GM 71469

Technical report and recommendations, Field visit 2018, Lac Fagnant project

Technical Report and Recommendations

Field Visit 2018

Lake Fagnant Project

Nunavik (Québec, Canada)

NTS 33N02 and 33N03

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ABSTRACT

This report presents new analytical results from grab samples collected on the Lake Fagnant Project during a 3-day field visit held in July 2018. The main objectives of this visit and of the report were to evaluate the mineral potential of the property and to propose future exploration work. The Lake Fagnant Property is in Nunavik (Québec), approximately 155 km north of Radisson and 55 km east of Whapmagoostui/Kuujjuarapik. The property includes 90 mining claims (4,437 ha) and is part of a joint venture agreement signed between Harfang Exploration Kenorland Minerals and UrbanGold Minerals.

The project covers the northwestern portion of the Archean Great Whale greenstone belt (Minto Subprovince, Superior Province). All known gold and polymetallic occurrences on the property are part of the Fagnant Group which is mainly composed of metabasalts metamorphosed to the greenschist facies (and to lower amphibolite locally). Gold showings are mainly distributed along the Esker and Cuesta structural corridors which correspond to two east-west kilometric trends spaced 500 metres apart. Two types of deposits could be present. The most common type is related to mesothermal orogenic gold and is associated to basalt- and metasediment-hosted altered shear zones and quartz veins. The other type of deposits, related to sulfide-rich quartz veins with polymetallic mineralization (Pb-Zn-Ag-Au), shares similarities with a syn-volcanic Au-rich VMS/intrusion-hosted system.

A total of 15 grab samples were taken during the field visit on known gold and polymetallic showings. One gold showing was discovered during the field visit (3.22 g/t Au). Analytical results confirm to high grade nature of the mineralization. Samples collected in the Cuesta trend graded up to 44.26 g/t Au. Those taken along the Esker trend graded up to 17.86 g/t Au, 100.1 g/t Ag, 10.02% Zn, 27.90% Pb and 0.12% Cu. Overall, mineralization is limited to narrow widths and has limited extensions along the exposed bedrock. An extensive sand plain and adjacent muskegs and other Quaternary deposits hide the southeastern part of the mineralized volcano-sedimentary belt. This area, where only limited prospecting was done, could be investigated in more details by geophysics (IP-resistivity survey) and/or drilling (sonic or diamond drill).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Lake Fagnant project is located in Nunavik approximately 155 km north of Radisson and 55 km east of Whapmagoostui/Kuujjuarapik (NTS 33N02 and 33N03). The property, composed of 90 mining claims (4,437 ha), is part of a joint venture agreement signed on August 5, 2018 between Harfang Exploration ("Harfang"), Kenorland Minerals ("Kenorland") and UrbanGold Minerals ("UrbanGold"). The region is historically known for its iron oxide deposits and gold and polymetallic occurrences discovered by previous explorers.

Harfang and Kenorland conducted a 3-day field visit on the property in July 2018 to evaluate the mineral potential of the known gold and polymetallic occurrences. The three main objectives of this brief report are 1) to summarize the main geological, alteration and mineralization characteristics of the property, 2) to introduce observations and analytical results obtained during summer 2018 and 3) to decide the future orientation of the project.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lake Fagnant Property is an aggregate of 90 mining claims totaling 4,437 ha located in NTS 33N02 and 33N03 in Nunavik (Québec) (Figs. 1 and 2). These claims were staked by map designation by the Harfang, Kenorland and UrbanGold. The property is located 55 km east of Whapmagoostui/Kuujjuarapik (Nunavik) and 155 km north of Radisson (Eeyou Istchee James Bay).

There are five mining claims subjected to a 1% net smelter return royalty (NSR) shared between Geotest Corporation (0.5%) and Wayne Holmstead (0.5%). Under the joint venture agreement, the initial respective participating interests of the participants are as follows: 40% for Harfang, 40% for Kenorland and 20% for UrbanGold. Harfang will be the operator of the joint venture for as long as its participating interest is equal to or greater than the others participants'. If Harfang's or Kenorland's interest is diluted to less than 10%, it will be converted into a 1% NSR royalty on the Lake Fagnant Property. The operator will have the right to buy-back half of this royalty

(0.5% NSR) for $500,000 or, under certain circumstances, the aggregate royalty (1% NSR) for $1,000,000. If UrbanGold's participating interest is diluted to less than 10%, then UrbanGold interest will be converted to a 0.5% NSR royalty on the Initial Claims. The operator will have the right to buy-back half of the NSR royalty (0.25% NSR) for $250,000 or, under certain circumstances, the aggregate royalty (0.5% NSR) for $500,000.

Figure 1. Location of the Lake Fagnant Property in Nunavik, Québec.

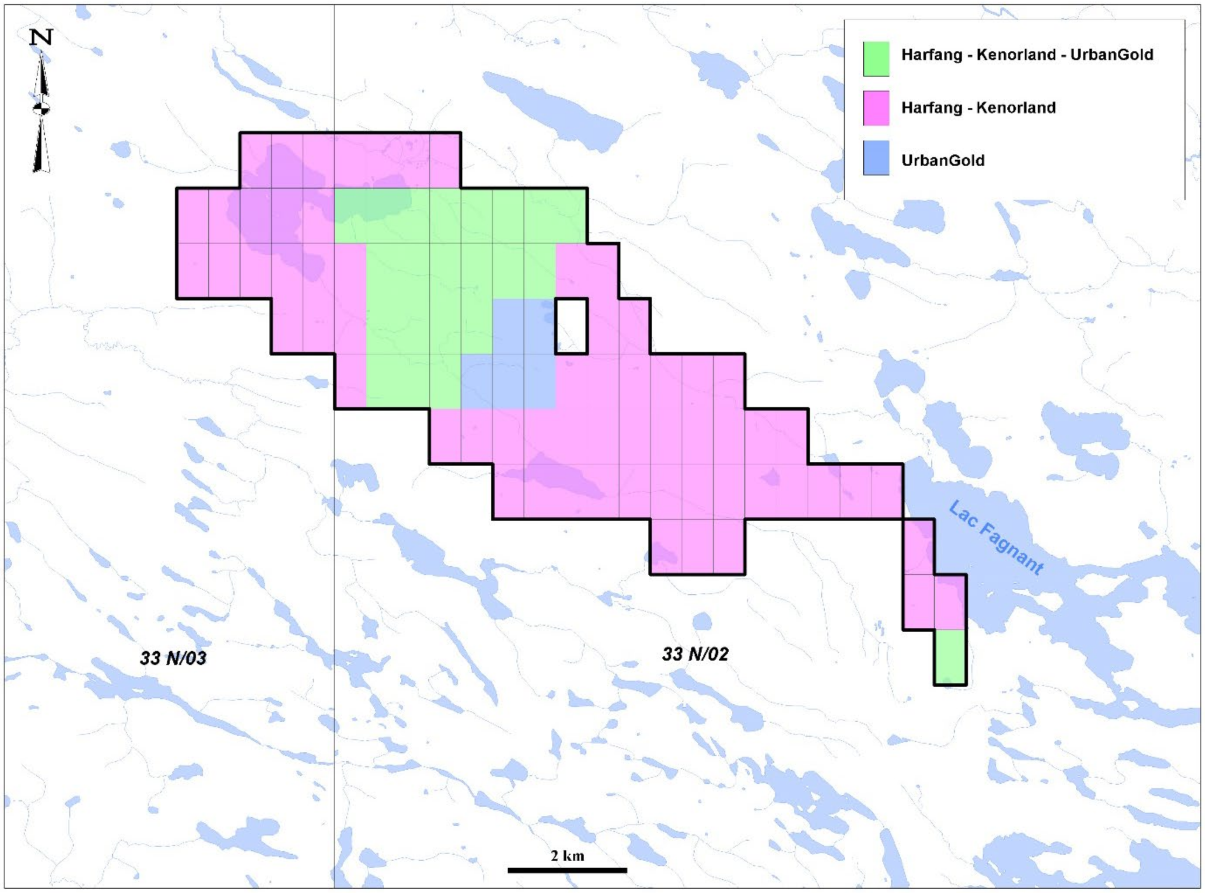

Figure 2. Claims forming the Lake Fagnant Property. Different colours indicate claim owners as mentioned in the legend.

3. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project is easily accessible by air transportation from either Whapmagoostui/Kuujjuarapik or Radisson and by snowmobile from the former locality. Floatplanes can operate from lakes Chinusas and Fagnant located west and east of the property, respectively. An old gravel runway exists along the northern shore of lake Fagnant.

The region is affected by sub-arctic temperatures and receives moderate precipitation. Dense fog from the Hudson Bay is also common especially early and late during the summer season. Vegetation is typical of the taiga with coniferous trees (e.g. spruce, pine, larch) as the dominant plants. Topography is relatively flat with NW-SE topographic ridges and hills less than 50 m high separated by depressions filled with glacial sediments made up of sand (Figs. 3 and 4) and/or organic soils. A large sand plain partially covers the bedrock in the middle and eastern parts of the property. Outcrops are relatively well exposed on these ridges despite being covered by lichen.

Figure 3. Common landscape on the property. Outcropping ridges are isolated from each other by topographic valleys filled with sand (esker) and organic soils.

Figure 4. Aerial view looking towards east. Foreground: Outcrops near the Cuesta trend overlain by a large sand plain. Lake Fagnant is visible in the background.

4. HISTORICAL EXPLORATION WORK

The earliest exploration work in the Great Whale volcano-sedimentary belt dates to the 1950's and led to the discovery of iron deposits hosted in magnetite-rich iron formations by Great Whale Iron Mines. Regional reconnaissance mapping was done by the Québec Government in 1961 (Sabourin, 1961) and by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in 1966 (Eade, 1966) (Fig. 5). Additional work was carried on by the GSC in the 1980's (Mercier, 1981; Mercier and Ciesielski, 1983; Geoffroy, 1985).

Up to the 1980's, exploration in the region had only been done by Great Whale Iron Mines and almost exclusively on the iron formations. A company known as Lac Minéral tested the gold potential of the iron formations following a Lupin-style model but abandoned the project soon after.

The Lac Fagnant syndicate, a private company, initiated the first exploration program in the volcano-sedimentary belt outside the known magnetite-rich iron formations in 1997. The following year, a joint venture agreement was signed with Virginia Gold Mines following the discovery of polymetallic veins, arsenopyrite zones and many gold showings (up to 32 g/t Au in grab samples and 3.4 g/t Au over 3 m in channel sampling). An EM-Mag (SIAL) airborne survey was flown in 1998 (St-Hilaire, 1998).

Two prospecting and geological mapping programs were completed in 1999 and 2000 by IOS Services Géoscientifiques (Girard, 1999; Milord and Girard, 2000) following successful discoveries in 1997. After a first encouraging exploration phase over the entire property in 1999, fieldwork completed the following year was focussed on the Lac Lunette sector where most of the showings are located. Work included line cutting (2.2 km x 1.2-1.4 km grid), detailed geological mapping (1:2,500), verification of Beep-mat-detected geophysical anomalies, systematic grab sampling, manual trenching and channel sampling. A ground magnetic and IP survey (dipole-dipole) was completed by Geola in June 2000 (30.78 linear km) over the main showings (Lavoie, 2000). At least 15 gold and/or polymetallic showings have been discovered during these historical exploration campaigns inside the actual limits of the Lake Fagnant Property. More details on these mineralizations are given in section 8.

In our days, Niocan holds all claims covering the iron orebodies in the region. During winter 2012-2013, that company mandated Fugro Airborne Surveys to complete an airborne magnetic survey that covered all known iron formation occurrences inside their claims (Pearson, 2013).

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The project covers the northwestern portion of the Archean Great Whale greenstone belt which is part of the Minto Subprovince of the Superior Province. More specifically, it is included into the Bienville Domain which refers to the obsolete Bienville Subprovince term once introduced by Card et Ciesielski (1986). Leclair (2008) proposed that the Bienville should now be considered as a domain inside the Minto Subprovince since both entities share the same stratigraphic units, age similarities and magnetic anomalies. The belt is surrounded by the Lac Koury granite, a general term referring to felsic and intermediate intrusions of unknown ages whose spatial relationships with adjacent volcanic and sedimentary rocks have yet to be defined.

Since 1950's, the region is mainly known for its Algoma-type Great Whale iron deposits hosted in magnetite-rich iron formations. Scofield (1960) and Dufour (1978) have outlined historical resources not compliant with the NI-43-101 estimated at 942 Mt @ 36.0% Fe for three nearby deposits. Deposit A, the largest of the three known deposits, is hosted in the MacIsaac Group approximately 3 km south of the Lake Fagnant Property. These estimates do not refer to any category of mineral resources or mineral reserves of the NI-43-101 such as stated in the 2014 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Harfang has not verified this information and is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources.

6. LOCAL GEOLOGY

Most of the information related to the local geology is from Girard (1999) and Milord and Girard (2000).

The Lake Fagnant Property covers a portion of the Archean Great Whale volcano-sedimentary belt (Fig. 5). This belt has a "Y" shape and is elongated into a N-S direction for some 30 km with a NW-SE branch extending over 10 km. Two lithostratigraphic groups were defined in the belt: the lower MacIsaac Group and the upper Fagnant Group. The MacIsaac Group, located in the southern and eastern part of the belt is made up of abundant sedimentary facies, including iron formations. The Fagnant Group, located in the northern and western parts of the belt, is dominantly composed of metabasalts[1] with other minor interlayered rock units. Overall, basalts dominate the stratigraphic sequence of the northern portion of the belt, including its NW-SE branch. That sequence also includes terrigeneous and orthochemical sediments, felsic (dacitic) lavas, ultramafic rocks and felsic intrusions. The terrigeneous metasediments correspond to wacke and arenite rich in micas and silica with minor sulfides. They are difficult to distinguish from altered volcanics. A gabbro intrusion and diorite and tonalite dykes are present too on the property.

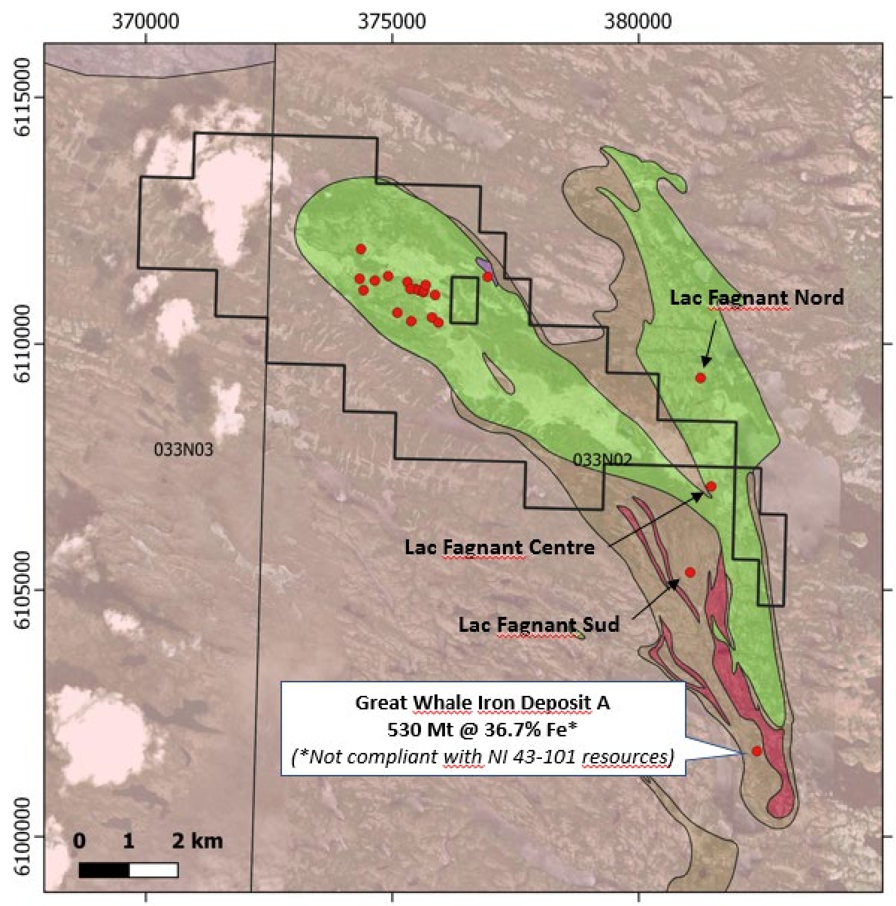

Figure 5. Geology of the Great Whale belt with showings as shown in SIGÉOM (red dots) and the limits of the property (black contour).

[1] Since all basalts have been metamorphosed to the greenschist or amphibolite facies, the prefix "meta" will be omitted in the rest of the report.

Basalts in the property are dark green, aphyric and homogeneous. Massive, brecciated and pillowed flows are described. The brecciated facies is abundant reaching up to hectometric thicknesses and laterally extending for a few kilometres. Deformation in basaltic rocks is heterogeneous ranging from nearly undeformed to highly schistosed along metric wide shear zones. In the southeastern part of the property, mineral phases include common actinolite, chlorite and epidote which are typical of the greenschist facies. Towards the northwest, metamorphic minerals are more typical of the lower amphibolite facies.

Many alteration facies were described in these basalts ranging from a weak chloritization to complete replacement of mineral phases locally associated to shear zones. Chlorite is the most common alteration phase. Disseminated mineralization is most commonly associated to the most altered basalts. The following minerals have also been observed in altered zones: andalusite, epidote, amphibole (actinolite), carbonates (mainly calcite), feldspar, sericite (muscovite), biotite, garnet and quartz. Garnet-bearing muscovite, biotite and chlorite mafic schists form two kilometric NW-SE trends known as the Esker and Cuesta corridors. These parallel corridors are spaced 500 m apart. The immediate area enclosing the gold and base metal showings is known as the Lac Lunette sector.

7. DEPOSIT TYPES

All known gold and polymetallic occurrences on the property are part of the Fagnant Group. Mineralized occurrences are mainly distributed along the Esker and Cuesta structural corridors which are briefly discussed in section 8. Gold showings were also found between these corridors.

Two types of deposits might be present on the property. As described below, the Cuesta corridor is characterized by an Au-As signature and sericite-chlorite-biotite altered shear zones which are common features in orogenic gold systems. This type of deposits is also plausible for the Esker trend. However, that trend also contains sulfide-rich quartz veins with polymetallic mineralization (Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-Cu) which share similarities with a syn-volcanic Au-rich VMS/intrusion-hosted system.

8. MINERALIZATION

Two metallogenic gold settings were reported in Girard (1999) and Milord and Girard (2000): 1) basalt-hosted polymetallic quartz veins ("*veines froides*"), 2) mesothermal alteration zones associated to shear zones cutting across basalts. Quartz veins are mainly grouped into two categories: 1) milky quartz with galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, 2) quartz and arsenopyrite. Polymetallic veins appear to be restricted to the Esker trend whereas the quartz-arsenopyrite veins are mainly found in mesothermal alteration zones of the Cuesta trend. No mineralization or alteration specifically associated to the quartz veins is present in the host rock along the contact of the veins. Table 1 lists all gold showings reported in Girard (1999) and Milord and Girard (2000).

Several gold occurrences where discovered in 1997 along the Esker corridor. Showings discovered along this trend are known as Esker A to Esker K. The host rock corresponds to pillowed, massive and brecciated basalts with variable intensity in alteration and deformation. Dominant alteration minerals include chlorite, biotite, sericite, feldspar, quartz and carbonates. Sulfides (pyrrhotite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite) are mainly found as disseminations. Sphalerite and galena stringers were described at Esker A. This trend is also characterized by a few sulfide-rich quartz veins less than 1 m wide cutting across the main foliation. The high base metal content of these veins may be explained by local remobilization of sulfides present in the host rock. Minor felsic volcanics are described along this trend. However, these volcanics could correspond to extremely altered and bleached basalts in most occurrences. Mineralization at Esker A is restricted to biotite-chlorite schists (mesothermal gold), a setting similar to that along the Cuesta trend. The Esker corridor contains more base metals than Cuesta.

The Cuesta corridor is characterized by a series of alternating foliated pillowed basalts with hyaloclastites and schistosed mafic horizons. These schistosed horizons are commonly altered in chlorite, biotite, sericite and quartz. Alteration minerals such as actinolite, albite, andalusite, epidote and garnet are not uncommon. Shear zones tend to be either subparallel or to a low angle with the main foliation. Dominant mineralization consists in disseminated pyrite with minor pyrite stringers and traces of disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and local arsenopyrite. Locally, disseminated arsenopyrite is the main mineralization. A good spatial relationship exists between disseminated sulfides and biotite-garnet schists and with garnet-amphibole schists. The Cuesta corridor is characterized as an Au-As trend. It is important to point out that significant amount of arsenopyrite also exists at the Esker A showing meaning that arsenopyrite is not exclusively present at Cuesta.

It seems that there is a zonation in terms of alteration at the scale of the Lac Lunette sector. The eastern portion (Esker A and B and Cuesta A to C) contains common phyllosilicates. The western side (Esker G to K) is relatively unaltered and limited to local alterations along sheared, silicified and oxidized bands crosscutting the main foliation.

Table 1. List of showings (> 1 g/t Au) inside the limits of the Lake Fagnant Property (modified from Girard, 1999; Milord and Girard, 2000).

Showing	Year	Mineralization style	Host Rock	Grab	Channel
Esker A	1997	Au-Polymetallic Vein	Basalt		1.46 m @ 13.76 g/t Au including 8.60 m @ 3.66 g/t Au
Esker B1	1997	Galena-rich Vein	Basalt	32.90 g/t Au, 220 g/t Ag	None
Esker B2	1997	Polymetallic Vein	Basalt	29.25 g/t Au, 7.72% Pb, 8.9% Zn, 0.6% Cu, 70.2 g/t Ag	1.34m @6.77 g/t Au, 4.6% Zn, 0,08% Cu, 19.9 g/t Ag
Esker C	1997	Au mesothermal	Basalt	1.01 g/t Au	
Esker D	1997	Quartz Vein	Basalt	1.58 g/t Au	
Esker F	1997	Au-CP Vein	Basalt	1.07 g/t Au	
Esker G	1999	Au mesothermal	Basalt	47.03 g/t Au	0.54 m @18.19 g/t Au
Esker H	1999	Au mesothermal	Basalt	1.76 g/t Au	
Cuesta B	1999	SI+, AS+	Basalt	13.39 g/t Au, 19.7 g/t Ag	
Cuesta C	1999	SR+, PY+	Basalt	6.64 g/t Au, 2.7 g/t Ag	
Cuesta C2	1999	SI+, AS+	Basalt	4.72 g/t Au	
Peridotite	1999	Au, SIF	Peridotite	2.64 g/t Au	
Esker B3	2000	QZ, SF Vein	Basalt	4.04 g/t Au, 6.46% Pb, 1.22% Zn, 0.19% Cu, 106.7 g/t Ag	
Esker B4	2000	QZ, SF Vein	Basalt	39.53 g/t Au, 0.06% Pb, 0.24% Zn, 0.09% Cu, 2.7 g/t Ag	
Esker B5	2000	QZ, SF Vein	Basalt	1.59 g/t Au, 0.61% Pb, 0.36% Zn, 0.02% Cu, 8.0 g/t Ag	
Esker B6	2000	QZ, SF Vein	Basalt	10.78 g/t Au, 0.01% Pb, 0.01% Zn, 0.35% Cu, 23.0 g/t Ag	
Esker B7	2000	QZ, SF Vein	Basalt	6.86 g/t Au, 3.03% Pb, 0.34% Zn, 0.03% Cu, 32.5 g/t Ag	
Esker G2	2000	PY+, iron oxides+	Basalt		1.0 m @ 1.86 g/t Au
Esker G3	2000	2% PY, CP, PO	Basalt		1.0 m @ 3.38 g/t Au
Esker G4	2000	1% SF+	Basalt		1.0 m @ 1.08 g/t Au
Esker J	2000	SI+, 3-4% PY	Basalt	19.28 g/t Au	1.0 m @ 5.73 g/t Au
Esker K	2000	3% PY, 2% CP, 1% PO	Basalt	1.48 g/t Au	
Cuesta A2	2000	QZ+PY Vein, PO, GL, CP	Basalt	2.51 g/t Au	
Cuesta A3	2000	QZ Vein, 20% PY+	Basalt	1.97 g/t Au	
Cuesta B2	2000	1% PY+, 1% AS+	Basalt	2.35 g/t Au	
Cuesta B3	2000	1% SF+	Basalt	4.41 g/t Au	
Cuesta C3	2000	SI+, PY+, PO+	Basalt	10.55 g/t Au	1.0 m @ 1.63 g/t Au
Cuesta C4	2000	SI+, PY+, PO+	Basalt	4.22 g/t Au	1.0 m @ 1.46 g/t Au

9. EXPLORATION WORK

A team of five people was involved in the brief geological visit of the property from July 15 to 17, 2018. These people include François Goulet (P.Geo., M.Sc., President) and François Huot (P.Geo., Ph.D., Chief geologist) from Harfang, Francis McDonald (V.-P. Exploration, Kenorland), Normand Goulet (P.Geo., Ph.D., UQAM Professor) and Jean-François Ouellette (P.Geo., B.Sc., Consultant). The crew reached the property by floatplanes from the Radisson area. A total of 10 man/days was spent on the field.

The main objectives were to visit gold and base metals showings discovered during earlier exploration programs (1997-2000), to resample some of them and to evaluate the mineral potential of the property in order to define future exploration work.

We accessed the area of the showings (Lac Lunette sector) from Lake Chinusas walking along a trail on the large sand plain. The most significant showings (Esker and Cuesta) were all visited. We did not visit the Lac Fagnant Nord, Centre and South showings as they are outside the limits of the actual property. We did not investigate the eastern part of the property either.

Location of described outcrops is shown in figure 6. Location, description and analytical results of all grab samples collected during the field visit are shown in figures 7 and 8 and in table 2. The certificate of analyses is in appendix IV.

Fourteen of these samples were collected on or near (<50 m) already known showings. However, sample E40504 (3.22 g/t Au, anomalous tenors in Ag-Pb-Zn) corresponds to a new showing characterized by 2-4% disseminated pyrite in a sheared, chloritized and silicified basalt in the Esker trend.

Our sampling confirms the high-grade gold content of the visited showings. As expected from historical reports, the 2018 sampling returned a polymetallic signature for many samples collected along the Esker trend grading as high as 17.86 g/t Au, 100.1 g/t Ag, 10.02% Zn and 27.90% Pb. The copper content in the Esker trend is typically low (1000's ppm). This suite of anomalous metals confirms the polymetallic signature of that trend. Figure 9 shows a gold-bearing vein hosted in sheared basalts at Esker B1. Figure 10 shows the polymetallic quartz vein at Esker B2.

Samples collected in the Cuesta trend lack that polymetallic signature, but gold grades reached up to 39.09 and 44.26 g/t Au at Cuesta B3 (Table 2).

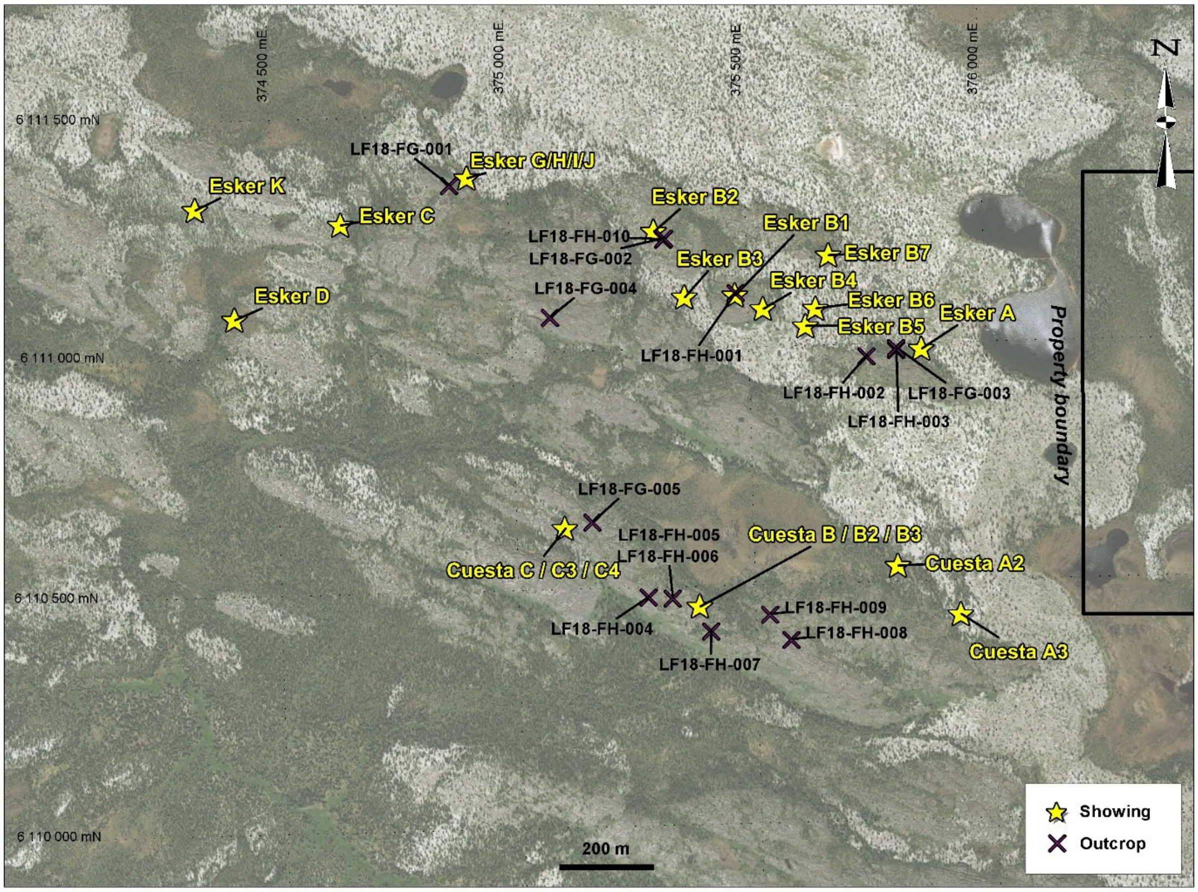

Figure 6. Location of outcrops described during the 2018 field visit among the Esker and Cuesta showings.

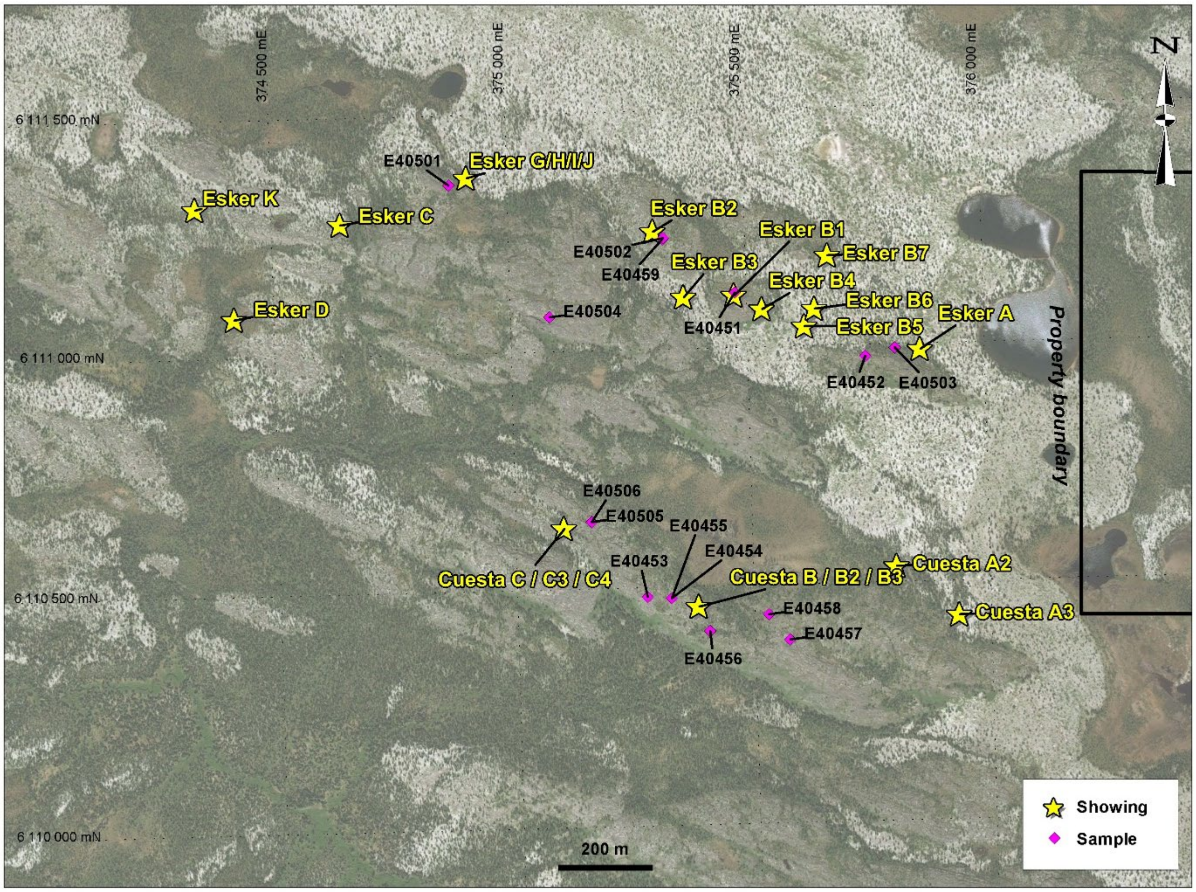

Figure 7. Location of grab samples collected during the 2018 field visit among the Esker and Cuesta showings. Sample E40504 marks the location of a new gold showing.

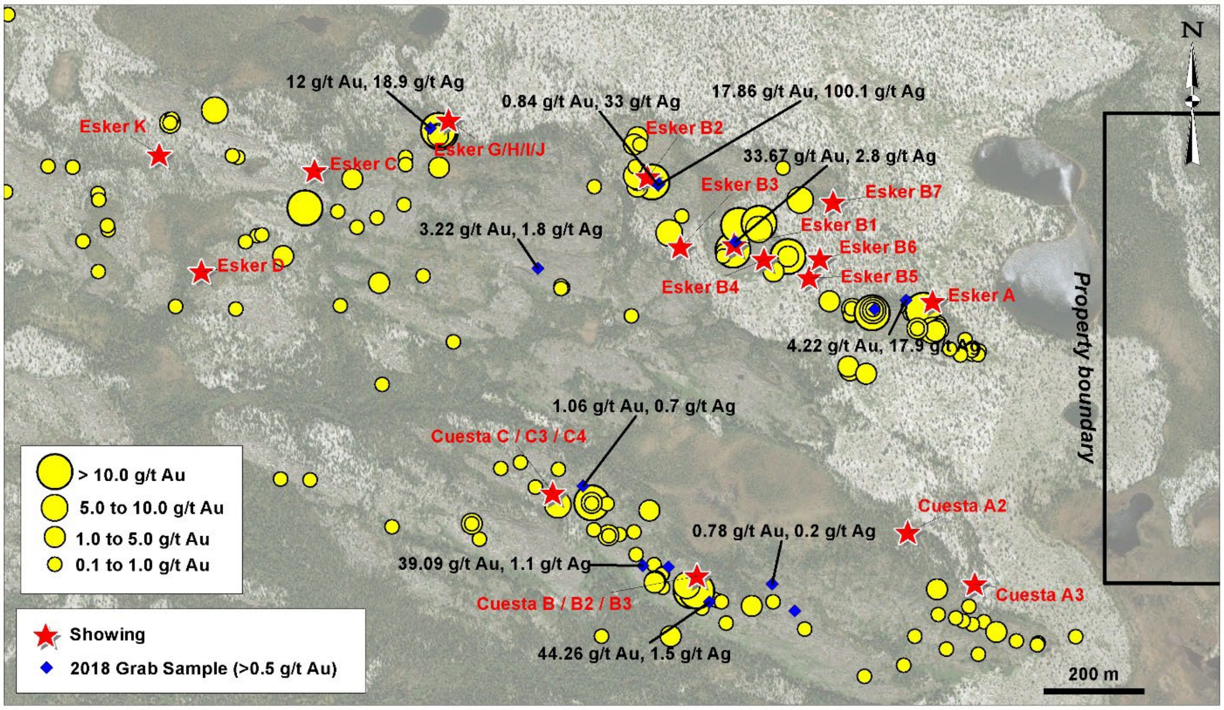

Figure 8. Gold and silver values from the 2018 rock samples (black labels). Yellow circles refer to gold values in historical rock samples (prior to 2018).

Table 2. Analytical results for all grab samples collected during the 2018 field visit.

Sample	Outcrop	Easting	Northing	Showing	Sample Description	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
40501	LF18-FG-001	374 877	6 111 354	Esker G2	V3B cisaillé et silicifié	12.00	18.9	0.04	0.01	0.01
40502	LF18-FG-002	375 328	6 111 233	Esker B2	Veine de QZ fortement minéralisée	0.84	33.0	0.19	12.69	8.56
40503	LF18-FG-003	375 811	6 110 991	Esker A	V3B avec AS-CP-GL-SP	4.22	17.9	0.15	0.74	1.71
40504	LF18-FG-004	375 083	6 111 072	New showing	V3B cisaillé chloriteux et faiblement silicifié, PY(2-4%)	3.22	1.8	0.04	0.33	0.20
40505	LF18-FG-005	375 160	6 110 641	Cuesta C4	V3B cisaillé rouillé avec PY(3%) disséminée	1.06	0.7	0.04	0.03	0.04
40506	LF18-FG-005	375 160	6 110 641	Cuesta C4	V3B modérément silicifié avec PY(tr)	0.15	1.1	0.01	0.08	0.06
40451	LF18-FH-001	375 476	6 111 115	Esker B1	Veine de quartz	33.67	2.8	0.07	0.33	0.07
40452	LF18-FH-002	375 748	6 110 975	Esker A	V3B altérée en GR-QZ-B0-PO-(CP)	0.13	<0.2	0.01	0.02	0.01
40453	LF18-FH-004	375 274	6 110 481	Cuesta B3	Zone rouillée dans V3B avec 1% PY	39.09	1.1	0.02	<0.01	<0.01
40454	LF18-FH-005	375 325	6 110 477	Cuesta B3	Vn QZ	0.10	<0.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
40455	LF18-FH-006	375 325	6 110 477	Cuesta B3	Vn QZ	0.14	<0.2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
40456	LF18-FH-007	375 404	6 110 406	Cuesta B3	V3B	44.26	1.5	0.02	<0.01	<0.01
40457	LF18-FH-008	375 573	6 110 384	Cuesta B	V3B	0.19	0.2	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
40458	LF18-FH-009	375 530	6 110 438	Cuesta B	S3	0.78	0.2	0.10	<0.01	<0.01
40459	LF18-FH-010	375 326	6 111 230	Esker B2	Vn QZ riche en sulfures	17.86	100.1	0.12	10.02	27.90

Figure 9. Basalt-hosted quartz vein at Esker B1 showing (LF-FH-18-001). The vein returned 33.67 g/t Au and 2.8 g/t Ag (sample E40451).

Figure 10. The NW-SE rusty quartz vein known as Esker B2 showing. Sample #E40459 returned 17.86 g/t Au, 100.1 g/t Ag, 0.12% Cu, 10.02% Zn and 27.90% Pb. The host rock corresponds to basalts.

10. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

10.1. Sampling

During the 3-day visit, we collected a total of 15 grab samples which were individually put in a plastic sample bag. All of them were put in a larger bag and sent, as a single batch, to Laboratoire Expert in Rouyn-Noranda (Québec) where they were analyzed for Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn (Table 2, Appendix IV). Due to the nature of this brief visit to the property, no blank and no standard was inserted in the batch of samples. Location of the samples was determined with the use of hand-held GPS (UTM NAD83, Zone 18).

10.2. Analytical methods

All samples were analyzed according to procedures followed by Laboratoire Expert. Gold was determined by atomic absorption (FA-GEO) following fire assay. All samples with more than 1 g/t Au were reanalyzed by gravimetry (FA-GRAV). Chemical elements Ag, Cu, Zn and Pb were analyzed following the AAT-7 method. Detailed procedures supplied by Laboratoire Expert concerning the sample preparation and analytical methods are included in appendix III. The certificate of analyses for the 15 samples is found in appendix IV.

11. INTERPRETATION

Over the years, many gold and base metal showings have been discovered in basalts and associated rock units of the Fagnant Group in the Lac Lunette Sector. The actual observations and database suggest that two types of deposits (orogenic gold and syn-volcanic Au-rich VMS/intrusion-hosted systems) might be present inside the limits of the property. The orogenic gold style appears to be the most significant type of deposits.

Mineralization along the structural Esker trend is found in two settings: 1) sulfide-rich veins with high tenors in Zn-Pb-Ag-Au and minor Cu and 2) altered shear zones containing mesothermal gold. The polymetallic veins may represent local remobilization of disseminated mesothermal mineralization.

The structural Cuesta trend is different and is characterized by altered mafic schists with minor quartz veins. Gold mineralization along that trend is associated with high As values (often >1%). Other metals more typical of Esker such as Ag, Pb and Zn have low values. Mineralization along the Cuesta trend is more suitable with an orogenic gold system.

12. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our 3-day visit on the property and on the review of historical work, we feel confident that prospecting and exploration work were adequately done on the property by IOS. The Lac Lunette sector is characterized by many high-grade gold showings which, along the Esker trend, also contains significant Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. Gold-rich occurrences are mainly found in basalt-hosted quartz veins and in basalt-hosted shear zones metamorphosed from the upper greenschist to the lower amphibolite facies. Analytical results from channel sampling done by IOS confirmed that gold intervals on the property are limited to narrow widths. Orogenic gold appears to be the dominant mineralization style on the property.

Our brief visit confirmed observations made by previous explorers. The high-grade gold and/or polymetallic occurrences are limited to narrow widths and have limited extensions along the exposed bedrock. On the other hand, the extensive sand plain southeast of the Lac Lunette sector and the adjacent muskegs and other Quaternary deposits cover a 5 km x 1.5 km area above the mineralized volcano-sedimentary belt. This area, where only limited prospecting was done, could be investigated in more details by geophysics (IP-resistivity survey) and/or drilling (sonic or diamond drill).

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14. DATE AND SIGNATURE

Certificate of qualifications

I, François Huot, resident at 4174, rue D'Estrées, Québec (Québec), G2A 3P2, hereby certifies that :

-I am presently employed as a chief geologist with Harfang Exploration Inc. located at 1100, avenue des Canadiens-de-Montréal, Bureau 300, Montréal (Québec), H3B 2S2;

-I received a Ph.D. in Marine Geosciences from the Université de Bretagne Occidentale (Brest, France) in 2001, a M.Sc. in Earth Sciences from Laval University (Québec) in 1997, and a B.Sc. in Geology in 1994 from Laval University (Québec);

-I have been working as a mineral exploration geologist since 1994;

-I am a professional geologist presently registered to the board of *Ordre des Géologues du Québec*, permit number 502;

-I am a qualified person with respect to the Lake Fagnant Project in accordance with section 5.1 of the National Instrument 43-101;

-I was part of the 2018 field visit on the property but have not been involved in previous exploration programs;

-I am responsible for writing the present technical report using proprietary exploration data generated by Harfang Exploration and information from various authors and sources as summarized in the reference section of this report;

-I am not aware of any missing information or changes which could have caused the present report to be misleading;

-I have been involved in the Lake Fagnant Project since January 2018;

-I do not fulfill the requirements set out in section 5.3 of the National Instrument 43-101 for an "independent qualified person" relative to the issuer being a direct employee of Harfang Exploration Inc.

Dated in Québec City (Québec), this 31th day of October 2019.

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
FRANÇOIS
HUOT
502
QUÉBEC

François Huot, P.Geo., Ph.D.

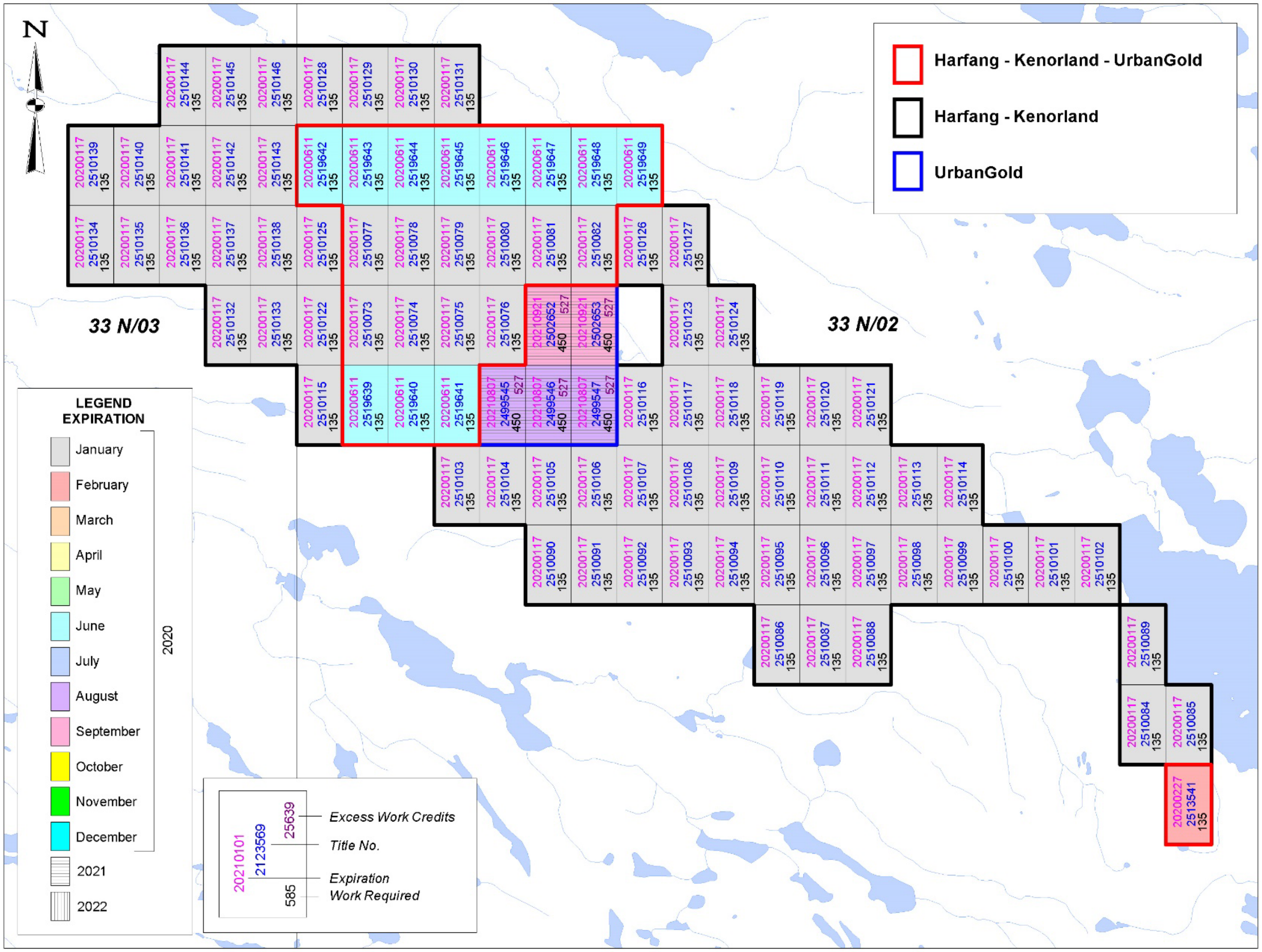
APPENDIX I: List of claims of the Lake Fagnant Property

Claim	NTS	Row	Column	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration Date
2499545	33N02	15	5	49.30	20170808	20210807
2499546	33N02	15	6	49.30	20170808	20210807
2499547	33N02	15	7	49.30	20170808	20210807
2502652	33N02	16	6	49.29	20170922	20210921
2502653	33N02	16	7	49.29	20170922	20210921
2510073	33N02	16	2	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510074	33N02	16	3	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510075	33N02	16	4	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510076	33N02	16	5	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510077	33N02	17	2	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510078	33N02	17	3	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510079	33N02	17	4	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510080	33N02	17	5	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510081	33N02	17	6	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510082	33N02	17	7	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510084	33N02	11	19	49.34	20180118	20200117
2510085	33N02	11	20	49.34	20180118	20200117
2510086	33N02	12	11	49.33	20180118	20200117
2510087	33N02	12	12	49.33	20180118	20200117
2510088	33N02	12	13	49.33	20180118	20200117
2510089	33N02	12	19	49.33	20180118	20200117
2510090	33N02	13	6	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510091	33N02	13	7	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510092	33N02	13	8	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510093	33N02	13	9	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510094	33N02	13	10	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510095	33N02	13	11	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510096	33N02	13	12	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510097	33N02	13	13	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510098	33N02	13	14	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510099	33N02	13	15	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510100	33N02	13	16	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510101	33N02	13	17	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510102	33N02	13	18	49.32	20180118	20200117
2510103	33N02	14	4	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510104	33N02	14	5	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510105	33N02	14	6	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510106	33N02	14	7	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510107	33N02	14	8	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510108	33N02	14	9	49.31	20180118	20200117

Claim	NTS	Row	Column	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration Date
2510109	33N02	14	10	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510110	33N02	14	11	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510111	33N02	14	12	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510112	33N02	14	13	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510113	33N02	14	14	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510114	33N02	14	15	49.31	20180118	20200117
2510115	33N02	15	1	49.30	20180118	20200117
2510116	33N02	15	8	49.30	20180118	20200117
2510117	33N02	15	9	49.30	20180118	20200117
2510118	33N02	15	10	49.30	20180118	20200117
2510119	33N02	15	11	49.30	20180118	20200117
2510120	33N02	15	12	49.30	20180118	20200117
2510121	33N02	15	13	49.30	20180118	20200117
2510122	33N02	16	1	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510123	33N02	16	9	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510124	33N02	16	10	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510125	33N02	17	1	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510126	33N02	17	8	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510127	33N02	17	9	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510128	33N02	19	1	49.26	20180118	20200117
2510129	33N02	19	2	49.26	20180118	20200117
2510130	33N02	19	3	49.26	20180118	20200117
2510131	33N02	19	4	49.26	20180118	20200117
2510132	33N03	16	59	49.30	20180118	20200117
2510133	33N03	16	60	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510134	33N03	17	56	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510135	33N03	17	57	49.29	20180118	20200117
2510136	33N03	17	58	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510137	33N03	17	59	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510138	33N03	17	60	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510139	33N03	18	56	49.28	20180118	20200117
2510140	33N03	18	57	49.27	20180118	20200117
2510141	33N03	18	58	49.27	20180118	20200117
2510142	33N03	18	59	49.27	20180118	20200117
2510143	33N03	18	60	49.27	20180118	20200117
2510144	33N03	19	58	49.26	20180118	20200117
2510145	33N03	19	59	49.26	20180118	20200117
2510146	33N03	19	60	49.26	20180118	20200117
2513541	33N02	10	20	49.35	20180228	20200227
2519639	33N02	15	2	49.30	20180612	20200611
2519640	33N02	15	3	49.30	20180612	20200611
2519641	33N02	15	4	49.30	20180612	20200611

Claim	NTS	Row	Column	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration Date
2519642	33N02	18	1	49.27	20180612	20200611
2519643	33N02	18	2	49.27	20180612	20200611
2519644	33N02	18	3	49.27	20180612	20200611
2519645	33N02	18	4	49.27	20180612	20200611
2519646	33N02	18	5	49.27	20180612	20200611
2519647	33N02	18	6	49.27	20180612	20200611
2519648	33N02	18	7	49.27	20180612	20200611
2519649	33N02	18	8	49.27	20180612	20200611

APPENDIX II: Map showing claims of the Lake Fagnant Property



APPENDIX III: Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures supplied by Laboratoire Expert

127, boul. Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Qc J9X 6P2
Tél : (819) 762-7100 Fax : (819) 762-7510

Laboratoire Expert

PRÉPARATION DES ÉCHANTILLONS

1- Réception des échantillons

Lors de la réception, les échantillons sont placés en ordre numérique pour ensuite être comparé avec la feuille d'envoi du client afin de s'assurer que tout concorde. Si les échantillons reçus ne correspondent pas à la liste du client, celui-ci en sera informé. Si le client n'inclut aucune feuille d'envoi, la personne en charge de la réception des échantillons en préparera une.

2- Préparation des échantillons

L'échantillon est séché si nécessaire pour être ensuite réduit à ¼ de pouce dans un concasseur à mâchoire. Le concasseur est nettoyé entre chaque échantillon à l'aide d'un compresseur à air et de plus, il est nettoyé avec du matériel stérile entre chaque lot. L'échantillon est ensuite concassé à 90% - 10 mailles dans un concasseur à rouleaux. Ce même concasseur est nettoyé entre chaque échantillon à l'aide d'un compresseur à air et d'une brosse métallique et de plus, il est nettoyé avec du matériel stérile entre chaque lot. Le premier échantillon de chaque lot est tamisé à 10 mailles afin de déterminer si 90% passe à 10 mailles. En cas contraire, le concasseur à rouleaux est ajusté et un autre test est effectué. Les résultats de ces tests sont notés sur un registre prévu à cette fin. Une portion de 300 grammes est ensuite séparée dans un séparateur Jones et cette portion est pulvérisée à 90% - 200 mailles dans un pulvérisateur à anneaux Le pulvérisateur est nettoyé entre chaque échantillon à l'aide d'un compresseur à air et de plus, il est nettoyé avec de la silice entre chaque lot. Le premier échantillon de chaque lot est tamisé à 200 mailles. Si 90% ne passe pas, le temps de pulvérisation est alors augmenté et un autre test est effectué. Les résultats de ces tests sont notés sur un registre prévu à cette fin. Le matériel en surplus (le rejet) est entreposé pour le client.

127, boul. Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Qc J9X 6P2
Tél : (819) 762-7100 Fax : (819) 762-7510

Laboratoire Expert

OR PAR GÉOCHIMIE (PYROANALYSE)

Un échantillon de 29.166 grammes est pesé et versé dans un creuset dans lequel on a, au préalablement, déposé environ 130 grammes de fondant. L'échantillon est ensuite mélangé et 1 mg de nitrate d'argent y est ajouté. L'échantillon est alors mis en fusion à 1800 ° Fahrenheit pour environ 45 minutes. Celui-ci est versé dans un moule conique et on le laisse refroidir. Après refroidissement, la scorie est cassée et un bouton de plomb pesant de 25 à 30 grammes est récupéré. Ce bouton est alors coupellé à 1600 ° Fahrenheit et ce, jusqu'à ce que le plomb soit oxydé. Après refroidissement, la bille est placée dans une éprouvette de 12 X 75 mm. Une portion de 0.2 ml d'acide nitrique 1 :1 est ajoutée pour permettre une réaction. L'éprouvette est déposée dans un bain d'eau pour environ 30 minutes. Ensuite, 0.3 ml acide hydrochlorique concentré est ajouté pour permettre une seconde réaction, toujours dans un bain d'eau pour un autre 30 minutes. L'éprouvette est ensuite retirée du bain d'eau et 4.5 ml d'eau distillée y est ajoutée. L'échantillon est alors mélangé vigoureusement pour ensuite le laisser reposer et la concentration d'or est déterminée par absorption atomique.

Chaque lot allant au four comprend 28 échantillons incluant un blanc et un standard pour l'or. Les creusets ne sont réutilisés tant et aussi longtemps que nous n'avons pas eu les résultats d'analyse. Les creusets ayant contenus des échantillons ayant une valeur supérieure à 200 PPB sont jetés. La limite de détection minimale est de 5 PPB et les échantillons ayant des valeurs supérieures à 1000 PPB sont réanalysés par gravimétrie.

127, boul. Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Qc J9X 6P2
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Laboratoire Expert

OR PAR GRAVIMÉTRIE (PYROANALYSE)

Un échantillon de 29.166 grammes est pesé et versé dans un creuset dans lequel on a, au préalablement, déposé environ 130 grammes de fondant. L'échantillon est ensuite mélangé et 1 mg de nitrate d'argent y est ajouté. L'échantillon est alors mis en fusion à 1800 ° Fahrenheit pour environ 45 minutes. Celui-ci est versé dans un moule conique et on le laisse refroidir. Après refroidissement, la scorie est cassée et un bouton de plomb pesant de 25 à 30 grammes est récupéré. Ce bouton est alors coupellé à 1600 ° Fahrenheit et ce, jusqu'à ce que le plomb soit oxydé. Après refroidissement, la bille est aplatie à l'aide d'un marteau pour ensuite être déposée dans un creuset en porcelaine (parting cup). Ce creuset est rempli avec de l'acide nitrique 1 :7 et chauffé jusqu'à dissolution de l'argent. Quand la réaction semble terminée, une goutte d'acide nitrique concentrée est ajoutée et l'échantillon est observé afin de d'assurer qu'il n'y ait aucune autre réaction. La bille d'or est alors rincée plusieurs fois dans de l'eau chaude distillée, séchée, réchauffée, refroidie et ensuite pesée.

Chaque lot allant au four comprend 28 échantillons incluant un blanc et un standard pour l'or. Les creusets ne sont réutilisés tant et aussi longtemps que nous n'avons pas eu les résultats d'analyse. Les creusets ayant contenus des échantillons ayant une valeur supérieure à 3.00 g/t sont jetés. La limite de détection minimale est de 0.03 g/t et il n'y a aucune limite de détection maximale. Tous les échantillons ayant des valeurs supérieures à 3.00 g/t sont réanalysés avant de soumettre le rapport final.

127, boul. Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Qc J9X 6P2
Tél : (819) 762-7100 Fax : (819) 762-7510

Laboratoire Expert

BASE METALS

1. Introduction

The use of the nitric and hydrochloric acid allows the dissolution of the elements contained in the ore. The action of the acids makes it possible in a case to oxidize the elements in their metal state and in addition it allows dissolution. Then, the sample is analyzed by a spectrophotometer of atomic absorption. The solution is aspired to be introduced into a flame (air acetylene). The sample undergoes the following stages: atomizing, vaporization and atomization. The last stage is crucial because this one makes it possible the metal to absorb the fundamental wavelengths specific to a metal. By measuring the difference in intensity you can obtain a signal corresponds to the intensity of absorptive light. While carrying the concentration of the metal according to the logarithm of the initial intensity (Io) on the final intensity (I) you can obtains a linear function. The use of a calibration curve allows the measurement of a unknown concentration.

2. Process

2.1 Weigh 0.5 g sample pulverized and using a funnel place it in a tube of glass. Place elements of quality control: blank, duplicate and standard.

2.2 Add 2.5 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid and leave heated in a water bath for half an hour.

2.3 Add 0.5 ml of concentrated nitric acid and continue the heating for two hours.

2.4 Add 7 ml of water and rest the tube for 12 hours period.

2.5 Make the calibration curve with three standards on the spectrometer of atomic absorption. Periodically checks being analysed the calibration curve with the standard having the lowest concentration. If necessary, remake the calibration curve.

2.6 The sample is measured twice by the apparatus. Bring back the average concentration of the sample given by the apparatus on the work sheet.

2.7 Limit of detection of 2 ppm for all metals except for the silver which is of 0.2 ppm

127, boul. Industriel, Rouyn-Noranda, Qc J9X 6P2
Tél : (819) 762-7100 Fax : (819) 762-7510

Laboratoire Expert

DISSOLUTION AND ANALYSIS OF BASE METALS

1. Introduction

The use of nitric and hydrochloric acids allows the dissolution of the elements contained in the ore. The action of the acids makes it possible in a case to oxidize the elements in their metal state and in addition it allows dissolution. Then, the sample is analyzed by a spectrophotometer of atomic absorption. The solution is aspired to be introduced into a flame (air acetylene). The sample undergoes the following stages: atomizing, vaporization and atomization. The last stage is crucial because this one makes it possible for the metal to absorb the fundamental wavelength specific to a metal. By measuring the difference in intensity you can obtain a signal corresponding to the intensity of absorptive light. While carrying the concentration of the metal according to the logarithm of the initial intensity (Io) on the final intensity (I) you can obtain a linear function. The use of a calibration curve allows the measurement of an unknown concentration.

2. Total digestion

2.1 Weigh 0.5g sample pulverized and place it in a beaker. Place elements of quality control: blank, duplicate and standard.

2.2 Add 10 ml of concentrated nitric acid, add 10 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid, add 2 ml of hydrofluoric acid and add 3 drops of bromine.

2.3 Wash the borders of the beaker when the white fumes have evaporated.

2.4 Heat to dryness.

2.5 Add 25 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid, add 5 ml of concentrated nitric acid and bring to 100 ml volume with water.

2.6 Make the calibration curve with standards on the spectrometer of atomic absorption. Periodically check the calibration curve with the standard having the lowest concentration. If necessary, recalibrate the instrument.

2.7 The sample is measured twice by the apparatus. The average of these measures is shown on the worksheet.

2.8 Limit of detection is 0.01% for all metals except for silver which is 3 ppm.

APPENDIX IV: Certificate of analyses

*** Certificat d'analyses ***

Laboratoire Expert Inc.
750 A rue Saguenay
Rouyn-Noranda, Québec
Canada, J9X 7B5
Téléphone : (819) 762-7100, Télécopieur : (819) 762-7510

Client : **Harfang exploration inc.**

Destinataire : **Annie Brisebois**

Samples 40507 and 40508 are from another project

Dossier : **52541**
Votre no. commande :
Projet : **LAC FAGNANT**
Nombre total d'échantillons : **17**

Identification	Au FA-GEO ppb 5	Au-Dup FA-GEO ppb 5	Au FA-GRAV g/t 0.03	Ag AAT-7 ppm 0.2	Ag-Dup AAT-7 ppm 0.2	Cu AAT-7 ppm 2	Cu-Dup AAT-7 ppm 2	Zn AAT-7 ppm 2
40501	----------- >DL		12.00	19.0	18.8	396	381	87
40502	840			33.0		1916		----------- >DL
40503	4220			17.9		1482		7396
40504	3221			1.8		360		3270
40505	1063			0.7		339		252
40506	149			1.1		111		846
40507	28			<0.2		39		73
40508	57			0.3		21		297
40451	----------- >DL		33.67	2.8		674		3325
40452	127			<0.2		148		191
40453	----------- >DL		39.09	1.1		166		27
40454	100			<0.2		13		38
40455	142	131		<0.2	<0.2	9	9	6
40456	----------- >DL		44.26	1.5		237		24
40457	189			0.2		117		39
40458	777			0.2		988		48
40459	----------- >DL		17.86	100.1		1200		----------- >DL

>DL Valeur est supérieure à la limite de détection

Joe Landers, Directeur

*** Certificat d'analyses ***

Laboratoire Expert Inc.
750 A rue Saguenay
Rouyn-Noranda, Québec
Canada, J9X 7B5
Téléphone : (819) 762-7100, Télécopieur : (819) 762-7510

Client : **Harfang exploration inc.**

Destinataire : **Annie Brisebois**

Dossier : **52541**
Votre no. commande :
Projet : **LAC FAGNANT**

Nombre total d'échantillons : **17**

Identification	Zn-Dup AAT-7 ppm 2	Pb AAT-7 ppm 2	Pb-Dup AAT-7 ppm 2	Zn AAT-8 % 0.010	Pb AAT-8 % 0.010
40501	85	46	50		
40502		----------- >DL		12.690	8.560
40503		----------- >DL			1.710
40504		2002			
40505		367			
40506		641			
40507		52			
40508		189			
40451		735			
40452		87			
40453		18			
40454		31			
40455	8	5	2		
40456		25			
40457		24			
40458		45			
40459		----------- >DL		10.020	27.900

>DL Valeur est supérieure à la limite de détection