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NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Sherlock zone, Mitchi Project, Québec, Canada

Prepared for

Kintavar Exploration Inc.
75 boulevard de Mortagne,
Boucherville, Québec J4B 6Y4.
Project Location
Latitude 47°25'49" North and Longitude -75°12'44" West
Province of Quebec, Canada

Prepared by:

Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc, P.Geo.
Simon Boudreau, P.Eng.

InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Québec)

Effective Date: June 12, 2023
Signature Date: July 28, 2023

SIGNATURE PAGE – INNOVEXPLO

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Effective Date: June 12, 2023

(Original signed and sealed)

Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc, P.Geo.
InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Quebec)

Signed at Montreal on July 28th, 2023

(Original signed and sealed)

Simon Boudreau, P.Eng.
InnovExplo Inc.
Val-d'Or (Quebec)

Signed at Trois-Rivières on July 28th, 2023

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – OLIVIER VADNAIS-LEBLANC

I, Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc, P.Geo. (OGQ No. 1082), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geoscientist working for InnovExplo Inc., located at 560 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Sherlock zone, Mitchi Project, Québec, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of June 12th, 2023, and a signature date of July 28, 2023. The Technical Report was prepared for Kintavar Exploration Inc. (the "Issuer").
3. I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Geology (B.Sc.) from Université du Québec à Montréal (Montreal, Quebec) in 2006.
4. I am a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ, No. 1082).
5. My relevant experience includes a total of 16 years since graduating from university. I acquired my mining expertise in the Goldcorp Eleonore Mine, and my exploration experience at Goldcorp's Eleonore project. I have been a consulting geologist for SGS from 2017 to 2022 and a consulting geologist for InnovExplo Inc. since February 2022.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") set out in Regulation 43-101/National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am co-author and share responsibility for all items of the Technical Report, except section 14.1.10.
8. I have visited the Mitchi Property on November 14 and 15, 2022, for the purpose of the Technical Report.
9. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
11. I am independent of the Issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
12. I have read NI 43-101 respecting standards of disclosure for mineral projects and Form 43-101F1, and the items of the Report, for which I was responsible, have been prepared in accordance with that instrument and form.

Signed this 28th of July 2023 in Montreal, Quebec.

(Original signed and sealed)

Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc, P.Geo. (OGQ No. 1082)
InnovExplo Inc.
olivier.vadnais-leblanc@innovexplo.com

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR – SIMON BOUDREAU

I, Simon Boudreau, P. Eng. (OIQ No.132 338, NAPEG No. L5047), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer employed as Senior Mining Engineer with the firm InnovExplo Inc., located at 560, 3e Avenue, Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada, J9P 1S4.
2. This certificate applies to the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Sherlock zone, Mitchi Project, Québec, Canada" (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of June 12th, 2023, and a signature date of July 28, 2023. The Technical Report was prepared for Kintavar Exploration Inc. (the "Issuer").
3. I graduated with a Bachelor's degree in mining engineering (B.Ing.) from Université Laval (Québec, Québec) in 2003.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (No:132 338).
5. My relevant experience includes a total of nineteen (19) years since my graduation from university. I have been involved in mine engineering and production at the Troilus mine for four (4) years, at HRG Taparko mine for four (4) years, and at Dumas Contracting for three (3) years. I have also worked as an independent consultant for the mining industry for five (5) years and with InnovExplo for three (3) years. As a consultant, I have been involved in many base metals and gold mining projects.
6. I have read the definition of a qualified person ("QP") set out in Regulation 43-101/National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a QP for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I have not visited the property for the purpose of the Technical Report.
8. I am the co-author of items 1-3, 14.1.10 and 25-26.
9. I am independent of the Issuer applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the items of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in accordance with that instrument and form.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 28th day of July 2023 in Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada.

(Original signed and sealed)

Simon Boudreau, P.Eng.
InnovExplo Inc.

simon.boudreau@innovexplo.com

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Introdution

Kintavar Exploration Inc. ("Kintavar" or the "Issuer") (TSX-V: KTR) retained InnovExplo Inc. ("InnovExplo") to prepare a maiden mineral resource estimate (the "2023 MRE") and a supporting technical report (the "Technical Report") for the Sherlock zone, Mitchi Project (the "Project") located in the province of Quebec, Canada.

This Technical Report was prepared in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43 101 Respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43 101") and Form 43 101F1. The mandate was assigned by Kiril Mugerman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Kintavar Exploration Inc.

Kintavar is a Canadian mineral exploration Corporation engaged in the acquisition, assessment, exploration and development of gold and base metal mineral properties. Kintavar is listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol 'KTR', and its head office is located at 75 boulevard de Mortagne, Boucherville, Québec J4B 6Y4.

InnovExplo is an independent mining and exploration consulting firm based in Val-d'Or, Quebec.

The 2023 MRE follows the 2014 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("CIM Definition Standards") and the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines ("CIM Guidelines")

Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc visited the property on November 14 and 15 2022.

The close-out date of the mineral resource database is November 12, 2022.

The effective date of the 2023 MRE is June 12, 2023.

The signature date of the Technical Report is July 28, 2023.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Mitchi property is located around 100 km north of the town of Mont-Laurier in the Hautes-Laurentides region of Quebec, Canada (Figure 4.1). The property extends from the Gatineau River southwest of Lesueur lake to the north of Nasigon lake, following a SW-NE axis. The Mitchinamecus reservoir is located only 10 km east of the property that shares its territory with the Lesueur and Mitchinamecus ZEC and with the Domaine Vanier, Domaine des Patriotes and Fer à Cheval outfitters. The property is in NTS map sheets 31O/06 and 31O/11. The approximate UTM coordinates for the geographic centre of the property are -75º 12´44'' West and 47º 25´49'' North (UTM coordinates: 484000E and 5253000N, NAD83, Zone 18)

The Issuer supplied InnovExplo with information on the status of the mineral titles. InnovExplo verified this information using GESTIM, the Government of Quebec's online claim management system (gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca).

The Mitchi property is composed of 448 contiguous claims staked by electronic map designation ("map-designated cells" or "CDC"), covering an area of 256.44 km2 (25,643.85 hectares) (Appendix I and Figure 4.2). The claims are 100% owned by

Exploration Kintavar inc. The Mitchi property is the result of the acquisition and merger of the WHN and Boisvert properties in April of 2017.

All mining titles are in good standing as of June 20, 2023.

1.3 Geology

The Mitchi property is located inside the large lithotectonic entity of the Monocyclic Allochthonous Belt of the Grenville Province, which extends over nearly 2,000 km and represents the deep root of an ancient Himalayan-type orogenic belt. It was mainly formed by the agglomeration of gneissic terranes that underwent high-grade metamorphism. More precisely, the property is located at the northern limit of the Central Metasedimentary Belt ("CMB"), of Mesoproterozoic age, separated from the Central Gneiss Belt ("CGB") which is of the Paleoproterozoic age.

The CMB, also named the Mont-Laurier Terrane, extends from the Mont-Laurier region to Ontario and north of the New York state in the United States. This terrane includes detrital, pelitic and carbonate rocks that were deposited in a back-arc context, in a marine and evaporitic environment. These sediments would have been deposited between 1.3 and 1.25 Ga after the creation of a continental magmatic arc. To the north of the CMB, the arc would have been composed of intrusive rocks from the Lacoste Magmatic Suite, whose age varies between 1.45 to 1.37 Ga (Nantel, 2008). The metamorphism of the metasediments of the CMB is dated at around 1,184 Ma (David et al., 2009). The CMB would have been accreted and thrusted over the more stable CGB, during the Grenvillian Orogeny at around 1,160-1,170 Ma (Corriveau et van Breemen, 2000). Many felsic to mafic intrusions later intersected these metasediments.

The Mitchi property is largely covered by the rocks of the Lacoste Magmatic Suite with the southwest being covered by the Brockaby Monzogranite. Within these units we find several deformed horizons of metasediments from the Ascension Supracrustal Suite, especially in the northern portion of the property where we find most of the copper showings.

The rocks of the Lacoste Magmatic Suite (1.45 to 1.37 Ga; Nantel, 2008) that are on the property are divided into several distinct units by MERN. They are divided into pink monzogranitic orthogneisses with biotite ± hornblende and magnetite, which may contain pegmatite dykes (mPlac11) and foliated, gneissic or granoblastic tonalites, with biotite ± hornblende ± magnetite which may contain diorite and gabbro beds including bands or veins of pink monzogranite (mPlac10). Locally in the southeast, there are units of hornblende ± clinopyroxene ± biotite ± magnetite gabbro that may contain bands of pink monzogranite (mPlac3) and, in the southwest, there are units of foliated diorite with hornblende ± biotite ± magnetite including bands or veins of pink monzogranite (mPlac4a).

For the most part, the metasediments of the Ascension Supracrustal Suite (maximum age of 1.28 Ga; Nantel, 2008) appear as deformed enclaves throughout the Lacoste Magmatic Suite. The metasediments on the Mitchi property are mainly feldspathic paragneisses and quartzo-feldspathic gneisses with biotite and garnet (mPasc8), calcitic to dolomitic marbles with diopside ± phlogopite ± olivine (mPasc1) and banned or massive diopside calc-silicate rocks (mPasc2).

1.4 Mineralization

The main mineralisation found on the Mitchi property consists of Cu ± Ag-Mn-Au contained in copper sulfides, such as bornite (Cu_5FeS_4), covellite (CuS), chalcocite (Cu_2S) and chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), along with their supergene alterations, malachite and azurite. The habit of the mineralisation is generally coarsely disseminated and in millimetric to centimetric clusters. It can also occur as fillings within drusic cavities caused by extensional structures and remobilisation, and locally by fenitization (silica undersaturation) of metamorphosed gneisses (Gauthier, 2015). The mineralisation is mainly concentrated within diopside gneisses/diopsidites (calc-silicate rocks) and within olivine ± diopside marbles. It can also be present within glimmerites, which are rocks of supergene alteration.

1.5 Data Verification

The authors reviewed all drilling information used for the 2023 MRE.

The 2023 validation included all aspects of the drill hole database (i.e., collar locations, drilling protocols, down-hole surveys, logging protocols, sampling protocols, QA/QC protocols, validation sampling, density measurements and checks against assay certificates).

Collar survey certificates measurements validated by InnovExplo all correspond to the collar coordinates in the database.

All multishot deviations validated by InnovExplo correspond to the deviation in the database. There is no overlap in the lithologies.

All assays checked against the original certificate have the same value.

1.6 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Kintavar commissioned ABH Engineering Inc. to conduct a phase I particle sorting study on drill core samples from Mitchi and Wabash deposits to assess the technical and economical feasibility of industrial sorting (Hilscher, 2023).

As part of the study, 100 rock samples of various grades were collected from each deposit and scanned using XRF analyzer. The samples were first scanned as whole rock on different sides, then pulverized and scanned to measure the average grade of the sample.

The study documented the performance of XRF tests on the Mitchi and Wabash samples. The pulverized XRF testing was conducted by PMC Limited, located in British Columbia, Canada. This testwork was supervised by Kintavar management who supervised this work without Novopro involvement. Results from the tests were analyzed by ABH Engineering using their selected particle sorting algorithms and economic inputs provided by the client to present the optimal sorter recovery for the Mitchi deposit. The technical results from the XRF industrial sorting algorithm indicate that sorters can successfully identify more than half of the material as waste and are able to reject it from the product feed to the mill, leading to an upgrade in mill feed copper grade (mass pull of 45% with copper recovery of 80% and 59% mass pull for 86% copper recovery with fines included). The statistical analysis was conducted to study the correlation between each rock's contained metal value and the results from the XRF scans. A statistical analysis was conducted for the purpose of understanding the correlation between the individual rock metal grade and the corresponding XRF reading from the test. Based on the results obtained and subsequent statistical analysis, an updated industrial sorting strategy was designed and recommended for integration into the process design. Novopro was not involved in the planning, witnessing or analysis of the ABH study.

1.7 Mineral Resource Estimates

This MRE includes all blocks ("must take blocks") that fall within a potentially mineable shape to satisfy the "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" as specified by the CIM in 2019 (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 – Mineral Resource Estimate for the Sherlock deposit (Effective as of June 12, 2023

Mitchi	Mineral Resources	Tonnes	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Lbs of Copper	Ounces of Silver
Sherlock	Measured	6,000	0.47	2.4	57,200	400
	Indicated	2,983,000	0.4	4.0	26,305,300	385,500
	Measures+Indicated	2,989,000	0.4	4.0	26,362,500	385,900
	Inferred	85,000	0.35	3.8	653,400	10,200

Notes to the 2022 MRE:

1. The independent and qualified persons for the 2023 MRE, as defined by NI 43-101, are Olivier Vadnais-Lebanc, P. Geo., and Simon Boudreau, P.Eng. all from InnovExplo Inc. The effective date of the 2023 MRE is June 12, 2023.
2. These mineral resources are not mineral reserves, because they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The results are presented undiluted and are considered to have reasonable prospects of economic viability.
3. The MRE follows CIM Definition Standards (2014) and CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines (2019).
4. The estimate encompasses 25 mineralized envelopes modeled using Genesis™ software. Thickness varies from 0.88m to 8.56m, with an average thickness of 3.16m. A modeling cutoff grade of 0.1% Cu was used to create the envelopes.
5. No assays were capped. Compositing of 1.0 m in length was completed using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed.
6. The estimate was completed using a sub-block model in Surpac 2022. A 4m x 4m x 4m parent block size was used with 1m x 1m x 1m sub-blocks. The mineral resources were estimated using hard boundaries on composited assays with the inverse distance to square power (ID2) method.
7. A density value of 2.79 g/cm3 was assigned to the mineralized envelopes, of 2.61 g/cm3 was assigned to dyke envelopes and a density value of 2.91 g/cm3 was assigned to the enveloping waste material.
8. The mineral resource estimate is classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. Measured mineral resources were defined for blocks inside geological resource solids classified as Indicated within 10 m of surface outcrops. Indicated resources are defined with a minimum of three (3) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 35 m. The Inferred category is defined with two (2) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 55 m where there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.
9. The reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction requirement is satisfied by using reasonable cut-off grades for an open pit extraction scenario and constraining pit shells (Whittle optimization) with wall angle of 50° in rock and 30° in overburden. The estimate is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu. The estimate was calculated using a price of US$3.80 per pound of copper, USD:CAD exchange rate of 1.32, industrial sorting recovery of 81% with a mass pull of 45%, metallurgical recovery of 85% for copper at a concentrate grade of 40% copper, mining cost of $3.00/t in rock and 2.10$/t in overburden, transport cost of $90.00/t concentrate, G&A cost of $9.50/t, sorting cost of $0.40/t, and processing cost of $20.00/t. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rate, mining cost, etc.). Silver is treated as a by-product in the MRE.
10. The number of metric tonnes was rounded to the nearest thousand, following the recommendations in NI 43-101 and any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects. The metal contents are presented in pounds of in-

situ metal rounded to the nearest thousand for copper and nearest hundred for silver. Any discrepancy in the totals is due to rounding effects. Rounding followed the recommendations of NI 43-101.

11. The qualified persons are not aware of any problem related to the environment, permits or mining titles, or related to legal, fiscal, socio-political, commercial issues, or any other relevant factor not mentioned in this Technical Report that could have a significant impact on the 2023 MRE.

1.8 Interpretation and Conclusions

The objective of InnovExplo's mandate was to generate a mineral resource estimate for the Property (the "2023 MRE") and provide a supporting Technical Report in compliance with NI 43 101 and Form 43 101F1.

InnovExplo used Geovia's Whittle to evaluate the open pit portion of the deposit and follows CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines, which state that "Mineral resource statements for open pit mining scenarios must satisfy the 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' by demonstration of the spatial continuity of the mineralization within a potentially mineable shape". The 2023 MRE was established using blocks in potentially mineable shapes.

InnovExplo considers the present 2023 MRE reliable and thorough and based on quality data, reasonable hypotheses, and parameters compliant with NI 43 101 criteria and CIM Definition Standards.

The 2023 MRE presented herein was prepared by Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc, P.Geo. of InnovExplo, using all available information.

The mineral resources presented in Item 14 are not mineral reserves since they have not demonstrated economic viability.

The effective date of this MRE is June 12, 2023.

The 3D model created for this mandate is the first 3D interpretation made for the deposit. A total of 25 mineralized zones wireframes have been created. A margin of 50 m was set around the most external drill hole intercept to limit the wireframes. If a drill hole not selected for the interpreted solid was located in the margin area, the margin was automatically set at half the distance between drill holes. The average thickness of the solids is 3.16 m, and the minimum modelling grade is 0.1% Cu. 3D modelling was done using Genesis.

The 2023 MRE was prepared using 3D block modelling and the inverse distance squared ("ID2") interpolation method in a Surpac block model.

1.9 Recommendations

The results of the 2023 MRE illustrate that the project has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") and sufficient merit for further exploration work and engineering studies.

However, some areas in the deposit lack the necessary information to further expand the mineralized zones. Those areas may carry valuable copper grades as they are positioned near the margins of interpreted mineralized zones. Many interpreted zones could be expanded, increasing the number of ounces in the resources.

InnovExplo has prepared a cost estimate for the work program to serve as a guideline. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 1.2. Expenditures are estimated at C$1,500,000 (incl. 15% for contingencies).

Table 1.2 – Estimated Costs for the Recommended Work Program

WORK PROGRAM	BUDGET COST ($)
Infill and geotechnical Drilling	975,000 $
PEA	200,000 $
Trenching	100,000 $
Industrial sorting phase 2	100,000 $
Metallurgical testing	200,000$
Total	1,575,000$

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Overview or Terms of Reference

Kintavar Exploration Inc. (“Kintavar” or the “Issuer”) (TSX-V: KTR) retained InnovExplo Inc. (“InnovExplo”) to prepare a maiden mineral resource estimate (the “2023 MRE”) and a supporting technical report (the “Technical Report”) for the Sherlock zone, Mitchi Project (the “Project”) located in the province of Quebec, Canada.

This Technical Report was prepared in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43 101 Respecting Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43 101”) and Form 43 101F1. The mandate was assigned by Kiril Mugerman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Kintavar Exploration Inc.

Kintavar is a Canadian mineral exploration Corporation engaged in the acquisition, assessment, exploration and development of gold and base metal mineral properties. Kintavar is listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol ‘KTR’, and its head office is located at 75 boulevard de Mortagne, Boucherville, Québec J4B 6Y4.

InnovExplo is an independent mining and exploration consulting firm based in Val-d’Or, Quebec.

The 2023 MRE follows the 2014 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (“CIM Definition Standards”) and the 2019 CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (“CIM Guidelines”)

2.2 Report Responsibility and Qualified Persons

This Technical Report was prepared by the InnovExplo employees listed in Table 2.1, all independent and qualified persons (“QPs”) as defined by NI 43-101. The QPs are in good standing with their respective professional orders. The table provides a breakdown of report responsibilities.

None of the QPs have nor have they previously had any material interest in the Issuer or its related entities. The relationship with the Issuer is solely a professional association between the Issuer and the independent consulting firm. The Technical Report was prepared in exchange for fees based upon an agreed commercial rate, and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of the Technical Report.

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Table 2.1 – Qualified Person Responsibilities

Qualified Person	Professional affiliation	Company / position	Site visits	Item or section responsibility
Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc	P.Geo. (OGQ No. 1082)	InnovExplo Inc. Senior Geologist	November 14-15, 2022	All items of the report, except 13.2 and 14.1.10
Simon Boudreau	P.Eng. (OIQ No. 132338)	InnovExplo Inc. Senior Mine Engineer	No visit	Section 14.1.10 and items 1, 2, 3, 13.2, 25, 26 and 27

2.3 Site Visits

Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc visited the Property on November 14 and 15, 2022, for the purpose of this mandate. During the site visit, he verified drill collar and channel sample locations, performed data verification (including a visual assessment of the access roads), examined diamond drill core from past and recent drilling programs, reviewed drill core logs, assay results and conducted independent re-sampling.

2.4 Effective Date

The close-out date of the mineral resource database is November 12, 2022.

The effective date of the 2023 MRE is June 12, 2023.

2.5 Sources of Information

As part of the mandate, InnovExplo has reviewed the following with respect to the Project: the mining titles and their status on the GESTIM website (the Government of Quebec's online claim management system); agreements and technical data supplied by the Issuer (or its agents); and the Issuer's filings on SEDAR (press releases and MD&A reports).

InnovExplo has no reason to believe that any information used to prepare this Technical Report is invalid or contains misrepresentations. The QPs have sourced the information for the Technical Report from the reports listed in Item 27.

InnovExplo reviewed and appraised the information used to prepare the Technical Report, including the conclusions and recommendations. InnovExplo believes this information is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Project and the purpose for which the Technical Report is prepared.

None of the QPs involved in the Technical Report have, or have previously had, any material interest in the Issuer or its related entities. The relationship with the Issuer is solely a professional association between the Issuer and the independent consultants. This Technical Report was prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates, and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of the Technical Report.

2.6 Currency, Units of Measure, and Abbreviations

The abbreviations, acronyms and units used in this report are provided in Table 2.2 and Table 2.3. All currency amounts are stated in Canadian Dollars ($, C$, CAD) or US dollars (US$, USD). Quantities are stated in metric units, as per standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, percentage (%) for copper, and gram per metric ton (g/t) for precious metal grades. Wherever applicable, imperial units have been converted to the International System of Units (SI units) for consistency (Table 2.4).

Table 2.2 – List of Abbreviations

Acronyms	Term
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Regulation 43-101 in Québec)
BAPE	Bureau d'audience publique du Québec
BWi	Bond work index
CA	Core angle
CAD:USD	Canadian-American exchange rate
CAPEX	Capital expenditure
CDPNQ	Centre de données sur le patrimoine naturel du Québec
CEAA 2012	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (2012)
CEAAg	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CIM Definition Standards	CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves
CL	Core length
CoG	cut-off grade
CRM	Certified reference material
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
Cu	Copper
CV	Coefficient of variation
CWi	Crusher work index
DEM	Digital elevation model
DDH	Diamond drill hole
EA	Environmental assessment
F_{100}	100% passing - Feed
F_{80}	80% passing - Feed
G&A	General and administration
GESTIM	Gestion des titres miniers (the MERN's online claim management system)

Acronyms	Term
ID2	Inverse distance squared
ID3	Inverse distance cubed
IDW	Inverse distance weighting
IRR	Internal rate of return
ISA	Inter-ramp slope angle
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISRM	International Society for Rock Mechanics
IT	Information technology
JV	Joint venture
JVA	Joint venture agreement
LUP	Land Use Permit
MCC	Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec (Québec's Ministry of Culture and Communications)
MCCCF	Former name of the MCC
MDDELCC	Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques du Québec (Québec's Ministry of Sustainable Energy, Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change)
MERN	Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (Québec's Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources)
mesh	US mesh
MFFP	Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (Québec's Ministry of Forests, Wildlife and Parks)
MRC	Municipalité régionale de comté (Regional municipality county)
MRE	Mineral resource estimate
MRMR	Mineral resources and mineral reserves
MRN	Former name of MERN
MSO	Mineable Shape Optimizer
MTSMTE	Ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports du Québec (Québec's Ministry of Transport, Sustainable Mobility and Transport Electrification)
n/a	Not applicable
N/A	Not available
NAD	North American Datum
NAD 27	North American Datum of 1927
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Regulation 43-101 in Québec)
NN	Nearest neighbour
NPI	Net profits interest
NPV	Net present value

Acronyms	Term
NRC	Natural Resources Canada
NSR	Net smelter return
OER	Objectifs environnementaux de rejet (Québec)
OK	Ordinary kriging
OPEX	Operational expenditure
P_{80}	80% passing - Product
P_{100}	100% passing - Product
PFS	Prefeasibility study
PM	Particulate matter
Q	Value expressing quality of rock mass (Q-system for rock mass classification)
QA	Quality assurance
QA/QC	Quality assurance/quality control
QC	Quality control
QP	Qualified person (as defined in National Instrument 43-101)
Regulation 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (name in Québec)
RMR	Rock mass rating
ROM	Run of mine
RQD	Rock quality designation
RWi	Rod work index
SABC	Comminution circuit consisting of a SAG mill, ball mill and pebble crusher
SAG	Semi-autogenous-grinding
SARA	Species at Risk Public Registry
SCC	Standards Council of Canada
SD	Standard deviation
SG	Specific gravity
SIGÉOM	Système d'information géominière (the MERN’s online spatial reference geomining information system)
SMC	SAG mill comminution
SMU	Selective mining unit
UCoG	Underground cut-off grade
UCS	Uniaxial compressive strength
UG	Underground
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system

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Table 2.3– List of units

Symbol	Unit
%	Percent
% solids	Percent solids by weight
$, C$	Canadian dollar
$/t	Dollars per metric ton
°	Angular degree
°C	Degree Celsius
µm	Micron (micrometre)
cm	Centimetre
cm^2	Square centimetre
cm^2/d	Square centimetre per day
cm^3	Cubic centimetre
d	Day (24 hours)
g	Gram
G	Billion
Ga	Billion years
g/cm^3	Gram per cubic centimetre
g/L	Gram per litre
g/t	Gram per metric ton (tonne)
h	Hour (60 minutes)
ha	Hectare
k	Thousand (000)
kg	Kilogram
kg/h	Kilogram per hour
kg/t	Kilogram per metric ton
kj	Kilojoule
km	Kilometre
km^2	Square kilometre
km/h	Kilometres per hour
koz	Thousand ounces
L	Litre
L/h	Litre per hour
L/min	Litre per minute
lbs NiEq	Nickel equivalent pounds
M	Million
m	Metre
m^2	Square metre

Symbol	Unit
m^3	Cubic metre
m/d	Metre per day
m^3/h	Cubic metres per hour
m^3/min	Cubic metres per minute
m/s	Metre per second
m^3/s	Cubic metres per second
Ma	Million years (annum)
masl	Metres above mean sea level
Mbgs	Metres below ground surface
mi	Mile
min	Minute (60 seconds)
Mlbs	Million pounds
ML/d	Million litres per day
mm	Millimetre
mm^2	Square millimetres
mm Hg	Millimetres of mercury
mm WC	Millimetres water column
Moz	Million (troy) ounces
oz	Troy ounce
oz/t	Ounce (troy) per short ton (2,000 lbs)
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
s	Second
st/d	Short tons per day
st/h	Short tons per hour
t	Metric tonne (1,000 kg)
ton	Short ton (2,000 lbs)
tpy	Metric tonnes per year
tpd	Metric tonnes per day
tph	Metric tonnes per hour
US$	American dollar
usgpm	US gallons per minute
vol%	Percent by volume
wt%	Weight percent
y	Year (365 days)

Table 2.4– Conversion Factors for Measurements

Imperial Unit	Multiplied by	Metric Unit
1 inch	25.4	mm
1 foot	0.3048	m
1 acre	0.405	ha
1 ounce (troy)	31.1035	g
1 pound (avdp)	0.4535	kg
1 ton (short)	0.9072	t
1 ounce (troy) / ton (short)	34.2857	g/t

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report is based upon information the QPs believed to be accurate at the time of writing, considering the status of the Project and the purpose for which the report was prepared. The data has been verified where possible. The QPs have no reason to believe that the data was not collected in a professional manner.

The QPs have not relied on other experts to prepare this Technical Report. It was prepared by InnovExplo at the request of the Issuer. Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc (P.Geo.) and Simon Boudreau (P.Eng.) are the QPs responsible for reviewing the technical documentation relevant to the Technical Report, preparing a mineral resource estimate for the Project and recommending a work program.

The QPs have not verified the legal status of or the legal title to any claims on the Project nor the legality of any underlying agreements concerning the Project as described in Item 4 of this report. The QPs have relied on the Issuer's information about mining titles, option agreements, royalty agreements, environmental liabilities, and permits. Neither the QPs nor InnovExplo are qualified to express any legal opinion concerning Project titles, current ownership or possible litigation.

The QPs consulted GESTIM and SIGEOM over the course of the mandate. The following websites were most recently viewed on May 25, 2023:

- gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/MRN_GestimP_Presentation/ODM02101_login.aspx
- sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/signet/classes/I1102_indexAccueil?l=a

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Mitchi property (the "Property") is located around 100 km north of the town of Mont-Laurier in the Hautes-Laurentides region of Quebec, Canada (Figure 4.1). The Property extends from the Gatineau River southwest of Lesueur Lake to the north of Nasigon Lake, following a SW-NE axis. The Mitchinamecus Reservoir is located only 10 km east of the Property that shares its territory with the Lesueur and Mitchinamecus ZEC and with the Domaine Vanier, Domaine des Patriotes and Fer à Cheval outfitters. The Property is in NTS map sheets 31O/06 and 31O/11. The approximate UTM coordinates for the geographic centre of the Property are -75º 12´44'' West and 47º 25´49'' North (UTM coordinates: 484000E and 5253000N, NAD83, Zone 18)

4.2 Mining Title Status

The Issuer supplied InnovExplo with information on the status of the mineral titles that make up the Property. InnovExplo reviewed this information using GESTIM, the Government of Quebec's online claim management system (gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca).

The Property is composed of 448 contiguous claims acquired by digital map designation ("map-designated cells" or "CDC"), that cover an area of 256.44 km^2 or 25,643.85 hectares (Appendix I and Figure 4.2). The claims are 100% owned by Exploration Kintavar Inc. The Property is the result of the acquisition and merger of the WHN and Boisvert properties in April of 2017.

All mining titles are in good standing as of June 20, 2023.

4.3 Ownership, Royalties and Agreements

Historically, the WHN property was acquired by map designation by Groupe Ressources Géomines inc. ("Géomines"). Géomines later acquired the Boisvert property from the company Ressources Amixam inc. The Boisvert property was in most part acquired by map designation except for 60 claims that were staked from NioGold Mining Corporation ("Niogold") (Pump Lake and Boisvert projects). The two Géomines projects were subsequently transferred to Black Springs Capital Inc ("BSC") at the beginning of 2017. BSC was renamed Kintavar Exploration inc. in April 2017.

Forty-eight of the 60 claims that belonged to Niogold are part of the current Project and were subjected to a net smelter royalty of 1% on 21 claims and 2% on 27 claims to Osisko Mining inc. ("Osisko") (after Oban Mining Corporation, which became Osisko, bought Niogold). In August 2018, Kintavar announced the buyout of the 1% net smelter royalty that applied to 21 contiguous claims in the Sherlock corridor.

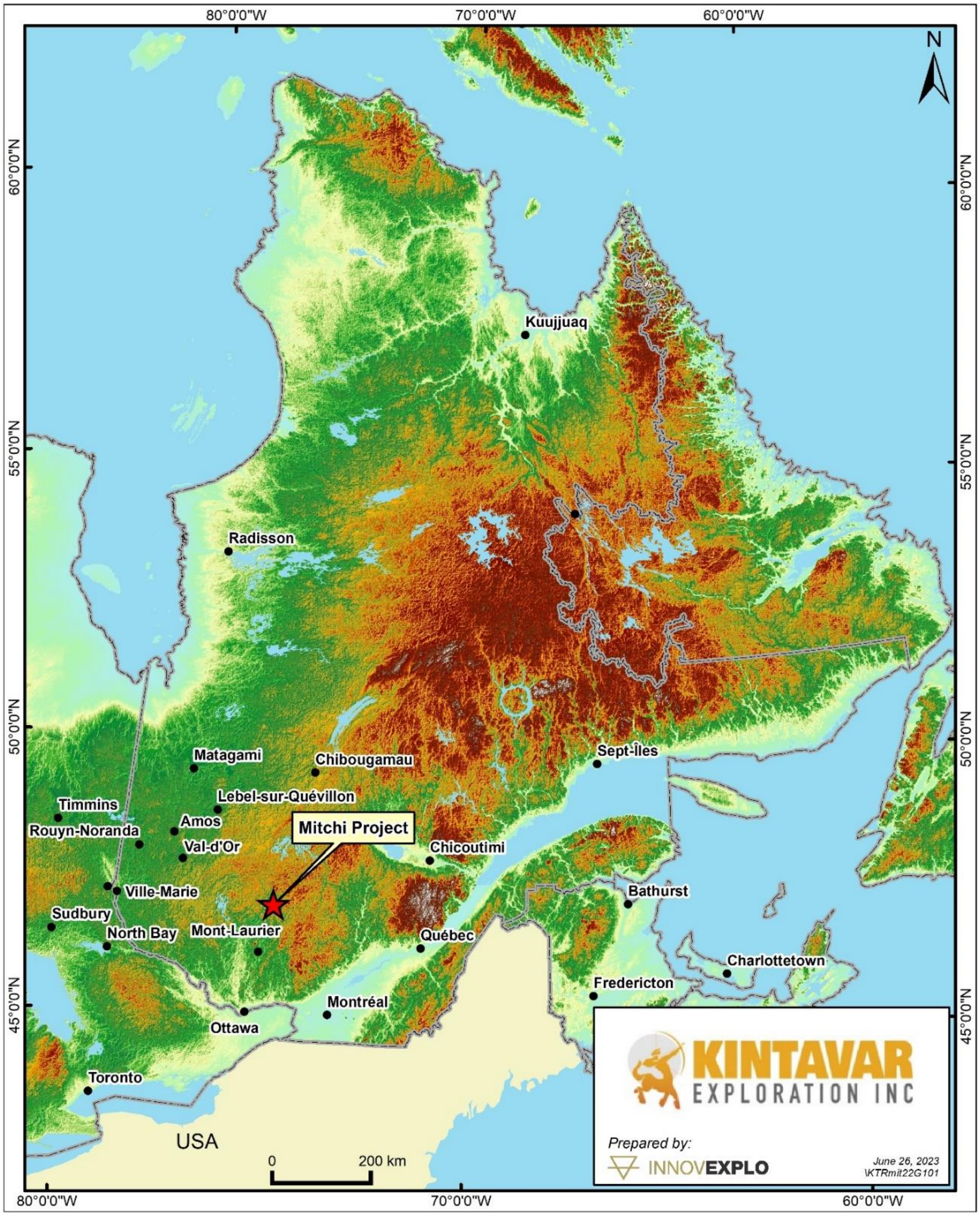

Figure 4.1 – General Location Map

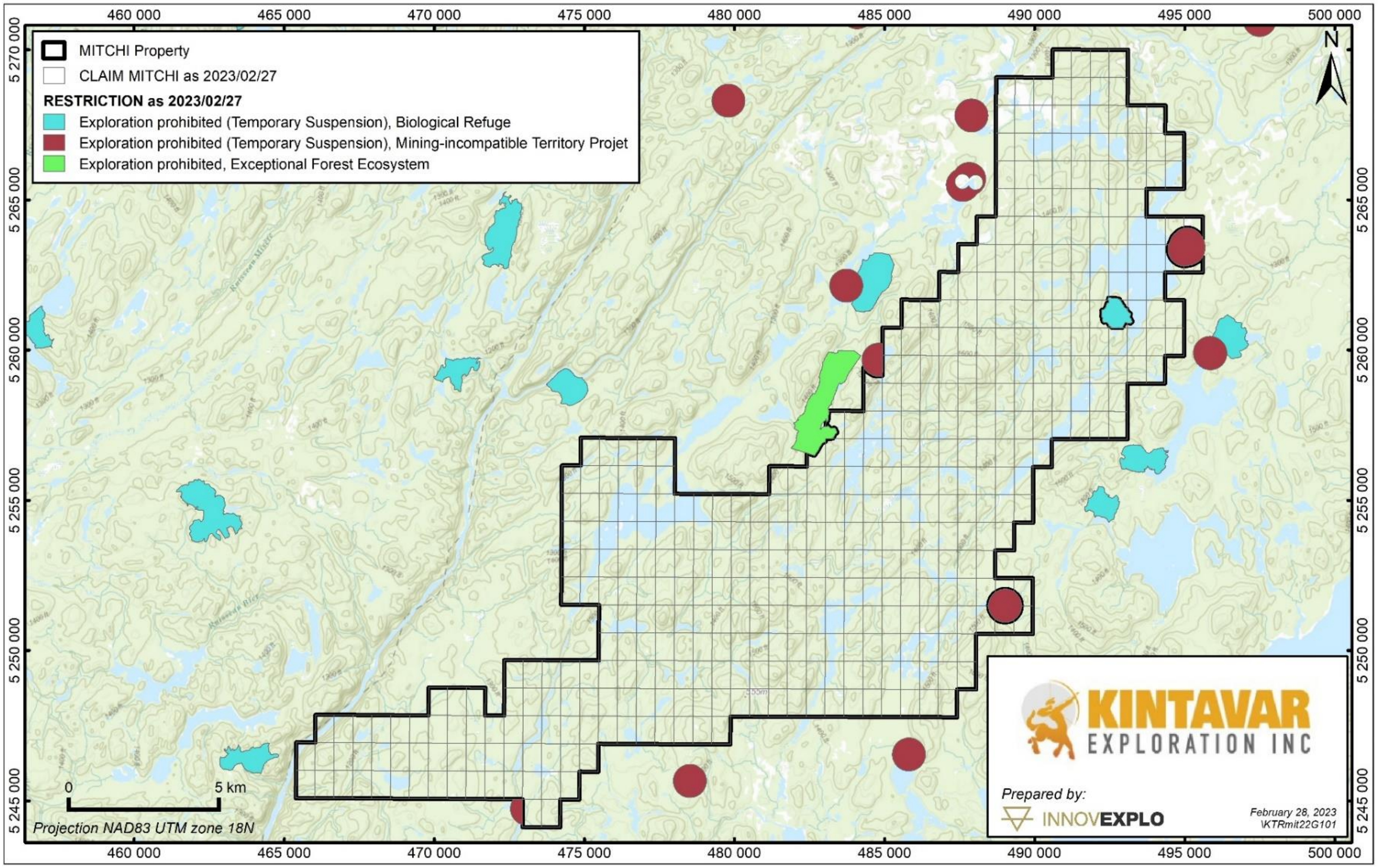

Figure 4.2 – Mining Titles

4.4 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

The Mitchi property shares its territory with the LeSueur and Mithcinamecus ZECs, as well as the Fer à Cheval and Domaine des Patriotes outfitters. The Sherlock sector is situated within the Algonquin (Kitigan Zibi) and Atikamekw (Manawan) territories. Prior to obtaining an intervention permit, Kintavar must secure authorization from all parties who have a stake in the Mitchi property, including the consent of the First Nations to conduct any work on their lands. Kintavar is responsible for effectively communicating all planned exploration activities to the relevant parties. To engage in mechanized exploration work on the property claims, Kintavar is required to prepare and submit an intervention permit to the "Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts." The permit must receive approval from all parties mentioned above. Kintavar assumes the responsibility of preparing, renewing, and modifying the permit requests based on the specific exploration plans for each year.

The claims associated with the Mitchi property do not entail any land claim disputes or environmental restrictions, except for a small biological refuge located southwest of Nasigon Lake. This refuge encompasses a circular area approximately 800 meters in diameter. Notably, this area is excluded from the mining titles, and no exploration work is allowed within this sector.

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

The QPs are unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the mining titles of the Property. However, the QPs have not thoroughly verified the mining titles. Exploration activities to date have been planned in such a way as to have a minimal impact on the environment.

The Issuer is responsible for obtaining all authorizations and permits from the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts (Quebec's Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests) or the Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs du Quebec (Quebec's Ministry of Environment, the Fight Against Climate Change, Wildlife and Parks).

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is located around 100 km north of the town of Mont-Laurier in the Hautes-Laurentides region of Quebec, Canada (Figure 5.1). The forestry roads that lead to the property are accessible from Mont-Laurier by the paved Trans-Canada Highway (Route 117) and then by the Route 309 which connects Mont-Laurier with the municipality of Sainte-Anne-du-Lac. Most of the Property is accessible by a well-developed network of forestry roads maintained by various forestry companies, outfitters and ZEC.

The gravel forestry road that leads to the south of the Mitchi property via the Domaine Vanier outfitter is accessible by the paved road Tour du Lac and then by the gravel road 11e Rang (48 km) of the municipality of Sainte-Anne-du-Lac. The north of the Property is accessible via the Fer à Cheval outfitter by the Chemin de Parent gravel road (107 km) and then by a secondary access (12 km) which can be taken from Route 309 just north of the municipality of Mont-St-Michel. Several sectors within the Property are easily accessible by all terrain vehicles (ATV) via secondary forestry roads and trails cleared by Kintavar, as well as numerous hunting and fishing narrow trails.

5.2 Climate

According to the Köppen classification of climate regions, the Property is located within the northern portion of the humid continental climate with warm summers (DFb). The average temperature, in the Sainte-Anne-du-Lac region, is -14.8 ^{o}C in January and 17.9 ^{o}C in July and the region receives an average of 821 mm of rain and around 218 cm of snow yearly (Environment Canada, 2022)..

5.3 Local Resources

The Project is near the town of Mont-Laurier (population of 14,180) and the municipality of Saine-Anne-du-Lac (population 556) (Statistics Canada, 2022). The economy of the Mont-Laurier region is largely influenced by the forestry industry. However, the local population offers a good labor force for the development of a future mining project.

The Canadian National railway, that connects the municipalities of La Tuque and Senneterre via Parent, is accessible 50 km north of the Property. A mineral loading station, used by the Imerys Suzorite mine, is located on the railway just 15 km east of Parent. From Parent, the ore can be transported by rail to the Rouyn-Noranda smelter. There is also a 735 kV power line connected to the hydroelectric substation La Vérendrye which passes within 15 km of the northern limits of the Mitchi property. An industrial power line, which supplies the Fer à Cheval outfitter, is already available in the north-east of the property.

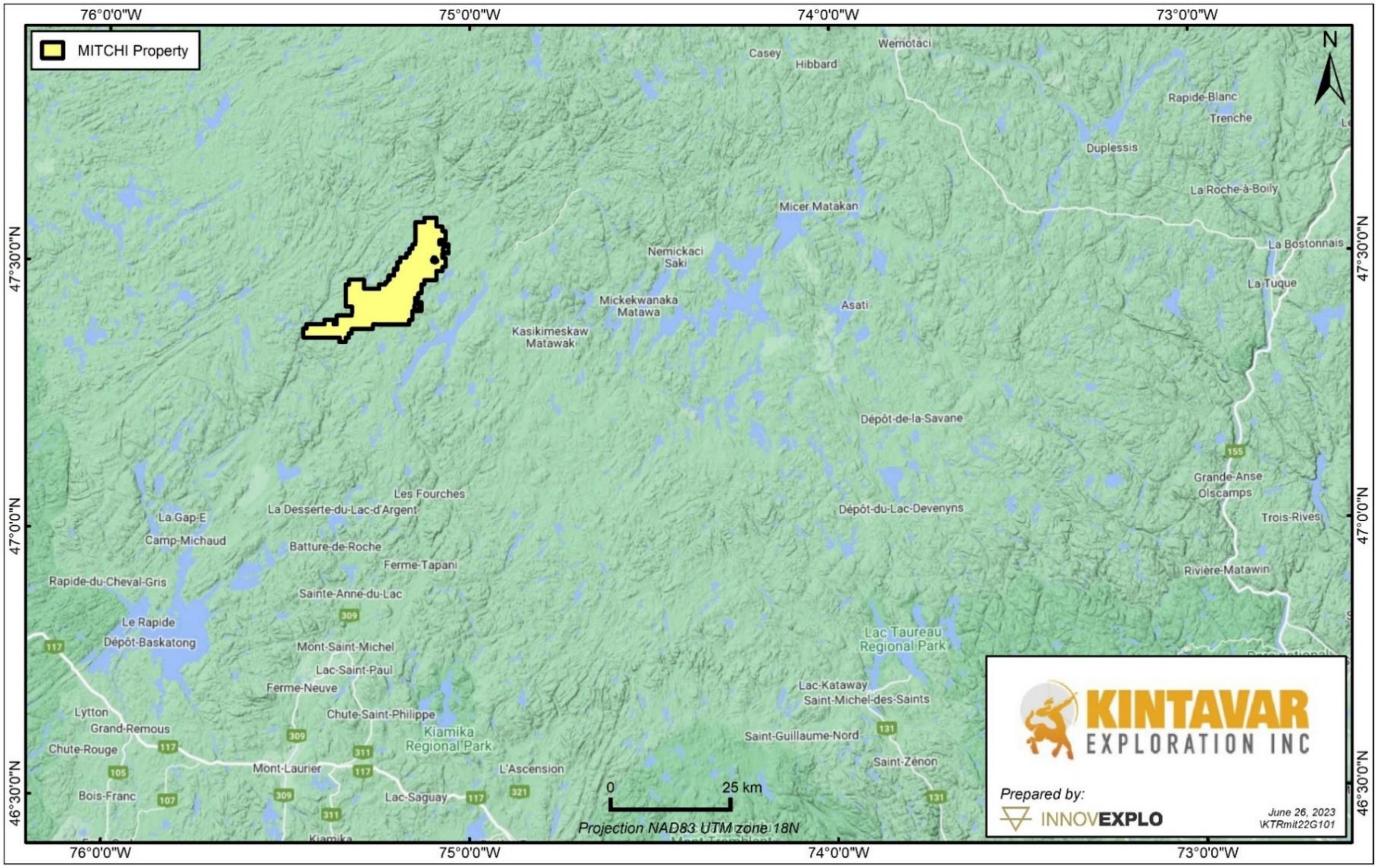

Figure 5.1 – Topography and accessibility of the Mitchi Property

5.4 Vegetation

The Property is located at the boundary between the balsam fir-yellow birch domain of the northern temperate zone and the balsam fir-white birch domain of the boreal zone. The vegetation to the south is characterized by the presence of sugar maple, yellow birch and balsam fir trees whereas the north contains a greater concentration of softwoods, such as balsam fir and black spruce, mixed with white birch and trembling aspen (Ministère des forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs, 2022).

5.5 Physiography

The Properties elevation varies between 275 and 550 meters. In general, the land is well undulated with many cliffs, lakes and rivers, generally oriented NE-SW. The center of the property contains two sectors that exhibit very steep topography. These sectors are located to the west of Boisvert Lake and NE of aux Huards Lake. The Property includes the Gatineau River and Molin Lake at its SW extremity, as well as Lajoue and Nasigon lakes in the NE. The property also includes the Lesueur, Boisvert and aux Huards lakes in its central portion. The eastern limits of the property are located approximately 5 to 10 km from the Mitchinamecus reservoir.

6. HISTORY

6.1 Regional Governmental Studies

The most recent governmental studies that include the Mitchi property were completed in 2003 and 2015, which covered the NTS sheets 31O/06 (Nantel et al., 2004) and 31O/11 (Moukhsil et al., 2016), respectively. Below is a list of all the important governmental studies that have been carried out on the Property claims since the 1930s.

Table 6.1 – Governmental Studies

Year	Author	Work Description	Reference
1934	Retty	Mapping survey, Upper Gatineau region	RASM1933-D5
1966	Wynne-Edwards et al.	Mapping survey, Mont-Laurier and Kempt Lake region, sheet 31J and 31O	Geological Survey of Canada
1972	Geological Survey of Canada / Ministère des Richesses Naturelles	Aerial radiometric survey, Mont-Laurier region	DP114
1989	Gamache / Argus Groupe Conseil	Map of unconsolidated deposits of sheet 31O/06	SIF031O06
1992	Choinière	Geochemistry of heavy minerals and stream sediments, Mauricie – Portneuf region	MB92-18
1994	Nantel et Choinière	Geochemical indicator signals for Cu-Co deposits in the southern part of the Grenville Province	MB94-16
1997	Lalonde	Geochemistry of lake sediments, Parent region	MB96-42
2004	Nantel et al.	Geology of Duplessis Lake region, sheet 31O/06	RG2003-01; CGSIGEOM31O
2008	Nantel	Geology and overview of geochronology and metallic showings discovered between 1996 and 2007 in the northern part of the Central Metasedimentary Belt, Grenville Province, Mont-Laurier area	DV2008-04

Year	Author	Work Description	Reference
2009	Labbé	New lake-bottom sediment geochemistry data in the western Grenville Province in Québec: Areas near Val-d'Or, Chibougamau and La Tuque	PRO2009-04
2009	Trépanier	Evaluation of the mineral potential in uranium and Cu-Au-U, and provisional mapping of mafic to ultramafic intrusions in the Grenville	EP2009-03
2012	Faure	Potential for IOCG-type mineralization in an intracratonic context or continental arcs in the Archean or Proterozoic terrains of Quebec	MB2014-25
2014	Benahmed et al.	Airborne magnetic survey in the Gouin reservoir area, Grenville Province	DP2014-04
2016	Moukhsil et al.	Geology of the Clova region, Haut-Saint-Maurice (western part of Grenville), sheets 31O/11, 12, 13, 14 and 32B03, 04	RG2016-03, CG2015-01
2016	Davis et Nantel	U-Pb dating study of the northern part of the Central Metasedimentary Belt of the Grenville Province	MB2016-04
2018	Solgadi	New lake-bottom sediment geochemical survey in the southern part of the Grenville Province	DP2018-03

6.2 Historical Exploration

Before the 1970s, exploration works in the Mont-Laurier region were focusing mostly on uranium deposits. Only after 1971, when Noranda Exploration ("Noranda") updated the Watson Showing, just north of the Boisvert Lake, that mineral exploration for copper and other base metals increased in the area.

The showing was later reworked by Virginia Gold Mines in the early 90s and by Noranda/Soquem in 2002. The table below provides a compilation of all the historical exploration work that has been carried out on the Project claims since then.

Table 6.2 – Historical Exploration

Year	Company	Sector	Work Description	Other records	Reference
1971	Noranda Exploration	Sherlock-Watson showings	Line cutting, ground MAG survey, IP survey, pedogeochemical survey, prospecting, mapping, trenching, 15 “Pac Sac” DDH (PS-1 to PS-15, 390 m)	Discovery of the Watson showing. The best results yielded 0.53% Cu and 15.5 g/t Ag over 8.2 m (PS-1) and 0.28% Cu and 12.7 g/t Ag over 30.2 m, including 0.49% Cu and 15.3 g/t Ag over 9.75 m (PS-13) in carbonatized gneisses mineralized in CP-BN	GM 27417 GM 27418 GM 27421
1990s	Virginia Gold Mines	Sherlock-Watson showings	Trenching, channel sampling	No results available	GM 64199 (Historical works)
1998	Noranda / Soquem	Lesueur Lake	Prospecting, trenching, channel sampling, B-horizon geochemical survey (114 samples)	Discovery of the Ransom Showing: 6.5 g/t Au in a quartz-feldspath gneiss weakly mineralized in PO and CP	GM 56372
2001	Michel Bélisle / Alain Cayer	Boisvert and aux Huard lakes, including the south-east of the current property	Geological reconnaissance, prospecting, stream sediment survey	Discovery of disseminated PY-PO-CP-MO (<1%) mineralisation within paragneisses and copper-rich carbonatized units. Grab samples yielding up to 0.60% Cu within carbonatized units	GM 60951
2001-2002	Noranda / Soquem	Sherlock-Watson showings	Airborne MAG and EM survey, line cutting, IP survey, B-horizon geochemical survey (416 samples), detailed mapping, regional prospecting, channel sampling	The Watson showing is composed of granitic gneisses interbedded with lenses of calc-silicate rocks mineralised in CP-BN-MC-AZ (< 1-2%). The soil survey yielded several large copper anomalies up to 2846 ppm Cu and the geophysical survey revealed several unexplained IP anomalies	GM 59949 GM 59950
2002 to 2005	Ressources Maxima (Michel Bélisle)	Lesueur and Boisvert lakes	Prospecting, trenching	Several works concentrated around the Showing 14 discovered by the MNRQ in 2002 (3.37% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag), discovery of the showings Lac Edge (0.97 g/t Au, 2.43% Cu, 21.7 g/t Ag), Melançon (5.10 g/t Au, 4.27% Cu, 11.5 g/t Ag), Boisvert (0.43% Cu, 0.11% Ni), De la Tour (0.59% Cu), as well as the Carbonatite Stream (U_3O_8), Magnetite (MgO) and Gerber showings (14% P_2O_5)	GM 62706 (GM 64199, historical works)

Year	Company	Sector	Work Description	Other records	Reference
2007 to 2009	Niogold Mining	Southwest portion of the current Mitchi property (Pump Lake project)	Airborne MAG, EM and radiometric survey, line cutting, ground MAG and radiometric survey, airborne gravity survey, B-horizon geochemical survey (419 samples), structural and alteration studies, metallurgical tests, prospecting with spectrometer, trenching, blasting	Discovery of the Roxanne showing (0.20% U_3O_8), Emma Showing (0.24% U_3O_8) and the Showing 65 (0.46% U_3O_8)	GM 63109 GM 63278 GM 64199 GM 63340 GM 64592 GM 64684
2011	Ressources Géoméga / Niogold Mining	Molin, aux Huards and La Saussaye lakes and west of De la Tour showing	B-horizon geochemical survey (2789 samples spread over 4 sectors)	61 anomalous contours (Au, Ag, Cu, Ce, Th, U)	GM 65923 GM 66033
2013-2014	Ressources Maxima / Niogold Mining	Boisvert Lake	B-horizon geochemical survey (2763 samples)	8 clusters of Au-Cu-Ag anomalies delineated	GM 68820
2013-2014	Ressources Maxima	North-east half of the current Mitchi property (WHN project)	Prospecting, stream sediments survey, pedogeochemical survey, drilling powder (Pion Jar)	Discovery of the Nasigon (4.40% Cu and 96.3 g/t Ag) and Hispana (1.04% Cu et 867 ppb Au) showings	GM 68377 GM 68931
2014-2015	Ressources Maxima	North-east half of the current Mitchi property (WHN project)	B-horizon geochemical survey (7048 samples)	4152 samples analyzed by XRF (Niton) and 2164 by atomic absorption, 38 anomalous groupings were found	GM 69101

Year	Company	Sector	Work Description	Other records	Reference
2014-2015	Groupe Ressources Géomines	Hispana and Nasigon showings	Line cutting, IP and MAG ground survey, trenching, channel sampling, characterization of the Hispana and Nasigon showings	46 IP anomalies detected	GM 69437 GM 68923
2016	Groupe Ressources Géomines	Nasigon, Hispana, Melançon and Watson showings and the Forget Lake sector	Technical report of the WHN property, MagTrack prospection, trenching, blasting	Up to 6.82 g/t Au obtained on the Watson showing after a blasting associated with cupriferous glimmerites	GM 69589 GM 70050
2015-2016	Ressources Amixam / Ressources Maxima	Forget Lake and De la Tour showing (SW portion of the property)	Prospecting, trenching, till survey (19 samples), B-horizon geochemical survey (391 samples), line cutting, EMH-MaxMin survey	Forget trench = mineralised massive magnetite unit within the Lacoste Magmatic Suite	GM 70030 GM 70031 GM 70032 GM 70038 GM 70040
2016	Black Springs Capital	WHN and Boisvert property (currently Mitchi)	NI 43-101 Technical Report		Charbonneau and Robillard, 2016b

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The regional and local geology are primarily based on the work of Nantel et al., 2004 and Moukhsil et al., 2016, including the references associated with the ages of the geological units and events.

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is located inside the large lithotectonic entity of the Monocyclic Allochthonous Belt of the Grenville Province, which extends over nearly 2,000 km and represents the deep root of an ancient Himalayan-type orogenic belt. It was mainly formed by the agglomeration of gneissic terranes that underwent high-grade metamorphism. More precisely, the property is located at the northern limit of the Central Metasedimentary Belt ("CMB"), of Mesoproterozoic age, separated from the Central Gneiss Belt ("CGB") which is of the Paleoproterozoic age.

The CMB, also named the Mont-Laurier Terrane, extends from the Mont-Laurier region to Ontario and north of the New York state in the United States. This terrane includes detrital, pelitic and carbonate rocks that were deposited in a back-arc context, in a marine and evaporitic environment. These sediments would have been deposited between 1.3 and 1.25 Ga after the creation of a continental magmatic arc. To the north of the CMB, the arc would have been composed of intrusive rocks from the Lacoste Magmatic Suite, whose age varies between 1.45 to 1.37 Ga (Nantel, 2008). The metamorphism of the metasediments of the CMB is dated at around 1,184 Ma (David et al., 2009). The CMB would have been accreted and thrusted over the more stable CGB, during the Grenvillian Orogeny at around 1,160-1,170 Ma (Corriveau et van Breemen, 2000). Many felsic to mafic intrusions later intersected these metasediments.

The contact with the CGB to the west of the Mont-Laurier Terrane is represented by the dextral shear zone of Baskatong whereas the east contact is represented by the sinistral shear zone of Labelle that separates it from the Morin Terrane, as illustrated in (Figure 7.1) (Corriveau et van Breemen, 2000). To the north, the Mont-Laurier Terrane ends abruptly in front of the rocks of the CGB. The contact is marked by a horizon of gabbro that extends laterally over around 36 km.

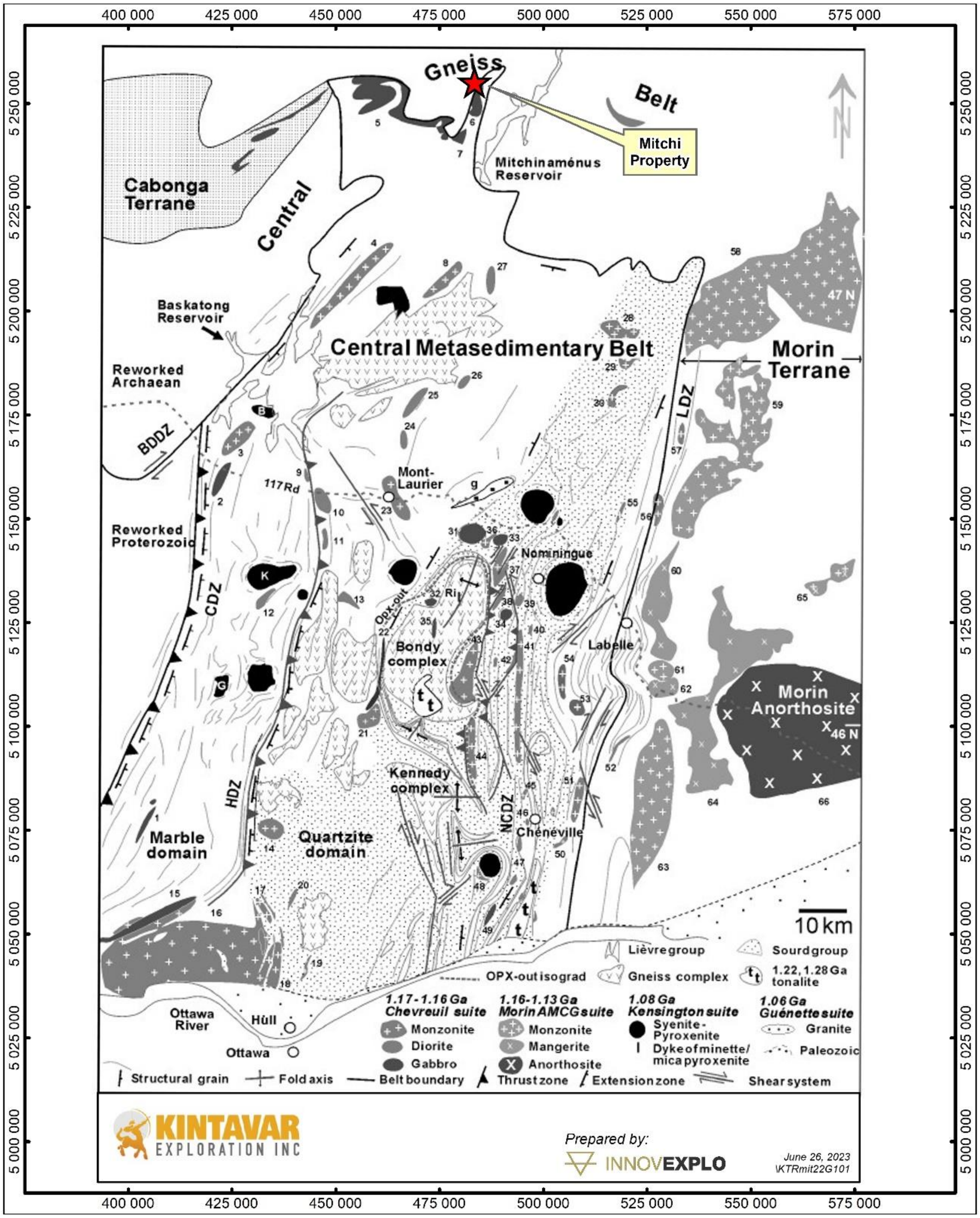

Figure 7.1 - Terranes and domains of the Mont-Laurier region (modified from Corriveau and van Breemen 2000)

The region of the Property is defined by several distinct lithodemic units (Figure 7.2). It mainly contains rocks of the Lacoste Magmatic Suite composed of tonalite, enderbite, diorite, metagabbro and monzogranitic orthogneiss (1.45 to 1.37 Ga; Nantel, 2008), the Ascension Supracrustal Suite composed of paragneiss, calc-silicate units, marble, quartzite and garnetite (maximum age of 1.28 Ga; Nantel, 2008), the intrusive Béthune Suite composed of monzogranitic orthogneiss (1.28 Ga; Nantel, 2008), the Chevreuil Intrusive Suite composed of monzonite, monzodiorite, gabbro and leuconorite (1.19 to 1.16 Ga; Nantel, 2008), the Brockaby Monzogranite (1,067 ± 1 Ma ; Nantel et al., 2004), and finally the alkaline Lesueur Suite composed of syenite and monzonite (1.00 Ga; Nantel, 2008).

The metamorphic grade of the rocks in this region are generally in the upper amphibolite facies but can locally reach up to the granulite facies by the emplacement of the Chevreuil Intrusive Suite which induced thermal metamorphism. Oppositely, the emplacement of the Brockaby monzogranites caused a retrograde metamorphism, observable in the aluminous paragneisses by the presence of muscovite and quartz.

According to Moukhsil et al. (2016), the primary structures of the Dugré Plutonic Suite (1,674 ± 15 Ma; Moukhsil et al., 2015), to the north of the Mitchi property, were deformed by two subsequent major deformation events (D2 and D3), notably the one of the Grenvillian Orogeny (D2). The second phase of folding corresponded to the folds (P2)

Regional geology generated by the D2 deformation. This deformation generated a planar fabric (G2) which produced an alignment of mafic minerals such as biotite, hornblend, pyroxene and magnetite. The third phase of deformation (D3), which is of less importance, created open folds (P3) that are generally directed E-W and are moderately dipping towards the SE. This deformation generated a non-penetrative planar fabric (G3) that is hard to measure in the field.

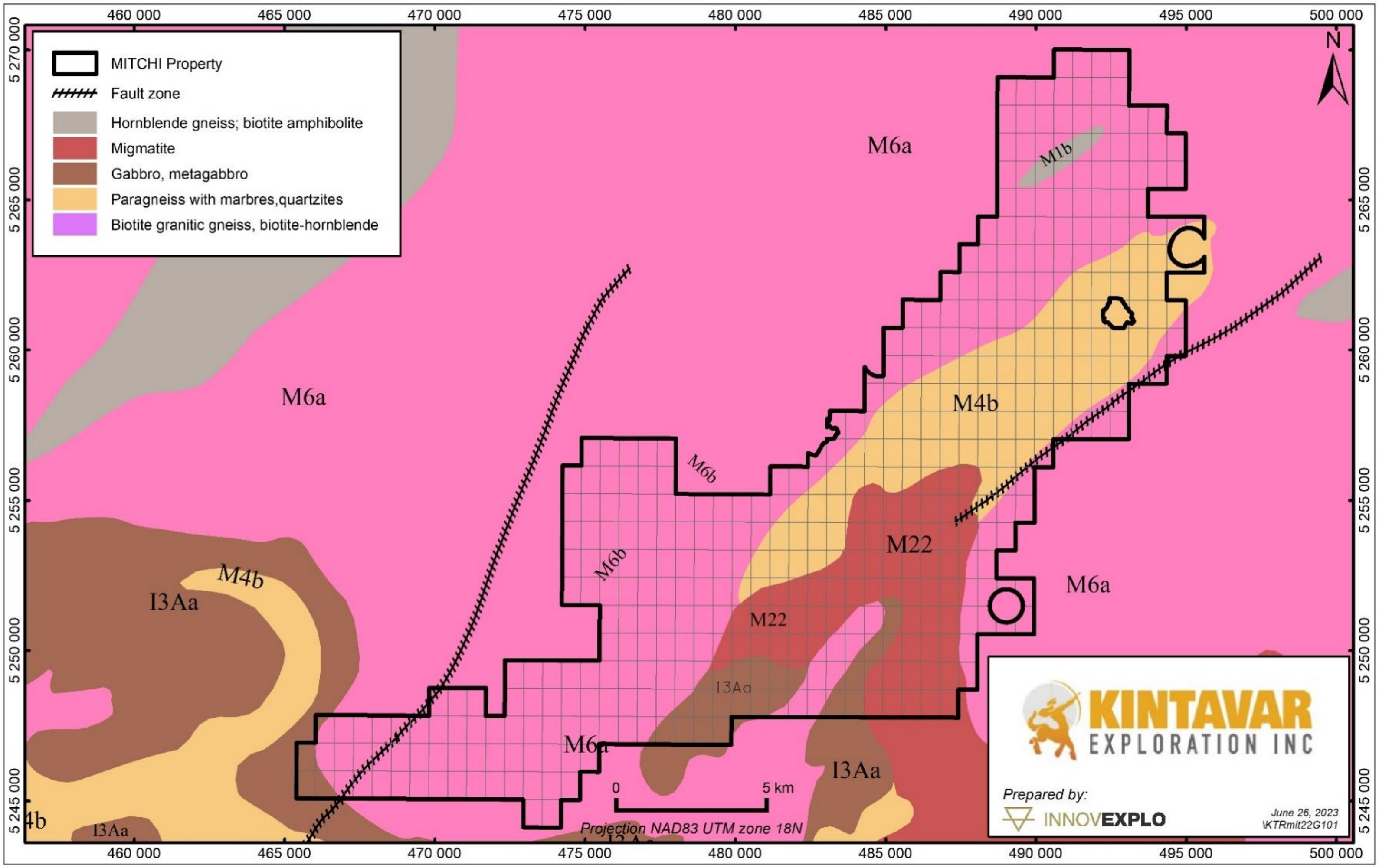

Figure 7.2 – Regional geology

7.2 Local Geology

The Mitchi property is largely covered by the rocks of the Lacoste Magmatic Suite with the southwest being covered by the Brockaby Monzogranite. Within these units we find several deformed horizons of metasediments from the Ascension Supracrustal Suite, especially in the northern portion of the property where we find most of the copper showings.

The rocks of the Lacoste Magmatic Suite (1.45 to 1.37 Ga; Nantel, 2008) that are on the property are divided into several distinct units by MERN. They are divided into pink monzogranitic orthogneisses with biotite ± hornblende and magnetite, which may contain pegmatite dykes (mPlac11) and foliated, gneissic or granoblastic tonalites, with biotite ± hornblende ± magnetite which may contain diorite and gabbro beds including bands or veins of pink monzogranite (mPlac10). Locally in the southeast, there are units of hornblende ± clinopyroxene ± biotite ± magnetite gabbro that may contain bands of pink monzogranite (mPlac3) and, in the southwest, there are units of foliated diorite with hornblende ± biotite ± magnetite including bands or veins of pink monzogranite (mPlac4a).

For the most part, the metasediments of the Ascension Supracrustal Suite (maximum age of 1.28 Ga; Nantel, 2008) appear as deformed enclaves throughout the Lacoste Magmatic Suite. The metasediments on the Mitchi property are mainly feldspathic paragneisses and quartzo-feldspathic gneisses with biotite and garnet (mPasc8), calcitic to dolomitic marbles with diopside ± phlogopite ± olivine (mPasc1) and banned or massive diopside calc-silicate rocks (mPasc2).

The southern portion is mainly covered by the Brockaby Monzogranite (1067 ± 1 Ma; Nantel et al., 2004). The monzogranite is generally pink in colour, hololeucocratic, foliated or massive and only contains biotite as a mafic mineral (mBro1 to 4). There are also several rocks from the Béthune Intrusive Suite (1.28 Ga; Nantel, 2008) that are made of pink monzogranitic orthogneisses with biotite that can sometimes be very magnetic and can contain beds of gabbro, diorite, amphibolite and veins or dikes of pegmatite (mBet4).

The units from the alkaline Lesueur Suite (1.00 Ga; Nantel, 2008) can be found northwest of Nasigon Lake, to the north extremity of the property and on the outskirts of Lesueur Lake in the center-west of the property. The Lesueur Suite is generally in the form of veins and dikes that cross-cut older lithologies and are often associated with mineralised zones. This late intrusive suite is comprised of monzonites and leucocratic quartziferous monzonites that are salmon pink in colour with a heterogeneous texture and grain size (mPsue1) and of salmon pink pegmatitic syenites and monzonites (mPsue2). The southern portion of the property contains several gabbroic horizons, sometimes of gabbronorite and leuconorite, with clinopyroxene ± orthopyroxene ± hornblende ± magnetite (mPche1) that belong to the Chevreuil Intrusive Suite (1.19 to 1.16 Ga; Nantel, 2008). They are found in the form of sills and beds within the paragneisses of the Ascension Supracrustal Suite and the tonalites of the Lacoste Intrusive Suite.

The lithological units within the Mitchi property underwent three identifiable deformation phases (D1, D2 and D3). The D1 phase is defined by isoclinal folds with axial traces-oriented E-W to ESE-WNW, the second phase (D2) by open folds with axial traces that are oriented NE-SO, and the third phase (D3) by large undulations with NW-SE axial traces.

Locally, several shear zones can be observed through tectonic banding and mylonitic textures-oriented N-E to ENE-WSW. The property is bordered to the east by the Manville Shear Zone and to the west by the Gatineau Shear Zone. These shear zones correspond to zones of ductile deformation that have evolved into brittle deformation zones.

The brittle deformation zones are characterised by NNE-SSW, but mainly NE-SO, oriented faults. These structures are well illustrated by the hydrography of the area, namely by the Lesueur and Gatineau River to the west of the property. The faults can be confirmed by the presence of millimetric fissures containing epidote and hematite, as well as the presence of chloritisation and hematisation alterations or the presence of milky white quartz veins. These faults also affect the late alkaline Lesueur Suite. Some of these faults have reactivated pre-existing shear zones.

With the exploration work completed by Kintavar, several horizons of calc-silicate rocks and marble were updated and added to the map completed by the MERN (Figure 7.3). Certain horizons have been interpreted by extrapolating results from different surveys and by the observations made in the field.

7.3 Glacial Geology

The ice flow in the region varies between 150 and 172 degrees, generally in a SSE direction. This is in contrast to the orientation of the SSW oriented subglacial drainage networks determined by aerial photographs (Charbonneau et Robillard, 2016b; Gamache, 1989). The thin layer of glacial deposit covering most of the property is favourable to pedogeochemical exploration methods.

7.4 Mineralisation

The main mineralisation found on the Mitchi property consists of Cu ± Ag-Mn-Au contained in copper sulfides, such as bornite (Cu_5FeS_4), covellite (CuS), chalcocite (Cu_2S) and chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), along with their supergene alterations, malachite and azurite. The habit of the mineralisation is generally coarsely disseminated and in millimetric to centimetric clusters. It can also occur as fillings within drusic cavities caused by extensional structures and remobilisation, and locally by fenitization (silica undersaturation) of metamorphosed gneisses (Gauthier, 2015). The mineralisation is mainly concentrated within diopside gneisses/diopsidites (calc-silicate rocks) and within olivine ± diopside marbles. It can also be present within glimmerites, which are rocks of supergene alteration.

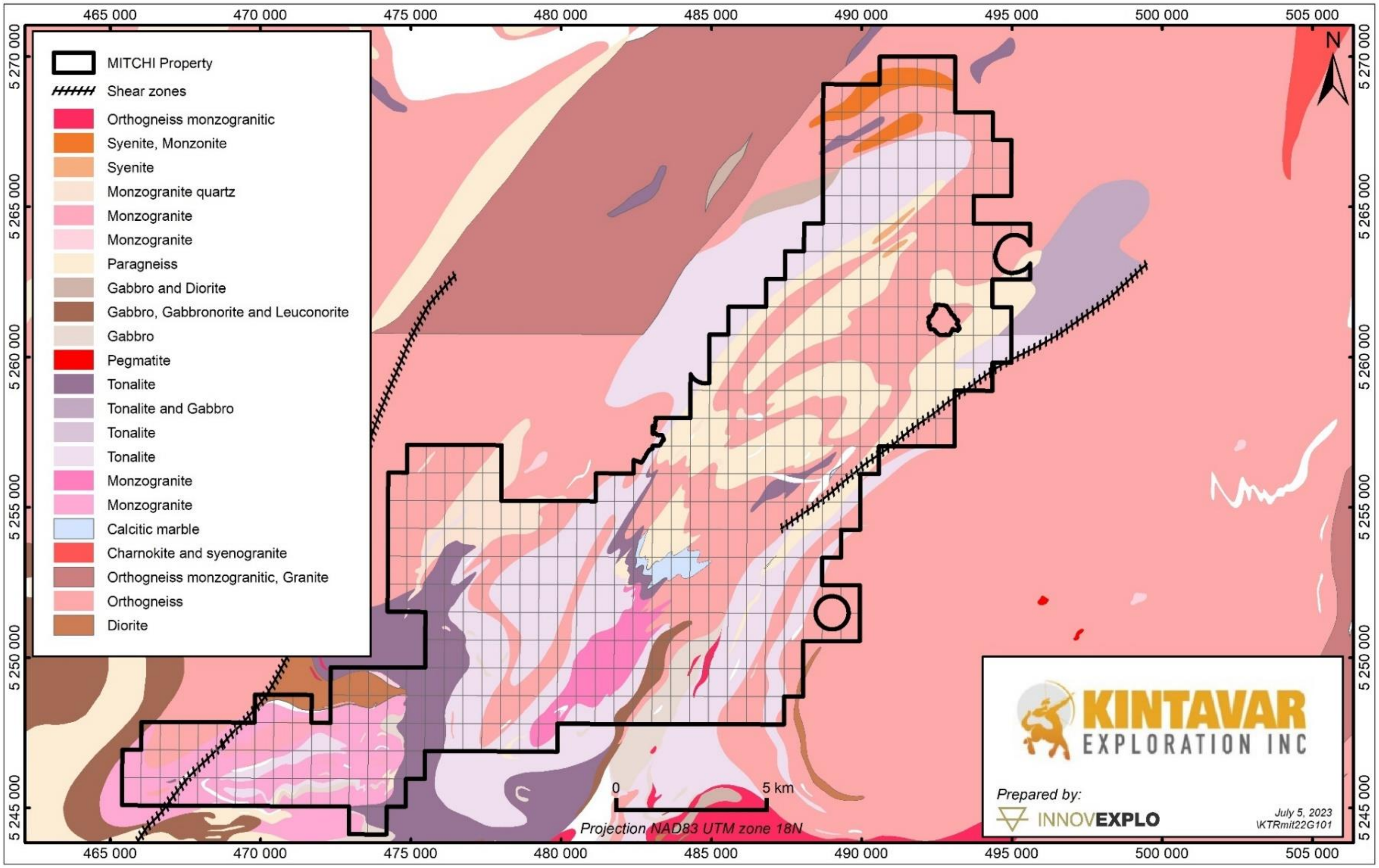

Figure 7.3 – Local geology

INNOVEXPLO

Below are descriptions of the principal mineralized lithologies within the Mitchi property:

- Diopside gneisses and diopsidites: These calc-silicate rocks are greenish gray to forest green in colour and are composed primarily of diopside, scapolite and/or feldspar. They can also contain variable amounts of accessory minerals such as calcite, phlogopite and silicate minerals. These rocks are generally associated with the marble units. They are often found in contact with, in form of interdigitated layers or as nodules within the marble horizons. They are primarily mineralised in chalcopyrite and bornite but can also contain lesser quantities of covellite and chalcocite.
- Mn-olivine (tephroite) ± diopside marbles: These calcitic marbles are generally white to gray in colour with black, greenish yellow or forest green speckles depending on the concentration of phlogopite, serpentinised olivine and diopside. Spinel minerals can also be observed in the olivine marble. The marbles are granoblastic and fine to medium-grained. They often contain centimetric nodules or strata of diopsidite with blackish rings made of micas. The tephroite marbles are the main mineralised units of the calc-silicate system. They can be mineralised in chalcocite, bornite, covellite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite.
- Glimmerites: The glimmerites are mainly composed of phyllosilicates such as phlogopite, which on the surface, are very friable and easily unconsolidated. These horizons can come from the supergene alteration of the mineralised olivine marbles which makes them rich in copper (malachite and azurite) and manganese (pyrolusite and psilomelane) alteration minerals.

The mineralisation can be separated into two principal facies: the chalcocite facies within the serpentinised olivine, phlogopite and spinel marbles and the bornite-chalcopyrite facies within the diopside, phlogopite, feldspar-quartz and scapolite-wilsonite gneisses and/or diopsidites (Cayer & Gauthier, 2018). The chalcocite facies is the one that is the most rich in copper.

This type of mineralisation is observed on the three mineralised corridors covering over 15 km in the northeastern portion of the property. The Sherlock corridor lies in the center of the property with the Sherlock and Watson showings, containing the largest volumes of mineralised rocks (drill hole MS-17-03 = 0.61% Cu over 30.0 m; MS-18-14 = 0.63% Cu over 34.25 m; MS-19-52 = 0.53% Cu over 53.0 m; MS-22-95 = 0.51% Cu over 65.7 m). Two killometers north, the Conan-Elementary showings highlight the continuity of the mineralised units of Sherlock up north. The Hispana corridor is located at around 6 km to the NE and contains other cupriferous and auriferous showings that have not yet been tested by drillings to this date (Huard trench = 0.34% Cu over 17.0 m, including 0.68% Cu over 5.0 m in channel samples and Roccia trench = 0.26% Cu over 12.0 m, including 0.65% Cu over 3.0 m in channel samples). Finally, the Nasigon corridor, located at around 15 km NE of Sherlock, contains multiple mineralised horizons with same lithologies observed on Sherlock (MN-18-01 = 0.21% Cu over 21.0 m; MN-18-06 = 0.28% Cu over 22.0 m; MN-18-15 = 0.27% Cu over 18.3 m).

Other showings in the western and southern portions of the property, such as the Melançon, 14, Lac Edge, Ransom and De la Tour showings, are anomalous in Cu-Ag-Au ± Co-Ni. These showings are associated with the alkaline Lesueur Suite and demonstrate a different geological context, such as an IOCG or porphyry system. The mineralisation within these showings is concentrated within K-feldspar rich dikes or veins of the alkaline Lesueur Suite (Charbonneau et Robillard, 2016b). This sector is also characterised by magnetite-rich lithological units, as demonstrated at the Forget, Assini and Magnetitite showings.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Sediment-Hosted Stratiform Copper Deposit Type

The property can be divided into two (2) distinct sectors. The northeastern portion of the property, containing the Sherlock, Hispana and Nasigon corridors, demonstrates geological characteristics that suggest a sediment-hosted stratiform copper deposit ("SSC") (Figure 8.1).

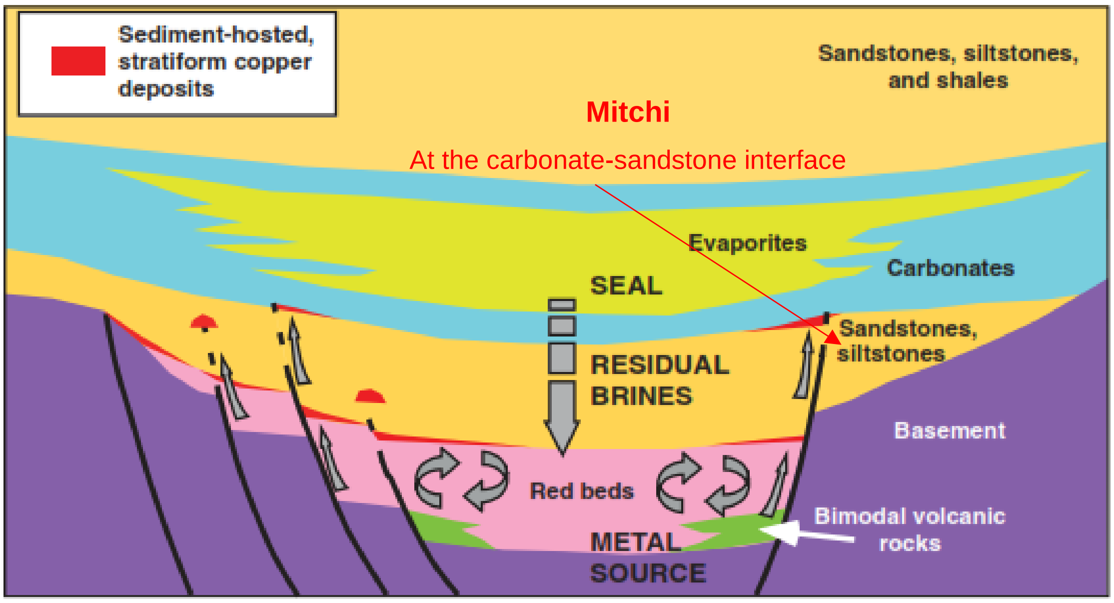

Figure 8.1 – Deposit type - Stratiform copper from Hitzman & al. (2010)

In the model proposed by Hitzman et al. (2010) illustrated in the figure above, the potential source of the copper and other metals (Ag, Co, Pb and Zn) could have been derived from mafic or bimodal volcanism during a continental rift. The metals would have been in solution within the brines that came from the diagenesis of the adjacent evaporites. The brines that come from the interstitial water within the evaporites are exhumed during diagenesis through brittle deformation structures, remobilising the metals. Then, the saline solution containing these metals precipitates at the oxidation-reduction fronts, at the boundary between the oxidized sediment strata ("red beds") and the reduced sediment strata ("gray beds"). The evaporite horizons above this sequence provide an excellent seal to this hydrological system.

The formation of sediment-hosted stratiform copper deposits is typically associated with a continental rift sedimentary sequence. The primary sequence is deposited within an oxidizing environment ("red beds") or is rapidly oxidized during diagenesis. This sequence is overlain by a shallow marine transgression which deposits a more reduced sequence (shale, carbonates, evaporites). The circulation of fluids is facilitated by the rift generated heat, the rapid subsidence, the high porosity of the sedimentary environment and the extensional faults. The brines generated will therefore have a very high salinity and a neutral pH.

Although it has long been debated whether SSC deposits were syngenetic or diagenetic in origin, it is generally widely accepted within the scientific community that this deposit type is the result of a diagenetic process.

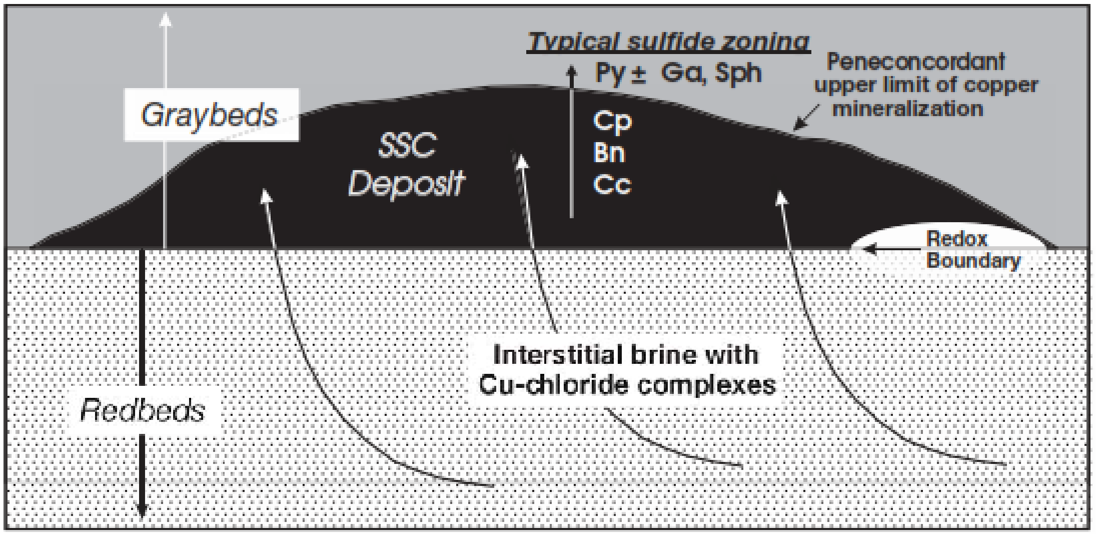

Figure 8.2 – Stratiform copper deposit - Mineralisation zonation from Brown (2009)

The above Figure 8.2 illustrates the zones of the mineralisation that can be observed within a sediment-hosted stratiform copper deposit. The zone near the oxidation-reduction front would contain copper minerals that have a high Cu/Fe proportion due to the solutions being supersaturated in copper. Therefore, there is a typical zonation ranging from chalcocite (Cu_2S), to bornite (Cu_5FeS_4), to chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) and finally to a distal zone with higher proportions of sulfur (pyrite, galena, and sphalerite).

8.2 IOCG Deposit Type

On the other hand, the southwest portion of the property contains lithologies and mineralisation that are more associated with “Iron Oxide Copper Gold” deposits (IOCG). The following paragraphs of this section are derived from the “Deposit types” section of the NI 43-101 report on the WHN-Boisvert property (Charbonneau & Robillard, 2016b).

The known mineralisation found in the western portion of the Mitchi property is tentatively assigned to an IOCG type deposit as it also shares strong characteristic for carbonatite hosted or iron-skarn deposits.

"These types or sub-types of deposits have giant analogues of more than 100 Mt including Cloncurry and Olympic Dam (IOCG sensus stricto) Phalaborwa and Bayan Obo (carbonatite hosted) or OK Tedi (Cu-Au skarn). The main features for an IOCG assignment of the regional hydrothermal system observed on the project area include (1) major fault control associated with the accretion of the central metasedimentary belt (Corriveau and Morin 2000), (2) No alteration and carbonatization association with Cu Au mineralization (Gauthier 2015a), (3) sulfides deficient copper minerals dominated by bornite (Gauthier 2015a), (4) association with alkaline intrusives of the Lesueur Complex (Davy 2009, Gauthier 2015a), (5) low but frequent iron oxides with partial martitisation of magnetite into hematite (Gauthier 2015a) (6) strongly hematized breccia with scapolite are found in association with local NE-SW faults (Nantel et al. 2004), (6) association with REE mineralisation, especially on the adjacent Pump Lake sector (Davy 2009, Théberge 2010)." (Charbonneau & Robillard, 2016b, page 24, paragraph 2)

The geological context of the region is characterised by the accretion of the Central Metasedimentary Belt with the Central Gneiss Belt between 1,160 and 1,170 Ma, which took place along the Baskatong Ramp (Corriveau & van Breemen, 2000). This geological context can be concordant with a large IOCG deposit type as it involves a crustal scale structure that would have been able to concentrate abundant hydrothermal fluids. The mineralisation deposition associated with the alkaline Lesueur Suite is dated at around 1,000 Ma by zircon dating (Nantel, 2008). This occurs 160 to 170 Ma after the accretion of the two belts, which is concordant with the suggested timing for many other IOCG deposits (Groves et al. 2010).

9. EXPLORATION

9.1 Geophysical Surveys

With the acquisition of the Mitchi property, Kintavar accomplished a first compilation and interpretation of the historical geophysical data covering the property. Most of the property was already well covered by airborne geophysical surveys, except for the northern and western extremities of it. The data processing was performed by Discovery Geoscience Ltd. from Ottawa and generated many exploration targets for the first field program of Kintavar in 2017.

9.1.1 Magnetic and Spectrometric Helicopter-Borne Surveys

In addition to the historical surveys, Kintavar completed two (2) new airborne surveys to completely cover the property with high-definition data (Figure 9.1).

In 2018, a heliborne high-resolution magnetic survey was completed on the northern portion of the Mitchi property (Dubé, 2018a). The survey was flown by Prospectair from Gatineau and the data was interpreted by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd. The results from this magnetic survey depicted a regional fold with a general NE-SW axial plane and many local secondary folds, attesting that strong deformation occurred in the area.

In 2021, a heliborne magnetic and spectrometric survey was carried out on the western portion of the Mitchi property (Dubé, 2021). This survey was also flown by Prospectair and interpreted by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd. The magnetic survey conducted depicted magnetic lineaments that are very variable in orientation but seem to be dominantly oriented NE-SW within the northeastern half of the survey. This survey depicted several areas enriched with radioelements which could be considered of interest in IOCG and rare-earth exploration contexts. The anomalies from this survey can be used as targets for succeeding exploration campaigns in the Mitchi-West sector.

9.1.2 Resistivity and Induced Polarization Surveys

In 2018, four (4) resistivity and induced polarization surveys were completed on the Mitchi property in the Sherlock, Huard and Nasigon sectors (Figure 9.2). These include the Watson-North (20.83 km) (Dubé, 2018e), Sherlock (16.53 km) (Dubé, 2018c, 2018d), Hispana (58.23 km) (Dubé, 2018b) and Nasigon (60.66 km) (Dubé, 2018c, 2018f) grids. The Watson-N and Sherlock grids are connected to the 2002 Noranda IP grid that covered the Watson and Sherlock showings. The surveys were completed by Géosig inc. from Québec under the technical supervision of Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd.

The results of these IP surveys presented many chargeability anomalies and polarizable lineaments that served as exploration targets for the succeeding exploration campaigns.

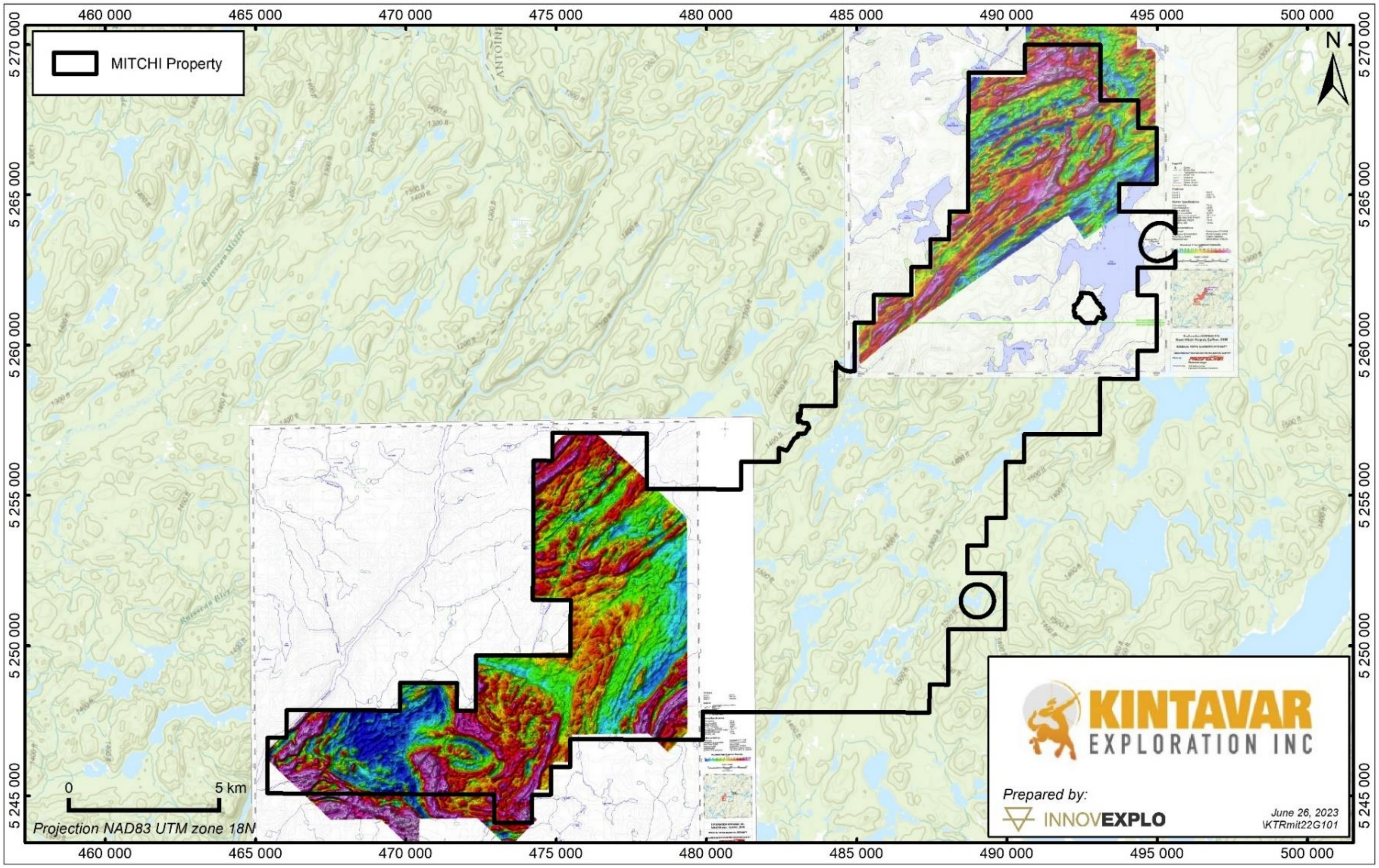

Figure 9.1 – Magnetic and Spectrometric Helicopter-Borne Surveys Location Map

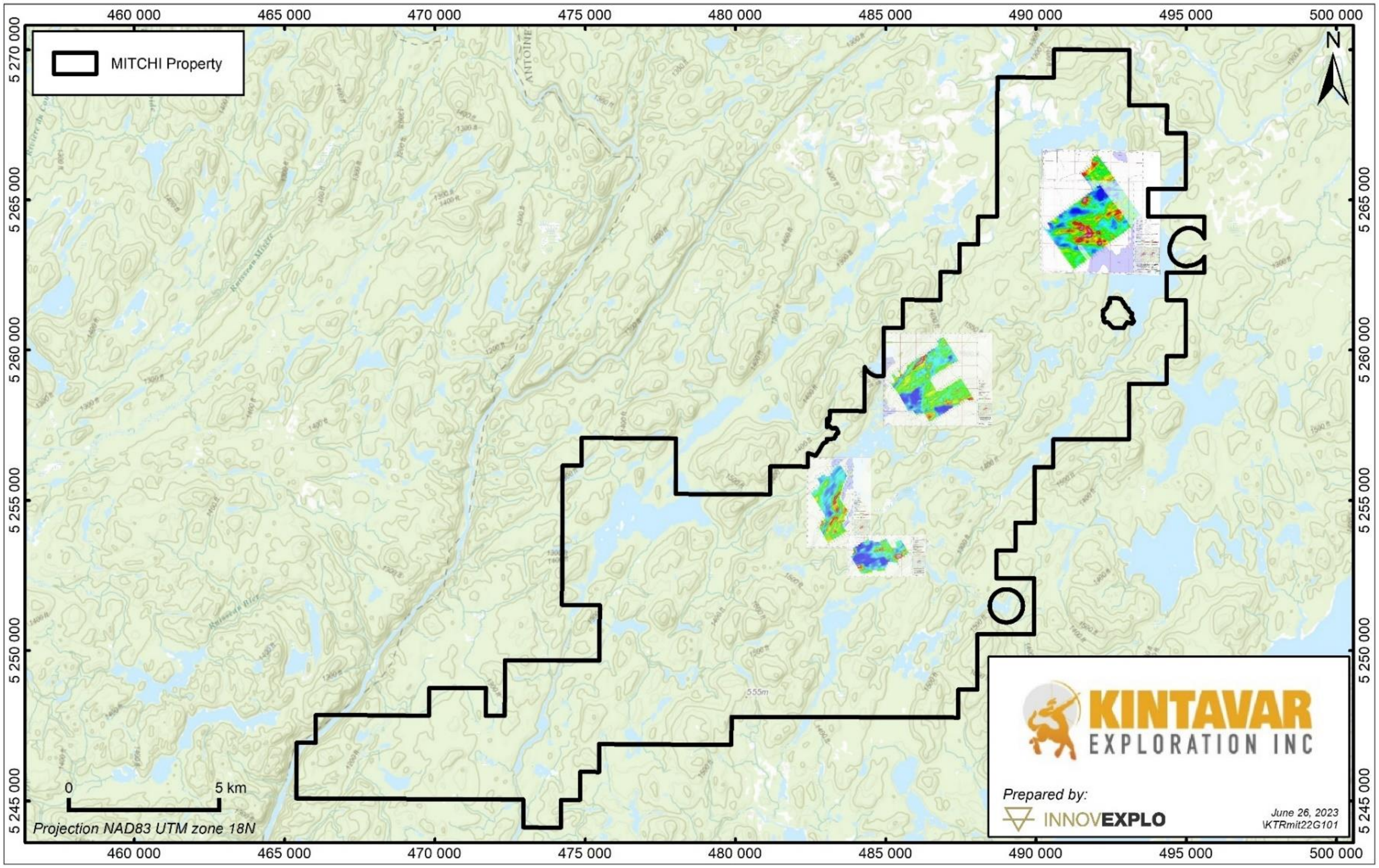

Figure 9.2 – Resistivity and Induced Polarization Surveys Location Map

9.1.3 Ground Magnetic Survey

At the end of the autumn of 2019, a high-definition ground magnetic survey was completed by Exploration St-Pierre enr. under the technical supervision of Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd (Dubé, 2020) (

Figure 9.3). This survey covered the Sherlock-Watson and Conan-Elementary sectors, totalling 152.62 linear km. The raw geophysical data from this survey was projected and interpreted by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd.

The results of this survey depict a large regional fold. The magnetic lineaments are mostly striking NNE-SSW in the northern part of the grid and are gradually changing to an ENE-WSW strike in its southeastern part. Furthermore, most of the mineralised trenches have a medium intensity magnetic signature or are located at the limits between the strong magnetic contrasts. The zones of high magnetic intensity are generally concordant with late felsic to intermediate intrusions found throughout the property. This survey also depicts an interpreted E-W fault located in the center of the survey. This inferred fault is in the poorly explored area to the north of the Sherlock-Watson sector.

9.2 Geochemical Surveys

9.2.1 Till and Stream Sediment Surveys

In 2017, Kintavar completed a property wide geochemical survey (Charbonneau, 2018) (Figure 9.4). In total, 51 till samples and three (3) stream samples were taken. The results of this survey identified two (2) new sectors of interest with significant gold anomalies between 82 and 199 ppb Au associated with low visible gold counts. The first anomalous sector is located near Bouchard creek, around 3 km east of the Sherlock-Watson sector. The second sector is located near Saussaye lake, located in the western portion of the property, close to the Ransom gold showings.

In 2018, a follow-up till survey was completed in the Bouchard creek and Saussaye lake anomalous sectors (Lalonde and al., 2019) (Figure 9.5). The additional till samples from this survey contained visible gold counts, confirming the presence of auriferous till in the La Saussaye lake sector.

9.2.2 Soil Surveys

In 2017, a pedogeochemical survey was completed in the Mitchi-West sector of the property, around the historical Showing 14 (Pelletier and al., 2018) (Figure 9.6). A total of 136 B-horizon soil samples were taken with the objective of locating the showing's extensions.

In 2018, two (2) pedogeochemical surveys were completed on the Watson-North and Sherlock IP grids, totalling 620 B-horizon soil samples (Lalonde and al., 2019) (Figure 9.7). The results of these geochemical surveys grouped together over 20 copper anomalies just north of the Elementary showing, which opened a new sector for the following ground exploration campaigns.

In 2019, a new pedogeochemical survey was completed on the less explored sectors of the sedimentary basin and within certain fertile zones to tighten the sample spacing from past surveys (Bolduc and al., 2022) (Figure 9.8). This basin-wide soil survey comprised of 1598 B-horizon soil samples and revealed multiple anomalous sectors that were not extensively explored during the preceding exploration campaigns.

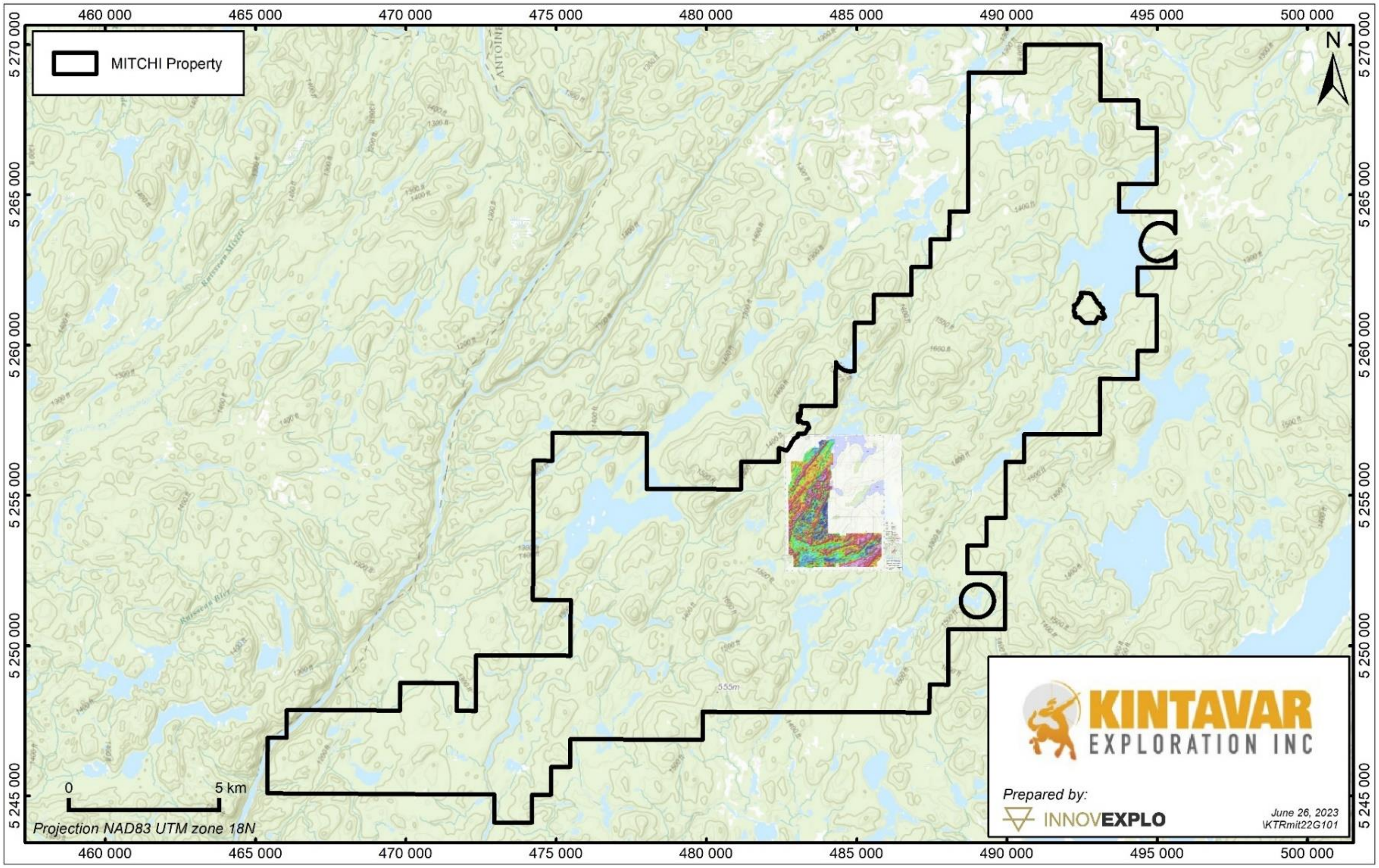

Figure 9.3 – 2019 Ground Magnetic Survey Location Map

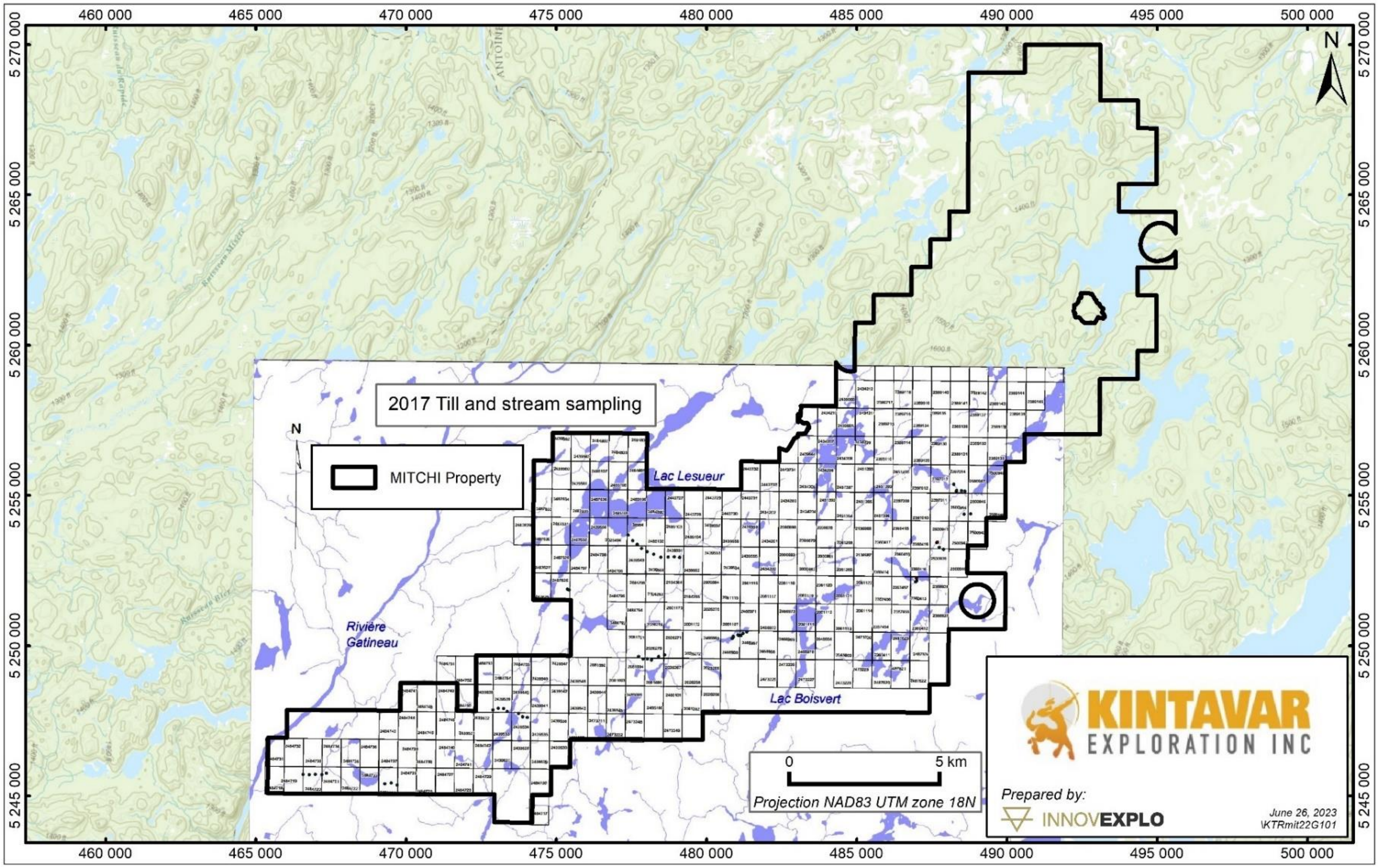

Figure 9.4 – 2017 Till and Stream Sediment Surveys Location Map

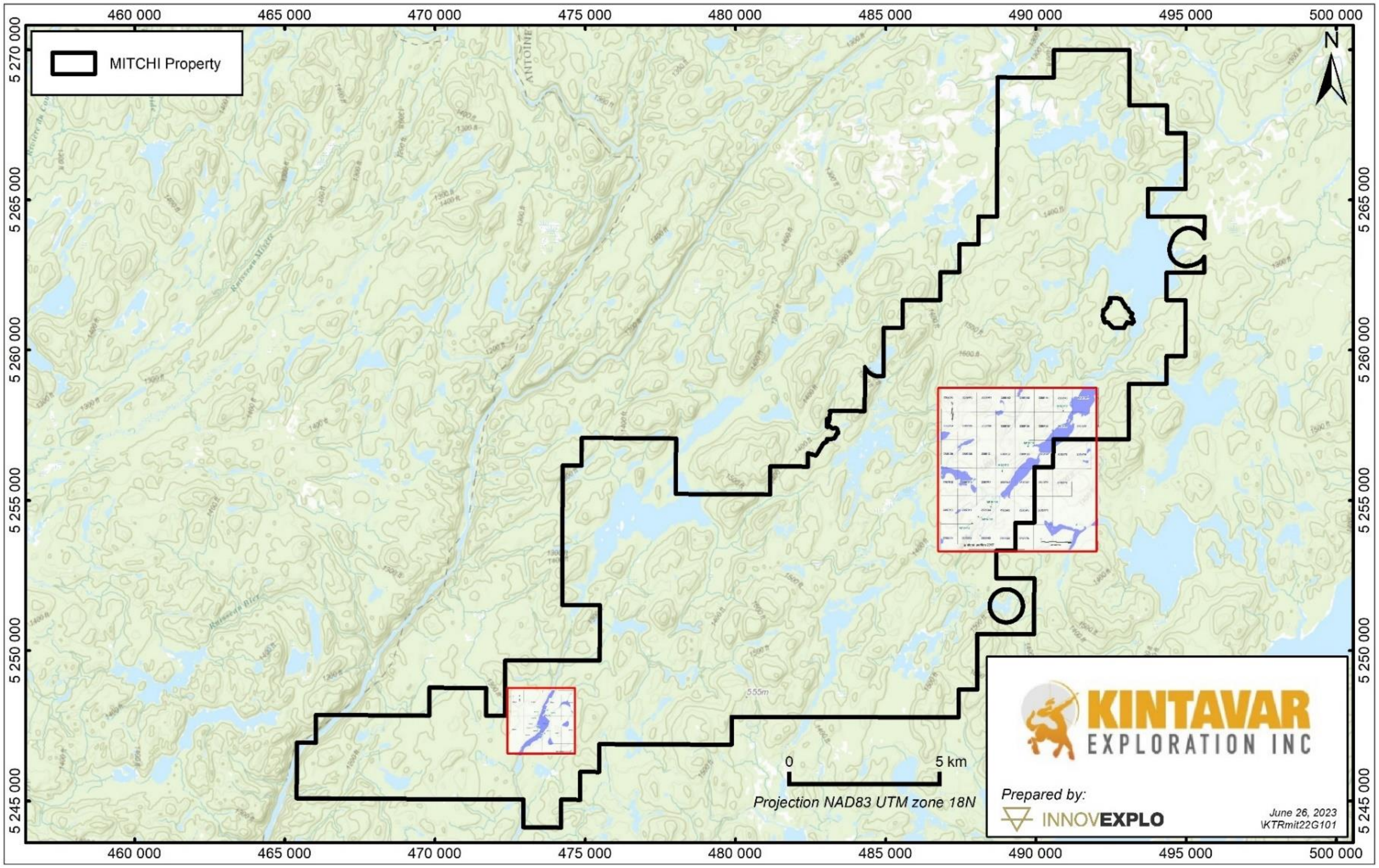

Figure 9.5 – 2018 Till and Stream Sediment Surveys Location Map

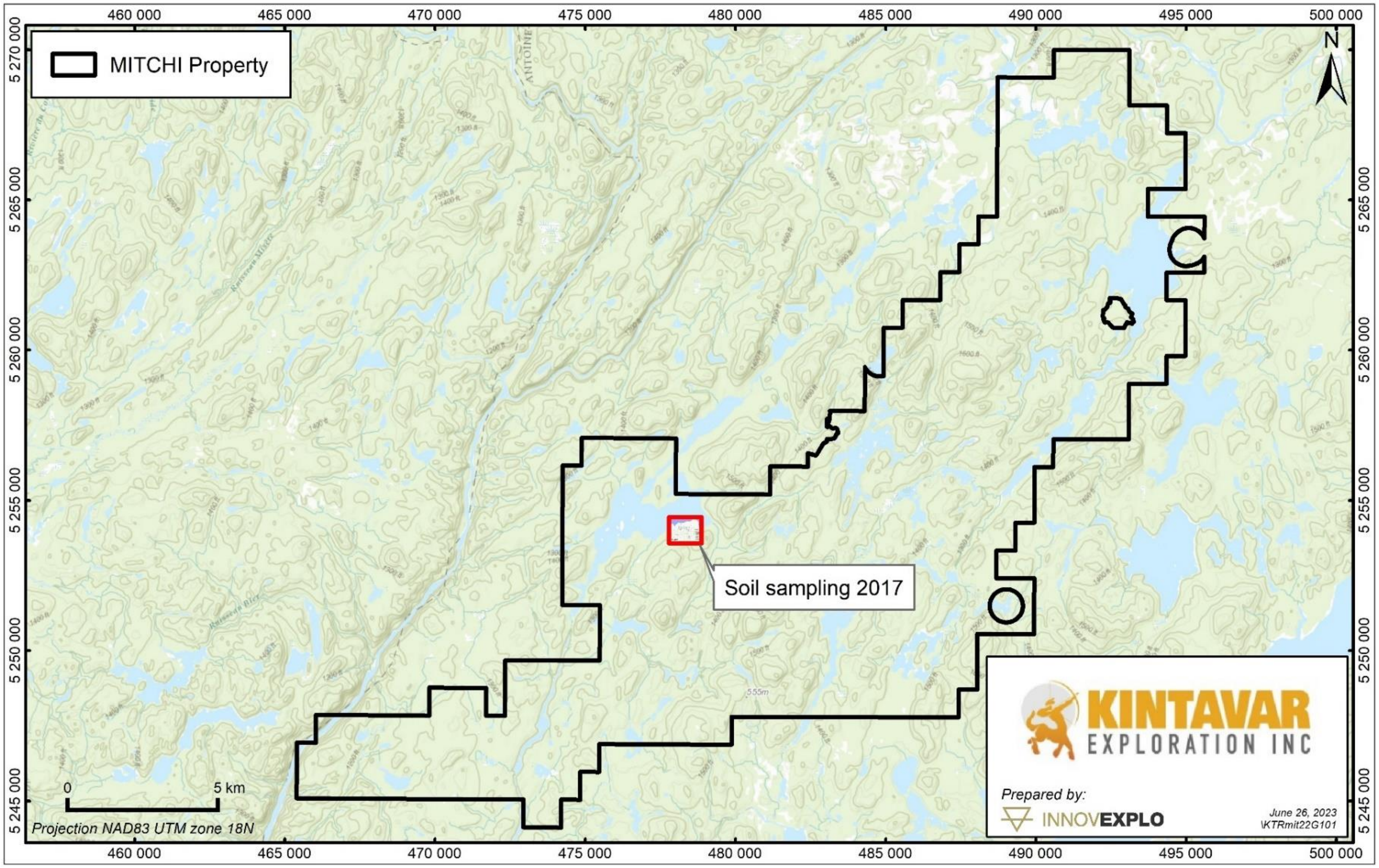

Figure 9.6 – 2017 Soil Survey Location Map

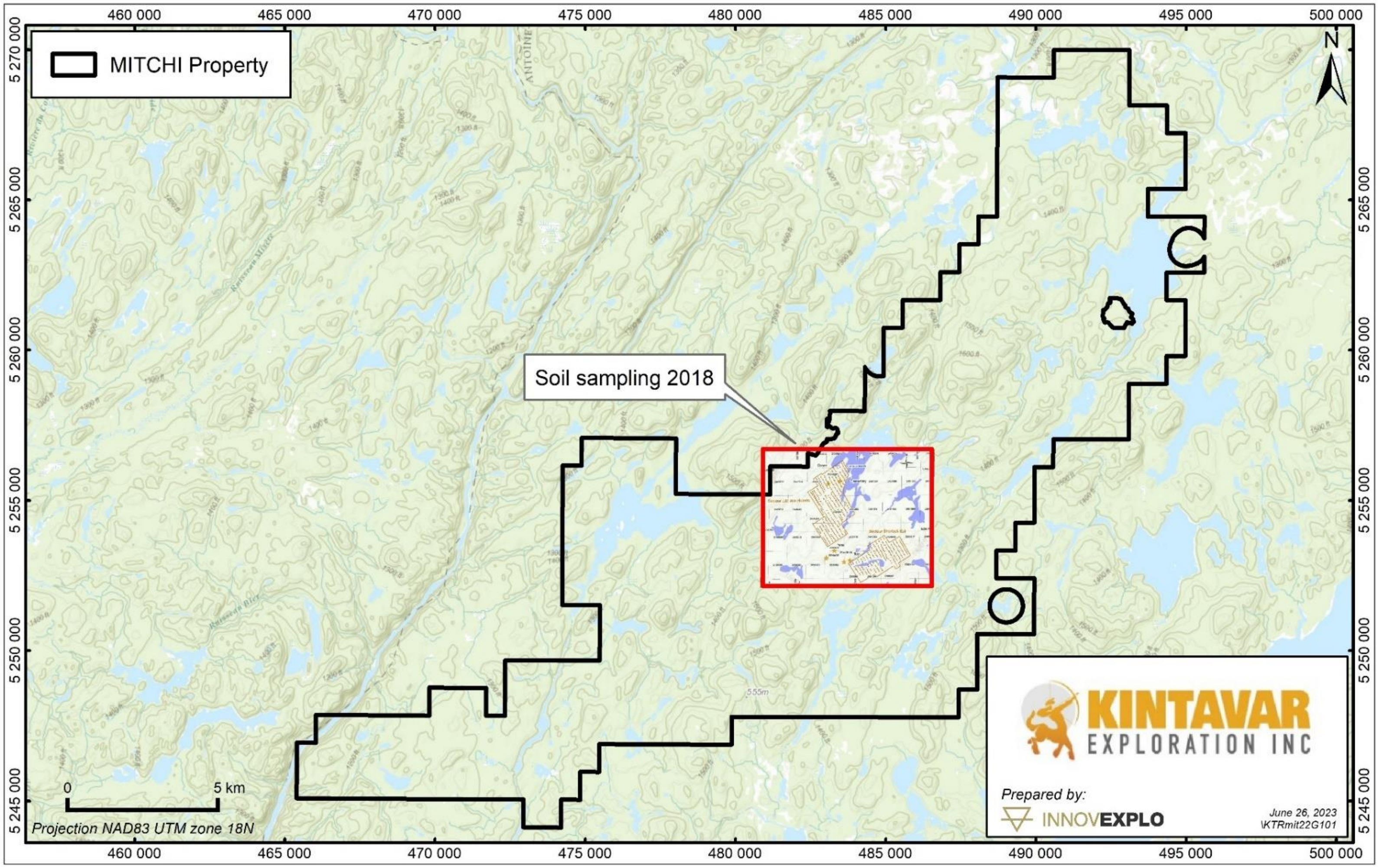

Figure 9.7 – 2018 Soil Survey Location Map

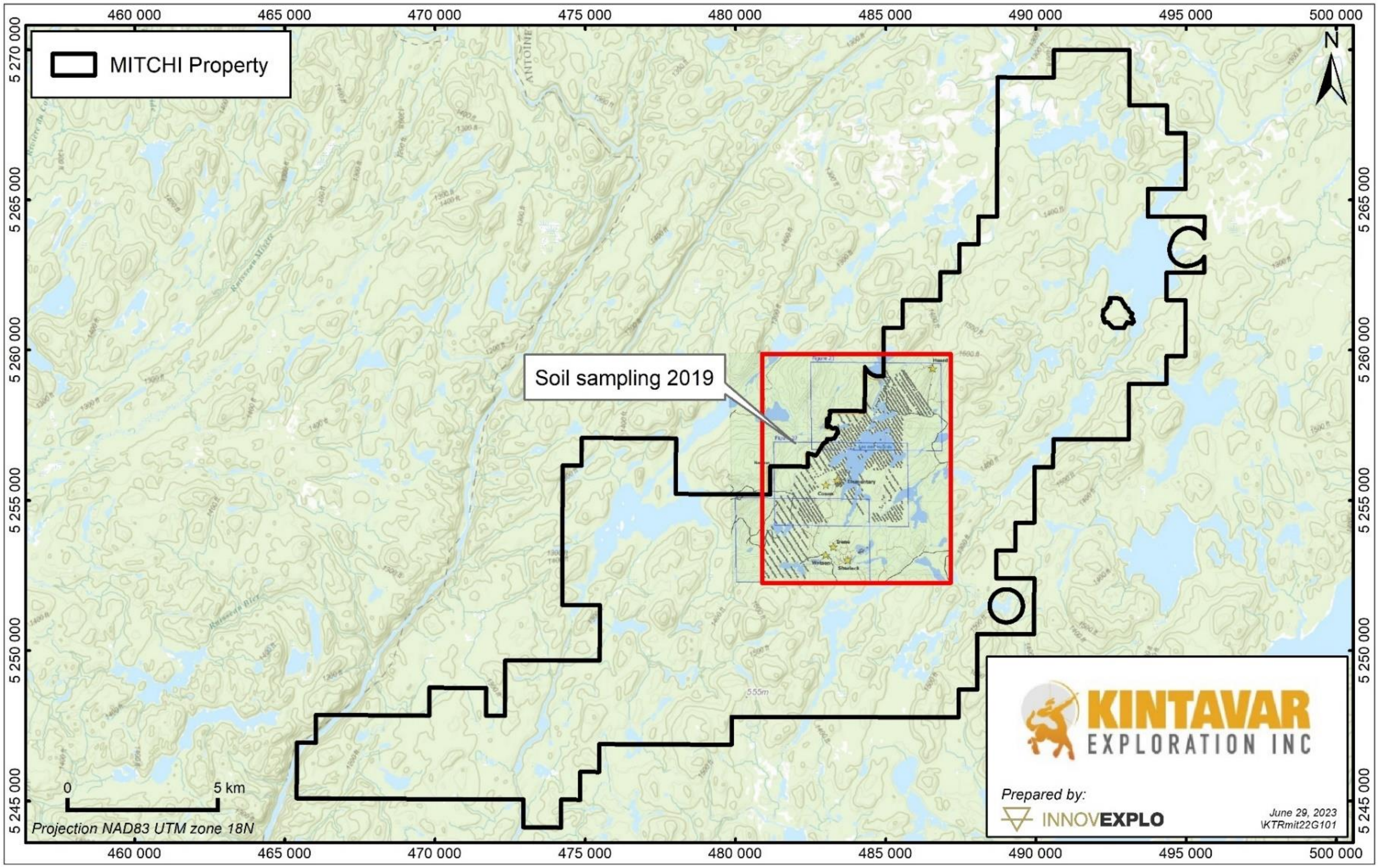

Figure 9.8 – 2019 Soil Survey Location Map

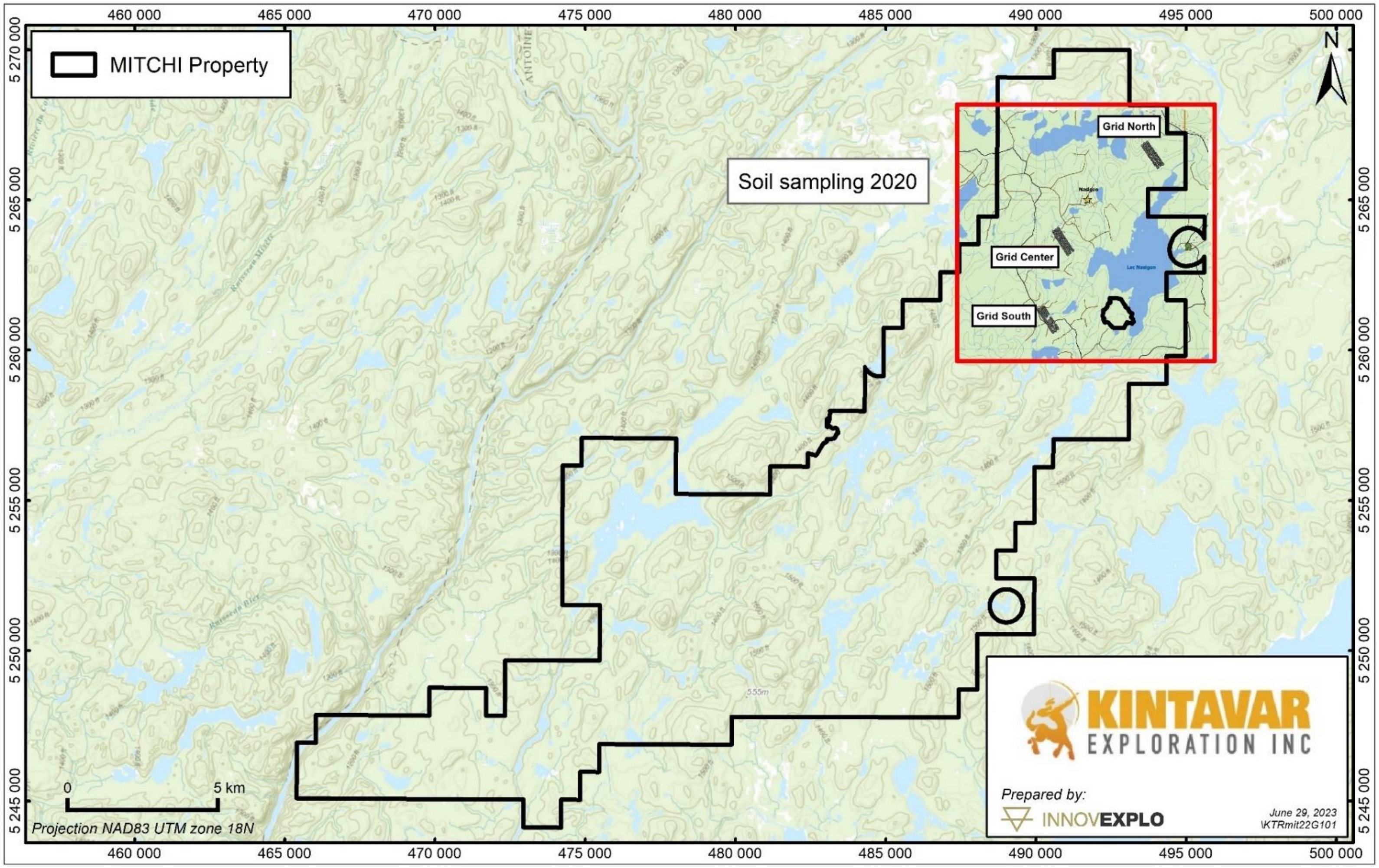

Figure 9.9 – 2020 Soil Survey Location Map

In 2020, a pedogeochemical survey was completed on three (3) grids that are located around strong cobalt anomalies which were identified by historical soil surveys (Lalonde and al., 2022) (Figure 9.9). These grids are in the Nasigon sector and are oriented NW-SE. Several of these 163 B-horizon soil samples returned anomalous values in copper and silver although no significant cobalt concentrations were identified.

For each B-horizon sample, 200 to 600 grams of material is collected using a manual auger and placed in a paper sample bag designed for this purpose. The sample number is written directly on the bag, as well as on a ribbon placed inside the bag. The coordinates and their description are recorded directly into the GPS and then entered into an Excel database. For quality control, duplicates, collected on several sampling sites, as well as blank and copper standard samples are inserted in each sample shipment. Copper standards for soil come from Kintavar from a previously analysed sampling site.

Soil samples were prepared using ALS's "Prep-41" method. Samples are dried at < 60°C and screened at <180 microns (80 mesh). All the samples were then analyzed by digestion with aqua regia by the multi-elemental method "ME-MS41" for 51 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be , Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb , Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. The detection of gold by this method is semi-quantitative given the small amount of material used. All B-horizon soil samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Val-d'Or, Québec

9.3 Trenching and Ground Exploration

Kintavar began its first exploration campaign on the Mitchi property in spring 2017 (Pelletier and al., 2018). The main objective of this first field intervention was to follow up on the historical showings present all over the property, including their resampling and characterization. In addition, many geological traverses, including outcrop and boulder sampling, along with trenching, were also performed during that period. This exploration work was concentrated around the historical showings and different geophysical and geochemical anomalies highlighted by the previous data compilation done.

The follow-up exploration work began in the Mitchi West sector during the first part of the season before being concentrated in the Sherlock-Watson sector for the rest of the year. A total of 837 lithological samples were taken, including 300 channel samples. The work completed in the Sherlock-Watson sector confirmed the presence of a geological system concentrating copper and silver mineralization within sedimentary units of marble and calc-silicate rocks.

Following the discoveries made in the Sherlock-Watson sector, Kintavar planned an extensive ground exploration campaign covering the sedimentary basin in the north-eastern part of the property, from Sherlock-Watson to Nasigon, in the summer of 2018 (Lalonde and al., 2019). Ground exploration and mechanical trenching was completed on several IP anomalies, as well as on the geochemical anomalies and the updated mineralized showings. This campaign led to the discovery of the Conan-Elementary sector which is located 2.5 km north of the Sherlock-Watson zone, as well as the Huard sector located around 3 km west of the historical Hispana showings. A total of 1,171 lithological samples were taken, including 198 channel samples.

The 2019 exploration campaign began in the Conan-Elementary sector, following the favourable results from the 2018 soil survey (Bolduc and al., 2022). Intensive ground exploration and many trenches were completed around geophysical and geochemical anomalies. The exploration work in the Conan-Elementary sector led to the discovery of several copper showings within marble and calc-silicate gneisses which have the same characteristics as the mineralized units found within the Sherlock zone.

Additional trenching was also done on the Sherlock mineralized zone to better understand the geometry of the sedimentary units. The remaining exploration work, mainly including many geological traverses concentrated on the sedimentary basin from the Sherlock-Watson sector to the north limits of the aux Huards Lake. A total of 830 lithological samples, including 259 channel samples were taken during this campaign.

The 2020 exploration campaign primarily focused on the less explored sectors of the sedimentary basin, located north of the Sherlock-Watson sector (Lalonde and al., 2022). This campaign also targeted showings and trenches within the Huard sector around the Huard and Sarcelle showings. The regional ground exploration was also focused on discovering showings of other metals such as gold and cobalt, as well as investigating unvisited soil anomalies and anomalous zones from other campaigns. This campaign led to the discovery of the Roccia sector, located near the eastern limit of the sedimentary basin, just west of the Gobin Lake and the Manville regional shear zone. In total, 296 lithological samples were taken, including 40 channel samples.

Each lithological sample is assigned a barcode ticket from an ALS Global (“ALS”) analysis pamphlet. This ticket is placed in the sample bag and the number corresponding to the ticket is also transcribed on the sample bag. The sample is immediately individually wrapped and sealed in its sample bag. Coordinates and lithological descriptions are written in a field notebook and then entered into an Access database. For quality control, blank and copper standard samples are inserted randomly into each sample shipment for a 4-6% ratio. The copper standard comes from OREAS North America inc.

The lithological samples were prepared using ALS’s “Prep-31” method. The samples are dried and crushed to +70% passing 10 mesh (< 2 mm). They then split off 250 g which is pulverized to +85% passing 200 mesh (< 75 microns).

All the samples, including the QAQC samples, were analysed for copper and silver by the analysis methods “Cu-ICP61” and “Ag-ICP61”. This technique uses “near-total” four acid digestion of the samples. If the concentration of copper returned values greater than 10 000 ppm, the respective samples were reanalysed by the method “Cu-OG62” with “ICP finish” which improves the detection range to detect concentrations between 0.001% and 50% Cu.

All samples from the 2017 to 2020 exploration campaigns were sent to the ALS laboratory in Val d’Or, Québec.

9.3.1 Sherlock-Watson Sector

The historical Watson showings of Noranda, dating from 2002 (Ortega, 2002), were reworked mechanically and channel sampled by Kintavar during the summer of 2017 (Figure 9.10). The new enlarged trenches exposed a folded sedimentary sequence of marble and calc-silicate gneiss units with significant disseminated copper and silver mineralization. Among the results of this campaign, the original Watson showing yielded 0.54% Cu and 5.3 g/t Ag over 13.6 m and the Sherlock trench, originally named trench

7 located around 500 m more east, yielded 0.49% Cu and 5.5 g/t Ag over 21.4 m, including 0.64% Cu and 7.4 g/t Ag over 12.0 m, both in composite channel intervals. Geological traverses around these showings also led to the discovery of new showings, such as the Toby trench some 175 m to the east of the Sherlock trench.

In 2018, several small trenches were completed around the Sherlock showing with the objective of extending the mineralized horizons that were intersected during the 2017-2018 drilling campaign. The trenching to the east of the drill hole MS-18-14 revealed mineralized units that extend laterally for over 150 m which included several chalcocite-rich marble layers. The Toby trench was also reworked, and channel sampled yielding an interval of 0.42% Cu and 6.2 g/t Ag over 8.20 m.

In 2019, additional trenching was completed near the Sherlock showing to further investigate the geometry of the mineralized sedimentary units. The trench SHK-38, 150 m east of the Sherlock trench, provided a very good 3D view of the sedimentary horizons. The completion of this trench demonstrated that the units were dipping at variable angles that were shallower than anticipated. This information was very useful in orienting the drill holes of the following drilling campaigns. The trench also provided evidence of a thrust fault at the south limit of the mineralized horizons as well as the presence of normal faults. Four (4) channel samples were performed on this trench with the best intersection yielding 0.40% Cu and 3.5 g/t Ag over 30.5 m.

The SHK-34 trench, located over 750 m west from the Sherlock zone, targeted the strongest soil anomaly in the area. The presence of mineralized marble and calc-silicate units on this trench, identical to those found in the Sherlock zone, have considerably increased the mineralized volume of the Sherlock-Watson sector. Several channel samples were completed on this trench which yielded a composite interval of 0.47% Cu and 6.8 g/t Ag over 29.5 m which includes 0.75% Cu and 11.0 g/t Ag over 8 m in a continuous channel.

The new Irene copper zone, highlighted by the drill hole MS-18-19, was also worked in 2019. In addition to the numerous mineralized marble boulders located in the area, mineralization was observed on the Irene trench, located around 550 m NW of the Sherlock trench. A small channel was done within a diopsidite horizon and yielded 0.87% Cu and 12.9 g/t Ag over 5.0 m. The source of the mineralized marble boulders has not yet been found at the surface. To date, surface mineralization in the Sherlock-Watson area extends for nearly 1 km E-W, from Toby to SHK-34, and around 500 m N-S, from Irene to Sherlock.

Several trenches were also completed within the 2018 Sherlock IP grid, located a few kilometers east of the Watson and Sherlock trenches. These trenches tested several IP and soil anomalies resulting in the discovery of the 007 and Colombo showings. Both trenches revealed the same mineralized units as observed within the Sherlock-Watson sector with grab samples reaching up to 0.99% Cu, 13.4 g/t Ag and 0.16 g/t Au.

Intensive ground exploration around the Sherlock-Watson sector was also completed in the summer of 2019. Among the best discoveries, an angular boulder of silicified diopside gneiss, located several hundreds of meters north of the Watson and Sherlock showings, yielded 3.96% Cu, 22.4 g/t Ag and 2.76 g/t Au.

9.3.2 Conan-Elementary Sector

The Conan-Elementary sector, located at about 2.5 km north of the Sherlock-Watson sector, was updated during the 2018 exploration campaign with the discovery of a pluri-metric boulder of mineralized units similar to those found in the Sherlock zone Figure 9.11). After this discovery, several trenches, such as the Conan and Elementary trenches, were completed in this sector targeting soil and IP anomalies. The best mineralized interval comes from the Conan trench which yielded 0.48% Cu and 3.1 g/t Ag over 12.1 m.

In 2019, the Conan-Elementary sector was more intensively explored following the favourable results of the 2018 soil geochemistry survey over the Watson-North IP grid. Many traverses were completed within the sector and several trenches were done to test soil anomalies. New showings were located, as well as many mineralized marble boulders, some of which the source is yet to be found. Among the best results of the channel sampling, the trench Elem-08 yielded 0.92% Cu and 5.9 g/t Ag over 14.0 m and the trench Conan-02 yielded 0.71% Cu and 3.9 g/t Ag over 9.0 m. These weakly dipping mineralized units confirm the extension of the mineralization to the north of Sherlock and suggest the continuity of the mineralized sedimentary units from the Sherlock-Watson sector to Conan-Elementary.

On a regional scale, several cupriferous and auriferous outcrops and boulders have been discovered near the Conan-Elementary sector. To the north of aux Huards Lake, several mineralized boulders of marble and diopside gneiss have been identified, including a boulder of diopsidite which yielded 0.60% Cu and 0.12 g/t Au. On the east coast of aux Huards lake, a boulder of diopside gneiss yielded 0.54% Cu and 1.35 g/t Au in an area that is strongly anomalous in copper but has never been mechanically trenched. These new discoveries support the hypothesis that the units observed in the Conan-Elementary sector can be extended towards the north.

9.3.3 Huard Sector

The historical Hispana showing, in the east of the Huard sector, was resampled by Kintavar in 2017. In 2018, further exploration mainly targeting historical showings and soil anomalies within this sector led to the discovery of the Huard showings. At the end of the year, several trenches were completed in this sector on new IP anomalies from the Hispana grid, soil anomalies and the new showings previously found during the summer. The best results come from the Huard trench that yielded anomalous concentrations of copper and gold, up to 1.65% Cu and 0.71 g/t Au, obtained through grab samples (Figure 9.12).

In 2020, exploration work was renewed in the area of the Huard showings. Following the discovery of several mineralized boulders around the Huard trench, the trench was enlarged, revealing new mineralized horizons of marble and diopside gneisses that yielded 0.34% Cu and 2.6 g/t Ag over 17.0 m, including 0.68% Cu and 4.7 g/t Ag over 5.0 m. The mineralization in the Huard sector is observed over 2 km E-W.

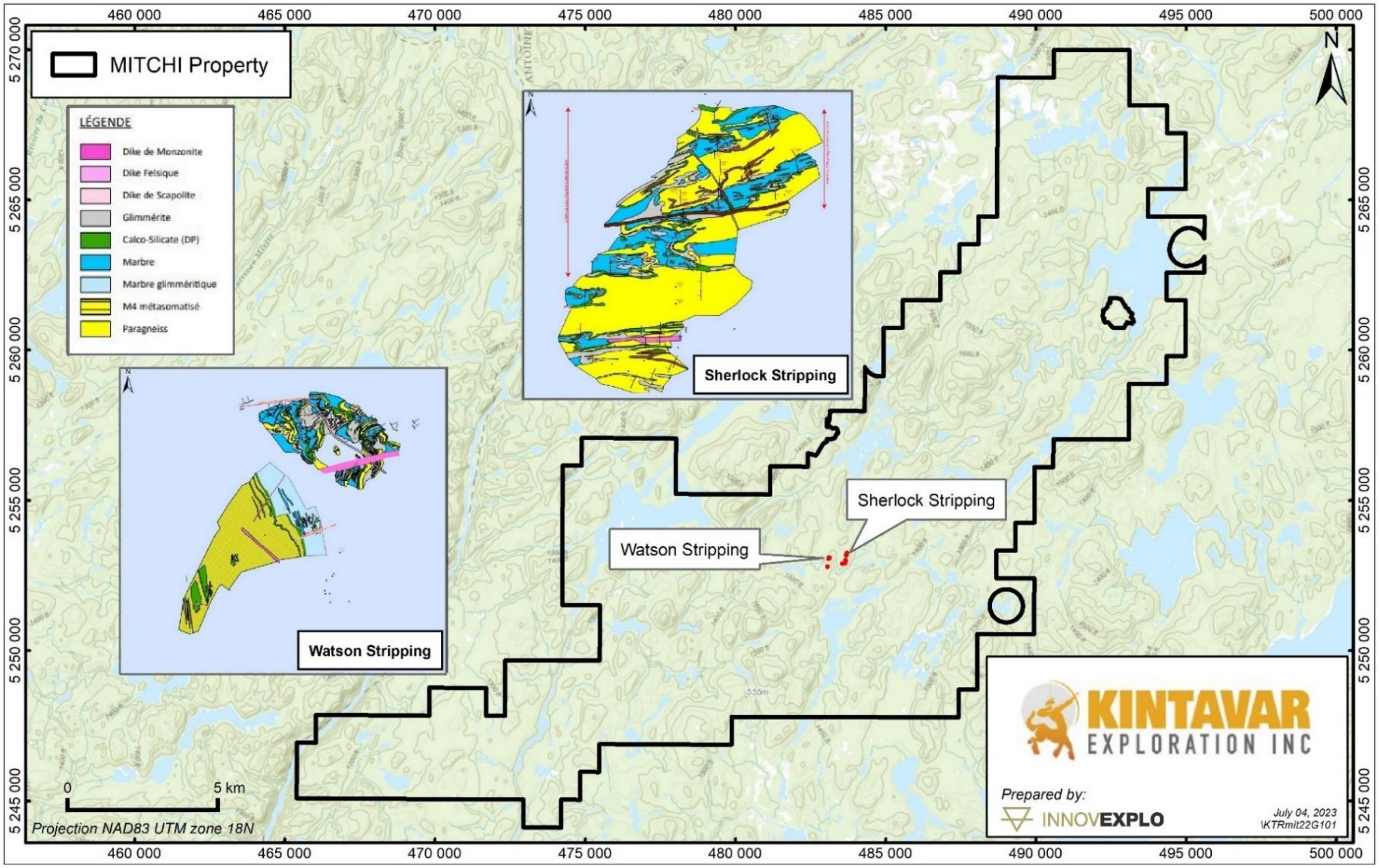

Figure 9.10 – 2017 to 2019 Trenching and Ground Exploration Sherlock-Watson Sector

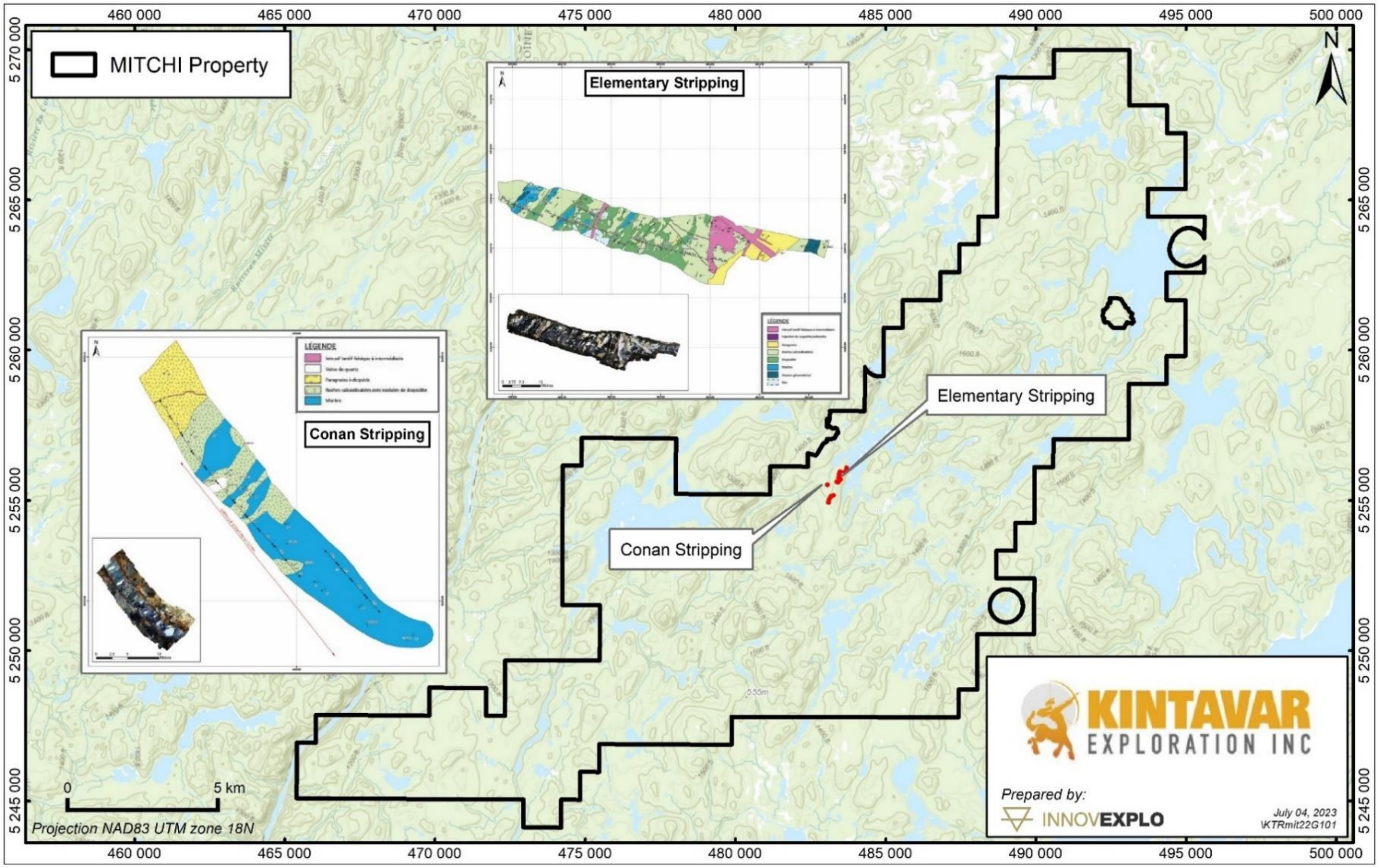

Figure 9.11 – 2018-2019 Trenching and Ground Exploration Conan-Elementary Sector

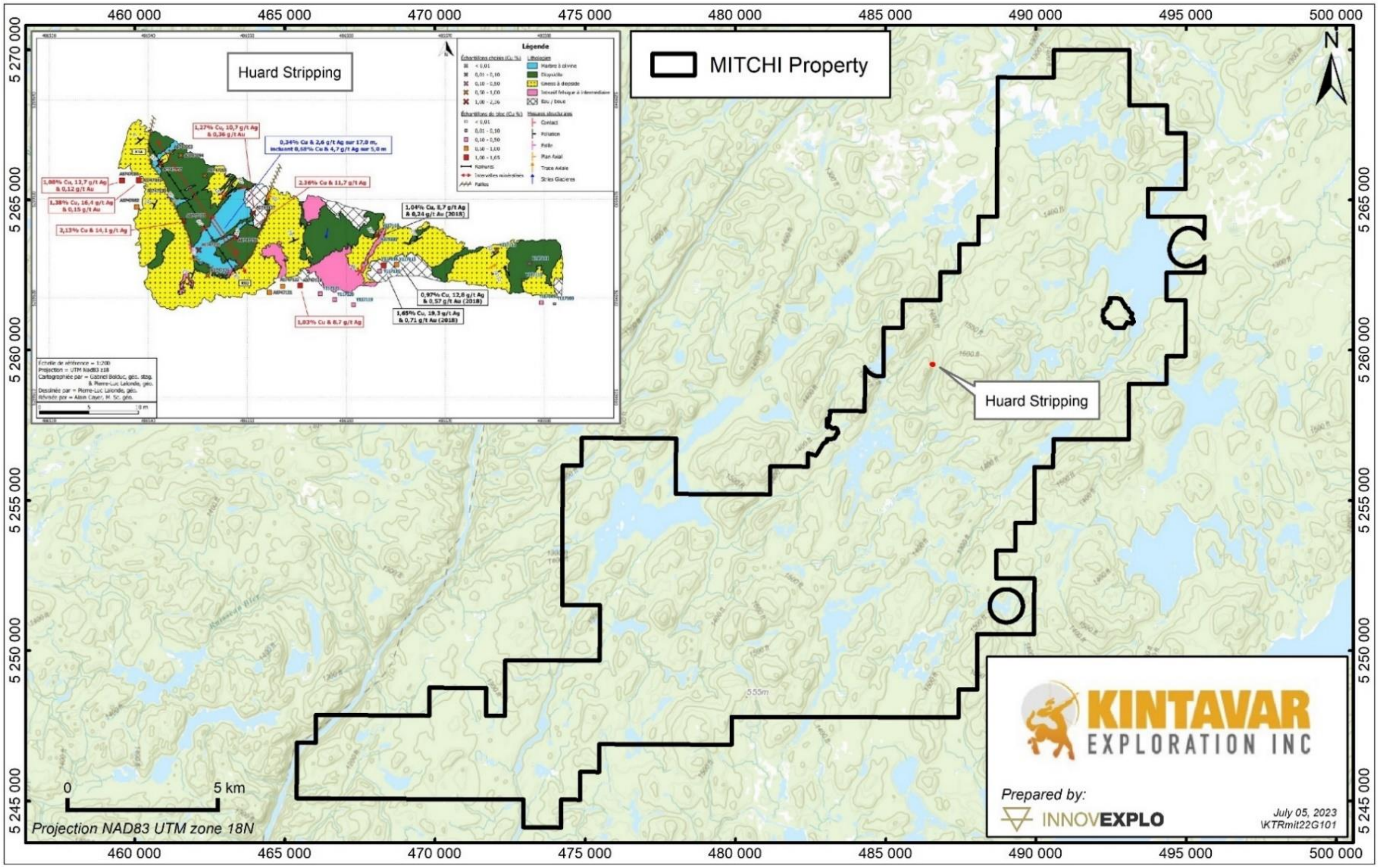

Figure 9.12 – 2018 to 2020 Trenching and Ground Exploration Huard Sector

9.3.4 Roccia Sector

Over 1.5 km east of the Huard sector, several metric horizons of favourable units, similar to those in the Sherlock-Watson sector, were discovered during the follow-up of several strong soil anomalies. This discovery led to the completion of the Roccia trench which gave up to 3.13% Cu in grab samples with two (2) samples yielding 0.13 and 0.17 g/t Au (Figure 9.13). The channel sampling on this trench returned an interval of 0.26% Cu and 1.6 g/t Ag over 12.0 m, including 0.65% Cu and 3.4 g/t Ag over 3.0 m. The mineralized units on this trench are folded and their continuity has been observed towards the north. The Roccia showing demonstrates the first significant results found on the eastern margin of the sedimentary basin.

9.3.5 Nasigon Sector

In 2017, the historical Nasigon showing was resampled by Kintavar to confirm the historical assays. The channel sampling returned an interval of 1.10% Cu and 3.4 g/t Ag over 10.0 m, including 1.74% Cu and 4.7 g/t Ag over 4.0 m.

In 2018, following the completion of the Nasigon IP survey grid, ground exploration and trenching was completed on several IP and soil anomalies (Figure 9.14). Several new mineralized trenches, containing similar sedimentary units as those in the Sherlock-Watson sector, were identified. Among the best results, the Nasigon-South trench yielded 0.69% Cu and 3.9 g/t Ag over 10.55 m and the N85 trench which yielded 0.37% Cu and 3.3 g/t Ag over 8.0 m. The mineralized horizons can be observed for over 1 km from the Nasigon trench in the east to the Moli-West trench to the west.

9.3.6 Mitchi-West Sector

The west sector of the property, including the historical showings Forget, De la Tour, Melançon and 14, are associated with polymetallic mineralization including copper-silver ± gold, nickel, cobalt, and locally rare-earth elements (Figure 9.15). In 2017, Kintavar resampled several historical showings and completed new trenches in the Mitchi-West sector. Many geological traverses were also completed around these showings and around historical geophysical and soil anomalies of the area.

The Forget showing was enlarged to observe magnetite-rich units, locally brecciated, containing Cu-Co-Ni-REE anomalies. Less than 300 m apart, the Assini trench revealed the same lithologies and anomalies. The best results in grab samples come from the Assini trench with 0.34% Cu, 0.16% Ni, 418 ppm Co, 700 ppm La and >500 ppm Ce. The De la Tour showing was also increased, and a grab sample returned 1.51% Cu, 3.9 g/t Ag, 652 ppm Co and 392 ppm Ni from pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veinlets embedded within orthogneiss units of the Lacoste Magmatic Suite.

More than 5 km to the north, the 14 and Lac Edge showings were also resampled. The Cu-Ag-Au mineralization on these showings are associated with alkaline dykes of the Lesueur Suite embedded within the orthogneiss units of the Lacoste Magmatic Suite. The best grab sample came from the Lac Edge showing, which yielded 0.74% Cu, 40.3 g/t Ag and 3.5 g/t Au.

Other showings, like the Melançon and Ransom showings, was also resampled to confirm the historical values obtained. Some new outcrops and boulder with Cu-Au anomalies were also updated in the Mitchi-West sector.

The results from this campaign confirmed the polymetallic nature of the mineralization within this sector associated with igneous lithologies, suggesting a porphyry or IOCG ("Iron Oxide Copper Gold") geological context.

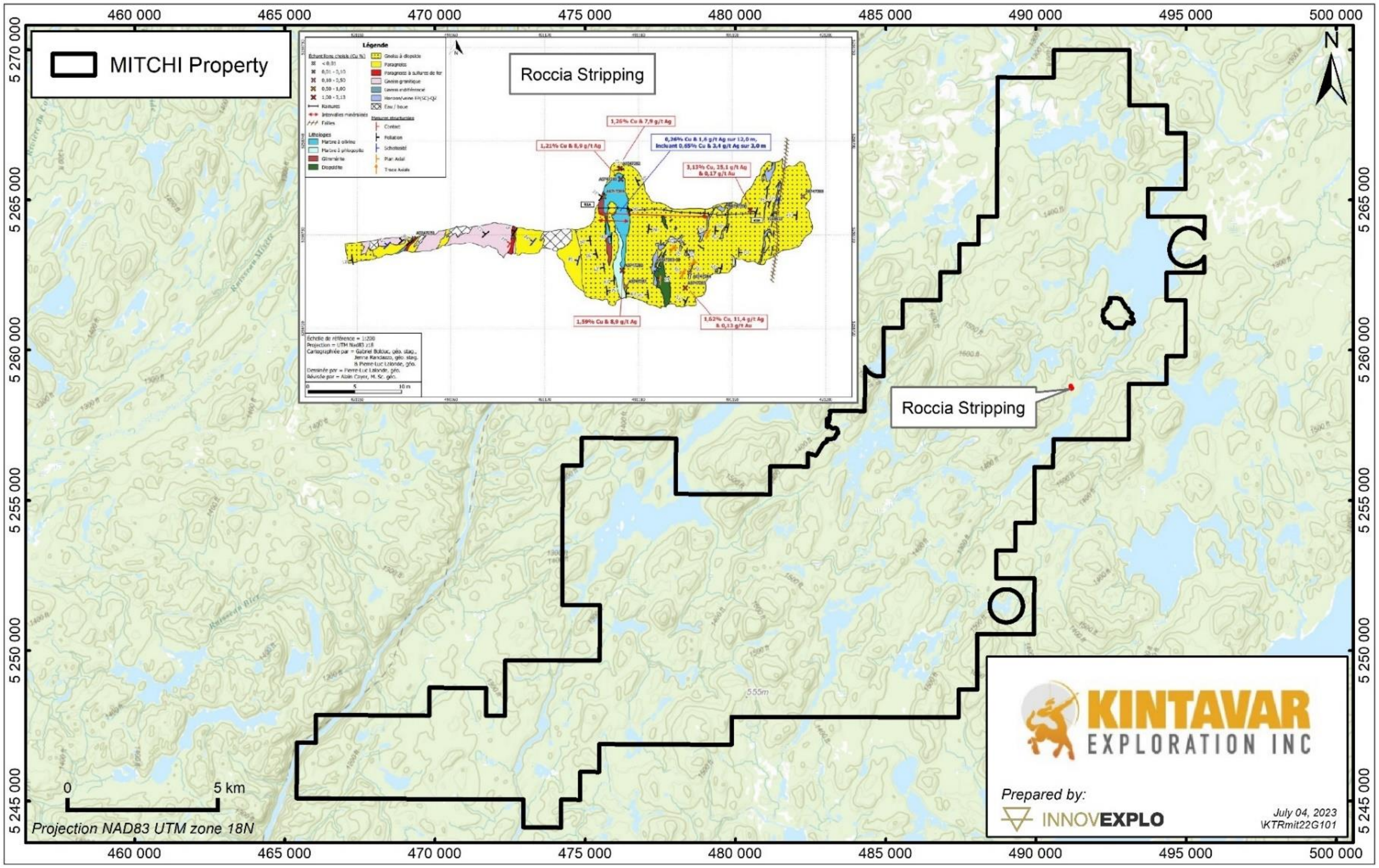

Figure 9.13 –2020 Trenching and Ground Exploration Roccia Sector

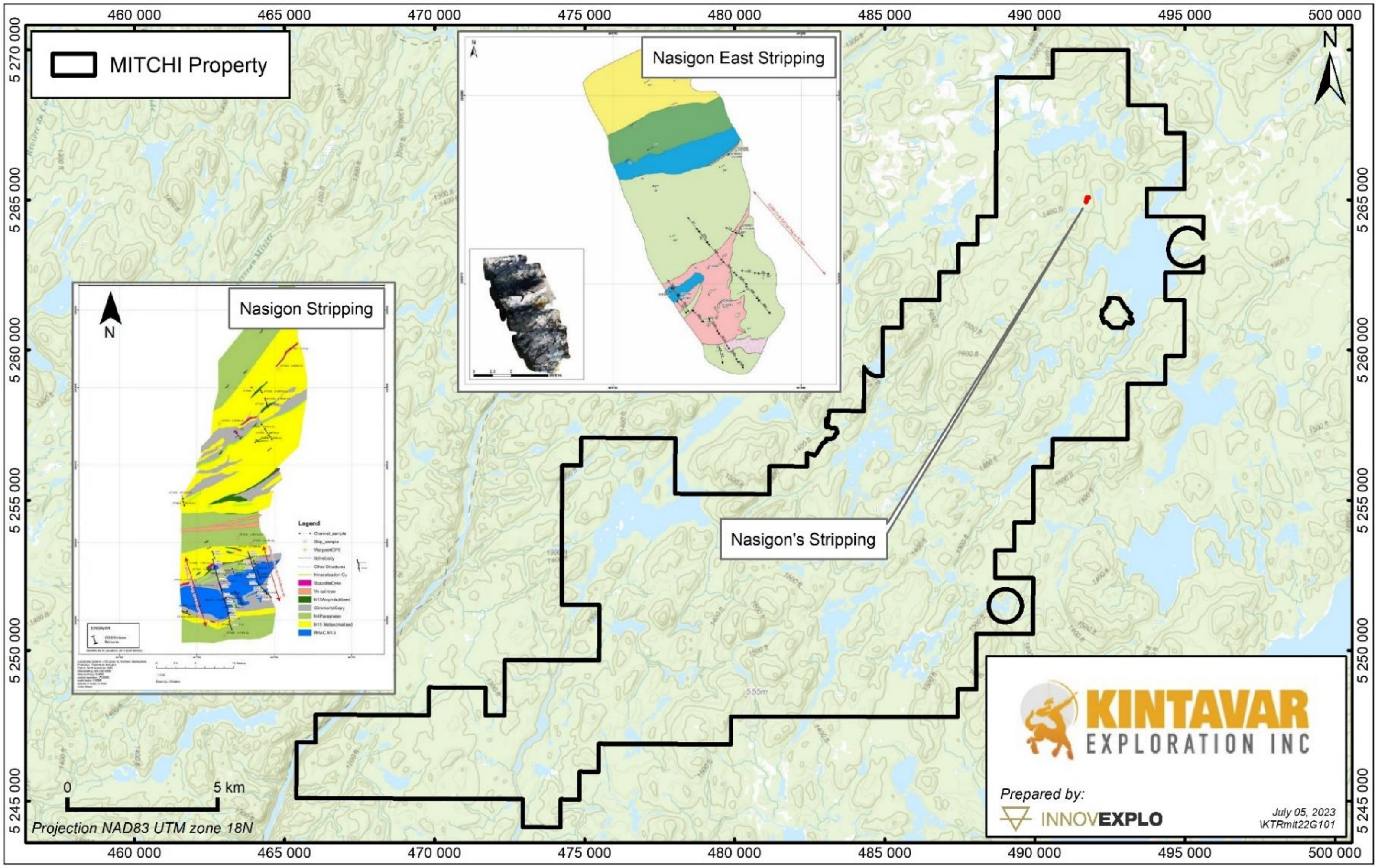

Figure 9.14 –2018 Trenching and Ground Exploration Nasigon Sector

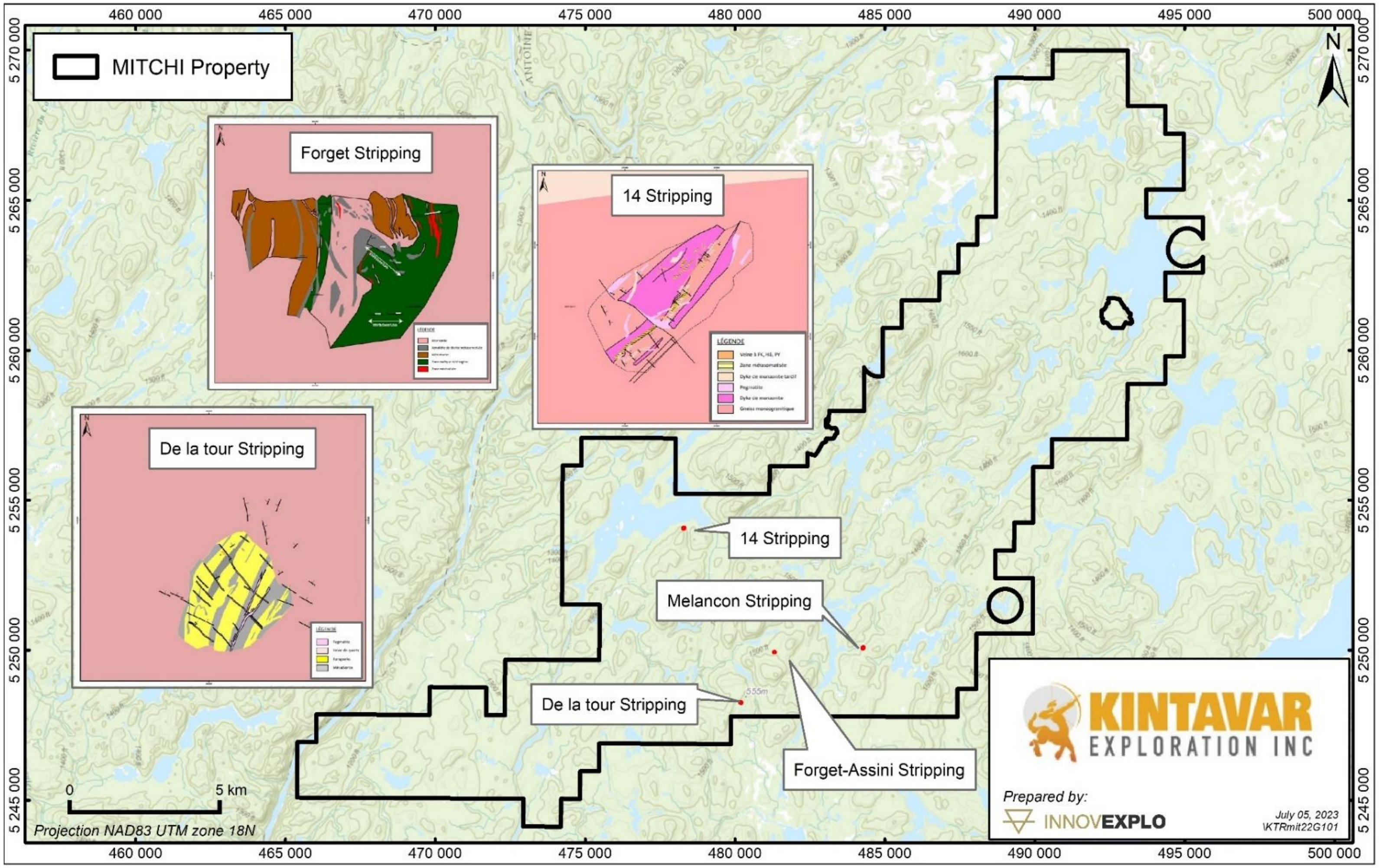

Figure 9.15 –2017 Trenching and Ground Exploration Mitchi-West Sector

10. DRILLING

Before Kintavar, the only drilling campaign on the Mitchi property was done by Noranda Exploration in 1971 using a ‘’Pac Sac’’ portable drill on the Watson showings for a total of 390 m of shallow drill holes.

This section summarizes the Issuer’s 2017 to 2022 drilling campaigns.

10.1 Drilling Methodology

The drill hole collars were positioned in the field by Kintavar geologists using a Garmin GPS. After positioning the drill hole collars, frontsight and sometimes backsight pickets were placed with the right azimuth using a Brunton compass. The drill rig is then positioned at each drill site and aligned using the frontsight and backsight pickets. Once drilling begins, the azimuth and inclination are confirmed at a depth of 15 meters after the end of the casing using Reflex instrumentation. Furthermore, the azimuth and inclination are measured at 100-meter intervals throughout the drill hole. At the end of the drill hole, a multishot type downhole survey is conducted, measuring the azimuth, inclination, magnetism, and other properties at 3-meter intervals. The downhole survey data is entered into an Excel spreadsheet, which is then imported into the GeoticLog software. The casing for each drill hole is covered with a steel cap and flag, along with an aluminum ribbon engraved with its hole collar identification for future geophysical surveys and references.

At the end of a campaign, final drill collar coordinates were determined by Kintavar using a differential GPS, except for the first 16 drill holes in the Sherlock zone and the 2022 drill holes. In 2018, the coordinates of the first 16 drill holes in the Sherlock zone (MS-17-02 to MS-18-17) were precisely measured using a base-installed GPS (GNSS) instrument by the survey company "Corriveau J.L. & Assoc. Inc." of Val d’Or. They positioned the drill hole collars with an accuracy of 2 cm. The coordinates of the drill hole collars from the last drilling program in 2022 were determined by georeferencing a drone photo with the surveyed collars from 2018. This georeferenced drone photo, which included the 2018, 2019 and 2022 collars, was used to accurately locate the positions of the 2022 drill hole collars. All coordinates are recorded using UTM 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) Zone 18.

The drill core is recovered into drill core boxes and transported to Kintavar's core shack. Upon receiving the core boxes, a Kintavar geologist completes a "quicklog" of the received core, identifying the primary lithologies and the main mineralized intervals. The drill core sequence is then restored matching recent fractures from drilling. Once the drill core is in place, the core recovery (‘’RQD’’) is calculated for each 3-meter interval by adding the length of core segments longer than 10 cm using a measuring tape. The recorded data is then entered into an Excel spreadsheet and imported into the GeoticLog software. Photos of the drill core are also taken and stored in the computer. A Kintavar geologist describes the drill core using the same software, providing information on lithology, mineralization, alteration, and structural intervals. Once completed, all the core boxes are sequentially transferred to the ‘’scie-shack’’ where the core gets sawed in half along the core axis and one half is sampled and sent to the Lab.

10.2 Sherlock Sector

10.2.1 2017 Program

Following the update of multiple mineralized horizons of calc-silicate rocks and marble layers by the trenching works done during the summer of 2017 over the Sherlock-Watson sector, a first drilling campaign was accomplished by Kintavar on this area during the winter of 2017-2018 (Lalonde and al., 2019).

The drilling program, consisting of 12 drill holes totalling 1,771 meters (MS-17-01 to MS-18-12), investigated the Sherlock and Watson copper showings, as well as several geochemical and geophysical anomalies related to the showings extensions (Figure 10.1 and Figure 10.2). Ten (10) out of the 12 drill holes intersected mineralization and favorable lithologies and seven (7) of them intersected mineralization over more than 10 meters. This first drilling campaign confirmed the discovery of an important copper and silver mineralized system over tens of meters in marble and calc-silicate sedimentary layers. At that time, and for the rest of the 2018 summer campaign, most of the drillholes were drilled around 330N azimuth with a -45-degree dip and intersect mineralised horizons at poor angle, so real thickness is approximately 40 to 50% of the intersected thickness.

Among the best copper intersections, the drill holes MS-17-03 and MS-17-04, targeting the Sherlock showing at depth, have respectively intersected 0.34% Cu over 120 m, including 0.61% Cu over 30 m, and 0.31% Cu over 131 m, including 0.52% Cu over 29.3 m. Drill hole MS-17-18 also intersected copper mineralisation over 206.3 m, grading 0.18% Cu, including 0.52% Cu over 21.9 m and 0.50% over 16.5 m.

Downhole IP survey was also done in few holes of the first campaign (Bérubé, 2018). Table 10.1 presents the most significant results from the 2017 program.

Table 10.1 – Significant results of the 2017 drilling program

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
MS-17-01		2.90	10.00	7.10	0.44	4.9	Sherlock Zone
MS-17-03		9.00	129.00	120.00	0.34	2.9	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	21.00	35.50	14.50	0.41	4.7	
	and	61.70	129.00	67.30	0.46	3.5	
	incl.	99.00	129.00	30.00	0.61	3.8	
MS-17-04		3.75	21.10	17.35	0.33	3.6	Sherlock Zone
		44.00	175.00	131.00	0.31	2.9	
	incl.	48.00	59.00	11.00	0.53	4.8	
	and	69.00	88.00	19.00	0.51	6.0	
	and	124.80	175.00	50.20	0.40	3.0	
	incl.	139.70	169.00	29.30	0.52	3.5	
MS-17-05		92.20	104.00	11.80	0.19	1.5	Sherlock Zone
MS-17-07		33.40	44.00	10.60	0.13	0.8	Sherlock Zone
		91.60	196.00	104.40	0.12	0.9	
	incl.	91.60	113.00	21.40	0.32	2.7	
MS-17-08		3.90	210.20	206.30	0.18	1.7	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	41.50	97.50	56.00	0.38	3.9	
	incl.	42.60	64.50	21.90	0.52	5.6	
	and	144.65	179.40	34.75	0.27	2.4	
	incl.	144.65	160.80	16.15	0.50	4.3	
MS-18-09		138.20	187.00	48.80	0.12	AVS	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	163.20	173.50	10.30	0.42	2.0	
MS-18-11		9.00	23.20	14.20	0.22	2.4	Watson Showing

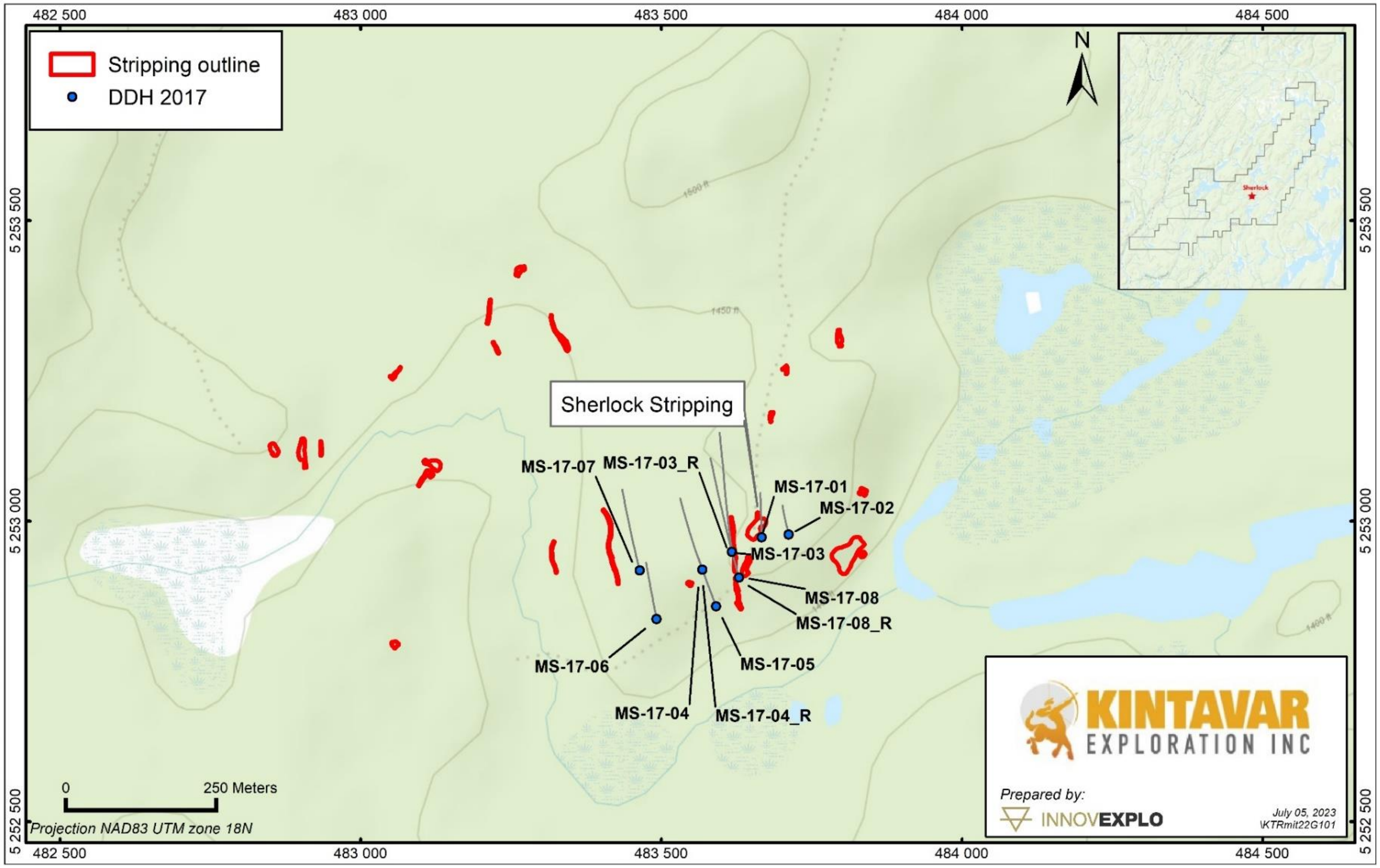

Figure 10.1 – Holes drilled by Kintavar on the Sherlock Sector in 2017-2018

10.2.2 2018 Program

With the favorable results of this first campaign, Kintavar began its second drilling campaign on the Sherlock-Watson sector as soon as June 2018 for a total of 5,250 m (MS-18-13 to MS-18-46), including the extension of two (2) holes from the previous campaign (Lalonde and al., 2019). The campaign ended at the end of autumn 2018 (Figure 10.2).

The first few holes (June phase) targeted mainly the Sherlock showing zone and its extensions, all of which intersected mineralized layers. Among the best intersections of this phase, hole MS-18-14 yielded 0.63% Cu over 34.25 m, within a 0.42% Cu over 83.0 m and hole MS-18-16 yielded 0.25% Cu over 92.8 m, including 0.50% over 24.7 m.

Several other holes (June and August phases) targeted other mineralized showings and trenches, as well as some geochemical and geophysical anomalies in the Sherlock-Watson sector. Among these, the drill hole MS-18-19, targeting the new Irene showing 500 m north of the Sherlock showing, returned 0.31% Cu over 45.0 m, including 0.56% Cu over 6.75 m and 0.56% Cu over 15.0 m.

Finally, the last few holes of the 2018 campaign (Autumn phase) were drilled on the Sherlock zone to test the different mineralized layers discovered by the 2018 trenching program. This trenching program discovered new mineralised horizons to the east and west of the Sherlock showings. On the eastern extension, the drill hole MS-18-41 gave an interval of 0.19% Cu over 190 m, including the high-grade zones of 1.52% Cu over 5.8 m and 1.21% over 2 m. On the western extension, hole MS-18-46 returned the longest mineralized interval of the project with 0.20% Cu over 261 m, including 0.64% Cu over 17 m and 0.61% Cu over 14 m.

The drill holes of the 2018 campaign have investigated the Sherlock extensions over more than 400 meters east-west, 200 m north-south and some of them down to more than 200 m in vertical depth. All the drill holes targeting the Sherlock zone intersected mineralized layers over tens of meters, up to 200 m, directly from the surface. Several drill holes also intersected deeper mineralized zones. Table 10.2 presents the most significant results from the 2018 program.

Table 10.2 – Significant results of the 2018 drilling program

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
MS-18-13		148.90	210.00	61.10	0.30	2.7	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	170.00	183.00	13.00	0.47	5.5	
	and	198.00	210.00	12.00	0.51	4.3	
MS-18-14		18.00	101.00	83.00	0.42	4.5	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	59.75	94.00	34.25	0.63	7.5	
MS-18-15		1.55	8.00	6.45	0.28	4.8	Sherlock Zone
		19.00	56.70	37.70	0.38	4.5	
	incl.	19.00	32.00	13.00	0.66	8.1	
	and	46.00	56.70	10.70	0.49	5.7	

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
MS-18-16		19.20	112.00	92.80	0.25	2.2	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	42.00	66.70	24.70	0.50	5.0	
MS-18-17		17.00	35.00	18.00	0.26	2.7	Sherlock Zone
		52.00	80.00	28.00	0.49	5.3	
	incl.	52.00	63.00	11.00	0.67	7.7	
MS-18-18		12.10	23.00	10.90	0.14	0.9	IP and soil anomalies (Irene Zone)
MS-18-19		59.00	104.00	45.00	0.31	3.1	IP and soil anomalies (Irene Zone)
	incl.	61.25	68.00	6.75	0.56	6.5	
	and	78.00	93.00	15.00	0.56	6.3	
MS-18-20		10.00	17.00	7.00	0.27	2.6	IP and soil anomalies (Irene Zone)
		39.00	54.00	15.00	0.15	0.9	
MS-18-22		113.00	123.20	10.20	0.67	5.2	Sherlock Zone
		154.00	187.80	33.80	0.29	2.3	
	incl.	182.00	187.80	5.80	0.56	6.2	
MS-18-23		6.50	14.00	7.50	0.10	0.6	Watson Showing
		22.00	27.25	5.25	0.23	1.3	
MS-18-24		6.70	18.30	11.60	0.59	6.0	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	7.50	13.30	5.80	0.80	8.3	
MS-18-25		38.90	43.00	4.10	0.22	2.3	Sherlock Zone
		103.00	106.30	3.30	0.16	1.1	
		131.30	134.00	2.70	0.15	1.0	
MS-18-26		30.00	32.00	2.00	0.21	2.9	IP and soil anomalies (Irene Zone)
		49.50	53.50	4.00	0.14	1.8	
		170.00	174.00	4.00	0.25	4.9	
		205.00	214.00	9.00	0.17	1.0	
		265.50	267.50	2.00	0.24	3.4	
MS-18-33		46.80	49.00	2.20	0.12	2.5	Soil anomalies
MS-18-34		120.00	152.00	32.00	0.24	2.9	IP and soil anomalies (Irene Zone)
		134.00	139.60	5.60	0.62	9.6	
MS-18-35		11.50	18.00	6.50	0.14	3.3	Soil anomalies (Watson 5 Showing)
MS-18-37		3.00	59.60	56.60	0.14	1.2	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	12.00	31.70	19.70	0.21	1.7	

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
	and	81.00	95.00	14.00	0.11	0.9	
MS-18-38		4.70	51.00	46.30	0.20	2.0	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	5.70	25.00	19.30	0.35	3.3	
	incl.	18.00	25.00	7.00	0.52	4.8	
MS-18-39		11.90	36.00	24.10	0.11	0.9	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	18.00	24.00	6.00	0.37	3.2	
MS-18-41		4.30	24.50	20.20	0.11	0.8	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	4.30	9.00	4.70	0.31	2.7	
		190.50	271.40	80.90	0.19	1.1	
	incl.	220.40	271.40	51.00	0.24	1.3	
	incl.	220.40	226.20	5.80	1.52	7.5	
	and	269.40	271.40	2.00	1.21	7.2	
MS-18-42		46.45	51.00	4.55	0.12	1.3	Sherlock Zone
MS-18-46		19.20	235.20	216.00	0.20	2.1	Sherlock Zone
	incl.	19.20	114.00	94.80	0.30	3.5	
	incl.	52.00	69.00	17.00	0.61	6.2	
	and	75.00	89.00	14.00	0.64	5.8	
	and	110.00	114.00	4.00	0.59	11.5	
	and	187.10	235.20	48.10	0.27	2.2	
	incl.	207.60	233.00	25.40	0.40	3.3	
	incl.	208.60	212.60	4.00	0.62	5.6	
	and	225.00	233.00	8.00	0.64	5.5	

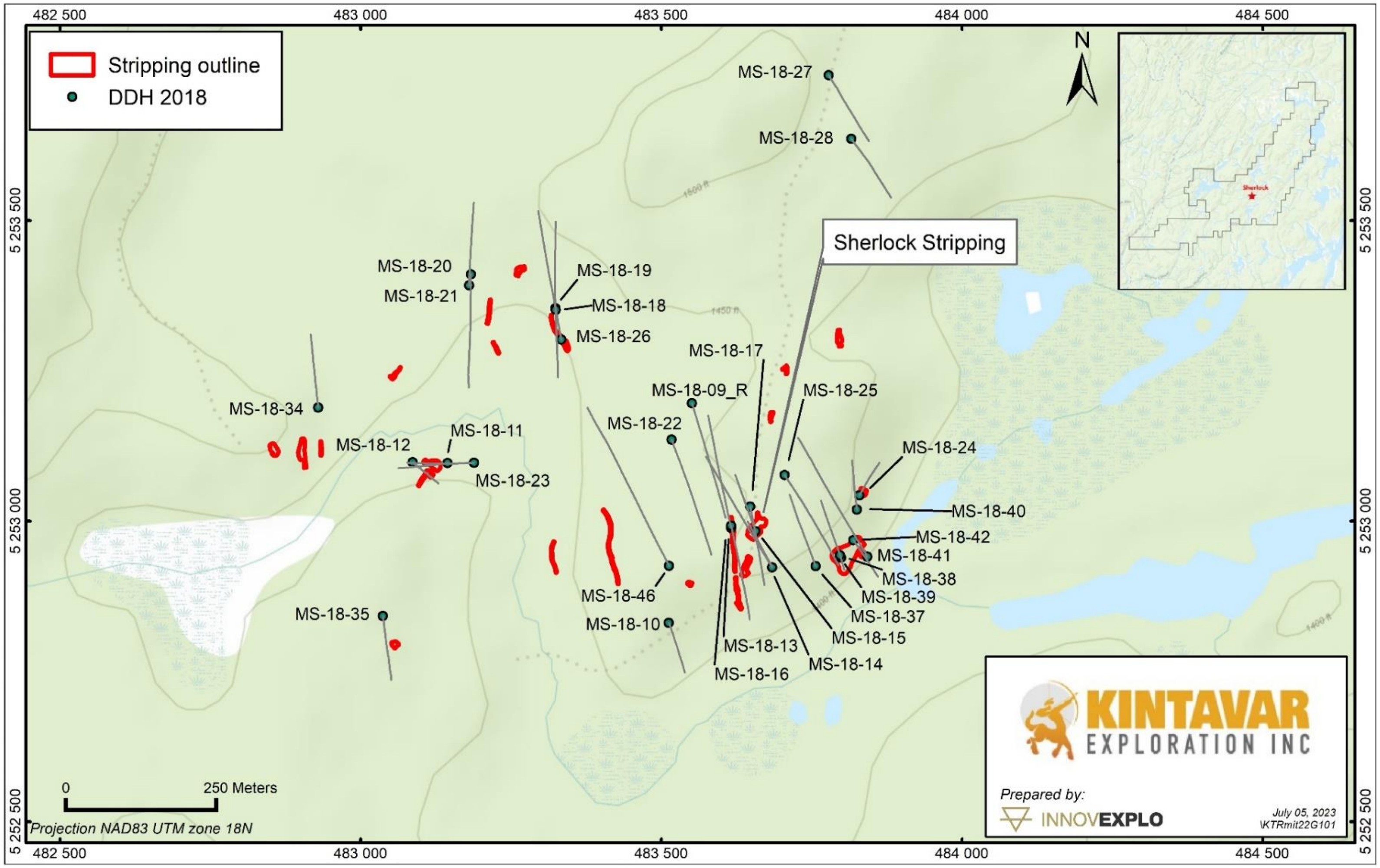

Figure 10.2 – Holes drilled by Kintavar on the Sherlock Sector in 2018

10.2.3 2019 Program

During the 2019 summer field campaign, several trenches were completed in the Sherlock sector, specifically within the Sherlock mineralized zone, to better understand the geology and structure of the mineralized horizons. Notably, the trench SHK-38, situated around 125 m SE of the Sherlock showing, revealed important characteristics. The trench provided a very good 3D view of the behavior of the sedimentary units. Their geometry revealed a variable dip, but with a lower attitude than expected. This information was extremely useful in guiding the subsequent drilling campaign in the area.

Therefore, during the winter of 2019 and 2020, Kintavar completed 30 shallow drill holes totalling 4,092 meters (MS-19-47 to MS-19-76) (Figure 10.3). Twenty-four (24) of these drill holes directly targeted the mineralized Sherlock zone, three (3) the Irene zone and three (3) the Watson zone (Lalonde and al., 2021).

The 24 drill holes that targeted the Sherlock zone were drilled vertically at a grid of approximately 50 m which tested the new model that the mineralized sedimentary strata are dipping at low angles. With vertical holes, the intersected mineralized strata represent approximately 75 to 90% of the real thickness. The lithologies observed in these shallow drill holes confirmed the presence of medium to low dipping mineralized strata still open to the North, East and West. The interpretation of the 2019 results of the Sherlock zone showed a mineralized envelope of 50 to 75 meters thick comprised of 3 to 4 plurimetric mineralized horizons, including the central zone which can reach more than 40 meters thick with grades around 0.50% Cu. Among the best intervals, the drill hole MS-19-52 yielded 0.53% Cu over 53.0 m and the hole MS-19-56 yielded 0.45% Cu over 45.45 m.

The interpretation of the drilling sections, i.e., 1+50E to 5+50E, also made it possible to observe a slight dip of the mineralized strata towards the west and the north. The dip to the west represents the third phase of deformation (D3) affecting the region and which consists of large-scale undulation of sedimentary units.

To date, mineralization in the Sherlock-Watson area extends at surface over nearly 1 km from the Toby trench in the east to trench SHK-34 in the west and over approximately 500 m N-S from the Sherlock to the Irene showings. Table 10.3 presents the most significant results from the 2019 program.

Table 10.3 – Significant results of the 2019 drilling program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
MS-19-47	3.00	11.80	8.80	0.20	2.2	Sherlock Zone
	24.50	30.00	5.50	0.27	2.4	
	42.00	49.00	7.00	0.50	4.6	
	49.00	72.65	23.65	0.20	3.4	
MS-19-48	23.00	27.50	4.50	0.48	7.4	Sherlock Zone
MS-19-49	1.25	2.75	1.50	0.55	4.8	Sherlock Zone
	11.35	14.70	3.35	0.15	1.6	
	27.30	38.80	11.50	0.11	0.7	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
	38.80	54.90	16.10	0.45	5.3	
	75.90	105.25	29.35	0.49	4.4	
MS-19-50	6.35	17.65	11.30	0.46	3.7	Sherlock Zone
	25.65	31.00	5.35	0.36	5.8	
	80.70	96.00	15.30	0.12	0.8	
MS-19-51	0.75	40.90	40.15	0.44	4.3	Sherlock Zone
	59.15	63.75	4.60	0.15	2.9	
	90.80	100.00	9.20	0.19	1.9	
	100.00	105.00	5.00	0.41	6.4	
MS-19-52	19.00	72.00	53.00	0.53	4.9	Sherlock Zone
	114.00	118.00	4.00	0.16	1.7	
	118.00	124.00	6.00	0.43	3.9	
MS-19-53	1.00	5.65	4.65	0.52	3.5	Sherlock Zone
	13.50	31.90	18.40	0.22	1.8	
	53.00	68.20	15.20	0.11	1.0	
MS-19-54	27.00	50.00	23.00	0.57	5.3	Sherlock Zone
	83.10	93.00	9.90	0.32	3.1	
	93.00	99.00	6.00	0.51	4.6	
MS-19-55	16.80	28.80	12.00	0.17	1.6	Sherlock Zone
	42.00	50.20	8.20	0.45	5.0	
	61.60	66.50	4.90	0.12	2.2	
	66.50	72.25	5.75	0.51	4.9	
	101.90	110.00	8.10	0.32	3.0	
	124.00	131.85	7.85	0.21	2.9	
MS-19-56	43.80	89.25	45.45	0.45	3.9	Sherlock Zone
	103.95	110.00	6.05	0.47	4.4	
	110.00	114.00	4.00	0.15	1.1	
MS-19-57	78.50	85.75	7.25	0.46	3.8	Sherlock Zone
	94.35	104.80	10.45	0.56	5.5	
	155.15	160.15	5.00	0.16	0.6	
MS-19-58	118.30	123.90	5.60	0.28	2.5	Sherlock Zone
	132.80	149.00	16.20	0.56	4.0	
	199.60	217.10	17.50	0.11	0.6	
MS-19-59	3.00	7.00	4.00	0.13	1.5	Sherlock Zone
	16.80	24.40	7.60	0.29	2.6	
MS-19-60	2.25	15.00	12.75	0.48	4.6	Sherlock Zone
MS-19-61	6.90	10.55	3.65	0.18	1.8	Sherlock Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
MS-19-62	3.45	11.95	8.50	0.73	9.9	Toby Trench
	17.20	20.50	3.30	0.17	1.7	
MS-19-63	1.45	4.85	3.40	0.82	12.8	Toby Trench
	10.35	15.40	5.05	0.20	2.4	
MS-19-64	2.00	18.10	16.10	0.60	6.9	Sherlock Zone
	25.25	33.05	7.80	0.28	3.2	
	63.00	82.95	19.95	0.11	1.0	
MS-19-65	2.40	20.00	17.60	0.16	1.5	Sherlock Zone
	62.50	70.25	7.75	0.13	1.3	
	80.85	82.70	1.85	0.35	3.6	
MS-19-66	21.20	27.90	6.70	0.16	2.2	Sherlock Zone
	38.50	45.30	6.80	0.27	1.9	
	59.80	70.70	10.90	0.14	1.1	
	81.05	86.55	5.50	0.15	1.3	
MS-19-67	43.10	55.20	12.10	0.13	1.2	Sherlock Zone
	86.50	102.00	15.50	0.12	1.2	
MS-19-68	10.85	26.30	15.45	0.18	1.8	Sherlock Zone
	51.60	69.85	18.25	0.43	4.4	
	69.85	78.90	9.05	0.21	2.0	
MS-19-69	50.00	57.55	7.55	0.18	1.3	Sherlock Zone
	57.55	65.00	7.45	0.60	5.8	
	84.80	91.00	6.20	0.40	3.6	
	91.00	109.60	18.60	0.13	1.2	
	109.60	111.65	2.05	0.60	5.1	
MS-19-70	77.20	86.50	9.30	0.19	2.0	Sherlock Zone
	91.30	99.90	8.60	0.51	4.9	
	105.50	113.95	8.45	0.45	4.9	
	149.80	158.60	8.80	0.50	4.6	
	158.60	164.40	5.80	0.19	1.6	
MS-19-71	62.00	89.00	27.00	0.15	2.2	Irene Zone
	89.00	94.00	5.00	0.49	3.0	
	94.00	98.00	4.00	0.14	1.6	
MS-19-73	69.60	75.00	5.40	0.18	1.1	Irene Zone
	75.00	80.00	5.00	0.63	5.5	
	109.70	115.30	5.60	0.16	0.9	
	145.20	155.00	9.80	0.19	2.4	
MS-19-74	11.00	27.60	16.60	0.13	1.4	Watson Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
	27.60	31.25	3.65	0.42	4.6	
	31.25	38.35	7.10	0.19	3.7	
MS-19-75	9.65	17.60	7.95	0.46	5.6	Watson Zone
	26.80	33.00	6.20	0.27	2.7	
MS-19-76	2.35	37.20	34.85	0.13	1.1	Watson Zone
	37.20	41.55	4.35	0.46	7.0	

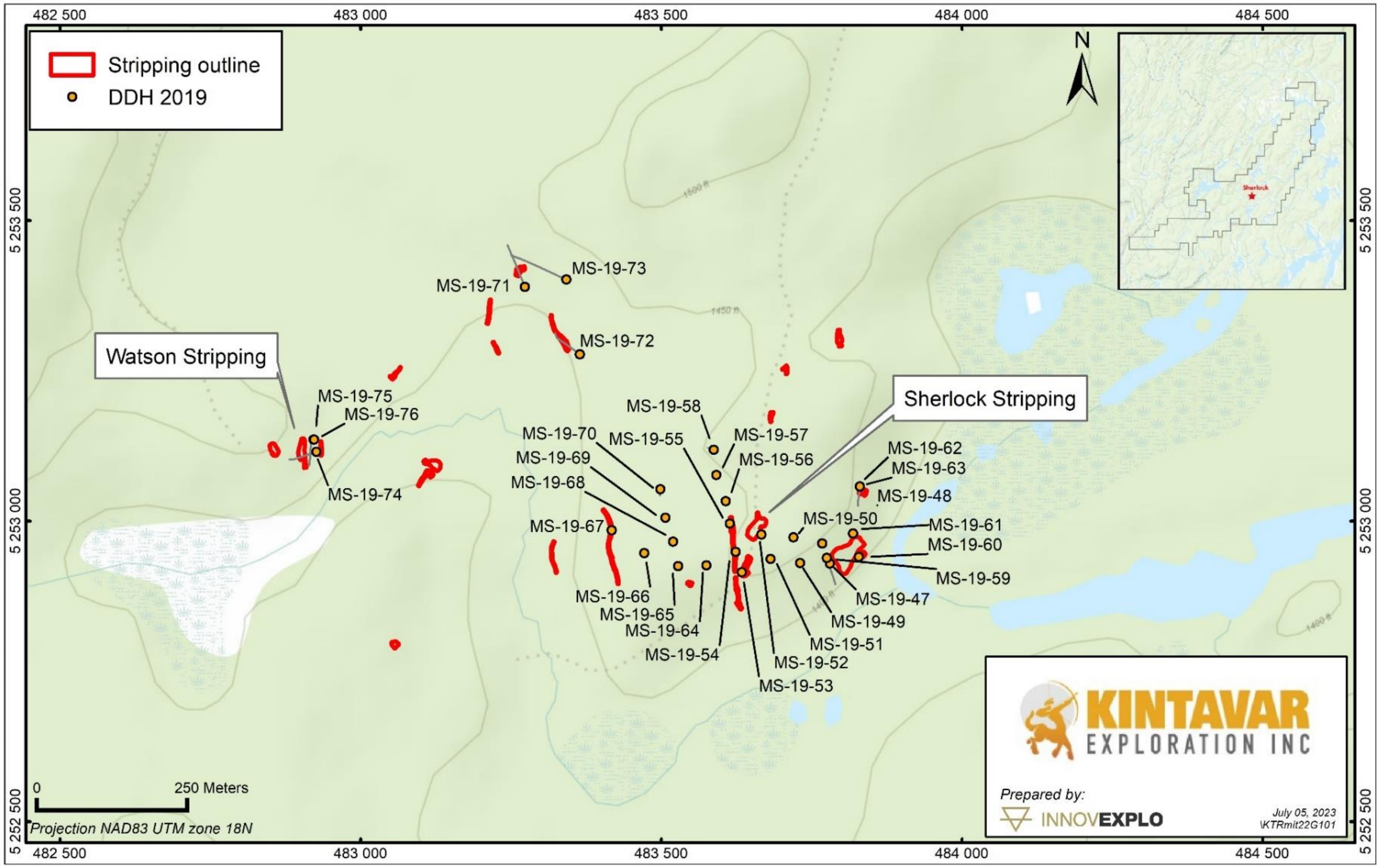

Figure 10.3 – Holes drilled by Kintavar on the Sherlock Sector in 2019

10.2.4 2022 Program

The 2022 drilling campaign on the Mitchi property targeted the Sherlock zone. A total of 16 drill holes for a sum of 1,782 meters drilled (MS-22-92 to MS-22-107) were carried out within an area of approximately 300 m by 150 m around the main Sherlock trench (Figure 10.4). This infill drilling program was done with the goal to complete the first resource estimate on the project. The objective was to improve the characterization of the mineralization within the first 100 meters from the surface in the perimeter targeted for the evaluation of an open pit and to extend the mineralized horizons to the east, to the west and north where the drilling density is more limited.

Drill hole MS-22-95 provided the most unexpected results in both grade and thickness (0.51% Cu, 4.7 g/t Ag over 65.7 m from 108.3 m to 174.0 m, and still open, including 0.84% Cu and 7.8 g/t Ag over 14.0 m). This new intersection extended the mineralized horizons both to the North and at depth and while previously the envisioned open pit for the resource model was targeting the mineralization in the top 100m from surface, hole MS-22-95 extends the mineralization to a depth of 174 m. The hole was stopped in mineralization with the best assay from the entire drill hole giving 1.41% Cu and 13.0 g/t Ag over 0.9 m. All other infill holes returned the expected results, from which hole MS-22-99 yielded 0.50% Cu, 4.9 g/t Ag over 32.2 m, including 0.70% Cu and 6.3 g/t Ag over 15.0 m, and hole MS-22-103 yielded 0.63% Cu, 7.0 g/t Ag over 20.15 m. Table 10.4 presents the most significant results from the 2022 program.

Table 10.4 – Significant results of the 2022 drilling program

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)
MS-22-92		2.90	6.00	3.10	0.17	1.4
		10.45	12.50	2.05	0.14	0.9
		25.95	48.50	22.55	0.28	2.5
	incl.	25.95	30.85	4.90	0.46	4.0
	and	35.50	38.75	3.25	0.48	4.2
	and	42.10	48.50	6.40	0.34	3.4
		62.50	82.50	20.00	0.11	0.9
MS-22-93		2.30	35.45	33.15	0.22	2.4
	incl.	2.30	11.00	8.70	0.36	3.8
	and	17.65	20.60	2.95	0.21	2.0
	and	24.50	30.30	5.80	0.43	4.8
	and	33.30	35.45	2.15	0.33	3.3
		40.50	46.55	6.05	0.11	1.1
		56.00	67.50	11.50	0.11	1.3
		84.00	92.00	8.00	0.10	1.3
MS-22-94		22.85	25.85	3.00	0.23	2.1
		42.00	59.80	17.80	0.46	6.1

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)
	incl.	42.00	45.00	3.00	0.31	3.6
	and	49.40	59.80	10.40	0.68	9.1
		67.00	81.15	14.15	0.44	4.0
	incl.	67.00	73.00	6.00	0.19	1.7
	and	73.00	81.15	8.15	0.62	5.8
		88.00	96.80	8.80	0.23	2.5
MS-22-95		49.00	55.25	6.25	0.59	5.6
		69.50	72.15	2.65	0.26	1.7
		94.00	97.00	3.00	0.31	5.8
		108.30	174.00	65.70	0.51	4.7
	incl.	108.30	117.00	8.70	0.30	2.5
	and	117.00	131.00	14.00	0.84	7.8
	and	172.10	174.00	1.90	1.00	9.3
MS-22-96		5.00	14.00	9.00	0.09	1.1
		53.10	66.00	12.90	0.46	5.4
		74.80	77.00	2.20	0.22	3.9
		84.00	95.90	11.90	0.45	4.0
	incl.	85.00	91.00	6.00	0.64	5.6
	and	92.00	95.90	3.90	0.34	3.0
MS-22-97		29.00	51.05	22.05	0.43	5.4
	incl.	29.00	38.00	9.00	0.53	7.2
	and	43.80	51.05	7.25	0.61	6.5
		69.00	80.00	11.00	0.24	2.7
	incl.	71.80	78.00	6.20	0.33	3.6
		97.65	107.10	9.45	0.36	3.7
MS-22-98		39.20	58.00	18.80	0.22	2.9
	incl.	39.20	44.00	4.80	0.25	3.3
	and	51.00	58.00	7.00	0.38	5.0
MS-22-99		45.80	78.00	32.20	0.50	4.9
	incl.	45.80	53.10	7.30	0.65	7.6
	and	63.00	78.00	15.00	0.70	6.3
MS-22-100		6.00	8.75	2.75	0.27	2.4
		25.00	29.10	4.10	0.27	2.5
		42.10	52.85	10.75	0.58	6.1
		81.50	95.70	14.20	0.40	3.6
	incl.	83.50	88.10	4.60	0.66	5.8

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)
MS-22-101		1.95	7.00	5.05	0.31	3.3
		18.00	21.50	3.50	0.44	4.8
		26.60	40.10	13.50	0.19	1.8
		48.50	65.00	16.50	0.31	3.5
	incl.	50.40	58.00	7.60	0.53	6.3
		94.90	97.10	2.20	0.41	6.0
		104.10	108.00	3.90	0.16	1.2
		117.95	119.65	1.70	0.42	3.7
MS-22-102		2.00	18.00	16.00	0.46	5.4
	incl.	7.00	13.00	6.00	0.68	8.3
		58.00	84.00	26.00	0.29	2.5
	incl.	66.00	72.00	6.00	0.45	4.3
	and	77.00	82.00	5.00	0.46	3.8
MS-22-103		26.00	33.00	7.00	0.74	9.5
		39.00	45.00	6.00	0.72	6.5
		67.85	74.00	6.15	0.23	1.1
		91.40	94.20	2.80	0.23	1.7
MS-22-104		1.30	10.95	9.65	0.21	3.3
		34.00	44.00	10.00	0.33	5.0
	incl.	38.30	41.95	3.65	0.64	9.0
		61.00	64.00	3.00	0.22	1.7
MS-22-105		6.70	42.80	36.10	0.19	1.8
	incl.	6.70	9.20	2.50	0.52	5.7
	and	39.00	42.80	3.80	0.49	3.9
		59.75	84.00	24.25	0.23	2.2
	incl.	59.75	72.25	12.50	0.30	3.1
	and	80.00	84.00	4.00	0.37	3.2
MS-22-106		3.00	9.15	6.15	0.56	4.7
		15.15	17.20	2.05	0.54	4.0
		22.25	33.00	10.75	0.43	4.0
	incl.	22.25	27.00	4.75	0.64	6.2
		99.90	102.00	2.10	0.37	4.0
MS-22-107		15.80	32.85	17.05	0.35	3.3
	incl.	20.00	26.00	6.00	0.53	4.9
		54.70	65.00	10.30	0.13	0.8

Figure 10.4 – Holes drilled by Kintavar on the Sherlock Sector in 2022

10.3 Conan-Elementary Sector

Showings in the Conan-Elementary sector, around 2.5 km north of the Sherlock-Watson sector, were first discovered during the 2018 summer exploration campaign. Following these discoveries, the first seven (7) drill holes, totalling 1,061 m (MS-18-29 to MS-18-32, MS-18-43 to MS-18-45), were completed during the 2018 drilling campaign (Lalonde and al., 2019) (Figure 10.5). These drill holes targeted the initial Conan and Elementary showings and their extensions. The best interval obtained came from the hole MS-18-43 which directly targeted the Conan trench at depth and gave 0.33% Cu over 10 m within similar mineralized sedimentary horizons as those observed on the Sherlock zone.

The next summer, intensive field work was carried out in this sector to update several more copper showings in calc-silicate rocks and marble units. Following these discoveries, 12 more drill holes, for a total of 1,071 m, were done during the winter of 2019-2020 on this sector to test the best showings updated during the summer of 2019 (Lalonde and al., 2021).

Drilling in the Conan-Elementary area has identified structures that are much more linear in comparison to those observed in the Sherlock area. Although the mineralization has been confirmed in drilling over 1.5 km, mineralized units have not demonstrated zones of structural thickening that could offer the same thickness as that identified on Sherlock.

A few other drill holes were carried out in the area between Sherlock-Watson and Conan-Elementary to test the continuity of the mineralized sedimentary units (MS-18-33, MS-20-89 to MS-20-91). Table 10.5 presents the most significant results from the 2018 to 2020 programs.

Table 10.5 – Significant results of the 2018 to 2020 drilling programs

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
MS-18-29		7.00	11.70	4.70	0.13	1.8	Elementary Showing
		115.50	131.00	15.50	0.09	0.7	
MS-18-30		6.00	15.00	9.00	0.17	3.0	Elementary Showing
		79.00	81.80	2.80	0.18	1.3	
MS-18-31		16.00	19.00	3.00	0.14	1.9	Elementary Showing
MS-18-32		55.00	56.50	1.50	0.21	1.8	Conan Showing
MS-18-43		3.75	13.75	10.00	0.33	3.3	Conan Showing
	incl.	8.70	12.00	3.30	0.52	4.5	
MS-18-44		4.45	21.70	17.25	0.21	1.7	Conan Showing
	incl.	4.45	15.40	10.95	0.29	2.4	
	incl.	10.00	15.40	5.40	0.48	3.7	
MS-20-78		5.35	9.70	4.35	0.24	3.4	ELEM-08 Trench

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
MS-20-81		77.00	81.00	4.00	0.13	0.9	Soil anomalies and mineralized metric boulder
MS-20-82		4.00	8.00	4.00	0.47	5.9	ELEM-01 Trench
		8.00	16.15	8.15	0.10	1.1	
MS-20-84		2.90	8.40	5.50	0.31	1.6	Conan-02 Trench
MS-20-85		10.75	17.40	6.65	0.25	1.8	Conan-03 Trench
MS-20-86		3.00	6.00	3.00	0.23	1.3	Conan-04 Trench
		15.55	22.50	6.95	0.19	1.1	
MS-20-88		29.00	41.90	12.90	0.13	1.1	Conan Zone
MS-20-89		60.00	81.80	21.80	0.13	1.5	Soil anomalies and mineralized metric boulder
MS-20-90		26.80	30.00	3.20	0.11	1.8	Soil anomalies and mineralized trench
		121.70	125.80	4.10	0.23	4.9	
		153.50	162.00	8.50	0.14	3.8	

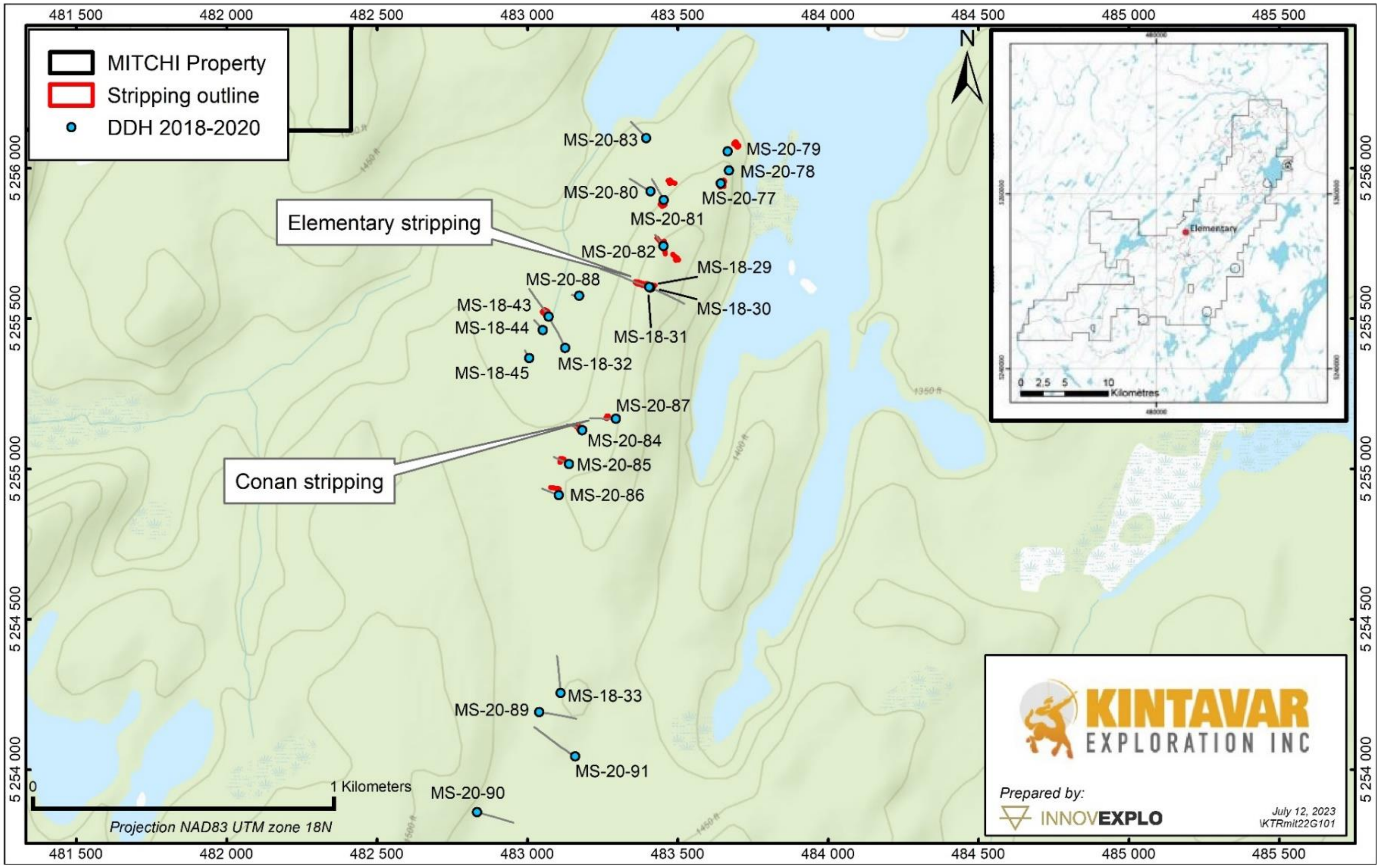

Figure 10.5 – Holes drilled by Kintavar on the Conan-Elementary Sector in 2018-2020

10.4 Nasigon Sector

As a follow up to the trenching program of 2018 on the Nasigon sector, 20 drill holes, for a total of 3,570 m (MN-18-01 to MN-18-20), were completed during the month of July 2018 to investigate several new copper showings, historical showings and some geochemical and geophysical anomalies within the Nasigon IP survey grid (Lalonde and al., 2019) (Figure 10.6). Drill holes have intersected seven (7) mineralized horizons, characterized by marble and calc-silicate layers mineralized in chalcocite / bornite / chalcopyrite. These horizons have the same mineralogical characteristics as those observed in the mineralized Sherlock zone, confirming that the mineralized system is extendable for over 15 km from Sherlock to Nasigon. The main difference observed between the two sectors is the structural setting. The structural thickening that is present on Sherlock is yet to be identified at Nasigon as most of the drill holes intersected individual units situated in a fold limb and not within a fold hinge which would have provided the thickest intervals.

The mineralized horizons from the Nasigon area have been intersected over one (1) km laterally (NE-SO), 500 meters across(NO-SE) and up to 125 meters in vertical depth. Among the best intersections, the hole MN-18-06 yielded 0.28% Cu over 22 m and hole MN-18-01 returned 0.21% Cu over 21 m, two holes directly targeting the Nasigon historical showings and its extensions. Table 10.6 presents the most significant results from the 2018 program.

Table 10.6 – Significant results of the 2018 drilling programs

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
MN-18-01		6.00	27.00	21.00	0.21	2.33	Nasigon Showing
	incl.	6.00	10.20	4.20	0.72	8.47	
MN-18-02		10.00	12.50	2.50	1.09	4.78	Nasigon-Sud Showing
		45.00	72.10	27.10	0.18	1.10	
	incl.	47.00	51.10	4.10	0.55	2.80	
	and	67.50	72.10	4.60	0.53	2.77	
MN-18-03		10.60	18.50	7.90	0.32	1.54	Nasigon Showing
	incl.	10.60	15.10	4.50	0.55	2.47	
MN-18-05		54.50	62.60	8.10	0.14	0.78	Nasigon-Sud Showing
MN-18-06		19.00	41.00	22.00	0.28	1.43	Nasigon Showing
	incl.	21.25	26.50	5.25	0.83	3.38	
MN-18-07		16.75	19.00	2.25	0.71	4.91	Nasigon / Nasigon-Sud Showing
		65.20	90.00	24.80	0.10	0.80	
	incl.	65.20	67.00	1.80	0.44	1.57	
MN-18-08		92.90	97.10	4.20	0.96	5.38	Nasigon-Sud / IP anomalies
	incl.	94.60	97.10	2.50	1.41	7.96	
MN-18-		48.00	51.00	3.00	0.80	5.60	Nasigon

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Target
09							Showing
MN-18-10		28.00	31.00	3.00	0.34	2.80	IP anomalies (N-85 Showing)
		92.50	110.10	17.60	0.09	0.77	
MN-18-11		61.50	72.00	10.50	0.20	1.96	IP anomalies
	incl.	61.50	62.80	1.30	1.00	7.80	
	and	66.90	68.20	1.30	0.85	9.49	
		146.00	149.25	3.25	0.81	5.18	
	incl.	147.00	149.25	2.25	0.88	5.66	
		171.05	180.05	9.00	0.39	2.19	
	incl.	171.05	176.95	5.90	0.52	2.77	
	incl.	173.75	175.80	2.05	0.86	5.21	
MN-18-12		21.85	26.00	4.15	0.24	1.86	IP anomalies (N-84 Showing)
		159.00	161.30	2.30	0.38	2.03	
		180.40	200.80	20.40	0.11	0.95	
MN-18-13		36.00	41.15	5.15	0.28	1.66	IP anomalies / Nasigon Showing
	incl.	38.60	40.50	1.90	0.52	2.86	
		78.70	83.30	4.60	0.24	1.23	
		102.05	102.95	0.90	0.97	11.66	
MN-18-15		19.70	28.00	8.30	0.16	1.90	Moli-Ouest Showing
		142.00	160.30	18.30	0.27	2.02	
	incl.	150.50	157.50	7.00	0.55	3.48	
MN-18-16		90.40	95.50	5.10	0.19	1.39	Moli Showing
		223.70	228.80	5.10	0.77	2.45	
	incl.	224.80	227.60	2.80	0.94	3.15	

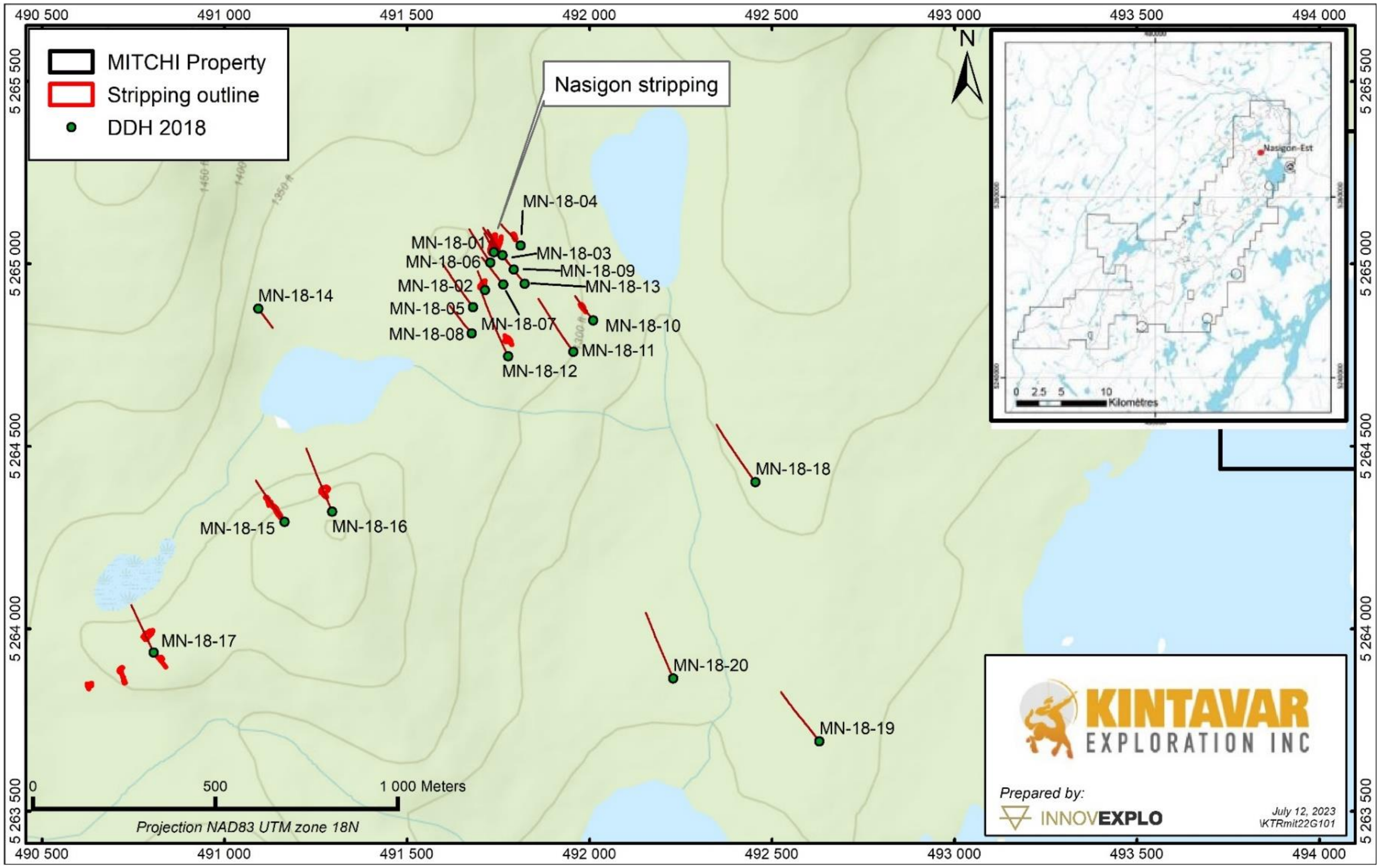

Figure 10.6 – Holes drilled by Kintavar on the Nasigo Sector in 2018

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

This item describes the sample preparation, analysis, and security procedures for the 2017 to 2022 diamond drilling campaigns. The Issuer's geology team provided the information discussed below. The authors reviewed and validated the information for the 2017-2022 Programs, including the QA/QC procedures and results.

11.1 Core Handling, Sampling and Security

Since 2017, the sealed core boxes from the drill rig are transported to Kintavar's logging facilities at the Fer à Cheval outfitter, where the core is logged by a geologist or geologist-in-training with the logging program Geotic Log. Once the geological descriptions are completed, the sample intervals are defined and assigned a sample ticket from an ALS analysis pamphlet. The number corresponding to the ticket is also transcribed on the sample bag. The core samples are usually around 1 meter in length but can vary from 0.5 to 1.5 m to match the main geological contacts.

After this has been completed, the core samples are sawed in half with a diamond blade rock saw by a Kintavar technician. For each sample interval, half of the core gets placed in a sample bag along with a portion of the respective ticket from the ALS pamphlet. The other half of the core is kept in the core boxes along with the other portion of the ALS ticket which is stapled to the core boxes at the beginning of each sample. All core boxes are kept and stored at the Fer à Cheval outfitter warehouse area.

For quality control, blank and copper certified reference material ("CRM") from OREAS North America Inc. are inserted in all sample shipments and at least one duplicate is sampled per drillhole for a total ratio of 6-8%. All quality control samples are prepared and individually sealed in bags with a respective sample ticket by a Kintavar employee.

For transport, the sample bags are themselves placed in a shipping bag tied with plastic tie wraps. The samples are then sent by a transportation company to the ALS laboratory in Val-d'Or or Lachine in Montréal, or directly delivered by Kintavar.

11.2 Laboratory Accreditation and Certification

All ALS laboratories ("ALS") are ISO 9001:2000 certified for the provision of testing and services geochemical analysis by "BSI Quality Registrars". They are all independent of the Issuer and have no interests in the Property.

11.3 Laboratory Sample Preparation and Analyses

Once the samples are received at the ALS laboratory, the date, sample numbers and quantity of samples are written in the logbook. After the samples are inventoried and weighed, a confirmation of receipt is sent to Kintavar. The laboratory then prepares the lithological samples and sends the required quantity of each pulverised sample to the different analyses. The remaining pulps are then sent and conserved by Kintavar at the Fer à Cheval Outfitter.

All samples received by ALS are processed through a sample tracking system which is an integral part of the company's Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). This system uses bar coding and scanning technology to provide complete chain-ofcustody record for every step of the sample preparation and analytical process. This allows for limited numbering and transcription errors.

If the sample presented anomalous characteristics and/or gold alterations, it was analysed by atomic absorption for gold with the method “Au-AA25” and for all the “ICP61” group that included 33 elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. Grab and channel samples were usually always analysed for gold by “Au-AA25” and by all the “ICP61” group.

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

The reader should refer to Lalonde, 2019 for details of the 2017-2018 drilling program, Lalonde and Cayer, 2021 for the 2019-2020 drilling program and Lalonde et Cayer, 2023 for the 2022 drilling program.

11.4.1 2017-2018 Program

During the 2017-2018 program, two hundred and seven (207) blanks (silica rock) and 203 CRM were randomly inserted among samples sent to the ALS laboratory for verification and quality control. In addition, 54 duplicates were also sampled from most drill holes to verify the laboratory precision (Table 11.1). Reference material is from ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. in Australia (http://www.ore.com.au/), distributed by Analytical Solution Ltd. In Ontario (https://explorationgeochem.com/).

All the blanks gave values below 100 ppm Cu, except for two samples out of 207 which gave 121 and 386 ppm Cu, which is negligible. For their part, the 203 standards have all given relative differences of 10% or less, except for one sample that gave 13.21%, which is again negligible.

Given the non-uniformly distributed coarse disseminations of copper mineralization observed in the stratiform copper deposit on the Mitchi property, it is expected that the analyses of the duplicates will not always give values very close to the reference sample. Most duplicates gave relative differences of about 25% or less, which is a very wide range respectable for this type of mineralization. The higher ones are generally explained by very low copper contents of which twice the value of the duplicate compared to that of the reference remains normal. In summary, all the duplicates gave values explainable by the type of mineralization present in drill cores.

11.4.2 2019-2020 Program

During the 2019-2020 program, one hundred thirty-four (134) blanks (silica rock) and 124 standards were randomly inserted among the samples sent to the ALS laboratory for verification and quality control purposes (Table 11.1). In addition, 120 duplicates were also sampled from almost all the drill holes. The copper certified reference materials are from OREAS North America inc.(https://oreas.ca/).

All blanks gave values <100 ppm Cu except for one (1) sample which gave 138 ppm Cu, which remains negligible. For their part, the standards have almost all given differences ratios of 10% or less, except for two (2) samples which gave 15.03% and 20.26%. These are two isolated cases among the 124 standards included in the samples and coming from standards with high content. These relative differences remain low, and the blanks and duplicates included in the same drill holes did not show any contamination putting the results in doubt.

Given the non-uniformly distributed coarse dissemination of copper mineralization observed in the stratiform copper deposit on the Mitchi property, it is expected that the analyses of the duplicates will not always give values close to the reference sample. Most duplicates, nearly 75% of the results, gave relative differences of about 25% or less, which is a very respectable difference for this type of mineralization. The upper ones are usually explained by very low copper contents which can be slightly increased by the simple presence of a few local grains of copper sulphides greatly varying the relative difference.

All ALS laboratories operate under a Global Enterprise Management System (GEMS) according to ISO 9001: 2015 and ISO/IEC 17025: 2017 standards for its geochemical analysis services. ALS also holds a certificate demonstrating its success in their gold assay program.

11.4.3 2022 Program

During the 2022 program, fifty-eight (58) blanks (silica rock) and 53 standards were randomly inserted among the samples sent to the ALS laboratory for verification and quality control. In addition, 16 duplicates were also sampled among almost all the drill holes (Table 11.2). The copper certified reference materials are from OREAS North America inc.(https://oreas.ca/).

All blanks gave values < 100 ppm Cu. For their part, the standards have all given relative differences < 10%, except for one sample which gave 79.08%. The sample is G276133 of the OREAS 922 standard which returned 0.38% Cu for a reference value of 0.2122% Cu. The value obtained remains all the same in the same order of magnitude and all the other samples of QAQC from the same hole (MS-22-107) showed no contamination, as did the rest of the holes from the 2022 program.

Given the non-uniformly distributed coarse dissemination of copper mineralization observed in the stratiform copper deposit on the Mitchi propery, it is expected that analyses of duplicates will not always give values close to the reference sample. All duplicates gave results in the same order of magnitude as the reference sample with as more large relative difference 31.45%, which is a very respectable difference for this type of mineralization.

All ALS laboratories operate under a Global Enterprise Management System (GEMS)according to ISO 9001: 2015 and ISO/IEC 17025: 2017 standards for its geochemical analysis services. ALS also holds a certificate demonstrating its success in their gold assay program.

Since 2017, about 5.5% of the samples were control samples in the sampling and assaying process (Table 11.2).

11.5 Conclusions

On the Mitchi project, sampling repeatability is validated with ¼ split duplicates. The Student T test and the Sign test has been applied on those duplicates and no bias has been detected (Figure 11.1 and Figure 11.2).

Certified reference materials validation figures are also available below (Figure 11.3 to Figure 11.11)

The QPs are of the opinion that the sample preparation, security, analysis and QA/QC protocols performed by the Issuer followed generally accepted industry standards, and that the data is valid and of sufficient quality for a mineral resource estimation.

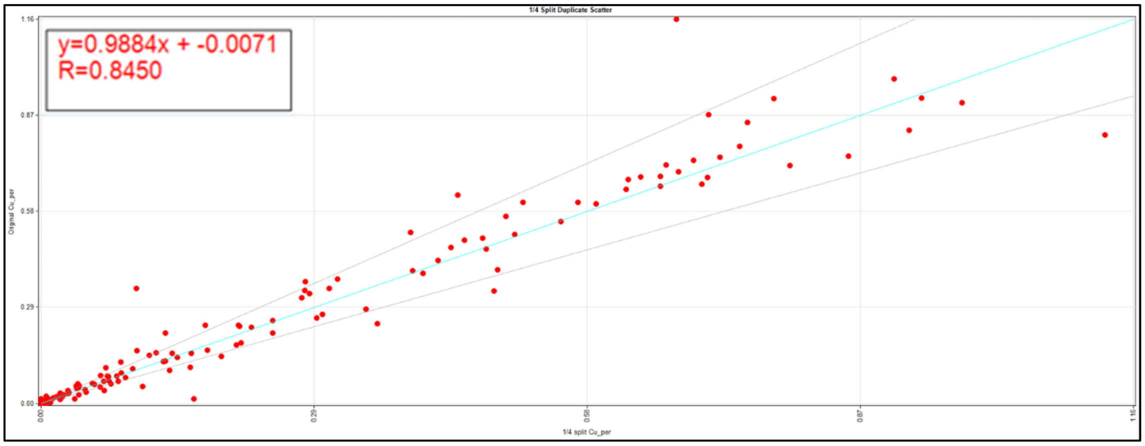

Figure 11.1 – ¼ Split Scatter Plot

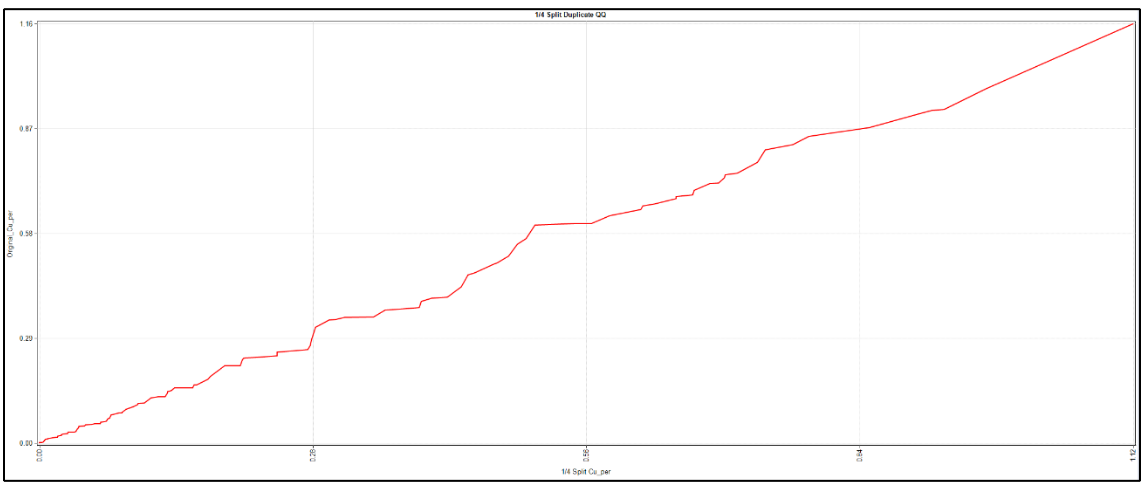

Figure 11.2 – ¼ Split QQ plot

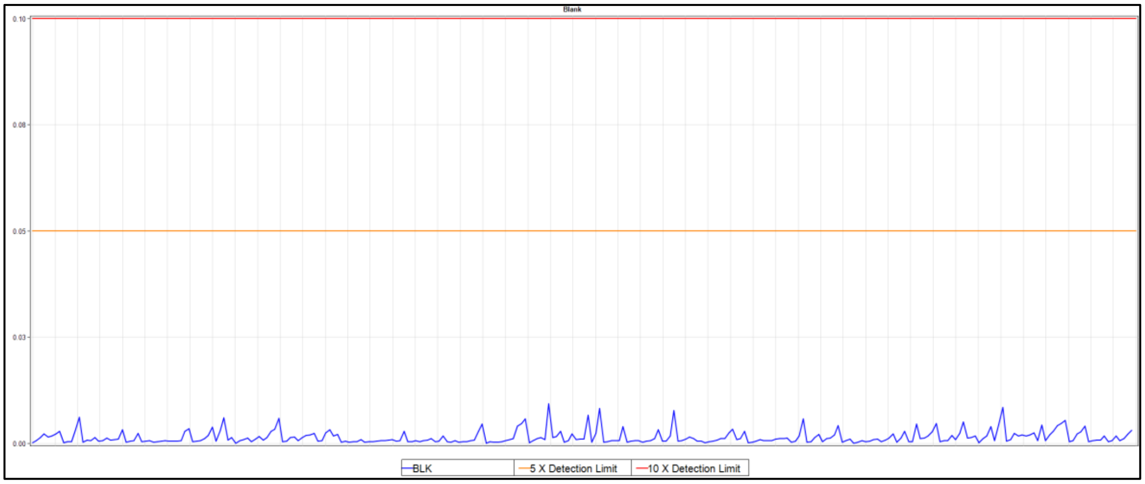

Figure 11.3 – Blank

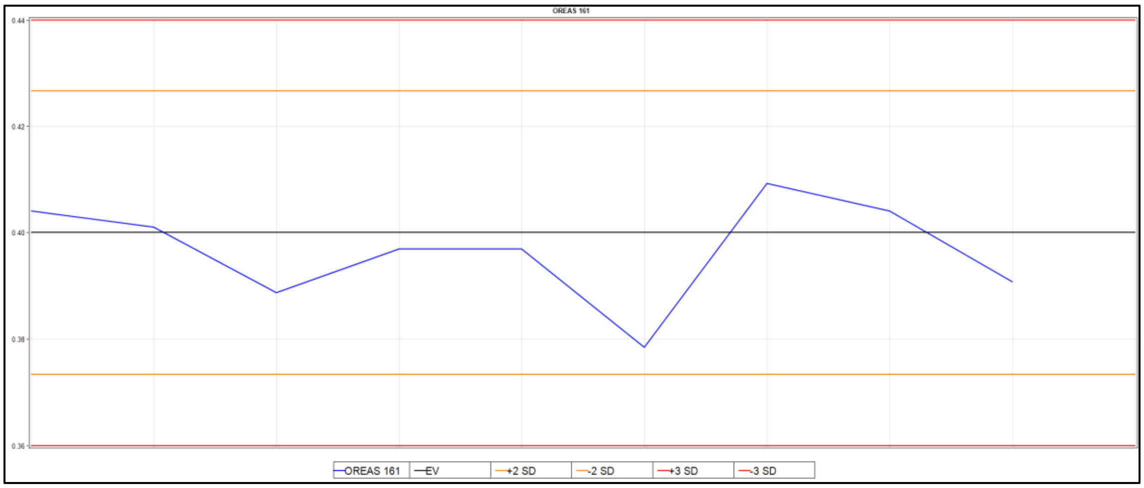

Figure 11.4 – Oreas 161

Figure 11.5 – Oreas 163

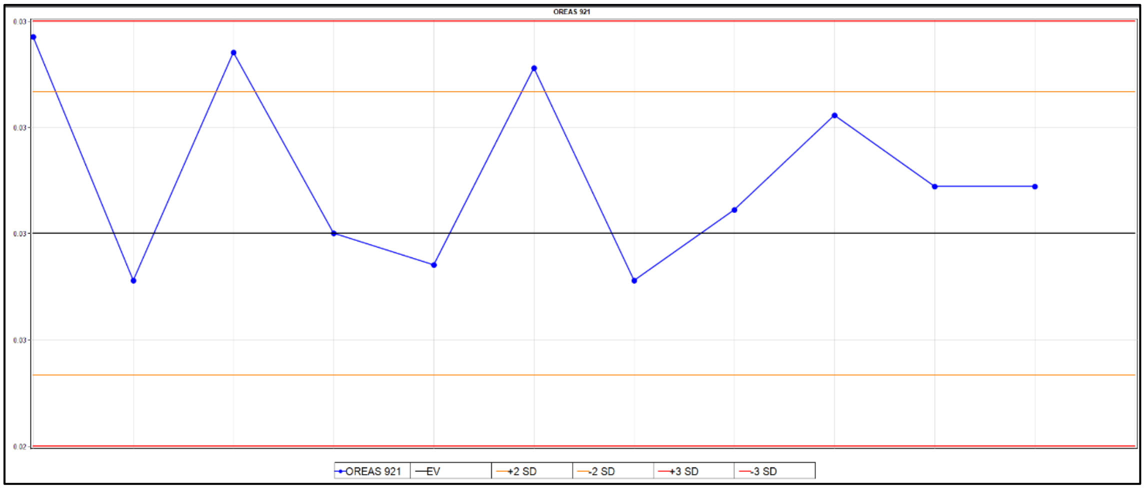

Figure 11.6 – Oreas 921

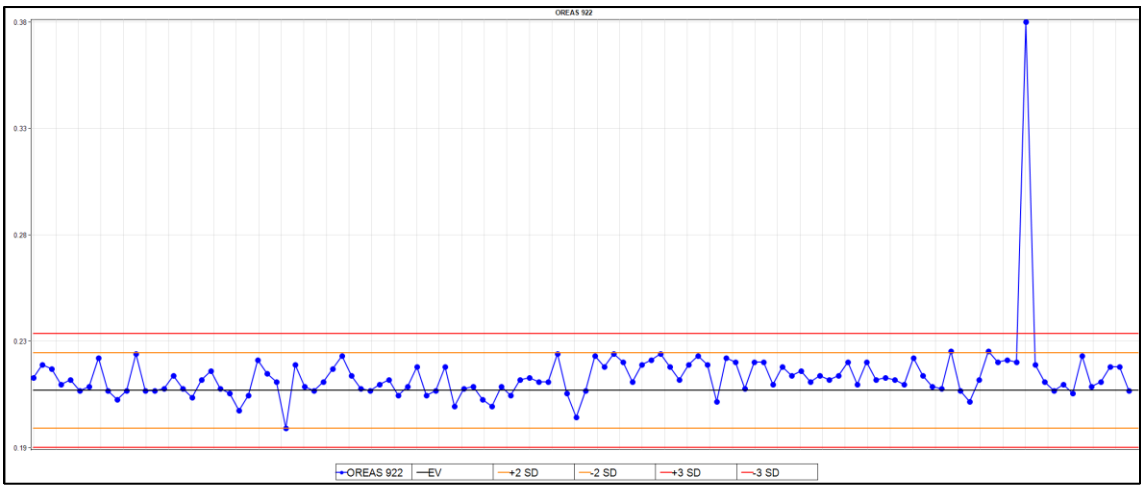

Figure 11.7 – Oreas 922

Figure 11.8 – Oreas 924

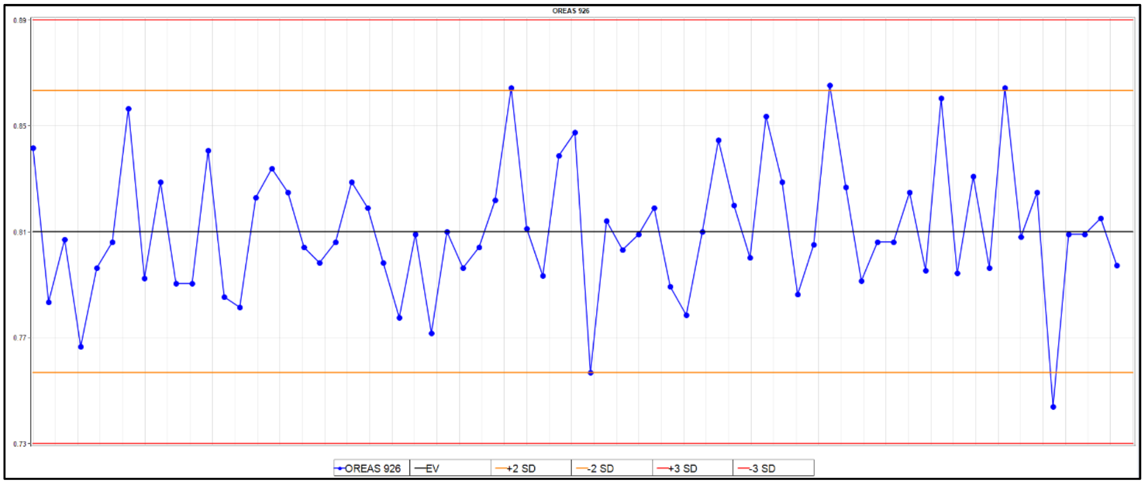

Figure 11.9 – Oreas 926

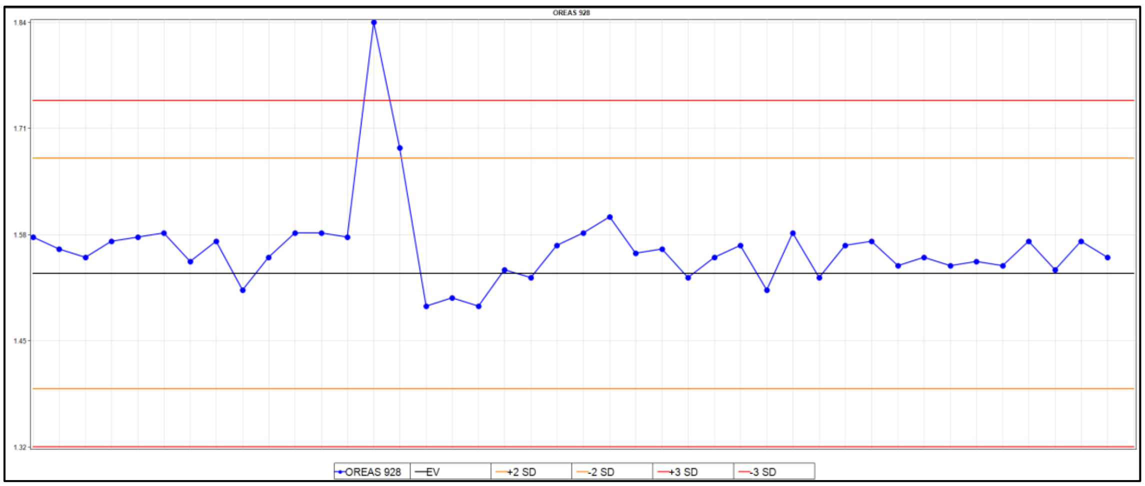

Figure 11.10 – Oreas 928

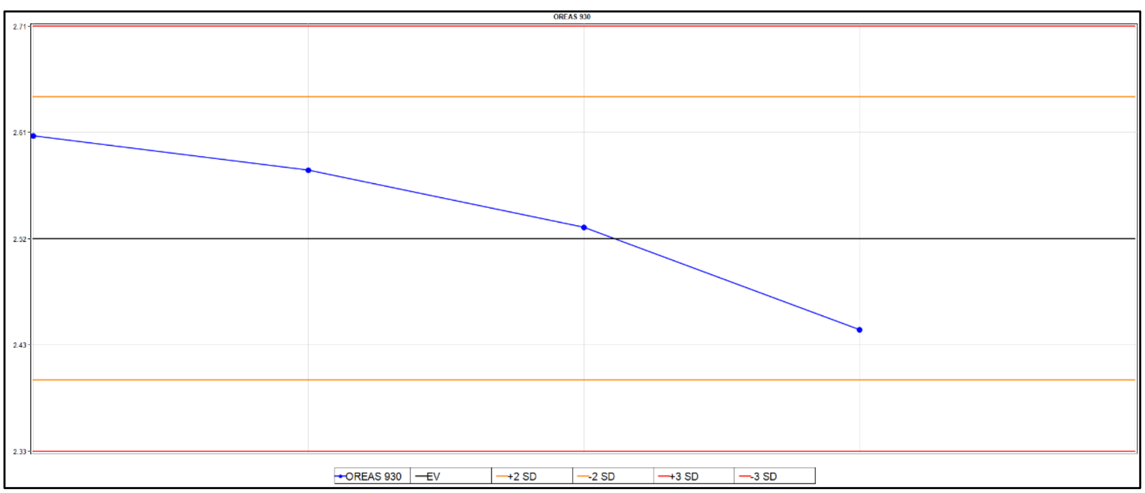

Figure 11.11 – Oreas 930

Table 11.1 – CRM Quality Control

CRM Quality Control					
	Value	Sigma	Warning	Failed	% Failed
OREAS 161	0.4000	0.01	0	0	0.00
OREAS 163	1.7100	0.08	0	0	0.00
OREAS 921	0.0274	0.00	3	0	0.00
OREAS 922	0.2122	0.01	2	1	0.85
OREAS 924	0.5140	0.03	0	0	0.00
OREAS 926	0.8130	0.03	4	0	0.00
OREAS 928	1.5300	0.07	1	1	2.38
OREAS 930	2.5200	0.06	0	0	0.00

Table 11.2 – QAQC sample summary by year

Year	Assay	Blank	CRM	Core Duplicate	QA/QC Total	QA/QC (%)
2017-2018	10,748	207	203	54	464	4.3
2019-2020	5,267	134	124	120	378	7.2
2022	1,629	58	53	16	127	7.8
Total	17,644	399	380	190	969	5.5

12. DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc visited the Property on November 14 and 15, 2022, for the purpose of this mandate. During the site visit, he verified drill collar and channel sample locations, performed data verification (including a visual assessment of the access roads), examined diamond drill core from past and recent drilling programs, reviewed drill core logs, assay results and conducted independent re-sampling. During the visit, the author was accompanied by Alain Cayer, Vice-president exploration for Kintavar.

12.1.1 Core Review

Core from mineralized intervals has been compared against the log to validate the presence of mineralized core (Figure 12.1 to Figure 12.3).

Core is stored on a palette behind the core shack (Figure 12.4).

Grade can be approximated with a Handheld XRF analyzer (Figure 12.3). This value is not accurate enough to use in a resource estimate but return a result close to what a laboratory can provide. This data is for internal use only.

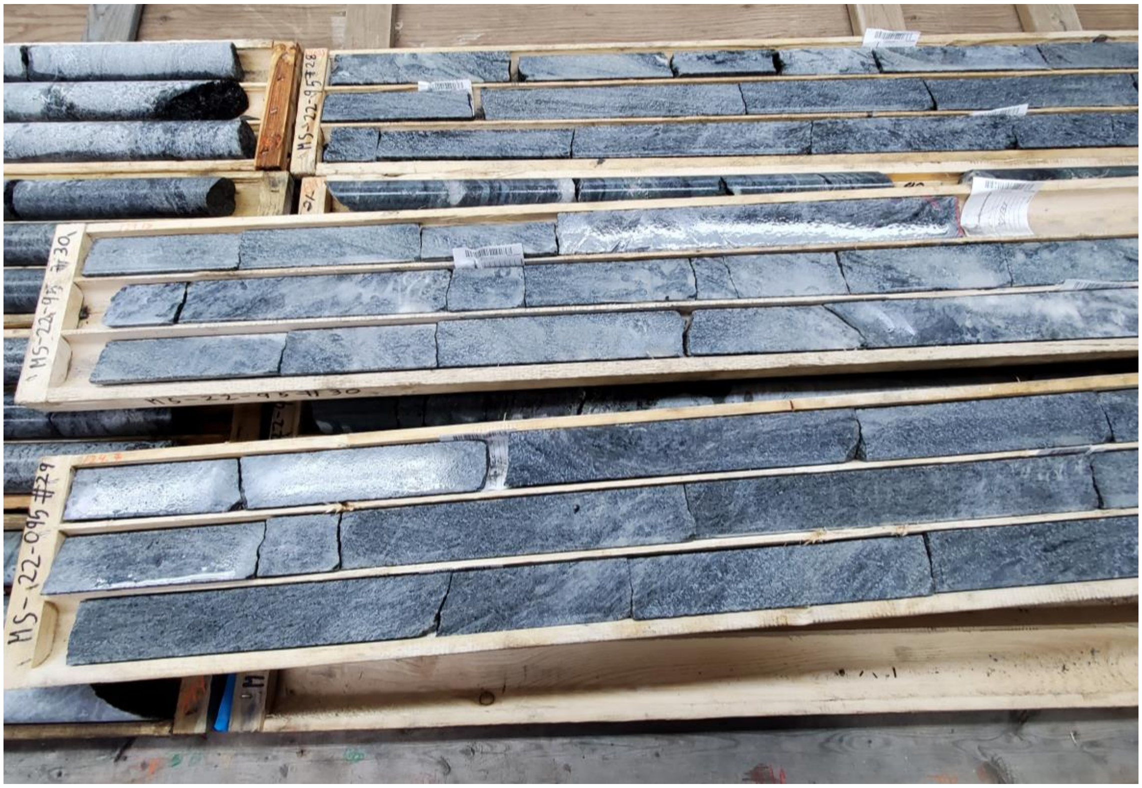

Figure 12.1 – Core Review

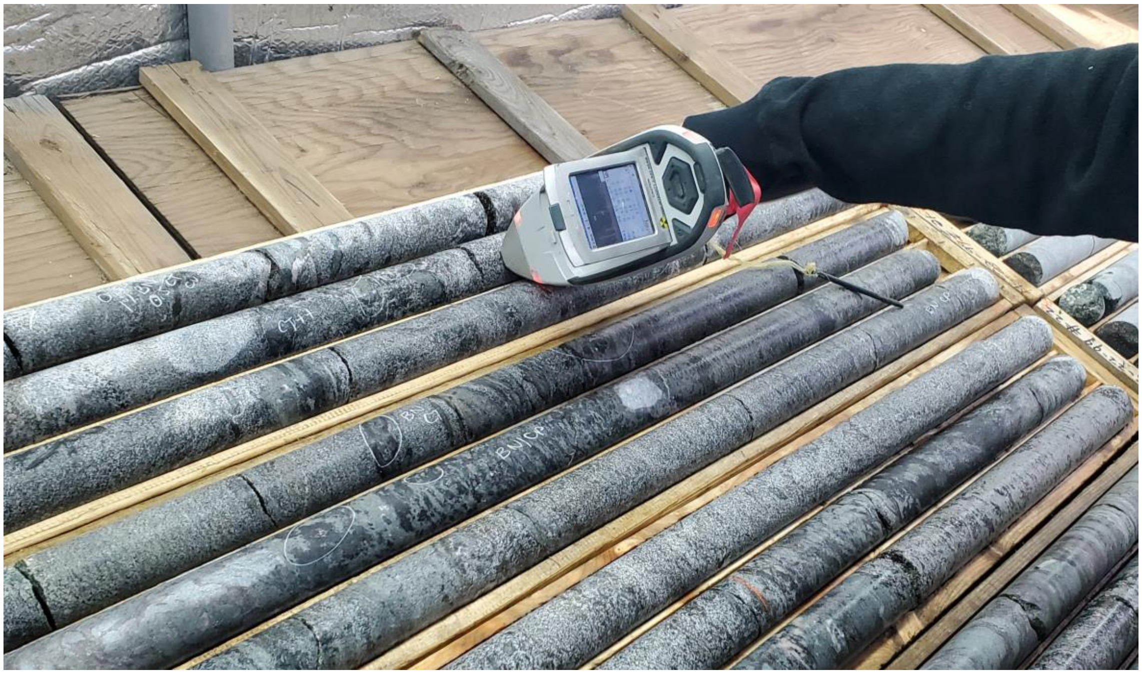

Figure 12.2 – Core Review

Figure 12.3 – Handheld XRF analyzer

Figure 12.4 – Core Storage

12.1.2 Core Shack

The well-maintained core shack is located close to the offices (Figure 12.5). The split shack, where the core is sawed and bagged is located just next to the core shack (Figure 12.6 and Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.5 – Core Shack

Figure 12.6 – Split Shack

Figure 12.7 – Sample bags

12.1.3 Collar Location

During the site visit, the QP located and recorded coordinates of 16 drill hole collars on site with a handheld GPS (*Garmin GSmap 60CSx*). Coordinates were compared with the corresponding drillhole in the database. Measurements compared well with the surveyed collar in the database. Three (3) Y values do not correspond to the Y surveyed value. However, the north drift observed is probably from the handheld GPS because the independent measurement places the collars at an improbable location.

All collars are identified with a metallic flag installed on the casing. The drill hole name is printed on a metallic tag.

Figure 12.8 – Collar Identification

12.1.4 Outcrop and channel

The QP has visited the outcrops exopsed on the Mitchi project. Channel samples have been cut on this outcrop. Those channels have been positioned in GIS from the georeferenced picture (10.1 - Drilling Methodology).

Figure 12.9 – Mineralized Trenche – SHK-38 (under snow cover) at the Mitchi Project.

Figure 12.10 – Channel on SHK-38 trench, Mitchi Project.

Figure 12.11 – Channels on SHK-38, Mitchi Project.

12.1.5 Independent Resampling

During the site visit, the QP selected 5 samples located in mineralized zones for independent resampling. Samples were sent to ALS Laboratory in Val d'Or. All 5 samples corelate well with the original sample analysed by Kintavar. Low grade samples returned similar low-grade values and higher grade samples returned high grade assays.

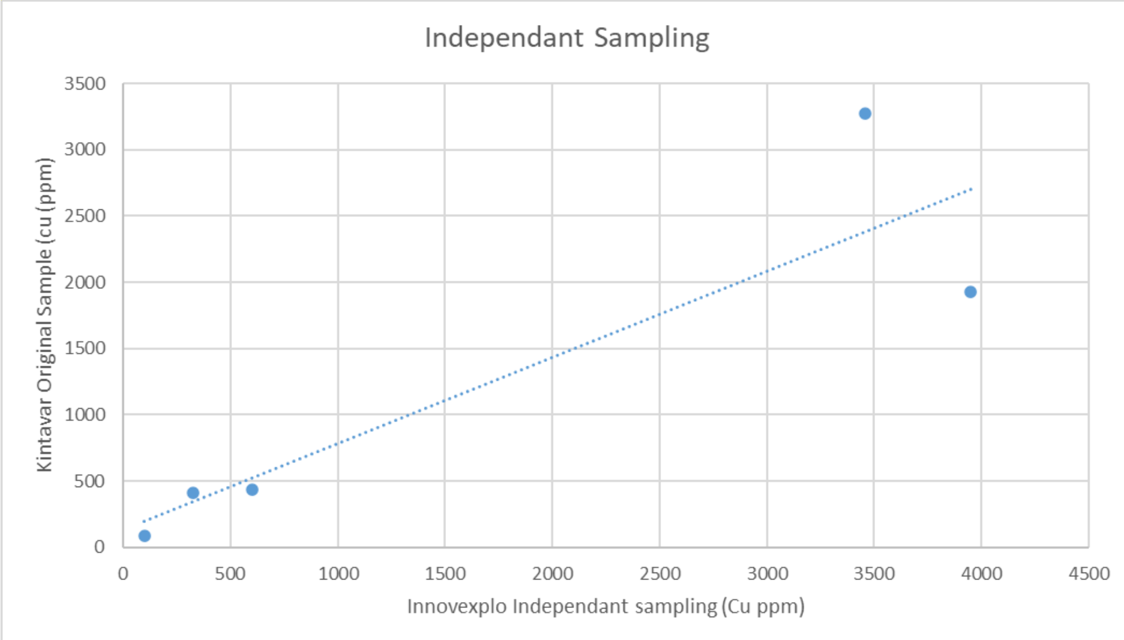

Figure 12.12 – Scatterplot diagram – Cu (%) original versus Innovexplo duplicate samples

12.2 Database

The QP reviewed all drilling information used for the 2023 MRE.

The 2023 validation included all aspects of the drill hole database (i.e., collar locations, drilling protocols, down-hole surveys, logging protocols, sampling protocols, QA/QC protocols, validation sampling, density measurements and checks against assay certificates).

Collar survey certificates measurements (10.1 – Drilling Methodology) validated by InnovExplo all correspond to the collar coordinates in the database.

All Multishot deviations validated by InnovExplo correspond to the deviation in the database. There is no overlap in the lithologies.

All assays checked (1,176) against the original certificate have the same value.

12.3 Conclusion

The site visit QP considers that the data verification process demonstrates that the database is of sufficient quality to be used for the mineral resource estimate presented here.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The objective of the metallurgical testwork program performed was to identify the behaviour of the Mitchi copper samples within the flotation process and determine the levels of copper grade and recovery achievable. The testwork program was prepared by Novopro and performed under the supervision of Novopro in 2019. The tests aimed to identify optimal flotation reagents to be used in the commercial operation as well as to identify a suitable grinding size to maximize grade and recovery levels. The target of this testwork was to optimize the processing parameters for zones 5 and 7 samples and perform confirmatory tests on zone 6 samples. The metallurgical testing campaign was carried out by ALS Metallurgy (ALS) in Kamloops, BC. The selection of flotation reagents was based on Novopro and ALS's experience, guidance from reagent manufacturers and literature reviews of copper sulfide minerals collectors.

Additional testwork has been completed in 2023 under the supervision of ABH to complete a phase I particle sorting study on drill core samples from Mitchi and Wabash deposits to assess the technical and the economic feasibility of sorting of the mineralized material. XRF testing on pulverized mineralized material was conducted by PMC Limited, located in British Columbia, Canada. Results from the tests were analyzed using selected particle sorting algorithms from ABH Engineering. ABH recommends proceeding with a second phase test program consisting of collecting 2-tonnes of bulk samples and 200kg of drill core samples from different zones. The samples will be scanned using an XRF sorter and drill core analyzer providing a more accurate representation of the variability in grades. Novopro was not involved in the planning, witnessing or analysis of the ABH study.

13.1 Summary of Novopro 2019 Report on ALS Flotation Testing

In 2019, Kintavar commissioned a study by Novopro to investigate the metallurgical recovery of copper. As the Resource has different mineralization zones, testing was performed using core samples from the different zones to obtain comprehensive results across the range of expected feed grades. The cores of borehole MS-18-36 were used for this test campaign, with the deposit divided into nine different zones. A summary of the zone information and analysis per zone is presented below in Table 13.1.

The samples from zones 5, 6 and 7, which make up the main part of ore body were selected for the metallurgical testwork campaign. Most of the testwork was completed on material from zones 5 and 7, with the confirmatory testwork conducted on the mid-grade mineralized zone 6. Head assays only were performed on the remaining zones at the ALS Minerals facility in North Vancouver.

The mineralogical study was conducted on samples from zone 5 and 7, which were ground to approximately 150 microns, with these sample submitted for a Bulk Analysis with Liberation (BMAL) via QEMSCAN. Table 13.2 below presents the mineral composition of the Mitchi samples.

The mineralogy of the Mitchi mineralized material feed material is composed of predominantly carbonate, pyroxene/amphibole, serpentine, micas, feldspars minerals, with minor to trace amounts of iron oxide, copper and iron sulphides. The deposit is low in overall sulphur content, with sulphur assays commonly being less than 0.2% with as high as 0.3%. QEMSCAN™ analysis of the bulk mineralogy of the zones 5 and 7 samples has identified bornite (Cu5FeS4) as the main copper-bearing mineral, locally ranging in quantities from 0.6% to 0.7%. Chalcocite (Cu_2S) and chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) were the second main copper content minerals. Pyrite (FeS_2) occurs in trace amounts of 0.1%.

Table 13.1 – Core Material - Zones and Grade

Borehole	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu% (From Client)	ALS Analysis (Average) - Percent or g/tonne					
						Cu	Fe	S (t)	C	Ag	Au
MS-18-36	1	3	17.5	14.5	0.1	0.08	1.41	0.05	2.96	1	<0.01
	2	17.5	24.5	7	0.35	0.29	1.31	0.12	5.89	2	<0.01
	3	24.5	41.5	17	0.15	0.048	1.56	0.02	2.46	<1	<0.01
	4	41.5	45.6	4.1	0.45	0.21	1.02	0.1	2.48	2	<0.01
	5	45.6	78	32.4	0.7	0.53	1.45	0.225	5.3	6	<0.01
	6	78	85	7	0.45	0.47	1.5	0.18	5.11	6	<0.01
	7	85	102	17	0.7	0.745	1.465	0.305	5.23	10	<0.01
	8	102	111	9	0.45	0.111	1.57	0.09	5.6	<1	<0.01
	9	111	120	9	0.1	0.006	0.99	0.02	0.23	1	<0.01

Table 13.2 – Mineral Composition of Mitchi Samples

Minerals	Zone 5 Composite (%)	Zone 7 Composite (%)
Chalcopyrite	0.2	0.2
Bornite	0.6	0.7
Chalcocite/Covellite	0.2	0.3
Tetrahedrite	<0.1	<0.1
Pyrite	<0.1	<0.1
Iron Oxides	0.5	0.5
Carbonates	42.6	45.0
Serpentine	15.1	16.8
Micas	12.6	11.7
Pyroxene/Amphibole	16.7	15.8
Feldspars	6.9	4.4
Chlorite	1.4	1.8
Spinel	0.6	0.7
Olivine	0.9	0.4
Quartz	0.3	0.2
Apatite	0.3	0.3
Titanium Minerals	0.2	0.2
Others	1.1	1.1
Total	100	100

As the primary copper bearing minerals in Mitchi ore are bornite and chalcocite, a very high-grade concentrate is achievable by flotation. Pyrite also occurs in very low quantities, allowing flotation to be easily performed. These two characteristics make the Mitchi ore economically favorable when compared to the majority of deposits worldwide.

A summary of the rougher flotation tests conducted on the zone 5 and 7 samples, and the confirmatory tests conducted on zone 6 samples are presented in Table 13.3 below.

Two stage cleaner flotation tests (cleaner and recleaner) were subsequently performed on the rougher stage concentrate. One cleaner test was performed on the concentrate of rougher flotation test without regrinding, and another cleaner test performed on re-grinded rougher concentrate. Table 13.4 displays results from both cleaner tests (with and without re-grinding).

Table 13.3 – Rougher Stage Flotation Tests Summary Result

Test #	Zone	Feed Size (micron)	Rougher Feed Grade		Rougher Concentrate					Rougher Tailing Grade		Remarks
			Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	Weight Rec. (%)	Cu (%)	Cu Rec. (%)	Ag (ppm)	Ag Rec. (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)	
1	5	156	0.56	6	4.1	12.1	88.3	129	84.5	0.07	1	Best Result
2	7	150	0.8	14	4.9	14.7	89.7	246	86.4	0.09	2	Best Result
3	5	197	0.59	6	4.1	12.7	86.4	123	83.8	0.08	1	
4	5	130	0.55	6	5.1	9.6	89	99	84.2	0.06	1	
5	7	191	0.71	10	4.9	12.8	87.4	205	95.4	0.1	1	
6	7	130	0.84	9	5.6	13.4	90.2	139	89.2	0.09	1	
13	5	93	0.57	6	7.1	7.08	88.4	78	85.6	0.07	1	
14	7	81	0.81	9	9	8.17	90.6	93	90.1	0.08	1	
15	5	156	0.58	5	5.6	9.23	89.1	85	91	0.07	1	Lime Addition
16	7	150	0.8	11	6.9	10.4	90.4	147	91.6	0.08	1	Lime Addition
17	6	158	0.54	7	6.8	6.9	87.7	70	71.8	0.07	2	Confirmatory

Table 13.4 – Cleaner Stage Flotation Tests Summary Result

Test #	Zone	1st Stage Cleaner Concentrate					2nd Stage Cleaner Concentrate					Remarks
		Weight Rec. (%)	Cu (%)	Cu Rec. (%)	Ag (ppm)	Ag Rec. (%)	Weight Rec. (%)	Cu (%)	Cu Rec. (%)	Ag (ppm)	Ag Rec. (%)	
7	5	1.1	36.7	80.1	404	81.2	0.9	44	76.5	472	75.5	
8	7	1.8	33.8	83.4	406	81.8	1.5	38	80.5	450	78	
9	5	1.0	38.5	75	389	59.9	0.6	63.6	65.8	610	49.9	
10	7	1.3	42.0	70.2	425	51.8	0.8	59.8	63.3	590	45.6	
11	5	1.0	40	79.7	409	75	0.7	58.8	76.8	598	71.8	Best Result
12	7	1.6	41	82.6	457	73.5	1.1	58.5	80.5	644	70.4	Best Result
18	5	1.0	40.1	78.2	406	62.6	0.7	58.8	75.7	592	60.3	
19	7	1.7	37.1	81	391	63.1	1.1	55.5	78.3	576	60.1	
20	6	1.0	33.9	71	753	72.8	0.6	53.9	67.3	724	69.3	Confirmatory

To improve the Cu recovery in the cleaner stage, a scavenger test was conducted on the tailings after the first cleaner stage. The result of the scavenger test is summarized in Table 13.5, showing both inlet and outlet compositions. In order to accurately assess the effect of a cleaner scavenger on concentrate grade and recoveries, a locked cycle test would need to be completed.

Table 13.5 – Cleaner/Scavenger Flotation Tests Summary Result

Test #	Zone	1st Stage Cleaner Tailing					Scavenger Concentrate				
		Weight Rec. (%)	Cu (%)	Cu Rec. (%)	Ag (ppm)	Ag Rec. (%)	Weight Rec. (%)	Cu (%)	Cu Rec. (%)	Ag (ppm)	Ag Rec. (%)
18	5	2.6	1.14	5.6	15	5.8	0.2	7.8	2.3	110	2.5
19	7	3.1	1.01	4	18	5.3	0.2	5.77	4.2	216	4.2

13.2 Summary of 2023 Industrial Sorting Test

Kintavar commissioned ABH Engineering Inc. to conduct a phase I particle sorting study on drill core samples from Mitchi and Wabash deposits to assess the technical and economical feasibility of industrial sorting (Hilscher, 2023).

As part of the study, 100 rock samples of various grades were collected from each deposit and scanned using XRF analyzer. The samples were first scanned as whole rock on different sides, then pulverized and scanned to measure the average grade of the sample.

The study documented the performance of XRF tests on the Mitchi and Wabash samples. The pulverized XRF testing was conducted by PMC Limited, located in British Columbia, Canada. This testwork was supervised by Kintavar management who supervised this work without Novopro involvement. Results from the tests were analyzed by ABH Engineering using their selected particle sorting algorithms and economic inputs provided by the client to present the optimal sorter recovery for the Mitchi deposit. The technical results from the XRF industrial sorting algorithm indicate that sorters can successfully identify more than half of the material as waste and are able to reject it from the product feed to the mill, leading to an upgrade in mill feed copper grade (mass pull of 45% with copper recovery of 80% and 59% mass pull for 86% copper recovery with fines included). The statistical analysis was conducted to study the correlation between each rock's contained metal value and the results from the XRF scans. A statistical analysis was conducted for the purpose of understanding the correlation between the individual rock metal grade and the corresponding XRF reading from the test. Based on the results obtained and subsequent statistical analysis, an updated industrial sorting strategy was designed and recommended for integration into the process design. Novopro was not involved in the planning, witnessing or analysis of the ABH study.

The following tables highlight the industrial sorting test results for Mitchi.

Table 13.6 – Technical Sorting Results for Optimal Operating Parameters. (Not Including Fines)

Average Copper Grade – Sorter Feed	0.49%
Sorter Throughput	1276 tonnes per day
Number of XRF Sorters	2
Average Copper Grade – Sorter Product	0.88%
Average Copper Grade – Sorter Rejects	0.17%
Copper Sorter Recovery	81%
Mass to Product	45%

Table 13.7 – Key Technical Sorting Results. (Including Fines)

Average Copper Mined Grade	0.49%
Average Copper Mill Feed Grade	0.71%
Average Copper Sorter Rejects Grade	0.17%
Copper Recovery (from mine to mill Feed)	86%
Mass to Product (Sorter + fines)	58.8%

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Methodology

The 2023 MRE was prepared using 3D block modelling and the inverse distance squared ("ID2") interpolation method for the Sherlock zone. Genesis software, version 2, release 21, was used to create the 3D mineralized shapes. Geovia Surpac 2022 was used to perform the interpolation and Geovia Whittle TM was used to optimize the mineable pit above the determined cut-off grade. Variographic studies were done on Snowden Supervisor v8.14.

14.1.1 Drill Holes

The database used for the MRE contains 92 surface diamond drill holes and 11 channels.

The database also includes conventional analytical copper and silver assay results, mineralization intervals, structures measurements and coded lithologies.

The 92 holes cover the Property over an area of approximately 1km x 1km, within the limits of the resource estimate area (Figure 14.1 and Figure 14.2).

All header data (collar coordinates), down-hole survey data, lithological information and assay results were integrated into the Genesis database. Only the mineralized shapes, the overburden surface, the topographical surfaces and the composites were integrated into Surpac to estimate the resources.

The DDH intervals used for the interpretation contain 3,777 assays taken from the 103 drill holes and surface channels (13,009.67 of core and 86.33m of channel sample).

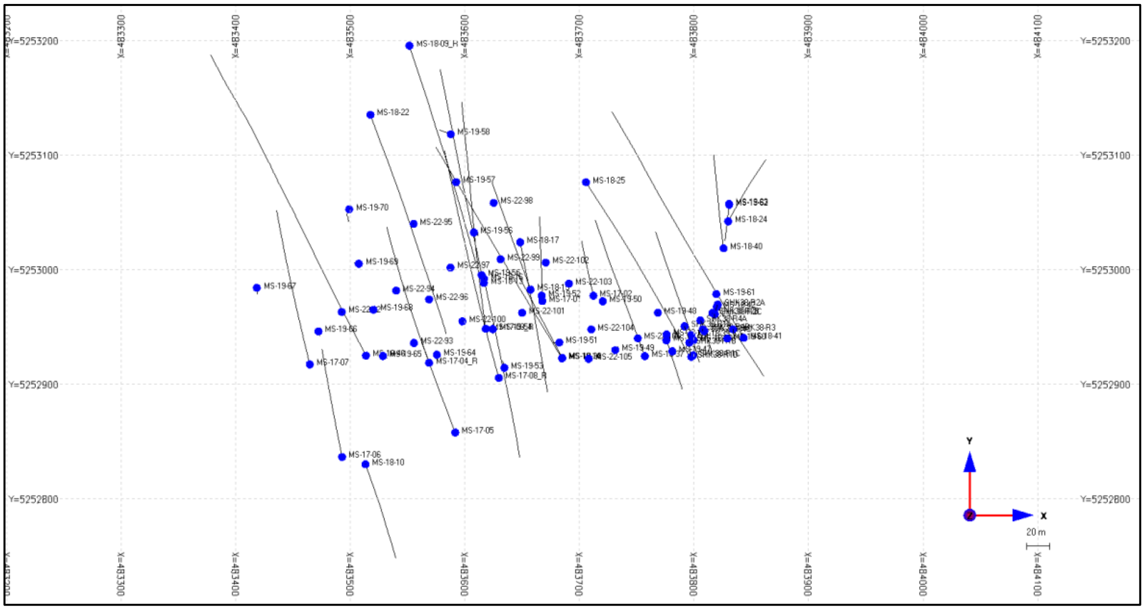

Figure 14.1 – Collar Location

14.1.2 Interpretation of Mineralized Zones

The mandate delivered to InnovExplo was to create a 3D interpretation of the deposit's mineralized system and create resources with all data available. The 3D model created for this mandate is the first 3D interpretation made for the deposit. A total of 25 mineralized zone wireframes have been created.

Mineralized zones in the deposit measure between 0.88 m and 8.56 m with an interpreted average thickness of 3.16 m. (Figure 14.2). The typical assay length is 1 m. The minimum modelling parameters used to construct the interpretation are 0.1 % Cu over 4 m even if in a few cases the minimum width can be as low as 0.5m. To limit the wireframes, a 50-m margin has been set around the most external drill hole intercept. If a drill hole not selected for the interpreted solid is located in the margin area, the margin is automatically set at half the distance between drill holes. The 3D modelling was done using Genesis, V2.21.

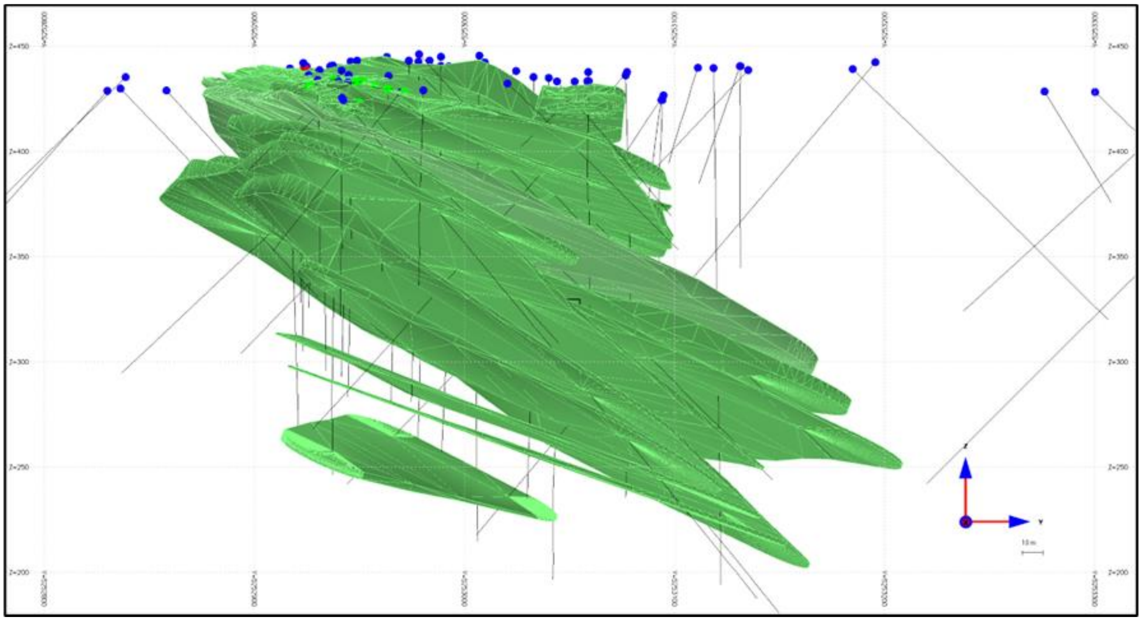

Figure 14.2 – 3D view of the model (looking west)

14.1.3 Compositing

The copper and silver assays were composited at 1 m (“1m composites”) within all DDH intervals defining each mineralized zone to minimize any bias introduced by variable sample lengths.

Most assays in the mineralized solids are 1 m long (Figure 14.3), and the average thickness of all solids is 3.16 m.

The total number of composites used in the DDH dataset is 2,795. Composites have an average length of 0.48 m, and the median length is 0.49 m. The smallest composites are 0.46 cm, and the longest are 1.32 m. All DDH sample composites less than 0.25 cm long were redistributed among the other composites of this interval Figure 14.4). Compositing has been done in Genesis from drill hole intervals crossing solids.

Each mineralized zone solid (lens) was estimated separately using its own set of composites using hard boundaries. A grade of 0 Cu% and 0 Ag g/t Au was assigned to missing sample intervals.

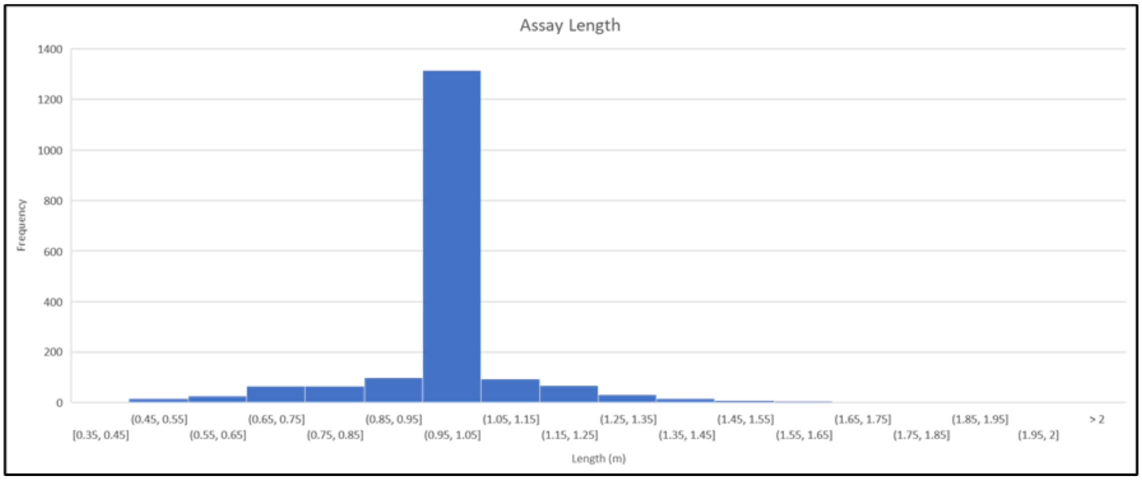

Figure 14.3 – Assays Lengths in mineralized solids

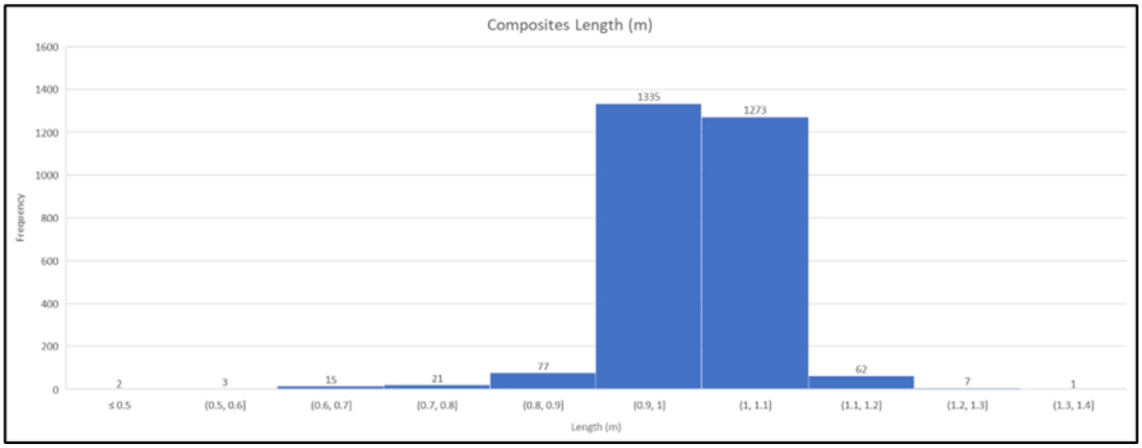

Figure 14.4 – Composite Length

14.1.4 Capping

The copper grades are homogeneous in the Sherlock zone. No capping was necessary (Figure 14.5 and Figure 14.6).

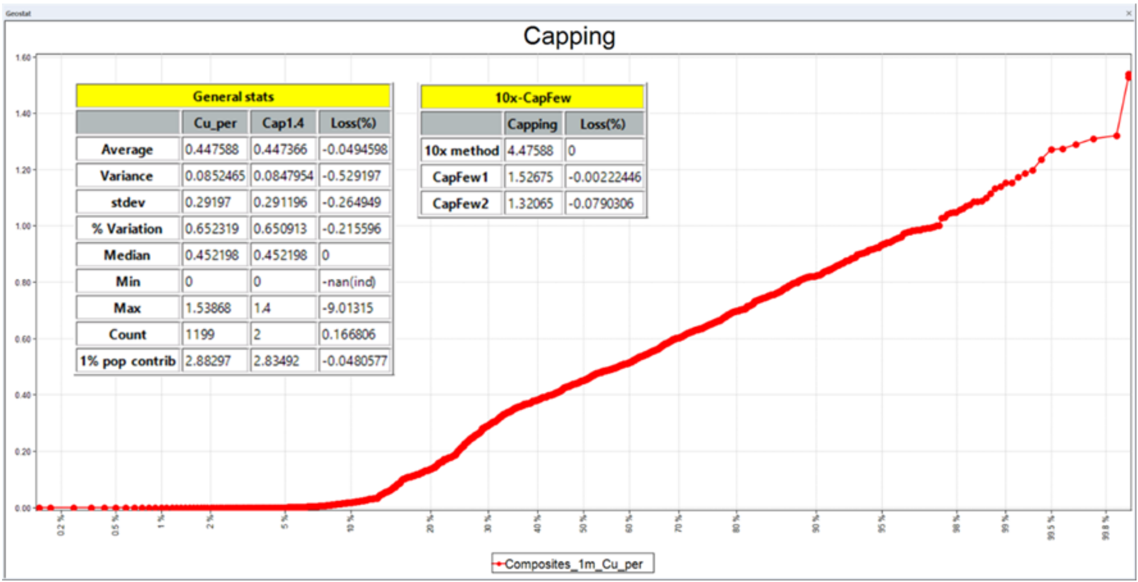

Figure 14.5 – Copper Composites Grades

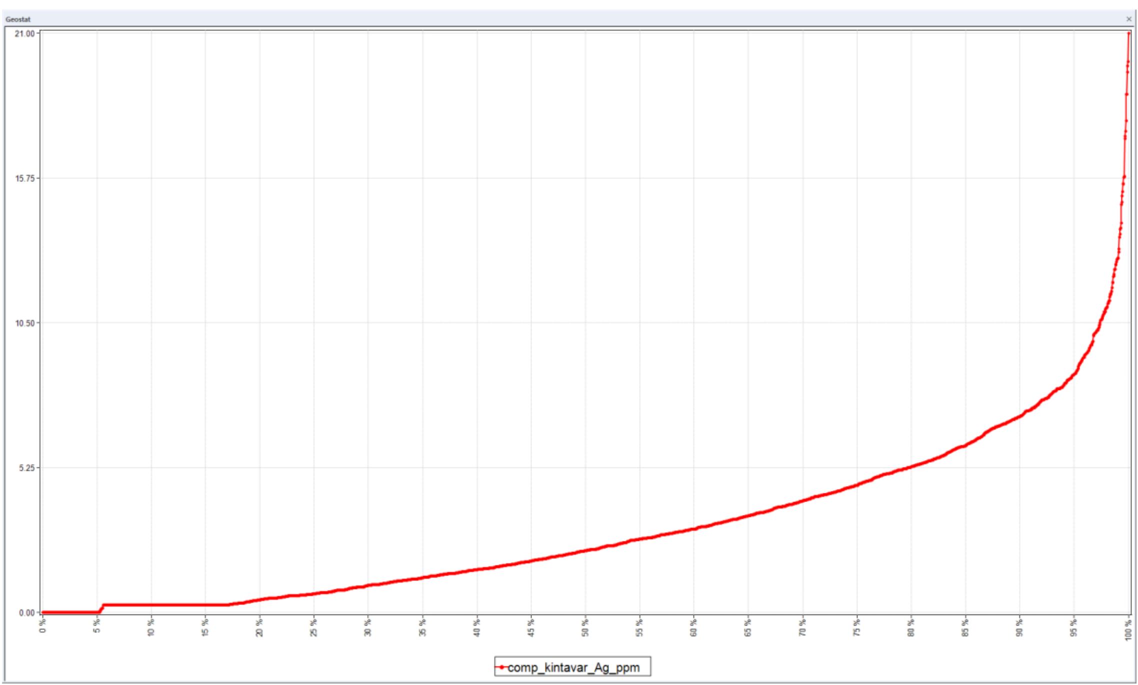

Figure 14.6 – Silver Composites grades

14.1.5 Variography

Variography has been evaluated with Snowden Supervisor but the continuity is not good enough to support an ordinary kriging interpolation. Still, the long range of 55 m have been used to determine the size of the search ellipsoids (Figure 14.7).

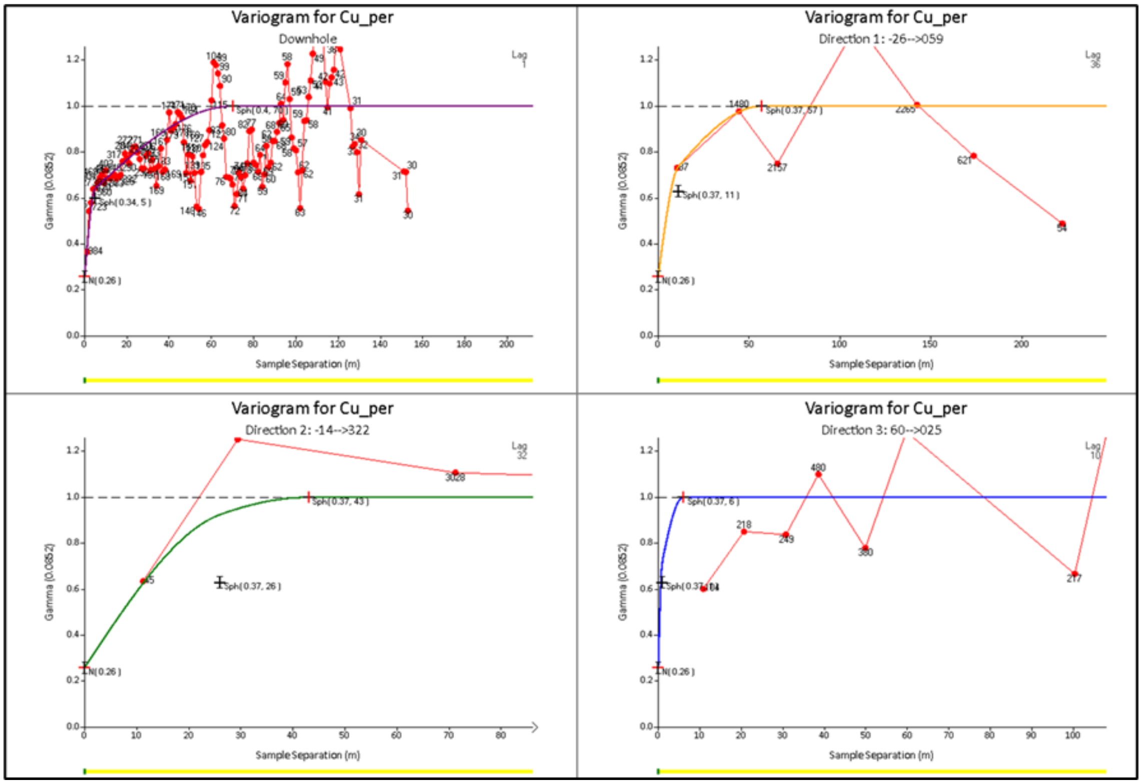

Figure 14.7 – Variography

14.1.6 Bulk Density

The drill holes from the 2022 drilling campaign on the Sherlock zone were subjected to a rock density study. This study measured the average density of each lithological unit within the drill holes MS-22-92 to MS-22-107. The geological units were divided into several main lithological units: Diopside Marble, Olivine Marble, Diopside Gneiss, Diopsidite, Intermediate Intrusives (I2), Carbonatite and Quartz veins. Within each drill hole, the density of 20 rock samples varying in length between 4 to 22 cm were measured. The rock samples were chosen within the different lithological units present in each drill hole. Within each lithological unit, random mineralized and sterile drill core intervals were measured. A total of 320 core intervals were measured, 20 from each drill hole.

Each rock sample that was measured was logged within an excel spreadsheet where the drillhole, lithology, mineralisation, length of sample and drill core interval was recorded for each sample taken. Each sample was weighed dry with an electric balance with a detection of 0.1 g. A 500 ml graduated cylinder was used to calculate the volume of each rock sample. This was done by calculating the volume displacement when the dried rock sample was submerged in the graduated cylinder filled with water (Table 14.1).

Table 14.1 – Density by Lithological Unit

Lithological Unit	Average Density (g/ml)	Number of samples taken
Diopside Marble	2.74	21
Olivine Marble	2.74	129
Diopside Gneiss	2.95	109
Diopsidite	3.18	38
Intermediate Intrusions	2.61	20
Carbonatite	2.68	2
Quartz vein	2.64	1

For the resource estimate, three density classes were established, one for the mineralized levels, one for the waste levels and one for the dykes. For the mineralized and waste levels, the lithologies associated with the different intervals in the drilling of the zone targeted for the resource estimate were extracted from the 3D model to calculate a weighted average according to the specific density of each unit. Thus, the mineralized levels, generally comprising a large part of marble units and a lesser proportion of diopside gneiss and diopsidite, gave a weighted average of 2.79 g/ml. For the waste levels, i.e. < 0.20% Cu, generally comprising a large part of diopside gneiss and lesser proportion of marble and diopsidite, gave a weighted average of 2.91 g/ml. Since the proportion of carbonatite levels and quartz veins is negligible, the density of the dykes was established at 2.61 g/ml (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.8).

Table 14.2 – Density for Resources Estimate

Lithological Units	Average Density (g/ml)
Mineralized horizons	2.79
Waste	2.91
Dykes	2.61

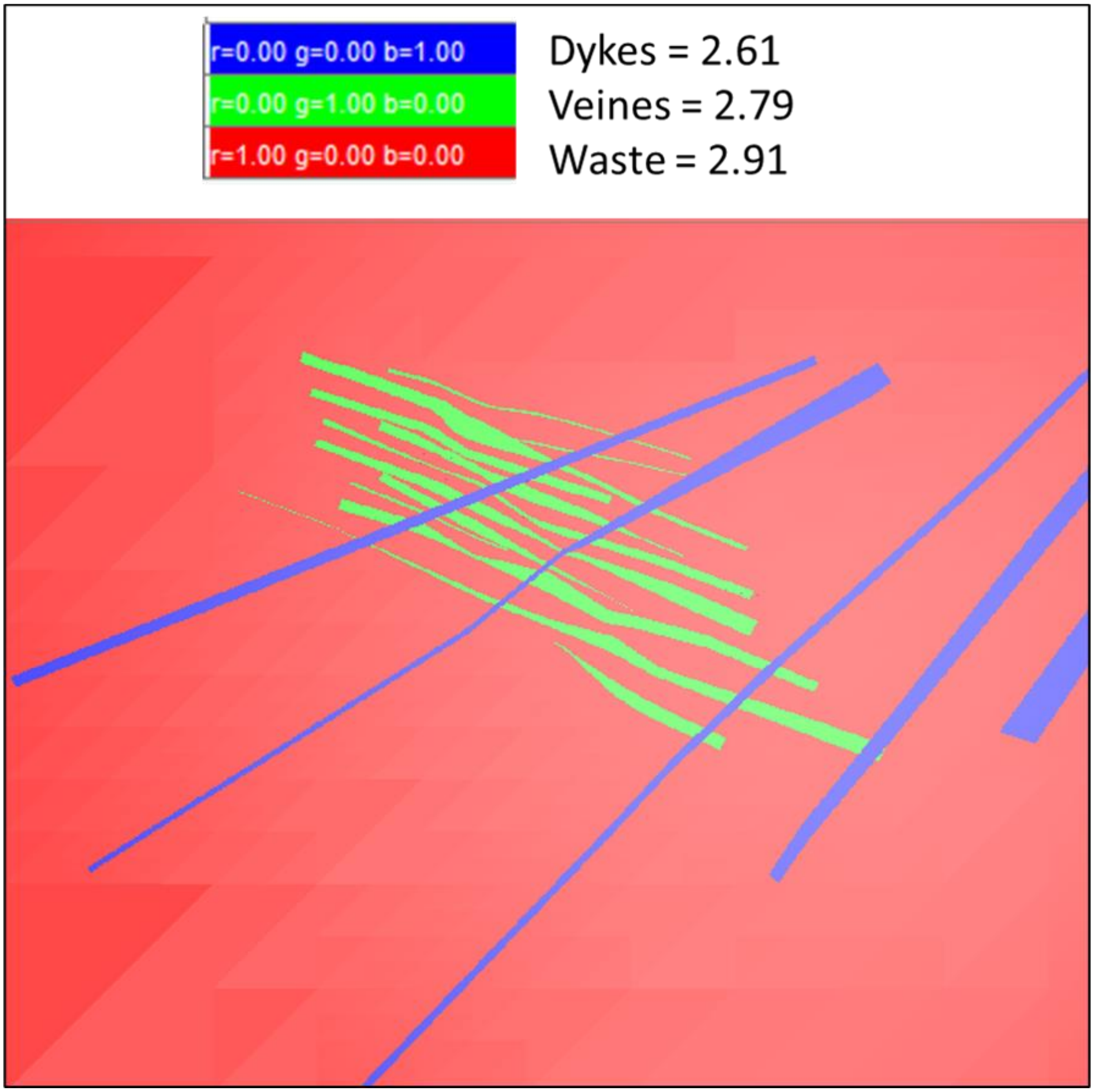

Figure 14.8 – Section of the Block Model Showing Density by Unit

14.1.7 Block Model Geometry

The deposit wireframes were used to constrain composite values chosen for interpolation and the mineral blocks reported in the mineral resource estimate. A block model (Figure 14.8 and Figure 14.9) with block dimensions of 4 x 4 x 4 m in the X (east), Y (north) and Z (level) directions were placed over the wireframe models created for Sherlock. Those blocks were locally sub-blocked down to 1m x 1m x 1m where needed. The block size was selected based on the geometry of the mineralized structures, the mining method (open pit), the borehole spacing, and the composite assay length.

At the scale of the Sherlock deposit, this provides a reasonable block size for discerning grade distribution while still being large enough not to mislead when looking at higher cut-off grade distribution within the model.

Blocks could be divided into four (4) different types: blocks from (i) mineralized zones, (ii) dykes, (iii) waste rock and (iv) overburden (Figure 14.9).

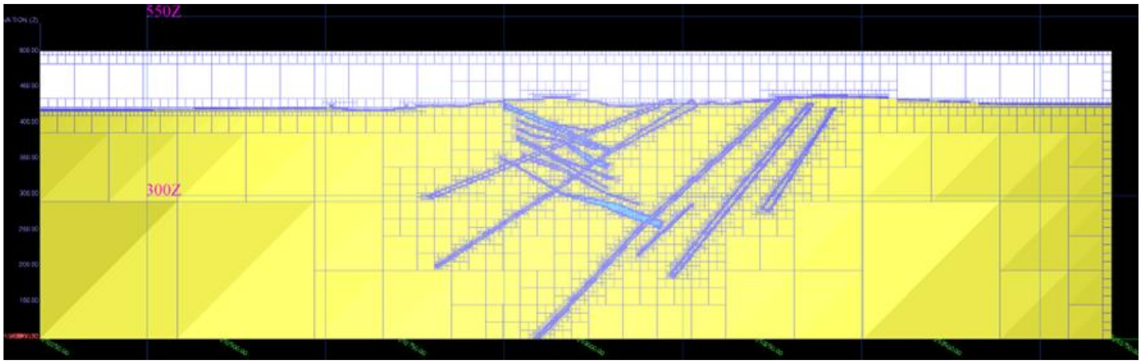

Figure 14.9 – Section of the block model looking west

14.1.8 Grade Block Model

A grade model was interpolated using the 1m uncapped composites from conventional assay grade data. The interpolation method retained for the final resource estimation was inverse distance square ID2. The ID2 method was preferred because the variography didn't yield good continuity. The ordinary kriging ("OK") interpolation method could have been biased. ID3 and nearest neighbor interpolation methods have been tried but the ID2 method probably represent a better grade distribution in the deposit. All 3 methods yield almost identical results in term of grade and tonnage.

14.1.9 Estimation Settings

ID2 was the interpolation method selected to estimate the blocks in the deposit.

Three passes were used to interpolate the grade of all blocks in the grade shells (Table 14.3).

Table 14.3 – Ellipsoid Sizes

	Long axis	Medium axis	Short axis	Minimum # of composites	Maximum # of composites	Maximum Composites/DDH	Minimum # of DDH
1st pass	35	30	10m	7	25	3	3
2nd pass	55m	45m	15m	4	25	3	2
3rd pass	110m	90m	30m	1	25	3	1

Each solid is estimated individually with its own set of composites. Each solid has an ellipsoid with its own best-fit orientation.

14.1.10 Economic Parameters and Cut-off grade

Cut-off grade ("CoG") parameters were determined by QP Simon Boudreau, P.Eng, using the parameters presented in Table 14.4 and. The deposit is reported at a rounded CoG of 0.2 Cu% in pit. Silver is treated as a by-product in the MRE.

The QP considers the selected CoGs of 0.2 % Cu to be adequate based on the current knowledge of the Project. The CoGs are considered to be instrumental in outlining mineral resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction for an open pit mining scenario.

Table 14.4 – Input Parameters used to Calculate the Cut-off Grade

Input parameter	Value
Cu price (US$/lbs)	3.8
Exchange rate (USD:CAD)	1.32
Copper metallurgical Recovery (%)	85
Copper concentrate grade (%)	40
Pit Wall angle rock (°)	50
Pit Wall angle Overburden (°)	30
Global mining costs rock ($/t)	3.00
Global mining costs overburden ($/t)	2.10
Processing cost ($/t)	20.00
Concentrate transport costs ($/t conc)	90.00
Industrial sorting cost ($/t)	0.40
Industrial sorting recovery (%)	81
Industrial sorting mass pull (%)	45
G&A costs ($/t)	9.50
Mineral resource cut-off grade (Cu%)	0.2

14.2 Mineral Resources Classification, Category or Definition

The resource classification definitions used for this report are those published by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum in their document "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Definition Standards").

Measured Mineral Resource

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

Indicated Mineral Resource

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

Inferred Mineral Resource

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

14.2.1 Geological Resources Classification

The mineral resource estimate is classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. Measured mineral resources were defined for blocks inside geological resource solids classified as Indicated within 10 m of surface outcrops. Indicated resources are defined with a minimum of three (3) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 35 m. The Inferred category is defined with two (2) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 55 m where there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.

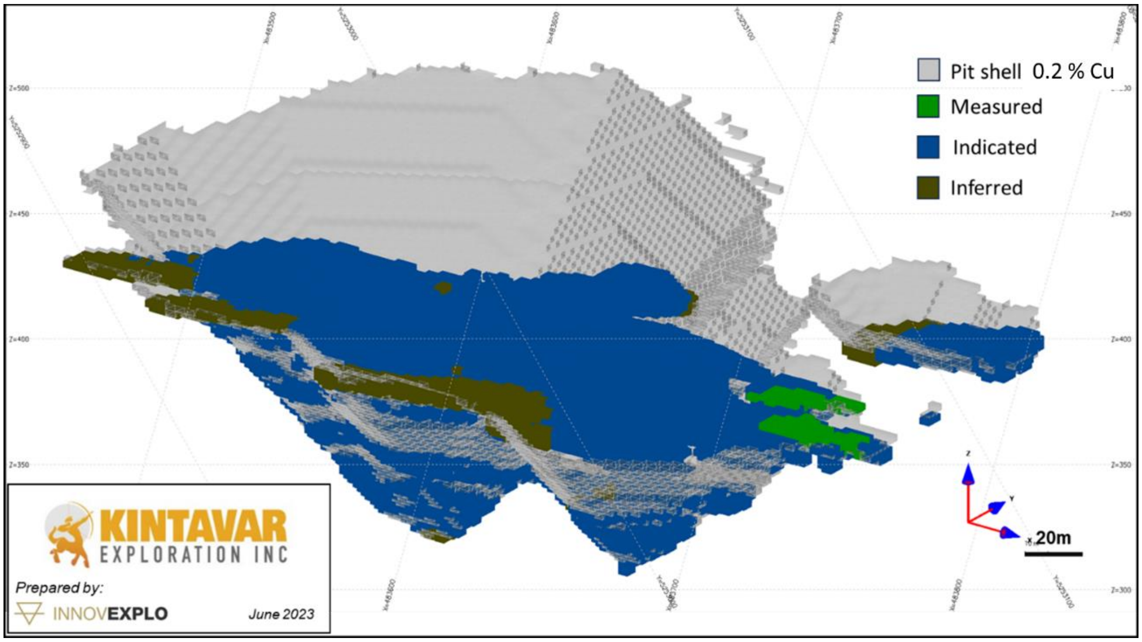

Figure 14.10 – Block Model Classification

14.3 Mineral Resource Estimation

This MRE includes all blocks ("must take blocks") that fall within a potentially mineable shape to satisfy the "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" as specified by the CIM in 2019 (Table 14.5).

14.3.1 Block Model Validation

A validation was done visually and statistically by the QP to ensure that the final mineral resource block model was consistent with the primary data.

Block model grades, composite grades and assays were visually compared on sections, plans and longitudinal views for both densely and sparsely drilled areas. No significant differences were observed. A generally good match was noted in the grade distribution without excessive smoothing in the block model (Figure 14.13 to Figure 14.17 and Table 14.6).

The grade-tonnage curve of the deposit (Figure 14.18) is also a good indicator of grade interpolation. The smooth grade curve reflects good handling of the interpolation and the absence of high-grade blocks.

The comparison between composite and block grade distribution and the overall validation did not identify any significant issues.

A comparaison between different interpolation method have also been completed (Figure 14.12). All 3 methods give similar results for the grade and the tonnage. The ID2 method was prefered because it probably represents a better grade distribution in the deposit.

The volume of the mineralized solids and the block model have been compared. The difference is only of 0.05%. The block model has a volume of 3,497,717 m^3 and the solids have a volume of 3,496,033 m^3.

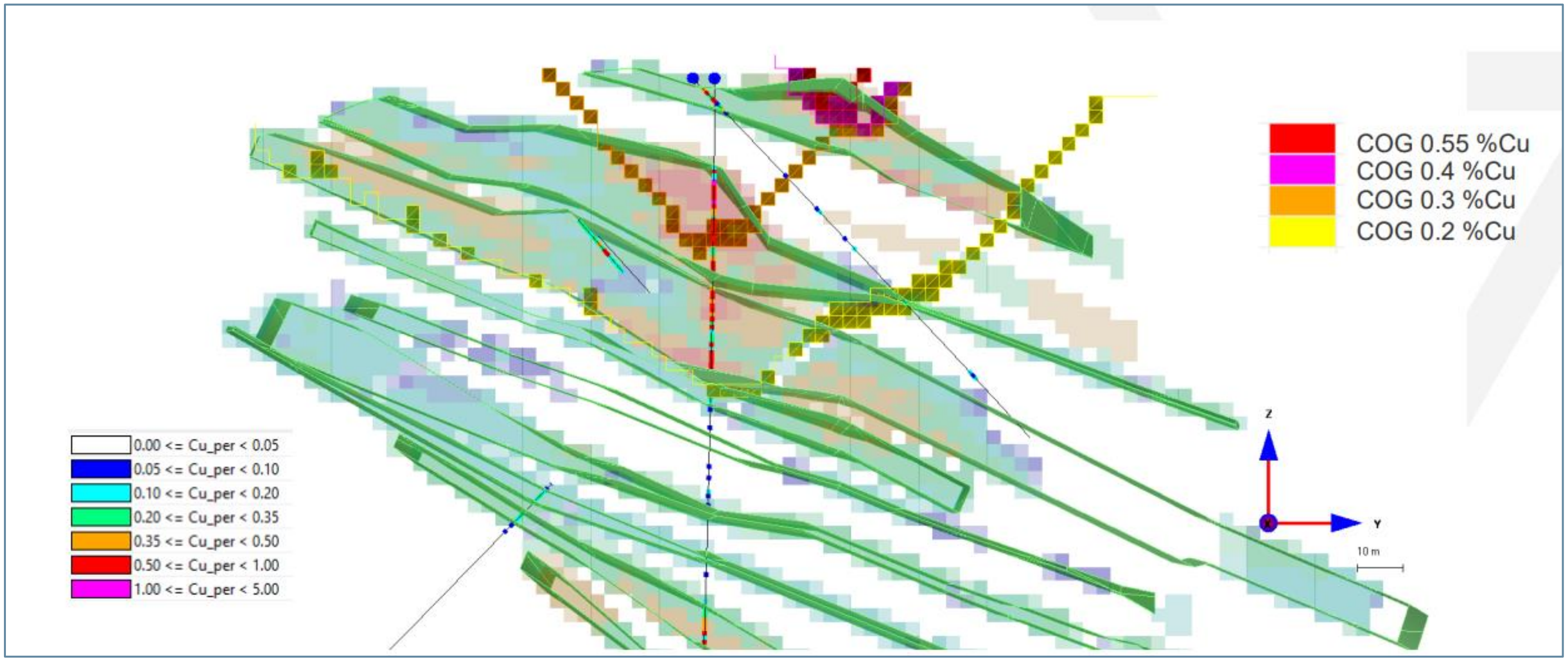

Figure 14.11 – Block grade vs Assays

Table 14.5 – Mineral Resource Estimate for the Sherlock deposit (Effective as of June 12, 2023)

Mitchi	Mineral Resources	Tonnes	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Lbs of Copper	Ounces of Silver
Sherlock	Measured	6,000	0.47	2.4	57,200	400
	Indicated	2,983,000	0.4	4.0	26,305,300	385,500
	Measures+Indicated	2,989,000	0.4	4.0	26,362,500	385,900
	Inferred	85,000	0.35	3.8	653,400	10,200

Notes to the 2022 MRE:

1. The independent and qualified persons for the 2023 MRE, as defined by NI 43-101, are Olivier Vadnais-Lebanc, P. Geo., and Simon Boudreau, P.Eng. all from InnovExplo Inc. The effective date of the 2023 MRE is June 12, 2023.
2. These mineral resources are not mineral reserves, because they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The results are presented undiluted and are considered to have reasonable prospects of economic viability.
3. The MRE follows CIM Definition Standards (2014) and CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines (2019).
4. The estimate encompasses 25 mineralized envelopes modeled using Genesis™ software. Thickness varies from 0.88m to 8.56m, with an average thickness of 3.16m. A modeling cutoff grade of 0.1% Cu was used to create the envelopes.
5. No assays were capped. Compositing of 1.0 m in length was completed using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed or a value of zero when not assayed.
6. The estimate was completed using a sub-block model in Surpac 2022. A 4m x 4m x 4m parent block size was used with 1m x 1m x 1m sub-blocks. The mineral resources were estimated using hard boundaries on composited assays with the inverse distance to square power (ID2) method.
7. A density value of 2.79 g/cm3 was assigned to the mineralized envelopes, of 2.61 g/cm3 was assigned to dyke envelopes and a density value of 2.91 g/cm3 was assigned to the enveloping waste material.
8. The mineral resource estimate is classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. Measured mineral resources were defined for blocks inside geological resource solids classified as Indicated within 10 m of surface outcrops. Indicated resources are defined with a minimum of three (3) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 35 m. The Inferred category is defined with two (2) drill holes in areas where the drill spacing is less than 55 m where there is reasonable geological and grade continuity.
9. The reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction requirement is satisfied by using reasonable cut-off grades for an open pit extraction scenario and constraining pit shells (Whittle optimization) with wall angle of 50° in rock and 30° in overburden. The estimate is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu. The estimate was calculated using a price of US$3.80 per pound of copper, USD:CAD exchange rate of 1.32, industrial sorting recovery of 81% with a mass pull of 45%, metallurgical recovery of 85% for copper at a concentrate grade of 40% copper, mining cost of $3.00/t in rock and 2.10$/t in overburden, transport cost of $90.00/t concentrate, G&A cost of $9.50/t, sorting cost of $0.40/t, and processing cost of $20.00/t. The cut-off grades should be re-evaluated in light of future prevailing market conditions (metal prices, exchange rate, mining cost, etc.). Silver is treated as a by-product in the MRE.
10. The number of metric tonnes was rounded to the nearest thousand, following the recommendations in NI 43-101 and any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects. The metal contents are presented in pounds of in-situ metal rounded to the nearest thousand for copper and nearest hundred for silver. Any discrepancy in the totals is due to rounding effects. Rounding followed the recommendations of NI 43-101.
11. The qualified persons are not aware of any problem related to the environment, permits or mining titles, or related to legal, fiscal, socio-political, commercial issues, or any other relevant factor not mentioned in this Technical Report that could have a significant impact on the 2023 MRE.

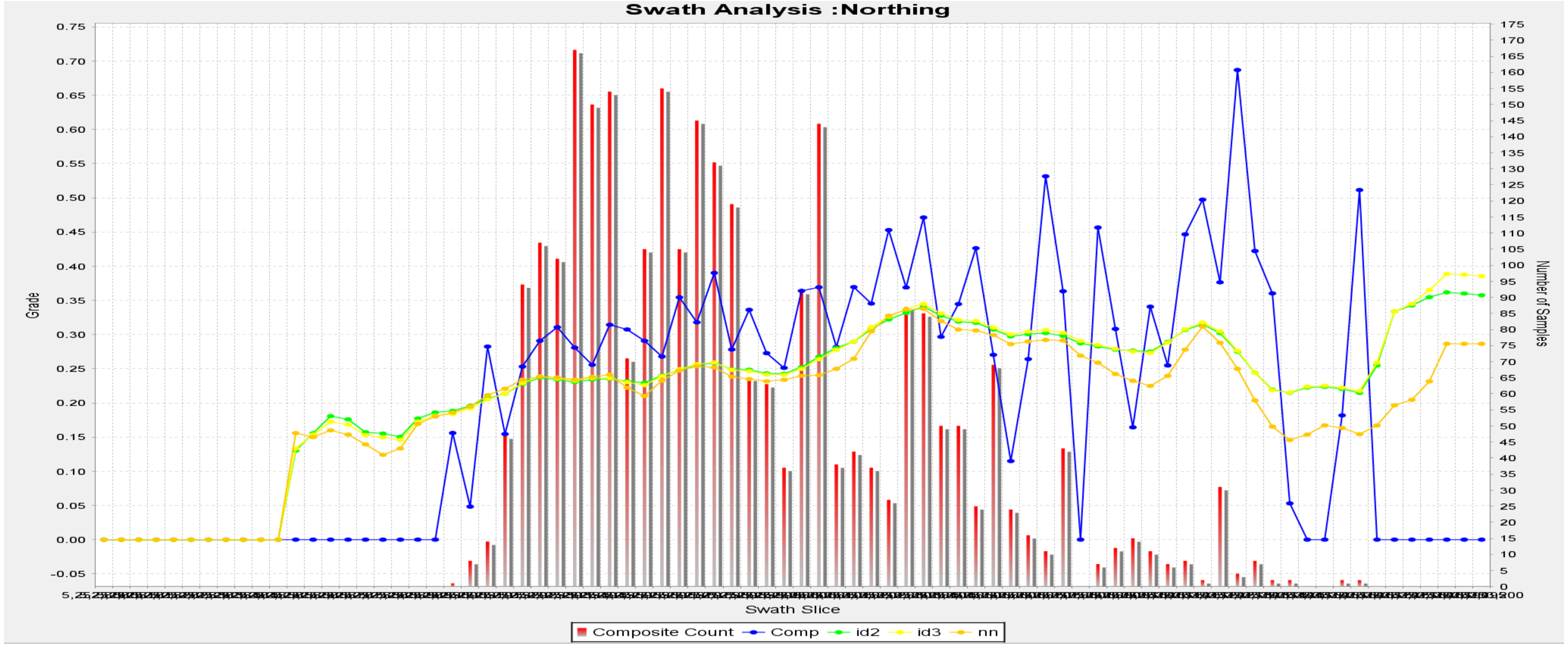

Figure 14.12 – ID2 vsID3 vs NN

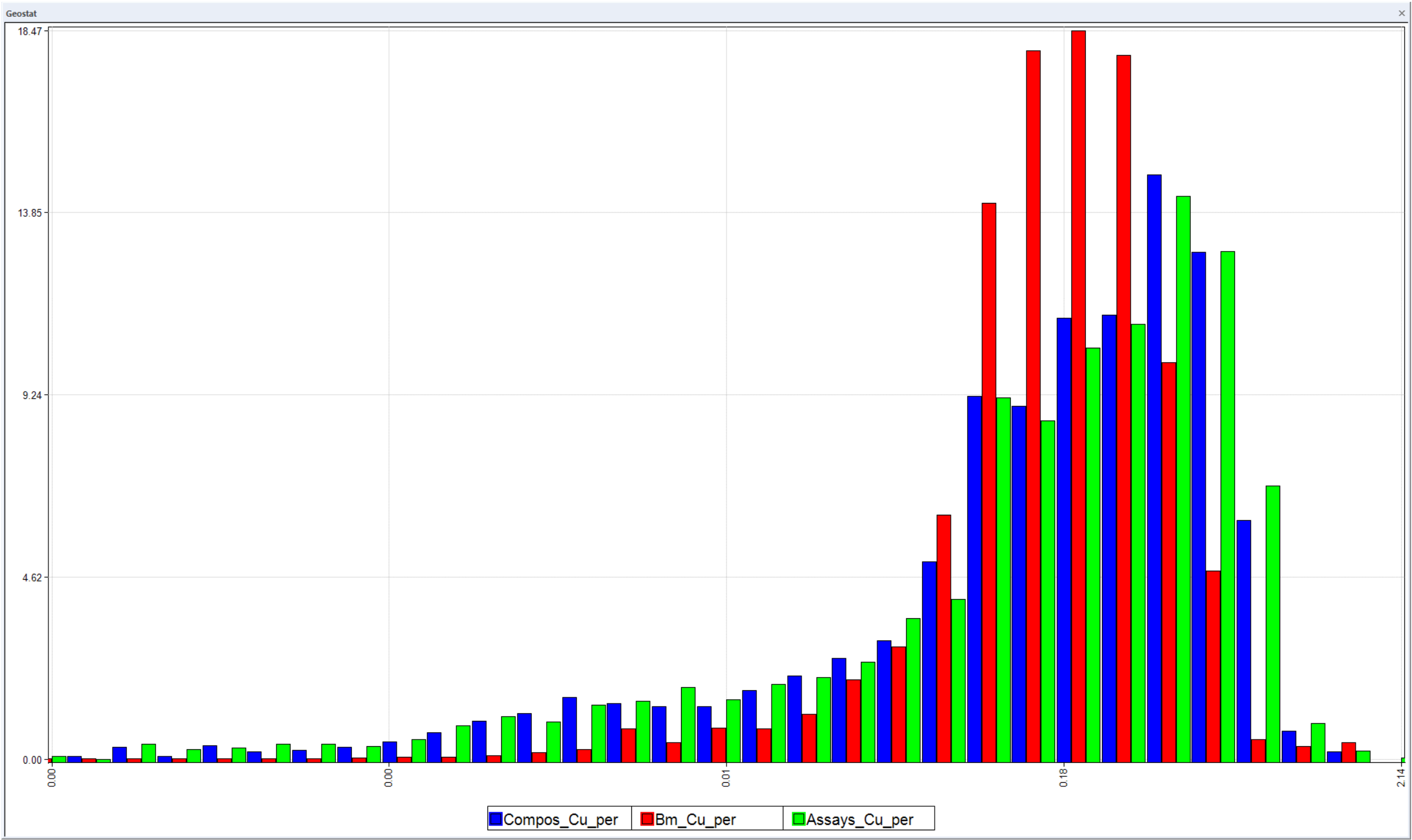

Figure 14.13 – Histogram Comparison between Blocks, Composites and Assays

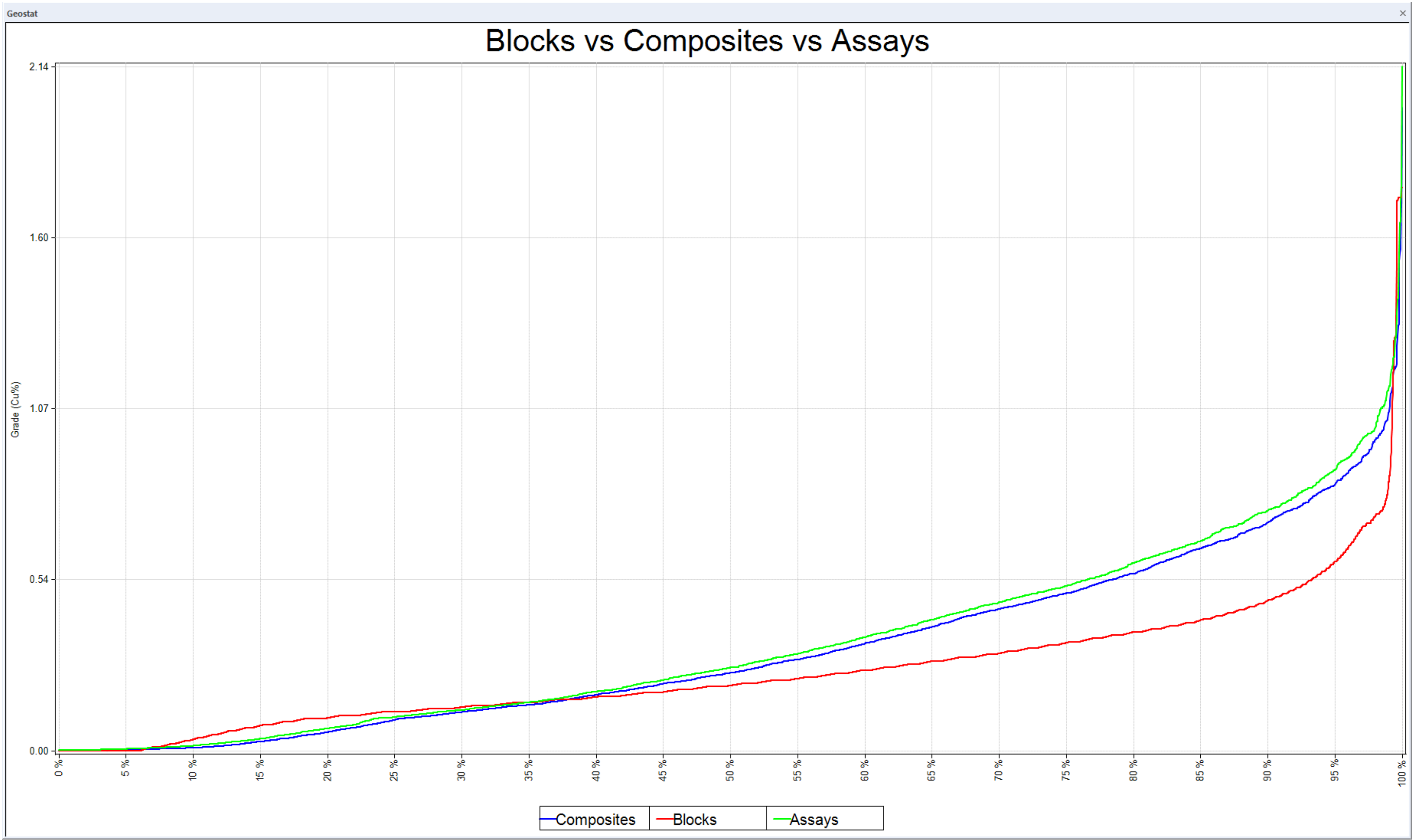

Figure 14.14 – Comparaison between Blocks, Composites and Assays

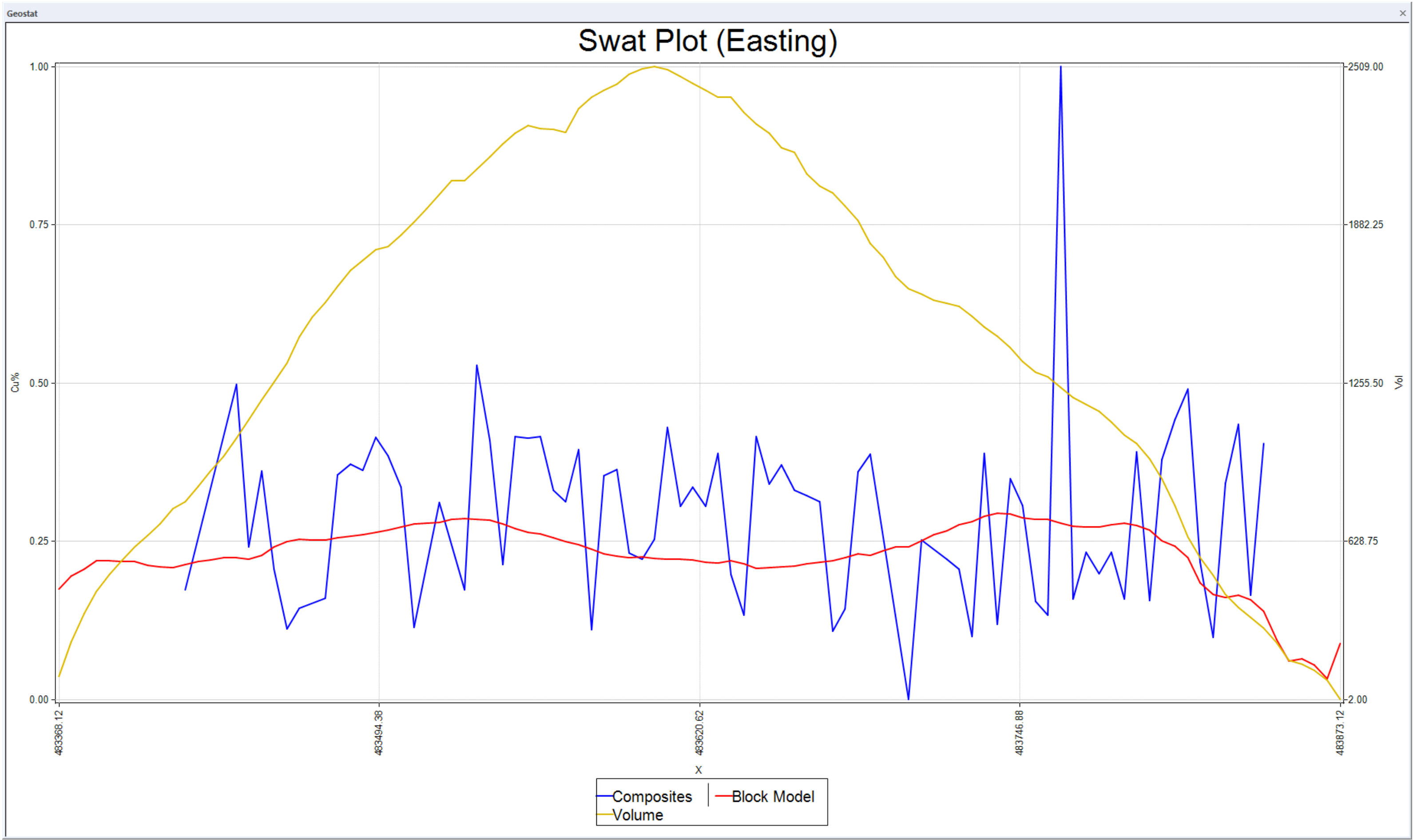

Figure 14.15 – Swat Pot (Easting)

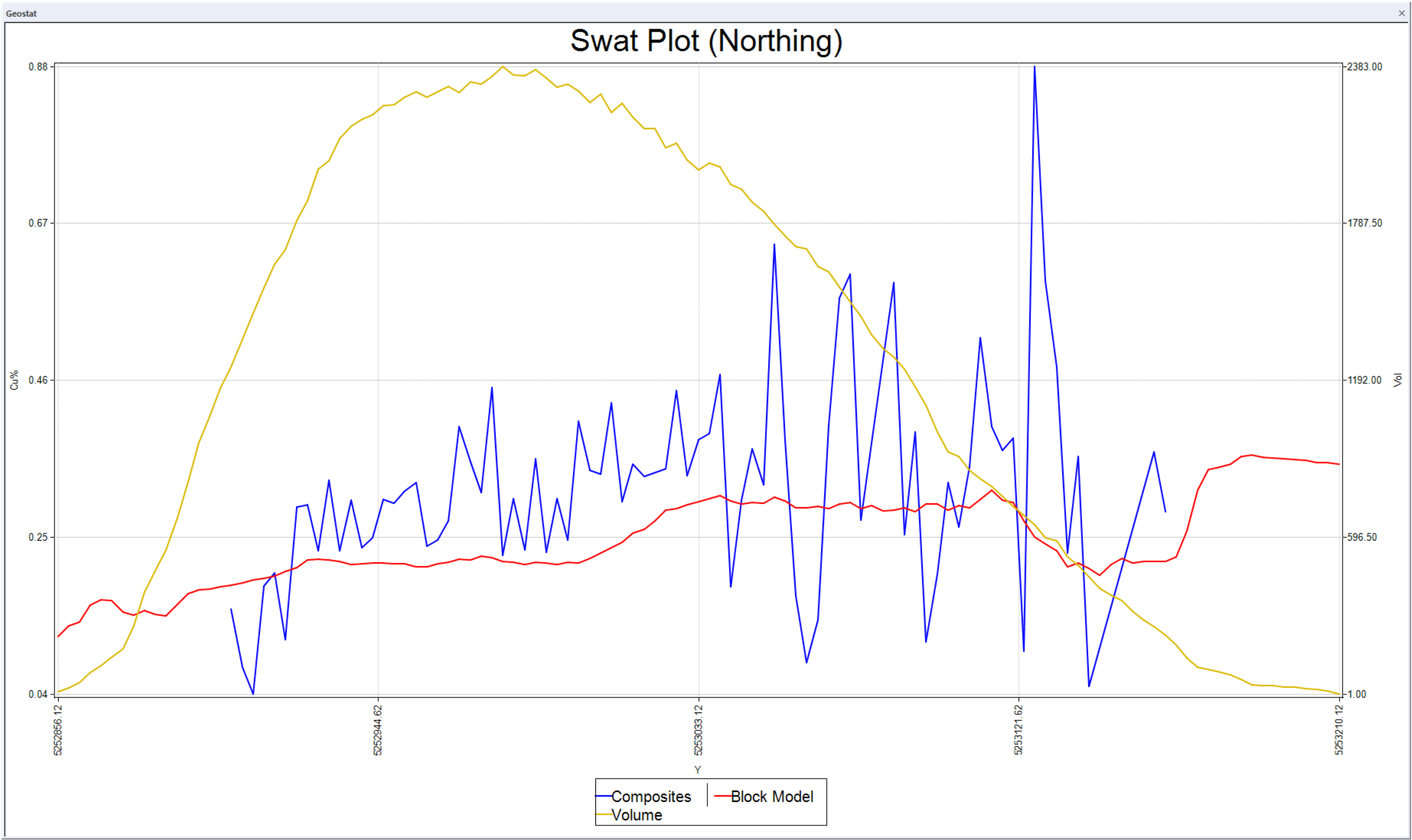

Figure 14.16 – Swat Plot (Northing)

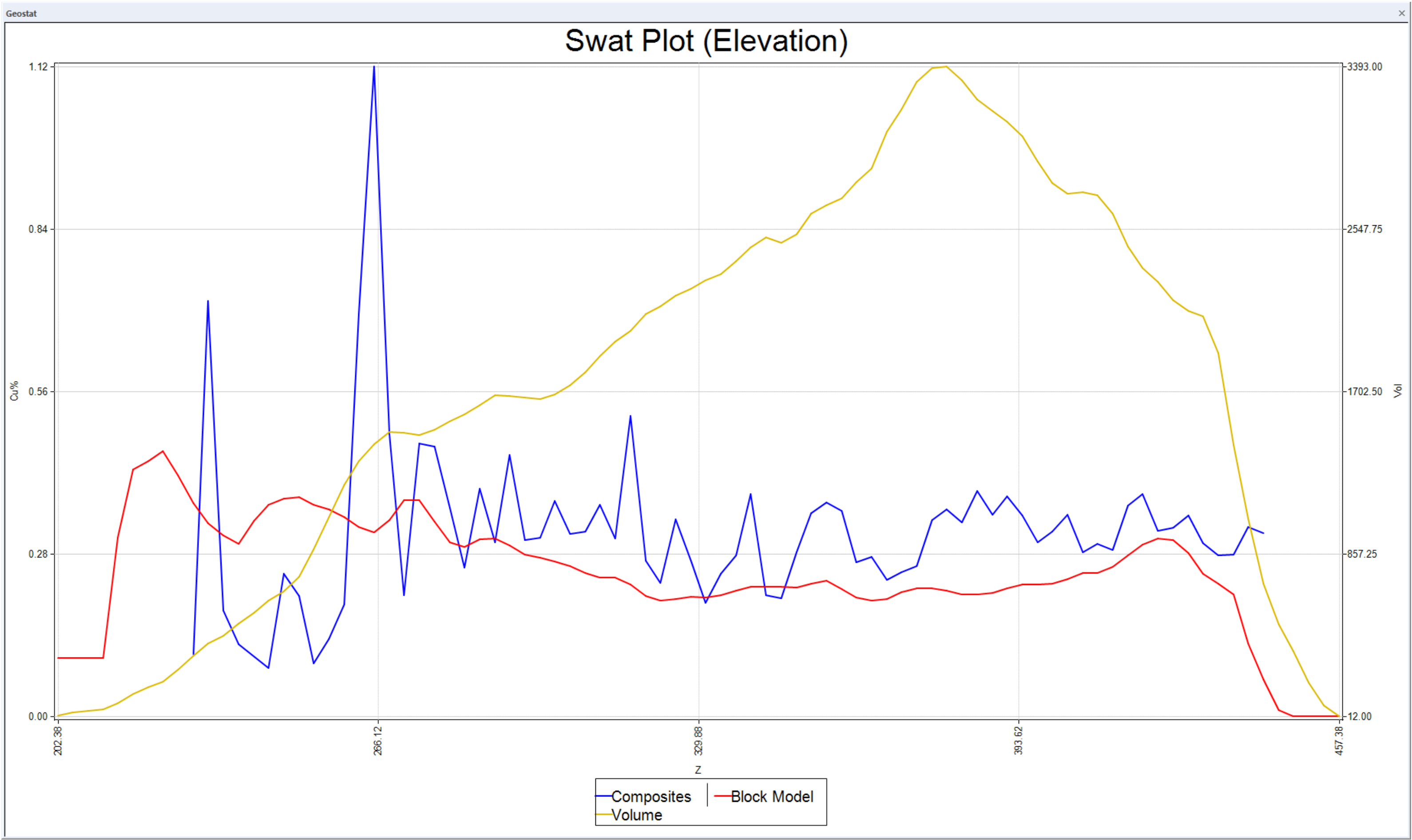

Figure 14.17 – Swat Plot (Elevation)

Table 14.6 – Comparison between Blocks, Composites and Assays

	Composites	Block Model	Assays
Min Value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
Max Value	2.0099	1.7600	2.1400
Average	0.3155	0.2450	0.3340
Length Weighted Average	0.3167		0.3331
Sum of Length	2782.5237		2837.0500
Variance	0.0766	0.0401	0.0840
Standard Deviation	0.2767	0.2002	0.2899
% Variation	0.8771	0.8171	0.8679
Median	0.2423	0.2025	0.2590
First Quartile	0.0955	0.1200	0.1045
Third Quartile	0.4911	0.3363	0.5135
Count	2,795	146,982	2,859

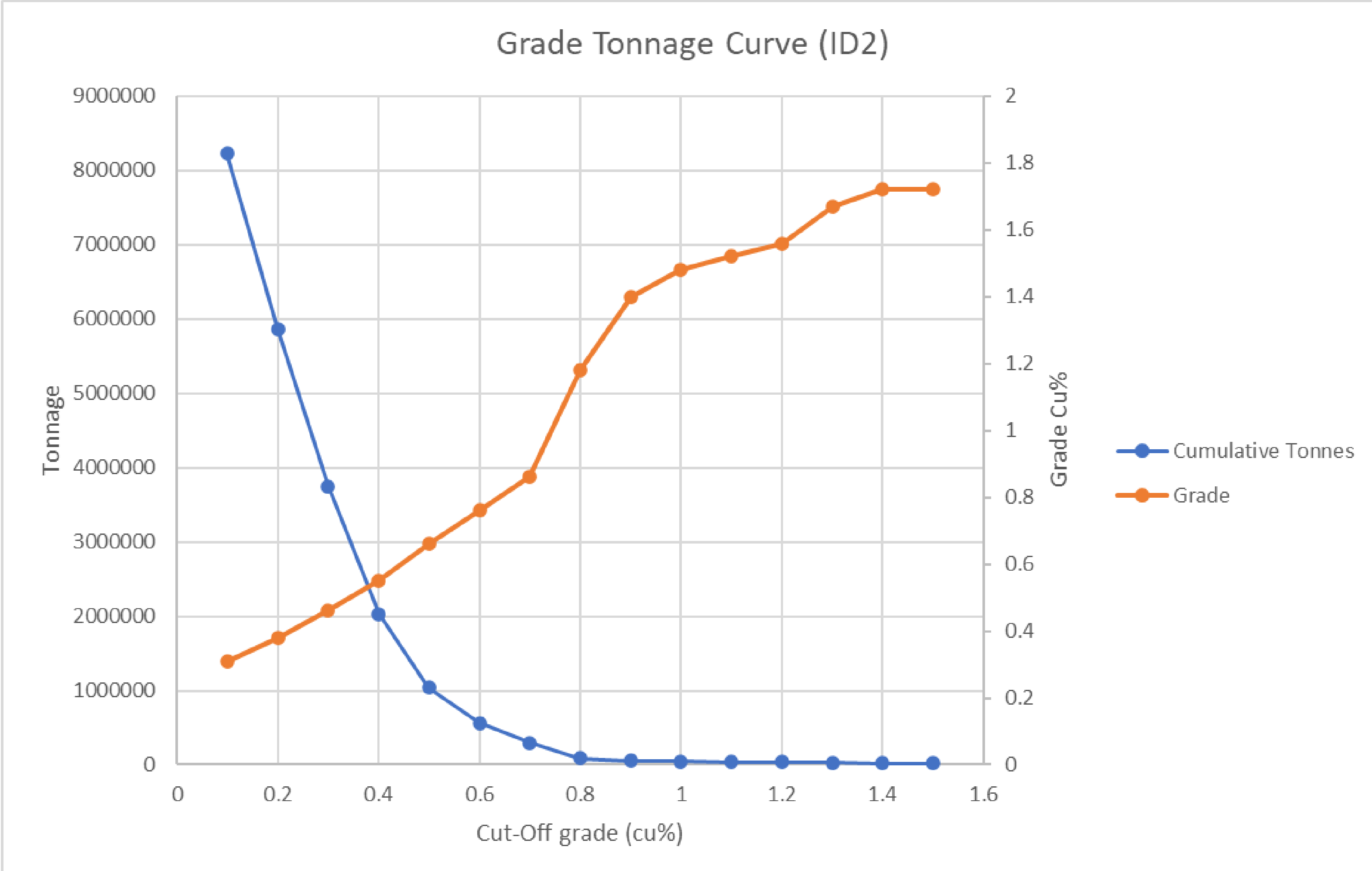

Figure 14.18 – Grade/Tonnage Curve (ID2)

14.3.2 Sensitivity to Cut-Off Grade

The following tables (Table 14.7) present the resources at different cut-off grades to demonstrate the sensitivity of the deposit. The base case at 0.2 % Cu for the Mitchi Project is the official cut-off grade retained for the resources herein. All other cut-off grades are presented for comparative purposes only. A grade-tonnage curve is also presented in Figure 14.18

Table 14.7 – Sensibility to Cut off Grade

	Preliminary Classification	Tonnes	Grade Cu%	Grade Ag g/t	lbs Cu	Ounces Ag
	Cut off Grade 0.4 % Cu					
	Measured	3,000	0,56	3,1	35,100	300
	Indicated	43,000	0,64	7,8	606,700	10,800
	Measured+Indicated	46,000	0,64	7,5	641,800	11,100
	Inferred	0	0	0	0	0
	Cut off Grade 0.3 % Cu					
	Measured	4,000	0.51	2,9	47,300	400
	Indicated	550,000	0.47	5,0	5,696,100	89,100
	Measured+Indicated	554,000	0.47	5,0	5,743,400	89,500
	Inferred	3,000	0,44	5,3	31,000	500
Base case	**Cut off Grade 0.2 % Cu**					
	Measured	**6,000**	**0.47**	**2,4**	**57,200**	**400**
	Indicated	**2,983,000**	**0.4**	**4,0**	**26,305,300**	**385,500**
	Measured+Indicated	**2, 989,000**	**0.4**	**4,0**	**26,362,500**	**385,900**
	Inferred	**85,000**	**0,35**	**3,8**	**653,400**	**10,200**

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

16. MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

17. RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As at the effective date of this Technical Report, the online GESTIM claims database shows several claim blocks under different ownerships around the Property (Figure 23.1). The information on these adjacent properties was obtained from the public domain and has not been verified by the QPs. Nearby mineralized occurrences are not necessarily indicative that the Property hosts similar types of mineralization. At the time of writing, the QPs were not aware of any active exploration activities in the immediate area of the Property that would be relevant to the Mitchi Project 2023 MRE.

Most of the adjacent properties to the Mitchi property are held by prospectors and junior companies. Several junior companies that have staked claims around historical mineral showings are listed below:

- Amixam Resources hold several groups of claims adjacent to the Mitchi property.
- The Ducarny-North property owned by Ressources Maxima is located directly north of the Ducarny property, near the northwestern limits of the Mitchi property.
- The company Ressources Zircor holds several claims bordering the Mitchi property.
- The company Eagle Ridge Mining hold several claims south of the Mitchi property.
- Rush Uranium hold several claims located at around 7 km to the southwest of the Mitchi property.
- Located 20 km south of the Mitchi property, SOQUEM and Glencore Canada Corporation each hold 50% of 4 claims situated around the Mountain River showing.

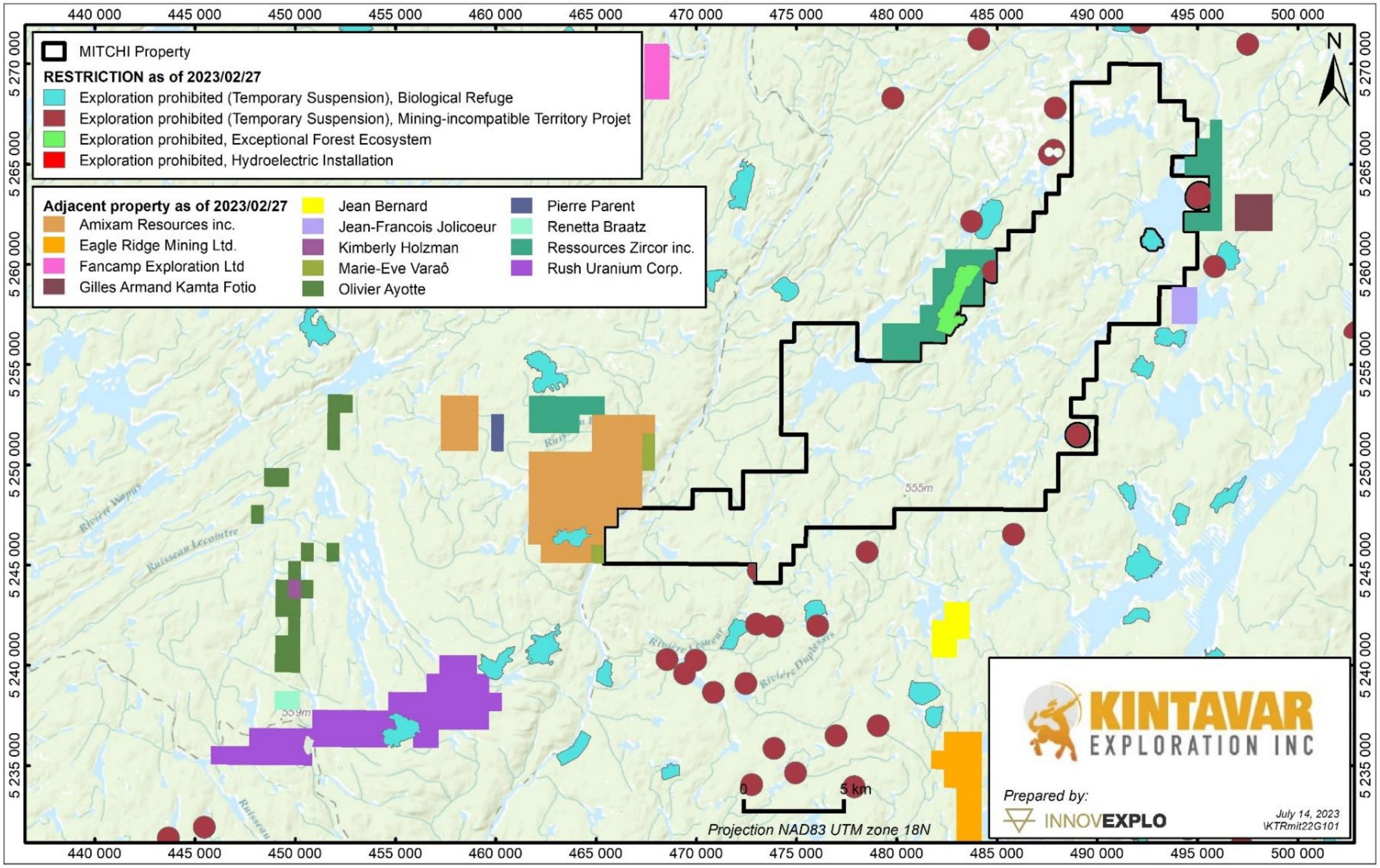

Figure 23.1 – Adjacent Properties

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information to report for the Mitchi project at this time.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of InnovExplo's mandate was to generate a mineral resource estimate for the Property (the "2023 MRE") and provide a supporting Technical Report in compliance with NI 43 101 and Form 43 101F1.

InnovExplo used Geovia's Whittle to evaluate the open pit portion of the deposit and follows CIM MRMR Best Practice Guidelines, which state that "Mineral resource statements for open pit mining scenarios must satisfy the 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' by demonstration of the spatial continuity of the mineralization within a potentially mineable shape". The 2023 MRE was established using blocks in potentially mineable shapes.

InnovExplo considers the present 2023 MRE reliable and thorough and based on quality data, reasonable hypotheses, and parameters compliant with NI 43 101 criteria and CIM Definition Standards.

25.1 Mineral Resource Estimates

The 2023 MRE presented herein was prepared by Olivier Vadnais-Leblanc, P.Geo. of InnovExplo, using all available information.

The mineral resources presented in Item 14 are not mineral reserves since they have not demonstrated economic viability.

The effective date of this MRE is June 12, 2023.

The 3D model created for this mandate is the first 3D interpretation made for the deposit. A total of 25 mineralized zones wireframes have been created. A margin of 50 m was set around the most external drill hole intercept to limit the wireframes. If a drill hole not selected for the interpreted solid was located in the margin area, the margin was automatically set at half the distance between drill holes. The average thickness of the solids is 3.16 m, and the minimum modelling grade is 0.1% Cu. 3D modelling was done using Genesis.

The 2023 MRE was prepared using 3D block modelling and the inverse distance squared ("ID2") interpolation method in a Surpac block model.

25.2 Risks and Opportunities

Table 25.1 identifies the significant internal risks, potential impacts and possible risk mitigation measures that could affect the future economic outcome of the Project. The list does not include the external risks that apply to all mining projects (e.g., changes in metal prices, exchange rates, availability of investment capital, change in government regulations, etc.).

Significant opportunities that could improve the economics, timing and permitting are identified in Table 25.2. Further information and study is required before these opportunities can be included in the project economics.

Table 25.1 – Risks for the Project

RISK	POTENTIAL IMPACT	POSSIBLE RISK MITIGATION
Grades are based on an ore sorting technology not extensively performed on this project.	If the technology does not perform as anticipated, grades could be lower than expected which could reduce the tonnage available for mining	Complete more geometallurgical tests to confirm the efficiency of the ore sorting technology on the Sherlock deposit
Locally poor geological continuity of mineralized zones (i.e., local dislocations, pinch and swell)	Poor geological continuity could negatively affect the accurate localization of mineralized blocks, the classification and/or grade estimation	Acquire additional geological information by drilling (with a locally denser drill pattern) and eventually by direct mapping (when exposures become available).
Inability to attract experienced professionals	The ability to attract and retain competent, experienced professionals is a key factor to success.	An early search for professionals will help identify and attract critical people through all project phases, from early exploration to more advanced.

Table 25.2 – Opportunities for the Project

OPPORTUNITIES	EXPLANATION	POTENTIAL BENEFIT
Drill areas with strong possibilities of expanding known mineralized zones	Drilling could increase the resources laterally and vertically.	Increase resources. Some deep drill holes already have good copper grades.
Infill drilling	Infill drilling could improve the continuity of the mineralization	A better continuity might yield to a better classification as the confidence in the grade continuity improves.
Channel sampling on outcrop	Surface channel samples should be taken on trenches where a geologist has observed mineralized zones. This added level of confidence may make it possible to classify blocks as measured in these locations.	Potentially generate resources classified as Measured nearby sampled surface channels and gives a better knowledge of the deposit geometry.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 2023 MRE illustrate that the project has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") and sufficient merit for further exploration work and engineering studies.

However, some areas in the deposit lack the necessary information to further expand the mineralized zones. Those areas may carry valuable copper grades as they are positioned near the margins of interpreted mineralized zones. Many interpreted zones could be expanded, increasing the number of ounces in the resources.
Drilling

The author recommends between 2,500 and 5,000m for infill drilling, geotechnical drilling and bulk sampling material for both metallurgical and industrial sorting studies.

26.1 Trenching

The author recommends additional trenching and channeling to confirm lateral and vertical continuity of geology and grade.

26.2 Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA)

Since Kintavar is evaluating the Mitchi project as a Hub and Spoke model with multiple small open pit deposits, it is recommended to obtain an order of magnitude evaluation for capital and operating costs for such a development and the optimal scale of such operation. This will dictate the size of the targets Kintavar needs to discover on the Mitchi project in order for them to be added into the Hub and Spoke model. The PEA will then establish the parameters for the required infrastructure, what infrastructure already available at the project could be used for mine development and the required environmental baseline studies.

26.3 Industrial sorting study phase 2

It is recommended to perform a phase II industrial sorting study using a larger representative sample of different grade zones on production scale equipment (bulk testing of 600 to 800 kg each) on both core and blasted material. Sedgman Novopro will review the documentation and test data during the upcoming Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the project

26.4 Metallurgy

Additional metallurgical testwork on the bulk sample resulting from the Phase 2 industrial Sorting study and depending on the results of the Preliminary Economic Assessment. Work to include both dry pre-concentration and wet processing to optimize the flow sheet design.

26.5 Costs Estimate for Recommended Work

InnovExplo has prepared a cost estimate for the work program to serve as a guideline. The budget for the proposed program is presented in Table 26.1. Expenditures are estimated at C$1,500,000 (incl. 15% for contingencies).

Table 26.1 – Estimated Costs for the Recommended Work Program

WORK PROGRAM	BUDGET COST ($)
Infill and geotechnical Drilling	975,000 $
PEA	200,000 $
Trenching	100,000 $
Industrial sorting phase 2	100,000 $
Metallurgical testing	200,000$
Total	1,575,000$

Drilling and trenching could be conducted simultaneously. A preliminary economic analysis should be conducted using the new exploration drilling results.

The recommended infill and geotechnical drilling program should be guided by the current geological interpretation.

Industrial sorting study and metallurgical testing should be conducted on mineralized areas subject to early mining to be sure that results are calibrated with rocks that will be treated in the beginning of mining.

The QPs believe that the recommended work program and proposed expenditures are appropriate and well thought out, and the proposed budget reasonably reflects the type and amount of contemplated activities

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APPENDIX I – LIST OF MINING TITLES

Title type	Title ID	Status	Area (ha)	Emission Date	Expiration Date	Credits ($)	Owner
CDC	2454476	Actif	58,06	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454477	Actif	58,06	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454483	Actif	58,05	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	7,64 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454484	Actif	58,05	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454485	Actif	58,05	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	7,64 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454486	Actif	58,05	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454490	Actif	58,04	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	246,74 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454491	Actif	58,04	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	62,95 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454492	Actif	58,04	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	26,24 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454493	Actif	58,04	2016-07-25	2023-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473225	Actif	58,24	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473226	Actif	58,24	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473227	Actif	58,24	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473228	Actif	58,24	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473229	Actif	58,24	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473230	Actif	58,23	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473231	Actif	58,26	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473232	Actif	58,26	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473248	Actif	58,26	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	906,06 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2473249	Actif	58,26	2017-01-24	2024-01-23	1 001,61 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	38964	Actif	58,19	2004-09-21	2024-01-25	1 014,97 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2025494	Actif	58,19	2006-09-21	2024-01-25	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2026266	Actif	58,25	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	1 043,13 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2026267	Actif	58,24	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2026268	Actif	58,24	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	656,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

Title type	Title ID	Status	Area (ha)	Emission Date	Expiration Date	Credits ($)	Owner
CDC	2026269	Actif	58,24	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	137,34 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2026270	Actif	58,23	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2026271	Actif	58,23	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	1 235,73 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2026272	Actif	58,23	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	1 015,82 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2026274	Actif	58,22	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2026275	Actif	58,22	2006-09-27	2024-01-25	2 309,04 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2000878	Actif	58,19	2006-02-15	2024-01-25	100 014,04 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2000879	Actif	58,19	2006-02-15	2024-01-25	386 067,78 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2000880	Actif	58,19	2006-02-15	2024-01-25	69 351,92 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2000881	Actif	58,20	2006-02-15	2024-01-25	904 608,99 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2000882	Actif	58,20	2006-02-15	2024-01-25	1 339 364,58 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2000883	Actif	58,20	2006-02-15	2024-01-25	203 402,78 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2000884	Actif	58,21	2006-02-15	2024-01-25	2 366,20 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2001172	Actif	58,22	2006-02-21	2024-01-25	41,01 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2001173	Actif	58,22	2006-02-21	2024-01-25	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2104263	Actif	58,21	2007-07-13	2024-01-25	1 235,72 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2104264	Actif	58,21	2007-07-13	2024-01-25	1 192,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2104265	Actif	58,21	2007-07-13	2024-01-25	41,01 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061092	Actif	58,25	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	211,21 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061107	Actif	58,22	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061111	Actif	58,22	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061112	Actif	58,22	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061113	Actif	58,22	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	2 366,20 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061114	Actif	58,22	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	2 251,89 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061115	Actif	58,21	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	4 355,51 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

Title type	Title ID	Status	Area (ha)	Emission Date	Expiration Date	Credits ($)	Owner
CDC	2061116	Actif	58,21	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	2 427,40 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061117	Actif	58,21	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	2 259,77 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061118	Actif	58,21	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061119	Actif	58,21	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	10 658,57 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061120	Actif	58,21	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	9 870,21 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061121	Actif	58,21	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	11 652,43 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061122	Actif	58,21	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	7 784,41 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2045664	Actif	58,23	2007-01-03	2024-01-25	3 406,45 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2045665	Actif	58,23	2007-01-03	2024-01-25	2 981,51 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2081692	Actif	58,24	2007-04-30	2024-01-25	60,99 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2081693	Actif	58,24	2007-04-30	2024-01-25	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2081694	Actif	58,24	2007-04-30	2024-01-25	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2081695	Actif	58,24	2007-04-30	2024-01-25	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2081701	Actif	58,23	2007-04-30	2024-01-25	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061266	Actif	58,20	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	38 811,59 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2061269	Actif	58,19	2007-03-01	2024-01-25	30 507,86 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512247	Actif	58,18	2018-02-05	2024-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2423818	Actif	58,29	2015-02-24	2024-02-23	2 251,89 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2423819	Actif	58,29	2015-02-24	2024-02-23	2 366,20 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2423820	Actif	58,28	2015-02-24	2024-02-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2423821	Actif	58,28	2015-02-24	2024-02-23	2 251,89 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2532431	Actif	58,24	2019-03-01	2024-02-28	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484718	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484719	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484720	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

Title type	Title ID	Status	Area (ha)	Emission Date	Expiration Date	Credits ($)	Owner
CDC	2484721	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 929,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484722	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484723	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484724	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484728	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484729	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484730	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484731	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484732	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484733	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 916,49 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484734	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484735	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484736	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484738	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484741	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484742	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484743	Actif	58,26	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 929,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484744	Actif	58,26	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	2 043,68 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484745	Actif	58,26	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 986,53 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484746	Actif	58,26	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 929,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484747	Actif	58,25	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	2 100,84 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484748	Actif	58,25	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484749	Actif	58,25	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 929,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484753	Actif	58,24	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484754	Actif	58,24	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2484755	Actif	58,24	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484793	Actif	58,22	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 055,97 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484794	Actif	58,22	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484795	Actif	58,21	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 435,64 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484796	Actif	58,21	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	1 055,97 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484797	Actif	58,20	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484798	Actif	58,20	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484799	Actif	58,20	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484800	Actif	58,19	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	276,60 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484801	Actif	58,18	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484802	Actif	58,17	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484803	Actif	58,17	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484804	Actif	58,17	2017-03-17	2024-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485099	Actif	58,25	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485100	Actif	58,25	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485101	Actif	58,25	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485102	Actif	58,19	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	4 627,85 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485103	Actif	58,19	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	2 651,54 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485104	Actif	58,19	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	2 292,90 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485105	Actif	58,19	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485106	Actif	58,19	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485107	Actif	58,18	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2485108	Actif	58,18	2017-03-21	2024-03-20	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487620	Actif	58,24	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487621	Actif	58,24	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2487622	Actif	58,24	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487623	Actif	58,23	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487624	Actif	58,23	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487625	Actif	58,21	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487626	Actif	58,21	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487627	Actif	58,20	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487628	Actif	58,20	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487630	Actif	58,19	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487631	Actif	58,19	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487632	Actif	58,19	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487633	Actif	58,19	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487634	Actif	58,19	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487635	Actif	58,19	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2487636	Actif	58,19	2017-03-24	2024-03-23	276,60 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515444	Actif	26,36	2018-04-05	2024-04-04	795,05 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515445	Actif	50,29	2018-04-05	2024-04-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515446	Actif	24,78	2018-04-05	2024-04-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515447	Actif	49,65	2018-04-05	2024-04-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515448	Actif	18,69	2018-04-05	2024-04-04	2 251,89 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439527	Actif	58,27	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439528	Actif	58,27	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439529	Actif	58,27	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439530	Actif	58,27	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439531	Actif	58,26	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439532	Actif	58,26	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2439533	Actif	58,26	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439534	Actif	58,26	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	2 043,68 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439535	Actif	58,26	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439536	Actif	58,26	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439537	Actif	58,26	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	60,99 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439538	Actif	58,25	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439539	Actif	58,25	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439540	Actif	58,25	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	1 929,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439541	Actif	58,25	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439542	Actif	58,25	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439543	Actif	58,25	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439544	Actif	58,25	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439545	Actif	58,25	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439546	Actif	58,24	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	1 929,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439547	Actif	58,24	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439548	Actif	58,24	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439549	Actif	58,20	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	1 435,64 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439550	Actif	58,20	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	1 372,12 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439551	Actif	58,20	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439552	Actif	58,20	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	41,01 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439553	Actif	58,20	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439554	Actif	58,20	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	4 730,28 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439555	Actif	58,20	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	5 948,28 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439556	Actif	58,19	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	820,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439557	Actif	58,19	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	2 251,89 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2439558	Actif	58,19	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	4 511,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439559	Actif	58,19	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	5 542,28 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439560	Actif	58,18	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439561	Actif	58,18	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439562	Actif	58,17	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439563	Actif	58,17	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439564	Actif	58,17	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	14 604,26 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439565	Actif	58,16	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	7 886,62 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2439566	Actif	58,15	2016-04-08	2024-04-07	6 238,33 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515604	Actif	58,26	2018-04-09	2024-04-08	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515605	Actif	58,26	2018-04-09	2024-04-08	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515606	Actif	58,26	2018-04-09	2024-04-08	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515607	Actif	58,26	2018-04-09	2024-04-08	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2515608	Actif	58,26	2018-04-09	2024-04-08	1 872,22 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2536604	Actif	58,22	2019-04-24	2024-04-23	1 055,97 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2536605	Actif	58,21	2019-04-24	2024-04-23	1 435,64 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2536606	Actif	58,21	2019-04-24	2024-04-23	1 974,88 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2564369	Actif	58,14	2020-05-12	2024-05-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2564370	Actif	58,14	2020-05-12	2024-05-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2564371	Actif	58,14	2020-05-12	2024-05-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2564372	Actif	58,13	2020-05-12	2024-05-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2564373	Actif	58,13	2020-05-12	2024-05-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2564374	Actif	58,13	2020-05-12	2024-05-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2564375	Actif	58,12	2020-05-12	2024-05-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2564376	Actif	58,12	2020-05-12	2024-05-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2539340	Actif	58,23	2019-05-27	2024-05-26	60,99 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2539341	Actif	58,23	2019-05-27	2024-05-26	440,66 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2388927	Actif	58,22	2013-08-09	2024-08-08	6 973,01 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2388928	Actif	58,21	2013-08-09	2024-08-08	6 757,01 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389129	Actif	58,17	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	4 575,61 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389130	Actif	58,17	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	1 835,18 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389131	Actif	58,17	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	3 469,55 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389132	Actif	58,17	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	5 798,59 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389133	Actif	58,17	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	3 062,39 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389134	Actif	58,16	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	18 751,67 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389135	Actif	58,16	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	6 448,85 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389136	Actif	58,16	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	2 689,48 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389137	Actif	58,16	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	3 380,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389138	Actif	58,16	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	5 335,35 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389139	Actif	58,16	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	1 840,68 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389140	Actif	58,15	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	28 137,50 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389141	Actif	58,15	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	24 921,59 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389142	Actif	58,15	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	11 802,85 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389143	Actif	58,15	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	13 429,82 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389144	Actif	58,15	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389145	Actif	58,15	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	41 374,49 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389146	Actif	58,14	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389147	Actif	58,14	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389148	Actif	58,14	2013-08-15	2024-08-14	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389516	Actif	58,15	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	26 062,25 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2389517	Actif	58,12	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	5 345,27 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389518	Actif	58,12	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	7 519,11 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389519	Actif	58,12	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	795,06 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389520	Actif	58,12	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389521	Actif	58,11	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389522	Actif	58,11	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389523	Actif	58,11	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389524	Actif	58,11	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389525	Actif	58,11	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389526	Actif	58,11	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389527	Actif	58,10	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389528	Actif	58,10	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389529	Actif	58,10	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	795,06 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389530	Actif	58,10	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	1 881,60 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389531	Actif	58,10	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	854,30 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389532	Actif	58,10	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	13 825,86 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389533	Actif	58,10	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	10 022,59 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389534	Actif	58,09	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389535	Actif	58,09	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389536	Actif	58,09	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	2 668,64 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389537	Actif	58,09	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	21 983,61 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389538	Actif	58,09	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	121 856,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389539	Actif	58,09	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	89 653,54 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389540	Actif	58,09	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	106 461,14 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389541	Actif	58,09	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	48 814,35 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2389542	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389543	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389544	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	57 102,30 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389545	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	387 607,99 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389546	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	118 582,13 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389547	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	26 859,07 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389548	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389549	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	1 748,95 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389550	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	12 311,07 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389551	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	3 984,21 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389552	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389553	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	1 809,93 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389554	Actif	58,14	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	6 808,36 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389555	Actif	58,14	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	7 213,36 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389556	Actif	58,14	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	8 646,39 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389557	Actif	58,13	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	8 116,48 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389558	Actif	58,13	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	6 703,70 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389559	Actif	58,13	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	6 448,86 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389560	Actif	58,13	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389561	Actif	58,13	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	1 154,56 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389563	Actif	58,08	2013-08-27	2024-08-26	1 539,24 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389714	Actif	58,17	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	3 242,27 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389715	Actif	58,16	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	11 242,95 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389716	Actif	58,16	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	26 082,04 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389717	Actif	58,15	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	14 093,99 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2389718	Actif	58,15	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	24 128,83 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389719	Actif	58,14	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	29 960,86 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389720	Actif	58,14	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	63 182,64 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389721	Actif	58,13	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389722	Actif	58,13	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	1 254,53 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389723	Actif	58,12	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	4 287,04 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2389724	Actif	58,11	2013-08-30	2024-08-29	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500939	Actif	58,20	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	2 568,10 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500940	Actif	58,20	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500941	Actif	58,19	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500942	Actif	58,19	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500943	Actif	58,19	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500944	Actif	58,18	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	1 514,06 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500945	Actif	58,18	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	795,06 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500946	Actif	58,18	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500947	Actif	58,18	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	3 786,26 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2500948	Actif	58,18	2017-09-05	2024-09-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391137	Actif	58,14	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	12 793,76 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391138	Actif	58,13	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	6 619,45 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391139	Actif	58,13	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	1 364,57 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391140	Actif	58,12	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391141	Actif	58,12	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	799,10 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391142	Actif	58,12	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391143	Actif	58,11	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391144	Actif	58,10	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	8 093,75 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2391145	Actif	58,07	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	1 534,25 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391146	Actif	58,07	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	4 099,21 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391147	Actif	58,07	2013-09-25	2024-09-24	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2391723	Actif	58,00	2013-10-15	2024-10-14	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434200	Actif	58,20	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	5 375,99 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434201	Actif	58,19	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	4 913,08 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434202	Actif	58,18	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	5 670,43 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434203	Actif	58,18	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	35 163,21 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434204	Actif	58,18	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	204 805,76 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434205	Actif	58,18	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	587 520,50 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434206	Actif	58,18	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	40 220,19 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434207	Actif	58,17	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	6 214,13 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434208	Actif	58,17	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	7 708,18 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434209	Actif	58,17	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	6 790,78 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434210	Actif	58,16	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	6 545,91 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434211	Actif	58,16	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	6 837,28 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2434212	Actif	58,15	2015-10-20	2024-10-19	13 673,19 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2394174	Actif	58,14	2013-11-12	2024-11-11	1 581,73 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2394175	Actif	58,14	2013-11-12	2024-11-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2394176	Actif	58,13	2013-11-12	2024-11-11	910,36 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2394177	Actif	58,13	2013-11-12	2024-11-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2394178	Actif	58,13	2013-11-12	2024-11-11	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2504527	Actif	58,25	2017-11-13	2024-11-12	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2504528	Actif	58,25	2017-11-13	2024-11-12	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2504529	Actif	58,25	2017-11-13	2024-11-12	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2504530	Actif	58,24	2017-11-13	2024-11-12	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2504531	Actif	58,24	2017-11-13	2024-11-12	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2394380	Actif	46,13	2013-11-18	2024-11-17	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2136987	Actif	58,20	2007-11-20	2024-11-19	30 671,87 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2136988	Actif	58,19	2007-11-20	2024-11-19	70 572,68 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2395110	Actif	58,17	2013-12-02	2024-12-01	3 580,10 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2397009	Actif	58,18	2014-01-08	2025-01-07	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2397010	Actif	58,18	2014-01-08	2025-01-07	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2397011	Actif	58,18	2014-01-08	2025-01-07	795,06 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2397012	Actif	58,18	2014-01-08	2025-01-07	1 693,81 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2397013	Actif	58,18	2014-01-08	2025-01-07	1 476,48 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2397014	Actif	58,18	2014-01-08	2025-01-07	8 059,68 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512130	Actif	58,14	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	12 950,16 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512131	Actif	58,13	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512132	Actif	58,12	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512133	Actif	58,12	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512134	Actif	58,08	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512135	Actif	58,08	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512136	Actif	58,08	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512137	Actif	58,07	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512138	Actif	58,07	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512139	Actif	58,06	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512140	Actif	58,06	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	795,05 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512157	Actif	58,26	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512158	Actif	58,26	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2512165	Actif	58,25	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512166	Actif	58,25	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512167	Actif	58,24	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512168	Actif	58,23	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512174	Actif	58,17	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512177	Actif	58,16	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512178	Actif	58,16	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512179	Actif	58,16	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512180	Actif	58,16	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512181	Actif	58,15	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	1 154,55 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512182	Actif	58,15	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512183	Actif	58,15	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512189	Actif	58,25	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512212	Actif	34,14	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	4 318,17 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512213	Actif	43,29	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	3 842,58 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512214	Actif	55,70	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512215	Actif	58,11	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512216	Actif	58,11	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512217	Actif	58,10	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512218	Actif	58,10	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512219	Actif	58,10	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512220	Actif	58,09	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	10 680,46 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512221	Actif	58,09	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512222	Actif	58,08	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512237	Actif	58,25	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

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CDC	2512238	Actif	58,25	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512239	Actif	58,25	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512240	Actif	58,25	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512241	Actif	58,25	2018-02-05	2025-02-04	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512802	Actif	51,67	2018-02-13	2025-02-12	795,05 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512803	Actif	51,11	2018-02-13	2025-02-12	1 051,89 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512830	Actif	54,06	2018-02-14	2025-02-13	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512831	Actif	4,46	2018-02-14	2025-02-13	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512832	Actif	2,92	2018-02-14	2025-02-13	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512833	Actif	26,55	2018-02-14	2025-02-13	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512834	Actif	18,86	2018-02-14	2025-02-13	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512835	Actif	38,86	2018-02-14	2025-02-13	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2512836	Actif	28,47	2018-02-14	2025-02-13	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2536602	Actif	58,23	2019-04-24	2025-04-23	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2536603	Actif	58,22	2019-04-24	2025-04-23	795,05 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2443727	Actif	58,19	2016-05-03	2025-05-02	262,68 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2443728	Actif	58,19	2016-05-03	2025-05-02	292,55 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2443729	Actif	58,19	2016-05-03	2025-05-02	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2443730	Actif	58,19	2016-05-03	2025-05-02	631,21 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2443731	Actif	58,18	2016-05-03	2025-05-02	3 801,44 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2443732	Actif	58,18	2016-05-03	2025-05-02	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2443733	Actif	58,18	2016-05-03	2025-05-02	4 061,20 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2443734	Actif	58,18	2016-05-03	2025-05-02	71 829,37 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2451393	Actif	58,18	2016-07-13	2025-07-12	13 933,14 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2451394	Actif	58,18	2016-07-13	2025-07-12	4 045,27 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

Title type	Title ID	Status	Area (ha)	Emission Date	Expiration Date	Credits ($)	Owner
CDC	2451395	Actif	58,18	2016-07-13	2025-07-12	5 730,77 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2451396	Actif	58,18	2016-07-13	2025-07-12	2 255,32 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2451397	Actif	58,18	2016-07-13	2025-07-12	5 436,78 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2451398	Actif	58,18	2016-07-13	2025-07-12	5 495,58 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2451399	Actif	58,18	2016-07-13	2025-07-12	2 010,13 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2451400	Actif	58,18	2016-07-13	2025-07-12	2 320,76 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2357454	Actif	58,22	2012-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2357455	Actif	58,22	2012-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2357456	Actif	58,21	2012-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2357457	Actif	58,21	2012-07-25	2025-07-24	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454470	Actif	58,08	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454471	Actif	58,07	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454472	Actif	58,07	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454473	Actif	58,07	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454474	Actif	58,07	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	784,09 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454475	Actif	58,07	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	615,31 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454478	Actif	58,06	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454479	Actif	58,06	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454480	Actif	58,06	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454481	Actif	58,06	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454482	Actif	58,06	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454487	Actif	58,05	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454488	Actif	58,05	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2454489	Actif	58,05	2016-07-25	2025-07-24	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2360411	Actif	58,23	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.

Title type	Title ID	Status	Area (ha)	Emission Date	Expiration Date	Credits ($)	Owner
CDC	2360412	Actif	58,22	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2360413	Actif	58,21	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	1 181,51 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2360414	Actif	58,20	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	11 242,28 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2360415	Actif	58,20	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	9 231,91 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2360416	Actif	58,20	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	9 508,16 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2360417	Actif	58,19	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	14 694,21 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2360418	Actif	58,19	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	566,20 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2360419	Actif	58,19	2012-08-13	2025-08-12	680,51 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466965	Actif	58,23	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	2 454,95 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466966	Actif	58,23	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	11 302,99 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466967	Actif	58,23	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466968	Actif	58,23	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466969	Actif	58,23	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466970	Actif	58,23	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466971	Actif	58,22	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	1 166,20 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466972	Actif	58,22	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	1 051,89 $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2466973	Actif	58,22	2016-10-21	2025-10-20	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484725	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2026-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484726	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2026-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484727	Actif	58,28	2017-03-17	2026-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484737	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2026-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484739	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2026-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
CDC	2484740	Actif	58,27	2017-03-17	2026-03-16	- $	Exploration Kintavar inc.
Total			25643,85			6 104 226,52 $	