2019 TECHNICAL REPORT
&
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE:

East Cadillac Gold Project,
Val-d'Or, Québec

(NTS 32C/02, 32C/03, 31N/14, 31N/15)

Prepared for:

Chalice Gold Mines Limited

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Effective Date April 30th 2019
Issue Date June 7, 2019

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE*

This report is effective as at the 30th day of April, 2019.

The date of issue of this report is the 7th day of June, 2019.

**The Certificates of Qualification on pages 188 and 189 are considered the date and signature of this report in accordance with Form 43-101F1.*

John Langton, M.Sc., P.Geo.
MRB & Associates

Signed and Sealed this 7th day of June, 2019

Vincent Jourdain, Eng., Ph.D.
MRB & Associates

Signed and Sealed this 7th day of June, 2019

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Chalice Gold Mines Limited ("Chalice" or, the "Company"), the parent company to Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) Inc., is a publicly traded junior mining company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX: CHN) and Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: CXN).

Chalice controls a significant land position (the East Cadillac Gold Project) along the easternmost part of the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault, a prolific regional structural break in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Quebec, CANADA) that hosts numerous historic and active gold mines.

This Report was prepared by John Langton (M.Sc., P.Geo.) and Vincent Jourdain (Ph.D., P.Eng.), (the "Authors"), of MRB & Associates, in accordance with Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Quebec ("MERN") and National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") standards of disclosure for mineral projects, and includes a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of the East Cadillac Gold Project. Misters Langton and Jourdain are Qualified Persons according to NI 43-101, and are of the opinion that the recommended exploration programme is appropriate, consistent with those of other junior mineral exploration companies currently operating in the area, and necessary in order to help determine the mineral potential of the Property.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The East Cadillac Gold Project (the "Property"), overlies parts of National Topographic System (NTS) Map sheets 32C/02, 32C/03, 31N/14 and 31N/15, some 50 kilometres east of the city of Val-d'Or in western Quebec, and comprises a roughly rectangular, contiguous block of 523 claims covering roughly 255 km^2.

On October 12th, 2016, Chalice announced, that it had signed a binding letter of intent with Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. ("Globex") to acquire its interest in the Nordeau Project, consisting of 37 claims owned 100% by Globex and 17 claims in which Globex maintains a 60% interest.

On November 23rd, 2016, Chalice announced that it had entered into a binding option to acquire a 70% interest in 73 claims comprising the Chimo Gold Project from Richmont Mines Inc. ("Richmont"). Richmont was acquired by Monarques Gold Corp. ("Monarques") in September of 2017, and in March of 2018, Chalice announced that it had met its minimum exploration expenditure commitment for the Chimo Gold Project claims and agreed to acquire the remaining 30% interest in the project from Monarques. The Chimo Gold claims cover 2,593 ha contiguous with the Nordeau Project claims.

On December 13th, 2017, Chalice entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 27 claims covering 1,240 ha (the Forsan Project), contiguous with the northern part of the Nordeau Project, from Khalkos Exploration Incorporated ("Khalkos"). Some preliminary ground exploration comprising soil sampling and litho-sampling from known occurrences was completed by Chalice in 2018; however, the option was dropped in late 2018, prior to the 1-year anniversary of the option agreement.

Renforth Resources Inc. ("Renforth") currently owns 100% of a block of 184 contiguous claims comprising 10,001 ha and known collectively as the Denain-Pershing Project. On May 3rd, 2018 Chalice entered into an option and buy-in agreement with Renforth to earn an 80% interest in the Denain-Pershing Project, which adjoins the eastern part of the Nordeau Project claims.

To further consolidate its land position Chalice has staked and purchased 173 claims, totalling 8,882.91 ha and has entered deals with individual claims holders for 51 additional claims covering 2,135.4 ha.

As at the effective date of this report (April 30th, 2019), the Property comprised 523 claims (including one non-contiguous claim) covering 255 km^2 (25,505.88 ha).

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Property is within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, overlying a highly sheared sequence of altered greywacke, iron formation and mafic volcanic rocks along nearly 35 kilometres of strike. Gold mineralization on the Property is found associated with quartz veins containing disseminated to semi-massive sulphides, typically within sedimentary rocks in close association with magnetite iron formations, and in sheared and altered mafic volcanic rocks.

1.4 Chalice Exploration Programmes

Chalice has carried out exploration work on the Property since October, 2016 when the initial agreement with Globex (i.e., the Globex Option) was signed. Work since that time has comprised surface sampling (soil, bark, rock), ground geophysical induced polarization (IP) surveys, airborne geophysical and physiographic (LiDAR) surveys, and diamond-drilling programmes.

The various surface-sampling programmes were initiated by Chalice to develop a comprehensive geochemical database of the Property and to help define potential exploration targets. These programmes included: Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil-sampling (2016, 2017, 2018); biogeochemical (Black Spruce bark) sampling (2017, 2018); and lithogeochemical sampling (2016, 2017, 2018). The collected samples were subjected to a range of analytical and physical characteristic tests including, multi-element analytical procedures, whole-rock (WR) analysis, petrographic study, magnetic susceptibility and short-wave infrared spectrometry ("SWIR").

Between September 23, 2017 and March 2019, Chalice drilled a total of ninety-seven (97), NQ-diameter diamond-drill holes, aggregating 33,632 m (including wedged holes), on the Property. The drilling programmes were designed to test geochemical and geophysical targets in the vicinity of the Cadillac Deformation Zone (CDZ), part of the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault, which underlies the EW axis of the Property.

1.5 Resource Estimate

The Nordeau West deposit, 1,500 m east of the closed Chimo Mine, hosts an NI 43-101 Mineral Resource (***Table 1-1***), the only current resource on the East Cadillac Gold Project.

The 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of Nordeau West, is based on 101 new and legacy drill-holes. Gold grades were determined using an inverse distanced-squared algorithm into a 3-D (Gemcom) block model with X-Y-Z (i.e., east-west, north-south, vertical) block dimensions of 5.0 m x 2.5 m x 5.0 m. The MRE used a cut-off grade of 2.75 gpt Au. The Indicated resource contains 30,400 oz of Au, almost all of which is within the Main Zone; the B Zone contains 2,000 tonnes at an estimated grade of 3.07 gpt Au.

***Table 1.1*: Mineral Resource Estimate* at 2.75 gpt Au Cut-off Grade, having an effective date of April 30th , 2019**

Resource (Category)	Zone	Tonnes	Au Grade (gpt)	In-Situ Au (oz)
Measured	No Measured Resources			
Indicated	Main	224,000	4.20	30,300
	B	2,000	3.07	200
	Total	225,342	4.17	30,212
Measured + Indicated	**Total**	**226,000**	**4.19**	**30,400**
Inferred	Main	1,257,300	4.15	167,800
	B	14,600	3.59	1,700
Total Inferred	**Total**	**1,271,900**	**4.14**	**169,400**

Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:

1. *The Independent and Qualified Person (QP) for the Mineral Resource Estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Vincent Jourdain (Ph.D., P.Eng.) of MRB & associates, and the effective date of the estimate is April 30, 2019;*
2. *The Mineral Resource Estimate follows CIM definitions and guidelines;*
3. *Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability;*
4. *Whereas the results are presented undiluted and in situ, the reported mineral resources are considered to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction;*
5. *Resources were estimated using GEOVIA GEMS 6.8. The database used for the estimate contained drill hole assays. The gold grades are capped at 35 gpt;*
6. *A gold price of US$1,300/oz and a CAD/USD exchange rate of 1.3 were used in the cut-off calculations;*
7. *Operation costs were estimated 150 $/t;*
8. *Ounce (troy) = metric tons (tonnes) x grade/31.1035. Calculations used metric units (metres, tonnes and grams per metric ton);*
9. *The number of metric tons was rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects. Rounding followed the recommendations in NI 43-101;*
10. *MRB & associates is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political or marketing issues, or any other relevant issue, that could materially affect the current mineral resource estimate.*

Although the Property currently hosts only the Nordeau West mineral resource, it remains prospective for additional resources...

1.6 Conclusions

The East Cadillac Gold Project overlies a tectonostratigraphic corridor (the CDZ) characterized by anastomosing high-strain zones ("shear-zones"), ranging in thickness and intensity, that divide the host sedimentary and mafic volcanic rock into hectometric to kilometric "lozenges" of relatively undeformed rock. This "corridor" is interpreted to represent the easternmost part of the renowned Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault - a 300 km long, first-order tectonic "break" that defines the Pontiac-Abitibi subprovince boundary in the region, and is host to numerous syn-deformational, epigenetic quartz-vein/disseminated gold-ore systems.

The shear-zones and the secondary fracturing and brecciation that have affected the rocks underlying the Property are of primary importance to mineralization, as they are interpreted to have acted as the principle passage ways for sulphide- and gold-bearing solutions. The Property is

host to a NI 43-101 mineral resource (Nordeau West deposit), and numerous catalogued gold occurrences.

Several new prospective gold zones were intersected by Chalice diamond-drilling programmes, namely the Nordeau South, North Contact, Far Simon West and Lac Rapides zones, all of which are roughly parallel to, and closely associated with, the CDZ corridor. It is considered that the discovery of these new zones came as a result of the systematic exploration approach employed by Chalice over the course of its investigation of this extensive Property, which covers approximately 30 km of prospective ground along the CDZ. Their methodology should continue to be applied across the Property, focusing primarily on the new prospective showings and the large, recently acquired Denain-Pershing Project area, which is interpreted to be underlain by a hitherto unrecognized segment of the CDZ corridor.

The authors conclude that the Property merits further exploration for additional gold resources.

1.7 Recommendations

The recommended work programmes include diamond-drilling focused on further delineating the projected deep, down-plunge continuation of the mineralized zones at the Nordeau West and Simon West occurrences, which are less than 1,500 m along strike, on either side of the Chimo Mine property.

The main production at the closed Chimo Mine was from the -400 m to -800 m levels (Sauve et al., 1987; Rocheleau et al., 1988), and recent drilling by Cartier Resources has intersected significant mineralization below the historic workings to -1600 m (see www.cartierresources.com)

The tectonostratigraphic sequence that hosts the Nordeau West deposit continues to the east, and has been intersected by numerous historic and recent drill-holes, but few holes have targeted the sequence below 250 m depth. To the west, beyond the limits of the Chimo Mine property, the sequence is similarly recognized and been tested along the Simon West - Bluegrass corridor, but not rigorously.

In addition to the deep drilling at NordeauWest and Simon West, additional drilling should be carrried out to better delineate new mineralized intervals encountered at the North Contact, Nordeau South, Far Simon West and Lac Rapides zones.

Moving forward, the Authors recommend that additional pulp and reject material from mineralized core-intervals should be re-analyzed in order to provide additional statistical data regarding the mineralization across the Property. A review of the mineralogy and mode of occurrence of gold-bearing mineralization should also be conducted to continue to improve the depositional model and refine the controls of mineralization. Any new targets generated by this review should be drill-tested.

These recommendations comprise a two-phase work program. The deep drilling of the projected down-plunge continuation of the mineralized zones at Nordeau West and Simon West occurrences can be conducted concurrently with Phase I work. Other Phase II drilling is contingent on targets generated by the results of Phase I work. The estimated budget required to complete this work is approximately $7.45 M.

A preliminary budget for the recommended work is summarized in ***Table 1-2***.

Table 1.2: Preliminary Budget for Recommended Work on East Cadillac Gold Property

Phase I	Units	$/unit	Budget
Additional drilling of North Contact, Nordeau South, Far Simon West, Lac Rapides zones	7,500	$250	$1,875,000
Continued surface exploration programmes (soil, litho, mapping trenching, geophysics)			$1,500,000
Deposit model mineralogy/alteration studies	1	$100,000	$100,000
Pulp/reject re-analyses of core intervals	250	$40	$10,000
Contingency ~15%			$515,000
Subtotal Phase I			**$4,000,000**
Phase II	**Drilling (m)**	**Cost / m**	**Budget**
Deep drilling of projected deep extension	12,000	$250	$3,000,000
Contingency ~15%			$450,000
Subtotal Phase II			**$3,450,000**
Overall Total			**$7,450,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Technical Report on the East Cadillac Gold Project (the "Property") was co-authored by John Langton and Vincent Jourdain (the "Authors") of MRB & Associates ("MRB") at the request of Patrick Lengvel, Exploration Manager (Canada) of Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) Limited ("Chalice").

The Property is located in western Quebec, Canada, some 50 kilometres east of the Municipality of Val-d'Or, in the geological setting known as the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (***Figure 2.1***).

The purpose of this report is to support the public disclosure of gold resources on the Property. The Authors' review and preparation of this report were carried out in compliance with the standards of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) policy. Chalice is a public company headquartered in Australia trading under the symbol "CHN" on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) and "CXN" on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX), with Canadian corporate offices located at: 1 Yonge Street, Suite 1801, Toronto, Ontario.

In March of 2019, the Company retained MRB, a Val-d'Or-based geological consulting firm to author a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) on the East Cadillac Gold Project (***Figure 2.2***).

The purpose of this document is to provide Chalice's Board of Directors with an independent MRE on the East Cadillac Gold Project, and to provide recommendations for further exploration.

It is understood that this Technical Report (the "Report") will be used to support the subsequent public disclosure of the mineral resource underlying the East Cadillac Gold Project by filing on SEDAR[1] (www.sedar.com), as required by NI 43-101.

The effective date of this Report is April 30th, 2019.

2.1 Sources of Information

The bulk of the historical geological information sourced for this Report was distilled from the on-line SIGEOM database (http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a) maintained by MERN. The SIGEOM web-site allows on-line examination and queries of the Province of Quebec's database of uniquely numbered Provincial Assessment Reports or "Gestimes Minieres" (GM). A listing of GM reports pertinent to the Montauban Property is included in the References section of this Report (***Item 27***).

The Authors also made use of publicly available Assessment Reports, on-line resources, publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, and scientific papers from various earth science Journals. A list of the principal material reviewed and used in the preparation of this document is included in ***Item 27*** of this document.

This Report draws heavily from previous reports by Cornick et al. (2018, 2019a), Langton and Ladidi (2017), Kramo and Langton (2010; GM65127), Langton and Horvath (2009; GM64504) and Bourgoin and Castonguay (2007; GM64272).

[1] System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval: the principal filing system of the Canadian Securities Commission.

Figure 2.1: Simplified provincial map showing location of the Property

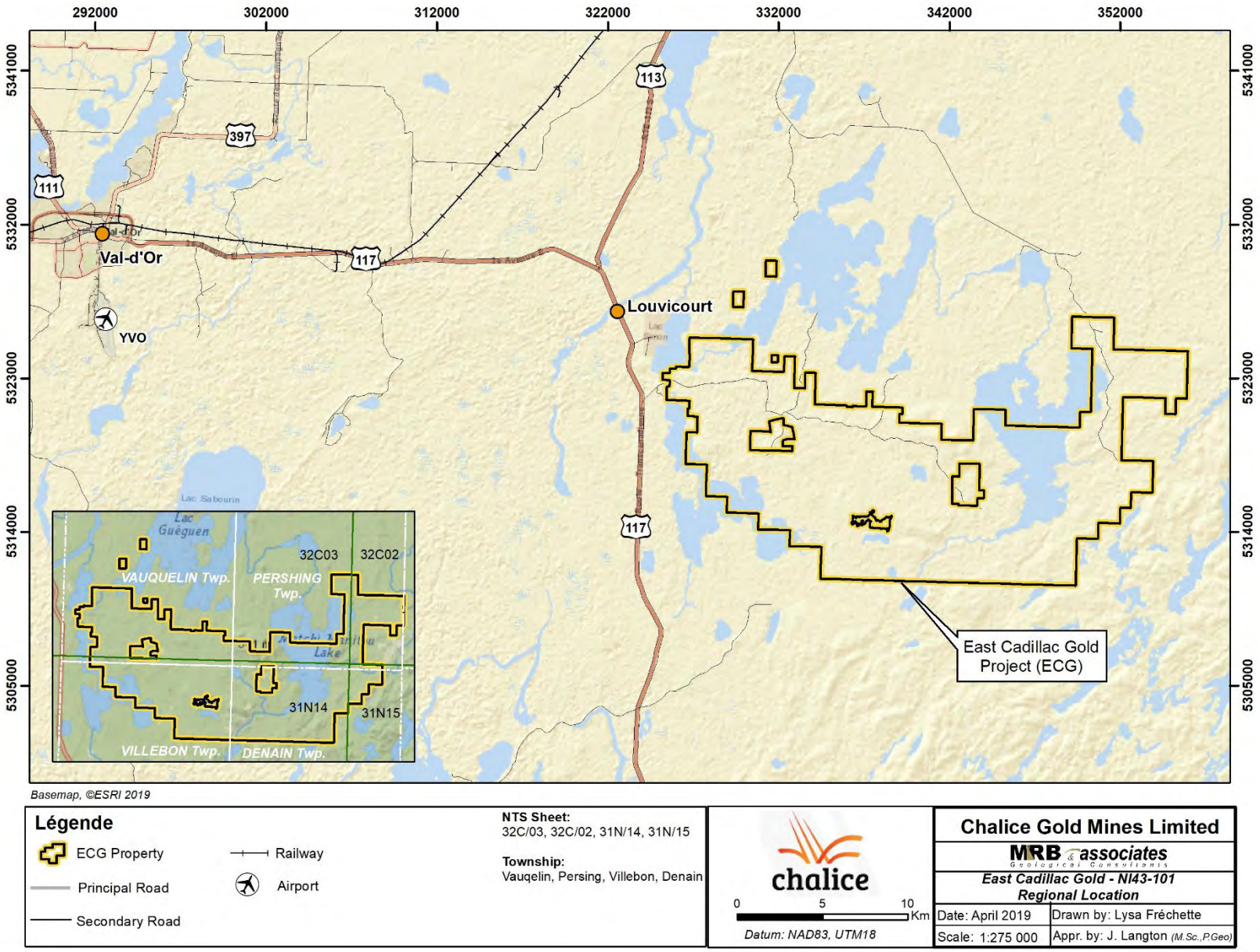

Figure 2.2: Regional basemap showing location of the Property

2.2 Site Visit

John Langton, conducted a site visit to the East Cadillac Gold Project on March 7th, 2019. During this foray, Mr. Langton checked the access to the Property, located recent drill-collars, and visited a drill-hole site where contractors were performing an optical and acoustic televiewer survey, which provides down-hole oriented geotechnical and structural data. The Property was snow-covered, so only those drill sites from the active drilling programme could be visited.

During a previous site visit to the Property, Mr. Langton confirmed outcrop, geochemical soil-sample, and diamond-drill sites on the Property, including several drill-sites that targeted the Nordeau West deposit. All the examined drill collars had intact metal identification flags, and were correctly identified.

The recorded UTM coordinates of the examined drill-hole collars from both site visits were corroborated in the field by a hand-held GPS. The recorded dip and bearing direction of the collar was also corroborated on-site. Core from Chalice's drilling programs is stored at the Company's rented facilities in Val-d'Or.

There has been no significant new data generated on the Project since Mr. Langton's latest site visit.

2.3 Units of Reference

Currency amounts ($) are reported in Canadian Dollars ($ or CAD$) or "American" dollars (US$).

Grid coordinates on maps and figures are based on the UTM NAD 83 Zone 18 projection.

Quantities are stated in metric units, as per standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for mass, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) and square kilometres (km^2) for area. Where applicable, imperial units have been converted to the International System of Units (SI units) for consistency.

Mineral grades and concentrations from assay results are given in percent (%), parts per million (ppm), and grams per tonne (gpt). Note that mineral concentrations of ppm and gpt are equivalent. Historic values reported in troy ounces per ton (oz/t) for gold have been converted to gpt by multiplying by a factor of 34.2857. Troy onnces/metric tonne use a conversion factor of 31.1035. Calculations used metric units (metres, metric tons (tonnes) and grams per metric ton).

Compass directions may be abbreviated using letter designations as follows: north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W).

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Chalice provided professional discussion and opinions regarding effective future exploration methods, and provided information regarding the property agreements and all geological data pertaining to the Property, in its possession.

The results of known past activities in the immediate vicinity of the East Cadillac Gold Project have been summarized in this report. Some of this historical work (i.e., geological and technical reports), used to compile information on the Project area, were prepared before the 2001 implementation of NI 43-101 and the 2005 Regulations of NI 43-101. It is the Authors' opinion that these "historical" reports were completed by "qualified professional geological personnel" under the definition of NI 43-101, and that the information was prepared according to standards acceptable to the exploration community at the time.

This Report, which has been prepared in accordance to Regulation NI 43-101, is based on legacy data and reports, and other information made available to MRB & associates by Chalice. The information received appears to be complete and, to the best knowledge of the Authors, is not misleading. The opinions stated herein are given in good faith.

MRB has not verified the legal titles to the Property or any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties.

This Report was prepared in full accordance with NI 43-101 standards; however, as the scope of the services performed may not be appropriate to satisfy the needs of other parties, it is understood that any use that another party makes of this report, or any reliance or decisions made based upon it, except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, are the sole responsibility of the other party.

The Authors believe that the information used to prepare this 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 has been prepared.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Property is 50 km east of the city of Val-d'Or, the closest major urban centre, and is accessible year-round via paved and secondary all-season roads. The Property overlies parts of Vauquelin, Pershing, Denain and Villebon township, at the eastern end of the Val-d'Or gold mining camp and overlaps NTS Map sheets 32C/02, 32C/03 32N/14 and 32N/15 (see ***Figure 2.2***). The approximate centre of the Project has Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 334700 East, 5317600 North, in Zone 18 of the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) geoide; equivalent to 47º 59' 25" Latitude, 77º 12' 56" Longitude.

The Property boundaries have not been legally surveyed. The claim boundary outlines were obtained from MERN and the GESTIM on-line claim management system (https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/english/mines/rights/rights-gestim.jsp).

4.2 Mineral Claim Tenure and Disposition

The Property comprises a number of formerly distinct claim groupings (""Projects", "Blocks" and "Areas") owned by various exploration companies (***Figure 4.1*** and ***Figure 4.2***), all of which are closely related with respect to their physical location, underlying rock types, mineralization style and exploration targets. The consolidated Property also includes strategic claims staked and purchased outright by Chalice and referred to as the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western claim blocks.

The Property consolidates four claim-option agreements - the Globex, Richmont, Khalkos and Renforth options - in addition to 173 claims independently acquired by Chalice, for a total of 523 claims covering an area of 25,505.88 ha (255 km^2).

Globex Option[2]

Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. ("Globex") owns 100% of: 37 claims, known as the Nordeau Block (comprising the Nordeau East and Nordeau West claims) (***Figure 4.3***); 21 claims known as the Pershing-Denain Block; and 17 additional claims hold jointly by Globex (60% interest) and Bateman Bay Mining Co. (40% interest), known as the Bateman Block, which comprises the Bateman East and Bateman West areas (***Table 4-1***). On October 12, 2016 Chalice entered into an option agreement with Globex to earn a 100% interest in Globex's Nordeau, Bateman and Pershing-Denain blocks (the "Nordeau Project") by paying Globex $590,000 and undertaking $2,500,000 in exploration expenditures over a four-year period (the "Globex Option"). Should Chalice fulfil its obligations, as per the agreement, Globex will maintain a 3% Gross Metal Royalty which is defined as 3% of all metals and minerals produced from the Nordeau Project.

Table 4.1: Summary of Globex Option Claim Holdings

Nordeau Project	Nordeau Block (37 claims)	Nordeau East Area
		Nordeau West Area
	Bateman Block (17 claims)	Bateman East Area
		Bateman West Area
	Pershing-Denain Block (21 claims)	

[2] See Chalice press release of Oct. 12, 2016: http://www.chalicegold.com/investor-relations/asx-announcements/2016.html

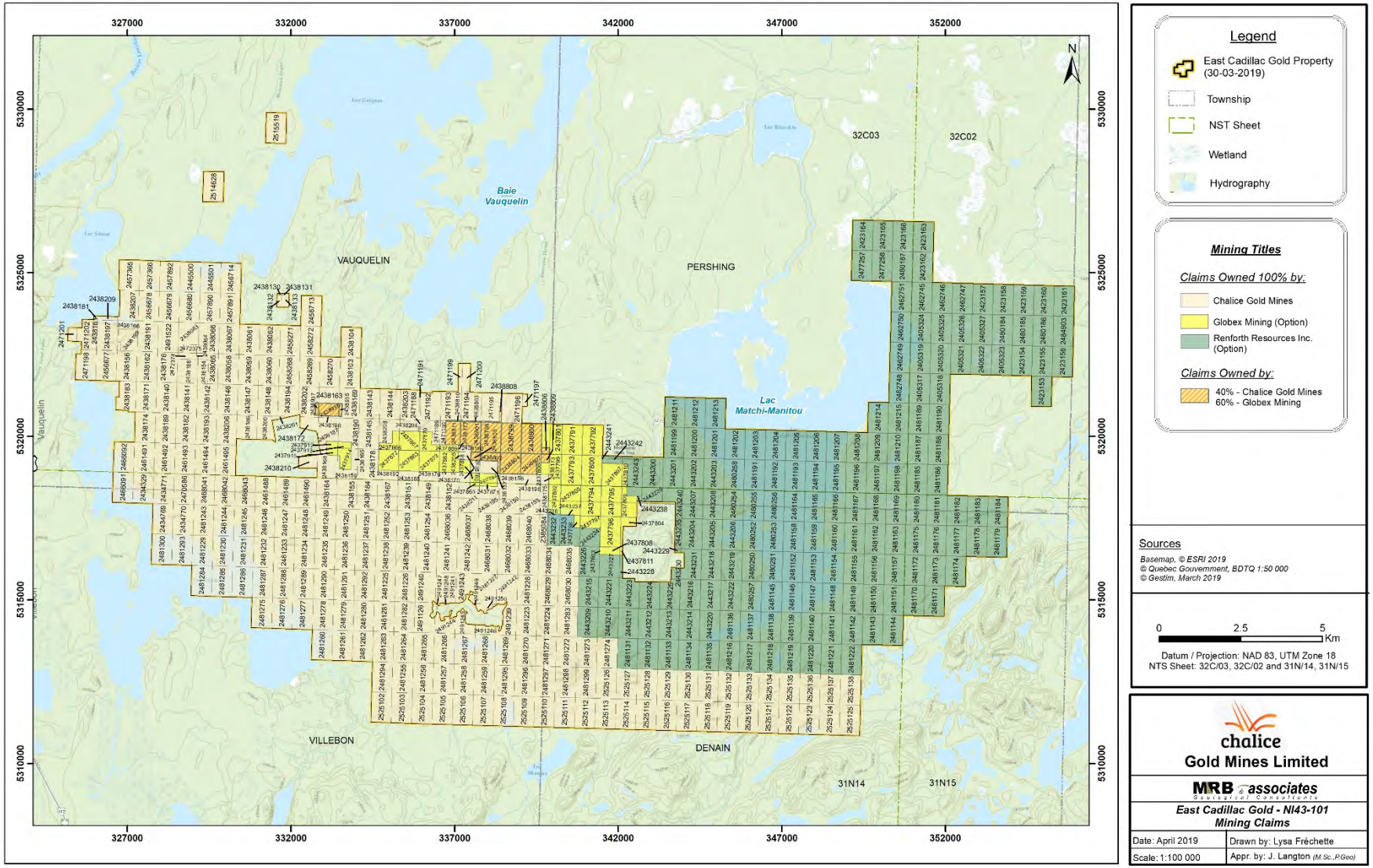

Figure 4.1: Basemap of Property showing claims owned and optioned by Chalice

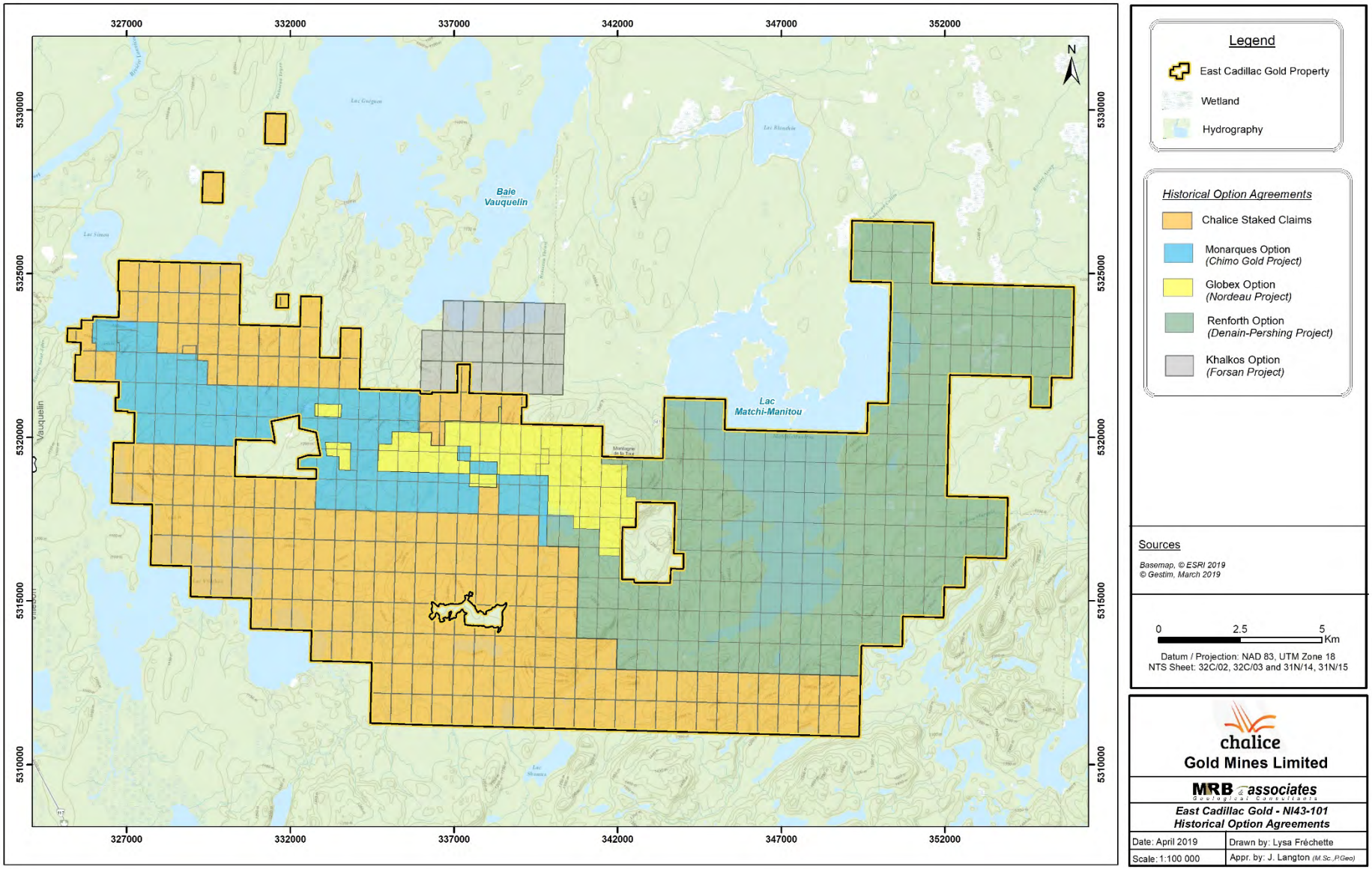

Figure 4.2: Property map showing formerly distinct claim groupings owned by various exploration companies

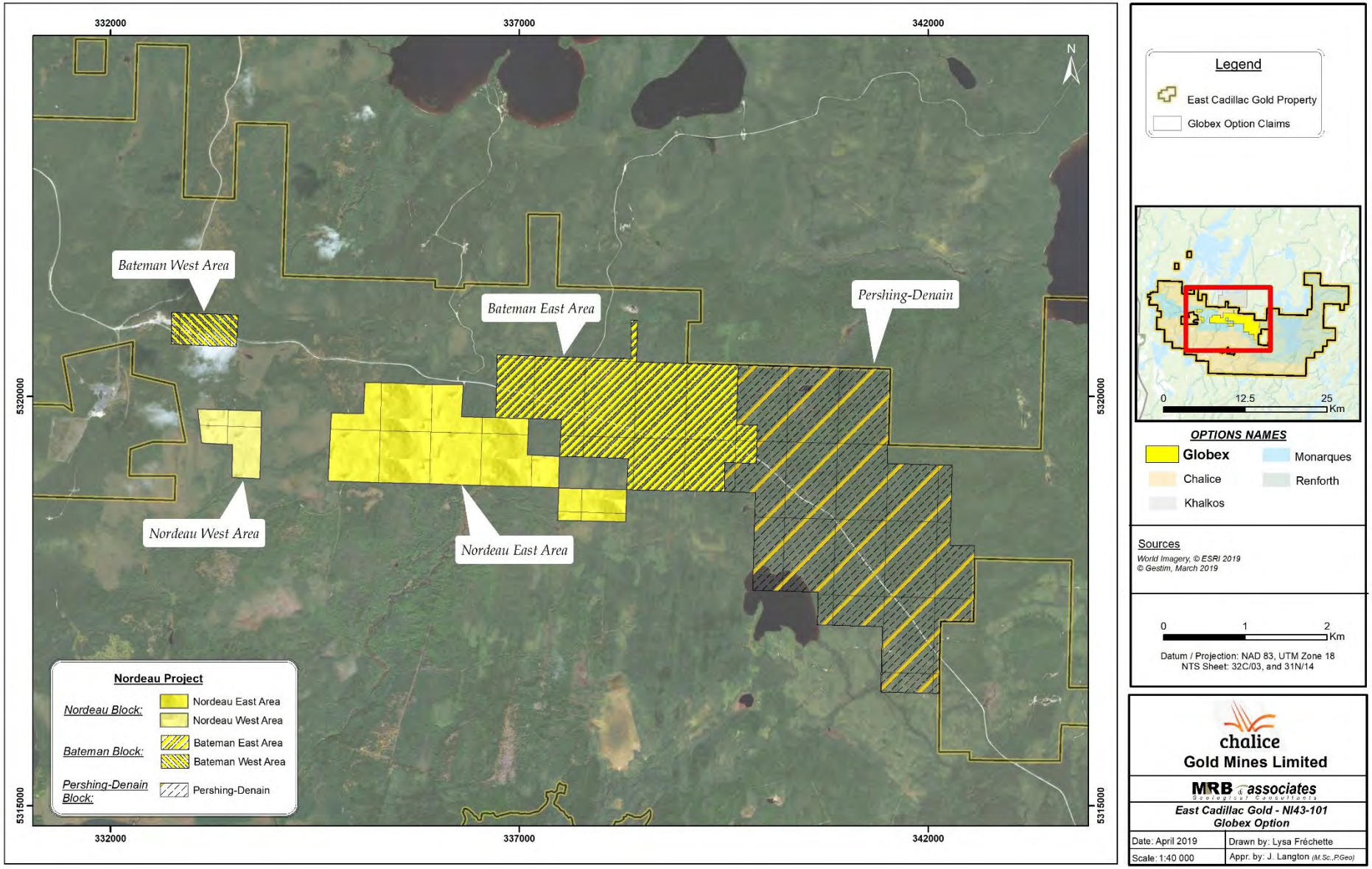

Figure 4.3: Basemap showing Globex Option claims

Richmont/Monarques Option[3]
At the time of signing, Richmont Mines Inc. ("Richmont") owned 100% of 73 claims on the Property, known as the Chimo Gold Project. Chalice's option agreement with Richmont stipulated that Chalice could earn a 70% interest in the Chimo Gold Project by paying Richmont $200,000 and undertaking $3,100,000 in exploration expenditures over a four-year period (the "Richmont Option"). As part of the option agreement Richmont would maintain a 1% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) on claims with no previously existing royalty.

Richmont was acquired by Monarques Gold Corp. ("Monarques") in September of 2017, but the terms of the option agreement remained the same and were applicable to Monarques, so for the purposes of this report, the option agreement will be referred to henceforth as the Monarques Option.

In March of 2018, Chalice announced that it had met its minimum exploration expenditure commitment of $3.1 million, made total option payments of $200,000, and granted a 1% NSR royalty to earn its 70% interest in the Chimo Gold Project and agreed to acquire the remaining 30% interest in the Property for 3 million fully-paid ordinary Chalice shares and by granting an additional NSR royalty to Monarques of 0.5-1.5% (0.5% on certain claims with pre-existing royalties and 1.5% on all other claims).

The Chimo Gold Project now has combined NSR royalties of 2.5% on all 73 claims, with Chalice able to buy back 0.5% of the NSR royalty from Monarques for $1.0 million at any time.

The claims of the Monarques Option surround most the Chimo Gold Mine mining concession, which is currently held 100% by Cartier Resources Inc. ("Cartier"). The Chimo Gold Project comprises the Chimo, Chimo-Boyd, Chimo Centre, Simon-East and Simon-West blocks (GM68973) (***Figure 4.4***).

Khalkos Option[4]
Khalkos Exploration Inc. ("Khalkos") owns 100% of 27 claims known collectively as the Forsan Project. Chalice entered into an option agreement with Khalkos in 2017 to earn 70% interest in the Forsan Project by making payments of $375,000 to Khalkos and funding exploration expenditures of $1.75 million over a period of five years (the "Khalkos Option"). Chalice did not renew the option in 2018, and the claims have reverted back to Khalkos. The Forsan Project adjoined the northeastern part of the Property (***Figure 4.5***).

Renforth Option[5]
Renforth Resources Inc. ("Renforth") owns 100% of a block of 184 contiguous claims known collectively as the Denain-Pershing Project. on May 3rd, 2018 Chalice entered into an option and buy-in agreement with Renforth to earn an 80% interest in the Denain-Pershing Project by making payments of $200,000 to Renforth and funding exploration expenditures of $1.25 million over a period of three years (the "Renforth Option"). If Chalice is successful in exercising its option, Renforth will be granted a 2% NSR on the claims, allowing that all royalties (including pre-existing royalties) do not exceed 3%. The Denain-Pershing Project underlies the eastern part of the Property (***Figure 4.6***).

[3] See Chalice press release of Nov. 23, 2016: http://www.chalicegold.com/investor-relations/asx-announcements/2016.html)
[4] See Chalice press release of Dec. 13, 2017: http://www.chalicegold.com/investor-relations/asx-announcements/2017.html)
[5] See Chalice press release of May 03, 2018: http://www.chalicegold.com/investor-relations/asx-announcements/2018.html)

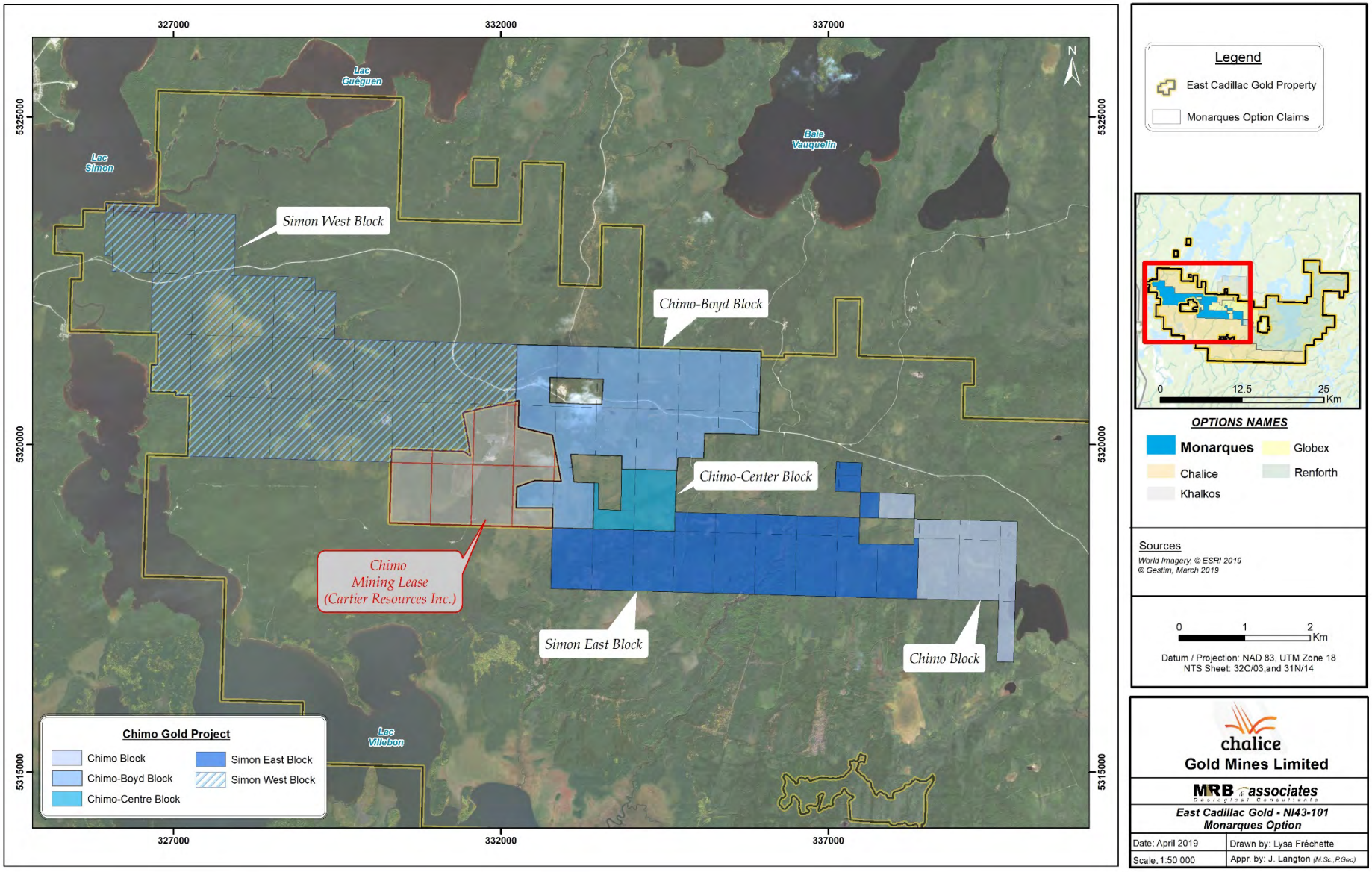

Figure 4.4: Basemap showing Monarques Option claims

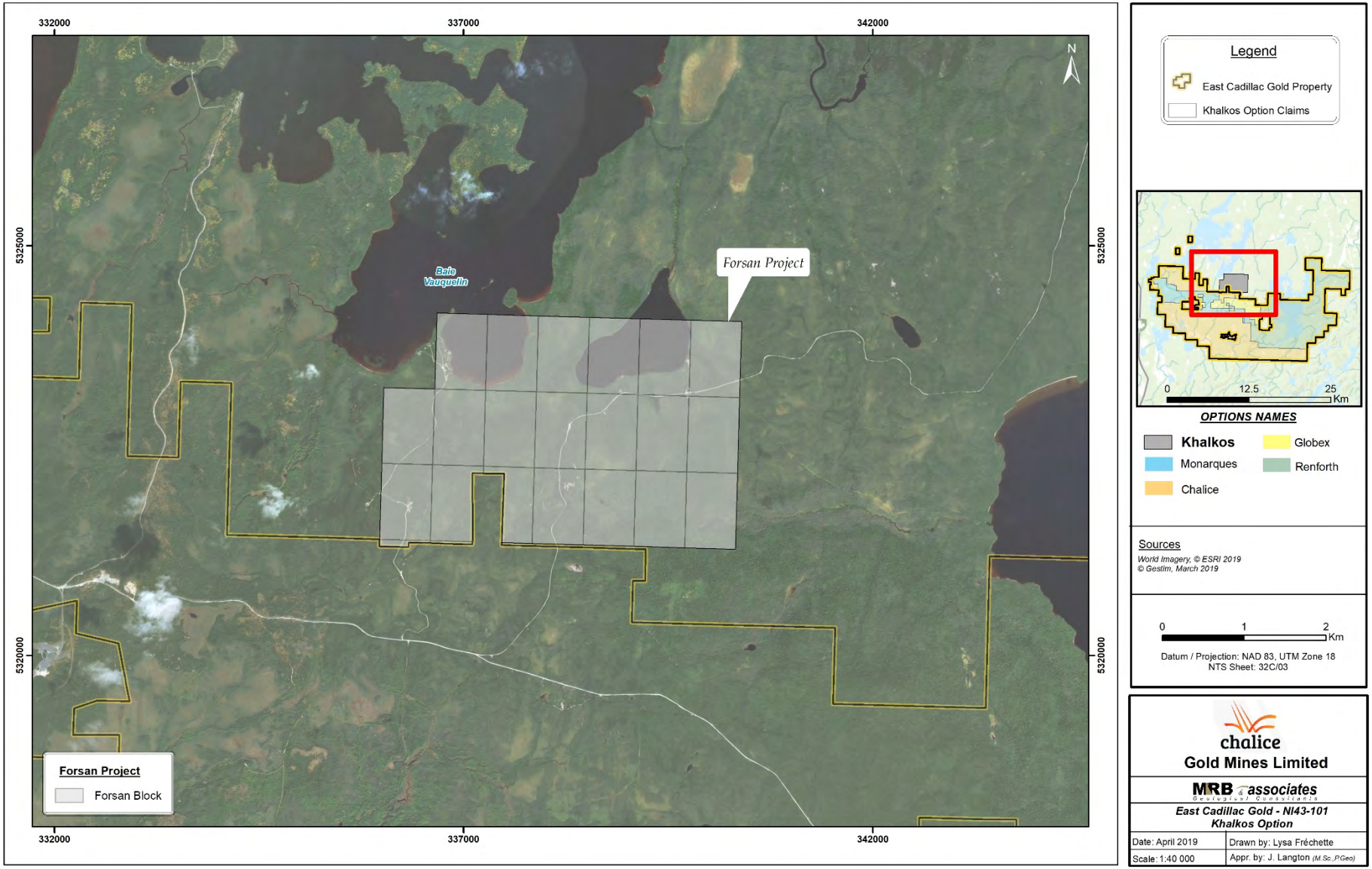

Figure 4.5: Basemap showing Khalkos Option claims (no longer under option)

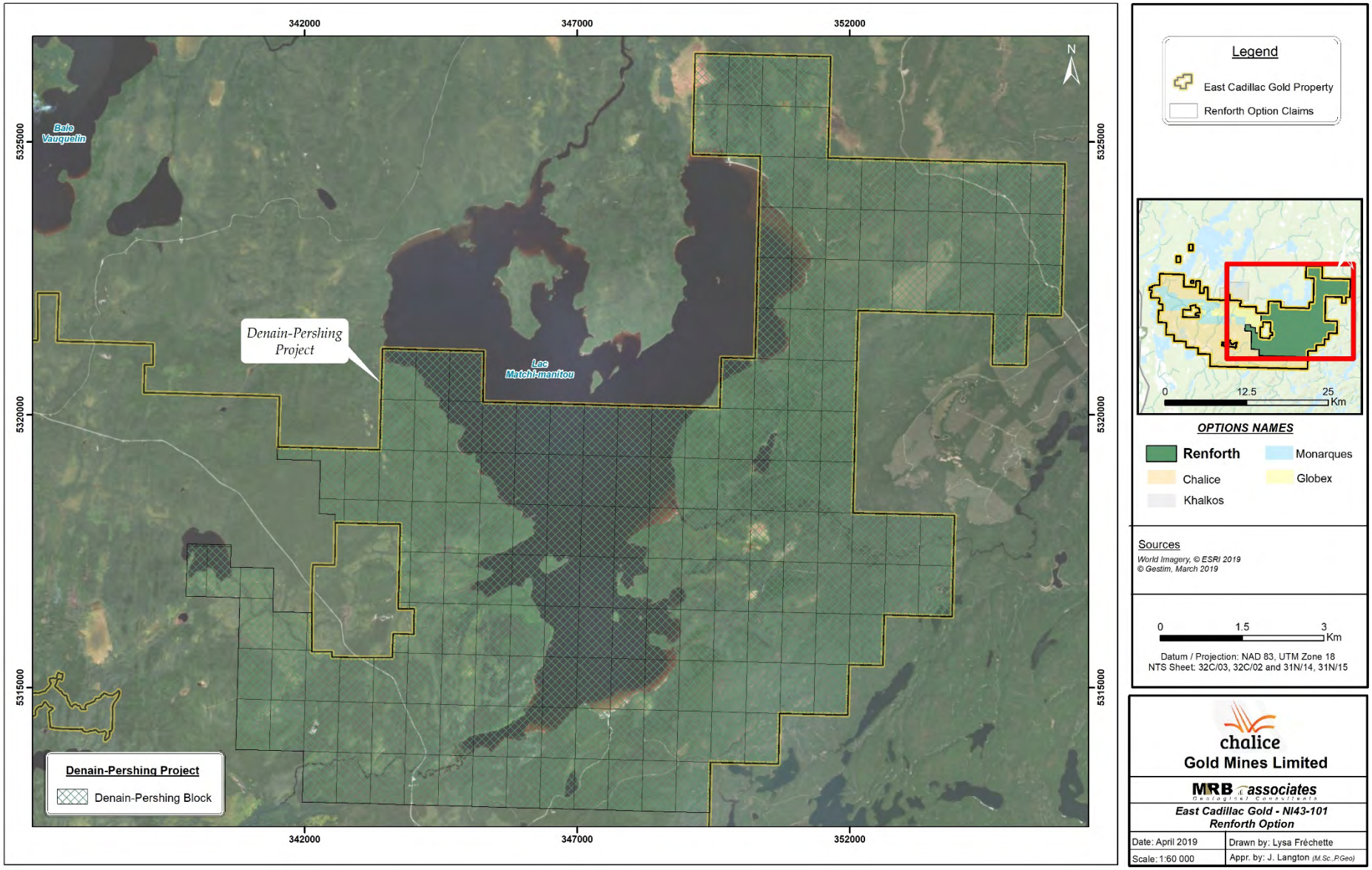

Figure 4.6: Basemap showing Renforth Option claims

Claims staked and purchased by Chalice

In addition claims under option agreements, Chalice has independently staked, and in some case purchased from previous owners, 173 claims of the Property. These have been designated as the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western claim blocks based on their relative locations within the Property (***Figure 4.7***). Much of the Southern Claim Block comprises the claim blocks referred to by Langton and Ladidi (2017) as the Nova and Villebon areas.

All claims comprising the Property are currently in good standing. The renewal dates, as of April 30th, 2019, and the rental fees, required minimum work and excess credits are summarized in ***Appendix I***. Details on claims renewals, work credits, claim access rights, allowable exploration, development, mining works, and site rehabilitation are defined in the Mining Act of Quebec, available at www2.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca. Disposition of accumulated work credits is subject to the conditions outlined in Section 76 of the Quebec Mining Act (http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/M-13.1).

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

No environmental permits are currently assigned to the Property for exploitation purposes. Environmental permit(s) may be required at a later date to fulfil environmental requirements with the goal of returning the land to a use whose value is at least equal to its previous value and to ensure the long term ecological and environmental stability of the land and its watershed; however, no environmental liabilities were inherited with any of the claims on the Property, and there are no environmental requirements needed to maintain any of the claims in good standing.

4.4 Permits

Permits are required for some of the recommended exploration programmes (e.g., diamond-drilling), and potentially for their associated environment-alteration undertakings as well (e.g., watercourse alteration, water-crossing, clear-cutting). The appropriate Permit Applications for these activities should be submitted by Chalice to the appropriate government departments in a timely fashion, allowing for a six to eight week processing period.

4.5 Other Relevant Factors

To the Authors' knowledge there are no significant factors, risks, or legal issues that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property throughout the year.

4.6 Property Summary

The Property is strategically located in the southeastern part of the prolific Archean Abitibi Greenstone Belt of the Superior Province, at the eastern extreme of the Val-d'Or gold mining camp. The Property is underlain by rocks belonging to the Trivio litho-tectonic Domain (Rocheleau et al., 1997), and are transected by a large deformation corridor, the Cadillac Deformation Zone, interpreted as the eastern extension of the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault. The volcano-sedimentary Trivio Domain is made up of a series of lenticular sedimentary units, including banded iron formations, and volcanic assemblages in sheared contact.

Gold mineralization on the Property is found as either one of two styles of occurrences: (1) within sedimentary rocks in close association with magnetite iron formations; (2) in sheared and altered mafic volcanic rocks. The gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins containing disseminated to locally semi-massive sulphides. Gold is usually found in the form of free gold within quartz veins or associated with sulphide mineralization The sulphide minerals associated with gold mineralization include arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.

The Property and surrounding area have been the focus of exploration activity since the mid-1940's when gold bearing lenses were found near the area that later hosted the Chimo Mine, which operated for nearly 15 years (Chimo Gold Mines, 1943-48; Louvem Mines, 1978-79; Cambior Inc., 1989-96), and produced in excess of 349,000 ounces before its closure in late 1996 (Sauve et al., 1987; Rochelleau et al., 1988; Lacroix et al., 1997; GM48430, GM60091).

Numerous exploration programmes on the Property over the years have led to the delineation of gold bearing zones at a number of occurrences.

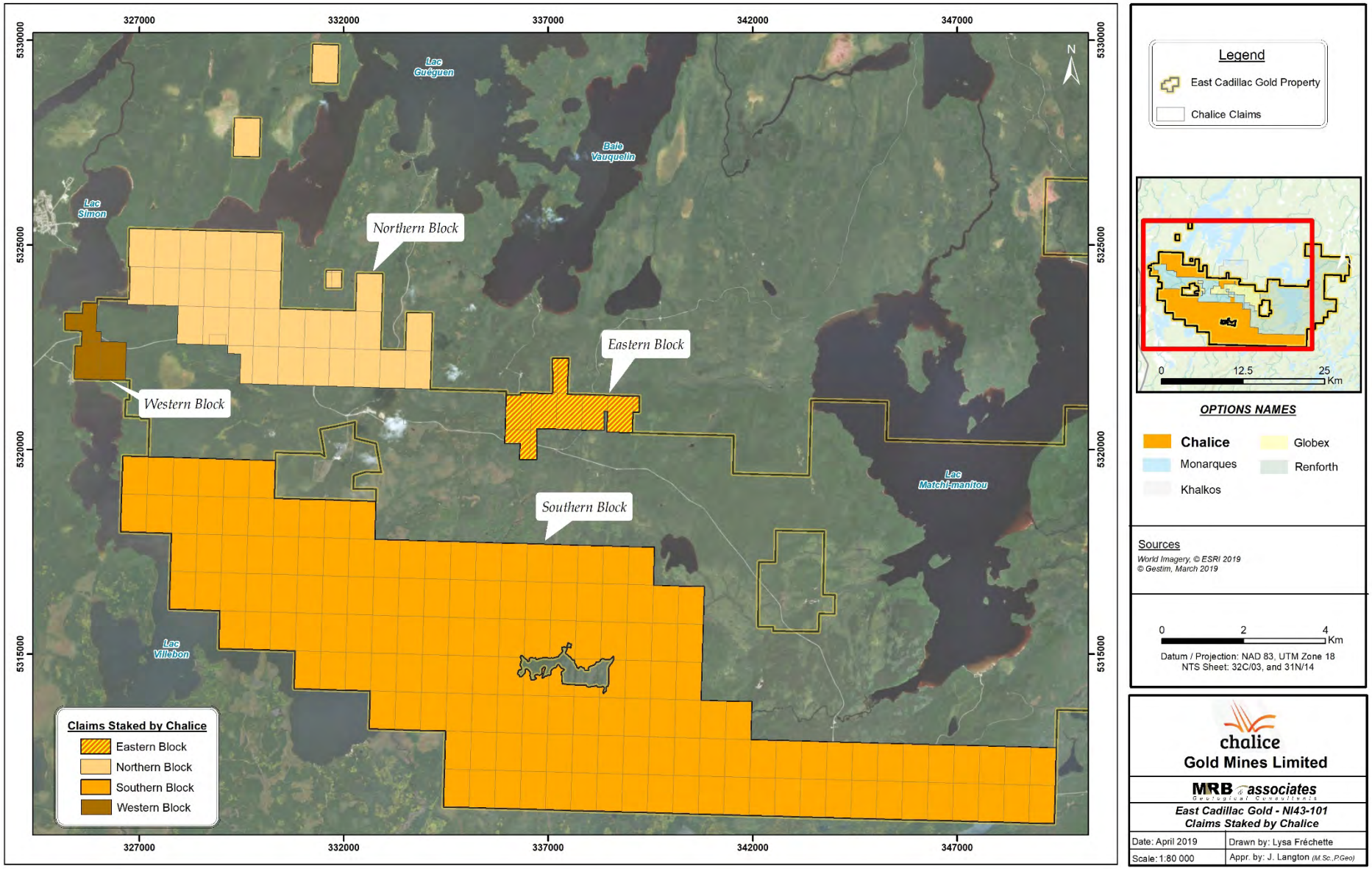

Figure 4.7: Basemap showing claims staked or purchased outright by Chalice

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is accessible from paved Highway 117, the main route between Val-d'Or and Mont-Laurier, QC. Approximately 6 km south of the village of Louvicourt, an all season gravel road ("Chemin Chimo") leads eastward to the former Chimo Mine and continues to the Lac Machi-Manitou sport fishing area. At kilometre 2.0 (from Hwy 117), Chemin Chimo passes into the Property and continues generally east-southeastward through the Property, until kilometre 22.5. Secondary seasonal roads and trails off the arterial Chemin Chimo allow direct access to most parts of the Property (see ***Figure 5.1***).

Val-d'Or, 50 km west of the Property, is a comprehensive mining centre supplying personnel, contractors, equipment and supplies to mining and exploration operations in the area. Electricity is relatively inexpensive and is maintained by Hydro-Quebec. A high-voltage power line that served the past producing Chimo Mine is still in place. There is ample local supply of water, both potable and for use in ore-processing, if required.

Val-d'Or Airport (IATA: YVO, ICAO: CYVO), serves as a point of call for air carriers offering scheduled passenger service, and services both private and commercial fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter operators, located on site. The airport is classified in the Regional/Local category according to the National Airports Policy. Local air services connect to Trudeau International Airport in Montreal (QC), and to surrounding communities. Vehicle rentals are available on-site.

The physiography of the Property area is fairly flat-lying with gently rolling topography and large areas of muskeg and bog. The area has very few exposures of bedrock, being underlain mainly by thick glacial sand and gravel deposits. Vegetation is boreal, consisting mostly of black spruce, jack pine, poplar and birch trees, and various shrubs, mosses and lichen.

The area has a typical continental boreal climate. Snow stays on the ground from mid-November and the ice typically leaves the lakes around early-mid May. Winters can be bitterly cold with temperature averaging –15°C in January and February. The ground is frost free from May to October. Summers are warm and relatively dry with a mean temperature of 22°C. Precipitation is moderate, ranging from 200 to 500 millimetres annually, with half of it arriving as snow. Exploration operations can be carried out year round, though the wetland areas are better accessed during the winter months when the ground is frozen.

There is sufficient space, and access to surface rights, for exploration work and for any eventual mining operations, tailings storage, waste disposal, and processing plants.

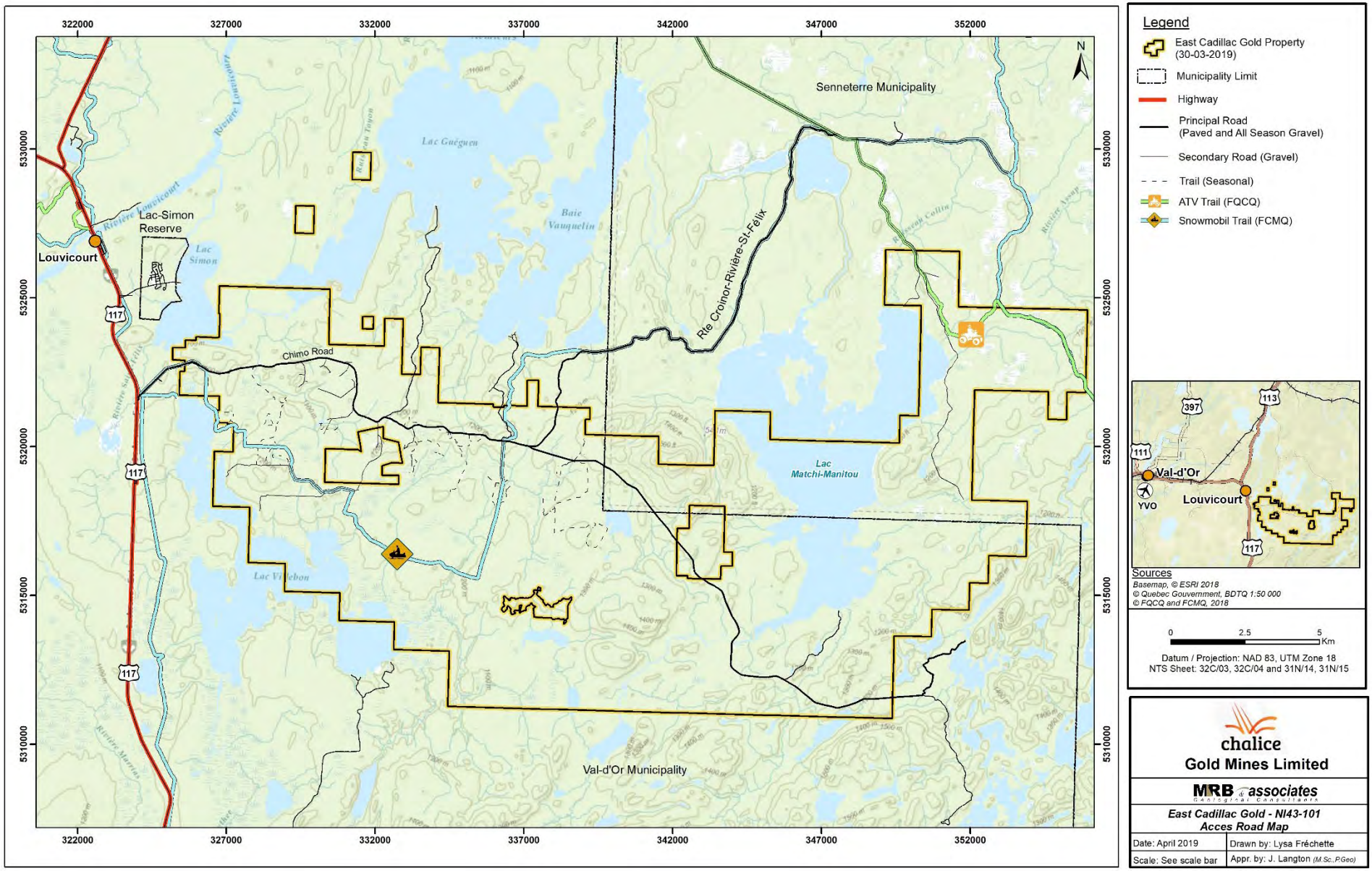

Figure 5.1: Basemap showing principal ingress routes to the Property

6.0 HISTORY

NOTE: The GESTIM and SIGEOM systems are the principal repository for historical information on the Province's mineral resources, and are accessible online at https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/ and http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a. The GESTIM and SIGEOM web-sites allow on-line examination and queries of the Province of Quebec's database of Provincial Assessment Reports or "Gestimes Minieres" (GM). A listing of GM reports pertinent to the Property is included in the ***Item 27.0*** (References).

The Property and surrounding area has been the subject of exploration activities since the mid-1940's when gold bearing lenses were found in the vicinity of the now closed Chimo Mine. Numerous additional gold-bearing structures were discovered during the 1950's and 1960's by companies investigating the potential for iron ore in the sedimentary iron formations.

The following summary of historical work completed on the Property is divided on the basis of the various option agreements described in ***Item 4.0*** (see ***Figure 4.2*** to ***Figure 4.7***).

Note that unless otherwise declared, all of the described exploration work is within the current Property boundaries, and all drill-intervals represent down-hole lengths and not true widths.

6.1 The Nordeau Project (Globex Option: Nordeau, Bateman Block and Pershing-Denain blocks) (see *Figure 4.3*)

6.1.1 Nordeau Block (Nordeau East and Nordeau West areas)

6.1.1.1 Historic Work

1946-47: Oneonta Pershing Mines Ltd. completed geological and geophysical (Mag) surveys. Eight (8) holes were subsequently drilled on their Nordeau West claims, under option at that time to Inspiration Mining and Development Co., and encountered the first gold indications in the immediate area.

1948-49: Oneonta Pershing drilled 27 holes, totalling 3,400 m, on their Nordeau West claims.

1957-58: Nordeau Mining Co. Ltd. completed a 24-hole programme, totalling 4,530 m, that led to the discovery of gold bearing lenses No.1, 2 and 3 on the Nordeau East area (GM04860).

1962: Vauquelin Iron Mines Ltd. (Mines de Fer Vauquelin Ltée.) was incorporated, acquired the Nordeau claims (contiguous at the time), and drilled 14 holes (1,150 m) designed to test the potential for iron ore in the sedimentary iron formations (GM12839).

1963-65: Vauquelin Iron Mines Ltd. did some sporadic work including a geophysical EM survey (GM16371) and drilled 5 holes (700 m) (GM16372; GM17080).

1974: A summary report with drill-hole sections was compiled for their Nordeau West and Nordeau East claims by Vauquelin Iron Mines Ltd. (GM30500; GM30501).

1979-83: SOQUEM (Société Québécoise d'exploration minière) optioned the properties and carried out magnetic (Mag') and electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveys (GM37355; GM38857; GM35513; GM36435; GM37356; GM39354; GM39907; GM40274), along with geochemical surveys (GM37729), followed by diamond-drilling on their Nordeau West and Nordeau East claims (GM36462; GM37746; GM39230). A total of 41 holes (6,640 m) weres completed.

By this time, the information gathered on the gold zones delineated on the properties was such that a preliminary "resource" estimation* was produced on the Nordeau West and Nordeau East occurrences (Gagnon and Gagnon, 1982).

These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

1983: The property option was transferred to Société minière Louvem Inc., who completed an induced polarization (IP) geophysical survey prior to drilling 12 holes totalling 2,608 m (GM41828) and updating the "reserve" estimate on the Nordeau West gold zones.

1984: Louvem completed 21 holes totalling 4,867 m on the Nordeau East area.

1987: Cambior flew a regional VLF-EM and Mag' survey that covered the area in the vicinity of the Cadillac Fault Zone from east of Val-d'Or to lake Machi-Manitou (approximately 40 km) and outlined numerous anomalies including strong magnetic trends underlying much of the E-W extent of the current Property (GM45687).

1987-90: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. regained the property in 1987 and, following recommendations by Roche Ltd., Consulting Group ("Roche"), completed 24 holes for 4,721 m on Nordeau West and 30 holes for 5,889 m on Nordeau East (GM47403). This drill campaign led to the estimation of resources* by Roche (Tremblay, 1988a and 1989)(GM48424) on both the Nordeau West and Nordeau East areas (***Table 6-1***). Estimation method and basic parameters used at the time were as follows:

- polygonal area of influence around drill-hole intersections on a vertical longitudinal section;
- Specific gravity: 2.9 g/cm^3;
- minimum horizontal width: 1.5 m;
- cut-off grade: 2.74 gpt Au;
- high assays cut to: 52 gpt Au;
- no dilution factor considered;
- no crown pillar excluded
- "probable reserves*" computed within a 15 m radius from qualifying intersections on the longitudinal section; "possible reserves" obtained from the 15-30 m radius from qualifying intersections.

These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Table 6.1: Historical Reserve Estimates* for Nordeau West & Nordeau East (from Tremblay, 1988)

Zones :	NORDEAU WEST		NORDEAU EAST	
Historical Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au Grade (gpt)**	**Tonnes**	**Au Grade (gpt)**
"Probable Reserves"	126,800	6.16	162,200	6.70
"Possible Reserves"	242,600	6.35	183,700	6.01
TOTAL 1988 Historical "Reserves"	**369,400**	**6.28**	**345,900**	**6.33**

These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. These historical estimates were prepared in accordance with standards, terms and policies generally accepted at the time, using all available drilling and sampling information. Although the methods used for the estimation would still be appropriate, the terms used and some of the parameters are no longer valid today. The above estimates pre-date the application of NI 43-101 and make use of categories different to the ones set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101.

In their 1988 report on Nordeau East, Roche recommended an underground programme with the objective of upgrading the "reserves" and defining the characteristics of the body. The proposal was to drive a decline to access the zones and extract a bulk sample for testing.

1988: (GM48430) In January and February, Monicor Exploration drilled 6 holes totalling 1,194 metres in the area between the Nordeau West and Nordeau East occurrences, intersecting auriferous zones within sequences of mafic volcanics, epiclastic sediments, and iron formation. The iron formations occur immediately north of the mafic volcanics, whereas the southern contact zone of the mafic rocks is characterized by shearing and folded deformation zones comparable to the Nordeau West deposit sequence. Best results from this campaign are shown in ***Figure 6.1***.

LIGNE	SONDAGE	TENEUR g/T d'or		INTERSECTION mètre	LONGUEUR mètre	TYPE
L-24+00E	81-29	1.00		108.50-110.00	1.50	QZ-PO-AS
		1.70		116.00-117.00	1.00	V6 altérée
		1.10		181.00-182.30	1.30	MI (C-T)
L-24+50E	88-01	1.00		80.35-81.35	1.00	F3
		1.33		100.80-104.30	3.50	QZ-AS-PO
		3.20	*	110.85-111.25	0.40	QZ gris foncé
		1.30		147.00-147.50	0.50	QZ-AS
L-25+00-E	82-52	3.72		119.02-121.52	2.50	QZ-AS-PO
L-26+00-E	82-56	4.90	*	95.32-95.82	0.50	QZ-AS-PO
L-27+00E	82-57	4.63	*	79.20-79.43	0.23	PY-PO
L-27+40E	88-06	2.35		65.50-66.60	1.10	QZ blanc
L-28+00E	82-53	2.70		187.81-189.36	1.55	S3-QZ
	84-92	1.20		100.13-101.70	1.57	QZ-PY
		1.47		158.06-159.10	1.04	QZ-TO-PY
L-29 +00E	88-02	1.20		165.60-166.10	0.50	V9-GR
		1.20		237.85-238.15	0.30	AS-PO
29+75E	88-05	22.50	*	45.20-45.50	0.30	QZ-AS
		2.45		53.80-54.80	1.00	AS-GR
		4.80		70.55-71.15	0.60	AS-PO
		1.30		90.10-90.40	0.30	PO
		2.50		107.30-107.60	0.30	QZ-PO
		2.20		108.80-109.10	0.30	QZ-AS-PO
		2.10		109.70-110.00	0.30	QZ-PO-AS
		6.50		110.30-110.60	0.30	QZ-PO-AS
		1.30		110.60-110.90	0.30	QZ-AS-PO
		2.10		110.90-111.20	0.30	QZ-AS-PO
		1.90		111.20-111.95	0.75	QZ-PO-AS
L-30+00E	88-03	1.50		58.90-59.58	0.68	QZ blanc PO
	84-08	aucune				
	84-90	aucune				
	84-85	aucune				

NOTE: *or visible
Les journeaux de sondages et les résultats d'analyse ne sont pas disponible pour les sondages U1 à U8, seule la localisation approximative apparait sur la figure 5 et la carte 1 en pochette.
QZ= quartz, PO= pyrrhotine, AS= arsénopyrite, PY= pyrite, TO= tourmaline, GR= grenat, V6= andésite, V9= tuf, F3= formation de fer, MI= schiste, C= chlorite, T= talc, S3= grauwacke

Figure 6.1: Best results (highlighted) from 1988 drilling by Monicor (GM48430)

1988: (GM48507) In February, Monicor Exploration drilled 4 holes totalling 724 m in the immediate vicinity of the Nordeau East occurrence. This drilling intersected mineralized grey quartz veins and veinlets (up to 5% arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite) and some veinlets of massive arsenopyrite. Best results are shown in ***Figure 6.2***.

LIGNE	SONDAGE	TENEUR g/T d'or	INTERSECTION (mètre)	LONGUEUR (mètre)	TYPE
43+00W	81-01	aucune			
40+00W	B-16	1.71	124.97-125.87	0.91	PY-CB
		0.50	129.54-131.06	1.52	PY
37+28W	B-2	aucune			
36+50W	81-20	aucune			
36+50W	88-01	1.20	65.20-66.20	1.00	QZ gris-PY
		0.50	70.20-71.20	1.00	PY
35+25W	88-02	1.00	60.40-61.80	1.40	PY
33+60W	B-7	aucune			
33+02W	B-8	2.06	82.97-83.58	0.60	QZ
		2.06	87.48-88.39	0.91	QZ
32+50W	88-04	0.91	147.90-148.90	1.00	QZ gris
		0.80	148.90-149.40	0.50	QZ gris-PY
		0.90	149.40-149.90	0.50	QZ gris
		0.60	172.00-173.00	1.00	QZ gris-PY
		1.00	175.00-176.00	1.00	PY
		1.80	186.20-187.20	1.00	QZ gris PY
31+00W	88-03	1.80	23.40-23.90	0.50	QZ-PO-AS
		3.90	86.65-86.95	0.30	QZ gris
		3.10	88.25-88.55	0.30	QZ-AS- or visible
		2.50	88.55-88.25	0.30	V9 altéré
		3.30	90.80-92.30	1.50	V9 altéré
		0.70	221.65-222.20	0.55	QZ-CB-PY

Figure 6.2: Best results (highlighted) from 1988 drilling by Monicor (GM48507)

1988: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. drilled 4 holes for 1,279 m on Nordeau West in an attempt to test the projected down-dip continuation of mineralization. No significant results were reported (Champagne, 1985).

1990: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. resumed drilling to test the Nordeau West structure at depth, below any existing intersection. Of the 7 holes drilled (3,471 m), 5 intersected the targeted gold bearing structure. Hole W-90-06 returned 5.4 gpt Au over 17.8 m and hole W-90-07 carried 3.6 gpt Au over 6.6 m, at ±490 m and ±675 m deep respectively.

After reviewing the Nordeau West database for Gestion Minière Explomine Ltd. ("Explomine"), Jean (1990; GM49867) came to the conclusion that the erstwhile "reserve" estimate was based on erroneous assumptions, particularly in connecting laterally and vertically selected assays, or groups of assays. The "ore-grade intersections" were determined to be randomly distributed within a sheared and altered mineralized structure, possibly greater than 20 m thick.

The longitudinal section produced in 1988 should therefore have been considered a composite longitudinal section. Furthermore, it was determined that the statistical methods used to determine the average assay grades were, in some instances, incorrectly applied.

Subsequently, Explomine proposed a new geological "resource" estimate* for the Nordeau West zones that was modelled on the concept of a mineralized shear-zone hosting a number of "en echelon", gold-bearing lenses. The entire width of the mineralized shear was included and qualifying intersections respected the following parameters:

- specific gravity: 2.9 tonnes/m^3;
- minimum horizontal width: 2.0 m;
- cut-off grade: 2.7 gpt Au;
- high assays cut to: 34.3 gpt Au;
- no dilution taken into account;
- 30 m crown pillar excluded

These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

"Probable reserves" were computed from a rectangular area of influence extending 12.5 m laterally and 20 m vertically from qualifying intersections on the longitudinal section; "possible reserves" were obtained from the next 10 m laterally (12.5 to 22.5 m) and 15 m vertically (20 to 35 m) from qualifying intersections. The 1990 Explomine historical "Reserve" Estimates* are tabulated in ***Table 6-2***.

Table 6.2: Nordeau West Historical "Reserves" Estimate* (Jean, 1990: GM49867)

Zone	NORDEAU WEST	
Historical Classification	**Tonnes**	**Au Grade (gpt)**
"Probable Geological Reserves"	100,700	5.3
"Possible Geological Reserves"	180,000	5.5
TOTAL 1990 Historical "Reserves"	**280,700**	**5.4**

These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

1990: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. and Louvem completed their last reported exploration programme on Nordeau West. Their work involved surveying some of the previous holes and drilling 4 holes (totalling 1,942 metres) near the intersections of W-90-06/-07 (2 were wedged from existing holes). The targeted mineralized structure was intersected by all four holes; however, assay results were reported to be disappointing (GM50373).

1994: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. completed a ground Mag-EM geophysical survey on part of the Nordeau East block (GM52637). Six individual iron formations and three distinct shear zones were identified. The zones were tested by 6 drill-holes (619.1 m) in February of 1994 (GM52638). Auriferous horizons were intersected that yielded grades of: 1.48 gpt over 1.52 m (hole 94-2, 30.73 m - 32.25 m) and 4.85 gpt over 1.34 m (hole 94-5, 59.79 m - 61.13 m). These intervals were encountered in contact with iron formation and associated with quartz veins and silicified zones mineralized with massive and semi-massive sulphides (pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite).

6.1.1.2 Recent Work

2006: On May 24th 2006, Plato Gold Corporation ("Plato") optioned the property from Globex Mining Enterprises. Plato completed a 7,363 metre surface diamond-drilling campaign between October 2006 and March 2007 (***Table 6-3***). The objective of this initial drilling programme was to do a first pass drilling over the recently optioned Nordeau and Bateman blocks, and determine the best targets for future exploration. The programme was carried out under the supervision of M. Peter Karelse, P.Eng. and MRB. Detailed results of the programme are provided in Bourgoin and Castonguay (2007).

Table 6.3: Summary of 2006-2007 Nordeau Project Drilling Campaign by Plato

Hole ID	Length (m)
PG06-01	549
PG06-02	396
PG06-03	249
PG06-04	198
PG06-04A	501
PG06-05	500
PG06-06	450
PG06-07	600
PG06-08	434
PG06-09	501
PG06-10	231
PG06-11	200
PG06-12	150
PG06-13	200
PG06-14	200
PG06-15	201
PG06-16	240
PG06-17	240
PG06-18	240
PG06-19	240
PG06-20	240
PG06-21	603
Total	7363

Positive results prompted Plato to acquire additional ground in the area and begin a concerted effort to expand the known gold resources in the immediate vicinity. Although all four mineral properties yielded encouraging gold values, the Nordeau West Area was prioritised for future exploratory work.

2007: In December 2007, Plato commissioned MRB to complete a detailed digital compilation of all historic exploration results on the Nordeau West Area, and to provide recommendations for further exploration. All historical diamond-drilling work was subsequently incorporated into database format by MRB and forwarded to A. S. Horvath Engineering Inc. ("Horvath Engineering") of Ottawa, Ontario, who used GEMCOM® Resource Modelling software to design and recommend a drill programme.

2008: Between January and September of 2008, following the recommendations of Horvath Engineering, Plato completed a 14 hole, 8,555 metre diamond-drilling programme on the Nordeau West Area (***Table 6-4***), successfully intersecting the main zone to a depth of 700 m and demonstrated good grade and continuity over a strike (east-west) of 550 m. Some of the 2008 programme holes were collared, with permission, off the property. It was interpreted that the down-dip projection of the main zone continued outside the northern boundary of the Nordeau West Area into ground not held by Plato, at a depth of approximately 1000 m.

Selected "best" results from the 2008 drilling programme included:

- 0.77 gpt Au over 18.95m (hole NW-08-04, 548.45 m – 567.40 m);
- 1.00 gpt Au over 8.05 m (hole NW-08-05, 393.65 m – 401.70 m);
- 5.66 gpt Au over 8.50 m (hole NW-08-06, 553.80m – 562.30 m);
- 4.28 gpt Au over 8.05 m (hole NW-08-07, 567.00 m – 575.05 m);
- 1.90 gpt Au over 5.85 m (hole NW-08-08, 452.05 m – 457.90 m);
- 5.54 gpt Au over 3.00 m (hole NW-08-10, 589.95 m – 592.95 m).

Table 6.4: Summary of 2008 Nordeau West Drilling Campaign by Plato

Hole ID	Length (m)
NW08-01	504
NW08-02	366
NW08-03	654
NW08-04	699
NW08-05	498
NW08-06	648
NW08-07	699
NW08-08	525
NW08-09	549
NW08-10	650
NW08-11	740
NW08-12	576
NW08-13	700
NW08-14	747
Total	**8555**

2009: Following the completion of the 2008 diamond-drilling programme, an updated NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was published (Langton and Horvath, 2009; GM64504). The 2009 Mineral Resource Estimate of Nordeau West (***Table 6-5***) used an inverse distanced-squared algorithm and block dimensions of 5.0 m x 2.5 m x 5.0 m. A cut-off grade of 2.75 gpt Au ($85/tonne production cost) was used in the calculations. An assumed gold price of US$825/oz at an exchange rate of $CAD 1.162/$US 1.00 was selected for cut-off grade calculations.

From October 19th to December 11th, 2009, Plato completed 4,699 m of diamond-drilling on the Nordeau East Area (11 holes), and 834 m in 3 holes on the Bateman East Area. The drilling program, summarized in ***Table 6-6***, was designed to test the along-strike and down-dip continuation of mineralization zones previously identified on the Nordeau West and Nordeau East areas (***GM65127***). Two mineralized zones were intersected at Nordeau East (***Table 6-7***).

Table 6.5: Mineral Resource Estimate* - Nordeau West (Langton and Horvath, 2009)

Resource (Category)	Zone	Tonnes	Au Grade (gpt)	In-Situ Au (oz)
Measured	No Measured Resources			
Indicated	Main	223,382	4.18	30,019
	B	1,960	3.07	193
	Total	225,342	4.17	30,212
Measured + Indicated	**Total**	**225,342**	**4.17**	**30,212**
Inferred	Main	1,097,749	4.1	144,635
	B	14,572	3.59	1,680
Total Inferred	**Total**	**1,112,321**	**4.09**	**146,315**

These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Table 6.6: Summary of 2009 Drill-Holes: Nordeau East Claim Block

Hole ID	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
NE09-01	354	180°	-70°
NE09-02	600	180°	-70°
NE09-03	402	180°	-70°
NE09-04	600	180°	-70°
NE09-05	403	180°	-70°
NE09-06	600	180°	-70°
NE09-07	324	180°	-70°
NE09-08	402	180°	-70°
NE09-09	351	180°	-70°
NE09-10	231	180°	-50°
NE09-11	432	180°	-70°
Total	**4,699**		

Table 6.7: Selected Best Results of 2009 Diamond-Drill Hole Campaign - Nordeau East

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au[1] (gpt)	Au[2] (gpt)	MS[3] (gpt)	Au Final[4] (gpt)
NE09-01	294.00	295.50	1.50	1.10	3.15		2.13
	295.50	296.40	0.90	57.10		74.70*	74.70
	296.40	297.00	0.60	0.08	0.06		0.07
	297.00	298.00	1.00	6.30	6.72		6.51
	298.00	299.50	1.50	1.23	1.37		1.30
TOTAL			**5.50**				**14.35**
NE09-02	223.30	224.40	1.10	0.76	0.59		0.68
	224.40	225.40	1.00	43.10		34.40*	34.40
	225.40	226.40	1.00	18.65		14.95	14.95
	226.40	227.40	1.00	0.62	0.40		0.51
	227.40	228.90	1.50	0.39	0.58		0.49
	228.90	230.00	1.10	2.01	2.18		2.10
TOTAL			**6.70**				**8.01**

[1]Initial fire assay; [2]Check fire assay; [3]Total metallic sieve fire assay of coarse crush reject; [4]Au Final is the average of the two fire assays or the metallic sieve result, when available. *******Visible gold noted within sample interval during drill core logging*

2010: The 2010 drilling campaign by Plato (***GM66369***) began May 27th, 2010 and was completed on June 2nd, 2010. It comprised 3 drill-holes on Nordeau East, totalling 836 metres (***Table 6-8***).

Table 6.8: Summary of 2010 Drill-Holes: Nordeau East Property

Hole ID	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Easting (UTM-X)	Northing (UTM-Y)
NE10-01	309	180°	-60°	334801.05	5319598.03
NE10-02	210	180°	-65°	334950.94	5319550.26
NE10-03	317	180°	-60°	334950.16	5319599.67
TOTAL:	**836**				

2011: A diamond-drilling campaign by Plato (***GM66369***) was carried out on the Nordeau East and Bateman East areas between January 25th, 2011 and May 15th, 2011. It comprised 27 drill-holes, totalling 11,966 metres. Seventeen (17) holes aggregating 8,758 metres were completed on the Nordeau East Area (***Table 6-9***). The remaining holes were drilled on the Bateman East Area.

Table 6.9: Summary of 2011 Nordeau East Drill-Holes

Hole ID	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Easting (UTM-X)	Northing (UTM-Y)
NE-11-01	357	180°	-70°	334724.92	5319598.68
NE-11-02	513	180°	-60°	334726.70	5319747.06
NE-11-03	597	221°	-75°	334725.96	5319748.70
NE-11-04	501	180°	-60°	334797.89	5319744.29
NE-11-05	648	180°	-75°	334797.89	5319744.29
NE-11-06	600	181°	-62°	334956.03	5319748.92
NE-11-07	501	195°	-68°	335051.30	5319696.76
NE-11-08	456	180°	-60°	335149.30	5319497.53
NE-11-09	599	180°	-70°	335150.84	5319644.88
NE-11-10	600	180°	-70°	335298.48	5319651.00
NE-11-11	585	180°	-70°	335452.03	5319649.41
NE-11-12	600	177°	-67°	335600.42	5319648.42
NE-11-13	402	180°	-60°	335750.53	5319446.77
NE-11-14	501	180°	-70°	335750.46	5319498.38
NE-11-15	500	180°	-70°	335824.64	5319446.24
NE-11-16	399	180°	-60°	335899.65	5319449.76
NE-11-17	399	180°	-50°	336100.68	5319347.11
TOTAL:	**8,758**				

The best intervals from the 2011 campaign on Nordeau East were:

- 1.57 gpt Au over 4.80 m and 1.36 gpt Au over 3.05 m (hole NE-11-01);
- 3.01 gpt Au over 1.50 m (hole NE-11-02);
- 1.89 gpt Au over 3.00 m (hole NE-11-06);
- 6.15 gpt Au over 1.00 m (hole NE-11-09);
- 4.47 gpt Au over 1.00 m (hole NE-11-10);
- 6.04 gpt Au over 0.60 m (hole NE-11-11);
- 5.39 gpt Au over 1.00 m (hole NE-11-15);
- 4.53 gpt Au over 3.00 m and 5.23 gpt Au over 1.80 m (hole NE-11-17).

2014: On April 26, 2013, Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. recovered 100% of the rights to the Nordeau Project claims that had been optioned to Plato Gold Corp. In June 2014, Globex carried out a sampling campaign on drill-core from work completed by Plato Gold between 2006 and 2011. The purpose of this sampling was to test previously un-sampled potential mineralized areas and to verify the feasibility of tracing mineralization zones across non-sampled areas near auriferous zones (GM68593). Most of the sampling was concentrated on drill-core from the Nordeau West Area where 1,198 samples (1,482.85 m) from 22 drill-holes were collected and re-analysed. Drill-core from three drill-holes drilled in the Nordeau East area were sampled for a total of 45 samples (52.6 m). An additional 27 samples (33.3 m) were collected from three drill-holes from the Bateman East Area. Best results of the re-sampling programme are presented in ***Table 6-10***.

Table 6.10: Best Results of Globex Re-sampling Programme

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (gpt)
PG-06-06	271.60	272.85	1.25	3.45
PG-06-08	169.50	171.00	1.50	2.23
PG-06-08	234.00	235.50	1.50	3.33
PG-06-09	294.80	296.00	1.20	3.57
PG-06-09	297.00	298.00	1.00	8.13
PG-06-21	351.20	363.00	11.80	1.50
PG-06-21	376.00	385.00	9.00	1.13

2017: Following their 2016 acquisition of the Nordeau Project from Globex, Chalice commissioned MRB & Associates to complete an updated NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of the Property (Langton and Ladidi, 2017). The 2017 MRE of the Nordeau West deposit (***Table 6-11)***, was based on 121 drill-holes. Gold grades were determined using an inverse distanced-squared algorithm into a 3-D (Gemcom) block model with *X-Y-Z* (i.e., east-west, north-south, vertical) block dimensions of 5.0 m x 2.5 m x 5.0 m. A cut-off grade of 2.75 gpt Au ($145/tonne production cost) was used in the calculations. An assumed gold price of US$1250/oz at an exchange rate of $CAD 1.31/$US 1.00 was selected for cut-off grade calculations.

Table 6.11: Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate - East Cadillac Gold Property, having an effective date of December 31st, 2016

Resource (Category)	Zone	Tonnes	Au Grade (gpt)	In-Situ Au (oz)
Measured	No Measured Resources			
Indicated	Main	223,382	4.18	30,019
	B	1,960	3.07	193
	Total	225,342	4.17	30,212
Measured + Indicated	**Total**	**225,342**	**4.17**	**30,212**
Inferred	Main	1,097,749	4.1	144,635
	B	14,572	3.59	1,680
Total Inferred	**Total**	**1,112,321**	**4.09**	**146,315**

6.1.2 Bateman Block

6.1.2.1 Historic Work

1946-47: Mining Corp. of Canada covered the southeastern part of the area with a ground magnetic survey (GM06675A) and geological mapping (GM06677). Strong southeast-trending magnetic anomalies were noted and subsequently tested with four drill-holes totalling 3,176 ft (1,500 m). Locations of the drill-holes are shown but no logs are included in the report. None of the holes were drilled on the Bateman Block.

1949: Oneonta Pershing Mines Ltd. intersected a graphitic sulphide-rich horizon in one hole drilled on the south-east part of their Bateman property.

1954: Malartic Gold Fields Ltd. completed an airborne survey covering the Machi-Manitou Lake area, which included parts of the Bateman Block (GM38618; GM39325). As a follow up, geochemical and electromagnetic surveys were done on the east part of the property (GM03669;

GM39327). During the same year, the east part of the property was covered by magnetic and induced polarization surveys run for Newkirk Mining Corp. Ltd. (GM03439)

1970: Umex completed geophysical magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over the southeastern part of their Bateman property.

1979-82: SOQUEM (Société Québécoise d'exploration minière) optioned the properties and carried out magnetic (Mag') and electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveys (GM37355; GM38857; GM35513; GM36435) that covered much of the Bateman Block.

1981-82: Wescap Energy Corp. Ltd. covered the Bateman Block with magnetic and electromagnetic surveys (GM37291; GM38554).

1983-85: Bateman Bay Mining Co. carried out a magnetic/electromagnetic survey over the east part of the block revealing several southeast-trending anomalies (GM40036). A humus geochemical survey done by Bateman Bay Mining Co. over part of the block (GM43286) returned anomalous values of gold and arsenic.

1988: Bateman Bay Mining Co. completed a magnetic survey (total field and vertical gradient) and an induced polarization (IP) survey on two parts of the property and outlined several anomalous axes.

1989-90: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. expanded the area of geophysical coverage begun in 1988 by Bateman Bay Mining Co., and defined additional east- to southeast-trending exploration target anomalies (GM47922; GM49666). There followed an Induced Polarization geophysical survey and a 15-hole, 1,557.22 m diamond-drilling programme to test a number of the geophysical anomalies (GM48410). The drilling programme encountered significant gold-bearing intervals in hole BA-88-14 on the Bateman Block: 3.9 gpt Au (high assay cut to 34.3 gpt) over 5.05 m (66.25 m - 71.30 m), with some visible gold - including 9.11 gpt Au over 0.55 m (hole BA-88-14, 66.25 m - 66.8 m); 7.83 gpt Au over 2.00 m (hole BA-88-14, 69.3 m - 71.3 m); and 2.06 gpt Au over 0.40 m (hole BA-88-14, 76.05 m - 76.45 m).

1990: Exploration Monicor Inc. employed Geokemex Inc. to carry out a geochemical humus sampling survey over the property, revealing a few anomalous areas (GM50036).

1990: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. drilled 23 holes totalling 3,095 m to test the lateral extension of the interval encountered in hole BA-88-14 (GM48410), and various other geophysical targets (GM49659). This drilling defined two parallel mineralized gold zones (some 10 m apart) that were traced for more than 100 m laterally and to a depth of 50 m. Selected "best" results reported from the 1988 and 1990 drilling campaigns are summarized in ***Table 6-11***.

Table 6.12: Selected Best Results From 1988 and 1990 Bateman Drilling Programs

Hole ID	Grade (Au gpt)	Interval (m)	From - To (m)
BA90-08	2.2 8.0	0.50 0.30	143.00 - 143.50 156.98 - 157.28
BA90-09	(5.7) 9.6 * 8.0 1.6	4.50 ** 2.50 ** 0.25	29.65 - 34.15 45.75 - 47.80 52.15 - 52.40

BA90-10	1.4 2.0 3.9	0.30 0.90 1.25	52.95 – 53.25 143.30 – 144.20 150.15 – 151.40
BA90-11	1.0 2.3	1.80 ** 4.90 **	46.85 – 48.65 56.20 – 61.10
BA90-12	1.3 3.1 (9.7) 10.0	0.50 2.45 ** 1.90 **	40.75 – 41.25 45.50 – 47.95 61.90 – 63.80
BA90-13	7.4 2.9	2.50 0.50	53.80 – 56.30 62.95– 63.45
BA90-15	1.2 1.0	1.00 0.35	70.90 – 71.90 86.55 – 86.90
BA90-16	1.1 3.4	1.2 2.7 **	13.00 – 14.20 112.20 – 114.90
BA90-21	1.0	1.5	76.53 – 78.03
BA88-14	(3.9) 12.8 2.1	5.05 0.40	66.25 – 71.30 76.05 – 76.45

* = Cut to Au 34.3 gpt ; ** = well-defined mineralized zone

6.1.2.2 Recent Work

2009: In late 2009, Plato completed 2 holes totalling 802 m on the Bateman East Area. A third hole was abandoned after 31 m and not completed (***Table 6-12***). Hole BE09-03 intersected a weakly auriferous zone (1.19 gpt Au over 2.8 m) in quartz stringers mineralized with pyrite (1%) and arsenopyrite (2%), within sheared graphitic shale at 194.4 m down-hole (GM65127).

Table 6.13: Summary of 2009 Drill-Holes: Bateman Block

Hole ID	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip
BE09-02	31 (abandoned)	180°	-70°
BE09-03	402	180°	-70°
BE09-04	402	180°	-70°
Total	**834**		

2011: A diamond-drilling campaign by Plato was carried between January 25th, 2011 and May 15th, 2011 (GM66369). A total of 3,208 m in ten (10) holes were completed on the Bateman East Area of the Bateman Block (***Table 6-13***). The programme was designed to investigate the historic Bateman mineralized zones and to evaluate previously untested zones believed to have potential for gold-mineralization.

Table 6.14: Summary of 2011 Drill-Holes on the Bateman Block

Hole ID	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Easting (UTM-X)	Northing (UTM-Y)
BE-11-01	351	180°	-70°	338480.97	5319516.68
BE-11-02	402	180°	-70°	338100.14	5319660.02

BE-11-03	351	180°	-70°	337975.74	5319620.46
BE-11-04	402	180°	-70°	337802.20	5319703.29
BE-11-05	403	180°	-50°	337601.93	5319793.05
BE-11-06	252	180°	-50°	338449.77	5319152.90
BE-11-07	252	180°	-50°	338617.16	5319090.34
BE-11-08	300	180°	-70°	338701.23	5319047.39
BE-11-09	246	190°	-49°	338798.65	5319052.36
BE-11-10	249	180°	-50°	338897.29	5319048.41
TOTAL:	**3,208**				

Holes BE-11-01, BE-11-02, BE-11-05 and BE-11-08 intersected auriferous mineralization. The best results (4.82 gpt Au over 1.5 m) were obtained from 126.5 m to 128.0 m in Hole BE-11-03 (***Table 6-14***).

The 2011 drill-holes outlined two (2) sub-parallel, stratiform, iron formation (IF) horizons, with associated auriferous mineralization similar to those discovered on the Nordeau East Area. The more southerly IF hosts the historical “Bateman East” resource. The previously unknown northerly IF was intersected by Holes BE09-02, BE09-03 and, BE09-04 and Holes BE11-01 through BE11-05. A new auriferous zone associated with the northerly IF is now defined over 1,650 m along strike and between 10 m and 215 m vertical depth.

Table 6.15: Summary of Selected 2011 Best Drilling Results: Bateman East Area

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (gpt)
BE-09-02	223.30	230.00	6.70	8.01
BE-11-01	145.90	146.80	0.90	0.20
BE-11-02	208.30	209.00	0.70	1.62
	209.00	210.20	1.20	0.68
	210.20	210.75	0.55	3.05
BE-11-03	119.70	120.00	0.30	0.54
	121.00	122.00	1.00	1.80
	122.00	123.00	1.00	2.29
	126.50	128.00	1.50	4.82
	286.00	287.00	1.00	0.36

6.1.3 Pershing-Denain Block

6.1.3.1 Historic Work

1946-47: Mining Corp. of Canada covered the southwestern part of the property with a ground magnetic survey (GM06675A) and geological mapping (GM06677). Strong southeast-trending magnetic anomalies were noted and subsequently tested with four drill-holes totalling 3,176 ft (1,500 m). Locations of the drill-holes are shown but no logs are included in the report. One hole was drilled on the Pershing-Denain claim block.

1954: Malartic Gold Fields Ltd. completed an airborne survey covering the Machi-Manitou Lake area (GM38618; GM39325). As a follow up, geological, geochemical and electromagnetic surveys were done on the area of the Bateman claims (GM03603; GM39327). During the same year, the south part of the property was covered by magnetic and induced polarization surveys run for Newkirk Mining Corp. Ltd.

1958: The eastern part of the property was covered with a magnetic survey done by Monor Mining Co. Ltd. (GM06346) and an electromagnetic survey run by Continental Mining Exploration Ltd. (GM06528).

1979-82: SOQUEM (Société Québécoise d'exploration minière) optioned the properties and carried out magnetic (Mag) and electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveys (GM37355; GM38857; GM37356) that covered much of the Pershing-Denain block. Geological and lithogeochemical surveys followed (GM37729).

1981: A VLF-EM survey by Lynx Canada-Americ-Sparton that covered the southern part of the Pershing-Denain block (GM38329) outlined several anomalies coincident with mapped occurrences of magnetic iron formation.

1986-88: A geochemical (humus) survey was carried out over the Pershing-Denain block by P. Dumont Consulting. Several weakly anomalous assay results were obtained (GM44027; GM46287). This work was followed-up with a ground geophysics (magnetic) survey (GM47285).

6.2 The Chimo Gold Project (Monarques Option) (see *Figure 4.4*)

Historically, the claims comprising the Chimo Gold Project were not contiguous, and boundaries and property names have changed. For clarity, this part of the Report refers to the five property names employed by Monarques to define the claim blocks comprising the Chimo Gold Project (Chimo, Chimo-Boyd, Chimo Centre, Simon East and Simon West) (see ***Figure 4.4***) with reference to specific areas of interest within these blocks (GM68973).

1937: Raymond Tiblemont Mines Ltd. drilled ten holes on the Bluegrass Option, west of the Chimo Mine and north of the Insmill occurrence - the historic target name for the current Simon West Block, (GM38601).

1937: Quemartic Mines Ltd., drilled two holes on the Bluegrass Option. Drill-hole logs are included in the report; however, the hole locations are imprecise (GM39490).

1944-45: Raymond Tiblemont Mines Ltd. drilled six holes (2B to 7B) on their Bluegrass Option. Visible gold was reported in one hole (GM08626).

1945: Logs from 18 holes drilled in the Simon West Block (Insmill area) are included in report GM31325. No other information is available on these drill-holes. See also report GM37746.

1945-46: Raymond-Tiblemont drilled 14,617 feet on the Bluegrass Option. The holes were numbered 1A to 26A; however, the exact locations are unknown, and logs are not available (see GM31325).

1945-47: Chimo Gold Mines Ltd. completed a drilling campaign on the current Chimo Mining Lease and Simon West Block (GM08626, GM15141B).

1947-48: Oneanta Pershing completed geological, magnetic and resistivity surveys on Simon East. In 1948, they drilled 27 holes, 4 of which were on the Simon East Block (Landry, 1988). Visible gold was reported in five of the holes along the iron formation (GM00885A; GM00885B).

1949: Quebec Explorers Ltd. drilled four holes in the northwest part of the Chimo Gold Project claims. The logs are included in their submitted reports; however, their locations are imprecise. The programme was designed to drill-test magnetic anomalies determined during a magnetometer survey completed in 1949 (GM00886A, GM00886B).

1957: Nordeau Mining Co. Ltd. completed a 26-hole drill campaign totalling 15,381 feet (4,688 m). The collar locations are poorly defined in the report; however, they are located within the current Chimo Gold Project claims (GM06036).

1958: Monor Mining Company Ltd. completed a diamond-drilled programme on the current Chimo Gold Project claims. Only three drill-logs (holes 2, 3 and 4) are available (GM06400).

1966: Raymond Tiblemont Gold Mines Ltd. drilled 7 holes totalling 3,000 ft (915 m) on the central part of the Lac Simon block to test for a western extension of the Chimo Mine mineralization. No economically notable intervals were encountered (GM17257).

1969: Kerr Addison Mines carried out a mag-EM survey over the western part of the Lac Simon block and drilled 4 holes aggregating 1,329 ft (405 m) to test a number of conductive anomalies. Graphite-rich slates with disseminated and locally massive sulphides accounted for the anomalies. Up to 20% pyrite, 10% pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite were intersected (GM38605).

1972: SOQUEM drilled 3 holes totalling 1,422 ft (433 m) to test EM and gravity anomalies on the Simon West Block and assayed for copper, zinc, lead and silver (GM35544). Only minor grades were encountered.

1975: Spanex Resources completed a ground geophysical magnetic survey over an area with previous drilling, north of the Chimo Mine (GM31231). Further drilling was recommended to test the east-west extension of a defined magnetic response anomaly.

1975-76: Moss Lake Development Co. acquired a block of claims on Lac Simon claim block, west of, and contiguous with, the Chimo Mine property. Report GM31325 comprises a compilation of previous work done on the area at the time, and includes drill-logs, drill-sections, and plan maps. A 4-hole, 1,655.3 ft (505 m) follow-up diamond-drilling programme intersected 0.32 oz/t over 1 ft (~11.0 gpt Au over 0.30 m) in hole MV-1 (GM32291).

1976: Spanex Resources Ltd. drilled 4 holes (SV-1 to SV-4) just north of the Chimo Mine lease. The following best results were obtained from hole SV-1: 0.22 oz/t Au over 0.7 ft (424.7 - 425.4 ft down-hole); and, 0.03 oz/t Au over 0.7 ft (429.8 - 430.5 ft down-hole) (GM32518).

1979-83: SOQUEM (Société Québécoise d'exploration minière) carried out magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveys (GM37355; GM34757; GM38857; GM35513; GM37356; GM37746; GM40058) that covered much of the Simon East and Chimo blocks. They also drilled three holes on the Simon East Block in 1980. Work included a geological compilation of previous work and location of posited mineralized zones (GM35007; GM35513), including the eastern part of the Chimo Gold Project claims. Geological and lithogeochemical surveys followed (GM37729).

1981: Following a structural mapping campaign completed in the summer of 1981 and a compilation of statutory work citing very good gold values from earlier drilling and native gold reported in a few trenches, SOQUEM carried out a 9-hole diamond-drill campaign totalling 1,311 metres (GM39364) in the western part of the Chimo Gold Project claims, near the Bluegrass occurrence. Minor sulphide mineralization was encountered, but no gold value of economic interest were noted.

1982: SOQUEM completed detailed trench work on their Leonard project (10-938), located in the north to northeastern part of the current Chimo Gold Project claims, and later drilled one hole (82-1) in the same location. The drilling results were disappointing (GM40059).

1983: During December of 1983, Louvem Mines Inc. drill 12 holes totalling 2,969 m in the vicinity of the Simon West occurrence, approximately 1 km west of the Chimo Mine (GM41830). Numerous auriferous intervals were encountered. Best result are shown in ***Table 6-15***.

Table 6.16: Best Results From 1983 Louvem Drilling, Simon West Occurrence

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (gpt)
07-83-01	193.30	193.90	0.60	11.48
07-83-01	199.44	200.18	0.74	3.80
07-83-02	199.82	200.62	0.80	3.65
07-83-03	176.62	177.54	0.92	3.12
07-83-03	221.34	222.15	0.81	2.78
07-83-04	87.30	89.43	2.13	5.56
07-83-04	94.95	96.50	1.55	3.43
07-83-04	117.68	118.22	0.54	3.36
07-83-04	140.20	141.50	1.30	3.91
07-83-04	252.56	253.58	1.02	4.90
07-83-04	257.03	258.13	1.10	3.02
07-83-04	252.56	254.55	1.99	3.85
07-83-04	256.29	259.69	3.40	1.78
07-83-08	128.47	129.68	1.21	6.40
07-83-09	88.53	93.28	4.75	7.13
07-83-12	164.63	167.69	3.06	2.64
07-83-12	401.39	403.68	2.29	3.32

1984: Exploration Kerr Addison Inc. completed a 6-hole drill campaign in the northwest part of the Chimo Gold Project claims. A feldspar porphyry was encountered down-hole and only trace values of gold are reported (GM43415).

1984-85: Golden Pond Resources acquired ground north of the Chimo Mine and Nordeau West area and drilled 14 holes totalling 27,619 ft (8,418 m) on the current Chimo-Boyd and Chimo blocks of the Chimo Gold Project claims to test various magnetic and conductive anomalies outlined by previous exploration (GM42328). Geophysical (VLF-EM) surveys and geological mapping were also carried out (GM42504). A new zone of arsenopyrite mineralization with low, but continuous gold values, was intersected at surface in hole VE-5 (GM42328).

1985: Chabela Minerals Inc. completed a seven-hole drill programme in the northwest part of the Chimo Gold Project claims (GM43495).

1986: In January and February, Chabela Minerals Inc. drilled 3,380 ft (1,030 m) in 7 diamond-drill holes in the vicinity of the Chabela-Vauquelin occurrence (GM43495; GM43684). Only trace amounts of gold were noted from their assayed core samples.

1987: In January, Chabela Minerals Inc. drilled 5816 ft (1,773 m) in 10 diamond-drill holes in the vicinity of the Chabela-Vauquelin occurrence (GM45332; GM45943). No mineralized intervals of note were intersected.

1987: In the summer of 1987, Louvem undertook the construction of an access ramp on the Simon Project, approximately 1 km west of the Chimo Mine (Rocheleau et al., 1988; MB 88-14). This east-dipping ramp, was driven 583 m along the contact between the Chimo volcanic band and the central band sedimentary rocks, and was designed to intersect mineralized zones 4 and 3 west at the 125 level of the Chimo Mine (aka the Insmill zones), located approximately 1 km to the east. No further information on this venture was found in the available literature.

1987-88: Monicor Exploration Inc. completed surface drilling and underground exploration programs on the Simon West block. The underground programme failed to confirm the extent of mineralization (SNC Inc., 1990).

1988: Monicor Exploration Inc. completed a 4-hole drill campaign on the Simon East block. Two types of gold mineralization were identified: 1) hosted in mafic volcanic rocks at a stratigraphic position comparable to the mineralized zones at the Chimo Mine and Simon West; and 2) in sedimentary rocks to the south, associated with pyrite (GM48507). In the same year, Monicor also completed a 6-hole drilling programme totalling 1,197 metres on the current Chimo-Centre block. The programme identified a shear zone invaded by arsenopyrite- and gold-bearing quartz (GM48430). This same report mentioned a magnetometer survey completed in 1946 by Unigo Mines on the Chimo-Centre property area. Inspiration Mining and Development Co. optioned the property from Unigo and completed a drill programme comprising 8 holes. The logs and assay results from the 1946 programme are not available on-line.

1988: In the first quarter of the year, Barexor Minerals Inc. drilled 6,585 ft (2,007 m) in 10 diamond-drill holes in the extreme northwestern part of the Chimo-Boyd Block, north of the Chabela-Vauquelin occurrence (GM48022). No notable amounts of gold were noted from their assayed core samples.

1988: Cambior Inc. acquired a group of claims comprising most of the Lac Simon, and Villebon claim blocks. Cambior carried out a comprehensive overburden reverse-circulation (RC) drilling and heavy mineral geochemical sampling programme (GM46939). The author of the report states that the results of the drilling programme indicate that the property is underlain by the turbidite-dominated Pontiac Group rocks, not by the Trivio Group, as was popularly believed. This interpretation dictated that the Cadillac Fault Zone, a regional structure that separates the Pontiac and Trivio groups, must pass though the northern part of the Property, not to the south as some workers had previously suggested.

1989: Cambior Inc. reported results from a 16-hole diamond-drilling programme aggregating 5,457.5 metres in 1987-88 (GM49340). These drill-holes were concentrated in three areas of the current Lac Simon and claim blocks and targeted anomalous gold concentrations in glacial overburden determined from an earlier basal till sampling programme. A total of 1,359 core samples with a total interval length of 1,959 metres were collected and analysed for gold-content.

Sulphide mineralization (trace to 5%), comprising mainly pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, was found in association with quartz and carbonate veins and veinlets in the drill-holes southwest of the Chimo deposit (Lac Simon claim block). No significant results were obtained from the holes drilled on the claim block. Gold flecks and arsenopyrite were observed in 2 quartz and carbonate veinlets associated with a fault crossing Chimo horizon volcanic rocks. Best results from the diamond-drilling programme were from obtained from holes NOV87-06: 6.1 gpt Au over 0.6m (84.9 m - 87.5 m); 1.3 gpt Au over 4.3 m (91.0 m - 95.3 m); and from hole NOV87-08: 1.6 gpt Au over 3.7 m (74.8 m - 78.5 m); 1.8 gpt Au over 2.7 m (151.9 m - 154.6 m); 3.5 gpt Au over 3.2 m (301.5 m - 304.7 m).

1989-90: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. expanded the area of geophysical coverage begun in 1988 by Bateman Bay Mining Co., and defined additional east- to southeast-trending exploration target anomalies on the eastern part of the Lac Simon block, north of the Nordeau West Area (GM47922; GM49666). There followed an Induced Polarization geophysical survey and a 15-hole, 1,557.22 m diamond-drilling programme to test a number of the geophysical anomalies (GM48410). No significant mineralized intervals were encountered from holes drilled on this part of the project.

2003: Mirabel Resources Inc. acquired a small group of claims in the western part of the Lac Simon block and completed ten (10) shallow diamond-drill holes totalling 431.2 m (GM61314). The holes intercepted the targeted mineralized zone; however, with the exception of one interval of 3.26 gpt Au over 0.65 m in hole FV-03-03 (26.75 m - 27.4 m), the gold assay values were not noteworthy.

6.3 Denain-Pershing Project (Renforth Option) (see *Figure 4.6*)

The Renforth Option comprises a contiguous group of 184 claims in Denain and Pershing townships that overlie most of the eastern half of the Property. The Pershing Block refers to the claims along the eastern part of Lake Matchi-Manitou, whereas the Denain Block denotes the claims located on the south-west shore of the lake.

6.3.1 Pershing Block

1945-46: Packard Pershing Mines Ltd. carried out the earliest notable work done on the Pershing Block, completing a ground magnetic survey and a 2-hole diamond-drilling campaign totalling 350 m (GM11420; GM11421B; GM48437).

1951: East Sullivan Mine Limited bored a single drill-hole project on the Pershing Block (GM01457).

1963: Syndicat Minier Pershing completed a magnetic survey. Subsequently, they completed a 2-drill programme totalling 288 metres in 1964 (GM16373; GM48437).

1966: Syndicate Pershing carried out a 3-hole diamond-drilling programme totalling 224 metres (GM48437).

1973: D'Quincy Explorers conducted a 5-hole diamond-drilling programme on the western shore of Lake Matchi-Mantiou (GM29640).

1974: A report examining the economic potential of iron on the Pershing Block was commissioned by Syndicat Minier Pershing (GM30215).

1982-83: SOQUEM completed a 3-hole diamond-drill programme (totalling 505 metres), a magnetic survey, and a detailed structural analysis on the Denain-Pershing project claims, referred to as Projet Simon by SOQUEM (GM40277; GM40278). No notable results were reported.

1988: Sociéte Miniére Louvem Inc. completed a surface exploration and diamond-drilling programme. A total of 630 m^2 of bedrock was stripped and mapped in detail. Following this, approximately 595 metres were drilled (GM48437). A detailed summary of Louvem's 1988 exploration programme is included in GM54674, wherein a summary of historic work for the claims north-east of Lake Matchi-Manitou is presented.

1988: Exploreco conducted a VLF and ground magnetic survey. Seven anomalies were identified (GM48319). Suqsequently, 3 diamond-drill holes (P-89-1 to P-89-3) were completed (GM49247). This drilling mostly intersected greywacke interbedded with iron-rich layers (GM54674).

1996-97: 2946-2983 Quebec Inc. conducted ground geophysical on the Pershing Block. These surveys included magnetic, IP-resistivity and EM-VLF. In 1997, 7 drill-holes were used to test anomalies ascertained from the geophysical surveys. Iron formation was identified as the source of the anomalies (GM54674).

2000-01: Montigua Resources commissioned an exploration programme that included diamond drilling (3 holes) and geophysical surveys - magnetometer, IP and HLEM surveys were completed (GM59808; GM59648).

2002-03: Montigua Resources continued to drill in the claims near the north-eastern shore of Lake Matchi-Manitou (GM61241). Drill-hole logs are available with geological maps that include the exact locations of said drill-holes (S09, S10, S11, S13, S14). Continuing their exploration on the property, Montigua conducted another drill campaign in the summer of 2006. Five drill-holes were completed for a total of 910 metres. The objective of the drill programme was to identify the potential for iron formation-hosted gold mineralization on the property (GM63448).

2010: ForestGate Energy acquired the Pershing property from Montigua Ressources. In the spring of 2011, ForestGate Energy performed a diamond-drill programme totalling 1,583 metres, comprising 5 drill-holes. A report was produced that presented a detailed summary of lithologies and geochemical insights (GM66551).

2011: ForestGate Energy commissioned a heliborne magnetic and TDEM survey of the Pershing property (GM66552).

2017: Renforth Resources acquired the Pershing property from two private vendors and in January of 2018, Renforth Resources completed an airborne magnetic survey. By this time their property included part of the Denain Block on the south-west side of Lake Matchi-Mantiou (Eagle Geophysics, 2018).

6.3.2 Denain Block

1946: Monor Mining Corp completed a geological survey and magnetic survey with a follow-up 4-hole diamond-drilling programme in the northwest part of the Denain Block (GM53995).

1955: Americ Mines and Minerals Ltd conducted a geological survey, and in 1957 followed with an electromagnetic survey. This survey covered the SW part of the Denain Block (GM39364).

1960: Alsab Mines Ltd. completed 3 diamond-drill holes, a geological survey and a magnetic survey. This programme concluded with no significant gold values (GM10287B; GM37729).

1965: A diamond-drilling programme was carried out by Chimo Gold Mines Ltd. Two holes were drilled within the Denain Block on the south-western shore of Lake Matchi-Manitou. No gold values were recorded. Geologic maps and hole locations are included in report GM16816.

1979-82: SOQUEM acquired claims in the Denain Block vicinity. In 1980 to 1981, SOQUEM carried out a diamond-drilling campaign that was part of the larger Projet Simon (GM40277). In 1982, SOQUEM continued their exploration with a geologic survey that included a detailed structural analysis, geochemical sampling of humus and one additional drill-hole (GM40278).

1984: Concho Ressources Limited, was exploring on the western shore of Lake Matchi-Mantiou, while SOQUEM was exploring the eastern shore. Concho Ressources completed 6 drill-holes (approx. 599 metres in total). No significant precious- or base-metal findings were encountered (GM41225).

1985: SOQUEM entered an option agreement with Louvem. In the fall of 1986, exploration included a geochemical interpretation carried out by Geokemex. In December of 1986, 3 drill-holes were completed totalling 989 metre. In 1987, M. Girard of Louvem published a geologic report detailing work completed in 1986 on Bloc Lac Rapides. This report also provides a concise summary of historic work up until 1983 on the claims surrounding Lac Rapides (GM44698).

1995: Ressources Orient Inc. acquired the Lac Rapides claims. From 1995 to 1996 they completed a 3-hole diamond-drilling programme totalling approximately 400 metres. This exploration also included magnetic surveys, electromagnetic and VLF surveys (GM53995; GM53994).

2017: Renforth Resources acquired the Denain property and thereafter commissioned Eagle Geophysics to perform a helicopter-borne gradient magnetic survey over the property. In January of 2018 Renforth consolidated two of the major exploration regions within the current claim boundary, including both the Denain and the Pershing properties (Eagle Geophysics, 2018).

6.4 Claims staked / purchased by Chalice (see *Figure 4.7*)

6.4.1.1 Southern Claim Block (includes Villebon and Nova areas from Langton and Ladidi, 2017)

1939: Inspiration Mining and Development Company carried out trenching and channel sampling, and 1,200 feet (366 m) of diamond drilling in 12 holes on their McKinnon property, located in the western part of the Southern Claim Block. The discovery trench is described as containing quartz lenses, sparingly mineralized with disseminated cubic pyrite, cutting silicified amphibolite schist (GM06676).

1946-47: Mining Corp. of Canada covered the eastern part of the property with a ground magnetic survey (GM06675A) and geological mapping (GM06677). Strong southeast-trending magnetic anomalies were noted and subsequently tested with four drill-holes totalling 3,176 ft (1,500 m). Locations of the drill-holes are shown but no logs are included in the report. Three of the holes were drilled on the Villebon claim block.

1949: 4 drill holes (holes #1 - #4) were completed on the so-called Dean Property, in the Southern Claim Block. Pyrrhotite is reported in the logs. A trench is located in the immediate vicinity of drill collars #2 and #3, along with a series of N-S trenches that extend out laterally from holes 2 and 3. No assay results were included, and no company name is attached to the report (GM08626).

1954: Malartic Gold Fields Ltd. completed an airborne survey covering the Machi-Manitou Lake area, which included parts of the Villebon area (GM38618; GM39325; GM39327). During the same year, the east part of the property was covered by magnetic and induced polarization surveys run for Newkirk Mining Corp. Ltd. (GM03439)

1958: The eastern part of the property was covered with a magnetic survey done by Monor Mining Co. Ltd. (GM06346). Three diamond-drill holes totalling 1,353 ft (412.4 m) were subsequently drilled on the magnetic anomalies (GM06400; GM08657). Another electromagnetic survey was carried out by Continental Mining Exploration Ltd. (GM06528).

1962: Moneta Porcupine Mines Ltd. conducted a 7-hole drilling campaign to explore geophysical anomalies. Only hole #7 is located within the Property boundary. The logs and a vague location map are included in report GM13277.

1962-65: Monor Mining Co. Ltd. carried out a geophysical magnetic (mag) survey over the eastern part of the Villebon area. Three strong anomalies were noted (GM11980). A subsequent Mag' survey was completed in 1963 (GM13117), and an EM survey followed in 1965 (GM16375).

1965: 2 holes were drilled by Villebon Prospecting Syndicate. The logs do not contain assay results (GM17160).

1965: Inco Ltd completed a drill programme of 5 holes, 3 of which fall within the Southern Claim Block. Minor pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization are noted in the drill-logs associated with veining and a graphite layer. No gold values are recorded (GM38373).

1965: Black River Mining Ltd. carried out a ground geophysical Mag-EM survey on the Villebon area claims outlining a strong conductor that was tested by diamond-drilling and determined to be due to uneconomic sulphide mineralization (GM16835).

1979: Mines Patino (Quebec) Ltee and UMEX Inc. conducted a 3-hole drill campaign. Hole depths vary from 500 to 600 feet. Brecciated zones, and pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization are reported. Gold values are mostly trace to nil, with a few that are 0.01 oz/t (GM37084).

1979-83: SOQUEM (Société Québécoise d'exploration minière) carried out magnetic (Mag) and electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveys (GM37355; GM34757; GM35513; GM36435; GM37356; GM40058) that covered most of the Villebon area claims. Work included a geological compilation of previous work and location of posited mineralized zones (GM35007; GM35513). Geological and lithogeochemical surveys followed (GM37729).

1981-82: Wescap Energy Corp. Ltd. covered the eastern part of the Villebon area claims with a magnetic and electromagnetic survey (GM37291; GM38554).

1983-84: SOQUEM acquired 108 additional claims (Nova claim block of Langton and Ladidi, 2017) and carried out geological mapping, geochemical (humus) and geophysical surveys (Mag', EM, IP), and diamond-drilling work (5 holes - 739 m) on these new claims (GM40142; GM41000).

1983: Bateman Bay Mining Co. carried out a magnetic/electromagnetic survey that covered the eastern part of the Villebon area claims (GM40036). The survey outlined several southeast-trending anomalies.

1984: Work by SOQUEM on the Nova area claims (GM41804) comprising 3 holes, totalling 332 m, designed to evaluate a small auriferous porphyritic intrusion known to host sulphide-bearing (Py-Asp-Po-Au) quartz-tourmaline veins. An associated porphyry dyke is transected by faults anomalous in arsenic, and hosts the Marilyne gold showing. The observed veins and mineralization in drill-core were noted to be similar to those already observed on the surface and in earlier drill-holes. A total of sixty-three (63) core samples were collected and analysed. Best results were 0.72 gpt Au over 15 cm (hole 958-84-6; 8.60 m - 8.75 m) and 0.62 gpt Au over 0.50 m (hole 958-84-8; 74.95 m - 75.45 m).

1989-90: Mines Vauquelin Ltd. expanded the area of geophysical coverage begun in 1988 by Bateman Bay Mining Co., and defined additional east- to southeast-trending exploration target anomalies on the eastern part of the Villebon area claims (GM47922; GM49666). There followed an Induced Polarization geophysical survey and a 15-hole, 1,557.22 m diamond-drilling programme to test a number of the geophysical anomalies (GM48410). No significant mineralized intervals were encountered from holes drilled on this part of the project.

6.4.1.2 Northern, Eastern and Western Claim Blocks

Historic work done in these blocks has been well described by Langton and Pacheco (2011) in a compilation report completed for Plato. Below is a summarized version, with minor adaptions.

1937: Early exploration in the northern and western blocks was prompted by the discovery of surface gold by McDonough Mining Syndicate Limited in 1937. Following this discovery, the newly founded Miniwaki Mines Limited took over exploration in the area leading to extensive exploration campaigns including excavations and diamond-drilling.

1946: Russian Kid Mining Company Limited completed a diamond-drilling programme that totalled 745 metres in 6 holes, four of which (holes 44, 45, 50 and 63) are within the current Property boundary. Quartz-carbonate-tourmaline-pyrite alteration zones were intersected (GM00173).

1946: Simon Lake Mines Limited completed a drill program, 3 holes of which (holes 31, 43 and 44) were collared within the current Northern Block (GM00175).

1956: A magnetometer survey was completed in 1956 on the Western Claim Block by Courner Mining Company and identified greenstones, sediments, agglomerates and tuffs, as well as discovering 25 individual anomalies (GM04208).

1957: East Sullivan Mines Limited drilled 5 holes, two of which (EC-3 and EC-5) are within the Western Claim Block (GM05160). Trace gold values were intersected as well as silver values of 0.20 oz/ton (6.86 gpt).

1964: Newbaska Gold and Copper mines Ltd. drilled 2 holes (designated 1 and 2) totalling 123 metres on the Western Claim Block. A location map and drill-sections are available. Hole 2 intersected a 10-metre section of well-fractured, tuffaceous unit with chlorite carbonate alteration containing 20% quartz veins hosting minor amounts of pyrite. Gold mineralization was insignificant (GM15810).

1966: Newbaska Gold and Copper Mines Ltd. drilled two holes (V-1 and V-2) totalling 264 metres, within the Northern Claim Block. DDH V-1 intersected greywacke and argillite, with a 100 feet conglomerate unit. Assays returned trace values of gold and silver. DDH V-2 intersected argillite and greywacke at the top of the hole, and sheared andesitic lavas and tuffs at bottom of hole. Assays returned trace to 0.01 oz/ton gold values over 5 feet (GM17243).

1966: Fox Lake Mines Ltd conducted diamond-drilling on the Northern Claim Block. Drill-logs and a location map for one DDH (FV-23) are reported (GM17621). Drilling intersected mainly andesite tuffs, as well as quartz and feldspar porphyry. Assays returned no gold values with one sample yielding 0.3 oz/t (10.29 gpt) silver.

1969: Tin Mines Ltd. conducted magnetic and electromagnetic surveys over the central part of the Northern Claim Block (GM24313). A total of 33 definable electromagnetic anomalies were outlined by an electromagnetic survey and 16 by very-low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic survey. A single magnetic anomaly coincides with electromagnetic anomaly #1; this is rated as a prime drill target. Since the type of mineralization common to the area is not necessarily magnetic, pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite zones, further work on the other electromagnetic anomalies was recommended.

1981: Ross d'Or Claims continued work on what is historically referred to as the McDonough gold showing in the centre of the Northern Claim Block, near Chimo Road (GM38311). Magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys were conducted over this area. Gold mineralization at the

'McDonough Showing' occurs in a band of tuff containing sparsely-distributed fragments of andesitic material. The main fracture is mineralized up to 2-feet wide, with quartz, tourmaline and some pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and ankerite. Gold also occurs in sheared porphyry and dacite, on the south shore of Lac Simon, about 1/2 mile east of the mouth of Villebon River. Results of the magnetometer survey and electromagnetic survey are plotted on accompanying maps.

1982: Geophysical surveys were carried out by Camchib Resources Inc. (GM38337) in the Northern Claim Block. The report describes the geophysical surveys and includes survey anomaly maps. The surveys outlined nine conductive zones. Three of these zones were previously tested by diamond-drilling, two of which show sulphide mineralization.

1982-83: SOQUEM completed magnetic and electromagnetic surveys that outlined several electromagnetic anomalies. The various underlying geological units did not appear to display any particular magnetic signature; however, a high-intensity electromagnetic conductive axis was found to coincident with a pyroclastic/mafic volcanic contact (GM38857; GM39689).

1984: Paul Boyd Property reported three conductors after electromagnetic VLF-EM surveys were completed in the winter of 1983 (GM40833). Two of the identified conductors trend NW-SE, sub-parallel to the stratigraphy of the area, whereas the third conductor has a cross-cutting NE-SW trend. The results of the geophysical surveys are compiled on accompanying geological maps.

1984: Exploration Kerr Addison Inc. carried out VLF and HEM electromagnetic surveys, combined with a magnetic survey, over part of the Vauquelin Township to detect conductive zones which may be produced by economic minerals (GM41026). The magnetic survey was performed to determine the geological structure and to detect a possible association with conductive zones. 48 anomalies were detected with VLF and only one coincides with an HEM anomaly.

Following the geophysical surveys, Kerr Addison drilled seven holes (KV-84-1A & KV-84-1B to KV-84-6) totalling 728 m (GM43415). The best analytical results were:

- 0.01 oz/t (0.34 gpt) Au over 5.5 ft (261.5 - 267.0 ft) in hole KV-84-2;
- 0.01 oz/t (0.34 gpt) Au over 4.0 ft (200.0 - 204.0 ft) in hole KV-84-6;
- 0.01 oz/t (0.34 gpt) Au over 5.0 ft (209.0 - 214.0 ft) in hole KV-84-6;
- 0.01 oz/t (0.34 gpt) Au over 5.0 ft (233.5 - 238.5 ft) in hole KV-84-6.

1985: Edwin Gaucher & Associates Inc. conducted an IP survey that totalled 6 line-kilometres. Five anomalies were identified, one of which, PP-3, shows evidence of disseminated mineralization associated to gold-anomaly zones in humus (GM42296).

1968: SOQUEM carried out an exploration programme that included geophysics (IP), prospecting (8 samples), humus survey (546 samples), three trenches (27 samples) and two drill-holes (474-85-28 and 476-85-29; 58 samples) totalling 265.3 metres, on the Western Claim Block (GM43372). Most rock and core samples assayed trace amounts to less than 1.0 gpt Au with two exceptions: one sample at the south end of trench 3 assayed 5.65 gpt Au and one sample from DDH 476-85-29 assayed 6.55 gpt Au and 2.85 gpt Ag over 0.7 metre (132.25 - 132.95 ft down-hole).

1987: Rosenbaum-Lehman Syndicate carried out geophysical surveys, comprising 23.6 line-miles of magnetic and VLF electromagnetic data (GM43862) on the Northern Claim Block. The magnetic survey provides information which helps define the underlying geological structures and identifies any potential economic concentrations which may contain variations in accessory minerals. The VLF-electromagnetic survey helps define conductive zones which may represent shear zones and/or metallic sulphide deposits containing gold mineralization. It was successful in helping outline the underlying geology and delineating conductive zones on the Rosenbaum-Lehman

property. There is a good correlation between this survey and results of past ground geophysical surveys. Their report also includes three attached maps of the surveys. Also, in 1987, additional magnetic, EM and IP surveys were carried out, and 2 diamond-drill holes (VQ-87-1 and VQ-87-2) were completed. No significant gold assays were obtained from the drill-core.

1987: Barexor Minerals Inc. drilled 3 holes (BQ-87-1 to BQ-87-3) totalling 153 metres on the Western Claim Block. A total of 32 samples were collected from the retrieved core with no significant assay results reported (GM45562).

1987: Exploration Norwood Inc. completed a geophysical survey (Magnetic: 26.5 km, EM: 22.5 km and IP: 13.7 km), and two diamond-drill holes (VQ-87-1 and VQ-87-2) totalling 358.5 metres. Of the 73 samples collected from the drill-cores, only one sample from hole VQ-87-1 returned gold values of 465 ppb over 0.8 metre, from 181.7 - 182.5 m down-hole (GM45177).

1987-88: Exploration Norwood Inc. completed geophysical work and a drill programme in the Northern Claim Block. IP and EM surveys were completed. The IP survey produced 14 anomalies believed to represent semi-massive to disseminated sulphides or concentrations of magnetite. The drilling programme followed to test said anomalies and consisted of 5 drill-holes, (470-01-87 to 470-05-87). Gold results were not significant but yielded a best result of 0.145 gpt Au over 3.9 metres (from 172.9 - 176.8 m down-hole) in drill hole 470-04-88 (GM47590).

1986-88: Cambior Inc. completed a 17-hole diamond-drilling programme totalling 5,457 metres on their Nova Project. Five of these holes are on the Western Claim Block (GM49340). Cambior started their work on the property in 1986 with an airborne geophysical survey. In 1987, they completed a reverse circulation overburden drilling/heavy mineral geochemical sampling program, which comprised 142 holes over 300 m x 600 m grid (GM46939). Bedrock and coarse clastic overburden sections were sampled. Three anomalous till zones were found, 2 of which are on the current Property. Drill-core assays did not yield any notable results.

1988: Cambior Incorporated carried out reverse-circulation (RC) overburden drilling and heavy mineral geochemical sampling. 193 holes were drilled including ten diamond-drill holes on the property (SB-87-183 to SB-87-186 and SB-87-188 to SB-87-193). The objectives of the drilling programme were firstly to locate the Cadillac fault and secondly to locate till-hosted gold dispersion indicative of bedrock mineralization. The Cadillac fault was found to be further north than indicated by previous geological mapping. Numerous overburden gold anomalies were encountered but are nugget or cluster anomalies attributable to a combination of high background gold and the sampling procedure, and are of no exploration significance (GM46788).

1988: Minerals Barexor Inc. performed a drill programme just south of where Exploration Norwood Inc were drilling. Minerals Barexor Inc. completed 5 drill holes (BV-88-05, BV-88-07 to BV-88-10). It is reported that each drill hole intersected quartz-tourmaline veins with low gold values (highest value: 0.01 oz/t Au locally).

1989: Exploration Norwood Inc. reported on geophysical and diamond-drilling work. Geophysical work included an IP survey (27.2 km) and EM survey (17.0 km). The IP survey produced 14 anomalous zones believed to represent semi-massive to disseminated sulphides, or zones rich in magnetite. Five drill-holes (470-01-87, 470-02-87, 470-03-87, 470-04-88 and 470-05-88), were drilled to test the best geophysical anomalies. Gold-assay values were low with the best results being 400 ppb Au over 1.5 metres in a sheared and breccia zone (124.1 - 125.6 m down-hole in drill hole 470-03-87), and 0.14 gpt Au over 4.5 metre (52.5 - 56.7 m down-hole) in a semi-massive pyrite zone, in hole 470-04-88 (GM47590).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Property is located a few kilometres northwest of the Grenville tectonic front, in the south-eastern part of the Archean Abitibi subprovince of the Superior Orogenic Province (***Figure 7.1*** and ***Figure 7.2***).

The Abitibi subprovince, commonly referred to as the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) comprises repeated komatiitic to calc-alkalic cycles of lavas and volcaniclastic rocks with coeval clastic and exhalative sedimentary rocks, porphyries, layered mafic-ultramafic sills, and plutons of potassium-poor dioritic to tonalitic composition, divided into the Northern and Southern Volcanic Zones (Chown et al., 1992). These rocks have been complexly deformed, metamorphosed to the sub-greenschist to greenschist facies, and intruded by late kinematic granodiorite and monzonite plutons. The southern part of the AGB (Southern Volcanic Zone) is in contact with the Pontiac subprovince, which comprises a monotonous succession of highly deformed, upper greenschist to amphibolite grade turbiditic greywacke and conglomerate with minor intercalated volcanic and intrusive rocks. Although all of the rocks underlying the Property have been metamorphosed, the "meta" prefix has generally been omitted for simplicity from the following rock descriptions.

7.1 Regional Geology

Geological units in the Val-d'Or area are subdivided into two lithostratigraphic assemblages: the Abitibi Supergroup and the Pontiac Supergroup to the south. The Abitibi Supergroup comprises, from oldest to youngest, volcanic rocks of the Kinojevis Group, sedimentary rocks of the Garden Island Group, and mainly volcanic rocks of the Malartic Group. This sequence has an overall younging direction towards the south. The Pontiac Supergroup consists of the volcano-sedimentary Trivio Group, ultramafic and mafic volcanic Villebon Group and sedimentary Pontiac Group. Age relationships between the units of the Pontiac Supergroup are contentious. These two supergroups are in contact along a major, regional tectonostratigraphic break, the Cadillac Deformation Zone (CDZ), which extends under the Property to the Grenville Front.

The categorization of the rocks underlying the area into a straightforward lithostratigraphic succession, was re-examined by Gaudreau et al. (1986) and Rocheleau et al. (1990), who introduced the concept of partitioning the various sedimentary and volcanic rock formations east of Val-d'Or into lithotectonic domains. These high-strain domains form narrow, elongated belts of highly strained and faulted multi-lithologic assemblages that are coincident with major crustal discontinuities (i.e. Garden Island Tectonic Zone and Trivio Structural Complex). By contrast the low-strain domains, which are juxtaposed with the high-strain domains, form large areas of weakly deformed volcanic and sedimentary rock successions.

Rocheleau et al. (1997), subdivided the rocks east of Val-d'Or into five lithotectonic domains; the Assup, Garden Island, Val-d'Or, Trivio and Villebon. The Trivio Domain (or "Trivio Structural Complex"), a zone of highly deformed and anastomosing blocks of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of mixed origin, was interpreted as the extension of the CDZ by Marquis (1983) and Rocheleau et al. (1990).

Rock units of the Abitibi Supergroup are affected by Greenschist facies to lower Amphibolite facies metamorphism, whereas Pontiac Supergroup rocks are characterized by their higher grade of metamorphism, ranging from the contact near the CDZ, southward from upper greenschist facies to the sillimanite-kyanite zones of the amphibolite facies.

Figure 7.1:Location of Abitibi Subprovince (i.e., Abitibi Greenstone Belt) within the Superior Province (grey) (from Monecke et al., 2017)

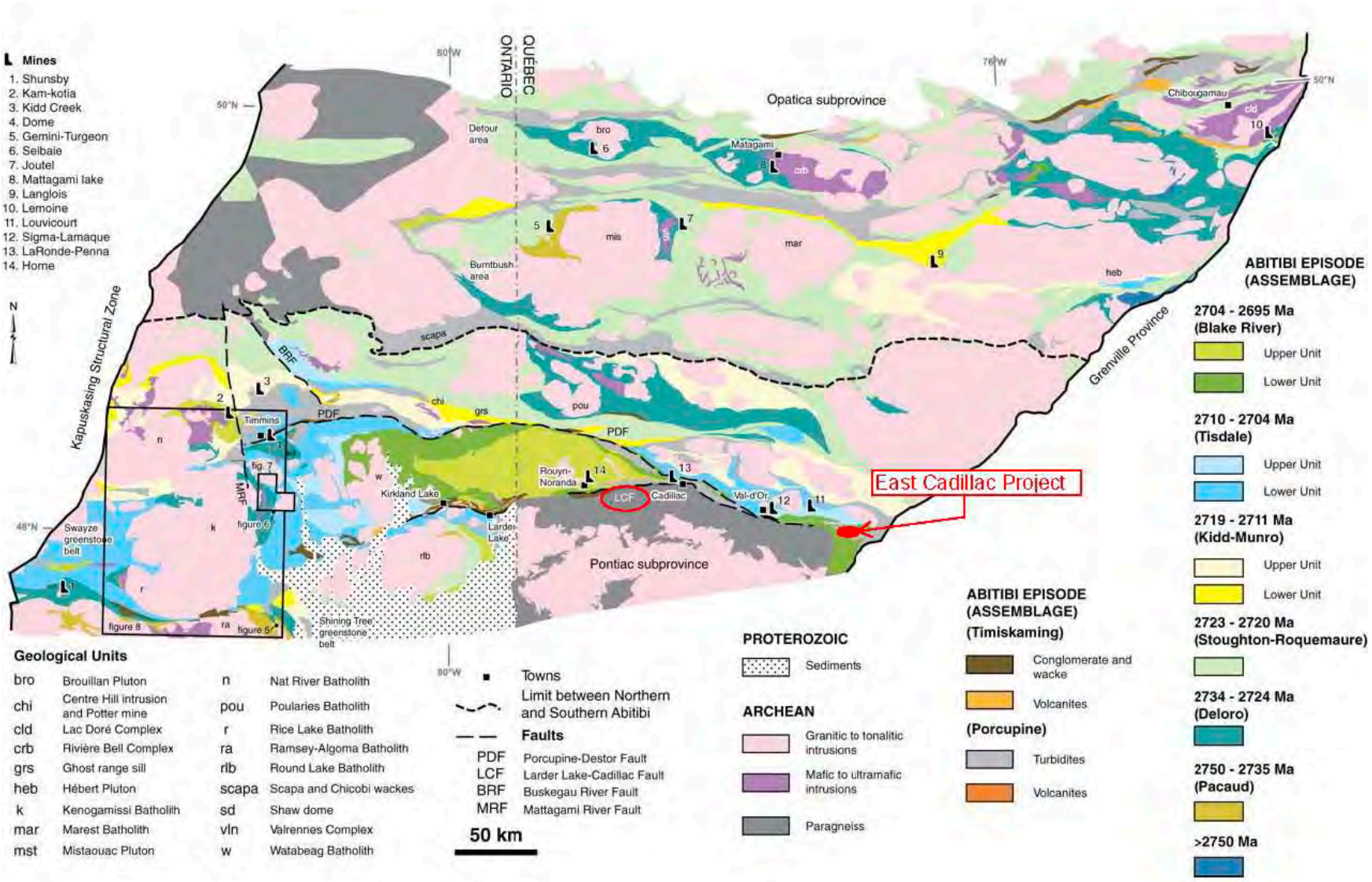

Figure 7.2: Regional geology map of Abitibi Greenstone Belt showing location of Property

7.2 Local Geology

The volcano-sedimentary units underlying the area of the Property occupy the south limb of a regional the east-west trending antiform; the LaMotte-Vassan Anticline (Imreh, 1984).

The Abitibi Supergroup succession youngs southward, and comprises predominantly komatiitic to tholeiitic volcanic rocks of the La Motte-Vassan and Dubuisson Formations (Lower Malartic Group) and predominantly tholeiitic volcanic rocks of the Jacola, Val-d'Or and Heva Formations (Upper Malartic Group) that are in contact, to the south, with the Trivio, Villebon and Pontiac groups, which underlie the immediate vicinity of the Property and are described as follows:

Trivio Group
The Trivio Group comprises a structurally complex sedimentary-volcanic rock assemblage composed of coarse clastic sediments, turbidites, tholeiitic and calc-alkaline volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks. The sedimentary rocks consist of clast-supported polymictic conglomerate, greywacke, mudstone and iron formation, whereas volcanic and pyroclastic rocks consist of massive to pillowed, tholeiitic and andesitic basalts and andesites, graphitic andesitic crystal and lapilli tuff, respectively. Rocheleau et al. (1990) renamed the Trivio Group of Sharpe (1968), as the Trivio Structural Complex (TSC), which they characterized as a lithotectonic block based on complex fault contact relations between the various mixed-origin sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Villebon Group
The Villebon Group lies south of the TSC; however, stratigraphic relations between the Villebon Group and the TSC are obscured by their faulted contact (Rocheleau et al., 1990). The Villebon Group comprise mainly massive, pillowed and brecciated volcanic flows ranging from serpentinized komatiites, to Mg-rich (picritic) basalts, to tholeiitic basalts and andesites (Gaudreau et al., 1986). Rocheleau et al. (1990) classified the Villebon Group as the “Villebon Lithotectonic Domain”, and infer it to lie stratigraphically below the Pontiac Group (Gaudreau et al., 1986).

Pontiac Group
The mainly metasedimentary Pontiac Group consists of a sequence of turbiditic greywacke and argillite, with minor monomictic and polymictic conglomerate, iron formation and graphitic schist (Dimroth et al., 1982; Mortensen and Card, 1993). Thin ultramafic to mafic volcanic flows (chemically similar to those of the Dubuisson Formation) are present at or near the inferred base of the sequence (Imreh, 1976b); Rocheleau et al. 1990). Pontiac Group sediments are characterized by their higher grade of metamorphism than adjacent Abitibi Greenstone Belt rocks, increasing in grade southward from the biotite zone of the greenschist facies, through to garnet, hornblende, staurolite and sillimanite-kyanite zones of the amphibolite facies (Jolly, 1978). Various studies suggest that Pontiac sediments were derived mainly from erosion of Abitibi Greenstone Belt supracrustal rocks and older volcano-plutonic rocks (Mortensen and Card, 1993).

Imreh (1984) believed that the Trivio and Pontiac groups constituted a single sedimentary succession that stratigraphically overlay the Abitibi assemblage. He also correlated the Villebon Group with the Dubuisson Formation, as both comprise a sequence of mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks. These conclusions are a point of contention, as other workers suggest that the units comprising the Pontiac Supergroup are unrelated to the Abitibi Supergroup formations.

Kalliokoski (1987) for one, considers that the Pontiac Supergroup Group forms a distinct lithological and structural block separate from Abitibi strata, with the suture zone corresponding to the Cadillac Fault. Such a scenario suggests the Pontiac deposits are older than rocks of the Abitibi Belt, and were metamorphosed prior to deposition of the Abitibi Belt. The Villebon Group, which is south of the Cadillac Fault and enclosed by Pontiac Group rocks should then be included as part of the Pontiac domain and not correlated with the Dubuisson Formation of the Abitibi Belt.

The geologic disparities in the literature are the reason that the position of the CDZ has not been accurately delineated in eastern Louvicourt and Vauquelin Townships. It is interpreted by some studies (Gaudreau et al., 1986; Sauve et al., 1987; MacNeil and Averill, 1988) to pass just north of the closed Chimo Mine; however, Quebec government compilation maps (SOQUEM, 1978) indicate the fault lies much farther south.

One of the main criteria used to determine the position of the CDZ is the metamorphic grade observed in the rocks underlying the Property. Sharpe (1968) supposed that Trivio Group rocks were deposited rocks on top of the Abitibi Belt volcanic pile and in apparent conformity with it, whereas the more southerly Pontiac Domain rocks are "much more metamorphosed than the inter-volcanic sedimentary rocks, and their primary textures are obscured by recrystallization and the imprint of a regional foliation". Sharpe (1968) also remarked that, based on lithological, metamorphic and structural information, a major tectonic or stratigraphic discontinuity occurs along the north edge of the Pontiac Domain. Sharpe's map area included the area now covered by the Property, and drilling by Cambior (GM46939) corroborated Sharpe's observations (MacNeil and Averill, 1988) but also showed that Sharpe included in his Trivio Group some Pontiac Group metasediments that were retrograded from amphibolite to greenschist facies.

The type and age of rock present on the Property is largely irrelevant as all gold mineralization in the area is structurally controlled, occurring mainly in association with shear zones. The Authors contend that: 1) the Trivio and Villebon groups are part of the Pontiac Supergroup and lie south of the Abitibi Pontiac contact (i.e., the Cadillac Fault); 2) the Trivio Structural Complex, which is restricted to Trivio Group rocks in the vicinity of the Property, is part of a wide deformation corridor associated with CDZ, which is the major control on mineralization; and, 3) the so-called Chimo horizon, which transects the Property, is a major structural discontinuity associated with the CDZ, which was a conduit for the precipitation of minerals from auriferous, sulphide-rich hydrothermal fluids.

7.3 Property Geology

Most of the Property is underlain by rocks of the TSC, a kilometres-wide deformation corridor (***Figure 7.3***). The TSC is characterized by anastomosing deformation corridors, ranging in thickness and intensity, commonly referred to as “shear-zones”, that divide the host rock into hectometric to kilometric “lozenges” of relatively undeformed rock. The shear-zones and the secondary fracturing and brecciation that have affected the host rocks are of primary importance to the mineralization as they are interpreted to have acted as the principle passage ways for sulphide- and gold-bearing solutions.

The northern part of the Property is underlain by rocks from the Val-d’Or Formation comprising interstratified, discontinuous bands of volcaniclastic rocks, basalt and andesite (Rocheleau et al., 1997; Giaro 2017). Within the volcaniclastic sequences are lapilli- to block-sized polymictic tuff beds up to several metres thick and, to a lesser degree, decimetric plagioclase-rich crystal-tuff beds (Rocheleau et al., 1997).

The sedimentary rocks of the Trivio Group that underlie the central part of the Property young towards the south and range from 200 m to 800 m in apparent thickness, and comprise a rhythmic sequence of proximal turbidites made up of: 1) fine grained quartzo-feldspathic sandstone and siltstone; 2) a magnetite-rich banded iron formation; 3) coarse-grained feldspathic sandstone and; 4) local interbeds of polygenetic conglomerate.

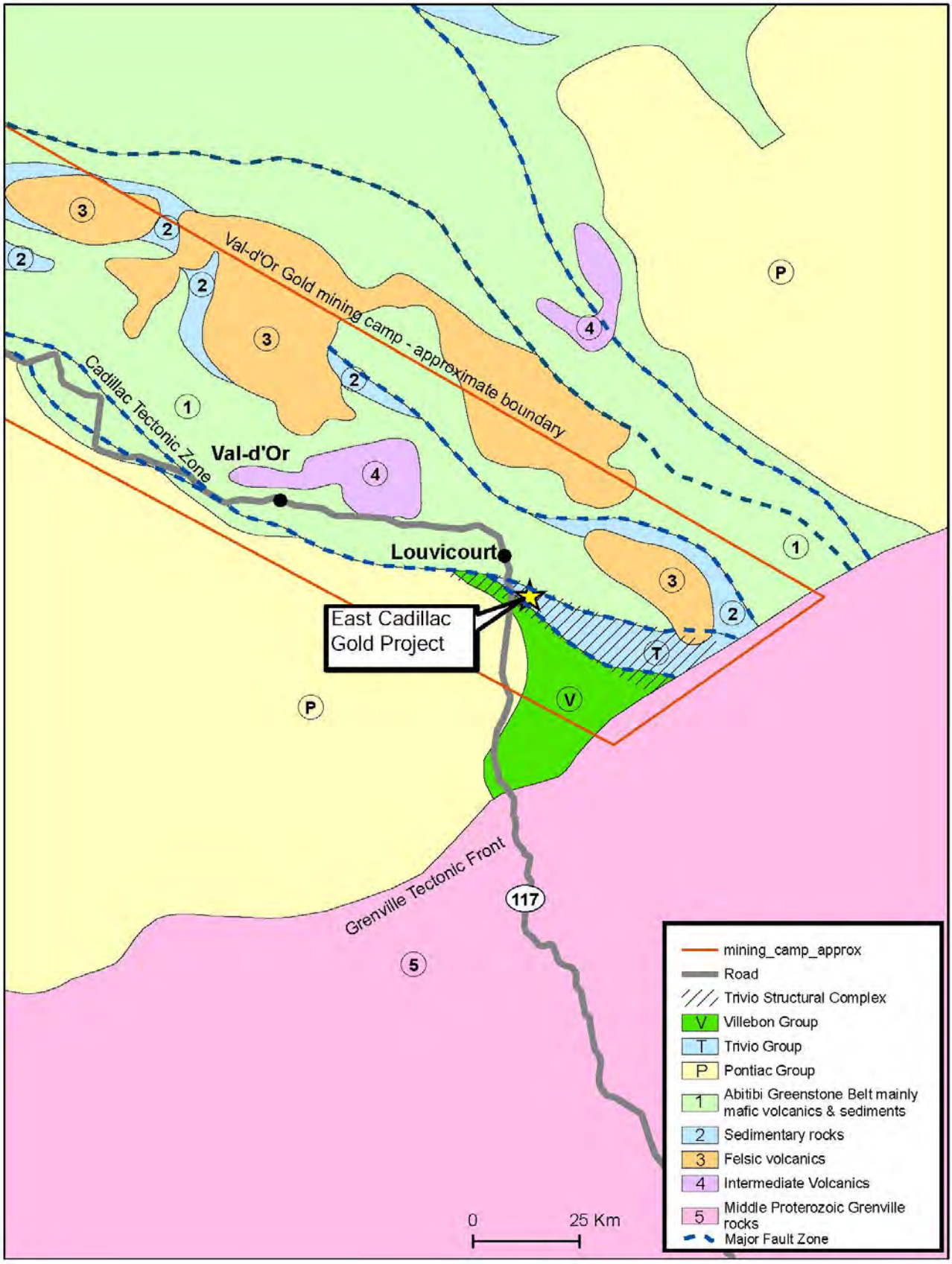

Figure 7.3: Simplified geological map of southeastern part of Abitibi Greenstone Belt

Two narrow, lenticular bands of massive and pillowed basaltic lavas, with an apparent thickness of almost 1 km, are interbedded with the sedimentary units showing that volcanism was active during the sedimentation process (***Figure 7.4***). According to Rocheleau et al. (1988), the northern volcanic band is composed of basalt and magnesian basalt, whereas the southern volcanic band is mainly composed of andesitic basalt and interstratified andesite with lenticular zones of crystalline ash tuff, lapilli tuff and felsic blocks and graphitic schists. A gradual increase in pyroclastic facies is observed in the Trivio Group from west to east.

The northern sedimentary band (north of the southern basalt band) includes at least three horizons of intensely folded iron formation (IF) that vary from 3 m to 70 m in apparent thickness.

The IF bands consist of beds of intercalated wacke, siltstone, chert and magnetite laminates varying from 0.2 mm to 50.0 mm in thickness, with the amount of magnetite increasing towards the top of the beds. The magnetite-rich banded iron formation is traceable on geophysical magnetic-anomaly maps for more than 15 km from the closed Chimo Mine to Lake Machi-Manitou to the east, where it has been intersected by drilling.

The southern volcanic band has been informally named the Chimo volcanic unit by Sauve et al. (1987), due to its association with gold mineralization in and around the former Chimo Mine.

The contacts between the volcanic and sedimentary units are generally strongly sheared, as indicated by the common occurrence of talc-chlorite-sericite schist along their contacts, especially near the Nordeau West deposit.

The southernmost part of the Property is underlain by the Villebon Group comprising sedimentary rocks (greywacke and minor conglomerate), and mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. These units are part of the Pontiac subprovince, which has been interpreted by Percival (2007) as a south-verging fold-thrust belt (the Pontiac Terrane) that was over-ridden by the southern Abitibi subprovince (the Abitibi Terrane).

“Late” diabase dykes cross-cut the Property. Granodioritic to tonalitic, commonly porphyritic dykes, also cut the rocks of the Trivio domain (Langton and Horvath, 2009). Minor dioritic intrusions and abundant porphyritic dykes intrude the Val-d’Or Formation.

In general, the stratigraphy strikes E-W, dips steeply to the north, and is overturned. The regional schistosity is sub-parallel to bedding. Mineral lineations and asymmetric fold axes typically plunge steeply to the east (~80°); however, westerly plunges have also been noted.

A simplified stratigraphic column for the Property is shown in ***Figure 7.5***.

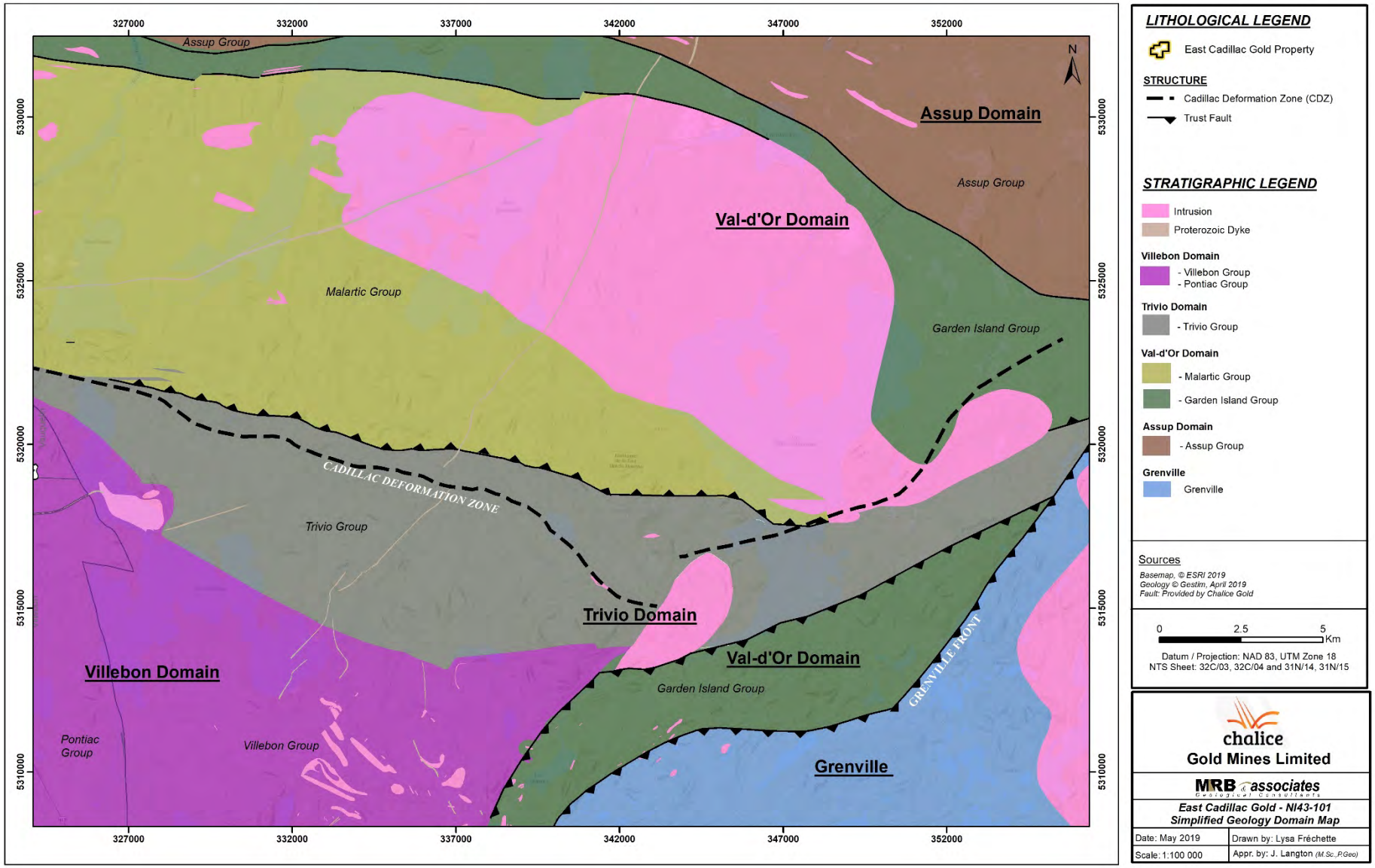

Figure 7.4: Map showing general geology underlying the Property.

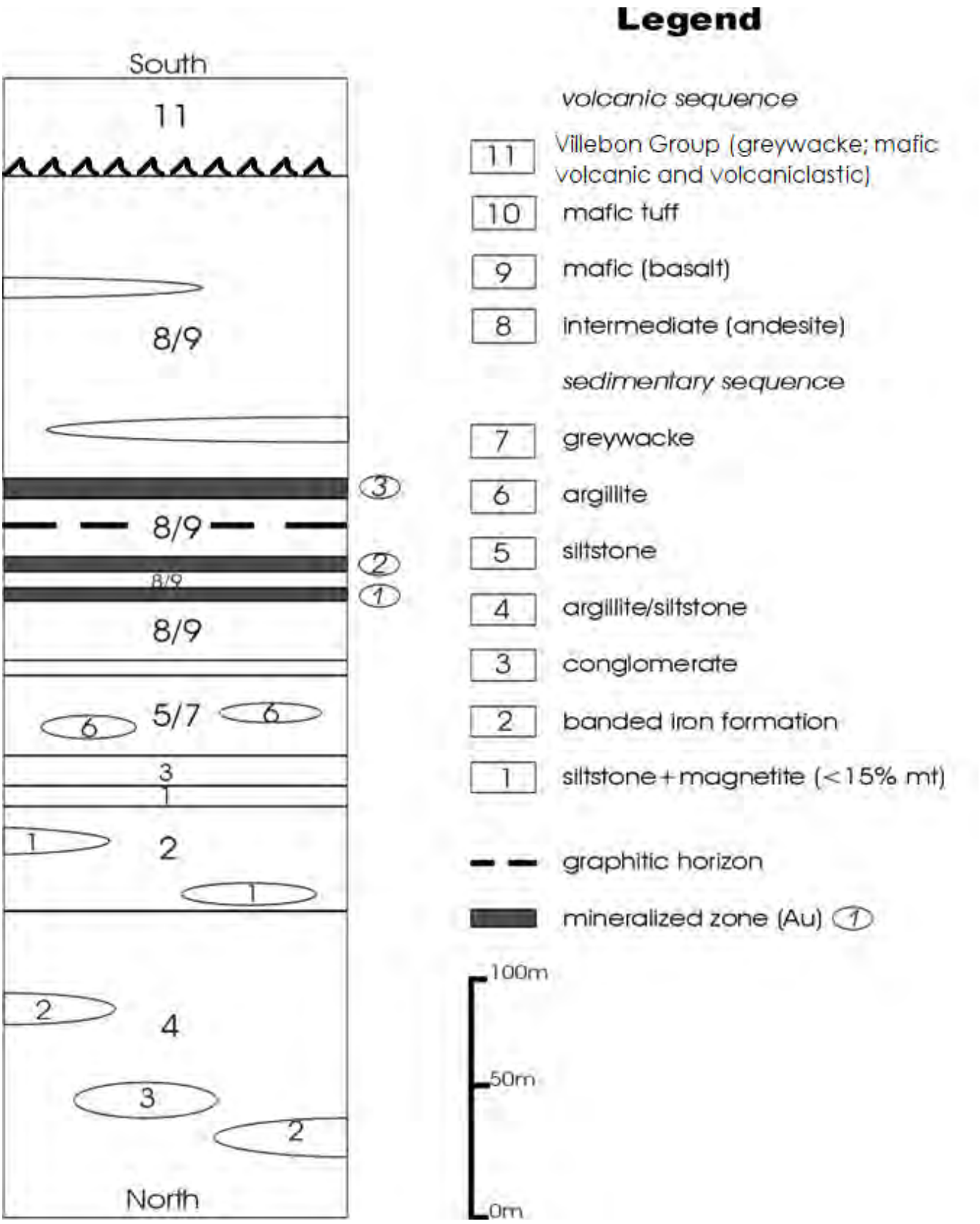

Figure 7.5: Simplified stratigraphic column for the area of the Property.

7.4 Geology of Nordeau West Deposit

The stratigraphic succession in the area of the Nordeau West deposit consists of: 1) massive and pillowed basalts and andesites, overlain by; 2) a central sedimentary unit made up of greywacke, siltstone and lesser conglomerate, and "topped" by banded iron formation; 3) a central band of mafic volcanic rocks, up to 400 m thick (the Chimo volcanic unit) overlain by; 4) the south sedimentary unit. Host Trivio Group rocks are intruded by thick (1 m - 30 m), granodioritic to tonalitic, commonly quartz- and feldspar-phyric dykes.

The local stratigraphy is overturned, striking generally east-west (~ 295°), dipping steeply north (average 70º), and younging south. A well-developed regional schistosity (S_2) is sub-parallel to bedding and to shear zones that are present throughout the immediate vicinity. A few north-south and northeast-southwest brittle faults are reported, at least one of which is occupied by a Proterozoic diabase dike on the Nordeau East Area claims.

Most commonly observed alteration types are: epidotization, carbonatization and silicification of the sedimentary rocks, and; chloritization, amphibolitization and silicification/carbonatization of the volcanic rocks. Garnets occur locally, particularly within the iron formations.

7.5 Mineralization

Gold mineralization in the area has a strong affinity for areas near the CDZ and subsidiary structural dislocations. This is evident at the closed Chimo Mine and the Nordeau West deposits, where gold occurs with quartz and arsenopyrite in longitudinal high-strain ("shear") zones within the mafic volcanic rocks, and in bands of semi-massive arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite associated with banded magnetite iron formation units (Sauve et al., 1987).

Gold mineralization on the Property occurs epigenetically in silicified lodes with disseminated sulphides, spatially related to banded iron formations and altered shear zones with temporally related quartz ± carbonate veins. When related to shear zones, Au mineralization occurs most often in volcanic units with disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Graphite horizons are also common with this type of mineralization.

A number of gold occurrences, catalogued by MRNF Quebec with description and metadata available on-line (http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a), underlie the Property (***Figure 7.6***).

In addition, several new prospective gold zones have been discovered by Chalice over the course of their surface exploration and diamond-drilling programmes, namely the Nordeau South, North Contact, Far Simon West and Lac Rapides zones, all of which are roughly parallel to, and apparently closely associated with, the CDZ corridor. Descriptions of these zones are included in Item 10, as they were discovered by Chalice diamond-drilling.

The catalogued occurrences on the Property are summarized as follows:

7.5.1 Nordeau West: Occurrence with NI 43-101 Mineral Resource (Nordeau West Area - Nordeau Block)

Gold mineralization on the Nordeau West Area claims is found in 4 distinct lenses or zones (known from north to south as North, #1, #2, #3) within shear-zones that transect the mafic volcanic rocks of the Trivio Group. Wall rocks are massive to pillowed or brecciated basalts and andesites with sporadic tuffaceous horizons and minor graphitic schists. Common alteration processes of the sheared rocks include silicification, amphibolitization, carbonatization and biotitization.

Gold is found in brecciated zones cemented with grey/smoky quartz lodes, veins or veinlets with brown tourmaline, carbonates and sulphides in an “en échelon” pattern within the wider deformation corridors (Jean, 1990). Arsenopyrite is the major sulphide constituent (3-15%) with some amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite. Gold is occaisionally found as free grains intergrown with arsenopyrite.

All reported structures are more or less imbedded into the regional schistosity which dips 55-70° towards 010°-020°. Zones #1 and #2 (for which historical reserves have been previously estimated), transect the Nordeau West Area claims for 600 m along strike and have been intersected to depth of 725 m. As pointed out by Jean (1990), the “en echelon” pattern of the lenses puts into question the geological and assay continuity across strike since “ore grade” intersections may appear to be randomly located within the wider deformation corridors. Nevertheless, it is reported that structures occupied by Zones #1 and #2, separated by 25 m of pyroclastic rocks in the eastern part of the Property, merge into a single structure in the western part of the Property. For this reason, Zones #1 and #2 are sometimes collectively referred to as the “Main” zone.

The other mineralized zones (#3 and North) are less well understood as they are poorly defined, have irregular continuity, and inconsistent gold mineralization. Zone #3, which is south of #1 and #2, and 30 m south of a graphitic marker horizon, has been defined along two traces of about 100 m each. Sporadic intersections show that the North Zone occupies a position some 30 m north of structures #1 and #2. Selected best intervals from recent drilling by Plato on the Nordeau West occurrence are included in ***Item 6*** of this report.

The Nordeau West deposit, 1,500 m east of the closed Chimo Mine, hosts a NI 43-101 Mineral Resource, currently the only non-historic resource on the Property.

In 2017 Chalice commissioned MRB & Associated to generate a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Nordeau West deposit. The 2017 MRE of Nordeau West, summarized in ***Table 7-1***, was based on 121 drill-holes. Gold grades were determined using an inverse distanced-squared algorithm into a 3-D (Gemcom) block model with *X-Y-Z* (i.e., east-west, north-south, vertical) block dimensions of 5.0 m x 2.5 m x 5.0 m. A cut-off grade of 2.75 gpt Au ($145/tonne production cost) was used in the calculations. An assumed gold price of US$1250/oz at an exchange rate of $CAD 1.31/$US 1.00 was selected for cut-off grade calculations.

Table 7.1: Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate - East Cadillac Gold Property (having an effective date of December 31st, 2016)

Resource (Category)	Zone	Tonnes	Au Grade (gpt)	In-Situ Au (oz)
Measured	No Measured Resources			
Indicated	Main	223,382	4.18	30,019
	B	1,960	3.07	193
	Total	225,342	4.17	30,212
Measured + Indicated	**Total**	**225,342**	**4.17**	**30,212**
Inferred	Main	1,097,749	4.1	144,635
	B	14,572	3.59	1,680
Total Inferred	**Total**	**1,112,321**	**4.09**	**146,315**

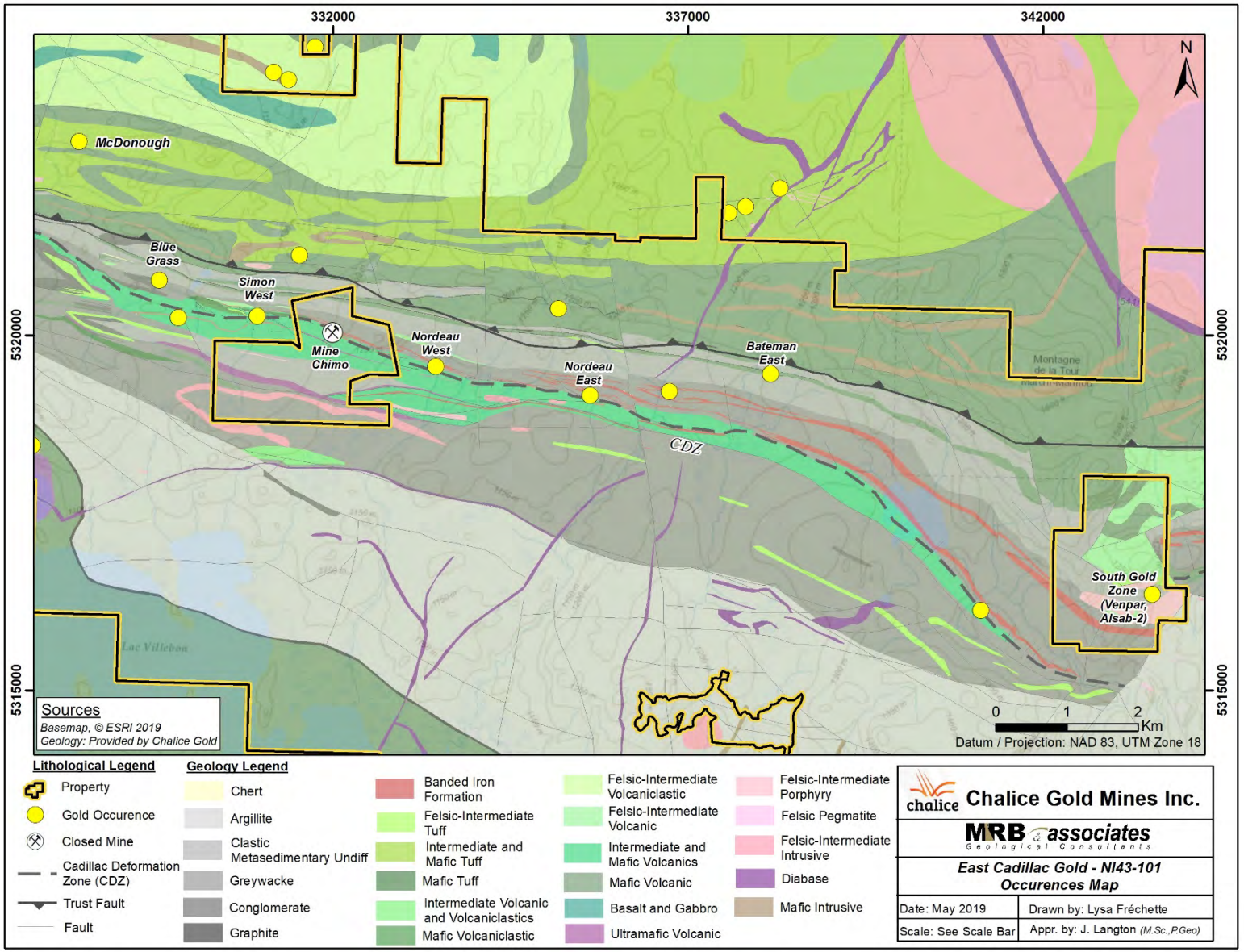

Figure 7.6: Location map of gold occurrences on the Property

7.5.2 Nordeau East: Occurrence with Historic Resource (Nordeau East Area - Nordeau Block)

The most significant mineralization underlying the Nordeau East Area claims is found in 3 separate structures (#1, #2, #3) related to the upper iron formation of the Trivio Group sedimentary rocks, which consist of interbedded mudstones, siltstones, greywackes and iron formations. The 3 sub-parallel structures are made up of gold-bearing, sulphide-rich quartz veinlets and veins that generally follow stratigraphy and the strong, regional E-W schistosity, dip from 50º to 75° north, and are less than 2.0 m true thickness on average.

The mineralization consists in 1-5% disseminated sulphides or semi-massive sulphide veinlets (pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and traces of chalcopyrite) in association with quartz, chlorite, garnet and gold. Gold is found as free grains in quartz or as inclusions in the sulphide minerals (b, 1988). Common alteration of wall rocks include amphibolitization, chloritization, silicification and biotitization.

Zone #1 extends for 450 m laterally, whereas Zone #2, to the south of Zone #1, continues generally east-west for 220 m. Both extend to a depth of some 200 m. They parallel each other for some 130 m, and are stratigraphically less than 30 m apart. Zone #3, which is further east and possibly in a stratigraphic position similar to Zone #1, has been traced for some 240 m laterally and to a depth of 150 m.

A fourth mineralized structure, underlying the Nordeau East Area claims, carries erratic, low-grade gold values and occurs in a shear zone that transects mafic volcanic rocks south of the iron formation. This zone contains 1-5% disseminated sulphides in carbonatized and chloritized rocks with well-developed garnets.

Selected best intervals from recent drilling by Plato (2006-2011) in the western part of the Nordeau East Area claims are described in ***Item 6*** of this Report.

The following historical mineral “reserves”* were estimated from qualifying parts of Zones #1, #2 and #3: “Probable Reserves” of 162,200 tonnes @ 6.7 gpt Au and “Possible Reserves” of 183,700 tonnes @ 6.0 gpt Au (Tremblay 1988a).

These “resources” are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. These estimates should not be relied on since they pre-date the application of Regulation 43-101 and make use of categories different to the ones set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of the Regulation. Furthermore, it has been determined that the statistical methods used to determine the average assay grades were, in some instances, incorrectly applied.

7.5.3 Bateman (East): Catalogued Occurrence (Bateman East Area - Bateman Block)

There is only one reported gold occurrence of some significance on the Bateman claims. The 1990 drilling campaign on Bateman East delineated 2 gold mineralized lenses in the south central part of the claim group. Both lenses are associated with graphitic shales that are intruded by “smoky” quartz veins containing 2-5% disseminated arsenopyrite and minor free gold, which occurs as thin inclusions and coatings on the sulphide grains. The two zones are parallel and 10 m apart stratigraphically. They can be traced for about 100 m laterally and to a depth of some 50 m, with thickness ranging from 1.2 to 3.9 m. See ***Table 6-11*** for the best historical drill-hole intercepts from the Bateman East Area claims. The best recorded intersection was 3.9 gpt Au across 5.05 m, from 66.25 - 71.30 m down-hole BA-88-14 (GM48410; GM49659).

7.5.4 Simon West: Occurrence with Historic Resource (Simon West Block)

The Simon West occurrence is located approximately 1 km west of the closed Chimo Mine and is considered to be the western extension of the Chimo Mine horizons as it exhibits similar geological and mineralogical characteristics. Mineralized zones manifest as gold-bearing sulphide (arsenopyrite) lenses, associated with iron formation within the central sedimentary unit (named Zone B in the Insmill Zone), and as chlorite and carbonate altered, gold-bearing silica-rich lenses in shear zones, within the Chimo lavas. Mineralized zones occur as lenses parallel to the stratigraphic units and to the schistosity. Several en echelon style lenses are interpreted over a strike of approximately 1.2 km. Zone A has been tested to a depth of 385 m and was intersected in a cross-cut during the 1988 underground programme (SNC Inc., 1990). Zone B is mineralized over a strike length of 125 m, dips northwards 70°, plunges steeply to the west and has been intersected at a depth of 170 m (SNC Inc., 1990). Zone C is 50 m below Zone B, within the Chimo lavas. It has been tested to a depth of 170 m and was partly explored by drifting in 1988 (SNC Inc., 1990).

In the summer of 1987, Louvem undertook the construction of an access ramp on the Simon West Project. Located approximately 1 km west of the closed Chimo Mine (MB88-14), This east-dipping ramp, was driven 583 m along the contact between the Chimo volcanic band and the central band sedimentary rocks, and was designed to intersect mineralized zones 4 and 3 west at the 125 level of the Chimo Mine (aka the Insmill zones), located approximately 1 km to the east. No further information on this venture was found in the available literature.

According to SIGEOM (http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a), the best recorded assays are as follows:

- GM41830: hole 83-9 — 7.13 gpt Au over 4.75 m, from 88.53 - 93.28 m down-hole; hole 83-8 — 6.47 gpt Au over 1.21 m (from 128.47 - 129.68 m down-hole); hole 83-1 — 2.73 gpt Au over 3.28 m (from 192.16 - 195.44 m down-hole);
- GM32291: hole MV-1 — 0.33 oz/t over 1.0 ft (11.3 gpt over 0.3 m) from 356.4 - 357.4 ft down-hole.

SIGEOM lists historical “reserves”* as 67,000 t grading 6.30 gpt for lens A, and 34,000 t grading 6.90 gpt Au for lens B.

These “resources” are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. These estimates should not be relied on since they pre-date the application of Regulation 43-101 and make use of categories different to the ones set out in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of the Regulation. Chalice is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

7.5.5 Bluegrass: Gold Occurrence (Simon West Block)

This occurrence comprises quartz-veins in a 1.5 m wide shear-zone over a strike of approximately 450 m, flanked to the north and the south by volcanic rocks. Hosted within Trivio Group greywacke, argillite and conglomerate, the mineralization consists of arsenopyrite, pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. Arsenopyrite occurs as fine to coarse disseminations associated with parallel carbonate-altered shear zones injected with quartz. Native gold is reported in drill-core and a few trenches (GM41830, GM68973).

SIGEOM (http://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a) lists the best recorded assay results as:

- 8.90 gpt Au over 1.50 m (hole 1)(no reference); 11.00 gpt Au over 0.40 m (hole C4)(no reference); 10.15 gpt Au over 0.30 m (hole 5B)(no reference); and 1.82 gpt Au over 1.55 m (from 87.63 - 89.18 m down-hole) in hole 83-11 (GM41830);
- 19.55 gpt gold (surface grab sample #20508), 1.32 gpt gold (surface grab sample #K482026), 2.55 gpt gold (surface grab sample #K482031) (GM68973).

7.5.6 McDonough: Gold Occurrence (Northern Claim Block)

The McDonough occurrence was discovered during a 1936-37 surface prospecting programme. Mineralization is included in a quartz-filled shear-zone fracture extending along strike for some 60 m. The main fracture is mineralized over a maximum width of 0.61 m (Tolman, 1940). The quartz in-fill vein contains tourmaline, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and ankerite. Visible gold has been recorded in the hanging wall of the shear zone (Tolman, 1940).The altered quartz-carbonate zone enclosing the mineralized zone, 7.6 m wide, slopes 70° towards the north. Historical exploration results suggest that at a depth of 122 m, the zone shallows somewhat to a 60° dip to the north, and reaches 10.5 m in width (GM14158).

The main host rock of the mineralization is a coarse tuff that contains relatively large disseminated fragments of coarse-grained andesite. The rock is generally strongly feldspathic and has undergone intense alteration. Mineralization is associated with a main fracture intersecting the tuffs. A discontinuous lenticular porphyry mass, 4.5 m wide, appears parallel to the fracture zone some 9.0 m to the south. Along the roof of this mineralized fracture, there is a fairly large number of fractures which intersect it and which, generally, have undergone a slight displacement and contain narrow quartz lenses with varying amounts of tourmaline. Both ends of the main fracture appear to divide or branch into similar subsidiary fractures. In addition, there are transverse veins of quartz only a few centimetres wide, typically filled with white quartz and barren of tourmaline. (Tolman, 1940).

The following analytical results were reported in GM14158 from eight bulk samples: 0.69 gpt Au (sample 236A); 9.26 gpt Au (sample 237A); 6.86 gpt Au (sample 238A); 0.69 gpt Au (sample 239A); 43.19 gpt Au (sample 240A); 81.59 gpt Au (sample 241A); 31.34 gpt Au (sample 242A); and 7.93 gpt Au (sample 243A). The best test results were obtained from the bulk sample collected at depths of 2.4 to 3.0 m from pit no. 1, at the eastern end of the stripping work (GM14158). According to Tolman (1940), the auriferous zone is likely focused at the intersection of the north dipping plane of the lithologic formations with the south dipping plane of the discontinuous lenticular feldspathic porphyry that runs parallel with the mineralization (GM14158).

7.5.7 South Gold Zone (Venpar, Alsab-2): Gold Occurrence (Denain-Pershing Project)

A mineralized E-W shear zone hosts two thin horizons of bedded and foliated sulphides separated by a zone of fractured rock. This assembly can vary from 1.7 m to 20 cm thick. The mineralized horizons are composed of sulphides interbedded with quartz, chert and sericite imparting a banded appearance. The lithology associated with the mineralization, mainly identified by drilling, is composed of fragments of various compositions and size in a micaceous matrix. The composition of the matrix varies from chlorite to chlorite-amphibole-garnet and finally to biotite-garnet, with or without sulphides (e.g., pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite) (GM54767). High gold grades are accompanied by significant copper mineralization (GM53907). Pyrrhotite is in the form of layers or nodular masses. Pyrite is found as fine cubes, infilling fracture planes, veins, in folded layers near fault planes, and as replacement crowns around pyrrhotite nodules. Chalcopyrite is observed within sulphide layers near shear-zones, and in veins intersecting the host rock (GM54767). The mineralized shear zone is cut and displaced by NE and NW faults (GM54767). The Grenville Front is located a few kilometres southeast of the deposit.

Best historic results from 1996 diamond-drilling by an Avalon Ventures Ltd./Starcore Resources Ltd. joint venture (GM54767) were as follows:

- 2.19 gpt Au, 0.60% Cu and 5.83 gpt Ag over 2.90 m (38.1 - 41.0 m down-hole) in hole AVL-6-96;
- 4.96 gpt Au over 2.8 m from 65.0 - 67.8 m, including 0.38 % Cu and 7.24 gpt Ag over 2.35 m (65.45 - 67.8 m down-hole) in hole AVL-7-96;
- 31.1 gpt Au and 2.02% Cu over 1.70 m, from 32.63 - 34.33 m in hole AVL-8-96;
- 29.0 g / t Au and 0.7% Cu over 0.86 m, from 33.5 - 34.36 m in hole AVL-10-96;
- 10.29 g / t Au and 0.9% Cu over 1.05 m, from 28.88 - 29.93 m in hole AVL-12-96.

In 1960, Alsab Mines Ltd intersected 0.21 oz/t Au over 15.0 ft (7.20 gpt Au over 4.57 m), from 90 - 105 ft in hole Dn. 20 (GM10287-A).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Archean orogenic gold deposits are generally defined as structurally controlled vein or shear-margin deposits emplaced epigenetically in all lithologies occurring in Archean volcano-plutonic belts (Groves et al., 1998). These gold concentrations are the result of relatively homogeneous hydrothermal fluid flows of variable origin, including metamorphic devolatilization, felsic plutonism and mantle fluids (Hagemann and Cassidy, 2000).

Orogenic gold deposits are emplaced along active convergent margins during compressive tectonic regimes (Groves et al., 1998). This type of setting promotes the flow of hydrothermal fluids along major dislocation zones, which serve as structural traps for gold that precipitates out of solution. The importance of these structures is very clear in the Abitibi, where the vast majority of mines are located within 5 km of major structural discontinuities; however, relatively few deposits are situated at the heart of the main conduits (Eisenlohr et al., 1989, Groves et al., 1989; Robert, 1990), but are preferentially deposited along second- and third-order structures of the regional fracture/shear network, in close proximity to the large-scale compressive structures.

Structural control is predominant at both the mesoscopic and macroscopic scales of mineralization. The brittle to ductile nature of the structural controls is expressed in a wide variety of styles, including (a) brittle faults in ductile shear zones indicating low- to high-angle reverse movement, strike-slip or oblique movement; (b) networks of fractures, stockworks or brecciated zones in competent rocks; (c) foliated zones; and, (d) fold hinges in ductile turbidite and iron formation sequences (Groves et al., 1998).

Orogenic gold deposits exhibit strong hydrothermal alteration with lateral zoning composed of mineral assemblages indicative of proximal to distal alteration. These assemblages, composed generally of carbonates (ankerite, dolomite or calcite) and sulphides (mainly pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite), vary with the type of host rock and crustal depth. Alkaline metasomatism is characterized by sericitization or albitization, or by the formation of fuchsite, biotite, alkaline feldspaths and/or by chloritization of mafic minerals. Sulphidation reaches a peak in iron formations and in iron-rich host rocks. Greenschist facies alteration of host rocks implies the addition of significant quantities of CO_2, S, K, H_2O, SiO_2, ±Na and light lithophile elements (Groves et al., 1998).

The East Cadillac Gold Project has geological potential for two main types of orogenic Au deposits: Type I) greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein type (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007); and, Type II) BIF-hosted gold mineralization type (Robert, et al., 2007).

Type I

Type I gold deposits comprise structurally controlled gold mineralization in altered high-strain ("shear") zones infilled with quartz or quartz+carbonate veins, parallel with the shear zones, which are most likely to be within the volcanic units. Associated disseminated sulphides include arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Graphitic horizons are common.

The following description is modified from Dubé and Gosselin (2007):

> Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits typically occur in deformed greenstone belts of all ages, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows that are intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and sometimes with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dykes. These types of deposit are distributed along major compressional to trans-tensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terrains, commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate distributed

along major crustal fault zones. This association suggests an empirical time and space relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities.

The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5-10 km).

Type II

Type II gold deposits are hosted in, or spatially associated with, banded iron formations (BIF). Gold mineralization is generally located in silicified lodes with disseminated to semi-massive sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite) spatially related to the BIF. Secondary quartz veining is commonly associated with this type of mineralization.

The following description is modified from Robert et al., 2007:

The deposits consist mainly of sulphidic replacements of Fe-rich layers in magnetite- or silicate-BIF, containing variably-developed quartz veins and veinlets. The intensely mineralized central parts of some deposits consist of nearly continuous wall rock replacements that can obscure their epigenetic character and can lead to ambiguities about the timing of mineralization.

BIF-hosted deposits occur in greenstone belts that are either volcanic dominated or sediment dominated, where they are located stratigraphically near regional volcanic-sedimentary transitions. These types of deposit may also occur near the edges of large clastic sedimentary basins, in the absence of significant mafic volcanic rocks. Magnetite-BIF is the dominant host in greenschist grade rocks, whereas silicate-BIF prevail in rocks of mid-amphibolite grade or higher.

At the local scale, BIF-hosted deposits are commonly associated with the hinge areas of folds, and with intersections of shear zones and faults. As a consequence, the deposits are commonly stratabound and plunge parallel to their host fold hinge, or to the line of intersection of controlling shear zones with the BIF unit. In greenstone belts, many BIF-hosted deposits also contain concentrations of intermediate to felsic porphyry stocks and dykes.

The best intersections from the various recent and historic drilling campaigns on the Property consistently occur at or near the contacts of the iron formation; however, the mineralized zones are not present along the entire IF/country rock contact, but rather appear to cross-cut stratigraphy. It is envisioned that a mineralized hydrothermal “front” cross-cut stratigraphy, depositing gold-bearing sulphides at the iron formation horizons. As it is generally accepted that the fluids that precipitated auriferous, shear-zone associated quartz veins in the Cadillac Deformation Zone were not locally derived, and it is assumed that the close association between iron formation and gold mineralization along the mineralized horizon that transects the Property is the result of a chemical interaction at the iron-rich horizons rather than the existence of primary auriferous iron formation.

The two described Au-deposit types, which belong to the Greenstone Vein and Slate Belt “clans” are shown in ***Figure 8.1*** at their inferred crustal level of formation. Although sulphides are associated with the gold mineralization on the Property, the discovery of significant base-metal deposits on the Property is not likely, as its geological environment appears to be relatively distal to any paleo-volcanic centre.

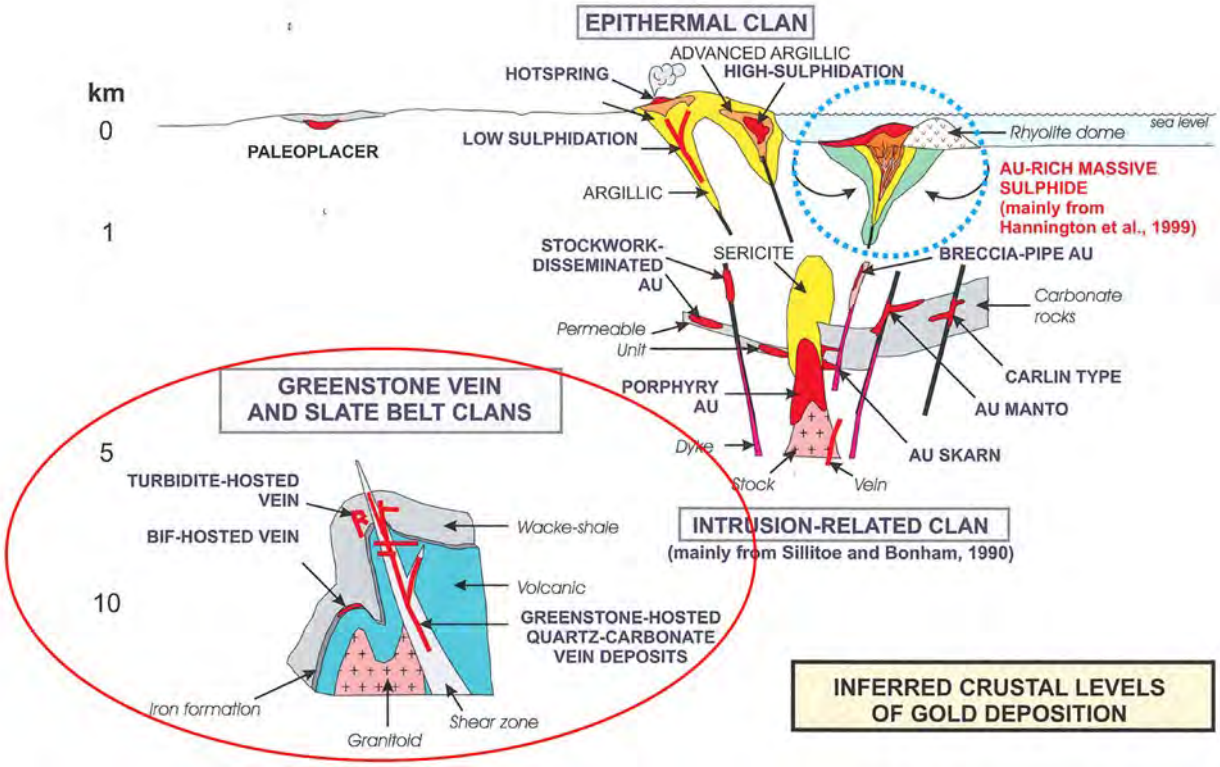

Figure 8.1: Schematic illustration of the various types of gold deposits, shown at their inferred crustal levels of formation (from Dubé et al., 2007)

9.0 EXPLORATION

Chalice has carried out exploration work on the Property since October, 2016 when the initial agreement with Globex (i.e., the Globex Option) was signed. Work since that time has comprised surface sampling (soil, bark, rock), ground geophysical induced polarization (IP) surveys, airborne geophysical magnetic response (Mag') and physiographic (LiDAR) surveys, and diamond-drilling programmes (which are discussed in ***Item 10***).

9.1 Surface Sampling Methods and Procedures

The various surface-sampling programmes were initiated by Chalice to develop a comprehensive geochemical database of the Property in order to help define potential exploration targets. These programmes included:

- extensive Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil-sampling campaigns (2016, 2017, 2018) covering various project areas across the Property;
- biogeochemical (Black Spruce bark) sampling campaigns (2017, 2018);
- regional mapping/rock sampling surveys (2016, 2017, 2018). The collected lithological samples were subjected to a range of tests including, multi-element analytical procedures, whole-rock (WR) analysis, and analysis by short-wave infrared spectrometry ("SWIR");
- core-interval sampling of 26 historic drill-holes and SWIR measurements of 34 historic holes drilled by Plato during its 2006 - 2011 exploration campaigns,

9.1.1 MMI Soil Sampling

The landscape of the Property is blanketed by a sequence of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits containing cobble- and boulder-rich layers. Drilling and surface mapping has shown that the cover thickness is highly variable, ranging from less than 1 m to several tens of metres. Soils developed on the glaciofluvial deposits typically have a thin organic layer made up of a 1–2 cm thick horizon composed of partially decomposed twigs, needles and moss. Soil-samples were obtained using a soil-auger to extract material from between 10 - 25 cm below this organic horizon. The sample material was collected in plastic Ziploc bags, tagged, and secured. At each sample location, the UTM coordinates were recorded along with a description of the collected material.

Soil samples were delivered to the SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS") prep-lab in Val-d'Or and subsequently shipped by SGS to their Vancouver Laboratory for analysis. Samples were analyzed with the trace element MMI package with inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish (SGS lab package "GE_MMI_M").

9.1.2 Biogeochemical (Bark) Sampling

These sampling programmes were conducted to identify the effectiveness of bark sampling in swampy low-lying areas and over known and newly delineated porphyritic rock units, where soil sampling is not as effective. Samples comprised approximately 100 g of bark "scales" from the outermost layer of Black Spruce trees, using the entire circumference of the tree if required. The bark material was collected in sample bags and secured along with the sample tag. Sample numbers were written directly on the bag with permanent marker. At each bark sampling location, the UTM coordinates were recorded along with descriptions of ground moisture, vegetation density, tree height, tree circumference and comments concerning potential contamination (i.e. near road, trail, etc.). Duplicate samples were collected in the field every twentieth sample.

The bark samples were delivered to ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or where they were analyzed with a trace element package with ICP-MS finish (ALS lab package "ME-VEG41").

9.1.3 Lithogeochemical Sampling

The mapping/lithogeochemical sampling programmes were conducted to better understand the underlying Property-wide lithologies and geology, and to help locate new exploration targets. Rock-chip samples were obtained at all discovered outcrops for multi-element and gold assay. Additional samples were collected at most outcrops for scanning by SWIR, and at selected outcrops additional fist-sized samples were collected specifically for WR analysis.

At each sample location, the UTM coordinates were recorded along with a description of the collected material. Collected material was placed in a polyurethane bag with a paper tag, and secured. Standards and Blanks inserted by Chalice into the sample stream every twenty samples. Collections of field samples were then placed in rice bags and sealed with numbered security tags, ready for transport to the analytical laboratory. All lithological samples, except those collected specifically for SWIR, were delivered to ALS Laboratories ("ALS") in Val-d'Or for various analytical procedures.

Collected rock-chip samples were analyzed at ALS for 48 elements (not including gold) using four-acid-digestion ICP-MS methods (ALS lab procedure "ME-MS61"). Gold content was determined by fire assay (ALS lab package "Au-AA23"). Samples that assayed greater than 10 ppm Au were re-run using gravimetric analysis (ALS lab package "Au-GRA21").

Litho-samples collected specifically for whole-rock analysis were prepared for analysis by removing weathered material and delivered to ALS for characterization by lab package "CCP-PKG01"

Rock samples collected for SWIR determination were analyzed using an ASD TerraSpec Halo (Halo) scanner at Chalice's core shack in Val-d'Or. The Halo is a near-infrared spectrometer that captures spectra in the visible and short wave near-infrared ranges (350-2,500 nm). The Halo analyses the O-H bonds in minerals and can identify up to seven minerals within in a single sample. For the minerals to be detected by the Halo, the rock chip requires a dry, fresh surface with a diameter of at least 2 cm. The Halo generates a 1-star, 2-star or 3-star rating, based on the confidence level of the reading (three-star being the highest confidence). The Halo is especially useful for identifying alteration minerals associated with gold mineralization.

9.1.4 Historic Core-Interval Sampling (2016)

Chalice re-sampled core-intervals from 26 historic diamond-drill holes bored by Plato during their 2006 - 2011 exploration campaigns on the Nordeau Project. This work was carried out to gain a better understanding of the geochemical/alteration/mineralization characteristics of the Nordeau Project occurrences (Nordeau West, Nordeau East and Bateman East) that could be applied to Chalice's various exploration programmes. In order to cover as much of the Property as possible, core-interval samples were selected from widely separated drill-holes and various lithologies, both mineralized and non-mineralized. The historic core had remained in storage at Forages Val-d'Or's outdoor core-storage facilities in Val-d'Or.

Samples were collected from both un-sampled and previously sampled core-intervals. For sections that had not been previously sampled, a 30 cm long, whole-core piece was collected and placed in a polyurethane bag with a sample tag and secured. A marker was placed in the core box, indicating where the core had been removed and a sample tag was stapled in its place. Core intervals that had been previously sampled (i.e., half-core intervals) were measured and marked at the intervals to be quartered. The core boxes with the selected intervals that needed to be cut were sent to MRB & Associates' warehouse in Val-d'Or, where the desired sample-intervals were halved. One section of quartered core was returned to the core box with the associated sample tag stapled to the box, and the remaining quarter-core interval was placed in a polyurethane bag

with an identically numbered sample tag, and secured. Chalice inserted Standards and Blanks into the sample stream every twenty samples. Collections of core-samples were placed in rice bags and sealed, with numbered security tags attached, ready for transport to the analytical laboratory. All core-interval samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories ("ALS") in Val-d'Or for various analytical procedures.

Like the collected outcrop samples, the core-interval samples were analyzed using ALS lab procedure "ME-MS61" and "Au-AA23". Samples that assayed greater than 10 ppm Au were re-run using gravimetric analysis ("Au-GRA21"). Core-interval samples collected specifically for whole-rock analysis were chemically characterized using ALS lab package "CCP-PKG01".

9.1.5 Sample Quality and Representation

All reasonable effort was made to ensure consistent sample quality. Samples collected for the project are considered representative of the areas in which they were collected. Sample populations obtained from a limited area, e.g., bark samples, are considered representative of the areas in which they were collected, but not necessarily representative of the Property as a whole, and are noted as such in the text.

As a truly unbiased sample is an unattainable limit, except under conditions where all particles are exactly alike or when the entire lot is submitted for analysis, it is possible that the following factors could have resulted in sample bias:

- assumptions regarding the tool used to extract the sample;
- assumptions regarding extraneous content (contamination);
- assumptions regarding particle-size homogeneity;
- assumptions regarding moisture content (soils and bark);
- and sample site distribution.

9.2 SWIR Measurements

Only those samples that returned scalar values in the three separate ranges of interest were considered as relevant.

The AlOH scalar indicates compositional variations of the white mica group and was divided into 3 population ranges: 2,190 to 2,200 nm, which represents the sericite zone; 2,200 to 2,205 nm, which represents the transition zone; and 2,205 to 2,220 nm, which represent the albite zone.

AlOH is returned primarily within sedimentary units, although it is anomalously recorded within a few mineralized zones in volcanic rocks, and along volcanic/sedimentary unit contacts. Mineralized zones within the sediments tend to be associated with the transitional (muscovite) zone of the AlOH spectrum. When the mineralization contains arsenopyrite, low to transitional wavelength AlOH (<2,210 nm) values are returned, and represent prospective zones for gold deposition.

The FeOH spectrum is divided into 3 population ranges: 2,240 to 2,249 nm, which represents Mg-Chlorite; 2,249 to 2,256 nm, which represents the intermediate zone; and 2,256 to 2,265 nm, which represents Fe-Chlorite.

The MgOH spectrum is divided into 3 population ranges: 2,330 to 2,330 nm, which represents Mg-chlorite; 2,330 to 2,348 nm, which represents an intermediate zone; and 2,348 to 2,360 nm, which represents Fe-chlorite.

Both the MgOH and FeOH spectra can be related to chlorite chemistry; however, the MgOH spectrum can be skewed by carbonate composition. For this reason the FeOH value is considered more accurate than the MgOH value (Halley, 2012).

9.3 Ground Geophysical Surveys

Abitibi Geophysics Inc. was contracted to carry out time domain Resitivity/IP ground geophysical surveys on the Property in 2017 and 2018 using their proprietary OreVision® system, which is capable of penetrating to 300 m depths with high resolution results.

9.4 Airborne Geophysical Surveys

Eagle Geophysics Ltd. ("EagleGL") was commissioned by Chalice to complete airborne geophysical magnetic response surveys on the Property in 2017 and 2018. EagleGL utilized their Quadrimag system, which consists of four magnetometers mounted on a customized platform with a 3.0 m vertical separation and a 10 m horizontal separation. This platform was designed by Eagle Geophysics and named the "White Eagle". This system is capable of measuring both vertical and cross-line magnetic gradients with the in-line gradient being calculated using a time lag offset that simulated a sensor separation of ~3m. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) electromagnetic receiver was installed on the Quadrimag White Eagle. Two (2) VLF stations were used in the collection of data: Cutler, Maine (24.0 kHz) and La Moure, North Dakota (25.2 kHz). The stronger of the two (2) available signals in the area is typically used for total field, in-phase and out-of-phase measurements. In some cases, both stations may be used.

9.5 Airborne LiDAR Surveys

Chalice commissioned McElhanney Consulting Services Ltd (MCSL) to carry out airborne LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) surveys on the Property in 2017 and 2018. LiDAR technology collects high resolution (i.e., 15 cm pixel-size) surface elevation point data and digital air photo imagery. Data products from the survey included raw data, geo-referenced digital elevation model (DEM) imagery, derived vector contour layers, and geo-referenced air photo imagery. These data products were used to interpret detailed surface and bedrock geological features such as foliation trends, geological fold structures and lineaments, surficial geology landforms, outcrops, and historically reported and unreported workings. The imaging was also utilized in the planning of trail and pad clearing for stripping and drilling programmes, to help minimize their environmental impact.

The high-resolution imagery was used to identify surficial features on the Property including eskers, historic surface excavation sites (i.e., quarries), glacial erratics, scour features, kame features, drumlin-like features, scoured bedrock, and beach strand lines on unconsolidated glacial sediment on the down ice flanks of bedrock topographic highs. The survey products were also used to identify bedrock features and structures, even those underlying thin glacial cover.

9.6 2016 Exploration Programmes

Scott et al. (2017) comprises a comprehensive synopsis of the 2016 surface exploration programmes and results.

9.6.1 2016 Surface Programme

The 2016 surface exploration programme (Scott et al., 2017) was carried out in October and November of that year on the Nordeau Project claims (Globex Option) and the South Claim Block.

A soil-sampling campaign that covered an area of approximately 17.5 km^2 using a sampling grid pattern of 200 m x 200 m was completed. A total of 473 soil samples, comprising 426 collected samples, 24 field-duplicate samples and 23 sand-blank samples were sent to SGS for mobile-metal-ion (MMI) analysis.

A lithogeochemical sampling programme was also completed during the 2016 programme. A total of 32 rock-chip samples were collected and sent to ALS for inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry ("ICP") and fire assay (FA) analysis, and 8 samples separate samples were collected for whole-rock (WR) analysis. The 32 rock-chip samples were spectrally analysed using the Halo SWIR scanner prior to delivery to ALS.

Part of the 2016 exploration programme comprised re-sampling of legacy drill-core from the Property. Twenty-six historic drill-holes were examined and 1,251 rock chips were collected for SWIR analysis; 172 core-interval samples were collected for ICP and FA analysis; 11 core-interval samples were collected for WR analysis; and 12 core samples were retained for petrographic analysis by thin-section examination. The examined core was from holes drilled by Plato between 2006 and 2011 (see **Item 6**). The core-intervals selected for sampling were collected from widely spaced drill-holes and varied lithologies, both mineralized and non-mineralized.

Twelve samples from historic core were selected for detailed petrographic analysis. The samples were sent to Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. who produced the thin-sections and completed a detailed petrographic report on the twelve samples (Scott et al., 2017). Seven of these samples were also sent to ALS for ICP and fire assay analysis.

9.6.2 2016 Programme Results

Soil-survey

Six areas of interest were identified for follow-up as a direct result of the 2016 surface exploration programmes: Chalice East, Chalice West, North Lake Rapide, Nordeau East, Bateman East, and Bateman West (***Figure 9.1***). These areas are anomalous in Au, as well as many pathfinder elements, including Ag, As, Mo, Sb, and W. Three of the areas demarcated by the results of the 2016 soil survey (Nordeau East, Bateman East and Bateman West) are known areas of interest historically, indicating that the target generating potential of the methods employed are appropriate for gold mineralization on the Property.

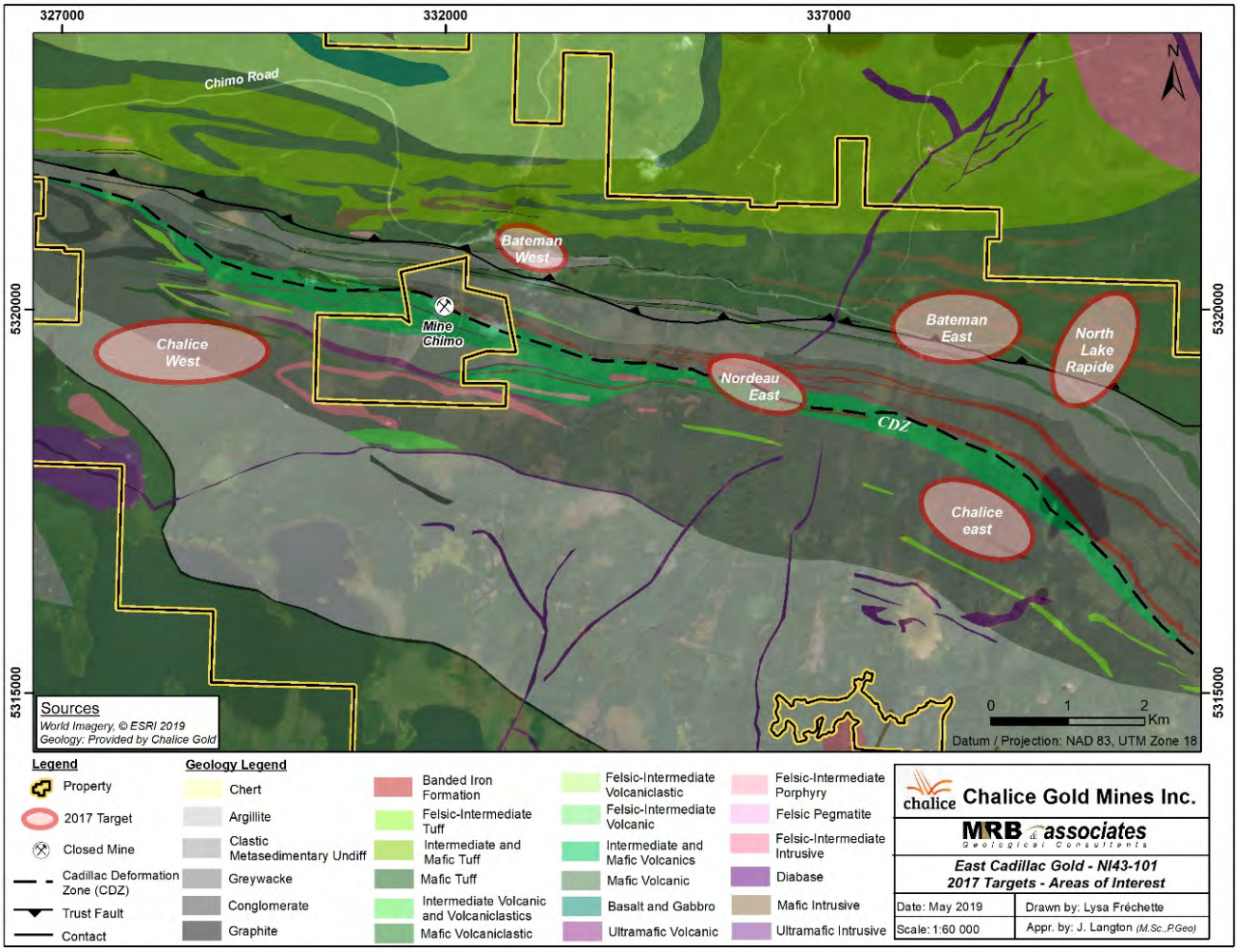

Figure 9.1 : Areas of exploration interest determined from 2016 soil survey results

Lithogeochemical Survey

The best Au sample on the Property was collected above the Nordeau East deposit, with the next best in the North Lake Rapide area and the third at Bateman East. All other rock chip samples were below detection limit for gold, although there are some anomalous values in As, Cs, and Li.

SWIR Data

Twenty-eight rock-chip outcrop samples and 1,251 core samples from twenty-six historic drill-holes were scanned with the halo scanner. Only those samples that returned scalar values in the three separate ranges of interest were considered as relevant.

Samples obtained from close proximity to the CDZ were typically in the AlOH sericite zone; whereas those further away from the CDZ were typically in the AlOH albite zone.

All the samples that returned an FeOH value are in the intermediate zone, except for one sample, which was taken from a banded iron formation, that fell within the Fe-Chlorite range.

Most of the MgOH responsive samples measured in the Mg-chlorite zone are were collected from unaltered mafic volcanic rocks away from the CDZ.

Based on the limited sample population, no significant conclusions regarding alteration haloes or gradients relative to deposit mineralization could be drawn from the 2016 spectral data results.

9.7 2017 Exploration Programmes

Dallmeier et al. (2018) comprises a comprehensive synopsis of the 2017 surface exploration programmes and results.

9.7.1 Surface Programme

A surface exploration programme was carried out between June 5th and November 8th, 2017 on the Property, which was significantly larger than it had been in 2016 due to the acquisition of additional claims. Work comprised soil sampling, bark sampling, and lithogeochemical sampling (Dallmeier et al., 2018).

The soil survey covered an area of approximately 124 km^2 using a sampling grid pattern of 200 m x 200 m over the area underlain by the CDZ, and a grid of 400 m x 400 m over the remaining parts of the Property. A total of 1,590 soil samples comprising 1,435 field originals, 74 field duplicates and 81 Blanks, were sent to SGS for MMI analysis.

A bark sampling programme was initiated on the Property in 2017 to establish the effectiveness of Black Spruce bark sampling in swampy, low-lying, areas where soil samples are prone to yield false anomalies. Two grids covering a total of approximately 1.75 km^2, with samples based on 100 m X 100 m collection sites, were established over the Bateman West Area and Nordeau West Area claims (***Figure 9.2***), and 153 black spruce bark samples (including 7 field duplicates), were collected and sent to ALS for biogeochemical analysis.

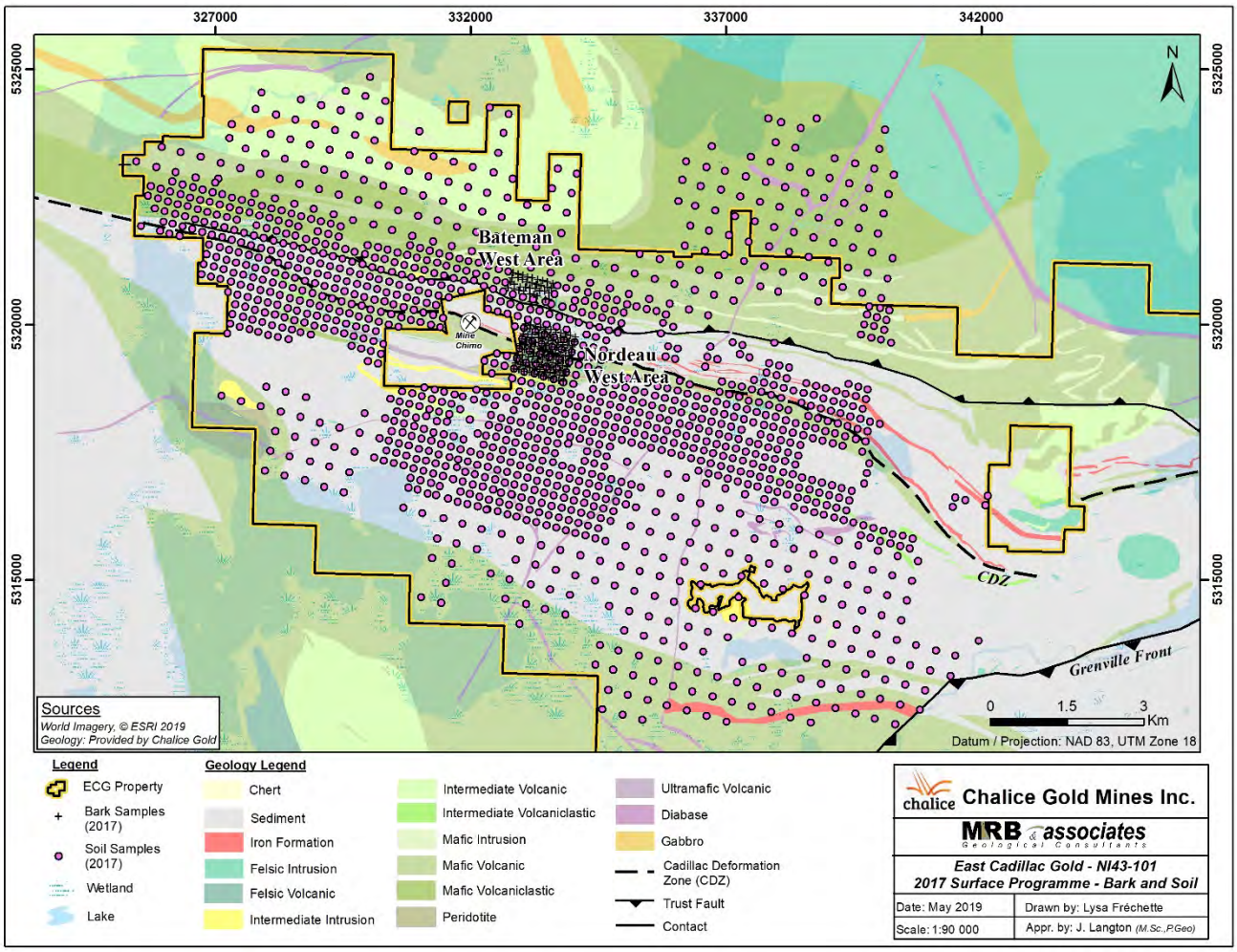

Figure 9.2: 2017 soil and bark survey areas

Concurrent with the soil and bark sampling surveys, a regional mapping and rock sampling programme was completed by Chalice in 2017. Geological mapping and prospecting was focused on five target areas: Simon West, Marilynne, Lac Saucisse, McDonough and Forsan (***Figure 9.3***).

A total of 138 rock grab samples were collected at exposed outcrops and submitted for multi-element and gold assay along with 7 standards and 9 blanks, for a total of 154 rock samples. The field samples were spectrally analyzed using the Halo scanner prior to delivery to the analytical laboratory. In addition to the outcrop samples, cores from 34 historic holes were scanned with the Halo SWIR instrument. Measurements were recorded for every 5 m of core yielding a total of 3,640 readings.

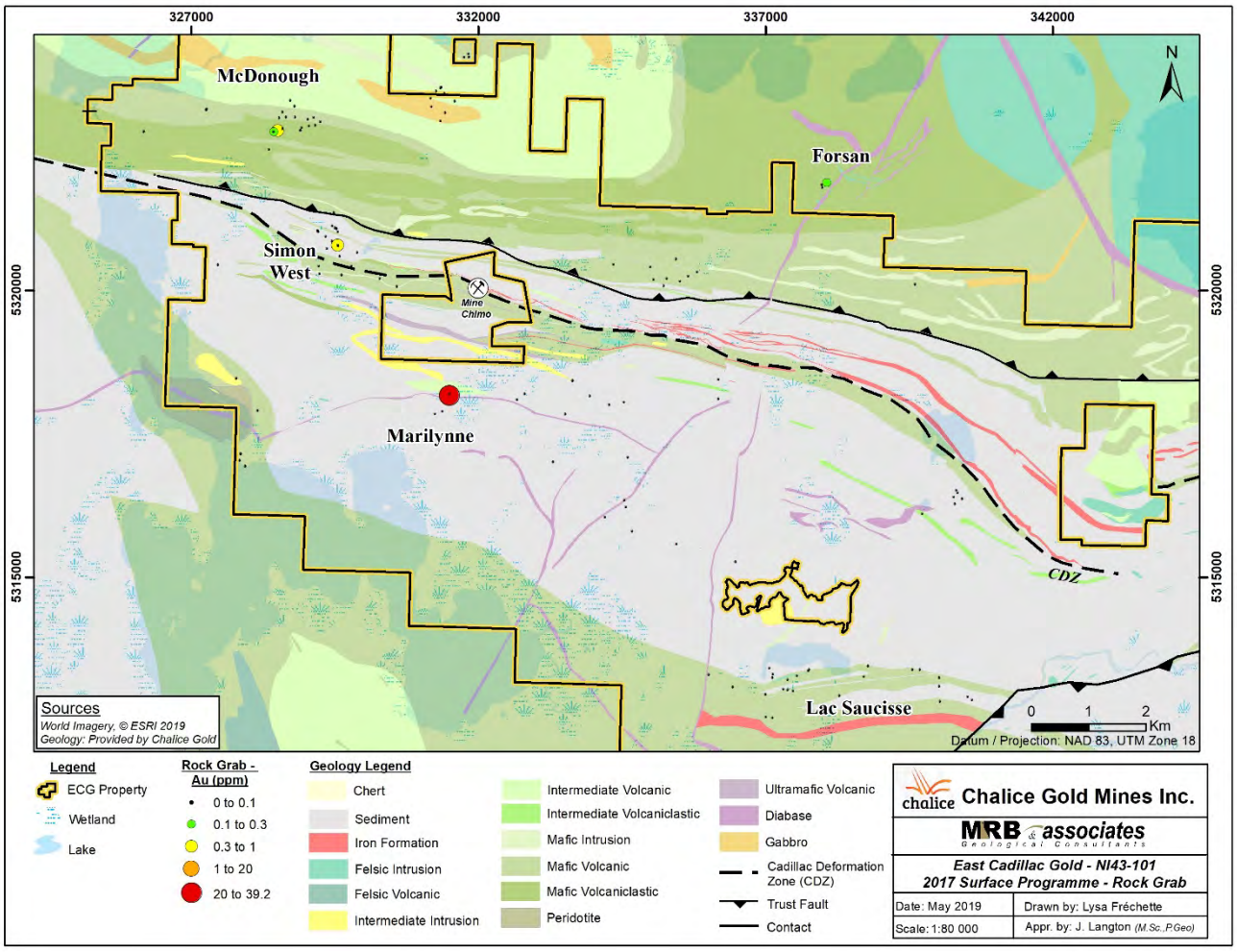

Figure 9.3: Target areas for 2017 surface exploration programmes

9.7.2 Surface Programme Results

Soil Sampling

Gold and pathfinder element response ratios were analyzed, and anomalies highlighted in both subsets of data. The response ratio (RR) is the value of a sample divided by the average of the lowest quartile of all values for that element, rounded to the nearest integer. Au anomalies are defined as two or more samples adjacent to one another that have a RR-Au of greater than 10. Anomalies for Te are defined as two or more samples adjacent to one another with a RR that is above detection limit. Anomalies created by all other pathfinder elements are defined as two or more adjacent samples with a RR greater than 20. A single-element anomaly is good, but multi-element anomalies in the same area are of great interest. It should be noted that soil samples are prone to creating false anomalies in low-lying, swampy areas, and results from these locations are used with caution.

Two single-element Au anomalies were identified on the Property (***Figure 9.4***). One occurs in the Simon West Block proximal to the CDZ, along a lithological contact between volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The second single-element Au anomaly occurs east of the Nordeau East Area along a lithological contact between volcanic and sedimentary rocks, proximal to the CDZ. A multi-element Ag-Bi-Pb anomaly occurs west of this Au anomaly, but its proximity to a wetland area should be taken into consideration.

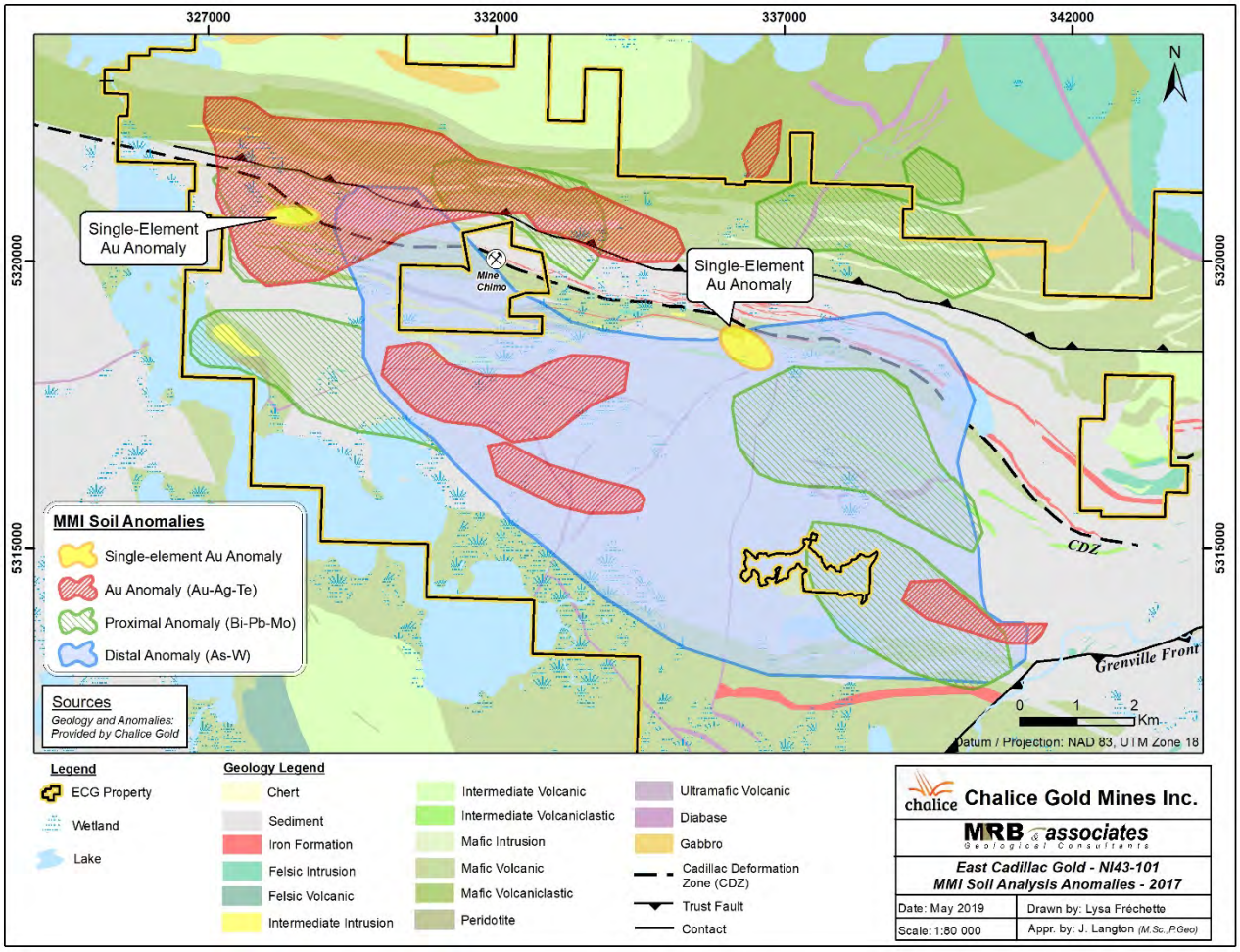

Figure 9.4: MMI soil anomalies from 2017 surface exploration programmes

Biogeochemical (Black Spruce Bark) Sampling

A total of 146 Black Spruce bark samples were collected from two grids: the Nordeau West Area and Bateman West Area claims (see ***Figure 9.2***). Interpretation of the analytical results outlined a number of anomalies, defined by samples that are above the 93rd percentile in areas with spatial association to known or interpreted bedrock structures. Au anomalies coincident with the projected strike of the mineralized zones underlying the Chimo Mine claims (Cartier Resources Inc.) were identified (Dallmeier et al., 2018). Other pathfinder elements that showed anomalies were Sb, Bi, As and Te. There was a strong spatial association between the Chimo Road and elevated As & W, suggesting contamination of the tree bark by road materials disturbed by passing traffic. Consequently, W and As anomalies in the northern grid is considered suspect.

Regional mapping and multi-element sampling

From June through September of 2017, three areas within the Property (the Simon West occurrence area, the Marilynne area and the Lac Saucisse area) were deemed priority exploration targets by mapping and outcrop sampling campaigns, because of their favourable historic exploration results and known outcrop and trench exposures. Two additional target areas, the Forsan and McDonough areas, were investigated in October and November.

A mapping and sampling campaign was completed on the Simon West target. In order to better understand the relationships between structure and mineralization, two specific outcrops were

mapped in detail. The three main lithologies were identified as argillite, greywacke and chert. Shearing and faulting was observed throughout, as well as significant alteration and trace sulphide mineralization locally. Quartz veining in the greywacke unit is unmineralized and unaltered. Most samples assayed below detection limits for gold. Two samples yielded low but notable Au grades.

The Marilynne Au-showing, consists of conglomerate and intermediate volcanics; further mapping in the area is warranted in order to locate volcanic contacts within the southern metasediments. Grab samples from the historic pit are well-mineralized and altered. A sample comprising conglomerate fragments with a strong stretching lineation and contained 5% pyrite, 5% arsenopyrite, and moderate ankerite alteration, and grading 33.6 ppm Au was collected from an historic pit at the showing.

Three historic trenches in the Lac Saucisse area were sampled; however, no significant Au values were returned.

The Forsan area has ten trenches that were completed in 2010. Rock samples were collected from these trenches and the highest Au value of 18.2 ppm was returned. This area is no longer part of the Property.

Samples collected from the area of the McDonough showing included intermediate tuffs, intermediate crystal tuffs, mafic flows, and one intermediate tuff breccia/lapilli tuff unit. Historic trenches and blast pits are present near the McDonough showing. The main McDonough trench and two blast pits were sampled. A single sample collected from blast pit #1 (W294979) contained moderate pervasive and stringer carbonate alteration, weak-moderate pervasive silicification, weak to moderate schistosity, and up to 3% sulphide mineralization consisting of disseminated As, Py and Cp. Samples from the McDonough target areas did not contain any significant Au concentrations.

Whole-Rock

Twenty-six litho-samples were collected from the Property in 2018 for whole-rock analysis. The following lithologies were represented: 5 felsic intrusive, 2 granite, 1 syenite, 1 granodiorite, 5 intermediate intrusive, 1 mafic intrusive, 3 intermediate volcanic, 6 mafic volcanic, and 2 greywacke.

Assay results were imported into the ioGAS™ data analysis and discrimination diagram software to assist in determining their rock classification, genetic source, and geochemical characteristics.

Elemental concentrations from both volcanic and intrusive rock samples were plotted on various immobile-element classification diagrams. Most samples plotted as they were classified by field observations. Discrimination diagrams used for tectonic environment classification (Cabanis and Lecolle, 1989) shows a mafic to felsic trend from a back arc/MORB origin to intermediate Arc calc-alkaline origin. Suites of mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic rock samples plotted on chondrite normalized spider diagrams show an overall increase in profile slope from mafic to felsic rocks, due to the enrichment of LREE, indicative of evolving magma sources.

Dallmeier et al. (2018) provides a comprehensive analysis of the geochemical characteristics of the collected rock samples.

SWIR Survey

The historic drill holes from which the SWIR data was collected are very concentrated on the Property, therefore no broad interpretations about the Property can be made. The (spatially) small dataset can only help intimate trends in the Nordeau Project area. For example, there are three sets of drill-holes in close proximity to the CDZ, and all show a prevalence of AlOH spectra in the transitional and sericite zone, suggesting an overall transitional/sericite zone proximal to the CDZ.

Hermann et al. (2001) suggests that the AlOH spectrum will be more paragonitic proximal to the ore body, and more phengitic moving away. Unfortunately, no such vector was determined from the SWIR data. Meaningful interpretation was only identified in the AlOH spectrum from the 2018 data.

Dallmeier et al. (2018) provides a complete description and listing of results of the SWIR data obtained from the field rock-chip samples, and the readings from the 34 historic holes that were scanned with the Halo SWIR instrument.

9.7.3 2017 OreVision IP Survey

An OreVision IP geophysical survey was carried out in several phases on the Property from August 3rd to November 9th, 2017 by Abitibi Geophysics Ltd. ("Abitibi"). The IP survey covered the northern part of the Property and comprised 183 line-km over an area of 35.3 km2 (approximately 13.4 km EW x 2.6 km NS) utilizing a 200 m spaced-line grid oriented 013° true (***Figure 9.5***). The survey outlined several resistivity and chargeability anomalies. The Abitibi report (Phaneuf, 2017) notes that a large resistivity low trend spans almost the entire E-W length of the northern part of the grid. Another conductive trend, which also spans almost the entire grid, is found in the centre of the survey grid. A total of 35 chargeable sources worthy of note, were interpreted by Abitibi (***Figure 9.6***).

Many of the interpreted chargeable trends are coincident with high resistivity values and are considered as "Gold Index" targets. These include all the shorter trends (i.e., ECG-06, ECG-11, ECG-14 and ECG-18 to ECG-30) as well as a few, more dominant, sources (i.e., EGC-10, ECG-12 and ECG-17). These coincident high-resistivity/moderate-chargeability anomalies are of exploration interest for targeting sulphides associated with quartz veining and silicified/carbonatized alteration zones. The strongest chargeable trends highlighted by the survey (i.e., EGC-02, EGC-03, EGC-04, EGC-07, ECG-08, ECG-09 and ECG-15) are closely associated with conductive trends.

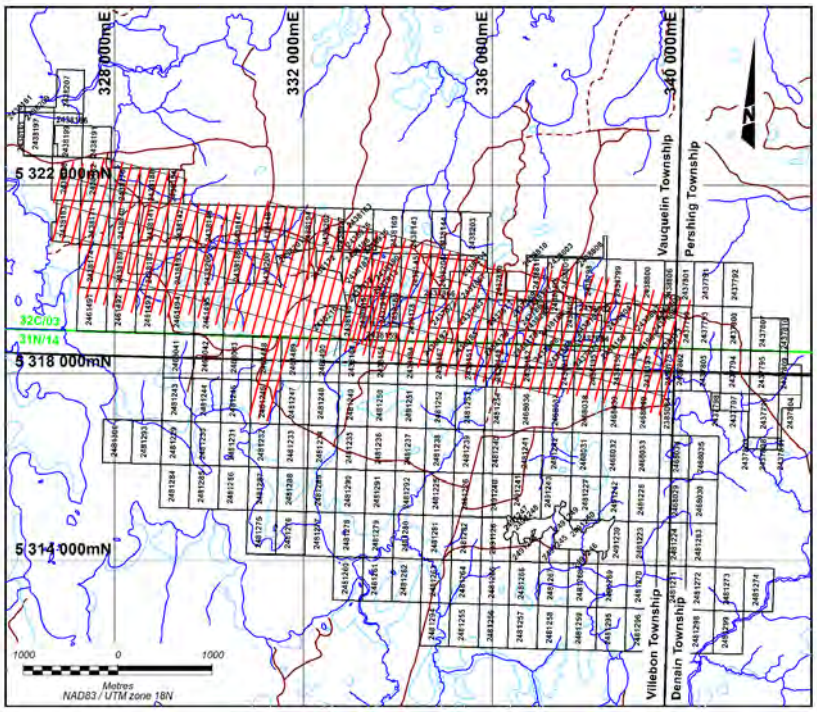

Figure 9.5: Grid map of 2017 OreVision IP survey (from Phaneuf, 2017)

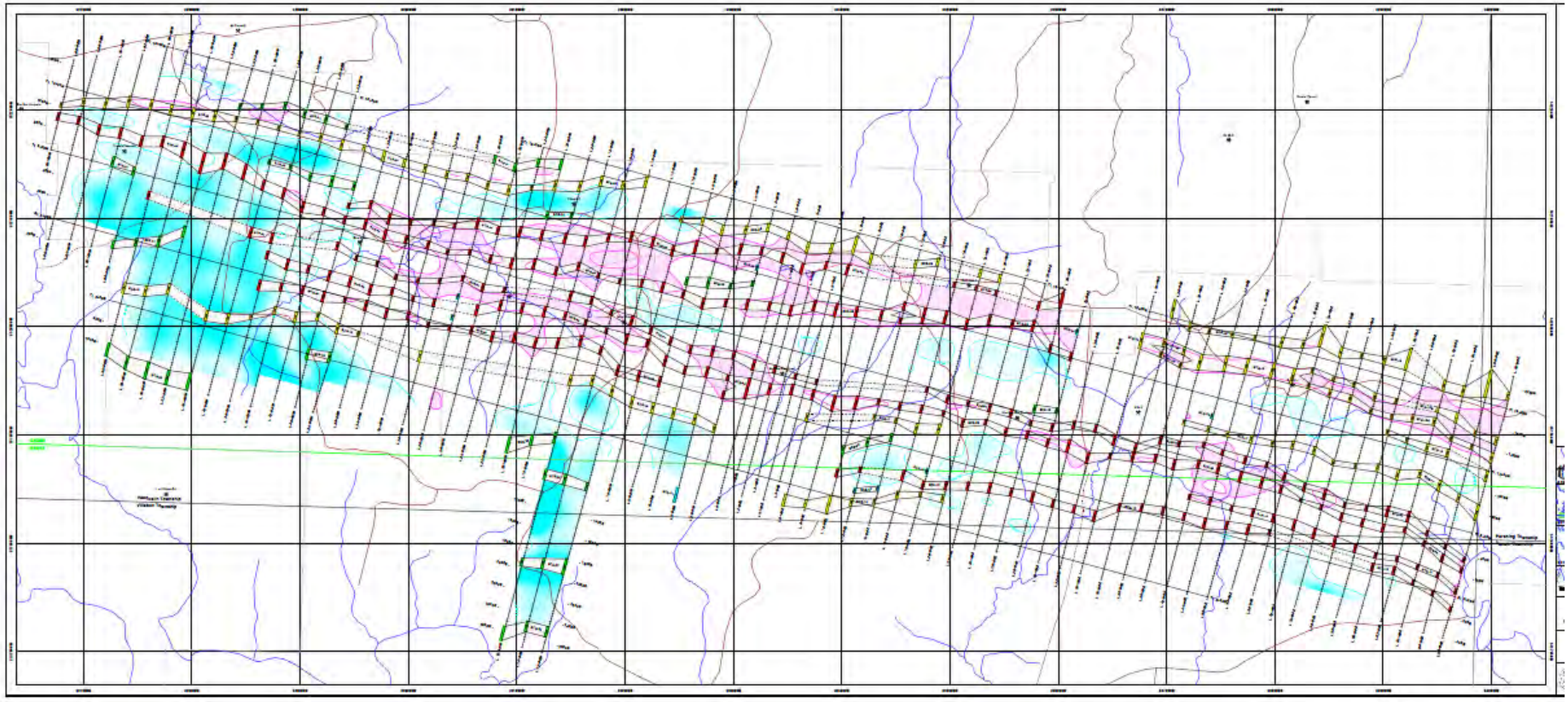

Figure 9.6: OreVision survey interpretation map (from Phaneuf, 2017)

9.7.4 2107 Airborne Magnetic Survey

An airborne geophysical magnetic/VLF survey was flown over the Property by EagleGL of Val-d'Or in April of 2017 (Scrivens, 2017). Survey specifications are outlined in ***Table 9-1***.

Table 9.1: Specifics of 2017 Airborne Magnetometer Survey - Eagle Geophysics Ltd.

Area	Survey Lines		Tie Lines		Total Distance Flown		Dates Flown
	Azimuth	Spacing	Azimuth	Spacing	Project Area	Claims Only	
East Cadillac Gold	N20°E	70 m	N110°E	500 m	1,996.6 km	1,730.8 km	April 13 – 20, 2017
TOTALS					**1,996.6 km**	**1,730.8 km**	**April 13 – 20, 2017**

9.7.4.1 Magnetic data

The magnetic data define features that appear related to structures such as faults, folds, and fractures. Individual magnetic products (maps) included Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), Vertical Magnetic Gradient (VGRAD), in-line Magnetic Gradient (IGRAD), cross-line Magnetic Gradient, Horizontal Magnetic Gradient, and Magnetic Tilt-Derivative. In addition, a magnetic analytic signal (ASIG) map was produced by calculating the vector sum of all three magnetic gradients to produce a grid that is independent of the effect of orientation from subsurface bodies.

9.7.4.2 Very Low Frequency (VLF) data

Airborne VLF (very low frequency) surveys have been used in the past for geological mapping in areas where the targets are only weakly conductive. The method uses military communication antenna as the primary electromagnetic field. VLF-EM systems can detect weakly conductive structures such as faults or veins containing sulphides. In some cases the major fault systems are responsible for transporting silver or gold in sulphides. Maps produced by EagleGL from the survey data were: VLF Total Field, VLF In-phase, and VLF Quadrature.

9.7.4.3 Magnetic Survey Interpretation

The East Cadillac Gold Project in located along the Cadillac Deformation Zone (CDZ), also known as the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault, which is the most prominent feature on the magnetic survey maps. Several strongly magnetic, NE-trending features are interpreted as dykes. In addition, several cross-cutting faults have also been identified by referencing subtle features in the VLF total field data. The southern part of the survey area is underlain by two regional-scale geological contact zones that can be clearly distinguished in the magnetic and VLF data. The VLF dataset also reveals a large number of structures throughout the area. Although some correspond directly with interpreted features in the magnetic data, many are not visible in the magnetic data and yet have a direct correlation with the location of a number of gold occurrences on the Property. These features may represent faults that are barren of magnetic content. ***Figure 9.7*** shows a structural interpretation of the Property based on the magnetic and VLF data.

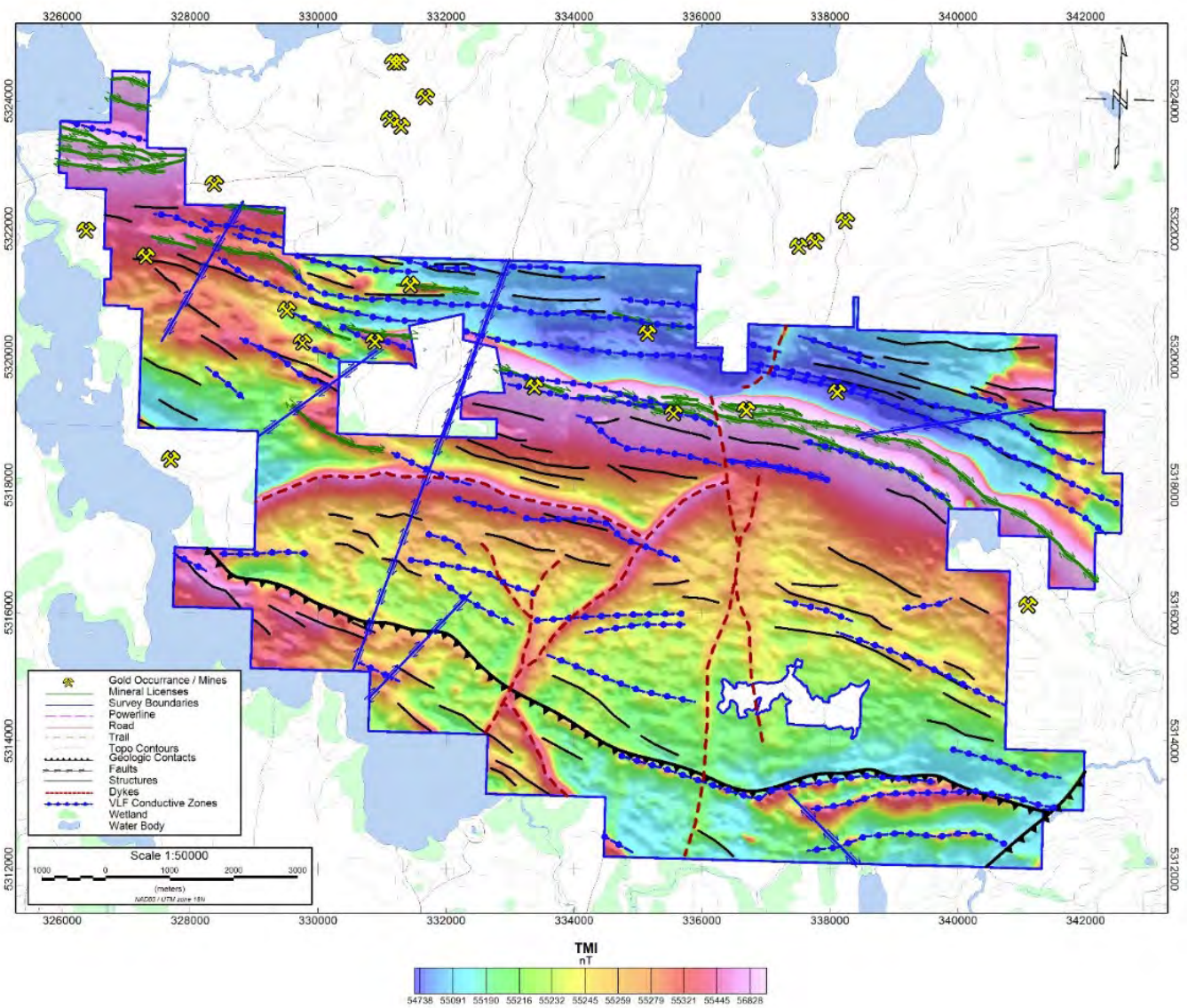

Figure 9.7: Structural interpretation of area covered by 2017 airborne Mag' survey (from Scrivens, 2017)

9.7.5 2017 LiDAR Survey

From June 11th - 13th a LiDAR survey of the Property was flown (***Figure 9.8*** and ***Figure 9.9***). The LiDAR data allowed for more accurate identification of the CDZ as a broad, multi-strand regional fault: several linear zones parallel with the CDZ and defined by high-concentrations of structural lineaments are visible on the LiDAR imagery (McIntosh, 2017; Cornick et al., 2019a) (***Figure 9.10***).

High-angle cross-cutting lineaments, many coincident with offsets in geophysical data, are also interpreted from the LiDAR images (***Figure 9.10***).

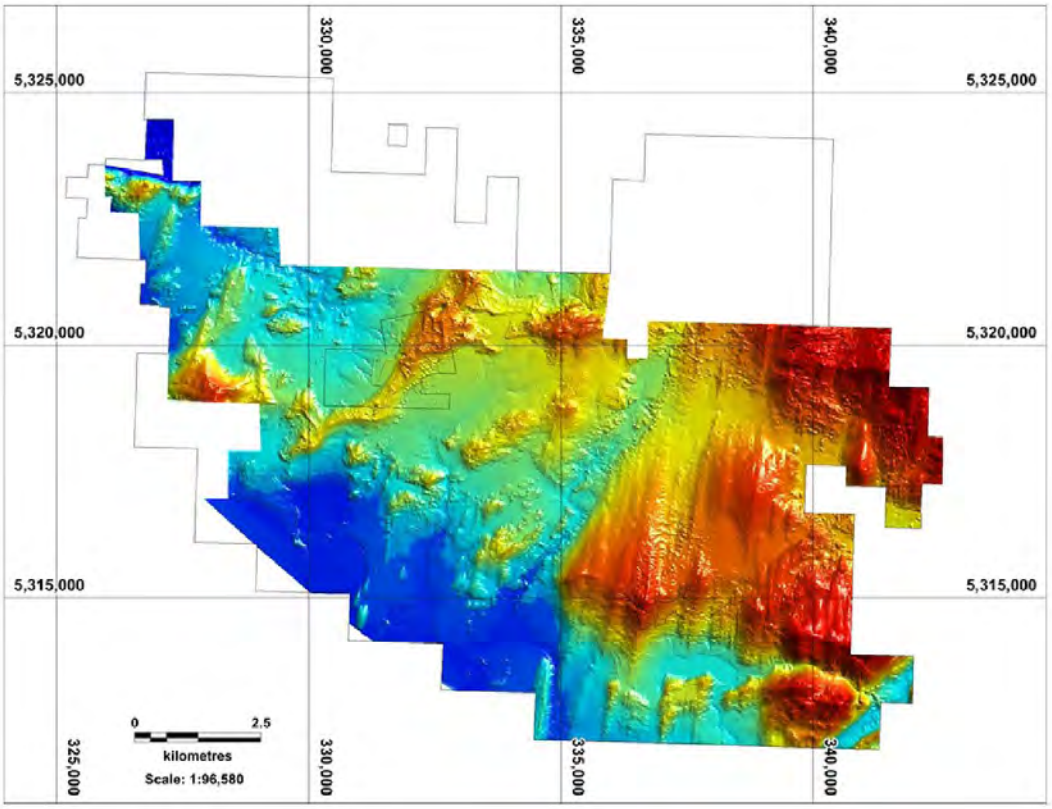

Figure 9.8: Colour-contoured DEM image from 2017 LiDAR survey

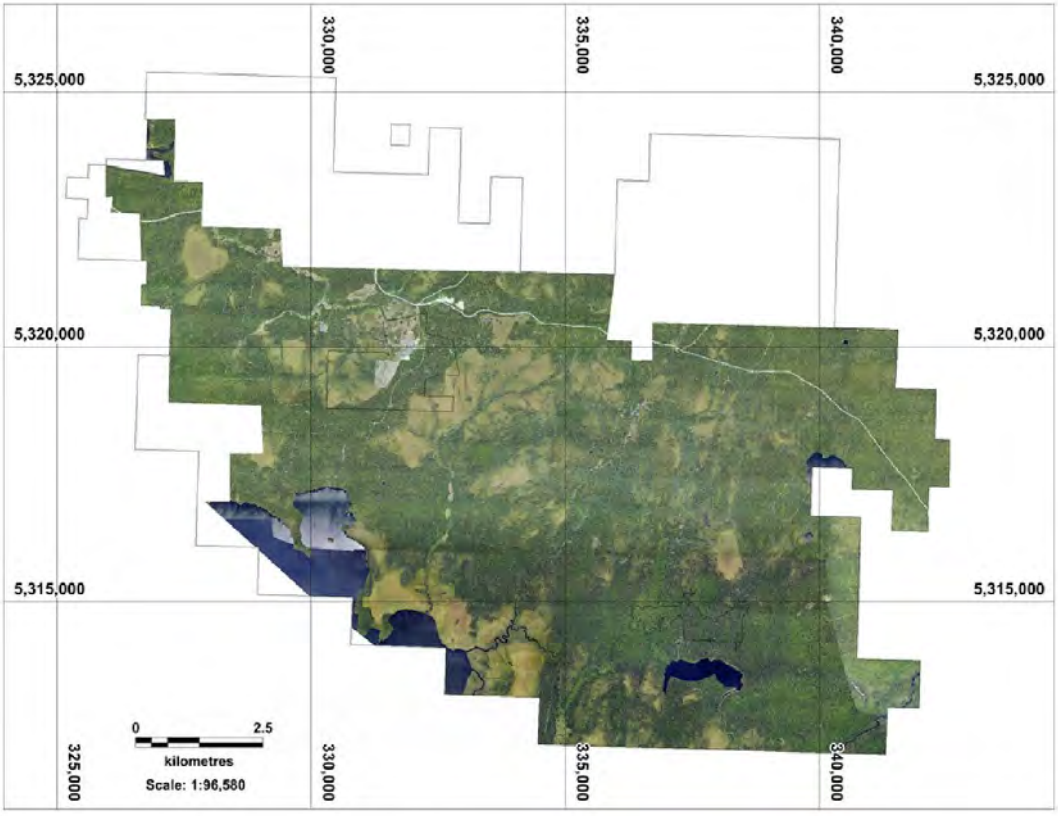

Figure 9.9: Digital air-photo image from 2017 LiDAR survey

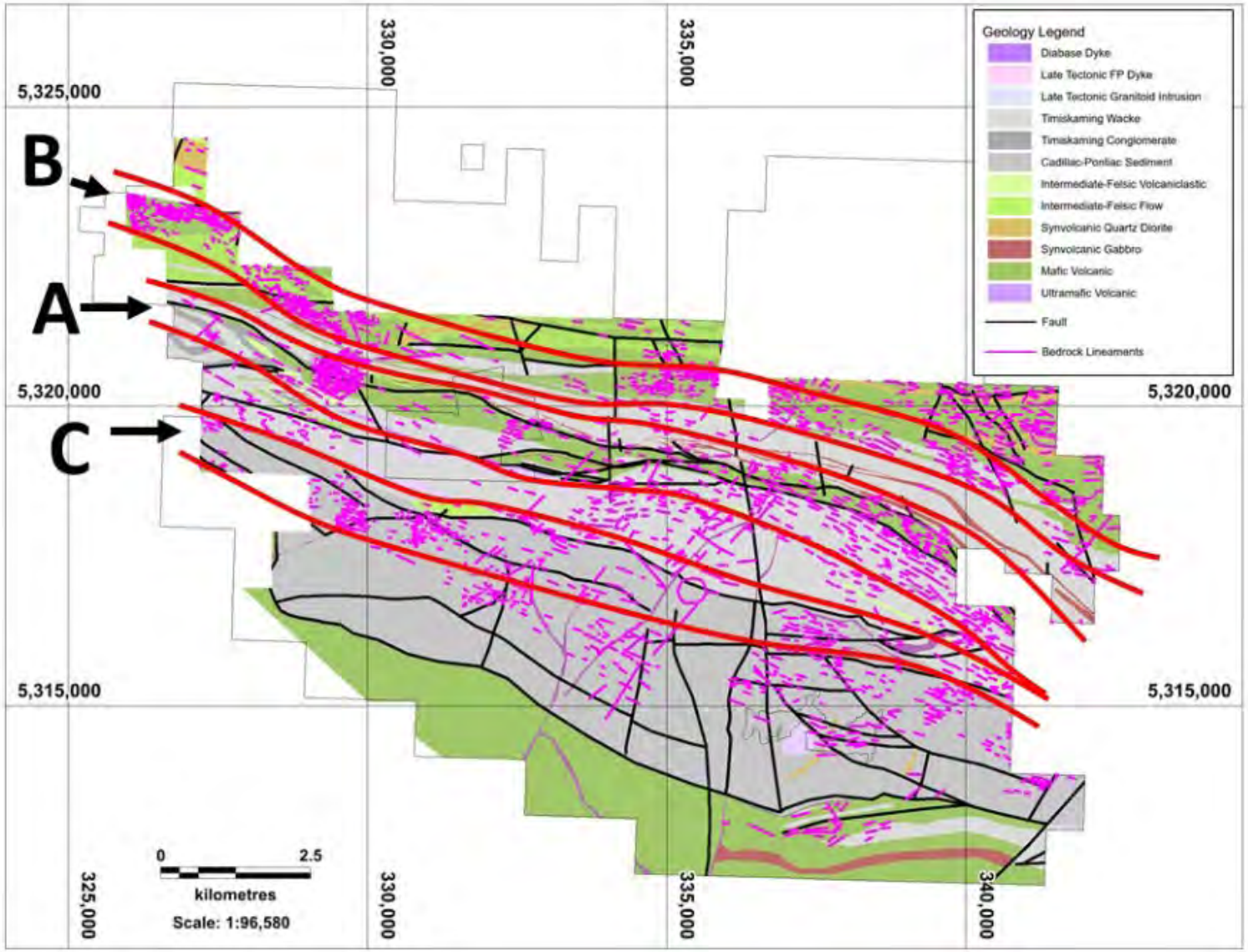

Figure 9.10: Major structural dislocations parallel with the CDZ, interpreted from LiDAR data (from Cornick et al., 2019a)

9.8 2018 Exploration Programmes

Letwinetz et al. (2018a, 2018b) provide a comprehensive synopsis of the 2018 surface exploration programmes and results.

9.8.1 2018 Surface Programme

A surface exploration programme was carried out between July 22nd and October 31st of 2018 on the Property (Letwinetz et al., 2018a), which was significantly larger than it had been in 2017 due to the acquisition of additional claims. Work comprised soil sampling, bark sampling, and lithogeochemical sampling.

Soil-sampling
The soil survey programmecovered an area of approximately 65 km^2 using a sampling grid pattern of 200 m x 200 m over parts of the Northern Claim Block, the former Forsan Project (Khalkos Option), the Southern Claim Block, and the Denain-Pershing Project. A total of 1,426 soil samples comprising 1,283 field originals, 71 field duplicates and 72 sand-blanks, were submitted to SGS for MMI analysis.

Bark-sampling
Two 100 m x 100 m bark sampling grids covering approximately 2.6 km^2 were set up adjacent to the Chimo Mine property claims (Cartier Resources Inc.): one in the vicinity of the Nordeau West Area; and one in the vicinity of the Simon West occurrence. Sampling was conducted in these areas to identify the effectiveness of bark sampling in swampy low-lying areas over newly and previously discovered porphyritic rocks. A total of 262 black spruce bark samples (including 11 field duplicates), were collected and sent to ALS for biogeochemical analysis.

Litho-geochemical sampling
A geological mapping and sampling programme was carried out on the newly acquired Denain--Pershing Project (Renforth Option) claims, along with infill sampling of previously un-sampled areas of interest on the Property. Rock grab samples were collected at historical outcrops and trenches, as well as newly discovered outcrops. A total of 198 samples, comprising 173 rock grab samples collected from the field, 13 Standards and 12 blanks, were submitted to ALS for assay. During the course of the 2018 mapping/prospecting programme, 26 rock samples were also collected for WR analysis. All of the lithological samples were spectrally analyzed using the Halo scanner prior to delivery to the analytical laboratory.

9.8.2 2018 Surface Programme Results

Soil Sampling Survey
Of the 1,283 soil samples collected, 1,164 samples were collected from the inorganic subsurface, and 119 samples were collected from the organic subsurface (layer LFH[6]). Au anomalies were defined by at least two samples adjacent to each other with a RR of 5 or higher. Other elements (pathfinder) anomalies were defined by an RR of 10 or higher. Four RR-Au anomalous areas, the Anderson, Legrand, Lac Saucisse, and Makwa, were identified (***Figure 9.11***).

The Anderson (2.3km x 0.5km) and Legrand (~3.4km x 1.3km) anomalies are the largest and most coherent anomalies, with peak gold RR of 22. The Makwa target area consists of nine small Au anomalies spread out over 3 km on the south side of the CDZ, and the Lac Saucisse group of 4

[6] Canadian System of Soil Classification (1998)

anomalies lies some 4km southwest of the CDZ. Both the Makwa and Lac Saucisse anomalies show a peak RR-Au of 14.

Additional pathfinder (but not gold) anomalies were identified within the Lac Villebon-Est and Forsan areas.

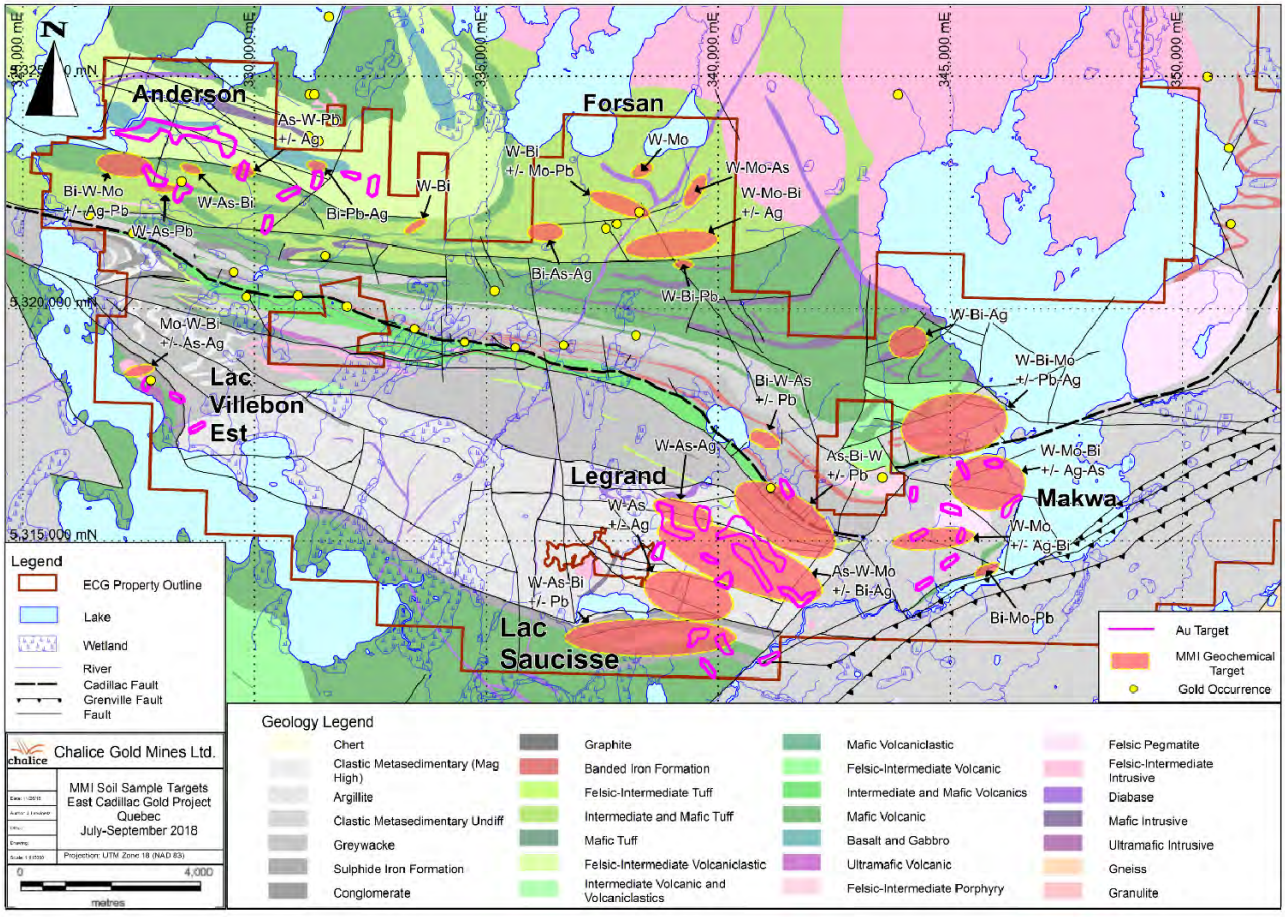

Figure 9.11: Gold- and pathfinder-element anomalies outlined by 2018 soil survey (from Letwinetz et al., 2018)

Pathfinder soil anomalies overlie mafic volcanic rocks 1.0 km south of the large Anderson Au anomaly, and comprise moderate to strong RR in As, Bi, Mo, Pb, and W (±Ag). Some of the smaller southern Au anomalies are also spatially associated with pathfinder anomalies. Aside from the Au anomalies, no significant pathfinder anomalies were noted coincident with the felsic-intermediate volcaniclastic rocks underlying the main Au anomaly.

The Legrand area had the highest geochemical response from the 2018 soil sampling and lies almost entirely within an identified As-W-Mo (±Bi-Ag) pathfinder anomaly. The Bi response increases and Mo response decreases with additional Pb toward the northeast nearing the CDZ and known gold occurrences. Two organic soil samples returned an RR-Te of 4 near the CDZ, with one sample returning a RR-Te of 4 within the main Au anomalies. Pb is patchy and decreases away from the CDZ in the Legrand area.

Of the dispersed Makwa Au-anomalies, some have a moderate to strong association with W, Mo, and Bi anomalies south of the CDZ. Like in the Legrand area, the Bi response increases towards the CDZ. An additional W-Bi-Mo (±Pb-Ag) anomaly lies on the north side of the CDZ with no

coincident RR-Au anomaly. The nearest gold occurrence lies off the Property 1.0 km west of the westernmost Au anomaly.

The Lac Saucisse Au anomalies lie near the southern boundary of the Property on the eastern perimeter of a W-As-Bi (±Pb) pathfinder anomaly. Additional lone samples within the MMI target area returned anomalous RR-Au values of 6 to 22.

The Lac Villebon-Est area is in the southwestern part of the Property. Three small Au anomalies underlain by metasedimentary rocks are dispersed along a 2.0 km northwest-southeast trend, with one anomaly directly adjacent to the Lac Villebon Est showing. A single pathfinder anomaly comprising moderate responses from Mo-W-Bi (±As-Ag) was defined on the northwest side of the gold occurrence.

Results from the Forsan area***** did not indicate any Au anomalies; however, a few lone samples in the immediate vicinity of the Forsan gold deposit returned RR-Au of 6 - 10. Notable pathfinder anomalies were discovered throughout the area, with one anomaly of W-Bi (±Mo-Pb) overlying the Forsan gold deposit and continuing toward the northwest for 1.0 km. A larger east-west trending W-Mo-Bi (±Ag) anomaly lies along the edge of the contact and interpreted fault between the intermediate-mafic tuff and mafic volcanics to the south. Additional smaller pathfinder anomalies within the area generally contain moderate responses from W, Mo, and Bi.
****The Forsan area (Khalkos Option) claims are no longer part of the Property, the option having been dropped by Chalice in late 2018.***

Biogeochemical (Bark) Sampling

A total of 262 Black Spruce bark samples (including 11 duplicates) were collected from two grids: one in the Chimo-Centre/Nordeau West Area claims; and the other in the south-easternmost part of the Simon West Block. Several anomalies, defined by at least two adjacent samples having greater than the 85th elemental percentile, were defined.

Au anomalies were identified overlying and along strike from known porphyritic intrusions and volcanics. Other pathfinder elements that showed anomalous concentration were Ag, As, Bi, Cs, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te and W.

In general, geochemical responses in the Nordeau West area (***Figure 9.12***) are much stronger and more continuous than the Simon West samples. In the Nordeau West area, three Au anomalies lie along the CDZ, with two being associated with other moderate to strong pathfinder anomalies (Sb-Bi-Cu ±Te-Pb-Ag-Mo-As-W, and Pb-Bi-As ±W-Cs-Cu-Ag), near known gold occurrences, above and along strike of underlying porphyries, and along strike of the projected continuation of the Chimo gold zones. Tellurium has the strongest response (up to 0.09 ppm) in these anomalies.

The largest continuous gold anomaly lies in the Nordeau West grid area where ultramafic volcanic rocks and a feldspar porphyry are in contact between the greywacke to the south and the intermediate and mafic volcanics to the north. The porphyry and associated Au mineralization was intersected by Chalice during the 2018 diamond-drilling campaign (Cornick et al., 2019a). The Au anomaly stretches for 1.0 km trending 100°, and is associated with two moderate to strong pathfinder anomalies (Pb-Sb-Bi ±Cu-Mo-W and As-Mo-Ag ±Cu-Bi-W-Pb). An additional Au anomaly lies ~900m to the east, along strike of a felsic to intermediate porphyry, and is associated with a Te-Cs-Sb pathfinder anomaly.

Two additional smaller gold anomalies lie within a larger pathfinder anomaly in the Simon West grid area. The gold anomalies here are not as strong as the Nordeau West grid anomalies, but the geochemical footprint is much larger. This pathfinder anomaly consists of Cs-As-Cu (±Ag-Bi-Te-

Pb), lies directly above a felsic-intermediate intrusion, and extends some 2.0 km trending 100°. It also contains the largest coherent Te-response, within eleven samples on its western perimeter.

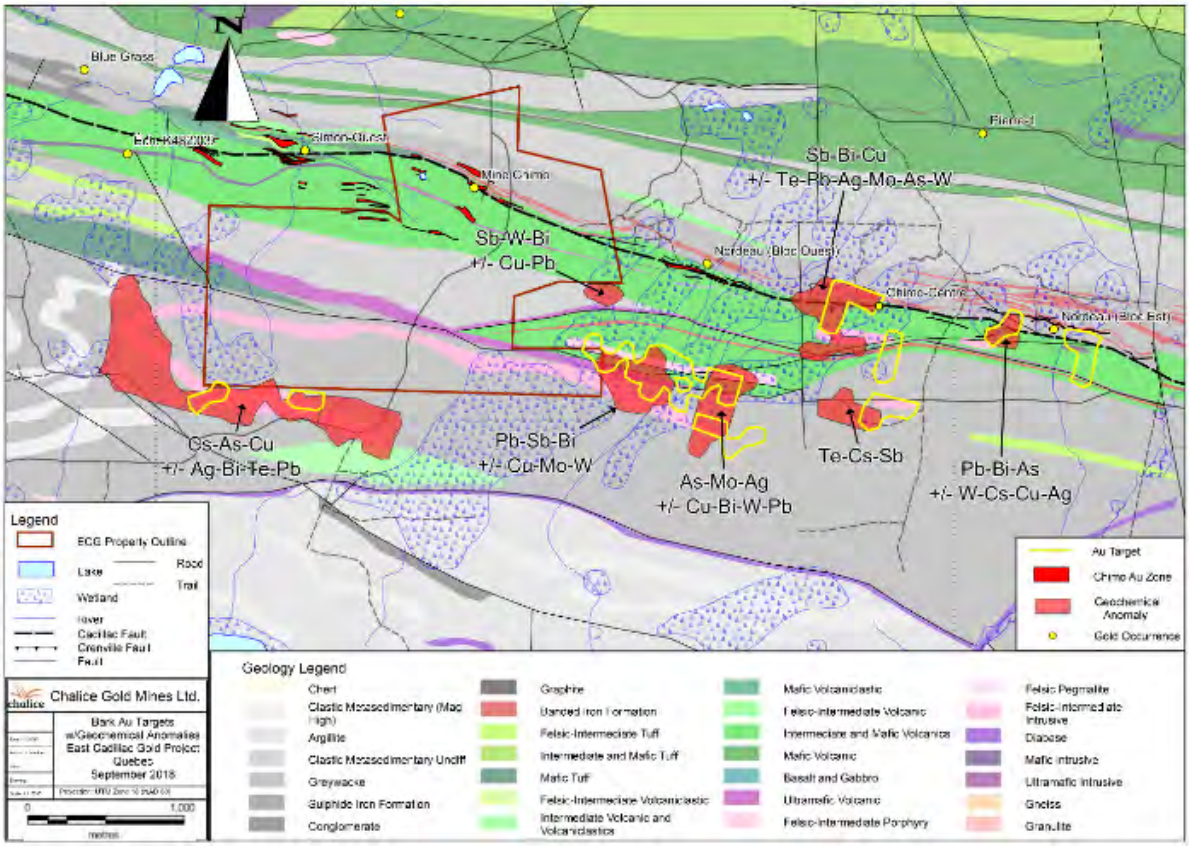

Figure 9.12: Gold- and pathfinder-element anomalies outlined by 2018 soil survey in the Nordeau West/Simon West area (from Letwinetz et al., 2018)

Lithogeochemical Sampling

One hundred and seventy-three multi-element rock-chip samples were collected in the East Cadillac Gold area, and based on field identification, the following lithologies are represented: 15 felsic intrusive, 5 intermediate intrusive, 4 mafic intrusive, 75 metasediment, 9 banded iron formation, 2 intermediate tuff, 22 mafic tuff, 4 mafic crystal tuff, 2 intermediate volcanic, and 35 mafic volcanic.

Only five rock-chip samples assayed over 1.0 ppm Au (Dallmeier et al., 2018). One sample grading 3.77 gpt Au was collected from the Forsan Occurrence on the Forsan Project claims, which are no longer part of the current Property. The other 4 samples were obtained from southeast of Lac Rapides, in the Denain-Pershing Block (Renforth Option). Gold content was as follows: banded-iron formation in contact with sedimentary rocks exposed in historical trenching (39.20 gpt Au and 12.95 gpt Au), greywacke (1.78 gpt Au), and banded-iron formation (2.87 gpt Au).

Samples from the Lac Rapides area also showed moderate to strong As, Bi, Sb, Te, and W responses. Additional weak to moderate As, Bi, Mo, and W responses were returned from metasedimentary rock samples south of Lac Rapides.

In the Makwa area (see ***Figure 9.3***), multiple moderate to strong Bi responses are within 1.5 km north and south of the east-west trending CDZ, with some samples also having a moderate to strong Mo response.

Samples of volcanic rocks south of the Anderson area (see ***Figure 9.3***) have elevated levels of Bi, Mo, Te, W, and Zn. The samples near the western boundary of the Property returned some of the highest Mo, Te, and W values from the 2018 sampling. Samples W295292 and W295295 were taken from a rusty-silicified zone and a small sheared zone with pyrite and magnetite mineralization respectively.

Geochemical Characteristics (Whole-Rock)
Twenty-six litho-samples were collected from the Property in 2018 for whole-rock analysis. The following lithologies were represented: 5 felsic intrusive, 2 granite, 1 syenite, 1 granodiorite, 5 intermediate intrusive, 1 mafic intrusive, 3 intermediate volcanic, 6 mafic volcanic, and 2 greywacke.

Assay results were imported into the ioGAS™ data analysis and discrimination diagram software to assist in determining their rock classification, genetic source, and geochemical characteristics.

Elemental concentrations from both volcanic and intrusive rock samples were plotted on various immobile-element classification diagrams. Most samples plotted as they were classified by field observations. Discrimination diagrams used for tectonic environment classification (Cabanis and Lecolle, 1989) shows a mafic to felsic trend from a back arc/MORB origin to intermediate Arc calc-alkaline origin. Suites of mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic rock samples plotted on chondrite normalized spider diagrams show an overall increase in profile slope from mafic to felsic rocks, due to the enrichment of LREE, indicative of evolving magma sources.

Dallmeier et al. (2018) provides a comprehensive analysis of the geochemical characteristics of the collected rock samples.

SWIR
One hundred and sixty-nine rock samples were collected and scanned with the Halo.

Forty-nine samples returned AlOH values, with 13 samples in the sericite zone, 10 samples in the intermediate zone, and 26 samples in the albite zone. The samples returning values in the AlOH spectrum are concentrated in the central to eastern areas of the Property.

Forty-eight samples returned FeOH values, with 4 samples in the Mg-Chlorite zone, 38 samples in the intermediate zone, and 6 samples in the Fe-Chlorite zone. Over half of the samples returning values in the FeOH spectrum are concentrated in the western part of the Property, with the best concentration of returned values in the northwestern volcanics.

One hundred and twelve samples returned MgOH values, with 11 samples in the Mg-Chlorite zone, 89 samples in the intermediate zone, and 12 samples in the Fe-Chlorite zone. The samples returning values in the MgOH spectrum are spread throughout the Property and not concentrated to one area.

9.8.3 Logging of Cartier Resources Ltd. Drill-Core

Between November 21st, 2017 and October 5th, 2018, Chalice logged and sampled certain sections of drill-core from Cartier's drilling programme on its Chimo Mine Project. This core was from 4 holes (CH17-46, CH17-47, CH17-47A and CH17-47B) drilled by Cartier that were collared on Chalice claims and intersected deep parts of the Chimo Mine Project. Chalice was allowed to examine only those parts of these holes that transected within its Property, which amounted to a total of 2,002.5 m (***Table 9-2***).

Table 9.2: Summary of Cartier Drill-Hole Intervals Made Available to Chalice

Hole	NAD83 Zone 18			Interval within Chalice Property			Total hole length (m)
	UTM-X	UTM-Y	UTM-Z	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	
CH17-46	331782	5320728	345	0.0	491.3	491.3	1,186.0
CH17-47	331682	5321029	345	0.0	1,140.2	1,140.2	1,551.0
CH17-47A	331646	5320601	-608	1,046.0	1,159.3	113.3	1,614.0
CH17-47B	331648	5320653	-524	947.6	1,199.8	252.2	1,753.0

A total of 748 core-interval samples were collected and sent for analysis. Prior to shipping to the analytical laboratory, these samples were spectrally analyzed using the Halo scanner prior to delivery to the analytical laboratory. SWIR data was collected every 3 metres throughout the drill-core, for a total of 583 additional Halo readings.

Geotechnical measurements (rock-quality, magnetic susceptibility, core recovery, fracture density, etc.) adhered to established Chalice protocols (see ***Item 10***). Once the geotechnical data was collected, the core was logged by Chalice geologists. Detailed descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralization and veins were recorded using GeoticLog software (https://www.geotic.ca/).

9.8.3.1 Results of Cartier-Core Examination

Geology and mineralization

All intersected lithologies dip steeply to the north. Mafic volcanic rocks dominate the first 300 m of hole CH17-47 and clastic sediments dominate the remaining part of the examined interval. There is general stratigraphic continuity of geology between holes CH17-46 and CH17-47, and between holes CH17-47, CH17-47A and CH17-47B. Graded bedding in greywacke units indicates the sequence is younging down-hole (south), throughout the holes.

Mineralization varies throughout the holes but typically consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite within the mafic volcanic units. Arsenopyrite mineralization is generally associated with gold on the Property (Cornick et al., 2019a). Arsenopyrite is narrowly focused and structurally controlled in and around graphitic horizons, which are more highly strained and host a higher percentage of quartz-tourmaline and quartz-carbonate veining than surrounding rock units. Local carbonate, silica, biotite, and chlorite alteration are prevalent within arsenopyrite mineralized zones. Carbonate and silica alteration is associated with increased veining, and biotite and chlorite alteration is associated with high-strain zones near graphitic horizons. Arsenopyrite mineralized zones in hole CH17-47 (827 - 840 m down-hole) and in hole CH17-46 (342 - 356 m down-hole) are characterized by the same sediment, volcanic, and graphite packages, and are likely contiguous. Similar arsenopyrite mineralization zones were intersected in Chalice drill-holes cored at the Far Simon West and North Contact targets (Cornick et al., 2019a). Two instances of visible gold mineralization were identified within centimetre size quartz veins with pyrite and pyrrhotite at 69.16 m and 157.75 m down-hole in hole CH17-47.

Short-wave Infrared (SWIR) Scanning

Overall, 583 scans were collected from the 4 drill holes using an ASD TerraSpec Halo (Halo) scanner. SWIR samples were analyzed using two different methods: (1) using AlOH, MgOH, and FeOH scalars to determine chlorite, biotite, and muscovite compositions; and (2) using mineral identification to determine the presence or absence of certain minerals. Both methods can assist in identifying where gold mineralization should occur. Using the scalars, gold mineralization should occur in the transitions between the upper and lower end of the scalar values, as these transitions indicate alteration from hydrothermal fluids which are often associated with gold mineralization. The mineral identification can be used to help determine changes in lithologies, which is often associated with gold mineralization.

The MgOH spectrum can be related to chlorite chemistry, although it can be skewed based on carbonate composition. For measurement of the Cartier drill-holes, the MgOH spectrum was divided into 5 populations: 2,308-2,319 nm (Mg-rich), 2,319-2,329 nm, 2,329-2,340 nm, 2,340-2,349 nm, and 2,349-2,390 nm (Fe-rich). The two occurrences of visible gold are associated with higher (>2,340 nm) MgOH scalars, whereas mineralization zones with arsenopyrite are associated with a broader range of the spectrum from the transitional zone (>2,329 nm) and higher end of the spectrum. The high MgOH within the zones may be associated with Fe-chlorite or biotite, which can also be identified with the Halo. MgOH values were returned throughout most holes, even in areas without mineralization.

The FeOH spectrum is also related to chlorite chemistry and is considered more reliable than the MgOH spectrum, as it is not as affected by carbonate. For measurement of the Cartier drill-holes the FeOH spectrum was divided into 5 populations: 2,230-2,242 nm (Mg-rich), 2,242-2,249 nm, 2,249-2,253 nm, 2,253-2,259 nm, 2,259-2,270 nm (Fe-rich). In these holes the FeOH spectrum agrees well with the MgOH spectrum, with both mimicking Fe-rich and Mg-rich content.

Minerals identified by the Halo were useful in identifying trends. Muscovite showed a very strong correlation with the transitional AlOH spectra returned throughout all holes, including mineralization zones. Muscovite was also associated within the intervals containing visible gold, in hole CH17-47, even though no AlOH values were returned for comparison. Biotite was constrained to, and representative of, the sediments. Biotite was also noted in the hanging wall of some arsenopyrite zones and was somewhat related to the higher (i.e., Fe-rich) MgOH scalars.

9.8.3.2 Summary of Cartier Drill-Hole Logging

Examination of the four Cartier holes revealed two new gold-mineralizes zones and several new gold exploration targets. Several new graphitic zones within the sediments, and near sediment/volcanic rock contacts were also discovered. These graphite zones are associated with increased deformation, shearing and veining associated with the CDZ.

The transitional AlOH spectrum (2,198-2,210nm) is consistent within most mineralization zones throughout the holes, however it returns values primarily within the sediments with few values returned within the volcanics. The MgOH Fe-rich end of the spectrum is somewhat associated with zones having arsenopyrite mineralization, however this value is the dominant one throughout the holes even where these is no mineralization. Biotite and Fe-chlorite identified with the Halo are good indicators of lithological changes from the mafic volcanics to the sediments. With some arsenopyrite mineralization zones near volcanic and sediment contacts, this biotite and Fe-chlorite transition may act as a possible proxy for nearby gold mineralization.

Sulphide mineralization was intersected throughout the examined intervals of the Cartier holes. The most significant were an arsenopyrite zone and a graphitic zone that were correlated between hole CH17-47 and hole CH17-46. Similar arsenopyrite mineralized gold zones were intersected by Chalice in 2018 at Far Simon West to the west, and at the North Contact targets to the east (see **Item 10**).

9.8.4 2018 OreVision IP Survey

An OreVision IP geophysical survey by Abitibi Geophysics began on the Property from November 12th to December 20th, 2018, and was completed between January 6th and January 24th of 2019. This IP survey comprised an eastern extension of the 2017 IP survey and covered an area of approximately 24.8 km^2. The grid comprised 117 line-km (approximately 7.0 NS x 3.5 km EW) utilizing a 200 m spaced-line grid oriented 013° true (***Figure 9.13***).

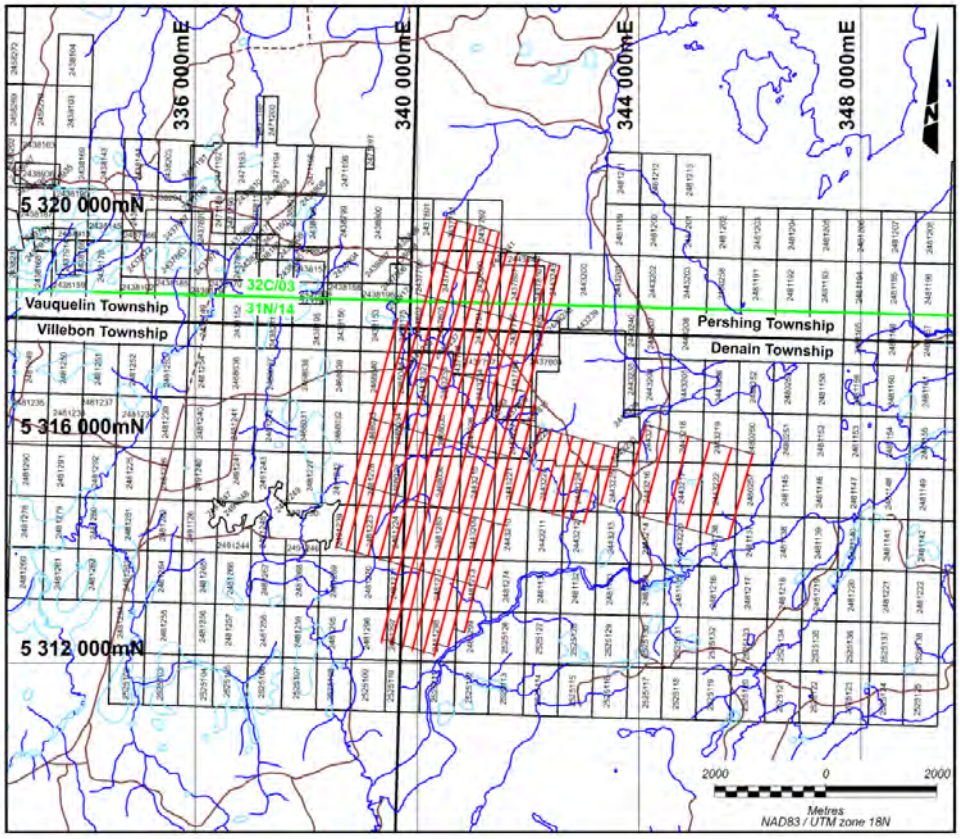

Figure 9.13: Grid map of 2018 OreVision IP survey (from Phaneuf, 2018)

The Abitibi report (Phaneuf, 2018) notes that the survey is dominated by anomalies with high resistivity values, (over 100,000 Ohm-m), and by the presence of several conductive trends. There is a notable change in the resistivity response occurring approximately along line L 106+00E that is interpreted to delineate a fault (F1). This resistivity transition correlates with a lithological boundary. Other faults (F2, F3, F4) are interpreted from displacements along linear anomalies, and likely belong to a set of NE-SW faults that transect the region.

The most dominant resistivity "lows" span the northern part of the survey area. These are roughly parallel and trend between ESE and NW-SE. Two resistivity lows were denoted in the southern part of the survey area (Phaneuf, 2018). The overall chargeability response over the survey area is moderate, with an average chargeability background of 15 mV/V. Moderate to high chargeability values (i.e., greater than 80 mV/V) are considered anomalous. The interpreted F1 fault is well defined by a drastic change in the chargeability response (Phaneuf, 2018).

A total of eighteen distinctive polarizable trends were delineated (***Figure 9.14***). Six chargeable trends (ECG-08, ECG-12, ECG-13, ECG15A/B, ECG-16 and ECG-17) were previously interpreted by the 2017 survey, and their extensions are confirmed by the 2018 survey results. Fourteen new anomalies (ECG-36 to ECG-49) were interpreted in 2018 (Phaneuf, 2018).

The strongest chargeable responses (i.e., ECG-08, ECG-12, ECG-13 and ECG-37) occur along the centrally localized conductive trend, and along the conductive trend located in the southern part of the grid. Several other moderately chargeable zones were identified and are rated second priority, (i.e., ECG-15A/B/C, ECG-17, ECG-38, ECG-41, ECG-42 and ECG-48).

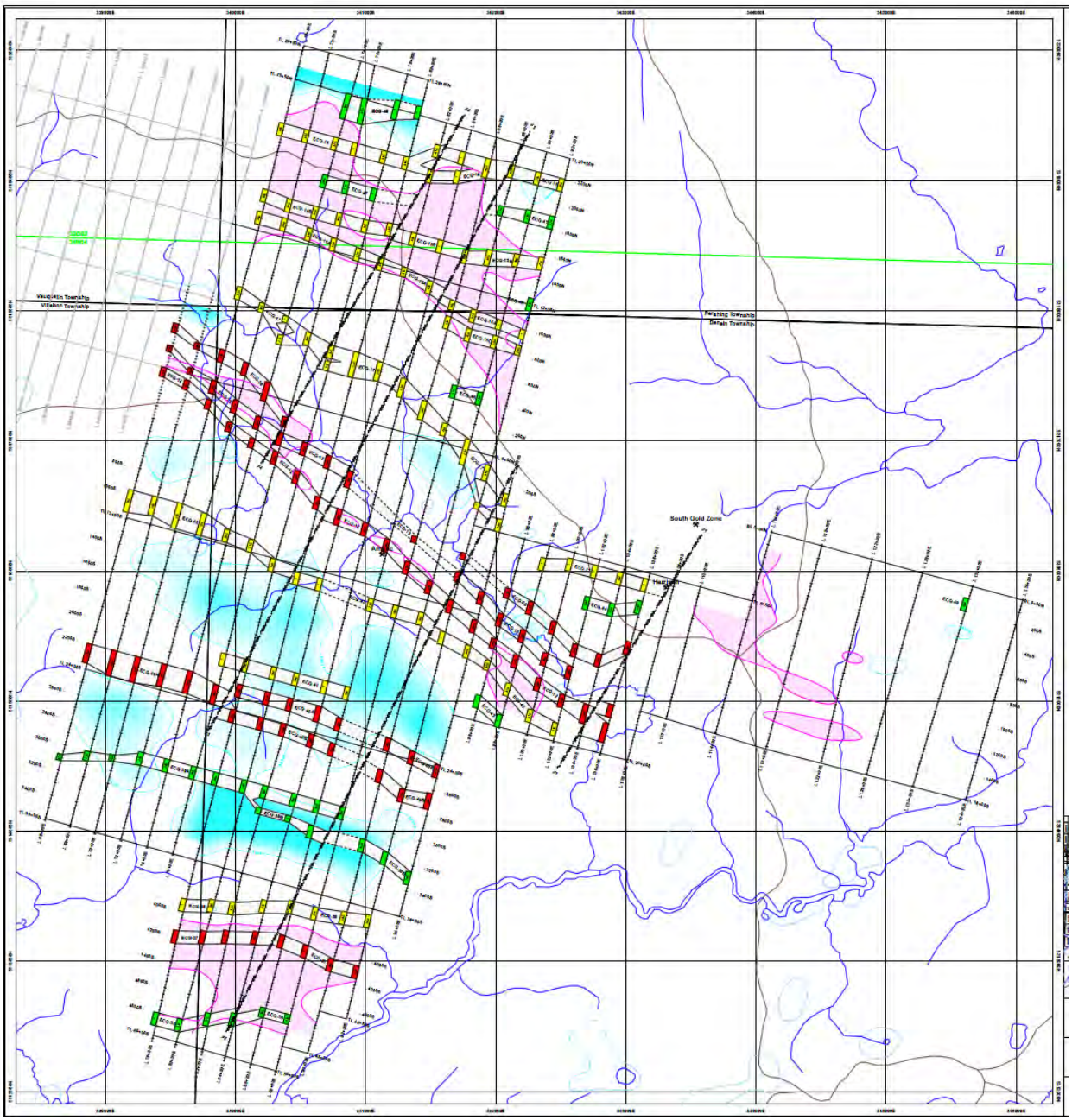

Figure 9.14: OreVision IP anomaly interpretation map (from Phaneuf, 2018)

9.8.5 2018 Airborne Magnetic Survey

A airborne geophysical magnetic/VLF survey was flown over the Property by EagleGL of Val-d'Or in August of 2018. The survey covered four non-contiguous "blocks" (***Figure 9.15***). Survey specifications are outlined in ***Table 9-3***. Data from the 2018 survey were merged with the data from the 2017 survey.

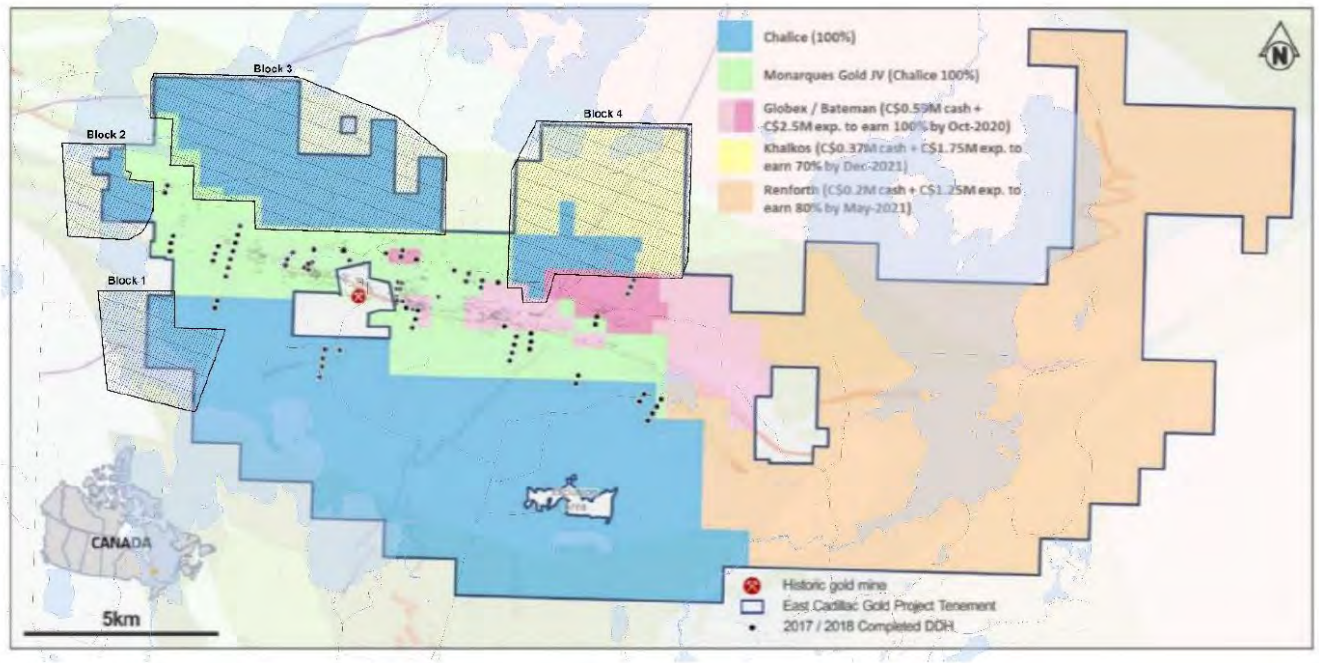

Figure 9.15: Property map showing Blocks covered by 2018 airborne Mag'/VLF survey

Table 9.3: Specifics of 2018 Airborne Mag'/VLF Survey Flown by Eagle Geophysics Ltd.

Table 2 - Survey Area Specifications					
East Cadillac Gold Property		**Line Direction**	**Line Spacing**	**Total Distance Flown**	**Dates Flown**
Block 1	***Survey lines***	20°-200°	70 meters	93.2 km	August 24, 2018
	Tie lines	110°-290°	500 meters	14.2 km	August 24, 2018
Block 2	***Survey lines***	20°-200°	70 meters	64.5 km	August 24, 2018
	Tie lines	110°-290°	500 meters	9.5 km	August 24, 2018
Block 3	***Survey lines***	20°-200°	70 meters	327.4 km	August 24, 2018
	Tie lines	110°-290°	500 meters	44.7 km	August 24, 2018
Block 4	***Survey lines***	20°-200°	70 meters	255.0 km	August 22-27, 2018
	Tie lines	110°-290°	500 meters	36.0 km	August 22, 2018
	TOTALS			**844.5 km**	

9.8.5.1 Magnetic data

The magnetic data define features that appear related to structures such as faults, folds, and fractures. Individual magnetic products (maps) included Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI), Vertical Magnetic Gradient (VGRAD), in-line Magnetic Gradient (IGRAD), cross-line Magnetic Gradient, Horizontal Magnetic Gradient, and Magnetic Tilt-Derivative. In addition, a magnetic analytic signal (ASIG) map was produced by calculating the vector sum of all three magnetic gradients to produce a grid that is independent of the effect of orientation from subsurface bodies.

9.8.5.2 Very Low Frequency (VLF) data

Airborne VLF (very low frequency) surveys have been used in the past for geological mapping in areas where the targets are only weakly conductive. The method uses military communication antenna as the primary electromagnetic field. VLF-EM systems can detect weakly conductive structures such as faults or veins containing sulphides. In some cases the major fault systems are responsible for transporting silver or gold in sulphides.

There were problems with the VLF survey, so only data from Block 4 were processed and levelled. Maps produced from the survey data were: VLF Total Field, VLF In-phase, and VLF Quadrature (Hubert, 2018).

9.8.5.3 Airborne Survey Interpretation

The strongest magnetic anomalies are attributed to iron formation horizons underlying the Property. Prominent VGRAD anomalies striking NE and EW across the Property are in response to diabase dikes (***Figure 9.16***). Anomalies south and east of Lac Simon are attributed to a gabbro intrusion and an oblong anomaly underlying Lac Villebon is interpreted to be in response to a peridotite intrusion (Hubert, 2018).

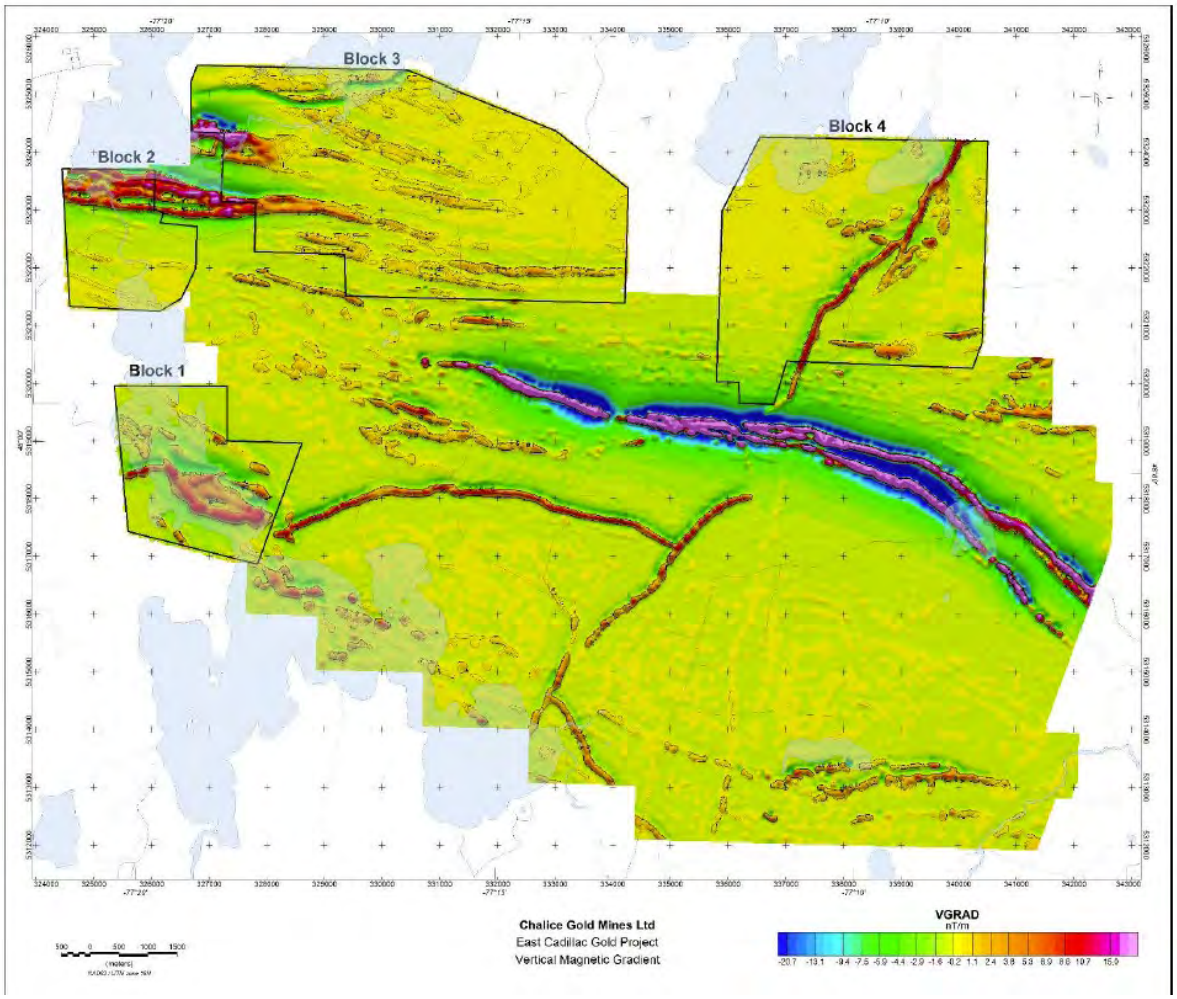

Figure 9.16: VGRAD map of Property based on combined 2017/2018 airborne survey data (from Hubert, 2018)

The ***Figure 9.17*** shows a structural interpretation of the Property based on the magnetic and VLF data.

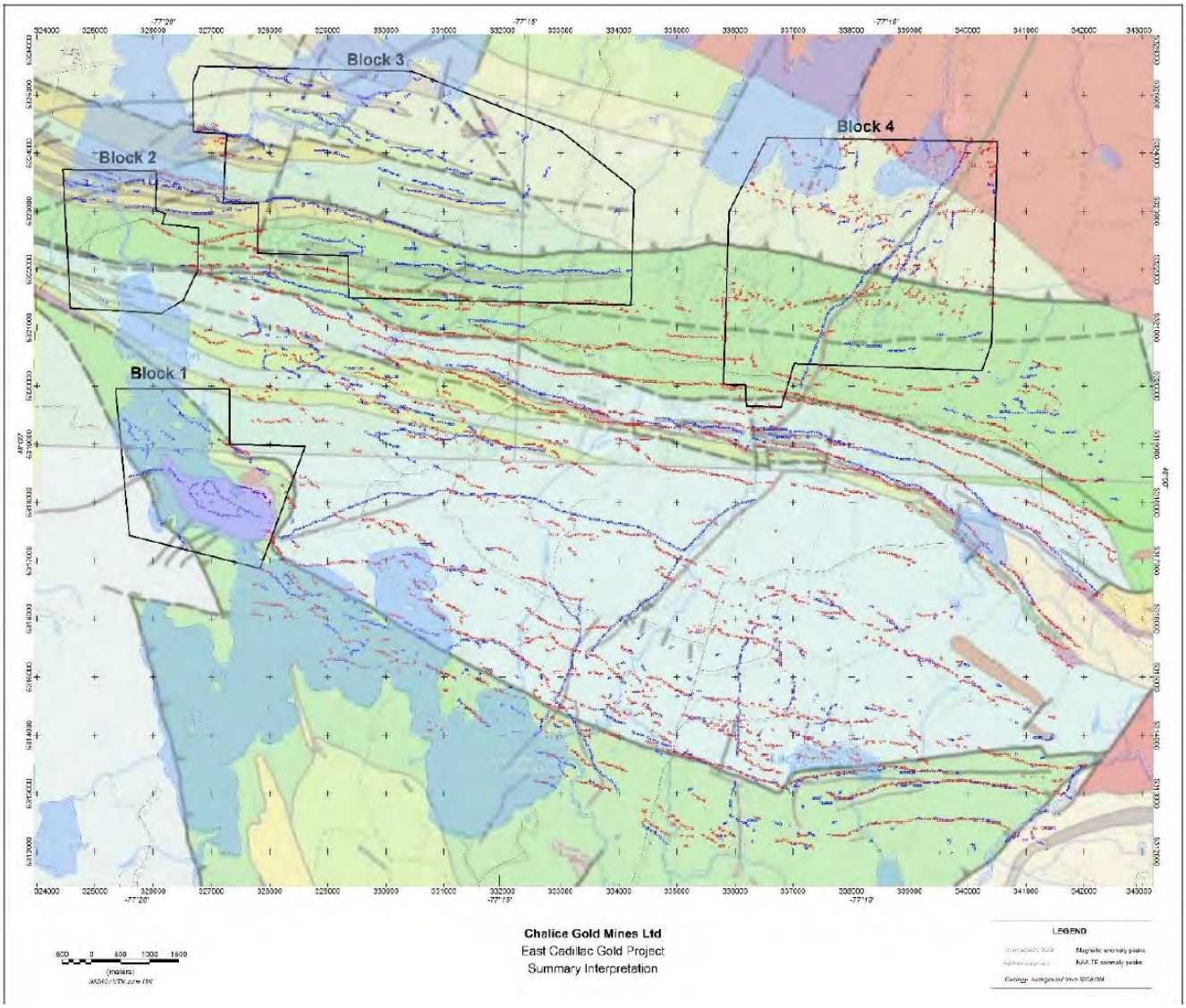

Figure 9.17: Structural interpretation of Property based on 2017/2018 airborne survey data (from Hubert, 2018)

9.8.6 2018 LiDAR Survey

Beginning June 2nd, 2018 a LiDAR survey of the Property was flown. Several individual blocks were flown in order to provide coverage of additional claims added to the Property since the previous (2017) LiDAR survey (***Figure 9.18***). The additional LiDAR data allowed for more accurate identification of features on the Property, especially on the large Pershing-Denain Block of claims (***Figure 9.19***). Deliverables from the survey included:

- Unclassified LiDAR data and unprocessed digital photo
- Classified LiDAR LAS files (for areas processed)
- 15 cm-pixel colour orthophoto in geotiff and ecw file format
- 1-metre contours (not cartographically edited).
- Raster DEM, Hillshade imagery and intensity image.
- LiDAR survey report

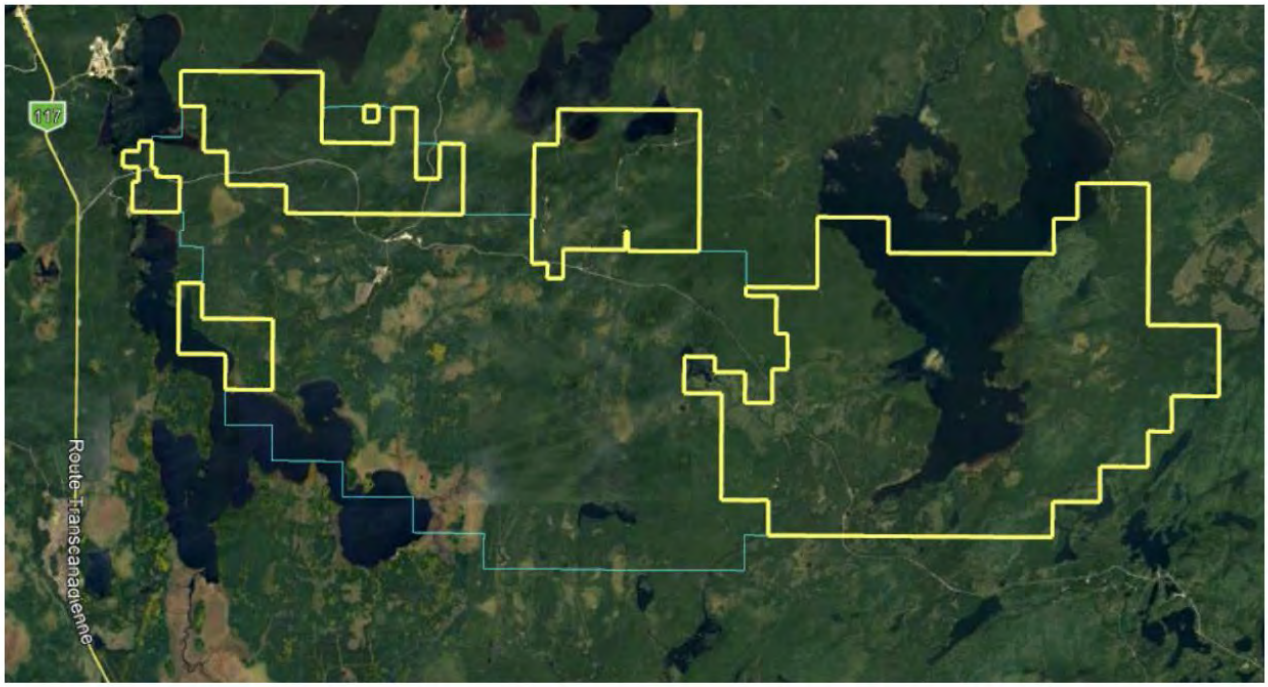

Figure 9.18: Areas covered by 2018 LiDAR survey (from McIntosh, 2018)

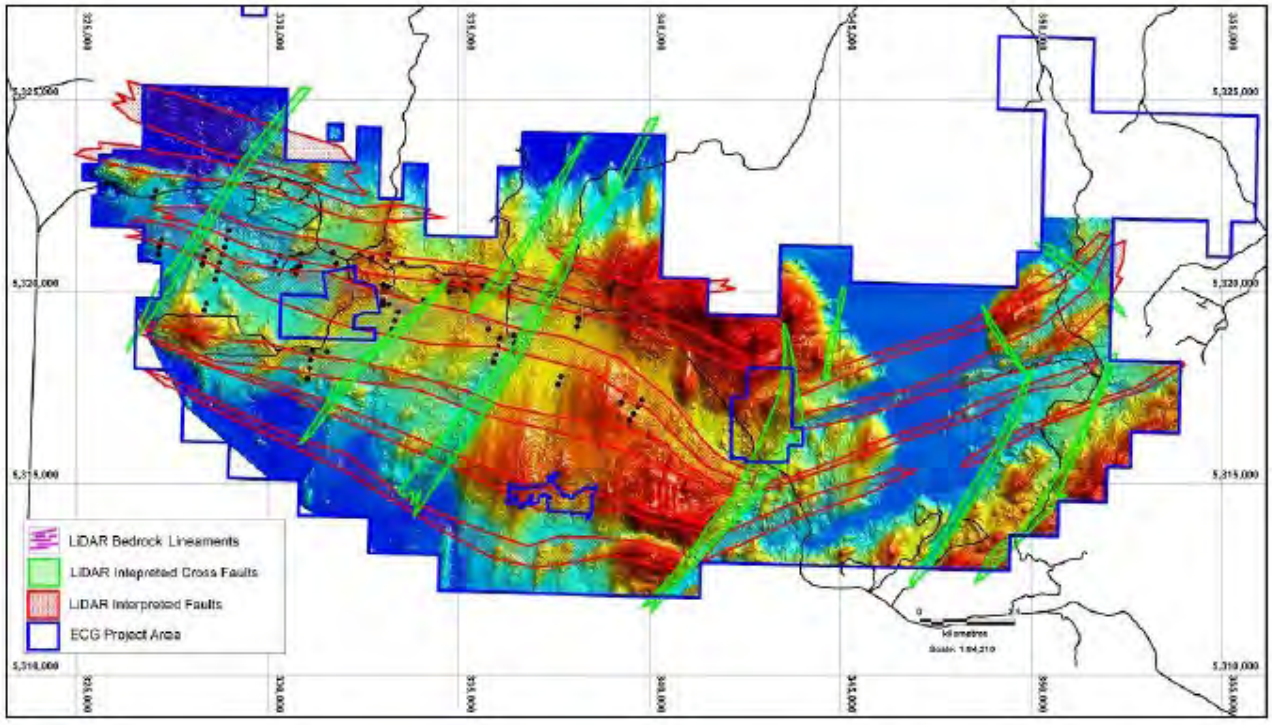

Figure 9.19: Colour-contour map and interpreted structural and lithological features of the Property from combined 2017-2018 LiDAR surveys (from Cornick et al., 2019b)

10.0 DRILLING

Between September 23, 2017 and March 2019, Chalice cored 97, NQ diameter diamond-drill holes, aggregating 33,632 m (including wedged holes), on the Property (***Table 10-1***, ***Figure 10.1***). The drilling programmes were designed to: (1) test gold targets along strike of the CDZ, specifically at Simon West and Nordeau West; and (2) test numerous geochemical and geophysical targets determined from Property surveys conducted by Chalice. Unless otherwise stipulated, described intersections represent drill-intervals and not true widths.

Table 10.1: Summary of Chalice Drill-Holes 2017-2019 — East Cadillac Gold Property

Hole ID	UTM-X	UTM-Y	UTM-Z	Azimuth°	Dip°	Length (m)
ECG_17_001	333000.08	5319785.22	349.77	190.00	-55.00	336.00
ECG_17_002	332998.94	5319634.66	349.02	190.00	-55.00	201.00
ECG_17_003	333001.13	5319702.88	348.50	190.00	-55.00	228.00
ECG_17_004	333148.42	5319675.44	349.66	190.00	-55.00	240.00
ECG_17_005	333074.50	5319989.39	352.34	191.20	-83.90	765.00
ECG_17_006	333118.09	5320146.05	365.44	187.96	-77.00	45.00
ECG_17_006A	333118.09	5320146.05	365.44	188.70	-76.30	927.00
ECG_17_007	332982.49	5319996.29	356.21	185.50	-80.51	426.00
ECG_17_007W1	332982.49	5319996.29	356.21	185.50	-80.51	453.40
ECG_17_008	333016.54	5320169.60	361.63	182.60	-78.19	945.00
ECG_17_009	333074.95	5319990.36	352.37	181.00	-69.00	603.00
ECG_17_010	331016.35	5317732.67	347.73	189.69	-55.00	312.00
ECG_17_011	331076.92	5318006.48	343.81	189.22	-55.00	354.00
ECG_17_012	331093.54	5318221.30	341.84	190.56	-55.00	348.00
ECG_17_013	331529.75	5318428.67	345.71	189.88	-55.00	458.00
ECG_17_014	331150.32	5318448.80	348.22	190.17	-55.00	357.00
ECG_18_015	328601.93	5320311.31	339.57	195.13	-55.00	339.00
ECG_18_016	328660.43	5320534.70	339.61	195.20	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_017	328719.73	5320748.72	340.05	195.09	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_018	330822.88	5320678.77	336.98	182.46	-61.30	603.00
ECG_18_019	330623.61	5320553.17	337.08	184.36	-59.65	474.00
ECG_18_020	330730.20	5320630.86	337.14	184.16	-64.32	579.00
ECG_18_021	330726.43	5320454.89	342.70	181.16	-63.00	666.00
ECG_18_022	333100.20	5320816.38	361.35	190.43	-55.00	263.00
ECG_18_023	333145.63	5320984.71	364.34	189.61	-55.00	258.00
ECG_18_024	335195.90	5320211.99	372.72	190.20	-55.00	252.00
ECG_18_025	335161.52	5320031.81	365.26	190.00	-55.00	267.00
ECG_18_026	338934.78	5319870.16	382.04	190.17	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_027	339004.41	5320042.50	389.13	189.91	-55.00	309.00
ECG_18_028	339089.74	5320222.53	400.55	190.31	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_029	334063.47	5319789.20	351.38	190.37	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_030	333398.65	5319474.21	348.48	190.70	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_031	333301.07	5319251.93	347.38	190.51	-55.00	309.00
ECG_18_032	333242.86	5319016.33	346.16	190.61	-55.00	303.00
ECG_18_033	330132.90	5320600.97	334.90	190.00	-55.00	336.00
ECG_18_034	330181.99	5320771.76	334.58	190.00	-55.00	432.00
ECG_18_035	330329.95	5320931.03	334.18	190.73	-55.00	315.00

Hole ID	UTM-X	UTM-Y	UTM-Z	Azimuth°	Dip°	Length (m)
ECG_18_036	328967.64	5321606.21	332.84	195.30	-55.00	315.00
ECG_18_037	328900.37	5321379.46	336.16	195.24	-55.00	302.36
ECG_18_038	328849.77	5321173.34	338.58	195.39	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_039	328783.26	5320970.14	340.21	194.71	-55.00	303.00
ECG_18_040	335765.95	5319038.41	354.03	190.06	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_041	336064.76	5318778.37	353.53	190.63	-55.00	303.00
ECG_18_042	336016.41	5318572.30	347.54	190.61	-55.00	321.00
ECG_18_043	335955.52	5318360.19	349.42	190.26	-55.00	309.00
ECG_18_044	335898.34	5318162.67	344.77	190.26	-55.00	318.00
ECG_18_045	336446.64	5318860.63	345.24	190.07	-55.00	303.00
ECG_18_046	336448.46	5318653.32	344.88	190.44	-55.00	303.00
ECG_18_047	336409.20	5318459.87	344.56	189.86	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_048	339449.84	5316636.19	378.28	210.44	-55.00	315.00
ECG_18_049	339571.07	5316803.99	371.96	209.46	-55.00	351.00
ECG_18_050	339678.42	5316988.91	363.70	210.22	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_051	339791.67	5317173.66	359.75	208.85	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_052	337601.96	5317579.97	356.67	189.44	-55.00	297.00
ECG_18_053	339237.58	5317116.67	383.96	210.19	-55.00	321.00
ECG_18_054	339352.77	5317302.87	376.36	210.22	-55.00	324.00
ECG_18_055	337661.27	5317782.94	355.93	190.42	-55.00	312.00
ECG_18_056	338101.43	5319089.52	358.43	189.30	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_057	338138.03	5319288.71	361.77	190.44	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_058	328374.79	5319697.28	339.39	195.09	-55.00	312.00
ECG_18_059	328315.99	5319517.84	348.01	195.54	-55.00	309.00
ECG_18_060	330621.37	5320553.56	336.88	186.46	-68.93	663.00
ECG_18_061	327248.21	5321351.84	335.40	194.72	-55.00	306.00
ECG_18_062	327184.50	5321164.68	332.15	195.19	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_063	327166.98	5320966.59	329.61	195.61	-55.00	297.00
ECG_18_064	328405.88	5321090.80	345.34	195.10	-55.00	339.00
ECG_18_065	328323.33	5320905.54	345.70	194.92	-55.00	333.00
ECG_18_066	328267.88	5320717.24	344.97	195.29	-55.00	324.00
ECG_18_067	328655.67	5320533.20	339.92	210.05	-60.00	426.00
ECG_18_068	328779.61	5320970.59	340.35	210.03	-60.00	450.00
ECG_18_069	330863.78	5320997.59	344.33	190.88	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_070	334737.96	5319994.42	358.80	190.44	-55.00	232.60
ECG_18_071	334779.98	5320189.69	372.33	189.98	-55.00	300.00
ECG_18_072	335601.12	5320160.96	364.93	195.22	-55.00	351.00
ECG_18_073	334416.30	5320287.31	363.16	195.06	-55.00	354.00
ECG_18_074	333499.22	5320750.42	357.63	189.50	-55.00	309.00
ECG_18_075	332715.35	5320908.26	359.99	188.98	-55.00	495.00
ECG_18_076	327094.48	5322648.29	335.92	195.64	-55.00	306.00
ECG_18_077	327033.36	5322456.46	335.16	195.76	-55.00	312.00
ECG_19_078	328416.00	5323988.00	319.00	190.70	-55.00	297.00
ECG_19_079	328438.00	5324154.00	329.00	189.70	-55.00	297.00
ECG_19_080	328427.00	5323817.00	305.00	189.52	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_081	339409.10	5315435.25	385.20	210.25	-55.00	309.00

Hole ID	UTM-X	UTM-Y	UTM-Z	Azimuth°	Dip°	Length (m)
ECG_19_082	339310.82	5315291.04	381.00	210.00	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_083	339216.00	5315151.00	391.00	209.80	-55.00	315.00
ECG_19_084	339128.00	5314998.00	383.00	210.50	-55.00	330.00
ECG_19_085	339562.00	5315674.00	376.00	210.00	-55.00	315.00
ECG_19_086	340676.00	5315234.00	381.00	209.00	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_087	340584.00	5315087.00	400.00	210.00	-55.00	303.00
ECG_19_088	340492.00	5314942.00	400.00	210.00	-55.00	297.00
ECG_19_089	340398.00	5314780.00	420.00	209.88	-55.00	321.00
ECG_19_090	340299.00	5314637.00	418.00	209.99	-55.00	216.00
ECG_19_091	341401.00	5314888.00	396.00	210.88	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_092	341307.00	5314733.00	408.00	209.10	-55.00	312.00
ECG_19_093	341233.00	5314600.00	408.00	210.20	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_094	341110.00	5314427.00	370.00	210.20	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_095	341020.50	5314273.60	410.00	210.70	-55.00	201.00
					Total (m)=	**33,632.36**

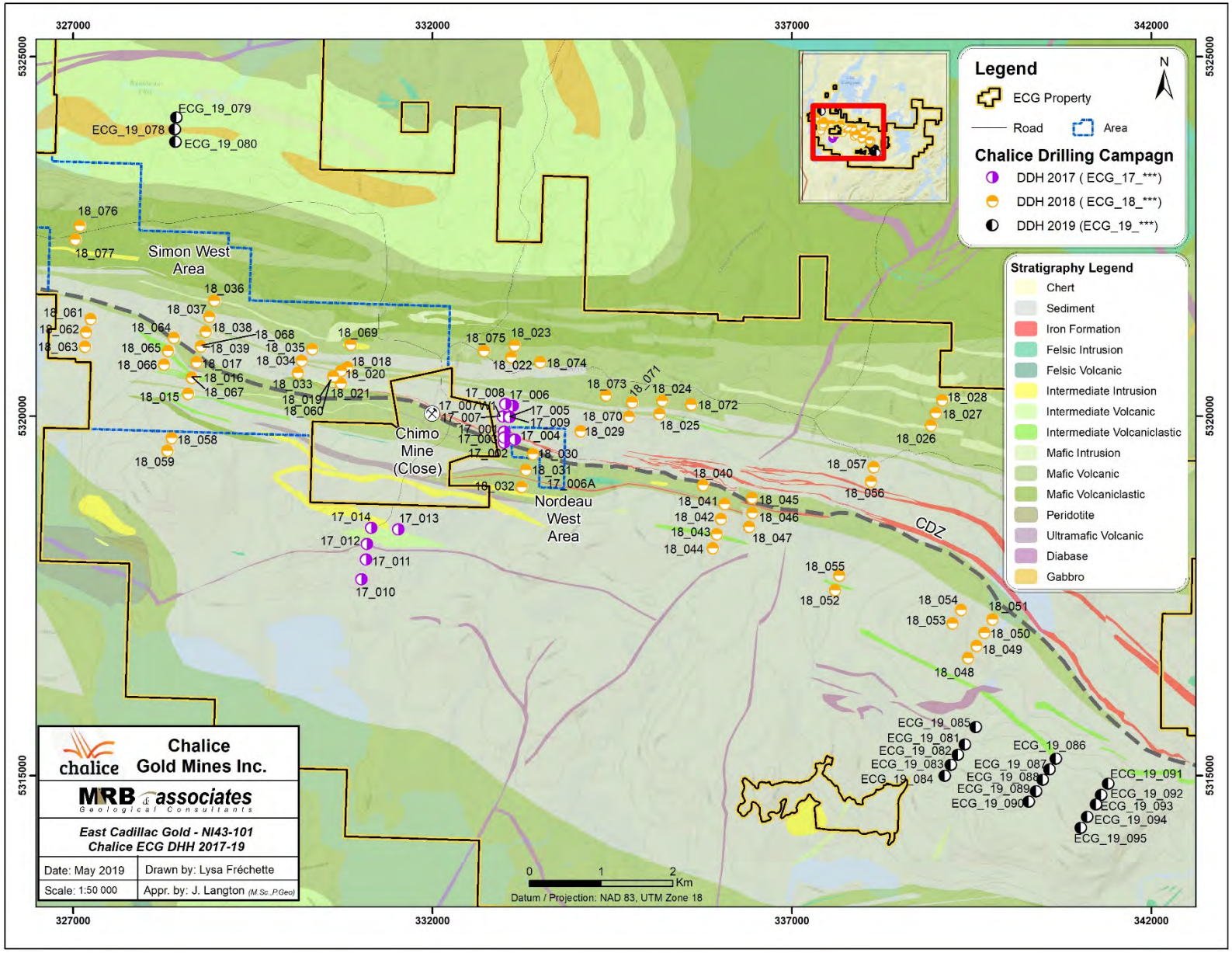

Figure 10.1: Basemap showing locations of Chalice drill-holes on the Property.

10.1 Drilling Operations

Over the Project life, drilling operations were contracted to Foraco International SA ("Foraco") of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec (rouyn-noranda@foraco.com), and G4 Drilling Limited ("G4") of Val-d'Or (canada@g4drilling.com), which utilized various drill rig types. NQ-barrels (47.6 mm diameter) were used for all drill-holes. The drill programs were designed to target geophysical anomalies for gold-bearing sulphide mineralization, to provide information on geology and structure, and to increase mineral resources.

Data for down-hole surveys were collected using electronic reflex EZ-shot™ and EZ-Gyro™, single shot instruments, accurate to ±0.5° and ±0.1° for azimuth and dip, respectively. Survey readings were collected every 30 metres down-hole by drilling company personnel and provided in their daily drilling reports.

10.2 Core Processing and Logging Procedures

During the drilling program, core from the drill site was delivered every morning by the contractor to MRB's Chalice-leased coreshack in Val-d'Or, where examination, logging and sampling were carried out. Upon delivery of drill-core, a geologist completed a quick log that included descriptions of lithology and mineralized zones. Once the quick log was complete, the core was photographed and a geotechnical examination was completed. Geotechnical data recorded included recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), fracture frequency, rock alteration and weathering, structure type, angle and roughness, joint orientation, and bulk density.

Core orientation - a geotechnician would attempt to piece together the core over 3 m drill runs and then draw an orientation line across the interval employing orientation marks that were drawn on the bottom of the core by the drillers. Arrows pointing down-hole were drawn along the orientation line. The geotechnician then measured the full length of the oriented core, marking every metre using a blue wax pencil. Box measured intervals were recorded to the nearest 5 cm.

Rock competency - this was determined by measuring core recovery (as a percentage) and calculating a Rock Quality Designation (RQD) for each 3 m of drill-run. The RQD was quantified by summing the lengths of all core fragments in a 3 m interval that were longer than 10 cm. This sum was divided by the total length recovered for that interval and multiplied by 100. RQD is thus expressed as a percentage. Joints and natural breaks were also summed and recorded. Core recovery, RQD, and joints were recorded in a spreadsheet in the GeoticLog logging software.

Magnetic susceptibility - the core was measured in SI units as a point value every 3 metres along the boxed core using a handheld KT-10 S/C Magnetic Susceptibility/Conductivity Meter. The values were marked on the core with blue wax pencil at the point where they were measured and digitally recorded in a spreadsheet.

SWIR Data - the Halo (SWIR) instrument was used to measure responses along every 3 metres of boxed core. The down-hole distance and sample number were digitally recorded along with the Halo data in a spreadsheet. Details of the Halo instrument and measurement procedures are described in **Item 9**.

Core-logging - once the geotechnical examinations were completed, the core was logged by Chalice geologists. Core were logged using a set of codes similar to those used for surface mapping (***Table 10-2***). All geological data (lithology, alteration, mineralization, veins, etc.) were digitally entered directly into GeoticLog software. Structural features (cleavage, foliation, lineation, faults, veins, contacts, bedding, etc.) were measured where present. Foliation measurements were recorded approximately every 10 meters. The alpha and beta angle were

recorded with every structural measurement. The alpha angle is the measurement of the angle of a structure relative to the core axis. The beta angle is the measurement around the core from the orientation line to the down-hole peak of a structural feature. The beta angle therefore relies on the orientation line being present. Both the alpha and beta angle were measured using a wrap-around NQ-sized protractor and then input to Geotic Log, which calculated the true orientation and dip of the structural feature.

Table 10.2: Codes Employed by Chalice for Identification of Rock Types Intersected by Diamond-drilling

Code	Lithology	Code	Lithology
LC	Lost Core	TU3X	Mafic Crystal Tuff
OB	Overburden	V1	Felsic Volcanic
S1	Sandstone	V2	Intermediate Volcanic
S3	Greywacke	V3	Mafic Volcanic
S4	Conglomerate	V4	Ultramafic
S6	Argillite	I1	Felsic Intrusive
S8	Silicate Iron Formation	I1B	Granite
S9	Oxide Iron formation	I1C	Granodiorite
S10	Chert	I1D	Tonalite
GRP	Graphite	I2	Intermediate Intrusive
TU1	Felsic tuff	I2D	Syenite
TU1X	Felsic Crystal Tuff	I2J	Diorite
TU2	Intermediate tuff	I3	Mafic Intrusive
TU2A	Intermediate Ash Tuff	I3B	Diabase
TU2X	Intermediate Crystal Tuff	I3G	Gabbro
TU3	Mafic tuff		

10.3 Core-cutting and -sampling Procedures

Core to be sampled for multi-element and gold analysis was determined by the core logging geologist using at least one of the following criteria:

- pervasive and semi-pervasive sericite-carbonate (±quartz ± albite ± pyrite ± hematite) alteration;
- disseminated very fine-grained and fine-grained pyrite over 0.5% in abundance;
- quartz veins;
- porphyries with sulphides;
- any and all arsenopyrite;
- altered iron formation.

In general, samples were collected at one-metre intervals, while respecting lithological, alteration and mineralization contacts. Each sample interval was preceded and followed by at least 2 m of adjacent “shoulder” core material. If there were 5 metres or less between two zones of sampling, sampling was continued through, regardless of the nature of the material between the two zones. Sample intervals were recorded with red wax pencil on the core and the associated sample tag was stapled to the core box at the beginning of each interval. Another sample tag was also inserted under the core, to be used by the core cutter. All sampling data (depth, sample number, description) was entered into GeoticLog associated with the sample number. Pictures of the core, wet and dry, were taken after logging was complete and the samples were marked on the core.

Core was cut using a hydraulic rock saw by contracted MRB core cutters. The core was halved, with one portion placed into a polyurethane bag with the provided sample tag, and the other half returned to the core box as reference. All bagged samples were placed in rice bags (5 samples per

rice bag) and sealed with numbered security tags. Blanks (rock material with gold values known to be consistently below detection limits) and CRM Standards were included with the core samples, every 20 samples.

10.4 Analytical Laboratory Procedures and Parameters: Diamond-Drilling Programmes

10.4.1 Multi-Element and Gold Analytical Procedures

Periodically throughout and at the end of the drill program, the core samples collected for multi-element and Au analysis were delivered to ALS. Received samples were unpacked, sorted, logged into LIMS, and prepared for analysis. Sample preparation comprised drying and crushing to 70% (2mm), then split using a riffle splitter. A 250 g portion of the sample is pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Core samples were analyzed with a 48 element four acid ICP-MS and two fire assay packages (Lab packages ME-MS61, Au-AA23 and Au-GRA21). Details of the ALS lab packages are described in **Item 9.2**. ALS Labs inserted either a standard, blank, or crush duplicate approximately every 20 samples in sequence. A crush duplicate requires a primary sample to be crushed by the lab and then split into two samples, creating a primary and a duplicate.

10.4.2 Whole Rock Core Sampling and Laboratory Analytical Procedures

Samples for whole-rock analysis were selected from all major lithologies encountered during the program, particularly from felsic intrusions. A whole-core piece, approximately 30 cm long, was collected for the whole rock sample and placed in a polyurethane bag with a sample tag. A piece of wood was then placed in the core box, indicating the whole rock sample number, where the core was removed and the box was also written on with wax pencil in the same spot. All bagged samples were collected in a rice bag and sealed with a numbered security tag.

The core samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories where they were analyzed using the complete whole rock characterization package (CCP-PKG01) (see **Item 9.2**).

10.5 Post-Drilling Procedures

Drill-hole location surveys

From May 28th to June 1st, 2018, locations of drill-collars from the 2017 and 2018 programmes were surveyed by Corriveau J.L. & Ass. Inc. (“Coriveau Surveyors”) of Val-d’Or, using high-precision Trimble GPS positioning systems that are accurate to within ±2 cm. A total of 79 collar locations were surveyed. Holes drilled in 2019 have been plotted in GIS using coordinates recorded by hand-held GPS, which are considered to be accurate to within ±5-10 m.

Down-hole Surveys

Drills were initially aligned using a Reflex North Finder azimuth pointing system (APS). Post-drilling, holes collar orientations of the 2017 and 2018 drilling campaigns were surveyed by Mazac Geoservices Inc. (“Mazac”) (www.mazac.ca/) using their “Smart Aligner” system, which is considered accurate within ±0.5° of tilt and 0.2° of roll. Mazac used isGyro™ and TwinGyro™ tools from Inertial Sensing (www.inertialsensing.com) for down-hole survey readings, on nine (9) of the 2017-2018 drill-holes. Measurements were collected every six metres down-hole, then repeated up-hole. Inertial Sensing advocates that their down-hole survey instruments are not affected by magnetic interference. Holes drilled in 2019 have not yet been surveyed; however, Reflex readings, which were taken every 30 m on all drill holes on the project at the time of drilling, were used to plot the sub-surface orientation of the 2019 holes.

10.6 2017 Diamond-Drilling Campaign

Three diamond-drilling campaigns were carried out in 2017: one from March 11th to 28th, the second from September 23 to November 11, and the third from Dec 6th to Dec 22nd (***Table 10-3***). The last two holes drilled in December (ECG_17_013 and ECG_17_014) were concluded in January 2018, after the 2017 Christmas break.

Table 10.3: Summary of 2017 Diamond-Drilling Programme on the Property

DDH	UTM-X	UTM-Y	UTM-Z	Azimuth°	Dip°	Start (m)	End (m)	Length (m)
ECG_17_001	333000.1	5319785.2	349.8	190.0	-55.0	0.0	336.0	336.0
ECG_17_002	332998.9	5319634.7	349.0	190.0	-55.0	0.0	201.0	201.0
ECG_17_003	333001.1	5319702.9	348.5	190.0	-55.0	0.0	228.0	228.0
ECG_17_004	333148.4	5319675.4	349.7	190.0	-55.0	0.0	240.0	240.0
ECG_17_005	333074.5	5319989.4	352.3	191.2	-83.9	0.0	765.0	765.0
ECG_17_006	333118.1	5320146.0	365.4	188.0	-77.0	0.0	45.0	45.0
ECG_17_006A	333118.1	5320146.0	365.4	188.7	-76.3	0.0	927.0	927.0
ECG_17_007	332982.5	5319996.3	356.2	185.5	-80.5	0.0	426.0	426.0
ECG_17_007W1	332982.5	5319996.3	356.2	185.5	-80.5	310.0	763.4	453.4
ECG_17_008	333016.5	5320169.6	361.6	182.6	-78.2	0.0	945.0	945.0
ECG_17_009	333074.9	5319990.4	352.4	181.0	-69.0	0.0	603.0	603.0
ECG_17_010	331016.4	5317732.7	347.7	189.7	-55.0	0.0	312.0	312.0
ECG_17_011	331076.9	5318006.5	343.8	189.2	-55.0	0.0	354.0	354.0
ECG_17_012	331093.5	5318221.3	341.8	190.6	-55.0	0.0	348.0	348.0
ECG_17_013	331529.8	5318428.7	345.7	189.9	-55.0	0.0	458.0	458.0
ECG_17_014	331150.3	5318448.8	348.2	190.2	-55.0	0.0	357.0	357.0
							Total=	**6,998.4**

In March of 2017, 4 holes (ECG_17_001 to ECG_17_004) totalling 1,005.0 m were drilled to test the projected on-strike extension of mineralized horizons underlying the Nordeau West Area claims (***Figure 10.2***). A total of 656 core interval samples were collected for multi-element and fire-assay analysis; 125 for SWIR scanning; 10 for WR analysis; and 12 for petrographic study (Scott et al., 2017).

The September – November drilling campaign comprised 7 holes (ECG_17_005 to ECG_17_009, including ECG_17_006A and ECG_17_007W1) totalling 4,164.4 m drilled in close proximity to the earlier (March) holes (***Figure 10.3*** and ***Figure 10.4***). A total of 1947 core interval samples were collected for multi-element and fire-assay analysis, and 11 for petrographic study (Scott et al., 2017). SWIR data were collected from 1,292 of these samples. No WR analyses were completed.

In December, 5 holes (ECG_17-010 to ECG_17_014) totalling 1,829 m were collared south of the Chimo Mine property (see ***Figure 10.1***) in a sequence comprised mainly of greywacke and mafic volcanic rocks. A total of 539 core interval samples were collected for multi-element and fire-assay analysis. No significant gold grades were encountered in these holes (Scott et al., 2017).

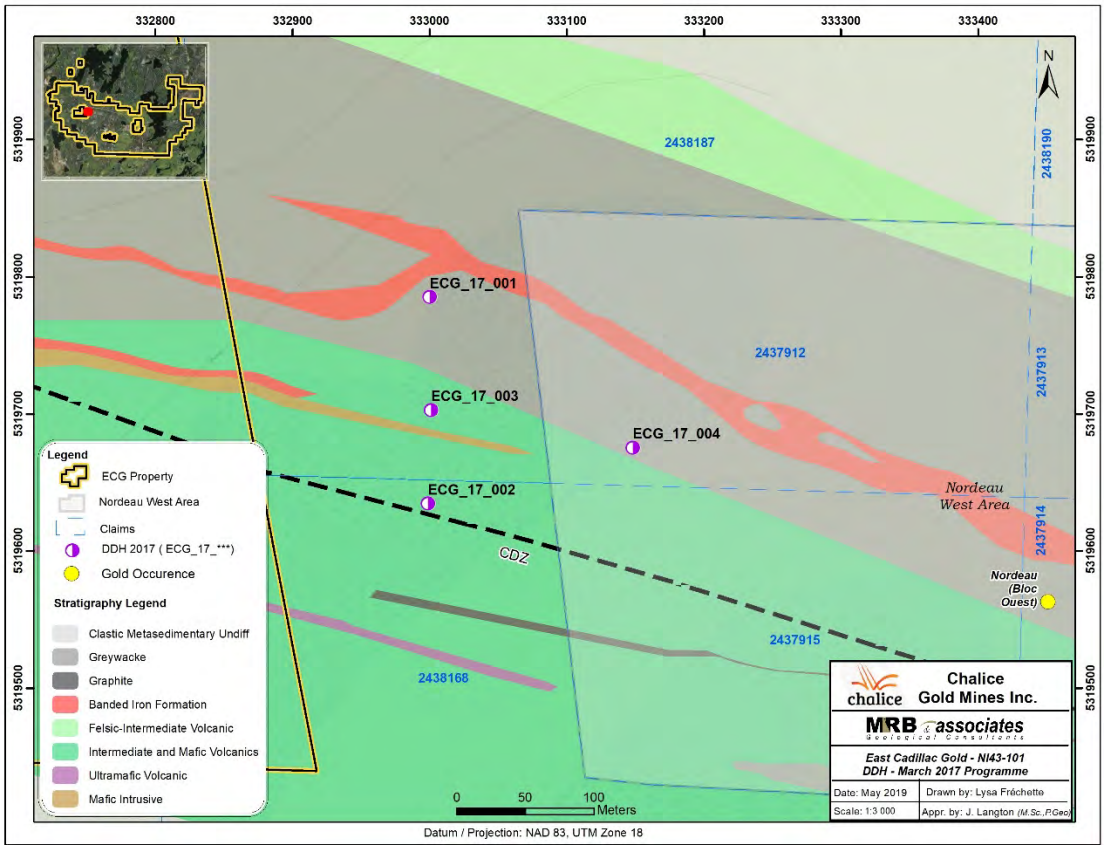

Figure 10.2: Location of drill-collars, March 2017 programme

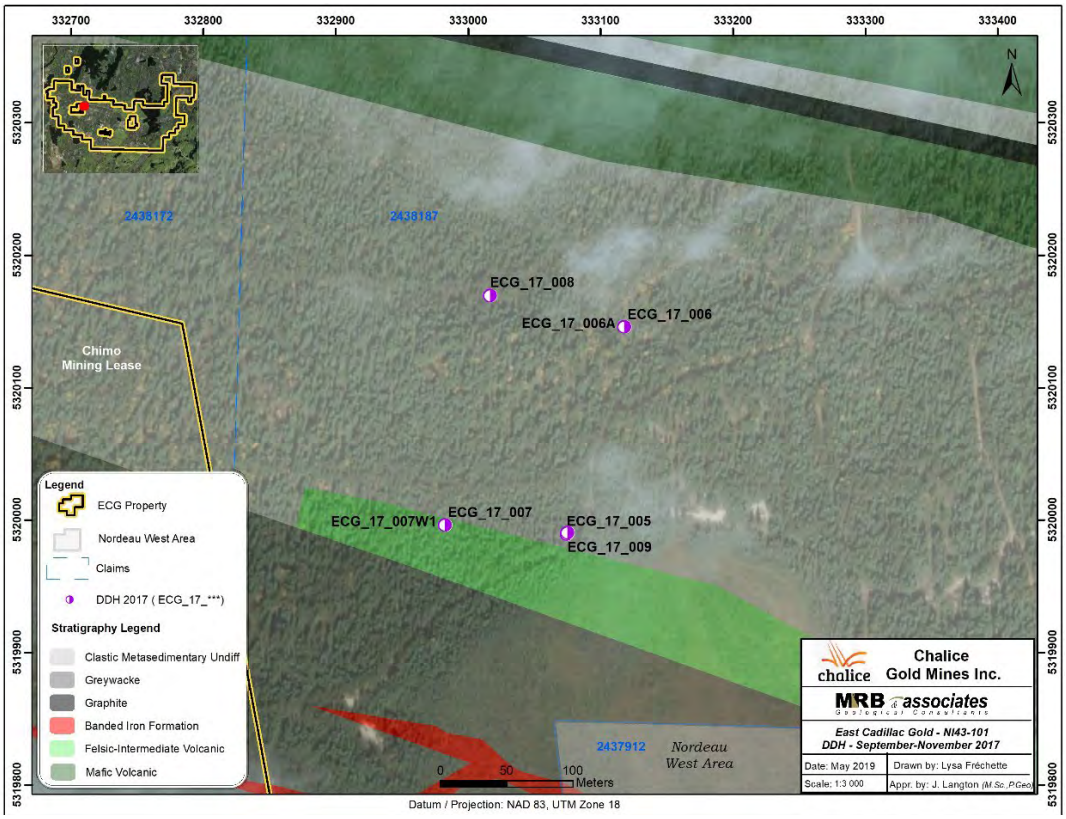

Figure 10.3: Location of drill-collars, March and September (2017) campaigns

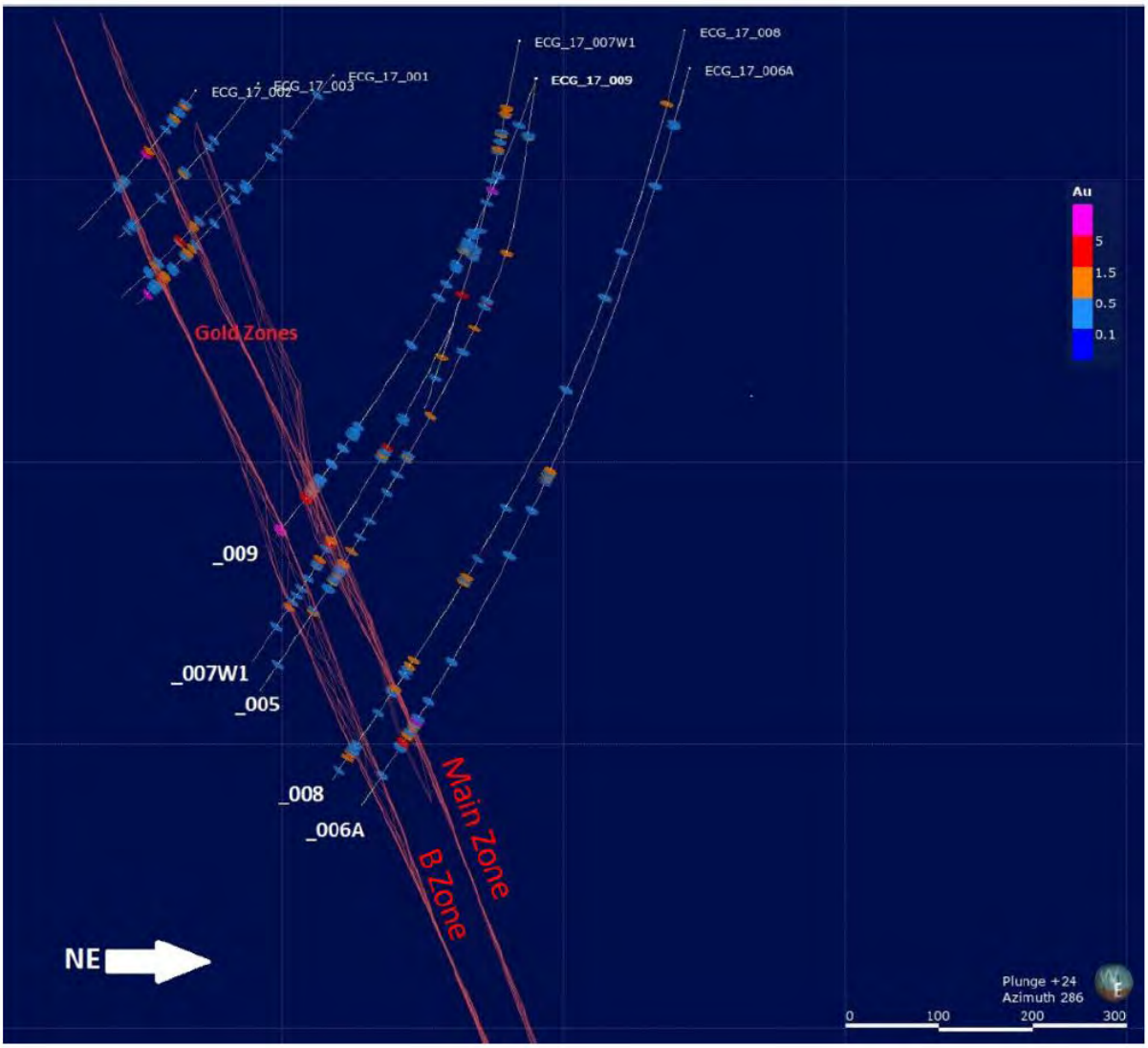

Figure 10.4: Cross-section of Nordeau West deposit showing traces of 2017 drill-holes

10.6.1 2017 Drilling Summary

The holes drilled in 2017 were designed to test the projected westward striking extension of mineralized horizons underlying the Nordeau West Area claims. Best result from the 2017 holes are summarized in ***Table 10-4***.

Table 10.4: Summary of Best Results from 2017 Drilling at the Nordeau West Deposit

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
ECG_17_005	66.6	69.6	3.0	0.47
ECG_17_005	261.0	265.0	4.0	0.59
ECG_17_005	594.3	619.8	25.5	1.08
ECG_17_005	606.9	619.8	12.9	1.52
ECG_17_005	607.7	610.7	3.1	4.74
ECG_17_006A	488.0	503.3	15.3	0.60
ECG_17_006A	497.3	503.3	6.0	1.12
ECG_17_006A	501.3	503.3	2.0	2.68
ECG_17_006A	812.8	823.0	10.2	2.78
ECG_17_006A	812.8	815.3	2.5	9.72
ECG_17_006A	841.2	844.2	3.0	2.21
ECG_17_007W1	292.0	293.0	1.0	4.83
ECG_17_007W1	480.8	493.1	12.3	0.49
ECG_17_007W1	480.8	483.8	3.0	0.98
ECG_17_007W1	491.2	493.1	1.9	1.24
ECG_17_007W1	600.4	603.5	3.1	0.58
ECG_17_007W1	607.3	608.3	1.0	3.08
ECG_17_007W1	625.4	627.9	2.5	1.69
ECG_17_007W1	681.4	683.2	1.8	1.40
ECG_17_007W1	690.7	691.4	0.7	7.84
ECG_17_008	903.7	910.7	7.0	0.67
ECG_17_008	909.0	910.7	1.7	1.95
ECG_17_009	134.5	136.0	1.5	4.49
ECG_17_009	521.4	541.4	20.0	0.93
ECG_17_009	536.6	541.4	4.8	2.04
ECG_17_009	593.3	594.1	0.8	25.80

10.7 2018 Diamond-Drilling Campaign

Sixty-three (63) holes were cored between January 8th and April 4th, 2018 totalling 20,321 m.

From the 2018 holes, 9,551 core samples were collected and sent to ALS Labs for multi-element ICP and fire assay Au analysis. Samples for whole-rock and petrographic study were also selected. As well as testing several known gold occurrences, the 2018 drilling programme intersected several new gold-mineralized zones, noteably the Lac Rapides, Nordeau South, North Contact and Far Simon West zones (***Figure 10.5***).

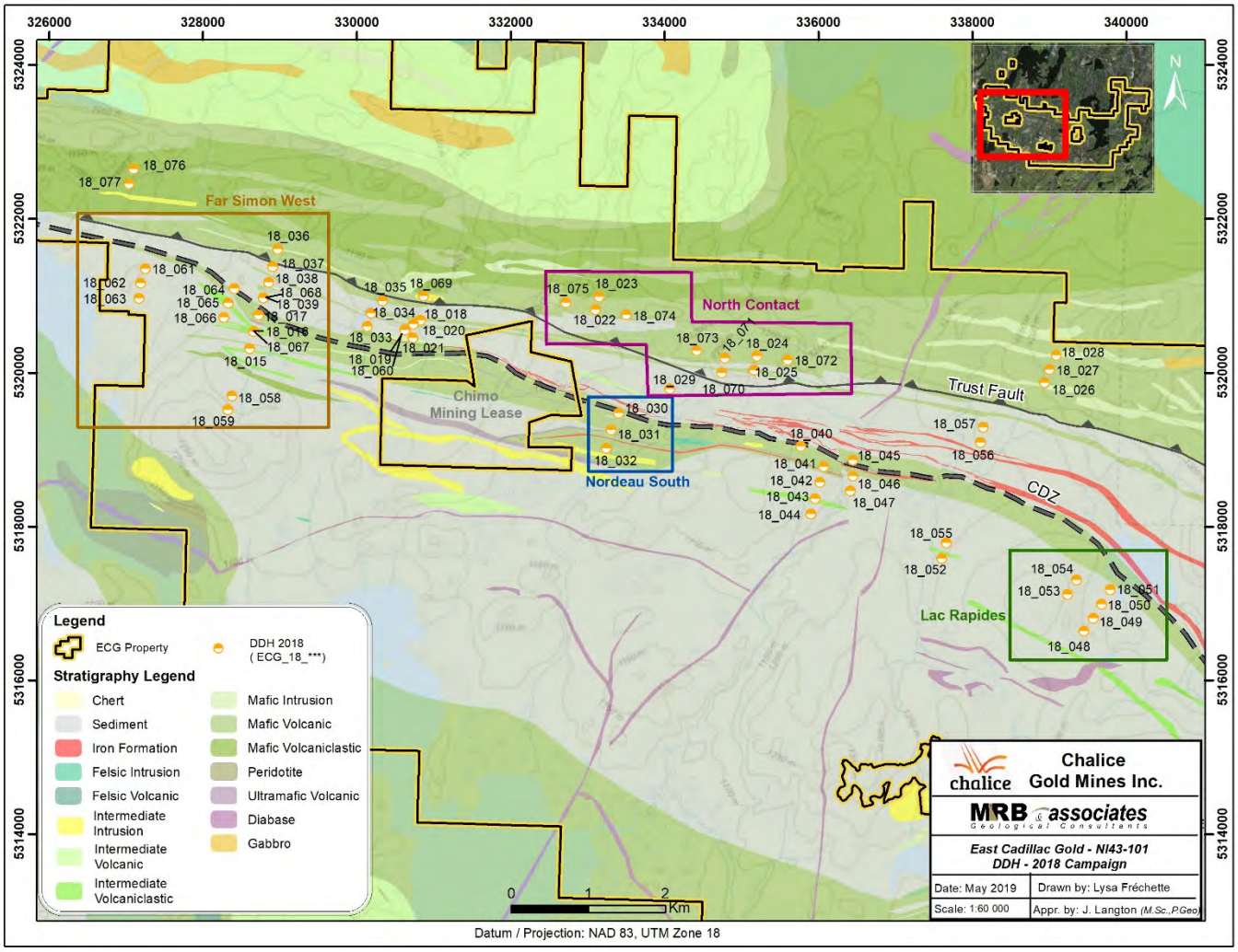

Figure 10.5: Principal mineralized zones defined by 2018 drilling on the Property (from Cornick et al., 2019a)

10.7.1 Lac Rapides: New Zone (Southern Claim Block / Denain-Pershing Project)

The Lac Rapides Zone was discovered by Chalice in 2018 by a six-hole campaign (ECG_18_48 to ECG_18_54) designed to test Au-Ag-As in-soil anomalies spatially associated with a deflection in the CDZ, southwest of Lac Rapides. The best intersection was 4.27 gpt Au over 3.05 m (323.1 - 326.15 m down-hole in hole ECG_18_049 (Cornick et al., 2019a). The dominant foliation dip at the Lac Rapides target area is around 30°, which is shallower than the typical 60°-70° dip noted elsewhere on the Property, suggesting that either the elements of the CDZ are being affected by the southeast deflection of the CDZ in this area, or that this zone is within a fault block that has rotated (tilted) relative to the surrounding CDZ. Gold mineralization is hosted in what was originally logged as a biotite-rich intermediate tuff unit; however, geochemical analysis suggests that this unit is actually a lamprophyre dyke that has been strongly deformed. The lamprophyre dyke is strongly transposed by the dominant fabric and is therefore interpreted to be an “early” intrusion. Epidote is a common mineral in the lamprophyre suggesting it has undergone a moderate level of hydrothermal alteration despite its relatively unaltered appearance in core. This alteration is likely structurally controlled as evidenced by abundant quartz veins in the core. Best results from the Lac Rapides Zone are summarized in ***Table 10-5***.

Table 10.5: Best Results from Lac Rapides Zone

Hole	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
ECG_18_048	200.0	200.9	0.9	0.54
ECG_18_049	316.7	337.5	20.8	0.74
ECG_18_049	323.1	326.2	3.1	4.27

10.7.2 Nordeau South: New Zone (Southern Claim Block)

Three drill-holes by Chalice in the Nordeau South area (ECG_18_30 to ECG_18_32) were designed to intersect gold mineralization targets south of the Nordeau West mineral resource (Langton and Ladidi, 2017). The Nordeau South lithology is characterized by intermediate to ultramafic volcanic rocks with minor clastic sediments, iron formation and felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks. The volcanic units vary between massive, porphyritic, pillowed flow, and mafic tuff. The mineralization host lithology is the contact between a porphyritic felsic intrusion (dyke) and an ultramafic volcanic unit within which there is strong shearing and chlorite-talc alteration..

Drill-hole ECG_18_032 intersected a wide, low-grade zone of gold mineralization associated with the contact between the felsic dyke and an ultramafic flow. According to Cornick et al (2019) there are geophysical and RC drilling data which indicate that the immediate area may host up to five (5) additional similar-style felsic dykes, which remain untested by diamond-drilling.

A whole-rock sample collected from an interval of the felsic dyke in the drill-core was determined to be a peraluminous monzonite (Cornick et al., 2019a). The existence of this intrusion at Nordeau South is significant as it may have acted as a focus for gold mineralization due to its competency contrast with the host mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks. The ultramafic volcanic rocks to the south of the monzonite intrusion are of equal importance as early alteration and strain of these rocks would potentially control later gold-related hydrothermal fluids (Bedeaux et al., 2018). The Nordeau South zone exhibits hornblende destruction in association with gold mineralization and a moderate epidote halo above and below the gold mineralized zone (Cornick et al., 2019a).

Gold mineralization was intersected in holes ECG_18_030 and ECG_18_032. The mineralization in ECG_18_030 is associated with the Nordeau West zone, whereas the interval encountered in hole ECG_18_032 is considered a new discovery. Best results from the Nordeau South Zone are summarized in ***Table 10-6***.

Table 10.6: Best Results from Lac Nordeau South Zone

Hole	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
ECG_18_030	37.6	39.1	1.5	1.43
ECG_18_030	248.0	249.0	1.0	0.55
ECG_18_032	143.2	174.5	31.4	0.17
ECG_18_032	144.8	145.8	1.0	1.37
ECG_18_032	155.7	156.7	1.0	0.98
ECG_18_032	262.0	267.3	5.3	0.28

10.7.3 North Contact: New Zone (Northern Claim Block)

The North Contact is located northeast of the Chimo Mine property, approximately a kilometre north of the CDZ. The current interpretation suggests that the North Contact is a secondary fault parallel to the CDZ. This target was tested by 10 diamond-drill holes (ECG_18_22 to ECG_18_25 and ECG_18_70 to ECG_18_75) designed to target the northern contact between the sedimentary package and the basement volcanic rocks to the north. The targeting was complimented by in-soil anomalies of Ag-Bi-Sb. The North Contact lithology is characterized by intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks and clastic sedimentary rocks. Numerous graphite beds are recognized in the core and are more common here than elsewhere on the Property. Logging and ioGas discrimination show that lithologies correlate well between holes in the eastern part of the zone.

The westernmost hole (ECG_18_075) intersected a gold-mineralized zone consisting of a wide low-grade zone with a narrow, higher-grade core. The mineralization is associated with quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins. Gold mineralization is continuous along the North Contact for over 1 km between holes ECG_18_073, 071, 024 and 072 and is associated graphitic units, which occupy fault planes. Best results from the North Contact Zone are summarized in ***Table 10-7***.

Table 10.7: Best Results from North Contact Zone

Hole	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
ECG_18_024	157.0	163.5	6.5	1.77
ECG_18_024	160.0	163.5	3.5	2.10
ECG_18_025	46.2	50.4	4.2	0.14
ECG_18_025	67.0	69.6	2.6	0.26
ECG_18_070	206.5	208.5	2.0	0.12
ECG_18_071	31.0	32.0	1.0	0.54
ECG_18_071	74.2	80.1	5.9	0.25
ECG_18_071	82.0	83.3	1.3	1.99
ECG_18_071	96.2	98.4	2.1	0.22
ECG_18_071	109.9	114.0	4.2	0.53
ECG_18_071	209.0	210.2	1.2	0.35
ECG_18_072	116.2	120.2	4.0	0.34
ECG_18_072	134.3	138.0	3.7	0.30
ECG_18_072	156.0	163.8	7.8	0.60
ECG_18_072	159.1	160.0	0.9	3.47
ECG_18_072	180.5	204.0	23.5	1.12
ECG_18_072	198.3	200.3	2.0	6.86
ECG_18_072	201.3	202.3	1.0	5.71
ECG_18_073	127.0	128.0	1.0	0.15
ECG_18_073	158.9	173.2	14.3	0.26
ECG_18_073	166.2	167.7	1.5	0.72

10.7.4 Far Simon West: New Zone (Simon West Block)

The Far Simon West zone is in the western part of the Property, straddling the CDZ. The exploration drilling programmecomprised 17 holes designed to test an Au-Ag-As-Sb-Bi-W in-soil anomaly and to test for the projected western extension of the mineralization associated with CDZ. The lithology of the Far Simon West area consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and clastic sedimentary rocks. Minor iron formation and mafic to ultramafic intrusions also underlie the area. The intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks are massive or tuffaceous. The clastic sedimentary rocks comprise massive to finely bedded greywacke, with conglomerate and argillite.

The lithology underlying this area has been distinguished based on core logging, thin section and geochemical analysis.

Three mineralized zones delineated by anomalous Au results were intersected. Mineralization is associated with arsenopyrite rich quartz-carbonate veins in shear zones and contained in intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks. Mineralization is typically hosted in the wall rock next to quartz-carbonate vein margins and occurring as wide, low grade zones. Best results are summarized in ***Table 10-8***.

Table 10.8: Best Results from Far Simon West Zone

Hole	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
ECG_18_016	38.0	43.8	5.8	1.62
ECG_18_016	39.8	40.8	1.0	3.72
ECG_18_016	110.9	120.4	9.4	0.42
ECG_18_016	117.7	118.9	1.2	1.06
ECG_18_016	251.0	261.8	10.8	0.99
ECG_18_016	259.0	260.3	1.3	3.11
ECG_18_037	125.8	138.8	13.0	0.58
ECG_18_037	129.8	136.8	7.0	0.74
ECG_18_037	130.8	131.8	1.0	1.17
ECG_18_037	153.8	156.5	2.7	1.28
ECG_18_037	155.8	156.5	0.7	3.00
ECG_18_037	214.6	220.0	5.4	0.77
ECG_18_037	214.6	216.0	1.4	2.44
ECG_18_039	183.0	194.0	11.0	1.55
ECG_18_039	184.0	188.0	4.0	3.18
ECG_18_039	185.0	186.0	1.0	6.15
ECG_18_039	264.0	269.0	5.0	2.14
ECG_18_039	265.0	268.0	3.0	3.32
ECG_18_065	156.8	161.1	4.3	0.52
ECG_18_065	156.8	158.1	1.3	1.56
ECG_18_065	277.2	290.0	12.8	0.16
ECG_18_065	286.9	288.8	1.9	0.70
ECG_18_065	321.0	331.7	10.7	0.66
ECG_18_065	325.1	330.0	4.8	1.23
ECG_18_065	325.1	325.7	0.6	5.34
ECG_18_066	99.1	106.6	7.5	0.61
ECG_18_066	103.1	104.1	1.0	1.87
ECG_18_067	29.0	39.2	10.2	1.02
ECG_18_067	35.5	38.2	2.7	1.79
ECG_18_067	196.0	197.0	1.0	6.49
ECG_18_068	256.1	268.5	12.4	0.71
ECG_18_068	257.6	261.5	3.9	1.83
ECG_18_068	259.1	260.0	0.9	3.02
ECG_18_068	279.9	281.4	1.5	7.42

Other holes drilled on the Property in 2018 tested various targets generated from a combination of MMI in-soil anomalies, IP chargeability anomalies, and aeromagnetic anomalies. Best results from these holes are summarized in ***Table 10-9***.

A synopsis of best results for all the 2018 drilling is presented in ***Table 10-10***.

Table 10.9: Best Results from 2018 Reconnaissance Holes

Hole	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
ECG_18_029	33.2	34.2	1.0	0.28
ECG_18_029	76.5	77.8	1.3	2.35
ECG_18_029	204.0	205.0	1.0	7.80
ECG_18_029	247.4	248.4	1.0	0.36
ECG_18_029	236.2	237.2	1.0	1.49
ECG_18_040	37.1	38.9	1.8	0.57
ECG_18_042	34.0	35.0	1.0	1.27
ECG_18_042	138.6	139.1	0.5	1.26
ECG_18_045	30.0	31.0	1.0	1.13
ECG_18_045	52.8	55.3	2.5	0.31
ECG_18_045	78.0	79.3	1.3	0.28
ECG_18_061	93.1	94.1	1.0	0.45
ECG_18_063	184.0	189.0	5.0	0.18
ECG_18_063	237.3	239.0	1.7	0.18
ECG_18_075	470.0	471.6	1.6	1.62

Table 10.10: Summary of Best Results from All 2018 Diamond-drilling on the Property

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (gpt)
ECG_18_016	38.0	43.8	5.8	1.62
ECG_18_016	39.8	40.8	1.0	3.72
ECG_18_016	110.9	120.4	9.4	0.42
ECG_18_016	117.7	118.9	1.2	1.06
ECG_18_016	251.0	261.8	10.8	0.99
ECG_18_016	259.0	260.3	1.3	3.11
ECG_18_018	90.0	96.0	6.0	0.18
ECG_18_018	105.3	106.7	1.4	0.82
ECG_18_018	441.0	442.0	1.0	9.00
ECG_18_018	538.5	544.5	6.0	1.55
ECG_18_018	538.5	540.5	2.0	3.18
ECG_18_019	126.3	133.3	7.0	0.42
ECG_18_019	249.6	250.6	1.0	12.50
ECG_18_019	332.7	333.3	0.6	1.14
ECG_18_020	44.0	51.2	7.2	0.70
ECG_18_020	156.5	167.0	10.5	0.21
ECG_18_020	175.9	177.0	1.1	0.84
ECG_18_020	368.5	369.4	0.9	3.44
ECG_18_020	564.3	566.5	2.2	1.47
ECG_18_021	74.4	76.0	1.6	1.21

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (gpt)
ECG_18_021	235.9	247.7	11.9	3.25
ECG_18_021	244.0	245.6	1.6	18.52
ECG_18_021	312.5	314.1	1.6	0.91
ECG_18_021	387.0	389.6	2.6	0.93
ECG_18_021	430.0	434.2	4.2	3.63
ECG_18_021	431.5	432.7	1.2	6.34
ECG_18_021	442.2	444.6	2.4	1.57
ECG_18_021	489.0	490.0	1.0	3.04
ECG_18_021	499.5	500.0	0.5	2.42
ECG_18_021	534.2	536.4	2.2	1.47
ECG_18_021	556.7	574.5	17.8	0.40
ECG_18_021	561.8	564.8	3.0	1.49
ECG_18_021	580.0	582.3	2.3	1.79
ECG_18_021	641.7	644.7	3.0	1.52
ECG_18_021	648.4	653.0	4.6	0.58
ECG_18_024	157.0	163.5	6.5	1.77
ECG_18_024	160.0	163.5	3.5	2.10
ECG_18_025	46.2	50.4	4.2	0.14
ECG_18_025	67.0	69.6	2.6	0.26
ECG_18_029	33.2	34.2	1.0	0.28
ECG_18_029	76.5	77.8	1.3	2.35
ECG_18_029	204.0	205.0	1.0	7.80
ECG_18_029	236.2	237.2	1.0	1.49
ECG_18_029	247.4	248.4	1.0	0.36
ECG_18_030	37.6	39.1	1.5	1.43
ECG_18_030	248.0	249.0	1.0	0.55
ECG_18_032	143.2	174.5	31.4	0.17
ECG_18_032	144.8	145.8	1.0	1.37
ECG_18_032	155.7	156.7	1.0	0.98
ECG_18_032	262.0	267.3	5.3	0.28
ECG_18_033	69.0	69.5	0.5	0.75
ECG_18_033	76.5	77.5	1.0	0.41
ECG_18_033	82.7	84.2	1.5	0.41
ECG_18_033	96.1	97.7	4.6	0.38
ECG_18_033	115.0	122.1	7.1	0.18
ECG_18_033	297.2	298.3	1.1	0.91
ECG_18_033	327.0	327.8	0.8	0.81
ECG_18_034	47.0	57.8	10.8	0.18
ECG_18_034	61.0	69.5	8.6	0.25
ECG_18_034	62.3	63.3	1.0	1.09
ECG_18_034	170.8	172.0	1.2	1.09
ECG_18_034	260.5	261.5	1.0	0.59
ECG_18_034	297.5	298.5	1.0	0.76

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (gpt)
ECG_18_034	303.5	305.5	2.0	1.32
ECG_18_034	320.5	321.0	0.5	0.96
ECG_18_035	147.8	148.3	0.5	0.20
ECG_18_035	289.0	290.0	1.0	0.90
ECG_18_037	125.8	138.8	13.0	0.58
ECG_18_037	129.8	136.8	7.0	0.74
ECG_18_037	130.8	131.8	1.0	1.17
ECG_18_037	153.8	156.5	2.7	1.28
ECG_18_037	155.8	156.5	0.7	3.00
ECG_18_037	214.6	220.0	5.4	0.77
ECG_18_037	214.6	216.0	1.4	2.44
ECG_18_039	183.0	194.0	11.0	1.55
ECG_18_039	184.0	188.0	4.0	3.18
ECG_18_039	185.0	186.0	1.0	6.15
ECG_18_039	264.0	269.0	5.0	2.14
ECG_18_039	265.0	268.0	3.0	3.32
ECG_18_040	37.1	38.9	1.8	0.57
ECG_18_042	34.0	35.0	1.0	1.27
ECG_18_042	138.6	139.1	0.5	1.26
ECG_18_045	30.0	31.0	1.0	1.13
ECG_18_045	52.8	55.3	2.5	0.31
ECG_18_045	78.0	79.3	1.3	0.28
ECG_18_048	200.0	200.9	0.9	0.54
ECG_18_049	316.7	337.5	20.8	0.74
ECG_18_049	323.1	326.2	3.1	4.27
ECG_18_060	148.7	154.7	6.0	0.49
ECG_18_060	148.7	149.4	0.7	2.11
ECG_18_060	192.5	201.3	8.8	0.19
ECG_18_060	206.0	210.2	4.3	0.15
ECG_18_060	214.3	214.8	0.5	20.60
ECG_18_060	578.0	579.5	1.5	1.51
ECG_18_061	93.1	94.1	1.0	0.45
ECG_18_063	184.0	189.0	5.0	0.18
ECG_18_063	237.3	239.0	1.7	0.18
ECG_18_065	156.8	161.1	4.3	0.52
ECG_18_065	156.8	158.1	1.3	1.56
ECG_18_065	277.2	290.0	12.8	0.16
ECG_18_065	286.9	288.8	1.9	0.70
ECG_18_065	321.0	331.7	10.7	0.66
ECG_18_065	325.1	330.0	4.8	1.23
ECG_18_065	325.1	325.7	0.6	5.34
ECG_18_066	99.1	106.6	7.5	0.61
ECG_18_066	103.1	104.1	1.0	1.87

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (gpt)
ECG_18_067	29.0	39.2	10.2	1.02
ECG_18_067	35.5	38.2	2.7	1.79
ECG_18_067	196.0	19.0	1.0	6.49
ECG_18_068	256.1	268.5	12.4	0.71
ECG_18_068	257.6	261.5	3.9	1.83
ECG_18_068	259.1	260.0	0.9	3.02
ECG_18_068	279.9	281.4	1.5	7.42
ECG_18_070	206.5	208.5	2.0	0.12
ECG_18_071	31.0	32.0	1.0	0.54
ECG_18_071	74.2	80.1	5.9	0.25
ECG_18_071	82.0	83.3	1.3	1.99
ECG_18_071	96.2	98.4	2.1	0.20
ECG_18_071	109.9	114.0	4.2	0.53
ECG_18_071	209.0	210.2	1.2	0.35
ECG_18_072	116.2	120.2	4.0	0.34
ECG_18_072	134.3	138.0	3.7	0.30
ECG_18_072	156.0	163.8	7.8	0.60
ECG_18_072	159.1	160.0	0.9	3.47
ECG_18_072	180.5	204.0	23.5	1.12
ECG_18_072	198.3	200.3	2.0	6.89
ECG_18_072	201.3	202.3	1.0	5.71
ECG_18_073	127.0	128.0	1.0	0.15
ECG_18_073	158.9	173.2	14.3	0.26
ECG_18_073	166.2	167.7	1.5	0.72
ECG_18_075	470.0	471.6	1.6	1.62

10.8 2019 Diamond-Drilling Campaign

Eighteen (18) holes were cored between January 8th and March 5th, 2019 totalling 5,313 m (***Table 10-11***).

Table 10.11: Summary of 2019 Diamond-Drilling

Hole	UTM-X	UTM-Y	UTM-Z	Azimuth	Dip	Length
ECG_19_078	328416.00	5323988.00	319.00	190.70	-55.00	297.00
ECG_19_079	328438.00	5324154.00	329.00	189.70	-55.00	297.00
ECG_19_080	328427.00	5323817.00	305.00	189.52	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_081	339409.10	5315435.25	385.20	210.25	-55.00	309.00
ECG_19_082	339310.82	5315291.04	381.00	210.00	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_083	339216.00	5315151.00	391.00	209.80	-55.00	315.00
ECG_19_084	339128.00	5314998.00	383.00	210.50	-55.00	330.00
ECG_19_085	339562.00	5315674.00	376.00	210.00	-55.00	315.00
ECG_19_086	340676.00	5315234.00	381.00	209.00	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_087	340584.00	5315087.00	400.00	210.00	-55.00	303.00
ECG_19_088	340492.00	5314942.00	400.00	210.00	-55.00	297.00
ECG_19_089	340398.00	5314780.00	420.00	209.88	-55.00	321.00
ECG_19_090	340299.00	5314637.00	418.00	209.99	-55.00	216.00
ECG_19_091	341401.00	5314888.00	396.00	210.88	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_092	341307.00	5314733.00	408.00	209.10	-55.00	312.00
ECG_19_093	341233.00	5314600.00	408.00	210.20	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_094	341110.00	5314427.00	370.00	210.20	-55.00	300.00
ECG_19_095	341020.50	5314273.60	410.00	210.70	-55.00	201.00
					Total (m) =	**5,313.00**

Drilling in 2019 was focused on two target areas: the so called Anderson area (holes ECG_19_078, ECG_19_079, ECG_19_080); and the so called Legrand area (holes ECG_19_081 to ECG_19_095) (***Figure 10.6***). A total of 4,696 core samples were collected and sent to ALS Labs for multi-element ICP and fire assay Au analysis. Samples for whole-rock (n=13) and petrographic study (n=23) were also selected. SWIR measurements of all drill-core were collected at 3 metre intervals. The 2019 campaign was designed to test gold-in-soil anomalies outlined by the 2018 surface exploration programme.

Wireline Services Group of Toronto, Ontario (http://wirelineservices.com.au) was contracted by Chalice to conduct acoustic and optical borehole Televiewer surveys on all of the completed 2019 drill-holes. These surveys record a variety of oriented structural data, down-hole imaging, and magnetic field data. Surveys of holes ECG_19_088 and ECG_19_089 were not completed due to unstable down-hole conditions.

Anderson drilling

The Anderson area is in the northwestern part of the Property, approximately 1 km north of the McDonough gold showing. The targeted soil anomaly (Letwinetz et al., 2018) was interpreted to reflect a potential mineralized structure parallel to the structure hosting the McDonough showing (***Figure 10.7***).

The major lithological units intersected at Anderson comprise felsic to mafic volcanics (tuffs to flows), and felsic to mafic intrusives. ECG_19_078 and ECG_19_080 intersected a zone of sulphide mineralisation and quartz-tourmaline veining with associated anomalous gold grades.

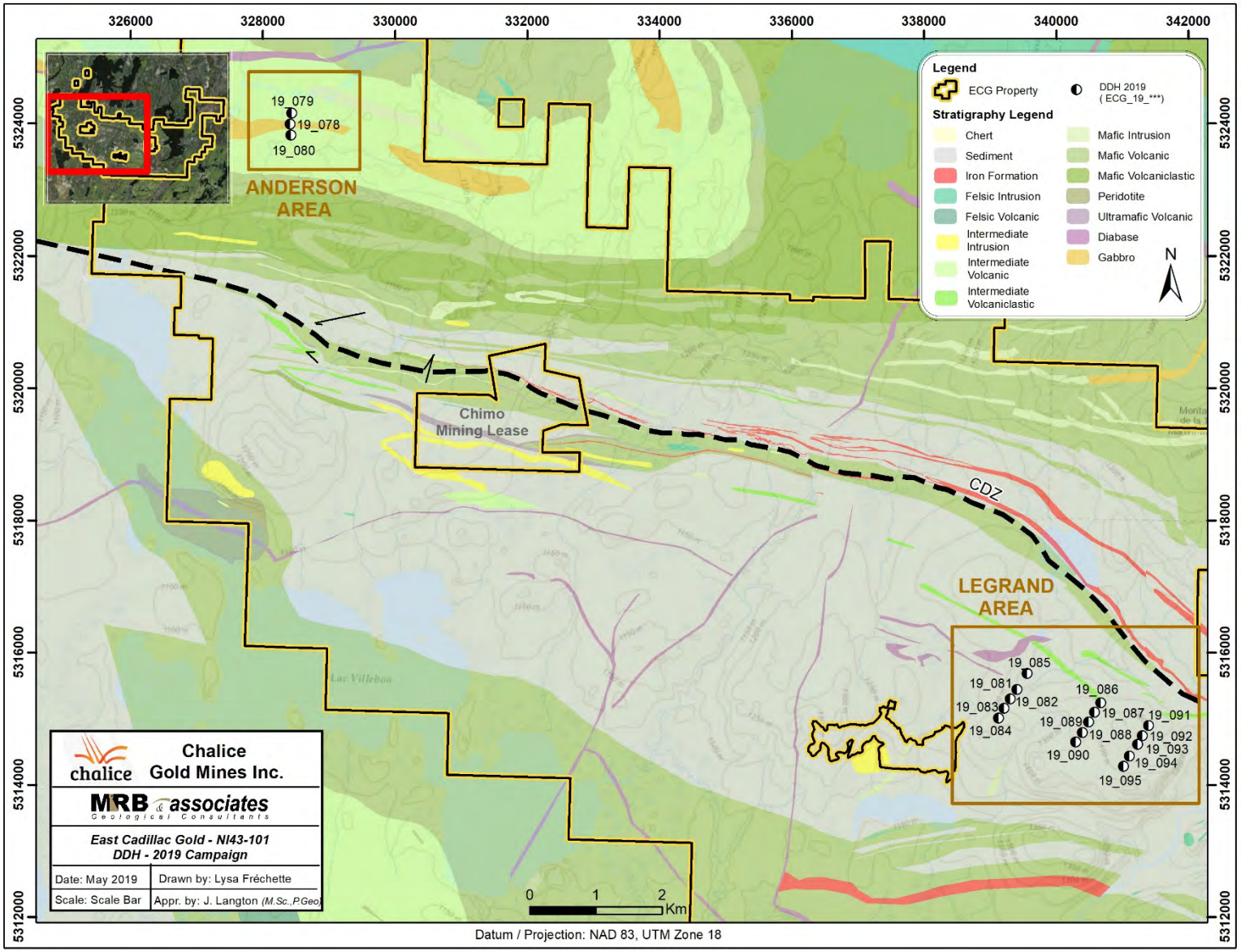

Figure 10.6: Geology map showing locations of targeted 2019 diamond-drilling programmes

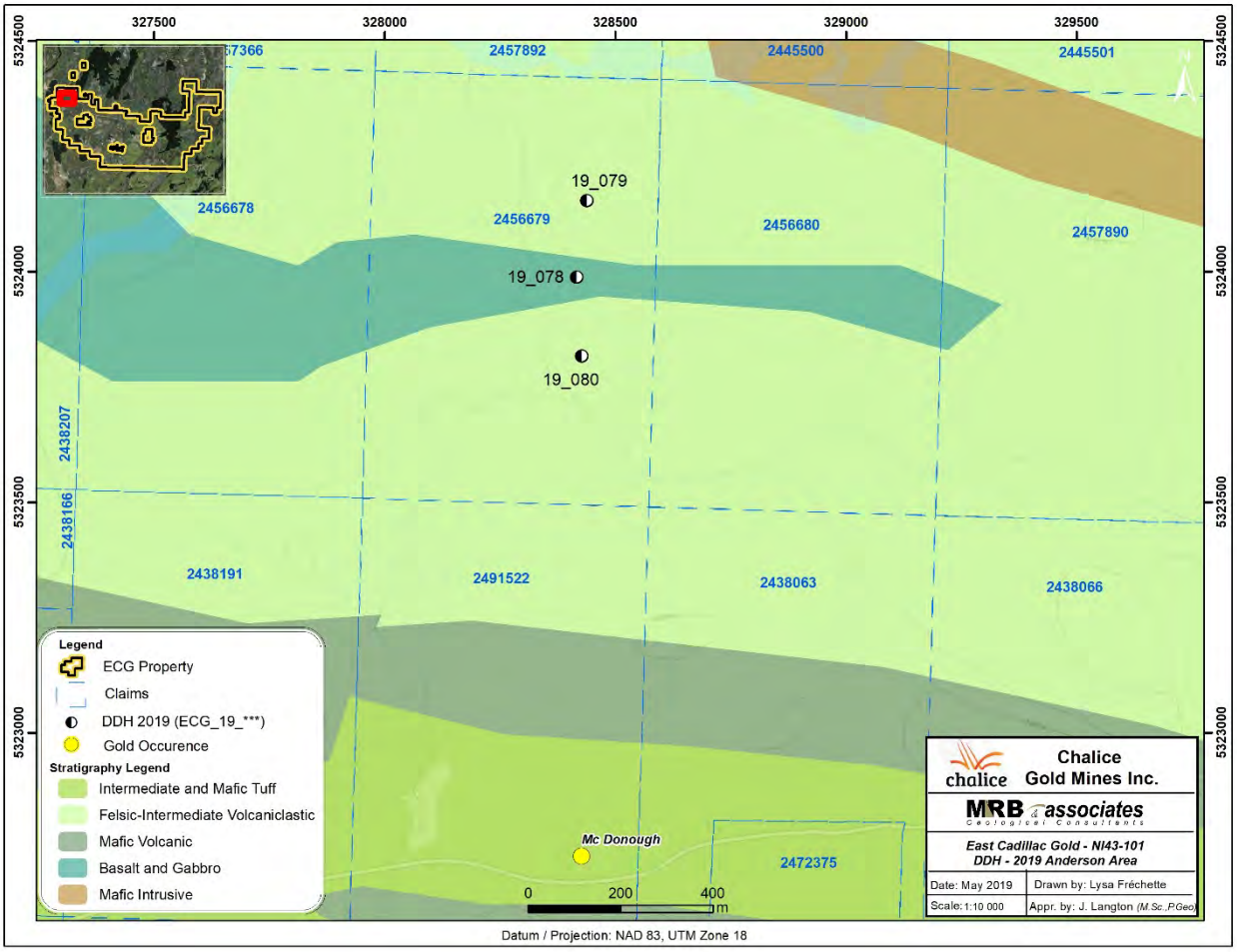

Figure 10.7: Geology basemap showing location of 2019 drill-holes, Anderson area

In hole ECG_19_078, the highest Au value returned is associated with a quartz-carbonate-tourmaline vein with <1% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite along vein edges, hosted in chlorite altered mafic tuff. In ECG_19_080 significant Au results are associated with increased quartz veining with pyrite stringers (2%), pyrrhotite stringers (1-10%), disseminated pyrrhotite (1%) and trace blebby pyrrhotite, hosted in silica-albite-biotite-chlorite +/-hematite altered felsic volcanics. Au mineralisation was also observed occurring in vuggy quartz-carbonate veins with disseminated pyrite (5%) hosted by carbonate-biotite +/-epidote-albite altered andesitic to basaltic volcanics and described as a brittle shear zone, in both ECG_19_078 and ECG_19_080.

Best results from drilling at the Anderson area are summarized in ***Table 10-12***.

Table 10.12: Best Results from 2019 Drilling — Anderson Area

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Sample	Grade (Au g/t)
ECG_19_078	135.75	137	X862886	0.734
ECG_19_080	265	266	X863353	0.708
ECG_19_080	59.4	59.9	X863213	0.631

Legrand drilling

The Legrand target is in the southeastern part of the Property. Drilling was designed to test a large Au-As-Cs-Tl-W in-soil anomaly (Letwinetz et al., 2018) coincident with a linear magnetic anomaly trending 300° true. Preliminary IP results (Phaneuf, 2018) outlined a coincident chargeabiliy anomaly (***Figure 10.8***). Field mapping in 2018 identified a polymictic Timiskaming-type conglomerate along the northeastern boundary of the Legrand soil anomaly area, indicative of proximity to the CDZ.

Minor intervals of gold mineralization were returned in 4 of the 15 drill holes (***Table 10-13***).

Table 10.13: Best Results from 2019 Drilling — Legrand Area

Hole	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t)
ECG_19_081	139.4	143.2	3.8	0.30
ECG_19_089	302.0	304.7	2.7	0.59
ECG_19_091	61.1	62.1	1.0	0.34
ECG_19_093	69.0	70.0	1.0	0.47

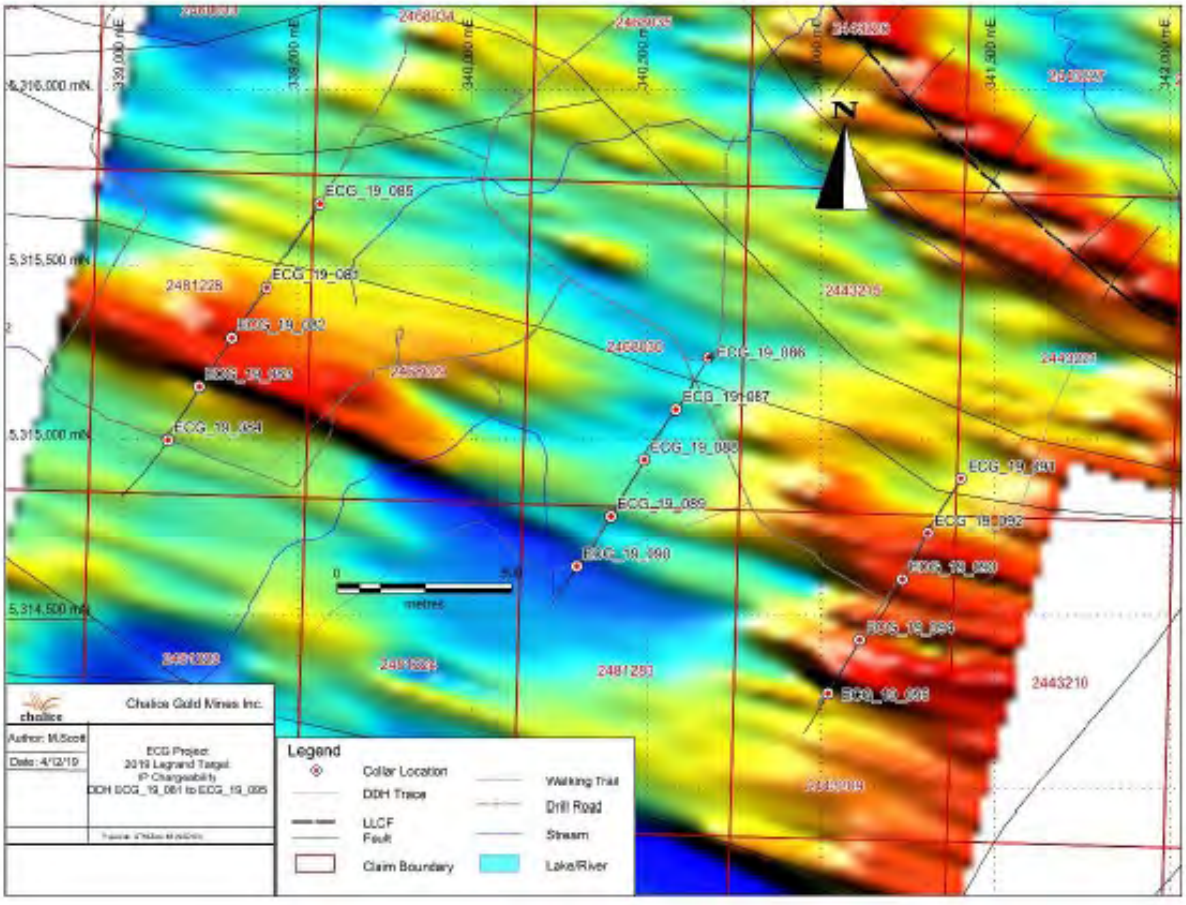

Figure 10.8: Chargeability basemap showing location of 2019 drill-holes, Legrand area

10.9 Summary

It is the Authors' opinion that the drilling and sampling procedures were conducted in a professional manner using industry best practices. The spacing and orientation of the holes are appropriate and suitable for the deposit geometry and mineralization style. Sampling of the drill core from the area was configured such that it would be representative of the geology as a whole. There are no drilling, sampling or recovery factors that would materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Various exploration programmes were conducted by Chalice to develop a comprehensive geochemical representation of the Property in order to help define potential exploration targets. These programmes included:

- extensive Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil-sampling campaigns (2016, 2017, 2018) covering various project areas across the Property;
- biogeochemical (Black Spruce bark) sampling campaigns (2017, 2018);
- regional mapping/rock sampling surveys (2016, 2017, 2018). The collected lithological samples were subjected to a range of tests including, multi-element analytical procedures, whole-rock (WR) analysis, and analysis by short-wave infrared spectrometry ("SWIR");
- core-interval sampling of drill-holes completed by Chalice and by the previous owner (Plato Gold Corp).

Sample preparation, quality control and analytical methods employed by Chalice are summarized herein.

11.1 MMI Soil Sampling

Soil-samples were obtained using a soil-auger to extract material from between 10 - 25 cm below this organic horizon. The sample material was collected in plastic Ziploc bags, tagged, and secured.

Soil samples were delivered to the SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS") prep-lab in Val-d'Or and subsequently shipped by SGS to their Vancouver Laboratory for analysis. There is no sample preparation or drying. Samples were analyzed with the SGS 53-element MMI package with inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish (SGS lab package "GE_MMI_M").

SGS, which meets ISO 9001:2015 Certification Standards, is the owner and sole provider of MMI™ Technology ("MMI") and are the leaders in providing a weak extraction of the mobile form of the ions residing in near surface soils. Target elements are extracted using weak solutions of organic and inorganic compounds rather than conventional aggressive acid or cyanide-based digests. MMI solutions contain strong ligands, which detach and hold the metal ions that were loosely bound to soil particles by weak atomic forces. The extraction does not dissolve the bound forms of the metal ions. Thus, the metal ions in MMI solutions are the chemically active or 'mobile' component of the sample. Because these mobile, loosely bound complexes are in very low concentrations, elemental determinations are made by conventional ICP-MS methods. The analysis is done on a 50 gram sample and the extracted solution is analyzed via ICP-MS providing determinations in the part per billion range. For laboratory quality assurance purposes, SGS inserted a duplicate approximately every 15 samples, and Standards and Blanks approximately every 30 to 40 samples, into the Chalice sample stream.

11.2 Biogeochemical (Bark) Sampling

Samples comprised approximately 100 g of bark "scales" were collected from the outermost layer of Black Spruce trees, using the entire circumference of the tree if required. The bark material was placed in plastic sample bags and secured along with the sample tag. The bark samples were delivered to ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or where they were analyzed with a 48 element trace-element package with ICP-MS finish (ALS lab package "ME-VEG41"). Bark samples were prepared by gentle washing to remove dust and pollen, drying and maceration in specialized milling equipment. The samples were not ashed as this commonly causes variable loss of volatile elements.

11.3 Lithogeochemical Sampling

Collected rock-chip material was placed in a polyurethane bag with a paper tag, and secured. Collections of field samples were then placed in rice bags and sealed with numbered security tags, then delivered to ALS Laboratories ("ALS") in Val-d'Or for various analytical procedures.

Samples were prepared ALS by drying, crushing to 70% (2mm), then split using a riffle splitter. A 250 gm portion of the sample is pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns, for assay.

Collected rock-chip samples were analyzed at ALS for 48 elements (not including gold) using four-acid-digestion ICP-MS methods (ALS lab procedure "ME-MS61"). Gold content was determined by fire assay (ALS lab package "Au-AA23"). Samples that assayed greater than 10 ppm Au were re-run using gravimetric analysis (ALS lab package "Au-GRA21").

Litho-samples collected specifically for whole-rock analysis were prepared for analysis by removing weathered material and delivered to ALS for characterization by lab package "CCP-PKG01"

11.4 Historic Core-interval Sampling

Samples were collected from both un-sampled and previously sampled core-intervals and placed in a polyurethane bag with a sample tag and secured. Collections of core-samples were placed in rice bags and sealed, with numbered security tags attached, ready for transport to the analytical laboratory. All core-interval samples were delivered to ALS Laboratories ("ALS") in Val-d'Or for various analytical procedures.

Sample preparation procedures for core-interval samples were the same as those employed for rock-chip samples.

Like the collected outcrop samples, the core-interval samples were analyzed using ALS lab procedure "ME-MS61" and "Au-AA23". Samples that assayed greater than 10 ppm Au were re-run using gravimetric analysis ("Au-GRA21"). Core-interval samples collected specifically for whole-rock analysis were chemically characterized using ALS lab package "CCP-PKG01".

11.5 ALS Analytical Procedures

Rock-chip, core-interval, whole-rock and bark samples collected for multi-element analysis were delivered to ALS laboratories in Val-d'Or for analysis. ALS is an ISO 9001:2015 accredited laboratory.

In addition to the Chalice sample stream, ALS inserted either a Standard, Blank, or crush duplicate approximately every 20 samples in sequence. A crush duplicate requires a primary sample to be crushed by the lab and then split into two samples, creating a primary and a duplicate. Samples received at ALS are unpacked, sorted, logged into ALS's Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) database, and dried. Samples are crushed to 70% (2mm), then split using a riffle splitter. The split portion (~250 g) is then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns.

11.5.1 Drill-Core (both Historic and Present Project) and Rock-Chip Samples

Collected rock-chip samples were analyzed for 48 elements (not including gold) using four-acid-digestion ICP-MS methods (ME-MS61 package). For ICP, the samples are cut to 0.25g and is digested with perchloric, nitric, and hydrofluoric acids. The residue is leached with dilute

hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume. The final solution is then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

The fire assay sample (atomic absorption spectroscopy analytical method, Au-AA23) is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica, and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver then cupelled to yield a precious-metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in a microwave oven, then 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with demineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

The fire assay sample (gravimetric analytical method, Au-GRA21) is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed as gold.

11.5.2 Whole-Rock Samples

The method used for analysis of major oxides (i.e., Whole-Rock) employs inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) (package CCP-PKG01). A prepared sample (0.200 g) is added to lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate flux (0.90 g), mixed well and fused in a furnace at 1000°C. The resulting melt is then cooled and dissolved in 100 mL of 4% nitric acid/2% hydrochloric acid. This solution is then analyzed by ICP-AES and the results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. Oxide concentration is calculated from the determined elemental concentration and the result is reported in that format.

11.5.3 Bark Samples

Bark samples were analyzed at ALS using a trace element package with ICP-MS finish (lab package ME-VEG41).

11.6 Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA / QC)

An independent QA/QC programmewas implemented by Chalice to monitor analytical results. Three types of quality control sample inserts (Standards, Blanks ad duplicates) were utilized during the surface sampling (***Table 11-1***) and drilling programs (***Table 11-2***). The QA/QC protocols employed by Chalice have remained consistent throughout all their exploration programmes.

Table 11.1: Control Samples Inserted by Chalice into Surface Sample Streams

	TYPE	COUNT	%
BARKS	**Samples*:**	397	
	*(*Within current Property boundaries:)*	*318	
	Au grade verified	20	5%
	Blanks:	0	---
	Duplicates:	18	4%
	Standards:	0	---
ROCK GRAB	**Samples:**	368	
	*(*Within current Property boundaries:)*	*320	
	Au grade verified	18	5%
	Blanks:	32	7%
	Duplicates:	3	1%
	Standards:	28	6%
WHOLE ROCK	**Samples:**	40	
	*(*Within current Property boundaries:)*	*29	
	Blanks:	0	---
	Duplicates:	0	---
	Standards:	0	---
SOILS	**Samples:**	3,216	
	*(*Within current Property boundaries:)*	*2,720	
	Au grade verified	161	5%
	Blanks:	178	5%
	Duplicates:	174	5%
	Standards:	0	---

Table 11.2: Control Samples Inserted by Chalice into Drill-Core Sample Streams

STANDARDS	2017-18	2019	TOTAL
Number of DDH:	83	18	101
Number of Assays:	15284	3989	19273
Number of Blanks:	920	240	1160
% of Blanks:	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Number of Duplicates:	873	231	1104
% of Duplicates:	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
Number of Standards:	895	233	1128
% of Standards:	5.9%	5.8%	5.9%
Nb of control samples	2688	704	3392
% of control samples	18%	18%	18%

11.6.1 Standards

Six different gold Standards of Certified Reference Material (CRM), obtained from ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. (https://www.ore.com.au/), were employed by Chalice for their surface and diamond-drilling programmes. A summary of the Standards is presented in ***Table 11-3***.

Table 11.3: Au-Contents of Standards Employed by Chalice

Code # Standard (CRM)	Constituent	Certified Value	1 standard deviation	95% Confidence Low	95% Confidence High
OREAS_200:	Au ppm	0.340	0.012	0.336	0.345
OREAS_210:	Au ppm	5.490	0.150	5.420	5.550
OREAS_217:	Au ppm	0.338	0.010	0.334	0.341
OREAS_218:	Au ppm	0.531	0.017	0.526	0.536
OREAS_221:	Au ppm	1.060	0.036	1.050	1.070
OREAS_251:	Au ppm	0.504	0.015	0.498	0.510

Standards were introduced every 20th place into the sample streams rock-chip and core samples submitted to ALS, and analysed in the same way as the rest of the samples.

The mean and standard deviation from the standard's certificate of analysis have been used to determine the upper and lower limits. If the results fell outside three times the standard deviation, then those samples were re-assayed by the laboratory. ***Table 11-4*** presents a summary of the results for all the employed Standards.

Table 11.4: Summary of CRM Standards Introduced Into the Rock-Chip and Drill-Core Sample Streams.

STANDARDS	TYPE	2016-18 Rock-Chips	2017-18 Drilling	2019 Drilling	TOTAL
OREAS_200:	Number of Samples:	7	9	0	9
	Number of Fails:	0	0	0	0
	% of Fails:	0%	0%	0%	0%
OREAS_210:	Number of Samples:	14	348	91	439
	Number of Fails:	1	2	1	3
	% of Fails:	7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%
OREAS_217:	Number of Samples:	3	149	84	233
	Number of Fails:	0	5	1	6
	% of Fails:	0%	3.4%	1.2%	2.6%
OREAS_218:	Number of Samples:	2	160	0	160
	Number of Fails:	0	1	0	1
	% of Fails:	0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
OREAS_221:	Number of Samples:	1	192	58	250
	Number of Fails:	1	1	2	3
	% of Fails:	100%	0.5%	3.4%	1.2%
OREAS_251:	Number of Samples:	1	35	0	35
	Number of Fails:	0	2	0	2
	% of Fails:	0%	5.7%	0.0%	5.7%
Total	Number of Samples:	**28**	893	233	1126
	Number of Fails:	2	11	4	15
	% of Fails:	7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.3%

11.6.2 Blanks

Blanks comprise material with gold values known to be consistently below the detection limit of the analytical procedure being utilized. Blanks for the soil-sampling programme comprised barren sand. Blanks for surface and drill-core samples comprised material from Nelson Granite in Vermillion Bay, Ontario, that was verified by ALS as having below-detection-limit gold content.

Blanks were inserted at a frequency of 1-in-20 into the rock-chip and core sample streams, and approximately 1-in-30 into the soil-sample stream. No blanks were submitted for QA/QC purposes with the bark or whole-rock samples.

Core-blanks:
The acceptable assay values for blank samples used as core-interval samples is 0.05 ppm, which is 10 times the gold detection limit (0.005 ppm). Blanks that assayed higher than 0.05 ppm were re-assayed by the laboratory. Only one sample of the 1,160 blank core-interval samples assayed higher than 0.05 ppm (***Figure 11.1***) .

Rock-chip blanks:
Of the 32 blank samples included in the rock-chip sample stream, none assayed higher than .05 ppm.

Soil-blanks:
Pool-filter sand was purchased in bulk for use as soil-blank material. It was confirmed by ALS to have below-detection-limit gold content. The acceptable value for the blank samples inserted as soil samples is 1.0 ppb, which is 10 times the detection limit of 0.1 ppb. None of the 178 blank samples in the soils stream assayed higher than 1.0 ppb.

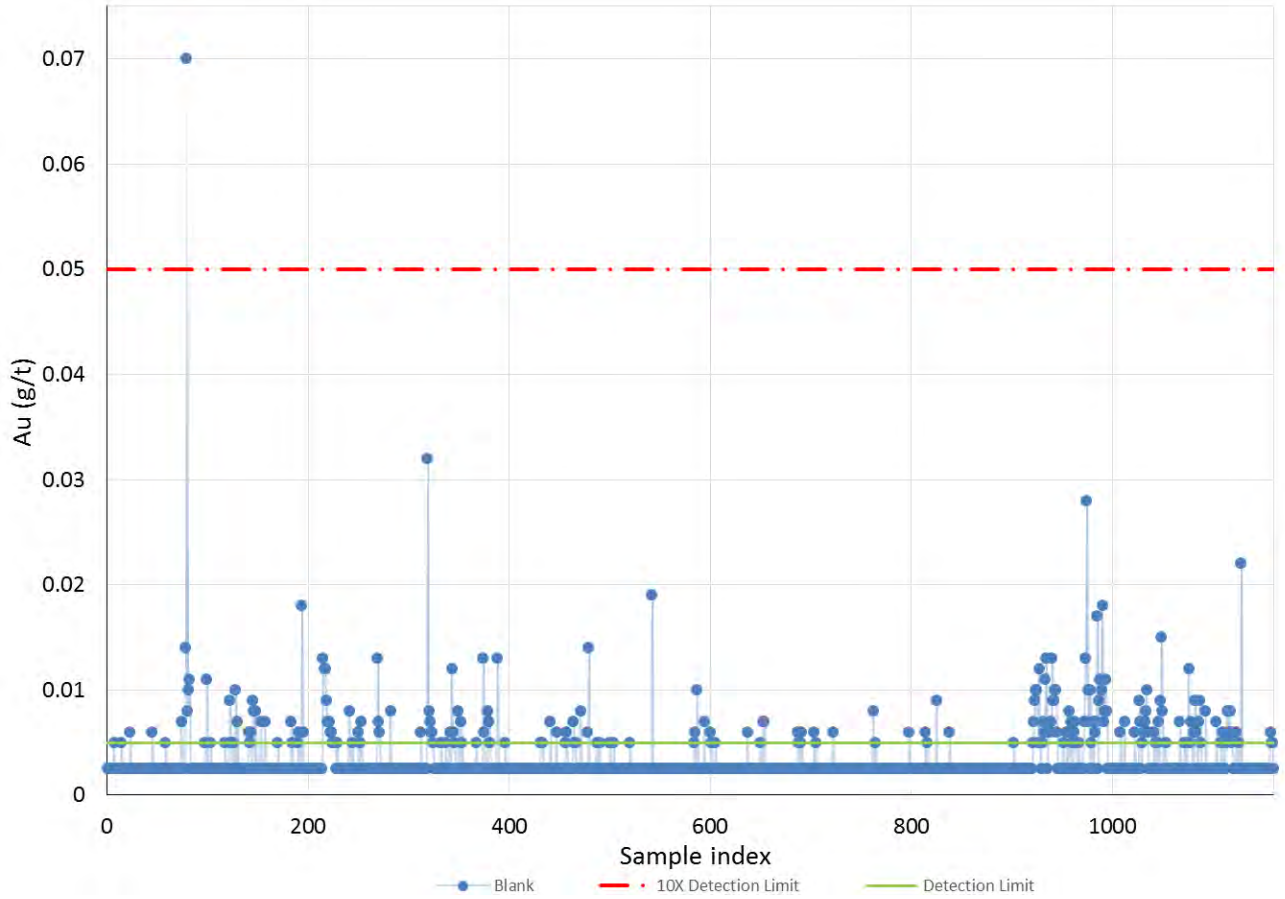

Figure 11.1: Assay value results of 1,160 core-interval Blanks

11.6.3 Duplicates

For core sampling, duplicate samples were created from half of the retained piece of half-core (i.e., quarter core) remaining after the original sample had been collected. The soil, bark and rock-chip sampling programmes utilized field duplicates collected from the same site as the original samples.

Core-duplicates:
A total of 1,104 core-interval duplicates were included with the primary core-interval samples. Duplicates were inserted at a frequency of 1-in-20 into the core-interval sample stream. Absolute relative differences (ARD) of 40% or less, between original and duplicate assay values, were noted for approximately 80% of the samples (***Figure 11.2***), indicating a strong overall correlation.

The high variance (i.e., >40%) of some of the duplicate assay values with original values is attributed to a “nugget effect”, typical of shear-zone gold type deposits.

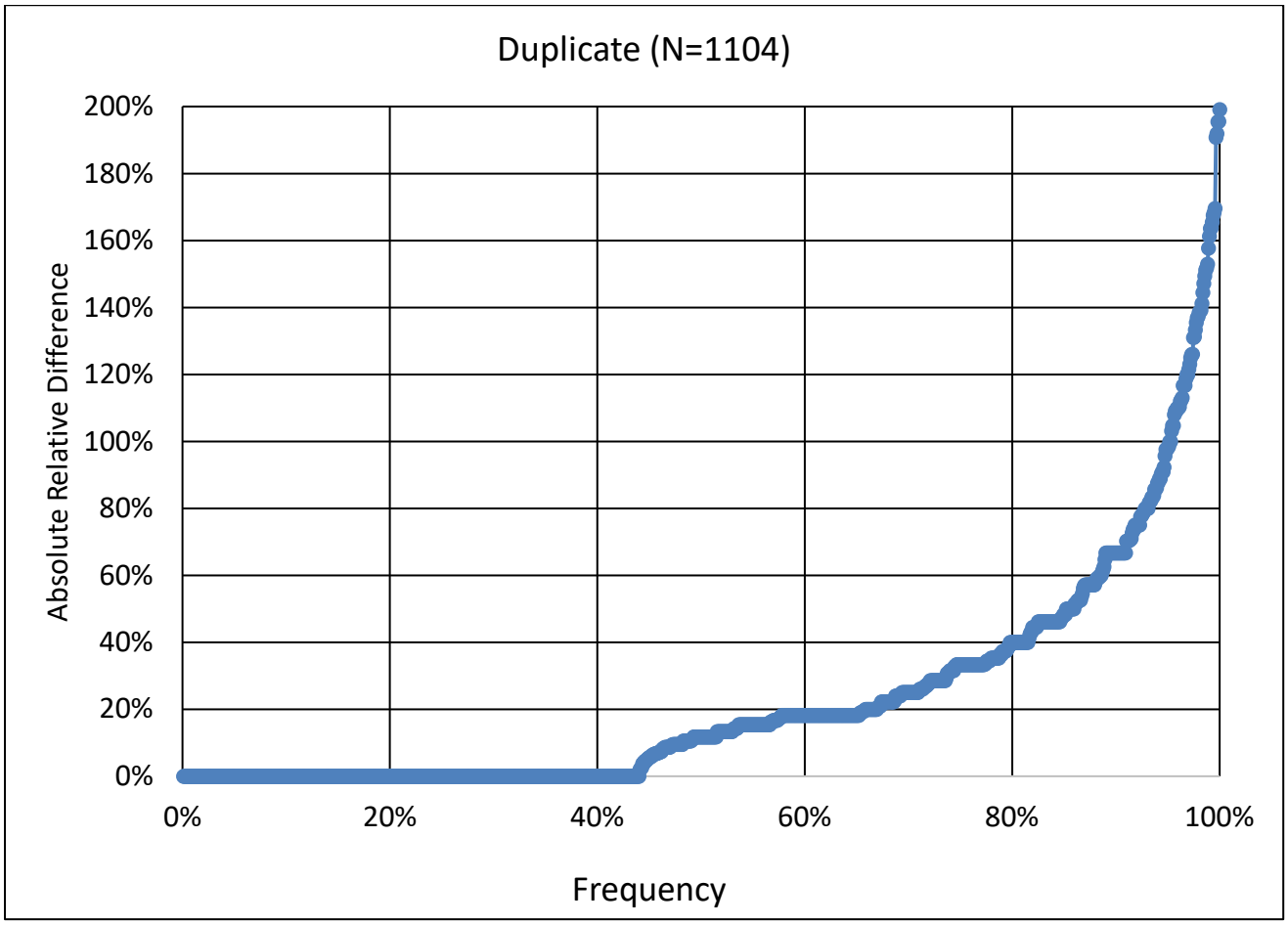

Figure 11.2: ARD between original and duplicate core-interval samples vs percentage of original core-interval samples.

Rock-chip duplicates:
Only three rock-chip duplicates were included with the primary rock-chip samples. The maximum difference between the original and duplicate assay values was 0.002 ppm. The detection limit for the assay method was 0.005 ppm.

Soil-duplicates:
A total of 174 soil-duplicate samples were collected from the same sites as original samples. Assay values of the duplicate samples plotted against the original samples (***Figure 11.3***) show a strong overall correlation. The large deviation of a few of the samples from the 1:1 relationship is attributed to the collection process and the inherent variance of the sampled material.

Bark-duplicates:
Of the 18 duplicate bark samples, 17 returned assay values of ±0.0002 ppm of the original sample indicating a very strong correlation.

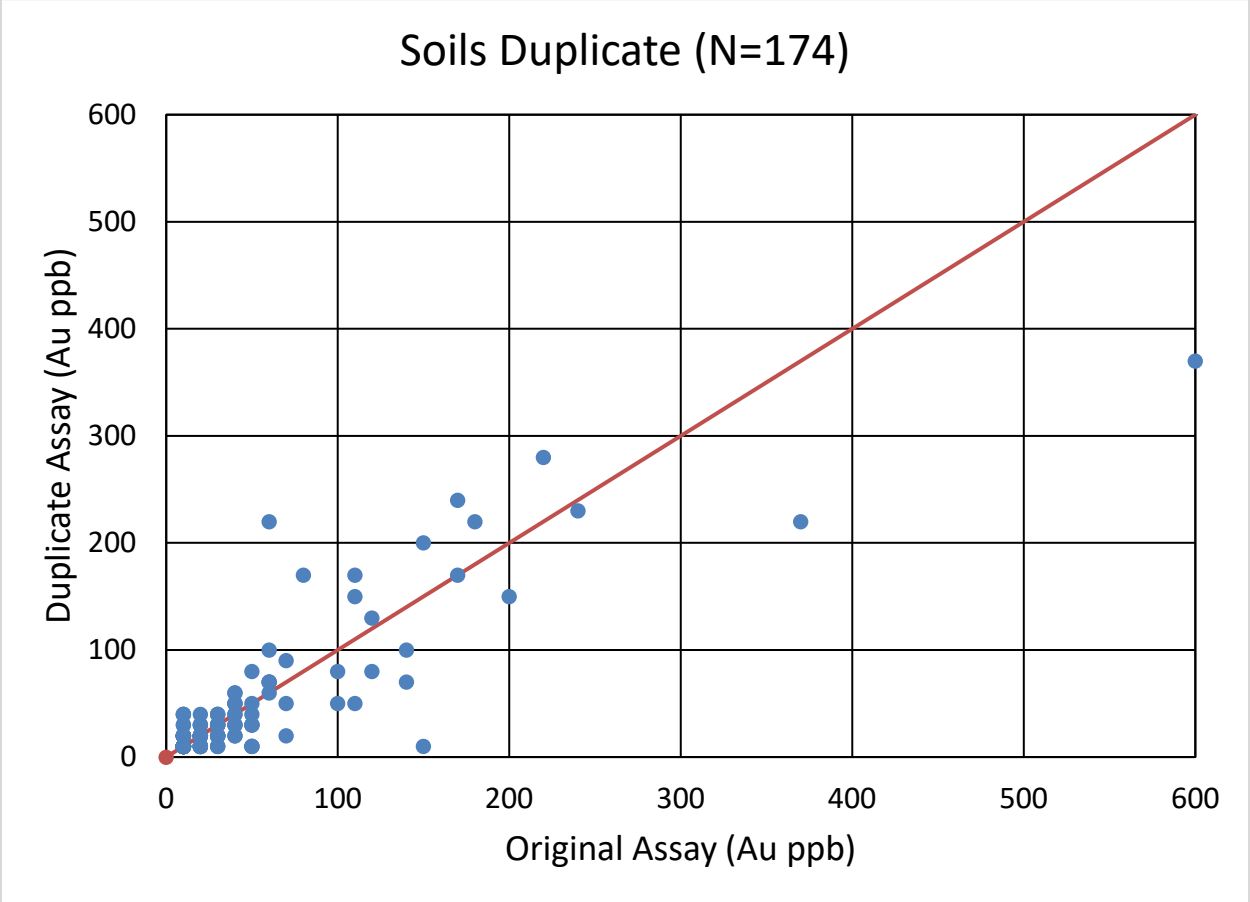

Figure 11.3: Original vs duplicate assay values from 2017-2018 soil sample surveys

11.7 Sample Security

The core-shack facility where all surface and core samples were stored or collected prior to delivery to the analytical laboratories is in a secure building and was kept locked when not occupied. Samples were handled only by company employees or their designates (i.e., MRB technicians or laboratory personnel).

11.8 Comments

Sample preparation and analytical procedures, as well as the security protocols employed by Chalice are considered by the Authors to have been adequate for the Project.

Overall, the QA/QC results are acceptable, appropriate and adequate for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate. There is no evidence of bias in the QA/QC results that would be considered to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource Estimate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

A review of all the pertinent and available assessment files from the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (Quebec) (MERN) was completed. The relevant reports published by and for previous workers that contain information relevant to the Property and its immediate surroundings have been reviewed, and the information therein is deemed to be accurate. It is the Authors' opinion that the data used in the Report are adequate for the purposes of the Report.

MRB & Associates validated the digitally compiled drill-hole data by performing the following checks: searching the header table for duplicate hole IDs and for incorrect collar position; searching the survey table for hole IDs not matching the header table, for survey points past the hole length and for excessive deviation in azimuth and dip; searching the principal lithology table for hole IDs not matching the header table, for intervals past the hole length, for overlapping intervals, for abnormal interval length, missing intervals and missing logging codes; searching the remaining tables for hole IDs not matching the header table, for intervals past the hole length, for overlapping intervals, for abnormal interval length and missing logging codes. All noted errors were corrected.

Hole locations in the database were checked against the coordinate data collected by Corriveau Surveyors and were found to be in agreement. Down-hole Gyro data collected by Mazac were verified as being in agreeement with the down-hole data in the drill-hole database.

Copies of original assay certificates were obtained directly from both SGS and ALS analytical laboratories and compared with the assay values published by Chalice and included in the database, and were found to be identical.

Sample assay results from Chalice's diamond-drilling campaigns are validated using Standards, Blanks and duplicates that are inserted into the sample streams to a percentage of 5% to 7% (see ***Table 11-1*** and ***Table 11-2***).

12.1 Site Visit

Mr. John Langton, conducted a site visit to the Property on March 7th, 2019, accompanied by Josh Letwinetz, Chalice's geologist. In the course of the site-visit Mr. Langton checked the access to the Property, located recent drill-collars and visited a drill-hole site where contractors were performing an optical and acoustic televiewer survey, which provides down-hole oriented geotechnical and structural data. The Property was snow-covered, so only those drill sites from the active drilling programme could be visited.

On previous site visits to the Property, Mr. Langton had confirmed outcrop, geochemical soil-sample, and diamond-drill sites on the Property, including several drill-sites that targeted the Nordeau West deposit. All the examined drill collars had intact metal identification flags, and were correctly identified.

The recorded UTM coordinates of the examined drill-hole collars from both site visits were corroborated in the field by a hand-held GPS. The recorded dip and bearing direction of the collar was also corroborated on-site.

12.2 Drill-Core Re-Sampling:

To verify the analytical results of mineralized intervals from the Chalice drill-holes that were used in calculating the Mineral Resource Estimate, mineralized intervals from six (6) of the ten (101) holes drilled in 2017 at Nordeau West were quartered and sent for re-assay by MRB. In addition, pulp and reject material retained from the original samples were also sent for re-analyses. The results of the independent re-assays are presented in ***Table 12-1*** and ***Figure 12.1***.

Table 12.1: Re-Assay Validation of Mineralized Drill-Intervals — Nordeau West

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Orig-Sample #	Re-sample #	Orig-assay Au (g/t)	Core Re-assay Au (g/t)	Delta Value (core)	Pulp Re-assay Au (g/t)	Delta Value (pulp)	Reject Re-assay Au (g/t)	Delta Value (reject)
ECG-17-005												
	607.65	608.30	0.65	W296195	N200751	1.270	0.694	58.66%	1.53	18.57%	1.46	13.92%
	608.30	609.20	0.90	W296196	N200752	0.668	0.917	31.42%	0.88	27.39%	0.779	15.34%
	609.20	610.20	1.00	W296197	N200753	0.643	0.367	54.65%	0.618	3.97%	0.73	12.67%
ECG-17-006A												
	501.30	502.30	1.00	W295657	N200754	4.890	0.134	189.33%	7.36	40.33%	0.461	165.54%
	502.30	503.30	1.00	W295658	N200755	0.468	0.834	56.22%	0.481	2.74%	0.382	20.24%
ECG-17-007												
	292.00	293.00	1.00	W163003	N200756	4.830	0.016	198.68%	0.009	199.26%	0.012	199.01%
ECG-17-007W1												
	607.30	608.30	1.00	W163239	N200757	3.080	2.23	32.02%	3.04	1.31%	3.08	0.00%
ECG-17-008												
	792.10	793.10	1.00	W164364	N200758	1.065	0.75	34.71%	N/A		1.005	5.80%
ECG-17-009												
	522.00	522.95	0.95	W163467	N200759	3.560	2.79	24.25%	3.9	9.12%	3.81	6.78%
	532.25	532.85	0.60	W163482	N200760	2.330	1.825	24.31%	1.58	38.36%	1.61	36.55%
	536.60	537.35	0.75	W163488	N200761	5.260	5.04	4.27%	5.3	0.76%	5.19	1.34%
	539.85	540.85	1.00	W163494	N200762	1.920	1.02	61.22%	1.275	40.38%	0.932	69.28%

An ARD of 40% or less, between original and duplicate assay values, was noted for approximately 75% of the pulp and rejects sample duplicates, showing a moderate to strong overall correlation. The ARD of 40% or less, between original and duplicate assay values, for approximately 55% of the core-duplicate samples, indicates a moderate overall correlation. The moderate variance (i.e., >40%) of many of the duplicate assay values compareed with original assay values is attributed to the nugget effect, typical in shear-zone hosted gold deposits.

The Authors are of the opinion that the drill-hole database is acceptable to support the Mineral Resource Estimate.

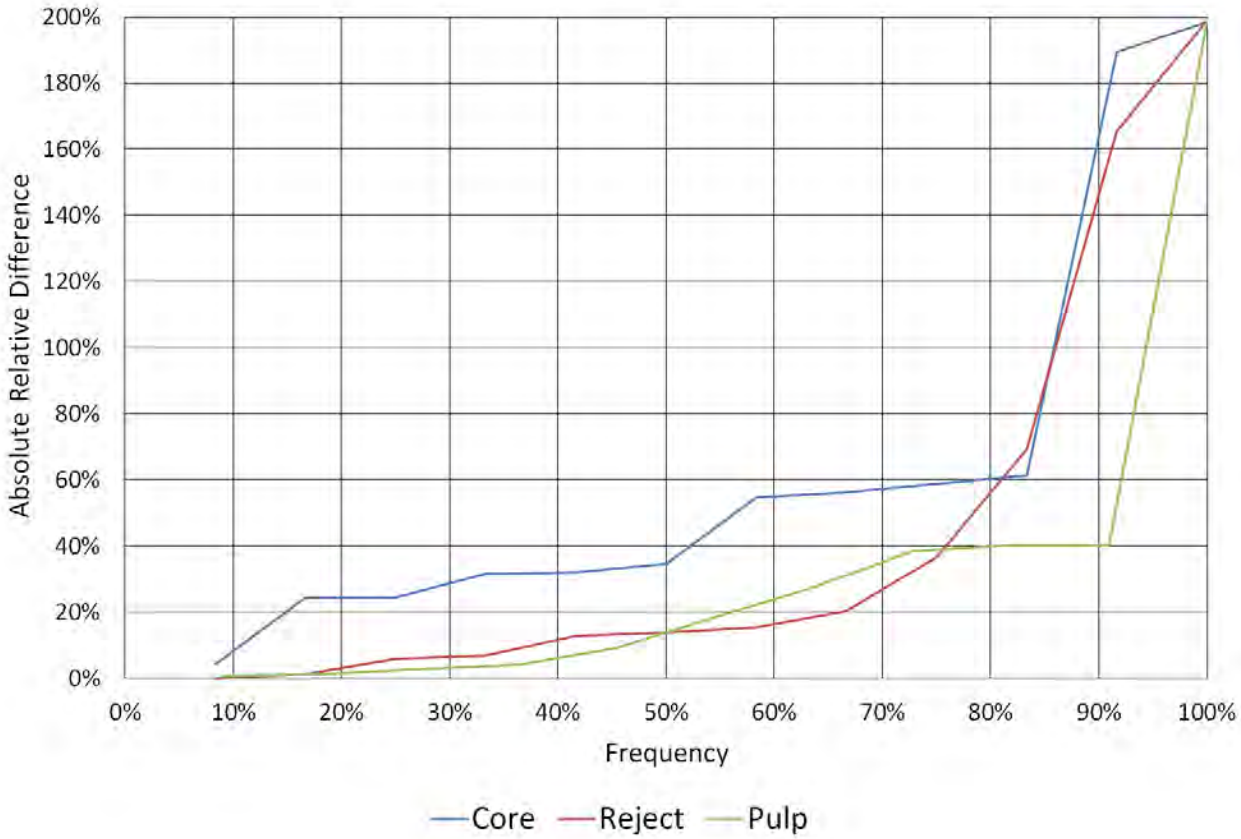

Figure 12.1: Plot showing ARD between original and duplicate core-interval samples vs percentage of original core-interval samples from independent re-sampling of core from Nordeau West deposit.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Other than testing for magnetic concentration of iron rich material from the iron formations in the 1960's, there was no report of mineral processing or mineralogical examination performed on gold samples from the Property. It can be reasonably assumed, however, that any mineralized material extracted from the Property would react similarly to the ore that was treated successfully for nearly 15 years at the former (now dismantled) Chimo Mine mill.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE & MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

The present Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is an update of a NI 43-101 MRE completed on the Nordeau West deposit. The MRE was pepared by MRB & associates and is presented in a NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "Technical Report & Mineral Resource Estimate: East Cadillac Gold Project, Val-d'Or, Québec."

The 2017 MRE consisted of 225,342 tonne grading 4.17 g/t Au of Indicated Resources and 1,112,321 tonnes grading 4.09 g/t Au of Inferred Resources. The MRE takes into consideration that the Deposit will be mined by underground mining methods and the Mineral Resource reported at a cut-off grade of 2.75 g/t Au.

Since the 2017 MRE, 101 drill holes were completed on the East Cadillac Gold Project. Nine (9) of these drill holes are located in the Nordeau West deposit area. The current MRE involved the addition of these nine (9) drill holes, the update of three-dimensional ("3D") mineralized zone and the update of the block model. The effective date of the updated Mineral Resource Estimate is April 30th, 2019.

The present Mineral Resource Estimate of Nordeau West is based gold grades determined using an inverse distanced-squared algorithm into a 3-D (Gemcom) block model with X-Y-Z (i.e., east-west, north-south, vertical) block dimensions of 5.0 m x 2.5 m x 5.0 m. A cut-off grade of 2.75 g/t Au was selected.

14.1 Database

The East cafillac Gold Project GEMS® database contains 397 drill holes totalling 109,142 meters. The data for 296 drill holes totalling 71,208 meters were audited and validated by MRB & associates for the previous NI 43-101 MRE. The data from 101 drill holes totalling 37,934 meters was supplied by Chalice and is descrided, verified and validated in Item 10 to 12. Nine (9) of the new drill holes located in the Noredeau West deposit area were used for modelling and MRE update (***Figure 14.1***).

The Database is comprised of a primary header table containing 3-axis (X-Y-Z, or easting-northing-elevation) drill-hole coordinate data in UTM NAD 83 Zone 18 coordinates, with secondary tables including a Down-hole Survey Table, Lithology Table and Assay Table: the Down-hole Survey Table records down-hole drill azimuths and inclinations; the Lithology Table records rock types that were coded by MRB using the legend supplied by Chalice. Additional tables in the Database have been constructed to store assorted data manipulations, such as assay composites and drill-hole intersections, with modelled solids.

Sample assay results in the Database include only final assigned Au (gold) values as determined/entered by MRB from the original data source. Where multiple fire assays with AAS finish are reported for the same sample, the assays were averaged to produce the final assay grade entered in the Database. In the instances where fire assays with gravity finish or metallic-screen techniques were employed for sample analysis, the resulting assay values were considered to superseded earlier results and were entered as the final Au grade for the sample.

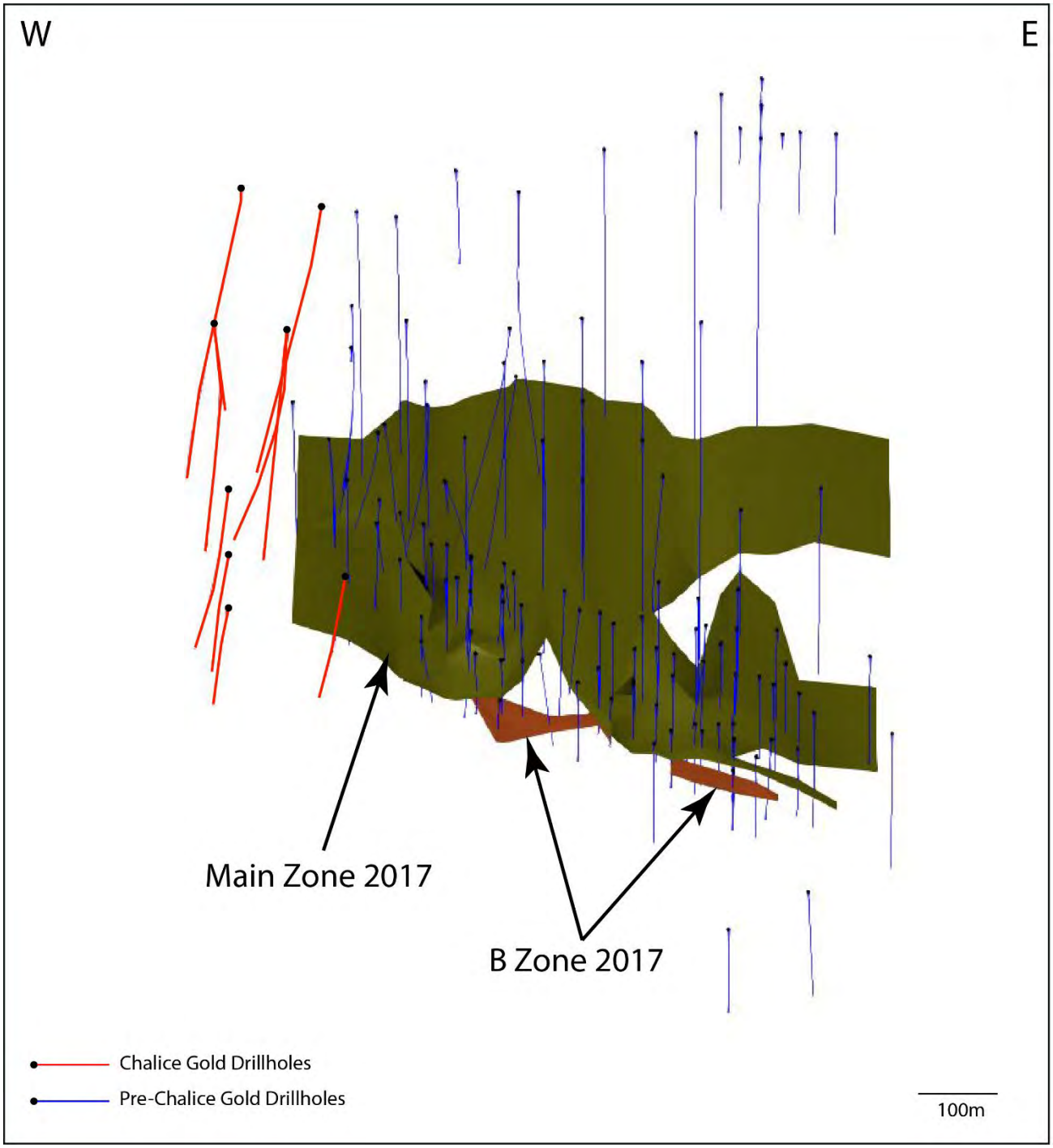

Figure 14.1: Plan view of Nordeau West deposit area

14.2 Mineralized Zones Interpretation

As in the 2017 MRE, the gold mineralization is contained in the Main and B zones. The addition of nine (9) Drill holes did not affect the B zone, but lead to the extension of the Main Zone to the west . The Main Zone has been modelled utilizing geologic plan views and cross-sections oriented N-S. On each section, polyline interpretations were digitized from drill-hole to drill-hole, but were not typically extended more than 50 metres from mineralized intervals (***Figure 14.2***). A minimal horizontal thickness of 2 meters was respected. The new interpretation lead to the definition of 10 intercepts (***Table 14-1***) with only one intercept change (DDH NW08-02) in data used for the 2017 MRE. The updated polylines were then used to update the Main Zone 3D solid.

Table 14.1: Newly Defined Intercepts

HOLE-ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	AU_FINAL (g/t)	LENGTH (m)
NW08-02	275.40	277.70	0.69	2.30
ECG_17_001	253.00	255.75	0.96	2.75
ECG_17_002	85.90	91.00	4.18	5.10
ECG_17_003	157.83	161.84	0.01	4.01
ECG_17_004	127.00	130.00	1.24	3.00
ECG_17_005	607.65	610.70	4.74	3.05
ECG_17_006A	812.80	817.30	4.30	4.50
ECG_17_007W1	625.40	627.90	1.69	2.50
ECG_17_008	821.20	823.20	0.51	2.00
ECG_17_009	536.60	541.35	2.03	4.75

The drill-hole collar coordinates and elevations were used to update the 3D TIN (triangular interpolation net) surface of topography. Similarly, the drill-hole overburden-bedrock intersection points were used to update the 3D bedrock topography surface. The Main and B zones solids were clipped to that new bedrock surface (***Figure 14.3***).

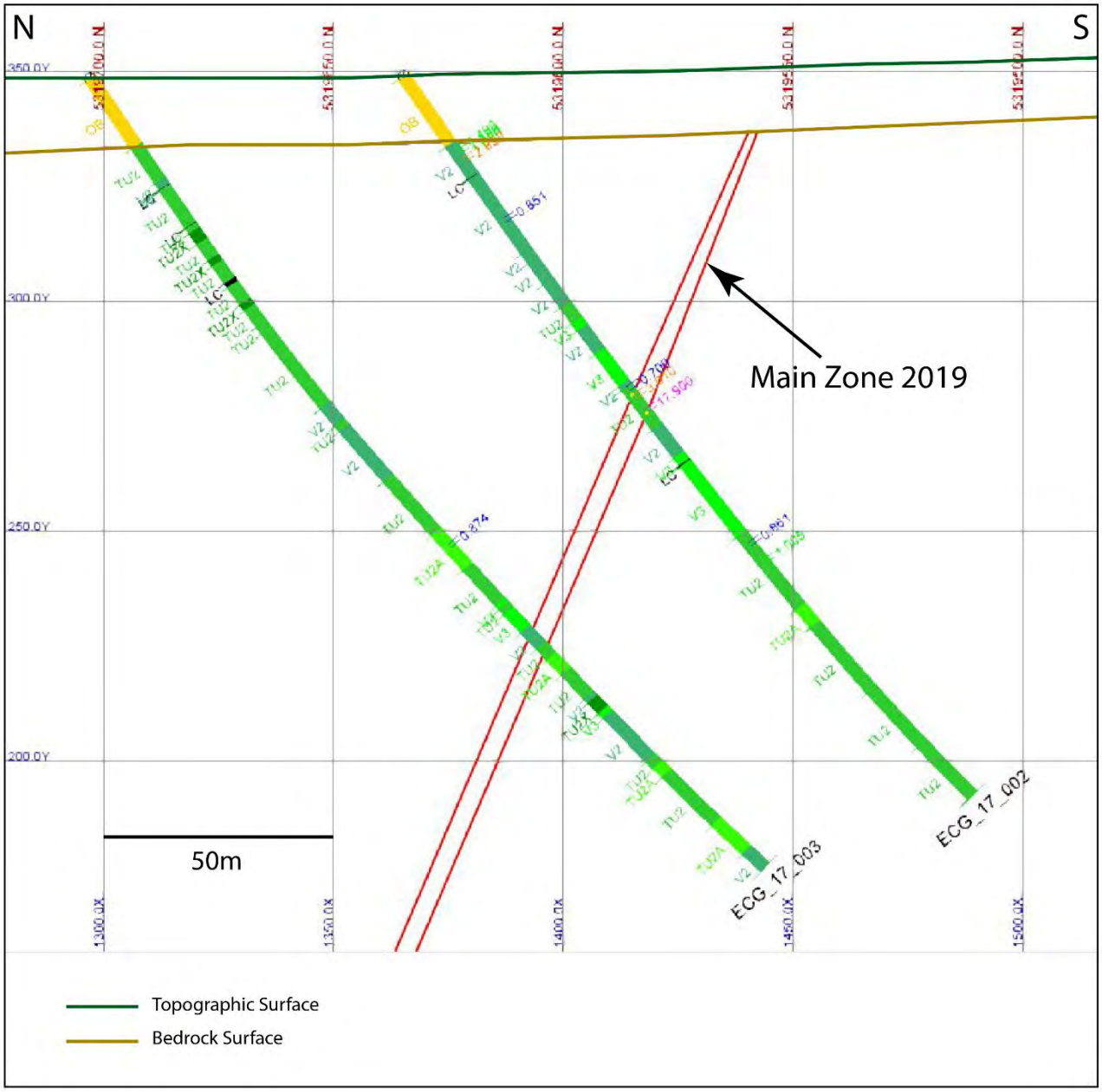

Figure 14.2: Cross-section 333000 (looking East)

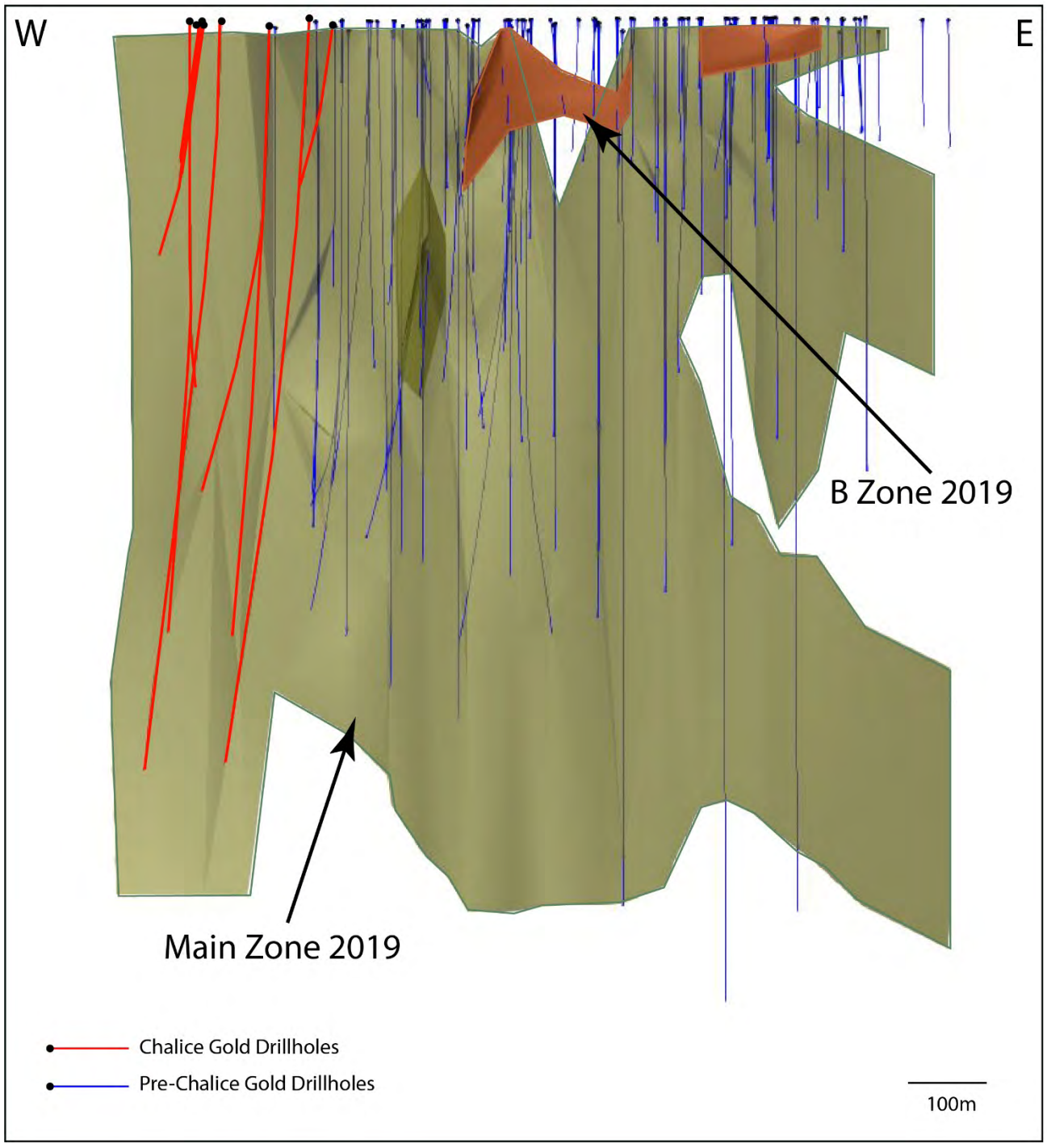

Figure 14.3: Longitudinal section Nordeau West deposit

14.3 Specific Gravity

The only recorded data for specific gravity (SG) measurements of mineralized samples at Nordeau West are from 6 samples of core from historic hole 10-484-82-30. The average of the 6 recorded SG measurements is 2.90 g/cm^3 with a marginally higher sample length weighted average of 2.92 g/cm^3. The historic resource and reserve estimates (see Item ***6***), although not compliant by current NI 43-101 regulations, used an SG of 2.90 for calculations. Considering further that the mineralized zones are frequently logged with up to 10%-15% sulphides supports justification for using a specific gravity of 2.90 to calculate resource tonnage.

14.4 Capping

Intervals of intercept of drill holes with the Main and B zones 3D solids were determined and used to extract raw assays. The Main zone contains 930 samples grading up to 87.9 g/t Au while the B zone contains 29 samples grading up to 8.74 g/t Au. Basic statistics, decile analysis, gold-grade histograms and cumulative probability plots were conducted and studied for all the assays contained in both mineralized zones. A global capping value of 35 g/t Au was selected for diamond-drill hole assays. ***Table 14-2*** presents a summary of statistics, whereas ***Figure 14.4*** to ***Figure 14.7*** present the different plots used to determine the capping value.

Table 14.2: Samples Summary Statistics

Gold Assays	Raw	Capped (35 g/t Au)
Number of Assays	959	959
Average	2.472 g/t	2.197 g/t
Standard deviation	8.086 g/t	4.278 g/t
Variation Coefficient	3.271	1.947
Maximum	187.9 g/t	35 g/t
Number of capped assays		5
Percentage of capped assays		0.52%
Percentage od capped metal		8.07%

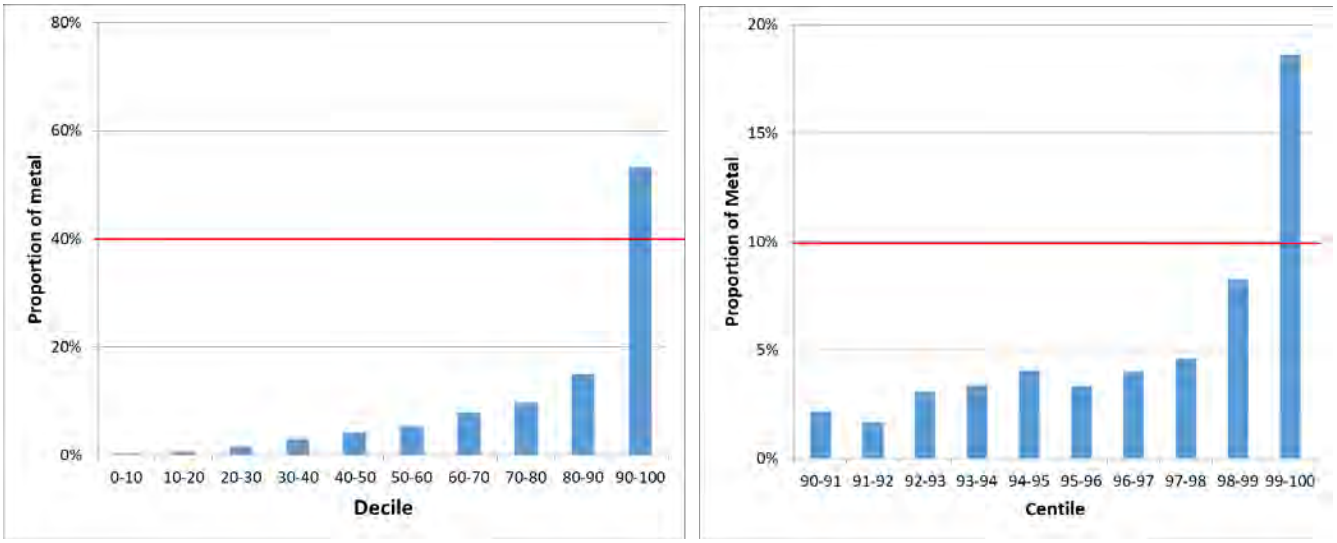

Figure 14.4: Decile and centile analysis

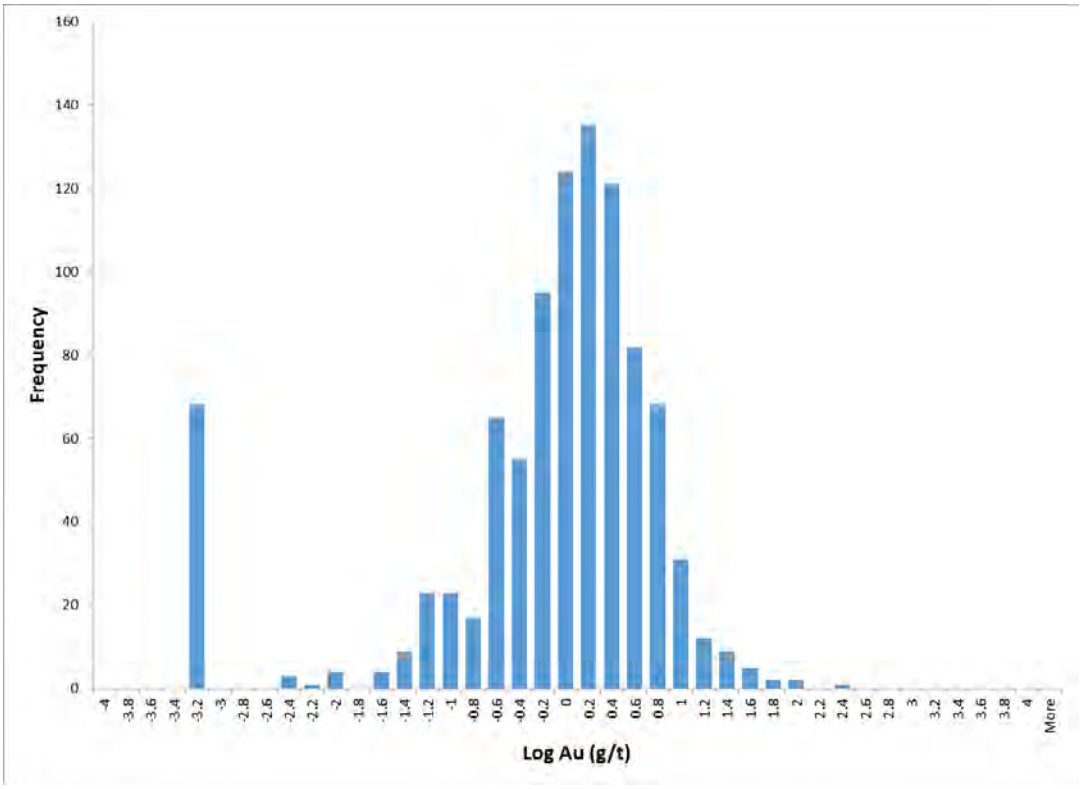

Figure 14.5: Grade histogram

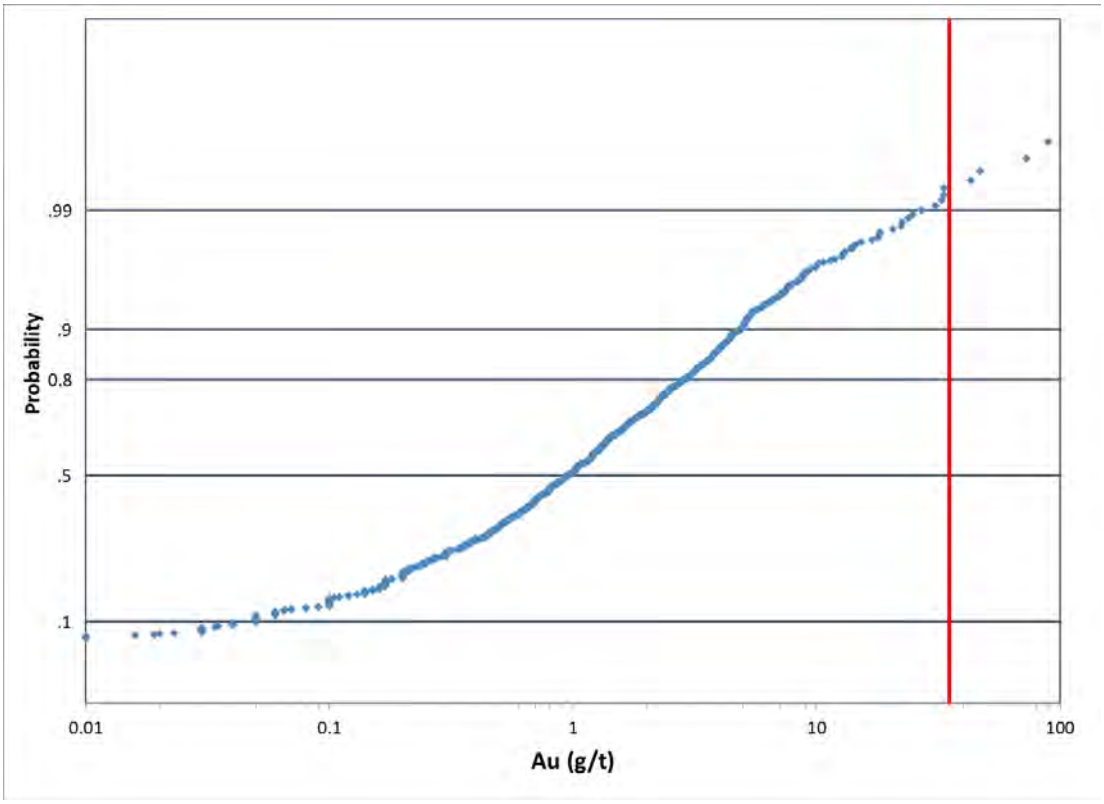

Figure 14.6: Cumulative probability plot

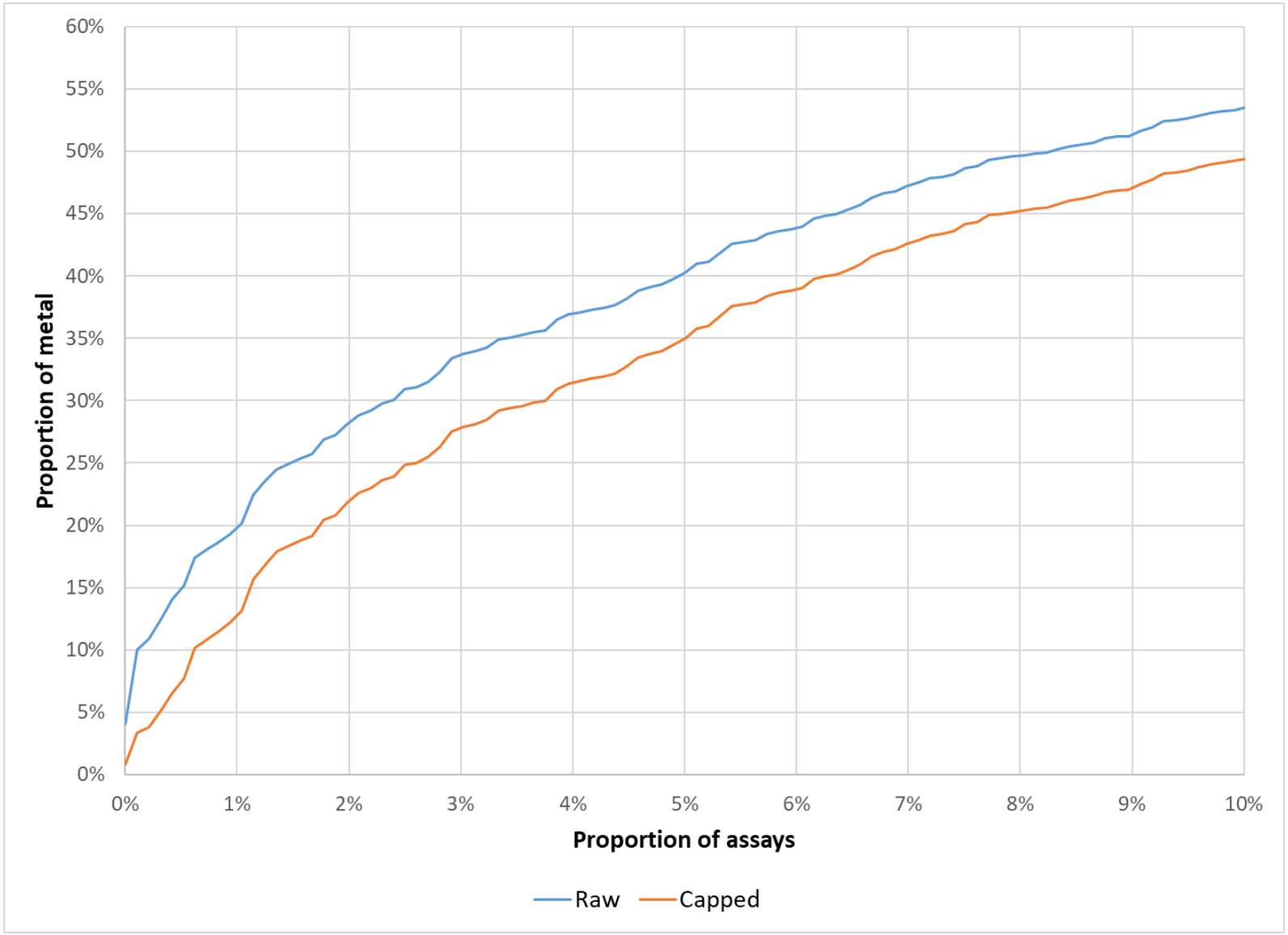

Figure 14.7: Cumulative metal content plot

14.5 Compositing

MRB examined statistics on the intercept and sample length for diamond drill hole assays. ***Figure 14.8*** presents a histogram of sample length for the mineralized zones showing that only 5% of the sample lengths are greater than 1.5 metre.

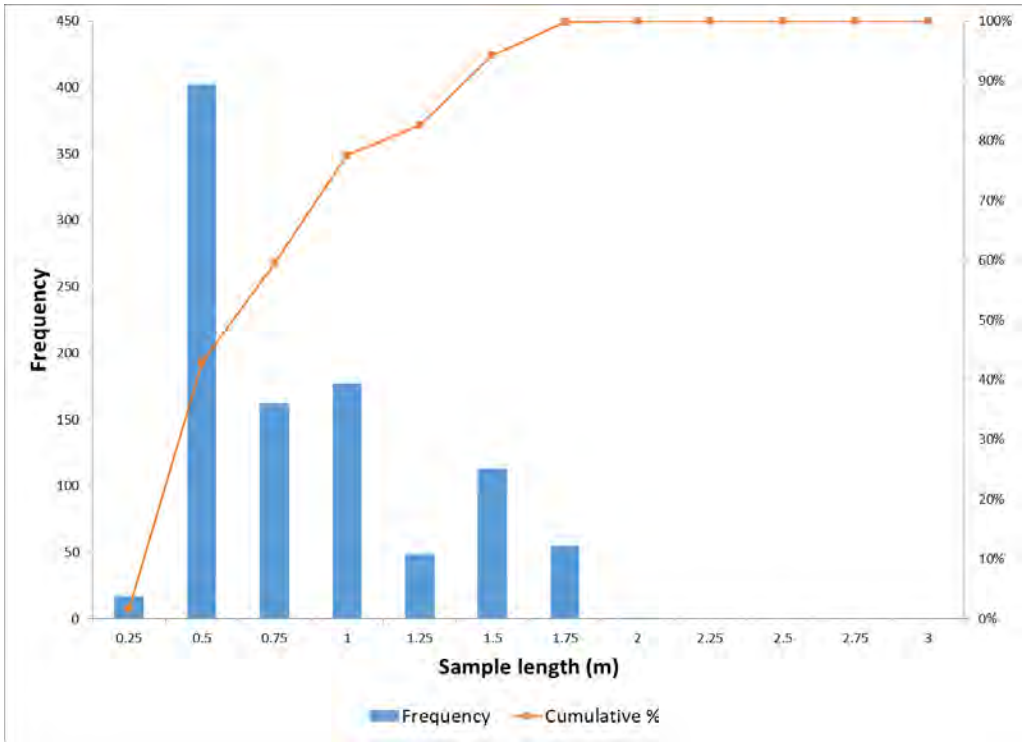

Figure 14.8: Sample length histogram

The average length of intercepts within Main Zone and B Zone are respectively 7.4 and 2.6 meters. In the ten (10) newly defined intervals, assays were composited on 1.5 m equal sample lengths, ensuring equal sample support for variography and grade interpolation. Length weighted composites were calculated from the beginning of the respective intercepts for raw and capped assays. A 0.0 g/t Au grade was used to populate un-sampled intervals within drill hole intercepts. The 2017 point set was updated with the 35 g/t Au capping grade and the points from the new composites. ***Table 14-3*** presents the summary statistics for the updated point set.

Table 14.3: Updated Point Set Summary Statistics

		B Zone	Main Zone
Number of composites		20	522
Au (Capped at 35 g/t)	Average	2.22	2.03
	Standard deviation	1.49	3.32
	Coefficient of variation	0.67	1.64

14.6 Variography

Since only 27 points were added to the 2017 point set, it was decided to use the same search ellipsoid as in the 2017 MRE without updating the variographic study. The following section presents the results of the 2017 variography.

3D directional specific variograms were generated in 10º increments of azimuth and dip to identify directions of specific influence on grade. Two specific directions (along azimuth 090º dipping -30º, and along azimuth 270º dipping -60º) were found to generate variograms that could be well fitted with models, and that were indicative of greater ranges of influence.

Results from the variography indicate a global correlation of gold values for distances up to 50 m between samples along strike and down-dip, as indicated by the omni-directional variogram. The indicate range across the mineralized zones from the down-hole linear variogram is only 4 m and indicative of the average 8 m width of the Main zone. Correlations for distances up to 75 m are indicated for two specific directions identified from the 3D directional specific variography: 1) Az 090º dip -30º, and; 2) Az 270º dip -60º. The two directions are near normal to one another and would suggest a spherical ellipse could be used; however, variography did not support a 75 m radius in all directions. Two similarly oriented search ellipses each with long axis along the indicated azimuth with range of 75 m and intermediate axis with the global range of 50 m is preferred.

The two ellipses are defined by a single orientation and reversing the ranges of the long and intermediate axis as follows:

Orientation by Z-X-Z Rotation of Axis
1st Rotation about Z axis -10º (orient x-axis at strike Az 100º)
1st Rotation about X axis -65º (orient y-axis down dip)
2nd Rotation about Z axis 30º (orient x-axis rake to Az 090º Dip-30º and y-axis rake to Az 270º Dip-60º)

Search Ellipse 1 - Principal Axis	Az 090º Dip -30º Range 75m
Intermediate Axis	Az 270º Dip -60º Range 50m
Tertiary Axis	Az 190º Dip -25º Range 4m
Search Ellipse 2 - Principal Axis	Az 270º Dip -60º Range 75m
Intermediate Axis	Az 090º Dip -30º Range 50m
Tertiary Axis	Az 190º Dip -25º Range 4m

14.7 *Block Modelling*

A block model was constructed using parameters that encompassed all mineralized zones (***Table 14-4***). The selected block dimensions (5 m x 2.55 m x 5 m) were based on: 1) the size of the mineralized zone; 2) the drilling pattern, and; 3) the proposed mining method. The model is parallel to the coordinate system (i.e., no rotation).

Table 14.4: Block Model Parameters

	UTM-X (Easting)	UTM-Y (Northing)	Z (Elevation)
Origin	332800	5319350	400
Block dimensions	5	2.5	5
Number of blocks	210	320	250

A volume percent was established that reflected the proportion of each block within every mineralized zones. The Percent block model was used to weight blocks for volumetric and resource reporting. The Main Zone and B Zone solids were used to select and assign unique integer rock codes to blocks that occurred within the respective mineralized zones. A rock code of 25 was assigned to blocks within the Main Zone and 26 to blocks within the B Zone.

14.8 Grade Interpolation

It was decided to interpolate the gold grades by practically the same method used in the 2017 MRE. The following section presents the method used.

A search/interpolation profile was established with the following parameters to estimate grade.

Points Used for Estimate - 1.5 m assay composites within defined limits of mineralized zones solid
Au cut to 35 g/t max before compositing
Stored with respective mineralized zone integer rock codes

Blocks Estimated - Blocks with Rock Code 25 estimated by Points with Rock Code 25 only
Blocks with Rock Code 26 estimated by Points with Rock Code 26 only

Search Type – Octanct sub-divided Ellipsoid

Number of Pass – 2
Minimum No. of Samples -5 for First Pass (i.e., 2 holes), 1 for Second Pass,
Maximum No. of Samples - 24
Maximum No. of Samples per Hole – 4
Maximum No. of Samples per Octant – 6

Search & Interpolation Ellipsoid Orientation & Ranges

In order to most accurately estimate resources as indicated by variography results and supported by the geological interpretation, two similarly oriented ellipsoids were used for each pass to select and interpolate grades along the indicated trends of mineralization using longer ranges for the primary axis of each ellipse.

The two preferred trends are normal to one another with nearly the same indicated ranges from variography. Each of the two search ellipsoids used for search interpolation are defined with the same Z-X-Z axis of rotation to orient the ellipsoids in the 100º azimuth and -65º dip of the mineralized zone. The first ellipsoid is defined with the X-axis as the primary axis with longer range along the 090º azimuth -30º trend (i.e., northeast plunging). The second ellipsoid is defined with the Y-axis as the primary axis with longer range of influence along the 270º azimuth -60º trend (i.e., northwest plunging). For both ellipsoids, the intermediate axis is defined along the other trend direction and specified with the shorter range as indicated from the omni-directional variogram.

The Z-X-Z Rotation for both ellipses is defined as follows:
1st Rotation about Z axis -10º
1st Rotation about X axis -65º
2nd Rotation about Z axis 30º

In order to more accurately estimate and categorize resources, it was determined that two separate pass of grade interpolations were required using search-interpolation ellipsoids with varying ranges. In general, 66% of the ranges from variography were used to define the x-axis and y-axis ranges of the ellipsoids used to estimate the first pass. As only composite points within the mineralized zone were used for estimation, a longer tertiary Z-axis range was used to ensure samples were included from along strike and down-dip, despite minor local variations.

The log-normal probability plot of the 1.5 m mineralized zone composites indicates a high-grade subpopulation of samples >8.5 gpt Au. The range of influence was reduced 50% for the high-grade subpopulation of samples. The z-axis range for high-grade samples >8.5 gpt Au was restricted to 3.0 m to prevent spreading of narrow high-grade intersections across the mineralized zone.

Search-Interpolation Ranges Used for First Pass
~66% of variography range for x and y axis
50% of x and y axis range for samples >8.5 gpt Au
z-axis increased to 15 m to allow for variations in strike/dip
z-axis for high-grade samples >8.5 gpt Au restricted to 3.0m

Ellipse 1

Principal X-Axis along Az 090º Dip -30º	High-grade >8.5 gpt Au Ranges
Range X – 50m	Range X – 25m
Range Y – 35m	Range Y – 17.5m
Range Z – 15m	Range Z – 3m

Ellipse 2

Principal Y-Axis along Az 270º Dip -60º	High-grade >8.5 gpt Au Ranges
Range X – 35m	Range X – 17.5m
Range Y – 50m	Range Y – 25m
Range Z – 15m	Range Z – 3m

Search-Interpolation Ranges Used for Second Pass
133% of variography range for x and y axis
100% of x and y axis range for samples >8.5 gpt Au
z-axis increased to 20 m to allow for variations in strike/dip
z-axis restricted to 6 m for high-grade samples >8.5 gpt Au

Ellipse 1

Principal X-Axis along Az 090º Dip -30º	High-grade >8.5 gpt Au Ranges
Range X – 100m	Range X – 50m
Range Y – 70m	Range Y – 35m
Range Z – 20m	Range Z – 6m

Ellipse 2

Principal Y-Axis along Az 270º Dip -60º	High-grade >8.5 gpt Au Ranges
Range X – 70m	Range X – 35m
Range Y – 100m	Range Y – 50m
Range Z – 20m	Range Z – 6m

Grade Interpolation

An inverse distance squared algorithm was used to calculate the grades stored in the grade block model. An inverse distance cubed algorithm an a nearest neighbour alogorith were also used for block model validation. Initial grade interpolation was completed using all parameters defined above for estimating Indicated Resources

Grade interpolation was first completed in a First Pass. Ellipse 1, oriented on the shallow easterly plunge, was used for the first interpolation. A second interpolation, using Ellipse 2 oriented on the steep northwest plunge, up-dated only blocks with zero-grade.

Subsequent to interpolation of grades using the first two ellipsoids, a second series of interpolations were completed, in order to estimate grades in a Second Pass.

Search ellipse 1 with the longer inferred ranges was used to interpolate grade in unestimated blocks. Subsequently, search ellipse 2 with the longer inferred ranges was used to interpolate grade into unestimated blocks.

A total of 18,099 blocks were interpolated during the First Pass, whereas and additional 66,207 blocks were interpolated during the second Pass. ***Figure 14.9*** presents the gold grades of the 84,306 estimated blocks.

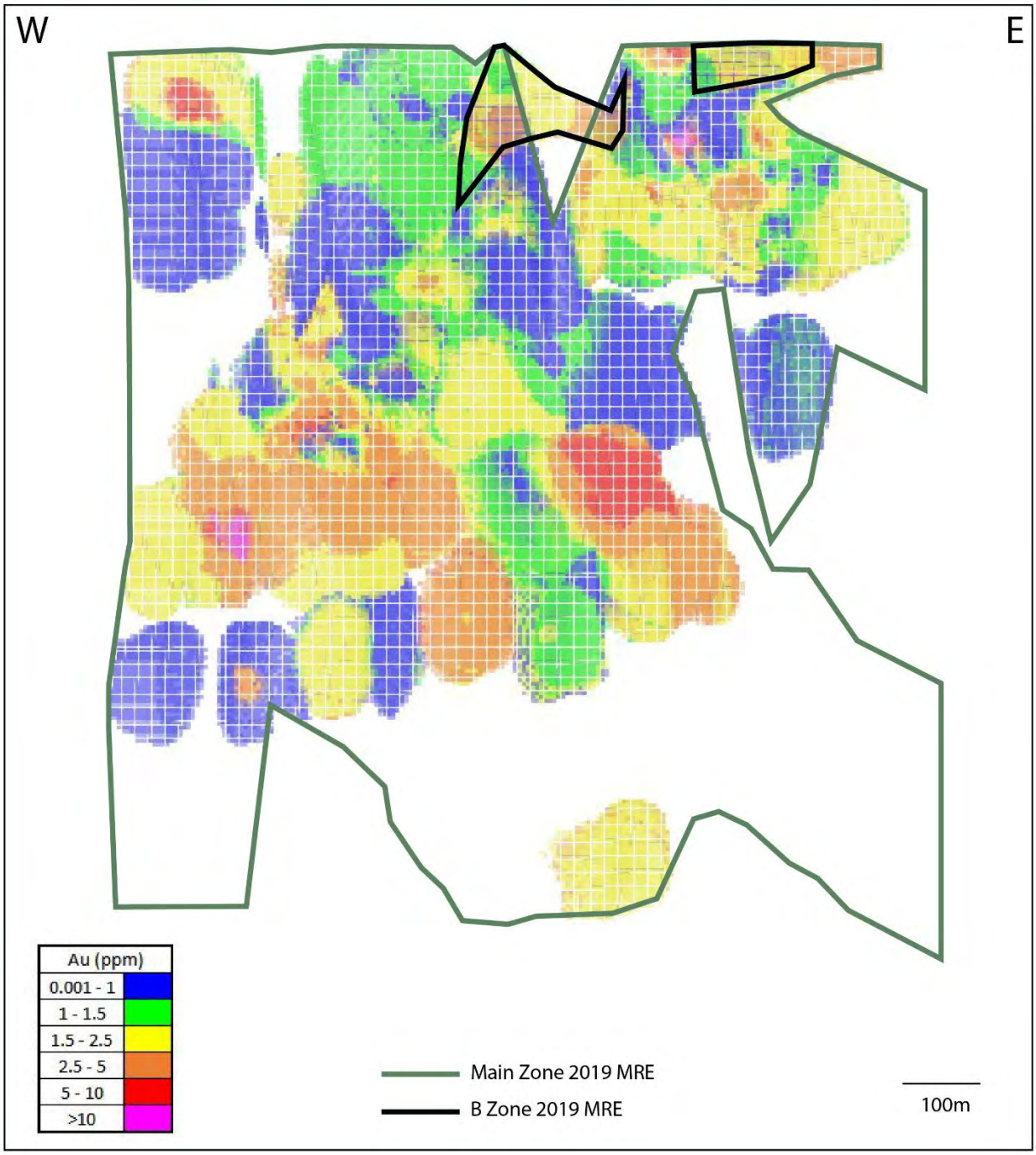

Figure 14.9: Longitudinal section – gold grades

14.9 Block Model Validation

The resulting block model was validated by visually comparing the estimated block grades with the capped-points grades in cross-section and plan views. In general, a good correlation was observed between block grades and neighbouring points.

A comparison of the average points grade with the average of the interpolated blocks by Inverse Distance Squared (ID2), Inverse Distance Cubed (ID3) and Nearest Neighbour (NN), at a 0.0 gpt Au cut-off, within each mineralized zone is presented in ***Table 14-5.*** It shows that the ID2 average block grade is closer to the points average grade than the ID3 average block grade and that both average block grades are lower than the points average grade. The NN average block grade is higher than the points average grade for both zones. ***Figure 14.10*** presents an E-W swath plot of the main zones showing the same relations is valid for almost every 50 meters swaths.

Table 14.5: Interpolation Statistics

Zone	Number of Ponts	Points Average	Number of Interpolated Blocks	ID2 Average	ID3 Average	NN Average
Main	522	2.03	82037	1.864	1.794	2.125
B	20	2.22	2269	2.201	2.174	2.549

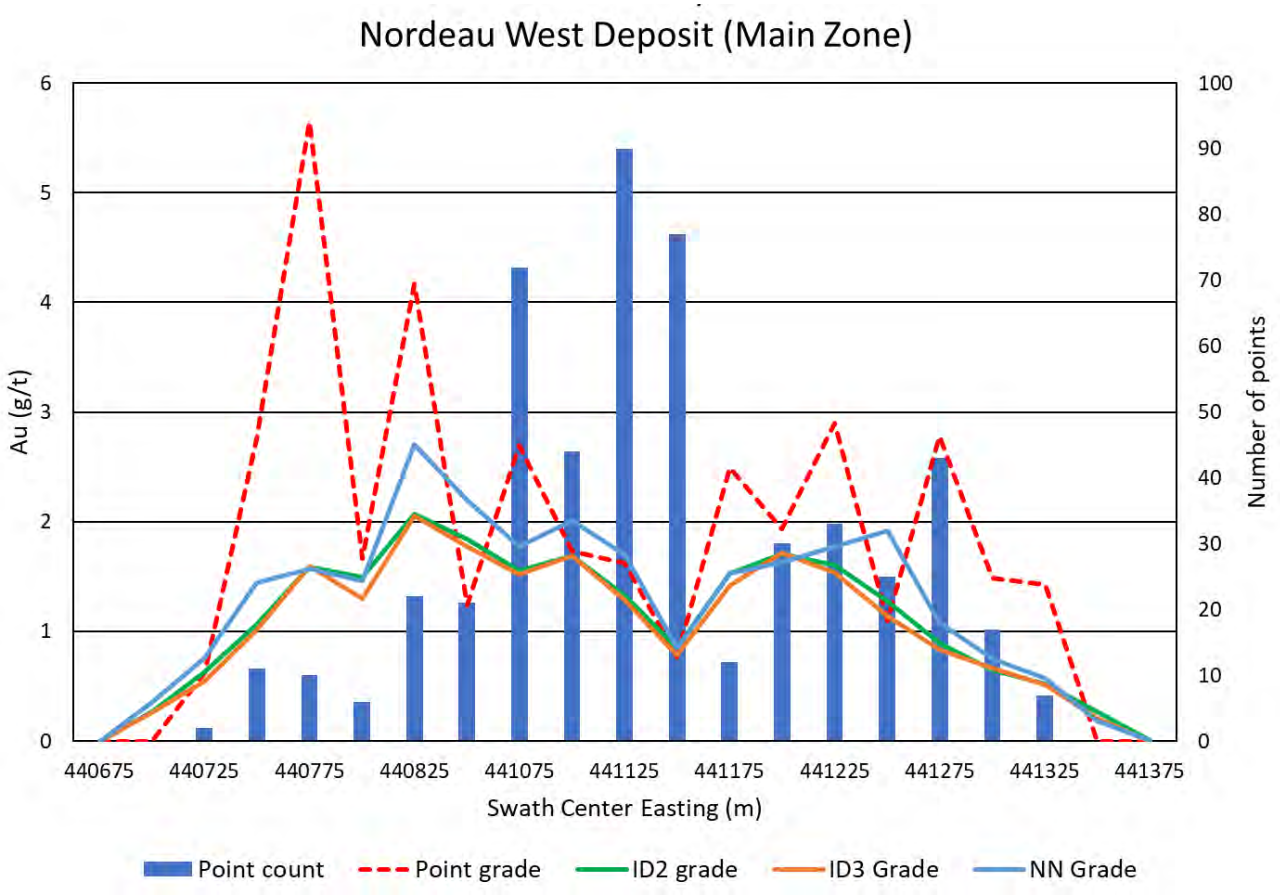

Figure 14.10: E-W swath plot – Main Zone

14.10 Mineral Resource Classification

Measured Resources

The mineralized zone model was constructed from interpretation of relatively widely spaced exploration drill-hole data, and suggests that the Main Zone is relatively continuous along strike and down-dip. Numerous faults and narrow shears documented in the drill-logs are interpreted to cross-cut the mineralized zone, locally shearing and/or disrupting the continuity of mineralization. The current interpretation is supported by the geological evidence; however, considerable variations to the interpretation are possible. The result is a low to moderate confidence level for the interpretation and model. The nature of the mineralization, geological environment and low to moderate confidence level in the interpretation precludes categorizing any of the resources as Measured Resources. No Measured Resources are reported for the Nordeau West deposit.

Indicated Resources

The low to moderate confidence level of the interpretation and mineralized zone model is supported by good statistical correlation of assay results from the variography. The variography indicates correlation of grades along specific trends for ranges (distances) up to maximum distances, beyond which correlation is lost. The confidence level at the maximum distance (i.e. variance) is low, but increases as the distance and variance is reduced. At 66% of the indicated maximum ranges, the confidence level of correlation is considered sufficient to categorize the estimated resources as Indicated Resources for blocs interpolated during the first pass where a minimum of 2 drill-hole intersections (5 composite points) were included in the estimation.

Inferred Resources

Inferred Resources were estimated during the second pass using the more relaxed parameters and longer ranges as detailed earlier in the report. Blocks interpolated around drill hole VE-4 during the second pass form an isolated volume at the lower extremity of the Main Zone. These blocks were excluded from the Mineral Resource Estimate. ***Figure 14.11*** presents a longitudinal view showing the Mineral Resources classification.

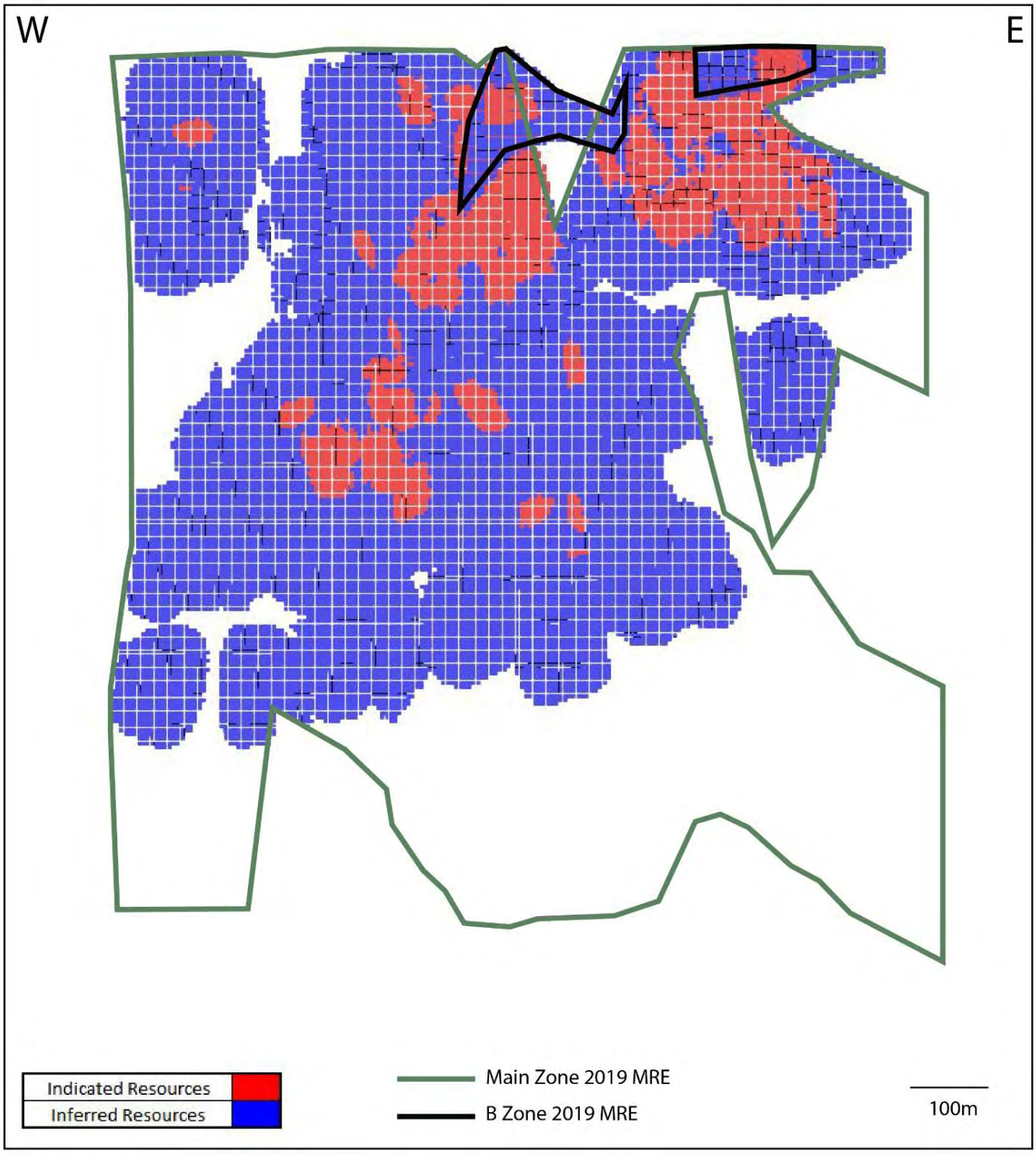

Figure 14.11: Longitudinal section – mineral resource classification

14.11 Cut-Off Grade

Figure 14.12 presents graphs showing the daily gold price (US$) and daily Exchange Rate since the Janary 1st 2016. They also show the selected gold price of 1 300 $ US and the selected exchange rate of 1.3 CDN$ / US$.

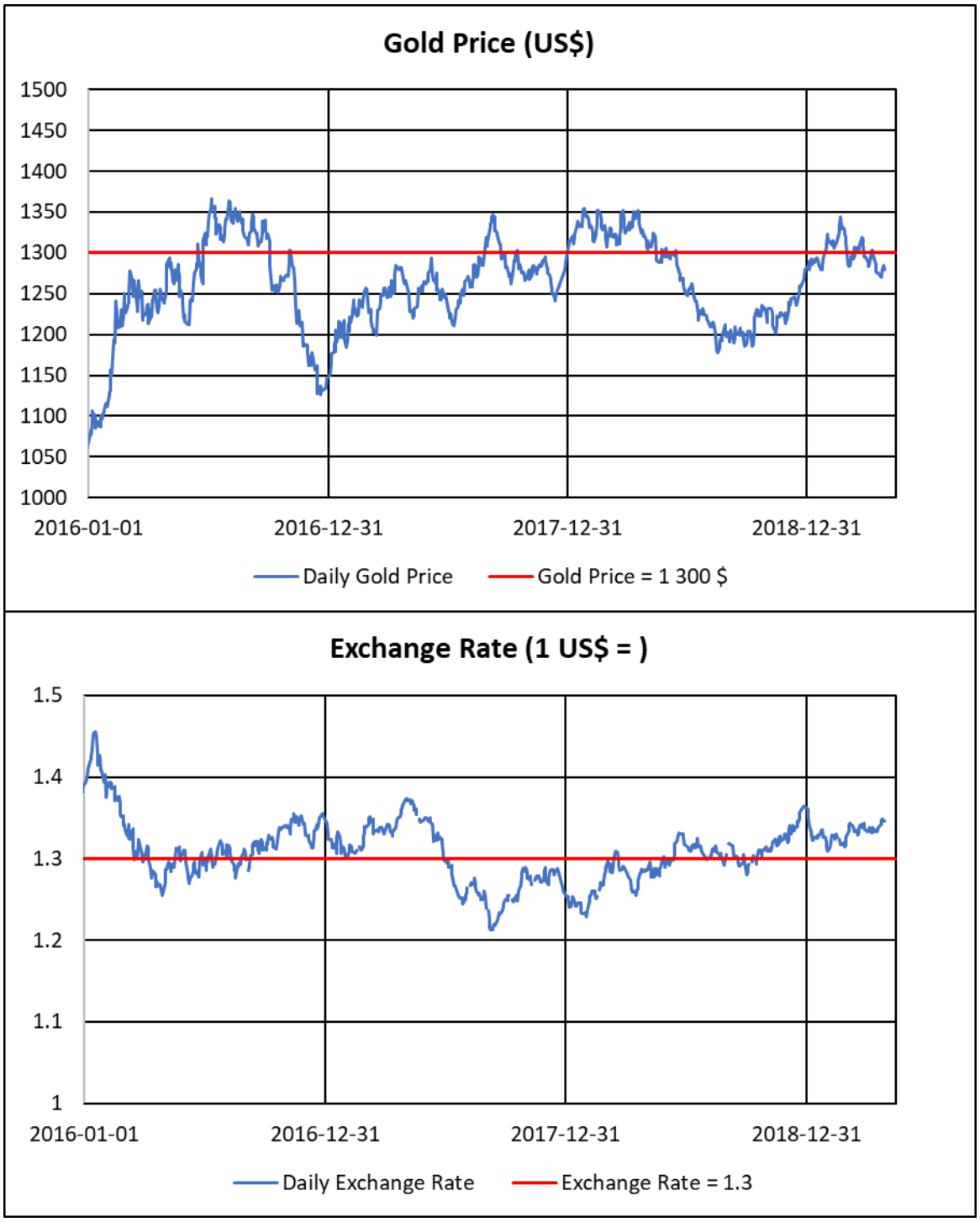

Figure 14.12: Historic daily gold price and exchange rate

Potential exploitation of the estimated resources at Nordeau West will likely require underground mining methods, most probably accessed by a vertical shaft due to the depth of the indicated zones of mineralization. The Main Zone is modestly wide, with an average near-true thickness >8 m, and is locally indicated to be consistent along strike (110º) and dip (-65º) dip. Lower cost long hole stoping methods might be used for potential mining. Mining costs for underground bulk mining methods are estimated at $70-$110/tonne depending on the amount of development work required. Milling & processing costs are estimated at an additional $50-$70/tonne to recover gold.

Mineralization at Nordeau West has been characterized as similar to the historic Chimo Mine, located 1.5 km to the west, and would likely require similar metallurgical processing, namely flotation concentration followed by cyanide leaching, to recover gold.

Total production costs are estimated to range from $120-$180/tonne and hence, the mid-point $150/tonne was used for the cut-off grade calculation (***Table 14-6***). The formula for cut-off grade determination is as follows:

$$Cut - Off\ Grade = \frac{Operating\ Costs\ (\$CDN)}{Gold\ Price\ \left(\frac{US\$}{oz}\right) x\ \frac{\$CDN}{\$US} Exchange\ Rate\ x\ \frac{oz}{g} Conversion}$$

$$(\boldsymbol{use\ 2.75 gpt Au}) 2.76 = \frac{150\ (\$CDN)}{1\,300\ \left(\frac{US\$}{oz}\right) x \frac{\$CDN}{\$US} 1.3\ x \frac{oz}{g} 31.1035}$$

Table 14.6: Cut-Off Grade Calculations - Nordeau West Resource

Operating Cost Estimates ($)					
	low	high	avg		
Mining Costs	70	110	90		
Processing Costs	50	70	60		
Operating Cost ($)	120	180	150		
Cut-off Grade Parameters & Calculation					
$US/oz Au	**$Cdn/$US**	**$CDN/oz Au**	**$CDN/g Au**	**Operating costs $/t**	**Cut-Off g/t Au**
				120	2.21
1300	1.3	1690	54.33	150	2.76
				180	3.31

It was decided to use a 2.75 g/t Au cut-off grade to facilitate the camparaison with previous Mineral Resource estimate. For the determined range of estimated production costs (i.e., $120 - $180), the cut-off grades range respectively between 2.21 gpt Au to 3.31 gpt Au (see ***Table 14-6***). Thus, for each $10 incremental change in estimated production costs, there is a resulting 0.22 g/t change in the calculated cut-off grade. This demonstrates the high degree of sensitivity of the estimated production cost variable in the cut-off equation. In addition, the price of gold and the foreign currency exchange rate variables, may also significantly influence the cut-off grade.

14.12 Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 14-7 presents the results of the Mineral Resource Estimate at a cut-off grade of 2.75 g/t Au. The Indicated Resource contains 30,400 oz of Au, almost all of which is within the Main Zone; the B Zone contains only 2,000 tonnes at an estimated grade of 3.07 gpt Au.

Table 14.7: Mineral Resource Estimate* at 2.75 gpt Au Cut-off Grade

Resource (Category)	Zone	Tonnes	Au Grade (gpt)	In-Situ Au (oz)
Measured	No Measured Resources			
Indicated	Main	224,000	4.20	30,300
	B	2,000	3.07	200
	Total	225,342	4.17	30,212
Measured + Indicated	**Total**	**226,000**	**4.19**	**30,400**
Inferred	Main	1,257,300	4.15	167,800
	B	14,600	3.59	1,700
Total Inferred	**Total**	**1,271,900**	**4.14**	**169,400**

****Mineral Resource Estimate Notes:***

11. *The Independent and Qualified Person for the Mineral Resource Estimate, as defined by NI 43-101, is Vincent Jourdain, Ph.D., P.Eng.(MRB & associates), and the effective date of the estimate is April 30, 2019.*
12. *The Mineral Resource Estimate follows CIM definitions and guidelines.*
13. *Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
14. *While the results are presented undiluted and in situ, the reported mineral resources are considered to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction.*
15. *Resources were estimated using GEOVIA GEMS 6.8. The database used for the estimate contained drill hole assays. The gold grades are capped at 35 g/t.*
16. *A gold price of US$1,300/oz and a CAD/USD exchange rate of 1.3 were used in the cut-off calculations.*
17. *Operation costs were estimated 150 $/t.*
18. *Ounce (troy) = metric tonnes x grade / 31.1035. Calculations used metric units (metres, metric tons (tonnes) and grams per metric ton).*
19. *The number of metric tons was rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects. Rounding followed the recommendations in NI 43-101.*
20. *MRB & associates is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political or marketing issues, or any other relevant issue, that could materially affect the current mineral resource estimate.*

Table 14-8 provides results for each of the mineralized zones at various cut-off grades. The estimated resource are reported at 0.25 gpt Au incremental cut-off grades ranging from 2.0 gpt Au to 3.5 gpt Au. The estimated grades of between 2.25 gpt Au and 3.25 gpt Au are considered the most representative for the range of estimated production costs. Estimated resources were also calculated using cut-off grades of 1.0 gpt Au and 1.5 gpt Au in order to demonstrate the wider general extent and trend of the mineralization, and for targeting future drilling of potentially higher-grade resources. The estimates that are reported and highlighted at the 2.75 gpt Au cut-off represent the mid-point, and were applied to the final reported Mineral Resource Estimate.

Table 14.8: Mineral Resource Estimate at Various Cut-off Grades

Mineral Resources Estimate Nordeau West Deposit							
		Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
Zone	Cut-off Grade	Tonnage	Grade	In-Situ Au	Tonnage	Grade	In-Situ Au
	gpt Au	T	gpt Au	Au oz	T	gpt Au	Au oz
Main	1.00	1 125 400	2.13	76 900	3 936 500	2.47	312 300
	1.50	679 200	2.73	59 500	2 665 400	3.04	260 700
	2.00	423 400	3.31	45 100	1 961 200	3.50	220 900
	2.25	334 600	3.63	39 000	1 738 200	3.68	205 800
	2.50	267 800	3.94	33 900	1 400 200	3.99	179 700
	2.75	**224 000**	**4.20**	**30 300**	**1 257 300**	**4.15**	**167 800**
	3.00	189 500	4.44	27 100	1 101 200	4.32	153 100
	3.25	160 900	4.68	24 200	931 200	4.55	136 200
	3.50	129 300	4.99	20 800	836 000	4.68	125 900
B	1.00	31 200	2.06	2 100	73 200	2.24	5 300
	1.50	28 000	2.13	1 900	57 200	2.46	4 500
	2.00	17 900	2.32	1 300	36 800	2.85	3 400
	2.25	7 800	2.62	700	29 100	3.04	2 800
	2.50	4 400	2.82	400	22 200	3.25	2 300
	2.75	**2 000**	**3.07**	**200**	**14 600**	**3.59**	**1 700**
	3.00	400	3.74	0	12 500	3.71	1 500
	3.25	300	4.10	0	7 800	4.11	1 000
	3.50	200	4.13	0	7 100	4.17	1 000
Total	1.00	1 156 600	2.12	79 000	4 009 700	2.46	317 600
	1.50	707 200	2.70	61 400	2 722 600	3.03	265 200
	2.00	441 300	3.27	46 400	1 998 000	3.49	224 300
	2.25	342 400	3.61	39 700	1 767 300	3.67	208 600
	2.50	272 200	3.92	34 300	1 422 400	3.98	182 000
	2.75	**226 000**	**4.19**	**30 400**	**1 271 900**	**4.14**	**169 400**
	3.00	189 900	4.44	27 100	1 113 700	4.32	154 600
	3.25	161 200	4.68	24 200	939 000	4.55	137 200
	3.50	129 500	4.99	20 800	843 100	4.68	126 900

14.13 Comparison to Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

A comparison of the current updated Mineral Resource Estimate to the 2017 Mineral Resource estimate is presented in ***Table 14-9***. It shows that the Inferred and Indicated mineral resources contained in the B Zone and the Indicated resources contained in the Main Zone remained practically unchanged. The tonnage of Inferred resources contained in the Main Zone increased by 14.5% while the grade increase by 1.5% leading to an increace of 16% of the gold content of the Main Zone. These results reflect the fact that the recent drilling targeted the western extension of the Main Zone on a widely spaced pattern.

Table 14.9: Mineral Resource Comparison

Mineral Resources Comparison Nordeau West Deposit							
		Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources		
Zone	MRE	Tonnage	Grade	In-Situ Au	Tonnage	Grade	In-Situ Au
		T	gpt Au	Au oz	T	gpt Au	Au oz
Main	2017 (rounded)	223 400	4.18	30 000	1 097 800	4.10	144 600
	2019	224 000	4.20	30 300	1 257 300	4.15	167 800
	Variation	0.3%	0.5%	1%	14.5%	1.2%	16%
B	2017 (rounded)	2 000	3.07	200	14 600	3.59	1 700
	2019	2 000	3.07	200	14 600	3.59	1 700
	Variation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	2017 (rounded)	225 300	4.17	30 200	1 112 300	4.09	146 300
	2019	226 000	4.19	30 400	1 271 900	4.14	169 400
	Variation	0.3%	0.5%	1%	14.3%	1.3%	16%

14.14 Factors Affecting the MRE

In MRB's opinion, the following factors could materially impact the MRE:

- Assumptions used to generate the conceptual data for consideration of reasonable prospects of economic extraction including:
  - commodity price assumptions;
  - exchange rate assumptions;
  - density assumptions;
  - geotechnical and hydrogeological assumptions;
  - operating and capital cost assumptions;
  - metal recovery assumptions
- delays or other issues in reaching agreements with local communities;
- changes in land tenure requirements or in the permitting requirements;
- changes in interpretations of tailings site geometry.

There are no known environmental, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors other than as discussed in this Report that could affect the Mineral Resource estimates.

ITEMS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Of significance to this project is the adjacent property of Cartier Resources Inc., located near the centre of the Property, (see ***Figure 4.1***), that hosts the former Chimo Mine.

The mine was first operated by Chimo Gold Mines Ltd in 1966-67. Production resumed in 1984 with Louvem as operator for 5 years before management was handed out to Cambior who operated until the end of 1996. The infrastructure on the mine site (***Figure 23.1***) were dismantled in 2007 and there are no longer any structures on the site.

Figure 23.1: Former Chimo Gold Mine (July 2006).

The Chimo Mine produced in excess of 379,000 ounces from approximately 2.4 million tonnes of ore yielding an average grade of 4.9 gpt Au, in three distinct production phases (Lavergne, 1985; Rive et al., 1986; Lacroix et al., 1997). Production came from 6 different ore shoots extending from near surface to a depth of some 870 m, the first two to the north in close association with sedimentary banded iron formations and the others as gold bearing quartz lenses in sheared and altered mafic volcanics (Sauve et al., 1987; Rocheleau et al., 1988; GM48430, GM60091, GM64272).

The deposit is similar in mineralogy and structure to the Nordeau West deposit, which lies less than 2 km on-strike to the east. As at the Nordeau West deposit, two different styles of gold mineralization are recognized at Chimo: (1) gold-quartz lenses in longitudinal shear zones in metamorphosed volcanic rocks and (2) bands of semi-massive arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite associated with banded magnetite iron formation.

A major fault splay extending southeast off the Cadillac Deformation Zone may extend to the former Chimo Mine workings, and an important fault could separate the sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of any additional technical data that might lead an accredited investor to a conclusion contrary to that set forth in this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Chalice is in the process of exploring its mineral concessions in the eastern Abitibi Greenstone Belt of western Quebec (the Property) to evaluate them for high-quality gold mineralization targets. Detailed exploration and drilling is proposed for several areas on the Property in order to validate historical work, increase the defined mineral resources, and potentially delineate new resources.

The Property overlies a tectonostratigraphic corridor characterized by anastomosing high-strain zones ("shear-zones"), ranging in thickness and intensity, that divide the host sedimentary and mafic volcanic rock into hectometric to kilometric "lozenges" of relatively undeformed rock. This "corridor" is interpreted to represent the eastern extension of the renowned Larder Lake-Cadillac Break (Cadillac Deformation Zone) - a 300 km long, first-order tectonic "break" that defines the Pontiac-Abitibi subprovince boundary in the region, and is host to numerous syn-deformational, epigenetic quartz-vein/disseminated gold-ore systems. The shear-zones and the secondary fracturing and brecciation that have affected the rocks underlying the Property are of primary importance to mineralization, as they are interpreted to have acted as the principle passage ways for sulphide- and gold-bearing solutions.

Gold mineralization underlying the Property is epigenetic in origin and present in two settings:

1. gold mineralization occurs in silicified lodes with disseminated to semi-massive sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite) spatially related to sedimentary banded iron formations. Secondary quartz veining is commonly associated with this type of mineralization.
2. structurally controlled gold mineralization occurring in altered high-strain (sheared) zones associated with quartz or quartz and carbonate veins that parallel the schistosity and shear zones (typically in the volcanic rock units). Associated disseminated sulphides include arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite; graphitic horizons are common.

Both types of mineralization occur as free gold associated with sulphide minerals that range from 1% to 5% when in quartz veins, and up to 20% to 50% when associated with magnetite iron formations.

The economic potential for gold mineralization underlying the Project area was recognized over sixty years ago; however, most of the ground covered by the current Property has remained relatively inactive from the early 1990's until recently. After acquiring the better part of the eastern half of the current Property in 2006, Plato Gold Corp. completed a 6 year exploration programme that successfully defined a gold resource at their Nordeau West project, which is now part of Chalice's East Cadillac Gold Property.

This report includes an updated NI 43-101 Mineral Resources Estimate for the Property defined at the Nordeau West project (Catalogued Occurrence 32C/03-0060). A summary of the categorized resources estimated at the calculated cut-off grade of 2.75 gpt Au for the Nordeau West deposit is shown in ***Table 25-1***. The mineralized envelope dips steeply to the north-northeast and extends to a depth of at least 700 m. It remains open down-dip and along strike.

Although Nordeau West comprises the only currently defined NI 43-101 mineral resource, the Property remains very prospective for additional resources. Historic resources* at Nordeau East, Bateman East and Simon West, though not compliant with NI 43-101 standards, are indicative of mineralization along strike of the current Nordeau West resource. In addition, several new prospective mineralized zones have been discovered by Chalice's diamond-drilling programmes further east and west along the CDZ corridor, reinforcing the potential along this major structural discontinuity.

These "resources" are historical in nature. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify these as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Chalice is not treating the historical "resources" as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

***Table 25.1: Summary of Categorized Resources at 2.75 gpt Au Cut-off Grade: Nordeau West Deposit,* having an effective date of April 30th , 2019**

Resource (Category)	Zone	Tonnes	Au Grade (gpt)	In-Situ Au (oz)
Measured	No Measured Resources			
Indicated	Main	224,000	4.20	30,300
	B	2,000	3.07	200
	Total	225,342	4.17	30,212
Measured + Indicated	**Total**	**226,000**	**4.19**	**30,400**
Inferred	Main	1,257,300	4.15	167,800
	B	14,600	3.59	1,700
Total Inferred	**Total**	**1,271,900**	**4.14**	**169,400**

The authors conclude that the Property is one of merit and should be the subject of continued exploration.

25.1 Risks and Uncertainties

The opinions expressed in this report have been based on information supplied to MRB by Chalice, its associates and their staff, as well as retrieved from in-house (MRB) and on-line data sources. MRB has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information. The accuracy of the results and conclusions from this resource estimate are reliant on the accuracy of the supplied data. MRB has relied on this information and has no reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld, or that a more detailed analysis may reveal additional material information.

Chalice has warranted to MRB that full disclosure has been made of all material information and that, to the best of Chalice's knowledge and understanding, such information is complete, accurate and true. Readers of this report must appreciate that there is an inherent risk of error in the acquisition, processing and interpretation of geological data.

The often complex, erratic and localized nature of gold mineralization is a common feature of shear- and vein-hosted, lode-gold style deposits, such as are present at the Nordeau West Project. As a result of these complexities, resource estimation can be difficult, and grades may be highly variable across short distances.

It is MRB's opinion that there are certain risk factors that could materially impact the Mineral Resource Estimate, as follows:

- assumptions used to generate the conceptual data for consideration of reasonable prospects of economic extraction including : commodity price assumptions; exchange rate assumptions; density assumptions; geotechnical assumptions; operating and capital-cost assumptions; metal recovery rates and assumptions; and concentrate grade and smelting/refining terms;
- delays or other issues in reaching agreements with local communities and indigenous groups;
- changes in interpretations of mineralization models, geometry, and continuity of mineralized zones.

There are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors, other than as discussed in this Report, that would affect the Mineral Resource Estimate.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Future exploration work on the Property is warranted.

The recommended work programmes include diamond-drilling focused on further delineating the projected deep, down-plunge continuation of the mineralized zones at the Nordeau West and Simon West occurrences, which are less than 1,500 m along strike, on either side of the Chimo Mine property.

The main production at the closed Chimo Mine was from the -400 m to -800 m levels (Sauve et al., 1987; Rocheleau et al., 1988), and recent drilling by Cartier Resources has intersected significant mineralization below the historic workings to -1600 m (see www.cartierresources.com)

The tectonostratigraphic sequence that hosts the Nordeau West deposit continues to the east, and has been intersected by numerous historic and recent drill-holes, but few holes have targeted the sequence below 250 m depth. To the west, beyond the limits of the Chimo Mine property, the sequence is similarly recognized and been tested along the Simon West - Bluegrass corridor, but not rigorously.

In addition to the deep drilling at NordeauWest and Simon West, additional drilling should be carrried out to better delineate new mineralized intervals encountered at the North Contact, Nordeau South, Far Simon West and Lac Rapides zones.

There remain numerous untested soil and geophysical anomalies underlying the Property, several of which are in close proximity to the CDZ corridor, which has not yet been fully investigated in the Denain-Pershing Project underlying the eastern third of the Property. This area is believed to be underlain by a previously unrecognized segment, or a major secondary discontinuity, of the CDZ corridor that strikes abruptly to the northeast. Expanding the IP survey coverage of the Property to include this area would go a long way to corroborating this interpretation, which would greatly enhance the prospectivity of the Property.

Moving forward, the Authors recommend that the systematic exploration approach utilized to date by Chalice (soil- and litho-geochemical sampling, IP geophysical surveys, and diamond-drilling), augmented by pitting/trenching excavation programmes, should be continued in untested and poorly tested areas of the Property.

The Authors also recommend that additional pulp and reject material from mineralized core-intervals should be re-analyzed in order to provide additional statistical data regarding the mineralization across the Property. A review of the mineralogy and mode of occurrence of gold-bearing mineralization should also be conducted to continue to improve the depositional model and refine the controls of mineralization.

These recommendations comprise a two-phase work program. The deep drilling of the projected down-plunge continuation of the mineralized zones at Nordeau West and Simon West occurrences can be conducted concurrently with Phase I work. Other Phase II drilling is contingent on targets generated by the results of Phase I work. The estimated budget required to complete this work is approximately $7.45 M.

A preliminary budget for the recommended work is summarized in ***Table 26-1***.

Table Table 26.1: Preliminary Budget for Recommended Work on East Cadillac Gold Property

Phase I	Units	$/unit	Budget
Additional drilling of North Contact, Nordeau South, Far Simon West, Lac Rapides zones	7,500	$250	$1,875,000
Continued surface exploration programmes (soil, litho, mapping trenching, geophysics)			$1,500,000
Deposit model mineralogy/alteration studies	1	$100,000	$100,000
Pulp/reject re-analyses of core intervals	250	$40	$10,000
Contingency ~15%			$515,000
Subtotal Phase I			**$4,000,000**
Phase II	**Drilling (m)**	**Cost / m**	**Budget**
Deep drilling of projected deep extension	12,000	$250	$3,000,000
Contingency ~15%			$450,000
Subtotal Phase II			**$3,450,000**
Overall Total			**$7,450,000**

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION
JOHN LANGTON

I, **John Langton, M.Sc., P. Geo.**, of 1740 Sullivan Rd, Val-d'Or, Québec do hereby certify that:

1. This Certificate applies to "*Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, East Cadillac Gold Project, Val-d'Or, Québec*" dated June 7th, 2019;
2. I graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1985 with a B.Sc. in Geology and from Queen's University, Kingston in 1993 with a M.Sc. in Geology, and I have practised my profession continuously since that time;
3. I am currently working and living in Quebec and I am a Professional Geologist currently licensed by the *Ordre des géologues du Québec* (License 1231); the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick (Licence M5467); and a Temporary Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Licence 1716);
4. I am a part owner of a geological consulting firm (MRB & Associates), based in Val-d'Or Quebec, CANADA, and a minority share-holder of several junior mining companies;
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;
6. I have worked as an exploration and field geologist since 1985. I have knowledge and experience with regard to a various mineral deposit types, including the procedures involved in exploring for gold and base-metals, and with the preparation of reports relating to them;
7. I have been retained by Chalice Gold Mines Limited, a body corporate having a registered office at 1 Yonge Street, Suite 1801, Toronto, Ontario (M5E 1W7), as a contract/consulting geologist, and not as an employee;
8. I have had prior involvement with Chalice Gold Mines Limited having co-authored the previous NI 43-101 Report on the Nordeau West deposit;
9. I have prepared and take responsibility for Items 1.0 through 13.0, and Items 15.0 through 27.0 of this Report entitled "*Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, East Cadillac Gold Project, Val-d'Or, Québec*" dated June 7th, 2019;
10. I visited the East Cadillac Gold Property numerous times, the latest being on March 7th, 2019;
11. I have no personal knowledge, as of the date of this certificate, of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report;
12. I am "independent" of Chalice Gold Mines Limited, and of the Vendors of the Property, with respect to the conditions described in Item 1.5 of NI 43-101;
13. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present under an agreement, arrangement or understanding, nor expects to become an insider, associate, affiliated entity or employee of Chalice Gold Mines Limited, nor any of its associated or affiliated entities;
14. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Chalice Gold Mines Limited, nor any of its associates or affiliates;
15. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with them and. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

DATED this 7th day of June, 2019

(Signed) John Langton, M.Sc., P. Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION
Vincent Jourdain

I, **Vincent Jourdain, Eng., Ph.D.**, of 1740 Sullivan Rd, Val-d'Or, Québec do hereby certify that:

1. This Certificate applies to"*Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, East Cadillac Gold Project, Val-d'Or, Québec"* dated June 7th, 2019;
2. I hold a B.Sc.A. in geological engineering from Université Laval, Québec, having graduated in 1984. I hold an M.Sc.A. in Earth Sciences from Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, having graduated in 1987. I hold a Ph.D. in Mineral Resources from Université du Québec à Montréal, having graduated in 1993;
3. I am currently working and living in Quebec and I am currently licensed by the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (License 40485); and a Member of the Association of Professional Engineer of Ontario (Licence 100199119);
4. I am employed as General Manager of MRB & Associates, a Val-d'Or Quebec-based Geological Consulting firm;
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument (NI) 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;
6. Since 1984, I worked at the conception and execution of exploration programs for base and precious-metals in the Appalachians, the Grenville and Superior Provinces. I was actively involved in the development of the Nugget Pond, Sleeping Giant and Vezza gold projects. From 2011 to 2016, I was Technical Director Geology for a consulting firm of Val-d'Or;
7. I have no prior involvement with Chalice Gold Mines Limited.;
8. I have prepared and take responsibility for Items 14.0 of this Report entitled "*Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate, East Cadillac Gold Project, Val-d'Or, Québec"* dated June 7th, 2019;
9. I have no personal knowledge, as of the date of this certificate, of any material fact or change, which is not reflected in this report;
10. I am "independent" of Chalice Gold Mines Limited, and of the Vendors of the Property, with respect to the conditions described in Item 1.5 of NI 43-101;
11. Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Chalice Gold Mines Limited, nor any of its associates or affiliates;
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in compliance with them and in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

DATED this 7th day of June, 2019

(Signed) Vincent Jourdain, Eng., Ph.D.

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

John Langton, M.Sc., P.Geo.

To: TSX Venture Exchange
Ontario Securities Commission

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

RE: Chalice Gold Mines Limited, Disclosure for East Cadillac Gold Project

The undersigned, Mr. John Langton (M.Sc., P.Geo.), is responsible for preparing, or supervising the preparation of Sections 1 - 13 and Sections 15 - 27 of the technical report, entitled ***"Technical Report & Mineral Resource Estimate, East Cadillac Gold Project, Val-d'Or, Québec, NTS 32C/02, 32C/03, 31N/14, 32N/15"***, dated June 7th, 2019 (the "Technical Report"), and do hereby consent to the public filing of the Technical Report by Chalice Gold Mines Limited.

Pursuant to Section 8.3 of National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, this letter constitutes the consent of the undersigned to the public filing of the Technical Reports and to extracts from, or summaries of, the Technical Reports in the Disclosure being filed. The undersigned hereby confirms that the undersigned has read the Disclosure and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the Disclosure.

(Signed) John Langton, M.Sc., P.Geo.

(Dated) June 7th, 2019

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Vincent Jourdain, Ph.D., P.Eng.

To: TSX Venture Exchange
Ontario Securities Commission

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

RE: Chalice Gold Mines Limited, Disclosure for East Cadillac Gold Project

The undersigned, Mr. Vincent Jourdain (Ph.D., P.Eng.), is responsible for preparing Sections 14 and co-authoring Sections 12, 25 and 26 of the technical report, entitled ***"Technical Report & Mineral Resource Estimate, East Cadillac Gold Project, Val-d'Or, Québec, NTS 32C/02, 32C/03, 31N/14, 32N/15"***, dated June 7th, 2019 (the "Technical Report"), and do hereby consent to the public filing of the Technical Report by Chalice Gold Mines Limited.

Pursuant to Section 8.3 of National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, this letter constitutes the consent of the undersigned to the public filing of the Technical Reports and to extracts from, or summaries of, the Technical Reports in the Disclosure being filed. The undersigned hereby confirms that the undersigned has read the Disclosure and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the Disclosure.

(Signed) Vincent Jourdain, Ph.D., P.Eng.

(Dated) June 7th, 2019

APPENDIX I

List of Claims comprising the East Cadillac Gold Property

(Source : Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Quebec https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/english/mines/rights/rights-gestim.jsp)

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
Claims Staked by Chalice			
31N14	2481223	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481224	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481225	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481226	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481227	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481228	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481229	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481230	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481231	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481232	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481233	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481234	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481235	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481236	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481237	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481238	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481239	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481240	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481241	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481242	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481243	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481244	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481245	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481246	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481247	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481248	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481249	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481250	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481251	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481252	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481253	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481254	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481255	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481256	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481257	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481258	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481259	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481260	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481261	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481262	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481263	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481264	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481265	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481266	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481267	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
31N14	2481268	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481269	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481270	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481271	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481272	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481273	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481274	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481275	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481276	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481277	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481278	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481279	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481280	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481281	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481282	57.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481283	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481284	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481285	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481286	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481287	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481288	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481289	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481290	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481291	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481292	57.65	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481293	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481294	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481295	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481296	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481297	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481298	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481299	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481300	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491244	31.66	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491245	30.18	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491246	16.85	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491247	0.76	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491248	0.36	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491249	0.22	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491250	10.44	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2514628	57.53	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2515519	57.51	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2445500	57.56	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2445501	57.56	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2456677	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2456678	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
32C03	2456679	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2456680	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2456713	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2456714	57.56	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2457365	57.56	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2457366	57.56	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2457890	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2457891	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2457892	57.56	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2458268	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2458269	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2458270	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2458271	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2458272	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2461488	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2461489	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2461490	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2461491	57.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2461492	57.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2461493	57.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2461494	57.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2461495	57.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2466091	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2466092	57.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438058	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438059	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438060	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438061	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438062	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438063	47.10	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438064	1.02	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438065	34.49	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438066	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438067	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525102	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525103	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525104	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525105	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525106	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525107	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525108	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525109	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525110	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525111	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525112	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525113	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
31N14	2525114	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525115	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525116	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525117	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525118	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525119	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525120	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525121	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525122	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525123	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525124	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525125	57.68	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525126	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525127	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525128	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525129	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525130	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525131	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525132	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525133	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525134	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525135	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525136	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525137	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2525138	57.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468029	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468030	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468031	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468032	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468033	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468034	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468035	57.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468036	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468037	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468038	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468039	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468040	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468041	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468042	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2468043	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2470586	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471188	1.40	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471189	30.83	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471190	11.85	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471191	3.86	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471192	53.73	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
32C03	2471193	54.35	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471194	54.27	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471195	50.14	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471196	55.70	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471197	5.74	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471198	55.47	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471199	9.97	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471200	21.30	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471201	10.97	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2471202	41.19	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2472374	11.30	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2472375	10.47	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491126	53.16	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491239	41.46	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491240	57.35	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491241	57.52	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491242	56.91	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2491243	51.51	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438130	0.54	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438131	1.07	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438132	4.88	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438133	8.90	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438103	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438104	57.57	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2491522	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2385084	23.67	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438140	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438141	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438142	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438143	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438144	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438145	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438146	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438147	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438148	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438149	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438150	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438151	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438152	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438153	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438154	23.10	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438155	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438156	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438157	23.24	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438158	18.25	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438159	21.14	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
32C03	2438160	6.80	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438161	8.49	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438162	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438163	30.41	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438164	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438165	13.26	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438166	20.04	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438167	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438168	48.47	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438169	54.35	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438170	18.07	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438171	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438172	22.36	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438173	7.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438174	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438175	23.74	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438176	57.59	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438177	1.05	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438178	57.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438179	18.12	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438180	29.17	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438181	1.39	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438182	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438183	49.40	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438184	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438185	18.18	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438186	45.34	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438187	49.51	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438188	45.26	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438189	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438190	49.49	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438191	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438192	18.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438193	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438194	56.91	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438195	51.88	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438196	18.53	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438197	57.58	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438198	3.13	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438199	37.53	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438200	38.56	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438201	1.82	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438202	53.39	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438203	53.73	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438204	19.94	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438205	1.35	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
32C03	2438206	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438207	54.18	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438208	37.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438209	7.25	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
32C03	2438210	22.19	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2438211	54.53	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2434329	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2434769	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2434770	57.63	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
31N14	2434771	57.62	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 100 %
Globex Option			
32C03	2438798	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438799	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438800	57.60	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438801	50.80	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438802	18.51	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438803	2.23	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438804	39.36	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438805	7.15	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438806	5.03	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438807	34.64	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438808	5.61	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438809	6.93	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438810	1.76	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438811	33.42	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438935	3.24	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438936	24.05	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2438937	3.85	Chalice Gold Mines Inc., 40 % & Globex Mining Inc., 60 %
32C03	2437791	57.60	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437792	57.60	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437793	57.61	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437794	57.62	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437795	57.62	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437796	57.63	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437797	23.58	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437798	6.94	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437799	43.03	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437800	57.35	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437801	52.57	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437802	32.74	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437803	0.30	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437804	18.32	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437805	56.27	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437806	4.43	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437807	43.39	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437808	14.98	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
31N14	2437809	35.21	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437810	11.57	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437811	1.98	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437912	7.16	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437913	8.11	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437914	23.22	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437915	7.26	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437862	38.19	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437863	39.43	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437864	15.86	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437865	3.09	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437866	20.01	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437867	36.26	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437868	21.30	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437869	11.28	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437870	26.77	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
31N14	2437871	5.74	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437872	39.00	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
32C03	2437873	39.49	Globex Mining Inc., 100 %
Renforth Option			
31N14	2480250	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2480251	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2480252	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2480253	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2480254	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2480255	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2480256	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2480257	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2480258	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481131	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481132	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481133	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481134	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481135	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481136	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481137	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481138	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481139	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481140	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481141	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481142	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481143	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481144	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481145	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481146	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481147	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
31N14	2481148	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481149	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481150	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481151	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481152	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481153	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481154	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481155	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481156	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481157	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481158	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481159	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481160	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481161	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481162	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481163	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481164	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481165	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481166	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481167	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481168	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481169	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481170	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481171	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481172	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481173	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481174	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481175	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481176	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481177	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481178	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481179	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481180	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481181	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481182	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481183	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N15	2481184	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2481185	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2481186	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2481187	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2481188	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2481189	57.58	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2481190	57.58	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481191	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481192	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481193	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
32C03	2481194	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481195	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481196	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481197	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481198	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481199	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481200	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481201	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481202	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481203	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481204	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481205	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481206	57.60	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481207	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481208	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481209	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481210	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481211	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481212	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481213	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481214	57.59	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2481215	57.58	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481216	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481217	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481218	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481219	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481220	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481221	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2481222	57.66	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2443200	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2443201	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2443202	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2443203	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443204	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443205	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443206	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443207	57.62	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443208	57.61	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443209	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443210	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443211	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443212	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443213	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443214	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443215	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443216	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
31N14	2443217	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443218	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443219	57.63	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443220	57.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443221	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443222	57.64	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443223	55.09	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443224	50.83	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443225	54.25	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443226	57.34	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443227	42.65	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443228	6.32	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443229	2.46	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443230	9.80	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443231	53.22	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443232	33.96	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443233	50.69	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443234	34.05	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443235	18.80	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443236	1.13	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443237	1.35	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443238	15.10	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443239	26.86	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
31N14	2443240	36.90	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2443241	0.25	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2443242	14.22	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2443243	46.03	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405317	57.58	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405318	57.58	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405319	57.57	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405320	57.57	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405321	57.57	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405322	57.57	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405323	57.57	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405324	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405325	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405326	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2405327	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2462745	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2462746	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2462747	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2462748	57.58	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2462749	57.57	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2462750	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2462751	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2477257	57.54	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %

NTS SHEET	CLAIMS	AREA (ha)	OWNER
32C03	2477258	57.54	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423153	57.57	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423154	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423155	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423156	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423157	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423158	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423159	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423160	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423161	57.55	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423162	57.54	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2423163	57.53	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2423164	57.53	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2423165	57.53	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2423166	57.53	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2480184	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2480185	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2480186	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C03	2480187	57.54	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %
32C02	2484903	57.56	Renforth Resources Inc., 100 %