the 60 days, the fees are doubled.
- Submit his assessment work report and the work declaration form at least 60 days before the claim expiry date. If the remittance of these documents is made within the 60 days, a penalty fee of $25/claim up to a maximum of $250 is applied for late submission; comply with other renewal conditions.

At the time of renewal, the claim holder may apply any assessment work credits from another of their claims towards the renewal of the claim in question. The center of the claim under renewal must lie within a radius of 4.5 km from the centre of the claim from which the credits are used.

Each claim provides access rights to a parcel of land on which exploration work may be performed. However, the claim holder cannot access land that has been granted, alienated or leased by the State for non-mining purposes, or land that is the subject of an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, without first having obtained the permission of the

current holder of these rights.

Furthermore, at the time of issuing claims that lie within the boundaries of a town or on territories identified as State reserves, the “Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune” may impose certain conditions and obligations concerning the work to be performed on the claim. The Ministry also reserves the right to modify these conditions in the public’s interest.

4.4 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental concerns or land claim issues pending with respect to the Property. It is understood and agreed that the Property was received by Probe Metals Inc. “as is” and that Probe Metals Inc. shall ensure that all exploration programs on the Property are conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

The authors are unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the claims of the Property. However, the authors have not conducted a thorough inspection of these claims. The exploration activities were planned to have a minimum impact on the environment.

Probe Metals Inc. and Monarch Gold Corp. are responsible for obtaining all authorizations and permits from the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles du Québec or from the Quebec Environmental Ministry (MDDELCC) when applicable.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Item 5)

The Monique Property can be easily reached from Val-d'Or by travelling approximately 25 km east along Highway 117 and turning north on the Carnegie road for 0.5 km up to the security gate (Figure 2). All the roads are well maintained in all seasons. Several winter trails run through the property, providing easy access to the interior.

Val-d’Or was founded in the 1920s and has been a mining service centre since its inception. Currently, Val-d’Or, with a population of approximately 32,000 persons, is a modern city and one of the largest communities in the Abitibi region of Quebec with a long and rich mining heritage.

A CN railway line located 0.5 km northwest of the Property, connecting east through to Montreal and west through the Ontario Northland Railway to the North American rail network. Val-d’Or has a regional airport with regularly scheduled flights to and from Montreal, and also acts as a hub for flights to the North. Val-d’Or is a six-hour drive north from Montreal, and there is daily bus service between Montreal and the other cities in the Abitibi region. The power lines and telecommunication systems can be easily accessible with the power line feeding the Beaufort mine only 2 km away.

Supplies, manpower and service providers are readily available in the general area (Amos, Rouyn-Noranda and Val-d'Or). Local resources include among others commercial laboratories, federal government underground mining research office, construction contractors, drilling companies, exploration service companies, engineering and various other consultants, equipment vendors and suppliers, etc.

The climate of the Val-d'Or area is continental subarctic sub-humid (Robitaille and Saucier 1998). Winters are long and cold, and summers are short. The hottest month is July (17.4 ºC) and the coldest month is January (-17.2 ºC) (Government of Canada 2017a). The temperature is above the freezing point approximately 162 days annually. Total annual rainfall is 929 mm, of which 73 % is rain and 27 % is snow. The direction of prevailing winds is southwest most of the year.

The best operating season for basic exploration work (prospection, mapping, linecutting, geophysical and geochemical surveys and stripping) is approximately four (4) months (July to October). Ideal winter drilling conditions last from early January to the end of March.

Topographic relief on the Monique Property is slight, ranging from 323 to 337 m above sea level. The area is characterized by low ridges and hills flanked by generally flat areas of glacial outwash and swamps. Overburden thickness varies from 0 to 30 m, with only one outcrop in the northern part of the property in a flat swampy plain. The overburden is relatively thin on the different Monique gold zones, from 5 to 15m, and it consists mainly of sand, gravel and glacial moraine.

At the former Monique mine, the Property includes a 440 m by 350 m wide and 95 m deep open-pit partially filled with water, one waste stockpile and one overburden stockpile.

Several mining operations and gold mills are currently active in the area, including:

- The Aurbel gold mill, held by QMX Gold Corporation, with a capacity of 1,500 metric tonnes per day (tpd) which can be upgraded to 2,500 tpd, located 6 km (straight line) from the Monique Property;
- The Bevcon gold mill with a capacity of 900 tpd (upgradeable), also located 6 km away;
- The Sigma-Lamaque gold mine and mill, held by Eldorado Gold, 24 km away, with a capacity of 2,400 tpd which can be upgraded to 5,000 tpd;
- The Goldex mine and mill operation, held by Agnico-Eagle, 39 km away, with a capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tpd;
- The Wesdome mine and mill facility, held by Wesdome Gold, some 45 km away, with a capacity of 2,000 tpd;
- The Camflo mill, held by Richmont (now Monarques), at 60 km, with a capacity of 1,600 tpd;
- The Canadian Malartic mine and mill facility, held by Agnico-Eagle – Yamana Gold, at 70 km, with a daily capacity of 55,000 metric tonnes.

The road access to the Monique open-pit and its mining lease is secured by a gate. Surface rights exist over the Monique property claims with ownership of the land being deemed as "Crown Land". Several people have hunting camps and surface rights in the area of the Property.

6.0 HISTORY (Item 6)

The first exploration work in the area of the Monique portion of the property dates back to mid-forties when Starlight Mines Limited completed a magnetic survey. The first gold occurrences were discovered in 1945, in a diamond drill hole campaign by Starlight Mines Limited. They drilled 6 holes (1,630 m) in the southern part of the Monique claim block and the best gold value obtained was 1.4 g/t Au over 7.6 m. During the same period, Courmont Gold Mines Ltd. completed a magnetic survey that covered the northern part of the actual Monique property. In 1946, Courmont Gold Mines Ltd. drilled 17 holes (4,326 m) and the best gold value obtained was 21.0 g/t Au over 0.94 m.

Table 6 contain descriptions of the previous geological work carried out over the actual Monique Property. The documents used for the present compilation are taken from the SIGÉOM database at the MERN (Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec) or from technical reports from past owners (Appendix I).

Table 6 - General previous geoscientific work carried out on the site of Monique Property

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
2019	Probe Metals Inc	Completed 18 DDHs (5,357.20m)	Internal Reports
2018	Probe Metals Inc	Completed 14 DDHs (4,783.10m)	Internal Reports
2017	Probe Metals Inc.	Geophysical surveys (Mag and IP)	GM 70704 & GM 70810
2015	Richmont (Monique)	Closure of the Monique Open-pit operation	DV 2016-01
2014	Richmont (Monique)	Open-pit operation Monique	DV 2015-01
		Milled: 23,307 ounces of gold	
		Stock Pile: 157,000 tonnes at 1.81 g/t Au and 54,700 tonnes at 2.67 g/t Au	
2013	Richmont (Monique)	Reserves estimated for Monique : 35,698 open-pit Proven and Probable and underground Indicated resources of 16,858 ounces of gold	Internal Report & (Adam et al., 2013)
2011	Richmont (Monique)	Mineral estimate for G and J Zones with technical report	Internal Report & (Vincent R., 2012)
		Indicated Resources: 728,164 tonnes at 2.35 g/t Au	
		Inferred resources: 11,605 tonnes at 0.97 g/t Au	
2010	Richmont (Monique)	Completed 7 DDHs (1,302.00m)	Internal Report
2007	Richmont (Monique)	Preliminary resource estimate = 1.35 Mt at 4.28 g/t Au (5.29 g/t Au uncut)	Internal Report
1991	Claims Audet	Ground magnetics and Max-Min horizontal loop EM	GM 51059
1990	Exploration Monique Inc., Société Minière Louvem Inc., Soquem	Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (91 Ddh: Zones G, I, P1, P2 & exploration)totaling 22,856.11m.	GM 49924
	Hixon Gold Resources Inc	Ground magnetic and VLF surveys, 1 drill hole (HL90-01) totaling 363.0 m and a down hole Pulse EM survey.	GM 49842

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1989	Québec Ministry of Energy and Resources	Study of Bacillus cereus on soils over Monique Deposit	MB 89-45
	Hixon Gold Resources Inc	Line cutting and geophysical surveys	GM 49094
1988	Claims Audet	Ground Mag-EM-VLF	GM 47820
1986	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	Till sampling on Monique Property	GM 62886
1985	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1985 Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (Ddh 85-1 to 85-10 main auriferous zone) totaling 2,549.21m.	GM 62882
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1984 Diamond drill hole program Monique Property (Ddh 84-06 to 84-35 & 84-39 main auriferous zone) totaling 10,339.88m.	GM 62883
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	Summary of Monique deposit geology (Quebec prospectors association conference)	GM 62885
1984	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1984 Diamond drill hole program on Monique Property (Ddh 84-01 to 84-05) totaling.1,239.55m.	GM 62884
	Société Minière Louvem Inc.	1983 Diamond drill hole program on Monique Property (Ddh 83-05C, D, E, F & H) totaling 1,176.23m.	GM 41827
1983	Soquem	Helicopter-Borne Survey - Vemex, Monique & Courvan Projects.	GM 40755
1982	Soquem	Validation and re-interpretation of former geophysical surveys on Monique Property	GM 39680
1978-1979	Société Minière Louvem Inc. / Soquem	Diamond drill hole logs Monique Project (DDH 838-4) totaling 800.05m.	GM 35050 GM 34224
1974	Valdex Mines Inc. / Magloire Bérubé Consulting	Monique Area Electromagnetic Survey	GM 29534
1971	Abitibi Metals Mines Ltd (Claims Lamothe & Claims Tremblay)	Summary report of exploration works carried out on the property (Monique area)	GM 26881
		Diamond drill hole logs Monique area (DDH AM-1, AM-2) totaling 610.82m.	GM 27796

Year	Mining Holder	Activity	Reference / Statutory works
1969	Ministère des Richesses naturelles	Regional airborne survey	DP 042
	Dome Exploration Canada - Agar-Hoyles Option	Turam Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys (Monique area)	GM 24626
1968	Agar and Hoyles Claims / Geoterrex Ltd.	Airborne Geophysical Survey (Monique area)	GM 23137
	First National Uranium Mnes Ltd.	Magnetic, Electromagnetic & IP Survey on Starlight Group of claims (Monique area)	GM 23923
	First National Uranium Mnes Ltd. / Geoterrex Ltd.	Induced Polarization Survey (Monique area)	GM 23924
1964	Camflo-Mattagami Mines Ltd - Hoyles Claims Option	Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-4).	GM 15935
1963		Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-3).	GM 13206
1961		Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-2).	GM 11054
1959	Camflo-Mattagami Mines Ltd - Hoyles Claims Option	Monique property area summary description and field work recommendations.	GM 08679
		Monique area Magnetometer Survey.	GM 09012-A
		Monique area Diamond drill hole (DDH C-1).	GM 09012-B
1948	Dome Exploration Canada	Monique area Assessment Report (1 DDH).	GM 00474
1947	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd.	Summary report on the 15 claims owned by Courtmont (Monique area). 17 DDHs totalling 4,326 m were completed; best value of 21 g/t Au over 0.94 m.	GM 00107
1945	Starlight Mines Ltd.	Summary report on the 8 claims owned by Starlight (Monique area).	GM 08350-A
		Monique area Diamond drill holes (DDH No-1 to No.6) totalling 1,630 m with best results obtained 1.4 g/t Au over 7.6 m.	GM 08350-B
1945	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd.	Monique area Diamond one drill hole log (DDH No-1).	GM 08389
	Courtmont Gold Mines Ltd. / Koulomzine, Geoffroy, Brossard Co.	Magnetometer Survey (Monique area).	GM 31880

6.1 Former Monique Mine

The pre-production phase at the Monique mine began in February 2013. In order to confirm the gold recovery for the G zone mineralization and to confirm the grade estimation done in the Monique geological block model, Richmont extracted a bulk sample in 2012.

The site preparation for the bulk sampling program started in late 2012 and the excavation of the overburden started in February 2013. The blast of the bulk sample occurred on May 14th, 2013 and 8,494 tonnes of G zone mineralization were treated in the Camflo Mill from May 28th to June 3rd. A total of 717 ounces of gold were produced with a Au recovery of 95.1 %. The calculated head grade of the bulk sample was 2.76 g/t. The second half of the bulk sample was treated from July 1st to July 9th and a total of 950 ounces of gold were produced with a Au recovery of 96%.

The Bulk sample on the G Zone mineralization confirmed the block model, and the Au recovery rate at the Camflo Mill. With the infill drilling completed in 2013, all the resources inside the open pit were then considered to be in the indicated category. All the mining permits and the certificate of authorization were obtained for the Monique open pit project.

An economic evaluation was done internally that confirmed the profitability of the project. Following Richmont's decision to proceed with production following the bulk sample results, all the Mineral resources that were estimated within the open pit were then considered as Mineral reserves. An ore recovery factor of 95% and a dilution factor of 10% at a grade of 0 g/t of gold were applied to the measured resources. In July 2013, the proven and probable mineral reserves of the Monique open pit were at 485,737 tonnes at a grade of 2.29 g/t for 35,698 ounces of gold (Adam et al., 2013).

The Monique mine was a small open pit with approximately 2 years of operation. Richmont decided to use contractors to complete most of the work. The Corporation's Beaufor Mine division provided the required administration, safety, mining engineering and electrical work support for the operation. Figure 5 shows the open-pit and infrastructures on site.

Waste and ore were drilled and blasted at about 6,000 t/day during the operation. Bench height was 10 m in waste material and 5 to 10 m in ore. The ore was excavated and stockpiled on 2 separate ore piles (low and high grade). Transportation of the ore was done daily by a contractor and treated by Richmont's Camflo Mill near Malartic, Qc. The Camflo Mill, with a rated capacity of 1,200 short tons per day, is a Merrill-Crow conventional type mill with circuits for crushing, grinding, gold cyanidation and precipitation using zinc powder. The ore was milled in batches on a monthly basis, at a rate of approximately 23,500 tons per month.

Commercial production at the Monique mine began on October 1st, 2013, and the mine ceased operations on January 17th, 2015.

Table 7 shows the production history. A total of 660,655 tonnes grading 2.47 g/t Au, for 51,488 ounces of gold in situ, were extracted from the mine.

In 2013, Richmont estimated the underground mineral resources in the indicated category, a total of 107,531 tonnes at a grade of 4.88 g/t for 16,858 ounces of gold. For the high-grade part of the G Zone, access was designed via a ramp from the bottom of the pit. The geological block model allowed the definition of mineral resources on long sections. The details of the underground mineral resource were given in the last 43-101 by Adam et al., (2013).

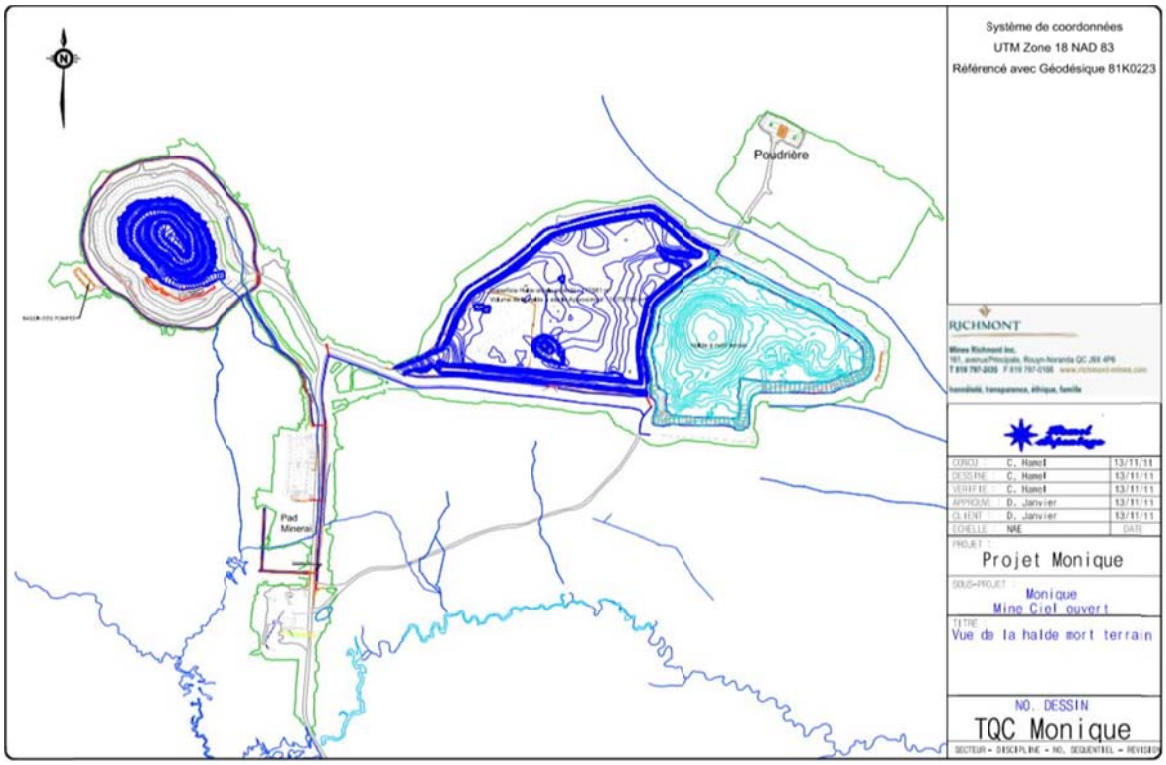

Figure 5 - Illustration of the surface infrastructure of the Monique Mine (2013-2015)

Table 7 - Production History – Monique Mine (2013-2016)

	Pre-production	Commercial Production				
Production	**2013**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Total**
Tonnes milled	76,374	60,536	283,009	224,673	16,063	660,655
Grade (g/t Au)	1.99	2.35	2.71	2.37	2.31	2.47
Recovery (%)	94.4	93.6	96.0	96.7	97.5	95.9
Ounces recovered	5,794	4,274	23,675	16,580	1,165	51,488

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Item 7)

7.1 Abitibi Greenstone Belt

The Monique Property is located in the southern Superior Province of the Canadian Shield which forms the core of the North American continent (Figure 6). The Property lies in the Val-d'Or mining camp in the Southern Volcanic Zone in the southeastern part of the Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt ("AGB").

The AGB comprises east-trending synclines containing volcanic rocks and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite and granite), separated by east-trending turbiditic wacke bands (MERQ-OGS, 1984; Ayer et al., 2002a; Daigneault et al., 2004; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). The volcanic and sedimentary strata usually dip vertically and are separated by abrupt, variably dipping east-trending faults. Some of these faults, such as the Porcupine-Destor Fault, display evidence of overprinting deformation events, including early thrusting and later strike-slip and extension events (Goutier, 1997; Benn and Peschler, 2005; Bateman et al., 2008). Two ages of unconformable successor basins are observed: widely distributed fine-grained clastic rocks in early Porcupine-style basins, followed by Timiskaming-style basins composed of coarser clastic sediments and minor volcanic rocks, largely proximal to major strike-slip faults such as the Porcupine-Destor and Larder Lake–Cadillac fault zones and other similar regional faults in the northern Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Ayer et al., 2002a; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is intruded by numerous late-tectonic plutons composed mainly of syenite, gabbro and granite, with lesser lamprophyre and carbonatite dykes. Commonly, the metamorphic grade in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt varies from greenschist to subgreenschist facies (Jolly, 1978; Powell et al., 1993; Dimroth et al., 1983b; Benn et al., 1994), except in the vicinity of most plutons where the metamorphic grade corresponds mainly to the amphibolite facies (Jolly, 1978).

The AGB successor basins are of two types: 1) laterally extensive basins corresponding to the Porcupine Assemblage, with early turbidite-dominated units (Ayer et al., 2002a); and 2) later and aerially more restricted alluvial-fluvial or Timiskaming-style basins (Thurston and Chivers, 1990).

The geographic limit between the northern and southern parts of the AGB has no tectonic significance but is similar to the limits between the internal and external zones of Dimroth et al. (1982) and those between the Central Granite-Gneiss and Southern Volcanic zones of Ludden et al. (1986). The boundary between the Northern and Southern parts passes south of the wackes of the Chicobi and Scapa groups, with a maximum depositional age of 2698.8 ± 2.4 Ma (Ayer et al., 1998, 2002b).

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the south by the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault Zone, a major crustal structure that separates the Abitibi and Pontiac Subprovinces (Chown et al., 1992; Mueller et al., 1996a; Daigneault et al., 2002, Thurston et al., 2008).

The Abitibi Subprovince is bounded to the north by the Opatica Subprovince, a complex plutonic-gneiss belt formed between 2800 and 2702 Ma (Sawyer and Benn, 1993; Davis et al. 1995). It is mainly composed of strongly deformed and locally migmatized tonalitic gneisses and granitoid rocks (Davis et al., 1995).

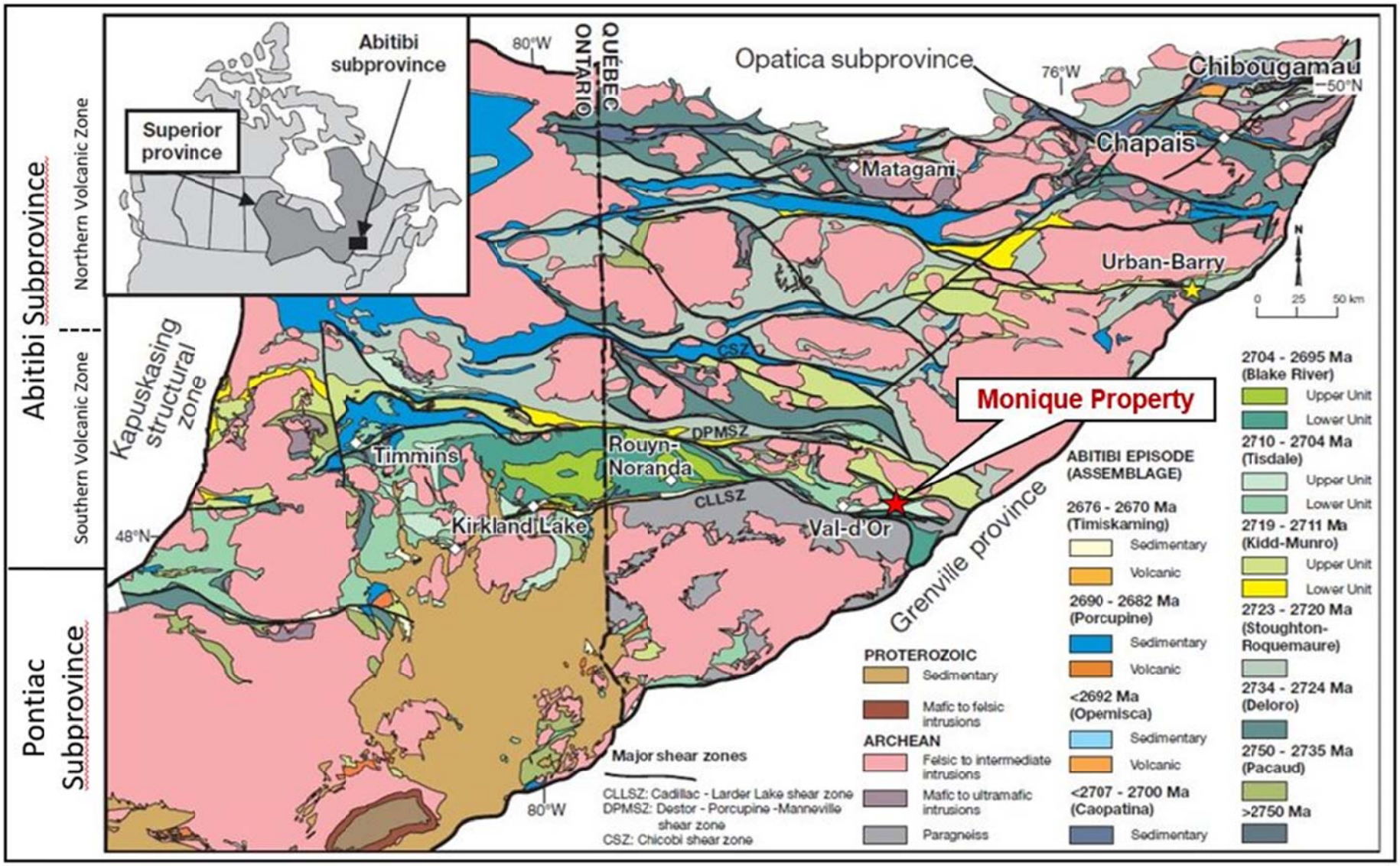

Figure 6 - Map of Abitibi Greenstone Belt

7.2 Regional Geology

The geology of the Val-d'Or area was previously described by Latulippe (1976), Imreh (1984), and by Rocheleau et al. (1987). The stratigraphic scheme from these authors was subdivided into two principal groups: the Lower Malartic Group (containing the La Motte-Vassan, Jacola, and Dubuisson Formations) located in the northern portion, and the Upper Malartic Group (containing the Val-d'Or and Heva Formations) located in the southern portion of the region. The Lower and Upper Malartic Groups are bordered by two major deformation zones, the Larder Lake-Cadillac Tectonic Zone (LLCTZ) to the south and the Garden Island Tectonic Zone (GITZ) to the north (Figure 7).

Volcano-sedimentary units of the Malartic Group are found to the south and those of the Garden Island Formation to the north, associated with the breaks. South of the Malartic Group, the Piché Group forms tectonic slices along the Larder Lake-Cadillac Tectonic Zone. The Piché Group is defined by talc-chlorite and locally carbonate schists, for which the protolith corresponds to magnesian basaltic to komatiitic flows, with local olivine cumulate or spinifex textures and highly altered to tremolite and carbonate.

Recent work by the MERN (MB 98-01, DV 99-03) and a Ph.D. thesis by Russell Scott (2005) have led to an updated subdivision of the local stratigraphy. The Malartic Block is subdivided into two (2) stratigraphic groups based on regional tectonics and volcano-sedimentary stratigraphy, namely the Malartic Group (Lower from historical division) and the Louvicourt Group (Upper from historical division). The Malartic Group, at the base, corresponds to an Archean ocean platform in an extensional regime associated with mantle plume volcanism (Scott, 2005). It consists of komatiitic and tholeiitic lavas, basaltic effusive rocks, sills and dykes. It is divided into three (3) Formations, namely La Motte-Vassan, Dubuisson and Jacola. The overlying Louvicourt Group represents a change in tectonic regime, a shift from a divergent zone to a convergent (subduction) zone, with the formation of an arc complex. This group may reach 7.5 km thick, and the units trend east-west with a steep dip. The group is subdivided into two (2) Formations, namely the Val-d'Or (3.5-5.5 km) and the Heva (1.5-2 km).

The Dubuisson Formation, composed of tholeiitic and komatiitic lavas, is represented by a series of sequential suites of flows, mainly basaltic with ultramafic komatiites, magnesian basalts and picritic flows. The Jacola Formation is a deep-water subaqueous plain composed of tholeiitic lavas with komatiites and magnesian basalts. The transition between the Jacola Formation, composed of mafic to ultramafic rocks, and the Val-d'Or Formation, composed of intermediate to felsic rocks, is gradual. The transition zone is characterized by the appearance of very thick volcaniclastic deposits of tholeiitic affinity. The Property straddles rocks of the Dubuisson Formation to the north and rocks of the Jacola Formation to the south.

There is an intimate relationship between the Jacola, Val-d'Or and Heva Formations which illustrates the evolving tectonic regime. The Jacola Formation occurs at the base of the sequence, a deep marine environment in an extensional regime (mid-ocean ridge) controlled by mantle plume volcanism. There is some overlap between the onset of arc construction

(Val-d'Or Formation) and the waning stages of plume volcanism (Jacola Formation). Finally, lavas associated with arc volcanism were buried by abundant lavas produced by tectonic rifting (Heva Formation). The Val-d'Or arc is a south-facing monoclinal volcano-sedimentary sequence. Volcanism evolved, initially associated with a mantle plume and eventually shifting to subduction-related volcanism.

The Val-d'Or Formation is a subaqueous volcano-sedimentary arc comprising several sequences of intermediate to felsic lavas. The latter are discontinuous interstratified, and show a progression from tholeiitic to calc-alkaline affinities. These sequences consist of massive, pillowed, brecciated and occasionally vesicular lava flows. The Heva Formation is characterized by a return to an extensional regime. It is composed of bimodal effusive volcanic rocks with local volcaniclastic deposits. It includes iron-rich tholeiitic basalts and differentiated synmagmatic sills. Mafic units are intercalated with thin intermediate to felsic pyroclastic units and chert horizons as well as bedded volcaniclastic sediments. A distinct marker horizon at the contact between the Val-d'Or and Heva formations, traced over 30 km, consists of dark grey, magnetic, spherulitic felsic lavas of tholeiitic affinity. Above this marker horizon lies a polymict brecciated tuff unit with mafic and felsic clasts. Toward the top of the formation, massive to pillowed mafic lavas occur, with gabbro sills and dykes. Volcanic and sedimentary units of the Cadillac, Trivio and Piché Groups are structurally imbricated with the Heva Formation and occur at the southern end of the Malartic Block.

Several large granitoid intrusions have been emplaced into the local stratigraphy. The Bourlamaque Batholith is a synvolcanic granitoid intrusion (2700 ± 1 Ma) interpreted as the source of volcanism for the Val-d'Or Formation. Compositionally described as quartz diorite to granodiorite with a transitional affinity, it lies west of the Property. The Bourlamaque Batholith hosts several gold deposits including the Beaufor and Lac Herbin mines and several past producers (Ferderber/Belmoral, Dumont, Dorval and Courvan). The Bevcon pluton, similar to the Bourlamaque Batholith but more differentiated with a tonalitic composition and a transitional affinity, was introduced higher up in the stratigraphy. Finally, the alkaline monzonitic East Sullivan stock (Central Post) was emplaced late (2684 ± 1 Ma), post-deformation (Taner, 1996). In the area, numerous alkaline granodioritic to tonalitic intrusives are also present, as well as subconformable to unconformable subvolcanic to post-kinematic sills, and a suite of pre- to late-tectonic quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

The Upper and Lower Malartic Groups or the Malartic and Louvicourt Groups have an overall eastwest strike and dip steeply to the north. The sequence becomes younger in age to the south. Recent geological work where interference fold patterns are observed, demonstrates that at least two phases of ductile deformation have affected the supracrustal rocks in the Val-d'Or area. The first episode involved folding about north-south oriented fold axis. The second episode re-folded the sequence about east-west trending fold axis and was the dominant folding event. The main D2 deformation event is characterized by a penetrative east-west schistosity steeply dipping to the north and by anastomosing shear zones (Desrochers and Hubert, 1996). Variably plunging east-west F2 folds are recognized and locally produced reversals of younging directions. A late D3 event is outlined by a set of NNW- and NE-trending brittle faults.

The metamorphic grade of the Malartic Group volcanic stratigraphy is middle greenschist facies, as indicated by a chlorite-epidote-carbonate mineral assemblage in mafic rocks. The regional metamorphic grade increases towards the south to upper greenschist facies in the vicinity of the Larder Lake-Cadillac Tectonic Zone, and to amphibolite facies further south.

The Val-d'Or mining camp is well known for its lode gold deposits and copper, zinc, silver and gold volcanogenic (VMS) deposits. The Property area is no exception. Within the mining camp, a total of approximately thirty-seven (37) mines have produced more than 25 million ounces of gold from 140 million tonnes milled. The data cannot be compiled in detail because several of the mines operated under different names at different times, and in some cases, two or more mines were incorporated into a single operation. Also, copper and zinc were produced from five (5) base metal mines.

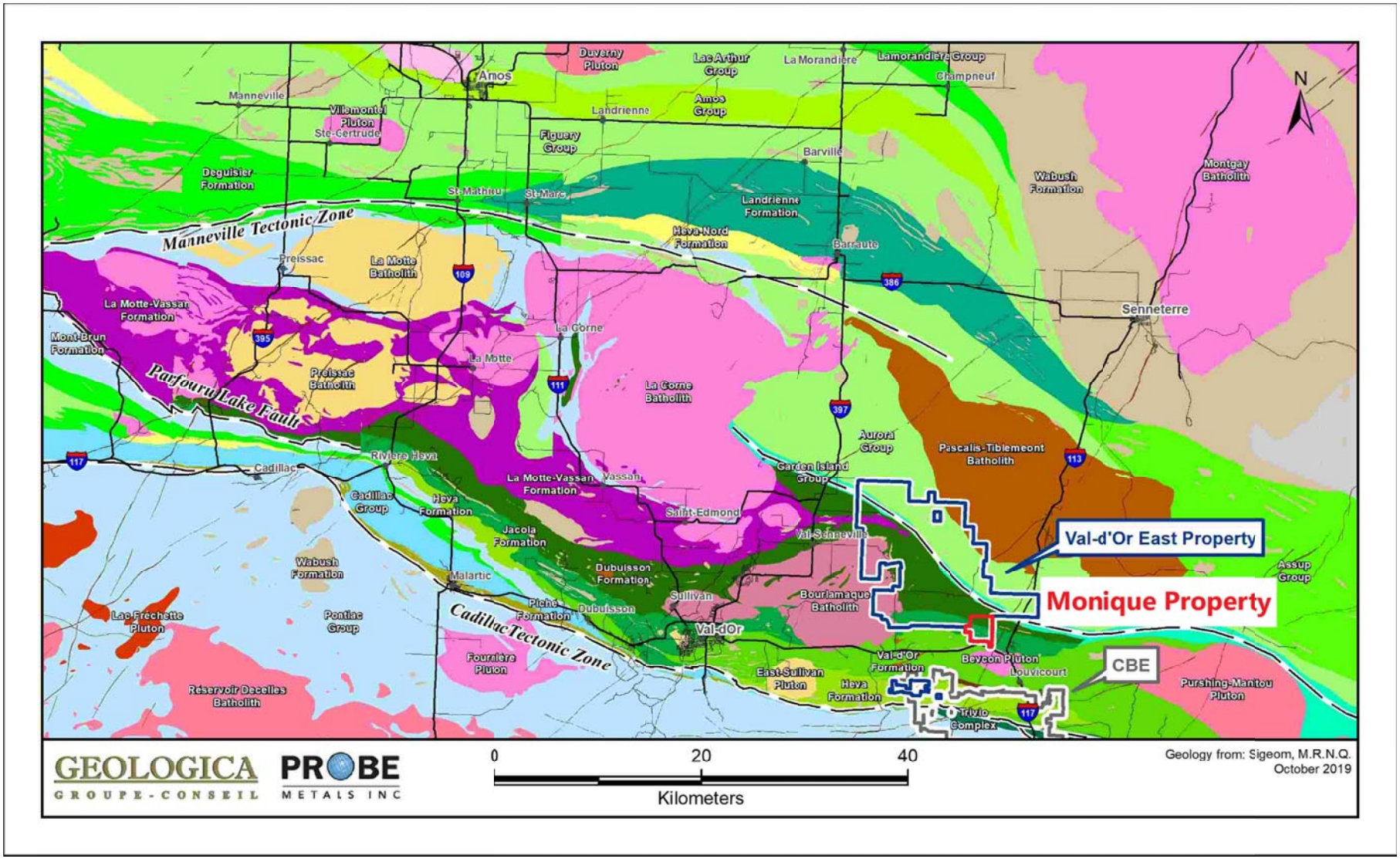

Figure 7 - Regional Geology

7.3 Local Geology

The Monique Property is situated within the Val-d'Or mining camp located in the eastern segment of the southern part of the Abitibi Subprovince at its boundary with the Pontiac Subprovince. In this region, the Lader Lake-Cadillac Tectonic Zone (LLCTZ) marks the separation between these two (2) Subprovinces. The orientation of the volcanic rocks on the Property is generally EW trending and subvertical or steeply dipping to the north. The Property is mainly underlain by tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks of the Dubuisson Formation in the north, by tholeiitic lavas of the Jacola Formation in the centre-east (Former Monique Mine area) and by felsic to mafic volcanics of the Héva and Val-d'Or Formations in the south (Figures 8 & 9). A description of each formation is given in the following sections.

7.3.1 Volcanic, Volcaniclastic and Sedimentary Units

7.3.1.1 Val-d'Or Formation

The Val-d'Or Formation (2704 ± 2 Ma) is 1 to 3 km thick and comprises submarine volcaniclastic deposits formed by autoclastic and/or pyroclastic mechanisms. These deposits include 1 to 20 m of brecciated and pillowed andesite flows with feldspar and hornblende porphyries. The flows are intercalated with amalgamated volcaniclastic beds 5 to 40 m thick. The pillows exhibit a variety of forms, from strongly amoeboid to lobed. Lobed pillows are 1 to 10 m long and 0.5 to 1.5 m high and have a vesicularity index of 5% to 40%. The volcaniclastic beds are composed of lapilli tuff, lapilli and blocks tuffs, and to a lesser extent, fine to coarse tuffs.

7.3.1.2 Jacola Formation

The Jacola Formation (2706 ± 2) lies north of the VDF. It consists of a cyclic package comprising, from bottom to top, komatiitic flows, basalts and andesitic volcaniclastics. The sequences may be complete or truncated. Komatiitic lavas are observed in the form of massive flows with local spinifex textures. Basaltic flows are massive, pillowed and sometimes in the form of flow breccias. Magnesian basalts are also present in small amounts. They are easily identified by their characteristic pale grey color.

7.3.1.3 Dubuisson Formation

The Dubuisson Formation (2708 ± 2 Ma) consists mainly of pillowed and massive basalt with various interbedded komatiitic flows (Imreh, 1980). Ultramafic and mafic flows are similar to those described in the LVF (see below), but in different proportions. On the Property, a thick unit of agglomerate is observed in the Pascalis area.

7.3.2 Intrusive Units

7.3.2.1 Diorite Dykes and Sills

Dubuisson Formation volcanics are cross cut by many subvertical diorite dykes and sills. The metric to deca-metric diorite small intrusives are homogeneous, massive and fine-grained. The fact that these small intrusives have a calc-alkaline affinity precludes any genetic link with mafic country rocks of tholeiitic affinity assigned to the Dubuisson Formation. Bouaou (1994) and Belkabir et al. (1993) suggested that the diorite dykes and sills have the same composition and same timing as the diorite dykes within the Bourlamaque Batholith, controlling deformation corridor and gold mineralization.

7.3.2.2 Gabbroic Dykes and Sills

Some lenses of gabbro (locally diorite) are often observed within the ultramafic units of the Jacola Formation with occasional sulphides of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite. These units are medium grained, generally magnetic and ferromagnesian rich in composition.

7.3.2.3 Felsic Dykes

Two types of subvertical EW trending felsic dykes are observed within the Property, mainly with the ultramafic units. These metric dykes are observed often close to significant shear zones. Felsic dykes of the first type have a homogeneous, aphanitic texture, are beige to yellowish-green in color. The second type consists of grey porphyritic dykes with feldspars phenocrysts of 2 mm to 3 mm. They are frequently cut by quartz carbonate veins and veinlets.

7.3.3 Structural features

The general orientation of the units is N270°E to N292°E, with a steep dipping to the north. The Monique Gold Trend (“MGT”) is characterized by large deformation zones in an east-west direction, roughly parallel to the stratigraphy and reaching up to 50 metres wide. Mineralized zones are characterized by the development of a strong foliation with quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining. Several fault zones with gouge can be seen in places however, these late faults are not typically associated with the mineralization events. Mineralized zones seem to be localized along three main mineralized corridors. The first one is located in the north central part of the property within basalts between the two northernmost ultramafic units. The second corridor is located in the center part of the property and follows roughly the ultramafic unit located in the center of the property. This corridor contains the Former Monique open pit. The third corridor is located to the South, at the contact between the two main lithological domains.

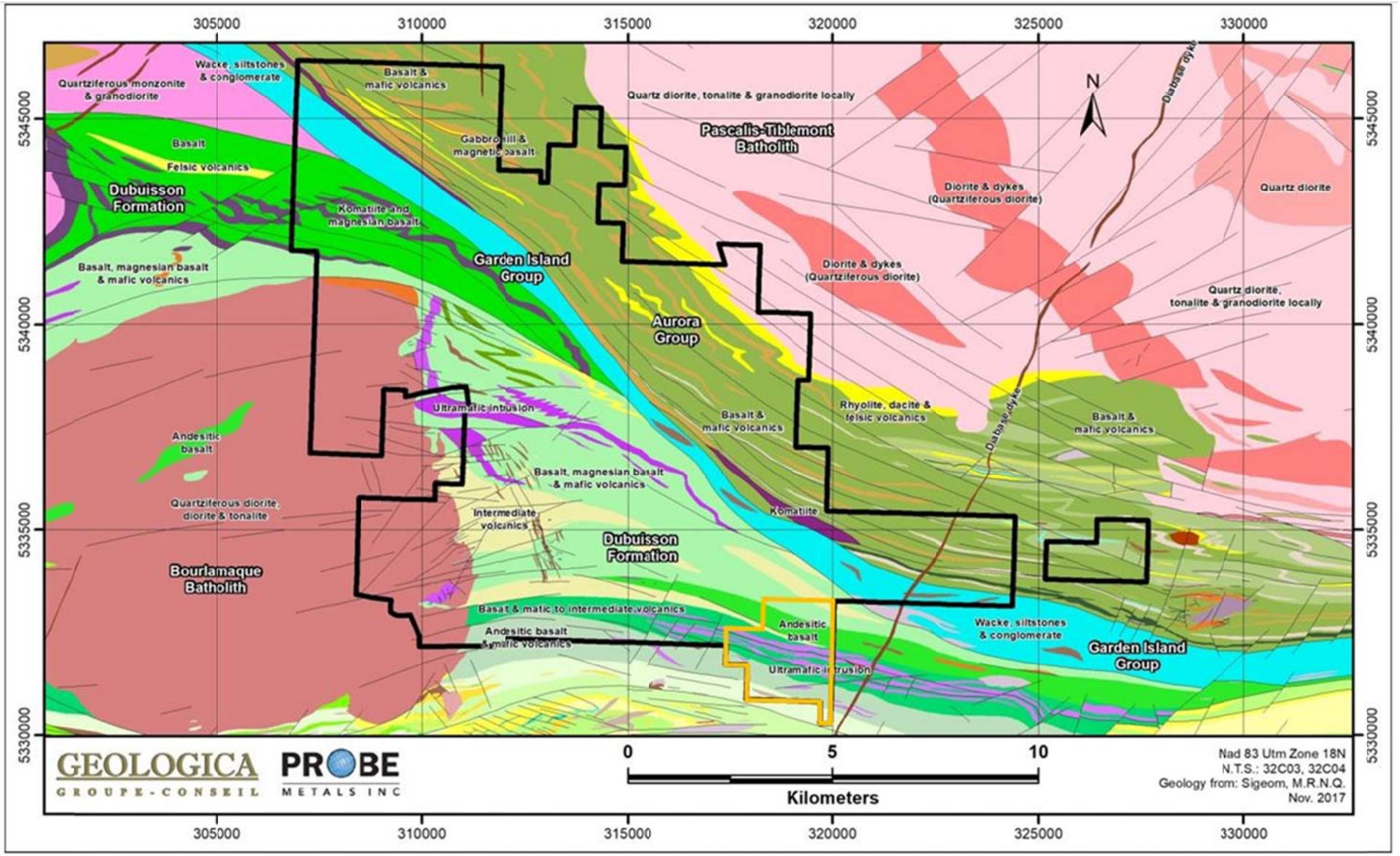

Figure 8 - Property Geology

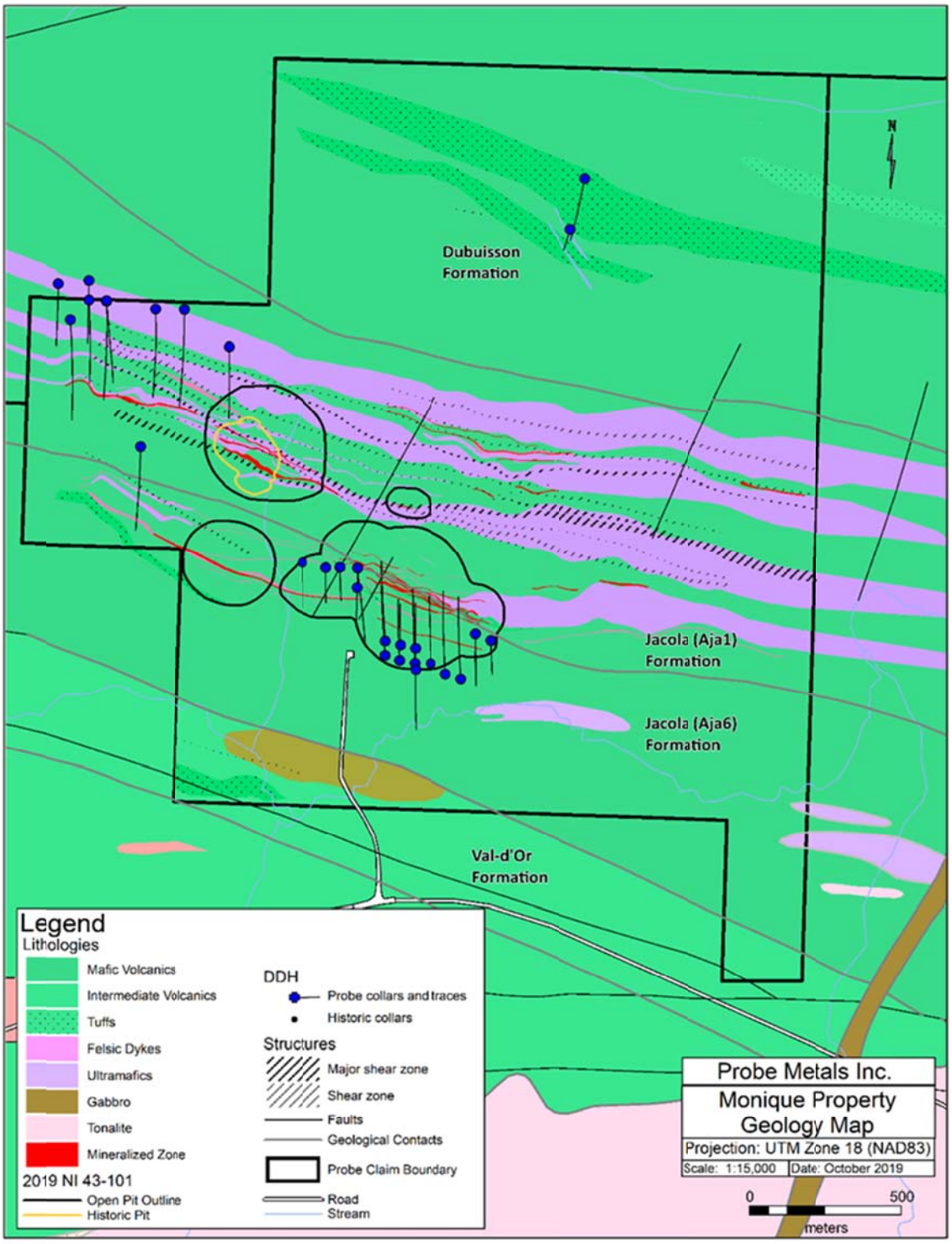

Figure 9 - Detailled Property Geology

7.4 Mineralization

The Monique Property contains many gold occurrences, including the former Monique Mine and numerous gold zones intersected by drilling. Lands adjacent to the Property include the Former Beaufor gold mine (including the former Pascalis and Perron mines), former L.C. Beliveau mine, the former Bussiere Mine. Probe Metals 100% owned lands to the west and to the south include many gold deposits and occurrences, including the New Beliveau, the Highway, the North, Resenor and the Lapaska deposits (Figure 10).

Most of the gold-bearing zones are defined as mesothermal lode gold deposits. These generally consist of a complex network of veins composed of quartz, carbonate and tourmaline with disseminated and/or blebby pyrite. The auriferous zones are commonly associated with shear zones and extensional fractures. Mineralization is concentrated in veins or in adjacent lithologies that are strongly altered due to hydrothermal fluid circulation.

A description of the gold mineralization intersected by drilling is presented in this section.

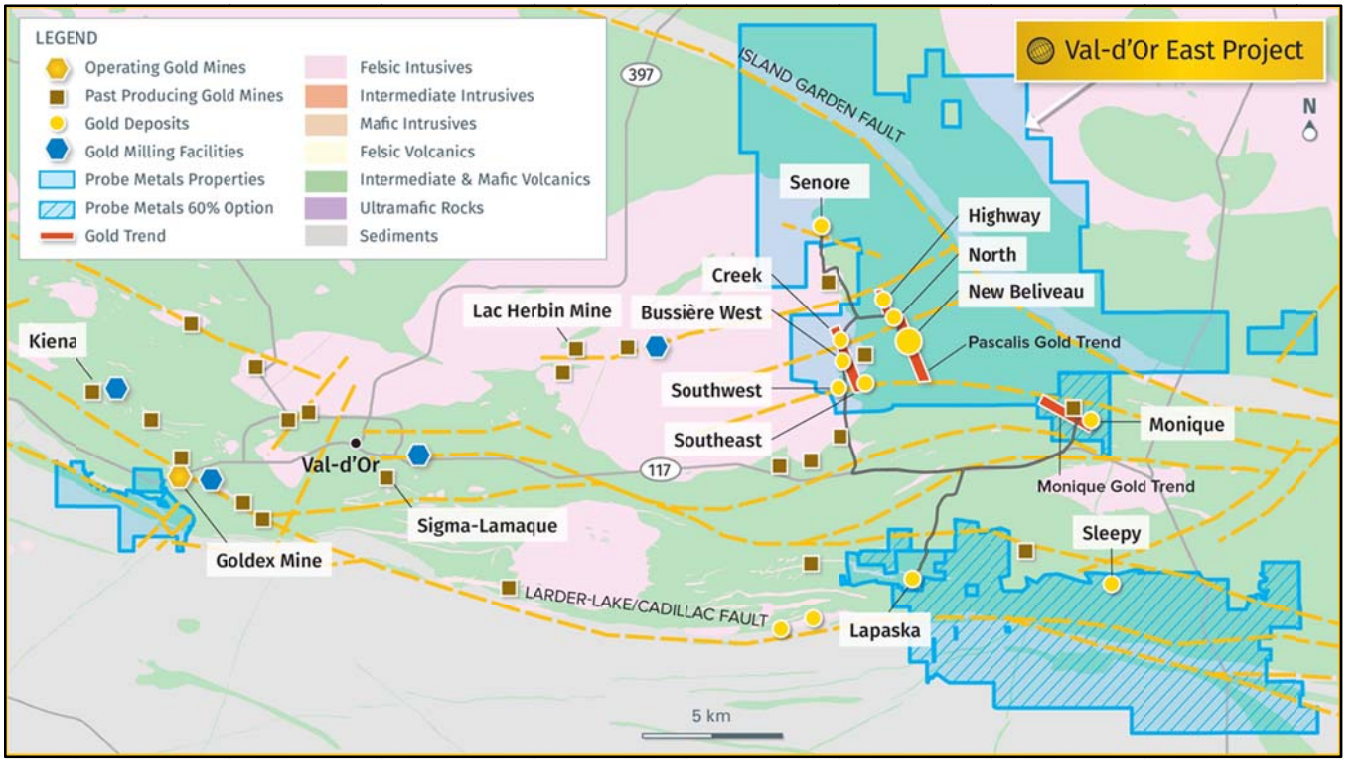

Figure 10 - Gold Zones in Val-d'Or East

Monique gold zones are defined by series of quartz, carbonate and tourmaline centimetric to metric veins. They are found mainly in volcanic units and dykes exhibiting chlorite, carbonate, sericite, albite, fuchsite and silica alteration. The orientation of the quartz vein systems is roughly parallel to the stratigraphy and to the deformation zones. Gold is generally associated with 1% to 5% finely disseminated pyrite, and visible gold is common in the quartz and carbonate veins and veinlets.

The mineralized zones have been defined from surface to a maximum depth of 500 m (in the G and J zones). Their average orientation is 285° with a 75° dip to the north (Figure 11) and they vary in width from 1 m to 20 m (Figures 12 & 13). Mineralized lenses extend laterally over a few hundred metres.

Richmont's historic zones were grouped for estimation purposes (i.e. Zone A-B includes historic zones A, B, C, D P1 and P2). In previous technical reports (Adam, 2013 and Vincent R., 2012) three types of gold mineralization were distinguished according to the host rock and the presence of fuchsite alteration associated with the quartz veining system: Type 1 - Pyrite in basalts and ultramafic rocks (zones B, E, F, G and M); Type 2 - Pyrite and fuchsite in the intermediate tuff (zones A and I) and Type 3 - Pyrite and fuchsite in the felsic dykes (zones B, J, L and I).

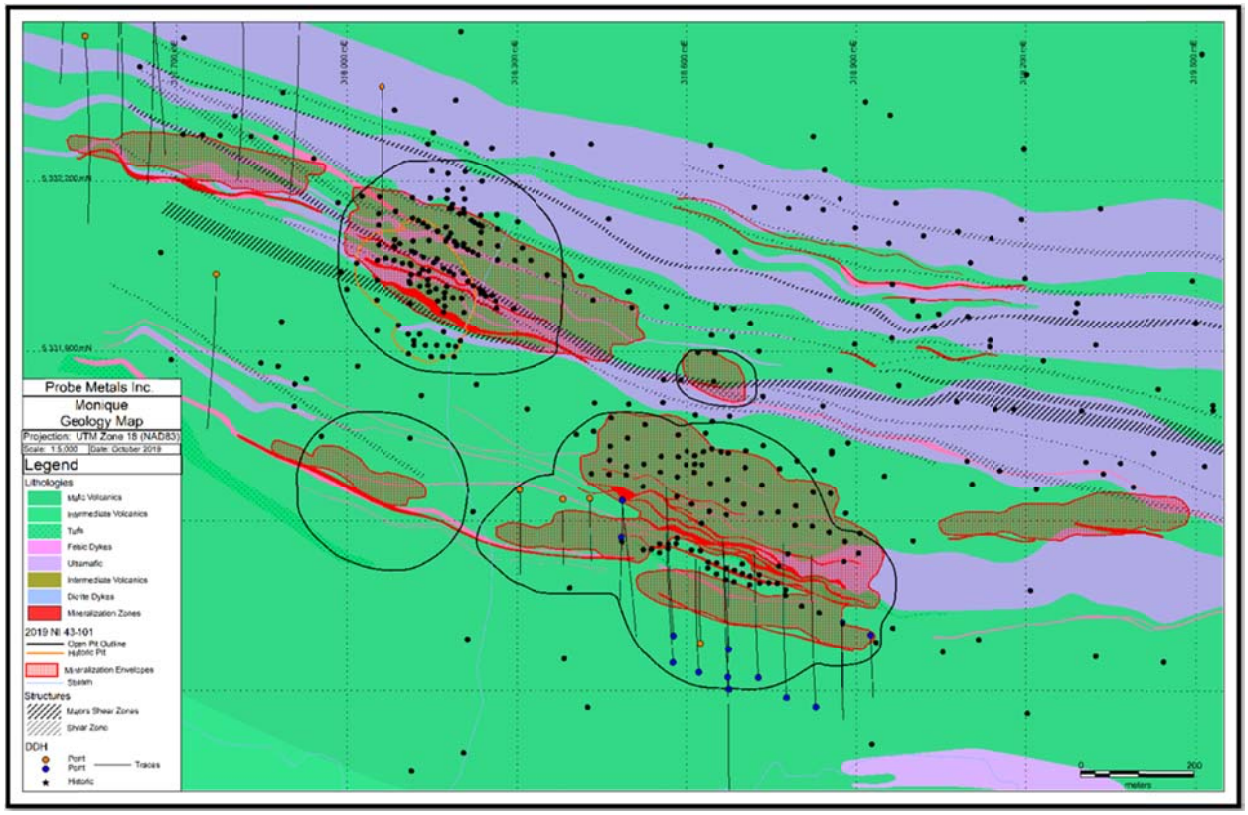

Figure 11 - Monique Gold Zones surface geology

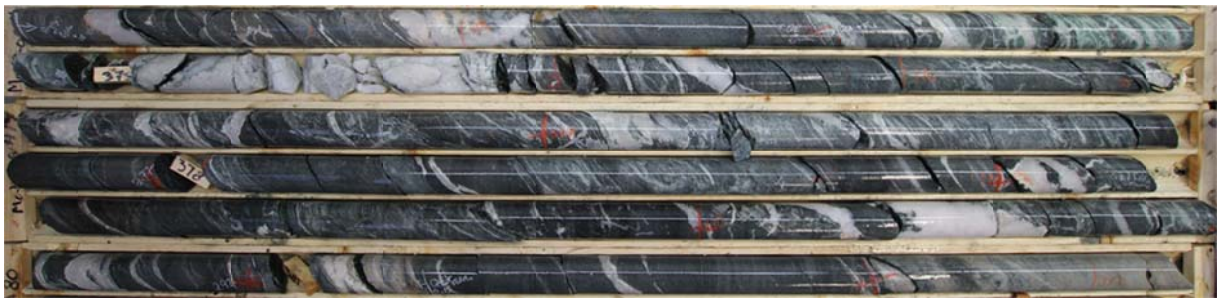

Figure 12 - Mineralized sheared ultramafic volcanics

MO-18-09 – 371.5-382m – Quartz-carbonates-pyrite veining mineralization in ultramafics. Core photo includes an intercept of 1.2 gt Au over 22.6m, inc. 2.1 gt /7.6m at 373.4 m depth.

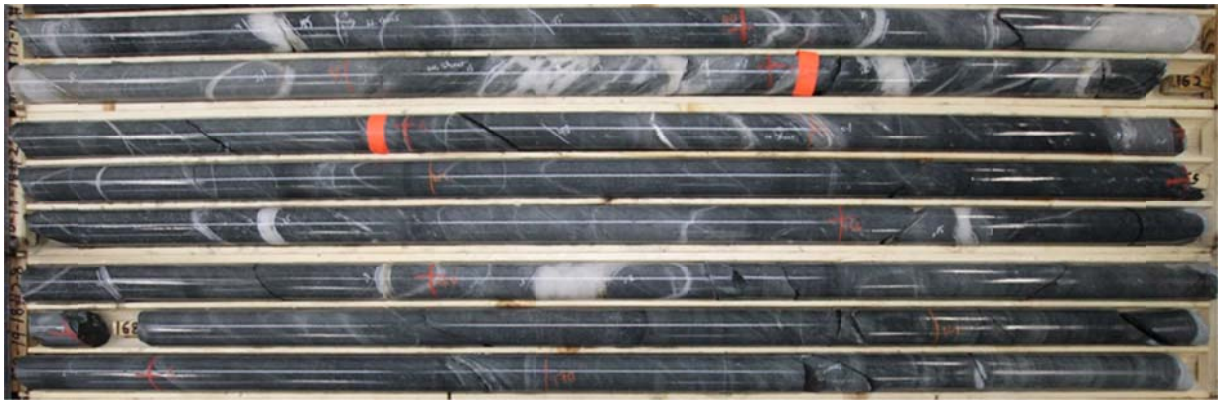

Figure 13 - Zone M mineralization in silicified mafic volcanics

MO-19-18 – 158-168m - Quartz-carbonates-pyrite veining mineralization in mafic volcanics. Core photo includes an intercept of 7.6g/t over 10m.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPE (Item 8)

The Property lies within the Val-d'Or mining camp which is well known for its lode gold deposits. To date, this mining camp has produced approximately 25 million ounces of gold from thirty-six (36) mines with production primarily from underground mines. The data cannot be compiled in detail because several of the mines operated under different names at different times, and in some cases, two or more mines were incorporated into a single operation. The major gold deposits in the vinicity of the property are the former Sigma-Lamaque complex which produced 9 M ounces of gold, the Beaufor Mine with more than 1 M ounces produced (Monarques Gold Corp, formerly Richmont Mine), the QMX Lac Herbin Mine, the Agnico Eagle Goldex mine and Eldorado Gold at its Lamaque South Triangle Deposit.

Gold mineralization from the Val-d'Or mining camp has been classified as greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits or mesothermal or late-orogenic lode gold deposits associated with shear zones or extensional fractures (Figure 14). The mineralization is associated with regional features, e.g. the Cadillac-Larder Lake Tectonic Zone, regional drag folds, and structural splays, as well as with syn- to late-tectonic intrusive rocks. With the exception of deposits within the large Bourlamaque Batholith, gold mineralization is commonly associated with small intrusives and dykes aged 2694 ± 2 Ma to 2680 ± 4 Ma. The different styles of mineralization range from disseminated sulphide deposits to quartz-tourmaline gold-bearing veins and vein stockwork zones, and the deposits range from early to late tectonic.

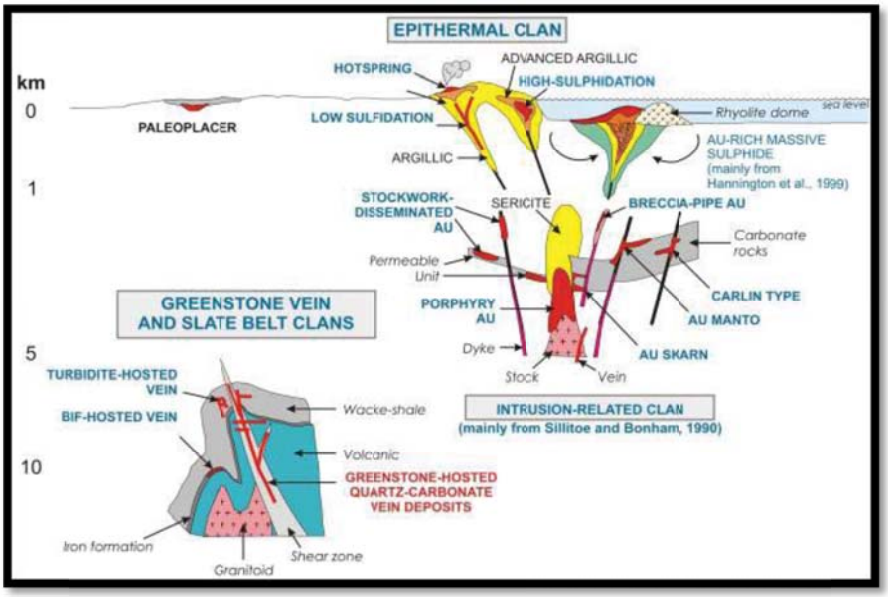

Figure 14 - Inferred Crustal Levels of Gold Deposition Showing Different Types of LodeGold Deposits and the Inferred Deposit Clan (from Dubé et al., 2001; Poulsen et al., 2000)

Generally, lode gold deposits (gold from bedrock sources) occur dominantly in terranes with an abundance of volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks of a low to

medium metamorphic grade (Poulsen, 1996). Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are a subtype of lode-gold deposits (Poulsen et al., 2000). They correspond to structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits hosted in deformed metamorphosed terranes (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits consist of simple to complex networks of goldbearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth in the crust (5-10 km). They are distributed along major compressional to trans-tensional crustal-scale fault zones (Figure 15) in deformed greenstone terranes of all ages, but are more abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate veins are thought to represent a major component of the greenstone deposit clan (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). They can coexist regionally with iron formation-hosted vein and disseminated deposits, as well as with turbidite-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits.

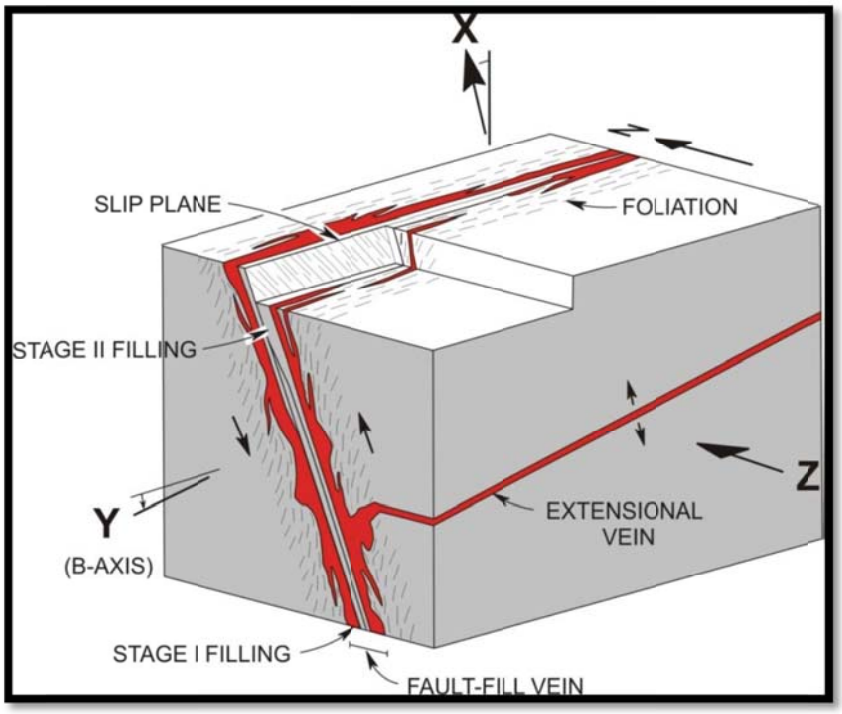

Figure 15 - Schematic Diagram
Geometric Relationships between the Structural Elements of Veins and Shear Zones and the Deposit-Scale Strain Axes
(Robert, 1990)

In the Val-d'Or East area, two geological settings control the gold mineralization. The first gold setting is found in the Bourlamaque Batholith associated with quartz-tourmaline veins hosted in sheared diorite dykes, which crosscut the Bourlamaque

granodiorite. Most gold deposits within the Bourlamaque Batholith are classified as mesothermal vein-type, the vein type which is believed to have formed at 1 to 3 km depth (Poulsen, 1995). The best examples in the Val-d'Or mining district are the Ferderber (Belmoral) and Beaufor gold deposits (Robert et al., 1994; Vu, 1985; Tremblay, 2001). To date they have produced approximately 11.8 and 25.4 tonnes of gold, respectively. The second geological setting in the Val-d'Or East area is associated with quartz-tourmaline mesothermal veins both inside and adjacent to small intrusives and EW shear zones which occur inside sheared volcanic rocks. The Monique Gold Trend zones represent good examples of this style of mineralization. The mineralization of the Monique property shows similarities with the mineralization of the old Kerr-Addison mine in Ontario, where gold in competent rocks is found in proximity to ultramafic units near major deformation zones.

9.0 EXPLORATION WORK (Item 9)

9.1 Geophysical Surveys

In 2018, Probe Metals Inc. decided to expand the geophysical coverage of the property by adding new blocks of lines to the existing 2016-2017 grid. In total, 118.5 line-km of MAG and 101 line-km of IP were completed between February 2nd to June 1st, 2018. The line cutting and MAG survey were carried out by GL Géoservices from Rouyn-Noranda (Quebec) and the IP survey (Figure 16) was carried out by Géophysique TMC from Val-d'Or (Quebec). Most of the text below was extracted from the geophysical compilation and interpretation report completed by Joel Simard, P. Geo./Geoph. in July 2018.

9.1.1 Magnetometer survey

A geostatistical review of the 118,082 readings acquired since 2016 indicated that the total magnetic field intensity values varied between 54 521 and 60 300 nT with an average value of 55 275 nT and a standard deviation of 211. The total field map indicates that the anomalies are elliptically-shaped and generally striking in a WNW/ESE direction. They are mainly located in the western, northwestern and southeastern parts of the grid. Their average amplitudes are approximately a few hundreds of nT to slightly more than 5 000 nT. Weaker amplitude signatures of short wavelength anomalies are also observed, and some of these could be indicative of shear zones weakly enriched in ferromagnesian minerals. The local structural control seems to be partially caused by late faults that mostly trend in NNW, NNE and NE directions.

From the regional geology map, it is inferred that ultramafic rocks are responsible for the main anomalies in the survey area. These units predominate in the north-central part of the grid, where they are indicated by a series of WNW/ESE striking anomalies concentrated in a 5.5 km long corridor 600 to 1000 m wide. The ultramafic rocks also

cause many anomalies in the Monique sector; specifically, in the southeastern part of the grid and more locally in the west, near the Courvan deposit.

9.1.2 Induced Polarization (IP) survey

The apparent resistivity values during this survey varied between 23 and 67371 ohm-m with an average value of 4173 ohm-m. The chargeability values mainly varied between -8.2 and 18.6 mV/V with an average amplitude of 2.2 mV/V and a standard deviation of 2.7. The inversion models indicate that the overburden is thicker in the western part of the grid, along a broad band of ground extending from Bonnefond Lake in the northeast then towards the southwest along the Colombière River. The overburden is usually conductive and probably partially consists of clays and more locally of glacial sand deposits (eskers), where it is observed to be more resistive. Based on the inversion results, the bedrock is expected to locally outcrop in the eastern and north-central parts of the grid.

As for the bedrock itself, in the southern 2/3rds south of the grid, the anomalous chargeability targets are quite weak (1< *Ma* < 10 mV/V) and mostly correlated with resistivity highs. Where it is easiest to offer a hypothesis, they are mainly caused by quite continuous bodies/structures that are steeply to moderately dipping towards the SW or NE. Most of these bodies/structures are *better defined* on the inverted models at vertical depths exceeding 25 to 50 m. Some of them could also be outcropping or sub-outcropping, where the relief is observed to be positive. Therefore, this indicates that follow-up geological mapping should be carried out to ascertain their geological type.

The stronger chargeability anomalies (*Ma* >10.0 mV/V) are observed in the northern part of the grid. They are partially located within the confines of a broad shear corridor locally indicated by MAG anomalies. The chargeability anomalies are mostly correlated with resistivity highs, and more locally with slight resistivity lows. In the northeast, close by the regional Garden Island Tectonic Zone, strong chargeability anomalies are observed correlated with resistivity lows and a series of Megatem-II conductors. They are probably partially caused by graphite rich mineralization. A total of 113 IP axis were interpreted.

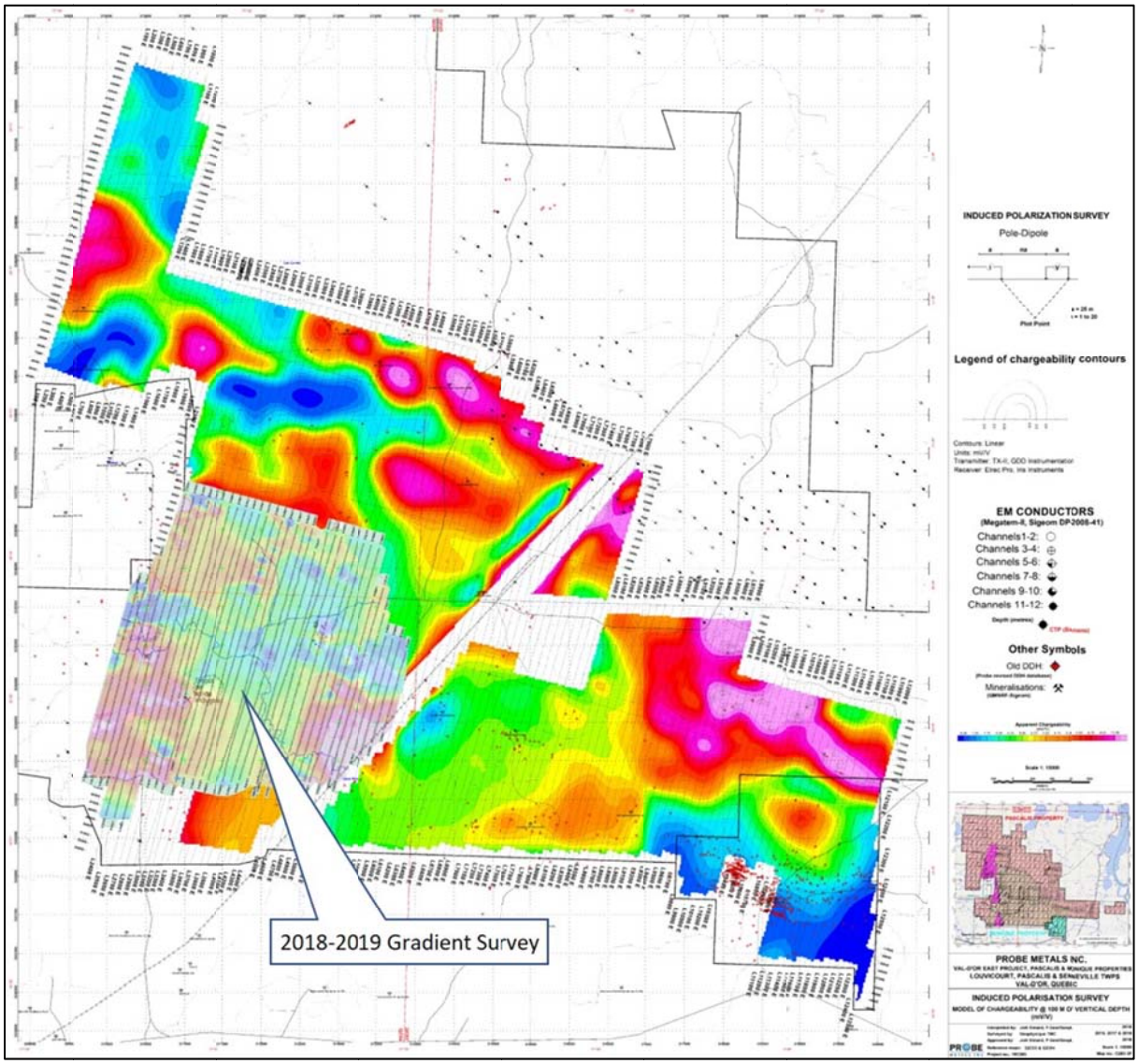

Figure 16 - IP survey chargeability map
with an overlay of the gradient survey chargeability layer at 100m of depth

10.0 DRILLING (Item 10)

10.1 2017-2019 Drilling Program

From January 2018 and April 2019, Probe Metals Inc. has completed 32 diamond drill holes totalling 10,140 meters (see technical parameters in Table 8). A total of 6,950 samples were taken from NQ core size and 634 QA/QC control samples. The samples were sent for analysis at accredited Actlabs laboratories in Quebec and

Ontario (see section 11 for more details). All samples were treated by fire assay (50 g) with Atomic Absorption or Gravimetric Finish. The 2018-2019 program was mainly aimed to better understand and defined gold resources surrounding the Former Monique mine. The chapter below summarize the methodology used and the most significant results obtained during this drilling program.

Table 8 - Drill holes parametres January 2018 to April 2019

Project	Survey	Azimuth	Dip	Length	UTM83Z18 - East	UTM83Z18 - North	UTM83Z18 - Elevation
Monique	MO-18-01	178	-50	223.0	318304.4	5331655.0	331.8
Monique	MO-18-02	178	-50	453.0	317540.4	5332455.4	336.6
Monique	MO-18-03	178	-50	446.0	317658.2	5332516.0	336.4
Monique	MO-18-04	178	-55	426.0	317817.6	5332490.7	336.2
Monique	MO-18-05	178	-55	405.0	317768.8	5332036.6	335.3
Monique	MO-18-06	193	-70	198.0	319189.8	5332755.2	340.3
Monique	MO-18-07	193	-51	300.0	319237.4	5332921.2	335.6
Monique	MO-18-08	178	-55	482.4	317916.4	5332489.6	335.7
Monique	MO-18-09	178	-60	424.7	318063.0	5332367.0	335.3
Monique	MO-18-10	178	-52	184.0	318382.7	5331638.2	332.1
Monique	MO-18-11	178	-53	354.0	318486.6	5331636.6	332.8
Monique	MO-18-12	178	-60	201.0	318429.4	5331639.3	332.2
Monique	MO-18-13	178	-64	460.0	317658.4	5332518.3	336.4
Monique	MO-18-14	359	-55	226.0	318626.1	5331384.0	329.5
Monique	MO-19-15	358	-55	336.0	318623.2	5331332.7	329.5
Monique	MO-19-16	358	-45	300.0	318673.5	5331323.8	329.8
Monique	MO-19-17	358	-45	257.0	318675.3	5331373.1	330.5
Monique	MO-19-18	358	-45	309.0	318726.7	5331323.0	328.7
Monique	MO-19-19	179	-50	396.0	317601.1	5332520.2	336.5
Monique	MO-19-20	178	-50	300.0	317601.1	5332584.8	336.6
Monique	MO-19-21	178	-50	300.0	317501.2	5332574.3	336.7
Monique	MO-19-22	359	-45	351.0	318576.4	5331396.9	330.2
Monique	MO-19-23	358	-45	303.0	318575.4	5331349.7	331.1
Monique	MO-19-24	178	-72	228.1	318486.6	5331636.0	333.2
Monique	MO-19-25	178	-45	150.1	318485.1	5331571.1	332.7
Monique	MO-19-26	358	-45	351.0	318776.2	5331287.8	329.5
Monique	MO-19-27	358	-45	372.0	318827.1	5331271.3	329.2
Monique	MO-19-28	178	-45	300.0	318673.5	5331323.8	329.8
Monique	MO-19-29	178	-65	252.0	318875.3	5331421.1	331.3
Monique	MO-19-30	178	-65	252.0	318925.6	5331398.5	330.2
Monique	MO-19-31	178	-45	252.0	318874.8	5331420.6	331.0
Monique	MO-19-32	358	-54	348.0	318675.8	5331302.6	328.8
Total	32 holes			10140	m		

10.2 Methodology and Planning

At Monique, due to the E-W and sub-vertical nature of the mineralization planning was done on cross sections oriented north-south. The spacing and location of all drill holes was influenced by the density of previous historical drilling and access limitations caused by swampy surface locations. Each hole drilled by Probe Metals at Monique has a unique identification number.

10.3 Geology and Analysis

A detailed description of the drill core is carried out by or under the supervision of experienced and qualified personnel (graduate geologists) who are members of the OIQ (Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec) or the OGQ (Ordre des Géologues du Québec), according to a pre-established standard at the Monique property using commercially available core logging software prior to sampling. The drill core is described at Probe Metals' core laboratory located in Val-d'Or. Various drilling parameters, including down-hole surveys, are also compiled into the database.

The length and location of samples is controlled by the geology: i.e. geological unit, alteration package or mineralized zone. The sampled intervals of drill core are sawn in order to preserve a sample of core-witness at the mine site. Once the sample results are returned from the laboratories, the results are integrated into the geologic database software and then plotted on sections and plans at the appropriate scale.

10.4 Core Storage

Drill cores for the 2018-2019 drilling programs are stored at the former L.C. Beliveau mine site core library or at Probe Metals' core laboratory. Each stored core box is identified with an aluminium tag that has the unique drill hole information embossed on it (including the hole number, the box number and the core interval stored in the box). Boxes belonging to individual drill holes are stored consecutively in a core rack or on pallets. An inventory is kept for each core rack and is copied into an electronic database by the geology department.

10.5 Collar Surveying

2018-2019 drillholes are spotted by Probe Metals personnel using a GPS system. Once the drilling campaign is completed, the surveyor returns to the collar location of the hole and directly measures the final coordinates using a real-time high-precision GPS unit. These data are entered into both a handwritten drill hole registry and an electronic databank. The local grid references were converted into UTM coordinates (NAD83, zone 18) to establish the correlation.

10.6 Down-Hole Surveying

During the 2018-2019 surface drilling programs by Probe Metals, deviation was measured using a multi-shot instrument such as a Flexit SmartTool or Reflex EZ-Shot with readings taken every 30 m down the hole, and azimuth readings referenced to magnetic north during the drilling. After completion of the hole, the driller pulls out the rod and surveys the hole each 3 m with the multi-shot instrument. This information is downloaded on a USB key and transferred directly into the database. Data are verified for magnetic interference and validated. All north directions in the database are true north. Most of the surface diamond drill holes used 3-metre-long NQ diameter core barrels with one 18-inch stabilizing shell.

10.7 Core Recovery and Rock Strength

The rock quality designation (RQD) was recorded in the first fourteen diamond drill holes (MO-18-01 to MO-18-14). The core recovery in mineralized zones is over 99%, which is considered very good. The RQD percentage mean is 91.4 in flagged mineralized zones and 89.3 in the rest of the 14 diamond drill holes which is also very good. All the holes were capped and identified. Faults and highly fractured zones are rarely observed and are usually limited to thin metric intervals. Occasional mechanical grinding and core loss were recorded by the geologists and considered during the sampling.

10.8 Significant Results

The geological setting of the Property appears to be very favourable for the identification of new high-grade gold-bearing veins and structures or bulk-style ore shoots. Highlights from the drilling program conducted by Probe Metals from 2018 thru 2019 for Monique are listed below.

In the 2018 – 2019 drill program, 32 holes were completed at Monique. Of the 32 holes, seven were designed to test a large under-explored area north, west and northwest of the former Monique open pit along the mineralized trend. Best assay results were from hole MO-18-03 at 159 metres depth (down hole), which returned 24.8 g/t Au over 2.2 metres in a larger interval grading 5.9 g/t Au over 10.5 metres. This hole is located 400 metres northwest of the Monique pit and proximal to Probe Metals' 100%-owned property. Hole MO-18-09 was drilled 200 metres north of the Monique pit and returned encouraging results with two gold zones intersected at 175 and 373 metres depth (down hole) grading respectively 20.5 g/t Au over 2.0 metres and 2.1 g/t Au over 7.6 metres. The deepest intercept corresponds to the extension of the in-pit gold mineralization 50 metres to the North and the other intercept is

possibly the lateral extension of the new gold structure intersected in hole MO-18-03.

Five holes were drilled to test a weak IP anomaly located 50 to 200 metres southwest of the historic A and B gold zones, with all returning significant results between the surface and 130 metres depth. Gold mineralization is associated mainly with felsic dykes cross-cutting mafic volcanics. In 2018, holes MO-1 8 -14, MO-18-11 and MO-18-10 returned the best intercepts grading respectively: 3.8 g/t Au over 7.0 metres, 1.1 g/t Au over 41.2 metres and 2.4 g/t Au over 12.8 metres.

In 2019, MO-19-16 and MO-19-32 returned, near surface, mineralized intervals of 1.9 g/t Au over 49.5 metres2 g/t Au over 23.7 metres respectively. Assay results from selected drill holes are reported in Table 9.

Table 9 - 2018-2019 Significant Drilling results

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Area/Host Rock
MO-18-01	**125.0**	**131.0**	**6.0**	**2.4**	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
MO-18-03	**158.5**	**169.0**	**10.5**	**5.9**	NW of OP / Ultramafic
including	162.8	165.0	2.2	24.8	NW of OP / Ultramafic
MO-18-04	**360.5**	**371.0**	**10.5**	**2.4**	NW of OP / Ultramafic
including	363.0	367.0	4.0	5.0	NW of OP / Ultramafic
MO-18-09	**175.0**	**177.0**	**2.0**	**20.5**	N of OP / Ultramafic
	373.4	381.0	7.6	2.1	N of OP / Ultramafic
MO-18-10	**108.0**	**120.8**	**12.8**	**2.4**	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
including	117.2	119.0	1.8	12.3	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
MO-18-11	**86.0**	**127.2**	**41.2**	**1.1**	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
including	**91.0**	**92.0**	**1.0**	**22.1**	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
MO-18-12	**123.5**	**130.7**	**7.2**	**1.9**	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
MO-18-14	**94.0**	**101.0**	**7.0**	**3.8**	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
	136.0	145.0	9.0	1.0	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
MO-19-16	**146.0**	**195.5**	**49.5**	**1.9**	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	155.5	160.0	4.5	3.4	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	155.5	156.5	1.0	7.2	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	158.0	159	1.0	5.8	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	177.0	195.5	18.5	3.8	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	184.0	195.5	11.5	5.9	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	184.0	185.0	1.0	24.5	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	193.5	194.5	1.0	33.0	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
MO-19-17	**239.0**	**248.0**	**9.0**	**2.5**	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	243.0	244.0	1.0	16.5	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Area/Host Rock
MO-19-18	**158.0**	**168.0**	**10.0**	**7.6**	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	158.0	165.0	7.0	10.7	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	161.5	162.5	1.0	68.1	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
MO-19-22	**103.4**	**111.5**	**8.1**	**1.9**	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	106.5	107.5	1.0	6.8	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
MO-19-22	**246.0**	**250.0**	**4.0**	**3.5**	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	247.0	248.0	1.0	5.9	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
MO-19-22	297.3	308.5	11.2	2.2	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	298.3	302.3	4.0	5.4	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	298.3	300.3	2.0	7.4	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
MO-19-22	**317.5**	**318.7**	**1.2**	**14.5**	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
MO-19-27	**251.5**	**255.6**	**4.1**	**3.6**	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
including	251.5	252.5	1.0	6.1	SW of AB / Felsic Dyke
MO-19-32	**247.1**	**270.8**	**23.7**	**2.0**	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	258.4	270.8	12.4	3.1	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	258.4	259.4	1.0	6.0	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics
including	269.8	270.8	1.0	11.9	AB Parallel Zone / Volcanics

11.0 PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY (Item 11)

The 2019 mineral resource estimate is supported by surface diamond drill core samples completed by Probe Metals (2018-2019) and historical drilling by different companies.

Table 10 - Surface drill holes in the Monique database

COMPANY	Drilling years	Number of holes	Length (m)
Various	1944 - 2003	387	103,686.3
Mines Richmont	2004 -2013	120	28,569.7
Probe Metals Monique	2018 - 2019	32	10,140.3
Total surface drill holes Monique database		**539**	**142,239.3**

Between January 2018 and June 2019 a total of 6,950 samples were taken from 32 drill holes by Probe Metals Inc.

The Monique database used for the Resource Estimate contains 539 surface drill holes and 52,452 gold assays. All the results from Richmont in the database were

verified by Richmont geologists. Surveying data used in the estimation have been also verified (43-101 technical report for the Monique; Adam et al., 2013).

11.1 Core Sample Collection

Historical procedures for sample preparation were presented in the last 43-101 (Adam et al., 2013).

For 2018-2019, sampling approach was planned to coincide with lithological contacts. Each analysis is linked to a geological description in the log book. All core sampling was marked and tagged by a geologist using three-part sample tags supplied by the commercial laboratory. The width of most samples was around 1 m. Samples were taken over lengths of 1.5 m maximum and 0.50 m minimum. A few samples with lengths of less than 0.5 m or more than 1.5 m were taken for different specific reasons, mainly to understand the distribution of mineralized material. Samples of mineralized material must always be properly bordered by samples of barren material. Should an anomalous value be returned from an isolated sample, the geologist is required to return to the core interval and take additional bordering samples. Generally, 1.0 m long samples are purposefully taken on the borders of obvious mineralized zones in order to minimize the effect of sample contamination of non-mineralized intervals by higher-grade mineralized material.

For the 2018-2019 exploration programs, a quality control program for sampling and shipping, and monitored QA/QC results from commercial analytical laboratories was implemented. Core logging facilities and a core storage area were established respectively in Val-d'Or and on the former L.C. Beliveau mine site. Samples were collected and prepared for shipping to the laboratory in a sample room adjacent to the core logging area by a sample technician. After the drill core was sawn, one half was placed into a plastic sample bag along with a sample tag and sealed with a plastic tie wrap. The samples were placed in large rice fibre bags that were sealed, wired and placed on pallets. Samples were picked up at the project site by the commercial laboratory representative or sent directly to the laboratory by the Company.

11.2 Core Sampling

Once the drill core samples have been selected, the method for taking core samples is as follows:

1. The core is washed with fresh water.
2. Once the geology and location of the samples have been described, the geologist carefully marks the start and end of each sample directly on the core with a coloured wax crayon while the core is still intact in the core box.
3. A sample tag, specially made of waterproof paper and indelible ink, is placed

at the end of the sample interval. Each sample number is unique.
4. The core is generally sampled over intervals that vary between 50 cm and 150 cm with a mean length of 1 m.
5. Samples are generally measured to the nearest tenth of a m, but sample intervals must coincide with major lithological boundaries.
6. The whole core is split in half using a diamond saw.
7. As the core sample is cut in half lengthwise, the samples chosen for assay are collected in individual plastic sample bags. The other identical half-core witness sample is replaced carefully in the box according to its original orientation (the correct end of the core up hole, for example). One of the two sample tags is placed in the plastic bag, which is then securely stapled shut.
8. The other identical sample tag is stapled to the core box at the end of the marked sample interval.

A sample request form is completed prior to dispatch of the samples. The request specifies the name of the laboratory, the person making the request, the date, the sample series, the elements to be assayed (gold, almost exclusively), the units in which the results should be reported (grams per tonne), the analytical method and any special instructions. The result is sent to the president, vice-president, COO, senior geologist and project geologist.

11.3 Core Sample Quality and Sample Representativeness

Because the mineralization in the core is generally intact, with no possibility of loss due to washout, samples recovered through diamond drilling are of high quality. Rarely, the core can be ground over short lengths of less than 0.5 m and a sample not recovered. Overall, drill core samples recovered from the Monique Property (including historical samples) can be considered to be representative.

11.4 Analyses

Final sample preparation and assaying was conducted at commercial and independent laboratories: Techni-Lab S.G.B. Abitibi (Actlabs) in Ste-Germaine-Boulé, in Ancaster, in Timmins, ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or, which was used for rechecks and SGS Minerals Services, in Lakefield, Ontario for quarter split analyses. Samples were assayed for gold using fire assay (50 g) ("FA") techniques with atomic absorption ("AA") finish. If the assay value was above 3 ppm, then the sample was re-assayed using a gravimetric finish. If the sample contained visible gold, then the sample was re-assayed using metallic screen techniques or called directly for a metallic screen on 1 kg sample. Rejects and pulps are preserved by the laboratory and then stored at the former L.C. Beliveau mine site or at the core shack facility (recent pulps).

11.5 Laboratory Certification

In the last ten years, assays were produced in certified laboratories. Techni-Lab S.G.B. Abitibi Inc., Ancaster, Timmins, all divisions of Actlabs, are certified ISO 17025. ALS Chemex is also certified ISO 17025 for fire assay with AA finish and gravimetric finish. SGS Minerals Services is also accredited by the Standards Council of Canada and conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for fire assay with AA finish and gravimetric finish. Note that ISO 9001 certification is a generic management standard that can be applied to any business or administration. ISO 17025 was written to incorporate all the ISO 9001 requirements that are relevant to the scope of testing and calibration services as well as specifying the technical requirements for technical competence.

11.6 Analytical Procedure

The successive stages of analysis for the drill core are briefly described for each laboratory.

11.6.1 Techni-Lab SGB Abitibi, Ancaster, Timmins (Actlabs)

Sample preparation

Sample preparation for the drill core samples included standard industry practice of crushing the drill core sample to 85% + passing 10 mesh (2 mm) sieve and then grinding using rings to 90% + passing 200 mesh (0.075 mm) sieve. Samples were crushed using T.M. Engineering Rhino jaw crushers to obtain the fine material and then passed through a riffle splitter to obtain the sub-sample. A T.M. Engineering ring pulverizer was used to obtain the pulp, before a 50-g sub-sample was taken.

Analytical procedure

Samples were assayed for gold using fire assay ("FA") techniques with atomic absorption ("AA") finish. If the assay value was above 3 ppm, the sample was re-assayed using a gravimetric finish; if the sample contained visible gold, the sample was re-assayed using metallic screen techniques. Metallic screen finish also was used in those cases where there was sufficient discrepancy between the AA and gravimetric values.

For the Metallic Screen – Gold Analysis (MS), 500 g of crushed material (75% passing 2 mm) is pulverized using a ring and puck to ensure approximately 80-90% passing 75 µm. The material on top of the screen is referred to as the “plus” (+) fraction and the material passing through the screen is referred to as the “minus” (-) fraction. Both the “plus” fraction and “minus” fraction weights are recorded. The entire

“plus” fraction is sent for fire assay determination while two (30 g) replicates of the “minus” fraction are taken for fire assay determination. Either gravimetric gold determination or an ICP-OES analytical finish is used. Gold assay results are reported for both “plus” and “minus” fractions, weights of both fractions, and the calculated “total gold” of the sample.

11.6.2 SGS Laboratories

Sample preparation

The samples preparation was performed at the SGS Val-d’Or site. The technicians follow industry best practices to ensure that all samples are prepared appropriately to give reliable analytical results. The drill core sample are dried. The samples are crushed to 75% passing 10 mesh (2 mm) and split to 250 g using a riffle splitter or rotary split. The 250-g samples are pulverized in a chrome steel ring and puck mill so that 85% passing through a 75 µ screen.

Sample Analysis

Samples were assayed for gold using fire assay ("FA") techniques with atomic absorption ("AA") finish. If the assay value was above 3 ppm, the sample was re-assayed using a gravimetric finish; if the sample contained visible gold, the sample was re-assayed using metallic screen techniques. Metallic screen finish also was used in those cases where there was sufficient discrepancy between the AA and gravimetric values.

11.7 Quality Control and Quality Assurance Monitoring

This section presents an overview of the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) data collected during the 2018-2019 exploration programs for the Monique property. Evaluation of QA/QC data addresses the three principal concerns of analytical determination protocols, namely: contamination, accuracy, and precision, as measured by the results obtained from field and analytical blanks and standards, certified reference materials (CRM) and blanks, in addition to the regular samples submitted to the laboratory. QA/QC results internal to the laboratories were not considered in this section.

QA/QC measures for the 2018-2019 exploration programs consisted of the insertion of blanks and standards for each drill hole, re-assaying pulps for samples that yielded assay results over 3 g/t Au by fire assay with gravimetric finish, and monitoring the results of QA/QC measures from the laboratory. Few quartered core duplicates were done and no systematic re-assaying by another laboratory was done.

11.7.1 Historical (prior to 2018) QA/QC results.

For historical exploration and mining programs, please refer to the 2013 43-101 by Adam et al.s, 2013.

11.7.2 QA/QC procedure since 2018

During Monique 2018 to 2019 drill programs, Probe Metals have used 131 blanks, 75 pulp duplicates, 179 core duplicates and 243 certified standards samples. The total amount of control samples counts for 9.12% of the total amount of samples taken during this period. Most of the samples were analyzed using the FA-AA method at the Techni-Lab S.G.B. Abitibi (Actlabs) laboratory. Following the established protocol, 43 samples with an initial value over 3 g/t Au were re-analysed with the FA-GV method. Following the protocol in place, some samples were analyzed by MS method. This decision was left to the best judgment of the geologists. Overall 31samples were sent for MS analysis.

11.7.3 QA/QC Standards and Blanks Analysis

Blank material used by Probe Metals came from one source, marble decorative stone obtained locally from BMR. Figure 17 shows the results from the blank analysis. All results from inserted blank material were monitored closely by Probe Metals employees. In the case a suspected assay contamination Probe protocol in place is to re-assays five samples on either side of the blank to confirm the original assays, for the 2018-2019 program no anomalous results were discovered. These results are considered acceptable.

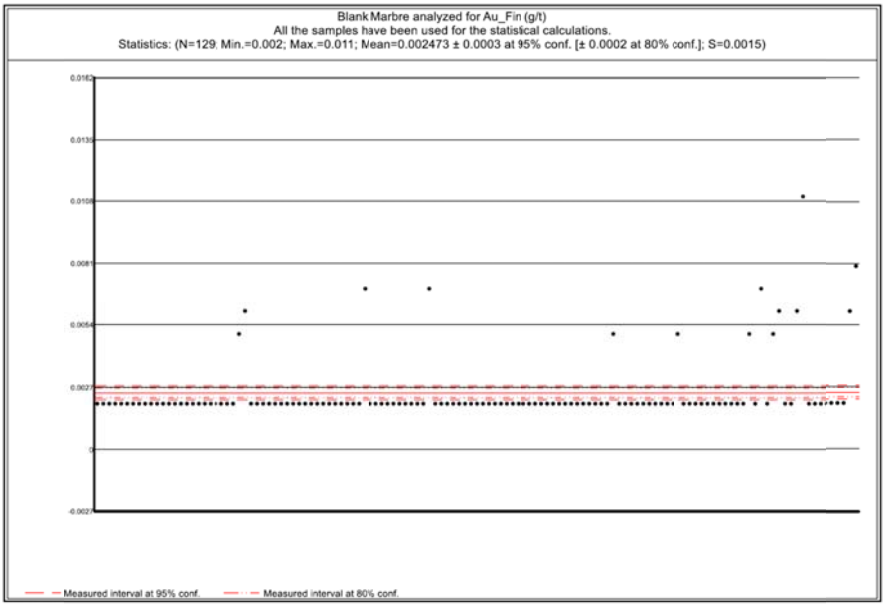

Figure 17 - Results for blank analysis Monique

The following table presents the statistics of five (5) standards coming from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and were sent to the laboratories during the 2018-2019 drilling program. Results are summarized in Figures 18 to 24. In general, the results are precise. Only 2 assays were clearly identified as erroneous. In all cases the source of error was clerical and involved wrong labelling procedure during the sampling process.

Table 11 - Standards used by Probe

Standards	Mean Grade (g/t)	Standard Deviation (g/t)	Number of assays
GS-P7L	0.709	0.072	112
GS-2S	2.38	0.16	90
GS-3P	3.06	0.18	21
GS-3T	3.05	0.19	8
GS-5R	5.29	0.34	12

All standards are from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd

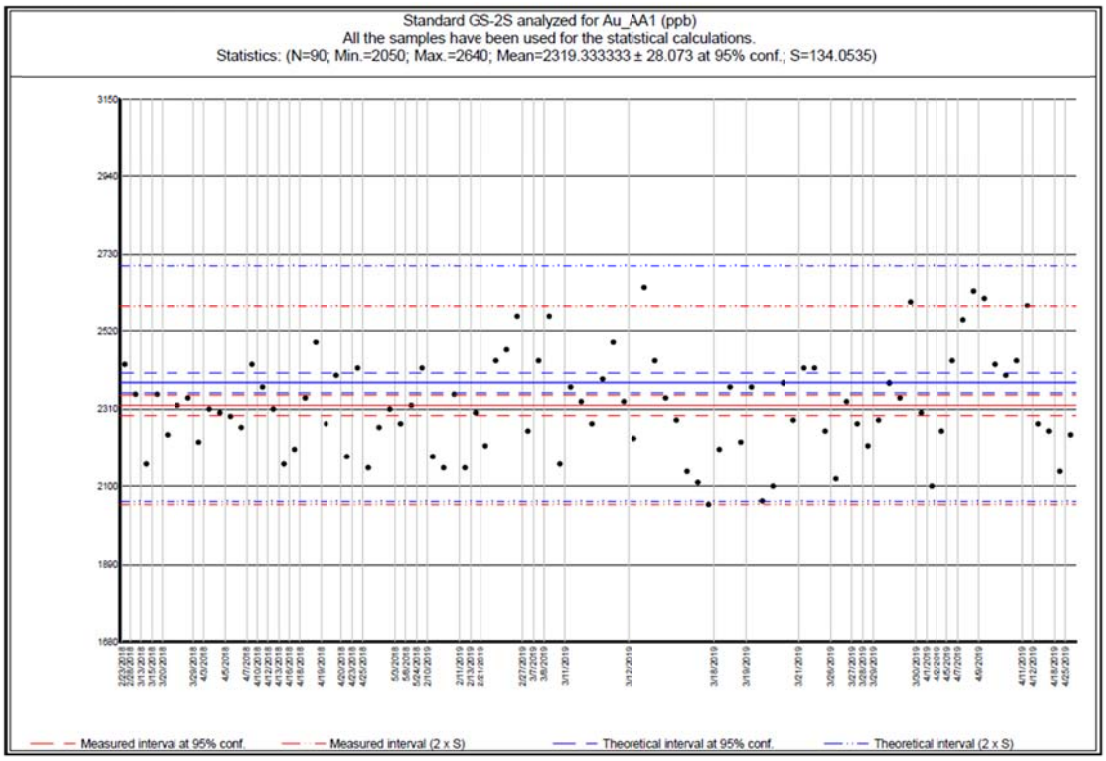

Figure 18 - Result for Standard GS-2S Monique

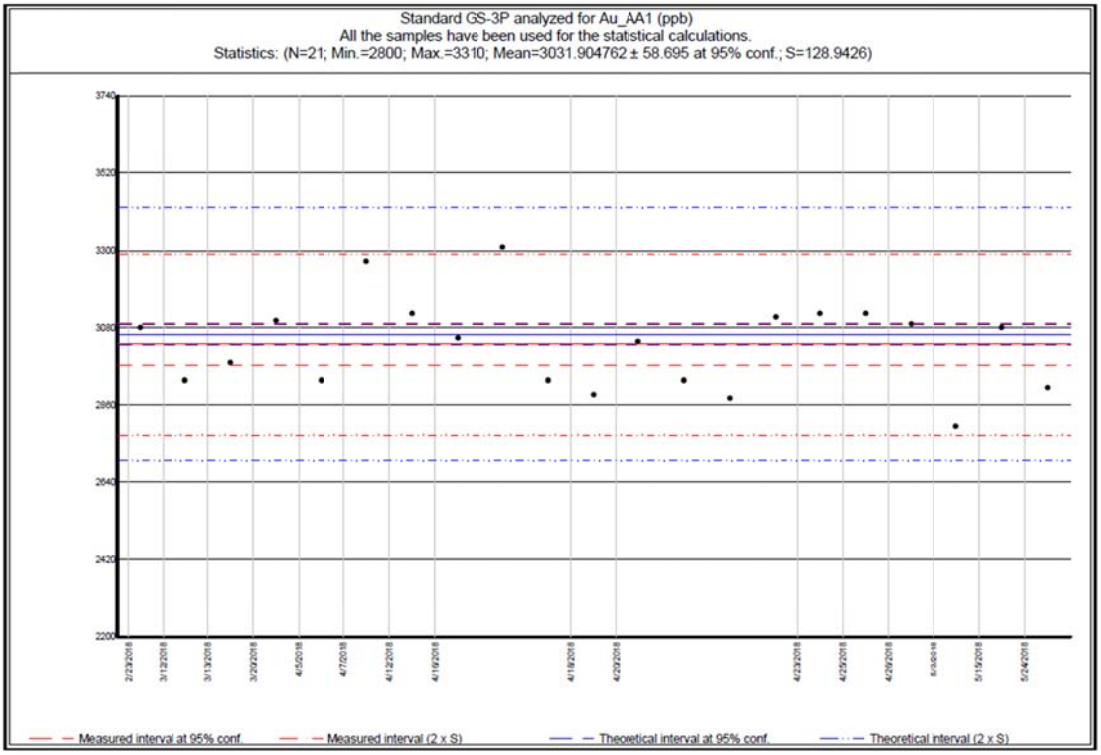

Figure 19 - Result for Standard GS-3P Monique

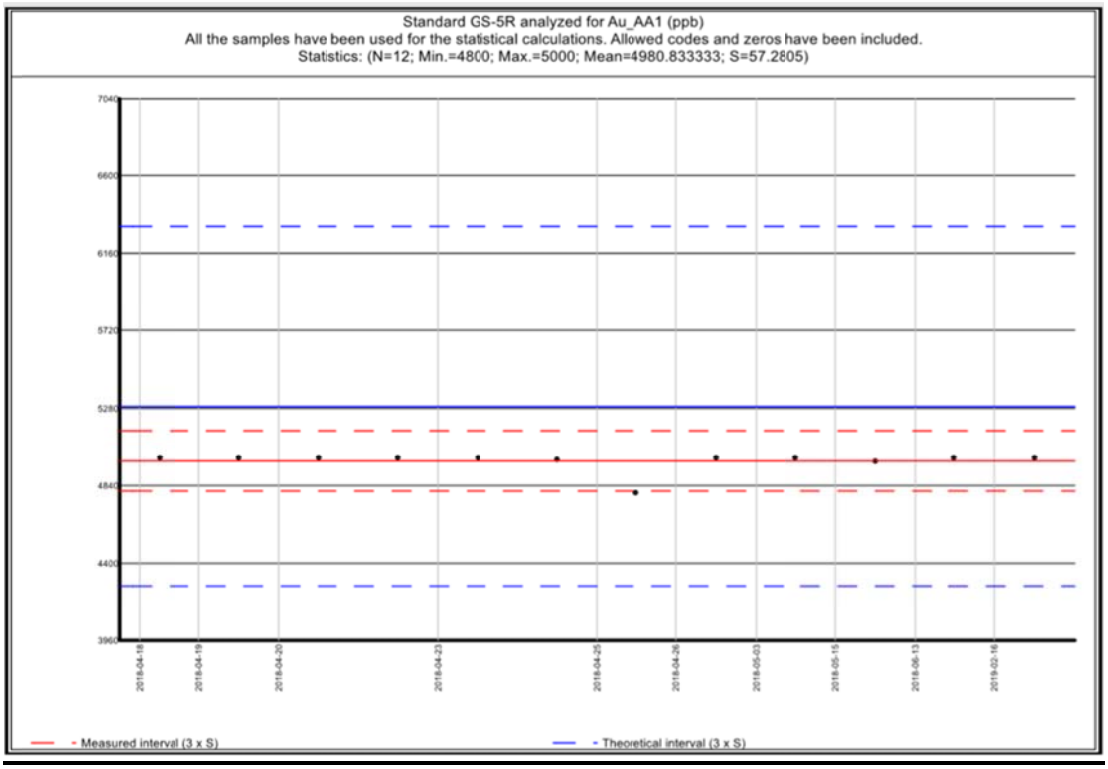

Figure 20 - Result for Standard GS-5R Monique

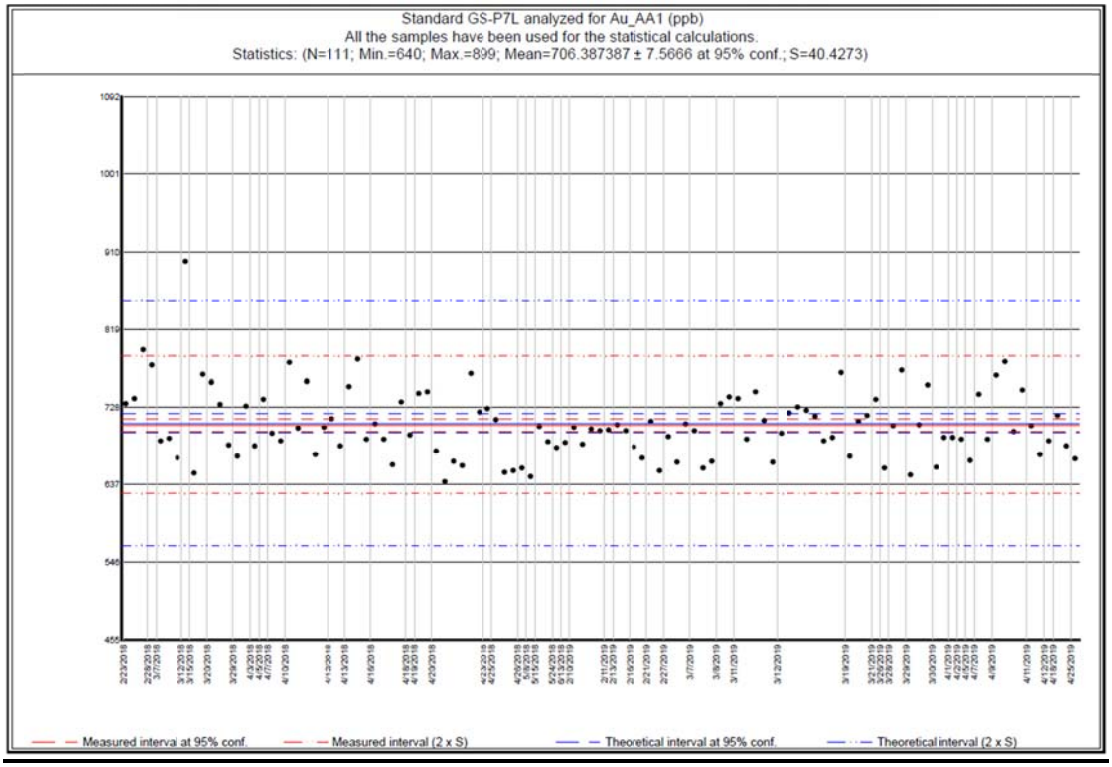

Figure 21 - Result for Standard GS-P7L Monique

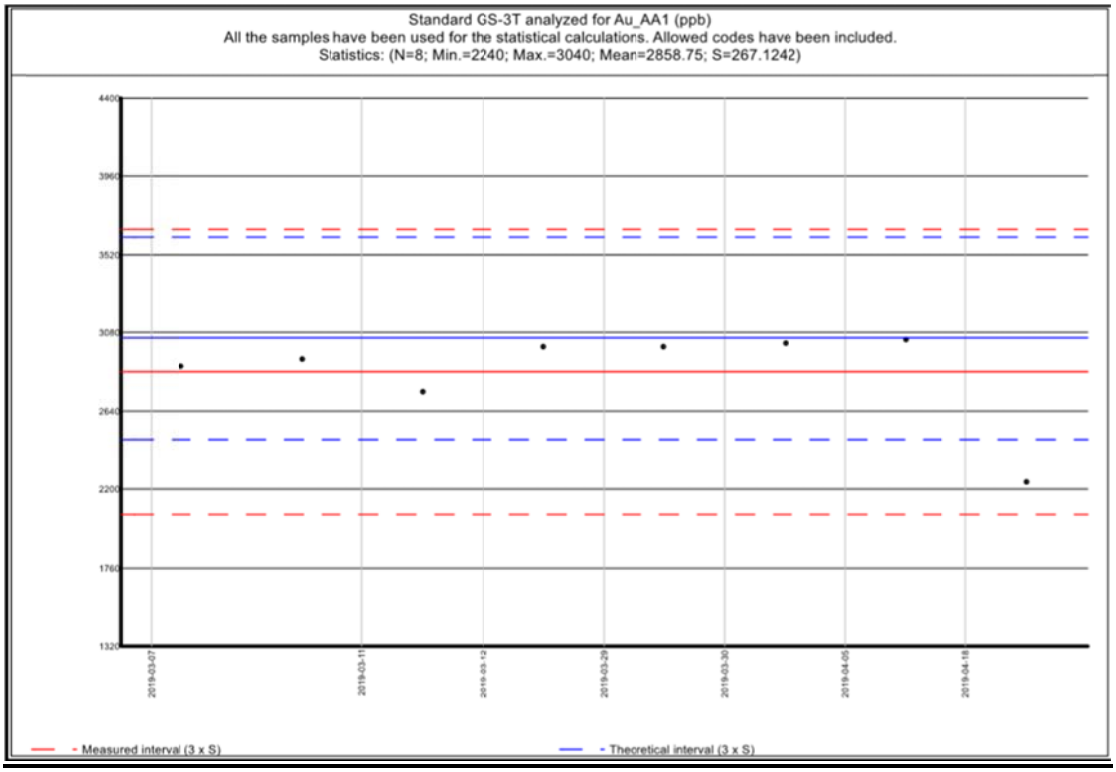

Figure 22 - Result for Standard GS-3T Monique

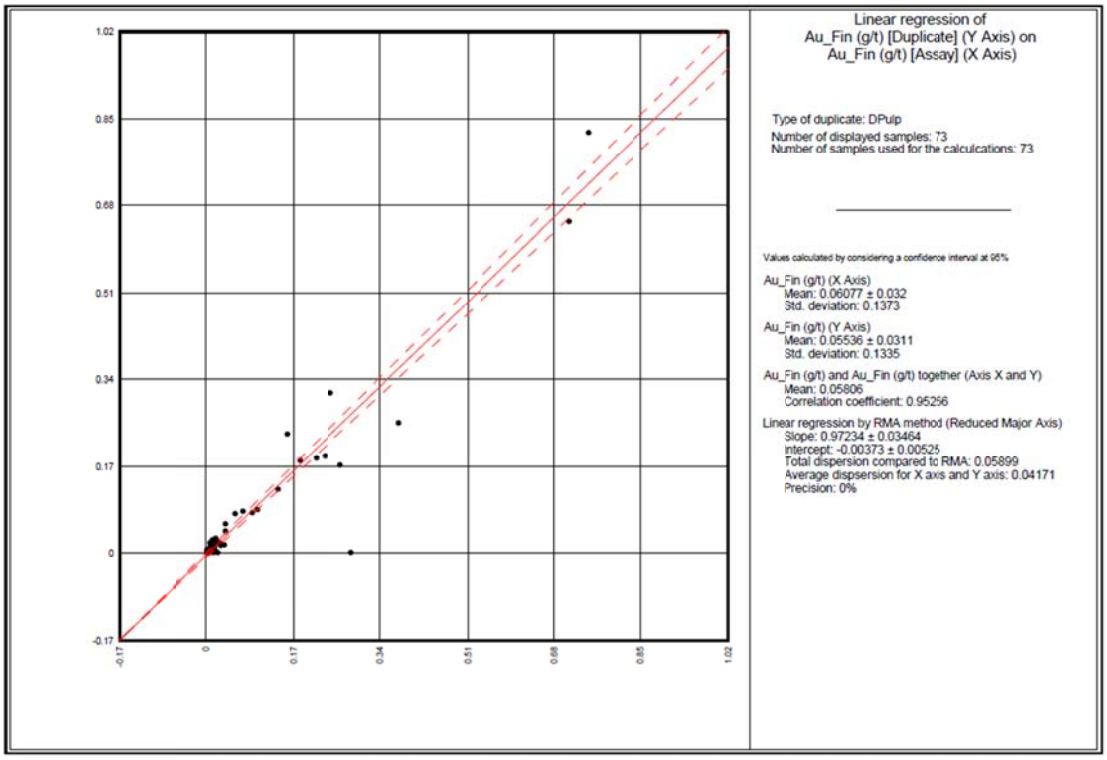

Figure 23 - Linear Regression for pulp duplicate

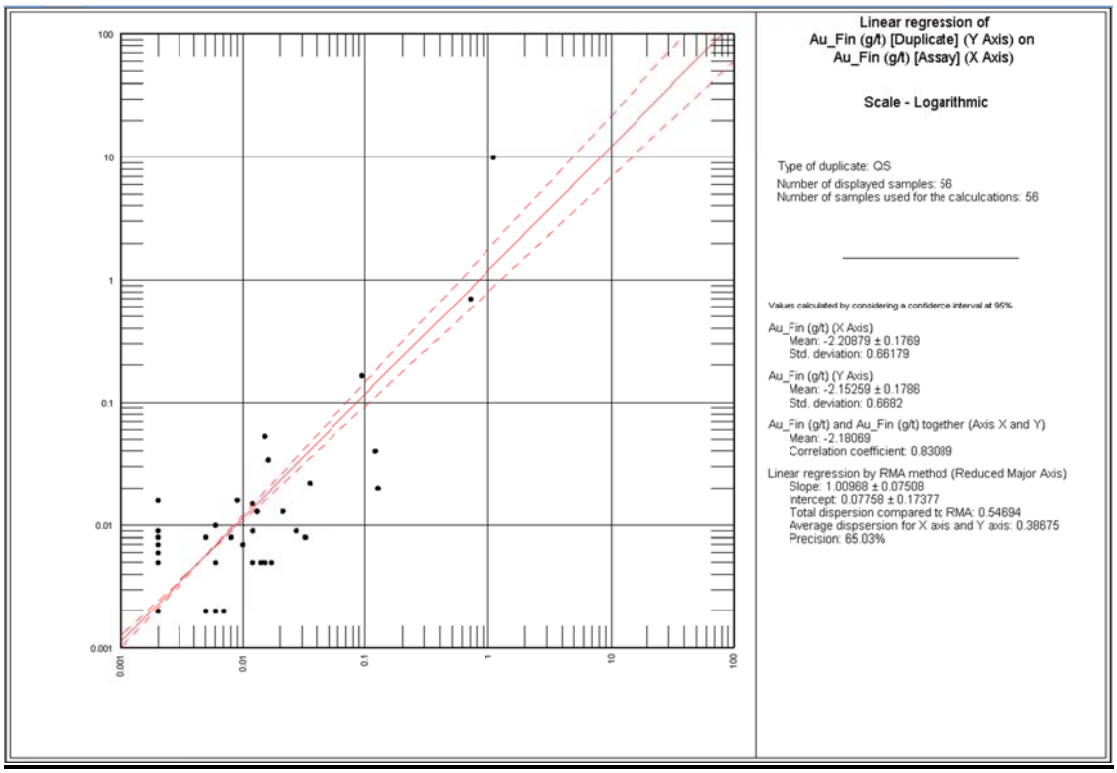

Figure 24 - Linear Regression for quarter split duplicate

11.8 Conclusion

Since the start of their exploration work at Monique in 2018, Probe Metals implemented an internal QA/QC protocol consisting of certified analytical standards, blanks, quarter split duplicates and pulp duplicates.

The pulp duplicate assay verification showed a very good correlation (Figure 23). The quarter split assay verification showed a reasonably good correlation between Techni Lab and ALS Laboratories (Figure 24). Assay results of the standards were in the acceptable limits for 98% of the samples. The author considered that the Monique drill hole database was suitable for use in mineral estimation studies.

The QA/QC protocol used by Probe Metals was in concordance to industry standards. The QA/QC analysis outlined acceptable results for the certified references, blanks and duplicates. The QA/QC protocol put in place by Probe Metals include a logbook in which all error and action taken are entered. For the 2018-2019 drill program at Monique only two discrepancies were noted in the logbook and both were determined to be clerical in nature. No systematic assay bias was noted. GoldMinds believes that the sample preparation, analysis, security and QA/QC procedures used are adequate for the purpose of this report and the accuracy and quality of assays used in this report is confirmed. GoldMinds did not visit the independent laboratories cited above but they have a reliable industry reputation and work was completed in a professional manner.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (Item 12)

A part of the historical information used in this report was taken mainly from reports produced before the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 (the “NI 43-101”) for the *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* within Canada. Little is known about sample preparation or analytical and security procedures for the historical work in the reviewed documents. The authors have reviewed and verified the existing data of all available past and recent reports. According to elements reported in the statutory documents, sampling work and the analysis thereof seem to have been done according to standards in force at that time and are still valid today.

12.1 Field visit

A recent field visit was carried out by one (1) co-authors (M. Rachidi from GoldMinds) in August 2019 on the Monique Property. M. Rachidi also review selected drill cores from the 2019 program.

12.2 Resampling of some diamond drill holes

Geologica collected and sent to analysis a total of 15 samples of second-half drill core from hole MO-18-03 completed by Probe Metals in 2018. The samples were collected independently of Probe Metals, kept secure and sent to the ALS Minerals assay laboratory in Val-d'Or, Quebec. The method used for analysis was by fire assay, using aliquots of 30 g and all assays were finished by atomic absorption. The samples which returned values greater than 1 g/t Au were re-assayed using a gravimetric finish method. Sample preparation included crushing to 70% less than 2 mm, riffling out a 200 g fraction and pulverizing to 85% less than 75 µm. Table 12 show the comparison between both assay results (Probe 2018 vs Geologica 2019). (See Appendix II Geologica's sampling assay certificates).

The correlation is valid and acceptable for most samples and some differences between values could be attributed to the nugget effect and the size of the sample collected (a quarter core sample), the sulphide contents and oxidized and leached sulphides.

Table 12 - Comparable between Probe Metals and Geologica for some drill holes realized by Probe Metals

PROJECT AREA	DDH No.	PROBE METALS INC					GEOLOGICA				
		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample No.	Au (g/t)
Monique	MO-18-03	149.5	151.0	1.5	M758584	0.032	149.5	151.0	1.5	W952101	0.011
	MO-18-03	151.0	152.5	1.5	M758585	0.247	151.0	152.5	1.5	W952102	0.128
	MO-18-03	152.5	154.0	1.5	M758586	0.109	152.5	154.0	1.5	W952103	0.028
	MO-18-03	154.0	155.5	1.5	M758587	0.582	154.0	155.5	1.5	W952104	0.524
	MO-18-03	155.5	157	1.5	M758588	0.314	155.5	157.0	1.5	W952105	0.658
	MO-18-03	157.0	158.5	1.5	M758589	0.104	157.0	158.5	1.5	W952106	0.05
	MO-18-03	158.5	160.0	1.5	M758590	1.48	158.5	160.0	1.5	W952107	2.78
	MO-18-03	160.0	161.0	1.0	M758591	0.314	160.0	161.0	1.0	W952108	0.398
	MO-18-03	161.0	162.0	1.0	M758592	0.387	161.0	162.0	1.0	W952109	0.058
	MO-18-03	162.0	162.8	0.8	M758593	1.29	162.0	162.8	0.8	W952110	1.37
	MO-18-03	162.8	164.0	1.2	M758594	30.6	162.8	164.0	1.2	W952111	21.3
	MO-18-03	164.0	165.0	1.0	M758595	17.8	164.0	165.0	1.0	W952112	13.75
	MO-18-03	165.0	166.0	1.0	M758596	1.24	165.0	166.0	1.0	W952113	1.315
	MO-18-03	166.0	167.5	1.5	M758597	0.33	166.0	167.5	1.5	W952114	0.195
	MO-18-03	167.5	169	1.5	M758598	0.814	167.5	169	1.5	W952115	0.049

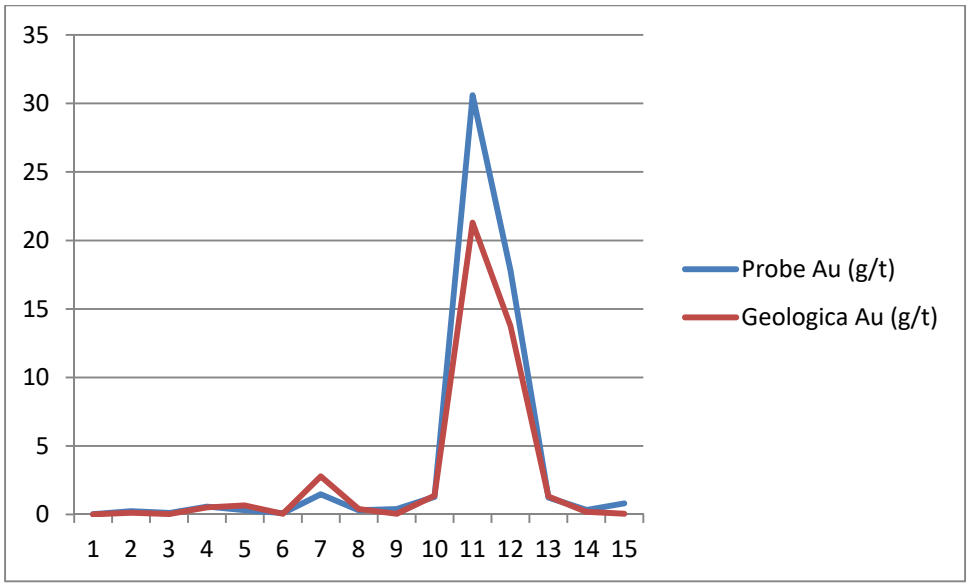

Figure 25 - Correlation between Probe Metals and Geologica for DDH # MO-18-03

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (Item 13)

No program undertaken by Probe Metals. However, mineral processing and metallurgical testing have been done in the past. The former Monique open-pit mine operated from 2013 to 2016 inclusively. Metallurgical tests conducted in 1991 at the CRM in Quebec City showed that cyanidation is easy and recoveries of 96.6% could be achieved on mineralized material with a head grade of 5.2 g/t Au after 24 hours for material ground to 75% minus 200 mesh. Additional cyanidation tests performed in 2011 at the URSTM in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec showed that there was a good correlation between grind size and gold recovery, the latter of which varied from 95.2% to 97.8% with low reagent consumption. In production, the mineralized material was processed at the Camflo mill, the same that was used for the Beaufort mine output. The achieved Au recovery with the Merrill-Crow conventional flowsheet was 95.9%. In addition, the Au recovery used in the Richmont's 2013 43-101 reserve report was 95% (Adam, Pichette, Vincent, 2013)

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES (Item 14)

This technical report documents the mineral resource estimate update (press release of September 3rd 2019) for the Val d'Or East Monique Property, based on new geological modeling which considered drilling logs and data from 2018-2019.

The cut-off date for the database is 25th July 2019. The current mineral resource represents an update to the last estimate that was prepared by Richmont Mine dated July 1st, 2013. The mineral resources have 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.

14.1 Resource database

The database used to evaluate the mineral resources is composed of historical data and recent data, including surface diamond drill holes, provided by Probe Metals as an access database under the name 'Monique_07_13_2019'. The database includes all the database of Monique property. The Monique drillhole database contained 539 valid drill hole collars totaling 142,396.28 m; 7,842 valid down hole survey deviations, 52,452 assay intervals and 6,758 lithological intervals.

GoldMinds verified and validated the Monique database. After the verification/correction of the compiled data, GoldMinds considered the Monique database suitable for resource estimation.

14.2 Topography and Bedrock-Overburden Surfaces

The Monique topography surface used covers around 5 km^2. All collar survey coordinates are presented in UTM (Zone 18, NAD83, Figure 26).

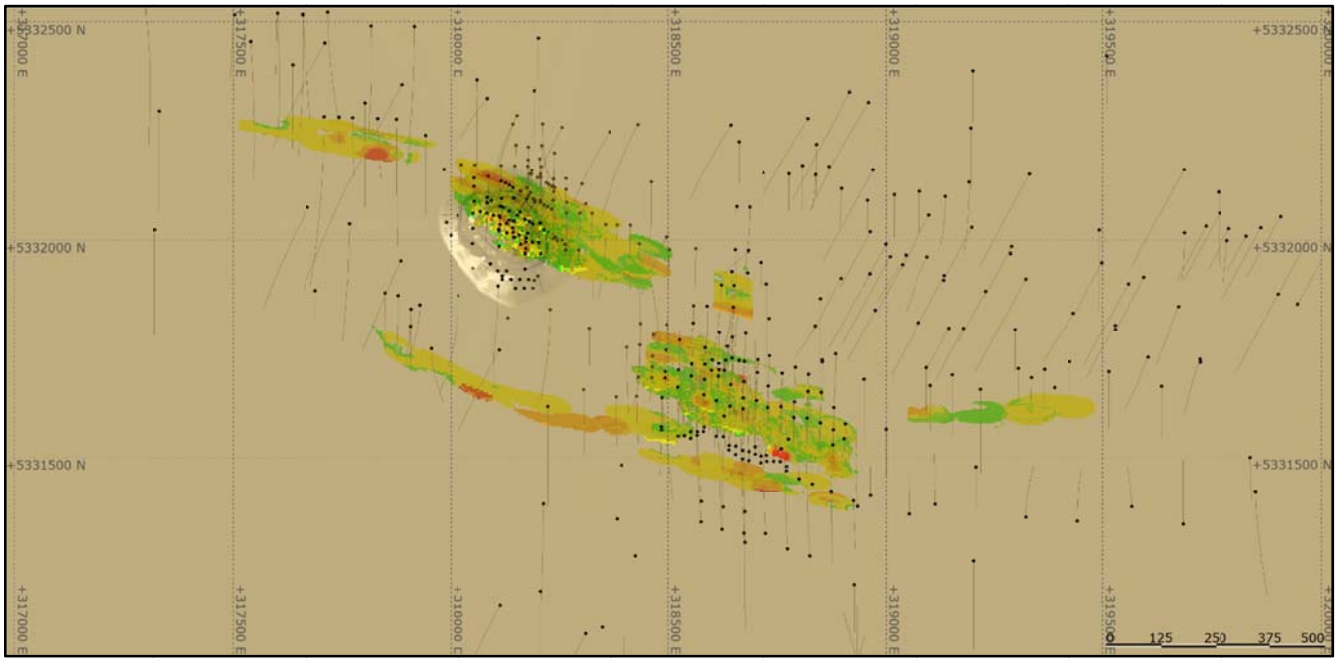

Figure 26 - Plan view showing the topographic surface, drill hole database an block model

Topographic surfaces were available from 2017 Lidar survey on the Property. The bedrock-overburden surface was generated by triangulating the lower intercepts of the overburden-coded lithology field of the drill hole database (Figure 27). This surface has been extended further in order to facilitate the cutting of the block model and the pit optimization.

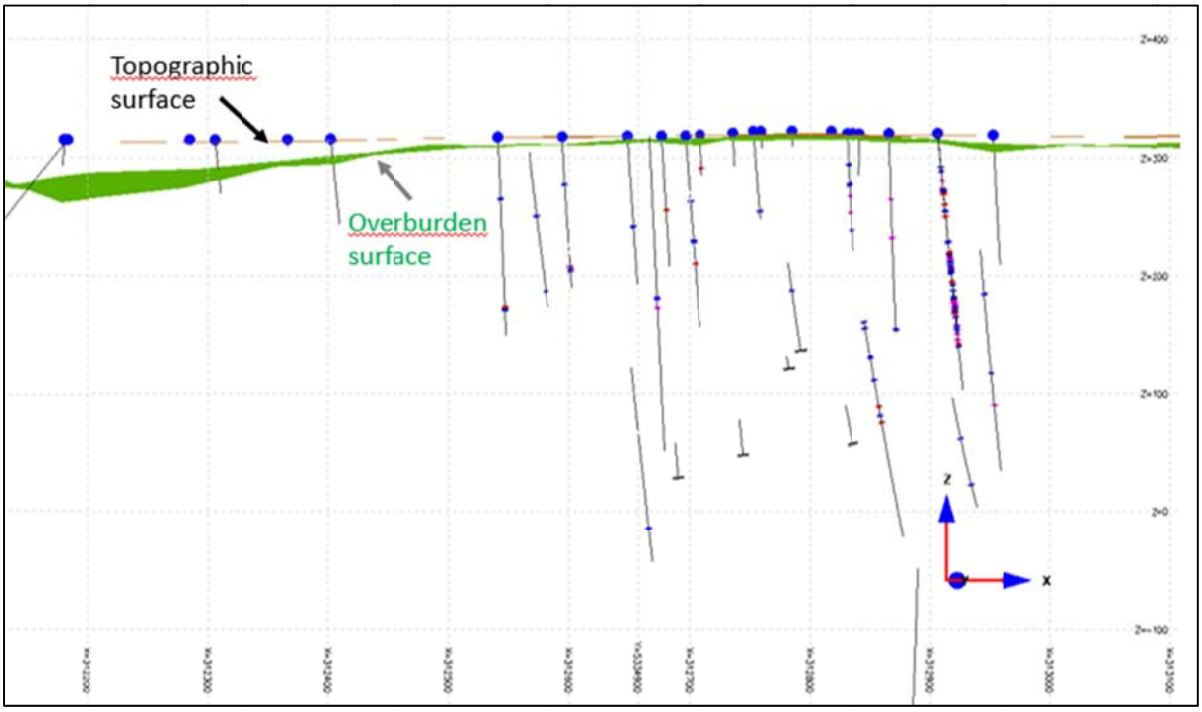

Figure 27 - Section view showing topographic and overburden surface.

14.3 Resource Estimation Procedures (Methodology)

The Mineral Resources detailed in this report was prepared using Leapfrog and Genesis software. Leapfrog was used for 3D modelling, including the construction of mineralized envelopes.The Genesis software was used for the construction of the masse mineralized envelopes and grade estimation.

The mineral resource estimation performed using the inverse distance to the square methodology. Gold grade were estimated applying two passes, for each pass, the search ellipsoids used followed the geological interpretation trends.

14.4 Geologic Interpretation

The geological models were produced by Probe Metals geologists and dated June 2019. The geological models were built for sub-vertical zones and included key structures hosting and constraining gold mineralization along the Monique Trend. The geological model constitutes the basis for the mineralization interpretation based on lithologies, mineralized shears, and the observation that most mineralized domains occur either within or proximal to gold at Monique.

Interpretation was initially made from cross-sections and then completed in Leapfrog software where selections of mineralization intervals on cross-sections and plan views were combined

to generate 3D wireframes. The wireframes are generally snapped to mineralized zones intercepts. A minimum true thickness of 3.0 m was used for the creation of the domains to produce valid solids.

The 3D envelopes were validated by GoldMinds' geologist and inserted into Genesis software for resource estimation.

14.5 Compositing

The block model grade interpolation is conducted on composited assay data within the envelopes in order to minimize any bias introduced by varying sample length.

The proposed block size was taken into consideration for the selected composite length. Two categories of composites have been created (Figure 28):

- Composites of 3 m length have been created starting from the collar of each drill hole. The last composite kept at the end of the mineralized intercept has a minimum length of 0.1 m.
- Composites of 1.5 m length have been created for the estimation started from the collar of each drill hole with a minimum interval length of 0.1m.

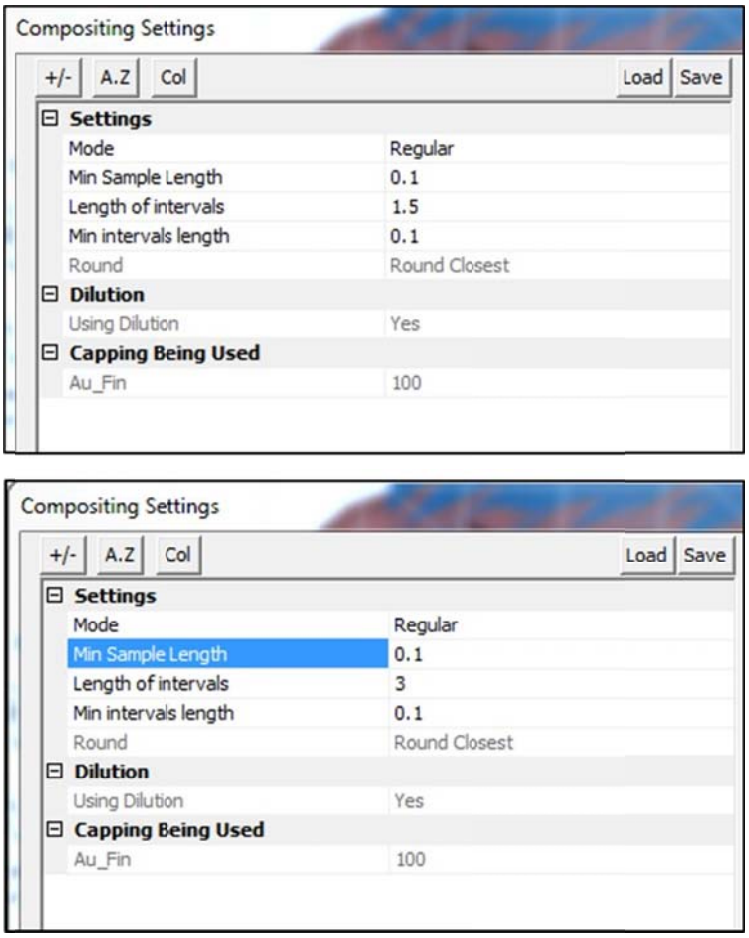

Figure 28 - Composite settings.

All intervals within the mineralized zones that are not assayed were given a value of zero during the compositing routine. Estimation for the 5/5/5 model and 3/3/3 model have been based on 118,954 and 218,925 composites respectively.

14.6 Capping

The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites calculated from the mineralized intervals. Prior to compositing, high-grade gold assays were capped to 100 Au g/t applied to the 3-meter composites for the pit-constrained and 1.5-meter composites for the UG. The distribution is continuous and values higher than 100 g/t seem to be considerably isolated and off from the distribution (Figures 30 & 31).

14.7 Statistical analysis

The assay values of the Monique Property were exported for statistical analysis. GoldMinds compiled and reviewed the basic statistics of the gold mineralization and export only the composites within the envelopes for statistics analysis. The figures below (Figures 29 to 31) presents histograms of the all assays data and the compistes before and after capping.

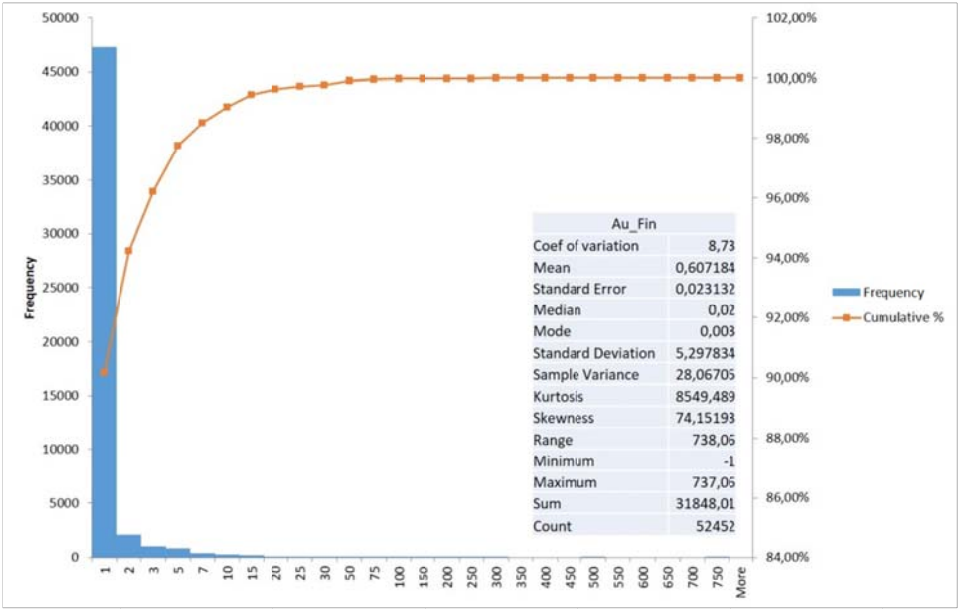

Figure 29 - Histogram showing all assays Au g/t not capped.

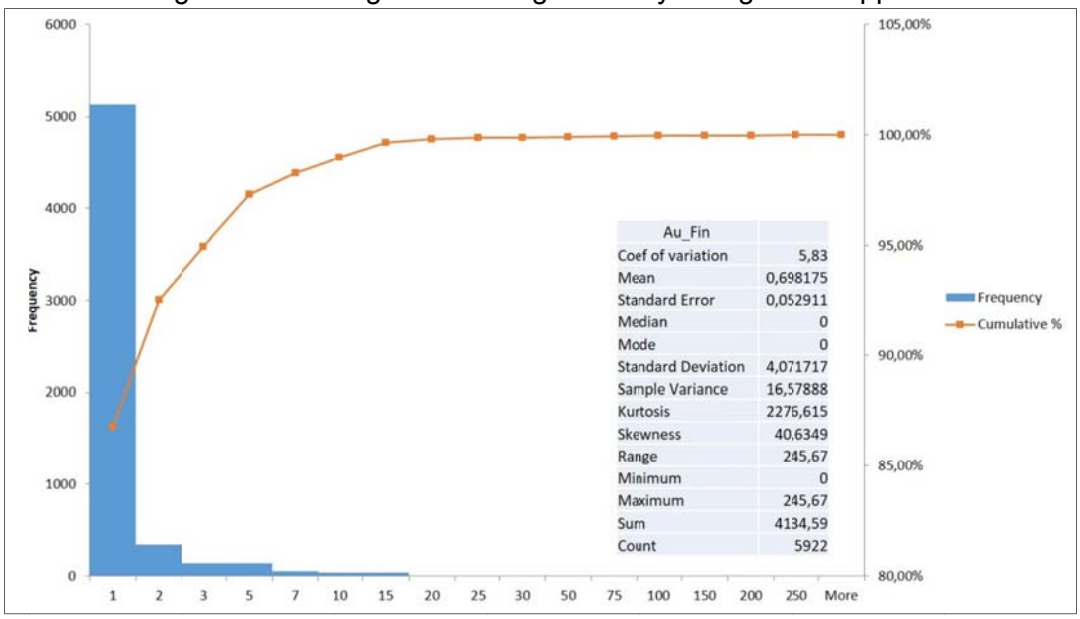

Figure 30 - Histogram showing composites within envelopes.

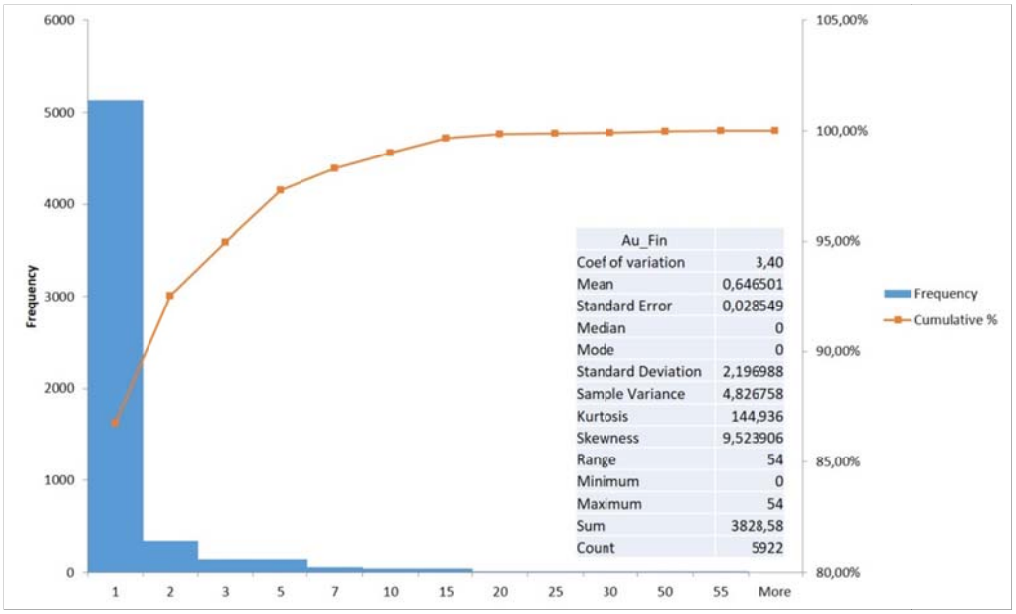

Figure 31- Histogram showing composites within Monique envelopes capped at 100 g/t Au.

14.8 Search Ellipse

The search ellipsoid orientation and dimensions were determined for each zones based on the geologist's interpretations. These mineralized intervals are mainly controlled by the orientation of shear zones and dykes. Search ellipsoids were used to select the composites (point data) used in the estimation of the block grade. The following Table presents the search ellipsoids with their axis length in metres and orientation for the Monique zones A,B,E,F,G,I,J,L and M). The median is the short axis, the major is the long axis and the minor is the intermediate axis.

Table 13 - Search ellipsoid list used for Monique resources estimation.

Name	Color	Azimuth	Dip	Spin	Azimuth2	Major	Median	Minor
Corps_A_Pass01		8	-75	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_A_Pass02		8	-75	0	0	80	55	20
Corps_B_Pass01		21	-75	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_B_Pass02		21	-75	0	0	80	55	20
Corps_E_Pass01		0	-75	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_E_Pass02		0	-75	0	0	80	60	20
Corps_F_Pass01		14	-75	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_F_Pass02		14	-75	0	0	80	55	20
Corps_G_Pass01		24	-75	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_G_Pass02		24	-75	0	0	80	55	20
Corps_I_Pass01		20	-80	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_I_Pass02		20	-80	0	0	60	40	20
Corps_J_Pass01		24	-80	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_J_Pass02		24	-80	0	0	80	55	20
Corps_L_Pass01		2	-80	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_L_Pass02		2	-80	0	0	80	60	20
Corps_M_Pass01		13	-80	0	0	25	10	10
Corps_M_Pass02		13	-80	0	0	80	55	20

14.9 Bulk Density

In order to calculate tonnage from the volumetric estimates of the block models a fixed specific gravity (S.G.) of 2.85 t/m^3 was used. This density reflects the typical mineralized interval composed mainly by mafic volcanics and quartz tourmaline vein sets with few felsic dykes.

At the Former Monique mine, S.G. measurements of 42 samples from the G Zone were conducted by the URSTM in 2011 (Lelièvre, 2011). The average of the 42 samples gave a specific gravity of 2.853, so the value of 2.85 was considered correct and used for the resource estimation at Monique.

It is recommended to carry additional density measurements on fresh cores during the next drilling program in order to monitor the density.

14.10 Block Model

Two models were constructed for each envelopes. One model with block size (5mE x 5mN x 5mZ) for a mass envelope that includes modelled shapes for all the Monique zones. This model was used for pit optimization and the estimation of the pit-constrained mineral resource. A second model with a block size (3mE x 3mN x 3mZ) was created using the same modelled shapes to estimate the mineral resources outside of the pit-constrained resources.

The envelopes for both models have been filled by regular blocks and only composites within the envelopes have been used to estimate the block grades.

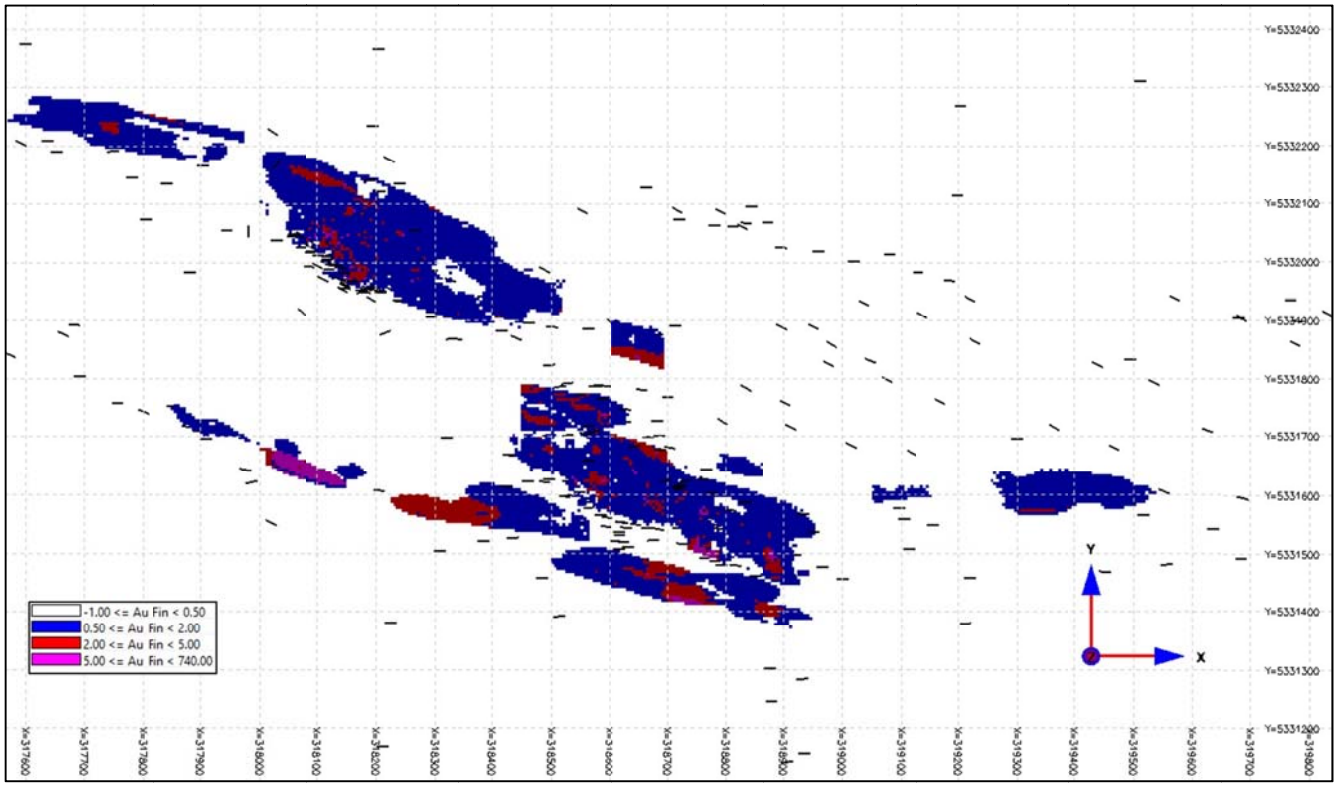

Figure 32 - Plan view present the block models Monique.

14.10.1 Block Model Parameters

Block grid parameters was defined (Figure 33) to enclose all the mineralized Monique shapes. The origin of the block model is the lower left corner. As discussed above, the block size has been defined to 5mE x 5mN x 5mZ for pit optimization and 3mE x 3mN x 3mZ for the mineral resource estimate outside the pit-constrained resources.

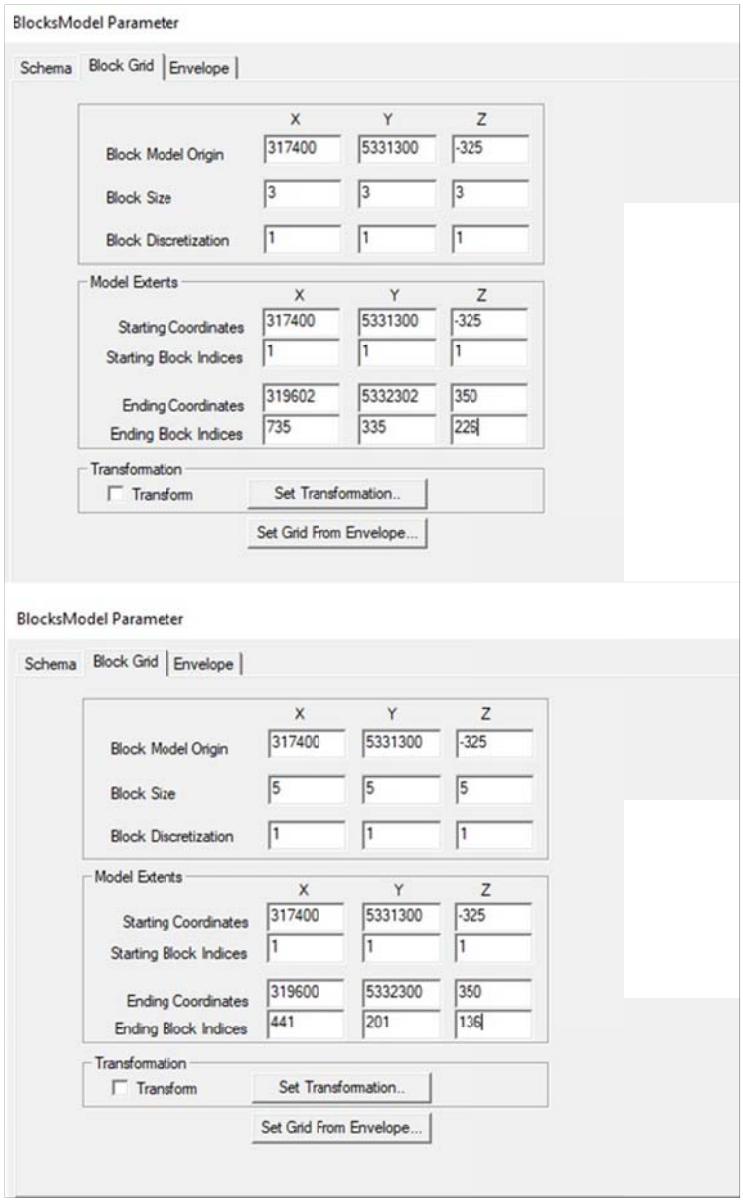

Figure 33 - Block grid parameters.

14.10.2 Estimation Parameters

The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance to the square methodology utilizing two passes. Search ellipsoids were used to select the composites (point data) and followed the geological interpretation trends.

Two models were constructed for each deposit. One model (5mE x 5mN x 5mZ) used for pit optimization and the estimation of the pit-constrained mineral resources. The second model (3mE x 3mN x 3mZ) was used to estimate the mineral resources outside the pit-constrained design. Table 14 shows the minimum composites, maximum composites and composites per drillhole used for the two pass estimations.

Table 14 - Two pass estimation composite parameters.

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

For the Resource Estimates at Monique, a total of nine (09) envelopes were created by Probe Metals' geologists. Figures 34 & 35, present the locations and shapes of the envelopes used for the mineral estimation. The modelling of envelopes relied on data available in the compiled database and taking into account the mined-out zones (Figures 36, 37 & 38). The maximum depth of the mineralized envelopes at zone Monique is around Z= -300 m (around 630 meters from the surface).

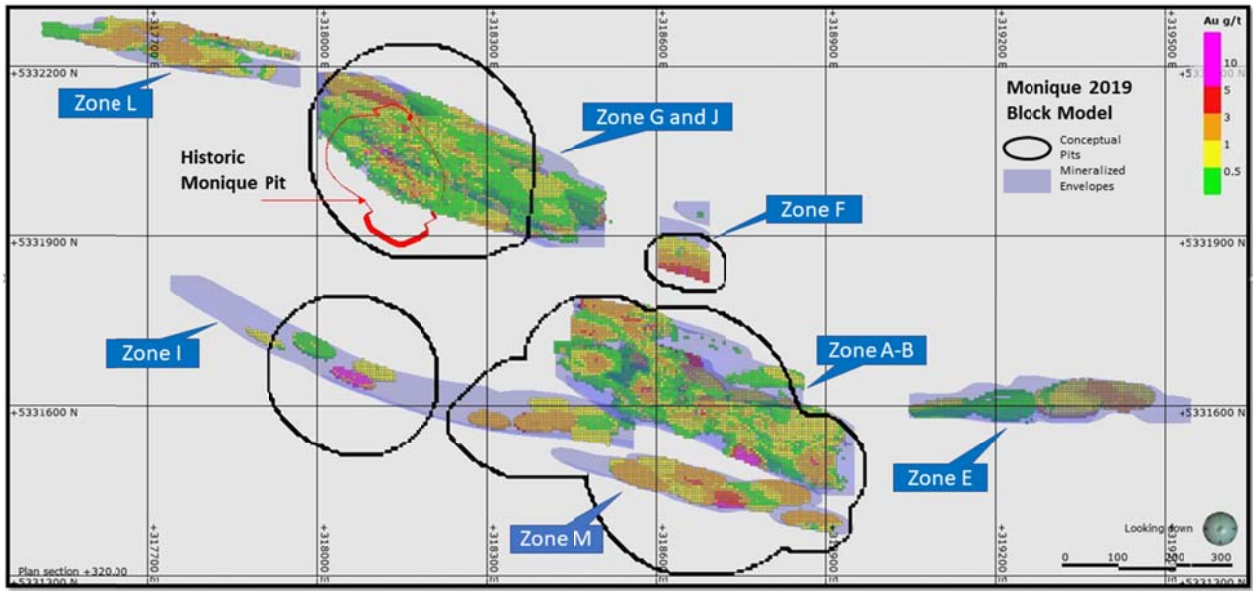

Figure 34 - Plan view of the mineralized envelopes and blocks coded by Au g/t with the traces of the conceptual pits design.

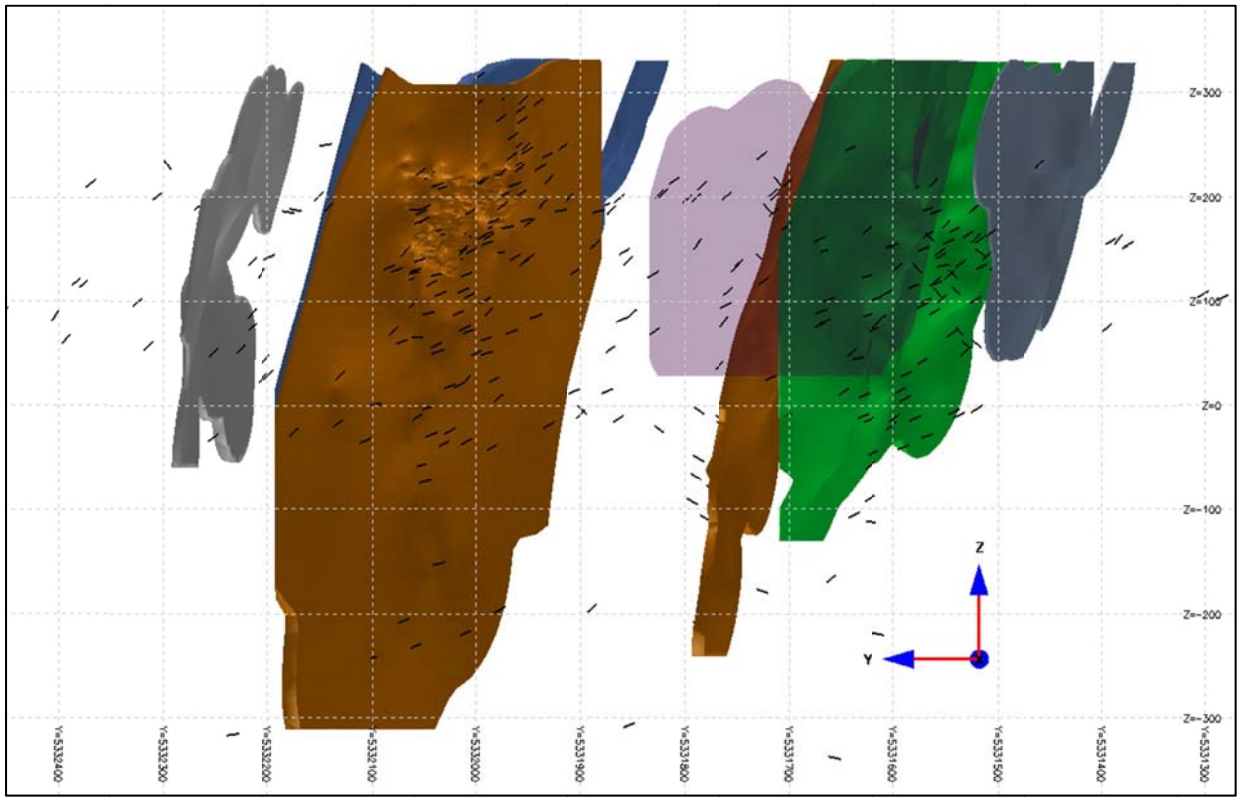

Figure 35 - Section view of the mineralized envelopes

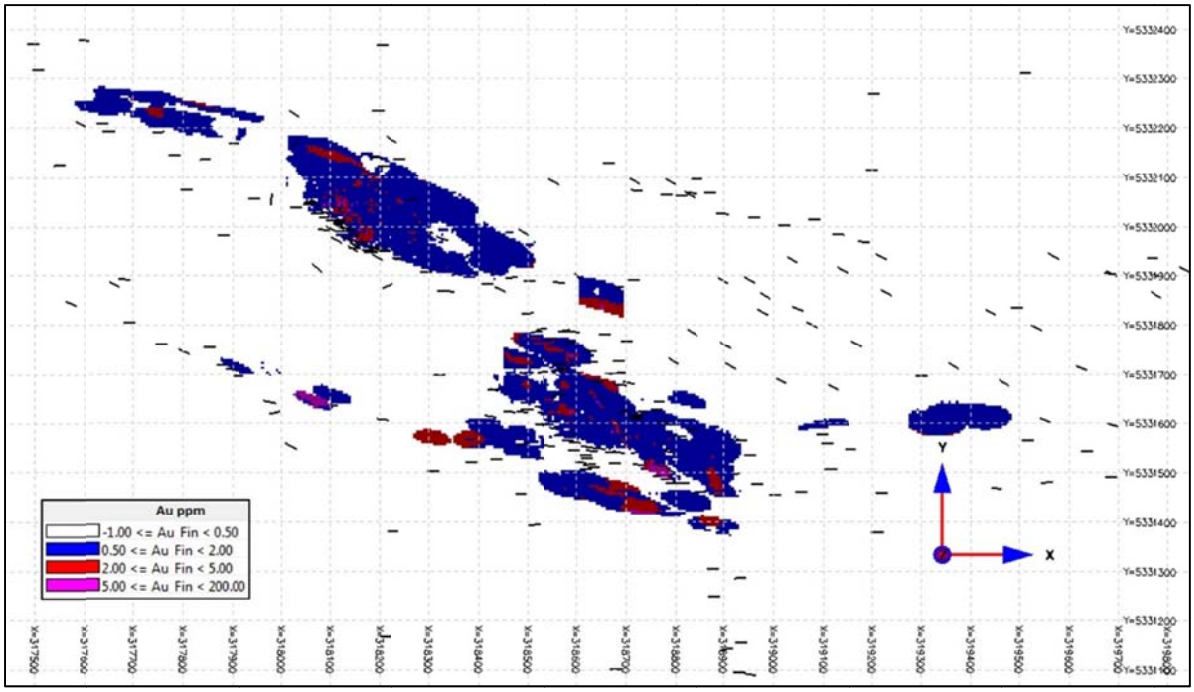

Figure 36 - Plan view for 5x5x5 metres block model coded by Au grade (g/t).

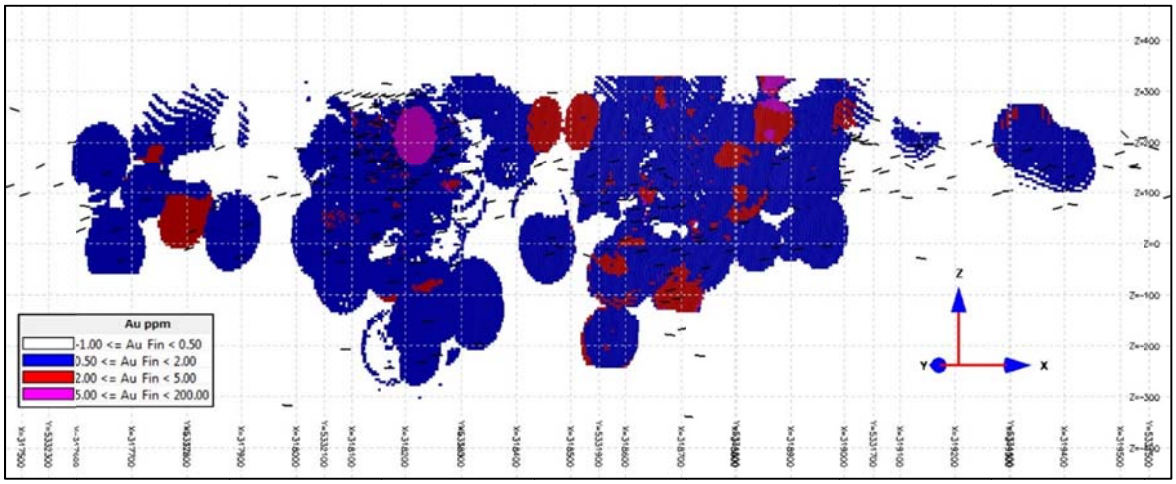

Figure 37 - Section view of 5x5x5 metres block model coded by Au grade (g/t).

After the estimation of the model blocks the mined-out volume (Figure 38) was removed.

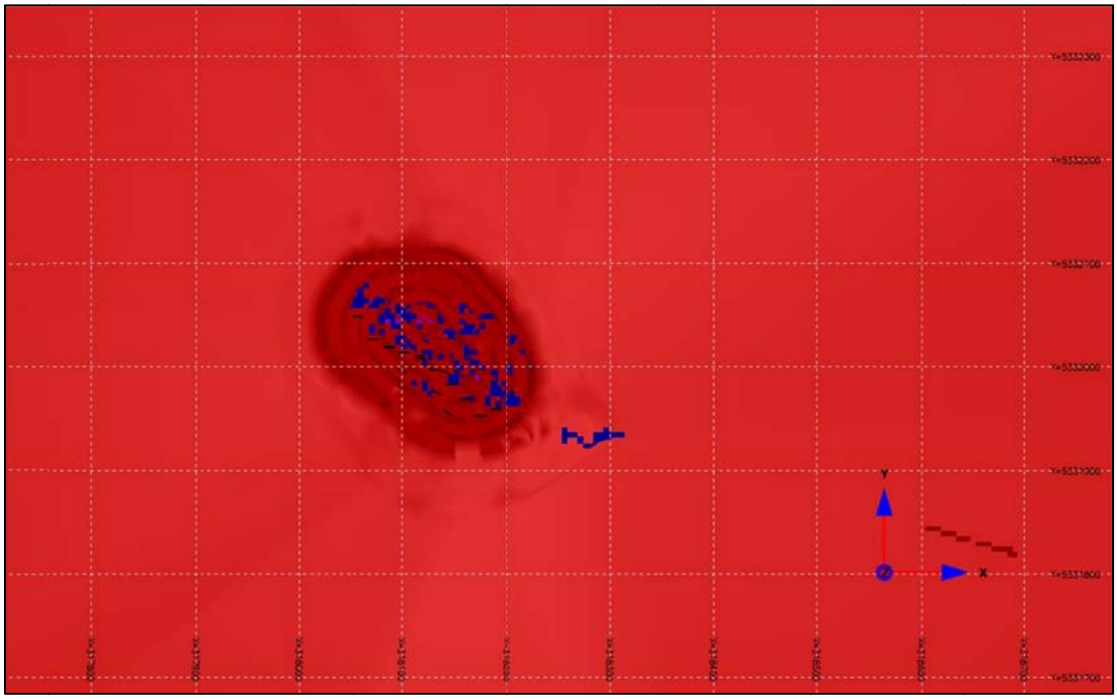

Figure 38 - The topographic surface showing Former Monique open pit mine.

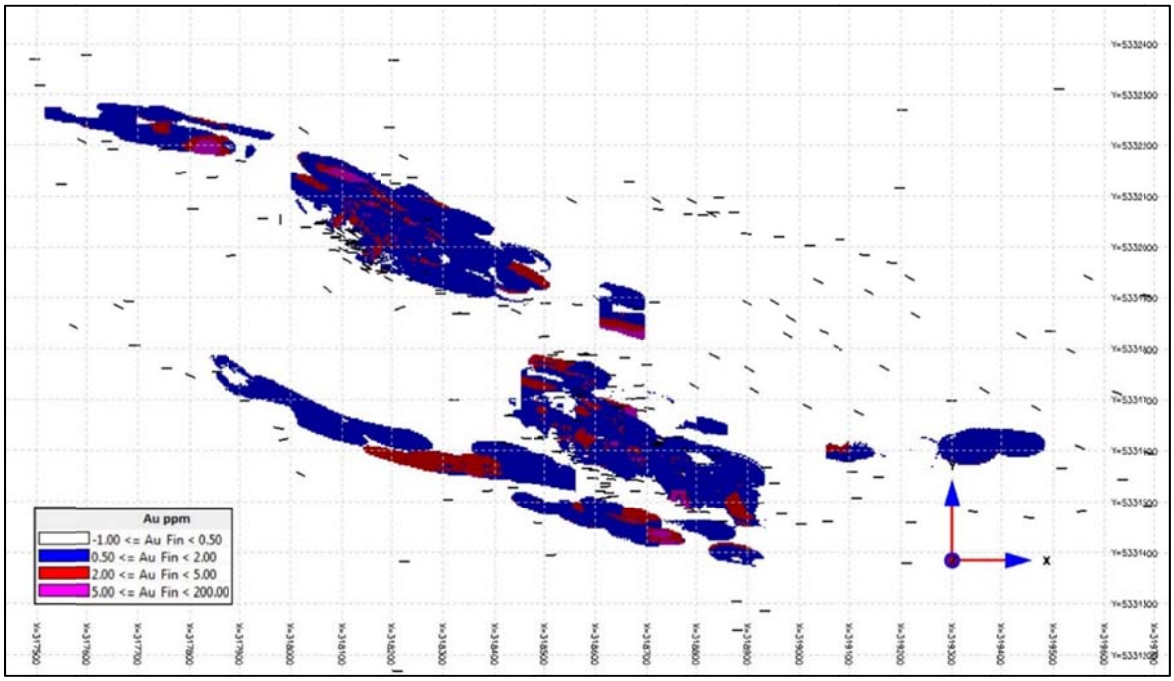

Figure 39 - Plan view of 3x3x3 metres block model coded by Au grade (g/t)

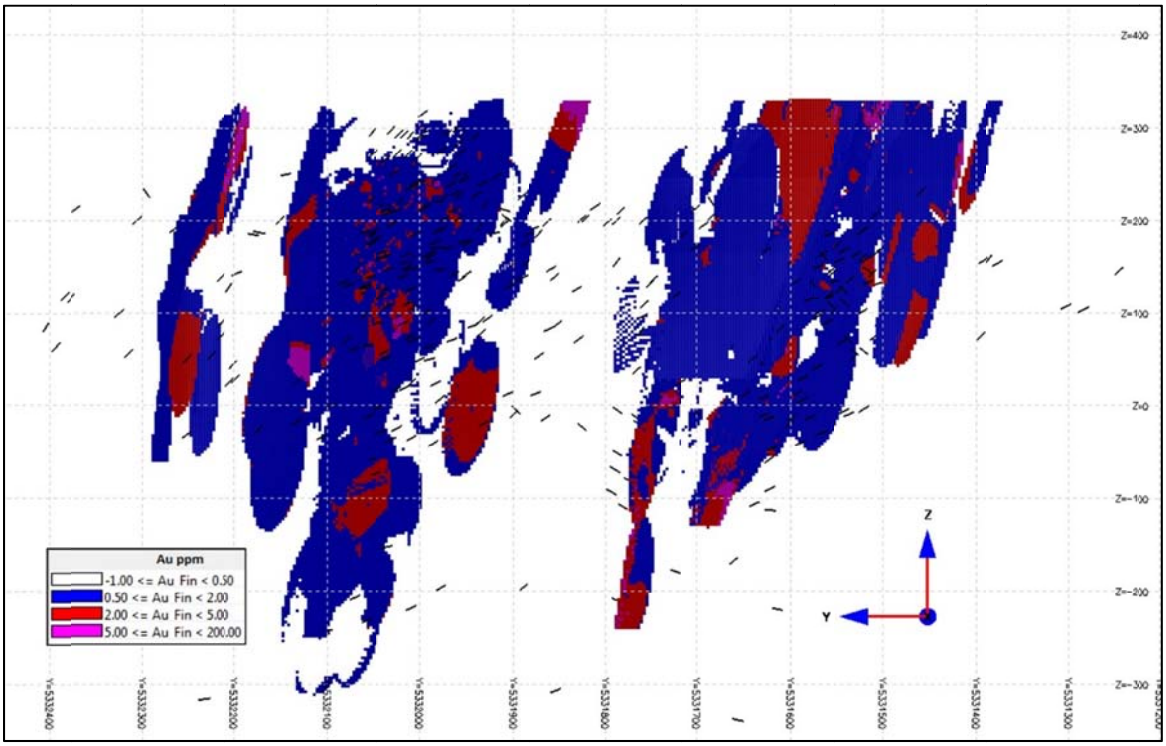

Figure 40 - Section view of 3x3x3 metres block model coded by Au grade (g/t) at Monique.

14.10.3 Model Validation

GoldMinds carried out a validation procedure including:

- Visual comparisons of block gold values versus composite values;
- Validation of the volume of the wireframe models to the block model volume results;
- Block model grades were visually examined and compared with composite grades in cross sections and on elevation plans.

GoldMinds found grade continuity to be reasonable and confirmed that the block grades were reasonably consistent with local drill holes assay and composite grades and that there was no significant bias.

14.11 Mineral resource classification

14.11.1 Resource categories

The following definitions were applied for the classification of the presented mineral resources. 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, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

Measured Mineral Resources:

"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."

Indicated Mineral Resources

"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."

The mineral resources of the Monique Property were classified all in the Inferred category as GoldMinds consider that most of the drill holes are not spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.

14.11.2 Cut-off Definition

The mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade that accounts for extraction scenarios, transport, and processing recoveries.

After the validation of the mineral resource model and the grade distribution, GoldMinds discloses that a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold is appropriate for the open pit considering a gold price of US$1,350 per ounce of gold and a gold recovery of 95%. Probe Metals considers that the gold mineralization of the Val d'Or project is amenable for underground extraction using a cut-off grade of 1.95 g/t gold.

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.

14.12 Resource Statement

Inferred open-pit constrained resource at the Monique Property is 307,000 ounces of gold at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au (5,583,200 tonnes grading 1.71 g/t Au). The underground mineral Inferred resource is 354,400 ounces at a cut-off grade of 1.95 g/t Au (3,543,300 tonnes grading 3,11 g/t Au).

The Table 15 summarize mineral resources estimates by GoldMinds combining total amount of gold on the Property and a 60% ownership.

As indicated previously, the mined-out volumes were removed from the estimated resources. Mineral reserves and mineral resources are as defined by CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The mineral resources presented here are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Table 15 - Monique Property Resource Estimate (option to earn 60% interest).

Deposit / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Monique Total Inferred	5,583,200	1.71	307,000	3,543,300	3.11	354,400	9,126,500	2.25	661,400
Probe Metals Inc. 60% Inferred Monique	3,349,900	1.71	184,200	2,126,000	3.11	212,600	5,475,900	2.25	396,800

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 records and up to the recent 2019 drill program.
3. Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au for the pit-constrained and 1.95 g/t Au for the underground scenarios. These cut-offs were calculated at a gold price of US$1,350 with an exchange rate of 1.333 US$/C$ per troy ounce.
4. The pit-constrained resources were based on the following parameters: mining cost 3$/t, processing, transportation + G&A costs $24.05/t Au recovery 95%, pit slopes 45 degrees for all pits.
5. The geological interpretation of the deposits was based on lithologies and the observation that mineralized domains occur either within or proximal to sub-vertical diorite dykes or as low dipping quartz tourmaline vein sets.
6. The mineral resource presented here were estimated with a block size of 5m X 5m X 5m for the pit-constrained and a block size of 3m X 3m X 3m for underground.
7. The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites calculated from the mineralized intervals. Prior to compositing, high-grade gold assays were capped to 100 g/t Au applied on 3-meter composites for the pit-constrained and 1.5-meter composites for the underground.
8. The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance squared methodology utilizing two passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids followed the geological interpretation trends were used.
9. The Mineral Resources have 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 and adopted by CIM Council (2014), and procedures for classifying the reported Mineral Resources were undertaken within the context of the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101.
10. In order to accurately estimate the resources, the existing Monique pit was subtracted from the mineralized bodies modeled prior to the pit optimization.
11. Tonnage estimates are based on rock specific gravity of 2.85 tonnes per cubic metre for all the zones. Results are presented undiluted and in situ.
12. This mineral resource estimate is dated August 28, 2019 and the effective date for the drillhole database used to produce this updated mineral resource estimate is July 25, 2019. Tonnages and ounces in the tables are rounded to nearest hundred. Numbers may not total due to rounding.

The pit optimization has been done with a fixed mining and processing costs to which a transportation cost is added based on the distance between the deposit and the central milling facility (Table 16). The processing, transportation and G&A costs are based on a 6,000 to 8,000 tonnes per day mill facility located near the former Beliveau mine

The pit optimization was done on the block models with size dimension 5 m east(X) by 5 m north(Y) by 5 m vertical (Z).

Table 16 - Table 31: Pit Optimization Setting.

Trucking distance	17
$/t.km	0.15
Transport costs	$2.55
Processing cost and G&A	21.50 $
Mining cost	$3.00
Pit slopes	45
Recovery	95%
Cut-off grade (g/t Au) pit design	0.49
Specific Gravity	2.85

14.13 Cut-Off sensitivity Analysis

The mineral resources of the Property are sensitive to the selection of a reporting cut-off grade. The following sensitivity Table 17, presents the current resource estimate at different cut-offs.

Table 17 - Monique Property – Resource Sensitivity by Cut-Off Grades.

Resources Category	Cut-Off Grade	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (oz.)	Cut-Off Grade	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Ounces (oz.)
Pit-Constrained Resources					**Underground Resources**			
Inferred	0.3	7,649,756	1.35	333,187	1.75	3,543,317	3.11	354,377
	0.5	**5,583,150**	**1.71**	**306,954**	**1.95**	**3,543,317**	**3.11**	**354,377**
	0.7	4,358,006	2.02	283,691	2.15	2,770,585	3.40	303,007
	1.0	3,180,956	2.46	251,926	2.45	2,080,882	3.78	252,565

16.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (Item 23)

The Monique Property is conveniently located in the heart of the Val-d'Or mining camp. Several mining companies are in operation around the Property (Figure 41).

Immediately to the west the Former Beaufor mine which has produced over 1M ounces of gold. The latter was an underground mine using the long hole and room mining method. Measured and Indicated resources of 346,200 metric tonnes grading 7.67 g/t Au (85,400 ounces of gold) were reported (September 30, 2017).

QMX Gold Corporation owns, to the south and west of the Property, a large claim block on which many past and recent mines have been operated:

- ***Ferderber Mine*** : Production (1979-1994) : 1,710,102 tonnes @ 6.46 g/t Au.
- ***Dumont Mine*** *(Bras d'Or)* : Production (1980-1993) : 1,106,812 tonnes @ 6.24 g/t Au.
- ***Louvem Mine*** : Production (1970-1978) : 2,358,200 tonnes @ 0.21% Cu, 5.59% Zn, 34.29 g/t Ag et 0.69 g/t Au.
- ***Bevcon-Buffadisson Mines*** : Production (1951-1965) : 3,493,243 tons @ 4.35 g/t Au et 1.9 g/t Ag (407,409 ounces Au & 145,500 ounces Ag). Recently, a Resource estimation (Press release of July 30, 2019) was completed on the Bonnefond South Property utilizing a cut-off grade of 0.75 g/t Au, Indicated resource of 4,755,000 tonnes at 1.69 g/t Au (258,700 oz Au) and Inferred resource of 2,410,000 tonnes at 1.87 g/t Au (145,000 oz Au) were realized.
- ***Louvicourt Mine*** : Production (1995-2001) : 13,865,841 tonnes @ 3.52% Cu, 1.53% Zn, 25.88 g/t Ag & 0.92 g/t Au.
- ***Lac Herbin*** : Production (2008-2016) : 1.2 Mtonnes @ 4.6 g/t Au (172,650 oz. Au).

Several other junior exploration companies and prospectors such as Golden Valley Mines, Garden Island Mines, Melkior Resources, Gestion Jasmine Inc., etc., hold claim blocks all around the Property.

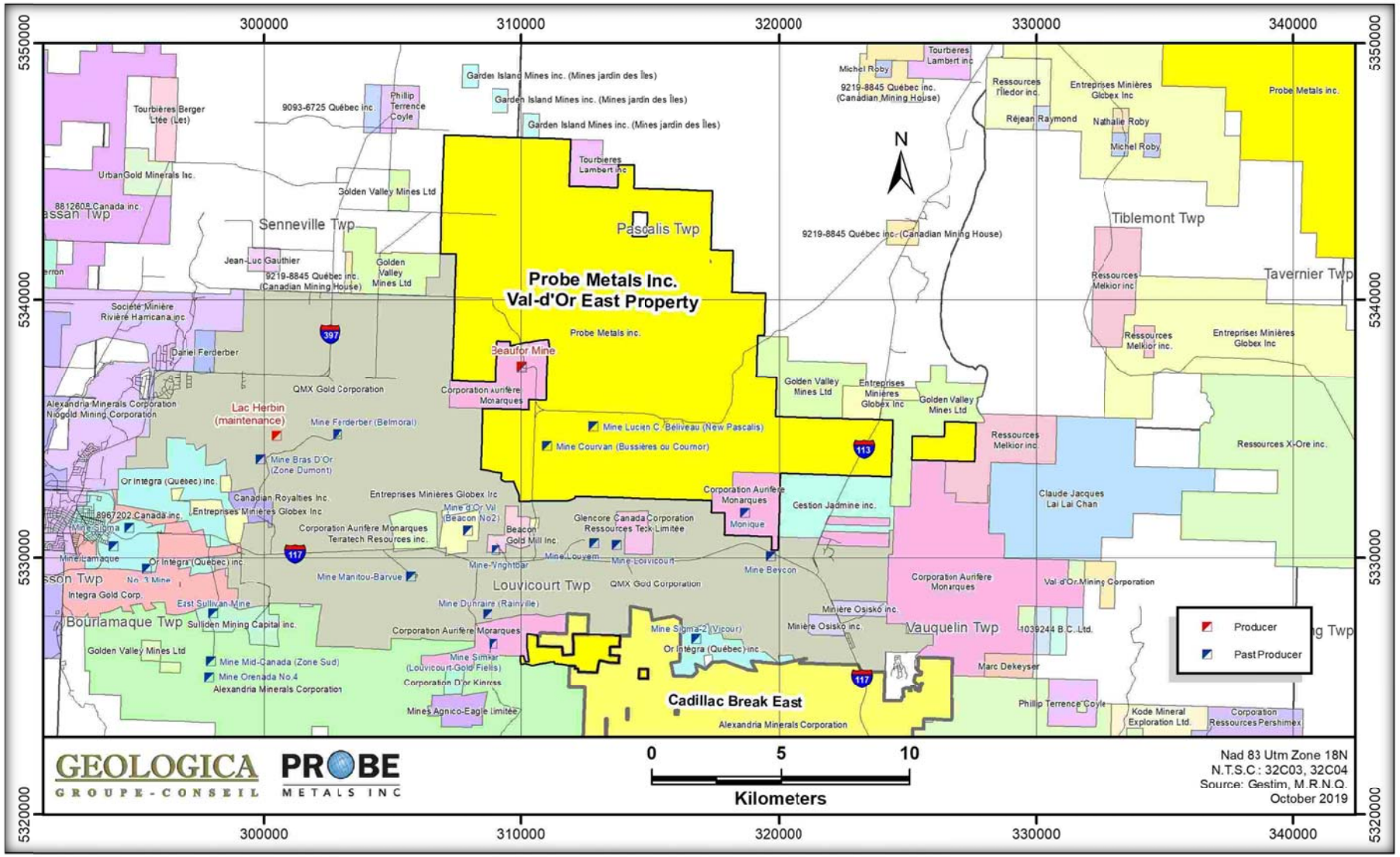

Figure 41 - Adjacent Properties

17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (Item 24)

The Monique Property was the site of the Former Monique open pit. The reclaimation process is still on-going with the re-vegetation of waste stockpile. In terms of permitting, Probe Metals required work permits for any construction of access for diamond drilling or stripping / trenching activities, or for clearing of lumber on the claims holdings.

18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (Item 25)

Geologica and GoldMinds have reviewed the data and drill hole database and inspected the QA/QC program. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that the data presented by Probe Metals are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Monique Property.

The Property is located approximately 25 km east of the town of Val-d'Or, in a historic mining camp with favorable structural and geological settings. The Property is at an advanced stage of exploration and hosts significant gold mineralization. The Property has supported profitable commercial mining operations in the past. While some resources were mined on the Property, some remain to be discovered, evaluated and defined in detail.

This report presents an update of the resource estimate on the Property based on the analytical data from drill holes completed as May 30, 2019 and the database as of July 25, 2019.

The Updated Resource Estimate along the Monique Gold Trend comprises resources found within a surface expression of 2 km in length and 1.5 km in width to a vertical depth, locally, of 0.6 km (Figure 42). The majority of the new resource estimate occurs around and southeast of the Former Monique open-pit. As part of the resource estimation process, Probe Metals and GoldMinds compiled, verified and modelled all the technical information available from the Project, including 539 drill holes consisting of 52,452 gold assays, which represented 142,396.3 metres of drilling. 3D geological models were also built for sub-vertical zones and included important key structures hosting or constraining gold mineralization along the Monique gold trends deposits. Economic pit shells at 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade were used to determine the pit constrained mineral resource for all the deposits.

Table 18 - Monique Property - Summary of Resources (option to earn 60% interest)

Deposit / Category	Pit-Constrained Resources			Underground Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (Au g/t)	Gold (oz.)
Monique Total Inferred	5,583,200	1.71	307,000	3,543,300	3.11	354,400	9,126,500	2.25	661,400
Probe Metals Inc. 60% Inferred Monique	3,349,900	1.71	184,200	2,126,000	3.11	212,600	5,475,900	2.25	396,800

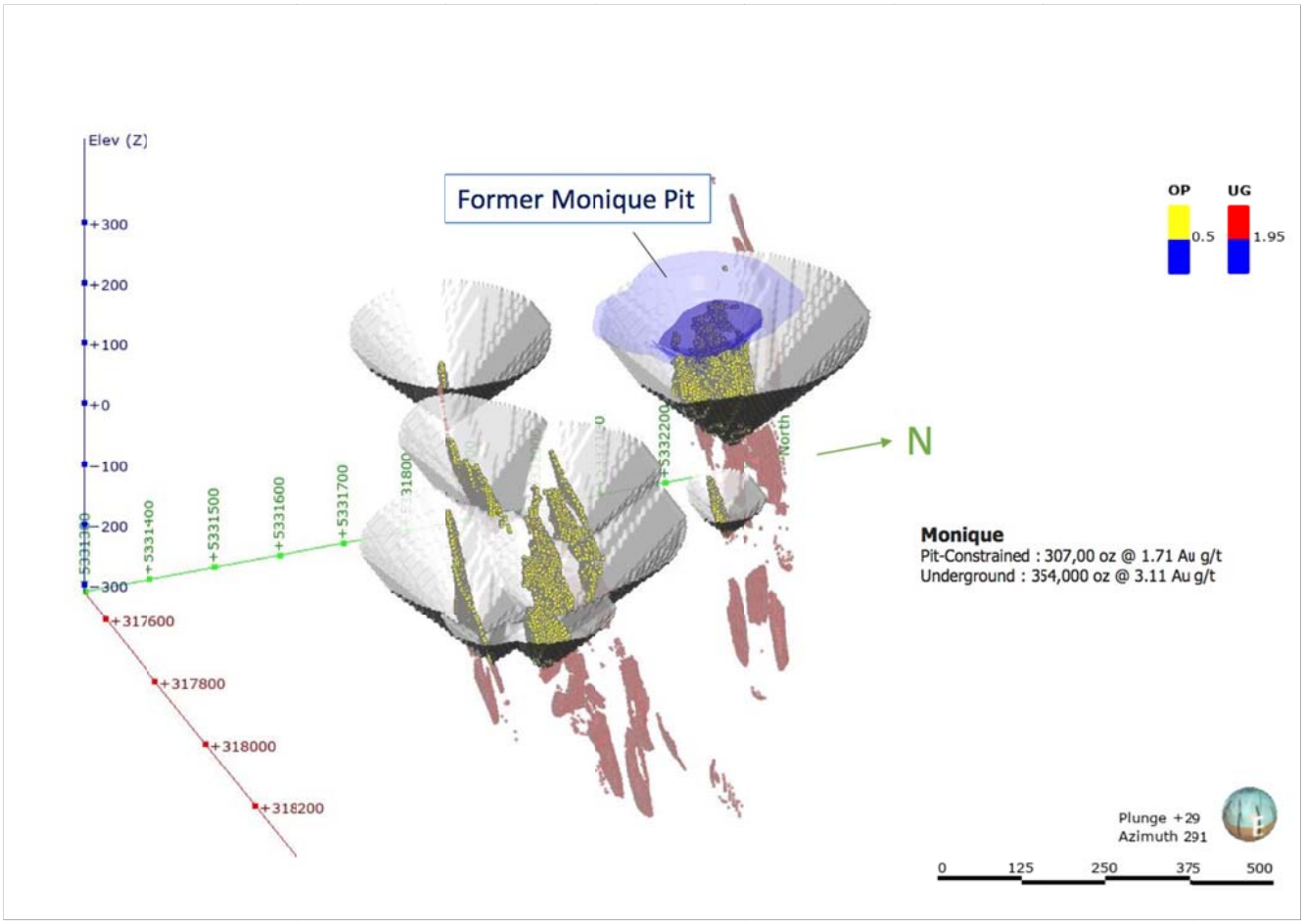

Figure 42 - Block Model 3D View – Monique Gold Trend

It should be understood that the mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The mineral resources presented in this Technical Report are estimates based on available sampling and on assumptions and parameters available to the authors. The comments in this Technical Report reflect the authors' best judgement in light of the information available.

Based on the historical mining at the Monique open pit gold mine, Geologica and GoldMinds observed that the mineralization from the former mine continues at depth and to the East and West. New parallel structues discovered by recent drilling laterally and Southwest of the former mine also show significant gold mineralization as evidenced by the resources outlined along the Monique Gold Trend. Mineralization consists of a series of parallel, east-west trending, strongly dipping north, mineralized zones hosting gold-bearing quartz-pyrite-(tourmaline) veins. Gold mineralization occurs in the veins but also in their immediate wall rocks, which are few felsic dykes cross-cutting the mafic to ultramafic rocks.

More detailed knowledge and understanding of the property-scale controls and structures will

help guide and focus future drilling programs. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that Probe Metals should continue to refine its understanding of the structural complexity to help interpret and define other potentially mineralized sub-vertical trending shear and fault structures cutting across the currently modeled structures. Geologica and GoldMinds believe that Probe Metals should continue exploration, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, drilling, metallurgical investigation and project development activities on the Property. Significant additional exploration and definition drilling is clearly warranted on the Property to increase the quantity and quality of gold resources.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Item 26)

Geologica and GoldMinds recommend additional work to continue exploring the Property, to confirm the economic potential of the Monique deposits, and to continue to advance the Project with further drilling programs, metallurgical work, and engineering studies.

The authors responsible for the relevant portion of this report believe that there is a reasonable potential for making new discoveries on the Property. Geologica and GoldMinds recommend completing an integrated geological and structural model for the overall Property and conducting additional exploration work (geophysics and drilling) while continuing to de-risk the project in parallel with advanced technical studies and metallurgical investigations.

Additional drilling is recommended to continue investigating untested gold targets, and any potential lateral and depth extensions along the entire property. Geologica and GoldMinds believe the character of the Property is of sufficient merit to justify the recommended exploration and development program described below. The cost for next phase of the work program is estimated to be C$1,380,000 (including 15% for contingencies).

IP and Mag surveys

Geologica and GoldMinds recommend to continue to perform high detailed Mag and high power 3D IP surveys especially on conductive overburden areas along or in between identified mineralized zones.

Integrated geological and structural model for the overall Property

In this kind of deposit, structural features have a significant impact on the mineralization. Geologica and GoldMinds recommend to continue and enhance Probe Metals's comprehensive and integrated study (geoscientific compilation) covering the entire Property to fully understand the relationship between lithologies, alteration, geochemistry, geophysics and structures (faults, shear zones and veins) in relation to gold mineralization.

Drilling program on gold deposits

Additional drilling should continue to expand the current resource in the Monique Gold Trend deposits. The objective being to continue to investigate the potential lateral and at-depth extensions with a significant resource expansion drilling program. It is likely that additional

diamond drilling would also upgrade some of the Inferred resources to Indicated resources. A total of 6,000 meters is recommended at this stage.

Drilling new exploration targets

Drilling should be considered for new targets identified from recent and on-going geophysical surveys and from the integrated geological and structural model. The number of metres will be determined by the number of targets. Geologica and GoldMinds estimate approximately 2,000 meters of drilling to evaluate and define the best targets.

Suggested Additional work

While exploration work continues to expand the current resources, Probe Metals should continue to advance and de-risk the project. It is recommended that the following programs be initiated or continued.

- Metallurgy: While the historical metallurgical tests are good to understand the potential recovery methods, some new test work should be considered to fill the gaps, in particular to confirm Au recoveries.

- Mining studies: Probe Metals should evaluate the best mining methods to use for extraction of the Monique resources both open-pit and underground.

- Geochemical characterization: The geochemical characterization and mapping of ore and waste should continue as exploration activities progress and expand into new areas.

Following this next phase of work, Probe Metals should consider to advance the project to a PEA stage.

Table 19 - Budget estimate for Next Phase of work program

Phase 1 - Work Program Monique Property Property-scale Exploration and Development Description Cost	
Description	**Cost ($CND)**
Geophysical survey of conductive overburden areas	$50,000
Drilling program on known gold occurrences (all-inclusive, $130/m) 6,000 m	$780,000
Drilling new exploration targets developed from integrated model (all-inclusive, $130/m) 2,000 m	$260,000
Metallurgy	$35,000
Other additional work	$25,000
Sub-total:	$1,200,000
Contingencies (15%)	$180,000
Total:	**$1,380,000**

20.0 REFERENCES (Item 27)

Bazoge, A., D. Lachance and C. Villeneuve. 2014.
Identification et délimitation des milieu humides du Québec méridional. Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques. Direction de l'Écologie et de la conservation et Direction des politiques de l'eau.

Blouin, J. and J.-P. Berger, 2002.
Guide de reconnaissance des types écologiques de la région écologique 5a – Plaine de l'Abitibi. Ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec, Forêt Québec, Direction des inventaires forestiers, Division de la classification écologique et productivité des stations.

Card, K.D., 1990.
A Review of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield, a product of Archean accretion. Precambrian Research., V.48, pp. 99-156.

Card, K.D., K.H. Poulsen, K.H., 1998.
Archean and Paleoproterozoic geology and metallogeny of the southern Canadian Shield Exploration and Mining. Geology, v. 7, pp. 181-215.

Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon. 2009.
Mémoire de la Nation Anishnabe de Lac Simon présenté dans le cadre d'une enquête et audience publique du projet minier aurifère Canadian Malartic à la Commission d'enquête du BAPE, 16 avril 2009. Consulted in November 2017.

Environment Canada. 2012.
Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou (Rangifer *tarandus caribou*), Boreal population, in Canada. *Species at Risk Act* Recovery Strategy Series. Ottawa, ON.

Équipe de rétablissement du caribou forestier. 2013.
Plan de rétablissement du caribou forestier (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) au Québec – 2013-2023. Produit pour le compte du ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement, de la Faune et des Parcs du Québec, Faune Québec.

Government of Canada. 2017a.
Canadian Climate Normals 1981-2010 Station Data – Amos. Consulted in November 2017.
http://climat.meteo.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_e.html?searchType=stnProx&txtRadius=100&selCity=&selPark=&optProxType=custom&txtCentralLatDeg=48&txtCentralLatMin=08&txtCentralLatSec=30&txtCentralLongDeg=77&txtCentralLongMin=31&txtCentralLongSec=00&stnID=6019&dispBack=0.

Government of Canada. 2017b.

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System.
http://sidait-atris.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/atris_online/home-accueil.aspx

Hocq, M., 1990.
DV 89-04 **-** Carte lithotectonique des sous-provinces de l'Abitibi et du Pontiac. Ministère de l'Énergie et des ressources du Québec.

Hodgson, C.J., and Hamilton, J.V., 1989.
Gold mineralization in the Abitibi greenstone belt: end- stage results of Archean collisional tectonics?. In Keays, R.R., Ramsay, W.R.H., and Groves, D.I., eds., The Geology of Gold deposits; The Perspective in 1988: Economic Geology, Monograph 6, pp. 86-100.

Jébrak, M., LeQuentrec M-F., Mareschal J-C., Blais D., 1991.
A gravity survey across the Bourlamaque massif, southeastern Abitibi greenstone belt, Québec, Canada: the relationship between the geometry of tonalite plutons and associated gold mineralization. Precambrian Research, Vol. 50, Issues 3–4, pp. 261-268.

Michaud, Y., 1994,
Evaluation des réserves minières au 1 janvier 1994. Rapport Interne de Cambior Inc., 15 p.

Ministère des Ressources naturelles (MRN). 2013.
Plan d'aménagement du site faunique du caribou au sud de Val-d'Or. Direction de l'expertise Énergie-Faune-Forêts-Mines-Territoire de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue et Unité de gestion de Val-d'Or.

Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MDDELCC). 2015.
Guide de caractérisation physico-chimique de l'état initial du milieu aquatique avant l'implantation d'un projet industriel. Direction du suivi de l'état de l'environnement. Québec, QC.

Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques. 2017a.
Bassin versant de la rivière Bourlamaque. Consulted in November 2017.
http://www.mddelcc.gouv.qc.ca/eau/bassinversant/bassins/bourlamaque/index.htm.

Perron, J., 1991.
Projet Indice Routhier (Highway Showing): Rapport des travaux étape 1. Mémorandum de Cambior Inc., 51 p.

Pilote, P., 2017.
Bulletin Géologique Préliminaire (MRNQ).

Pilote, P., 2000.

MB 200-09 **-** Géologie de la région de Val-d'Or, Sous-province de l'Abitibi – Volcanologie physique et évolution métallogénique.

Poulsen, K.H., 1996.
Lode gold, in Eckstrand, O.R., Sinclair, W.D., and Thorpe, R.I., eds., Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types: Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, No. 8, pp. 323-328.

Poulsen, K. H., Robert, F. and Dubé, B. 2000.
Geological classification of Canadian gold deposits. Geological Survey of Canada, 106 p.

Robert, F., 1990.
Structural settings and controls of gold-quartz veins of the Val-d'Or area, southeastern Abitibi Province: University of Western Australia. Special Publication 24, pp. 167-209.

Robert, F., Poulsen, K.H., and Dubé, B., 1994.
Structural analysis of lode gold deposits in deformed terrenes: Geological Survey of Canada. Open File 2850, 140 p.

Simard, J., 2018.
Report on ground magnetic and induced polarisation surveys completed on the Val-d'Or East project, Pascalis and Monique Properties, July 2018.

SNC-Lavalin. 2017a.
Caractérisation des cours d'eau, inventaire de l'ichtyofaune et qualité de l'eau de surface. Report prepared for Probe Metals inc. Lévis, QC.

SNC-Lavalin. 2017b.
Caractérisation des milieux humides et inventaire des espèces floristiques à statut particulier. Report prepared for Probe Metals inc. Lévis, QC.

Monique Property

Adam, D., 2015
Mineral Reserve Estimate as of December 31, 2014 for the Monique mine Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada. Internal report

Adam, D., Pichette, C. et Vincent, R., 2013
Technical report on the Mineral Reserve estimate as of July 1st, 2013, for the Monique Gold Project, Val d'Or, Quebec, Canada, Regulation 43-101 report.

Ayera,J., Amelin, Y., Corfu, F., Kamo, S., Ketchum, J., Kwok, K., Trowell, N., 2002a
Evolution of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt based on U–Pb geochronology: autochthonous volcanic construction followed by plutonism, regional deformation and sedimentation. Precambrian Research, volume 115, Issues 1-4, 15 May 2002, Pages

63-95.

Ayer et al., 2002b

Ayer et al., 1998

Bateman et al., 2008

Benn, K. and Peschler, A.P. 2005
A detachment fold model for fault zones in the Late Archean Abitibi greenstone belt. Tectonophysics, volume 400, Issues 1–4, 11 May 2005, Pages 85-104.

Benn et al., 1994

Bérubé, P., 2011
Levé de résistivité/polarisation provoquée, configuration IPower 3D, Propriété Monique, Canton de Louvicourt, Québec, Canada. Rapport d'interprétation 11N036.

Bérubé, P., Coles, P., 2013
Levé de résistivité/polarisation provoquée, configuration IPower 3D™, Propriété Monique, Canton de Louvicourt, Québec, Canada. Rapport d'interprétation 13N007.

Boudreau, M.A., 1991
Campagne d'exploration 1990-1991, Propriété Monique, Canton Louvicourt, Abitibi, Québec Centre de recherches minérales 1987: Société Minière Louvem Inc. Modélisation numérique de la géologie et de la minéralisation du gisement Monique, Projet S TM 671, Service de technologie minière, Rapport final.

Chown, E.H., Daigneault, R., Muller, W., et Mortensen, J., 1992.
Tectonic evolution of the Northern Volcanic Zone, Abitibi belt, Quebec. Can. J. Earth Sci., vol. 29, pp. 2211-2225.

Daigneault et al., 2004

Daigneault R., Mueller W.U., Chown E.H.
Oblique Archean subduction: accretion and exhumation of an oceanic arc during dextral transpression, Southern Volcanic Zone, Abitibi Subprovince Canada. Precambrian Research, Volume 115, Issues 1–4, 15 May 2002, Pages 261-290

Davis et al., 1995

Dimroth, E., Imreh, L., Cousineau, P., Leduc, M., and Sanschagrin, Y., 1985.
Paleogeographic analysis of mafic submarine flows and its use in the exploration for massive sulfide deposits. In: Ayres, L.D., Thurston, P.C., Card, K.D., Weber, W. (Eds.), Evolution of Archean Supracrustal Sequences. Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper, vol. 28, pp. 203–222.

Delisle, G, Dionne, J. 1991

Gestion Explo-Mines Projet 89LP088, Travaux préliminaires sur le minerai de la Propriété Monique, Rapport final du CRM (Centre de Recherches Minérales)

Dubé, B., and Gosselin, P., 2007.
Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits, in :Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit-Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods. Godfellow, W.D, ed., Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposit Division, Special Publication No. 5, pp. 46-73.

Desrochers, J-P., Hubert, C., 1996.
Structural evolution and early accretion of the Archean Malartic Composite Block, southern Abitibi greenstone belt, Québec, Canada. Can J. Earth Sci., vol.33, pp. 1556-1569.

Gaucher, E. & Ass. Inc. 1983: SOQUEM
Levé expérimental de polarisation provoquée, projet 100-838 "Monique".

Girard, M.J. 1984
Rapport sur la campagne de forage effectuée sur le projet Monique en novembre et décembre 1983.

Girard, M.J. 1984
Rapport intérimaire sur la campagne de forages de mars 1984, projet Monique.

Girard, M.J. 1985
Rapport sur la campagne de forages de juin 84 à décembre 84, projet Monique, 3 volumes.

Girard, M.J. 1985
Géologie du dépôt aurifère Monique, Canton Louvicourt, conférence donnée dans le cadre de la réunion annuelle 85 de l'Association des Prospecteurs du Québec.

Girard, M.J. 1985
Projet Monique, Rapport sur la campagne de forages, août-septembre 85, zone aurifère principale.

Girard, M.J. 1986
Projet Monique (Zone aurifère principale), calcul des réserves au-dessus du niveau 152 m. entre les sections 12+05E et 13+70E (dans Rousseau, 1986).

Girard, M.J. 1986
Projet Monique (Zone aurifère principale), calcul des réserves indiquées par sondages entre 152 m. et 198 m. de profondeur entre 12+05mE et 13+70mE (dans Rousseau, 1986).

Girard, M.J. 1986
Projet Monique, Échantillonnage du till de base.

Goutier J. and Melançon M., 2007
RP 2010-04 **-** Compilation géologique de la Sous-province de l'Abitibi.

Goutier J., 1997

Guay, M., Riopel, J. 2004
Rapport interne Mines Richmont Inc. sur le programme de forage 2004.

Guay, M., Riopel, J. 2005
Rapport interne Mines Richmont Inc. sur le programme de forage 2005

Husson, B., Huertas, J.P., 1988
Rapport sur la campagne de forages 1987-1988. Propriété Monique - B. Husson Ass. Ltée.

Husson, B., Huertas, J.P., 1988
Calcul de réserves - Propriété Monique - Exploration Monicor Inc., B. Husson Ass. Ltée.

Husson, B., Huertas, J.P. 1990
Rapport sur la campagne de forages effectuée sur la Propriété Monique en 1989-1990, Exploration Monique Inc.

Husson, B., Huertas, J.P. 1990
Calcul des réserves -1990, Propriété Monique en 1989-1990, Exploration Monique Inc.

Imreh, L., 1984.
MM 82-04 **-** Sillon de La Motte-Vassan et son avant-pays méridional: Synthèse volcanologique, lithostratigraphique et gîtologique. Ministère de l'Énergie et des ressources du Québec, 72 p.

Jolly, W.T., 1978
Metamorphic history of the Archean Abitibi belt. In Metamorphism in the Canadian Shield. Edited by J. A. Fraser and W. W. Heywood. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 78-10, pp. 63-78**.**

Latulippe, M., 1976.
DP 367 **-** The Val-d'Or-Malartic Area of Northwestern Québec; in Latulippe, M., ed., Geological Excursion, Val-d'Or-Marlartic; Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources du Québec, pp. 29-52.

Lasalle, P., Beaumier. M., Kirouac, F., Leduc, M.
M.Bacillus Cereus et l'exploration pour l'or en Abitibi. (MER).

Lavoie, C., 1987
Levés géophysiques - Projet Monique, Canton Louvicourt, Géola Ltée.

Lavoie, C., 1989
Levés géophysiques – TBF-MAG, Projet Monique, Canton Louvicourt, Géola Ltée.

Lavoie, S., Pilote, P. et Mueller, W.U. 2001
MB 2001-01 - Contexte géologique de la mine East-Sullivan, région de Val-d'Or, Sous-province de l'Abitibi. Ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec.

Lelièvre, J., 2011.
Rapport PU-2011-08-646, Essais de cyanuration sur l'échantillon Monique (Mines Richmont), URSTM, Novembre 2011.

Leclerc, F., Harris, L.B., Bedard, J.H., Breemen, O.V, Goulet, N. 2012
Structural and Stratigraphic Controls on Magmatic, Volcanogenic, and
Shear Zone-Hosted Mineralization in the Chapais-Chibougamau Mining Camp, Northeastern Abitibi, Canada. Economic Geology, v. 107, pp. 963–989.

Ludden, J., Hubert, C. and C. Gariepy, 1986.
The tectonic Evolution of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of Canada. Geological magazine, vol. 123, pp. 153-166.

MER-OGS, 1984
DV 83-16 - Carte lithostratigraphique de la Sous-province de l'Abitibi; Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, Québec et Ontario Geological Survey; DV 83-16, carte 2484.

Monterval, 1991
Gestion Minière Explo-Mines, Propriété Monique, Val d'Or, Québec. Étude Géotechnique N/Ref. : 1278-1W.

MRN. 1999.
DV 99-03 - Explorer au Quebec: Le defi de la connaissance, Seminaire d'information sur le recherche geologique, Programme et resumes 1999, 70 pages

Mueller, W., Daigneault, R., Mortensen, J., and Chown, E.H., 1996.
Archean terrane docking; upper crust collision tectonics, Abitibi greenstone belt, Quebec, Canada. Tectonophysics, v.265, pp.127-150.

Powell et al., 1993

Rivoirard, j., 2013
Jacques Rivoiradr, "A Top-Cut Model for Deposits with Heavy-Tailed Grade Distribution", Math Geosci, (2013) 45:967-982.

Robitaille, A. and J.-P. Saucier. 1998.
Paysages régionaux du Québec méridional. Les Publications du Québec. Sainte-Foy, QC.

Rocheleau, M., Hébert, R., Lacoste, P., Racine, M., Gaudreau, R. and St-Julien, P., 1997.

MB 97-11 **-** Synthèse stratigraphique, paléogeographique et gîtologique : cantons de Vauquelin, Pershing, Haig et des parties des cantons de Louvicourt, Pascalis et Denain. Ministère des Ressources Naturelles, 224 p. 6 maps.

Roche Groupe Conseil 1988

Exploration Monicor Inc., Rapport sur la propriété Monique de la Société Minière Louvem Inc.,

Russell, C.R., 2005.

Physical volcanology, stratigraphy, and lithogeochemistry of Archean volcanic arc: Evolution from plume-related volcanism to arc rifting withing the SE Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Val-d'Or, Québec, Canada. Ph.D. thesis. UQAC. 473 p.

Beullac, R. géologue, MSc.; Tremblay, A. ing. géologue, Nantel, Serge ing. minier, Lachance, J.P. B.Sc., géologue. Socomines 1983

Propriété Monique, projet 100-838, Canton Louvicourt. Rapport géologique sur la Propriété "Monique" de La Société Minière Louvem Inc., Canton Louvicourt.

Thurston, P.C., Ayer, J.A., Goutier, J. , Hamilton, M.A., 2008

Depositional gaps in Abitibi Greenstone Belt stratigraphy: a key to exploration for syngenetic mineralization. Economic Geology; volume 103, pages 1097-1134.

Thurston and Chivers, 1990

Secular variation in greenstone sequence development emphasizing Superior Province, Canada. Precambrian Research. Volume 46, Issues 1–2, January 1990, Pages 21-58.

Tourigny, G., Mueller, W., Moorhead, J., 1998.

MB 98-01 **-** Caractéristiques lithologiques et structurales de la Formation de Val-d'Or: une étude préliminaire. Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources du Québec.

Sawyer, E.W. and Benn, K., 1993

Structure of the high-grade Opatica Belt and adjacent low-grade Abitibi Subprovince, Canada: an Archaean mountain front. Journal of Structural Geology, Volume 15, Issue 12, December 1993, Pages 1443-1458

Socomines 1985

Monique Project, Louvicourt Township, Abitibi-East County, Province of Quebec. Rapport géologique sur la propriété Monique de La Société Minière Louvem Inc., Canton Louvicourt.

SNC 1989

Evaluation of the mineral potential of the Chimo Mine; the Beaufor Mine, the Louvem Mine zone, the Monique Property. Prepared on behalf of La Société Minière Louvem

Inc.

Vincent, R., 2012
Technical report on the mineral resource estimate as of december 20th, 2011for the Monique gold project, Val d'Or, Québec, Canada (Regulation 43-101 report).

Wilhémy, J.F., 1990
Cambior Inc., Caractérisation minéralogique et minéralurgique d'un minerai d'or, Projet : 90-PM06, Projet Monique.

Jobin, C., Dery, J.P., 1983
GM 40755 - Levé Géophysique héliporté, Rexhem-3, Région de laverdière, Projet Vemex, Monique, Courvan.

Vu, X.L., 1985.
Géologie de la mine d'or Belmoral, Val-d'Or, Québec: M.Sc. A. thesis, École Polytechnique de Montréal, 71 p.

Notes :

The authors also reviewed selected information pertaining to the Monique Property from past owners and Probe Metals Inc. that were available in the Probe Metals' Office in Val-d'Or, Quebec.

Appendix I – Statutory Work

HANSEN, J E. 1991. ASSESSMENT REPORT, LOUVICOURT CLAIMS. CLAIMS AUDET. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 51059, 3 pages et 2 plans.

EVANS, B T., HANSEN, J E., BETZ, J T. 1990. EXPLORATION SUMMARY, HIXON LOUVICOURT PROJECT. GEOCONSEILS JACK STOCH LTEE. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 49842, 62 pages et 28 plans.

HUSSON, B., HUERTAS, J P. 1990. RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE FORAGES, 1989-1990, PROPRIETE MONIQUE. EXPLORATION MONIQUE INC, SOQUEM, SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 49924, 738 pages et 68 plans.

HANSEN, J E. 1989. LOUVICOURT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY. GEOCONSEILS JACK STOCH LTEE. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 49094, 12 pages et 7 plans.

HANSEN, J E. 1988. REPORT ON ALBERT AUDET PROPERTY. CLAIMS AUDET. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 47820, 9 pages et 6 plans.

GIRARD, M J. 1986. ECHANTILLONNAGE DU TILL DE BASE, PROJET MONIQUE. SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 62886, 45 pages et 3 plans.

GIRARD, M J. 1985. RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE FORAGES AOUT-SEPTEMBRE 1985, ZONE AURIFERE PRINCIPALE, PROJET MONIQUE. SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 62882, 144 pages et 27 plans.

GIRARD, M J. 1985. RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE FORAGES DE JUIN 1984 A DECEMBRE 1984, PROJET MONIQUE. SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 62883, 396 pages et 4 plans.

GIRARD, M J. 1985. GEOLOGIE DU DEPOT AURIFERE MONIQUE, CONFERENCE DONNEE DANS LE CADRE DE LA REUNION ANNUELLE 85 DE L'ASSOCIATION DES PROSPECTEURS DU QUEBEC. SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 62885, 26 pages.

GIRARD, M J. 1984. RAPPORT SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE FORAGE EFFECTUEE SUR LE PROJET MONIQUE. SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 41827, 112 pages et 2 plans.

GIRARD, M J. 1984. RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR LA CAMPAGNE DE FORAGE DE MARS 1984, PROJET MONIQUE. SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 62884, 123 pages et 2 plans.

JOBIN, C., DERY, J P. 1983. LEVE GEOPHYSIQUE HELIPORTE, REXHEM-3, REGION DE LAVERDIERE, PROJET VEMEX, MONIQUE, COURVAN. SOQUEM, SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 40755, 25 pages et 13 plans.

ST-HILAIRE, C. 1982. RAPPORT D'EXAMEN ET D'INTERPRETATION DES TRAVAUX GEOPHYSIQUES EXISTANTS, PROJET MONIQUE. SOQUEM. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 39680, 13 pages et 1 plan.

BLOUIN, J Y. 1979. JOURNAL DES SONDAGES, PROJET 10-838. FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD, SOQUEM, SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC, INTERNAT OBASKA MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 35050, 7 pages et 1 plan.

BLOUIN, J Y. 1978. JOURNAL DES SONDAGES, PROJET MONIC 10-838. SOCIETE MINIERE LOUVEM INC, CLAIMS DESAUTELS. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 34224, 12 pages et 2 plans.

BERUBE, M. 1974. RAPPORT D'EXPLORATION GEOPHYSIQUE. VALDEX MINES INC. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 29534, 3 pages et 2 plans.

DUMONT, G H. 1971. RAPPORT SUR LA PROPRIETE TREMBLAY. CLAIMS TREMBLAY, CLAIMS LAMOTHE. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 26881, 2 pages et 1 plan.

DUMONT, G H. 1971. DIAMOND DRILL HOLE. ABITIBI METALS MINES LTD, CLAIMS TREMBLAY, CLAIMS LAMOTHE. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 27796, 10 pages.

WOODARD, J A. 1969. TURAM ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS. CLAIMS AGAR, DOME EXPL [CANADA] LTD, CLAIMS HOYLES. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 24626, 4 pages et 2 plans.

WAGG, D M. 1968. REPORT ON AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY. CLAIMS HOYLES, CLAIMS AGAR. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 23137, 10 pages et 1 plan.

PRENDERGAST, J B. 1968. REPORT ON LOUVICOURT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY (STARLIGHT GROUP). FIRST NATIONAL URANIUM MINES L, CLAIMS MANLEY. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 23923, 16 pages et 4 plans.

NORGAARD, P., PEDERSEN, R. 1968. REPORT ON AN INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY. FIRST NATIONAL URANIUM MINES L, CLAIMS MANLEY. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 23924, 10 pages et 1 plan.

AGAR, D R., HOYLES, N J S., SHARPE, J I. 1964. DIAMOND DRILL RECORD. CLAIMS HOYLES, CAMFLO MATTAGAMI MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 15935, 6 pages.

AGAR, D R., HOYLES, N J S. 1963. DIAMOND DRILL RECORD. CLAIMS HOYLES, CAMFLO MATTAGAMI MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 13206, 5 pages.
HOYLES, N J S. 1961. DIAMOND DRILL RECORD. CLAIMS HOYLES, CAMFLO MATTAGAMI MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 11054, 5 pages.

CAMPBELL, F. 1959. PROPERTY REPORT, VAL D'OR AREA. CLAIMS HOYLES, CAMFLO

MATTAGAMI MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 08679, 9 pages.

CAMPBELL, F. 1959. REPORT ON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY, HOYLES OPTION. CAMFLO MATTAGAMI MINES LTD, MINES SIGMA [QUEBEC] LTEE, CLAIMS HOYLES. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 09012-A, 4 pages et 1 plan.

HOYLES, J. 1959. DIAMOND DRILL RECORD, HOYLES OPTION. CAMFLO MATTAGAMI MINES LTD, MINES SIGMA [QUEBEC] LTEE, CLAIMS HOYLES. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 09012-B, 4 pages.

BAMBRICK, H. 1948. GEOLOGICAL REPORT. DOME EXPL CO [QUEBEC] LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 00474, 3 pages et 1 plan.

INGHAM, W N. 1947. REPORT ON THE PROPERTY, COURTMONT GOLD MINES LIMITED. COURTMONT GOLD MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 00107, 2 pages.

INGHAM, W N. 1945. REPORT ON THE PROPERTY. STARLIGHT MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 08350-A, 2 pages.

JOHNSON, C. 1945. LOG OF DIAMOND DRILLING. STARLIGHT MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 08350-B, 7 pages.

INGHAM, W N. 1945. EXAMINATION REPORT AND 1 DDH LOG. COURTMONT GOLD MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 08389, 2 pages.

KOULOMZINE, T. 1945. REPORT ON THE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY. COURTMONT GOLD MINES LTD. Rapport statutaire soumis au gouvernement du Québec. GM 31880, 7 pages et 1 plan.

Appendix II - Geologica's sampling - ALS assay certificates

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Télécopieur: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

À: **PROBE METALS INC.**
56 TEMPERANCE ST
SUITE 1000
TORONTO ON M5H 3V5

Finalisée date: 6-JANV-2019
Compte: PRMIN

CERTIFICAT VO18301340

Projet: Val-d´Or East

Ce rapport s'applique aux 93 échantillons de carotte forage soumis à notre laboratoire de Val d'Or, QC, Canada le 27-NOV-2018.

Les résultats sont transmis à:

MARCO GAGNON	DANIEL GAUDREAULT	

PRÉPARATION ÉCHANTILLONS

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Poids échantillon reçu
LOG-22	Entrée échantillon - Reçu sans code barre
CRU-31	Granulation - 70 % <2 mm
SPL-21	Échant. fractionné - div. riffles
PUL-31	Pulvérisé à 85 % <75 um
LOG-22d	Entrée échantillon - Reçu sans code barr
LOG-24	Entrée pulpe - Reçu sans code barre
CRU-QC	Test concassage QC
PUL-QC	Test concassage QC
SPL-21d	Échantillon fractionné - dupliquer
PUL-31d	Pulvériser fractionné - dupliquer

PROCÉDURES ANALYTIQUES

CODE ALS	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA24	Au 50 g FA fini AA	AAS
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g fini FA-GRAV	WST-SIM

Ce rapport est final et remplace tout autre rapport préliminaire portant ce numéro de certificat. Les résultats s'appliquent aux échantillons soumis. Toutes les pages de ce rapport ont été vérifiées et approuvées avant publication.

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

Signature: Nacera Amara

Nacera Amara, Laboratory Manager, Val d'Or

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Télécopieur: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

À: **PROBE METALS INC.**
56 TEMPERANCE ST
SUITE 1000
TORONTO ON M5H 3V5

Finalisée date: 6-JANV-2019
Compte: PRMIN

Projet: Val-d´Or East

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO18301340

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05	CRU-QC Pass2mm % 0.01	PUL-QC Pass75um % 0.01
W952051		0.89	4.39		79.8	95.5
W952052		0.86	9.69			99.5
W952053		0.81	0.924			
W952054		0.96	4.99			
W952055		0.65	>10.0	21.9		
W952056		1.15	0.549			
W952057		0.82	1.160			
W952058		1.71	0.089			
W952059		0.86	5.13			
W952060		0.65	4.28			
W952061		0.97	1.800			
W952062		0.84	2.10			
W952063		1.52	3.12			
W952064		1.42	1.075			
W952065		0.93	0.018			
W952066		1.44	0.562			
W952067		1.04	0.162			
W952068		0.75	>10.0	42.3		
W952069		0.74	2.13			
W952070		0.98	0.071			
W952071		0.84	0.014			
W952101		1.87	0.011			
W952102		1.40	0.128			
W952103		1.42	0.028			
W952104		1.15	0.524			
W952105		1.27	0.658			
W952106		1.35	0.050			
W952107		1.43	2.78			
W952108		0.97	0.398			
W952109		0.82	0.058			
W952110		1.11	1.370			
W952111		1.60	>10.0	21.3		
W952112		1.23	>10.0	13.75		
W952113		1.12	1.315			
W952114		1.24	0.195			
W952115		1.38	0.049			
W952116		1.09	0.017			
W952117		1.49	0.062			
W952118		1.10	3.60			
W952119		1.94	1.365		82.4	96.3

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Télécopieur: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

À: **PROBE METALS INC.**
56 TEMPERANCE ST
SUITE 1000
TORONTO ON M5H 3V5

Finalisée date: 6-JANV-2019
Compte: PRMIN

Projet: Val-d´Or East

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO18301340

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05	CRU-QC Pass2mm % 0.01	PUL-QC Pass75um % 0.01
W952120		1.02	0.913			
W952121		1.24	1.620			
W952122		1.28	0.251			
W952123		1.30	0.711			
W952124		1.44	0.201			
W952125		1.29	0.049			
W952126		1.50	0.129			
W952127		1.16	0.015			
W952128		1.41	0.043			
W952129		1.72	>10.0	11.10		
W952130		1.59	0.071			
W952131		1.52	0.037			
W952132		1.56	0.020			
W952133		1.70	<0.005			
W952134		0.76	0.034			
W952135		0.91	0.319			
W952136		1.21	0.012			
W952137		1.20	1.000			
W952138		1.54	0.232			
W952139		1.69	0.018			
W952140		0.74	0.050			
W952141		1.59	0.412			
W952142		1.66	0.051			
W952143		0.82	0.008			
W952144		1.41	2.45			
W952145		0.87	0.019			
W952146		1.12	0.368			
W952147		1.55	0.361			
W952148		0.12	0.769			
W952149		<0.02	0.056			
W952150		1.86	<0.005			
W952151		1.28	0.175			
W952152		2.02	0.016			
W952153		1.68	0.007			
W952154		1.19	0.279			
W952155		1.12	0.112			
W952156		1.29	0.142			
W952157		1.37	0.164			
W952158		0.92	>10.0	14.85		
W952159		1.32	0.010		84.0	96.8

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Télécopieur: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

À: **PROBE METALS INC.**
56 TEMPERANCE ST
SUITE 1000
TORONTO ON M5H 3V5

Finalisée date: 6-JANV-2019
Compte: PRMIN

Projet: Val-d´Or East

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO18301340

Description échantillon	Méthode élément unités LDI	WEI-21 Poids reçu kg 0.02	Au-AA24 Au ppm 0.005	Au-GRA22 Au ppm 0.05	CRU-QC Pass2mm % 0.01	PUL-QC Pass75um % 0.01
W952160		1.45	2.10			
W952161		0.84	8.04			
W952162		1.09	9.97			
W952163		1.16	0.100			
W952164		1.13	2.48			
W952165		1.28	8.11			
W952166		1.00	0.016			
W952167		1.91	0.074			
W952168		1.65	0.005			
W952197		0.92	0.005			
W952198		0.12	2.46			
W952199		1.35	<0.005			
W952200		<0.02	<0.005			

***** Voir la page d'annexe pour les commentaires en ce qui concerne ce certificat *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Téléphone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Télécopieur: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

À: **PROBE METALS INC.**
56 TEMPERANCE ST
SUITE 1000
TORONTO ON M5H 3V5

Finalisée date: 6-JANV-2019
Compte: PRMIN

Projet: Val-d´Or East

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSE VO18301340

COMMENTAIRE DE CERTIFICAT

ADRESSE DE LABORATOIRE

Traité à ALS Sudbury, 1351-B Kelly Lake Road, Unit #1, Sudbury, ON, Canada.

Applique à la Méthode:				
	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	LOG-22d
	LOG-24	PUL-31	PUL-31d	PUL-QC
	SPL-21	SPL-21d	WEI-21	

Traité à ALS Val d'Or, 1324 Rue Turcotte, Val d'Or, QC, Canada.

Applique à la Méthode:		
	Au-AA24	Au-GRA22