

BRIDAL VEIL PROJECT

Gander Lake, Newfoundland
Map Sheets: 02D/15 and 02D/16



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1 Summary

1.1 Highlights

- Bridal Veil claim block consists of 12 licences (126 claims) and covers ~ 3,749.68 ha
- Ownership is 100 % Wayde Guinchard, Peter Rogers, Cameron Martin, Jeffrey Martin, and Precious Metals NL
- Located in Gander and Gambo Map areas, NTS 02D/15 and 02D/16
- Historic sample highlights include up to 8.9 % Cu, 5.6% Pb, 8.6 Oz/t Ag, and 750 ppb Au
- Access is off the Trans Canada Highway, 10 km SE of Gander, Newfoundland

Longford Exploration Services Ltd. completed a site visit on the Bridal Veil Property from November 24 to the 25th, 2020. The Property is comprised of 12 contiguous licenses (126 claims) and covers an approximate area of 3,749.68 ha. The project area is located 10 km SE of Gander, NL, and is within the Gander and Gambo Map Areas (NTS 02D/15 and 024D/16). This region has been a target for commercial exploration for decades, however the Property area itself has received little exploration, possibly due to laterally extensive bogs, thick glacial till, and limited bedrock exposure.

Areas visited during this site visit include the Bridal Veil Showing, Abbott's Ridge Showing and the Hidden Outcrops Showing. Two days were spent with prospector Wayde Guinchard (title holder) assessing areas of known mineralization as well as recently discovered areas of mineralization found on the Property. The work focused on searching for and examining outcrops as well as taking grab samples of favorable mineralization. In total, 13 grab samples were collected from outcrops during the site visit, most of which contained abundant pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization.

Several MAG anomalies with a general northeast-southwest trend appear to coincide with I.P. chargeability anomalies identified in 2002. These regions are open ended and extend beyond the area covered by the I.P. survey to the east and west. Further prospecting and soil sampling activities should be carried out over these targeted areas. A VTEM Plus airborne geophysical survey should also be carried out Property-wide to define possible extension of these targets and to identify new conductive anomalies and zones of magnetic anomalism that are not discernible from regional

The majority of historical work carried out on this Property has been done in a relatively small area confined to the southwestern block. Therefore, geochemical sampling and prospecting should be concentrated over the northeastern area of the Property, west and northwest of Soulis Pond. This work should follow along strike from Abbott's Ridge and Bridal Veil, as the Gander Lake Granite intrusion is believed to extend northwest at depth within the Property bounds. This is a favourable area for potential mineralization as much of the alteration associated with the Bridal Veil is likely associated with contact metamorphism and granitic derived magmatic fluids from the intrusion which may have become concentrated within silica-rich mineralized zones. This shallow level of mineralization is often related to low-grade high tonnage epithermal style gold deposits and higher resolution magnetics and infill till sampling may help delineate a possible extension of the system to the northwest.

2 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location

The Bridal Veil Property is located 10 km SE of Gander in northeastern Newfoundland (NL). The Property lies within the Gander and Gambo Map Areas, NTS 02D/15 and 024D/16 (Figure 2.1).

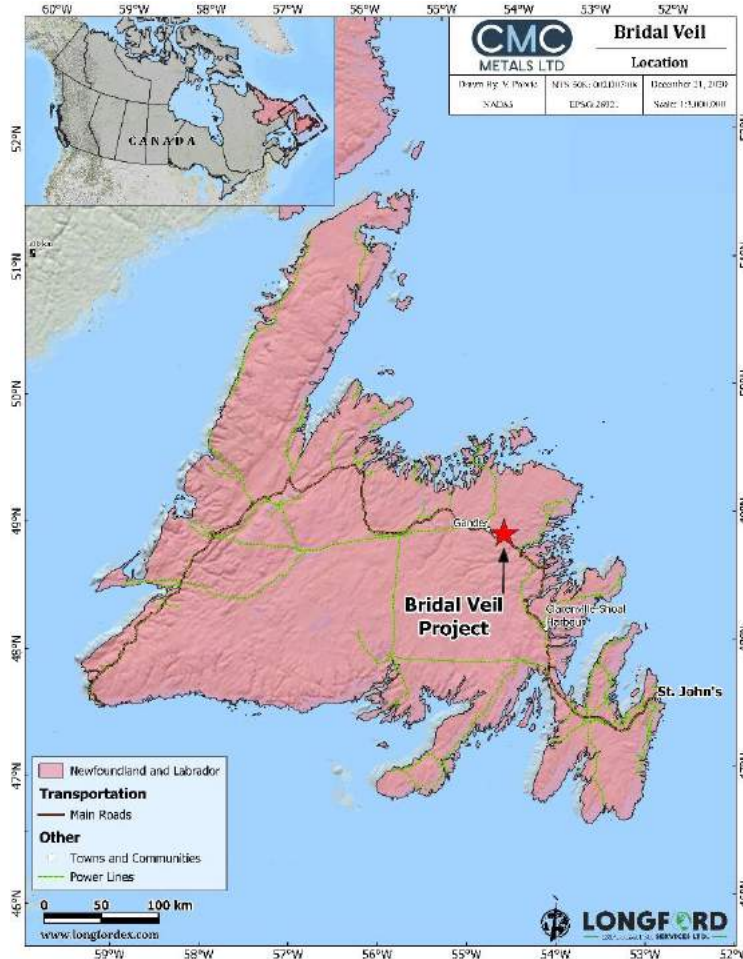


Figure 2.1: Bridal Veil Property location map.

2.2 Mineral Licenses

The Property is comprised of 12 contiguous licenses (126 claims) and covers an approximate area of 3,749.68 ha (Table 2.3). These claims are currently held by a consortium of individuals consisting of Wayde Guinchard, Jeffrey Martin, Peter Rogers, Cameron Martin and Precious Metals NL (the Titleholders) who have entered into an option agreement with CMC Metals Ltd. (CMC), whereby CMC may earn 100% right, title and interest in the claims comprising the Bridal Veil Property.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the acquisition of Mineral Rights is completed by online map staking using the Province's Mineral Rights Administration System (MIRIAD). Individuals over

the age of 19 years and corporations may apply for map staked mineral licences (licences) granting them the exclusive right to explore for minerals over the area defined by the licence.

Each claim is defined as a 25-ha square and up to 256 contiguous claims may be acquired per mineral license. A fee of \$65 per claim is charged at the time of staking which includes a non-refundable recording fee of \$15 and \$50 security deposit which is refunded to the titleholder upon submission of the first year's assessment report.

Map staked licenses are issued for a term of 5 years but may be renewed and held for a maximum of 30 years provided annual assessment work has been carried out and reported.

The total minimum expenditure requirements to renew all claims for one year is \$35,350 with total required fees in 2021 of \$150.

Minimum annual assessment work and renewal fees required for mineral licenses are outlined in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.1: Minimum Annual Assessment Work for Mineral Licenses.

Assessment Years	Cost per claim (\$)
1	200
2	250
3	300
4	350
5	400
6-10 inclusive	600
11-15 inclusive	900
16-20 inclusive	1,200
21-25 inclusive	2,000
35-30 inclusive	2,500

Table 2.2: Renewal Fees Per Mineral License.

Years	Cost per Claim (\$)
5	25
10	50
15	100
20-30	200

Table 2.3: Bridal Veil Project Mineral Tenures.

License Number	Title Holder	# of Claims	Recording Date yyyy-mm-dd	Issue Date yyyy-mm-dd	Report Due yyyy-mm-dd	Area (ha)	# of Renewals Year	Work Requ'd (\$)	Fees (\$) for 2021	Fees (\$) for 2024	Fees (\$) for 2025	Total Expenditures (\$)
025534M	Wayde Guinchard	9	2015-10-20	2015-11-19	2022-01-18	224.997	5	\$5,400	N/A	N/A	\$450	\$14,810.05
031385M	Jeffrey Martin	24	2020-10-09	2020-11-08	2022-01-07	599.939	0	\$4,800	N/A	N/A	\$600	\$0.00
031141M	Wayde Guinchard	6	2020-07-31	2020-08-30	2021-10-29	149.994	0	\$1,200	N/A	N/A	\$150	\$0.00
027243M	Peter Rogers	4	2019-07-08	2019-08-07	2021-10-06	99.998	1	\$1,000	N/A	\$100	N/A	\$2,173.50
027247M	Wayde Guinchard	3	2019-07-09	2019-08-08	2021-10-07	74.999	1	\$750	N/A	\$75	N/A	\$600.00
031373M	Peter Rogers	19	2020-10-09	2020-11-08	2022-01-07	474.970	0	\$3,800	N/A	N/A	\$475	\$0.00
031368M	Cameron Martin	24	2020-10-09	2020-11-08	2022-01-07	599.951	0	\$4,800	N/A	N/A	\$600	\$0.00
027246M	Wayde Guinchard	4	2019-07-09	2019-08-08	2021-10-07	99.997	1	\$1,000	N/A	\$100	N/A	\$800.00
031366M	Wayde Guinchard	20	2020-10-09	2020-11-08	2022-01-07	499.941	0	\$4,000	N/A	N/A	\$500	\$0.00
030787M	Wayde Guinchard	5	2020-04-02	2020-05-02	2021-07-01	124.995	0	\$1,000	N/A	N/A	\$125	\$0.00
023882M	Peter Rogers	6	2016-03-23	2016-04-22	2020-06-22	149.994	4	\$2,400	\$150	N/A	N/A	\$6,586.40
031140M	Precious Metals NL	26	2020-07-31	2020-08-30	2021-10-29	649.967	0	\$5,200	N/A	N/A	\$650	\$0.00
TOTAL						3,749.68	-	\$35,350	\$150	\$275	\$3,550	\$24,969.95

SITE VISIT (2020)
 Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

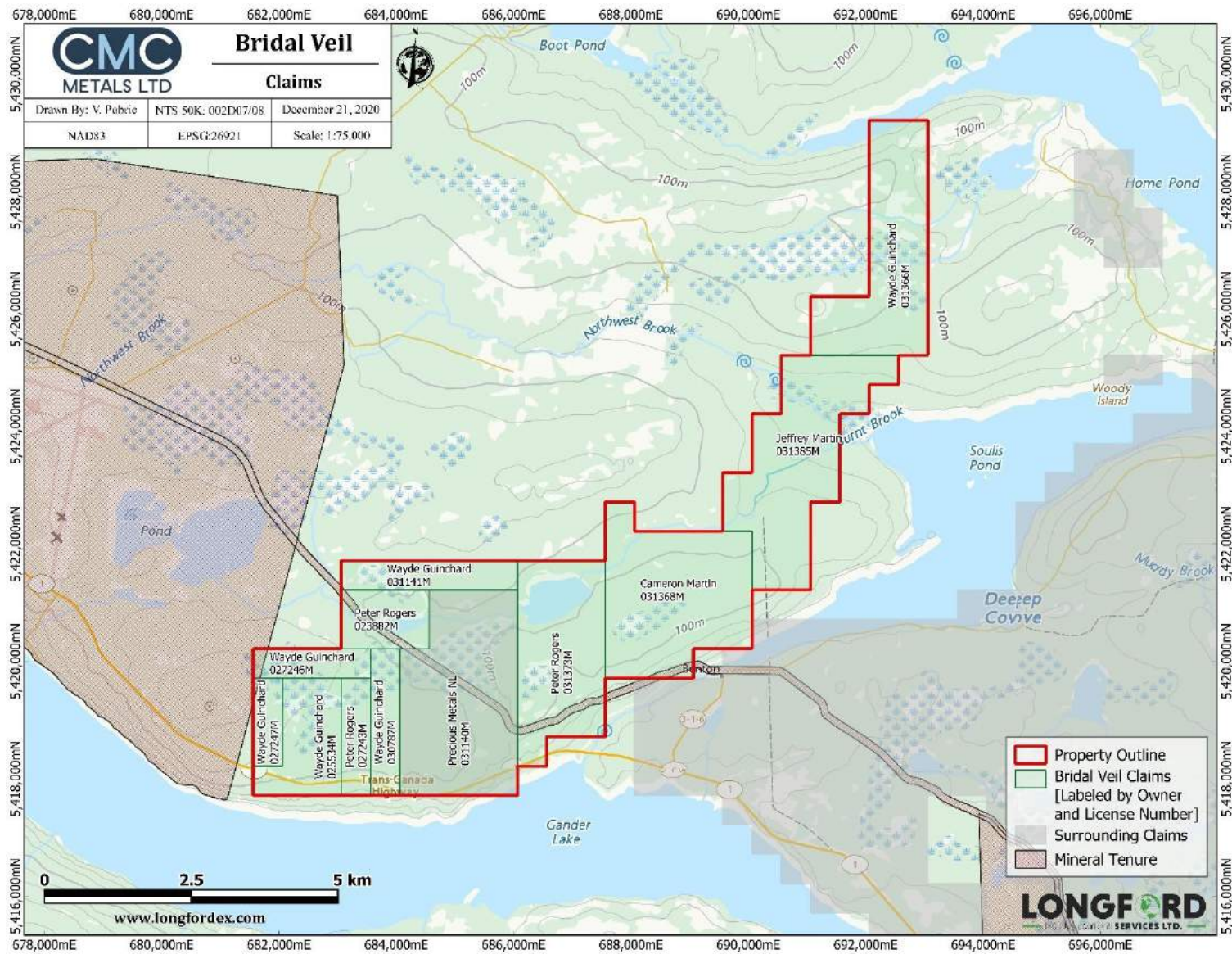


Figure 2.2: Bridal Veil Property Claims Map.

Source: Longford Exploration Services Ltd.

3 ACCESSIBILITY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

3.1 Accessibility

The Bridal Veil Property is located 10 km SE of the town of Gander, NL and is positioned just 3 km SE of the Gander International Airport (Figure 3.1). The southern portion of Property claim block is transected by the TCH and allows for easy access directly from the shoulder of the highway. The southeastern boundary of the claims may also be accessed from the Town of Benton, located 20 km SE of Gander. A small network of resource roads, ATV trails and the Newfoundland Trailway are accessible from Gander Airport and Benton provide good access to much of the Property.

Commercial flights or charter fixed wing or helicopter services are also readily available at Gander Airport year-round.

3.2 Physiography

The Bridal Veil Property is located within a low-lying plateau characterized by the underlying sub-horizontal bedding. The topography is best described as gently undulating with elevations between 80 m and 150 m. The Property itself is dominated by laterally extensive areas of march and alder swamps, glacial till, and limited rock exposure. The vegetation of the area includes spruce, fir, and birch.

SITE VISIT (2020)
 Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

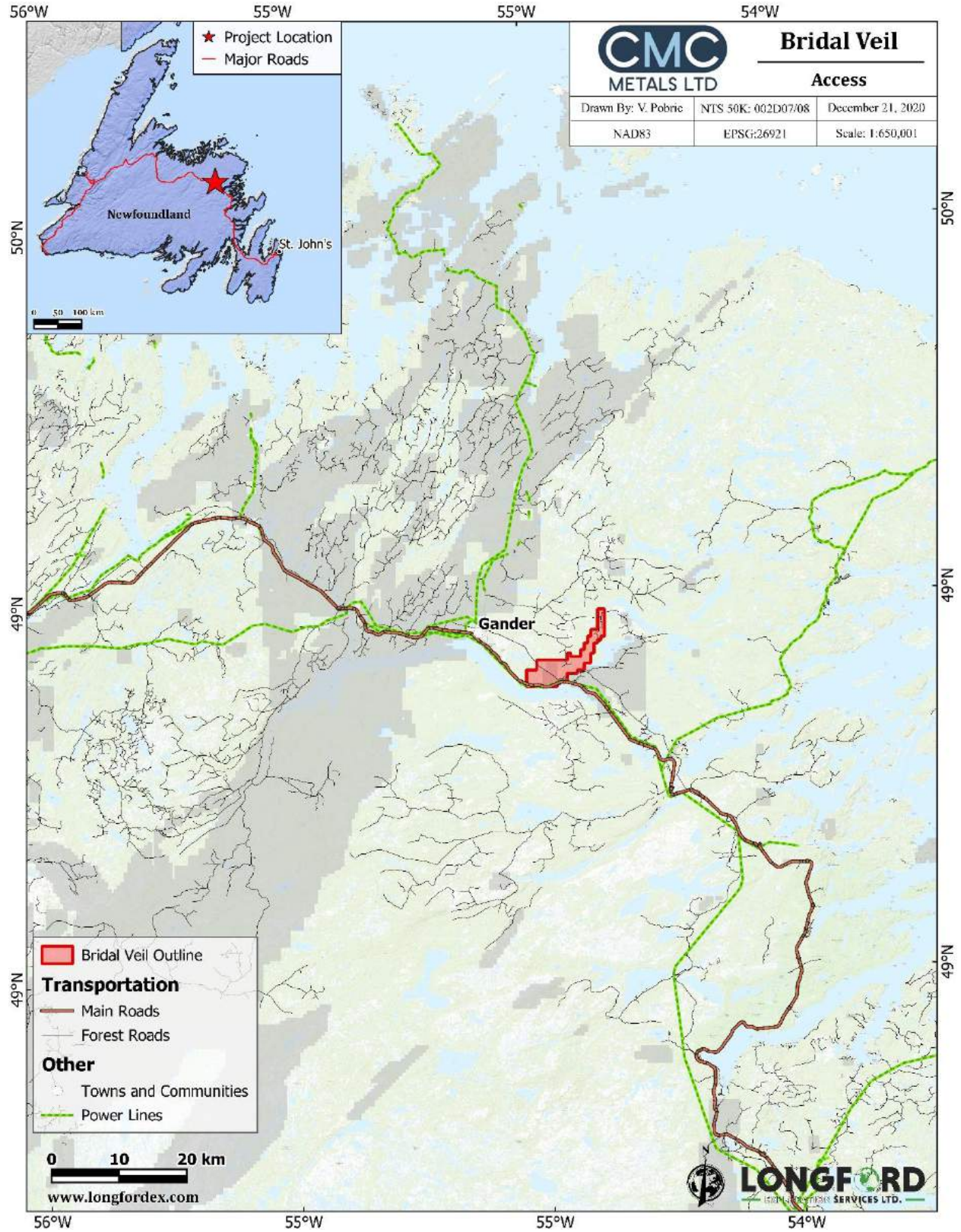


Figure 3.1: Bridal Veil Property Access Map.

4 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Northeastern Newfoundland is characterized by the major tectonostratigraphic structures of the Dunnage, Gander and Avalon Zones (Figure 1). The Dunnage Zone has been divided (from west to east) into the Notre Dame, Dashwoods and Exploits Subzones; and the Gander Zone has been divided (from east to west) into the Mt. Cormack, Meelpaeg and Gander Lake Subzones. The Dunnage Zone is believed to be the remains of the Early Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean while the Gander Zone represents a continentally derived sedimentary wedge at its eastern margin (Colman-Sadd et al., 1992).

The Exploit's River Subzone, considered allochthonous to the Gander Zone, consists mainly of marine, clastic sediments of the Davidsville Group (Colman-Sadd et al., 1992). The Davidsville Group unconformably overlies the N-NE trending Gander River Complex (GRC) an approximately 8 km wide ultramafic to mafic belt. This belt consists of imbricated peridotite, gabbro, basalt, trondhjemite and marine sedimentary rocks representing the dismembered remnants of an ophiolite complex believed to have been emplaced sometime between the Middle to Late Ordovician (Colman-Sadd et al., 1992; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). This narrow belt unconformably overlies the metasedimentary assemblages of the Gander Lake Subzone and its boundary is defined by the Gander River Ultramafic Belt Line (GRUB line). The progressive metamorphic grade along the GRUB line has been mapped from chlorite to amphibolite grade which has been attributed to nearby granitic intrusions (O'Neill, 1991). The eastern boundary of the Gander Zone is separated from Neoproterozoic sedimentary-volcanics of the Avalon Zone by the northeast-striking, steeply dipping and brittle-ductile Dover Fault zone.

The Gander Lake Subzone, a "flat belt" located between the GRUB line and the Dover Fault, consists of Early Cambrian to Middle Ordovician metasedimentary rocks of the Indian Bay Big Pond Formation, Jonathan's Pond Formation and Hare Bay Gneiss. The Bridal Veil Property is predominantly underlain by rocks of Jonathan's Pond Formation (JPF) which primarily consist of greenschist facies, polydeformed psammitic and semipelitic metasedimentary rocks (O'Neill, 1990; O'Neill, 1991; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). Overlying the JPF unit is the fine-grained pelitic metasedimentary rocks and locally intercalated with pebble to cobble conglomerate, marron siltstone and basaltic lavas of the Indian Bay-Big Pond Formation (IBBBPF) (O'Neill, 1990; O'Neill, 1991; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020).

Located immediately south of the eastern end of Gander Lake is the Devonian age Gander Lake Intrusive, a massive, medium to coarse-grained biotite-muscovite granite and aplite pluton. This pluton is characterized by K-feldspar megacrysts up to 6 cm long and up to 1 cm wide, found within a biotite, quartz, and feldspar matrix (O'Neill, 1991). The reported proportion of xenoliths within the granite varies from 10-70%, with localized areas of metasedimentary xenoliths protruding from the granite with positive relief (O'Neill, 1991). South of the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH) and along the northern shoreline of Gander Lake, biotite porphyroblastic semipelitic and psammitic schists of the JPF are reportedly cut by biotite-monzogranite veins and patches of pegmatoidal quartz and microcline (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). Additionally, exposed outcrops of medium grained, locally chloritic and hematitic sub solvus muscovite-biotite monzogranite has been located approximately 3.8 km east of Bridal Veil, immediately south of the

TCH (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). This suggests the granite intrusion may extend at depth northeastward into the Bridal Veil-Soulis pond corridor (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020).

One principal tectonic foliation has been defined across the Gander Group, which has been designated as S_2 . West of Gander Lake, S_2 has a shallow to moderate dip to the west and northwest, and locally strikes N-NW (O'Neill, 1991). South of Gander Lake the foliation strikes NE and dips steeply NW, which contrasts to what was observed north of Gander Lake, but is parallel to a major lineament (O'Neill, 1991). North of Gander Lake the S_2 foliation is steep to vertical, strikes N-S to N-NE and becomes gradually shallower towards the east (O'Neill, 1990). South-West of Soulis Pond, S_2 trends NE and is steeply dipping west. In this area, the rocks of JPF in a roughly 1 km wide zone that extends from the TCH of achieve andalusite grade and appear slightly schistose (O'Neill, 1990). This high grade of metamorphism is believed to be related an unexposed extension of the Gander Lake granite or alternatively, these rocks may have become exposed due to tectonic uplift along a narrow high-strain zone (O'Neill, 1990).

The Exploit's River and Gander Lake Subzone boundary and adjacent structures generally dip steeply to the NW and are locally vertical (Goodwin & O'Neill, 1991). Shearing indicators define a strike-slip or oblique-slip movement and the boundary displays both sinistral and dextral strike-slip displacement (Goodwin & O'Neill, 1991).

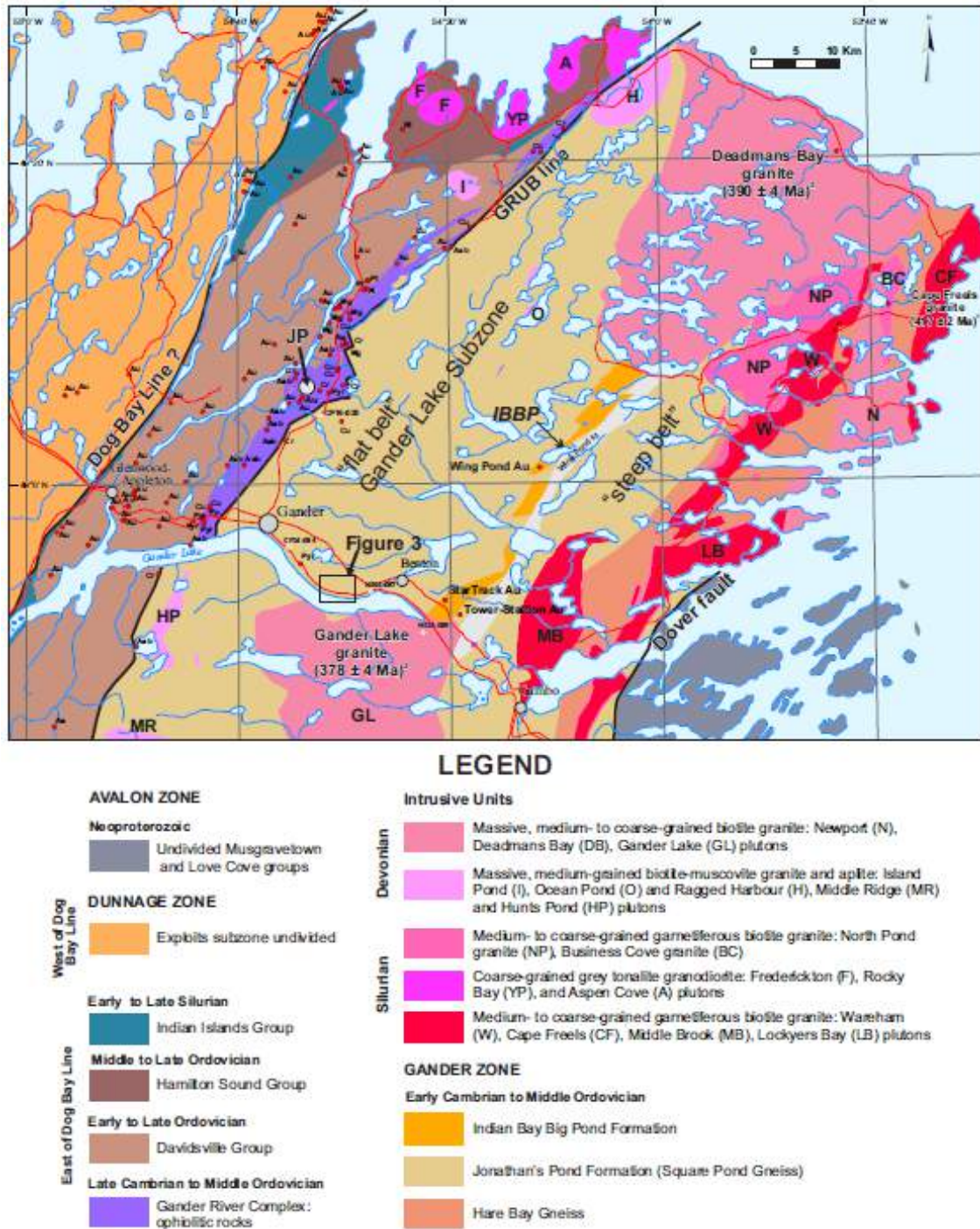


Figure 4.1: Simplified Regional Geology of North-Eastern Newfoundland, Figure 3 Within Map Shows Bridal Veil Property Area.

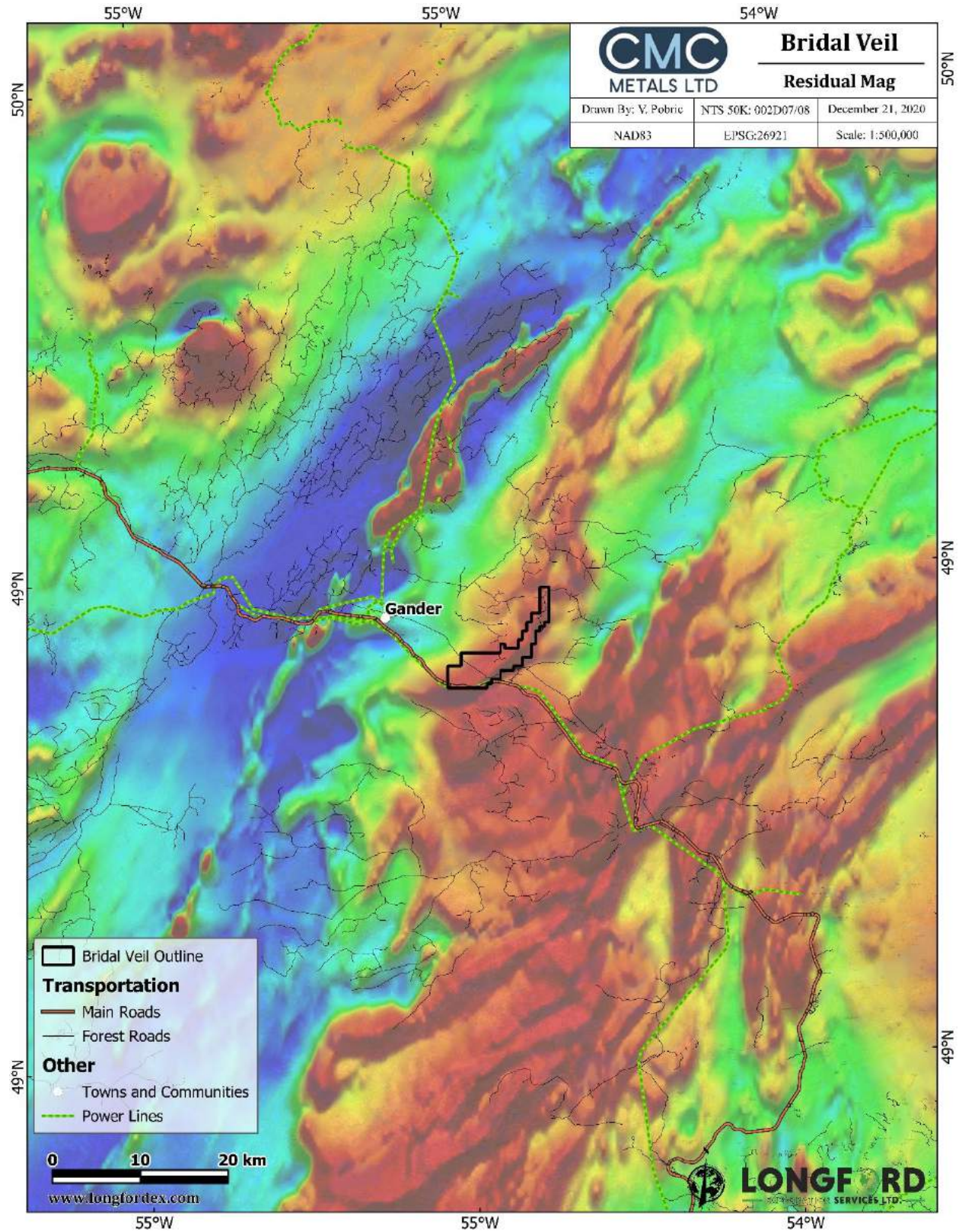


Figure 4.2: Bridal Veil Property Regional Geophysics-Residual Magnetics.

5 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

5.1 Property Geology

The Gander and Gambo NTS map areas 02D/15 and 02D/16 were previously mapped by Patrick O'Neill of the Newfoundland & Labrador Geological Survey (NLGS) in the early 1990s. More recently, Sandeman & Peddle (NLGS) completed a 12-day detailed mapping program over the Bridal Veil, Abbott's Ridge, and the Hidden Outcrops areas during the summers of 2014 and 2016. Geological and mineralization descriptions are largely based on a combination of the work of the NLGS and a short two-day site visit to the Property by the author in November 2020. Outcrop exposure in the area is poor and generally consists of NE trending ridges separated by laterally extensive areas of peatland and glacial till.

The Bridal Veil Property is underlain by rocks of the Jonathan Pond Formation (JPF; Figure 5.1), which typically consists of thin to medium bedded (20 cm to 2 m), fine to medium-grained psammite interbedded with thinner layers and septae of dark grey to black semipelite and pelite, dipping gently northwest (O'Neill, 1990; O'Neill, 1991; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). The psammite is grey-weathered and generally in sharp contact with pelitic layers. Tectonic foliation and metamorphic recrystallization have overprinted the original sedimentary structures of the rocks (O'Neill, 1991). Locally, the metasedimentary rocks are interlayered with bedding parallel mafic schists, interpreted to be sill-like intrusions parallel to primary bedding, or as mafic dykes rotated into bedding parallel sheets (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020).

Currently, two phases of deformation have been identified within the Property area that correlate with regional D₂ and D₃ deformational events; characterized by northwest-southeast compression (O'Neill, 1991; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). Rare F₁ folds have been identified along the shores of Gander Lake, characterized as isoclinal, commonly rootless folds of bedding and locally bedding-parallel amphibolite horizons and lenses (Coleman-Sadd, 1993; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). The Gander Lake Subzone, however, is mainly defined by second generation F₂ sub-recumbent to recumbent isoclinal and a composite, axial planar S₁-S₂ transposition fabric that were generated during regional D₂ deformation (O'Neill, 1991; Coleman-Sadd, 1993; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020).

At the Bridal Veil Showing fine to medium-grained mafic schist horizons occurs directly above and below the mineralized psammite and also outcrops in an area northwest and southeast of the mineralized psammite. These mafic horizons are fine grained albite-chlorite-actinolite-magnetite schists that have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies and have a defined foliation characterized by chlorite-actinolite and quartzofeldspathic folia (Sandeman & Peddle). The mafic schist horizon northwest of the mineralized psammite lies structurally above the previous mafic horizon and shows a distinct amphibole-chlorite foliation parallel to the regional fabric of adjacent metasedimentary rocks (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). This horizon is pervasively quartz veined, silicified, and magnetite appears to be largely destroyed; this suggests that this unit predates alteration and mineralization (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). To the southeast, the mafic schist horizon is poorly exposed but appears to be largely unaltered and devoid of quartz veins

(Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). Amphibolitic schist and mafic rocks have not yet been located in the vicinity of Abbott's Ridge Showing.

5.2 Mineralization

Several mineralized structural horizons have been identified within the JPF stratigraphic sequence, with several areas showing anomalous values in gold, silver, copper, antimony, and tungsten. Mineralization occurs within quartz veins, along quartz vein selvages and in some instances within the host rock, forming seams and veinlets along the foliation. Multiple generations of quartz veins and quartz vein networks are ubiquitous throughout the area but are most pronounced in the vicinity of the Bridal Veil Showing. The quartz veins appear to be sub-concordant to the regional foliation and are thought to have been generated during the regional greenschist facies metamorphic event (O'Neill, 1990). Bedding parallel quartz veins are variably developed but locally common within the area.

The Bridal Veil Property is characterized by two generations of quartz veins, referred to as V_1 and V_2 ; with V_2 subdivided into V_{2a} and V_{2b} (Sandeman and Peddle, 2020). The bedding parallel V_1 veins are interpreted to be the oldest veins within the area based on bedding parallel brittle-ductile shear zones developed during flexural slip/flexural flow folding and down-dip mineral lineations lying orthogonal to F_2 folds (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). This early vein system is generally barren of mineralization and likely formed under higher strain during F_2 recumbent folding, as compared to lower strain F_3 open folding (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). The mineralized V_{2a} and V_{2b} veins include stockworks formed in dextral, east-northeast striking and steeply dipping brittle-ductile shear zones that likely formed during regional D_3 deformation (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). These shear zones are characterized by two distinct and likely coeval, vein arrays; the V_{2a} array occurs as an echelon straight and sigmoidal tension gashes, while V_{2b} is hosted within Riedel shear fractures (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). Elevated levels of Cu, Pb, Ag, and Au in addition to sporadic amounts of Sb, Mo, and Bi contained within V_2 veins indicate the mineralizing fluids may have a granite-related origin (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). The anomalous metal concentrations within V_2 veins are likely derived by the leaching of metals from the sedimentary host rock by metamorphic fluids generated by the syn- to post-tectonic granitoid intrusion south of Gander Lake (O'Neill, 1990; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020).

The mineralization at Bridal Veil, Abbott's Ridge and Hidden Outcrops mainly consists of chalcopyrite within fine to medium grained psammite, locally interbedded with thin (<15 cm thick) horizons of semipelite. The psammite dominated horizons are locally heavily silicified and show multiple generations of tightly spaced crosscutting quartz veins. Silicification is more pronounced at the Bridal Veil Showing and the quartz veins show a characteristic bright white colour not observed in the other areas.

Mineralization at Abbott's Ridge appears to be confined to bedding parallel lenses of quartz that appear to pinch and swell within layers of semipelite, interbedded with silicified psammite. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are pervasive as appears as fine to medium-grained phenocrysts with a granular appearance. The unit has a schist appearance with a rusty orange weathered surface and areas of malachite staining and localized areas of blue peacock copper staining.

Mineralization at Bridal Veil is hosted in both silicified psammite and in two arrays of crosscutting quartz veins (V_{2a} and V_{2b} ; Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). The silicified rocks are cut, broadly parallel to the remnant foliation, by coarse grained, mosaic and sutured, irregular quartz veins, which both contain and have margin parallel, sinuous chalcopyrite blebs accompanied by chlorite-sericite and goethite (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). Pyrite and chalcopyrite were observed in singly veined and silicified host rock, in multi-veined and silicified host rock and in late, rectilinear crosscutting veins quartz veins (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020).

Increased abundance of chalcopyrite appears to correlate with increasing proportions of pelite and semipelite lenses within the psammite such as at Abbott's Ridge (Sandeman & Peddle, 2020). Sandeman & Peddle (2020) have proposed that this could relate to semipelite layers and lenses in the host rock could have provided a more reactive Fe-S bearing environment for the reduction of mineralizing fluids that accompanied the emplacement of the quartz vein system.

Figures shown below include: Bridal Veil Magnetometer Survey-Total Magnetic Field (Figure 5.2), Bridal Veil Magnetometer Survey- Calculated Vertical Gradient (Figure 5.3), Bridal Veil Historical Sampling (only historical work with known coordinates shown here; Figure 5.4).

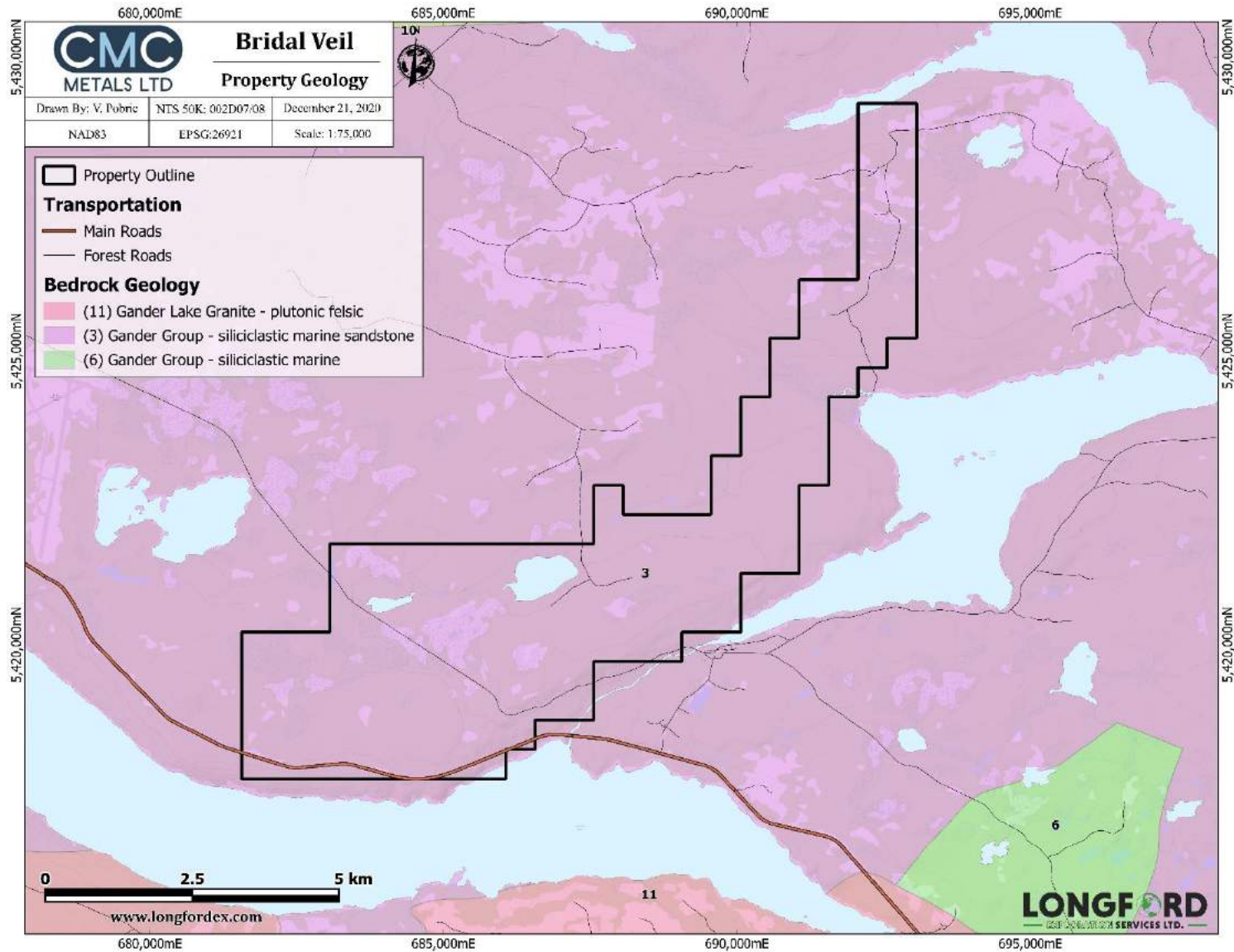


Figure 5.1: Bridal Veil Property Local Geology Map.

SITE VISIT (2020)
 Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

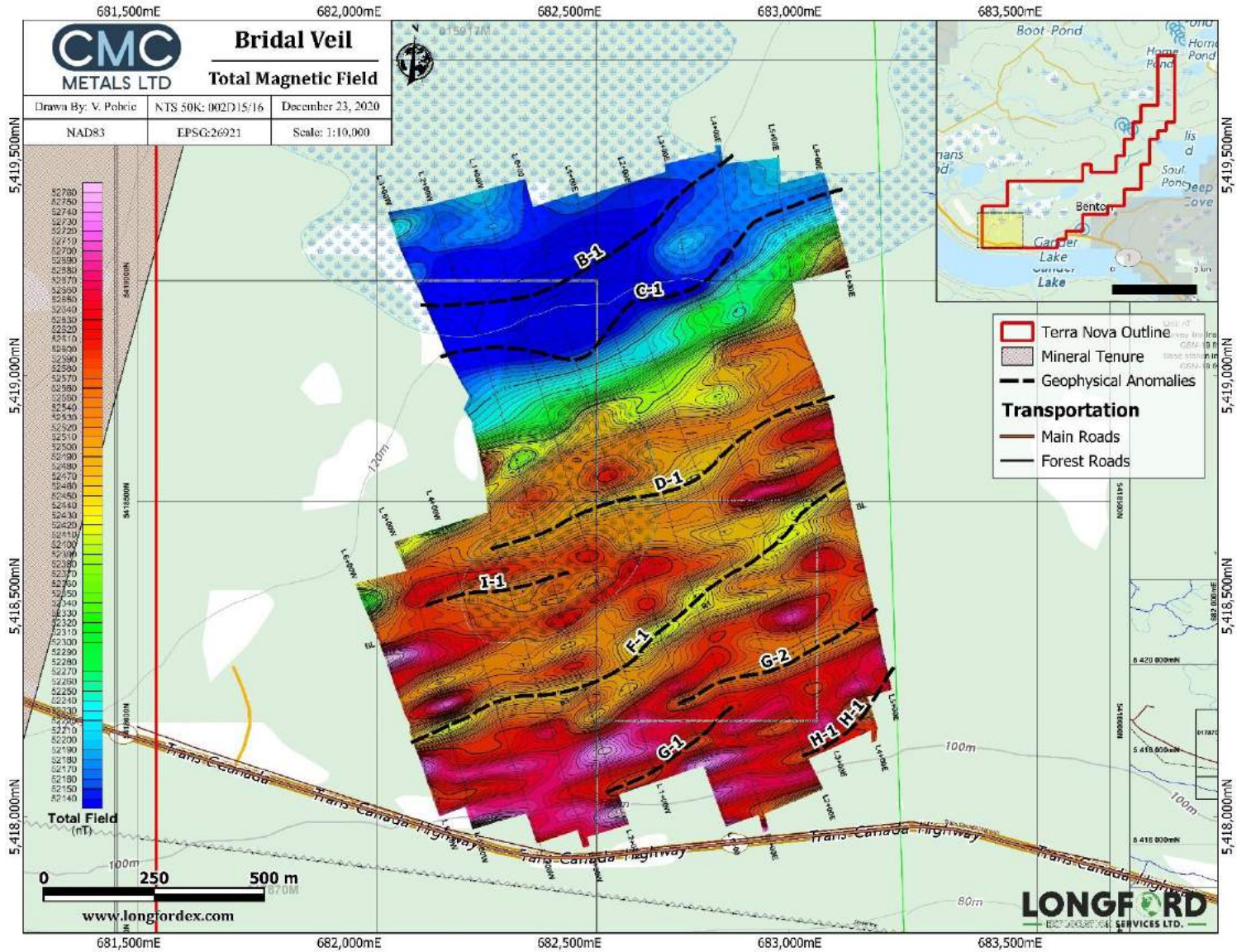


Figure 5.2: Bridal Veil Magnetometer Survey-Total Magnetic Field Map correlated with I.P. Anomalies.

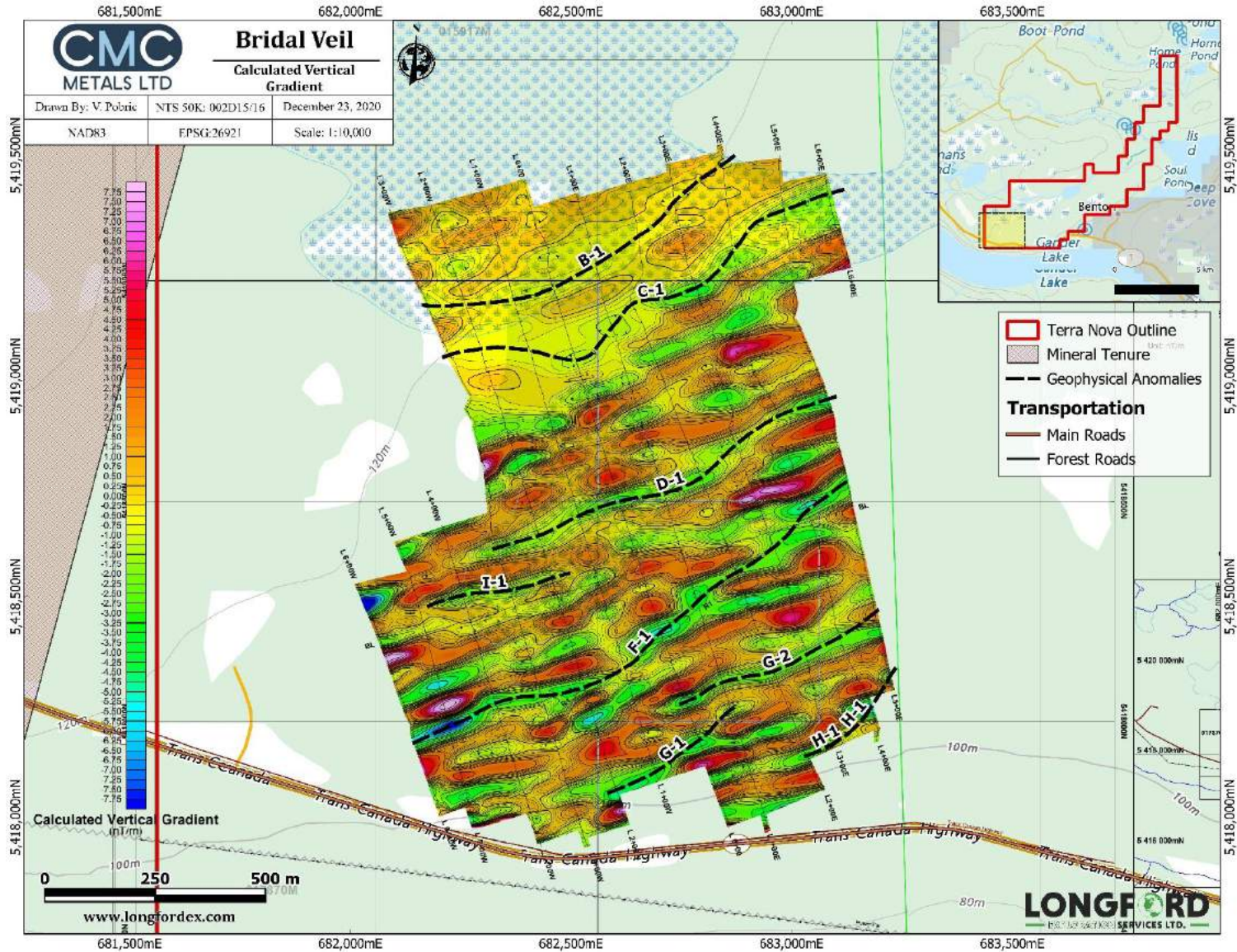


Figure 5.3: Bridal Veil Property Magnetometer Survey-Calculated Vertical Gradient Map correlated with I.P. Anomalies.

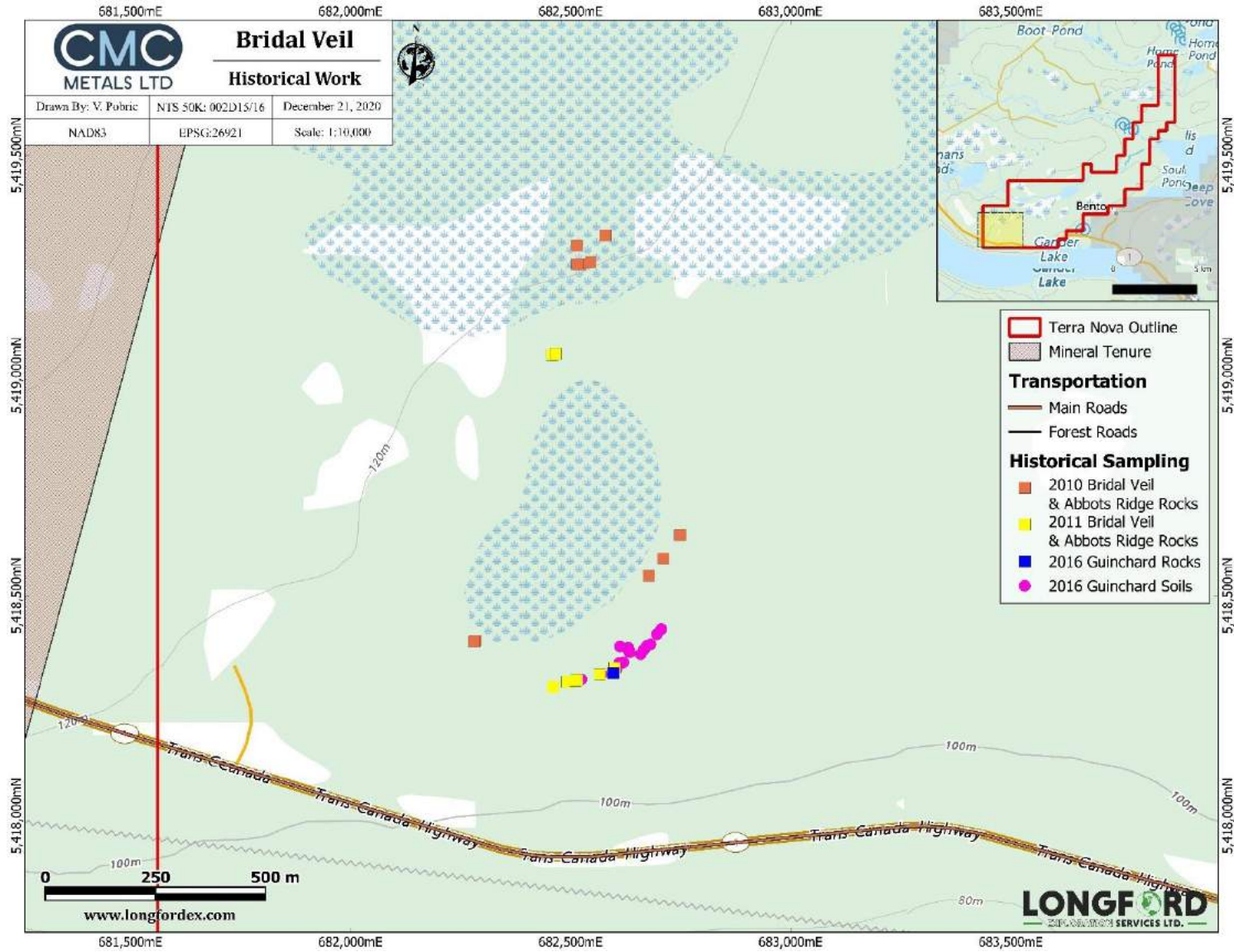


Figure 5.4: Bridal Veil Property Historical Sampling.

6 2020 SITE VISIT

The 2020 site visit involved a two-day trip (Nov 24-25, 2020) to the Property to investigate the prospectivity for copper, silver, and gold mineralization, verify areas of known mineralization and to investigate the Property for further potential. While in the area, three main showings were visited, Abbott's Ridge, Bridal Veil and Hidden Outcrops. The afternoon of Day 1 was spent traversing the bog to Abbott's Ridge followed by a short stop at the Bridal Veil before nightfall. Day 2 was spent visiting Hidden Outcrops and another stop at Bridal Veil. Historical mineralized showings were investigated for visible mineralization and reproducibility of historical assay results. A total of 13 rock grab samples were collected from outcrop from mainly metasedimentary and metavolcanics and their associated quartz veins.

Figure 6.1 below illustrates the areas that were traversed over the course of the two-day site visit and outlines the locations of the rock samples that were collected for assay. Rock samples have been shipped to Bureau Veritas in Timmins, Ontario and assay results should be ready within a couple of weeks.

SITE VISIT (2020)
 Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

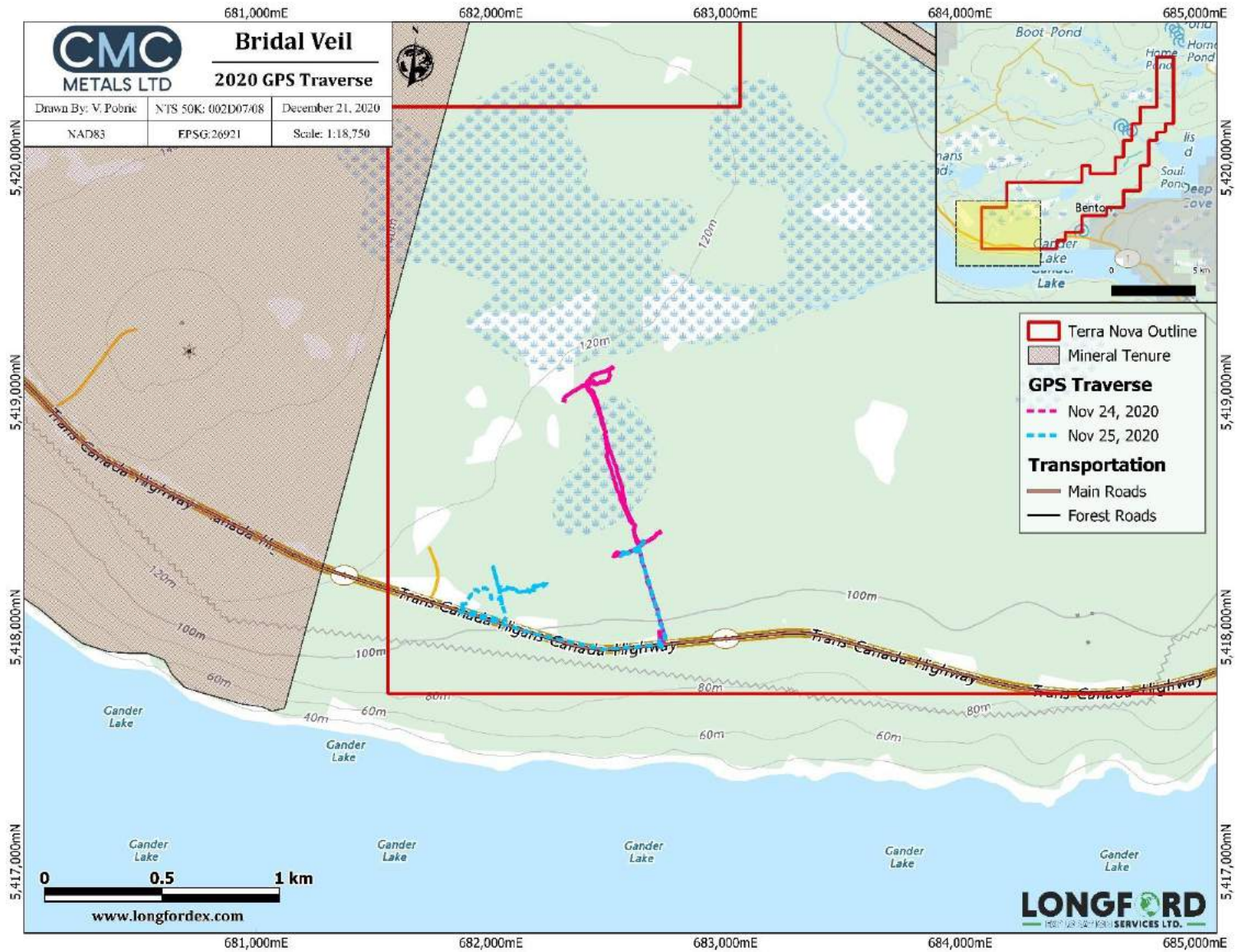


Figure 6.1: 2020 Bridal Veil Property Site Visit Traverse.

6.1 Abbott's Ridge Showing

The Abbott's Ridge Showing is located approximately 1.2 km north of the TCH, an approximately 700 m hike across boggy peatland from the Bridal Veil Showing (Figure 6.2). This Showing is also easily accessible from the Newfoundland Trailway which crosses the southern portion of the Property. This Showing has an outcrop exposure length of approximately 250 m and trends towards the NE.



Figure 6.2: Abbott's Ridge Showing outcropping behind the trees at the far end of the bog.

Mineralization at Abbott's Ridge appears to be mainly confined to bedding parallel lenses of quartz that appear to pinch and swell within layers of semipelite, interbedded with silicified psammite. The intensity of silicification and quartz veining is less apparent than was observed at Bridal Veil. Pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization are pervasive and appears as fine to medium-grained phenocrysts with a granular appearance. The unit has a rusty orange weathered surface and areas of malachite staining and localized areas of blue peacock copper staining. Mafic or ultramafic dykes or sills have not been located in the local vicinity of Abbott's Ridge.

In total 6 samples were collected within the vicinity of the Abbott's Ridge Showing; assay results are available in Table 7.1.

Figure 6.3 illustrates representative rocks of the Abbott's Ridge Showing and Figure 6.4 illustrates the representative mineralization observed in outcrop at Abbott's Ridge.

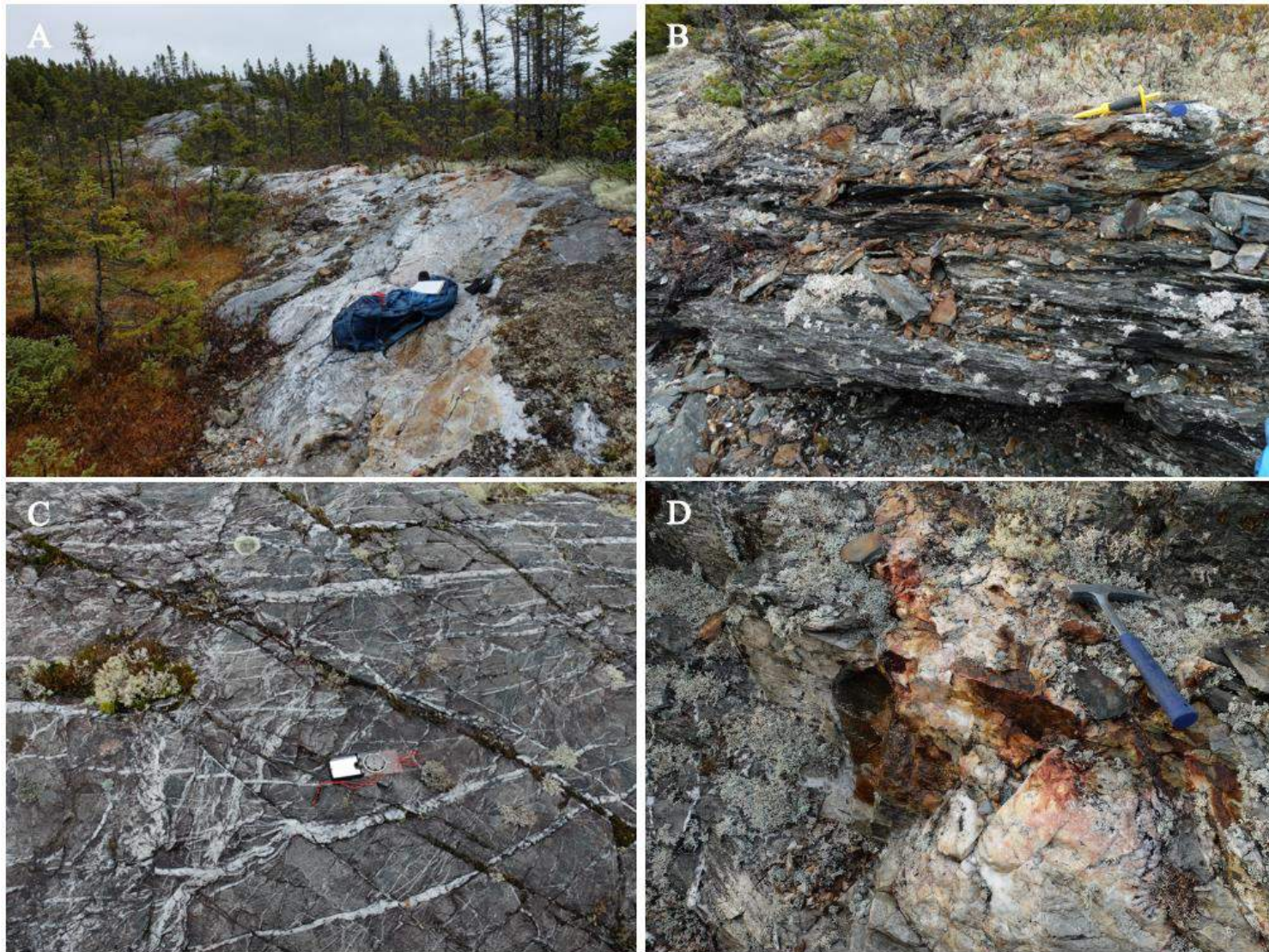


Figure 6.3: Representative rocks of Abbott's Ridge. A) Bedrock exposure along top of ridge, looking northeast; B) Mineralized semipelites; C) Quartz veining, horizontal surface; D) Quartz filled R' Riedel shear fracture (Sandeman and Peddle, 2020).

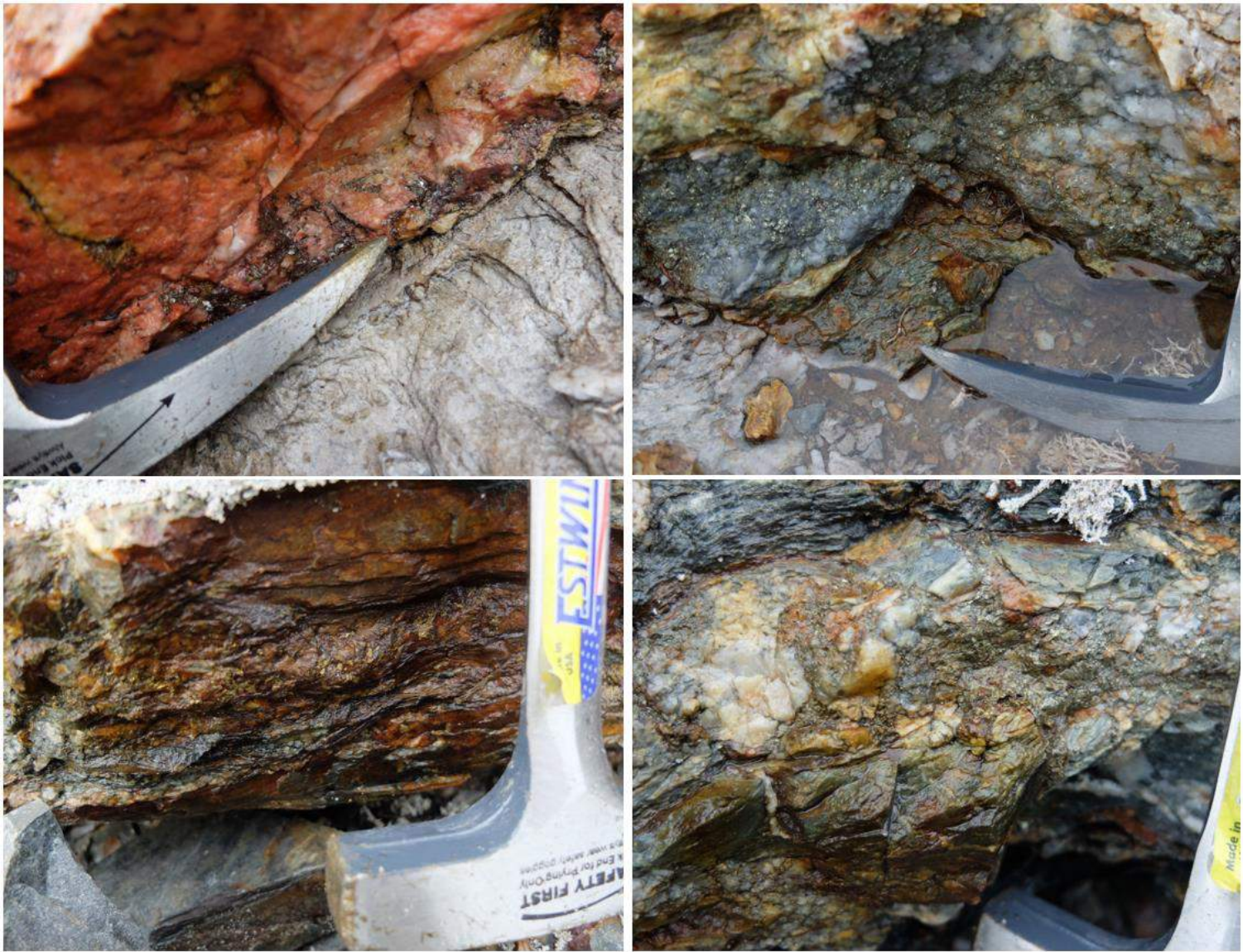


Figure 6.4: Examples of mineralization observed in outcrop at Abbott's Ridge Showing.

6.2 Bridal Veil Showing

The Bridal Veil Showing is located approximately 500 m north of the TCH, outcrops over approximately 500 m x 5 m area and trends in north-easterly direction (Figure 6.5).



Figure 6.5: Mineralized psammite at the Bridal Veil Showing , looking northwest.

The Bridal Veil Showing consists of intensely silicified, thin to medium bedded (20 cm to 2 m), fine to medium-grained psammite interbedded with thinner layers and septae of dark grey to black semipelite and pelite, dipping gently northwest. The psammite is grey-weathered and generally in sharp contact with pelitic layers. Locally, the metasedimentary rocks are interlayered with bedding parallel mafic schists, interpreted to be sill-like intrusions parallel to primary bedding, or as mafic dykes rotated into bedding parallel sheets.

Fine to medium-grained mafic schist horizons occurs directly above and below the mineralized psammite and also outcrops in an area northwest and southeast of the mineralized psammite (Figure 6.8: A and B). These mafic horizons are fine grained albite-chlorite-actinolite-magnetite schists that have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies and have a defined foliation characterized by chlorite-actinolite and quartzofeldspathic folia (Sandeman & Peddle). This horizon is pervasively quartz veined, silicified, and magnetite appears to be largely destroyed. To the southeast, the mafic schist horizon is poorly exposed but appears to be largely unaltered and devoid of quartz veins.

Chalcopyrite mineralization occurs within the host rock and within crosscutting quartz veins consisting of straight and sigmoidal en echelon tension gashes (V_{2a}) and infilled Riedel fracture shears (V_{2b}).

In total, 4 samples were collected around the Bridal Veil Showing; assay results are available in Table 7.1.

Figure 6.6 below illustrates the location of historical channel sampling that was carried out across the bedding plane, Figure 6.7 illustrates the representative quartz veining observed at Bridal Veil and Figure 6.10 illustrates the mafics rocks found at Bridal Veil.

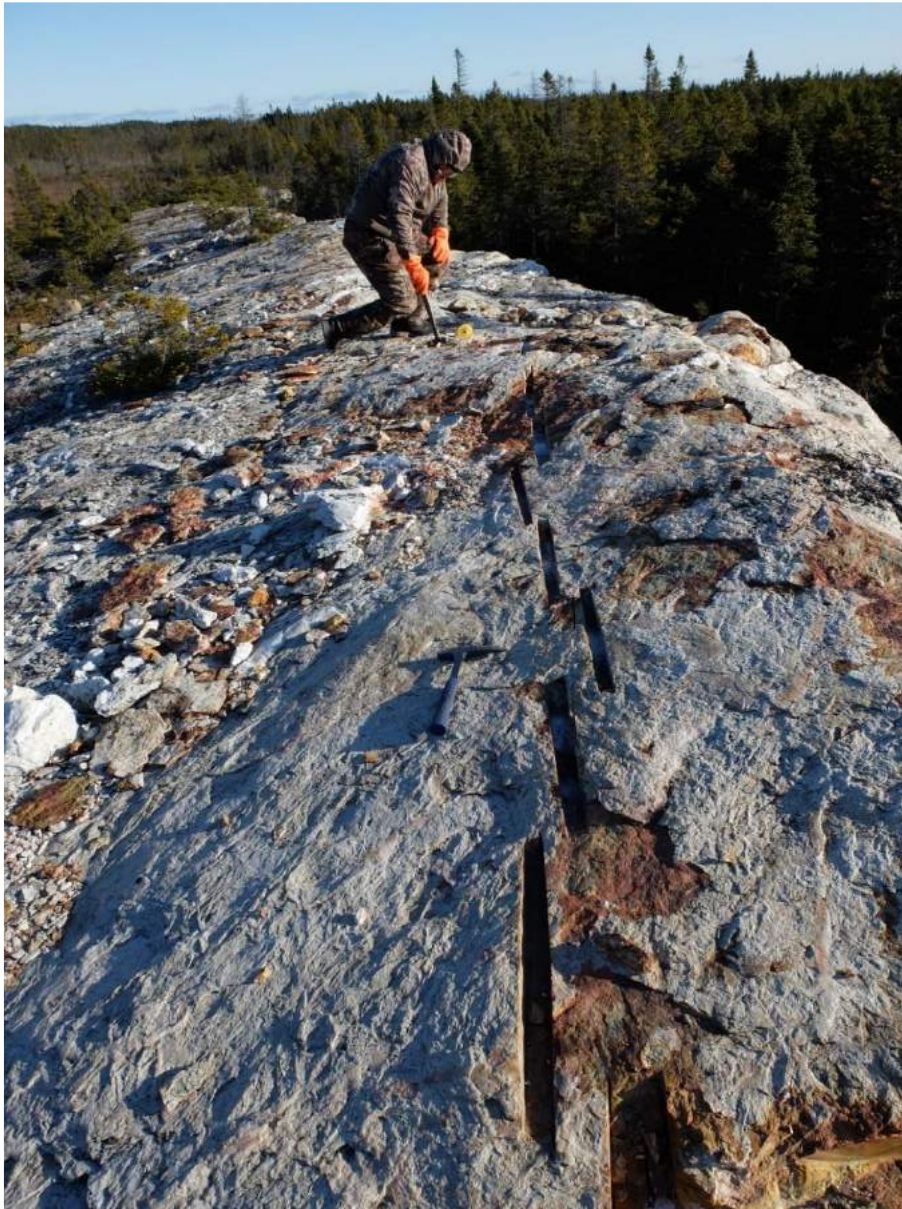


Figure 6.6: Historical channel sampling location at Bridal Veil, looking northeast.

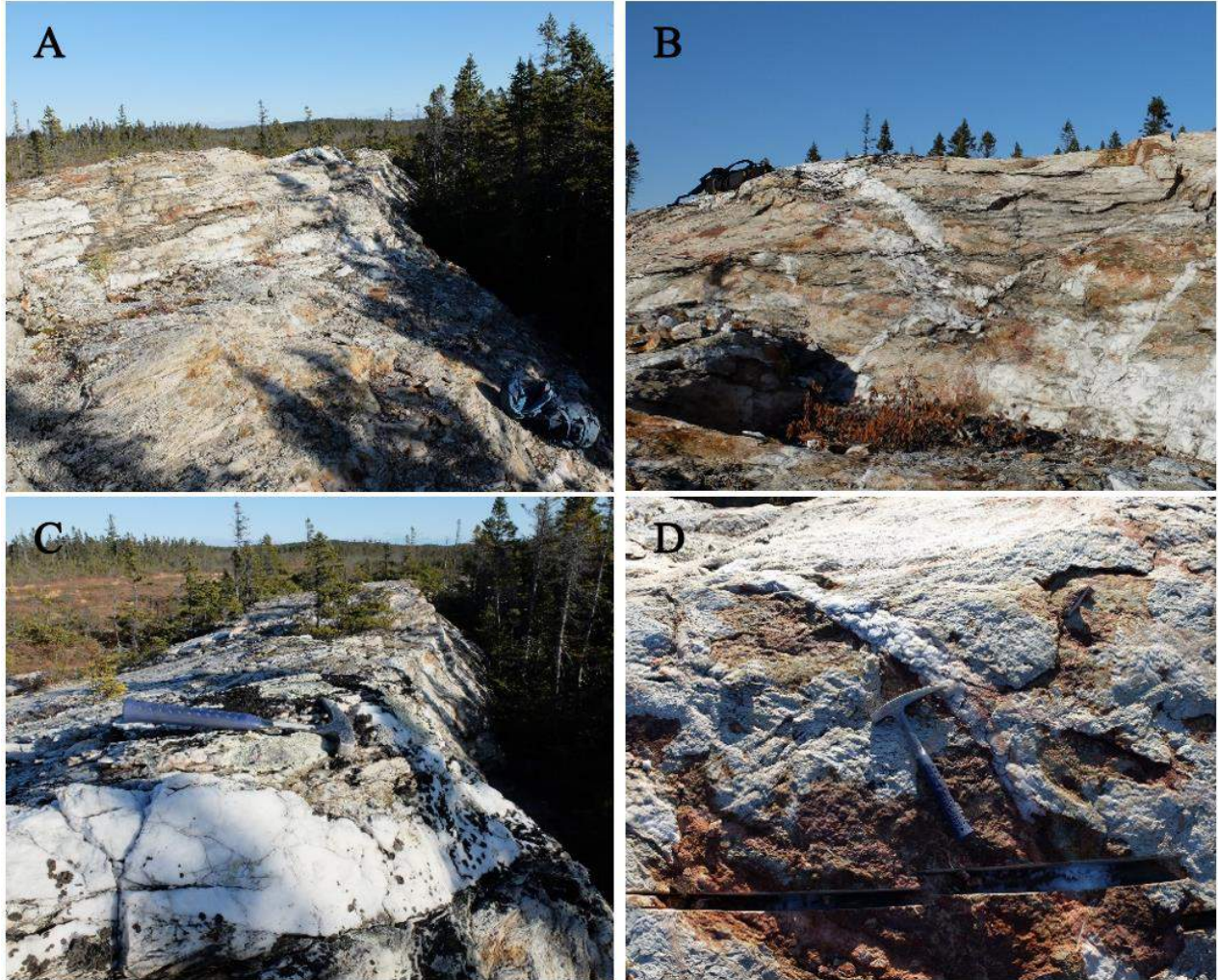


Figure 6.7: Quartz Veining at Bridal Veil Showing. A) Psammite dipping gently northwest, looking north-northeast; B) Crosscutting veins, looking northwest; C) Characteristic white quartz veins, looking northeast; D) Deformed quartz vein, horizontal surface.

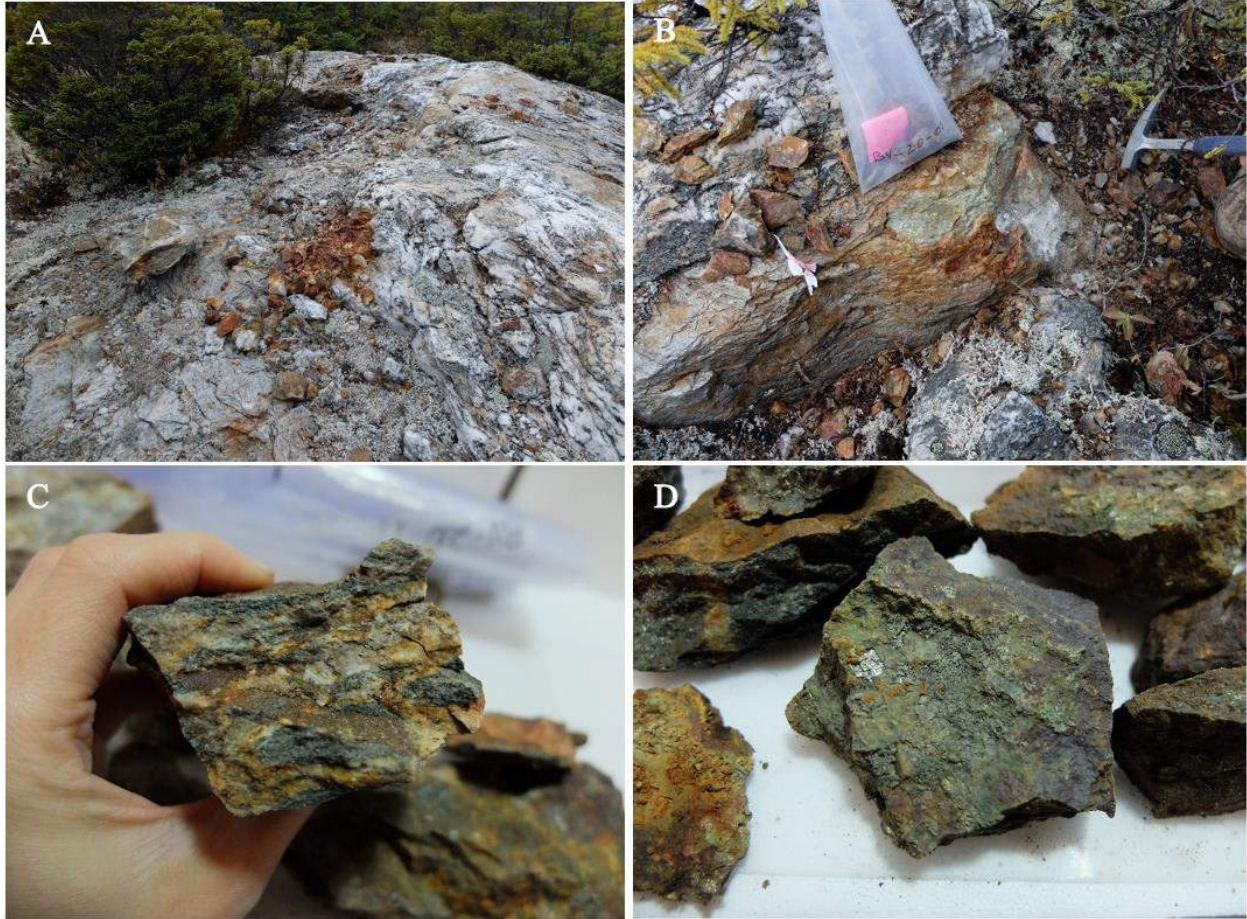


Figure 6.8: Representative mafic rocks at Bridal Veil. A) Location of mafic schist overlying psammite, looking northwest; B) Location of Sample BV-20-07; C) Sample BV-20-11; D) Sample BV-20-13.

6.3 Hidden Outcrops

The Hidden Outcrops showing is an extension of the Bridal Veil that outcrops along strike, approximately 400 m southwest of the main Bridal Veil Showing (Figure 6.9).



Figure 6.9: The Hidden Outcrops Showing, located southwest of the Bridal Veil.

This area does not exhibit the same intensity of silicification as seen at Bridal Veil, however bedding parallel, straight en echelon (Figure 6.10-C) and crosscutting quartz veins were observed throughout the outcrop. Sulphides were observed both within the host rock and appear as seams and sporadic blebs within the quartz vein (Figure 6.10-A).

In Total 3 samples were collected in the vicinity of the Hidden Outcrops Showing; assay results are available in Table 7.1.

Figure 6.10 illustrates the bedding parallel and crosscutting quartz veining observed at Hidden Outcrops.

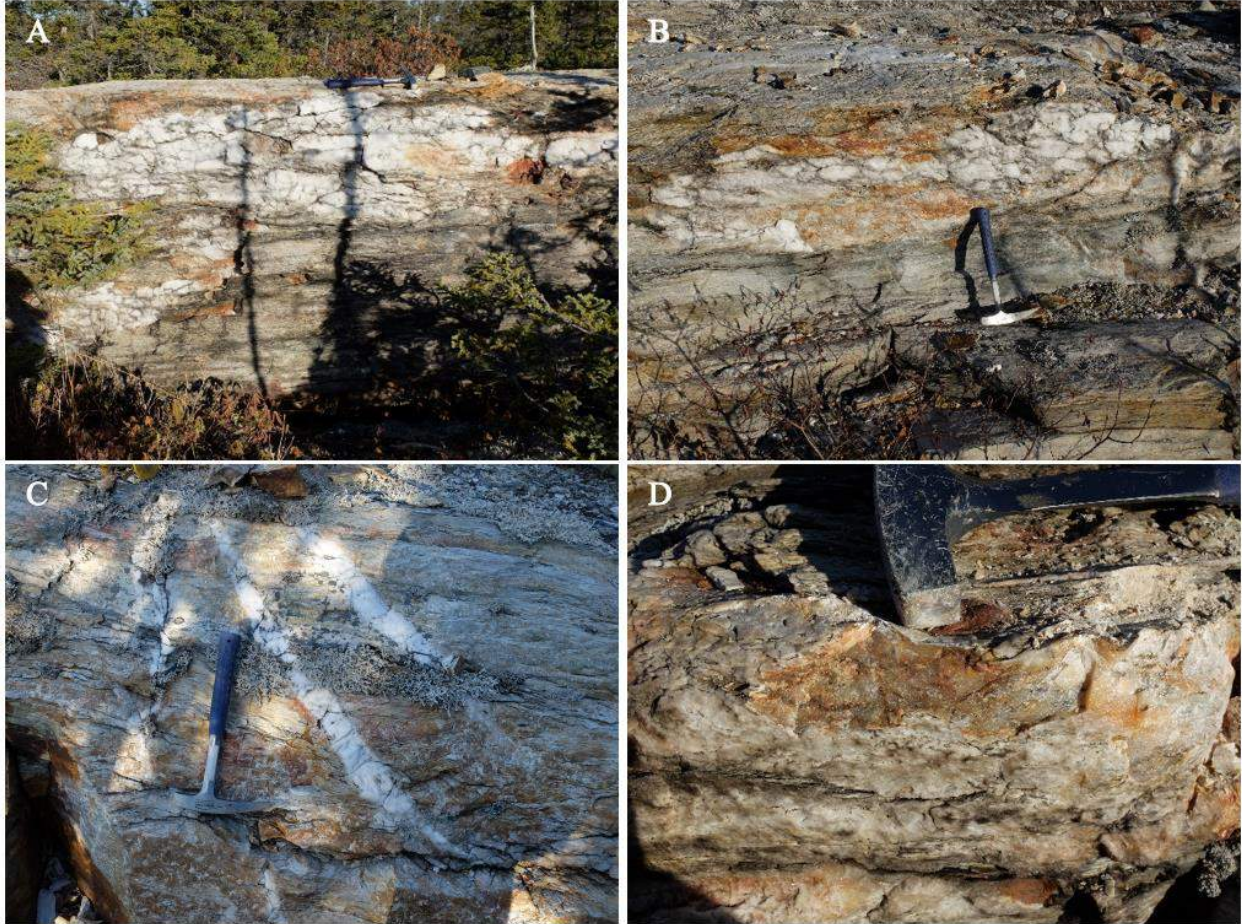


Figure 6.10: Quartz veining at Hidden Outcrops Showing.

7 Rock Sampling Results

Rock sample results are listed in Table 7.1 below and copper, lead, silver, and gold results are illustrated in Figures 7.1 to 7.4 below. Assay certificates are available in Appendix A.

Table 7.1: 2020 Site Visit rock sample locations and results.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Location	Description	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)
BV-20-01	682390	5419027	Abbott's Ridge	Coarse grained qtz vein with fine to medium grained cubic (subhedral) pyrite phenocrysts. Weathered surface is rusty orange, trace disseminated cpy and some pinkish staining	0.28	2.085 %	7.49	28.7	48.9	4,895	2	4.5	16.47	6.34
BV-20-02	682312	5418969	Abbott's Ridge	Qtz vein, reddish-pinkish weathered surface, med-coarse grained qtz, minor py + cpy disseminations are visible within qtz vein.	0.11	407.29	19.83	1.6	4.9	1,318	0.6	2.1	4.02	2.2
BV-20-03	682396	5419029	Abbott's Ridge	Rusty weathering on qtz vein with some malachite staining. Coarse grained qtz vein, reddish orange weathered surface, visible malachite staining, fine grained, subhedral (cubic) py occurs in clusters as fine-grained disseminations within qtz vein, minor disseminations of cpy observed and minor subhedral cpy phenocrysts (sporadic)	0.23	2,025.74	45.65	23.5	6.8	2,041	13.6	4.6	3.04	1.14
BV-20-04	682396	5419029	Abbott's Ridge	Coarse grained qtz vein, pinkish & rusty orange weathered surface, pervasive fine grained, disseminated py and medium grained subhedral py, lesser cpy occurs as sporadic disseminations & blebs, part of sample showed blue copper staining, mineralization occurs within qtz vein and along vein selvages and margins	0.13	5,128.58	11.21	20.2	3.8	1,964	8.1	4.4	0.74	0.37
BV-20-05	682518	5419107	Abbott's Ridge	qtz vein, sheared appearance, orange-rusty weathered surface, fine to med-grained, pervasive py + cpy mineralization, subhedral py and cpy visible with areas of copper staining	0.87	3.473 %	171.69	48.7	164.9	10,037	24.4	13	55.97	20.58
BV-20-06	682485	5419047	Abbott's Ridge	fine to med grained py and cpy. Mineralization follows vein and pinches and swells. Malachite staining & blue copper staining.	0.19	1.669 %	35.63	51.8	14.6	2,741	0.4	11.8	7.59	3.34
BV-20-07	682719	5418403	Bridal Veil	qtz vein, rusty orange weathered surface, mineralization occurs within fine seams as disseminations & fine grained subhedral phenocrysts, fine grained cpy also occurs as sporadic blebs.	0.49	6,652.19	234.69	14.3	26.5	1,069	1	11.6	3.07	0.8
BV-20-08	682227	5418177	Hidden Outcrops	deformed qtz veins, visible rusty weathering within host rock layers and qtz vein, visible py + cpy, fine to med grained, anhedral and disseminations of py and cpy.	0.18	1,866.74	803.23	25.5	16.5	3,701	<0.1	27.2	24.12	1.6
BV-20-09	682227	5418177	Hidden Outcrops	deformed qtz veins, visible rusty weathering within host rock layers and qtz vein, visible py + cpy, fine to med grained, anhedral and disseminations of py and cpy.	0.15	4,641.9	4,237.94	5.1	68.9	19,340	1.8	17.5	136.96	12.28
BV-20-10	682181	5418160	Hidden Outcrops	qtz vein, rusty-orange weathering, fine grained seams, and veinlets of disseminated py and cpy, sporadic blebs of anhedral-subhedral py.	0.11	5,525.47	129.12	3.7	23.4	2,850	<0.1	4.8	32.51	0.94
BV-20-11	682645	5418355	Bridal Veil	Qtz veins running parallel to host rock bedding (boudins/lenses) contain floating blebs of sulphides (py + cpy). The host rock also contains mineralization within its fine layers as disseminations within seams with sporadic blebs. Weathered surface of the outcrop is rusty orange.	13.25	3,498.36	1,742.09	31.3	21.1	6,540	<0.1	6.5	50.47	7.42
BV-20-12	682648	5418354	Bridal Veil	Sample of qtz vein running parallel to bedding, contains seams, veinlets, and disseminations of sulphides (cpy + py), weathered surface is rusty orange, sulphide seams show some foliation as they follow the fabric of the vein.	0.44	2,314.44	359.89	2.8	39.6	4,461	0.3	1.7	38.11	4.45

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Location	Description	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)
BV-20-13	682649	5418368	Bridal Veil	Sample taken from subcrop mafic schist, mineralization within host rock layers, fine to coarse grained cubic pyrite is pervasive.	58.93	437.11	1,079.52	63.2	10.1	2,301	2.3	6.6	15.07	3.76

SITE VISIT (2020)
 Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

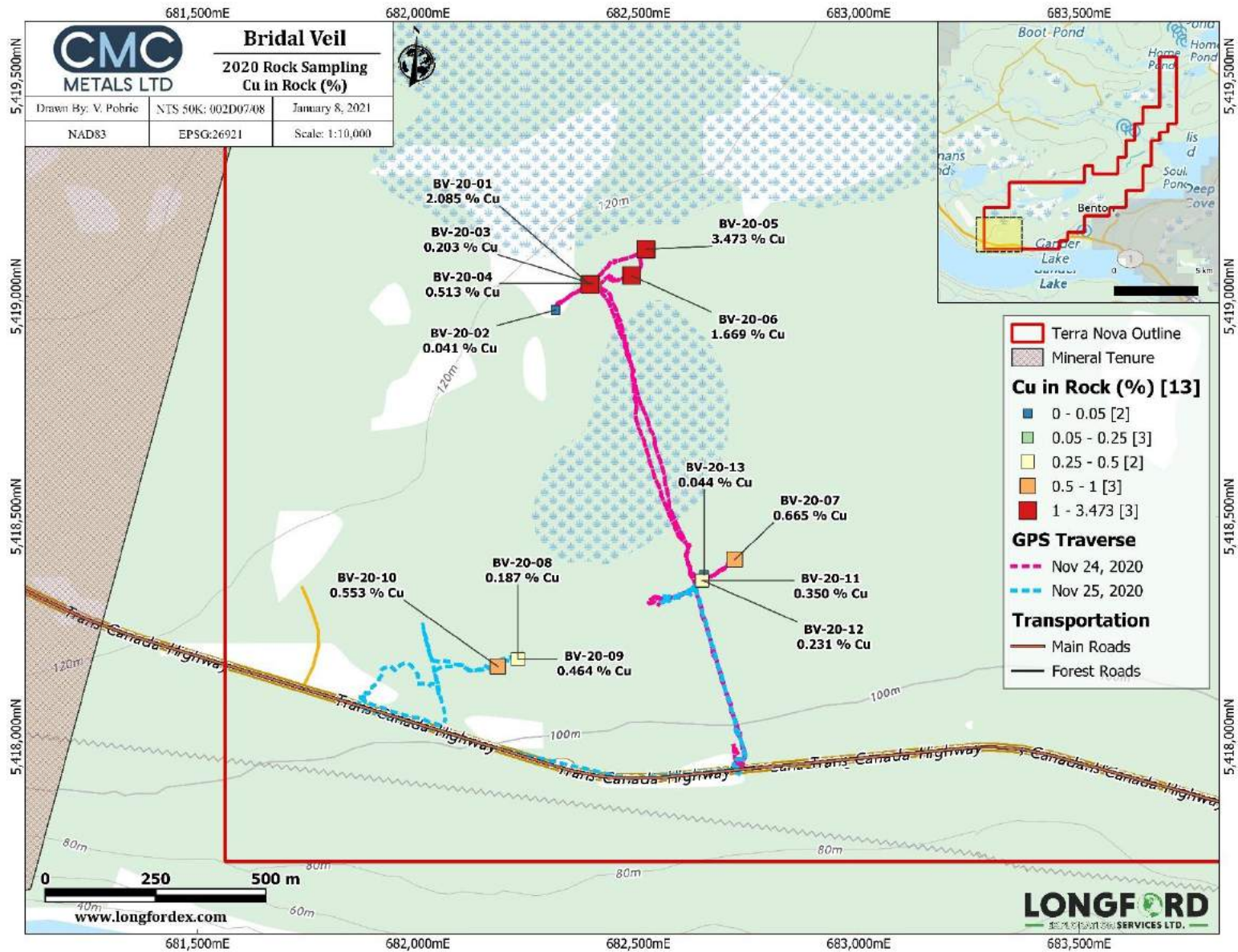


Figure 7.1: 2020 Bridal Veil Rock Sample Results-Cu (%).

SITE VISIT (2020)
 Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

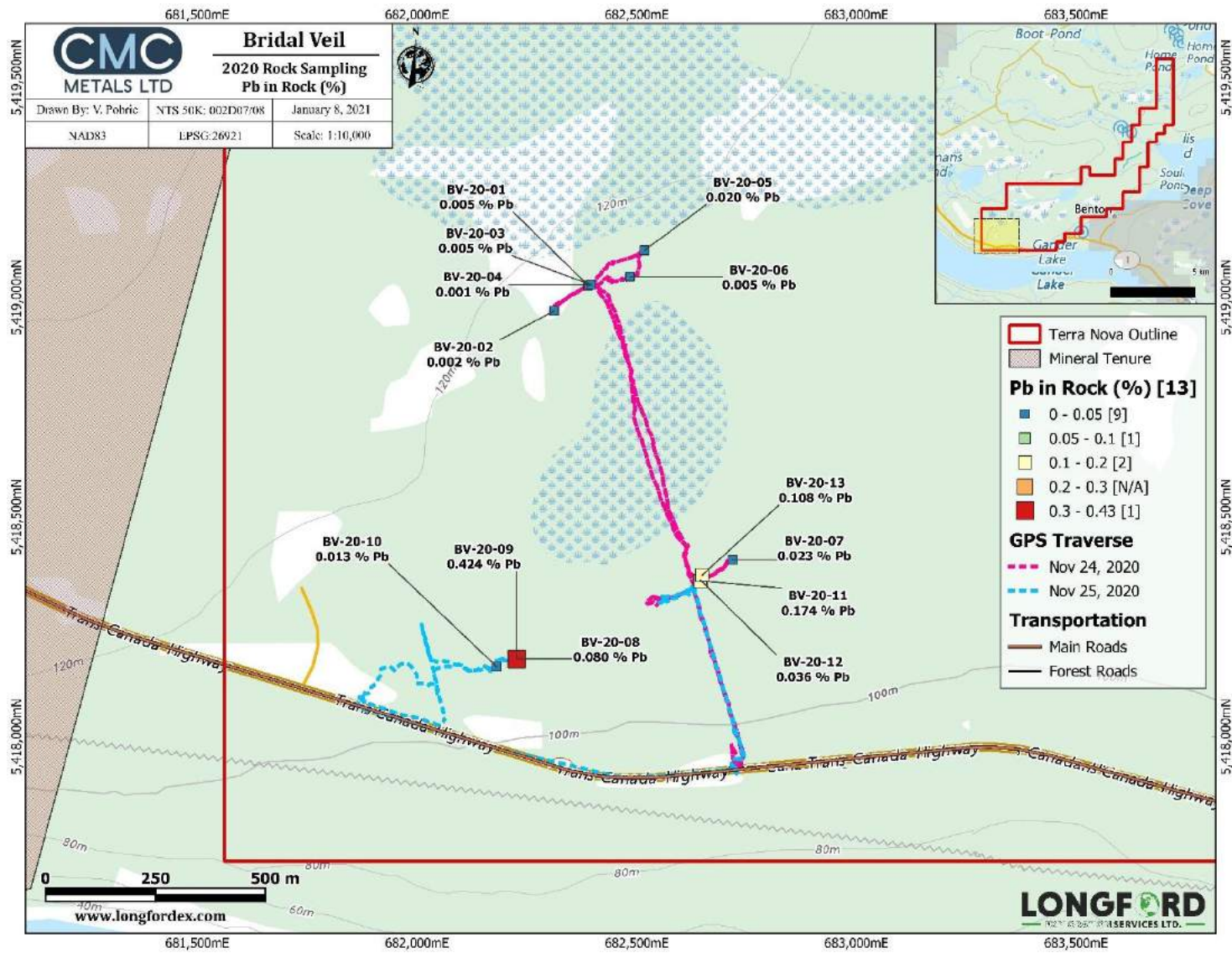


Figure 7.2: 2020 Bridal Veil Rock Sample Results-Pb (%).

SITE VISIT (2020)
 Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

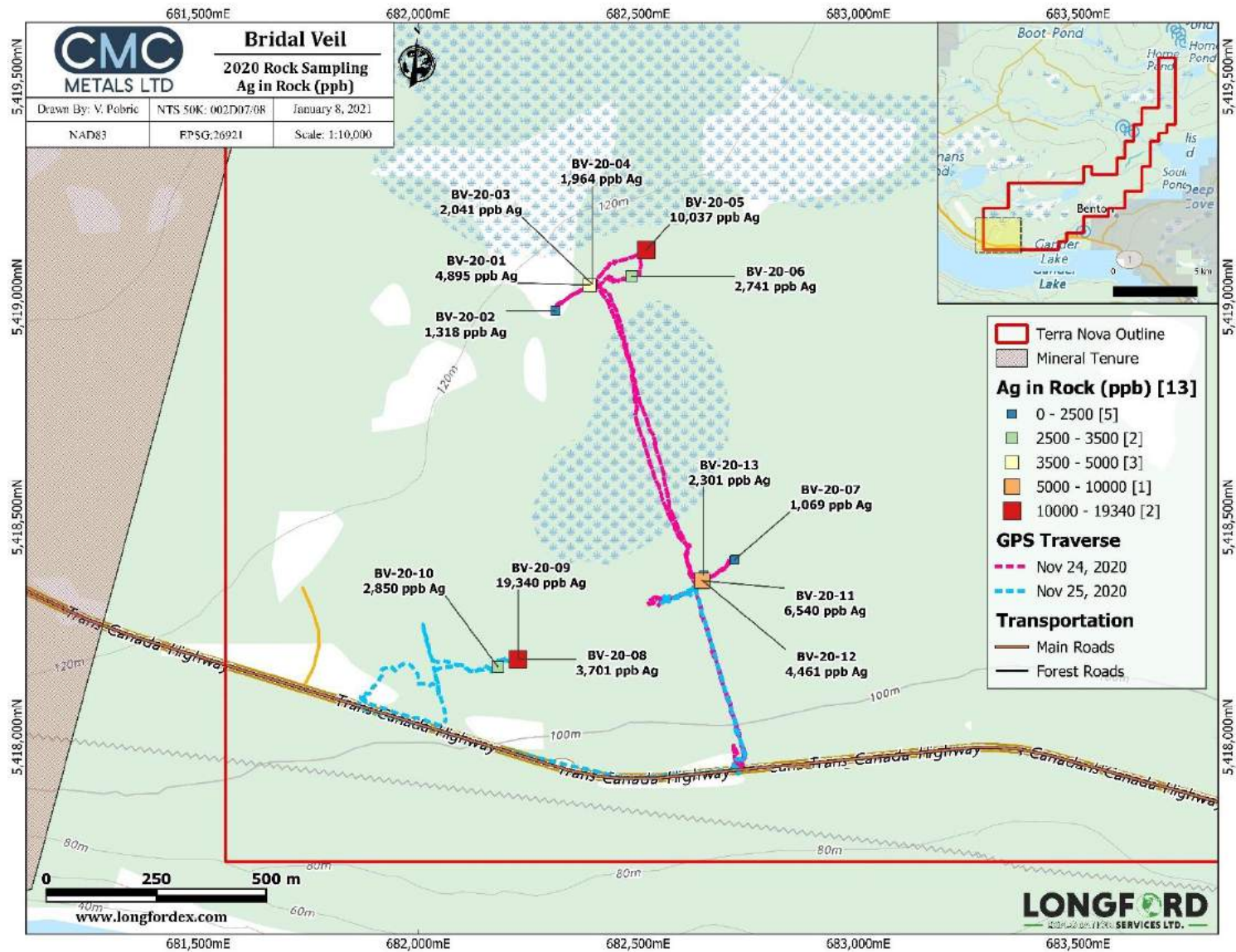


Figure 7.3: 2020 Bridal Veil Rock Sample Results-Ag (ppb).

SITE VISIT (2020)
 Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

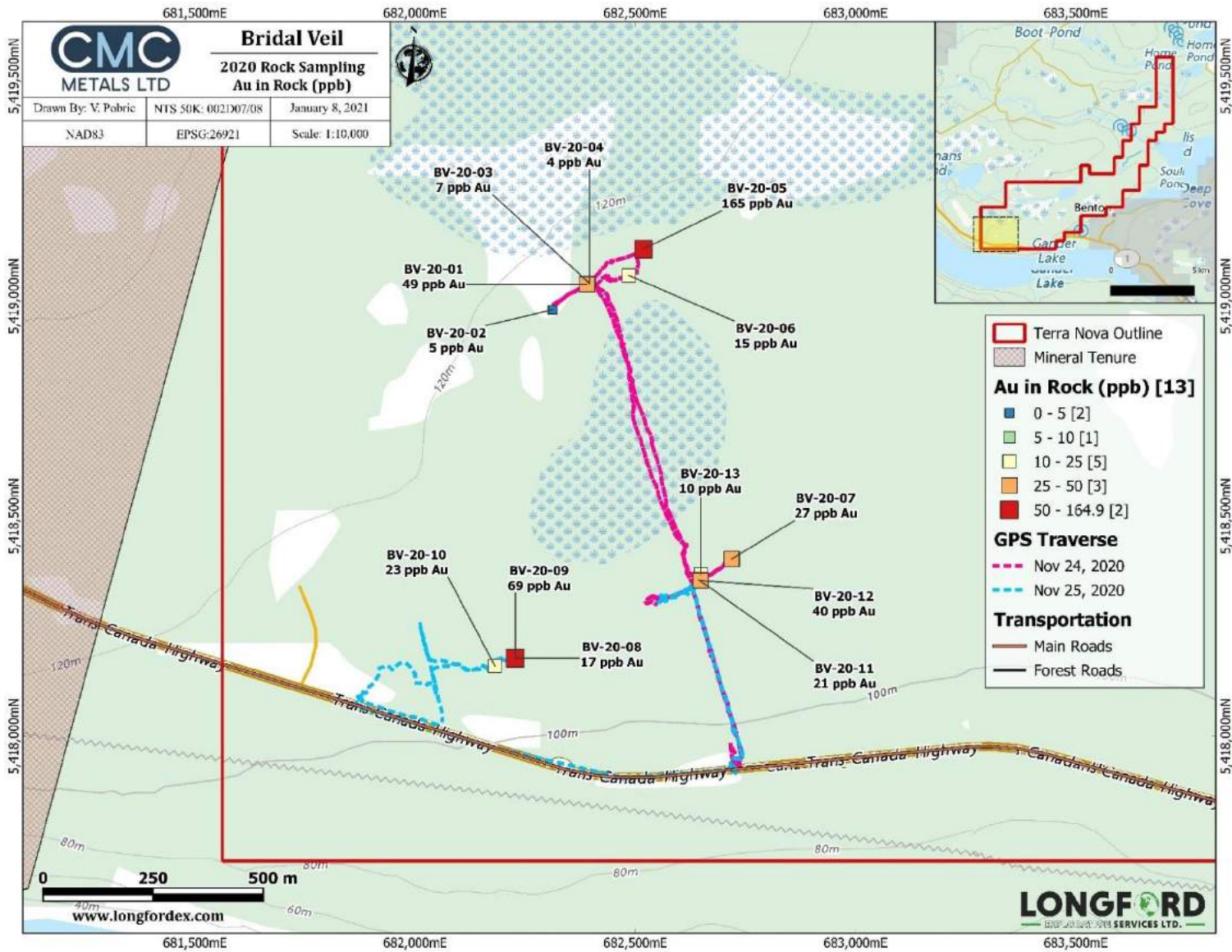


Figure 7.4: 2020 Bridal Veil Rock Sample Results-Au (ppb).

8 CONCLUSIONS

Prospecting activities on the Bridal Veil Property confirm anomalous concentrations of copper, lead, silver, gold, and bismuth, which are all positively correlated with one another.

The highest concentrations of copper found on the Property were located in the Abbott's Ridge area; however, all thirteen rock samples contained anomalous concentrations of copper (>200 ppm Cu). The highest copper assays returned from collected rock samples was 2.085 %, 3.473 % and 1.669 % Cu.

Similarly, all thirteen rock samples returned anomalous concentrations of silver (>1 ppm Ag) and bismuth (>0.5 ppm Bi). Hidden Outcrops returned the highest silver assay of 19.34 ppm Ag (Sample BV-20-09), and sample BV-20-05 collected at Abbott's Ridge returned 10.037 ppm Ag.

Anomalous concentrations of lead were found at all three showings, with Seven of the thirteen samples containing anomalous values of lead (>100 ppm Pb). Sample BV-20-09 collected from Hidden Outcrops showing returned the highest assay of 4,641.90 ppm Pb, while three samples collected at the Bridal Veil showing returned 1,742.09 ppm Pb and 1,079.52 ppm Pb, respectively.

Abbott's Ridge and Hidden Outcrops both returned weakly elevated gold concentrations. Sample BV-20-05 returned the highest gold assay of 164.9 ppb Au; this sample also returned the highest copper assay and the second highest silver assay. Gold appears to correlate with elevated concentrations of copper, lead, silver, arsenic, bismuth in samples BV-20-01, BV-20-05 and BV-20-09.

Limited historical has been completed within the Property boundaries, however the favourable geological setting, lithologies and encouraging assay results of the Bridal Veil Property warrant follow up work. A systematic exploration approach should be undertaken to identify any mineral potential that may be hosted on the Property.

Table 8.1 below provides a statistical summary of the 2020 rock assay results.

Table 8.1: Statistical Table of Bridal Veil Rock Assay Results (n=13).

Stat.	Mo (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppb)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)
Mean	5.80	2,499.84	682.92	24.65	34.62	4866	5.45	8.95	29.86	5.02
Std. Dev	16.36	2,361.73	1,189.44	20.04	43.48	4,992.72	7.91	7.22	37.12	5.76
Max	58.93	6,652.19	4,237.94	63.20	164.90	19,340	24.40	27.20	136.96	20.58
Min	0.11	0.02	7.49	1.60	3.80	1069	0.30	1.70	0.74	0.37
Range	58.82	6,652.17	4,230.45	61.60	161.10	18,271	24.10	25.50	136.22	20.21
Mode	0.11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Median	0.23	2,025.74	171.69	23.50	21.10	2850	1.90	6.50	16.47	3.34

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

Historical ground total field magnetic survey (Abitibi Geophysics Inc., 2011) and I.P. survey (GeoScott Exploration Consultants Inc., 2002) that were carried out over the Bridal Veil, Hidden Outcrops and Abbott's Ridge area in the southwestern portion of the Property have identified many open-ended anomalies that have not been tested. Magnetics identified two main magnetic domains which correlate with the known geology of the area. Regions of relatively low magnetic intensity correlate with the felsic lithology of the psammites and pelites of JPF and the regions of high magnetic intensity likely correlate with magnetite enrichment in local areas of known mafic intrusions or sills.

Several MAG anomalies with a general northeast-southwest trend appear to coincide with I.P. chargeability anomalies identified in 2002. Mag anomalies F-1, H-1 and G-1 are regions of negative calculated vertical magnetic gradient within a magnetic high which coincide with I.P. chargeability anomalies (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). MAG anomaly C-1 is a region of negative calculated vertical magnetic gradient within a weak magnetic low which also coincides with an I.P. chargeability anomaly (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). These regions are open ended and extend beyond the area covered by the I.P. survey to the east and west. Further prospecting and soil sampling activities should be carried out over these targeted areas. A VTEM Plus airborne geophysical survey should also be carried out Property-wide to define possible extension of these targets and to identify new conductive anomalies and zones of magnetic anomalism that are not discernible from regional geophysics currently available.

VTEM™ Plus Time Domain EM system is excellent for locating discrete conductive anomalies as well as defining lateral and vertical variations in resistivity, it is an ideal tool for furthering the prospectivity of the Bridal Veil Property.

The majority of historical work carried out on this Property has been done in a relatively small area confined to the southwestern block (Figure 5.4). Therefore, geochemical sampling and prospecting should be concentrated over the northeastern area of the Property, west and northwest of Soulis Pond. This work should follow along strike from Abbott's Ridge and Bridal Veil, as the Gander Lake Granite intrusion is believed to extend northwest at depth within the Property bounds. In this area, the rocks of JPF (in a roughly 1 km wide zone that extends from the TCH) have reportedly achieved andalusite grade metamorphism and appear slightly schistose. Andalusite appears in rocks within greenschist to amphibolite metamorphic facies and is associated with low to moderate temperature and low-pressure metamorphism. This is a favourable area for potential mineralization as much of the alteration associated with the Bridal Veil is likely associated with contact metamorphism and granitic derived magmatic fluids from the intrusion which may have become concentrated within silica-rich mineralized zones. This shallow level of mineralization is often related to low-grade high tonnage epithermal style gold deposits and higher resolution magnetics and infill till sampling may help delineate a possible extension of the system to the northwest.

Based on the evaluation of available data, the author recommends a multi-phase exploration program for the Bridal Veil Property.

Preliminary and field components of Phase 1 investigations should include the following:

- 1 An initial VTEM Plus airborne geophysical survey is proposed to provide initial targets for further field investigations. Approximately **XX line-kms** is proposed to be covered by the survey with the aim of identifying conductive anomalies and zones of magnetic anomalism in higher detail than the regional surveys currently available.
 - The geophysical data should be provided to a suitably experience geophysical consultant for further analysis. The data generated will be suitable for detailed 3D inversion modelling to aid in target delineation. Further technical data reviews, along with structural analysis by third-party experts of epithermal gold deposit-model characteristics and associated styles of mineralization is advised.
- 2 Field investigations should commence with a program of till and bedrock sampling by man portable drilling rig. The preliminary phase 1 program will consist of collection of **XX** systematic till samples on a **500 m x 500 m grid** spacing. If possible, the drilling should be advanced below the top of bedrock to develop a coincident sampling of the underlying bedrock.
 - Reconnaissance prospecting and rock geochemical sampling from accessible rock outcroppings should also be completed.
 - Data compilation of all existing exploration work carried out

This base level coverage should give the best probability of detecting any till or underlying bedrock with anomalous gold values. This method will assist in tracing the origins of the geochemical anomalies up ice, while bedrock samples may confirm the source of any mineralization or provide other indications of potential mineralization.

Phase 2 recommendations are conditional on the results of Phase 1, and include the following:

- Trenching target definition and infill till sampling.
- Channel sampling across silicified bedding
- Preliminary diamond drilling program (3,500 m).

SITE VISIT (2020)

Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada

9.1 PRELIMINARY BUDGET

Table 9.1: Bridal Veil Preliminary Budget.

Personnel		Days	Rate	Line Total
Project Manager -		14	\$ 800.00	\$ 11,200.00
Geologist -		14	\$ 700.00	\$ 9,800.00
Junior Geologist		14	\$ 600.00	\$ 8,400.00
Field Assistant / Medic -		14	\$ 500.00	\$ 7,000.00
P.Geo -	Site visit	6	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Senior Project Manager -	Site visit	6	\$ 900.00	\$ 5,400.00
	total person-days	68	Cat. Total	\$ 47,800.00
Food and Lodging		Units	Rate	Line Total
Food and Groceries	per diem	68	\$ 75.00	\$ 5,100.00
Lodging	En route to/from field	18	\$ 125.00	\$ 2,250.00
Lodging	Hotel/Motel	50	\$ 125.00	\$ 6,250.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 13,600.00
Transportation		Units/Day	Unit Price	Line Total
Truck	1 ton with safety and recovery gear	16	\$ 140.00	\$ 2,240.00
Trailer	18' 7000lb covered trailer	16	\$ 50.00	\$ 800.00
Fuel	per km for truck	5000	\$ 0.65	\$ 3,250.00
Mob/demob	flights, taxis, baggage	6	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 15,000.00
Helicopter	Allowance (site reconnaissance & set outs)	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 26,290.00
Equipment Rentals		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
Worker-Portable Drill Rig	X model	14	\$ 500.00	\$ 7,000.00
Electronics Kit	Radios, Sat phones, GPS, per man day	68	\$ 30.00	\$ 2,040.00
Chain Saw	inc. fuel, oil, PPE x 2	28	\$ 25.00	\$ 700.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 9,740.00
Consumable		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
Field / Office Consumables	per worker day, buckets, lids, poly bags, markers, batteries, standards, notebooks, sieves	68	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,700.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 1,700.00
Analytical		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
Analysis - Rock	Gold ICP-MS, Bureau Veritas	184	\$ 44.00	\$ 8,096.00
Analysis - Till	Gold ICP-MS, Bureau Veritas	134	\$ 44.00	\$ 5,896.00
Onsite XRF	Multi-element	318	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,770.00
Sample Shipping	X pallets to Timmins	4	\$ 750.00	\$ 3,000.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 21,762.00
Geophysical Survey		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
VTEM Plus Survey	400 line-Km	400	\$ 250.00	\$ 100,000.00
3D Inversion and Geophysical Consultation (Allowance)		1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
AI or ML target definition studies (Allowance)		1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 140,000.00
Pre/Post Field		Units	Unit Price	Line Total
Preparation	Data comp, detailed proposal, permitting	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Final report for work filing	Results compilation, GIS and map making, final report writing and signoff	1	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
			Cat. Total	\$ 35,000.00
Estimated Sub Total				\$ 295,892.00
Management 15%				\$ 44,383.80
Contingency 15%				\$ 51,041.37
Sub Total				\$ 391,317.17
GST 5%				\$ 19,565.86
Total				\$ 410,883.03

10 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A 2020 ASSAY CERTIFICATES



BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES
 Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
 9050 Shaughnessy St. Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
 PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
 460-688 West Hastings St.
 Vancouver British Columbia V6B 1P1 Canada

Submitted By: James Rogers
 Receiving Lab: Canada-Timmins
 Received: December 11, 2020
 Analysis Start: December 22, 2020
 Report Date: January 07, 2021
 Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TIM20002504.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Bridal Veil / Terra Nova
 Shipment ID:
 P.O. Number:
 Number of Samples: 21

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return After 90 days
 PICKUP-RJT Client to Pickup Rejects

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
 460-688 West Hastings St.
 Vancouver British Columbia V6B 1P1
 Canada

CC: Kevin Brewer
 Vedran Pobric

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
FRP70-250	21	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			TIM
BAT01	1	Batch charge of <60 samples			TIM
SHP01	21	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			TIM
SLBHP	0	Sort, label and box pulps			TIM
AQ250	21	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultrabrace ICP-MS analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
AQ370	5	1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion ICP-ES Finish	1	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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SITE VISIT (2020)
Bridal Veil Property | Newfoundland, Canada



BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES
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Client: Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
460-888 West Hastings St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6B 1P1 Canada

Project: Bridal Veil / Terra Nova
Report Date: January 07, 2021

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT		TIM20002504.1																			
Method	WGHT	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	1	0.01	
Pulp Duplicates																					
BV-20-01	Rock	1.55	0.20	>10000	7.49	28.7	4895	3.8	4.5	55	2.97	2.0	0.1	48.9	1.8	1.9	0.39	0.13	16.47	1	0.01
REP BV-20-01	QC		0.31	>10000	7.29	30.1	4892	3.6	4.2	57	2.91	1.9	0.1	47.2	1.9	1.9	0.43	0.12	16.15	1	0.01
Reference Materials																					
STD CDN-ME-9A	Standard																				
STD CDN-ME-14A	Standard																				
STD DS11	Standard	14.83	149.25	138.08	360.7	1984	82.1	14.4	1070	3.18	45.8	2.8	82.5	8.1	71.1	2.48	8.97	19.12	50	1.10	
STD OREAS262	Standard	0.67	121.07	63.76	161.0	5.11	66.0	26.5	568	3.36	39.8	1.4	61.7	10.6	36.2	0.70	2.65	1.14	22	3.15	
STD DS11 Expected		13.8	148	138	345	1710	77.7	14.2	1055	3.1	42.8	2.59	79	7.65	67.8	2.37	7.2	12.2	60	1.088	
STD OREAS262 Expected		0.68	118	56	154	450	62	26.9	530	3.294	35.8	1.22	65	9.33	36	0.61	3.39	1.03	22.5	2.98	
STD CDN-ME-9A Expected																					
STD CDN-ME-14A Expected																					
BLK	Blank	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<1	<0.01	
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-TIM	Prep Blank	0.53	1.92	1.02	24.1	4	0.7	3.5	388	1.83	0.9	0.4	<0.2	2.7	18.8	<0.01	0.04	<0.02	21	0.52	

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Method		AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ250	AQ370	AQ370
Analyte	Unit	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cu	Pb
MDL		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
Pulp Duplicates		0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	20	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.001	0.01
BV-20-01	Rock	0.007	2.7	4.5	0.04	4.5	0.005	<20	0.10	0.013	0.02	<0.1	0.3	<0.02	1.54	<5	3.5	6.34	0.7	2.085	<0.01
REP BV-20-01	QC	0.007	2.7	3.8	0.04	4.5	0.005	<20	0.09	0.009	0.02	<0.1	0.3	<0.02	1.65	<5	3.3	5.67	0.7		
Reference Materials																					
STD CDN-ME-8A	Standard																			0.858	<0.01
STD CDN-ME-14A	Standard																			1.220	0.48
STD DS11	Standard	0.073	19.8	81.8	0.88	428.4	0.087	<20	1.17	0.075	0.41	3.0	3.8	5.12	0.29	260	2.5	4.78	5.1		
STD OREAS262	Standard	0.044	19.3	45.1	1.23	271.8	0.004	<20	1.37	0.070	0.32	0.1	3.7	0.50	0.27	167	0.7	0.22	4.4		
STD DS11 Expected		0.0701	18.6	81.5	0.86	417	0.0878		1.128	0.0884	0.4	2.8	3.1	4.9	0.2835	260	2.2	4.58	4.7		
STD OREAS262 Expected		0.04	15.9	41.7	1.17	248	0.003		1.3	0.071	0.312	0.13	3.24	0.47	0.269	170	0.4	0.23	3.9		
STD CDN-ME-8A Expected																				0.654	0.003
STD CDN-ME-14A Expected																				1.24	0.488
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1		
BLK	Blank																			<0.001	<0.01
Prep Wash																					
ROCK-TIM	Prep Blank	0.042	8.6	1.8	0.42	48.2	0.072	<20	0.73	0.038	0.06	<0.1	2.5	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	3.8		

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