Clinton Cu-Zn Property

Lac Mégantic, Quebec

43-101 Technical Report

By

André Ciesielski, P. Geo.

Effective Date

September, 26, 2024

Amended, November, 18, 2024

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Date and Signature

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43-101 Technical Report

This report has been prepared by André Ciesielski, P.Geo.

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ANDRÉ CIESIELSKI

Certificate of Author

I André Ciesielski, hereby certify that :

1. I am a professional geologist, living at 1777 du Manoir Av., Montreal, H2V 1B7, Qc, Canada.

2. The present certificate applies to the technical report entitled "Clinton Cu-Zn Property, Lac Mégantic, Québec – 43-101 Technical Report" with effective date of September 26, 2024 (the "Technical Report")

3. I graduated from Université de Montréal (BSc.) and Université Pierre & Marie Curie, France (DEA, D3^{e}c.). I have worked 40 years as geoscientist and exploration geologist. I have carried out exploration works and written numerous reports and studies on mineral projects located in West Africa, eastern Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Morocco, etc.

4. I am a member of "Ordre des Géologues du Québec" with license # 00514. I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the property on September 3rd 2024 and examined mineralized drill cores.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the present Technical Report.

7. I am independent of Fancamp Exploration Ltd. applying all the tests set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the present Technical Report.

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

10. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading. As of the date of this certificate, 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.

Montreal, November, 18, 2024

ANDRÉ CIESIELSKI

1 - Summary

The copper and zinc (± lead) Clinton property is located in the Appalachian of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, 205 km east of Montreal, 70 km east of Sherbrooke covering 7470 ha. Fancamp Exploration Ltd. acquired the property in 2009 following an option agreement. In 2012 the Company acquired the last mining claims comprising the Clinton property from Namex Exploration.

Historical exploration works comprising prospecting, geophysics and drilling concentrated in the 1950's and 1960's where 7 main massive sulfide lenses were discovered in the north and center of the property as well as minor ones further south. In 1973, a mine was open in lens O by Clinton Copper Mines Ltd.. Between 1973 to 1975 the company extracted 110 000 tons of ore with an average grade of 2.65% Cu, 2.43% Zn, 0.46% Pb, 30.03 g/t Ag and 0.45 g/t Au. Exploration works followed between 1994 to 2012 where geophysics and drilling allowed to extend the limits of known mineralized lenses and to discover the new zone V.

The Clinton property is located in a Siluro-Devonian thrusted and folded volcanic and sedimentary environment showing volcanogenic massive sulfides (VMS) Cu-Zn-Pb mineralized horizons. Historical drilling taking place on the western side of the NE-trending Clinton River anticline allowed the definition of numerous mineralized lenses, locally near or at the contact with the overlying volcano-sedimentary sequences. Clinton shows numerous mineralized lenses A, B, C, D, E, F, O and V. It consists of massive sulfides more or less enriched in base metals, Cu, Zn and Pb and precious metals, Au and Ag, namely pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, bornite and tetraedrite.

In 2022, the Company carried out a short mapping program to better understand the stratigraphy and structure of the historical mineralized lenses and some historical geophysical anomalies. 6 drill holes were completed targeting an EM conductor revealed in a 2010 survey and located in the northern extension of lens A. TMC Geophysics carried out borehole time domain EM survey in 2 holes.

In early 2023, Geosig Inc. carried out 17.64 km of IP survey lines in the center and the south of the property. In the center, the survey showed a large IP anomaly, while the southern one indicated a strong anomaly to the SE.

In 2023, 5 holes were drilled to extend lens A and 3 holes to extend lens E and to discover new mineralized zones. In addition, 3 holes verified promising chargeability and resistivity anomalies identified in the south of the property in a IP survey carried out in early 2023. TMC Geophysics carried out borehole time domain EM survey in holes 09 to 15.

Drill results showed high to low grade copper intersections with minor zinc. It allowed to extend mineralized lens A further north and locate its limit. The results also showed that lens E is open to the north and at depth. The southern IP anomaly only revealed low grade zinc intersections.

It can be concluded that Clinton conceals quantity of massive sulfide horizons and that only part of them are mineralized in copper, zinc and lead. These sulfides are

concentrated in structurally transposed lenses to the NNE with meter size thickness and lengths between 150 to 500 m.

On Clinton, lens O showed that it contains middle to high grade copper mineralization with zinc and lead in significant volume, so its seems at the time in 1973, enough to be extracted. If confirmed by future works, such mineralization could be extended or found elsewhere on the property in large volume possibly with economic significance.

It is recommended that the Company develop (i) structural, stratigraphic and metallogenic analysis using exploration data to build precise structural 3D model of the Clinton River anticline west flank at various scale and its mineralized lenses, (ii) study various geophysical methods that could highlight or target conductors, resistivity / chargeability, gravity or magnetic anomalies and (iii) propose a drill program on the high potential geophysical targets and a deep drilling program to test the various mineralized lenses known to be open at depth.

2 - Introduction

The copper and zinc (± lead) Clinton property is located in the Appalachian of the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

In December 2009, Fancamp Exploration Ltd. (the "Company" or "Fancamp") entered into an option agreement to acquire 117 claim units located in Southern Quebec, near the Maine border. The Company has earned a 100% interest in these claims by:

(i) paying a total of $100,000 to the Optionor over three years (paid),

(ii) issuing a total of 500,000 common shares over three years (issued),

(iii) spending $950,000 on exploration and development over three years (incurred).

The Optionor retains a 2% NSR of which 1% may be bought back for $1,000,000.

The acquisition of the last mining claims from Namex Exploration in 2012 allowed the Company to control all of the 127 claim units comprising the Clinton property, including those that were acquired by staking.

The Clinton property contains 7 massive sulfide lenses identified in the 1960's and 1970's. Copper, zinc and lead ore was extracted from lens **O** between 1973 and 1975 (Lamarche, 1974, Lamarche et al., 1976, East Sullivan Mining, 1975, Bussières, 2014).

From 2010 to 2014, Fancamp carried out mostly geophysical surveys on the whole or parts of the property and limited drill campaigns. In order to increase the extent of known massive sulfide lenses and to boost the potential for discoveries, Fancamp carried out geological mapping in August 2022 and a drilling campaign from April 2022 to July 2023.

The following provides a NI 43-101 compliant report of the Cu-Zn-Pb mineralization of the Clinton property (Clinton in the following). The information was provided by Fancamp Exploration Ltd and was also gathered from mining reports and scientific papers and from the public database of the Quebec Government, EXAMINE, SIGÉOM and GESTIM. The author visited the property on September 3rd 2024 and examined mineralized drill cores.

3 - Reliance on Other Experts

The author did not rely on any other experts to carry out the present technical report.

List of abbreviations

mm, m, km	millimeter, meter, kilometer
g	grams
g/	gram/ton (equivalent to ppm)
Mt	million metric tons
GPS	geographical positioning system
UTM NAD83	Universal Transverse Mercator, North American Datum 1983
NTS	National Topographic System
ha	hectare (100 x 100 m)
ppm, ppb	parts per million, parts per billion
m asl	meter above sea level
°C	degree Celsius
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
EXAMINE	Quebec MNRF document database
GESTIM	Gestion de l'Information Minière
MRN(F)	Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et des Forêts
SIGEOM	Système d'Information Géologique et Minière
IP	Induced polarization
EM	Electro-magnetic
Fm	Formation

4 - Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Clinton property is located in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, 205 km east of Montreal and 70 km east of Sherbrooke, Figure 1. The property spreads to the south southwest between LacMégantic and the Maine border and is located on the western side of topographic sheet NTS 21E07. It contains 127 mining claims (cells) covering 7470,57 ha with the following UTM coordinates (NAD83, zone 19), Table I. See Appendix I for the list of claim numbers.

Table I : UTM coordinates of the property 4 corners

Corner	NAD83 East	NAD83 North
NW	348888	5037537
SW	343318	5022852
SE	346563	5022344
NE	353448	5037429

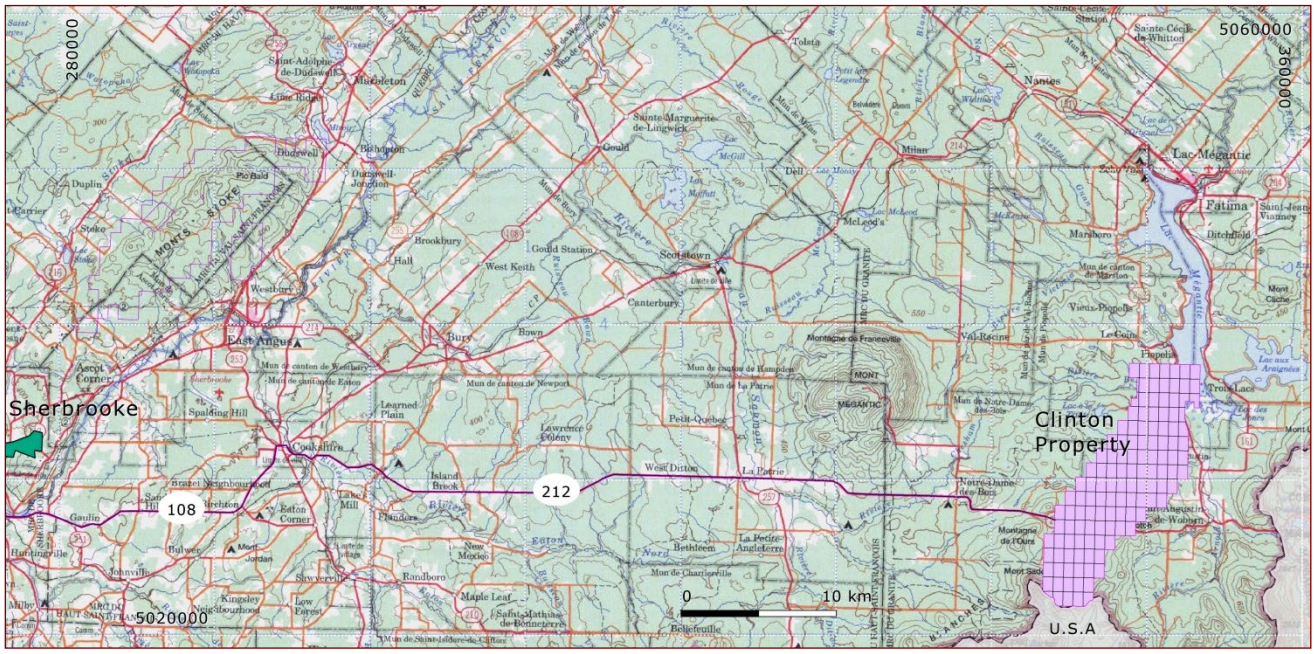


Figure 1 : Location of the Clinton property 70 km directly east of Sherbrooke, Quebec. It can be reached using Qc-108 and Qc-212 highways.

4.2 Exploration Rights

All mining titles of Clinton belong to Fancamp Exploration at 100%. The various mining cell permits are active, in good standing and would be renewed in 2029 and 2030.

4.3 Right Restrictions

Clinton is mainly located on private Domtar lands or on dedicated farming zones. Any exploration works has to be authorized and some restrictions are promulgated by the CPTAQ (Commission de Protection du Territoire Agricole du Québec) on farming lands.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

There are no other environmental obligations on the property than the ones that may be related to the use of Domtar private land, the ones related to the mining exploration regulations as stated by Quebec MRNF or the ones that may be required by the CPTAQ mentioned above.

4.5 Risk Factors

There are no other known significant factors and risk factors that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform works on the property.

5 - Accessibility, Climate, Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructures

5.1 Accessibility

The northern part of the property can be accessed using Québec-263 highway to Piopolis. The southern portion can be accessed using road Québec-212 highway joining Notre-Dame-des-Bois and Woburn municipalities, respectively west and east of the property, Figure 2. The access is easy given the number of small towns bordering the property and Lac Mégantic, 20 km to the north gives a direct access to a railway.

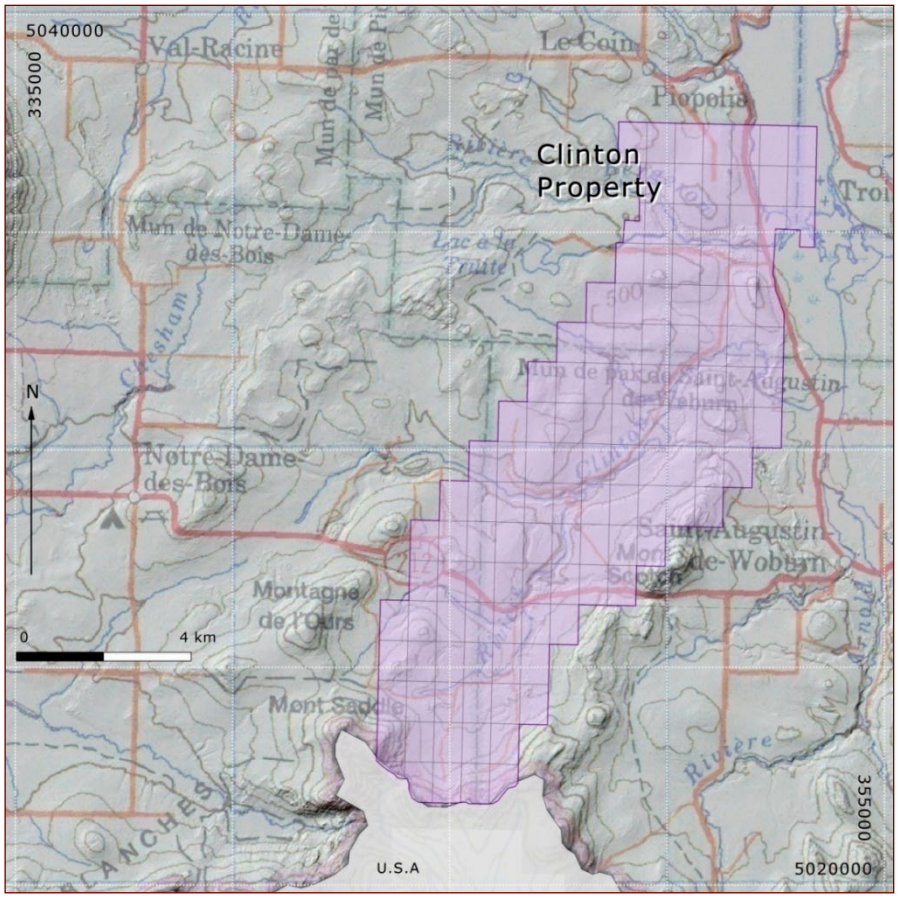


Figure 2 : Location of the Clinton mining claims between Lac Mégantic and the U.S.A border on the topographic map and DEM.

5.2 Climate

The climate of Clinton is temperate, characteristic of continental areas of south eastern Canada, the Laurentian climate zone, with mild to cold winters and temperatures varying to -10 and -20°C and summers reaching 20 to 25°C. The area receives 1300 mm of yearly precipitation with wetter months in June and July.

5.3 Physiography & Fauna

The landscape is dominated by NNE-trending hills and wide valleys varying in altitude from 400 to 750 m asl, Figure 2. Small lakes are located on the property and the Bergeron and Clinton rivers cross the property from west to east. Vegetation belong to the Laurentian flora with conifers and deciduous trees, some of which being exploited by Domtar. The fauna is also characteristic of this northeast american geographic and climatic zone, with moose, deer, smaller mammals, migratory birds and fresh water fishes.

5.4 Local Resources& Infrastructures

Equipment, consumables and other resources are closely available in Lac Mégantic or further away 100 km to the west in Sherbrooke as well as various infrastructures, power lines and even a railway access.

6 - History

6.1 Introduction

Clinton is located in the Appalachian of Quebec and bordered by Maine, in the highly folded and thrusted Silurian and early Devonian assemblages of the Gaspé-Connecticut Valley Synclinorium, also straddling the younger Devonian Lac-aux-Araignées plutonic suite.

6.2 Topographic Data

The topographic data of the Clinton area is provided by NRCan as 1: 250 000 and 1 : 50 000 scale maps, first published on paper in 1982 and 1990 respectively. Topographic elements including hydrography are available in pdf, shp and geotiff format in UTM z 19 projection using NAD27 datum. 1 : 20 000 scale topographic maps and DEM (Lidar) are available from Quebec Government website using MTM projection and tiff or pdf format.

6.3 Geological Mapping

The following Table II briefly describes the geological mapping and geophysical surveys carried out by the Quebec government geologists. A recent geological map is presented below in the historical drill section updated from works by Cousineau, (1995), Chevé, (1978) and by Fancamp Exploration geologists. The geology of the property is discussed in section 7.

Table II : Geological mapping in the Clinton area

Year	Description
1968	Geological survey, rock analysis and drill hole locations in the Woburn, Mégantic and Armstrong areas (Marleau, 1968)
1975-78	Detail geological survey of the Clinton property and its mineralized lenses (Chevé, 1978, 1990)
1995	Geological survey of the Gaspé-Connecticut Valley Synclinorium (Cousineau, 1995)

6.4 Geophysical Surveys

Aeromagnetic, radiometric and gravity survey maps of the Clinton area at various resolution (200 m to 2 km) are provided by the Government of Canada. In 1984 a list of REXHEM-3 electromagnetic anomalies of the area superimposed with the aeromagnetic field was published and in 2006, a low resolution airborne magnetic survey was carried out on the area by the Quebec Government (Les relevés Géophysiques, 1984, Dion et al., 2006).

6.5 Exploration Works

The following Table III summarizes the exploration works carried out on Clinton by various parties starting in 1912.

Table III: Historical exploration works on Clinton

Year	Description
1912	- First mineralization discovered in small exploration pits on a Cu-Zn-Pb-rich horizon (Vallée, 2001). It possibly corresponds to lens **A** later discovered by drilling.
1953	- Marston Copper Corp. carried out 2 drill holes near an exploration pit in the lens **A** area. One of the hole shows mineralization (15% pyrite, trace of chalcopyrite). No results included in the report (GM02415).
1959-60	- Sullivan Consolidated Mines and Moneta Porcupine Mines carried out magnetometric and electromagnetic surveys on most of the Clinton River anticlinal (GM11313, GM11314, GM11560A, GM11560B, GM11581, GM11582, GM10737A).
1960-63	- Moneta Porcupine Mines drilled 74 holes on the anomalies found during the 1959-60 surveys. These works revealed and enabled the delimitation of mineralized lenses **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, **F** (GM10737B, GM11346, GM11644, GM12610).

1967-73 – Clinton Copper Mines Ltd. owner of Clinton carried out numerous diamond drilling programs on previously discovered mineralized lenses, and in addition discovered a new massive sulfide lens, namely **O**. A total of 192 drill holes totalizing 40 000 m of cores had been done on Clinton taking in account the Moneta Porcupines first drill holes. (GM24253, GM26277, GM27570, GM26616, GM25896, GM26115).

1972 - In its 1972 annual report, Groupe Minier Sullivan owner with Dome Mines Ltd. of Clinton Copper Mines disclosed a historical estimate on 5 mineralized lenses totalizing 1.8 Mt @ 2.02% Cu and 1.54% Zn, including 20% dilution (Lamarche, 1974, Lamarche et al., 1976). This historical estimate predates the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and NI 43-101 guidelines. A qualified person has not completed sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and accordingly should not be relied upon. The author and the Company are not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. In order to verify the historical estimate, a qualified person needs to review the historical data, review any work completed on the property since the date of the estimate and complete a new resources technical report. The author and the Company view this historical estimate as a conceptual indication of the potential size and grade of the copper-zinc deposit in the area, and this information is relevant to ongoing exploration efforts. The author is not in capacity to assess the reliability of the estimate given that the methodology has not been disclosed. The key assumptions, parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimate are unknown as original data, reports and other necessary information is not available, missing or no longer existing.

1973-75 – From January 1974 to August 1975, Clinton Copper Mines exploited lens **O** and extracted 126 000 tons of ore showing an average grade of 2.74% Cu, 2.86% Zn, 0.53% Pb, and 30.79 g/t Ag (Lamarche et al., 1976). Lower copper prices and an important dilution of grades are in part responsible for the suspension of operations in 1975 (Chevé, 1995, Vallée, 2001).

The following Table IV summarizes the exploration works on Clinton from 1994 to 2005.

Table IV :Exploration works on Clinton from 1994 to 2005

Year	Description
1994-97	New Goldcore Ventures carried out the following works :
1994	Magnetometer survey (105 km of lines) and ground electromagnetic survey (102.2 km of lines)(GM53389)
1995	IP survey (26 km of lines) on high potential areas revealed by the 1994 survey (GM53389)
1996 (Jan to May)	Drilling took place in the best anomalies revealed by the last geophysical surveys. A first hole (V-96-01) on zone **V** is carried out but does not intersect mineralization (GM54089). Additional IP lines are surveyed between the ones carried out in 1995 in order to reduce the line spacing from 400 to 200 m (GM68870)
1996 (June to Sept)	A second drill program is started near hole V-96-01 to test the IP and resistivity anomalies. The discovery hole (V-96-05) shows the following :
	135.4 to 141.8m : 6.4m @ 2.24% Cu, 0.06% Zn, 15.9 g/t Ag
	193.5 to 203.8m : 10.3m @ 1.14% Cu, 0.27% Zn, 10.1 g/t Ag
	254.3 to 260m : 5.7m @ 1.71% Cu, 0.24 % Zn, 11.68 g/t Ag
	261.8 to 265.1m : 3.3m @ 3.02 % Cu, 0.38 % Zn 42.4 g/t Ag (GM54625)
1996-97	A 10 hole program is initiated to define the new **V** lens. The data was not published by the Government of Quebec and most was lost. In 2012 Fancamp found some of the core boxes and sampled and described them in GM68870
2005	Les Ressources Tectonic carried out mapping and reinterpretation works on historical data of lens **A** and **F** (GM61995, GM61996)

6.5.1 GEOPHYSICS

A small amount of geophysical surveys have been carried out on the property by the various companies over the years, mainly magnetometric and electro-magnetic (EM) surveys. It can be listed as follow :

1959-60 magnetometer & EM surveys

1994 Sagax, aeromagnetics & ground EM (MaxMin) surveys

1995 Sigma, IP resistivity line survey, Geola, aeromagnetic s& EM

1996 Sagax, IP resistivity line survey

As example, the following map shows the distribution of historical geophysical surveys on Clinton, a list of the companies that carried out the surveys and the location of the various mineralized lenses and the Clinton Copper Mine, Figure 3.

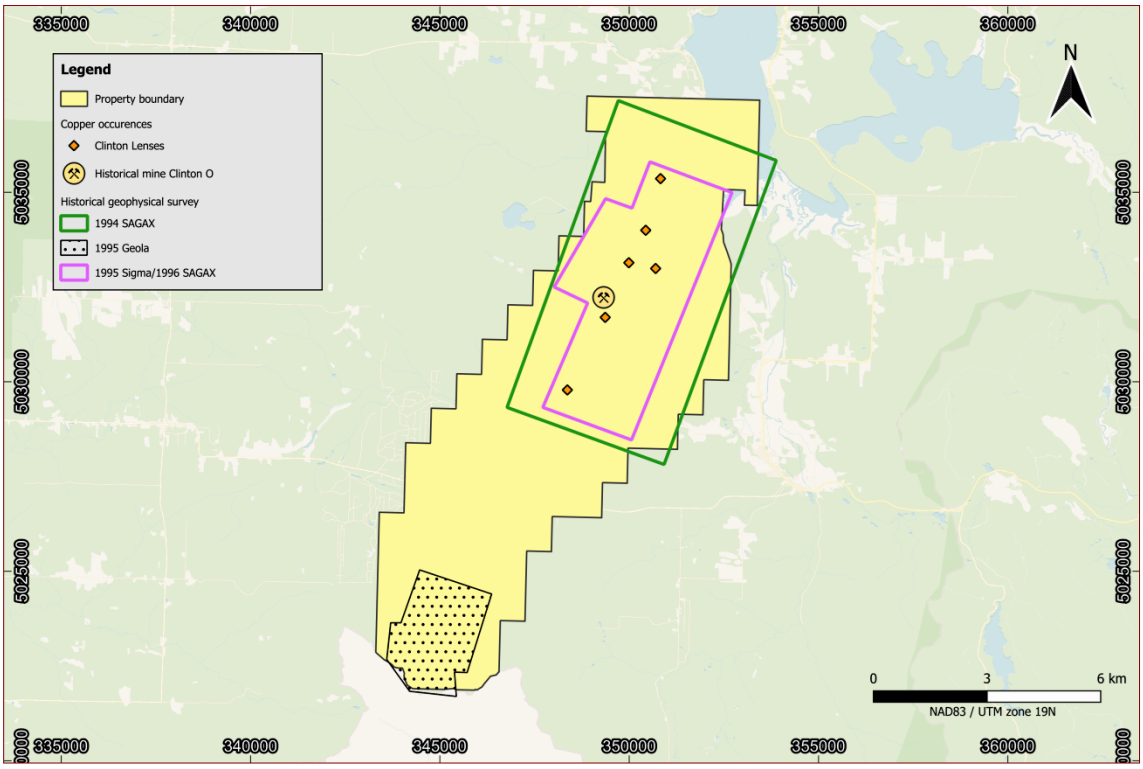


Figure 3 : Distribution of the historical geophysical surveys on Clinton, with the location of mineralized lenses and the Clinton copper Mine in lens **O**.

6.5.2 Drilling

A total of 265 drill holes were recorded on Clinton before Fancamp Exploration started drilling in 2010. The drilling started in 1953 and a large portion of the drill holes are not located with precision given the absence of casing. The historical locations are given in the Quebec government GM reports and database and rely on approximate grids and interpretations.

Most of the drilling was done between 1960 and 1963 and from 1968 to 1970 where Clinton Copper Mines was able to build enough ore volume and grade to start mining lens **O** and extract 126 000 tons in 2 years (Lamarche, 1974, Lamarche et al., 1976).

The following map gives the distribution of holes drilled between 1953 and 1996 and where numerous mineralized intersections are found but for which there are location imprecision's.

The map shows that early drilling discovered and delimited mineralized lenses **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **O**, **F** and **V**. Over the years many drill holes also tested geophysical anomalies and conductors west and southwest of the property.

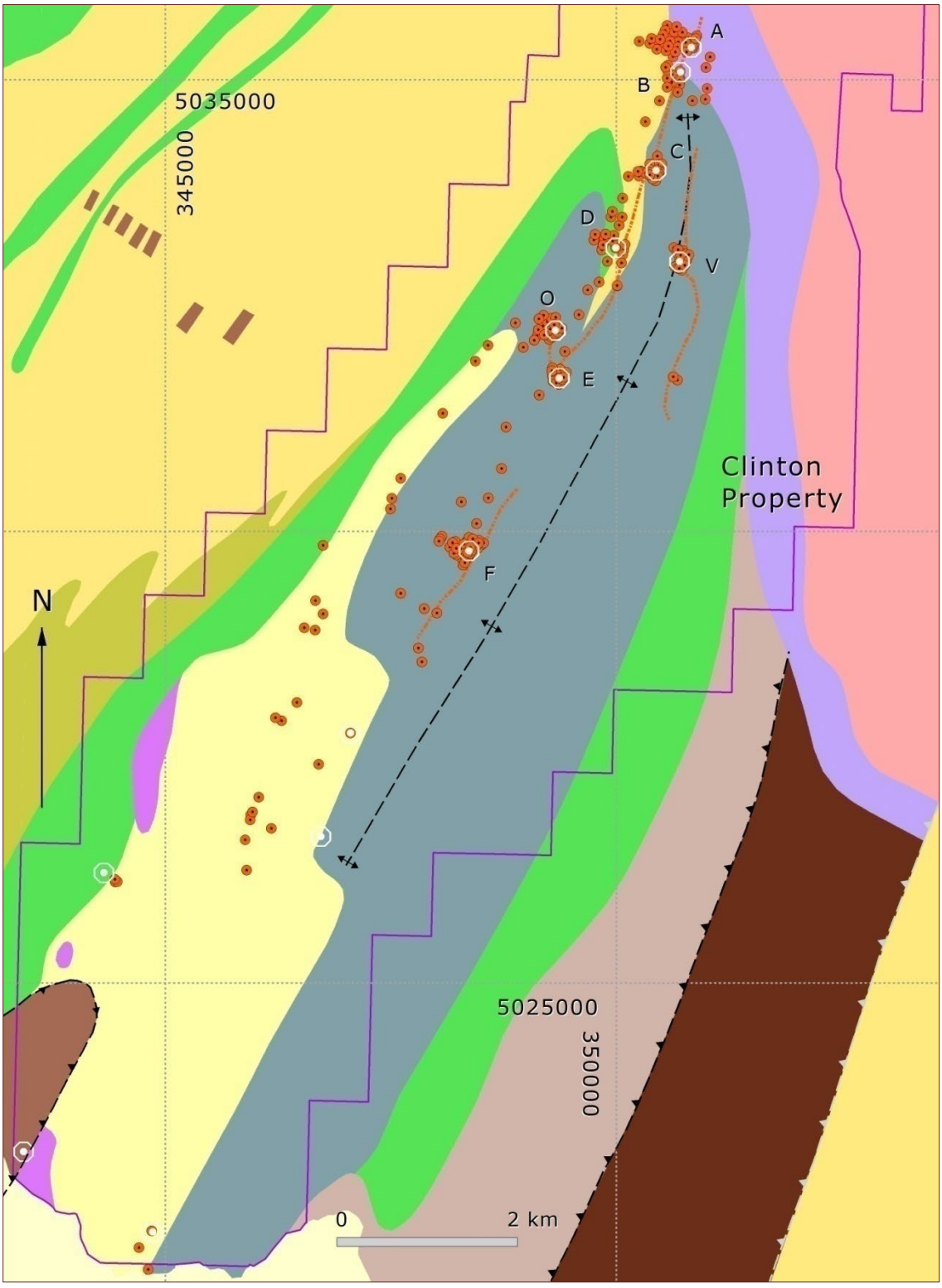


Figure 4 : Distribution of historical drill holes on Clinton between 1953 and 1996 (orange symbols). It shows the position of the Clinton River anticline, the mineralized lens A to V and the modeled surface projection of S0-S1 concordant mineralized zones (in red). Other minor mineralized zones and conductors do exist further to the SW of the property and were locally tested by drilling. See legend of the geological map below in section 7.1.

- Geology& Mineralization

The Clinton property is located in a Siluro-Devonian thrusted and folded volcanic and sedimentary terrain showing VMS Cu-Zn-Pb mineralized horizons. The details of the geology and the metallogeny are discussed in the next section. Historical drilling taking place on the western side of the NE-trending Clinton River anticline allowed the definition of numerous mineralized lenses, locally near or at the contact with the overlying volcano-sedimentary Frontenac Fm, Figure 4. In lens **O**, the historical drilling and the resulting interpretation turned out to be sufficient for Clinton Copper Mines to operate a Cu-Zn-Pb mine between 1973 and 1975 (Lamarche et al., 1976). As example of mineralization the following Table V, gives 22 best historical drill intersections.

Table V : Cu-Zn-Pb mineralized intersections in historical drilling

Hole Id	year	from	to	m	Cu %	Zn %	Pb%	Au	Ag ppm	report
C-3	1960	49.99	52.12	2.13	4.55			n.d.		GM11398
C-1	1960	45.35	50.29	4.94	3.4	8.94		0.2	5.91	GM11398
C-11	1960	82.36	92.96	10.6	1.86					GM11398
C-17	1960	179.92	185.32	5.4	1.79					GM11398
F-6	1961	63.09	67.85	4.76	2.49					GM12610
F-23	1962	194.86	200.83	5.97	2.36	4.31				GM12610
C-26	1967	209.34	213.27	3.93	3.54	1.31		0.024	4.48	GM20852
E-5	1968	50.44	54.01	3.57	3.27	0.63	0.01	0.003	0.4	GM24253
O-1	1968	42.85	47.64	4.79	3.13	7.65	3.16	0.12	1.64	GM24253
O-10	1969	142.01	144.11	2.1	5.94	0.51	0.46	0.0032	0.47	GM25896
O-6	1969	46.73	52.27	5.54	4.39	1.26	1.54	0.006	1.32	GM25896
A-31	1969	424.77	428.76	3.99	3.17	1.61				GM25896
O-4	1969	44.96	51.05	6.09	2.58	2.3	2.14	0.018	0.74	GM25896
O-9	1969	130.64	134.93	4.29	2.24	1.26	0.07	0	0.28	GM25896
D-7	1970	309.68	312.05	11.56	6.8	0.85	0.22		6.8	GM26277
A-37	1970	526.27	531.36	5.09	2.69	18.68	0.26	0.006	0.52	GM25896
A-28	1970	306.05	310.07	4.02	2.35	0.53		0.002	0.62	GM25896
V96-08	1996	97.3	107.5	10.2	2.47	0.002	0.004	0.01	14.43	GM54625
V96-08	1996	113.5	118.3	4.8	2.05	0.004	0.017	0.01	13.56	GM54625
V96-05	1996	254.3	265.1	10.8	1.55	0.23	0.09	0.086	17.65	GM54625
V96-05	1996	135.7	141.8	6.1	1.27	0.001	0.05	0.016	9	GM54625
V97-11	1997	127.2	135.5	8.3	1.27	0.42	0.28	0.09	9.14	GM68870
n.d. not detected										

7- Geological Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Clinton is located in the southern portion of the Quebec Appalachian, the major mountain range that spread from Newfoundland to the southeastern United States. The Appalachian consists of a lithotectonic assemblage resulting from the superposition of many orogenic phases, namely :Taconian (Cambrian-Ordovician), Salinian (Silurian-Devonian), Acadian (Devonian) and Alleghanian (Carboniferous-Permian). Due to multiple orogenic collisions, the Appalachian shows variable lengthwise deformation intensities and geometries as well as promontories and reentrant, Figure 5. See Gauthier et al. (1994) for a review of the metallogeny.

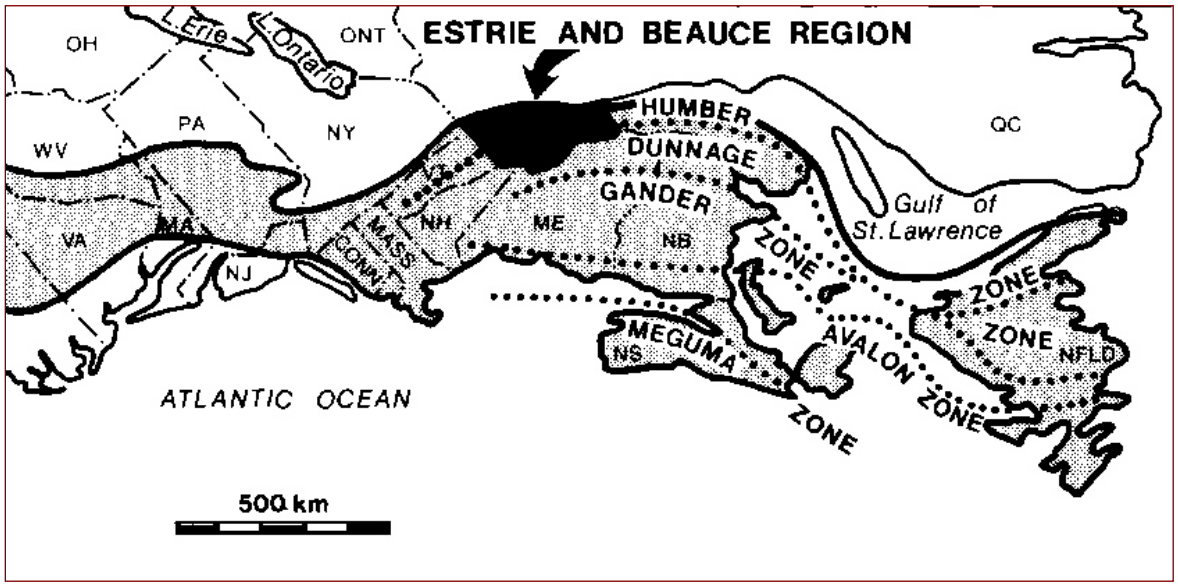


Figure 5 :Lithotectonic subdivisions in the Appalachian of eastern Canada and U.S.A. From Gauthier et al., (1994).

The Appalachian are separated in two distinct domains by the New York Promontory, the Northern and Southern Appalachian. The former are mainly the product of the Taconian and Acadian orogenies. In the Northern Appalachian only the Humber and Donnage zones were preserved, mainly composed of sedimentary rocks laying on the passive margins of Laurentia and the Taconian ocean crust fragments. The zones are separated by the St-Joseph normal fault that forms a unique structure with the Baie-Verte-Brompton Line.

The Dunnage zone is located in the hanging wall of the St-Joseph fault and Baie-Verte Brompton Line, southwest of the Humber zone. It is composed of ophiolites, sedimentary mélanges, orogenic flyschs and volcanic rocks and contains abandoned mines like Eustis, Weedon, Cupra and Solbec in the Ascot volcanic complex.

The Gaspé Belt (Gaspé-Connecticut Valley synclinorium) crosscut the Dunnage and Humber zones to the northeast and the Bronson Hill/Boundary mountains anticlinorium to the southeast. The Gaspé Belt of Siluro-Devonian ages is 10 to 70 km wide and

mostly composed of clastic quartz-rich sedimentary rocks, limestones and mafic to felsic volcanic rocks. The Clinton Formation where Clinton is located is part of these volcanic assemblages.

The Appalachian of Quebec underwent many phases of regional deformation. The Acadian Orogeny shows D4 deformation with peak metamorphic intensity in the Devonian (380-375 Ma). D4 is the main deformation in the Dunnage zone and the Gaspé Belt reaching greenschist grade, (see Tremblay and Pinet, 1994 and Tremblay et al., 2002 among others).

7.2 Local Geology

Local geology of Clinton is based on the works by Chevé (1978 and 1995). The property covers mainly the Clinton River Fm within the Siluro-Devonian Gaspé Belt. It forms a tight vertical anticlinal slightly overturned to the southeast and slightly dipping to the north. In the center of the anticlinal, the Clinton River Fm overly the Hurricane Mountain Fm mainly composed of metasediments and metavolcanic rocks. Further to the northwest, the Frontenac Fm also composed of metasediments and metavolcanic rocks overly the Clinton River Fm. To the SE, the metasedimentary Seeboomok Fm shows a tectonic contact with the Chain Lake massif composed of Neoproterozoic to Cambro-Ordovician migmatites and metasediments (Lafrance, 1995, Garbi et al., 2006). Finally, the Lac aux Araignées granitoid complex crosscut the whole stratigraphy to the northeast forming a contact metamorphic aureole over a width of 1.5 km, LAAH on Figure 6 (Bourne, 1984). See Table VI for more detail.

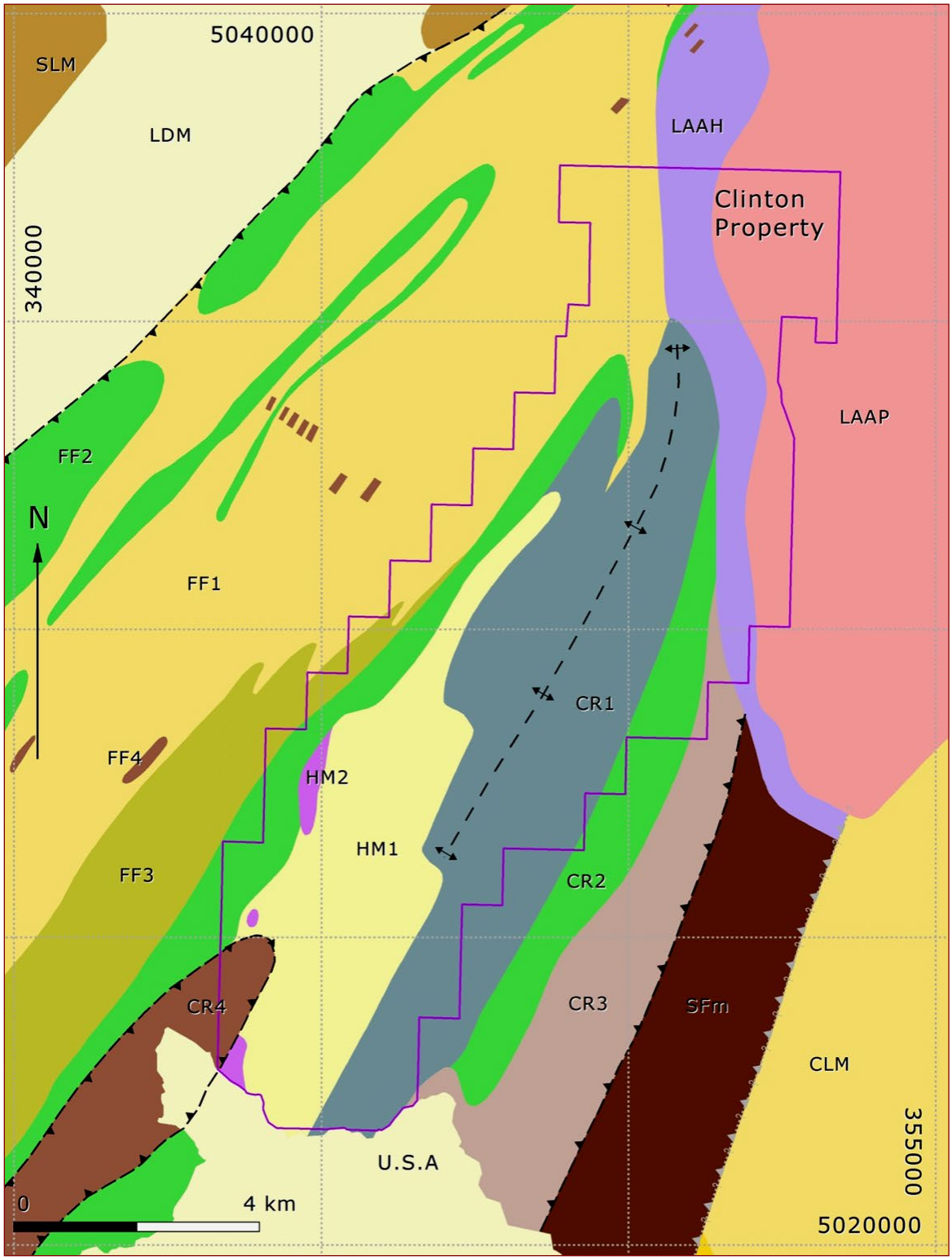


Figure 6 : Geological map of the Clinton property area showing the central Clinton River anticline. The various acronyms are described below from top to base and in the following legend table. After Fancamp Exploration geological map in 2024.

LAAH	Lac aux Araignées hornfels
LAAP	Lac aux Araignées pluton, granitoids
SFm	Seeboomok Fm, metasediments
SLM	Saint-LudgerMember, sediments
LDM	Lac-Drolet Member, sediments
FF4	Frontenac Fm, gabbro
FF3	Frontenac Fm, sediments
FF2	Frontenac Fm, metavolcanics
FF1	Frontenac Fm, sediments
CR4	Clinton River Fm, gabbro & diorite klippe
CR3	Clinton River Fm, metasediments
CR2	Clinton River Fm, volcanics
CR1	Clinton River Fm, volcanics, sediments
HM2	HurricanMountain Fm, serpentinites
HM1	Hurricane Mountain Fm, sediments, volcanics
CLM	Chain Lake Massif, migmatitic rocks, metasediments

The following Table VI gives a description of the various volcanic and sedimentary formations present on Clinton.

Table VI : Description of the rock formations present on Clinton

Formation	Description
Seeboomok	Located SE of the property, at the hanging wall of the fault in contact with the Clinton River Fm. Crosscut to the NE by Lac aux Araignées pluton (LAAP). Made of Devonian phyllites and slates with minor fine sandstones and silty phyllites (SFm).
Hurricane Mountain	Also called Magalloway Member, composed of sediments and epiclastic volcanoclastics. Located at the core of the Clinton River anticlinal, it is mainly composed of Ordovician metagraywackes, metapelites and red-brown magnetic slates with minor mafic volcanics, metadacites and metarhyolites (HM1). To the NE, the pyroclastics are interstratified with graphitic schists, metapelites and coarse metagraywackes. Locally shows 10% pyrite& pyrrhotite. The formation shows dark green serpentinites spreading in 12 masses on the NW flank of the Clinton River anticlinal (HM2).
Clinton River Fm first unit	Very heterogeneous unit showing weak magnetic susceptibility. To the east, the formation is made of phyllites and green slates (CR3). To the SW it shows a gabbro and diorite klippe (CR4).
	Unit 1 (CR1) from top to base
	green metapelite, jaspillite, brown red metapelite
	mafic lava flow, massive to schistosed, microporphyric, local pyroclastics
	epiclastics, ribboned schists, with clay and silt horizons, contains A to E lenses
	mafic to intermediate pyroclastics with lapillis and local mafic flows
	mafic lava flows
	First unit shows pillow structures up to one meter in size and local alteration showing few cm of yellow epidote.
Clinton River Fm second unit	Unit 2 (CR2) shows mafic pillow lava deposits overlain by a ferromagnesian metasediment. Pillows are stretched parallel to the regional schistosity, 50 cm to 2 m long and 20 to 50 cm wide. The latter are composed of brown red slaty magnetic schists with 2 mm to 2 cm thick beds of pinkish jaspillite. The whole horizon varies from few cm to 5 m in thickness.

Frontenac Fm	Frontenac - The formation is 15 m wide stretching 85 km to the NE. It can be divided from top to base in 4 units :
	gabbroic sills (FF4)
	limy fine massive sandstone & slates (FF3)
	mafic volcanics & chlorite schists (FF2)
	metasandstone and siltstone, metagraywacke and slaty schists (FF1)
	The fine limy sandstones (FF3) are overlying the Clinton River Fm to the east and show 1.5 to 3 km thickness. This unit shows 50-60% quartz, 10-15% plagioclase and 10-15% calcite with accessory sericite, biotite and chlorite. It is intercalated with thinner slaty schists. This units can be seen in drill holes of **A** to **E** mineralized lenses. Cordierite and chloritoid porphyroblasts have been identified in this unit close to the contact metamorphism of the Lac aux Araignées pluton near lens **A**.

7.3 Property Mineralization

Clinton shows numerous mineralized lenses **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, **F**, **O** and **V** that can be classified as volcanogenic massive sulfides (VMS). It consists of

- massive or stratified sulfides more or less enriched in base metals, Cu, Zn and Pb and precious metals like Au and Ag, namely pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, bornite and tetraedrite.

Such mineralization occur as,

- mineralized stockworks in brecciated metavolcanics only observed in the ancient mine of lens **O**;
- disseminated mineralization in sericite schists in ancient mine in lens **O** and
- disseminated mineralization in a quartz-phyllosilicate-rich matrix present in all lenses.

The mineralized lenses of Clinton can contain up to 4-5% of Cu-Zn distributed on an average real thickness of 1 to 6 m. Only lens **V** is more extended and locally shows mineralized intersection of 25 m in drill holes.

Mineralized lenses **A** to **E** show up on the NW flank of a parasite fold of the Clinton River anticline (Chevé, 1995). The lenses are located at the contact between sedimentary rocks of the Frontenac Fm and the metavolcanics of unit 1 of the Clinton River Fm. A red brown and green jaspillitic metapelites horizon forms a marker overlying the mineralized lenses that can be followed for 5 km in drill holes.

Lens **A** lies at the northern tip of the parasite fold but the continuity of the mineralization at the nose of the fold and on the western flank has not been tested in historical drilling.

Lens **E** is located at the southern extremity of the lens **A** to **D** host horizon. Despite the absence of the Frontenac Fm sediments in drill holes, lens **E** can be found on the same magnetic and lithologic horizon. A fault or a syn-deformation displacement of the mineralization could explain the absence of Frontenac sediments. A simple general stratigraphy of the mineralization lenses is as follow :

- Frontenac Fm sediments : alternating argillite, slaty schists and quartzite. Near the Lac aux Araignées pluton, porphyroblasts of cordierite and chloritoid are forming in the sedimentary pile;

- Metapelites : this red-brown magnetic sedimentary unit marks the contact with the Clinton River Fm and can be followed for 5 km in drill holes;

- Massive sulfides : mostly composed of pyrite with variable amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Sometimes absent in lens **A** to **E**, the massive sulfides show pinch and swell structures. Similarly, in the ancient mine in lens **O**, this 3D geometry may be caused by accumulation of sulfides in paleo-depression or by subsequent deformation by stretching of the lenses.

- Basalts : showing 5 to 15 m thickness, the rocks form pillowed layers with high magnetic susceptibility;

- Schists : mostly with chlorite and biotite, these schists are interstratified with mafic volcanic layers showing a 10 m thickness. The hole horizon thickness do not exceed 50 m.

Lens **F** shows same units as lens **A** to **E** but it is located at a lower stratigraphic level in unit 1 of the Clinton River Fm. At the top of the lens, the host is composed of chlorite schists and mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks.

Lens **O** (mined between 1973-1974) is located at the contact between unit 1 and 2 of the Clinton River Fm and it can be distinguished by the presence of felsic pyroclastics. The following stratigraphy was established :

- Metapelites : 3 m thick green jaspillitic horizon with ferro-magnesian overlying the mineralized lens;
- Massive sulfides : mostly pyrite with chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, the 4 m thick horizon can be followed over 200 m in drill hole with a 150 m vertical extension. Mining have shown that the lens are pinched and swelled with variable thickness;
- Quartz-sericite schists : it contains up to 50% disseminated sulfides with an average thickness of 5 m, with pyrite and variable amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena;
- Epiclastites : a 35 to 50 m thick schistosed horizon showing a 20 to 25 m thick quartz-sericite schist at the top containing 10% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. This horizon at the top is more extended than the massive sulfides;
- Pyroclastics : a 25 to 70 m thick horizon composed of felsic volcanic flows and lapilli blocky tuffs;

Lens **V** is hosted in altered mafic blocky lapilli tuffs. Mineralization is massive, semi-massive or disseminated in various horizons in the tuffs associated with carbonates and rhyolitic or cherty fragments. It contains pyrite, with variable amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

8 - Deposit Types

The Cu-Zn-Pb mineralization of the Clinton River Fm can be classified as volcanogenic massive sulfides (VMS). VMS have long been studied since the 1980's all across the world showing Precambrian to Phanerozoic ages. (See Franklin, 1993 and Gibson et al., 2007, among many other authors). The metallogenic model has been improved with the discoveries of hydrothermal circulation and sulfide deposits in the deep ocean at black smoker's sites and along the oceanic rifting large structures.

VMS deposits have also been studied in Australia and Japan, among others, where they have been classified as Broken Hill and Besshi-type massive sulfide deposits differing in metal content and tectonic environments from the typical Precambrian VMS deposit (Kirkham et al., 1993). In Quebec, Archean VMS have been studied in the Abitibi area where they were classified as Noranda-type deposit (Franklin, 1993). A simple metal precipitation model has been developed and improved over the years and shows a near-vertical alteration zone with a heat source at depth in which the circulation of meteoric and volcanic waters and fluids bring the metallotect near surface and at the base or within the volcanic pile. The various metals are being deposited in various environments and in various quantities, depending on the physico-chemical conditions, distances, sources, etc., Figure 7 (Gibson et al., 2007).

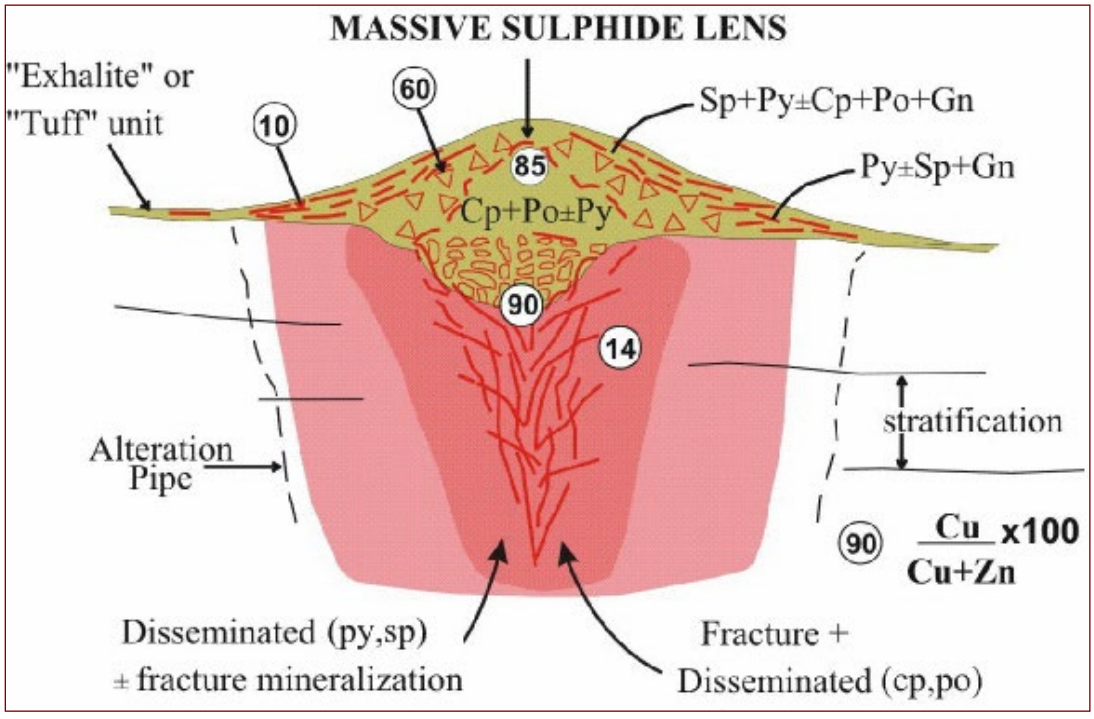


Figure 7 : Simplified VMS model showing the variation of Cu/Cu+Zn ratio as a function of distance from the source as well as the geometry of the alteration zones (Gibson et al., 2007). (Py = pyrite, Cp = chalcopyrite, Po = pyrrhotite, Sp = sphalerite, and Gn = galena).

The same authors developed a genetic model for VMS precipitation in a rifting oceanic and continental arc or back-arc environment suitable for massive sulfide deposits found in Phanerozoic orogenies. In the model, the fluid circulation increases taking advantage of large crustal fractures, crust thinning and bi-modal volcanic effusive magma generation related to depressurization of the lower crust. The upper mantle is upwelling with partial melting and intermediate magmas generation, upwelling, and stabilization of upper mantle heat sources. Late compressive movements resulted in crust shortening, faulting and folding, reorganizing the various sequences in their specific tectonic environments.

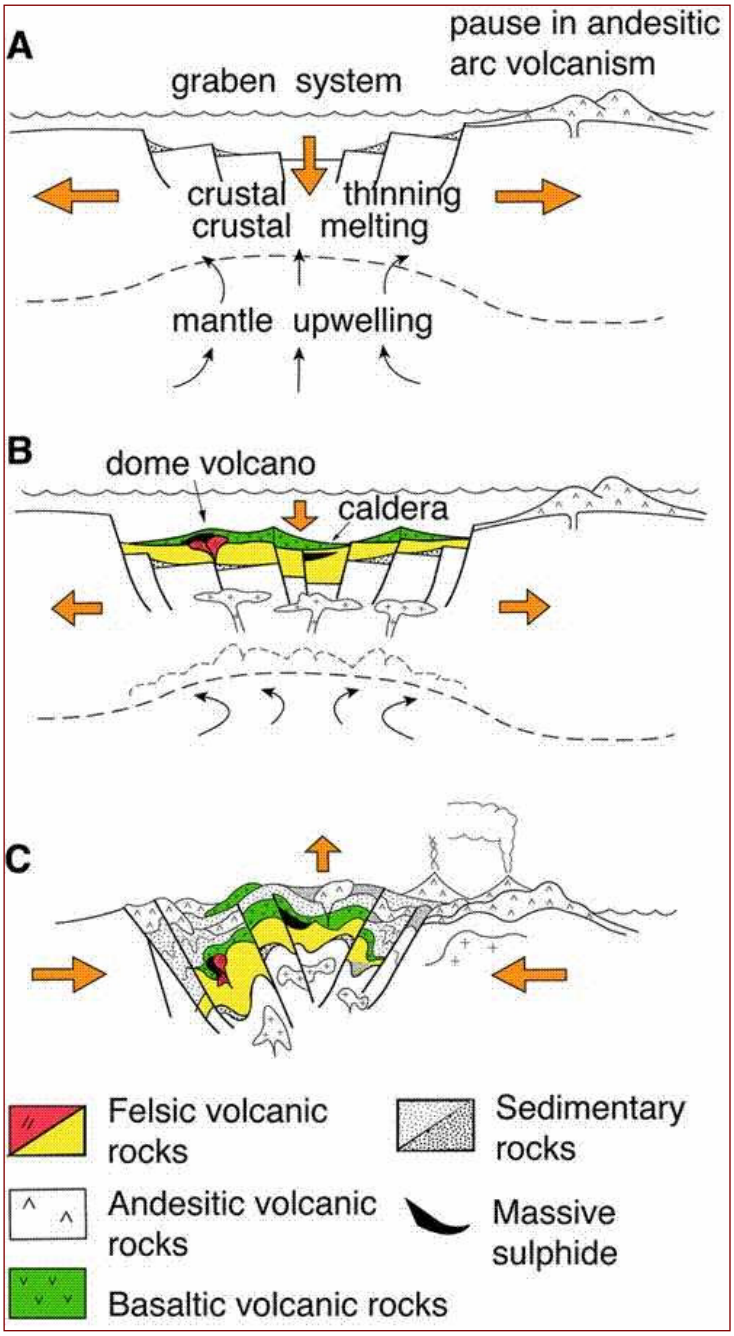


Figure 8 : VMS generation in extensional oceanic and continental arc environment with volcanism, fluid circulation and late large tectonic crustal shortening (see Gibson et al., 2007).

Chevé (1995) developed his own model for the Clinton VMS deposits that shows some similarities with the above mentioned models.

First phase : deposition of the sedimentary Hurricane Mountain Fm underlying the mineralized Clinton Fm. The graphitic shales and felsic volcanoclastics carrying disseminated sulfides are the results of a pre-existing hydrothermal and mineralizing hot spot or heat source located at depth below the area of the Clinton River sulfide deposits, Figure 9.

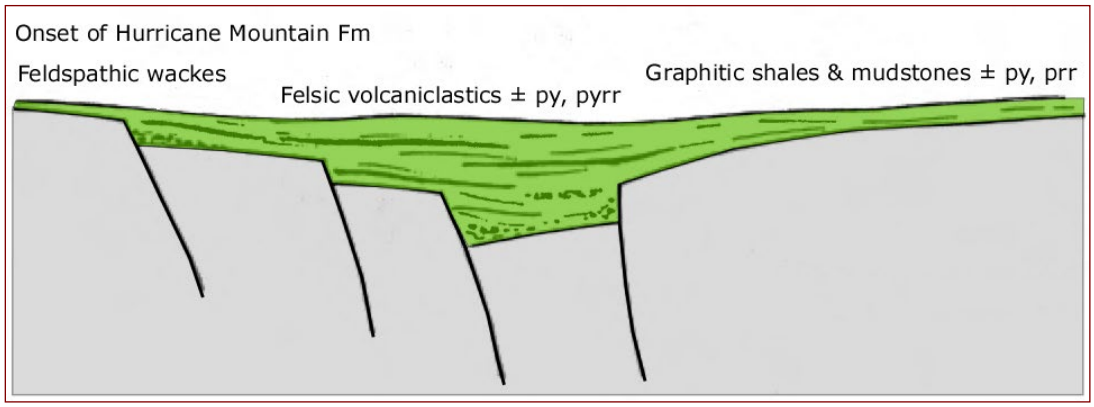


Figure 9 : Deposition of Hurricane Mountain Fm sediments in a sulfidic volcano-sedimentary extensional environment preceding the deposition of the mineralized Clinton River Fm. After Chevé (1995).

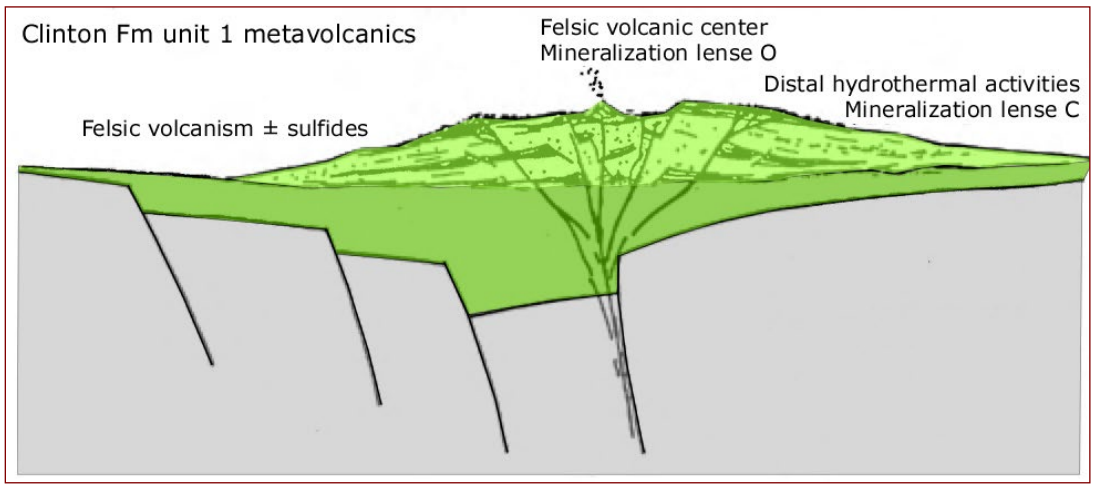


Figure 10 : Deposition of the second phase of the Clinton River Fm in a felsic volcanic and hydrothermal environment and the formation of the various lenses of metallic sulfides at various distances from the sources. After Chevé (1995).

Second phase : emplacement of the Clinton River Fm Unit 1 with various mafic volcanics. The end of the episode shows felsic explosive volcanism and a sulfide-rich hydrothermal activities building the various deposits possibly in small topographic depressions, Figure 10.

Third phase : emplacement of effusive mafic volcanism forming the Clinton River Fm Unit 2. The thermal flux of the area decreasing and the fluids getting colder, the solubility of metals decreases as well. The metallic charge is limited to Fe and Mn giving

rise with the contact of oxidizing sea waters to precipitation of Fe and Mn oxides and hydroxides in the various detrital and chemical sediments, Figure 11.

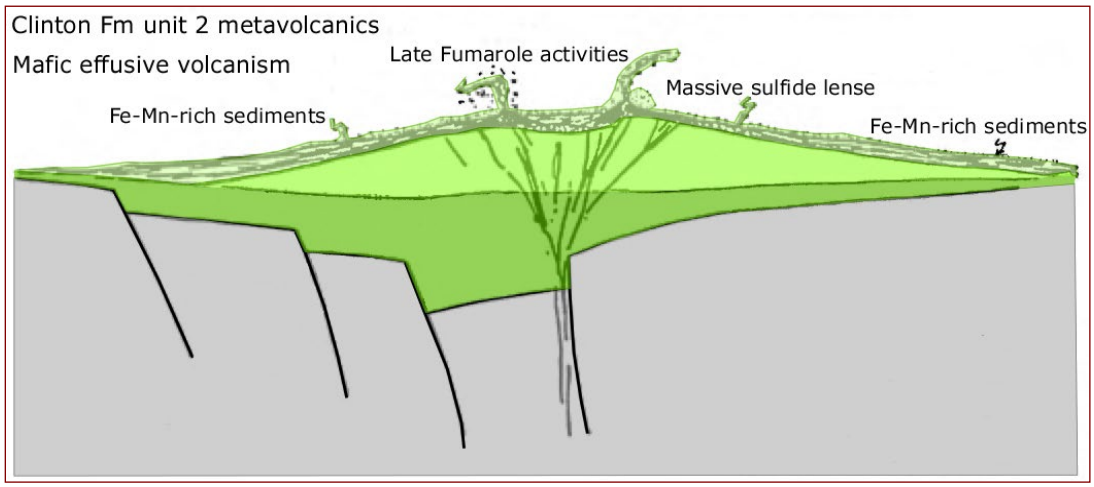


Figure 11 : Deposition of the third phase of the Clinton River Fm in a mafic volcanic and hydrothermal environment and the deposition of distal Fe-Mn-rich sedimentary rocks. After Chevé (1995).

The Ledge Ridge deposit

The Appalachian of Quebec, New Brunswick and Maine are known to contain Phanerozoic VMS deposits and mining camp. A recent study by Slack et al., (2024) shows the distribution of VMS deposits in the Appalachian and the already known lithotectonic affinity between the Early Devonian Clinton River and Ledge Ridge VMS deposits, Figure 12 (Chevé, 1995).

The deposit discovered in 1972, is located 10 km southwest of the Canada / Maine border in Early Devonian deformed sequence of dacites, volcanoclastics and epiclastic rocks in which felsic intrusives and mafic dykes are found. The rocks are dipping to the NW and overturned with SE polarities. Overlying dacitic rocks are evolving to mafic volcanoclastics and a highly magnetic greenish pillowed volcanic sequence. Felsic rocks show calc-alkaline affinity and the overlying pillowed mafic sequences are of tholeiitic affinity with high Fe2O3, TiO2 and ZrO2 and low MgO, similarly to the Clinton River metavolcanics (Chevé, 1995). The deposit is discontinuous over 1.6 km and said to contain between 3 to 4 Mt @ 2.26% Zn, 0.96% Cu, 0.79% Pb, 0.18 g/t Ag and 0.047 g/t Au (non 43-101 compliant mineral estimate taken from Maine Geological Survey (1989 & 2013)).

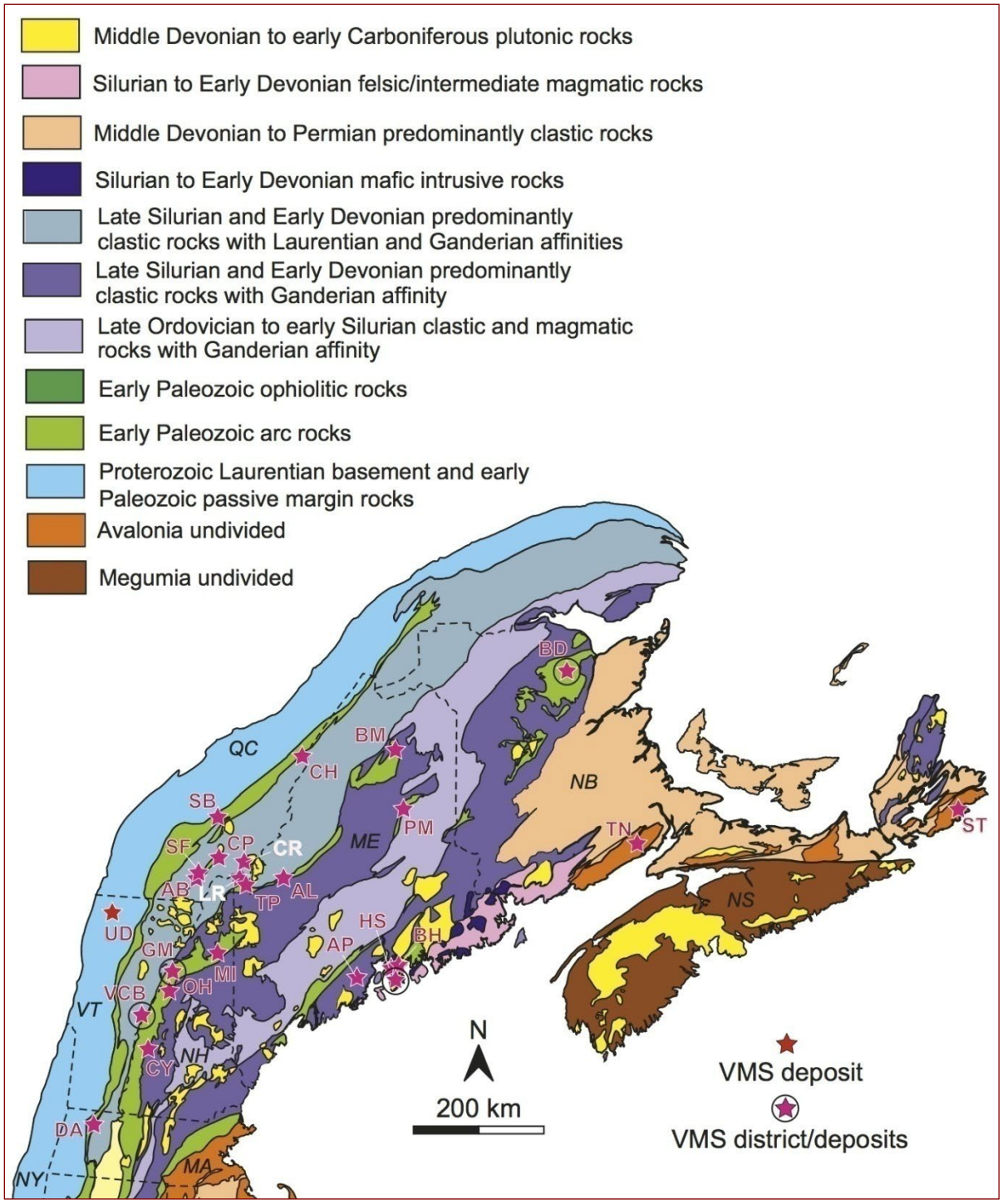


Figure 12 : Distribution of VMS deposits in Quebec, Maine and New Brunswick, showing the lithotectonic affinities between the Clinton River and the Ledge Ridge deposits (CR and LR in white). The lithotectonic sub-divisions differ from other studies mentioned above and more details are found in Slack et al., (2024).

9 - Exploration

9.1 Introduction

Several exploration campaigns took place on Clinton following the acquisition of the property by Fancamp Exploration in 2009. The field works took place between 2010 and 2014 and in 2022-2023. The following Table VII gives a short description of the various works taking place between 2010 and 2014 mostly comprising geophysical surveys and drilling.

Table VII : Description of the works carried out on Clinton by Fancamp between 2010 and 2014

Year	Description
2010	Geotech Ltd. carried out and aeromagnetic and versatile time domain EM (VTEM) surveys on the whole property (GM65055).
2010 Sept	Following the VTEM survey, Fancamp drilled 6 holes in the south and north of the property (GM66476)
2011 May-June	Lamontagne Geophysics carried out a UTEM (University of Toronto electro-magnetic) survey on the mineralized horizon of lens **A** to **E** (Lamontagne, 2011)
2011 Aug-Oct	Fancamp drilled 12 holes outside of the known mineralized lenses for a total of 2261 m (GM66477)
2012 March-Oct	24 holes were drilled on lens **D** and **V** (GM68870)
2012 July	Geosig Inc. carried out MaxMin lines and 6 Pulse-EM surveys in the 2011 drill holes (GM68100)
2014	5 holes were drilled on zone **V** and on VTEM anomalies (GM68870)

In 2022, Fancamp carried out a short mapping program. In 2023, a IP program detected anomalies in the southern part of the property that could coincide with the southern extension of the mineralized horizon. The 2022 drilling program targeted the northern extension of lens **A** coinciding with an EM anomaly. In 2023, the drilling program was carried out to extend lens **A** and **E** and possibly discover new lenses of massive sulfides.

9.2 Geological Mapping

In 2022, Fancamp carried out field mapping to better understand the litho-stratigraphy and structure of the historical mineralized lenses (**A** to **F**, **O** & **V**) and some historical geophysical anomalies. 41 outcrops were described during the survey and the mapping was limited by the thickness of various Quaternary glaciogenic sediments and till covering most of the targeted geophysical anomalies and mineralized lens **F**, **O** and **V**. Some of the geophysical anomalies turned to be artifacts and others remained unexplained.

Geological Unit Descriptions

Mafic volcanics are massive or pillowed and show dark a dark green fresh surface and a brown alteration. The matrix is fine with mm size feldspar phenocrysts and pervasive chlorite and local carbonates. Up to 2-3 % of disseminated pyrite was observed near known mineralized zones and any affiliation with the Clinton River Fm was impossible given the lack of marker horizons.

Sedimentary rocks show dark grey fresh surface and brown alteration. The rocks are classified as quartzite with a fine to very fine quartz-rich matrix. Locally, S0 bedding surfaces can be measured directly, on some other outcrops S0 is transposed parallel to the regional schistosity S1. The sedimentary sequences are not mineralized and belong to the Frontenac Fm.

Most of the regional schistosity S1 observed is trending 210° with 60-80° to the west. S1 is mostly parallel to S0 with stretching lineation on S1 planes of 290° plunging 60°. The average stretching of the highly mineralized zones in lens **A** to **F**, **O** and **V** show a similar orientation.

9.3 Geophysics

Fancamp carried out geophysical surveys on Clinton between 2010-2012 and 2022-23. The following describes Fancamp field works with the locations and detailed descriptions of the recent geophysical surveys in 2022-2023, Figure 13.

In 2010, the aeromagnetic and VTEM surveys carried out by Geotech Ltd. produced well defined anomalies on known mineralized **A** to **F**, **O** and **V** lenses. Few untested conductors were found in the south of the property, Figure 13 (GM65055).

In May and June 2011, Lamontagne Geophysics completed a UTEM survey on lens **A** and **E**. 3 loops were used to survey 29.75 km of line. A sector of interest was revealed on the horizon with the superposition of a 250 m x 150 m conductor having 1000 Siemens conductance on top of a 450 m x 250 m conductor having a 25 Siemens conductance (Lamontagne, 2011).

In July 2012, Geosig Inc. carried out 1.6 km of MaxMin lines and 6 Pulse-EM surveys in the 2011 drill holes in the south of the property, Figure 13. Of the 3 conductors revealed, one off-hole is small, showing 20 m x 20 m anomaly. The 2 in-hole type conductors were already tested by drilling (GM68100).

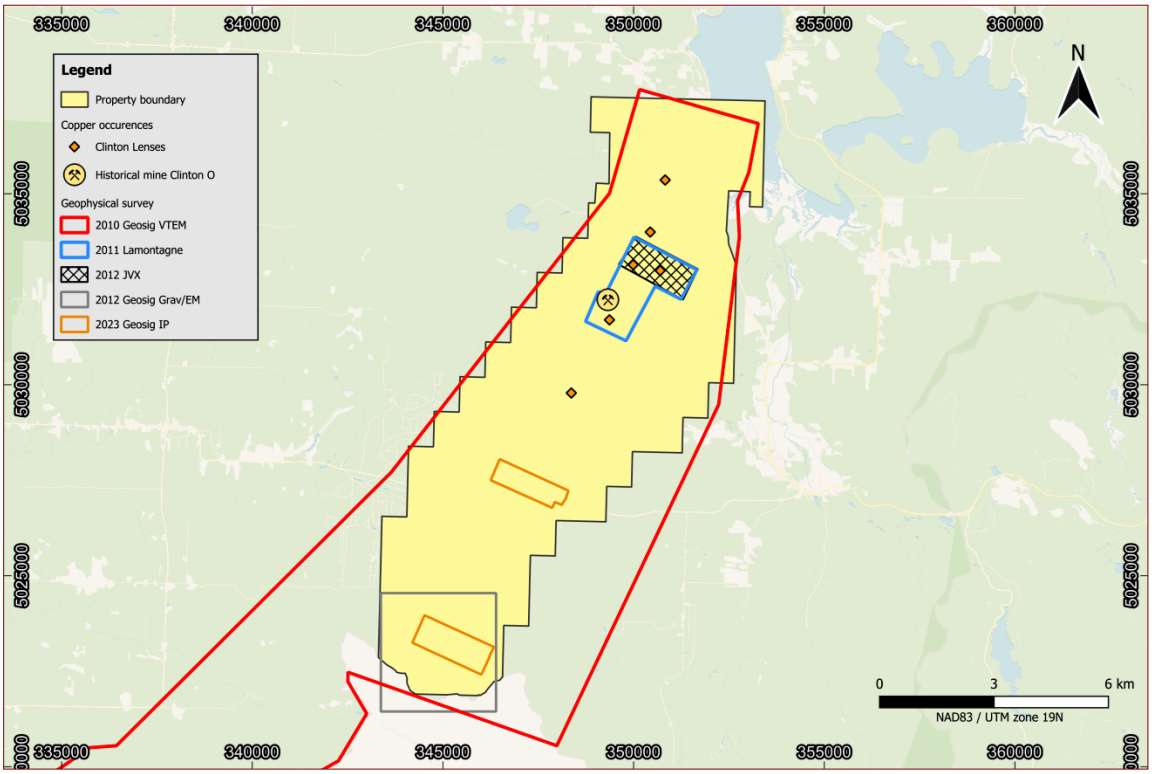


Figure 13 : Distribution of the geophysical surveys carried out by Fancamp on Clinton.

In 2022, Fancamp Exploration commissioned TMC Geophysics to carry out borehole time domain EM (BHTDEM) survey in holes CLDD22-02 and CLDD22-05 located in the northern part of the property on the mineralized lens **A**, Figure 16 below. An anomaly was observed in each of the two holes and the analysis and modeling suggest that these anomalies may be caused by the same conductive source located at shallow depth between the two holes. The source of the conductor may be small but its characteristics may represent a future drill target. See Simard (2022) for more detail.

In 2023, Fancamp Exploration commissioned TMC Geophysics to carry out borehole time domain EM (BHTDEM) survey in holes CLDD23-09 to 15.

Hole CLDD23-09 is located in the same area near holes 02 and 05 on lens **A**, Figure 16. The borehole EM survey was carried out to test the interpretation that was done in 2022. The results, confirm the presence of an anomaly near the end of hole 09 located between hole 05 and 02 described above. The modeling suggests an interpreted conductor that extends above and to the ESE of the hole axis and corresponding to the continuity at depth of the conductor targeted by drilling. See Simard (2023b) for more detail.

Holes CLDD23-10, 11 and 12 are located in the center of the property, on mineralized lens **E**, Figure 16. In hole 10, the EM survey detected an anomaly that coincides with the mineralization depth. The data suggests a conductor that mostly extends beneath and to the NNE of the hole axis. In hole 11 the data suggest a conductor defined around a depth of 30 to 40 m, located to the SW of the hole axis. The

exact location of this conductor is not precise, and the anomaly only partially defined. In hole 12 mineralized zone are located at depth near 380 m. An anomaly is detected around 260 m and the data suggests a conductor around 30 m above the hole axis extending to the SW.

Holes CLDD23-13, 14 and 15 were drilled in the southern part of the property, Figure 16, to test the anomalies identified in the January 2023 IP survey. In hole 13, well-defined anomaly is detected around 100 m and the data suggests a conductor lying above 10 to 15 m depth, NE of the hole axis. In hole 14 two anomalies were detected around 265 m and 340 m depth. At 265 m, the data suggests a conductor lying beneath and SW of the hole axis. At 340 m the data suggests a conductor lying above and extending to the NE and SW of the hole axis. See Simard (2023b) for more detail.

In early 2023, Fancamp Exploration commissioned Geosig Inc. to carry out an IP survey on Clinton. The survey consisted of 17.64 km of lines acquired in the center (north) and the south of the property, Figure 14 & 15, Simard (2023a).

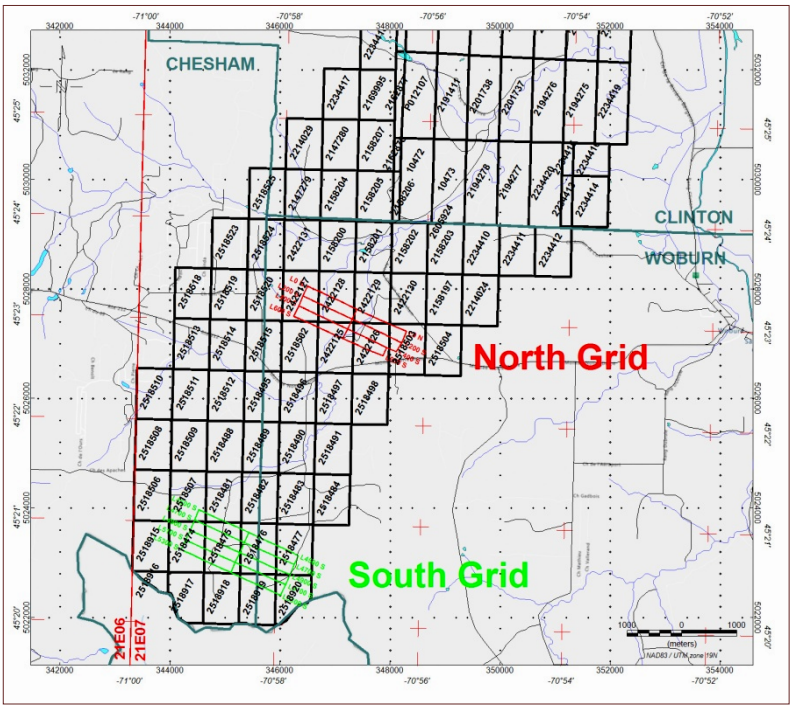


Figure 14 : Locations of 2023 IP surveys on Clinton. From Simard, (2023a).

West of the north grid, Figure 14, a partially defined large IP anomaly coincides with a decreasing resistivity and a magnetic anomaly. Two closely spaced IP axes may be related to distinct mineralization.

The south survey shows a strong IP anomaly in the center of the grid and a second anomalous region to the west or NW. Both features are deep conductive sources that may reflect sulfide mineralization hosted along a fault or shear zone. Figure 15 shows the location of the highly conductive NNE-trending axis to the east coinciding with a low resistivity zone and the locations of proposed exploration drill holes by Simard (2023a)

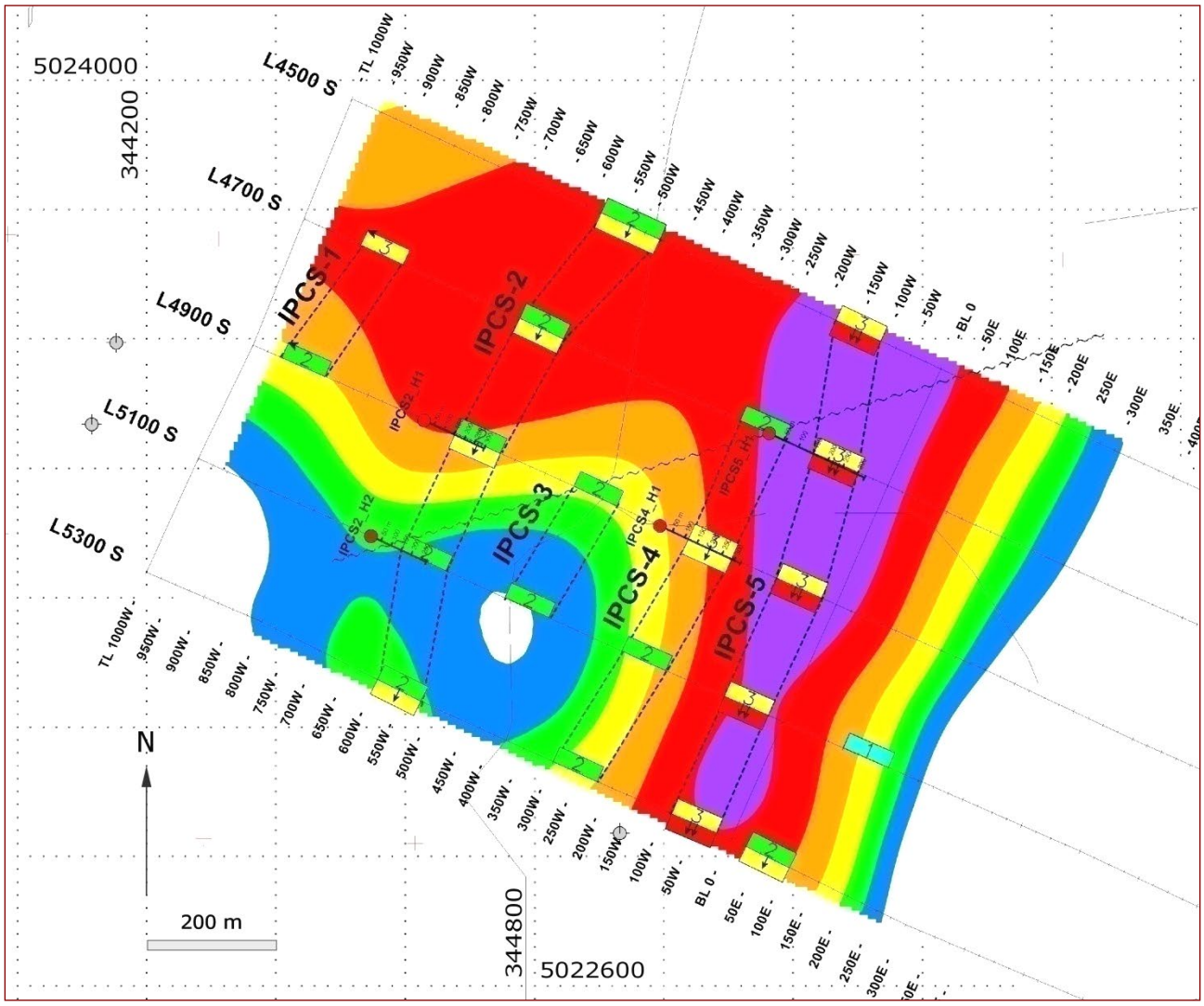


Figure 15 : Location of the southern 2023 IP survey on Clinton showing a main NNE-trending conductive IP axis to the east (yellow and red boxes) coinciding with a low resistivity zone (purple) of the ground model at 150 m vertical depth. See legend in Simard, (2023a).

10 - Drilling

10.1 Introduction

Drilling on Clinton by Fancamp took place between 2010 and 2014 and in 2022-2023 following or concurrently with geophysical surveys. The following describes Fancamp drill campaigns with detailed descriptions of recent drilling in 2022-2023.

10.2 - 2010-2014

2010 - In September, following VTEM survey, Fancamp drilled 4 holes (654 m) in the south and 2 holes (300 m) in the north of Clinton, Figure 16. In the south, exhalite horizon was intersected corresponding to a conductor, showing anomalous values in Cu, Zn and Pb, (GM66476).

2011 - Between August and October, Fancamp drilled 6 holes to test an area of interest revealed by the UTEM survey on the lens **A** to **E** host horizon. A thin sulfide zone with uneven grades may explain conductivity anomalies. Hole CL-2011-12 tested 500 m of the host horizon and returned 2.21% Cu and 0.48% Zn over 0.70 m. 2 holes were drilled on lens **V** with 1.79% Cu over 6.19 m in hole CL-2011-08, (GM66477).

2012 - Between March and October, Fancamp drilled 24 holes on lenses **D** and **V** for a total of 5742 m, Figure 16. All Cu and Zn mineralization intersected are below 1% (GM68870).

2014 - 3 holes were drilled on lens **V**. The best intersection in hole CL-2014-05 returned 2.78% Cu and 16.9 g/t Ag over 24.7 m. 2 other holes targeted VTEM anomalies. Only one hole intersected conductive VMS-like mineralization in distal facies rocks, without Cu or Zn values, (GM68870).

10.3 - 2022-2023

2022 – 6 drill holes were completed between February and April for a total of 1294 m targeting a VTEM conductor revealed in a 2010 survey and located in the northern extension of lens **A**.

2023 – 11 drill holes were completed between June and July for a total of 2676 m. 5 holes were drilled to extend lens **A** and 3 holes to extend lens **E** and to discover new mineralized zones. 3 holes verified promising chargeability and resistivity anomalies identified in the south of the property and highlighted by a IP survey carried out in early 2023, Figure 14 and 15, above.

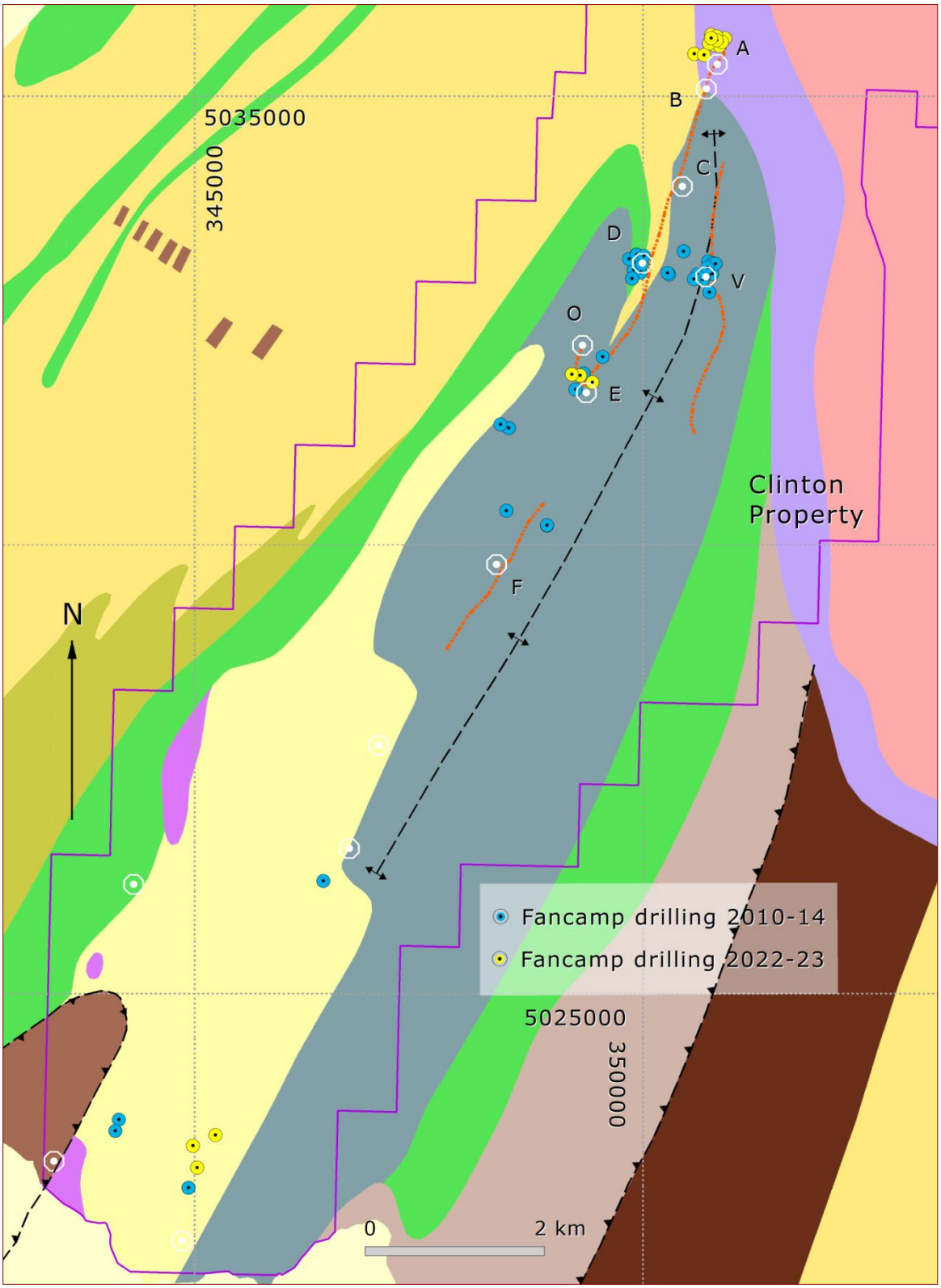


Figure 16 : Distribution of Fancamp drilling on Clinton showing the 2010-14 holes concentrated on lenses D and V and the 2022-23 holes mostly concentrated on lens **A** and **E** and further south testing IP anomalies. The map also shows the Clinton River anticline and the major geological formations involved as described above. See legend on Figure 6.

10.3.1 Drill location

All drill holes were located using a standard Garmin GPS (UTM NAD83 z19) and oriented in the field perpendicular to the geological or geophysical units using 0.01° precision, Table VIII , Figure 16. All holes are drilled using NQ gauge with HQ casings left in place. A cap with an identification metal tag are bolted to all hole casings and none was sealed with concrete, Figure 17. In all holes, the azimuth and plunge was measured every 3 m using Devico DeviGyro apparatus.

Figure 17 : CLDD23-07 casing and tag. Photo AC Sept 2024.

Table VIII : Locations and azimuths of 2022 & 2023 drill holes

Hole Id	UTM E	UTM N	Az	Dip	El	L	Start	End
	(NAD83)	(NAD83)	(°)	(°)	(m)	(m)		
CLDD-22-01	350792	5035572	100	-45	511	170	15/04/22	17/04/22
CLDD-22-02	350853	5035562	100	-45	513	164	07/03/22	12/03/22
CLDD-22-03	350736	5035588	100	-45	510	192	17/03/22	20/03/22
CLDD-22-04	350761	5035685	100	-50	511	282	27/02/22	12/03/22
CLDD-22-05	350915	5035645	100	-45	508	268	12/03/22	17/03/22
CLDD-22-06	350818	5035669	100	-50	510	218	05/03/22	07/03/22
CLDD-23-07	350881	5041990	110	-45	512	81	10/06/23	11/06/23
CLDD-23-08	350821	5042006	110	-45	510	145	11/06/23	13/06/23
CLDD-23-09	350761	5042024	110	-45	510	205	13/06/23	15/06/23

CLDD-23-10	349434	5038095	110	-45	417	144	16/06/23	17/06/23
CLDD-23-11	349300	5038160	117	-55	515	301	17/06/23	21/06/23
CLDD-23-12	349207	5038167	117	-60	502	439	21/06/23	24/06/23
CLDD-23-13	345026	5029027	105	-50	615	211	26/06/23	28/06/23
CLDD-23-14	344982	5029271	113	-60	607	373	28/06/23	03/07/23
CLDD-23-15	345231	5029407	115	-55	599	250	03/07/23	05/07/23
CLDD-23-16	350571	5041833	139	-49	497	307	22/07/23	26/07/23
CLDD-23-17	350679	5041829	127	-54	501	220	26/07/23	28/07/23

10.3.2.Core description

All cores were verified for quality, orientation and internal measurement integrity. Core recovery and RQD were also measured. Cores were photographed, described and sampled, and finally stored on the Harvey Hill property of Fancamp Exploration Ltd. All geological, structural and mineralogical data were saved using GeoticLog database software. Figure 16 shows the distribution of the Company drilling in 2022 and 2023 on mineralized lens **A** and **E** and further south on the property testing geophysical IP anomalies.

The description of the cores showed that most of the drilling took place in a volcanic and sedimentary environment with greenschist grade metamorphism as shown by the mineralogy in 4 thin sections made on cores CLDD-23-01 and 03 revealing mainly chlorite, chloritoid, muscovite, amphibole and cordierite. This mineralogy was expected since the holes were drilled in the hornfel aureole of the Lac aux Araignées granitic pluton crosscutting all formations to the NE of the Clinton River anticline. Most of sediments are quartz-rich with local iron formation, siltstone, wackes, etc. Volcanic rocks are dominated by mafic assemblages, basalt, tuff, chlorite schist, carbonates, felsic volcanics, dykes and minor intermediate volcanic rocks. Numerous mineralized intersections contain mainly pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and minor galena, Figure 18 and 19.

10.4 Sampling & Analytical results

Following the descriptions of the drill cores, 102 homogeneous lithologic intersections were sampled and submitted for total rock analyses including trace elements and rare earths. The results did not show anything in particular as most of the lithologies were well known mafic, intermediate of felsic volcanics but may turn out to be very useful to carry out correlation between the various formations hosting the Clinton massive sulfides.

The descriptions of the core show 254 mineralized intersections varying in apparent thickness from 0.1 to 10 m and more. Some intersections are much larger but mostly contain traces of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and graphite. Sulfides are locally more concentrated in thinner layers up to 1 or 2%. 237 intersections from 0.1 to 10 m in length show an average thickness of 2.42 m with sulfides between 1 and 5% or more.

Figure 18 shows a mineralized intersection in core CLDD22-02 drilled in the northern extension of lens **A** from 65.15 to 68.3 m that returned 3.9% Cu and 0.49% Zn.

Mineralization is mostly interstratified with quartz-rich mm size layers or semi-massive, and contains pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and minor galena.

Figure 18 : Mineralization in hole CLDD22-02 at 65 m showing mostly stratified pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The hole returned 3.9% Cu & 0.49% Zn from 65.15 to 68.3 m. Core is NQ, 4.7 cm in diameter. Photo AC, September, 2024.

Figure 19 shows mineralized intersection in core CLDD23-07 also drilled in the northern extension of lens **A**, from 63.32 to 63.62 m that returned 6.63% Cu. Mineralization is mostly massive locally interstratified with quartz-rich mm size layers and contains chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor sphalerite.

607 mineralized samples were taken on average every meter and sent for analyses at Techni-Lab SGB Abitibi for 39 elements, base metals, Cu, Zn, Pb, major elements, sulfur, trace elements including Au and Ag. The assays revealed 14 samples above 1% Cu. The following table shows the best Cu-Zn-Pb results for the 2022-23 drilling in the north and the south of Clinton, Figure 16. It shows local high-grade copper in lens **A** but also metal concentration heterogeneities. The drilling results also show that the chargeability and resistivity anomalies in the southern part of Clinton only show low grade mineralization. The IP anomalies are possibly due to the presence of graphite and pyrrhotite. See Figure 14 and 15 in the geophysics section above.

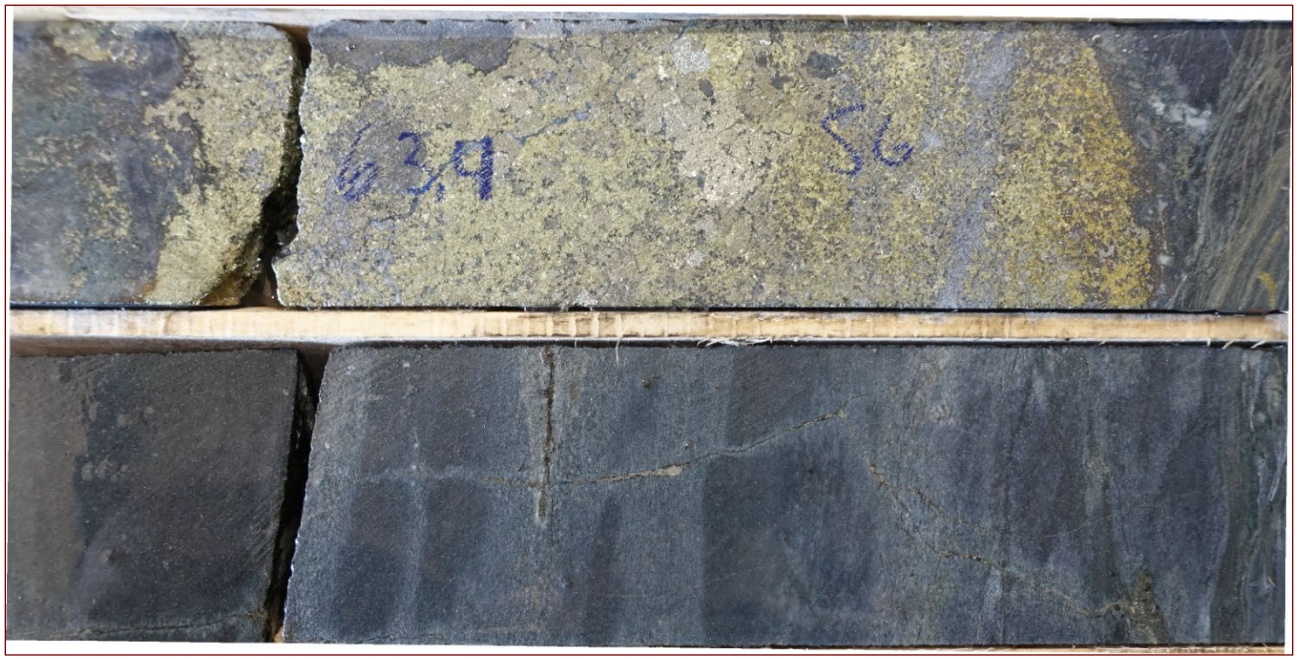


Figure 19 : Mineralization in hole CLDD23-07 at 63.4 m showing mostly massive chalcopyrite and pyrite within quartz-rich layers and siltstone sequences. The hole returned 6.63% Cu from 63.32 to 63.62 m. Core is NQ, 4.7 cm in diameter. Photo AC, Sept 2024.

Table IX : Best Cu-Zn-Pb results in lens **A** and **E** 2022-23 drilling

Hole Id	area	from	To	m	Cu	Zn	Pb	Au	Ag	litho
					(%)	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
CCLD-22-01	A	121	123	2	0.98	0.07	56	0.03	3.85	mafic volcanics / IF
CCLD-22-02	A	65.15	68.3	3.15	3.3	0.05	124	0.12	12.64	sediments / IF
CCLD-22-03	A	174	175.7	1.7	0.59	0.08	59	0.02	2.33	metavolcanics
CCLD-22-04	A	no significative results								metavolcanics
CCLD-22-05	A	no significative results								metavolcanics
CCLD-22-06	A	no significative results								sediments
CCLD-23-07	A	63.32	63.62	0.3	6.63	0.12	112	0.66	21.9	volcanics
CCLD-23-08	A	115.4	117.5	2.1	1.64	0.05	260	0.21	6.69	volcanics
CCLD-23-09	A	172.8	174.15	1.35	1.49	0.43	516	0.05	8.5	volcanics
CCLD-23-10	E	38.3	42.95	4.65	1.16	0.29	500	0.08	6.02	mafic volcanics
CCLD-23-11	E	242.9	244.6	1.7	0.78	0.29	1710	0.03	4.05	mafic volcanics
CCLD-23-12	E	379	380.6	1.6	0.48	0.11	202	0.06	1.5	sediments / IF
CCLD-23-13	IP Ano	87	91	4	0.06	0.22	23	0.02	0.14	sediments
CCLD-23-14	IP Ano	204.7	206.75	2.05	0.04	0.23	3	0.01	0.2	volcanics
CCLD-23-15	IP Ano	no significative results								volcanics
CCLD-23-16	A	268.8	269.1	0.3	1.53	0.24	697	0.05	3.6	sediments / IF /volc.
CCLD-23-17	A	195	197.9	2.9	1.04	0.47	887	0.05	5.4	volcanics

One of the main goal of the 2022-23 drilling by Fancamp Exploration was to look for extension of the known mineralized lens **A** and **E**, Figure 16. A long section of a 3D modeling by the company using historical (in black) and 2022-23 drill results shows an

extension to the north of the mineralization in lens A and its northern limits since holes CLDD22-04, 05 and 06 did not show any significant results, Figure 20 (Borne, et al., 2024). The modeling also confirmed copper mineralization within the lens and a possible opening at depth.

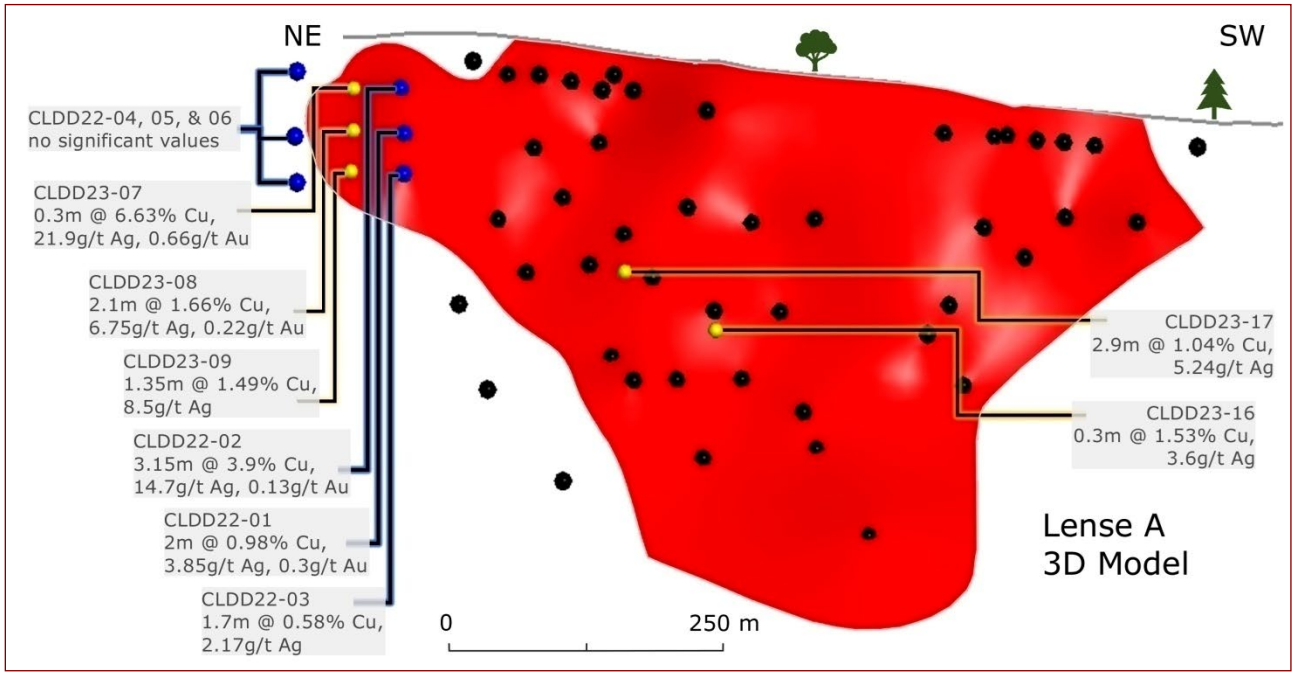
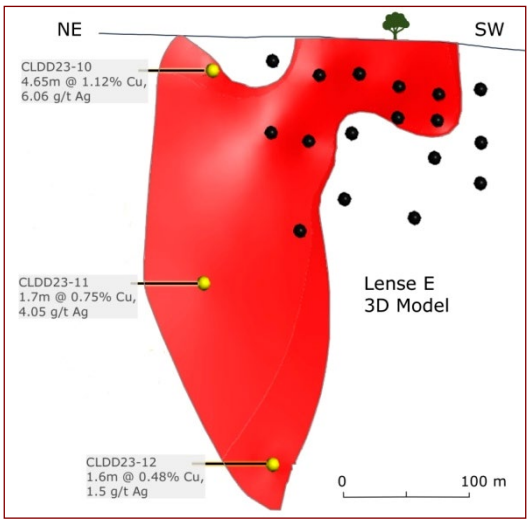


Figure 20 : Long section of a 3D modeling of lens **A** showing its extension and limit to the north as well as confirmation of copper values within the sulfide lens. Historical values are in black. From Borne et al., (2024).



Similarly, Figure 21 shows a long section of a 3D modeling for lens **E** using historical and 2022-23 drill results. It shows an extension to the north of the copper mineralization although at low grade. The results suggest that the mineralization gets thinner with depth coinciding with lower copper grades (Borne et al., 2024).

Figure 21 :3D modeling of mineralized lens E showing its extension and limit to the north as well as at depth. Historical values are in black. From Borne et al., (2024).

In 2022-23, the other goal of the Company drilling program was to discover new mineralized lenses on Clinton in particular to the south where an IP survey had been carried out. It outlined NNE-trending low resistivity anomalies and conductive zones

interpreted as possible sulfide-bearing shear zones or faults, Figure 15 and Simard, (2023a).

In 2023, 3 drill holes, CLD23-13, 14 and 15 were completed across the low resistivity zone and revealed only disseminated mm size pyrite and pyrrhotite, sphalerite and veinlets of the same compositions, Figure 22. The results showed low grade zinc mineralization with copper below 0.1%. The low grade zinc mineralization are also confirmed by holes CL10-01 & 02 drilled in 2010 to the SE and only revealing 0.9 and 0.24% Zn respectively. The chargeability and resistivity anomalies are explained by the presence of graphitic pyrrhotite-rich slates or siltstones Borne, et al., (2024).

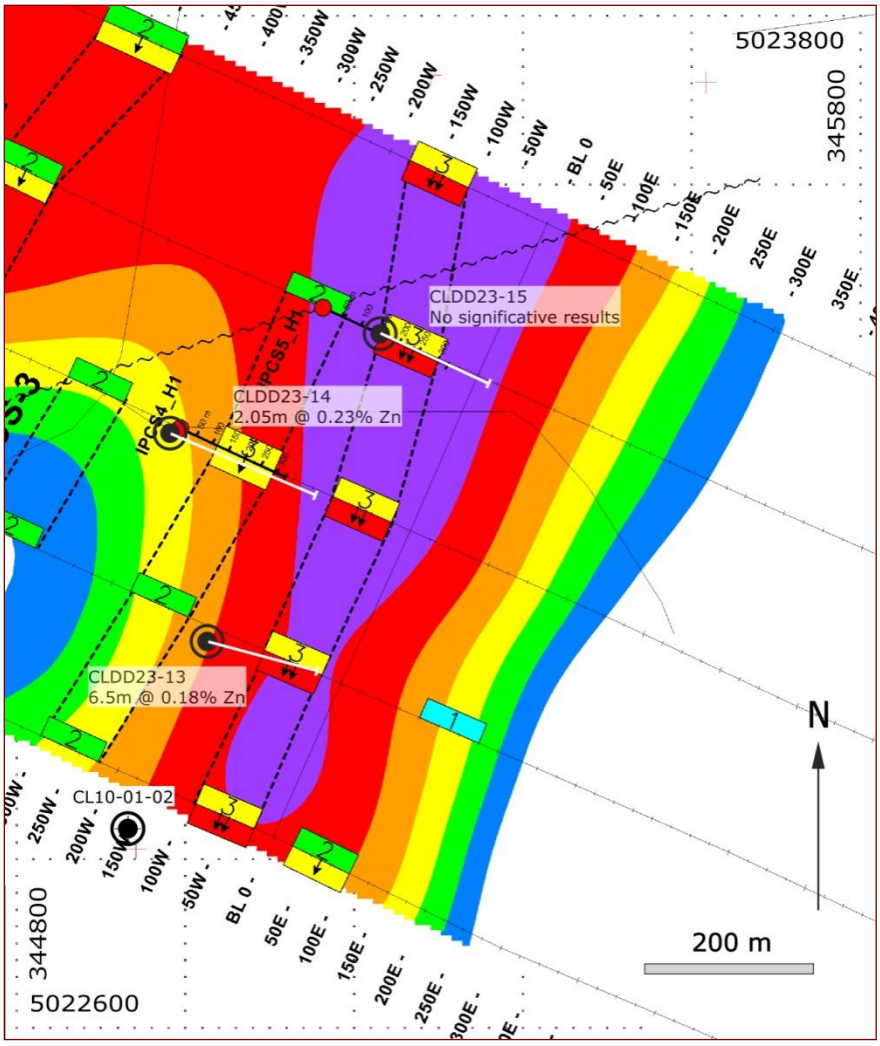


Figure 22 : Location and grades of drill cores on resistivity anomalies in southern Clinton.

11 - Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Following the descriptions of the Clinton drill cores, sampling took place using standard protocols of the exploration industry. After selections, the intersections to be sampled are labeled with waterproof double tags and split using a rock saw. One half of labeled samples are taken back in the core boxes and the other half is bagged with label and sealed. Sample duplicates, blanks and OREAS-524 certified reference material are inserted irregularly in the various batches to be sent out, making 5% of the sampling. Samples are then securely transported to Techni-Lab SGB, Abitibi, north of Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec.

All samples are processed equally by SGB Lab. Gold is analyzed using fire assay and base metals are first partially digested using aqua reggia and assayed using induced couple plasma (ICP) for 39 elements. If gold got over 5 ppm, the sample was reanalyzed using fire assay and gravimetry. Total rock analyses was carried out using ICP for 32 elements after near complete digestion in aqua reggia.

12 – Data Verification

The Clinton drilling results were first verified by looking at the compliance of the database with the SGB Lab certificates of analyses. Then the QAQC was evaluated by analyzing the results of the certified reference material (CRM), the duplicates and the blanks that were inserted in the sample batches sent for analyses in 2022 and 2023.

Reference material OREAS-524

According to Ore Research & Exploration and after aqua reggia digestion, the OREAS-524 contains certified values of 1.48 ppm Au, 3.70 ppm Ag, 2.50% Cu, 52 ppm Zn and 47.2 ppm Pb. The CRM 524 was analyzed by SGB Lab in 2022 and 2023 and the results are presented in the following Table X.

Table X : CRM OREAS-524 analytical results

CRM	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu%	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
OREAS-524	1.48	3.70	2.5	52	47.2
2022	averages on 4 CRM				
SGB	1.57	3.5	--	42	31.5
2023	averages on 14 RCM				
SGB	1.61	2.99	2.42	39.6	31.2

In 2022, for Cu, the main component of the Clinton mineralization, only 4 CRM were analyzed and the last two returned Cu > 10000 ppm and should have been reanalyzed, Figure 23. The number of samples and precision of the results prevent any assessment.

In 2023 the SGB results revealed an average of 2.42% Cu for 14 CRM analyzed. Zn and Pb are not displayed given their low concentration in the reference material, Figure 23. In the CRM 524, Cu varies from 2.45 to 2.56% on average with 95% confidence

limits and standard deviation (1SD) of 0.1%. In 2023, the SGB Lab results for Cu in CRM 524 are within the statistical variability limits and stable through time.

One must consider that the latter Figure 23 is a temporal series that should reflect the assessment by Fancamp Exploration of the stability of the various SGB analytical apparatus through time and thus assess the quality of the analytical results as they are released by SGB.

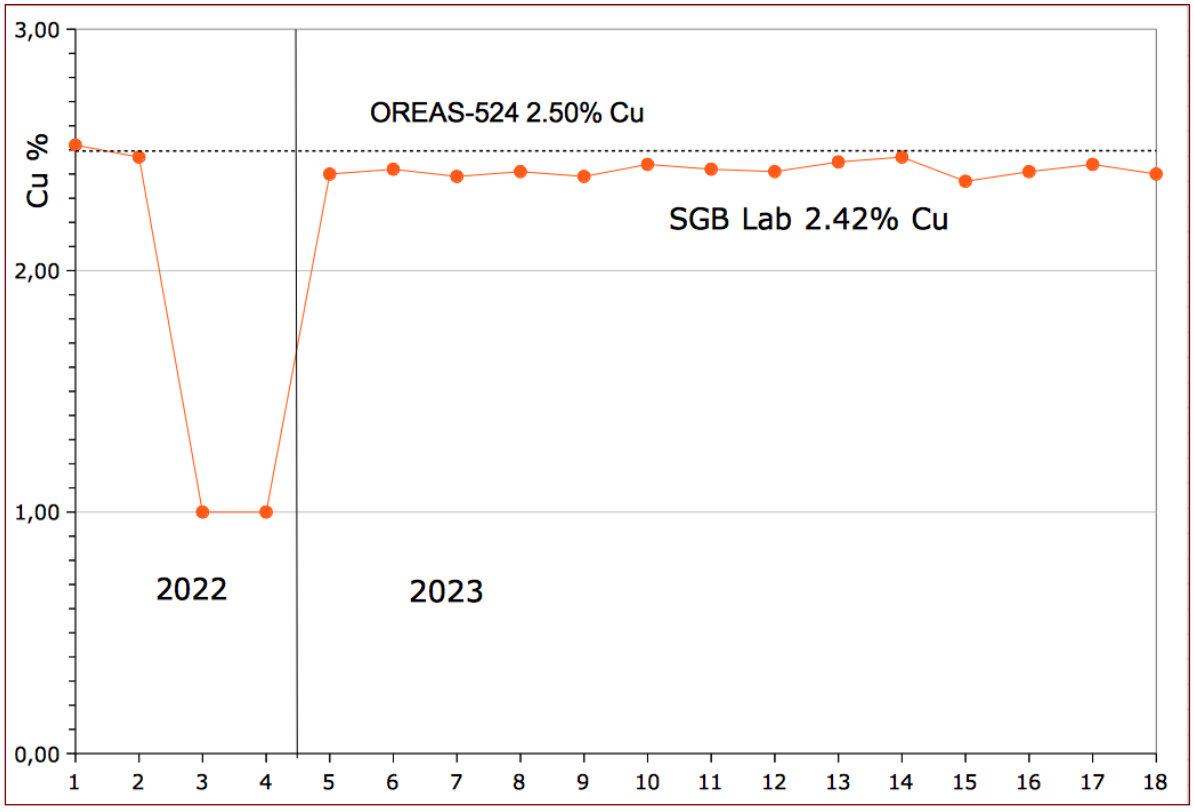


Figure 23 : Temporal series of CRM analysis by SGB Lab showing an under estimation of the copper content with an average of 2.42% in 2023 although within the 1SD variability of the OREAS 524 material.

Duplicates & Blanks

In 2022 and 2023 SGB analyzed 5 and 7 duplicates respectively that were inserted by Fancamp Exploration in the drill sample batches. Table XI shows the various results for Cu, Pb and Zn. Given their small numbers the results were processed together and the reproduction shows the following determination coefficient :

r^2

Cu : 0.925
Pb : 0.976
Zn : 0.918

Table XI : Sample and duplicate Cu, Pb and Zn results, all in ppm

Year	Sple Id	Cu	Pb	Zn	Dup Id	Cu	Pb	Zn
2022	480149	421	07	77	480150	388	5	78
2022	480229	595	4	118	480230	787	2	121
2022	480189	98	013	97	480190	114	16	99
2022	480029	31	4	97	480030	30	3	94
2022	480109	12	5	56	480110	13	5	56
2023	479157	286	131	1880	479158	272	111	2270
2023	479219	84	70	180	479220	70	80	182
2023	479279	320	0.5	227	479280	204	0.5	214
2023	479339	167	42	342	479340	171	50	336
2023	479399	6	0.5	30	479400	6	0.5	28
2023	479459	30	6	108	479460	28	6	111
2023	479519	488	103	194	479520	481	100	834

In 2022 and 2023 SGB Lab analyzed 18 blanks that were inserted in the core sample batches. The material was provided by OREAS and comes from an unconsolidated deposit of Cretaceous pure silica sand located in the Maritimes Basin of New Brunswick. Table XII shows only significant element of the blank material upper results as recommended by OREAS and the maximum and average values of the SGB Lab. The following shows that SGB Lab main elements matches the OREAS recommendations but overestimated Cr, Mo and Ni.

Table XII :Blank analytical results in ppm and %

Id	Ca %	Cr	Cu	Fe %	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	Zn
OREAS upper values	0.05	5	25	0.70	75	5	5	10	10
Clinton maximum	0,09	656	26	0,64	99	55	39	3	14
Clinton average		372			47	25	18		

The data verifications have shown that the SGB Lab provided reliable results for all analyzed elements. The CRM results proved to be within the standard deviation values (1SD) and the duplicates showed correlation coefficient above 0.9. The blank results are matching the OREAS recommended values with some exceptions that remain to be explained but that does not affect the reliability of the SGB results for base metals.

13 - Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing was described in this report.

14 - Mineral Resource Estimate

No mineral resource estimate was carried out in this report.

23 – Adjacent Properties

There are two small mining claims adjacent to the Clinton property, Figure 24. To the west, claim 2638611 belong to 9228-6202 Québec Inc. and to the east, claim 2637180 belongs to Champ d'Or de la Beauce Inc. as well as claims further east and southeast of Clinton. At the time of this report there is no information available on any exploration works that has been carried out recently on these claims. Champ d'Or de la Beauce also Beauce Goldfields is active in the area mainly looking for alluvial gold further to the northwest along the Bella Fault. See the beaucegold.com website for more information.

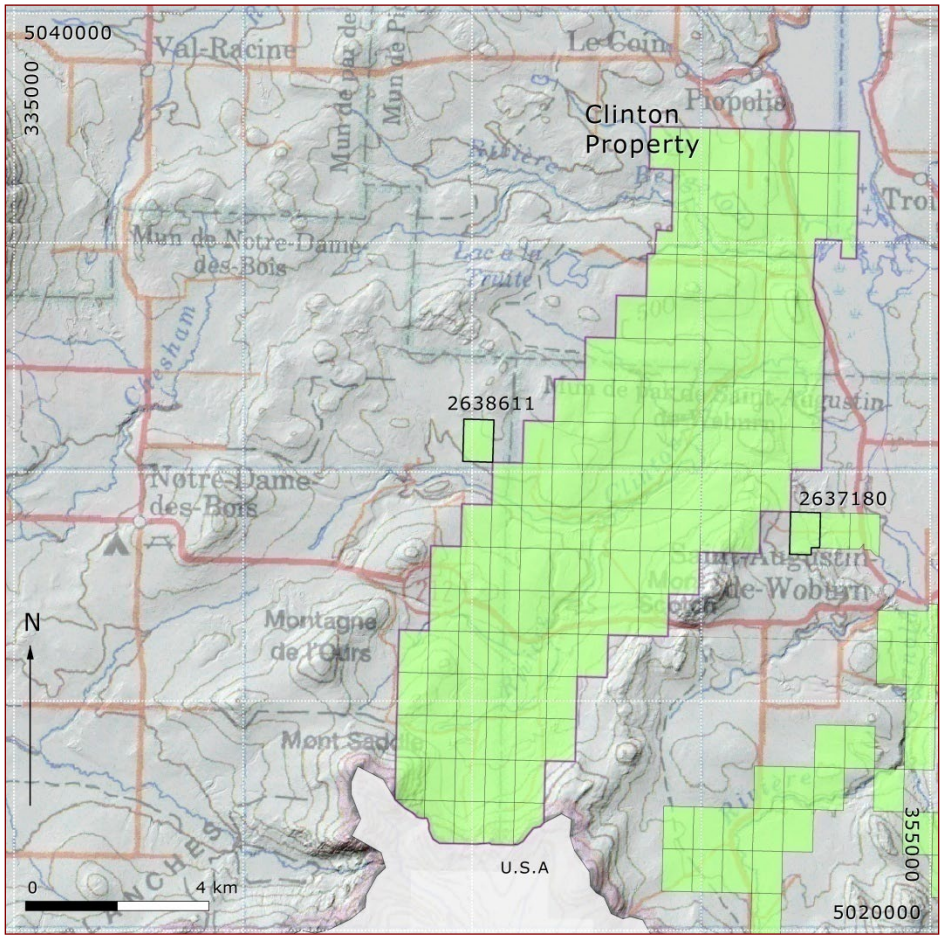


Figure 24 : Adjacent properties to the Clinton property shows only two claims, 2638611 and 2637180 on which no information is available.

24 – Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other data or information necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 – Conclusion

Fancamp Exploration carried out exploration works on their 100% owned Clinton property located 100 km east of Sherbrooke, Quebec, in the Appalachian. Clinton is known to contain Cu-Zn-Pb VMS mineralization located in a NNE-trending volcano-sedimentary anticline of Siluro-Devonian age. Historical exploration works spread from 1953 to 2012 and lead to the discovery of multiple mineralized Cu-rich lenses on the western flank of the structure. A mineral estimate in 1973 lead to the extraction of copper, zinc and lead ore from 1973 to 1975.

In this context, Fancamp carried out geophysics and drilling works in 2022 and 2023 to look for extension of 2 mineralized lenses, A to the north, and E in the center of the property and to find new mineralized zones in the south.

The results showed that the main lens A can be extended further north and that it carries mainly Cu and minor Ag. Its extension at depth is not known. Mineralized lens E also can be extended to the north and at depth and contains also Cu and minor Ag. To the south, a major conductive IP anomaly showed only minor concentration of zinc and is mostly the result of graphite and pyrrhotite-bearing sedimentary rocks.

From the Fancamp results it can be concluded that Clinton conceals quantity of massive sulfide horizons and that only part of them are mineralized in copper, zinc and lead. These sulfides are concentrated in structurally transposed lenses to the NNE with meter size thickness and lengths between 150 to 500 m.

On Clinton, lens O showed that it contains middle to high grade copper mineralization with zinc and lead in significant volume, so its seems at the time in 1973, enough to be extracted. If confirmed by future works, such mineralization could be extended or found elsewhere on the property in large volume possibly with economic significance.

26 – Recommendations

Given the size of the property and the extension of the mineralized lenses on the western flank of the Clinton River anticline future exploration works should apply to large area with realistic costs. The works should aim at expanding already known mineralized lenses or at discovering new ones, actions that Fancamp Exploration took in 2022 and 2023 with specific geophysical and drilling programs.

It is recommended to

- develop structural, stratigraphic and metallogenic analysis using exploration data to build precise structural 3D model of the Clinton River anticline west flank at various scale and its mineralized lenses, including the ones less well known in the south and the southwest of the property,
- study various geophysical methods that could highlight or target conductors, resistivity / chargeability, gravity or magnetic anomalies and that could be applied to all mineralized lens areas,
- propose a drill program on the high potential geophysical targets and a deep drilling program to test the various mineralized lenses known to be open at depth.

27 – References

NB : This reports quote number of GM reports in the historical section that are detailed in the table below. Most of the GM's are drill logs or describe brief geological mapping and geophysical works on the area. The reports can be quickly accessed using Quebec EXAMINE database.

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Appendix 1

Clinton claim numbers and areas in hectare

Claim Id	Hectare
2158197	60,43
2158200	60,42
2158201	60,42
2158202	60,42
2158204	60,41
2158205	60,41
2158207	60,4
2147279	60,41
2147280	60,4
2169995	60,39
2234414	60,41
2234417	60,39
2234418	60,38
2214024	60,43
2214029	60,4
2422125	60,44
2422126	60,44
2422127	60,43
2422128	60,43
2422129	60,43
2422130	60,43
2422131	60,42
2518915	60,47
2518916	15,13
2518917	52,55
2518918	60,35
2518919	60,09
2518920	45,31
2518474	60,47
2518475	60,47
2518476	60,47
2518477	60,47
2518481	60,46
2518482	60,46
2518483	60,46
2518484	60,46
2518488	60,46
2518489	60,46
2518490	60,46
2518491	60,46
2518495	60,45
2518496	60,45
2518497	60,45
2518498	60,45
2518502	60,44
2518503	60,44
2518504	60,44
2518506	60,47
2518507	60,47
2518508	60,46
2518509	60,46
2518510	60,45
2518511	60,45
2518512	60,45
2518513	60,44
2518514	60,44
2518515	60,44
2518518	60,43
2518519	60,43
2518520	60,43
2518523	60,42
2518524	60,42
2518525	60,41
2787831	47,8
2787832	53,08
2787833	36,09
2787834	50,24
2787835	60,34
2787836	60,37
2787837	60,37
2787838	60,37
2787839	29,99
2787840	60,38
2787841	60,42
2787842	60,39
2787843	60,4
2787844	12,65
2787845	60,41
2787846	60,37
2787847	60,4
2787848	60,4
2787849	60,39
2787850	60,35
2787851	60,38
2787852	60,39
2787853	60,41
2787854	60,39
2787855	60,35
2787856	60,34
2787857	60,42
2787858	60,37
2787859	60,38
2787860	60,34
2787861	60,36
2787862	60,4
2787863	60,41
2787864	60,39
2787865	60,39
2787866	60,36
2787867	60,35
2787868	60,35
2787869	60,4
2787870	60,4
2787871	60,34
2787872	60,37
2787873	60,37
2787874	60,37
2787875	60,36
2787876	60,4
2787877	60,41
2787878	60,34
2787879	60,38
2787880	60,34
2787881	60,38
2787882	60,38
2787883	60,38
2787884	60,42
2787885	60,38
2787886	60,42
2787887	60,41
2787888	60,38
2787889	60,35
2787890	60,39
2787891	60,34
2787892	60,37
2787893	60,36
2787894	60,35