TECHNICAL EVALUATION OF THE GOLD POTENTIAL

EVA PROJECT

JAMESIE, NORD-DU QUEBEC, QUEBEC

Prepared for:

Vanstar Mining Resources
824 Boulevard Taschereau
La Prairie, QC
J5R 1V9, Canada

Project Location
UTN 367 200E 5 899 000 N Zone 18
NTS 33F02, 33F03 and 33F07
Jamesie, Nord-du-Québec
Province of Québec, Canada

Prepared by:

Gilles Laverdière, PGeo, (OGQ #00161)

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Eva Property is situated at UTM coordinates 367 200 m easting, 5 899 000 m northing in zone 18 (using the NAD83 projection), in the James Bay area, Nord-du-Québec Region, The town of Radisson is the closest infrastructure, located 130 km northwest of the Property with Matagami, located approximately 600 km to the south. The Property is located on the N.T.S. map sheets 33F02, 33F03 and 33F07.

Radisson is accessible year-round via the La Grande Rivière airport and the Route de la Baie James. The Matagami-Radisson road runs 30 kilometres west of the Property and summer access is via a jetty at the northern end of Sakami Lake at Km 56 on the Trans-Taïga gravel road located 30 km north of the northern property limit.

The Property consists of 43 mining claims with a total surface area of 2,218.6 Ha. The claims are 100% owned by Vanstar and no NSR ("Net Smelter Return") royalty is attached to the claims. The claims are valid until May 2022.

The first systematic geological work in the Lake Sakami area was led by the Geological Survey of Canada in the 1950's and 1960's and generated a 1:506,880 scale geological map. In the 1960's and 1970's, the MRNQ completed a systematic mapping campaign covering the regions of the La Grande River hydrographic system before the LG-2 and LG-3 reservoirs were progressively filled in the late 1970's. From 1972 to 1977, mining companies, notably le Groupe Minier SES (with the SDBJ) carried out several exploration campaigns in the La Grande River basin including geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling, prospection, mapping and drilling to assess the mineral potential of the area. Canico and the SDBJ conducted a joint exploration campaign for base metals and uranium which discovered the Apple conglomerates to the southeast of the property. No further work by mining companies was carried on the property although many were active to the southeast of the property following the discovery of gold and metal showings in the late 1990's up to 2016. Following these discoveries, several Québec government issued geological reports of the Sakami area followed geological mapping.

The Eva property is located within the central part of the Superior Geological Province, which comprises four Sub-provinces: from north to south, they are the La Grande, Opinaca, Nemiscau and Opatica.

The La Grande Subprovince, defined as a volcano-plutonic assemblage is characterized by narrow, sinuous, and partly interconnected greenstone belts surrounded and intruded by voluminous granitoid rocks. Structural trends are predominantly east-west to southeast-northwest. The subprovince consists of, from bottom to top, the Tonalite Langelier Complex (basement), a mature arenitic sedimentary sequence (Apple formation) surmounted by a volcano-sedimentary sequence composed mainly of tholeiitic basalts, felsic volcanoclastites and iron formations interbedded with sedimentary horizons (Yasinski group). These volcano-

sedimentary sequences are cut by a series of intrusions of tonalite, diorite, monzodiorite, syenite and later ultramafics.

The geology of the Eva property is dominated by two rock types. Mafic volcanic rocks of the Yasinski Group are essentially basalts and amphibolites striking north to northeast. The basalts and amphibolites are often massive and recrystallized showing a microgabbroic texture. They are intercalated with iron formations. The dominant facies is that of oxides, consisting of magnetite and chert recrystallized by metamorphism. Several bands can be followed thanks to aeromagnetic surveys. The facies of the silicate-oxides comes second and easily recognized by the presence of grained amphibole and garnet. The rock is slightly rusty on surface and contains small amounts of pyrrhotite and/or pyrite. This facies is sometimes host to strigiform gold mineralization.

The lithologies in the south portion of the property have been affected by regional folding. It lies in a fold hinge of a syncline P3 with an axial plane striking $N055^0$ and dipping vertically.

The second rock type is a hornblende-biotite tonalite intrusive rock of the Duncan Intrusive Suit. The tonalite post-date the volcanic rocks and is variably deformed.

A review of all the past work on the property was done in June 2020.

Airborne magnetic surveys have successfully delineated a magnetic high axis which is superimposed on the iron formation unit that crosses the property in a northeast direction. Canico also flew a combined magnetic and electromagnetic survey that identified weak conductors in the southern part of the property. No follow up on these conductors was done. Mines d'Or Virginia also flew an helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey that covered the two southernmost rows of claims. No conductors were found in the survey.

Three periods of systematic mapping by governments took place on the property. Eade (1957), Sharma (RG 184) and Goutier (RG 99-15). Various local geological studies were also done in the area. In the mid 70's, SDBJ and their partners were very active in the region. No records of ground prospection on the property is reported. However, SDBJ took two lake bottom sediments samples in the northern part of the property.

The main types of mineralized occurrences targeted on the Eva property are: stratabound gold occurrences associated with oxide facies or silicate-oxide facies iron formations (Au-Ag-As) and orogenic gold occurrences related to longitudinal shear zones.

Gold in iron formations is known to occur in the region as evidenced by the Zone 23 gold occurrence in an iron formation about 9 km to the east and on the PMC property.

Many occurrences of iron formations are located in the south part of the property and they are comprised within a fold hinge which make it a good target for gold remobilization in this structure.

The Buck showing is located in a folded iron formation about 2 km south of the property. The sampling results gave the following: 2,59 g/t Au sur 3,5 m including 10,81 g/t Au sur 0,5 m ; 20,54 g/t Au, 6110 ppm As and 2,6 g/t Ag ; 10,35 g/t Au, 1510 ppm Cu and 4,8 g/t Ag ; 18,96 g/t Au, 3730 ppm As and 2,1 g/ t Ag ; 5,69 g/t Au, 4260 ppm As and 1,4 g/t Ag.

The R647680 gold showing discover in 2015 by prospecting is found within a silicified basalt cut by a shear zone and mineralized with 3% de pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite and 1% de galena. This grab sample assayed 1,95 g/t Au, 1,5 g/t Ag, 2 880 ppm Cu, 473 ppm Ni and 1,12 % Zn.

The interesting lithology on the property is the oxide and silicate facies iron formation comprised within basalt volcanic rocks of the Yasinski Group. Although no mineralization was found on the property, many gold discoveries in the vicinity have been made and, one of them, the La Pointe gold deposit, is actively worked by PMC. Zone 23 of this deposit is found within an iron formation and the Buck showing as well. The R647680 showing is found within a sheared and silicified basalt. The main types of mineralized occurrences targeted on the Eva property are: stratabound gold occurrences associated with oxide facies or silicate-oxide facies iron formations (Au-Ag-As) and orogenic gold occurrences related to longitudinal shear zones.

It is recommended to conduct an airborne magnetic survey as a mapping tool for the iron formation.

It is also recommended initiating a prospecting and geological reconnaissance of the property, mainly in the south portion where the density of outcrops is greater.

The proposed exploration program will necessitate a budget of 80,000$.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 Location

The Eva Property is situated at UTM coordinates 367 200 m easting, 5 899 000 m northing in zone 18 (using the NAD83 projection), in the James Bay area, Nord-du-Québec Region, The town of Radisson is the closest infrastructure, located 130 km northwest of the Property with Matagami, located approximately 600 km to the south (Figure 1). The Property is located on the N.T.S. map sheets 33F02, 33F03 and 33F07.

2.2 Access

Radisson is accessible year-round via the La Grande Rivière airport and the Route de la Baie James; the road is well maintained (Figure 2). The Matagami-Radisson road runs 30 kilometres west of the Property and summer access is via a jetty at the northern end of Sakami Lake at Km 56 on the Trans-Taïga gravel road located 30 km north of the northern property limit. From this point, a motorized boat can be used to access the Property in the summer months. Winter access is available through by mean of a limited access road off Route de la Baie James (HWY 109). Alternatively, the property can be reached by traveling a distance of 20 km by snowmobile from the Trans-Taïga road.

2.3 Mining Rights

The Property consists of 43 mining claims with a total surface area of 2,218.6 Ha. The claims are 100% owned by Vanstar and no NSR ("Net Smelter Return") royalty is attached to the claims. The claims are valid until May 2022. The list of the mining claims is presented in Table 1 and their location is shown on Figure 3.

Figure 1 - PROJECT LOCATION

http://www.greibj-eijbrg.com/images/Carte-Eeyou-Istchee-Baie-James-Nov2016.pdf

Figure 2 - ACCESS MAP

Table 1 – LIST OF CLAIMS

TITLE	NTS	TYPE OF TITLE	TITLE STATUS	INCRIPTION DATE	EXPIRATION DATE	AREA (Ha)	RENT ($)	REQUIRED WORK ($)	OWNERSHIP
2564035	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.63	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564036	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.63	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564037	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.62	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564038	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.62	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564039	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.61	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564040	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.61	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564041	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.60	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564042	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.60	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564043	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.60	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564044	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.59	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564045	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.59	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564046	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.59	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564047	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.59	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564048	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.59	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564049	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.59	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564050	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.58	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564051	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.58	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564052	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.58	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564053	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.58	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564054	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.58	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564055	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.58	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564056	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.58	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564057	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.57	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564058	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.57	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564059	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.57	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564060	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.57	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564061	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.57	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564062	33F02	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.57	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564063	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.63	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564064	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.63	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564065	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.63	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564066	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.62	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564067	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.62	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564068	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.62	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564069	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.61	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564070	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.61	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564071	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.61	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564072	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.60	135	154	Vanstar 100%

TITLE	NTS	TYPE OF TITLE	TITLE STATUS	INCRIPTION DATE	EXPIRATION DATE	AREA (Ha)	RENT ($)	REQUIRED WORK ($)	OWNERSHIP
2564073	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.60	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564074	33F03	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.60	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564075	33F07	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.56	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564076	33F07	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.56	135	154	Vanstar 100%
2564077	33F07	CDC	Active	5/5/2020	5/4/2022	51.56	135	154	Vanstar 100%
TOTAL : 43						2 218.60	5 805	6 622	

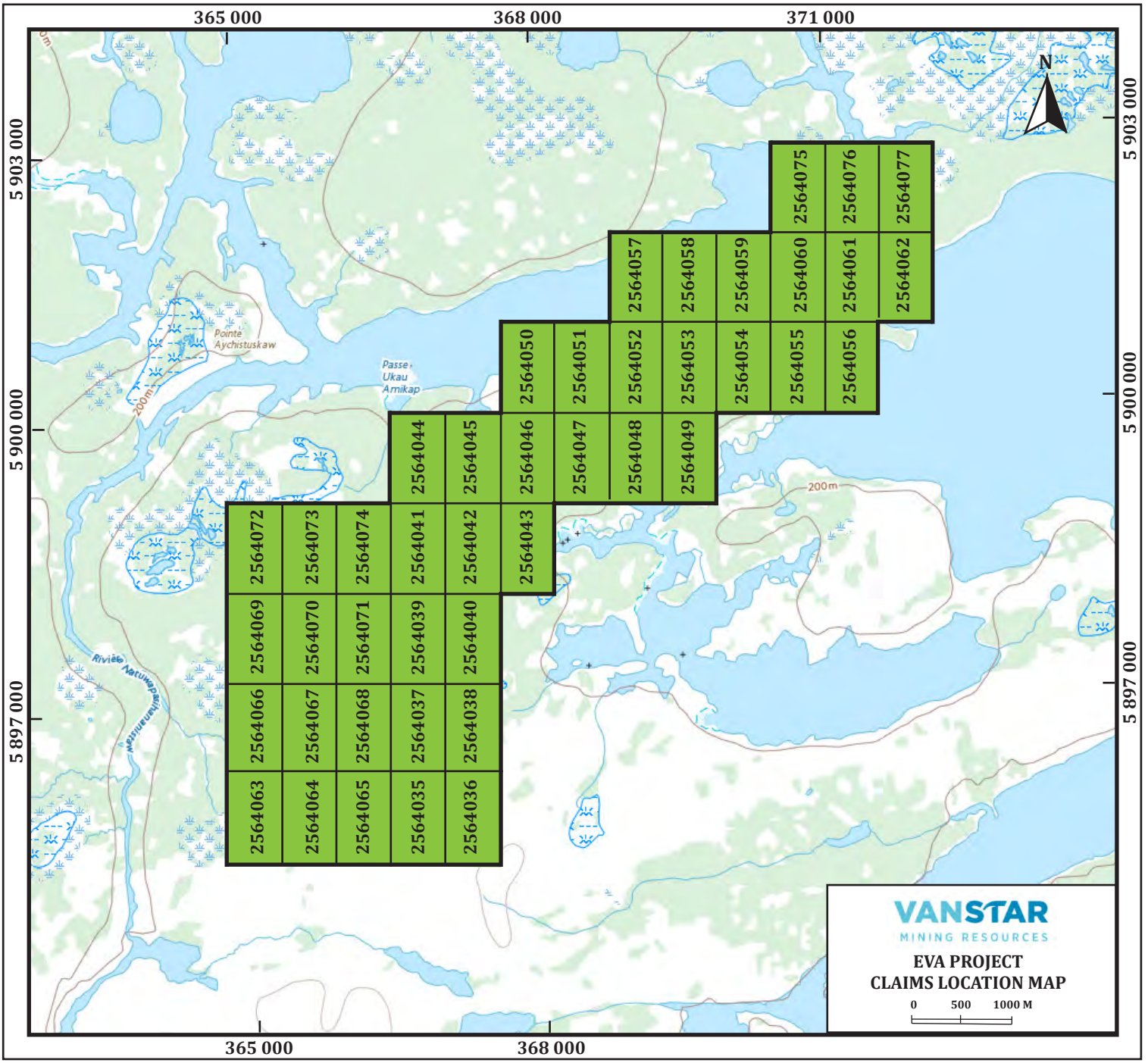

Figure 3 - CLAIMS LOCATION MAP

3.0 HISTORICAL WORK

The first systematic geological work in the Lake Sakami area was led by the Geological Survey of Canada in the 1950's and 1960's and generated a 1:506,880 scale geological map. Eade (1966) described several types of orthogneiss in the Bienville subprovince adjacent to a band of metavolcanic and metasediments exposed along the La Grande River.

In the 1960's and 1970's, the MRNQ completed a systematic mapping campaign covering the regions of the La Grande River hydrographic system before the LG-2 and LG-3 reservoirs were progressively filled in the late 1970's. This resulted in several reports and maps.

From 1972 to 1977, mining companies, notably le Groupe Minier SES (with the SDBJ) carried out several exploration campaigns in the La Grande River basin including geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling, prospection, mapping and drilling to assess the mineral potential of the area. Canico and the SDBJ conducted a joint exploration campaign for base metals and uranium which discovered the Apple conglomerates to the southeast of the property.

No further work by mining companies was carried on the property although many were active to the southeast of the property following the discovery of gold and metal showings in the late 1990's up to 2016.

Following these discoveries, several Québec government issued geological reports of the Sakami area were issued (MB 97-02 AND MB97-30) followed by the geological mapping of the SNRC 33F/02 and 33F/07 (RG 99-15).

Table 2 shows the work done by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles and the Geological Society of Canada.

Table 3 shows the work done by SDBJ and mining companies by type of work.

Table 2 – HISTORICAL WORK DONE BY PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT	TITLE	YEAR	AUTHOR	TYPE OF WORK
GEOCHEMISTRY				
DPV 455	ATLAS GEOCHIMIQUE DES SEDIMENTS DE RUISSEAU: LA GRANDE RIVIERE	1977	COCKBURN, G H	STREAM SEDIMENTS SAMPLING
DPV 456	DONNEES BRUTES DE L'ECHANTILLONNAGE DES SEDIMENTS DE RUISSEAUX DE LA REGION DE LA GRANDE RIVIERE (ANNEXE DU DPV-455)	1977	COCKBURN, G H	STREAM SEDIMENTS SAMPLING
GEOPHYSICS				
DP 2010-06	LEVE MAGNETIQUE AEROPORTE DANS LE SECTEUR SUD DE RADISSON, TERRITOIRE DE LA BAIE-JAMES	2010	D'AMOURS, I	AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
GEOLOGY				
MAP 23-1957	SAKAMI LAKE AREA, NEW QUEBEC	1957	EADE, K. E., HEYWOOD, W. W., LEE, H. A.	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MEMOIR 339	FORT GEORGE AND KANIAPISKAU RIVER (WEST HALF) MAP	1966	EADE, K. E	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DP 1OO	GEOLOGY OF THE SAKAMI LAKE AREA, SOUTH AREA, NEW-QUEBEC TERRITORY	1972	MILLS, J P	GEOLOGICAL MAPS
RG 184	REGION DE LA GRANDE RIVIERE	1977	SHARMA, K N M	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MB 96-13	GEOLOGIE DE LA REGION DU LAC SAKAMI, SNRC 33F	1996	GAUTHIER, M	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MB 97-02	SEQUENCES ARCHEENNES DU LAC SAKAMI, BAIE JAMES	1997	PAQUETTE, L, GAUTHIER, M	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RG 99-15	GEOLOGIE DE LA REGION DES LACS GUILLAUMAT ET SAKAMI (33F/02 ET 33F/07)	2000	GOUTIER, J, DION, C, OUELLET, M C, DAVID, J, PARENT, M	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MB 2000-13	GEOCHIMIE DES ROCHES VOLCANIQUES ET DES FORMATIONS DE FER DU GROUPE DE YASINSKI, SOUS-PROVINCE DE LA GRANDE RICHER	2000	LAFLECHE M, MOORHEAD, J, GOUTIER, J, FALLARA, F	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CG SIGEOM33F	CARTE(S) GÉOLOGIQUE(S) DU SIGEOM - feuillet 33F	2010	MERN	GEOLOGICAL MAPS
CG-2016-05	GEOLOGIE - REGION DU LAC SAKAMI	2016	GOUTIER, J, GIGON, J	COMPILATION OF GEOLOGY
ECONOMIC GEOLOGY				
PRO 95-06	CADRE GEOLOGIQUE ET POTENTIEL MINERAL DES ROCHES ARCHEENNES DU BASSIN DE LA GRANDE RIVIERE, BAIE JAMES	1995	CHARTRAND, F, GAUTHIER, M	ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

REPORT	TITLE	YEAR	AUTHOR	TYPE OF WORK
MB 97-30	CADRE GEOLOGIQUE, STYLE ET REPARTITION DES MINERALISATIONS METALLIQUES DE LA GRANDE RIVIERE, TERRITOIRE DE LA BAIE JAMES	1997	GAUTHIER, M, LAROCQUE, M, CHARTRAND, F	STUDY ON MINERALZATION TYPES
PRO 2007-05	CIBLES POUR L'EXPLORATION DE GITES D'OR OROGENIQUE - REGION DE LA BAIE-JAMES	2007	LAMOTHE, D	ECONOMIC GEOLOGY
EP 2015-01	EVALUATION DU POTENTIEL EN MINERALISATIONS D'OR DE TYPE OROGENIQUE, MUNICIPALITE D'EEYOU ISTCHEE BAIE-JAMES (VERSION 2014)	2015	ALLARD, G, GOUTIER, J, LAMOTHE, D	ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Table 3 – HISTORICAL WORK DONE BY SDBJ

REPORT	TITLE	YEAR	COMPANY	AUTHOR	TYPE OF WORK
GEOCHEMISTRY					
GM 34040	RAPPORT DU TRAVAIL SUR LE TERRAIN, FONDS DE LACS, LA GRANDE RIVIERE	1974	SDBJ	BONNEAU, J	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 34044	LAKE SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY	1974	SDBJ	PRIDE, C	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 34045	GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON A LAKE SEDIMENT SURVEY OF LA GRANDE RIVIERE-SAKAMI LAKE AREA	1975	SDBJ	GLEESON, C F	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 34046	GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON A LAKE SEDIMENT SURVEY, BEREZIUK LAKE, EASTMAIN RIVER AND RUPERT RIVER AREAS	1975	SDBJ	GLEESON, C F	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 34047	126 PLANS D'UN LEVE GEOCHIMIQUE (SEDIMENTS DE LAC), REGION DU LAC BEREZIUK, RIVIERE EASTMAIN ET RIVIERE RUPERT	1976	SDBJ	GLEESON, C F	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 34084	SEDIMENTS DES LACS	1975	SDBJ, SES	RILEY, C	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 34085	SUMMARY REPORT OF GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS	1975	SDBJ	GLEESON, C F, OAKES, B W	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 34118	RAPPORT DE SYNTHESE DES TRAVAUX 1975	1975	SDBJ	LAVOIE, L, LAROSE, P Y, DUPUIS, J C, GIROUX, M	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 38000	LEVE GEOCHIMIQUE DES SEDIMENTS DE LAC	1978	SDBJ		LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING
GM 50002	GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON A LAKE SEDIMENT SURVEY OF LA GRANDE RIVER - SAKAMI LAKE AREA	1975	SDBJ, SES	GLEESON, C F	LAKE BOTTOM SAMPLING

REPORT	TITLE	YEAR	COMPANY	AUTHOR	TYPE OF WORK
GEOPHYSICS					
GM 34107	RELEVES AEROPORTES	1975	SDBJ, SES	GIROUX, M, OAKES, B W	MAG, EM, RADIOMETRICS
GM 34128	INTERPRETATION REPORT ON AN AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY IN THE JAMES BAY AREA	1975	SDBJ, SES	WAGG, D M, DOWSE, R K	MAG, EM, RADIOMETRICS
GM 34131	PROFILS ANALOGIQUES, LIGNES 31 A 80	1973	SDBJ, SES	GEOTERREX LTD	MAG, EM, RADIOMETRICS
GM 49771	TRAITEMENT ET ANALYSE DE DONNEES LANDSAT TM ET GEOPHYSIQUES	1990	RESSOURCES MSV	RHEAULT, M	TELEDECTION
GM 56268	LEVE ELECTROMAGNETIQUE ET MAGNETIQUE HELIPORTE, BLOC APPLE	1998	VIRGINA GOLD MINES	ST-HILAIRE, C	AIRBORNE MAG, EM
GM 57884	SAKAMI PROJECT REPORT FROM APRIL 15 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1973	1973	CANICO SDBJ	M, DEBICKI, E, AAQUIST, B	AIRBORNE MAG, EM, RADIOMETRY
GEOLOGY					
GM 34087	DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGICAL UNIT, TAKEN FROM THE PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY REPORTS	1975	SDBJ, SES	OAKES, B W	STRATIGRAPHY
GM 34096	PETROGRAPHIE, STRATIGRAPHIE	1975	SDBJ, SES	LAROSE, P Y	PETROGRAPHY
GM 34097	ANALYSE TECTONIQUE	1975	SDBJ, SES	DUPUIS, J C	TECTONIC
GM 34098	HISTOIRE GEOLOGIQUE	1975	SDBJ, SES	OAKES, B W	
GM 34100	ETUDE PETROGRAPHIQUE, PROJET SES	1975	SDBJ, SES	RENARD, J P	PETROGRAPHY
GM 34102	CARTE GEOLOGIQUE 75	1975	SDBJ, SES		MAPPING
GM 34114	RAPPORT SUR LA PHOTO-INTERPRETATION DE LA PARTIE SUD DU PERMIS (NON CARTOGRAPHIEE)	1976	SDBJ, SES	PAYETTE, L	PROSPECTING
GM 34117	RAPPORT PROSPECTION CHIEN DE CHASSE	1975	SDBJ, SES	GIROUX, M	PHOTO INTERPRETATION
GM 34125	RAPPORT SUR UN MODELE GEOLOGIQUE POSSIBLE APPLICABLE A LA ZONE COUVERTE PAR LE PERMIS S E S	1975	SDBJ, SES	GIROUX, M	GEOLOGICAL MODELING
GM 37017	RAPPORT DE SYNTHESE DU PERMIS SES	1979	SDBJ, SES	FOUQUES, J P, SCHUMACHER, F	SUMARY REPORT
GM 37019	COMPILATION METALLOGENIQUE DES INDICES CONNUS DU PERMIS S E S	1979	SDBJ, SES	OAKES, B W	COMPILATION
GM 50026	LEVES GEOLOGIQUES D'UNE PARTIE DE LA PROPRIETE DU GROUPE MINIER S E S, CAMPAGNE 75	1975	SDBJ, SES	DUPUIS, J C, OAKES, B W	GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

REPORT	TITLE	YEAR	COMPANY	AUTHOR	TYPE OF WORK
ECONOMIC GEOLOGY					
GM 32951	EVALUATION PORTANT SUR L'ACCESSIBILITE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA REGION DU NORD-OUEST QUEBECOIS	1969	SDBJ	DEMERS, J R	ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT
GM 34002	SUMMARY REPORT ON MINERAL RESOURCE STUDIES IN THE JAMES BAY REGION	1974	SDBJ	BARR, W H, BUXBAUM, R W, FARKAS, M S, RAINEY, K D, LUND, R J	ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT
GM 38167	ETUDE PRELIMINAIRE DU POTENTIEL EN MINERAUX INDUSTRIELS & CERTAINS METALLIQUES DU TERRITOIRE DE LA BAIE JAMES	1979	SDBJ	MARLEAU, R A	ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT
GM 57894	SAKAMI PROJECT: TONNAGES AND GRADES	1973	CANICO, SDBJ	WORSFORD, R J	TONNAGE EVALUATION

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

The Eva property is located within the central part of the Superior Geological Province, which comprises four Sub-provinces: from north to south, they are the La Grande, Opinaca, Nemiscau and Opatica (Figure 4). Stratigraphy of the immediate area of Sakami Lake was well described by Goutier et al. (RG 99-15).

The La Grande Subprovince, defined as a volcano-plutonic assemblage, is characterized by narrow, sinuous, and partly interconnected greenstone belts surrounded and intruded by voluminous granitoid rocks. Structural trends are predominantly east-west to southeast-northwest. The subprovince consists of, from bottom to top, the Tonalite Langelier Complex (basement) dated to 2,778 ± 4 Ma, a mature arenitic sedimentary sequence (Apple formation) surmounted by a volcano-sedimentary sequence composed mainly of tholeiitic basalts, felsic volcanoclastites (dated to 2,732 Ma), and iron formations interbedded with sedimentary horizons (Yasinski group). These volcano-sedimentary sequences are cut by a series of intrusions of tonalite, diorite, monzodiorite, syenite (Duncan group, 2,709 Ma) and later ultramafics.

The Opinaca subprovince is a metasedimentary and plutonic subprovince located in the center of the Superior province between the Opatica subprovince and La Grande subprovince. The Opinaca subprovince is dominantly a sedimentary sequence of younger (≈2,618 Ma) clastic turbidites belonging to a much larger sedimentary basin (Laguiche basin). Polydeformed schists occur at the subprovince margins, whereas the interior portions are metamorphosed to amphibolite and granulite facies. The sedimentary units are commonly intruded by granodiorite, tonalite and pegmatite dykes.

According to the chronology of structural events from Goutier (RG 99-15), the first deformation episode, before the setting of the supracrustal unit, is visible into the tonalitic gneiss of the Langelier Complex. A second episode affects the volcano-sedimentary sequence of Apple-Yasinski. It is associated to a NW-SE tectonic movement and is responsible for kilometrical folding and imbrications. After the Duncan intrusion, which is associated with the third deformation, and the foliation of the intrusive units, a thrust fault brought the volcano-sedimentary unit in part over the metasediments of the Laguiche Group. Finally, a dextral (NW-SE) shear system affected the dome and basin structure.

The regional metamorphism varies gradually from the green schist facies in the North to the amphibolitic facies in the south. This progression is mostly observable through the metasediments of the Laguiche Group.

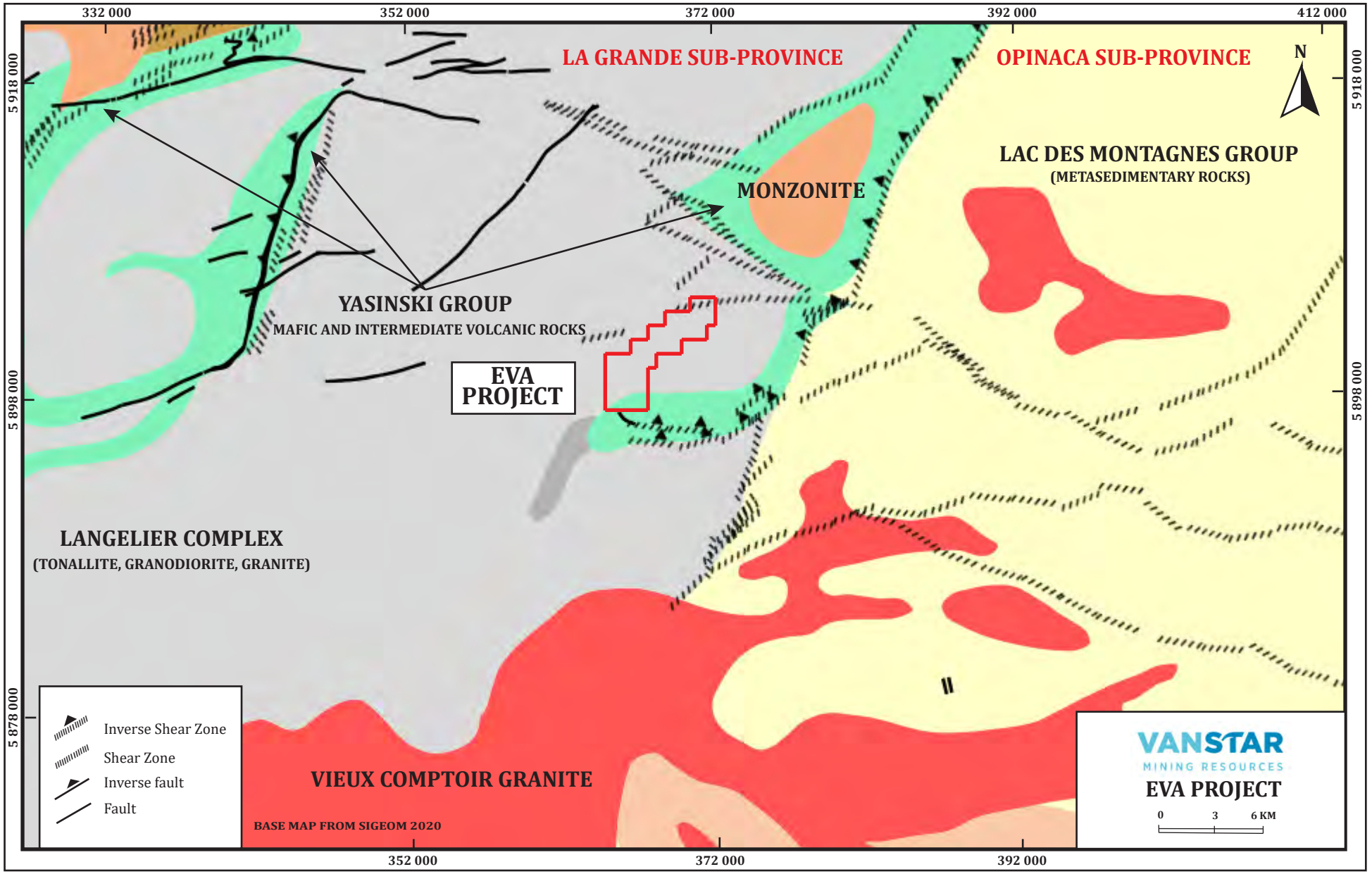

Figure 4 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

4.2 Geology of the Property

The geology of the Eva property is dominated by two rock types (Figure 5). Mafic volcanic rocks of the Yasinski Group are essentially basalts and amphibolites striking north to northeast. The basalts and amphibolites are often massive and recrystallized showing a microgabbroic texture. Some basalts contain biotite and garnet and are highly schistose. They are intercalated with iron formations. The dominant facies is that of oxides, consisting of magnetite and chert recrystallized by metamorphism. Several bands can be followed thanks to aeromagnetic surveys. The facies of the silicate-oxides comes second and easily recognized by the presence grained amphibole and garnet (RG 99-15). It is consisting of silicate levels more or less rich in chlorite, amphibole (grunerite), biotite and garnet and millimetric to centimetric beds of magnetite disseminated to massive. The rock is slightly rusty on the surface and contains small amounts of pyrrhotite and/or pyrite. This facies is sometimes host to strigiform gold mineralization.

The lithologies in the south portion of the property have been affected by regional folding. It lies in a fold hinge of a syncline P3 (RG 99-15) with an axial plane striking $N055^0$ and dipping vertically

The second rock type is a hornblende-biotite tonalite intrusive rock of the Duncan Intrusive Suite (RG 99-15). The tonalite post-date the volcanic rocks and is variably deformed. The pink to grey pluton is homogeneous, affecting a white patina. It is a medium-grained plutonic rock composed of 40- 50 % plagioclase, 35-45 % quartz, 5-15 % hornblende and biotite with < 5 % of K-feldspar. Accessory minerals are epidote, titanite, and apatite.

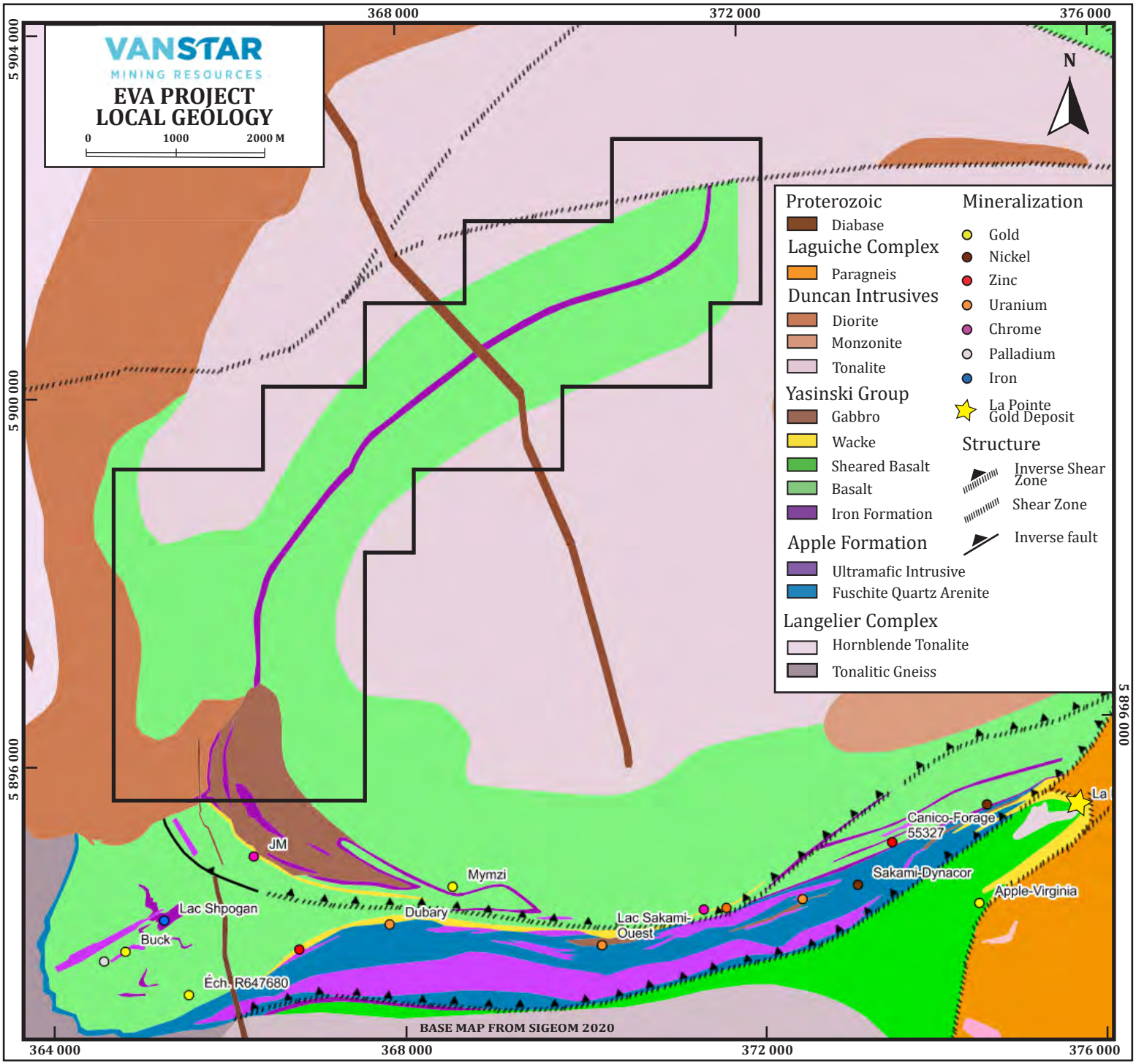

Figure 5 - LOCAL GEOLOGY

4.3 Economic Geology

Except for a grab sample taken by the MERN in 1997 which returned 29.4% Fe_2O_3 in an amphibolite, no mineralized showing was found on the property.

However, many showings were found to the south and to the east of the property (Figure 5). The discoveries include gold, zinc, nickel, chrome, iron, palladium and uranium. While uranium and nickel showings are located in the Apple Formation, the other showings, in particular gold, are located in the Yasinski Group.

Most of the showings were drilled and most failed to returned encouraging values except for the La Pointe gold showing which is the object of substantial drilling by Precious Metals Corporation ("PMC") (website of the Company).

PMC identified three (3) distinct gold zones on the La Pointe sector, Zones 23, 25 and 26 from east to west. Zone 23 is located in a mixed sequence of intensely sheared amphibole-bearing mafic and felsic rocks. The following description of the showings are excerpts taken from the 43-101 Technical Report written by Vadnais Leblanc and al. (2017)(website of PMC). "This zone contains traces of disseminated sulphide, mostly pyrite and pyrrhotite and no obvious quartz veining. Zone 23 appears to be located in a fold hinge. Zone 23 was intersected with a value of 0.99 g/t Au over 2.94 metres and 0.81 g/t Au over 11.55 metres."

"Gold mineralization within Zone 25 consists of a fine- to medium-grained, foliated paragneiss (quartz, plagioclase, and biotite characterized by local fracturation, white mica alteration, and local networks of millimetric quartz veins. Mineralization consists of disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite with minor pyrite (all totalling 1-5%). Recently, PMC announced the discovery of an extension to Zone 25 located about 2 km to the southwest. The discovery hole returned 1.15 g/t Au over 80.1 m. Zone 25 seems associated with the Sakami fault which is the frontier between the La Grande and the Opinaca sub-provinces."

"Zone 26 is closely associated with a tightly folded magnetite-rich iron formation (oxides and silicates facies) hosted in pillowed mafic volcanic rock of the La Grande subprovince. Within the iron formation, sulphides are present in the form of disseminated clusters and local veinlets; magnetite is locally replaced by arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. The replacement is more intense in the hinge zone of the eastern fold. In a small area, a few tens of centimetres across, the arsenopyrite content reaches 10% to 15%. It was intercepted in drill hole PT-13-71 (1.25 g/t Au over 5.88 m) and drill hole PT-13-67 returned 0.61 g/t Au over 12.61 m."

5.0 GEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL EVALUATION OF THE EVA PROPERTY

5.1 Compilation

A review of all the past work on the property was done in June 2020. All the results were compiled and can be seen on the compilation map in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Airborne Geophysical Surveys

Airborne magnetic surveys have successfully delineated a magnetic high axis, which is superimposed on the iron formation unit that crosses the property in a northeast direction (Figure 6).

Canico also flew a combined magnetic and electromagnetic survey (GM 57884) that identified weak conductors in the southern part of the property. No follow up on these conductors was done.

Mines d'Or Virginia also flew a helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey that covered the two southernmost rows of claims. No conductors were found in the survey.

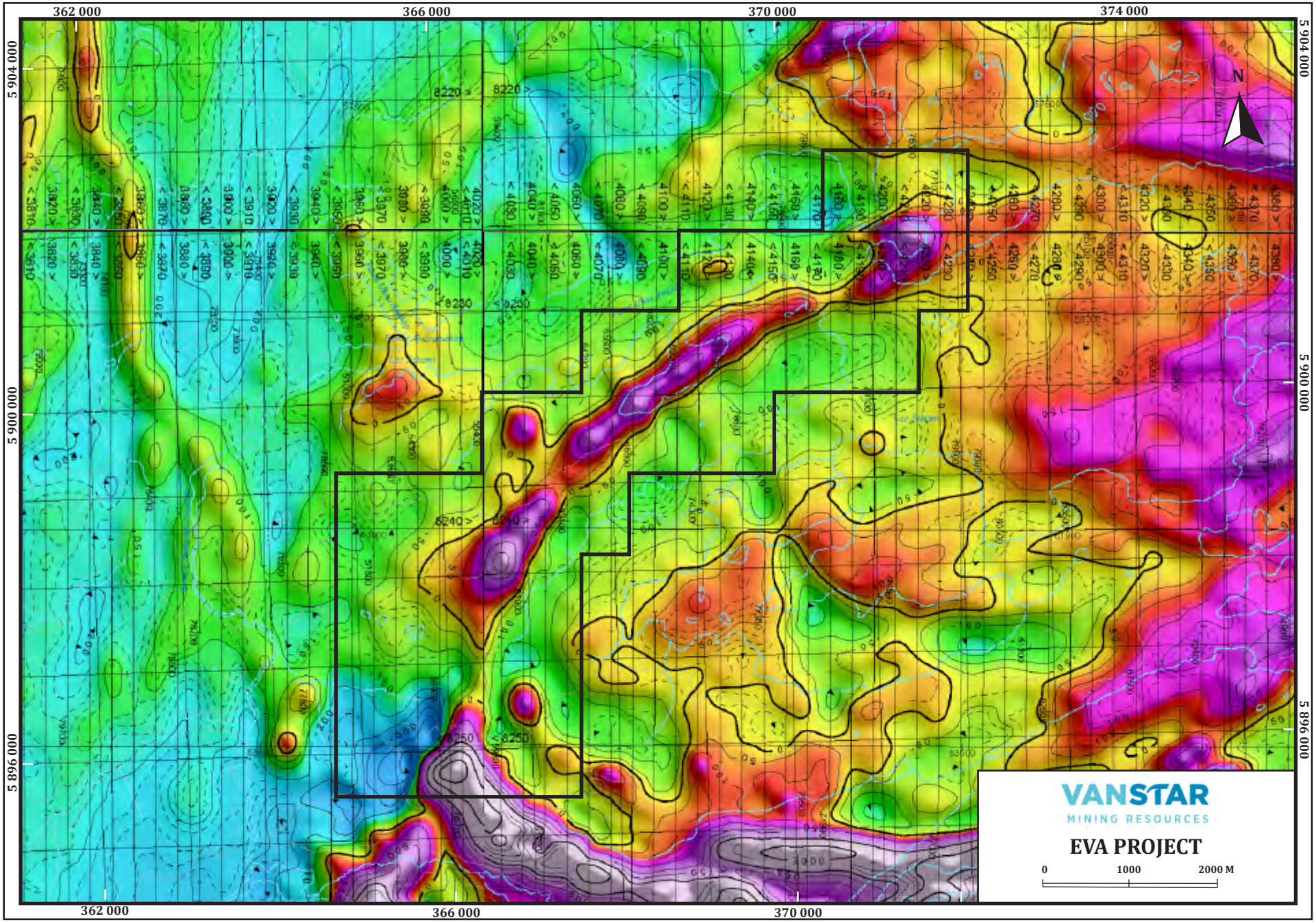

Figure 6 - TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

5.1.2 Surface Work

Three periods of systematic mapping by governments took place on the property, Eade (1957), Sharma (RG 184) and Goutier (RG 99-15). Various local geological studies were also done in the area. Three rock samples taken by the MERN geologists were assayed and returned the following values:

Table 4 – ROCK SAMPLES TAKEN BY THE MERN

Sample	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Anomalous Values
2016066204	365784	5895962	Diabase	1.56 % TiO_2
2016066230	368327	5900350	Granite	<0.3 ppm Ag, 24 ppb Au
1997014965	365774	5895562	Amphibolite	29.4% Fe_2O_3, 150 ppm Zn, 0.06 g/t Ag, <2 ppb Au

In the mid 70's, SDBJ and their partners were very active in the region. No records of ground prospection on the property is reported. However, SDBJ took two lake bottom sediments samples in the Northern part of the property. The results are shown in table 5.

Table 5 – RESULTS OF THE LAKE BOTTOM SEDIMENTS SAMPLING

Sample	Easting	Northing	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	U (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1957014161	370126	5901130	0.40	2.90	-5	6	225	1	21	9	3	40
1957014189	371826	5901330	0.30	0.60	-5	3	92	1	10	8	3	17

Limited geological reconnaissance and prospecting was also done by Canico in the southern portion of the property to investigate some magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies. Nothing particular was reported in the area.

5.2 Potential and Target Evaluation

Michel Gauthier, in his study on the Sakami Lake region (MB 97-02), mentions that the region seems favorable for the following types of deposits:

a) deposits associated with shear zones (without lithological restrictions);

b) deposits associated with iron formations of the facies of silicates and sulphides as well as of the facies of oxides (Lupine and Musselwhite type, T.N.0);

c) paleoplacer deposits of gold and rare earths associated with the formation of Apple (Witwatersand type, South Africa);

d) magmatic deposits of Ni, Cr, Au and EGP associated with mafic to ultramafic intrusions;

e) deposits of gemstones, especially emerald, in zoned pegmatites associated with ultramafic rocks (Sandawana type, Zimbabwe, Sante Terezinha, Brazil and Gravelotte type, South Africa).

The main types of mineralized occurrences targeted on the Eva property are: stratabound gold occurrences associated with oxide facies or silicate-oxide facies iron formations (Au-Ag-As) and orogenic gold occurrences related to longitudinal shear zones.

Gold in iron formations is known to occur in the region as evidenced by the Zone 23 gold occurrence in an iron formation about 9 km to the east and on the PMC property. Many occurrences of iron formations are located in the south part of the property and they are comprised within a fold hinge, which make it a good target for gold remobilization in this structure.

The Buck showing is located in a folded iron formation about 2 km south of the property. The sampling results gave the following: 2,59 g/t Au sur 3,5 m including 10,81 g/t Au sur 0,5 m ; 20,54 g/t Au, 6110 ppm As and 2,6 g/t Ag ; 10,35 g/t Au, 1510 ppm Cu and 4,8 g/t Ag ; 18,96 g/t Au, 3730 ppm As and 2,1 g/ t Ag ; 5,69 g/t Au, 4260 ppm As and 1,4 g/t Ag.

The R647680 gold showing discover in 2015 by prospecting is found within a silicified basalt cut by a shear zone and mineralized with 3% de pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite and1 % de galena. This grab sample assayed 1,95 g/t Au, 1,5 g/t Ag, 2 880 ppm Cu, 473 ppm Ni and 1,12 % Zn.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMANDATIONS

The compilation work made it possible to establish a compilation map (Appendix I) bringing together the geological, geophysical and geochemical information available on the Eva property. The potential is assessed by considering all the public data.

The interesting lithology on the property is the oxide and silicate facies iron formation comprised within basalt volcanic rocks of the Yasinski Group. Although no mineralization was found on the property, many gold discoveries in the vicinity have been made and, one of them, the La Pointe gold deposit, is actively worked by PMC. Zone 23 of this deposit is found within an iron formation and the Buck showing as well. The R647680 showing is found within a sheared and silicified basalt. The main types of mineralized occurrences targeted on the Eva property are: stratabound gold occurrences associated with oxide facies or silicate-oxide facies iron formations (Au-Ag-As) and orogenic gold occurrences related to longitudinal shear zones.

It is recommended to conduct an airborne magnetic survey as a mapping tool for the iron formation.

It is also recommended initiating a prospecting and geological reconnaissance of the property, mainly in the south portion where the density of outcrops is greater.

The following budget should be considered to accomplish the recommendations.

Airborne magnetic survey	
1,000 km x 30$ km	30,000$
Prospecting and geological reconnaissance	
10 days @ 2,000 /day	20,000$
Helicopter transportation	
20 hours @ 1,500$/hr	30,000$
	========
TOTAL	80,000$

Signed on June 19th, in Longueuil, Québec, Canada.

Gilles Laverdière, PGeo (OGQ #00161)


* GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST *
GILLES
LAVERDIÈRE
161
QUÉBEC

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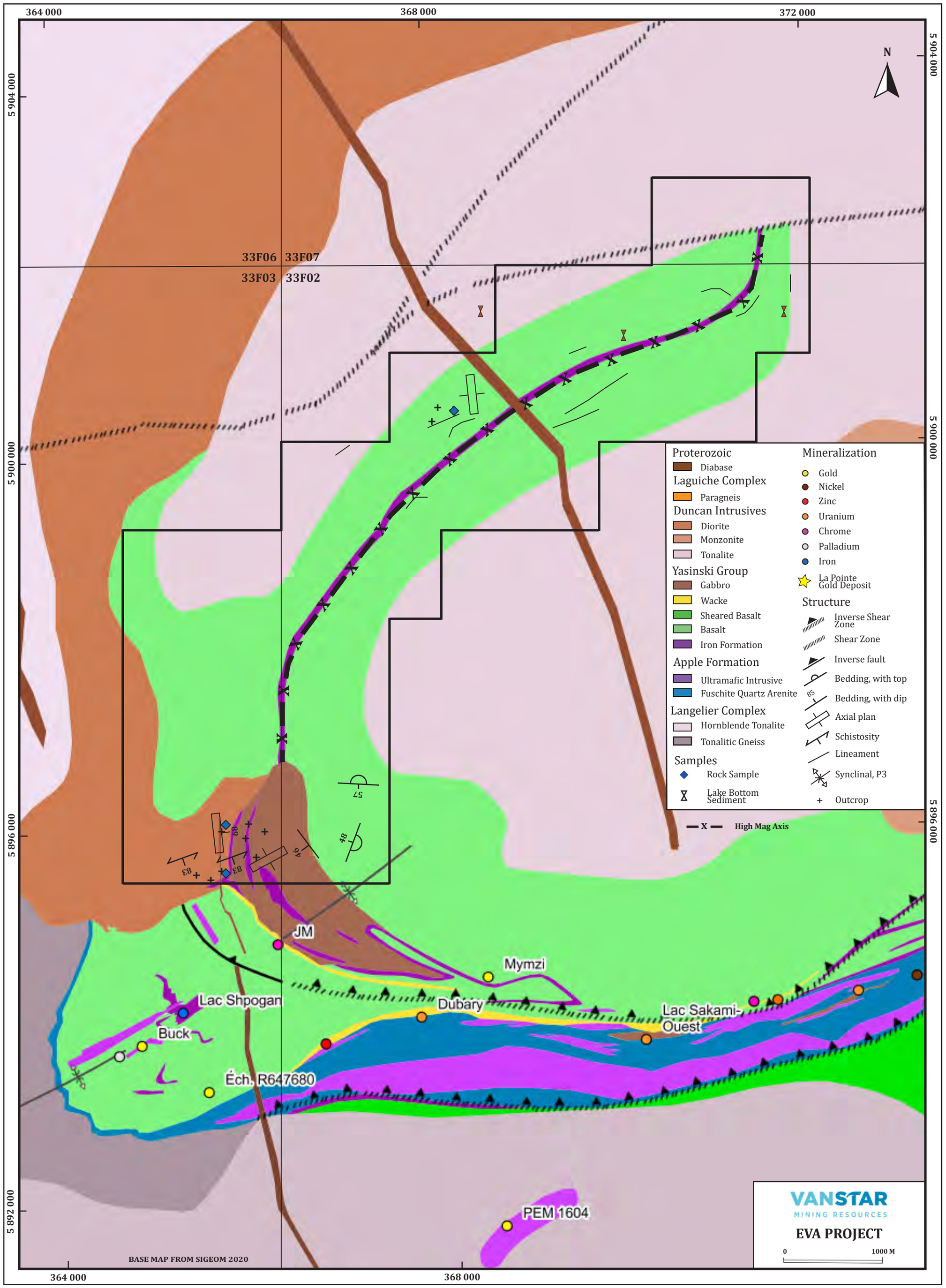
APPENDIX I

COMPILATION MAP



COMPILATION MAP