Technical Report on the Peter Lake Property, Upper Laurentians, Quebec, Canada

Submitted to Amixam Resources Inc.

Rémi Charbonneau
Ph.D., P.Geo. OGQ member 290
Inlandsis Consultants senc.

July 9th, 2018

Table of content

List of Figures

List of Tables

1. Summary

1.1 Introduction

The present technical report is prepared in accordance with 43-101 requirements and form following the request of Michel Belisle, President of Amixam Ressources Inc., regarding their Peter Lake Property. The scope of the present report is to present existing information and data about the property and immediate surrounding area for future works on the property under an option agreement.

1.2. Location and description of the property

The Peter Lake Property is located some 50 km north of the Town of Sainte-Anne du Lac, and some 300 km north of Montreal, in the Hautes Laurentides administrative area of Quebec, centered at longitude 75° 15' west and lattitude 47° 10'. The relief is made of rolling hills typical of the Laurentide Region. Hydrography includes Vastel Lake and parts of "des Mauves" Lake, drained by a few small streams. A mixed forest cover 80% of the property. The well-maintained forest service roads guarantee an easy access by driving to the property.

The property consists of 32 contiguous mining titles (map staked claims) totaling 1868 ha. These are in good standing and registered under various name referred to here as the Prospector Group represented by Amixam Resouces Inc. The claims lie on government lands and are covered by forest, lakes and streams and there is no environmental liabilities relating to the Property. At this time, the surrounding lands are available for additional staking except for biological refuge at the southeast corner of the property.

1.3. History

Following the discovery of Cu-Ni mineralization, the Peter Lake Property was first explored under an option agreement with Noranda Inc and SOQUEM in 2002. Exploration works includes geophysics followed by two diamond drill. Additional lithogeochemical sampling by the Group of Prospector lead to the discovery of PeterLake South showing in

2011 and a second option agreement was reached with Berkwood resources in 2012 but little works were added to the property since that time.

1.4 Geological setting and mineralisation

The property is within the south-central portion of the Grenville Geological Province covering various types of monzogranite, granodiorite, tonalite, diorite of the Lacoste and Serpent Suite in contact with the paragneiss of the Rabot Suite, with lesser marbles, quartzites, pelites and amphibilites, all intruded by grabbroic sheets and felsics intrusions. These forms the Cain and Baker domains within the Mont-Laurier Terrane, a monocyclic allochtone domain including the Central Metasedimentary Belt.

Two Cu-Ni occurrence known as Peter Lake North and Peter Lake South are included within the Property. Grab sampling returned values ranging from 0.4%to 22.8% Cu, 0.14% to 0.73% Ni, 500 ppm to 0.266% Co. They are associated with the intrusive Serpent Suite close to the contact with units of the metamorphic Rabot Suite and the intrusive Lacoste Suite. Mineralization is apparently controlled by a major NE-SW structure as evidenced by regional magnetic features and satellite images.

1.5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Available data on the Peter Lake Property suggest an interesting potential for Cu-Ni-Co magmatic sulfides associated with mafic intrusive of the Serpent Suite. The potential for Co enrichement by subsequent hydrothermal activity should also be tested Known mineralization at Peter Lake are representative of this mineral potential and exploration must be pursued by more detailed PP geophysics, stripping and geochemical sampling.

2. Introduction

Amixam Resources Inc, a private mineral exploration company, mandated Inlandsis Consultants to conduct an independent report describing the mineral potential of the Peter Lake Property as it intends to seek a partnership for future development.

This technical report summarizes historical and recent exploration activities on the Peter Lake property as well as scientific and technical information. The recent and past exploration data presented in this report was provided by Amixam's internal database. Regional data is taken from SIGEOM's database of the Quebec *Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles* (MERN) and scientific publication as specified.

The authors accessed the property on July 6th, 2018 during which the stipped areas over Peter Lake North and Peter Lake South showings were visited and they could therefore be familiarized with the geology and mineralization. Additional samples were taken by the authors for further analytical confirmation.

3. Reliance on other experts

The author did not rely on any other expert and is responsible for all the sections of this report which is prepared in accordance to the NI 43-101 requirements and the NI 43-101 F1 form. It is based on data, reports, and other information made available to the author by the management of Amixam. An important source of information is the previous NI 43-101 technical report prepared in 2013 by A. Berclaz P.Geo and G. Boudrias. The information received appears to be complete and, to the best knowledge of the authors, is not misleading. The authors believe that the basic assumptions are factual, correct and the interpretation work to be reliable, although some of this data predates Regulation NI 43-101. The author acknowledges an initial collection of information by Sandra Lavoie, GIT who also help with the preparation of maps.

4. Property Description and Location

The Peter Lake Property is in the Upper Laurentians region of southern Québec, some 75 km north of Mont-Laurier (Figure 1). It is centered at longitude 75° 15' W and latitude 47° 10' N. The physiography of this area is depicted on the NTS map sheet 31O/03 at the 1:50 000 scale. Sainte-Anne du Lac and Ferme-Neuve are the nearest community.

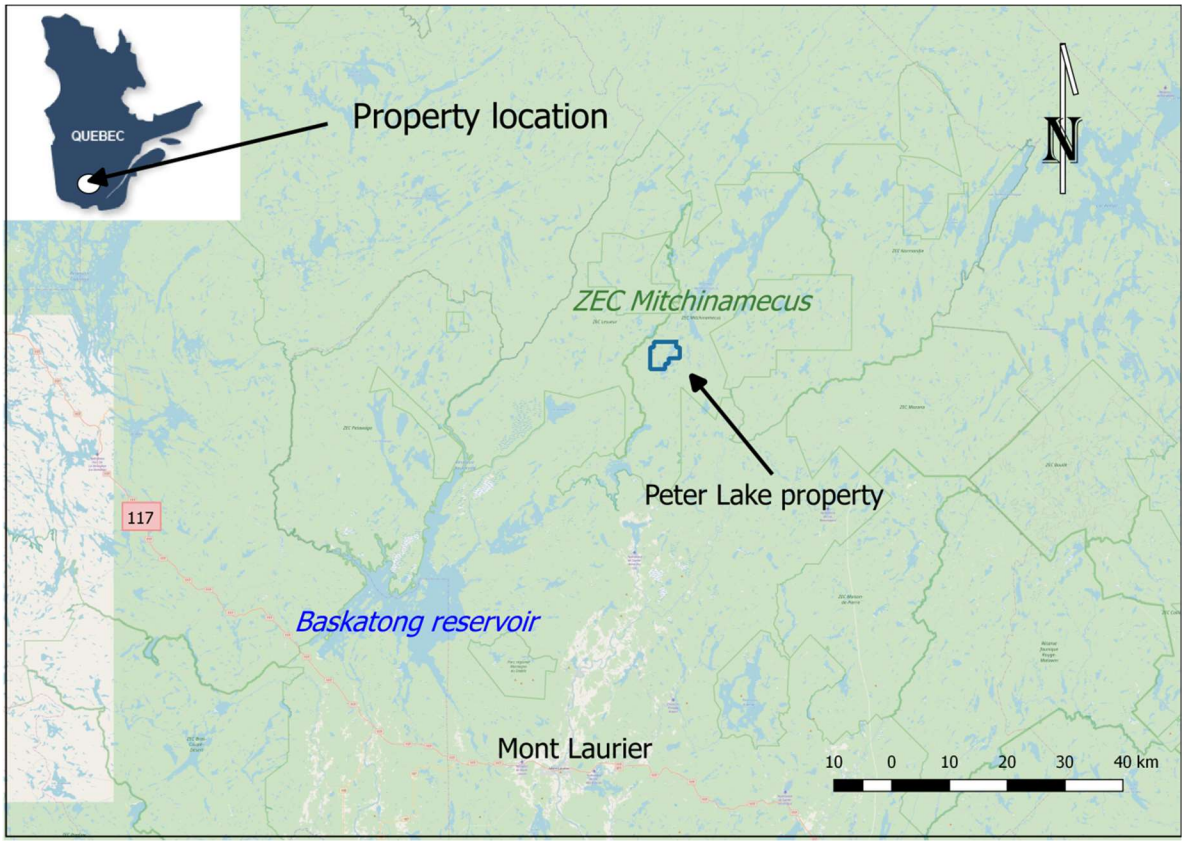

Figure 1. Location of the Peter Lake Property.

According to the Québec Mining Title Registration System (GESTIM website) accessed by July 17, 2018, the property consists of 32 active mining titles (map staked claims) totaling 1868 ha (Table 1). These are in good standing and registered under various name referred to here as the Prospector Group represented by Amixam Resouces Inc. To the knowledge of the authors, there are no royalties pertaining to the Peter Lake Property.

All the claims are in crown land and there is no owner of surface rights. However, a permit should be delivered by the MERN for machinery access across forested areas. Mining Act stipulates that titleholders are required to conduct statutory work during the validity period of the claim. For each claim or lease that have an excess of spending amounts for required works, these excess amounts are credited to the claims and are expected to cover several years in most cases.

Land users include (1) wood loggers who are mostly responsible for road construction and maintenance, (2) outfitters who organize fishing and hunting activities for their clients and (3) ancestral native land access for Maniwaki and Manouane Communities. Amixam has developed good relations with most land users over the years and set a deal with the natives allowing mineral exploration on the Project Area. There are no known factors that could limit exploration work on Peter Lake Property. At this time, the surrounding lands are available for additional staking except for biological refuge at the southeast corner of the property. Except from Cu-Ni-Co price there are no significant factors or risks that could affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

Table 1. Claim description

Claim #	NTS	Row	Column	Area (ha)	Registry	Expiry	Ownership
1003260	31O03	24	29	58.46	2001-02-21	2019-02-20	Amixam 47 %; Gabriel Doré 53 %
1003261	31O03	24	30	58.46	2001-02-21	2019-02-20	Amixam 47 %; Gabriel Doré 53 %
1003263	31O03	25	30	58.45	2001-02-21	2019-02-20	Amixam 47 %; Gabriel Doré 53 %
1003264	31O03	25	31	58.45	2001-02-21	2019-02-20	Amixam 47 %; Gabriel Doré 53 %
2214359	31O03	22	28	58.48	2010-04-15	in renewal	Amixam 47 %; Gabriel Doré 53 %
2214361	31O03	22	29	58.48	2010-04-15	in renewal	Amixam 47 %; Gabriel Doré 53 %
2214363	31O03	23	28	58.47	2010-04-15	in renewal	Amixam 47 %; Gabriel Doré 53 %
2214365	31O03	23	29	58.47	2010-04-15	in renewal	Amixam 47 %; Gabriel Doré 53 %
2353722	31O03	21	28	58.48	2012-07-04	2018-07-03	Wen Fan 100 %
2353723	31O03	21	29	58.48	2012-07-04	2018-07-03	Wen Fan 100 %
2353727	31O03	23	31	58.47	2012-07-04	2018-07-03	Wen Fan 100 %
2407261	31O03	22	27	58.48	2014-07-11	2018-07-10	Wen Fan 100 %
2483144	31O03	22	30	58.48	2017-03-07	2019-03-06	François Marcotte 100 %
2483145	31O03	23	32	58.47	2017-03-07	2019-03-06	François Marcotte 100 %
2483146	31O03	23	33	58.47	2017-03-07	2019-03-06	François Marcotte 100 %
2483147	31O03	24	32	58.46	2017-03-07	2019-03-06	François Marcotte 100 %
2483148	31O03	24	33	58.46	2017-03-07	2019-03-06	François Marcotte 100 %
2483149	31O03	25	32	58.45	2017-03-07	2019-03-06	François Marcotte 100 %
2483150	31O03	23	30	58.47	2017-03-07	2019-03-06	Wen Fan 100 %
2515112	31O03	21	26	58.48	2018-03-22	2020-03-21	Guy Le Bel 100 %
2515113	31O03	21	27	58.48	2018-03-22	2020-03-21	Guy Le Bel 100 %
2515114	31O03	22	26	58.48	2018-03-22	2020-03-21	Guy Le Bel 100 %
2515115	31O03	23	26	58.47	2018-03-22	2020-03-21	Guy Le Bel 100 %
2515116	31O03	24	26	58.46	2018-03-22	2020-03-21	Guy Le Bel 100 %
2515117	31O03	24	27	58.46	2018-03-22	2020-03-21	Guy Le Bel 100 %
2515118	31O03	25	27	58.45	2018-03-22	2020-03-21	Guy Le Bel 100 %
2515119	31O03	25	28	58.45	2018-03-22	2020-03-21	Guy Le Bel 100 %

Table 1. Claim description (continued).

Claim #	NTS	Row	Column	Area (ha)	Registry	Expiry	Ownership
2519151	31O03	20	25	58.49	2018-06-04	2020-06-03	Amixam Resources inc. 100 %
2519152	31O03	20	26	58.49	2018-06-04	2020-06-03	Amixam Resources inc. 100 %
2519153	31O03	20	27	58.49	2018-06-04	2020-06-03	Amixam Resources inc. 100 %
2519154	31O03	21	25	58.48	2018-06-04	2020-06-03	Amixam Resources inc. 100 %
2519155	31O03	24	31	58.46	2018-06-04	2020-06-03	Amixam Resources inc. 100 %

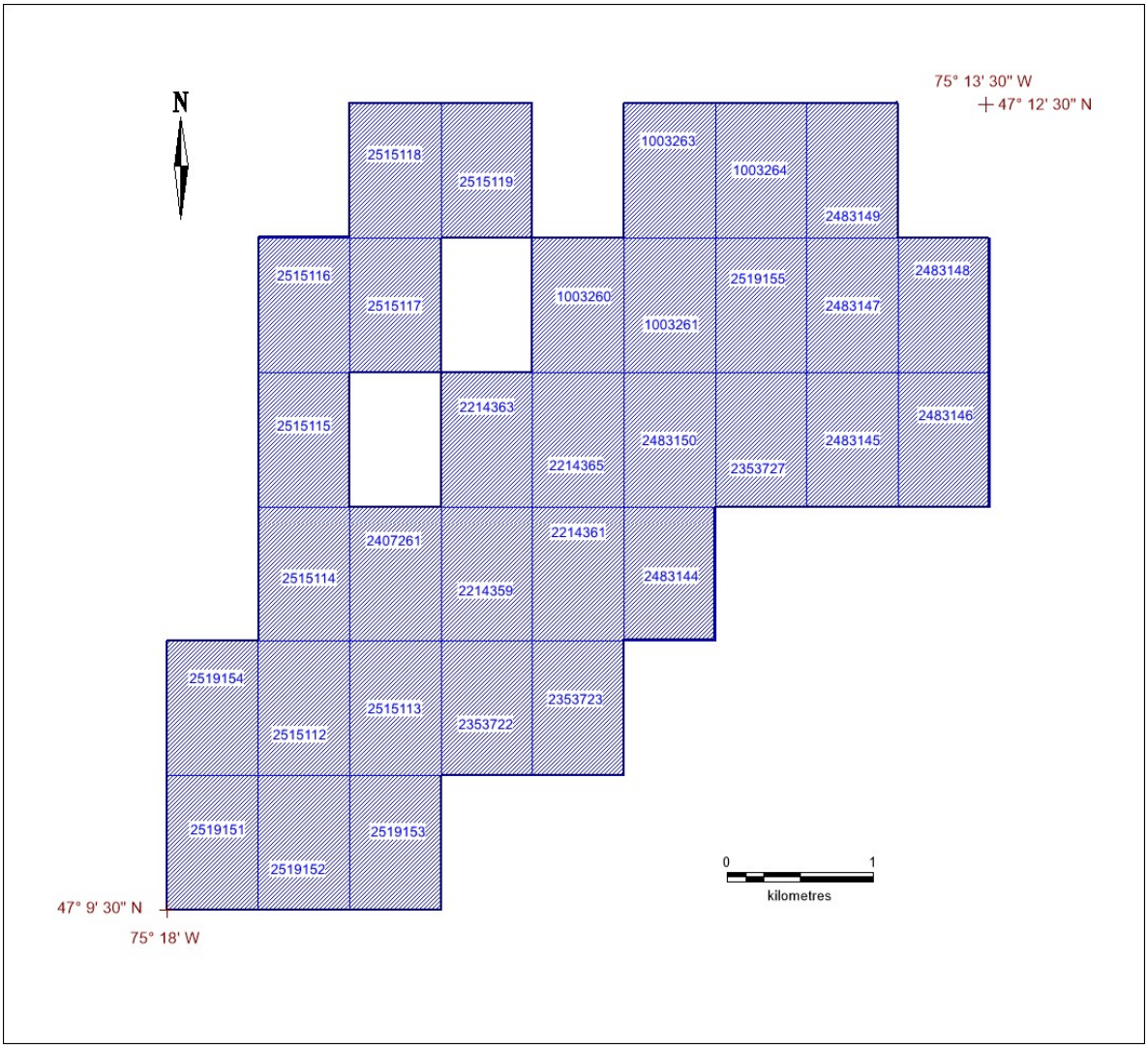

Figure 2. Peter Lake claim map.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources and Physiography

The Peter Lake Property is located to the north of the town of Ste-Anne du Lac and is easily accessible by driving on a gravel road for about 50 kilometers to the north. The nearest community to Ste-Anne du Lac is the town of Mont-Laurier which is located at

approximately 40 km south using the Provincial Road 309 from Ste-Anne du Lac to the Highway 117.

The property is situated in a region characterized by a humid continental climate with temperate summer. During winter the average temperature is -15 °C in January and can reach -20 °C, and the average for summer is 18 °C in July. At Ste-Anne du Lac, the last spring frost (0 °C) is in mid-June and the first fall frost is in mid-September. According to statistics provided by MeteoMedia, the average annual precipitation is 1,014 mm (annual rainfall: 224 mm and annual snowfall: 790 mm).

The physiography of the area presents small hills with elevations ranging from 200 m to 440 m above sea level. The ydrographic systems includes Vastel Lake and parts of "des Mauves" Lake, drained by a few small streams (Figure 3). Most of the property is covered by forest (80 %) and the rest of the property is covered by lakes and streams. Overburden varies in depth from 0 to 40 m. Spruce and balsam trees occur in the low-lying areas while the higher ground is generally densely covered with maple, birch and poplar trees.

Most of the local resources and infrastructures are located at Mont-Laurier, the principal commercial centre (population of 14,500). Restaurants, groceries, hotels and equipment can be easily found in the region. Mont-Laurier is a town with long history in resources development such as forestry and mining; fishing and hunting activities are also well developed in the region. Electrical power lines are present within 31 kilometres along the Provincial Road 309 from Ste-Anne du Lac. The nearest Hydro-Quebec transformer station for the transmission of electricity from the James Bay is La Verendrye (735kV,) and located at only 41 km from the Property, allowing ample potential for the development of a processing plant and tailings dam.

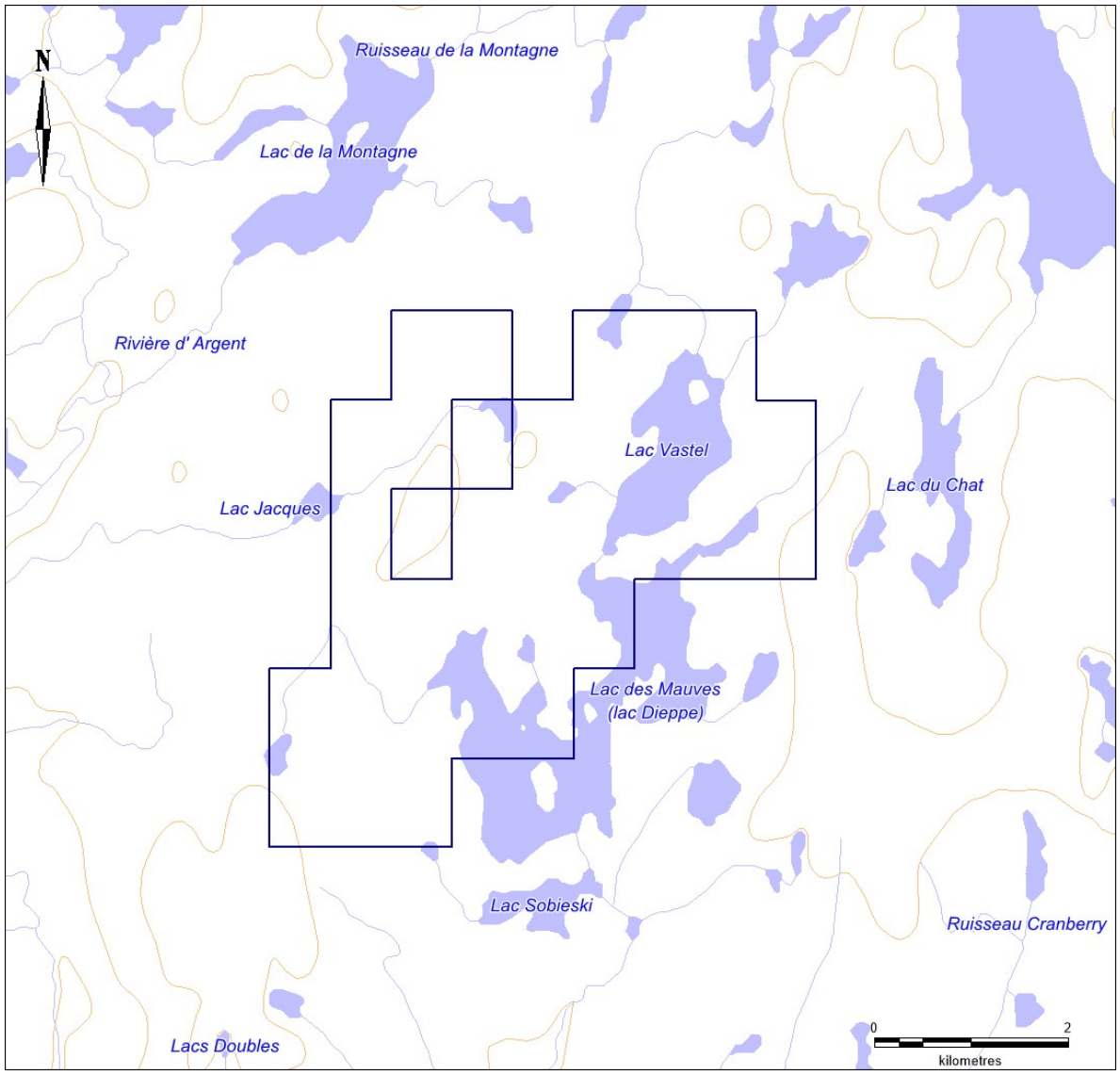

Figure 3. Physiography.

6. History

Exploration works on the Property follow the discovery of Cu-Ni mineralisation, as described by Cayer (2001). It was initially named Vastel Showing and now referred to as Peter Lake North Showing. Interest in the area (Bélisle 1998) was triggered by anomalous values chown by regional stream sediments (Choinière 1992, Nantel and Choinière 1994).

In the 2002 the Vastel property was explored by a consortium made up of Noranda Inc. and Soquem which performed IP geophysics (Dubois and Bérubé 2002) and sunk two drill holes (Ortega 2002).

No exploration work was reported from 2003 to 2010. In 2011, the property was explored by Resources Maxima following EM anomalies and resulted in the discovery of the Peter Lake South Showing (with up to 7.5% Cu and 0.75% Ni) and few other Cu, W, Mo mineralisation (Bélisle 2011). The Peter Lake Project follow this new discovery with an option agreement by Berkwood Resources of Vancouver (Moreau 2013). Some exploration works were carried out in 2013 under this agreement.

Geological mapping was carried out the Québec Ministry of Natural Resources (Nantel 2006, Nantel and Pintson 2002). The reader is reffered to Berclaz and Boudrias (2013) for an extensive review of historical works in the area.

7. Geological settings and mineralization

7.1 Regional geology

The property is in the South-Central part of the Grenville Province and is overlain by a biotite-allanite monzonite of the Lacoste suite and the metasediment of the Rabot suite (Berclaz and Boudrias 2014 and Corriveau *et al*., 2007). Over more than 2,000 km and averages 350 km in width, the composition of the Grenville Province consists of multiple terranes or large crustal blocks, that overall extend along a northeast trending axis. The Grenville Front is present on the northwest and the St. Lawrence River and the Paleozoic Appalachian Orogen are on the southeast side. These terranes and faults are exposed over a 300 to 500-kilometre-wide belt that extends from southwest Ontario to Labrador.

The Grenville is divided into the Autochthonous, Parautochthonous and Allochthonous tectonic belts (Rivers *et al*., 1989). The Archean rocks of the adjacent Superior and Rae provinces and Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Labrador through composed the

Autochthonous belt; rocks that were undisplaced and undeformed by the Grenville Orogeny. The transitional buffer zone between the undeformed Autochthonous and the deformed and transported Allochthonous is defined by the Parautochthonous belt. Rocks in this section have been deformed by thrust faults and associated folds but they have not been tectonically transported over significant distances. The extensively deformed and metamorphosed rocks are part of the Allochthonous belt which structurally overlie the para autochthonous belt. The Grenville orogeny would have been the consequence of the major thrust zone called the Allochthonous Boundary Thrust Zone that involved a tectonic movement. It would have took place between 1.1 to 0.97 Ga (Rivers *et al*. 1989). The imbricated terranes that form the big structure of the Grenville, dip eastward below successively younger ones. The Lacoste, Mekinac, and the La Bostonnais magmatic suites (ca. 1.38 Ga) correspond to a juvenile tonalite and diorite assemblage. Between the accretionary episodes and extensional phases, the formation of back-arc basins in the Mont-Laurier and Morin terranes was formed.

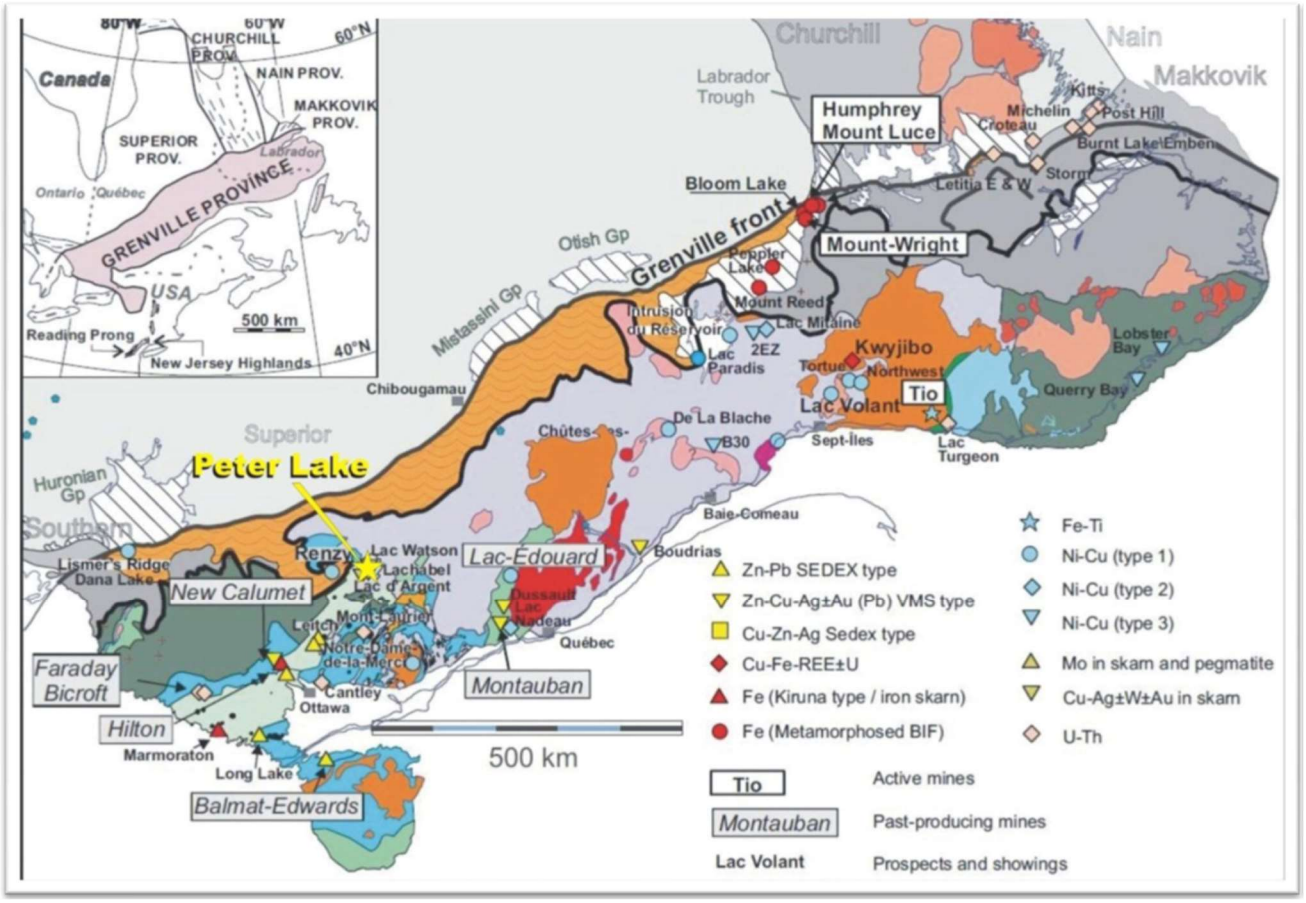

Figure 4. Regional geology of the Grenville Province with location of the Peter Lake Property (from Berclaz and Boudrias 2014 after Corriveau *et al.* 2007).

7.2 Local geology

The local geology consists of the two lithotectonique Cain and Baker domains. These are part of the Mont-Laurier Terrane (a monocyclic allochtone domain) which contains the Central Metasedimentary Belt (Berclaz and Boudrias 2014). The lithology is composed of marbles, quartzites, pelites, amphibolites intruded by gabbroic sheets and felsic to mafic intrusions (Nantel and Pilson 2002).

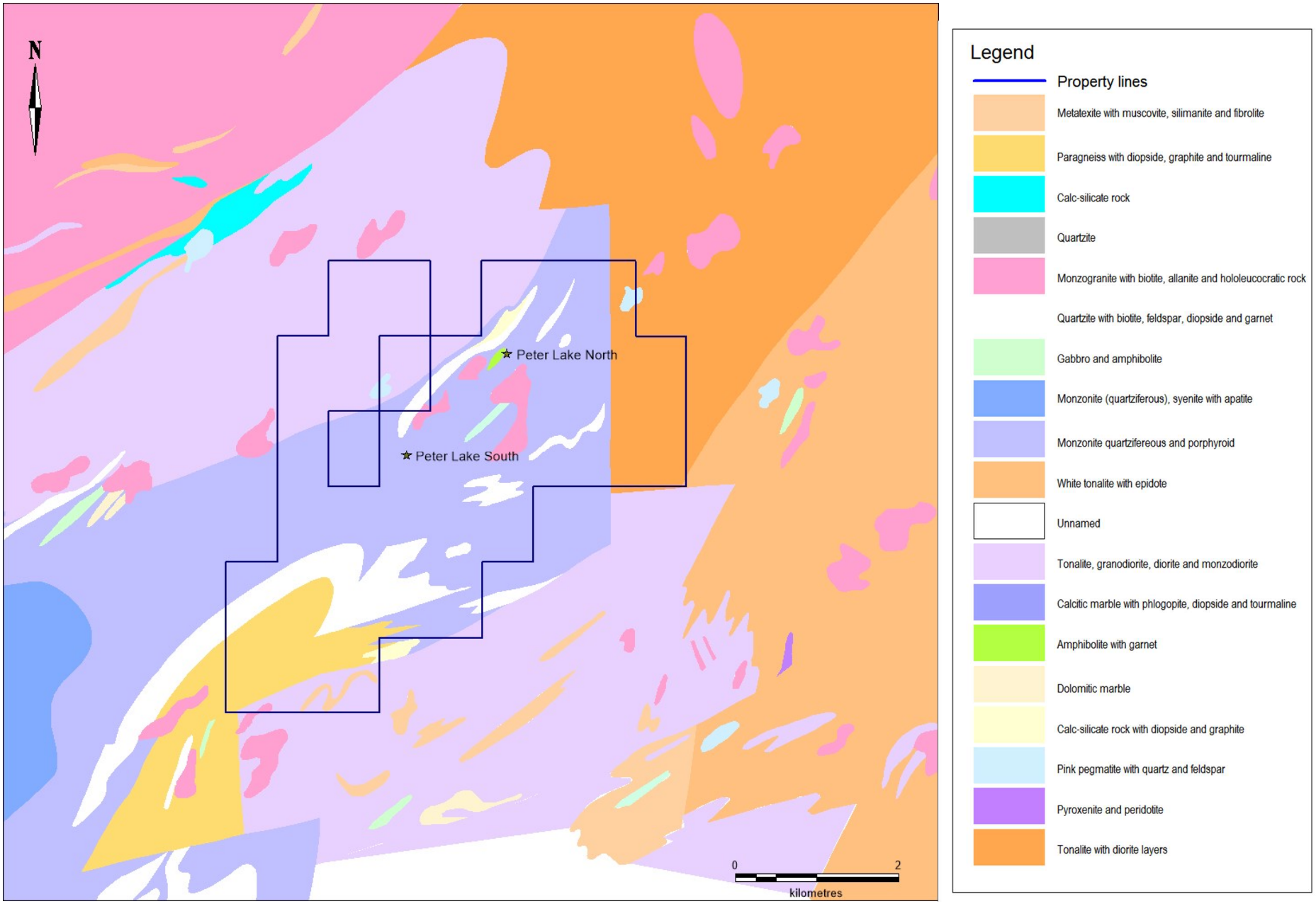

Figure 5. Local geology of the Perter Lake Property with position of the two known Cu-Ni-Co Showings

7.3 Property geology

The property is located in the South-Central of the Grenville Province and is underlain by a biotite-allanite monzonite of the Lacoste Suite and the metasediment of the Rabot Suite (Nantel and Pilson 2002, Berclaz and Boudrias 2014). The property presents a variety of monzogranite, granodiorite, tonalite, diorite of the Lacoste suite, and Serpent suite in contact with the paragneiss of the Rabot Suite. Also, the marbles, quartzites, pelites and amphibilites of the Lacoste suite are intruded by grabbroic sheets and felsics intrusions (Berclaz and Boudrias 2014).

The geological model of the property seems to be a magmatic felsic intrusive within a fault zone associated with Cu-Ni veins. The recrystallized plagios suggest the presence of an intrusive body from a magmatic chamber. Olivine hosting gabbro or troctolite are also observed. The high Cu/Ni ratio may suggest a hydrothermal activity (Tom Clarck, MRN). The presence of graphite within the most altered and mineralized zones may be caused by the decalcification of the limestone rocks due to a high hydrothermal activity which also suggest the presence of the intrusive body. Many skarn zones are present near the property. This could also confirm the hypothesis of the intrusive body that brought the necessary heat to the formation of the skarns. Many gabbro generations were observed on showings found in 2010 as well as the sediments/felsic intrusion/Gabbro sequence (Bélisle, 2011).

7.4 Glacial Geology and surficial sediments

The area was under the influence of an initial glacial phase of SSW ice flow, follow by a recent phase of SE to South ice flows (Prest *et al*. 1976). Peter Lake Property property is mostly covered by till (Gamache 1989 reproduce in Figure 6) which is favorable for detailed pedogeochemical sampling. Overburden thickness may locally reach 40 m (Berclaz and Boudrias 2014) but is mostly 1-2 m thick. Soil geochemistry appear to respond very well to mineralized zones in this glacial context (Bélisle 2011).

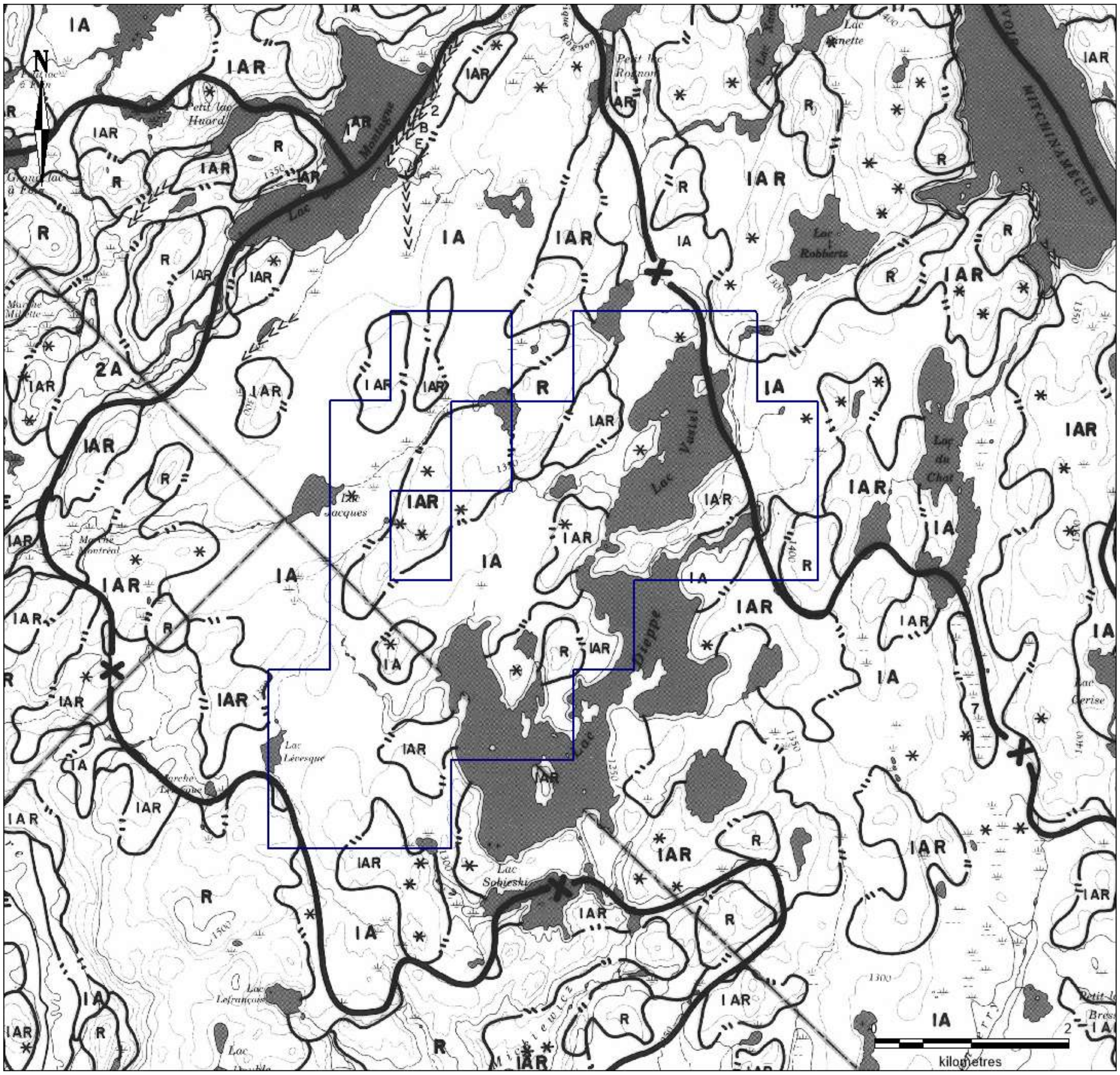

Figure 6. Surficial sediments of the Property from air photo interpretation (Gamache 1989). Most of the Property is covered by thick “1A” and thin “1AR” till. Bedrock “R”, with less than 25 cm soil cover is also present. Local postglacial coverage (2be = outwash sand and fine gravel, 2a=ice contact coarse gravel, 7=organic, *=local outcrop, >>>>>> = esker ridge.

7.5 Mineralization

Known mineralization presents chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pentladite, bornite, coveline, chalcosine, molybdenite, with traces of platinoid and gold are present at the two Cu-Ni -Co showings of Peter Lake North and Peter Lake South (Figure 5). These spreads over 2.5 km

in strike length with 3 m to 10 m of width. Geophysical surveys showed it down to 75m which was the penetration depth. The best results were about 31% Cu and 2% Ni from the sample MB21041001 from Peter Lake South. Observation of known showings suggest a magmatic origin followed by tectonic cross cutting relationship with country rocks in a wide shear zone. Within mineralized block, a clear magmatic texture with olivines occurrence forms a troctolite occurrences. Tectonic reworking is associated with considerable amount of hydrothermal activities as quartz pyrite lenses and brecciated diopsidite can be observed elsewhere in stripping area. One can also observe, a gabbro dyke containing disseminated to massive Cu-Ni sulfides with chalcopyrite and pentlandite occurrence. Orientation of the mineralized zones is N040 with a dip of 40 to 50 degrees to the southeast (Bélisle, 2012).

Figure 7a. Picture of the Peter Lake South Showing (field visit 2018-07-06). Channel sampling are visible in farthest part of the stripping area.

Figure 7b. Near vertical picture, Peter Lake North Showing (field visit 2018-07-06).

8. Deposit types

Peter Lake Property offers a strong potential for Ni-Cu-Co magmatic sulphide mineralisation and hydrothermal Co enrichment. The geological setting contains troctolite-rock as well as disseminated to massive sulphide assemblage including pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite in significant amount. Cobalt is an accessory metal present in a considerable amount on the Peter Lake property and seems to be associated with Ni (Charbonneau and Lavoie 2018). Troctolite occurrence suggest a similarity with Voisey's Bay Deposit which is otherwise reported as a typical example of magmatic sulfides

(McGoran 2010, Crowl 2004). There, the Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation is host by a troctolite rock that represent both feeder dykes and associated magma chambers.
Different facies of magmatic sulphide mineralization includes 1) massive, 2) brecciated and 3) disseminated in variable amount in mafic to ultramafic intrusive. Sulphide assemblage typically comprises pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, cubanite and magnetite (Crowl 2004).

9. Exploration

Most exploration carried out by Amixam and, previously by members of the group of prospectors, consist in lithogeochemical sampling, stripping and channel sampling from 2001 to 2014.

Between November 15th and 18th, 2001, channel sampling was performed by Alain Cayer on the Vastel and Vastel West Properties of that time. The results are reported in table 2.

Table 2. Lithogeochemistry for Vastel Properties (Cayer 2001).

Sample #	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
29-06-01-01	8568	451	14574	69	64
29-06-01-02	4743	514	12704	28	63
29-06-01-03	5283	396	15472	30	61
29-06-01-04	8183	1695	>20000	148	220
29-06-01-05	4887	1174	>20000	280	184
29-06-01-06	4479	172	4154	8	14
26-11-01-01	38	18	159	2	<5
26-11-01-02	699	72	591	2	5
26-11-01-03	53	22	256	-	-

Michel Belisle sampled three outcrops and end up with 38 channel samples in 2002, as reported by J. Davy in 2003 (Table 3).

Table 3. Channel sampling results from Vastel property (Davy 2004).

Sample #	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
MB14.11.02.04A	5200	227	5535	12	25
MB14.11.02.04B	4465	214	4530	11	21
MB15.11.02.01B	3764	221	6168	15	26
MB15.11.02.02A	3391	152	3804	15	17
MB15.11.02.02B	4033	225	6477	13	27
MB17.11.02.01	4687	366	1479	5	16

In 2009-2010, Ressources Maxima performed channel sampling on the Peter Lake North and South showings (Table 4).

Table 4. Channel sampling results for 2009-2010 (Belisle 2011).

Sample #	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
156482	4520	1275	18050
MB04110703	2260	1080	17300
MB04110706	17000	2660	8500
MB20041002	940	1260	43400
MB24101012	8400	1250	43400
VAW210	3630	1310	3940

During the visit of the Peter Lake South and North showings in 2012, Michel Bélisle and Alain Berclaz collected 6 grabs, then for Berkwood Resources (Table 5).

Table 5. Peter Lake North and South results (Moreau 2013).

Sample #	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppm)
1	5910	220	42200	0.006
2	5390	410	43060	0.280
3	1380	730	228300	1.182
4	7310	760	15640	0.025
5	6800	1490	35160	0.105
6	7270	0430	10031	0.024

A channel sampling program was performed in 2012 for Berkwood Resources ltd (Table 6).

Table 6. Channel sampling results for 2012 (Berclaz and Boudrias 2013).

Sample #	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
E5762381	3920	340	6120
E5762465	4060	250	2490
E5762469	4600	240	3240
E5762493	6790	710	10500
E5762622	3980	200	4590
E5762704	6490	610	14600
E5762706	5240	210	5220
E5762721	5810	190	4930
E5762723	4880	220	5750
E5762732	3380	150	5500
E5762733	540	540	17300
E5762734	4060	180	3140
E5762735	4770	190	4130
E5762736	7250	430	14600
E5762737	4000	190	5270
E5762738	5890	230	4250
E5762739	4850	370	10300
E5762740	4920	130	4820
E5762741	3430	90	2510
E5762742	9450	280	6900

According to Moreau (2013), during the exploration program during the third quarter of 2012, a total of: 201 channel samples were collected over 11 channels on Peter Lake North Showing and 6 channels on Peter Lake South Showing as well as 8 grabs samples. The channeled mineralized zones show evidence of sulphide leaching that could possibly affect assay results despite selection of the least weathered part of stripped and mineralized zones.

A representative mapping from channeling results is reported here in figure 7, reproduce from Berclaz and Boudrias (2014).

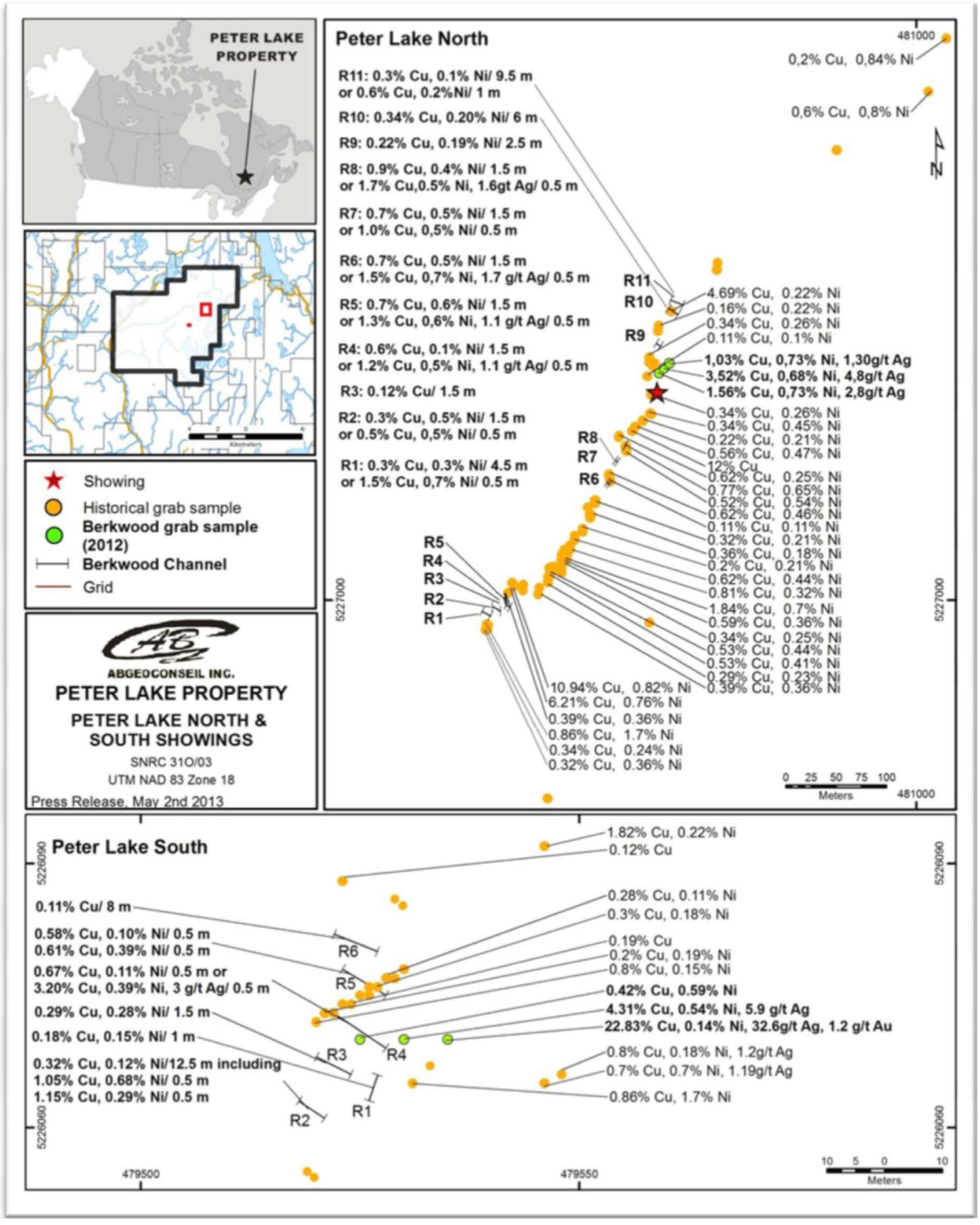

Figure 7. Assay results for grab and channel samples for Peter lake North and South showings (Berclaz and Boudrias 2014).

Recent work in 2018

A recent study suggest a significant Co potential for the Peter Lake Property (Charbonneau and Lavoie 2018). It was undertaken by the author and S. Lavoie at the request of Michel Bélise to evaluate the ratios amongs Cu-Ni-Co concentration in sulfides mineralisation from historical lithogeochemical sampling (Table 2 to 6) at Peter Lake North and Peter Lake South occurrence. Instead of the more or less constant values expected for a magmatic system the ratios show wide variations which suggest important input of Cu and Co from other processes, presumably hydrothermalism. This conclution was confirm during the recent field visit by the present Author. Field observation at Peter Lake North and Peter Lake South occurrences confirm hydrothermal activity but aslo reveals a tectonic dismembering of the original mamatic mineralisation in an important shear zone. These two processes causes important variation in base metal content by mechanical intermingly and hydrothermal enrichment of the more mobile metal namely Cu and Co. It was then recommended to test the possibility of significant hydrothermal Co enrichement by further exploration works at the Property (Charbonneau and Lavoie 2018).

Table 7. Metal-ratio statistics for Peter Lake lithogeochemical data.

	Ni/Cu	Co/Cu	Co/Ni
maximum value	47.500	1.0000	1.3404
minimum value	0.0069	0.0021	0.0020
average	1.1122	0.0751	0.1130
standard dev.	3.8019	0.1133	0.1610

10. Drilling

Only two historical drill holes were performed on the property according to the SIGEOM database of the Québec Ministry of Natural Resources (Table 7). These were sunk under Perter Lake North (Vastel) showing during the option agreement with Noranda and Soquem. According to Ortega (2002), hole VA-02-01 returned 0.66% Cu and 0.79% Ni (samples 716069 and 716074), no length is given.

Table 8. Diamond drill hole parameters on Peter Lake Property (Ortega 2002).

Year	DDH	Easting	Northing	Direction	Dip
2002	VA-02-01	480692	5227133	305	45
2002	VA-02-02	480774	5227643	205	40

11. Sample preparation, analyses and security

Grab samples, typically of 1-2 kg in weight, are collected in robust plastic bags and described in the field. A tag booklet with sequential number is used for identification. Coordinates are obtained and noted with a handheld GPS (Garmin GPSmap 76Cx). Channel samples are cut at a length of 0.5 m and follow the same chain of procedures.

Samples are delivered to a laboratory by carrier service (typically Expedibus) for analysis. Various analytical packages were used over the years commonly for Cu-Ni-Co and other elements by ICP-ES following 4-acid digestion and for Au-Pt-Pd by Fire assay fusion followed by ICP-ES finish.

12. Data verification

Historical assessment reports pertaining to the property presents laboratory certificates that described the quality control methods, mostly reference material and duplicate analysis, used by the laboratory. Multiple resampling of the known mineralisation by different personal over the years confirms the range of metal concentrations at the known mineral occurrences. These show wide variations which is clearly understandable considering the dilution associated with tectonic dismembering observable at the mineralized exposures. Nevertheless, the metal grade is used here as an indication of mineral potential and their level of confidence is largely sufficient for that purpose.

13 to 22. Metallugy and Resources

Item 13 to 22 are dedicated to advance project and do not applied to the Peter Property which is at an exploration stage. Nevertheless, a recovery test has been applied to the known sulfides mineralization (Lelievre 2013) as discussed in the previous technical report (Berclaz and Boudrias 2013). The results show high rate of recovery for Cu-Ni in sulfides from Peter Lake which constitute an interesting information if any large deposit of the same mineralization is to be found on the Property.

23. Adjacent properties

There is no active claims adjacent to the Peter Lake Property (Figure 2). The nearest mineral Properties, about two kilometres to the northeast, are registered to Fancamp Exploration Ltd and they do not appear to be actively explored according to their website (accessed by July 8th, 2018).

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

Item 24 was used in the previous technical report on Peter Lake (Berclaz and Boudrias 2013) to disclose lately discovered mineral occurrences that deserved additionnal works. The present author share this opinion and used these information under Item 26 by recommanding furter works on these known targets.

25. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Peter Lake Property host Cu-Ni-Co showing that constitute typical example of massive to disseminated sulfide mineralization of magmatic origin. A recent verification of base metal ratio amongs Cu-Ni-Co show large variation in these ratios which suggest that later hydrothermalism have affected the mineralized rocks. For its part, the field visit reveals an additional dismembering of the initial magmatic rocks presumably by tectonic processes within a large shear zone. Hydrothermalism is exemplified by the presence of quartz pyrite veins and lenses and the entire assemblage is introduce and partly digested by late pegmatite. Accordingly, a parent magmatic mineralisation of larger size is to be search for

elsewhere on the property. Variation in Co concetrations and ratios to Cu and Ni suggest that it war largely remobilized by hyrothermalism an can be found in appreciable abundance elsewhere on the property. Accordingly, the Peter Lake Property presents a peculiar geological context that clearly deserved further exploration. Historical exploration data can be used first for target selection and new systematic data can also be collected if needed.

26. Recommendations

An exploration budget is proposed with exploration budgets of C$214 750 for phase I and C$ 268 900 for a second phase of exploration contingent on results for phase I. During phase I it is recommanded to :

- Reconsider historical data for the identification of targets to be appropriately tested by prospection, trenching or ground geophysics.
- Performed IP geophysics grid over the best targets for the detection of disseminated sulfides.
- The actual stripping area should be extended laterally to test the presence of hidden mineralization under shallow glacial deposit.
- Multielement analysis are recommended to better understand trace metal distribution in the rocks.
- A particular attention should be applied to Au-Pt-Pd potential during target selection and lithogeochemical sampling.

Diamond drilling is recommended in phase II if significant surface mineralisation or significant burried anomalies deserved drill testing.

Table 9. Exploration budget for two phases of mineral exploration.

Phase I	**quant.**	**item**	**@**	**cost (C$)**
Target & superv. (PGeo)	15	days	$650.00	$9,750.00
Line cutting	40	line-km	$800.00	$32,000.00
IP Geophysics	40	line-km	$2,000.00	$80,000.00
Prospection	50	days	$400.00	$20,000.00
Hydraulic excavator	200	hours	$100.00	$20,000.00
Lodging and food	65	man-days	$150.00	$9,750.00
Field supply				$5,000.00
Laboratory assay	500	samples	$40.00	$20,000.00
Maps and report	10	days	$650.00	$6,500.00
Contingency (approx 10%)				$21,500.00
Total for phase I				**$214,750.00**

Phase II	**quant.**	**item**	**@**	**cost (C$)**
Drilling	2000	metre	$70.00	$140,000.00
Logging and superv. (PGeo)	30	days	$650.00	$19,500.00
Technicians	60	days	$400.00	$24,000.00
Lodging and food	90	man-days	$150.00	$13,500.00
Material and field supply				$5,000.00
Laboratory assay	1000	samples	$40.00	$40,000.00
Contingency (aprox 10%)				$26,900.00
Total for phase II				**$268,900.00**

27. References

Belisle, M., 1998, *Provenance de la contamination des métaux lourds dans le bassin de Dieppe-Vastel, région de Mont-Laurier, Québec, Université du Québec à Montréal, GM58382, 32 pages, 2 plans.*

Bélisle, M., 1999, *Rapport de cheminement de prospection pour le projet Granite* 2000; GM59280, 59 p.

Bélisle, M., 2007, *Rapport de travaux sur la propriété Mountain River; Ressources Maxima Inc* GM63783, 59 p.

Bélisle, M., 2011, Propriety Peter Lake, Resources Maxima, GM65555, 50 pages.

Berclaz, A., Boudrias, G., 2013, NI 43-101 Technical Report, Peter Lake Property, South central Grenville Province, Ste-Anne du Lac area, Abgeoconseil inc, GM68542, 188 pages.

Cayer, A., 2001 *Rapport géologique (volet A2) du projet Vastel ouest, Ministère des ressources naturelles du Québec*, GM60928, 71 pages.

Corriveau, L; Perreault, S; Davidson, A, 2007, Prospective Metallogenic Settings of the Grenville Province; In Goodfellow,W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of major Deposit-Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods; Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5; pp 819-847.

Charbonneau R. and Lavoie S., 2018, Peter Lake Property, Hautes Laurentides, Québec; Inlandsis Consultants for Amixam Resources Inc. GM in process, 23 p.

Choinière, J., 1992, *Géochimie des minéraux lourds et des sédiments de ruisseau -- Région de Mauricie-Portneuf; Ministère des Ressources Naturelles du Québec*, MB 92-18, 90 p.

Crowl, W.J., 2004, Independent Technical report, Voisey's Bay project royalty, Labrador, Canada, Project no: IRC001, prepared for International Royalty corp and Gustason Associates, LLC, 133 pages.

Davy, J. 2003, *Rapport géologique du projet Vastel ouest, volet II*, GM61302, 23 pages.

Dubois, M., Bérubé, P, 2002, *RAPPORT SUR DES LEVES DE RESISTIVITE/PP, PROJET LACHABEL. ABITIBI GEOPHYSIQUE pour Noranda Inc*, GM 59950

Gamache, D., 1989, *Carte des dépôts de surface document de travail, Gouvernement du Quebec, Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources, direction générale des forêtes, de l'aménagement de la forêt, service de l'inventaire forestier, Lac Dieppe*, SIF031O03, 1:50 000.

Lelievre, J., 2013. Flotation Tests on Copper Nickel Samples. Berkwood Resources internal report, 19 pages.

McGoran, J.P., 2010, A national instrument 43-101 technical report on the Voisey's Bay West property, Voisey's Bay area, Labrador, prepared for JAL exploration inc., mineral rights licences 016248M, 016250M, 017061M, NTS 14D/8, 68 pages.

Moreau A., 2013, Technical report pertaining to the: Peter Lake property, Central metasedimentary belt + grenville geological province, Quebec, Canada, Berkwood Resources, GM68543, 103 pages.

Nantel, S. and Pintson, H., 2002, Geologie de la region du Lac Dieppe (310/03). MRNF, RG 2001-16, 38 p.

Nantel, S., 2006, *Géologie-Lac Dieppe*, CG SIGEOM310, 1:50 000.

Nantel, S., Choiniere,J., 1994, *Signaux indicateurs géochimiques pour la recherche de gites de Cu-Co dans la partie sud de la province de Grenville, Québec, Ministère des ressources naturelles,* MB 94-16, 37 pages.

Nantel, S., Pintson, H., 2002, *Géologie de la region du lac Dieppe (31O03), Géologie Québec*, RG 2001-16, 38 pages, 1 plan.

Ortega, J, 2002, *Rapport sur les travaux d'exploration effectués en 2002, Projet Gatineau JV (1510),* Noranda inc. exploration, GM59949, 379 pages, 19 plans.

Prest, V.K., Grant, D.R. and Rampton, V.N., 1976, Glacial Map of Canada; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1253A, scale 1 :5 000 000.

Rivers, T; Martignole, J; Gower, C.F; Davidson, A., 1989, New Tectonic Subdivisions of the Grenville Province, Southeast Canadian Shield; In Tectonics, v. 8; p. 63-84.

Signature Page and Qualification of the Author

I, Rémi Charbonneau, P.Geo., Ph.D., do hereby certify that:

I reside at the 7667 Chateaubriand Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2R 2M2 and I am currently Associate of Inlandsis Consultants s.e.n.c., located at the same address.

This certificate accompanies the report entitled "Technical Report on the Peter Lake Property, Upper Laurentians, Quebec, Canada" dated by July 9th, 2018.

I received a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Montreal in 1986 and a Ph.D. degree in Glacial Geology in 1995 from the same institution. I have been working as a contract geologist in mineral exploration since 1995. I am an active Professional Geologist presently inscribed to the board of the *Ordre des Géologues du Québec*, permit # 290. I am a qualified person with respect to the Peter Lake Property.

I accessed the Property on July 6th, 2018 for examination of the Peter Lake North and Peter Lakes South Cu-Ni-Co Showings.

As of the date of this Technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

July 9th, 2018

<<signed Remi Charbonneau>>

Rémi Charbonneau

Ph.D. P.Geo, OGQ #290