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YORBEAU RESOURCES INC.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE SCOTT LAKE PROJECT, NORTHWESTERN QUEBEC, CANADA

NI 43-101 Report

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March 28, 2017

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Yorbeau Resources Inc. (Yorbeau) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Scott Lake Project (the Project or the Property), located in northwestern Québec, Canada. The purpose of this report is to support the disclosure of an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Project. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the property on October 26 and 27, 2016.

The Property consists of three non-contiguous claim blocks consisting of 129 claims covering a total area of approximately 6,337 ha located approximately 20 km southwest of the town of Chibougamau, Québec, and approximately 500 km north of Montreal, Québec. The property is accessible by a network of secondary roads extending from Highway 113. On February 2, 2015, Yorbeau acquired the Property from Cogitore Resources Inc. (Cogitore).

Currently, the Project contains a number of zinc-copper-gold silver massive sulphide and stringer sulphide zones located in northwestern Scott Township. The Project is at the Mineral Resource development stage.

The Mineral Resource estimate prepared by RPA for the Scott Lake Project as of February 14, 2017 is summarized in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AS OF FEBRUARY 14, 2017
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Category/Zone	NSR Cut-off (C$/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	NSR (C$/t)
Indicated							
Stringer	65	2.39	0.78	2.25	30.5	0.19	119
Massive Sulphide	100	1.18	1.28	8.04	50.7	0.27	277
Total Indicated		3.57	0.95	4.17	37.2	0.22	172
Inferred							
Stringer	65	8.47	0.87	1.37	19.0	0.16	101
Massive Sulphide	100	5.81	0.65	6.57	27.1	0.32	195
Total Inferred		14.28	0.78	3.49	22.3	0.22	139

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a C$100/t net smelter return (NSR) cut-off value for massive sulphide zones and C$65/t NSR cut-off value for sulphide stringer lenses.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a copper price of US$3.25/lb, a zinc price of US$1.20/lb, a gold price of US$1,500/oz, a silver price of US$22/oz, and an exchange rate of US$0.80 to C$1.00.
4. A minimum mining width of 2 m was used.
5. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
6. The numbers may not add due to rounding.

RPA is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Project consists of a number of mineralized zones that have all the characteristics of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization. VMS-style mineralization at Scott Lake comprises distinct stratabound massive sulphide lenses located mainly along or close to rhyolite-andesite/basalt contacts. In addition to the massive sulphides, separate zones of VMS-style disseminated and stringer sulphides, which may or may not be connected with massive sulphide lenses, have been found over a strike length of at least two kilometres. The following mineralized zones and lenses have been outlined by drilling at Scott Lake to date:

- Selco Scott deposit;
- West Massive Sulphide Lens;
- 34 Zinc Massive Sulphide Lens, which is stacked above the West Lens;

- Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone, which lies below the West Lens;
- 800 Massive Sulphide Lens;
- Massive Sulphide Central Zone including three lenses, which have been interpreted as stacked above the Sulphide Stringer Zone;
- CFO Lens, which is located west of and at depth from the West Lens;
- CFO Stringer Zone, located beside and underneath the CFO Lens;
- Gap Zone that was recently discovered between the West Lens and the CFO Zone and at the western extent of the Sulphide Stringer Zone. Its eastern extent incorporates the former SC-30 lens.

The discovery of the massive sulphide and sulphide stringer zones associated with rhyolitic volcanic rocks indicates the potential for other discoveries and extensions of known zones along the two- to three-kilometre strike length of favourable lithologies that hosts the Scott Lake zones.

In RPA's opinion, core sampling procedures used by Cogitore and Yorbeau are consistent with industry standards and are adequate for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

RPA reviewed cross sections, longitudinal sections, and plan views, and found the geological interpretation of both rock types and mineralized zones to be well done and acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

In RPA's opinion, the drill hole database including drill logs, density determinations, and assay results are appropriate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources. RPA notes, however, that the following should be added to the current procedures:

- Rock Quality Designation (RQD) measurements
- Photographing of all drill core
- Insertion of Certified Reference Materials at one per 20 samples
- Insertion of certified blank material at one per 20 samples
- Insertion of duplicate samples at one per 20 samples

RPA estimated Mineral Resources for the Scott Lake Project using drill hole data available as of February 10, 2017. The current Mineral Resource estimate is based on a potential underground mining scenario using a C$100/t NSR cut-off value for massive sulphide zones

and C$65/t NSR cut-off value for sulphide stringer zones. Based on the drill hole spacing and interpreted continuity of mineralized zones and grades, RPA has classified the Mineral Resources as Indicated and Inferred. Validation by RPA indicates that the block model is a reasonable representation of the tonnages and grades of the mineralized zones at Scott Lake.

RPA is of the opinion that the Yorbeau drilling programs carried out from 2015 to date have increased confidence in the continuity of the mineralization and have shown that there is potential for other discoveries. The discovery of the massive sulphide Gap Zone and the extension of the Scott Lake Stringer Sulphide Zone to the west are good examples, and have contributed most of the significant increase in tonnage in the current Mineral Resource estimate from the previous estimate completed by RPA in 2011. Continued exploration, primarily by diamond drilling, is abundantly warranted for the Property.

A Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the Scott Lake deposit is warranted at this stage to guide further exploration and evaluation work. Metallurgical test work is also warranted at this stage.

Potential exists to increase Mineral Resources and, based on the significant amount of drilling already done on the Scott Lake deposit, the main areas of potential for increasing resources are thought to be:

- At depth below current resources blocks:
  - Western Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone from approximately -1,800 mE to -1,850 mE, and below the 800 Lens.
  - Gap Lens down-dip from hole SC-83 where borehole geophysics modelling clearly suggests extension of more than 50 m down-dip.

- West of the Gwillim Lake fault, at depth:
  - Recent structural interpretation suggests that the CFO Lens may in fact be a structural “raft” caught within the fault corridor, and which may have been dragged into the northeast trending fault corridor from an unknown source.
  - If this is the case, and considering that the Gwillim Lake fault is a reverse left-handed fault, then the primary source of those rafts may be located at depth, west of the fault, and south of the known Scott mineralized corridor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA makes the following recommendations with respect to further exploration, future Mineral Resource estimation, and evaluation of the Project.

- RQD measurements on drill core should be carried out in future drilling programs.

- All drill core should be photographed prior to logging and sampling in future drilling programs.

- With respect to QA/QC on Scott Lake sampling and assaying, RPA recommends the following:
  - Acquire suitable CRMs for insertion at a rate of one every 25 samples.
  - Use a duplicate insertion rate of not less than 5% in future exploration programs. Continue with the current re-assaying program at a second laboratory to supplement the current program.
  - Insert certified blank material into the sample stream, to test for possible contamination in the sample preparation phase, at a rate of 5% of the total assays.
  - Implement a QA monitoring system used to detect failed batches, and in turn, identify sample batches for reanalysis.

- Density determinations should be continued for both mineralized and non-mineralized rock types.

- For the current Mineral Resource, no outliers were capped, however, a future Mineral Resource update should include a detailed statistical analysis for each mineralized zone to determine if capping is required.

- A structural model of the Scott Lake deposit area should be developed to assist in interpretation of the mineralized zones and to guide future drilling.

- Additional drilling in the Gap Zone, West Zone, and the eastern part of the Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone should be carried out in order to understand the structural controls that constrain grade continuity and to upgrade the Mineral Resources from Inferred to Indicated. Specifically, in order to upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources, RPA recommends that the Stringer Sulphide Zone be drilled on a 50 m by 50 m pattern, and the West, 34 Zinc, and Central Lenses be drilled on a 25 m by 25 m pattern. Such drilling patterns will allow better shape definition of the lenses.

- The extent and continuity of the mineralization of the Gap Zone warrants exploration below -500 m elevation by diamond drilling. Additional drilling is also recommended in the eastern portion of the Stringer Sulphide Zone where drill hole spacing is greater than 100 m.

- A metallurgical test work program should be carried out using existing drill core representative of different zones of massive sulphides and stringer sulphides.

- A PEA is warranted to guide further exploration and evaluation work.

RPA has reviewed and concurs with Yorbeau's proposed programs and budgets, which consist of two phases. RPA has added a PEA to Phase I. Phase II is contingent on results of Phase I. Details of the recommended programs can be found in Table 1-2 for Phase I and Table 1-3 for Phase II.

TABLE 1-2 PROPOSED PHASE I BUDGET
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

ITEM	C$
Head Office Expenses	25,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	200,000
Expense Account/Travel Costs	25,000
Claim Renewal Fees	1,000
Drilling (7,150 m)	935,000
Assaying and Shipping	39,000
Transportation	25,000
Metallurgical Testing	50,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	150,000
Subtotal	1,450,000
Contingency	150,000
TOTAL Phase I	**1,600,000**

TABLE 1-3 PROPOSED PHASE II BUDGET
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

ITEM	C$
Head Office Expenses	50,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	400,000
Expense Account/Travel Costs	50,000
Claim Renewal Fees	7,000
Drilling (7,150 m)	1,950,000
Assaying and Shipping	75,000
Transportation	50,000
Mineral Resource Update	55,000
Subtotal	2,637,000
Contingency	263,000
TOTAL Phase II	**2,900,000**

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project comprises three non-contiguous claim blocks consisting of 129 complete or partial claim cells covering an area of approximately 6,337 ha located in the townships of Lévy, Scott, and Obalski in northwestern Québec. The Project is centred at approximately 665,000 mE and 5,498,000 mN (NAD83, Zone 18) in 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 32G/15 (Chapais) and 32G/16 (Chibougamau).

As of the effective date of this report, the 129 complete or partial claim cells comprising the Project are in good standing. On October 21, 2014, Yorbeau announced that it had signed a letter of intent to purchase substantially all of Cogitore's exploration assets in the provinces of Ontario and Québec. The assets consisted of seven base metal exploration properties, including the Project. The consideration paid by Yorbeau for the transaction was 25 million common shares. On February 2, 2015, Yorbeau announced that the transaction had closed.

RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. A Baseline Environmental Study of the Property was commissioned by Cogitore and completed by Services d'Ingénierie STAVIBEL in 2012. RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

With the exception of a network of secondary roads accessible from highway 113, there is no infrastructure on the Property.

HISTORY

Exploration work in Scott Township started in the 1930s at the same time as prospecting activities began in the Chibougamau camp. The work seems to have been limited until the mid-1950s due to difficult access, and exploration was carried out in the south and east parts of Scott Township, focusing on vein-hosted deposits within the Lac Doré Complex (as in the main Chibougamau camp) or in the Chibougamau Pluton. Exploration in Scott Township, and more precisely on Yorbeau's current Scott Lake Project, intensified in the mid-1970s after the discovery of a small but rich VMS deposit in Lemoine Township. It was suggested that the rhyolitic volcanic rocks hosting the Lemoine discovery (i.e., the Waconichi Formation) were also found in Scott Township.

In 2005, Cogitore optioned the Property and carried out compilation of historical exploration data, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and a number of drilling programs. In 2011, RPA prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the Project and a supporting NI 43-101 Technical Report based on the drilling information available to July 1, 2011. The RPA 2011 estimate is superseded by the current Mineral Resource estimate documented in this Technical Report.

..

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Property is located on the north limb of the Chibougamau Anticline. From south to north, the Property stratigraphy consists of a monoclinal sequence extending from the upper units of the Lake Doré Complex and the Chibougamau Pluton to basalts of the Gilman Formation, with remnants of felsic rocks of the Waconichi Formation caught in between. All units are metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. The Property consists of a number of mineralized zones that have all the features of VMS mineralization. VMS style mineralization at Scott Lake comprises distinct stratabound massive sulphide zones located mainly along or close to rhyolite-andesite/basalt contacts and adjacent stringer sulphide zones within altered rhyolite units.

EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Since acquiring the Property in 2015 until the end of 2016, Yorbeau has carried out drilling programs with a total of 17,341.5 m in 25 drill holes and wedged holes. This drilling resulted in the discovery of the Gap Massive Sulphide Zone and extension of the Scott Lake Stringer Sulphide Zone to the west and deeper than previously known.

MINERAL RESOURCES

RPA has updated the Mineral Resource estimate with drill hole data up to the effective date of February 10, 2017 (Table 1-1). RPA reviewed drill core sampling procedures, and assaying and quality assurance/quality control protocols, and carried out data verification. RPA concluded that the drill hole database was acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation. The database included results from 424 drill holes totalling 158,868 m, of which 160 holes intersected mineralized zones. Forty-nine of the drill holes were completed subsequent to the RPA 2011 resource estimate.

RPA developed three dimensional wireframe domains for the interpreted massive sulphide and stringer sulphide zones and lenses. Assays within the mineralized domains were composited to one metre intervals and used to interpolate grades of copper, zinc, gold, and silver into blocks with dimensions of 5 m by 2 m by 5 m. Density weighting was used in the interpolation process which used the Inverse Distance Squared algorithm. Net smelter return values were calculated for each block based on the metal grades, assumed metallurgical recoveries, smelter terms and refining charges, and transportation costs. Mineral Resources were reported at NSR cut-off values of C$65/t for sulphide stringer zones and C$100/t for massive sulphide zones, which represents assumed total operating costs for a potential underground mine. The Mineral Resources are classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drill hole spacing and continuity of the mineralized zones and grades.

MINERAL RESERVES

There are no current Mineral Reserves at the Scott Lake Project.

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Yorbeau Resources Inc. (Yorbeau) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Scott Lake Project (the Project or the Property), located in northwestern Québec, Canada. The purpose of this report is to support the disclosure of an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Project. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Yorbeau is a Montreal-based company formed in February 1984 and is a reporting issuer in Ontario and Québec. The common shares of Yorbeau trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the company is under the jurisdiction of the *Autorité des marchés financiers* of Québec. Apart from the Scott Lake Project, Yorbeau has several other base metal and gold properties in Québec. Yorbeau's wholly-owned subsidiary, Cancor Mines Inc., also has exploration properties in Québec and Algeria.

Currently, the Project contains a number of zinc-copper-gold-silver massive sulphide and stringer sulphide zones located in northwestern Scott Township approximately 20 km southwest of the town of Chibougamau, Québec, and approximately 500 km north of Montreal, Québec. The Project is at the Mineral Resource development stage.

In 2010, Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (Scott Wilson RPA), a predecessor company to RPA, completed a resource estimate for the West Lens, "34" Zinc Lens, Stringer Zone, and 800 Lens of the Scott Lake deposit on behalf of Cogitore Resources Inc. (Cogitore). The Mineral Resource estimate for the West, "34" Zinc, Rhyolite Stringer, 800, SC-30, Central, CFO, and CFO Stringer zones of the Scott Lake deposit was updated in a subsequent Technical Report (RPA 2011) for Cogitore.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A site visit to the Property was carried out by Dr. William E. Roscoe, P.Eng., Principal Geologist with RPA, on October 26 to 27, 2016. During the site visit, discussions were held with Dr. Gérald Riverin, President and Director of Yorbeau, and Sylvain Lépine, Director of Projects, Yorbeau.

Dr. Roscoe is responsible for overall preparation of this report. RPA Senior Geologist Katharine M. Masun, P.Geo., is responsible for Sections 11, 12, and 14 of this report. Dr. Roscoe and Ms. Masun are independent of Yorbeau and are RPA's Independent Qualified Persons (QPs) for this report.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the metric system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

a	annum
A	ampere
bbl	barrels
btu	British thermal units
°C	degree Celsius
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
°F	degree Fahrenheit
ft	foot
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
ft/s	foot per second
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
g/t	gram per tonne
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
hr	hour
Hz	hertz
in.	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
lb	pound
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million); molar
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
µ	micron
MASL	metres above sea level
µg	microgram
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
mi	mile
min	minute
µm	micrometre
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/st, opt	ounce per short ton
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
wt%	weight percent
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) for Yorbeau Resources Inc. (the Client). The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by the Client and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by the Client. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Scott Lake Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property. RPA did review the status of most the claims on the web site of the *Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec* (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca). The information for those claims verified is as noted in Item 4 of this report as of February 23, 2017, the date of RPA's review.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Scott Lake Project is located in northwestern Québec, approximately 20 km southwest of the town of Chibougamau and 500 km northwest of Montreal (Figure 4-1). It is located in the townships of Lévy, Scott, and Obalski in the Administrative Region of Nord du Québec, within 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheets 32G/15 (Chapais) and 32G/16 (Chibougamau). The Project consists of three non-contiguous blocks. The largest block is located within Lévy and Scott Townships in NTS sheet 32G/15 and extends over a length of approximately 16 km in an east-west direction. It consists of 118 complete or partial claim cells covering an area of approximately 5,884.6 ha. Two smaller, separate claim blocks located within Obalski Township in NTS sheet 32G/16 consist of six claims covering approximately 247.0 ha and five claims covering approximately 205.5 ha, respectively. The centre of the main claim block is located at approximately 528,000 mE and 5,524,000 mN (NAD83, Zone 18). The centre of the currently delineated mineralization is located at approximately Latitude 49°51'42" N and Longitude 74°40'00" W.

LAND TENURE

As of the effective date of this report, the Project consists of three non-contiguous blocks totalling 129 claims covering an area of approximately 6,337 ha (Figures 4-2). In Tables 30-1, Appendix 1, all of the subject claims are listed along with the relevant tenure information for the claims including their designated number, registration and expiry dates, area, assessment work credits and work requirements for renewal. The claims are map-designated and have pre-established positions. No legal survey of the claims is required.

On October 21, 2014, Yorbeau announced that it had signed a letter of intent (the Agreement) to purchase substantially all of Cogitore Resources Inc.'s (Cogitore) exploration assets in the provinces of Ontario and Québec. The assets consisted of seven base metal exploration properties, including the Scott Lake Property. The consideration paid by Yorbeau for the transaction was 25 million common shares. On February 2, 2015, Yorbeau announced that the transaction had closed.

As of the date of this report, all the claims are in good standing and are registered in the name of Yorbeau. Assessment credits totalling $188,435 and renewal fees totalling $7,829.13 are

required in order to renew all of the Project claims upon their respective expiration dates. Assessment credits totalling $8,573,587.27 are available.

MINERAL RIGHTS

In Canada, natural resources fall under provincial jurisdiction. In the Province of Québec, the management of mineral resources and the granting of exploration and mining rights for mineral substances and their use are regulated by the Québec Mining Act, which is administered by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (*Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles* or MERN). Mineral rights are owned by the Crown and are distinct from surface rights.

In Québec, a map-designated claim is valid for two years and can be renewed indefinitely subject to the completion of necessary expenditure requirements and payment of renewal fees. Each claim gives the holder an exclusive right to search for mineral substances, except sand, gravel, clay, and other unconsolidated deposits on the land subjected to the claim. The claim also guarantees the holder's right to obtain an extraction permit upon discovery of a mineral deposit. Ownership of the mining rights confers the right to acquire the surface rights.

ROYALTIES AND OTHER ENCUMBRANCES

By virtue of an underlying agreement (the Thundermin Agreement) between Cogitore's predecessor company, Woodruff Capital Management Inc. (Woodruff), and Thundermin Resources Inc. (Thundermin), Cogitore announced on June 6, 2007 that it owned a 100% interest in the 74 claim Scott Lake Block, subject to certain provisional payments due upon commencement of commercial production. The Thundermin Agreement provides for annual advanced royalty payments of $35,000, to be deducted from the provisional payments due upon production. On May 2, 2016, Yorbeau received notice from 1948565 Ontario Inc. that it had acquired by way of amalgamation all of the issued and outstanding shares of Thundermin and that all future notices and correspondence, including advanced royalty payments, in respect of the Thundermin Agreement be addressed to 19485565 Ontario Inc.

There is a pre-existing 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on the 16 claim Scott-Diagold part of the Property due to Exploration Diagold Inc. (Diagold). Yorbeau can buy out the Diagold royalty for $750,000.

RPA is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights, or other obligations related to the Agreement or any other underlying agreements.

SURFACE RIGHTS

The Property is located on Crown land. Yorbeau has the first right to acquire the surface rights to the Property by taking it to mining lease status. Under Québec Mining Legislation, the owner of the mining rights can make use of the timber on the leased property by paying a nominal fee if such timber is deemed to be of commercial value. The Property is also situated in Category III Lands which, according to the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement, are public lands, but in which the Cree Nations have exclusive rights to trap certain species. According to Government maps, a trap line belonging to David Mianscum is located in parts of the Property.

PERMITTING

Minimal permitting is required to undertake the work program contemplated in this report. For drilling, however, Yorbeau will have to obtain certain permits and certification from relevant governmental agencies. This includes a timber permit (*Autorisation de coupe de bois sur un territoire du domaine de l'État où s'exerce un droit minier*) from the MRNF.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

RPA is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. A Baseline Environmental Study of the Property was commissioned by Cogitore and completed by Services d'Ingénierie STAVIBEL in 2012.

RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

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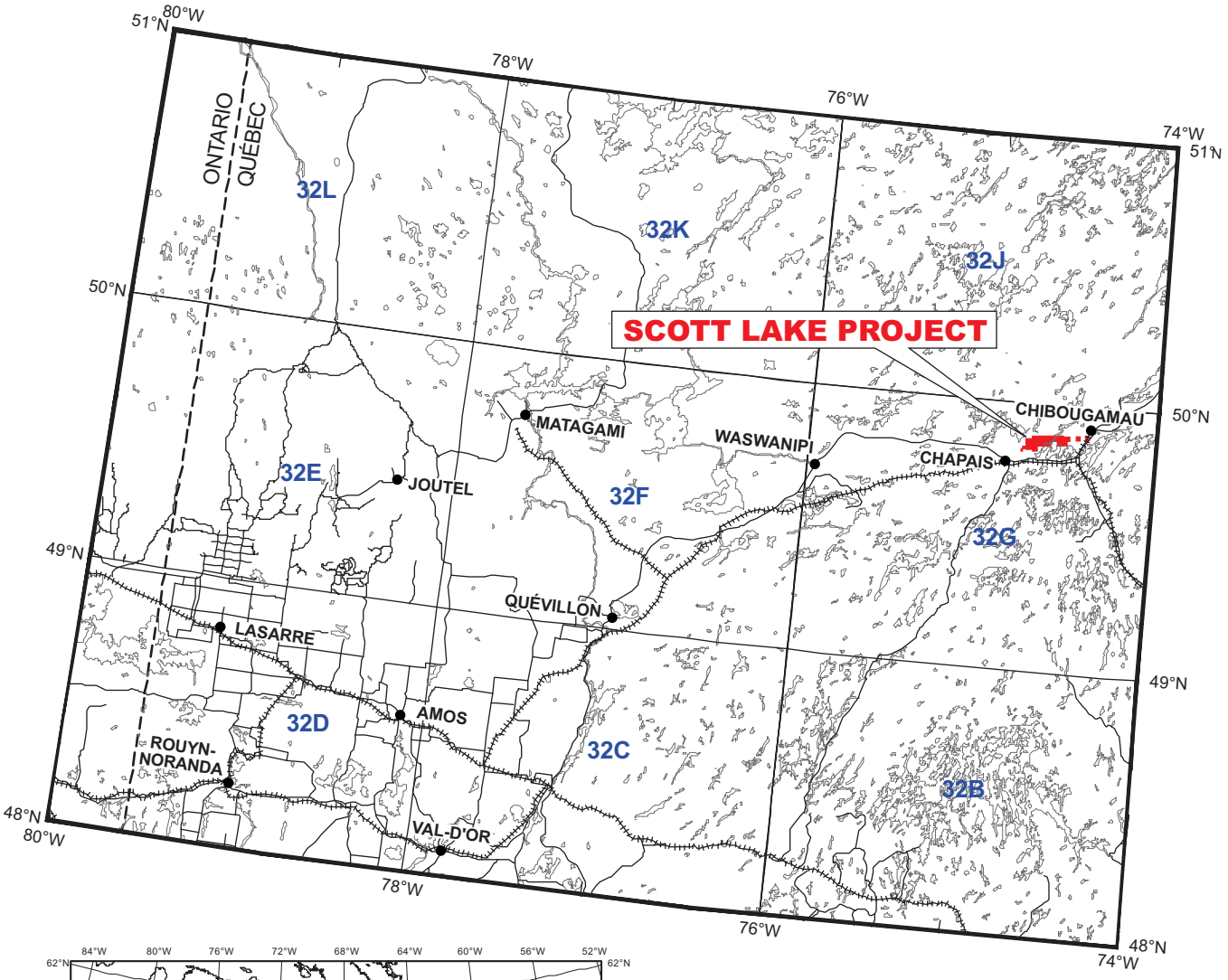
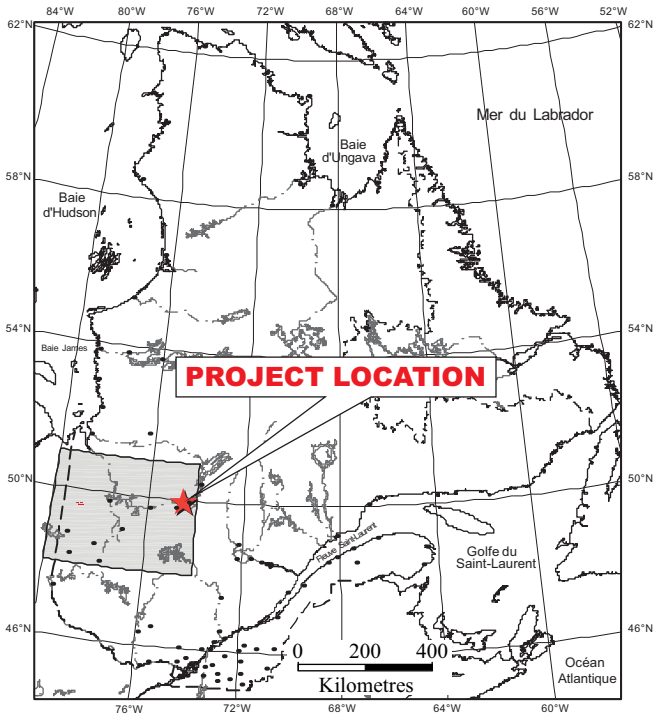




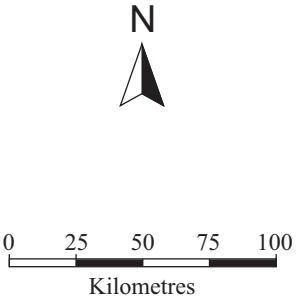


Figure 4-1

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Location Map

March 2017

Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2011.

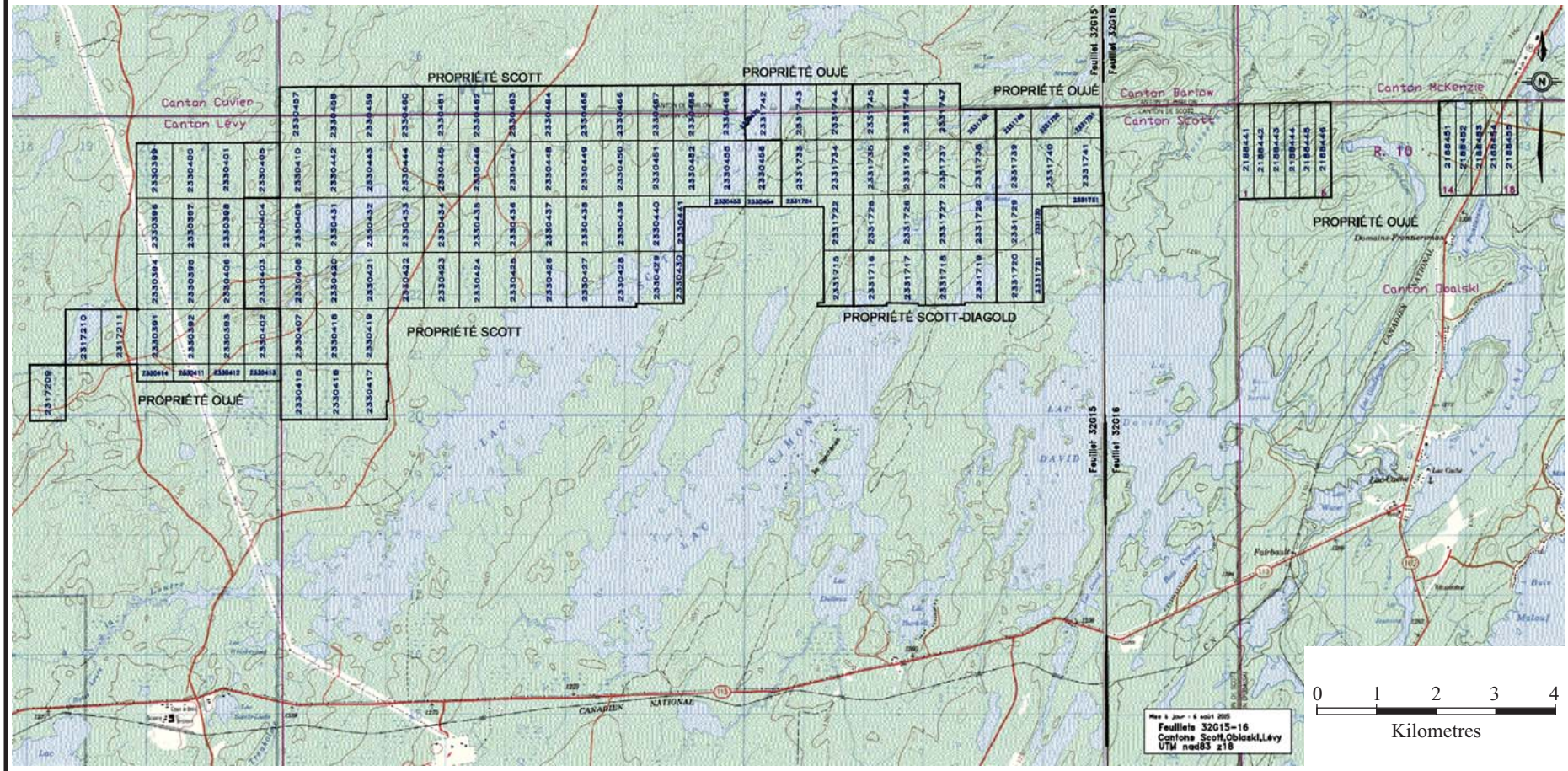


Figure 4-2

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Claims Map

March 2017

Source: Yorbeau Resources Inc., 2017.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The Property is accessed by driving along Route 113 to a point approximately 11 km east of the town of Chapais then turning north onto a series of logging roads for a distance of approximately 10 km.

CLIMATE

The Property lies within the Abitibi Plains ecoregion of the Boreal Shield ecozone and is marked by warm summers and cold, snowy winters. The mean annual temperature is approximately 1°C. The mean summer temperature is 14°C and the mean winter temperature is -12°C (Marshall and Schutt, 1999). Table 5-1 illustrates the major climatic data for the two closest weather stations located at Chibougamau, approximately 20 km to the northeast, and Chapais, located approximately 12 km to the southwest.

TABLE 5-1 SUMMARY OF CLIMATIC DATA
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Headings	Chibougamau	Chapais
Mean January Temperature	-18.8°C	-18.8°C
Mean July Temperature	16.4°C	16.4°C
Extreme Maximum Temperature	35.0°C	35.0°C
Extreme Minimum Temperature	-43.3°C	-43.3°C
Average Annual Precipitation	995.5 mm	995.5 mm
Average Annual Rainfall	684.4 mm	684.4 mm
Average Annual Snowfall	313.0 cm	313.0 cm

Source: Environment Canada

Despite the harsh winters, drilling and geophysical surveys can be performed year-round. Geological and geochemical surveys are generally restricted to the months from May to October.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Various services are available at Chibougamau, a copper and gold mining town with a population of approximately 7,500 located approximately 20 km northeast of the Property. Services include temporary accommodations, emergency health services, 24-hour fuel (gas, diesel, and propane) station, building supplies, post office, police services, and restaurants. A greater range of services is available at Val d'Or, Québec, located approximately 300 km to the south of the Property. Val d'Or is a gold mining town with a population of approximately 35,000. Both Val d'Or and Chibougamau have daily flights from Montreal. Various services are also available from the village of Chapais (population approximately 1,600) located approximately 12 km southwest of the Property. Any mining development on the Property would have access to hydroelectric power from the provincial transmission grid.

INFRASTRUCTURE

With the exception of secondary roads that provide access, there is no permanent infrastructure on the Property. A railway is located approximately 10 km south of the Property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The ecoregion is classified as having a humid, mid-boreal eco-climate. The topography is comparatively flat, with no hills rising more than 35 m in the immediate vicinity.

The region's mixed forest is characterized by stands of white spruce, balsam fir, birch, and aspen. Drier sites may have stands of jack pine or mixtures of jack pine, birch, and aspen. Wet sites are characterized by black spruce and balsam fir. The landscape is dominated by fine-textured, level to undulating lacustrine deposits. Domed, flat and basin bogs are the characteristic wetlands found in over 50% of the ecoregion. Gray luvisols and gleysols found on the clayey lacustrine and loamy tills are the dominant soils in the area.

The region provides habitat for moose, black bear, lynx, snowshoe hare, beaver, wolf, and coyote. Bird species include sharp-tailed grouse, black duck, wood duck, hooded merganser, and pileated woodpecker.

The Project is at the mineral resource development stage. RPA is of the opinion that, to the extent relevant to the mineral project, there is a sufficiency of surface rights and water.

6 HISTORY

The following is taken from RPA (2011).

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The history of exploration work at Scott Lake prior to Cogitore's involvement is largely taken from reports prepared by Selco Mining Corporation (Selco) and Thundermin (formerly Thunderwood Resources Inc. (Thunderwood) and Syngold Exploration Inc. (Syngold), more specifically reports by Jeffery (1988), Anderson (1989), Penno (1990, 1991 and 1992), and Mannard (1993).

Exploration work in Scott Township started in the 1930s at the same time as prospecting activities began in the Chibougamau camp. The work seems to have been limited until the mid-1950s due to difficult access, and exploration was carried out in the south and east parts of Scott Township, focusing on vein-hosted deposits within the Lac Doré Complex (as in the main Chibougamau camp) or in the Chibougamau Pluton. Exploration in Scott Township, and more precisely on Yorbeau's current Scott Lake Project, intensified in the mid-1970s after the discovery of a small but rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit in Lemoine Township and following suggestion by government geologist Dr. Gilles O. Allard that the rocks hosting the Lemoine discovery (i.e., the Waconichi Formation) were also found in Scott Township.

Anderson and Downie (1980) relate that after a field visit in early 1975, Selco decided to conduct an INPUT survey across the general extent of the Waconichi Formation in Scott Township. The survey was completed in October 1975 and only one anomaly was detected alongside of a quartz porphyry. The INPUT anomaly was a discrete low-amplitude three-channel response and it was followed up with a horizontal loop electromagnetic (EM) survey at a coil separation of 125 m. The corresponding ground anomaly was found to be approximately 100 m in length but was considered to be sufficiently attractive to warrant drill testing and a hole was collared in April 1976. The conductor was identified as a massive sulphide zone assaying 0.91% Cu, 7.87% Zn, and 19 g/t Ag over a core length of 4.42 m.

A summary of all documented work completed from 1946 to 2014 on various parts of the Property is presented in Table 6-1:

TABLE 6-1 EXPLORATION HISTORY – 1946 TO 2014
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Period	Property Owner	Summary of work done
1946	Gwillim Lake Gold Mines	Ground magnetic survey
1956-1957	Newlund Mines	Magnetic, resistivity and geological surveys Diamond drilling (2 holes)
1956	Sudbury Contact Mines	Resistivity and magnetic surveys Diamond drilling (2 holes in Chibougamau Pluton)
1956	Ungava Copper Mines	Resistivity survey (no follow-up)
1956	New Harricana Mines	Magnetic survey (no follow-up) Diamond drilling (2 holes in Chibougamau Pluton)
1956	Sturgeon River Mines	Diamond drilling (9 holes)
1975-1980	Selco Mining	Mark V INPUT survey Horizontal Loop EM Diamond drilling of 5,416 m in 28 holes (discovery of Selco-Scott deposit in April 1976). Resource estimation reported in 1980.
1981-1983	Camchib Resources	Magnetic and Max-Min surveys Drilling of 23 holes totalling 8,581 m
1986	Greenstone Resources	Acquired 100% ownership from Camchib and optioned this ground to Syngold Exploration Inc.
1987	Syngold	Combined airborne magnetic, EM and very low frequency (VLF) survey
1988	Syngold	Geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling EM-37 survey Drilling of 2,979 m in 7 holes and deepening of 1 hole In-house resource estimation
1989	Thunderwood	Drilling of 1,527 m in 4 holes
1990	Thunderwood	Drilling of 18,212 m in 44 holes Geological mapping Borehole Pulse EM (PEM)
1991	Thunderwood	Geological mapping Drilling of 18,707 m in 30 holes Borehole PEM
1992	Thunderwood	Drilling of 1,344 m in 2 holes Borehole PEM
1993	Thunderwood	Drilling of 3,786 m in 7 drill holes Borehole PEM, surface PEM and Induced Polarization
1993-2005	Thundermin	No work done; Thunderwood Resources Inc. amalgamated with Joutel Resources Ltd. in 1998 to form Thundermin Resources Inc.
2005	Cogitore	Scott Lake property was optioned by Cogitore from Thundermin in June 2005. Cogitore compiled previous exploration data in a digital database
		Helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey flown over the entire property – no new conductors found in the vicinity of the known mineralization
2006	Cogitore	123 ln-km of line cutting completed in anticipation of proposed ground geophysical surveys
		Historical drill holes located with respect to new grid
		Drilling of 11,497 m in 18 holes

Period	Property Owner	Summary of work done
2007	Cogitore	35.3 ln-km of InfiniTEM ground surveying in eastern part of property – no significant anomalies detected
		Drilling of 11,084 m in 29 holes
2008	Cogitore	50.7 ln-km of InfiniTEM ground surveying in central part of property – no significant anomalies detected
		Drilling of 8,861 m in 21 holes
2009	Cogitore	Drilling of 8,886 m in 23 holes
2010	Cogitore	Mise-ä-la masse borehole survey in the area of the Central Lenses – survey results were inconclusive
		Drilling of 10,494 m in 26 holes
2011	Cogitore	All drill holes systematically surveyed with borehole PEM
		Except for holes SC-64 to SC-67 (Central Lenses area)
		Drilling of 8,036 m in 20 holes
2012	Cogitore	Borehole PEM in 22 holes – well defined conductors identified related to two known mineralized horizons
		Drilling of 11,957 m in 26 holes

HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Prior to this Technical Report, a historical resource was estimated and reported for the original discovery referred to as the Selco-Scott deposit. The first mineral resource estimates were carried out by Selco and were reported as 680,000 tonnes at an “in place grade” of 0.55% Cu, 6.9% Zn, and 13.3 g/t Ag to a depth of approximately 300 m (Anderson and Downie, 1980).

After additional in-fill drilling, Thundermin’s predecessor Syngold prepared an “in-house” resource estimate of 777,000 (short) tons grading 6.87% Zn, 0.41% Cu, 0.34 oz/ton Ag, and 0.009 oz/ton Au to the 400 m level (Simmons, 1988). No minimum width or cut-off grade was used. This resource estimate was reported publicly in Thundermin’s 1990 Annual Report. Syngold also prepared an estimate using a cut-off grade of 5% Zn and a minimum width of six feet (1.83 m), which was 601,000 (short) tons grading 0.43% Cu, 8.15% Zn, 0.43 oz/ton Ag, and 0.01 oz/ton Au (Simmons, 1988).

These resources are historical in nature and RPA is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources verified by a qualified person, and the historical estimates should not be relied upon. RPA notes that the classification of this historical mineral resource does not follow the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.

In January 2010, Scott Wilson RPA carried out a Mineral Resource estimation and a supporting NI 43-101 Technical Report for the West Lens, "34" Zinc Lens, Stringer Zone, and 800 Lens of the Scott Lake deposit using three-dimensional (3D) block modelling (Scott Wilson RPA 2011). Using a cut-off grade of $80 NSR/t and based on the density of drilling and variography, RPA estimated an Inferred Resource of 3.60 million tonnes grading 5.2% Zn, 1.1% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au, and 36 g/t Ag with an average NSR value per tonne of $143.

In July 2011, RPA updated the January 2010 estimate to include the SC-30 Lens, Central Zone lenses, CFO Lens, and CFO Stringer Zone. RPA estimated that the deposit contained an Inferred Mineral Resource of 5.4 million tonnes at an average grade of 4.6% Zn, 1.2% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au, and 34.0 g/t Ag at an $80 NSR per tonne cut-off grade. At this NSR cut-off, the average NSR value per tonne is $140.

All of the previous estimates have been superseded by the current Mineral Resource estimate documented in this Technical Report.

PAST PRODUCTION

There has been no past production from the Property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Rocks underlying the Scott Lake property occur near the eastern limit of the Abitibi greenstone belt in the Superior Province (Figure 7-1). The Grenville Front, which marks the end of the Abitibi belt, is located within 50 km from the Property.

The following is taken from Thurston et al. (2008).

The stratigraphy of the Abitibi greenstone belt at a large scale is seen as laterally continuous mafic and felsic volcanic units unconformably overlain by successor basins. In detail, however, mafic and felsic volcanic units lack laterally persistent marker horizons. Detailed mapping and petrographic, facies, and geochemical data indicate that many mafic volcanic units of the Abitibi greenstone belt represent individual overlapping shield volcanoes (e.g., Goodwin, 1979; Dimroth et al., 1982, 1983). Felsic volcanic units form lenses with limited lateral persistence (MER-OGS, 1984), commonly subdivided on the basis of eruption mechanisms (Mueller and Donaldson, 1992), geochemistry (Ayer et al., 2002), and stratigraphy (Scott et al., 2002). The only units with significant lateral persistence are the clastic and chemical sedimentary units at the top of mafic to felsic volcanic units (e.g., Ayer et al., 2005; Goutier and Melançon, 2007).

The stratigraphy of the Abitibi belt is autochthonous, based on (1) the lateral persistence of first-order lithologic and lithotectonic and/or stratigraphic units throughout the belt (MER-OGS, 1984, Heather, 2001; Ayer et al., 2005; Goutier and Melançon, 2007); (2) the presence of major folds with upward younging and upward structural facing at Chibougamau (Pilote, 2006) and between the Porcupine-Destor fault and the Larder Lake-Cadillac fault in Québec and Ontario; (3) the presence of crustal sections with outward-younging stratigraphy that are cored by batholiths, centered on the Chibougamau area (Pilote, 2006), the Mistaouac pluton (Fig. 2), the Poularies pluton (Mueller and Mortensen, 2002), the Round Lake batholith (Ayer et al., 2002a), and the Kenogamissi batholith (Ayer et al., 2002a); and (4) the presence of crosscutting, in situ geologic relationships between rock packages such as feeder dikes (Heather, 2001). The continuously upward-younging stratigraphic succession is also supported by the lack of evidence for any large-scale thrusting, based on (1) detailed reflection

seismic sections (Snyder and Reed, 2005, Snyder et al., 2008), (2) the small number of out-of-sequence rock units (i.e., older over younger: Ayer et al., 2005), and (3) other structural studies summarized by Benn and Peschler (2005).

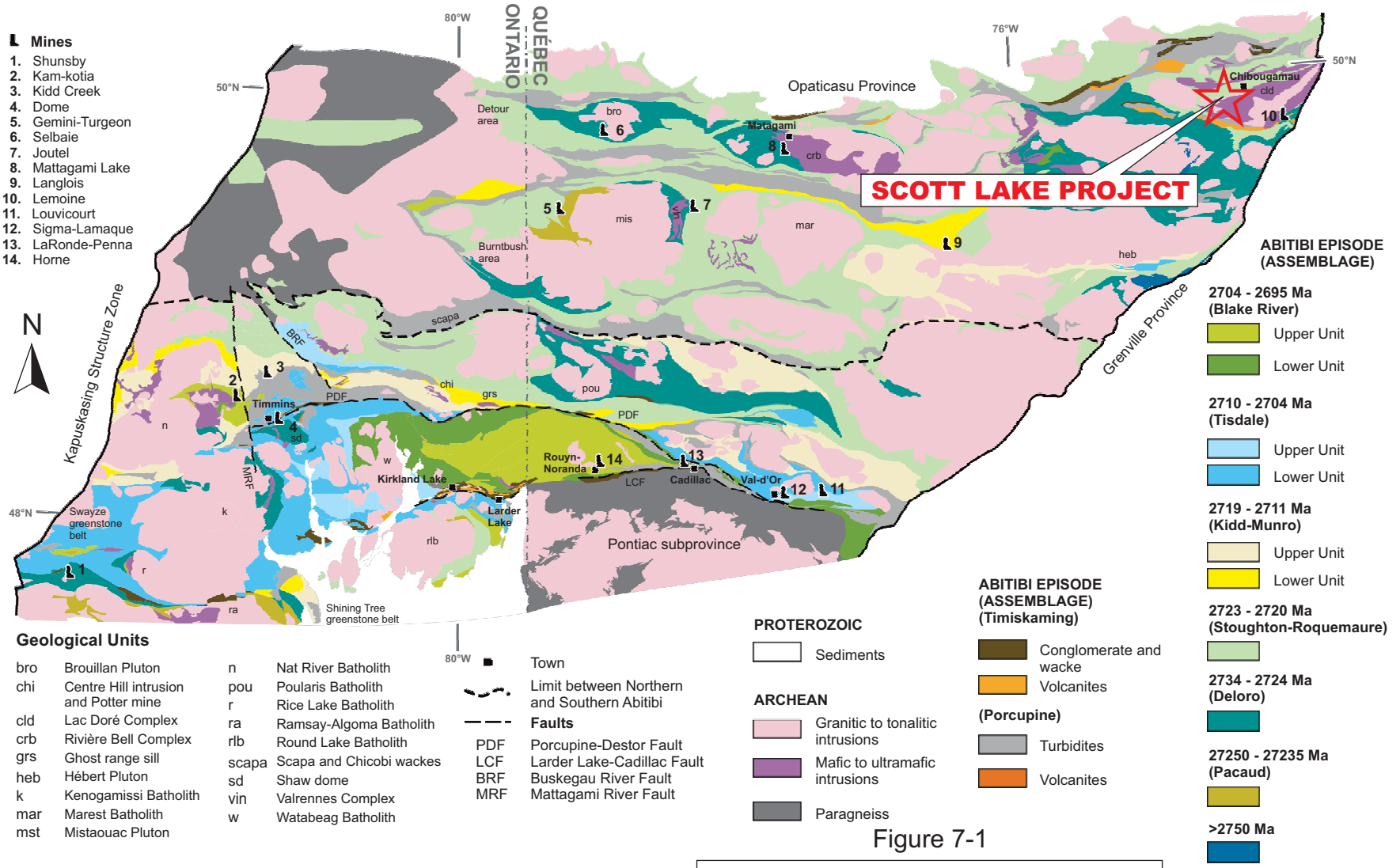


Figure 7-1

NOTE:
The geology of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt is based on Ayer et al. (2005) and the Québec portion on Goutier and Melançon (2007).

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project
Northern Québec, Canada
Regional Geology

March 2017

Source: Thurston et al., 2008.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following is taken largely from RPA (2011).

Regional stratigraphy comprises two groups of Archean age, namely the Roy Group and the Opemiska Group (Daigneault and Allard, 1990) (Figure 7-2). The Roy Group comprises four volcanic formations related to two mafic-felsic volcanic cycles. The first cycle includes basalts of the Obatogamau Formation at the base, overlain by rhyolites of the Waconichi Formation. The latter hosts the former Lemoine orebody and the Scott Lake deposit, both of which are VMS deposits. The second cycle is defined by basalts of the Gilman Formation at the base, overlain by felsic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Blondeau Formation.

Lithologies of the first cycle are intruded by a large regional layered mafic intrusive of synvolcanic age known as the Lake Doré Complex (LDC). In turn, the LDC and the Roy Group were later intruded by the Chibougamau Pluton, which is about 10 million years younger than the LDC. The Opemiska Group, made up of sedimentary rocks of the Stella Formation and alkalic lavas of the Haüy Formation, is in discordant contact over the Roy Group, LDC, and the Chibougamau Pluton. All rocks of the Roy and Opemiska groups and associated intrusive rocks were finally deformed into a series of anticlines and synclines during the Kenorean orogeny.

The LDC is centred along the core of the Chibougamau Anticline and is the main host of the copper-gold deposits of the Chibougamau mining camp. It also hosts an important magmatic vanadium deposit located a few kilometres south of Chibougamau along the south limb of the Chibougamau Anticline. Black Rock Metals Inc.'s Lac Doré vanadium-iron-titanium deposit is presently undergoing various technical and economic studies to advance it toward production.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property is located on the north limb of the Chibougamau Anticline (Figure 7-3). From south to north, it encloses a monoclinal sequence extending from upper units of the LDC and the Chibougamau Pluton to basalts of the Gilman Formation, with remnants of felsic rocks of the Waconichi Formation caught in between. All units are metamorphosed to the greenschist facies.

The Waconichi Formation constitutes the oldest volcanic unit on the property. Its stratigraphic base (i.e., to the south) is cut by various phases of the Chibougamau Pluton in the west sector of the property and directly by the LDC in the east half of the property. Regionally, the Waconichi comprises both porphyritic and aphyric rhyolites forming massive and lobe flows, possibly some domes, and also sills and dykes. Porphyritic textures dominate in the Waconichi, with both feldspar and quartz phenocrysts. Very little truly pyroclastic rocks have been formally identified in the Waconichi at Scott Lake, although blocky and crystal tuffs have been described outside of the Scott Lake property. A detailed description of the Waconichi Formation is available in Daigneault and Allard (1990).

At Scott Lake, the Waconichi Formation is represented at surface by a 600 m thick dome of quartz-phyric rhyolite that pinches out quickly to the west and seems to disappear more gradually to the east. This unit has been referred to as the Scott Rhyolite by Daigneault and Allard (1990). Drilling has shown that the distribution of rhyolite is quite complex and is probably controlled by very irregular and rugged original topography at the time of volcanic eruption. This original complex flow distribution may have been partly enhanced by later deformation and the intrusion of the Chibougamau Pluton, however, there is no evidence of strong deformation anywhere on the Property, such as regional foliation or fold axes. An important feature of the property geology is that there is significantly more rhyolite at depth than indicated by the surface geology. In fact, while rhyolite at surface completely pinches out around section 200W, it can be traced by drilling to the west for at least an additional 1.8 km at depths ranging from 100 m to at least 700 m.

The Gilman Formation overlies the Waconichi Formation and the contact is generally sharp. Unlike what is observed in the south limb of the Chibougamau Anticline in the Lemoine mine area (Cloutier, 2004), there is no extensive cherty or sedimentary horizon directly on top of the Waconichi at Scott Lake. The base of the Gilman Formation, however, is generally marked by a dacitic unit known locally as “Dacite” or “Intermediate Volcanics”. This unit has a highly variable thickness ranging up to 250 m and is characterized chemically by silica in the range of low 60% and titanium content in the range of 0.7% TiO_2 to 0.8% TiO_2. Except for this dacite unit, the Gilman Formation consists essentially of pillowed to massive basalts and andesites cut by numerous (synvolcanic?) mafic sills. Thin rhyolitic units (local domes?) and sulphide-rich cherty horizons have also been cut by drilling within the lower 200 m to 300 m of the Gilman Formation. Rocks of the Gilman Formation are generally unaltered, except in local

areas of limited extent, indicating that VMS-related hydrothermal activity had largely ceased at the time of eruption.

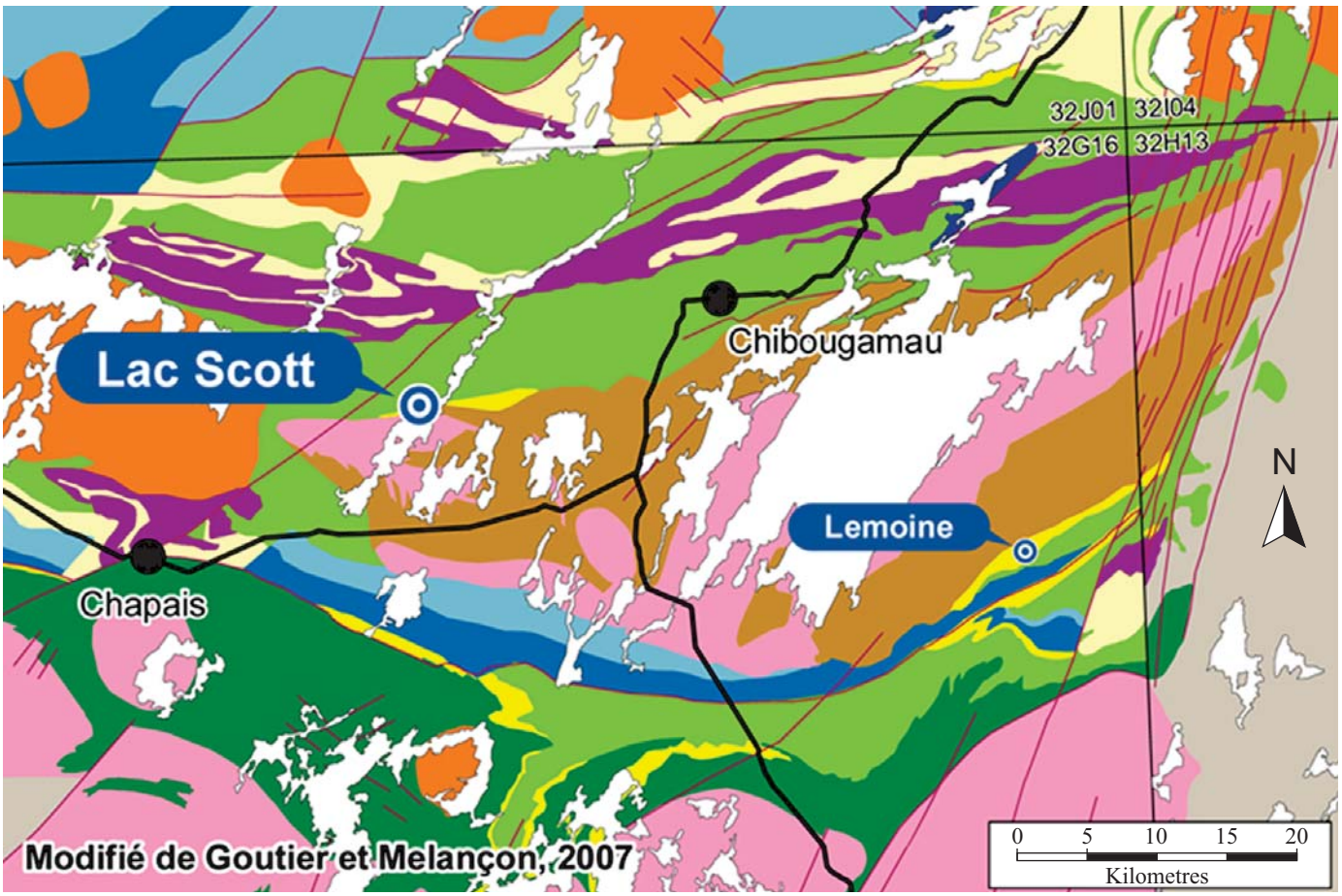
The only top indicators seen at Scott Lake consist of pillows that indicate stratigraphic tops either to the north or to the northwest, including one outcrop of pillowed andesite found south of the Scott Rhyolite. Consequently, the Property geology is seen as a north-facing homoclinal sequence.

The regional northeast trending Gwillim Lake fault is interpreted to cross the western part of the Scott Lake property, however, no direct evidence of the fault has been found in any of the mapping done at Scott Lake. Its only expression consists of an abrupt termination of an east-west trending cluster of airborne EM anomalies located north of Lac Fleury and their apparent displacement to the northeast by approximately three kilometres. The regional magnetic map also shows a magnetic discontinuity that is consistent with the interpreted location of the Gwillim Lake fault.

Recent interpretation of recent drilling data, however, indicates that the Gwillim Lake fault has been intersected in the western part of the Property where a steeply dipping northeast trending deformation zone with abundant gouge and strong deformation over a 10 m to 20 m wide corridor can be correlated from hole to hole on drill sections and level plans. This structure seems to mark the western limit of felsic volcanic rocks and mineralized zones. It appears that the northeast trending CFO mineralized lens and associated alteration may represent a structural “raft” caught within the deformation zone itself. It seems reasonable to interpret the deformation zone as the regional Gwillim Lake fault.

The Chibougamau Pluton marks the southern limit of volcanic rocks at Scott Lake and shows in detail a very irregular contact with much undulation, along with dykes or apophyses which extend into the surrounding volcanic rocks. There are also large xenoliths of volcanic rocks, some of which are mineralized, within the first 100 m of the pluton. Two main lithologies are recognized in the Chibougamau Pluton at Scott Lake: a pink coloured coarse grained tonalite to the south and a more mafic border phase composed of diorite, which is often referred to as “mélange” to account for the numerous recrystallized xenoliths of volcanics and the tonalitic patches or dykes in it. The pluton is in direct intrusive contact with massive or stringer sulphides at several locations, which leads to the possibility that rafts of massive sulphides may eventually be found floating in the Chibougamau Pluton.

All of the rocks of the Property have undergone greenschist facies metamorphism. As well, rocks in contact with the Chibougamau Pluton sometimes contain traces of biotite and show evidence of at least some recrystallization, suggesting some contact metamorphism over a few metres. Sulphides in close proximity to the pluton are often “granular” or porphyroblastic, with grain sizes up to 10 mm, again suggesting some metamorphic recrystallization.



Plutons tardifs
Plutons précoces
Gneiss
Fm. Chibougamau
Fm. Haüy
Fm. Stella et Chebistuan
Complexe de Cummings
Fm. Blondeau et Bordeleau
Fm. Gilman
Complexe du Lac Doré
Fm. Waconichi
Fm. Obatogamau

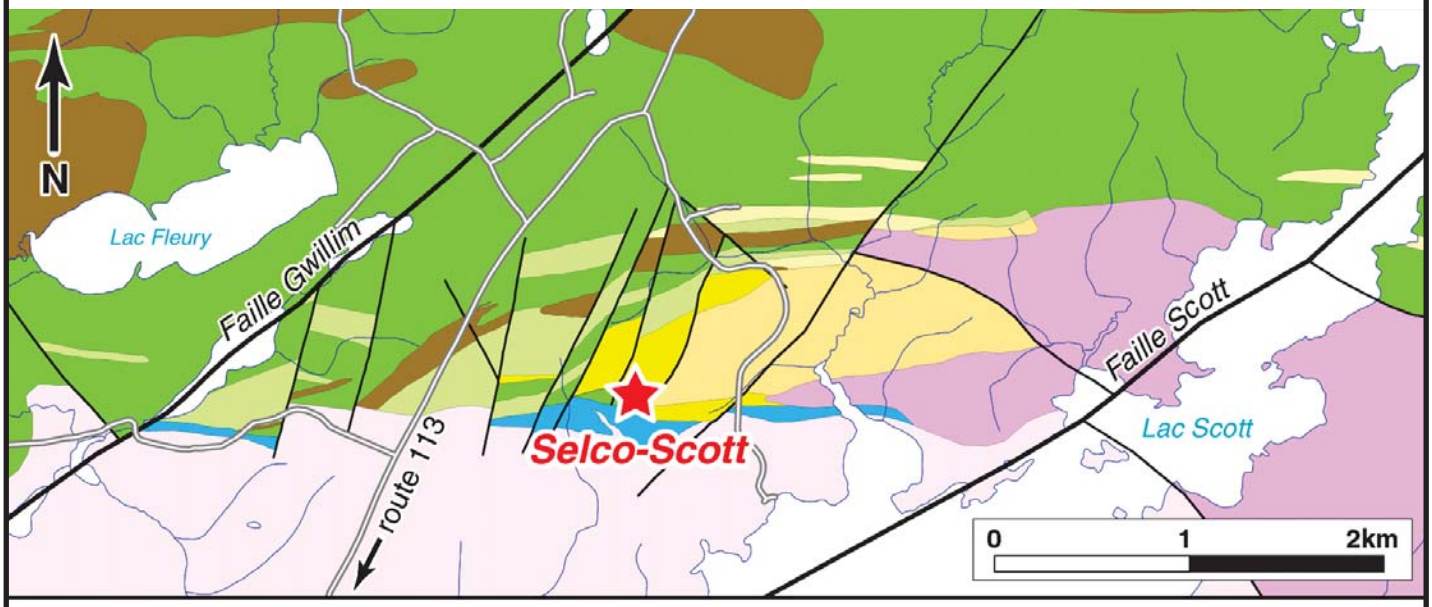
Figure 7-2

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project
Northern Québec, Canada
Local Geology

March 2017

Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2011.



Pluton de Chibougamau

- Granite, granodiorite
- Bordure (diorite, aplite, basalte)

Complexe du Lac Doré ?

- Tonalite, diorite à quartz

Formation de Gilman

- Rhyolite
- Andésite-dacite (volcanoclastique)
- Basalte, gabbro, chert, exhalite
- Gabbro type Gilman

Formation de Waconichi

- Porphyre à quartz de Scott
- Rhyolite de Scott

Figure 7-3

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Property Geology

March 2017

Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2011.

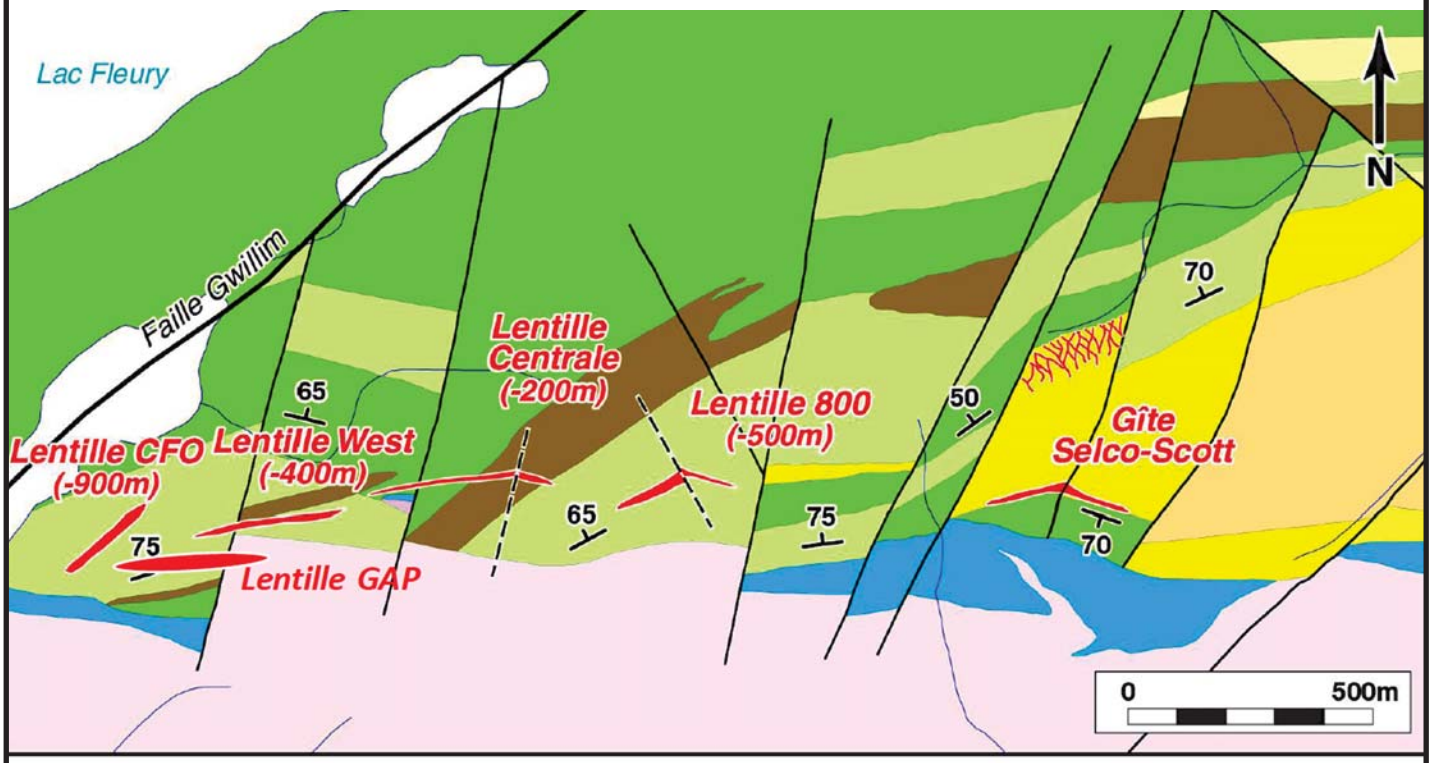
MINERALIZATION

Several zones of copper and zinc bearing stringer and massive sulphides have been identified at Scott Lake since the discovery of a small massive sulphide deposit by Selco in 1976 (Figure 7-4). Discoveries made by Selco, Thundermin, Cogitore, and Yorbeau are summarized as nine distinct massive sulphides lenses as follows:

- Selco-Scott deposit
- 800 Lens
- Central Lenses
- 1750 Lens
- West Lens
- “34” Zinc Lens
- SC-30 Lens
- CFO Lens
- Gap Zone

The massive sulphide lenses contain typically 80% to 100% sulphides with fragments or blocks of altered and mineralized rhyolite or dacite. Such fragments range up to 30 cm to 50 cm in size and contribute to diluting the metal contents of massive sulphide intervals. Mafic (feeder?) dykes related to overlying mafic flows and diorite dykes related to the Chibougamau Pluton locally cut across the massive sulphides and also contribute to effectively diluting the overall grade of the massive sulphides envelopes. These dykes range from half a metre to several metres in width.

In addition to massive sulphides, widespread zones of stringer-type mineralization have also been identified at Scott Lake over a two-kilometre strike length within the Scott Rhyolite. The stringer-type mineralization is in general adjacent to massive sulphide zones.



Pluton de Chibougamau

- Granite, granodiorite
- Bordure (diorite, aplite, basalte)

Complexe du Lac Doré ?

- Tonalite, diorite à quartz

Formation de Gilman

- Rhyolite
- Andésite-dacite (volcanoclastique)
- Basalte, gabbro, chert, exhalite
- Gabbro type Gilman

Formation de Waconichi

- Porphyre à quartz de Scott
- Rhyolite de Scott

Figure 7-4

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Mineralization on the Property

March 2017

Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2017.

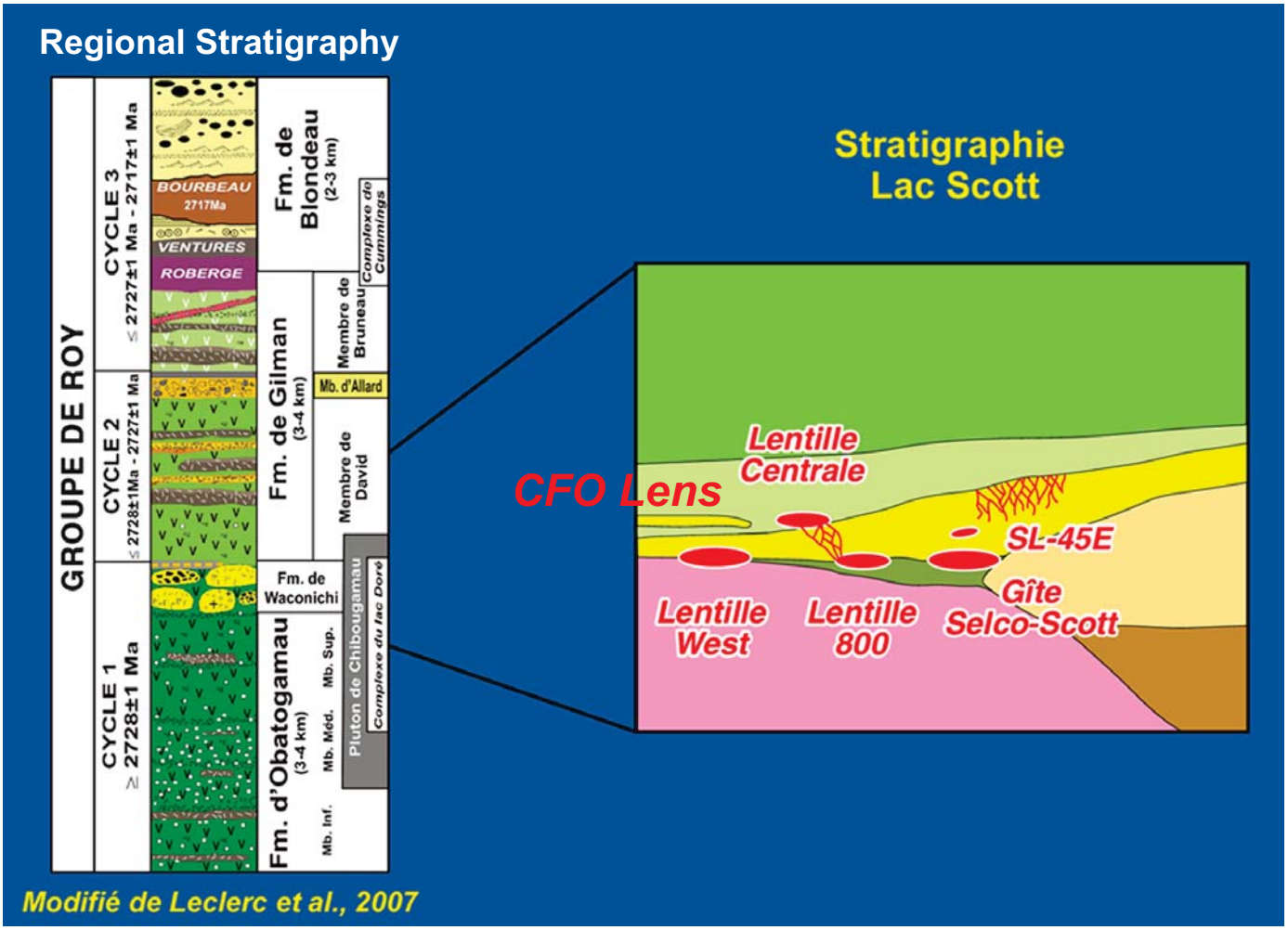


Figure 7-5

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Stratigraphic Column

March 2017

Source: Cogitore Resources Inc., 2011.

SELCO-SCOTT DEPOSIT

The Selco-Scott deposit occurs along the contact between altered rhyolites and mafic rocks to the south and a large quartz porphyry dome to the north. No unequivocal stratigraphic facing criteria have been recognized in the immediate vicinity of the deposit, but it is interpreted that the tops are to the north or northwest based on a pillowed andesite outcrop located on strike with and about 250 m to the west of the lens, and on pillowed basalt outcrops several hundred metres to the north of the deposit. The irregular intrusive contact between the Chibougamau Pluton and the volcanic rocks lies just south of the deposit and locally comes within 10 m of the sulphide lens. The Selco-Scott deposit has a general east-west strike, with a length of approximately 300 m at the subcrop diminishing to less than 200 m at depth. It dips to the south at about 70° to a depth of about 200 m where it steepens to near vertical. The massive sulphides narrow with depth and pinch out at a depth of approximately 450 m. The lens is stratiform and varies up to about six to seven metres in true thickness. It appears that a significant portion of the original deposit may have been removed by erosion.

The Selco-Scott deposit has been drilled on approximate spacing of 50 m to 75 m. The sulphides are reported to be typically massive and banding is not well developed in core samples. Crude layering defined by the relative abundance of pyrite and sphalerite occurs in certain holes. Pyrite is the most abundant metallic mineral in the deposit and typically constitutes 50% to 80% of the mineralization (Saunders and Allard, 1990). Sphalerite is the main mineral of economic interest and in places constitutes up to 25% of the deposit. Both red coloured and pale yellow coloured sphalerite has been observed at the Selco-Scott deposit.

800 LENS

The 800 Lens is located along the south contact of the Scott Rhyolite about 600 m west of the Selco-Scott deposit and is centred on Section 800W. It was discovered by Cogitore while following up an off-hole anomaly detected in a hole drilled in 1990 by Thundermin. It starts at a vertical depth of 500 m and pinches out or disappears at about 800 m. It consists of 100% sulphides except for narrow internal diorite or mafic dykes. It has been intersected by only four holes spaced about 100 m apart. The sphalerite in the 800 Lens is pale grey to yellowish in colour, which makes it easy to underestimate zinc grades visually. Unlike at other lenses, the massive sulphides are located along a well-defined stratigraphic contact between basalts to the south and altered rhyolite to the north. Sulphide stringers carrying low-grade copper and

zinc values are developed in the rhyolite just to the north of the massive sulphides (i.e., presumably in the stratigraphic hanging wall if tops are to the north). Furthermore, the massive sulphides grade laterally into a well-bedded cherty tuff, which is common for VMS camps.

The reported grades range from 3.56% Zn and 0.47% Cu over 2.3 m (in hole SC-04) to 9.08% Zn and 0.36% Cu over 2.53 m (in hole SC-06). The best thicknesses were found in hole SC-05 where the combined length of massive sulphides and weakly mineralized mafics and internal barren mafic dykes totalled 23 m. Including all the internal dilution due to the dykes, the total 23 m interval averages 4.59% Zn, 0.51% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au, and 22.4 g/t Ag. Within this interval, however, the massive sulphides alone occur as four separate bands with better grades, totalling 11.8 m and grading 8.04% Zn, 0.93% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au, and 36.8 g/t Ag. The 800 Lens appears to be well closed off by drilling.

CENTRAL LENSES

The massive sulphide Central Zone was first identified by Thundermin in the early 1990s with a number of thin moderate grade massive sulphide intersections. It was significantly extended by Cogitore in 2007 and during the spring 2011 drill program when it was realized that the bulk of the sulphide mineralization was hosted in mafic rocks just above the Scott Rhyolite and not at the north contact of the rhyolite. It stretches along a flat rake from sections 1000W to 1500W over a strike length of 400 m and at depths ranging from 200 m to 350 m. Unlike the Selco-Scott and 800 lenses, which are located along the south contact of the Scott Rhyolite, the Central Zone massive sulphides occur near the north contact of the rhyolite but mostly vertically above the Scott Rhyolite and are hosted essentially in mafic intrusives and/or flows. The most recent Cogitore drilling intersected massive sulphides over core lengths of up to 15 m. Massive sulphides in the Central Zone are typically coarse grained with grain sizes in the order of three to five millimetres. In hole SC-66, the coarse-grained sulphides are completely enclosed and bounded by mafic dykes and sills.

The current model for the Central Zone is that it formed initially as a thick massive sulphide lens sitting directly on top of the Scott Rhyolite from which it was subsequently disconnected and elevated above the Scott Rhyolite by mafic dykes or sills to form three separate massive sulphide slabs (Central 1, Central 2, and Central 3). The current model is that the sulphide zones are largely flat lying (like parts of the West Lens) and are separated from each other by barren mafic dykes and sills. More drilling will be required to prove this interpretation since the

attitude of the mafic intrusives is uncertain and it is possible that the sulphide slabs may be more steeply dipping.

The best intersections of massive sulphides in the Central Lenses occur in hole SC-64, with 5.0 m grading 3.0% Cu, 12.3% Zn, 0.3 g/t Au and 74 g/t Ag, and in hole SC-66, with 15.5 m grading 1.0% Cu, 6.8% Zn, 0.3 g/t Au and 38 g/t Ag. A fairly substantial stringer zone has been intersected in hole SC-15 located vertically below these massive sulphide intersections with a core length totalling 24.8 m at a grade of 1.10% Cu, 2.24% Zn, 0.2 g/t Au, and 35.7 g/t Ag.

1750 LENS

The 1750 Lens massive sulphides were discovered by Cogitore in 2008 with hole SC-28. The lens is centred near Section 1750W at depths ranging from 400 m to 750 m. Although it was initially described as a separate massive sulphide lens located along the north contact of the Scott Rhyolite, it is now considered to be part of the West Lens mineralized envelope.

WEST LENS

The West Lens was initially intersected by Thundermin with three holes but was significantly expanded by Cogitore as a result of further drilling, major geological reinterpretation of the area, and the discovery of high copper and zinc grades over substantial widths. The initial interpretation of the West Lens by Thundermin and Cogitore consisted of a simple sub-vertical sheet of zinc-rich massive sulphides at the base of the Scott Rhyolite (i.e., in the same mineralized horizon as the Selco-Scott and the 800 Lens deposits).

Cogitore drilling in late 2008 and early 2009 encountered wide intercepts of high-grade copper and zinc mineralization in holes SC-34 and SC-40. Based on core angles and a new structural interpretation, it was postulated that there may be a higher-grade pod of massive sulphides sitting sub-horizontally above a newly interpreted dome of the Scott Rhyolite. This new interpretation was validated with additional drilling in the fall of 2009, and by a study by RPA, formerly Scott Wilson RPA, in 2010. The current model, favoured by RPA and incorporated into the 2011 resource estimate (RPA 2011), involves an elongated east-west trending pod of massive sulphides at the top of a rhyolite ridge or dome, underlain by vertical zones of stringer and semi-massive sulphides. Stringer sulphides reach thicknesses of over 20 m horizontal. Due to the lack of more detailed drilling data and the scarcity of outcrops, the volcanic history

and structure of the area is not known well enough to determine the detailed geometry of the West Lens.

"34" ZINC LENS

A high grade zinc pod was intersected just above the West Lens in hole SC-34, yielding 23.3% Zn over a core length of 17.9 m, including 34.9% Zn over 6.8 m. Initially interpreted as part of the West Lens, this small pod is now referred to as the "34" Zinc Lens. This zinc-rich zone may represent a distinct mineralized horizon stacked above the West Lens but, alternately, may also represent a raft that was initially connected to the West Lens and subsequently cut off from the underlying West Lens massive sulphides and moved above the West Lens by mafic dykes and sills, analogous to the separation of the Central Lenses from the underlying stringer zone. More drilling is required to resolve the geological interpretation.

SC-30 LENS

Significant copper and silver mineralization was intersected in 2008 over a large interval on Section 1600W in hole SC-30 (25.1 m grading 2.0% Cu, 1.0% Zn, 0.17 g/t Au and 52.5 g/t Ag). Subsequently smaller but significant zinc and copper intersections were obtained in the same sector during the 2010 and 2011 drill programs. Although the mineralization is located very close to the south contact of the Scott Rhyolite, the bulk of it actually occurs as rafts "floating" within the border phases of the Chibougamau Pluton. Sulphides of the SC-30 Lens are coarse grained and are locally very high grade, however, because they are extensively mixed with barren mafic dykes or phases of the pluton, the resulting mineralization consists of moderate grade material typically over thicknesses of greater than 10 m. Drilling in late 2016 has extended the Gap Zone to the east so that it incorporates the former SC-30 Lens as its eastern part.

CFO LENS

The CFO Lens was discovered in March 2010 by hole SC-53 which was drilled to test a conductor detected in 2008 after deepening a hole drilled initially in 1993. To the end of 2010, three massive sulphide intersections located about 100 m apart had been obtained in the new lens.

Discovery hole SC-53 contains 3.3 m of massive sulphides followed by 14.3 m of copper-rich stringers, while the other two intersections consist totally of massive sulphides. Hole SC-53

intersected a total of 17.6 m at 2.0% Cu, 1.8% Zn, and 17.9 g/t Ag. Hole SL 93-106W intersected 26.7 m of 2.1% Cu, 5.2% Zn, and 24.9 g/t Ag. Hole SL 03-106W3 intersected 8.4 m of 2.5% Cu, 4.2% Zn, and 72.3 g/t Ag.

Significantly, and unlike the West Lens and other mineralization at Scott Lake, this new lens is associated with the Tony Rhyolite, a rhyolite unit which is different from the Scott Rhyolite that hosts the West Lens and is located about 100 m further to the north. Strong chlorite alteration is associated with the CFO Lens, both in the Tony Rhyolite and in surrounding mafic fragmental rocks. As noted on page 17-6, recent structural interpretation suggests that the CFO Lens appears to be a structural "raft" caught within the Gwillim Lake fault corridor, and may have been dragged into the northeast trending fault corridor from an unknown source.

The vertical depths of the intersections range from 900 m to1,013 m from surface. The CFO Lens is deeper than the rest of the mineralization at Scott Lake, but the mineralized intercepts obtained so far in the CFO Lens are almost double the overall average copper grade in the RPA (2011) estimate.

Although the immediate CFO Lens seems closed off by drilling, the host Tony Rhyolite unit has seen a lot less exploration than the Scott Rhyolite, and considerable drilling still remains to be done. Indeed, another copper-rich intercept along the same horizon was released in May 2011, with hole SC-61 yielding 2.8% Cu and 46.3 g/t Ag over 3.1 m at a depth of approximately 500 m.

Because of strong differences in nature, texture, metal content (copper vs. zinc), and density, the sulphide stringer portion of the CFO Lens is treated as a separate mineralized envelope for the purpose of resource estimation.

GAP ZONE

Yorbeau discovered the Gap Zone in 2015 by drilling an untested area between the West Lens and the CFO Zone where geophysical conductor had been indicated. Discovery hole SC-53W4 intersected 22.9 m at 0.2% Cu, 7.9% Zn, and 25.7 g/t Ag. The Gap Zone has now been intersected by approximately 15 drill holes and is interpreted to incorporate the former SC-30 Lens.

STRINGER ZONE (SCOTT RHYOLITE)

In addition to massive sulphides, widespread zones of stringer-type mineralization have also been identified at Scott Lake and more specifically over a two-kilometre strike length within the Scott Rhyolite. However, these stringer zones have not been given specific names and are grouped under the heading “Stringer Zone” for the purpose of resource estimation. Some of the stringer zones are in close proximity and are probably related to specific massive sulphide lenses, whereas other stringer zones do not have any clearly identified massive sulphides associated with them. Furthermore, particularly in the West Lens and Gap Zone areas, stringer sulphides may grade vertically or laterally into massive sulphides.

The Stringer Zone may contain significant copper, zinc, and silver over widths often exceeding 10 m and thus form mineralized envelopes of potential economic interest.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

VMS DEPOSITS

The Property hosts volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style of mineralization.

In central and eastern Canada, VMS deposits are commonly found in Precambrian volcano-sedimentary greenstone belts (2,730 Ma – 2,650 Ma) in an extensional arc environment such as a rift or caldera. VMS deposits are synvolcanic accumulations of sulphide minerals that occur in geological domains characterized by submarine volcanic rocks. The associated volcanic rocks are commonly relatively primitive (tholeiitic to transitional), bimodal, and submarine in origin (Galley et al., 2005). The spatial relationship of VMS deposits to synvolcanic faults, rhyolite domes or paleo-topographic depressions, caldera rims or subvolcanic intrusions suggests that they were closely related to particular and coincident hydrologic, topographic, and geothermal features on the ocean floor (Lydon, 1990).

VMS deposits are exhalative deposits, formed through the focused discharge of hot, metal-rich hydrothermal fluids on the sea floor. In many cases, it can be demonstrated that a sub-seafloor fluid convection system was apparently driven by a large, 15 km to 25 km long, mafic to composite, high level subvolcanic intrusion. The distribution of synvolcanic faults relative to the underlying intrusion determines the size and areal morphology of the camp-sized alteration system and ultimately the size and distribution of a cluster of VMS deposits. These fault systems, which act as conduits for volcanic feeder systems and hydrothermal fluids, may remain active through several cycles of volcanic and hydrothermal activity. This can result in several periods of VMS formation at different stratigraphic levels (Galley et al., 2005), which can result in stacking of VMS deposits.

The idealized, undeformed and unmetamorphosed Archean VMS deposit typically consists of a concordant lens of massive sulphides, composed of 60% or more sulphide minerals (Sangster and Scott, 1976). In the Matagami, Quebec mining camp, VMS deposits are dominated by pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and magnetite, and are stratigraphically underlain by a discordant stockwork or stringer zone of vein-type sulphide mineralization (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite) contained in a pipe-like body of hydrothermally altered rocks. The upper contact of the massive sulphide lens with hanging

wall rocks is usually extremely sharp while the lower contact is gradational into the stringer zone. A single deposit or mine may consist of several individual massive sulphide lenses and their underlying stockwork zones. It is thought that the stockwork zone represents the near-surface channel ways of a submarine hydrothermal system and the massive sulphide lens represents the accumulation of sulphides precipitated from the hydrothermal solutions, on the sea floor, above and around the discharge vent (Lydon, 1990).

The morphology of a single massive lens can vary from a steep-sided cone to that of a tabular sheet. The majority of cone-shaped deposits appear to have accumulated on the top or flanks of a positive topographic feature, such as a rhyolite dome, whereas the majority of sheet-like deposits appear to have accumulated in topographic depressions (Lydon, 1990). Judging from examples in undeformed areas, the original form of massive sulphide bodies was probably roughly circular or oval in plan, with dimensions parallel to bedding being several times greater than thickness (Sangster, 1972). A massive sulphide lens 250 m by 150 m by 15 m could have a mass of approximately two million tonnes.

Archean VMS deposits are typically grouped according to Cu-Zn or Zn-Cu content, and usually have modest gold and/or silver values and little or no lead content. Sangster (1977) determined that for Canadian Archean VMS deposits the most likely combined grade is approximately 6%, roughly in the ratio of 4:1:1 for Zn:Cu:Pb.

Most Canadian VMS deposits are characterized by discordant stockwork vein systems or pipes that, unless transposed by structural deformation or displacement, commonly underlie the massive sulphide lenses, but may also be present in the immediate stratigraphic hanging wall strata. These pipes, comprised of inner chloritized cores surrounded by an outer zone of sericitization, occur at the centre of more extensive, discordant alteration zones. The alteration zones and pipe systems may extend vertically below a deposit for several hundreds of metres or may continue above the deposit for tens to hundreds of metres as a discordant alteration zone (Ansil, Noranda). In some cases, the proximal alteration zone and attendant stockwork/pipe vein mineralization connects a series of stacked massive sulphide lenses (Amulet, Noranda; LaRonde, Bousquet), representing synchronous and/or sequential phases of ore formation during successive breaks in volcanic activity (Galley, 2005).

9 EXPLORATION

Work performed on the Property prior to its acquisition in 2015 by Yorbeau is considered to be historical and is summarized in Section 6 of this report.

Since acquiring the Property in 2015, Yorbeau has carried out significant diamond drilling, which is described in Section 10 Drilling.

10 DRILLING

Drilling carried out prior to Yorbeau's acquisition of the Project in 2015 is described in Section 6 History. Approximately 400 holes for over 140,000 m had been drilled on the Property by previous owners.

As of the effective date of this report, Yorbeau has completed 25 drill holes totalling 17,342 m, including two holes drilled to twin intersections on the Selco Lens drilled by Camchib Resources in 1981. Yorbeau focused its drilling on a new target first identified by Cogitore and now referred to as the Gap Zone. Because the target area is deep and relatively high precision was needed, Yorbeau's technical strategy was to favour wedging off of original or pilot holes whenever possible. A total of 13 wedge cuts were completed after having set 97 deviation wedges to reach the various drill targets. Table 10-1 lists those holes completed by Yorbeau and Figure 10-1 illustrates the collar locations of Yorbeau's drilling. Table 10-2 lists the significant intersections achieved by Yorbeau.

TABLE 10-1 SUMMARY OF YORBEAU DRILLING
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Scott Lake Project

Hole	UTM*		Attitude		Date	Date	From	To	Length
	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Started	Ended	(m)	(m)	(m)
SC-31W	523677.31	5523056.13	180	-60	01/10/2015	27/10/2015	442.5	985.5	543.0
SC-31W2	523675.11	5522987.59	183	-48	29/10/2015	06/11/2015	555.5	945.0	389.5
SC-48	523359.66	5522925.97	125	-68	5/11/2009	04/12/2009	0	400.0	400.0
SC-48E	523489.83	5522832.74	127	-65	13/06/2015	20/06/2015	400.0	849.0	449.0
SC-53	523559.90	5523272.64	181	-70	21/02/2010	16/03/2010	0	1,104.0	1,104.0
SC-53W	523572.85	5523063.39	174	-63	27/02/2011	11/03/2011	525.0	1,044.0	519.0
SC-53W2	523567.31	5523124.24	178	-64	12/03/2011	28/03/2011	390.0	1,083.0	693.0
SC-53W3	523567.84	5523112.71	179	-61	06/05/2015	16/05/2015	415.5	1,092.0	676.5
SC-53W4	523567.75	5523066.56	183	-50	21/05/2015	02/06/2015	496.5	1,020.0	523.5
SC-53W5	523567.81	5523017.18	182	-41	04/08/2015	15/08/2015	566.5	1,011.0	444.5
SC-53W6	523567.56	5523039.91	180	-44	24/08/2015	06/09/2015	535.5	1,047.0	511.5
SC-82	523702.00	5523232.00	191	-62	16/09/2015	28/09/2015	0	900.0	900.0
SC-82W	523684.93	5523093.87	187	-54	19/11/2015	01/12/2015	274.5	852.0	577.5
SC-83	523600.00	5523273.00	180	-68	02/12/2015	10/02/2016	0	1,101.0	1,101.0
SC-83W	523600.88	5523080.20	181	-58	07/02/2016	20/02/2016	445.5	1,032.0	586.5
SC-84	523490.00	5523234.00	180	-76	22/02/2016	02/03/2016	0	1,281.0	1,281.0
SC-85	523490.00	5523234.00	180	-68	03/03/2016	23/04/2016	0	1,050.0	1,050.0

Hole	UTM*		Attitude		Date	Date	From	To	Length
	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Started	Ended	(m)	(m)	(m)
SC-85W	523505.65	5523020.32	181	-59	09/05/2016	21/05/2016	493.5	1,011.0	517.5
SC-86	523600.00	5523273.00	180	-61	25/05/2016	10/06/2016	0	921.0	921.0
SC-87	523755.10	5523362.92	181	-62	27/06/2016	18/06/2016	0	1,080.0	1,080.0
SC-87W	523759.63	5523154.42	179	-56	08/08/2016	23/08/2016	397.5	1,029.0	631.5
SC-87W2	523759.26	5523091.13	182	-45	20/09/2016	30/09/2016	493.5	1,029.0	535.0
SC-87W3	523755.66	5523029.14	187	-37	23/10/2016	11/10/2016	574.5	993.0	418.5
SC-88	523798.00	5523383.00	181	-58	22/10/2016	28/11/2016	0	1,032.0	1,032.0
SC-88W	523812.38	5523067.71	179	-46	29/11/2016	14/12/2016	533.5	990.0	456.5
									17,341.5

* UTM NAD 83, Zone 18 East

TABLE 10-2 YORBEAU SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Scott Lake Project

Hole	Section	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SC-53W4	2000W	936.9	959.8	22.9	0.2	7.9	0.2	25.7
incl.		939.4	944.3	4.9	0.4	14.4	0.1	36.9
and		947.4	951.5	4.1	0.2	10.2	0.2	27.1
SC-53-W3	2000W	998.6	1,047.7	49.1	0.04	0.5	0.5	9.1
incl.		998.6	1,000.6	2.00	0.1	6.4	0.2	26.8
SC-48E	1900W	767.3	799.5	32.20	0.3	3.0	0.3	30.4
incl.		767.3	780.8	13.50	0.4	3.5	0.3	42.2
		792.0	799.5	7.50	0.2	4.7	0.7	29.7
SC-53W6	2000W	972.1	986.2	14.10	0.2	13.5	0.1	17.7
SC-82	1900W	607.5	611.1	3.60	1.6	27.9	0.4	20.2
		799.8	826.5	26.70	0.7	5.2	0.4	42.3
incl.		799.8	815.0	15.20	1.1	4.9	0.5	59.2
and		821.1	824.6	3.50	0.3	9.4	0.1	17.7
SC-31W	1900W	879.6	888.0	8.40	0.3	5.1	0.5	35.5
incl.		879.6	882.7	3.10	0.3	9.2	0.3	30.3
		916.0	927.9	11.90	0.5	5.4	0.6	37.1
SC-82W	1900W	588.6	593.6	5.00	0.7	12.1	0.2	10.2
incl.		588.6	589.3	0.70	3.6	22.2	0.6	26.3
SC-31W2	1900W	853.0	884.0	31.00	1.0	1.4	0.2	28.2
incl.		853.0	859.4	6.40	1.8	0.9	0.1	48.7
and		876.0	884.0	8.00	1.0	1.7	0.2	32.3
SC-83	1950W	988.2	996.0	7.80	0.1	9.9	1.0	30.8
incl.		992.0	996.0	4.00	0.1	13.7	1.4	39.8
		1,033.0	1,039.4	6.40	0.3	17.4	0.6	28.5

Hole		Section	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SC-83W		1950W	940.5	948.7	8.20	0.2	4.1	0.6	46.8
			956.5	974.5	18.00	0.3	10.9	0.3	33.5
	incl.		957.5	965.0	7.50	0.4	14.3	0.4	37.3
			980.6	982.6	2.00		22.7		7.6
SC-85-W		2050W	944.7	949.2	4.50	0.2	19.4	0.2	31.0
SC-87W2		1800W	938.3	984.6	46.30	0.5	9.7	0.5	29.1
	incl.		955.0	961.0	6.00	0.6	17.3	0.2	38.3
	and		973.1	984.6	11.50	0.3	15.8	0.2	25.5
SC-86		1950W	859.7	871.5	11.80	0.3	4.3	0.1	20.3
	incl.		859.7	826.6	2.90	0.7	6.5	0.2	45.6
	and		868.1	871.5	3.40	0.3	9.2	0.1	23.5
SC-87W2		1800W	980.0	983.1	3.10	0.3	4.9	0.2	33.9
SC-87W3		1850W	927.7	948.3	20.60	0.7	5.9	1.0	50.9
	incl.		932.0	938.5	6.50	0.9	6.4	2.3	73.3
	and		939.0	948.3	9.30	0.6	7.1	0.5	35.6
SC-88W		1750W	929.0	944.3	15.30	0.8	7.2	0.2	34.6
SC-88W		1750W	863.8	874.5	10.70	0.4	3.2	0.5	34.1
	incl.		863.8	868.2	4.40	0.1	6.1	1.0	18.3

Yorbeau has adopted the core handling and logging, sampling, analytical and security protocols established by Cogitore, previous holder of the Property from 2005 to 2015.

Diamond drill holes are planned (azimuth, dip, length) by geologists on vertical cross-sections and on surface plan views in order to intersect geological units relatively perpendicular to their strike and dip. This way, mineralized intersections are relatively close to their true thicknesses.

Drill hole collars are spotted in the field on cut grid lines with the use of modern surveying equipment. Front sights and back sights are identified with pickets. On a day-to-day basis, hole deviations (azimuth and dip) are measured with a Reflex Flexit survey instrument approximately every 30 m, which provides accuracy better than ±1°. Once a hole is completed, collars are surveyed, and the entire hole is surveyed with a Reflex Multi-Shot instrument.

Drill core at Scott Lake is, generally, BQ-size (36.4 mm) in diameter for holes drilled prior to late 2009, for wedge cuts, and for older holes that were deepened. More recent drill holes, subsequent to SC-41, were drilled with NQ-size (47.6 mm dia.) core.

Once retrieved from the core barrel, the core is placed in sequential order in core boxes labelled with a hole number. Each run is identified by a wood block on which the depth of the hole is marked. Missing (not recovered) core, if any, is identified by a wood stick indicating the length of the missing section. At the end of each shift, core boxes are transported by the drillers to the core shack.

Upon receipt, core boxes are placed on tables and opened. Core is washed and checked for accuracy of depth measurement. Only mineralized intercepts are photographed. RPA is of opinion the entire core should be photographed.

Geological and structural data are described by geologists and entered into commercially available digital logging packages (Prolog, up to hole SC-43; and Géotic subsequently). Drill logs are recorded in French and have entries for hole parameters, core description, and sampling intervals. Magnetic susceptibility readings are noted when anomalous values are detected.

Core recovery is generally very good, nearly 100%, with the exception of short intervals within fault zones. Such intervals are generally marked during drilling and checked later by geology personnel for depth accuracy and missing sections. All core boxes from drilling are stored at the Yorbeau core shack facilities in Chibougamau.

RPA considers the Yorbeau drilling procedures at Scott Lake to be consistent with industry standards.

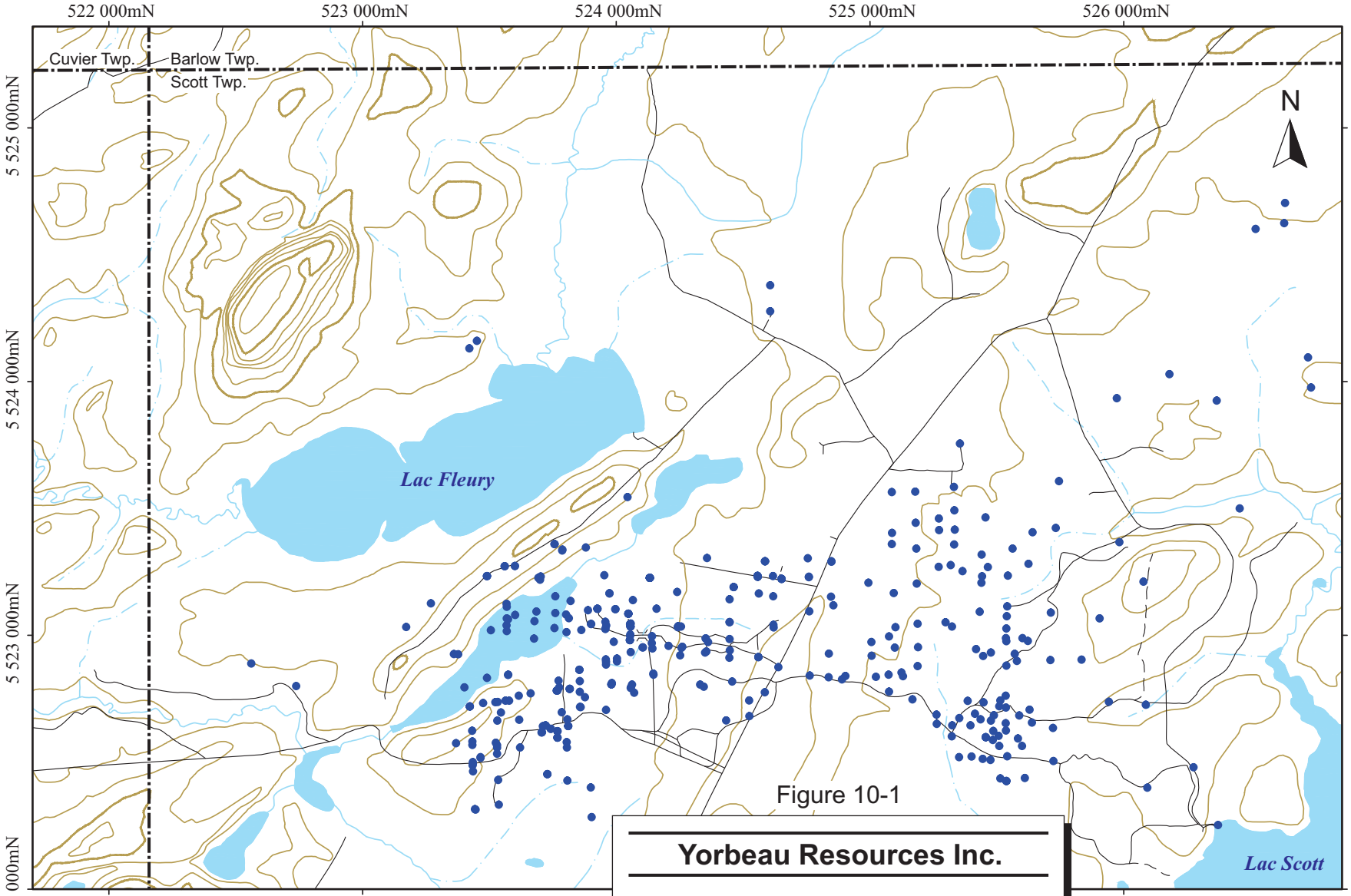


Figure 10-1

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Location of Yorbeau Drilling

Legend:

- *Drill Hole Collar*

Source:
Yorbeau Resources Inc., 2017.

March 2017

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No information is available on the procedures utilized for the drill campaigns conducted by Thunderwood, Syngold, Camchib, or Selco prior to Cogitore's acquisition of the Scott Lake Property in 2005.

Essentially the same sampling, analytical, and security procedures and protocols were used by Cogitore from 2005 to 2011 and by Yorbeau from 2015 to the present. The descriptions below apply to drilling programs from 2005 to 2017.

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Drill core was handled, logged, and sampled by Yorbeau personnel, and previously Cogitore personnel. Sample selection was done visually, according to geology and sulphide content. Sample lengths varied between 0.3 m and 1.5 m subject to rock type, alteration, and mineralization, but were generally 1.0 m in length or less in mineralized intervals. Sample positions were identified, and sample tags were placed under the core in the core boxes at the beginning of each sample. The beginning and end of each sample were also marked on the core. Core shack employees verified holes to be sampled.

Selected samples were split in half along their longitudinal axis with a hydraulic splitter or a rock saw. One half was placed in a plastic bag with the corresponding tag number. Bags were folded and sealed to prevent spillage during transportation to the laboratory. The other half core was placed back in core boxes with the corresponding tag placed at the beginning of the sampled core. Between samples, hardware such as the core saw, core splitter, and metallic pans was cleaned.

In RPA's opinion, core sampling procedures used by Cogitore and Yorbeau are consistent with industry standards and are adequate for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ASSAY PROTOCOLS

Bags of core samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Val d'Or, Québec, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited facility, for analysis up to 2009. ALS, formerly Chimitec Bondar Clegg (2001) and ALS Chemex Chimitec (2002), is a component of a global company which provides analytical services for mining and exploration companies. A list of all samples was attached to the shipment, and a copy was faxed or emailed to the laboratory.

Starting in 2009, due to volume, Cogitore began to send samples to Lab-Expert of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, a non-ISO/IEC 17025 accredited facility. RPA (2011) reviewed the Lab-Expert preparation and analytical procedures, and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) protocol, and considers them to be consistent, in general, with industry standards.

Following acquisition of the Property in 2015, Yorbeau requested assaying for copper, zinc, lead, gold, and silver at Techni-Lab S.G.B. Abitibi inc. (Techi-Lab) and multi-element assaying and geochemical rock analysis (major oxides) at ALS, which was also used as an alternate assay laboratory, depending on availability. At Techni-Lab, when values were greater than 10,000 ppm for copper and zinc and 1,000 ppb for gold, a new analysis was carried out.

Samples sent to ALS by Yorbeau were assayed by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES; ME-ICP41 for 36 elements) including zinc, copper, and silver. All samples in which zinc and copper are greater than 10,000 ppm or silver is greater than 100 ppm are reanalyzed using four acid digestion with an ICP-AES finish (Zn-OG62, Cu-OG62, and Ag-OG62) with zinc and copper reported in percentage, and calibrated for higher levels of silver contained. Gold values are determined by Fire Assay Fusion with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy finish (AAS; Au-AA23). Any value over 1 ppm Au triggers a fire assay with gravimetric finish analysis (Au-GRA21).

Lithogeochemical sampling consists of selecting a three-metre interval for every 30 m to 50 m of a drill hole, from which up to a dozen pieces of core, each being 5 cm to 10 cm long, that are representative of the whole three metre interval, are collected.

RPA has identified no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could have materially impacted on the accuracy and reliability of the Mineral Resource estimate.

RPA considers the sampling method and approach by Cogitore and Yorbeau at the Scott Lake Project to be consistent with industry standards and are adequate for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

RESULTS OF QA/QC PROGRAMS

Quality Assurance (QA) consists of evidence to demonstrate that the assay data has precision and accuracy within generally accepted limits for the sampling and analytical method(s) used in order to have confidence in Mineral Resource estimates. Quality Control (QC) consists of procedures used to ensure that an adequate level of quality is maintained in the process of sampling, preparing, and assaying the exploration drilling samples. In general, QA/QC programs are designed to prevent or detect contamination and allow assaying (analytical) precision (repeatability) and accuracy to be quantified. In addition, a QA/QC program can disclose the overall variability of the sampling-assaying methods used.

Industry standard QA/QC methods in general include:

- Verifying credentials of the analytical laboratories used
- Insertion of Certified Reference Materials (CRM) or standards into the sample stream to check for accuracy
- Insertion of blank samples into the sample stream to check for contamination
- Insertion of duplicate sample into the sample stream to check for precision
- Check analyses at a second laboratory to check for accuracy

No QA/QC results are available for programs prior to 2005. All results and discussion in this section relate to drilling campaigns from 2011 to the present. The reader is referred to the RPA 2011 Technical Report for a comprehensive overview of the QA/QC program by Cogitore in 2011 and prior years. For assays up to 2011, it was RPA's opinion that the QA/QC program at Scott Lake, as of 2011, was adequate and the assay results produced from the drilling were appropriate for use in Mineral Resource estimates (RPA 2011).

For the current Mineral Resource estimate, RPA reviewed the QA/QC results of Yorbeau's 2015-2016 drilling campaigns at Scott Lake as well as the 2011 drilling campaign by Cogitore. From 2011 to 2016, a total of 119 CRM/internal standards and 24 blanks were inserted into the sample stream. Yorbeau also collected 86 pulp duplicates and 86 reject duplicates for comparative analysis.

Yorbeau inserted CRMs or internal analytical standards and blank samples at the following rate:

- One CRM or standard for approximately every 25 samples.
- One or two CRMs or standard every 10 m in high grade mineralization (massive sulphides or potentially high grade stringers).
- Beginning in 2015, one blank control sample for every 25 samples.

Beginning in 2016, Yorbeau introduced pulp duplicates and for every 24 samples a duplicate analysis was completed on a pulp split at the primary laboratory. Pulp rejects from samples analyzed from 2012 to 2015 were also submitted to a single laboratory as part of the 2016 pulp duplicate program.

Yorbeau utilized two in-house analytical standards and several commercial CRMs. Although OREAS-134b was not used in sufficient numbers and results are not statistically significant, RPA elected to include the results. The expected grade values of the CRMs and internal standards are summarized in Table 11-1. Count is the number of analyses by Yorbeau of each CRM, standard, blank, and duplicate.

TABLE 11-1 QA/QC – SCOTT LAKE ANALYTICAL STANDARDS AND BLANKS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Reference Material	Count	Date Range	Cu		Zn		Ag		Au	
			Grade (%)	Std Dev (%)	Grade (%)	Std Dev (%)	Grade (g/t)	Std Dev (g/t)	Grade (g/t)	Std Dev (g/t)
COG-1 (in-house)	43	2011-2017	5.02	0.05	-	-	39.3	2.2	-	-
COG-2 (in-house)	52	2011-2017	-	-	5.79	0.06	16.8	0.8	-	-
OREAS 112 (CRM)	24	2011-2016	5.13	0.23	0.43	0.02	17.0	5.0	-	-
OREAS 134b (CRM)	9	2016-2017	0.135	0.01	18.03	0.755	209	9	-	-
Blanks	24	2015-2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp Duplicates	86	2012-2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reject Duplicates	86	2012-2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RPA has reviewed the results of all QA/QC samples at the Scott Lake Project subsequent to the RPA 2011 Technical Report. Basic statistics, scatter plots, and Q-Q plots were generated

to check the accuracy and precision of the QA/QC results. RPA makes the following observations.

INTERNAL STANDARDS (COG-01 AND COG-02)

Results of the internal analytical standards COG-1 and COG-2 for all metals showed a large amount of scatter (>±10%) and were generally lower than the expected values in Table 11-1. When preparing the internal standards, Yorbeau did not complete full round robin analyses, making them problematic to use as a reference material (see Section 13 in Scott Wilson RPA, 2010). It is RPA's opinion that the results of the internal standards are unreliable. RPA strongly recommends that Yorbeau only use commercial CRMs at the Scott Lake Project.

COMMERCIAL CRMS (OREAS 112 AND OREAS 134B)

For commercial CRMs, the acceptable assay range is defined by threshold limits three standard deviations above or below the expected means for all determinations. Values outside of these parameters are deemed to be failures. RPA reviewed the analytical results for zinc, copper, and silver for CRMs OREAS-112 and OREAS-134b and found the results acceptable. Scatterplots of zinc, copper, and silver for OREAS-112 are shown in Figures 11-1 to 11-3.

FIGURE 11-1 CRM OREAS-112 SCATTERPLOT FOR ZINC

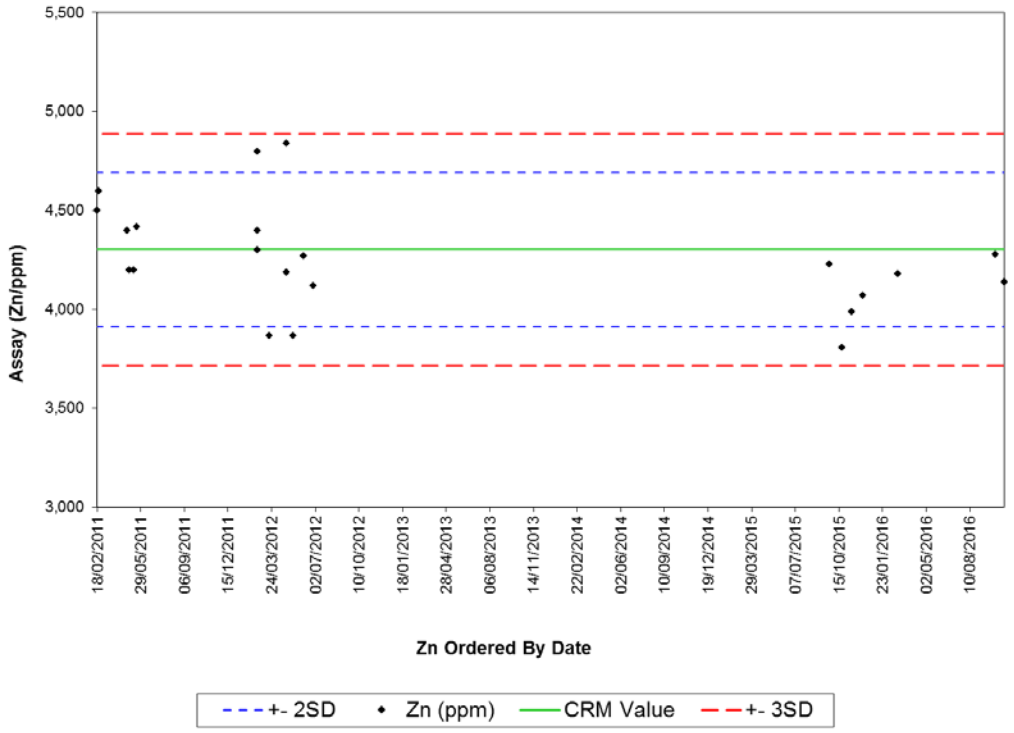


FIGURE 11-2 CRM OREAS-112 SCATTERPLOT FOR COPPER

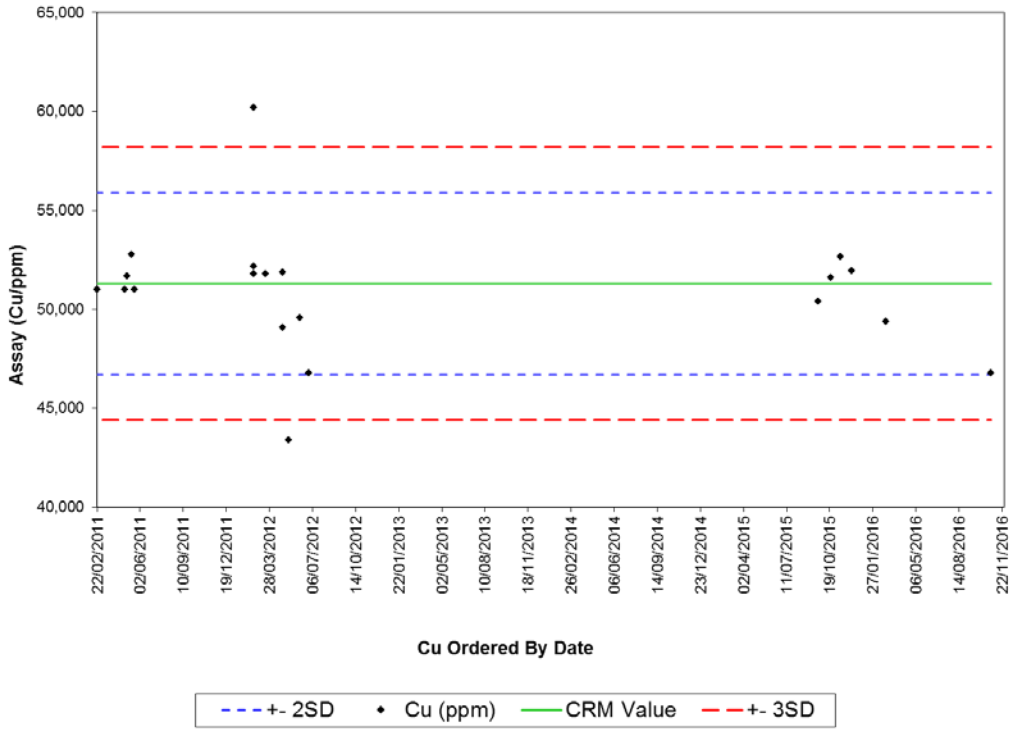
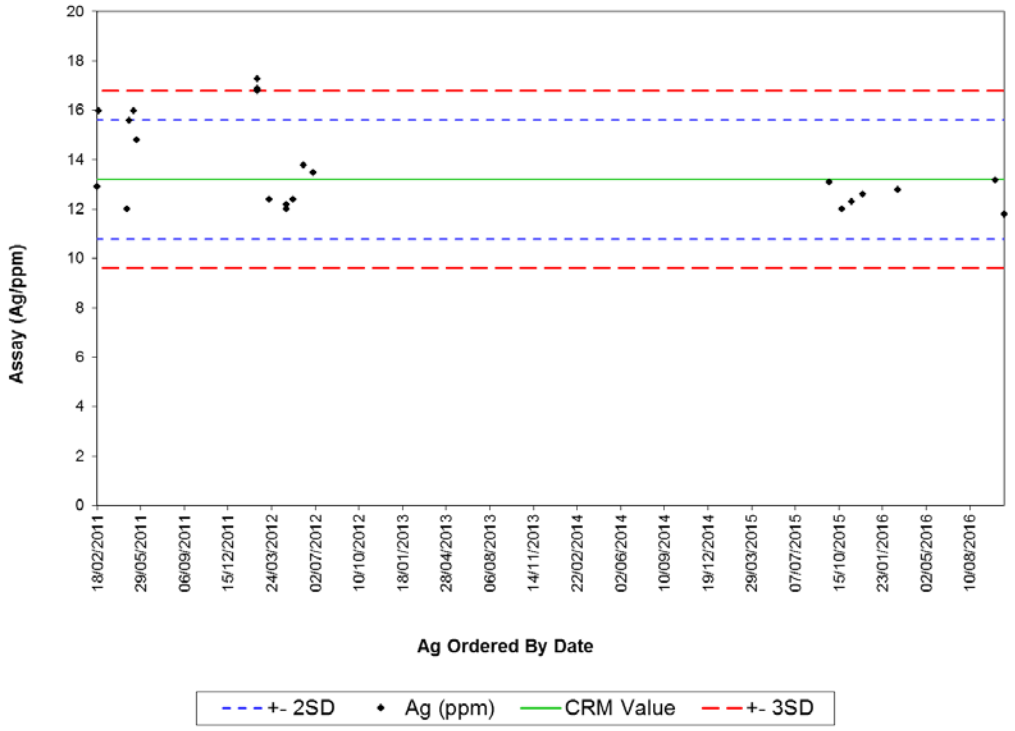


FIGURE 11-3 CRM OREAS-112 SCATTERPLOT FOR SILVER



BLANKS

Beginning in 2015, Yorbeau used several sources for blank material, and included barren diabase collected in the Scott Lake area, crushed quartz, and bricks obtained from a local hardware store. The majority of the blanks inserted into the sample stream by Yorbeau comprised crushed brick, which is not devoid of zinc and copper. The values of both zinc and copper ranged from at or below detection limit to more than 100 times detection limit and it is not possible to determine if the high values are the result of low-level contamination. RPA strongly recommends that Yorbeau use certified blank reference material to test for possible contamination in future drilling programs at Scott Lake.

DUPLICATES

In 2016, pulp duplicate samples were collected from 86 samples initially analyzed by three separate laboratories from 2012 to 2016. Duplicate assays were analyzed by Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario as a single batch. A low bias is evident in all metals in the duplicate results from Accurassay. It is RPA's opinion that the duplicate results from Accurassay cannot be relied upon.

Reject duplicates of samples originally assayed from 2012 to 2016 were re-assayed in 2016 using the same laboratory and method. In RPA's opinion, results are adequate for zinc, copper, and silver, although more scatter is observed in the Ag results, which can be expected given the two acid digestion method used. Scatterplots are shown in Figures 11-4 to 11-6 for zinc, copper, and silver with dashed lines showing +/- 20% from the 1:1 correlation line.

FIGURE 11-4 REJECT DUPLICATE SCATTERPLOT FOR ZINC

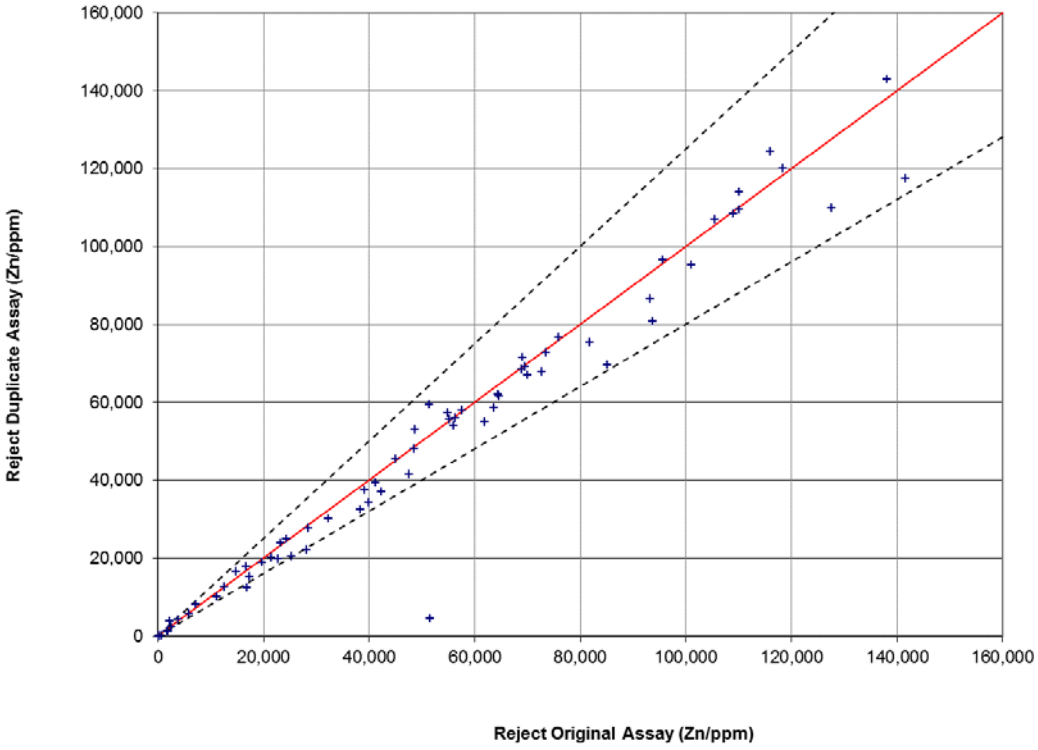


FIGURE 11-5 REJECT DUPLICATE SCATTERPLOT FOR COPPER

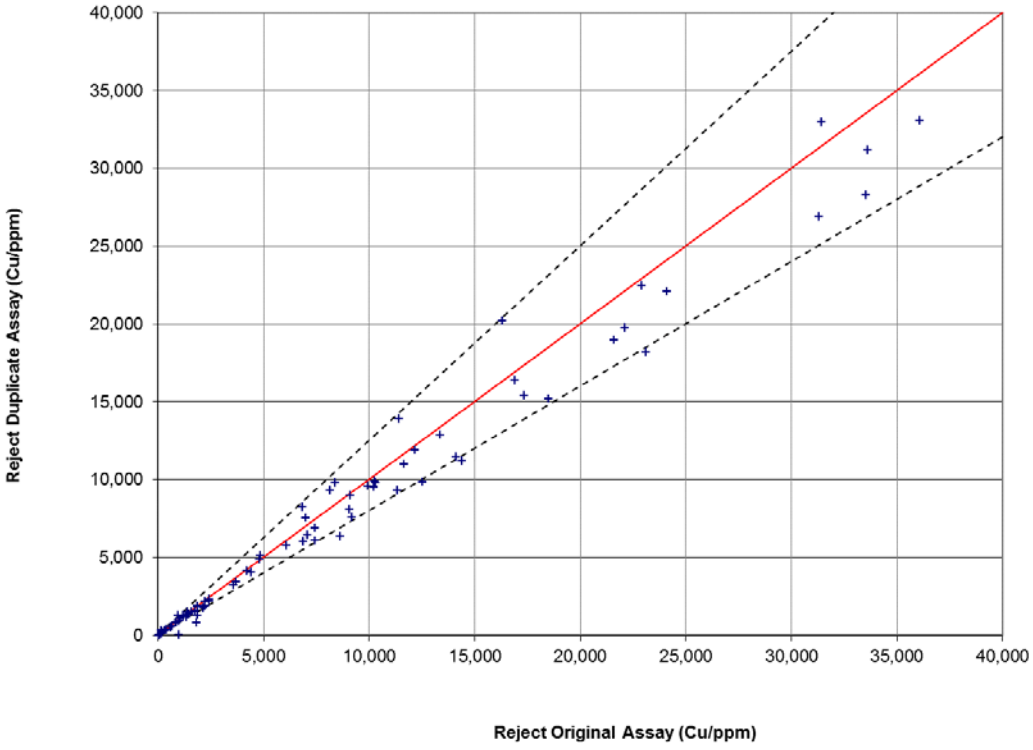
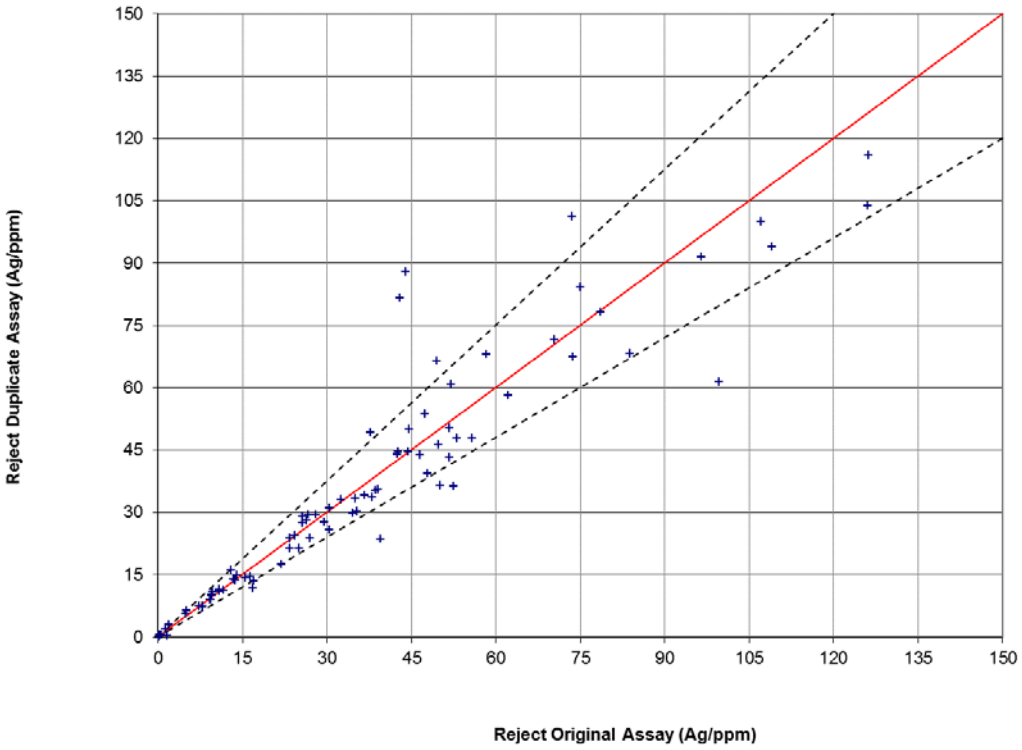


FIGURE 11-6 REJECT DUPLICATE SCATTERPLOT FOR SILVER



RPA COMMENTS

In RPA's opinion, the QA/QC program as designed and implemented by Yorbeau for its 2015-2016 drilling is acceptable and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate. Some suggested improvements include:

- Use only commercially available CRMs which cover the range of expected values for copper, zinc, silver, and gold
- Use certified blank reference material
- Implement a QA monitoring system used to detect failed batches, and in turn, identify sample batches for reanalysis

12 DATA VERIFICATION

CROSS SECTIONS, LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS, PLAN VIEWS

RPA reviewed cross sections, longitudinal sections, and plan views, and found the geological interpretation of both rock types and mineralized zones to be well done and acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

CORE LOGS AND DATABASE

In 2011, RPA carried out spot checks in the database and found minor errors that were diligently corrected prior to Mineral Resource estimation. RPA also reviewed several drill core logs and found that the original database was consistent with the drill core logs. The lithological codes used by Yorbeau in rock description are local names and are not those from the MERN.

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

In 2011, RPA verified several historic assay certificates at the Cogitore offices in Rouyn-Noranda in paper format from previous drill campaigns while. No discrepancies were identified between assay values found on the certificates and assay values in drill core logs and in the database. In addition, electronic assay certificates from ALS and Lab-Expert were imported and checked against values in the database. For both laboratories, assay values for copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold were compared. A total of 663 assays (3,315 determinations), or approximately 5% of the assay database, were checked and only minor errors were found. Specifically, one assay was assigned an improper sample number and there were five instances where gold assays were not updated in the database after the ICP-AES results exceeded 1,000 ppb and fire assay fusion with a gravimetric finish was done.

In 2017, RPA imported and checked electronic assay certificates from ALS for drilling completed in 2016. No errors were found.

RPA is of the opinion that database verification procedures for the Scott Lake Project comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

SITE VISIT

2011

A site visit was conducted by RPA on June 20-21, 2011, with Francis Lefebvre, geo., Project Geologist, Cogitore. On June 20, RPA examined the drill site condition. At that time, there was no drilling being conducted. RPA found numerous drill hole casings at their expected position, azimuth, and dip.

Core from several holes was reviewed, including core from the Central Lenses (SC-50, SC-54, SC-57, SC-59, SC-60, SC-66, SC-67), the SC-30 Lens (SC-30W3), and the CFO Lens (SC53- SC-53W, SC53-W2, SL-93-106W).

RPA compared a sample of drill logs and assay sheets against drill core and confirmed that these documents reflected what RPA observed in the core. In RPA's opinion, the work was being conducted in a manner that is consistent with industry standard.

2016

A site visit to the Property was carried out by Dr. William E. Roscoe, P.Eng., Principal Geologist with RPA, on October 26 to 27, 2016. During the site visit, discussions were held with Dr. Gérald Riverin, President and Director of Yorbeau, and Sylvain Lépine, Director of Projects, Yorbeau. Drill hole logging and sampling procedures were reviewed with Yorbeau staff at the Yorbeau core logging facility. Drill core was inspected for several recent drill holes. The drill operating on the Property was visited along with sites of several drill holes in the current Yorbeau and past Cogitore programs, and two drill sites at the Selco zone. Plans and drill sections were reviewed with Yorbeau staff.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

A total of 33 various metallurgical tests were completed on samples of one kilogram size from late 2011 to February 2013. Most of the tests consisted of preliminary flotation tests conducted in open circuit. The laboratory work was performed by Services Métallurgiques Metchib based in Chibougamau, Québec. This was complemented with a comprehensive mineralogical study completed by Chicoutimi based IOS Services Géoscientifiques Inc. in 2012, which involved 12 polished sections of various mineralized zones and also 14 samples of the various products from the metallurgical testing.

No final and comprehensive report has been prepared on the tests, and various steps to maximize recoveries or optimize the process have yet to be taken. Progress reports on preliminary work indicate excellent possibilities of producing commercial concentrates of both copper and zinc, however, in order to fully assess metal recoveries, critical tests consisting of "locked cycle" flotation tests remain to be done, using results from the mineralogical study and from the preliminary "open circuit" flotation tests.

RPA recommends that additional metallurgical testing using existing diamond drill core be planned.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

RPA estimated Mineral Resources for the Scott Lake Project using drill hole data available as of February 10, 2017. The current Mineral Resource estimate is based on an underground mining scenario using a $100/t NSR cut-off value for massive sulphide zones and $65/t NSR cut-off value for sulphide stringer zones. Mineral Resources as of February 14, 2017, are summarized in Table 14-1. Based on the density of drilling and variography, RPA has classified the Mineral Resources as Indicated and Inferred.

Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 3.57 million tonnes averaging 0.95% Cu, 4.17% Zn, 37.2 g/t Ag, and 0.22 g/t Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 14.28 million tonnes averaging 0.78% Cu, 3.49% Zn, 22.3 g/t Ag, and 0.22 g/t Au.

The Mineral Resource estimate in this report differs slightly from the estimate disclosed in the February 14, 2017 news release due to adjustments in the density interpretation for the Selco Massive Sulphide zone.

No Mineral Reserves have been estimated for the Project.

RPA is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

TABLE 14-1 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AS OF FEBRUARY 14, 2017
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Category/Zone	NSR Cut-off (C$/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	NSR (C$/t)
Indicated							
Stringer	65	2.39	0.78	2.25	30.5	0.19	119
Massive Sulphide	100	1.18	1.28	8.04	50.7	0.27	277
Total Indicated		3.57	0.95	4.17	37.2	0.22	172
Inferred							
Stringer	65	8.47	0.87	1.37	19.0	0.16	101
Massive Sulphide	100	5.81	0.65	6.57	27.1	0.32	195
Total Inferred		14.28	0.78	3.49	22.3	0.22	139

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a $100/t NSR cut-off value for massive sulphide zones and $65/t NSR cut-off value for sulphide stringer lenses.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a copper price of US$3.25/lb, a zinc price of US$1.20/lb, a gold price of US$1,500/oz, a silver price of US$22/oz, and an exchange rate of US$0.80 to C$1.00.
4. A minimum mining width of 2 m was used.
5. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
6. The numbers may not add due to rounding.

RPA was provided with a drill hole database consisting of 424 holes, totalling 158,868 m, with 146 of the holes intersecting mineralized wireframe solids. Forty-nine additional drill holes have been completed on the Project since the 2011 Technical Report and Mineral Resource estimate.

The Project consists of two larger sulphide stringer zones and ten smaller massive sulphide zones. Three dimensional wireframes were constructed based primarily on lithology. RPA used cross sections, longitudinal sections, and plan views to validate the wireframes.

Assays were composited to 1.0 m lengths and variography was performed on the composites. Search ellipsoid dimensions and orientations were determined for the sulphide stringer zones, however, variography proved to be inconclusive for the massive sulphide zones. Block grade interpolation was carried out using Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) for zinc, copper, silver, gold, and density in all mineralized wireframes except the Gap Zone massive sulphide zone, where Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) was used. The wireframe models were used as hard boundaries to constrain the grade and density interpolations.

The polymetallic sulphide mineralization at the Project contains significant values of zinc, copper, silver, and gold. To reflect the aggregate contribution of all metals, assays were converted into NSR values ($ per tonne). The NSR values account for parameters such as metal price and US dollar exchange rate, metallurgical recoveries, smelter terms and refining charges, and transportation costs. For the purposes of developing an NSR cut-off value for a potential underground operation, a total operating cost of $65/t milled was assumed for sulphide stringer zones and $100/t milled for massive sulphide zones, which includes mining, processing, and general and administrative (G&A) expenses.

MINERAL RESOURCE DATABASE

Forty-nine additional drill holes have been completed on the Project since the 2011 Technical Report and Mineral Resource estimate. Table 14-2 summarizes the records in the Project drill hole database.

TABLE 14-2 GEMS PROJECT DATABASE AS OF FEBRUARY 10, 2017
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Item	Record Count
Drill Holes	425
Surveys	9,136
Zn (%)	14,653
Cu (%)	13,931
Ag (ppm)	12,084
Au (ppm)	9,554
Density	7,115
Lithology	4,338

Section 12, Data Verification, describes the verification steps undertaken by RPA. In summary, all minor discrepancies identified were resolved and RPA is of the opinion that the drill hole database is valid and suitable to estimate Mineral Resources for the Project.

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND 3D SOLIDS

The wireframe models of the mineralized domains were used to constrain block model interpretation. Prior to creating the mineralized wireframe domains for the Project, RPA validated the drill hole database by completing the following:

1. Checking the collar coordinates for unusual location and elevation discrepancies.
2. Checking for inconsistencies in drill hole dip directions.
3. Checking gaps, overlaps, and out-of-sequence intervals for both assay and lithology tables.

Seven drill hole records were removed from the database: five drill holes had new records with updated collar/survey entries which replaced the old records, and two drill holes had collar locations and survey data that was abnormal and could not be verified.

In 2017, two additional massive sulphide zones have been included in the Scott Lake Mineral Resource: the historical Selco Massive Sulphide Zone located approximately 450 m to the east of the Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone, and the newly discovered Gap Massive Sulphide Zone. The SC-30 massive sulphide lens, which was included in the 2011 Technical Report, has been incorporated into the Gap Zone.

Original assays have been used for interpretation of mineralized envelopes of the sulphide stringer zones and the massive sulphide lenses. Zinc, copper, gold, and silver grades of each sample have been converted into dollar values based on the NSR values for each metal unit (see below). Both geology and NSR values were used for interpretation.

With the exception of the Gap Zone and parts of the Scott Lake Stringer Zone, mineralization for the 3D wireframe models was interpreted using GEOVIA GEMS 6.7.4 Desktop software (GEMS). The mineralization model for the Gap Zone and Scott Lake Stringer Zone (east of -1,875 E) was developed in Leapfrog Geo version 4.0 using geological controls and metal content of assays as a guide, and imported into GEMS prior to Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) and further modelling.

Within GEMS, 3D wireframes of the mineralized zones were interpreted from drill holes projected on vertical cross-sections at every 50 m from elevation 150 m to -600 m, over a strike length of 2,300 m, using a minimum mining width of 2.0 m. Mineralized zones were created

by adding tie lines to interpreted polylines on vertical cross-sections, honouring the drill hole assay data, and triangulated to build 3D wireframe solids. Mineralization in the sulphide stringer and massive sulphide zones has been categorized into rock codes according to Table 14-3. No mineralization wireframes intersected the bedrock surface.

TABLE 14-3 ROCK CODES
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Mineralization Type	Solid Name	Rock Code	Volume (m^3)
Sulphide Stringer	Scott Lake Rhyolite Stringer	1003	55,838,457
	CFO Stringer	1061	3,859,937
Massive Sulphide	West	1001	136,653
	34 Zinc	1002	73,235
	800	1004	243,442
	Central 1	1051	36,726
	Central 2	1052	152,877
	Central 3	1053	157,054
	CFO MS	1060	111,912
	Selco	1011, 1012	300,981
	Gap	1070	746,187

A 3D isometric view of the mineralized zones is shown in Figure 14-1. Drilling completed by Yorbeau subsequent to the July 2011 Technical Report led to the discovery and delineation of the high grade Gap Massive Sulphide Zone and the extension of the Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone to the west. The southern limb of the Gap Zone has been interpreted to extend along the southern margin of the Sulphide Stringer Zone, to include the small SC-30 Massive Sulphide Lens as its eastern limit. The Gap Zone and the Sulphide Stringer Zone are truncated to the west by the Gwillim Lake fault (Figure 14-2).

RPA noted in the July 2011 Technical Report (RPA 2011) that the interpretation of the lenses comprising the Central Zone presented a challenge, and proposed a program of additional vertical drill holes to determine whether or not the interpretation of sub-horizontal lenses is appropriate. Drilling carried out by Cogitore in 2012 on Section 1500W with holes SC-64W, SC-69, and SC-69W suggests that one of the Central Zone lenses, Central 02, dips at 50º to 55º to the north.

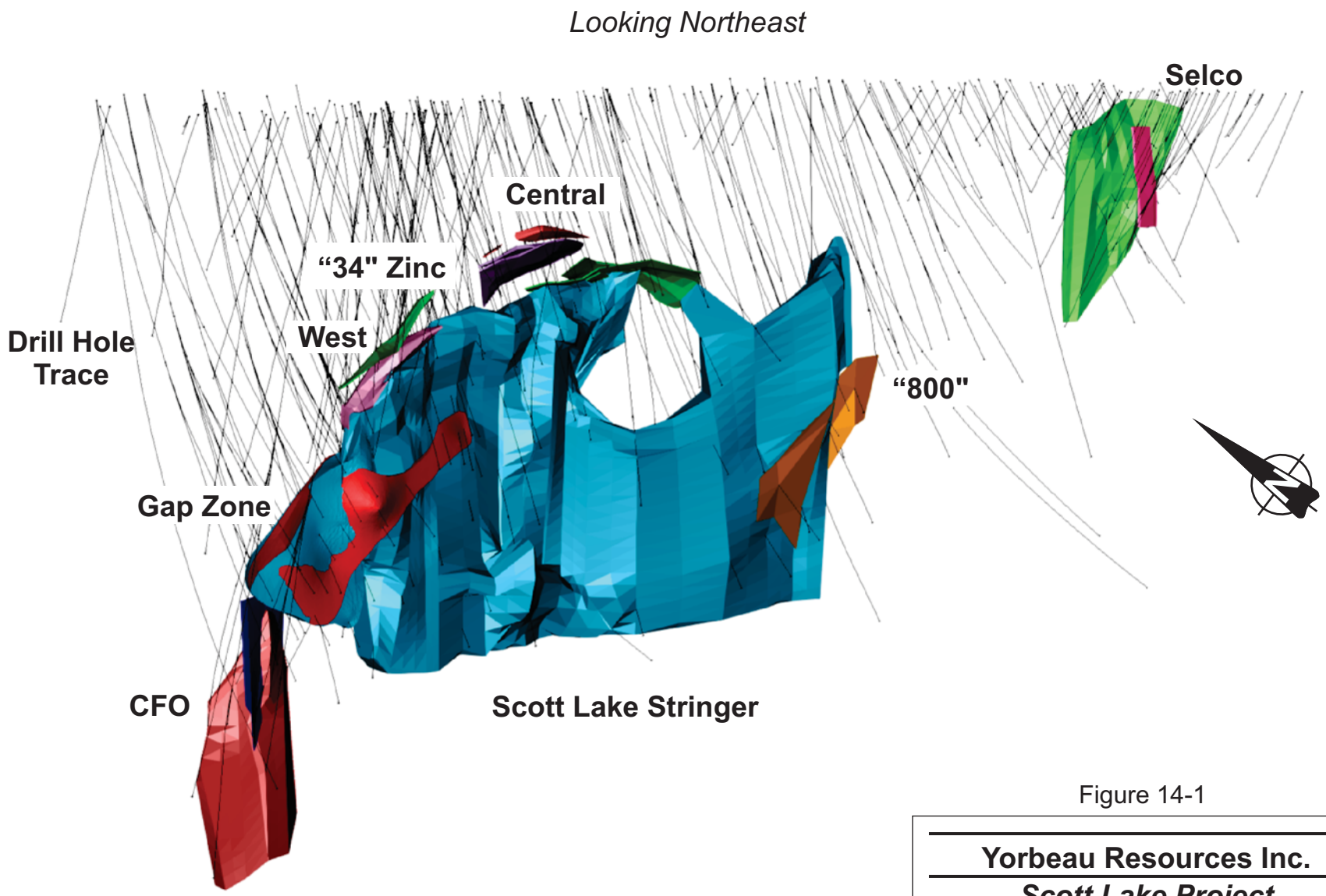


Figure 14-1

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

3D Isometric View of the 2017 Scott Lake Mineralized Wireframe Zones

March 2017

Source: RPA, 2017

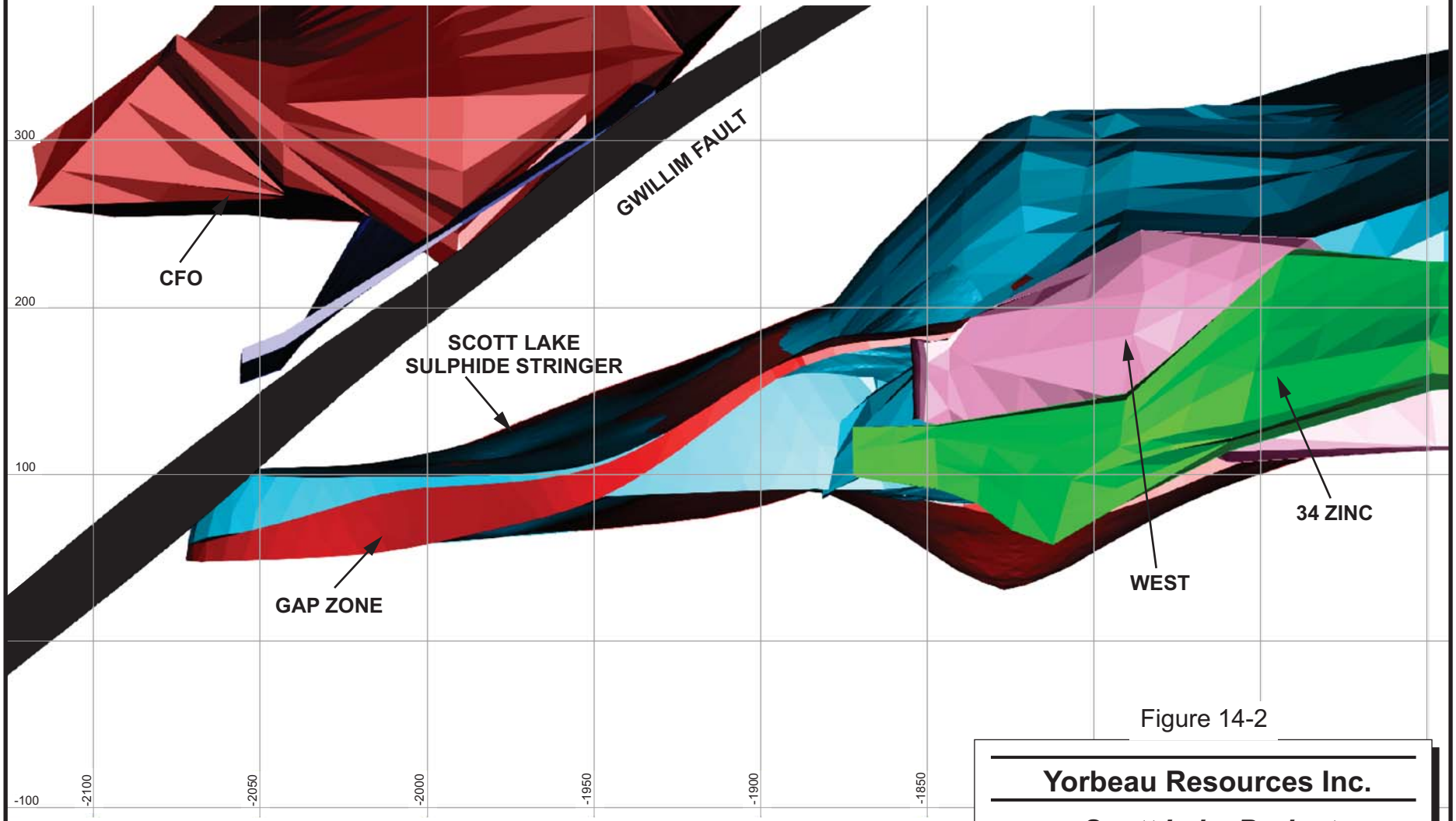


Figure 14-2

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Plan View - Gwillim Fault Truncating Sulphide Zone

March 2017

Source: RPA, 2017

Drilling density varies significantly throughout the mineralized zones and the drilling pattern is very irregular. The distance between holes ranges from 20 m to 50 m in the Central Zone lenses, the West Lens massive sulphide zone, and the 34 Zinc Lens areas, and from 75 m to 200 m elsewhere.

DETERMINATION OF NSR VALUES FOR EACH METAL UNIT

An underground production scenario, assuming a production rate of 700,000 tonnes per annum, serves as the basis of estimating the NSR cut-off value for Mineral Resources. The polymetallic nature of the Scott Lake sulphide mineralization indicates that the best potential economic scenario is most likely to be achieved by the production of two base metal concentrates that will each contain precious metals. The mineralization at Scott Lake contains significant values for four metals: zinc, copper, gold, and silver. Lead is present but not in material quantities. Available data on other elements that may occur in polymetallic deposits of this type, such as cadmium, arsenic, mercury, and selenium, suggest insufficient concentrations to incur material smelter penalties.

It is RPA's opinion that an NSR cut-off value is the most appropriate method for estimating the Scott Lake Mineral Resources, and NSR factors were developed by RPA for the purposes of Mineral Resource reporting. NSR is the estimated value per tonne of mineralized material after allowance for metallurgical recovery and consideration of smelter terms, including payables, treatment charges, refining charges, price participation, penalties, smelter losses, transportation, and sales charges.

NSR calculations for the Scott Lake Project were prepared for zinc and copper-gold-silver concentrates, with no value assumed for lead in the mineralization, or penalties for other elements. Without metallurgical testing, the quality of concentrates was assumed to be analogous to those typically found in the Noranda and Val d'Or mining camps. In the absence of a formal quote from a smelter, no value or credit was given to potential precious metals in the zinc concentrates. No royalty was assumed.

The key assumptions and parameters of the NSR calculations are summarized in Table 14-4.

TABLE 14-4 NSR CUT-OFF VALUE ASSUMPTIONS AND PARAMETERS

Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Input Parameter	Unit	Value/Cost
Metal Recovery		
Copper Concentrate	Cu	90%
	Au	75%
	Ag	70%
Zinc Concentrate	Zn	90%
Concentrate Grade		
Copper	Cu	25%
	Au	4.17 g/t
	Ag	544 g/t
Zinc	Zn	55%
Treatment Charges		
Copper Concentrate	US$/dmt	100
Zinc Concentrate	US$/dmt	200
Transport		
Copper Concentrate	C$/wmt	75
Zinc Concentrate	C$/wmt	105
Refining	Cu	US$0.10/lb
	Au	US$5.00/oz
	Ag	US$0.70/oz
Metal Price	Zn	US$1.20/lb
	Cu	US$3.25/lb
	Au	US$1,500/oz
	Ag	US$22.00/oz
Net Revenue by Metal	Zn	47%
	Cu	40%
	Au	4%
	Ag	9%
Operating Costs		
Selective Mining (Massive Sulphide)	C$/t mined	75
Bulk Mining (Sulphide Stringer)	C$/t mined	40
Processing (0.7 M tpa)	C$/t milled	16
G&A	C$/t milled	9
Total Operating Costs		
Selective Mining	C$/t mined	100
Bulk Mining	C$/t mined	65
Total	C$/t milled	79
Exchange Rate	US$0.80 = C$1.00	

The net revenue from each metal was calculated and then divided by grade to generate an NSR factor. These NSR factors represent revenue (C$) per metal grade unit (per % Zn or g/t Au, for example), and are independent of grade. RPA used the following factors to calculate NSR: $19.05 per % Zn, $67.57 per % Cu, $34.25 per g/t Au, and $0.56 per g/t Ag.

The NSR factors were used to calculate an NSR value (C$ per tonne) for each block in the block model, which was compared directly to unit operating costs required to mine that block. For the purposes of developing an NSR cut-off value, RPA assumed an underground bulk mining operation for sulphide stringer zones with a total operating cost of C$65/t milled. A selective mining scenario was assumed for the smaller massive sulphide zones/lenses, with a total operating cost of C$100/t milled. Total operating cost for both scenarios include mining, processing, and G&A expenses.

All classified resource blocks located within the sulphide stringer zones with NSR values greater than C$65/t were included in the Mineral Resource estimate, and all classified resource blocks located within the massive sulphide zones with NSR values greater than C$100/t were included in the Mineral Resource estimate.

In RPA's opinion, an NSR cut-off of $65/t is suitable for a potential underground bulk mining scenario and an NSR cut-off of $100/t is suitable for a potential underground selective mining scenario at Scott Lake.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Assay values located inside the wireframes, or resource assays, were tagged with mineralized zone domain identifiers (rock codes) and exported for statistical analysis. RPA compiled and reviewed the basic statistics into mineralization type for zinc, copper, gold, and silver, which are summarized in Table 14-5.

TABLE 14-5 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF RESOURCE ASSAY VALUES

Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

	Length (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Density (g/cm^3)
Sulphide Stringer						
No. of Cases	4,580	4,580	4,580	4,580	4,580	1,647
Minimum	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.58
Maximum	10.85	40.37	16.60	14.50	540.50	4.79
Median	1.10	0.28	0.20	0.04	6.70	3.10
Arithmetic Mean	1.16	1.08	0.42	0.11	14.40	3.13
Standard Deviation	0.50	2.21	0.77	0.37	25.50	0.38
Coefficient of Variation	0.43	2.05	1.83	3.27	1.78	0.12
Massive Sulphide						
No. of Cases	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	814
Minimum	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59
Maximum	2.35	49.64	30.56	11.79	471.00	5.06
Median	1.00	5.18	0.43	0.12	24.00	4.01
Arithmetic Mean	0.94	6.49	0.86	0.33	34.80	3.85
Standard Deviation	0.31	7.00	1.50	0.87	40.30	0.63
Coefficient of Variation	0.32	1.08	1.74	2.67	1.16	0.16
Total						
No. of Cases	5,661	5,661	5,661	5,661	5,661	2,461
Minimum	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.58
Maximum	10.85	49.64	30.56	14.50	540.50	5.06
Median	1.00	0.43	0.23	0.05	9.00	3.13
Arithmetic Mean	1.11	2.11	0.50	0.15	18.30	3.37
Standard Deviation	0.47	4.22	0.97	0.51	30.00	0.58
Coefficient of Variation	0.42	2.00	1.92	3.32	1.64	0.17

Where there was a sample interval but no metal value entered in the assay database, a zero grade was inserted.

CAPPING HIGH GRADE VALUES

Where the assay distribution is skewed positively or approaches lognormal, erratic high grade assay values can have a disproportionate effect on the average grade of a deposit. One method of treating these outliers in order to reduce their influence on the average grade is to cut, or cap, them at a specific grade level. In the absence of production data to calibrate the capping level, inspection of the assay distribution can be used to estimate a first pass capping level.

RPA reviewed the statistical distribution of the original assays by plotting histograms, and log scale probability plots. For the current Mineral Resource, capping does not appear to be indicated and was not done. In future Mineral Resource estimates, a study should be carried out to determine whether or not capping is necessary.

DENSITY

Prior to Yorbeau's acquisition of the Project, Cogitore began a systematic density measurement program at Scott Lake in 2005. Density determinations were carried out by the immersion gravimetric method on the remaining half-core split of selected mineralized intervals at ALS, Lab-Expert, or the Table Jamésienne de Concertation Minière (TJCM - James Bay Joint Action Mining Committee) laboratory in Chibougamau.

For the current Mineral Resource estimate, 7,115 density measurements were available, 2,461 (35%) of which are located within the mineralization wireframes. Approximately 43% of the resource assays had density determinations. RPA reviewed the descriptive statistics for density samples taken within the mineralization wireframes by mineralization type, and tested whether density weighting should be applied to compositing. There was a positive correlation between grade and density and RPA elected to density-weight assays during the compositing process (Table 14-6).

TABLE 14-6 CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR METALS AND DENSITY
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

All Zones	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag	Density
Cu	1	0.15	0.18	0.77	0.22
Zn	0.15	1	0.09	0.28	0.54
Au	0.18	0.09	1	0.32	0.04
Ag	0.77	0.28	0.32	1	0.27
Density	0.22	0.54	0.04	0.27	1

For samples with no density determinations, which are primarily within the sulphide stringer zones, density was assigned prior to creating density-weighted composite samples. Based on previous work on the deposit in 2011 and 2012, RPA elected to derive assigned densities from the median density value by mineralization type:

- Sulphide Stringer Zones: 3.10 g/cm^3

- Massive Sulphide Zones: 4.01 g/cm^3

COMPOSITING

Assay sample lengths range from 0.10 m to 10.85 m within the wireframe domains. Slightly more than half of the samples were taken at 1.0 m lengths (50.1%) and more than 80% were less than 1.5 m in length. The median assay length is 1.0 m, and mean assay length is 1.11 m. RPA determined that a composite length of 1.0 m was appropriate. Seventy-five composites measuring less than 0.25 m were not included during grade interpolation. The elimination of the small composites did not affect the overall integrity of the composited database.

Assays were density weighted in the compositing process, which is consistent with the previous Mineral Resource estimate reported in RPA (2011).

Table 14-7 summarizes statistics of the composite grades. When compared to Table 14-5 (original assays), the average grades are slightly lower, while the coefficient of variation values are also reduced.

TABLE 14-7 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF DENSITY-WEIGHTED COMPOSITES
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Density (g/cm^3)
Sulphide Stringer					
No. of Cases	4,811	4,811	4,811	4,811	4,811
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61
Maximum	20.68	12.77	11.79	423.90	4.70
Median	0.35	0.22	0.05	7.40	3.10
Arithmetic Mean	1.04	0.41	0.12	14.30	3.11
Standard Deviation	1.89	0.63	0.35	22.60	0.21
Coefficient of Variation	1.81	1.57	2.86	1.58	0.07

	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Density (g/cm^3)
Massive Sulphide					
No. of Cases	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025
Minimum	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.90	2.69
Maximum	48.43	11.11	11.79	393.40	4.85
Median	5.60	0.49	0.14	26.60	4.01
Arithmetic Mean	6.74	0.85	0.33	35.30	3.89
Standard Deviation	6.39	1.10	0.76	34.60	0.50
Coefficient of Variation	0.95	1.30	2.29	0.98	0.13
Total					
No. of Cases	5,836	5,836	5,836	5,836	5,836
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61
Maximum	48.43	12.77	11.79	423.90	4.85
Median	0.52	0.26	0.06	9.80	3.10
Arithmetic Mean	2.04	0.48	0.16	18.00	3.24
Standard Deviation	3.85	0.76	0.46	26.40	0.41
Coefficient of Variation	1.88	1.57	2.87	1.46	0.13

VARIOGRAPHY AND INTERPOLATION VALUES

Variography was carried out to determine the search ellipsoid dimensions for the Sulphide Stringer Zones and the Gap Massive Sulphide Zone. The range of the major axis was approximately 120 m to 125 m for copper and zinc, 100 m for silver, and 45 m for gold. Variography in other zones generated poor and/or inconclusive variograms due to either lack of data and/or the spatial configuration of data.

A sphere of 100 m radius was used in the West, 34 Zinc, and 800 lenses while search ellipsoids of variable azimuths and dips were used in the Rhyolite Stringer, Gap, Central, CFO, and CFO Stringer zones. Because the mineralization in the Rhyolite Stringer presents as narrow corridors of high grades and the zone is not sampled in every drill hole, the search ellipsoid used for that zone was thinner than the one used for other zones to avoid grade smearing. Interpolation parameters are summarized in Table 14-8.

Block grade interpolation was carried out in a single pass using ID^2 method, with the exception of the massive sulphide Gap Zone (see below). A minimum of two one-metre composites and a maximum of eight one-metre composites were used to interpolate grades within each block. For the Selco Zone, a minimum of one composite sample was used, however, greater than

99.9% of the block values were interpolated using two or more samples. The maximum number of composites per hole was four.

Interpolation was constrained by the mineralized wireframe models, which were used as hard boundaries to prevent the use of composites outside of the zones. In the case of the Central Zone, however, three lenses were modelled and one-metre composites were coded accordingly to each lens. Because of the massive sulphide nature of the lenses and because the lenses are locally close to each other (20 m apart), "soft boundaries" were used for grade interpolation. Soft boundaries allow composites from one lens to be used for grade interpolation of another lens.

For the Gap Massive Sulphide Zone, RPA elected to use ID^3 with two passes to interpolate the block grades. A more attenuated first pass search ellipse combined with greater sample restrictions was used to prevent grade smearing across the two sub-parallel lenses that form the Gap Zone. A minimum of three one-metre composites and a maximum of six one-metre composites were used to interpolate grades on the first pass, and the minimum was reduced to two composites for the second pass. The maximum number of composites per hole was two for both passes

Identical search parameters were used for zinc, copper, gold, and silver, and density for all mineralized zones for the Mineral Resource estimate.

TABLE 14-8 BLOCK ESTIMATE ESTIMATION PARAMETERS

Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Mineralization Type		Sulphide Stringer		Massive Sulphide						
Zone Name		Scott Lake	CFO	Gap	West	34' Zinc	800	Central	CFO	Selco
Rock Code		1003	1061	1070	1001	1002	1004	1051/1052/1053	1060	1011/1012
Method		ID^2	ID^2	ID^3	ID^2	ID^2	ID^2	ID^2	ID^2	ID^2
Boundary Type		Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Hard	Soft	Hard	Hard
Min. No. Comps.	Pass 1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
	Pass 2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Max. No. Comps.	Pass 1	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Pass 2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Max. Comps Per Drill Hole	Pass 1	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Pass 2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mineralization Type		Sulphide Stringer		Massive Sulphide						
Zone Name		Scott Lake	CFO	Gap	West	34' Zinc	800	Central	CFO	Selco
Rock Code		1003	1061	1070	1001	1002	1004	1051/1052/1053	1060	1011/1012
Range X (m)	Pass 1	200	200	100	100	100	100	200	200	100
	Pass 2	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Range Y (m)	Pass 1	20	40	10	100	100	100	40	40	100
	Pass 2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Range Z (m)	Pass 1	200	200	100	100	100	100	200	200	100
	Pass 2	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rotation[1]	Z	0°	20°	+105°	0°	0°	0°	90°	20°	0°
	X	+7°	0°	0°	0°	0°	0°	90°	0°	0°
	Z	0°	0°	-90°	0°	0°	0°	-30°	0°	0°

Note: [1]Rotation around each axis (positive is counter-clockwise).

BLOCK MODEL

A model of 26,565,000 blocks was built in GEMS. Blocks are 5 m by 2 m by 5 m with 460 columns, 210 rows, and 275 levels. RPA used these cell dimensions to reflect the narrow thickness of the mineralized envelopes. The model is not rotated and fully encloses the modelled resource wireframes. The extents and dimensions of the block model are summarized in Table 14-9.

TABLE 14-9 BLOCK MODEL DIMENSIONS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Description	Easting (X)	Northing (Y)	Elevation (Z)
Minimum (m)	-2,175 m	20 m	-975 m
Maximum (m)	125 m	-400 m	400 m
Extents (m)	2,300	420 m	1,375 m
	Column	**Row**	**Level**
Block size (m)	5	2	5
Number of blocks	460	210	275

RPA built a whole block model with a single folder for all the mineralized zones, with attributes that included rock type, density, zinc, copper, gold, and silver grades, and NSR value (Table 14-13). The rock type model was created using majority rules with the main mineralization solids (Table 14-2). The block model contains the following information:

- Domain identifiers with mineralized rock type (see Table 14-3).

- Estimated grade of zinc, copper, gold, and silver within the wireframe models.
- NSR value.
- The mean distance to the closest composite used to interpolate the block grade.
- The number of composite used to interpolate the block grade.
- The resource classification of each block.

BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

RPA carried out a number of block model validation procedures including:

1. Visual comparisons of block zinc, copper, gold, silver, and copper values versus composite values.
2. Statistical comparisons.
3. Comparison of the volumes of the wireframe models to the block model volume results.
4. Trend plots of block and composite zinc, copper, gold, silver, and NSR values by elevation and northings/eastings.
5. Comparison of block and composite grades in blocks containing composites.

Block model grades were visually examined and compared with composite grades in cross section and on elevation plans. RPA found grade continuity to be reasonable, and confirmed that the block grades were reasonably consistent with local drill hole assay and composite grades and that there was no significant bias.

Grade statistics for assays, composites, and resource blocks were examined and compared for the sulphide stringer and massive sulphide zones (Table 14-10). The comparisons of average grades of assays, composites, and blocks are reasonable in RPA's opinion.

TABLE 14-10 COMPARISON OF METAL GRADE STATISTICS FOR ASSAYS, COMPOSITES AND RESOURCE BLOCKS

Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

Mineralization Type	Assays				1.0 m Composites				Block Model Grades			
	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Sulphide Stringer												
Number of Cases	4,580	4,580	4,580	4,580	4,811	4,811	4,811	4,811	942,568	942,568	942,568	942,568
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	40.37	16.60	14.50	540.50	20.68	12.77	11.79	423.90	14.45	6.94	8.28	257.72
Median	0.28	0.20	0.04	6.70	0.35	0.22	0.05	7.40	0.06	0.07	0.01	1.26
Arithmetic Mean	1.08	0.42	0.11	14.40	1.04	0.41	0.12	14.30	0.30	0.18	0.04	3.97
Standard Deviation	2.21	0.77	0.37	25.50	1.89	0.63	0.35	22.60	0.61	0.28	0.09	7.41
Coefficient of Variation	2.05	1.83	3.27	1.78	1.81	1.57	2.86	1.58	2.04	1.61	2.55	1.87
Massive Sulphide												
Number of Cases	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	45,396	45,396	45,396	45,396
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	49.64	30.56	11.79	471.00	48.43	11.11	11.79	393.40	35.43	8.57	8.49	213.35
Median	5.18	0.43	0.12	24.00	5.60	0.49	0.14	26.60	4.92	0.44	0.17	20.60
Arithmetic Mean	6.49	0.86	0.33	34.80	6.74	0.85	0.33	35.30	5.69	0.64	0.27	26.06
Standard Deviation	7.00	1.50	0.87	40.30	6.39	1.10	0.76	34.60	4.14	0.69	0.37	22.55
Coefficient of Variation	1.08	1.74	2.67	1.16	0.95	1.30	2.29	0.98	0.73	1.08	1.37	0.87
All												
Number of Cases	5,661	5,661	5,661	5,661	5,836	5,836	5,836	5,836	987,964	987,964	987,964	987,964
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	49.64	30.56	14.50	540.50	48.43	12.77	11.79	423.90	35.43	8.57	8.49	257.72
Median	0.43	0.23	0.05	9.00	0.52	0.26	0.06	9.80	0.07	0.08	0.01	1.46
Arithmetic Mean	2.11	0.50	0.15	18.30	2.04	0.48	0.16	18.00	0.55	0.20	0.05	4.98
Standard Deviation	4.22	0.97	0.51	30.00	3.85	0.76	0.46	26.40	1.56	0.33	0.13	9.85
Coefficient of Variation	2.00	1.92	3.32	1.64	1.88	1.57	2.87	1.46	2.85	1.66	2.75	1.98

To check for conditional bias, trend plots were created which compared the zinc, copper, gold, silver, and NSR block model estimates with the composite average grades. In RPA's opinion, there is no significant bias between the resource block grades and the composited assay samples when accounting for zero metal grades assigned to unsampled intervals during the interpolation process.

As a final check, RPA compared the volume of the wireframe models to the block model volume results. The estimated total volume of the wireframe models is 61,657,461 m^3 and the block model volume is 61,652,408 m^3. The volume difference is -0.01%, which RPA considers to be an acceptable result.

Validation by RPA indicates that the block model is a reasonable representation of the tonnages and grades of the mineralized zones at Scott Lake.

CLASSIFICATION

Definitions for Mineral Resource categories used in this report are consistent with those defined by CIM (2014) and adopted by NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories, according to the confidence level in the estimated blocks.

With the addition of the results of the 2011-2017 drilling programs, Mineral Resources at the Project have been classified into Indicated and Inferred categories. The classification is based on the mean distance of composites to block centres, on drill hole spacing (although it is rather irregular), and on the number of holes that demonstrate continuity of the mineralized zones and grades. The general guidelines for classification are as follows:

Indicated:

- mean distance of composites to block centres less than 40 m
- drill holes on 25 m to 50 m apart cross-sections
- number of holes demonstrating continuity : four or more

Inferred:

- mean distance of composites to block centres more than 40 m
- drill holes on cross-sections that are spaced more than 50 m apart
- number of holes demonstrating continuity : less than four

Based on the above rules, portions of the West, Central 2, and Sulphide Stringer zones and the whole of the 34 Zinc Zone are classified as Indicated Mineral Resources. All other

mineralized zones are classified entirely as Inferred Mineral Resources. Figure 14-3 shows classified blocks above cut-off, and Figure 14-4 shows the NSR value of the same blocks.

It is RPA's opinion that the drilling density and the level of confidence in the data in the Scott Lake Project are not sufficient to classify any Mineral Resource as Measured.

RPA notes that the volume of mineralization in the Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone is very important relative to the mineralization in the higher grade massive sulphide lenses. Approximately 67% of the current Indicated Mineral Resources and 76% of current Inferred Mineral Resources consist of stringer-type mineralization located in the Scott Lake Rhyolite.

Figure 14-5 shows the distribution of drill hole intersections in the Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone used to estimate Mineral Resources. RPA recommends additional infill drilling where hole spacing is greater than 100 m, which is mainly in the eastern portion of the zone.

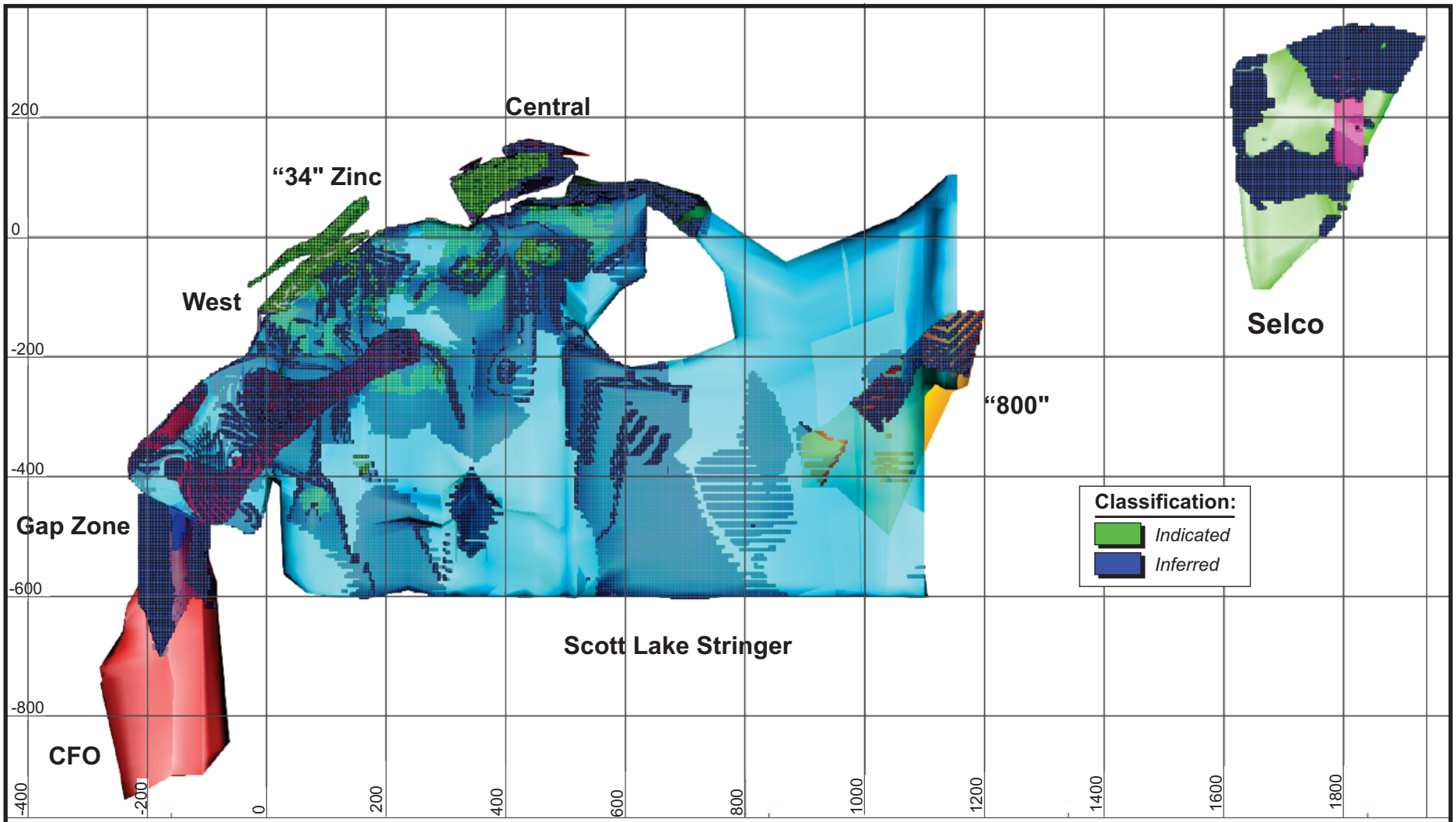


Figure 14-3

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Classified Blocks Above NSR Cut-Off Value

March 2017

Source: RPA, 2017

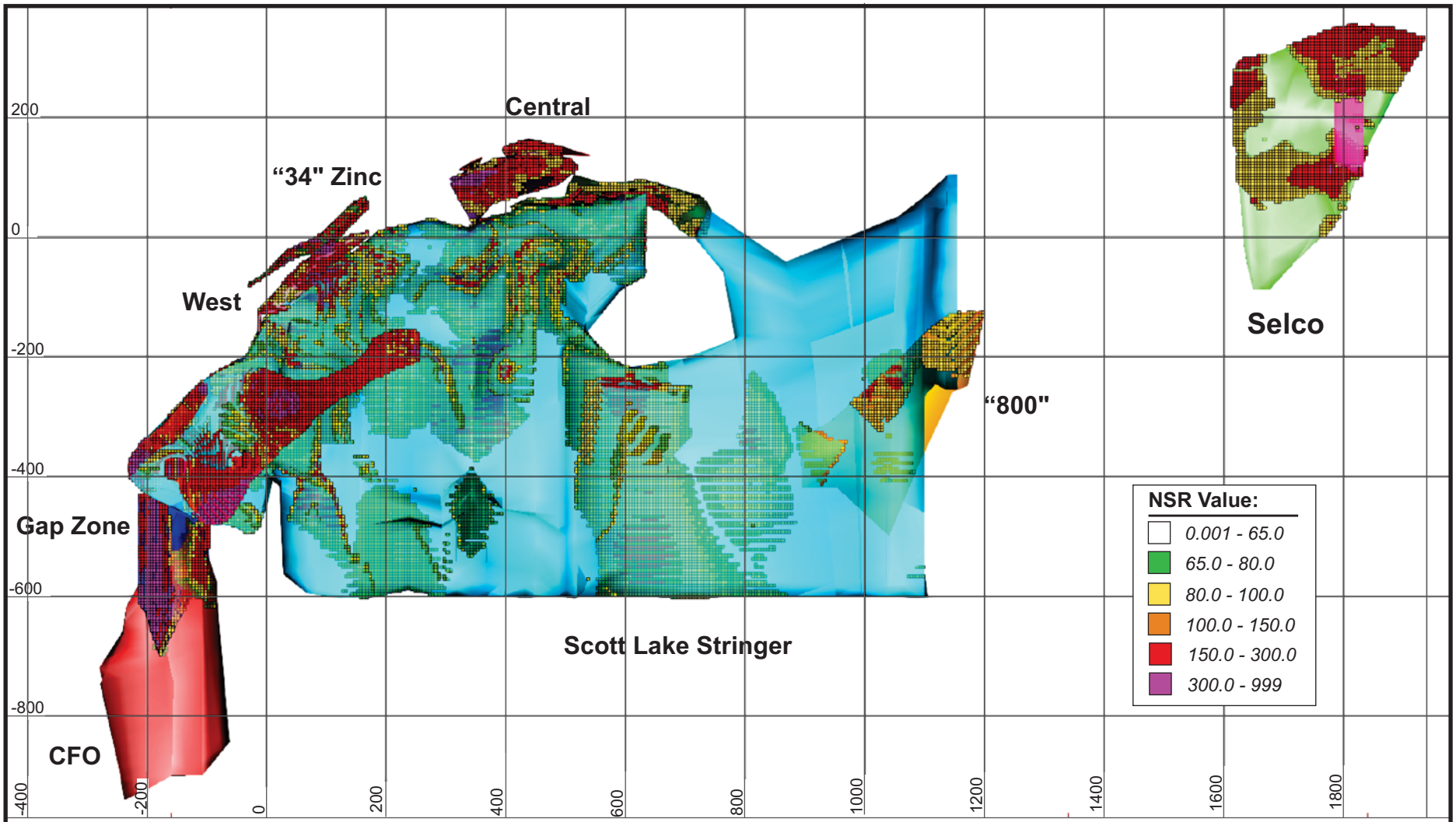


Figure 14-4

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

NSR Value of All Classified Blocks Above Cut-Off

March 2017

Source: RPA, 2017

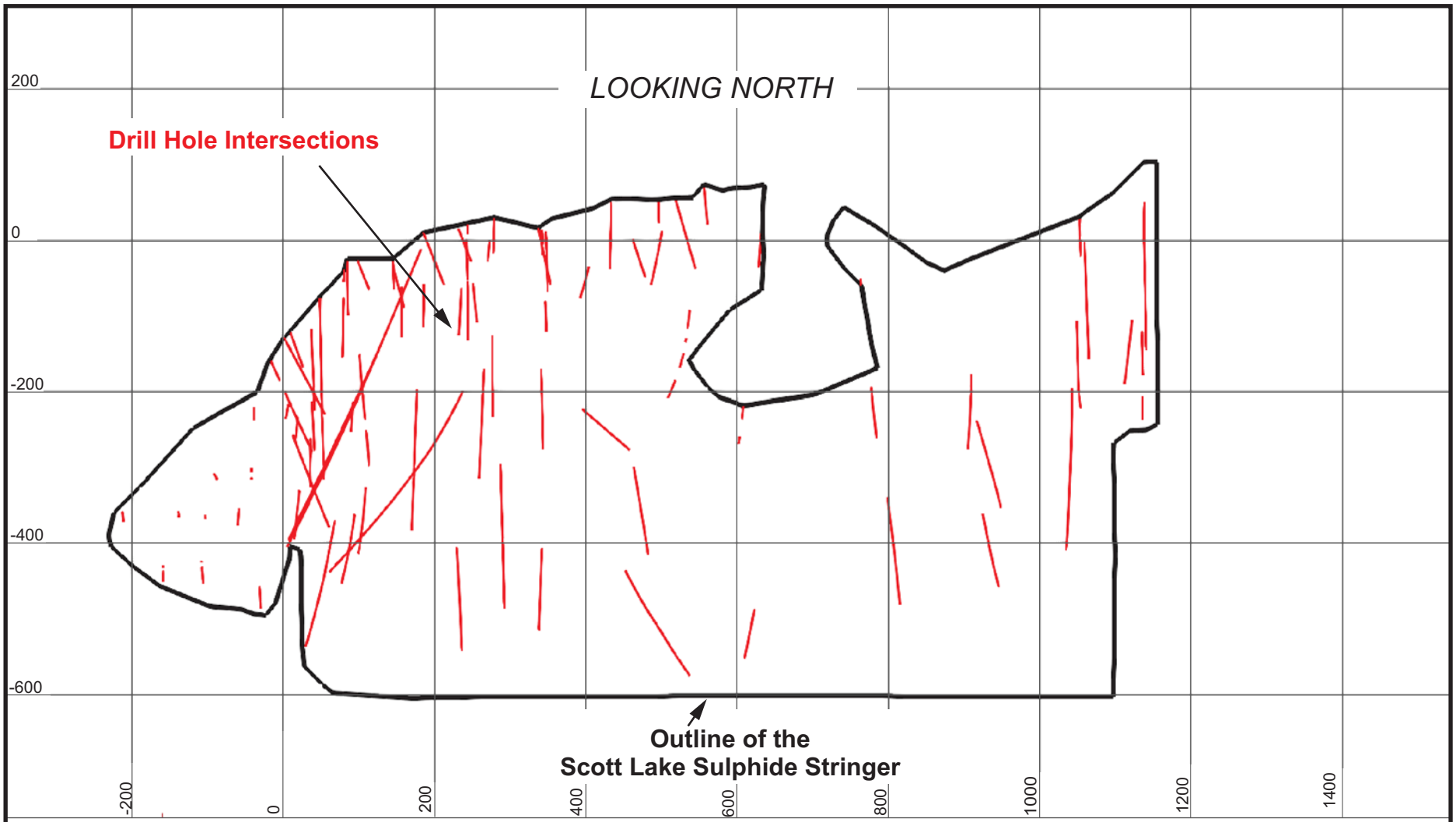


Figure 14-5

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Drill Hole Intercepts in Scott Lake Stringer Sulphide Zone

March 2017

Source: RPA, 2017

SUMMARY OF MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

RPA estimated Mineral Resources for the Scott Lake deposit using drill hole data available as of February 10, 2017. The current Mineral Resource estimate is based on a potential underground mining scenario using a $100/t NSR cut-off value for massive sulphide zones and $65/t NSR cut-off value for sulphide stringer zones. Based on the spacing of drill holes and interpreted continuity, RPA has classified the Mineral Resources as Indicated and Inferred.

Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 3.57 million tonnes at 0.95% Cu, 4.17% Zn, 37.2 g/t Ag, and 0.22 g/t Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 14.28 million tonnes at 0.78% Cu, 3.49% Zn, 22.3 g/t Ag, and 0.22 g/t Au.

The Mineral Resources, by mineralization type and zone, effective February 14, 2017, are summarized in Table 14-11.

The Mineral Resources at various NSR cut-off values are shown as grade-tonnage curves in Figure 14-6. RPA notes that Mineral Resources at Scott Lake are sensitive to the cut-off grade, especially the stringer sulphide zones.

TABLE 14-11 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF FEBRUARY 14, 2017

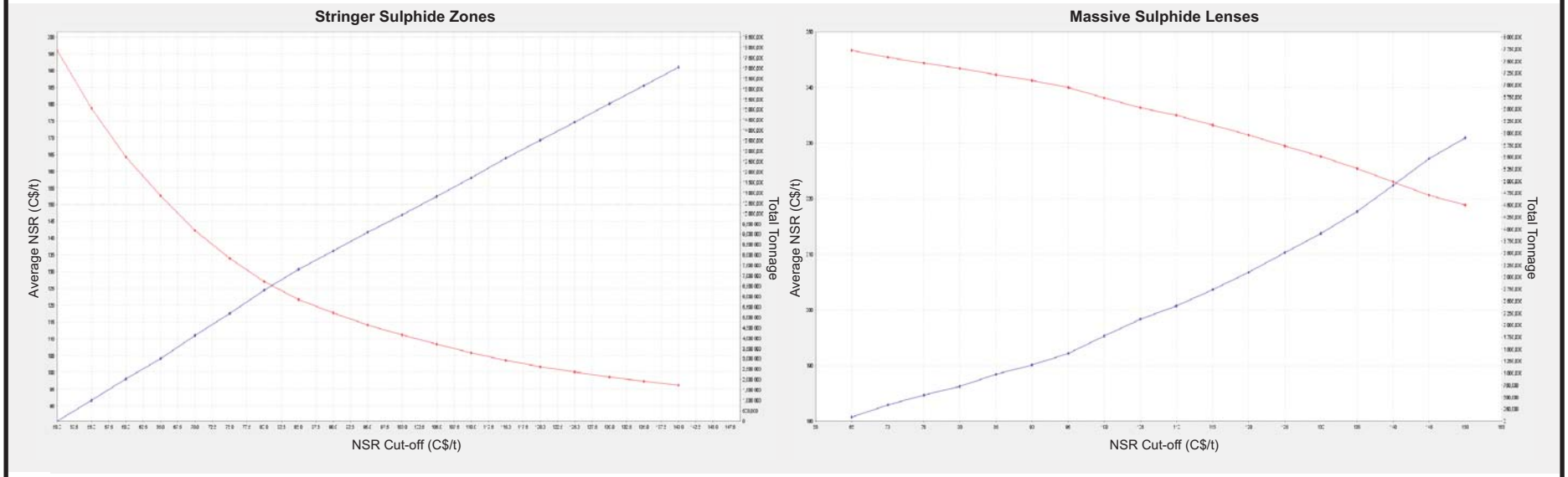
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

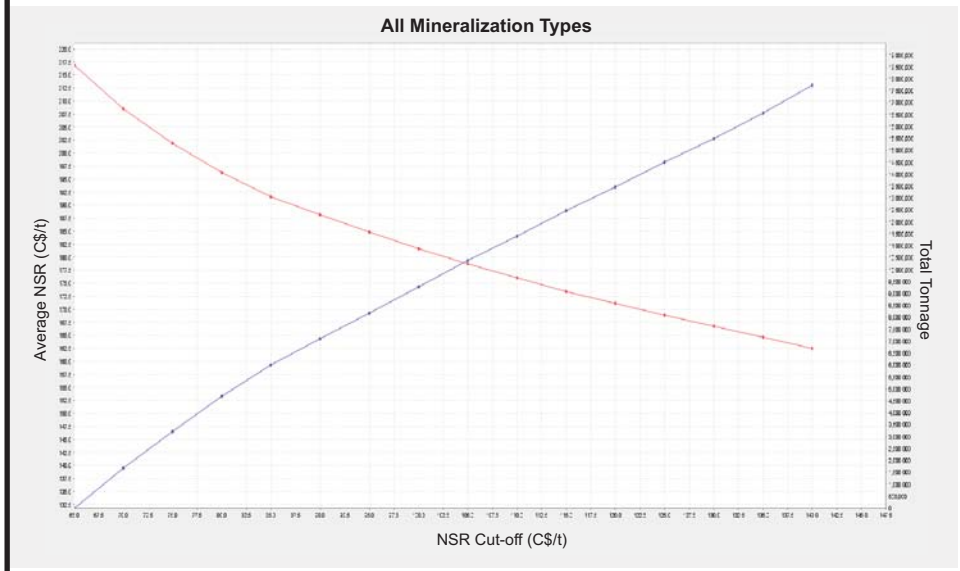
Category	Zone	NSR Cut-off	Tonnes (000s)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	NSR ($/t)
Stringer								
Indicated	Scott Lake	$65	2,385	0.78	2.25	30.5	0.19	119
	Subtotal	$65	2,385	0.78	2.25	30.5	0.19	119
Inferred	Scott Lake	$65	8,260	0.85	1.38	19.1	0.16	100
	CFO	$65	206	1.47	0.75	12.4	0.16	126
	Subtotal		8,467	0.87	1.37	19.0	0.16	101
Massive Sulphide								
Indicated	West	$100	501	1.51	7.92	60.5	0.24	295
	34 Zinc	$100	261	1.35	11.96	57.7	0.48	367
	Central 2	$100	421	0.96	5.73	34.7	0.16	199
	Subtotal		1,183	1.28	8.04	50.7	0.27	277
Inferred	West	$100	24	0.37	15.56	46.5	0.84	376

Category	Zone	NSR Cut-off	Tonnes (000s)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	NSR ($/t)
	800	$100	614	0.47	6.20	19.5	0.14	165
	Central 1	$100	118	0.93	5.55	51.5	0.12	202
	Central 2	$100	164	0.61	6.29	26.0	0.25	184
	Central 3	$100	459	0.57	4.68	26.9	0.30	153
	CFO MS	$100	410	2.39	4.42	44.5	0.32	282
	Selco	$100	1,453	0.53	5.69	12.9	0.29	161
	Gap	$100	2,573	0.50	7.82	33.1	0.39	214
	Subtotal		5,814	0.65	6.57	27.1	0.32	195
Total Indicated			**3,567**	**0.95**	**4.17**	**37.2**	**0.22**	**172**
Total Inferred			**14,281**	**0.78**	**3.49**	**22.3**	**0.22**	**139**

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated using a $100/t NSR cut-off value for massive sulphide zones and $65/t NSR cut-off value for sulphide stringer lenses.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a copper price of US$3.25/lb, a zinc price of US$1.20/lb, a gold price of US$1,500/oz, a silver price of US$22/oz, and an exchange rate of US$0.80 to C$1.00.
4. A minimum mining width of 2 m was used.
5. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
6. The numbers may not add due to rounding.





Tonnage

Grade

Figure 14-6

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Québec, Canada

Grade-Tonnage Curves By NSR Cut-off Value

Source: RPA, 2017

COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Scott Lake Project reported in the 2011 Technical Report and in this report are compared in Table 14-12.

TABLE 14-12 MINERAL RESOURCE COMPARISON – 2011 TO 2017
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

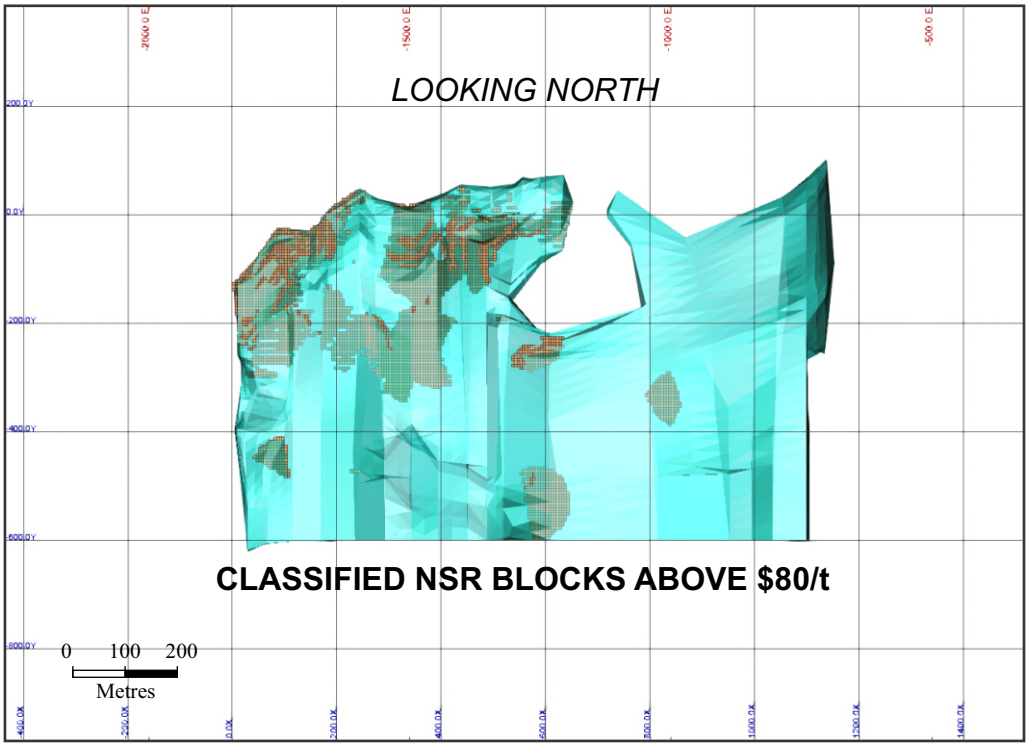
Resource	Tonnage 000s	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
July 29, 2011 Mineral Resource (All Zones)					
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	5,447	4.6	1.2	0.2	34.0
February 14, 2017 Mineral Resource (All Zones)					
Indicated	3,556	4.17	0.95	0.22	37.2
Inferred	14,032	3.47	0.79	0.23	22.4
% Difference					
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	+158%	-25%	-34%	0%	-34%

As a consequence of the 2012-2017 drilling program results, 3.56 million tonnes of Mineral Resources were upgraded to the Indicated category, and an additional 8.59 million tonnes of Mineral Resources were added to the Inferred category, albeit at lower Zn, Cu, Au, and Ag grades. Figure 14-7 illustrates the difference in the number of classified blocks in the Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone above cut-off in 2011 (reported at an NSR cut-off value of $80/t) versus 2017 (reported at an NSR cut-off value of $65/t).

The increase in tonnage is a result of the following:

1. Discovery of the high grade massive sulphide Gap Zone.
2. The inclusion of the historical massive sulphide Selco Zone.
3. The westward extension of the Scott Lake Stringer Sulphide Zone.
4. The decrease in NSR cut-off value used to report Mineral Resources from the Stringer Sulphide Zones.
5. Change in exchange rate from US$1.00=C$1.00 in 2011 to US$0.80=C$1.00 used in the current Mineral Resource estimate.

The majority of the additional tonnage and the decrease in overall grade in the current Scott Lake Mineral Resource can be attributed to the decrease in the NSR cut-off value used for the Stringer Sulphide Zones, which are sensitive to changes in cut-off value (Figure 14-6).



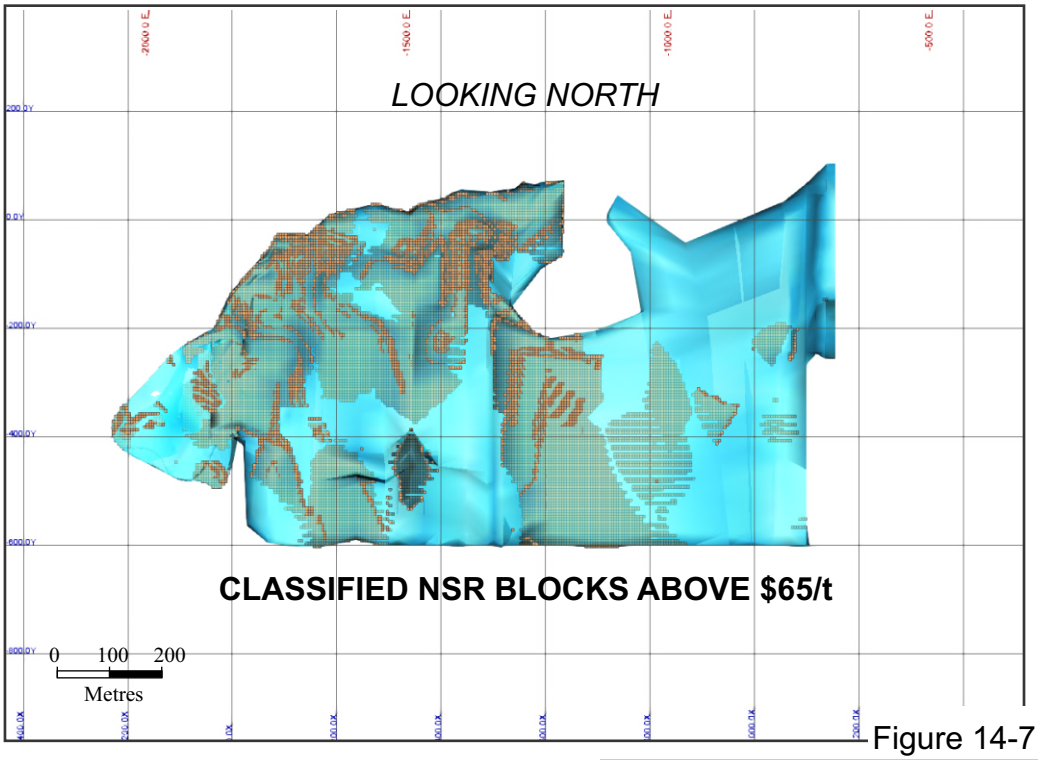


Figure 14-7

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Quebec, Canada

Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone Blocks vs 2011 Estimate

March 2017

Source: RPA, 2017.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There is no current Mineral Reserve estimate on the Project.

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16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Scott Lake Property is contiguous with claims held by various companies and individuals. None of the adjacent claims are known to host mineralized zones comparable to the Scott Lake deposit. No reliance was placed on any information from adjacent properties in the estimation and preparation of the resources reported in this technical report. Adjacent properties are therefore not deemed material to this report.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Scott Lake Project consists of a number of mineralized zones that have all the characteristics of VMS mineralization. VMS-style mineralization at Scott Lake comprises distinct stratabound massive sulphide lenses located mainly along or close to rhyolite-andesite/basalt contacts. In addition to the massive sulphides, separate zones of VMS-style disseminated and stringer sulphides, which may or may not be connected with massive sulphide lenses, have been found over a strike length of at least two kilometres. The following mineralized zones and lenses have been outlined by drilling at Scott Lake to date:

- Selco Scott deposit;
- West Massive Sulphide Lens;
- 34 Zinc Massive Sulphide Lens, which is stacked above the West Lens;
- Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone, which lies below the West Lens;
- 800 Massive Sulphide Lens;
- Massive Sulphide Central Zone including three lenses, which have been interpreted as stacked above the Sulphide Stringer Zone;
- CFO Lens, which is located west of and at depth from the West Lens;
- CFO Stringer Zone, located beside and underneath the CFO Lens;
- Gap Zone that was recently discovered between the West Lens and the CFO Zone and at the western extent of the Sulphide Stringer Zone. Its eastern extent incorporates the former SC-30 lens.

The discovery of the massive sulphide and sulphide stringer zones associated with rhyolitic volcanic rocks indicates the potential for other discoveries and extensions of known zones along the two- to three-kilometre strike length of favorable lithologies that hosts the Scott Lake zones.

In RPA's opinion, core sampling procedures used by Cogitore and Yorbeau are consistent with industry standards and are adequate for the estimation of Mineral Resources.

RPA reviewed cross sections, longitudinal sections, and plan views, and found the geological interpretation of both rock types and mineralized zones to be well done and acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.

In RPA's opinion, the drill hole database including drill logs, density determinations, and assay results are appropriate for use in the estimation of Mineral Resources. RPA notes, however, that the following should be added to the current procedures:

- RQD measurements
- Photographing of all drill core
- Insertion of Certified Reference Materials at one per 20 samples
- Insertion of certified blank material at one per 20 samples
- Insertion of duplicate samples at one per 20 samples

RPA estimated Mineral Resources for the Scott Lake Project using drill hole data available as of February 10, 2017. The current Mineral Resource estimate is based on a potential underground mining scenario using a $100/t NSR cut-off value for massive sulphide zones and $65/t NSR cut-off value for sulphide stringer zones. Based on the drill hole spacing and interpreted continuity of mineralized zones and grades, RPA has classified the Mineral Resources as Indicated and Inferred. Validation by RPA indicates that the block model is a reasonable representation of the tonnages and grades of the mineralized zones at Scott Lake.

RPA is of the opinion that the Yorbeau drilling programs carried out from 2015 to date have increased confidence in the continuity of the mineralization and have shown that there is potential for other discoveries. The discovery of the massive sulphide Gap Zone and the extension of the Scott Lake Stringer Sulphide Zone to the west are good examples, and have contributed most of the significant increase in tonnage in the current Mineral Resource estimate from the previous estimate (RPA 2011). Continued exploration, primarily by diamond drilling, is abundantly warranted for the Scott Lake Property.

A Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the Scott Lake deposit is warranted at this stage to guide further exploration and evaluation work. Metallurgical test work is also warranted at this stage.

Indicated Mineral Resources total 3.57 million tonnes averaging 0.95% Cu, 4.17% Zn, 37.2 g/t Ag, and 0.22 g/t Au. Inferred Mineral Resources total 14.28 million tonnes averaging 0.78% Cu, 3.49% Zn, 22.3 g/t Ag, and 0.22 g/t Au.

Potential exists to increase Mineral Resources and, based on the significant amount of drilling already done on the Scott Lake deposit, the main areas of potential for increasing resources are thought to be:

- At depth below current resources blocks:
  - Western Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone from approximately -1,800 mE to -1,850 mE, and below the 800 Lens.
  - Gap Lens down-dip from hole SC-83 where borehole geophysics modelling clearly suggests extension of more than 50 m down-dip (see Figure 25-1).
- West of the Gwillim Lake fault, at depth:
  - Recent structural interpretation suggests that the CFO Lens may in fact be a structural “raft” caught within the fault corridor, and which may have been dragged into the northeast trending fault corridor from an unknown source.
  - If this is the case, and considering that the Gwillim Lake fault is a reverse left-handed fault, then the primary source of those rafts may be located at depth, west of the fault, and south of the known Scott mineralized corridor.

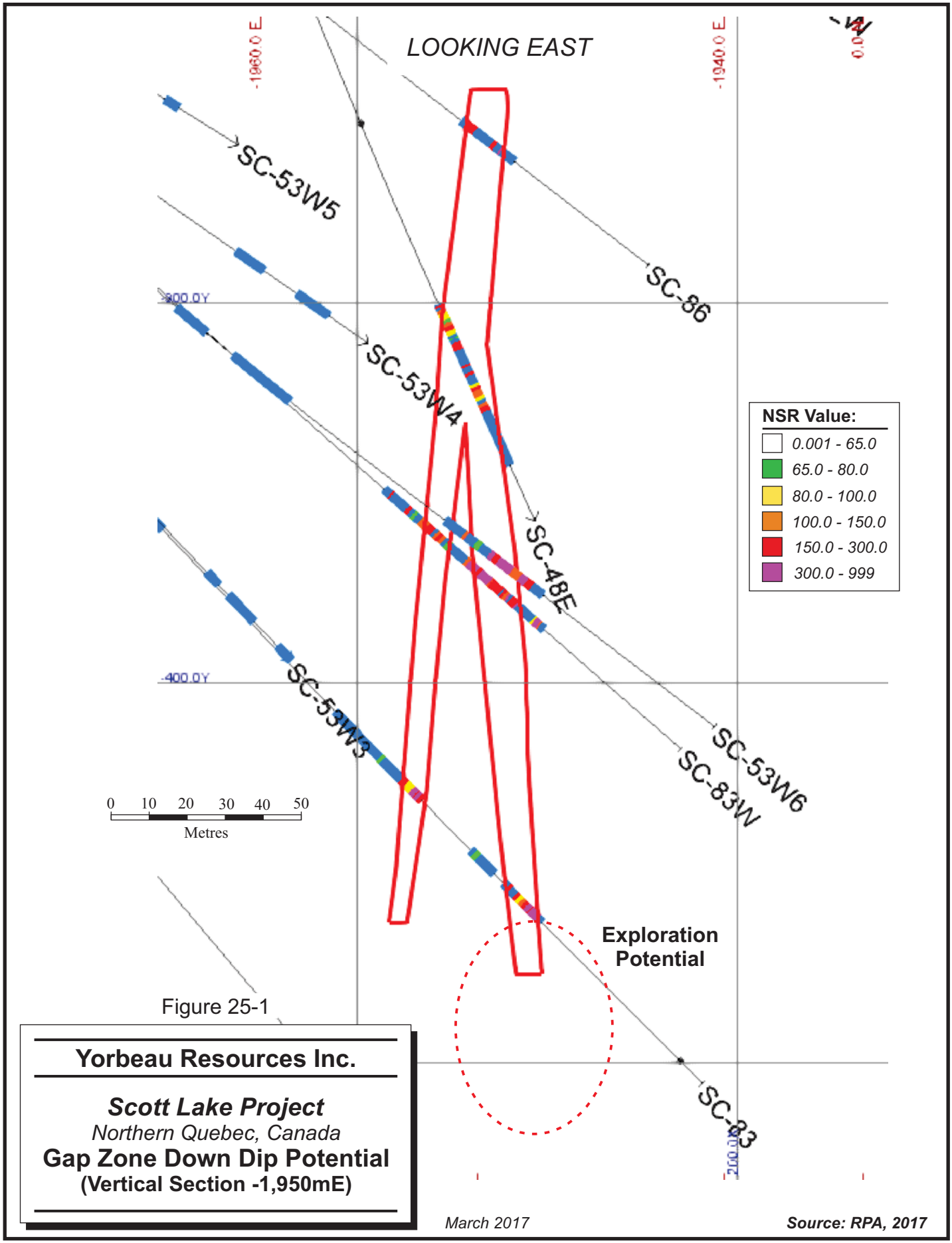

Figure 25-1

Yorbeau Resources Inc.

Scott Lake Project

Northern Quebec, Canada

Gap Zone Down Dip Potential

(Vertical Section -1,950mE)

March 2017

Source: RPA, 2017

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA makes the following recommendations with respect to further exploration, future Mineral Resource estimation, and evaluation of the Scott Lake Project.

- RQD measurements on drill core should be carried out in future drilling programs.
- All drill core should be photographed prior to logging and sampling in future drilling programs.
- With respect to QA/QC on Scott Lake sampling and assaying, RPA recommends the following:
  - Acquire suitable CRMs for insertion at a rate of one every 25 samples.
  - Use a duplicate insertion rate of not less than 5% in future exploration programs. Continue with the current re-assaying program at a second laboratory to supplement the current program.
  - Insert certified blank material into the sample stream, to test for possible contamination in the sample preparation phase, at a rate of 5% of the total assays.
  - Implement a QA monitoring system used to detect failed batches, and in turn, identify sample batches for reanalysis.
- Density determinations should be continued for both mineralized and non-mineralized rock types.
- For the current Mineral Resource, no outliers were capped, however, a future Mineral Resource update should include a detailed statistical analysis for each mineralized zone to determine if capping is required.
- A structural model of the Scott Lake deposit area should be developed to assist in interpretation of the mineralized zones and to guide future drilling.
- Additional drilling in the Gap Zone, West Zone, and the eastern part of the Scott Lake Sulphide Stringer Zone should be carried out in order to understand the structural controls that constrain grade continuity and to upgrade the Mineral Resources from Inferred to Indicated. Specifically, in order to upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources, RPA recommends that the Stringer Sulphide Zone be drilled on a 50 m by 50 m pattern, and the West, 34 Zinc, and Central Lenses be drilled on a 25 m by 25 m pattern. Such drilling patterns will allow better shape definition of the lenses.
- The extent and continuity of the mineralization of the Gap Zone warrants exploration below -500 m elevation by diamond drilling. Additional drilling is also recommended in the eastern portion of the Stringer Sulphide Zone where drill hole spacing is greater than 100 m.
- A metallurgical test work program should be carried out using existing drill core representative of different zones of massive sulphides and stringer sulphides.
- A PEA is warranted to guide further exploration and evaluation work.

RPA has reviewed and concurs with Yorbeau's proposed programs and budgets, which consist of two phases. RPA has added a PEA to Phase I. Phase II is contingent on results of Phase I. Details of the recommended programs can be found in Table 26-1 for Phase I and 26-2 for Phase II.

TABLE 26-1 PROPOSED PHASE I BUDGET
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

ITEM	C$
PHASE I	
Head Office Expenses	25,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	200,000
Expense Account/Travel Costs	25,000
Claim Renewal Fees	1,000
Drilling (7,150m)	935,000
Assaying and Shipping	39,000
Transportation	25,000
Metallurgical Testing	50,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	150,000
Subtotal	1,450,000
Contingency	150,000
TOTAL	**1,600,000**

TABLE 26-2 PROPOSED PHASE II BUDGET
Yorbeau Resources Inc. – Scott Lake Project

ITEM	C$
PHASE II	
Head Office Expenses	50,000
Project Management/Staff Cost	400,000
Expense Account/Travel Costs	50,000
Claim Renewal Fees	7,000
Drilling (7,150m)	1,950,000
Assaying and Shipping	75,000
Transportation	50,000
Mineral Resource Update	55,000
Subtotal	2,637,000
Contingency	263,000
TOTAL	**2,900,000**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scott Lake Project, Northwestern Québec, Canada” and dated March 28, 2017 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

(Signed & Sealed) “*William E. Roscoe*”

Dated at Toronto, ON
March 28, 2017

William E. Roscoe, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Principal Geologist

(Signed & Sealed) “*Katya Masun*”

Dated at Toronto, ON
March 28, 2017

Katya Masun, M.Sc., P. Geo.
Senior Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

WILLIAM E. ROSCOE

I, William E. Roscoe, Ph.D., P.Eng., as an author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scott Lake Project, Northwestern Québec, Canada”, prepared for Yorbeau Resources Inc., and dated March 28, 2017, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave Toronto, ON, M5J 2H7.

2. I am a graduate of Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario, in 1966 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, in 1969 with a Master of Science degree in Geological Sciences and in 1973 a Ph.D. degree in Geological Sciences.

3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer (No. 39633011) and designated as a Consulting Engineer in the Province of Ontario. I hold a temporary permit to practice Engineering in the Province of Québec (No. TP01989). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 50 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Thirty-five years experience as a Consulting Geologist across Canada and in many other countries
   - Preparation of numerous reviews and technical reports on exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements
   - Senior Geologist in charge of mineral exploration in southern Ontario and Québec
   - Exploration Geologist with a major Canadian mining company in charge of exploration projects in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the Scott Lake Project on October 26 to 27, 2016.

6. I am responsible for overall preparation of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the 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.

Dated this 28th day of March, 2017

(Signed & Sealed) "*William E. Roscoe*"

William E. Roscoe, Ph.D., P.Eng.

KATHARINE M. MASUN

I, Katharine M. Masun, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Scott Lake Project, Northwestern Québec, Canada”, prepared for Yorbeau Resources Inc., and dated March 28, 2017, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave Toronto, ON, M5J 2H7.

2. I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, in 1997 with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and in 1999 with a Master of Science degree in Geology. I am also a graduate Ryerson University in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 2010 with a Master of Spatial Analysis.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Ontario (No. 1583), Newfoundland & Labrador (No. 08261), and hold a temporary licence in the Province of Québec (No. 2030). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 20 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Review and report as a professional geologist on many mining and exploration projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements
   - Project Geologist on numerous field and drilling programs in North America, South America, Asia, and Australia
   - Extensive experience with GEMS block modelling and Leapfrog Geo modelling software.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I have not visited the Scott Lake Project.

6. I am responsible for Sections 11, 12, and 14 of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. 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.

Dated this 28th day of March, 2017

(Signed & Sealed) “*Katya Masun*”

Katharine M. Masun, M.Sc., MSA, P.Geo.

30 APPENDIX 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

TABLE 30-1 SCOTT LAKE PROJECT CLAIMS
Yorbeau Resources Inc. - Scott Lake Project

Claim	NTS Sheet	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Renewal Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder	Excess Credits	Work Required	Fees
2188441	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	39.85	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,017.69	1,170.00	64.09
2188442	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	41.70	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	2,217.69	1,170.00	64.09
2188443	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	42.03	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,017.69	1,170.00	64.09
2188444	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	38.77	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	2,217.69	1,170.00	64.09
2188445	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	42,74	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,017.69	1,170.00	64.09
2188446	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	41.94	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	2,217.70	1,170.00	64.09
2188451	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	41.20	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,170.00	64.09
2188452	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	43.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,170.00	64.09
2188453	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	36,93	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,170.00	64.09
2188454	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	42.53	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,170.00	64.09
2188455	32G16	15/09/2009	14/09/2017	15/07/2017	41.33	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,170.00	64.09
2317209	32G15	12/10/2011	11/10/2017	11/08/2017	55.52	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	780.00	64.09
2317210	32G15	12/10/2011	11/10/2017	11/08/2017	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	780.00	64.09
2317211	32G15	12/10/2011	11/10/2017	11/08/2017	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	780.00	64.09
2330391	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	115,040.64	1,625.00	64.09
2330392	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	111,440.64	1,625.00	64.09
2330393	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	115,040.64	1,625.00	64.09
2330394	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	115,019.17	1,625.00	64.09
2330395	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	111,419.17	1,625.00	64.09
2330396	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330397	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330398	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330399	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330400	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	108,682.40	1,625.00	64.09
2330401	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330402	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	115,040.64	1,625.00	64.09
2330403	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,394.17	1,625.00	64.09
2330404	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09

Claim	NTS Sheet	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Renewal Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder	Excess Credits	Work Required	Fees
2330405	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330406	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,394.17	1,625.00	64.09
2330407	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,415.64	1,625.00	64.09
2330408	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,394.17	1,625.00	64.09
2330409	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330410	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330411	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	16.54	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	33,207.11	650.00	32.77
2330412	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	16.56	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	33,250.04	650.00	32.77
2330413	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	16.58	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	24,292.98	650.00	32.77
2330414	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	16.53	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	33,185.64	650.00	32.77
2330415	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.52	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	72,691.94	1,625.00	64.09
2330416	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.52	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	84,498.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330417	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	54.61	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	36,283.75	1,625.00	64.09
2330418	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,415.64	1,625.00	64.09
2330419	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.51	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	55,110.13	1,625.00	64.09
2330420	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	229,319.36	1,625.00	64.09
2330421	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	959,543.61	1,625.00	64.09
2330422	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	329,584.61	1,625.00	64.09
2330423	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	121,368.82	1,625.00	64.09
2330424	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	131,541.84	1,625.00	64.09
2330425	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,179.48	1,625.00	64.09
2330426	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,394.16	1,625.00	64.09
2330427	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,394.16	1,625.00	64.09
2330428	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.28	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	112,921.87	1,625.00	64.09
2330429	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	52.15	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	106,202.57	1,625.00	64.09
2330430	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	13.75	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	27,217.69	650.00	32.77
2330431	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	209,014.44	1,625.00	64.09
2330432	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,947.16	1,625.00	64.09
2330433	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	193,802.85	1,625.00	64.09
2330434	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09

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2330435	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	174,547.09	1,625.00	64.09
2330436	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330437	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330438	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330439	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330440	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,372.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330441	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	23.39	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	47,912.29	650.00	32.77
2330442	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330443	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330444	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330445	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330446	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330447	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330448	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330449	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330450	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	111,780.58	1,625.00	64.09
2330451	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330452	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	113,351.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330453	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	11.25	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	21,850.85	650.00	32.77
2330454	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	11.31	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	650.00	32.77
2330455	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	78,681.35	1,625.00	64.09
2330456	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	650.00	32.77
2330457	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.18	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,727.25	1,625.00	64.09
2330458	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,083.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330459	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,083.23	1,625.00	64.09
2330460	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,426.70	1,625.00	64.09
2330461	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,491.10	1,625.00	64.09
2330462	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,684.31	1,625.00	64.09
2330463	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,813.12	1,625.00	64.09
2330464	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,813.12	1,625.00	64.09

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2330465	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,448.17	1,625.00	64.09
2330466	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,169.09	1,625.00	64.09
2330467	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	52,061.76	1,625.00	64.09
2330468	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	51,997.35	1,625.00	64.09
2330469	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	29,520.97	1,625.00	64.09
2330470	32G15	15/02/2012	03/04/2019	01/02/2019	0.80	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	67.40	650.00	32.77
2331715	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	46.44	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	886.49	1,625.00	64.09
2331716*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.29	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,411.42	1,625.00	64.09
2331717*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	53.52	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,474.44	1,625.00	64.09
2331718*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.50	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,638.86	1,625.00	64.09
2331719*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	53.34	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,459.49	1,625.00	64.09
2331720	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	53.15	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,443.71	1,625.00	64.09
2331721	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	15.02	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	9.80	650.00	32.77
2331722	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	47.66	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	987.81	1,625.00	64.09
2331724	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	11.54	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	650.00	32.77
2331725*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,638.03	1,625.00	64.09
2331726*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,185.88	1,625.00	64.09
2331727*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,638.03	1,625.00	64.09
2331728*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,638.03	1,625.00	64.09
2331729	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.49	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,638.03	1,625.00	64.09
2331730	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	24.10	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	763.82	650.00	32.77
2331731	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	12.37	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	650.00	32.77
2331733	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,637.19	1,625.00	64.09
2331734	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,637.20	1,625.00	64.09
2331735*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,144.36	1,625.00	64.09
2331736*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,229.07	1,625.00	64.09
2331737*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,163.45	1,625.00	64.09
2331738*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,637.20	1,625.00	64.09
2331739	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,637.20	1,625.00	64.09
2331740	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.48	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,637.20	1,625.00	64.09

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2331741	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	54.06	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	1,519.28	1,625.00	64.09
2331742	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	54.68	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331743	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331744	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331745*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331746*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331747*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	55.47	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331748*	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	29.83	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331749	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	30.32	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331750	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	30.85	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09
2331751	32G15	08/03/2012	03/02/2019	04/12/2018	30.06	Yorbeau Resources Inc.	0.00	1,625.00	64.09

* 1% NSR royalty due to Exploration Diagold Inc.