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TROILUS GOLD CORP.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE TROILUS GOLD-COPPER MINE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE, QUEBEC, CANADA

NI 43-101 Report

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1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Troilus Gold Corp. (Troilus) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Troilus Gold-Copper Mine, located in northwestern Quebec, Canada. The purpose of this report is to support updated open pit and underground Mineral Resource estimates for the mine. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). The Troilus Mine is located approximately 650 km north of Montreal and 175 km by road north of Chibougamau in northwestern Quebec.

Troilus is a Toronto-based, Quebec focused, advanced stage exploration and early-development company focused on the mineral expansion and potential mine re-start of the former Troilus Gold-Copper Mine.

On May 2, 2016, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sulliden Mining Capital Inc. (Sulliden Sub) entered into a two year option agreement (the Agreement) with First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (First Quantum) to purchase a 100% interest in the Troilus Gold Project, subject to a sliding scale Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty of 1.5% to 2.5% depending on the price of gold. First Quantum had acquired the Troilus Mine as part of the Inmet Mining Corporation (Inmet) takeover in March 2013.

To exercise the option under the Agreement, three cash payments of $100,000 were made to First Quantum and over $1,000,000 was spent by Troilus and its predecessors on engineering and technical studies to evaluate the economic viability of the project. In addition, Troilus agreed to take on the existing liabilities of the Troilus Gold Project.

On December 5, 2018, Troilus announced that it has completed the acquisition of the Troilus North Project from Emgold Mining Corporation (Emgold). As consideration for the acquisition, Troilus issued Emgold 3,750,000 common shares and paid Emgold C$250,000 in cash. The shares are subject to a four-month statutory hold period. For a period of two-years, until December 5, 2020, Troilus will have a Right of First Refusal (ROFR) pursuant to which Troilus shall have the opportunity to find a buyer at equal or superior terms in the event Emgold wishes to dispose of the shares. During the two year ROFR period, provided Emgold holds no less than 5% of Troilus' issued and outstanding shares, Emgold shall have the right to participate in transactions involving the issuance of equity securities of Troilus, in order to maintain its proportional interest in Troilus, subject to certain conditions.

The Troilus open pit operation produced gold, copper, and silver continuously from November 1996 to April 2009. The Troilus Mine produced over two million ounces of gold and almost 70,000 tonnes of copper. After the mine ceased production in 2009, the 20,000 tonnes per day (tpd) mill processed low grade stockpiles until June 29, 2010. The mill was sold and shipped to Mexico and the main camp facilities were dismantled in late 2010. At present, a small number of personnel are based at the site 24 hours per day to oversee the on-going site restoration, environmental monitoring, and exploration work. A new 50-person camp, core logging facility, and office were built in 2018.

For this Technical Report, RPA re-estimated Mineral Resources for Zone 87 based on a combined open pit and underground mining scenario, while Mineral Resource estimates for Zones J4 and J5 are based on open pit mining. The combined open pit and underground Mineral Resource estimate for the Troilus Mine is summarized in Table 1-1. The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is November 19, 2018. Mineral Resources conform to Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) definitions).

TABLE 1-1 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AS OF NOVEMBER 19, 2018
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Contained Gold (Moz)	Contained Copper (Mlb)	Contained AuEq (Moz)
Indicated	121.7	0.87	0.086	1.00	3.40	231.8	3.92
Inferred	36.1	0.88	0.083	1.01	1.02	66.2	1.17

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Open pit Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t AuEq and were constrained by a Whittle pit shell. Underground Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t AuEq.
3. Mineral Resources were estimated using long-term metal prices of US$1,400 per ounce gold and US$3.25 per pound copper; and an exchange rate of US$1.00 = C$1.25.
4. AuEq = Au grade + 1.546 * Cu grade
5. A recovery of 83% was used for gold and 92% for copper.

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

CONCLUSIONS

There are significant underground and open pit resources remaining at Troilus. The mineralization gold grade and thicknesses are very continuous and the mineralization is still open at depth.

Several advanced engineering studies were completed in 2005 and 2006 that investigated a number of underground development scenarios based on metal prices that were approximately one third of those used for this resource estimate. The various scenarios generated positive cash flows but required significant up-front capital expenditures, mostly for the extensive underground development that needed to be in place before stoping could begin. A preliminary economic assessment (PEA) by RPA is currently underway to investigate the economic potential of open pit and underground mining at Troilus.

All of the underground studies in 2005 and 2006 were tailored to feeding the existing 20,000 tpd mill. Now that the mill has been removed, there is an opportunity to examine scenarios based on a smaller mill.

RPA concludes that a significant amount of technical work has been carried out by earlier operators and that more exploration and engineering work is warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA recommends that Troilus continue to evaluate the technical and economic viability of the Troilus Gold Project. RPA recommends that a PEA, additional infill and step out drilling, and engineering studies be completed in 2019. RPA recommends a two phase program and budget approach for the above work, with Phase 2 contingent on positive results from Phase 1 (Tables 1-2 and 1-3).

TABLE 1-2 RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET - PHASE 1
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Item	Total (C$)
Phase 1	
Exploration Drilling (20,000 m at $200/m)	4,000,000
Environmental Work	100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	300,000
Claims and Mining Lease Renewal Fees	100,000
Contingency	200,000
Total Phase 1	**4,700,000**

TABLE 1-3 RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET – PHASE 2
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Item	Total (C$)
Phase 2	
Exploration Drilling (10,000 m at $200/m)	2,000,000
Geotechnical data and study	500,000
Metallurgical Study	300,000
Environmental Work	200,000
Prefeasibility Study	1,000,000
Contingency	500,000
Total Phase 2	**4,500,000**

RPA recommends the following work:

- Complete a PEA.
- Continue diamond drilling to potentially upgrade and expand the current resources.
- Carry out geotechnical studies.
- Carry out metallurgical studies.
- Carry out environmental studies.
- Assess the potential for new mineralized zones on the Troilus property that are outside the current areas with defined resources.
- Review the site environmental monitoring results and re-assess the site restoration plan schedule and cost.

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Troilus Mine is located approximately 650 km north of Montreal and 175 km by road north of Chibougamau in northwestern Quebec within lands administered by the Municipalité de la Baie James. The property is approximately centred on UTM coordinates 535,085 mE and 5,649,950 mN (NAD 83, Zone 18), or latitude 51°00' N and longitude 74°30' W.

The Troilus property consists of one surveyed mining lease (BM 829) covering 840 ha and 81 map designated claims covering 3,878.6 ha, for a total of 4,718.6 ha. The mining lease and all of the subject claims are listed in Table 30-1 in Appendix 1, along with their designated number, recording date, area, fees, and biannual work requirements. The Troilus North property comprises 209 map designated claims covering 11,308.76 ha. The combined property consists of one mining lease and 290 map designated claims covering 16,027.36 ha.

The Troilus Mine is a past producer. Two open pits, J4 and Z87, operated from 1996 to 2009. Site restoration work began in 2007 and is almost complete. Environmental monitoring work is on-going and will continue for approximately five years after the site restoration work has been completed.

RPA is not aware of any significant environmental liabilities on the property but recommends that Troilus retain an environmental expert to review the site closure status and monitoring results. RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Most of the infrastructure on the mine site has been sold and removed. The key current infrastructure includes:

1. New 50-person camp
2. Office building
3. Core logging facility
4. Outdoor core storage area
5. Garage for snow removal and road maintenance contractor

6. Garage for site restoration employees
7. Electrical transformer station
8. Drinking water tank and pump house
9. Tailings water treatment plant
10. A number of tailings water pump houses
11. Gatehouse and gate

Bus transportation was provided for the workforce several times per week to and from Chibougamau and Mistissini.

HISTORY

Initial exploration in the area started in 1958 following the discovery of many erratic boulders containing copper and nickel anomalies. As a result, some occurrences of copper and zinc were discovered, including Falconbridge Ltd.'s massive sulphide deposit at Baie Moléon and Selco Mining Corp.'s Lessard deposit near Lac Domergue.

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (Kerr Addison) staked two large blocks of claims in 1985 and 1987 that included the Troilus Mine area. Kerr Addison carried out geochemical, geophysical, and geological work followed by drilling, which led to the discovery of Zone 86 in 1986. In 1988, Minnova Inc. (Minnova) became exploration operator in a 50-50 joint-venture with Kerr Addison.

Between 1989 and 2005, fourteen drilling programs comprising 887 diamond drill holes for a total of 159,538 m were carried out on the property. The drilling outlined five main areas of gold mineralization (Z87/87S, Z87 Deep, J4, J5, and Southwest) and a number of isolated gold intersections.

In February 1993, Metall Mining Corporation (Metall) acquired Minnova's interest and, in May 1993, purchased all of Kerr Addison's mining property interests. In August 1993, a positive feasibility study was completed based on a 10,000 tpd open pit operation. In May 1995, Metall changed its name to Inmet. The mine started commercial production in October 1996 and operated continuously up to April 2009 and the mill continued to process stockpile material up to June 29, 2010. By the end of 2008, the Troilus Mine produced over 1.8 million ounces of gold and over 61,000 tonnes of copper. The mill initially processed 10,000 tpd, was expanded in 1999 to 15,000 tpd capacity and in 2005, to 20,000 tpd.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Troilus Mine is located within the eastern segment of the Archean Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt, in the Opatica Subprovince of the Superior Province in Quebec. The belt extends for more than 300 km between James Bay and Mistassini Lake, and varies from a few kilometres up to 45 km in width. The belt is divided into two similar volcano-sedimentary domains, west domain and east domain. The east domain is known as the Frotet-Troilus Domain and hosts the Troilus deposit.

The Frotet-Troilus Domain is underlain by a supracrustal sequence of submarine mafic volcanic rocks with intercalated cogenetic mafic intrusions. The rocks are variably deformed and are affected by a strong regional foliation. Subhorizontal mesoscopic to megascopic folds are common, affecting both regional foliation and primary layering. The metamorphic grade in the North Troilus area ranges from greenschist to lower amphibolite facies, the higher grades appearing around the borders of certain intrusions and towards the margins of the greenstone belt.

The property geology consists of a sequence of intermediate to mafic flows and breccia, locally with felsic volcanic rocks, and comagmatic gabbro and ultramafic sills. The gold mineralization at Troilus is hosted in a multiphase gabbro to diorite intrusion, the Troilus Diorite. The Troilus Diorite hosts the two main mineralized zones (Z87 and J4) of the Troilus Mine in its northeast and north margins.

Two styles of mineralization, disseminated and vein-hosted, are recognized at Troilus. Disseminated mineralization contributed greater than 90% of the ore, particularly in Z87. This mineralization style consists of disseminated fine-grained chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite and streaks and stringers of these minerals along the foliation and fractures. Copper values are consistently greater than 0.07% Cu. Gold occurs as native gold and electrum grains up to 20 µm in size with up to 15% Ag.

Several generations of gold-bearing veins have been identified, the most significant being quartz-chlorite (±tourmaline) veins. These veins occur in silicified wall rocks to sericitized high strain zones which cut the main foliation and in the margins of felsic dikes. Although volumetrically much less significant than the main disseminated mineralization, the veinlets can contain grades of greater than 50 g/t Au over a one metre interval.

EXPLORATION STATUS

In 2018, Troilus investigated the potential to extend the known gold mineralization in zones J4 and J5 further to the north and at depth. As gold mineralization is still present in the northernmost 2018 boreholes, the potential for a continuation of both zones to the north is open. Because of the higher deformation intensity to the north, gold mineralization is likely to be affected by a stronger transposition relative to that at Z87, J4, and J5.

The geometry of the gold zones favour overall grade continuity along strike following the folded and transposed geometry, and the continuity of high-grade gold shoots downdip following fold axes and the stretching lineation. The main exploration opportunities proposed are the extension of zone J4 at depth, and the extension of zone 87S at depth and to the southwest. The continuity of zone 87 at depth to the north requires the extension of prospective lithologies to the north. Zones J4 and J5 are likely to extend to the north, but the proximity of the Parker pluton will generate structural complexity. Zone J4 is likely to extend toward zone 87 to the south rather than continuing along trend.

The southern portion of the Troilus intrusion represents a prospective exploration target due to the presence of gold in historical boreholes, and favourable lithologies and alteration in outcrops. The sand pit outcrop located in zone 86S was discovered during the summer of 2018. The sand pit outcrop is dominantly composed of an auriferous breccia intruded by a series of intrusions, including felsic dikes. This geological setting is similar to that of zones 87, J4, and J5.

The Troilus-style gold mineralization may be present in the southwestern extremity of the Troilus intrusion. Targeting should focus along the trend of the outcrop, taking into account that the foliation and overall structural trend are oriented 045° in this area. The folded and transposed geometry of the gold zone is not constrained in zone 86S, and it might be different to that observed in zones 87 and J4. A good understanding of this geometry is necessary to plan future exploration.

MINERAL RESOURCES

RPA estimated Mineral Resources for the Troilus Gold Project and reported underground resources at a cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t AuEq and open pit resources at a cut-off grade of 0.3

g/t AuEq. The open pit resources are located at Z87, J4, and J5 zones and are constrained by a Whittle pit shell. The Mineral Resource estimate is summarized in Table 1-1.

RPA developed a block model using Geovia GEMS 6.81 to support the current open pit and underground resource estimates. The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of November 19, 2018. RPA estimates combined underground and open pit Indicated Mineral Resources to total 121.7 Mt grading 0.87 g/t Au and 0.086% Cu containing 3.40 Moz of gold and 231.8 Mlb of copper. In addition, combined underground and open pit Inferred Resources were estimated to be 36.1 Mt grading 0.88 g/t Au and 0.083% Cu containing 1.0 Moz of gold and 66 Mlb of copper.

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by Troilus Gold Corp. (Troilus) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Troilus Gold-Copper Mine, located in northwestern Quebec, Canada. The purpose of this report is to support an updated open pit and underground Mineral Resource estimates for the mine. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). The Troilus Mine is located approximately 650 km north of Montreal and 175 km by road north of Chibougamau in northwestern Quebec.

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RPA is very familiar with the Troilus Mine. Since August 2002, RPA provided Inmet with technical assistance related to new block models and updated Mineral Resource estimates for Zone 87 (Z87) and the J4 Zone. In addition to resource work carried out at RPA's Toronto office, Luke Evans, RPA Principal Geological Engineer, worked with Inmet personnel at the Troilus Mine from August 13 to 15 and September 25 to October 1, 2002, and from January 20 to 30, February 10 to 20, March 18 to 27, 2003.

RPA and Inmet co-authored a NI 43-101 technical report dated April 24, 2004, on the January 1, 2004 Troilus Mine Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates (Balint et al., 2003). The Mineral Reserve reported in Balint et al. (2003) incorporated pit expansions to the Z87 and J4 Zone pit designs that represented significant increases over previous estimates. RPA also authored a NI 43-101 technical report dated April 28, 2006, on the December 2005 Zone 87 underground Mineral Resource estimate (RPA, 2006).

More recently, RPA has authored three NI 43-101 technical reports with open pit and underground Mineral Resource estimates for the Troilus Mine:

- A Technical Report dated June 30, 2014 for Copper One Inc. that prioritized open pit resources at Z87 (RPA, 2014).
- A Technical Report dated June 30, 2016 for Sulliden Mining Capital Inc. that prioritized underground resources at Z87 (RPA, 2016).
- A re-addressed Technical Report dated November 20, 2017 for Pitchblack Resources Ltd. that includes the RPA, 2016 resource estimates (RPA, 2017).

Troilus drilled 36,377 m in 90 holes from February 2018 to July 2018.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A site visit was carried out by Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., RPA Executive Vice-President, Geology and Resource Estimation, on July 19, 2018. Mr. Evans visited the temporary office, core logging, and storage facility in Chibougamau and the new office and core logging facility at the Troilus mine site. A number of recent drilling sites and one of Forages Chibougamau Ltée's drills were examined during the site visit.

Discussions were held with personnel from Troilus including:

- Ian Pritchard, Senior Vice President Technical Services
- Blake Hylands, Senior Vice President Exploration
- Bruno Perron, Exploration Manager
- Bertrand Brassard, Senior Project Geologist
- Thiago Bonas, Resource Geologist

This report was prepared by Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans is responsible for the overall preparation of this report.

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by RPA for Troilus. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report, and
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Troilus. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Troilus and Troilus North properties and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

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

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Troilus Mine is located approximately 650 km north of Montreal and 175 km by road north of Chibougamau in northwestern Quebec within lands administered by the Municipalité de la Baie James (Figure 4-1). The property is located within NTS map sheets 32J/15 (Lac Troilus), 32J/16 (Lac Bueil), 32O/01 (Lac Miskittenau), and 32O/02 (Lac Montmort). It is approximately centred on UTM coordinates 535,085 mE and 5,649,950 mN (NAD 83, Zone 18), or latitude 51°00' N and longitude 74°30' W.

The Troilus Mine is a past producer. Two open pits, J4 and Z87, operated from 1996 to 2009. Site restoration work began in 2007 and is mostly complete. Environmental monitoring work is on-going.

LAND TENURE

In December 2018, Troilus acquired the Troilus North property located immediately to the north and east of the Troilus property (Figure 4-2).

The Troilus property consists of one surveyed mining lease (BM 829) covering 840 ha and 81 map designated claims covering 3,878.6 ha, for a total of 4,718.6 ha (Figure 4-3). The mining lease and all of the subject claims are listed in Table 30-1 in Appendix 1, along with their designated number, recording date, area, fees, and biannual work requirements. The Troilus North property comprises 209 map designated claims covering 11,308.76 ha (Figure 4-4 and Table 30-2). The combined property consists of one mining lease and 290 map designated claims covering 16,027.36 ha.

There are sufficient exploration work credits at both the Troilus property and the Troilus North property to satisfy the assessment work requirements for the next two years. Renewal fees totalling approximately $58,000 will be due in March 2019 for the mining lease and the map designated claims at the Troilus property and renewal fees totaling approximately $14,000 will be due in 2019 for the Troilus North property.

Map designated claims have pre-established positions and a legal survey of them is not required. All claims are in good standing.

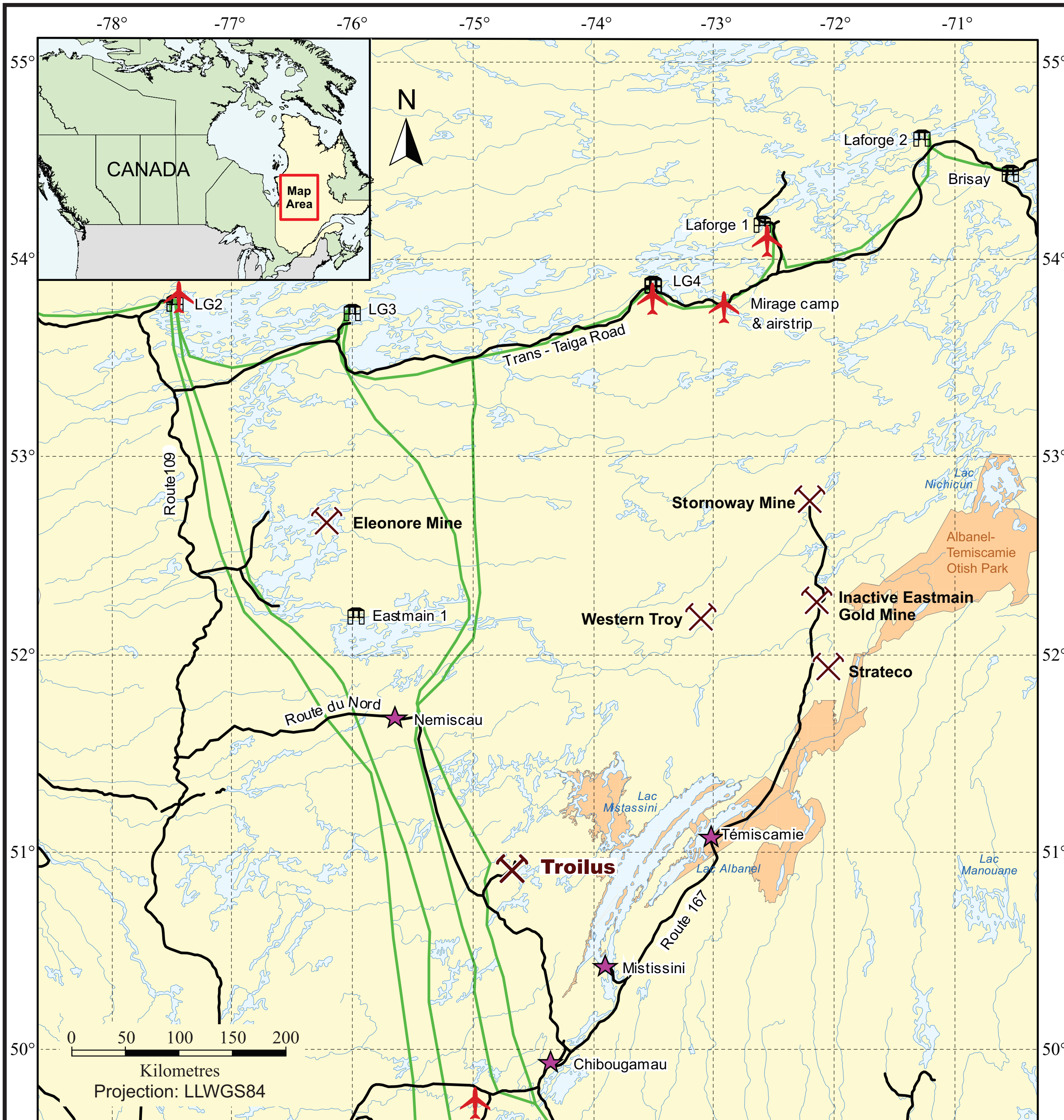

Figure 4-1

Legend:

- Town or Village
- Hydro Québec Facility
- Hydro Québec Powerline
- Mine and Resource Projects
- Proposed Park
- Airport
- All Weather Road

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Location Map

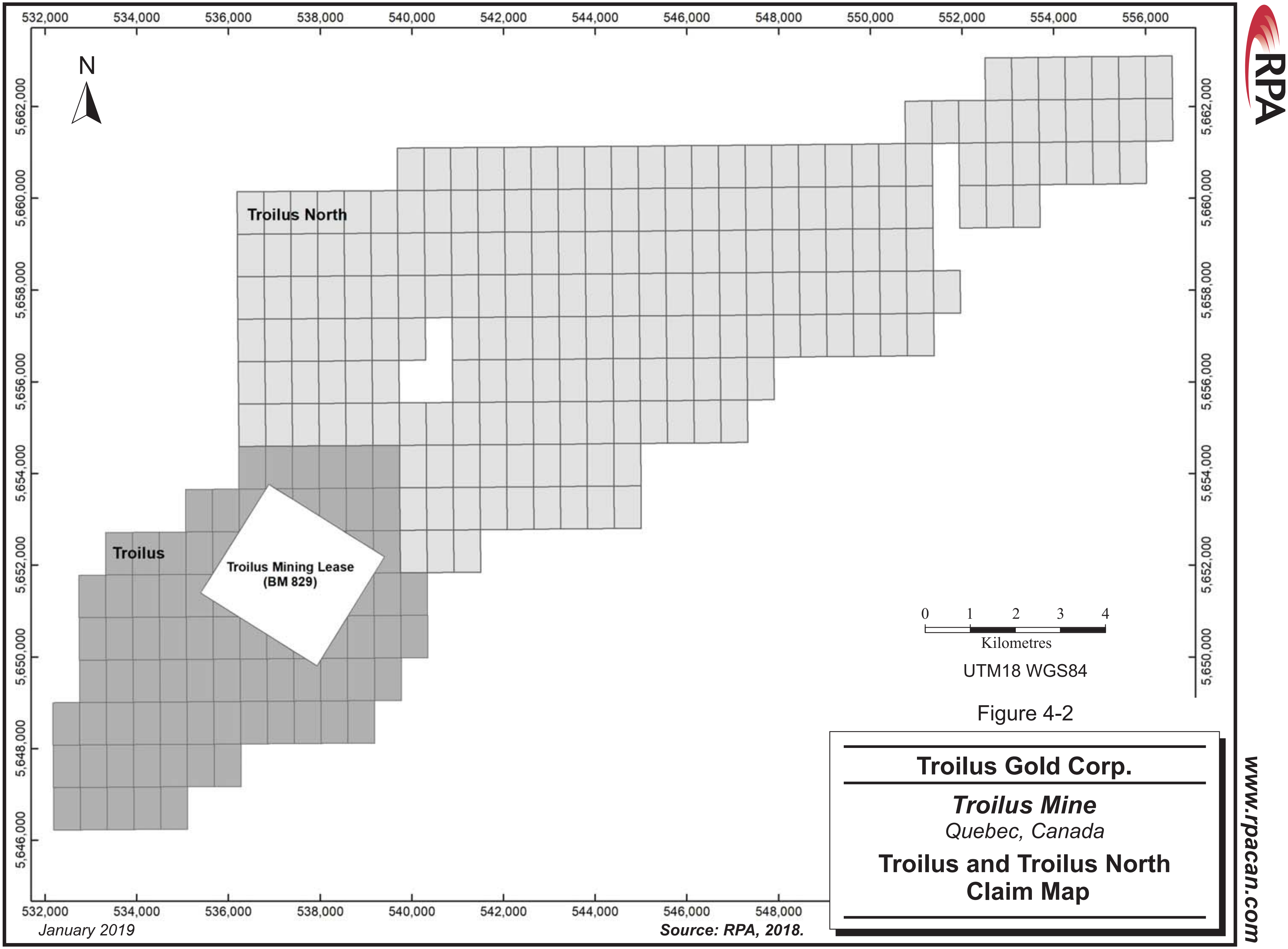

Figure 4-2

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Troilus and Troilus North Claim Map

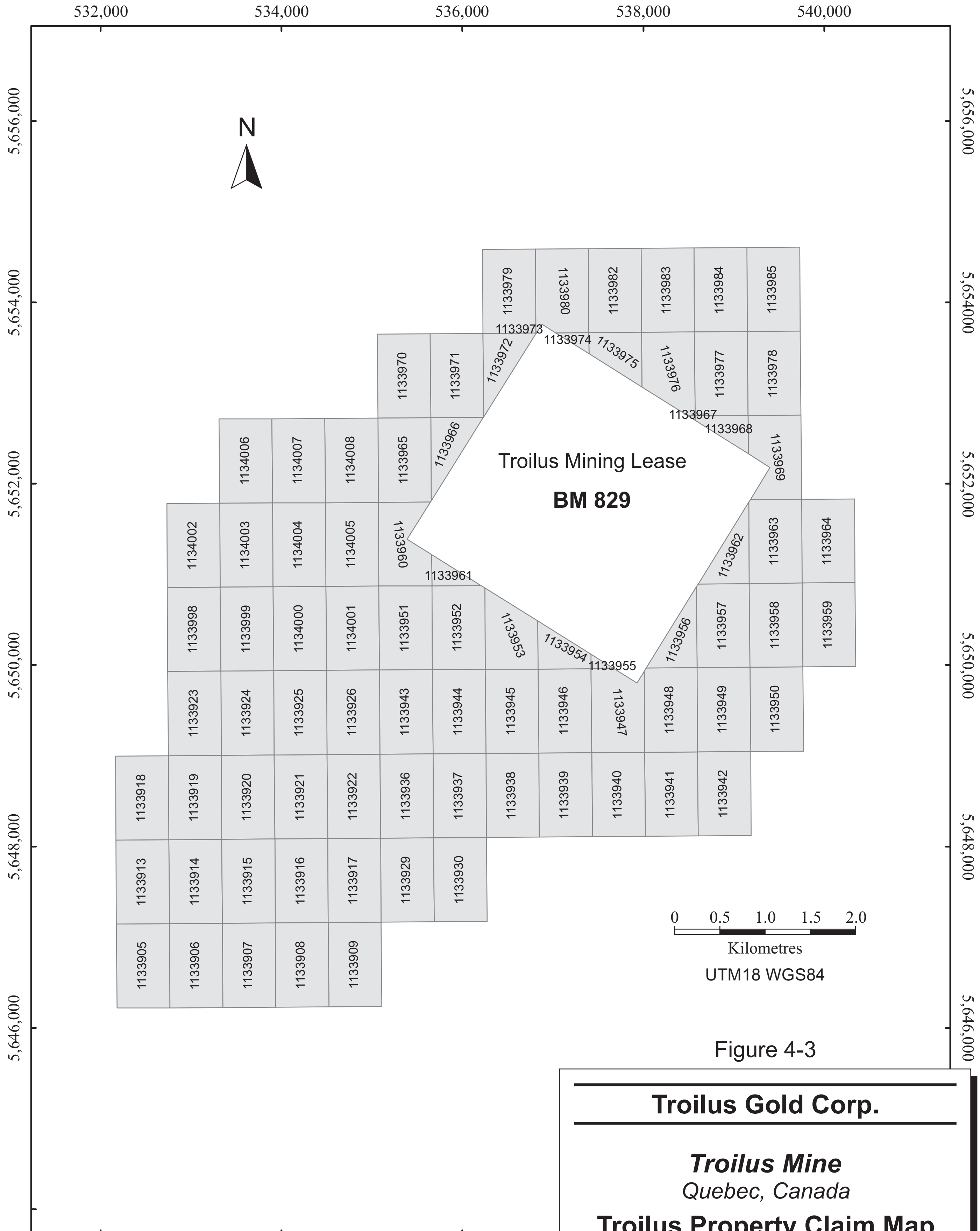

Figure 4-3

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Troilus Property Claim Map

January 2019

Source: RPA, 2018.

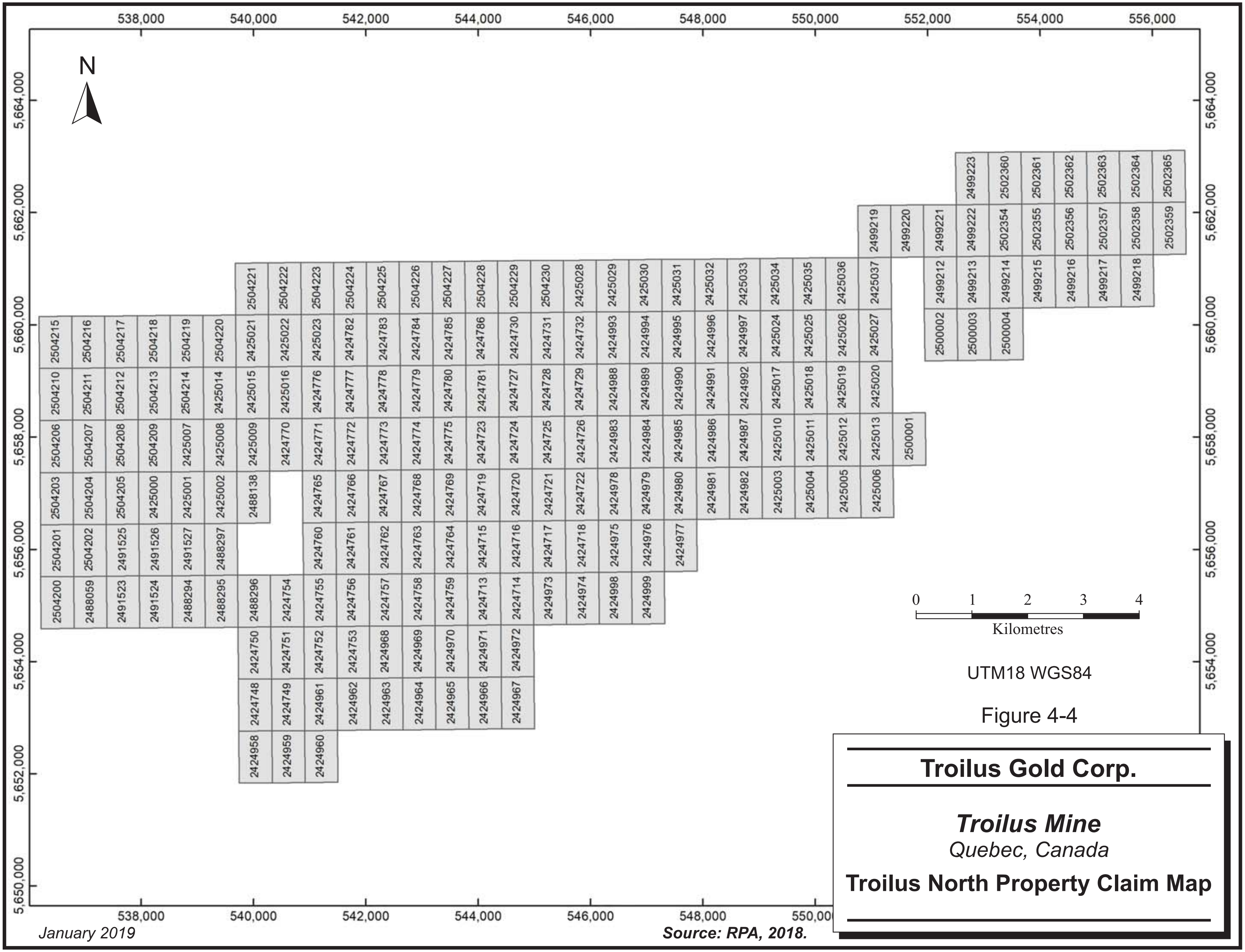

Figure 4-4

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Troilus North Property Claim Map

January 2019

Source: RPA, 2018.

In Quebec, a mining lease is initially granted for a 20 year period. The mining lease can be renewed for additional ten-year periods. Mining lease BM 829 is in good standing, with the expiry date of March 3, 2026.

A map designated claim is valid for two years and can be renewed indefinitely, subject to the completion of necessary expenditure requirements. The map designated claims in the Troilus and Troilus North properties have an average individual size of approximately 54 ha. Each claim gives the holder the exclusive right to explore for mineral substances, except sand, gravel, clay and other unconsolidated deposits, on the land subject to the claim. The claim also guarantees the holder's right to obtain an extraction right upon the discovery of a mineral deposit. Ownership of the mining rights confers the right to acquire the surface rights.

In addition to the surface rights covering the mining lease, there are surface right leases covering a number of areas with roads and infrastructure. The surface rights renewal fee totals more than $50,000 per year.

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To exercise the option under the Agreement, three cash payments of $100,000 were made to First Quantum and over $1,000,000 was spent by the Company and its predecessors on engineering and technical studies to evaluate the economic viability of the project. In addition, Troilus agreed to take on the existing liabilities of the Troilus Gold Project.

On October 31, 2017, Pitchblack, Sulliden Sub, and 251 Ontario entered into an amalgamation agreement. The amalgamation agreement closed on December 20, 2017 and Pitchblack was renamed Troilus.

Pursuant to the amalgamation agreement, Sulliden Sub, 251 Ontario, and a Pitchblack wholly owned subsidiary were amalgamated to form one wholly-owned subsidiary of

Pitchblack. Every four existing Pitchblack shares were consolidated into one new common share of Troilus.

On December 5, 2018, Troilus announced that it had completed the acquisition of the Troilus North Project from Emgold. As consideration for the acquisition, Troilus issued Emgold 3,750,000 common shares and paid Emgold C$250,000 in cash. The shares are subject to a four-month statutory hold period. For a period of two years, until December 5, 2020, Troilus will have a ROFR pursuant to which Troilus shall have the opportunity to find a buyer at equal or superior terms in the event Emgold wishes to dispose of the shares. During the two year ROFR period, provided Emgold holds no less than 5% of Troilus' issued and outstanding shares, Emgold shall have the right to participate in transactions involving the issuance of equity securities of Troilus, in order to maintain its proportional interest in Troilus, subject to certain conditions.

MINE RESTORATION PLAN

The site restoration work was started in 2007 by Inmet with the re-vegetation of areas no longer used by the Troilus Mine (Figures 4-5 to 4-7). The dismantling, cleaning, and grading work is largely done. Some fertilization and seeding work is on-going, particularly in the tailings area. A water treatment plant has been functional since the end of 1998, after initial operation revealed suspended solid control problems. It uses a new technology (ACTIFLO) based on polymer addition and agitation followed by high speed sand assisted lamellar decantation and reduces suspended solids to concentrations below 15 ppm, the monthly average regulation limit. The length of time the water treatment plant will be needed is unclear.

The first version of the mine restoration plan was filed with the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF) in 1996, followed by a first revision in 2002 and a second revision five years later (2007). The current mine restoration plan was produced by Genivar Inc. (Genivar) in November 2009 (Genivar, 2009). This restoration plan took into consideration the previous versions, but was a complete new plan including the recent additional studies updating the information regarding the hydrology and hydrogeology, the acid rock drainage, the phase 1-type site characterization, and the progressive restoration work carried out in 2007, 2008, and 2009. The Mistissini Cree community was consulted throughout the process. The closure plan for the Troilus Mine was approved by the Quebec

Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks (Certificate of Authorization No. 3214-14-025) pursuant to modifications made November 3, 2010 and May 23, 2012.

FIGURE 4-5 2018 TROILUS DRONE VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST AT Z87 AND J4 PITS AND WASTE DUMPS

FIGURE 4-6 2018 TROILUS DRONE VIEW LOOKING SOUTH AT Z87 PIT

FIGURE 4-7 2018 TROILUS DRONE VIEW LOOKING NORTH AT J4 PIT

Surface and groundwater water samples are taken at regular intervals at a number of monitoring sites on the property and annual reports summarizing the results are submitted to the MRNF and the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Faune (MDDEP). RPA understands that the monitoring work will continue for at least five years after the site restoration work is completed.

Genivar (2009) estimated that the site restoration work would be completed in 2012 and that the post-restoration monitoring program would continue until 2016. RPA notes that the site restoration work is taking longer than expected and recommends that Troilus re-assess the timing and costs related to site restoration and monitoring.

RPA is not aware of any significant environmental liabilities on the property but recommends that Troilus retain an environmental expert to review the site closure status and monitoring results. RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the property.

PERMITTING

Other than a permit for tree cutting related with the installation of drill roads and drill setups, no permits are required to conduct exploration on the property. The permit for tree cutting is issued by the MRNFP-Forestry sector. This permit can generally be obtained quickly.

Troilus will apply for all required permits prior to conducting the proposed work on the property. RPA is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Project.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The Troilus Mine is located within the Municipalité de la Baie James in northwestern Quebec. It can be reached by road from Chibougamau by driving 23 km east along Hwy 167, then north for a distance of 108 km along the Route du Nord, and then northeasterly along the mine access road for a distance of 44 km. All of these roads, with the exception of the mine access road, are well maintained year-round. Chibougamau is serviced by daily flights from Montreal.

CLIMATE

Climate is characterized by short mild summers and long cold winters, with mean temperatures ranging from –17°C in January to 16°C in July. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 40 mm in February to 120 mm in September. Exploration and mining can be carried out year-round.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Various limited services are available at Mistissini, a Cree community located about 90 km southeast of the mine. In June 2018, Troilus opened an office at Mistissini. The new office will provide a forum for exchanging information and liaising with the Cree on a variety of social, environmental, and economic aspects of the Troilus Project as well as the potential for future training, employment, and business opportunities. In addition, the office will provide information about gold exploration and gold mining in general.

A greater range of industry services is available at Chibougamau, a mining town with a population of approximately 8,500 established in 1950 and located about two hours by road to the south. It has a well-developed local infrastructure, services, and a mining industry workforce.

The mine is connected to the provincial hydroelectric grid via a 137 km 161 kV power line. Water is plentiful.

Politically, the province is very supportive of mining. The Quebec government has demonstrated a will to encourage the development of natural resources through expeditious permitting, title security, and financial incentives.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The mine was a conventional open pit that operated on a continuous, year-round basis. The mill had a nominal capacity of 20,000 tpd with a flow sheet consisting of a gravimetric and flotation circuit. The mill was sold and shipped to Mexico. There was a permanent on-site camp with dining, sleeping, and recreational facilities for up to 450 workers. The camp has been dismantled. Security personnel patrol the site on a regular basis. Most of the infrastructure on the mine site has been sold and removed. The key infrastructure remaining includes:

1. New 50-person camp
2. Office building
3. Core logging facility
4. Outdoor core storage area
5. Garage for snow removal and road maintenance contractor
6. Garage for site restoration employees
7. Electrical transformer station
8. Drinking water tank and pump house
9. Tailings water treatment plant
10. A number of tailings water pump houses
11. Gatehouse and gate

Bus transportation was provided for the workforce several times per week to and from Chibougamau and Mistissini.

In addition to the surface rights covering the mining lease, there are surface right leases covering a number of areas with roads and infrastructure. Although the extent of the surface rights were sufficient to operate the mine in the past, additional surface rights may be required in areas with new resources. The location of the site infrastructure including open pits, waste and ore stockpiles, tailings area, former mill site, office, and other buildings, as well as other significant features, are shown in Figure 5-1.

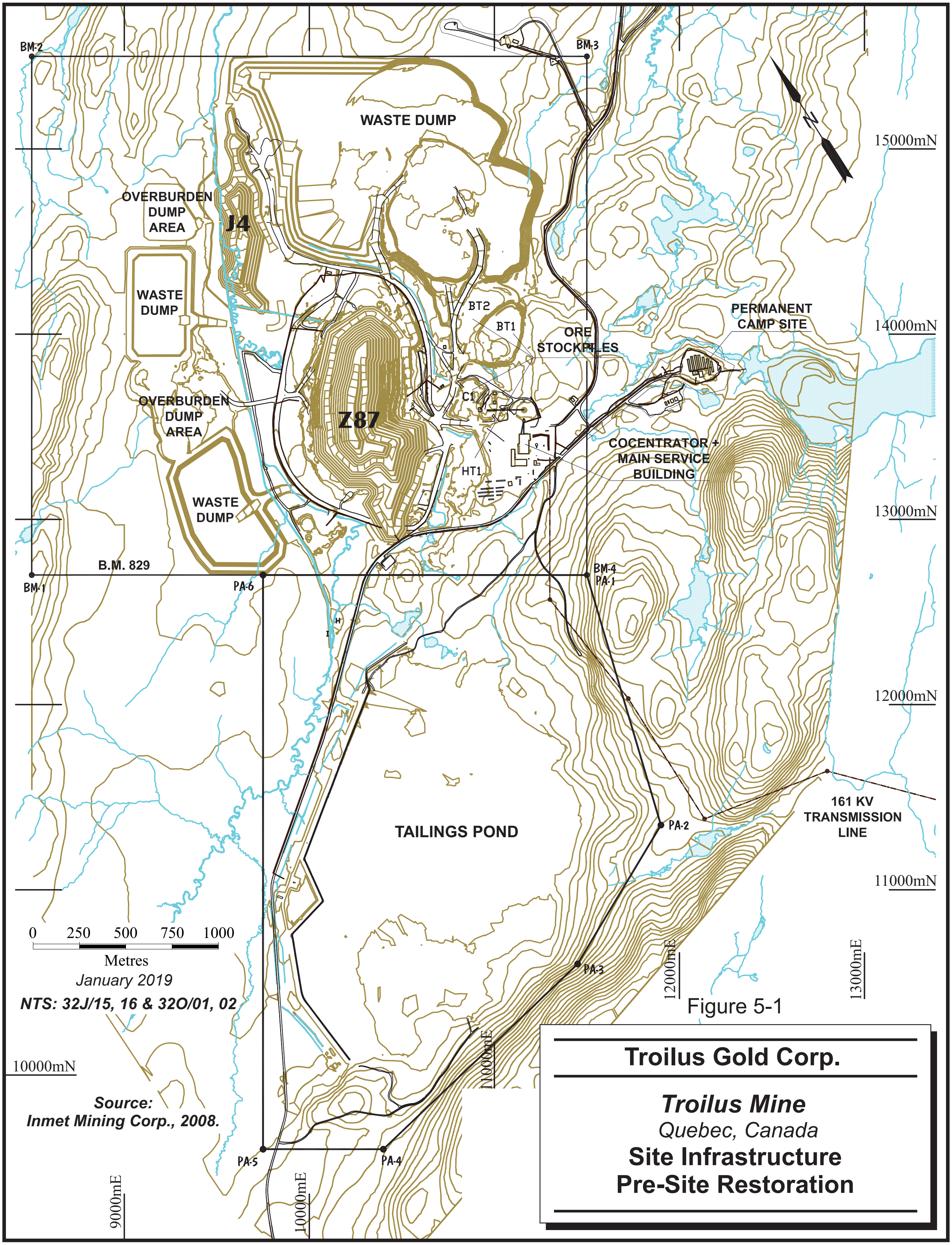


Figure 5-1

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Site Infrastructure Pre-Site Restoration

The water levels in the Z87 pit as of June 2014, June 2016, and July 2018 are shown in Figures 5-2 to 5-4 and in the water levels in the J4 pit as of June 2014 and June 2016 in Figures 5-5 and 5-6.

FIGURE 5-2 Z87 PIT LOOKING WEST AS OF JUNE 2014

FIGURE 5-3 Z87 PIT LOOKING WEST AS OF JUNE 2016

June 2016 Photograph by Stéphane Amireault

FIGURE 5-4 Z87 PIT LOOKING WEST AS OF JULY 2018

FIGURE 5-5 J4 PIT LOOKING SOUTHWEST AS OF JUNE 2014

FIGURE 5-6 J4 PIT LOOKING SOUTHWEST AS OF JUNE 2016

June 2016 Photograph by Stéphane Amireault

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property area is primarily covered by black spruce forests, swamps, and lakes. The vertical relief in the area is moderate, with a mean altitude of 375 m above sea level (MASL). Overburden consists essentially of a thick layer (>10 m) of fluvio-glacial till. Outcrops are sparse, and very large boulders sitting on surface are common.

6 HISTORY

PRIOR OWNERSHIP

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (Kerr Addison) staked two large blocks of claims in 1985 and 1987 that included the Troilus Mine area. In 1988, Minnova Inc. (Minnova) became operator in a 50-50 joint-venture with Kerr Addison. In February 1993, Metall Mining Corporation (Metall) acquired Minnova's interest and, in May 1993, Metall purchased all of Kerr Addison's mining properties. On May 4, 1995, Metall changed its name to Inmet. Inmet was acquired by First Quantum in March 2013. On April 8, 2014, Copper One entered into a definitive purchase agreement with FQM, a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Quantum, to acquire a 100% interest in the past producing Troilus Mine, however, the purchase was not completed.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Initial exploration in the area started in 1958 following the discovery of many erratic blocks containing copper and nickel anomalies. Some occurrences of copper and zinc were discovered between 1958 and 1967, including a massive sulphide deposit at Baie Moléon discovered by Falconbridge Ltd. in 1961.

In 1971, the Lessard deposit was discovered by Selco Mining Corp. near Lac Domergue. It was geologically similar to Baie Moléon, consisting of massive sulphides. Following this discovery, an electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic geophysical survey was carried out over the Troilus and Frotet Lake area; however, this survey did not lead to any new significant discoveries.

The Baie Moléon and Lessard discoveries, located southwest of the Troilus deposit, improved the geological understanding of the Frotet-Evans greenstone belt and opened the area to further exploration for base metal deposits.

In 1983, the results of a new airborne INPUT survey carried out over a large area of the eastern portion of the Frotet-Evans belt were published by the Government of Quebec. Some exploration work was done following this survey, but no important discoveries were made.

Kerr Addison acquired a large block of claims in 1985, following a mapping program by the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources that indicated good potential for gold and base metal mineralization. More geochemical, geophysical, and geological work was carried out by Kerr Addison in 1985 and 1986. Drilling began in 1986 with 24 holes totalling 3,590 m, which led to the discovery of Zone 86 (Z86).

In 1987, more claims were added to the property to the north of the Z86 drilling, where the Troilus Mine is now located. A large gold float dispersion train was found by prospecting and 26 diamond drill holes totalling 4,413 m were drilled. Hole KN-12, collared immediately up-ice from a glacial float dispersion train, intersected significant gold-copper mineralization over great widths, which turned out to be part of Z87, named after the year of its discovery.

In 1988, 27 diamond drill holes totalling 6,567 m were completed. Initial drill testing of a nearby weak horizontal loop electromagnetic (HEM) anomaly intersected anomalous gold-copper mineralization in what was confirmed to be Zone J4 (J4) in 1991. The J4 name originates from its location on the "J" exploration grid. On October 1, 1988, a 50-50 joint-venture was formed between Kerr Addison and Minnova. Minnova became operator.

Between 1989 and 2005, fourteen drilling programs comprising 887 diamond drill holes for a total of 159,538 m were carried out on the property. The drilling outlined five main areas of gold mineralization (Z87/87S, Z87 Deep, J4, J5, and Southwest) and a number of isolated gold intersections.

In 1991, a semi-permanent camp, which could accommodate 30 to 50 people, was set up between Z87 and J4. During 1991, a bulk sample of approximately 200 tonnes averaging 2.3 g/t Au was taken from the centre of Z87 and approximately 100 tonnes were treated at the pilot plant of the Centre de Recherche Minérale du Québec (CRM) in Quebec City as part of a pre-feasibility study. The remaining 100 tonnes were treated at the pilot plant of SGS Lakefield Research Limited (Lakefield) as part of the 1993 feasibility study.

In 1992, an orientation Induced Polarization Survey (IP) carried out over Z87 and J4 produced strong IP anomalies. The IP survey covered the entire property and was also useful in a condemnation program in areas where the infrastructure and stockpiles were planned.

Between December 1992 and March 1993, a drilling program comprising 181 holes totalling 24,239 m was carried out to complete the feasibility study. The purpose of the drilling was to define Z87 and J4 as well as to test other IP anomalies.

In February 1993, Metall acquired Minnova's interest and, in May 1993, purchased all of Kerr Addison's mining property interests. In August 1993, a positive feasibility study was completed based on a 10,000 tpd open pit operation (Kilborn, 1993). In September 1993, the Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group from Toronto, Ontario, audited the feasibility study and found no significant problems.

From August 1994 to April 1995, Mineral Resources Development Inc. (MRDI) from San Mateo, California, reviewed the reserves of both the feasibility and post-feasibility studies for financing purposes. Other kriging parameters were tested and a check assay program was carried out on the 1992 to 1993 data set.

In May 1995, Metall changed its name to Inmet. Financing of the project was completed in June 1995. Later that year, the refurbishing of the 44 km access road from the Route du Nord and a 137 km power line and two substations were completed.

The construction of the mill complex and all facilities was completed in the fall of 1996, and milling started in November 1996. In April 1997, after some fine tuning, the mill capacity reached 10,000 tpd.

In April 1998, Inmet approved a 15,000 tpd mill expansion feasibility study by Met-Chem Canada Inc. (Met-Chem). Modifications to the mill started in December 1998, and the full 15,000 tpd capacity was achieved in 1999.

New sampling and assay protocols for the blastholes and future diamond drilling campaigns were proposed by Francis Pitard in January 1999 (Pitard, 1999). As a result, significant modifications to the Troilus assay laboratory were completed during the fall of 1999 and it became fully operational in May 2000, after a six month implementation and adjustment period.

In 2004, Inmet approved another mill expansion feasibility study by Met-Chem to increase mill capacity to 20,000 tpd. Modifications to the mill were completed in December 2004 and the full 20,000 tpd capacity was reached in 2005. In 2010, the mine was shut down as Inmet's direction shifted to other assets.

The major historical milestones are summarized in Table 6-1.

TABLE 6-1 MAJOR HISTORICAL MILESTONES
Troilus Gold Corp. - Troilus Mine

Date	Description of Major Milestones
1985	Kerr Addison stakes over 1,500 claims in the Troilus area.
1987	Kerr Addison stakes Troilus Mine area and discovers gold and copper.
1988	Minnova options 50% interest from Kerr Addison and becomes operator.
December 1991	Kilborn Inc. Pre-Feasibility Study is negative (7,500 tpd).
February to May 1993	Metall acquires 100% interest in Troilus.
August 1993	Kilborn-Met-Chem-Pellemon Feasibility Study is positive (10,000 tpd).
September 1994	Metallgesellschaft AG sold its entire 50.1% interest in Metall Mining Corporation through the public sale of its shares.
Late 1994	Construction commenced.
May 4, 1995	Metall changed its name to Inmet.
1995	44 km access road from Route du Nord and a 137 km power line and two substations were completed.
October 1996	Construction completed.
November 1996	Production starts.
April 1997	Mill achieves 10,000 tpd.
April 1998	Met-Chem 15,000 tpd mill expansion Feasibility accepted.
1999	Mill achieves 15,000 tpd.
2002	Mill achieves 16,000 tpd.
2004	Met-Chem 20,000 tpd mill expansion Feasibility accepted.
2005	Mill achieves 20,000 tpd.
2007	Underground ramp stopped at 519.1 m from portal on January 22, 2007.
2008	Mining at J4 Pit completed in May 2008.
2008	Dumping waste backfill at south end of J4 pit begins in April 2008.
2009	Mining at Z87 Pit completed, last truck load on April 13, 2009.
2010	Mill stopped on June 29, 2010.
2010	Mill sold in September 2010.
2010	Camp sold on November 19, 2010 and subsequently dismantled.

PAST PRODUCTION

The mine started commercial production in October 1996 and operated continuously up to April 2009 and the mill continued to process stockpile material up to June 29, 2010. From 1995 to 2010, approximately 69.6 million tonnes averaging 1.00 g/t Au and 0.10% Cu of ore was mined and 7.6 million tonnes of lower grade mineralization had been stockpiled. A total of approximately 230.4 million tonnes had been excavated including 18.4 million tonnes of overburden and 134.7 million tonnes of waste rock. The overall mill recovery averaged 83% for gold and 89% for copper. The Troilus Mine produced over two million ounces of gold and almost 70,000 tonnes of copper. The production history up to the end of the mine life in 2010 is summarized in Table 6-2. The mill processed the low grade stockpile material from 2009 up until June 29, 2010.

TABLE 6-2 HISTORICAL PRODUCTION
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Description	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	1995 to 2010
Overburden (000 t)	3,449	5,080	3,235	967	1,949	552	63	203	843	1,702	347	0	0	0	0	0	18,389
Waste Rock (000 t)		988	8,840	13,052	12,073	14,370	13,441	14,912	11,279	10,344	11,452	9,787	6,951	6,999	212	0	134,700
Stockpile (000 t)		118	865	1,423	1,144	61	1,081	8	261	468	888	371	167	784	0	0	7,640
Ore Mined (000 t)		629	3,798	4,176	4,959	4,913	5,901	5,943	5,923	6,045	6,929	6,670	6,463	5,599	1,692	0	69,639
Total Excavated (000 t)	3,449	6,814	16,737	19,618	20,126	19,895	20,485	21,065	18,307	18,559	19,616	16,828	13,582	13,382	1,904	0	230,368
Mill Head (g/t Au)		1.35	1.44	1.34	1.26	0.9	1.1	1.08	1.03	0.95	0.94	0.86	0.87	0.95	0.83	0.52	1.00
Mill Head (%Cu)		0.157	0.163	0.138	0.125	0.104	0.156	0.132	0.108	0.092	0.076	0.051	0.054	0.106	0.11	0.08	0.10
Gold Recovery		80.7	85.56	86.43	85.64	82.78	83.6	83.05	83.01	80.63	81.79	82.45	81.72	84.02	84.00	81.00	83.09
Copper Recovery		81.4	89.41	89.71	89.81	89.87	91.75	90.22	89.42	86.78	89.68	86.9	87.63	93.39	92.00	89.00	89.13
Au (ozs)*		12,941	139,888	146,970	168,364	122,532	162,578	164,602	164,061	149,028	159,545	147,876	138,391	151,297	135,200	37,900	2,001,173
Cu (t)*		471	5,158	4,915	5,416	4,786	7,836	6,817	5,791	4,814	4,444	2,881	2,772	5,707	5,900	2,000	69,708

Note * Recovered metal after milling and smelter and refining adjustments.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Troilus gold-copper deposit lies within the eastern segment of the Frotet-Evans Greenstone Belt, in the Opatica Subprovince of the Superior Province in Quebec (Figure 7-1).

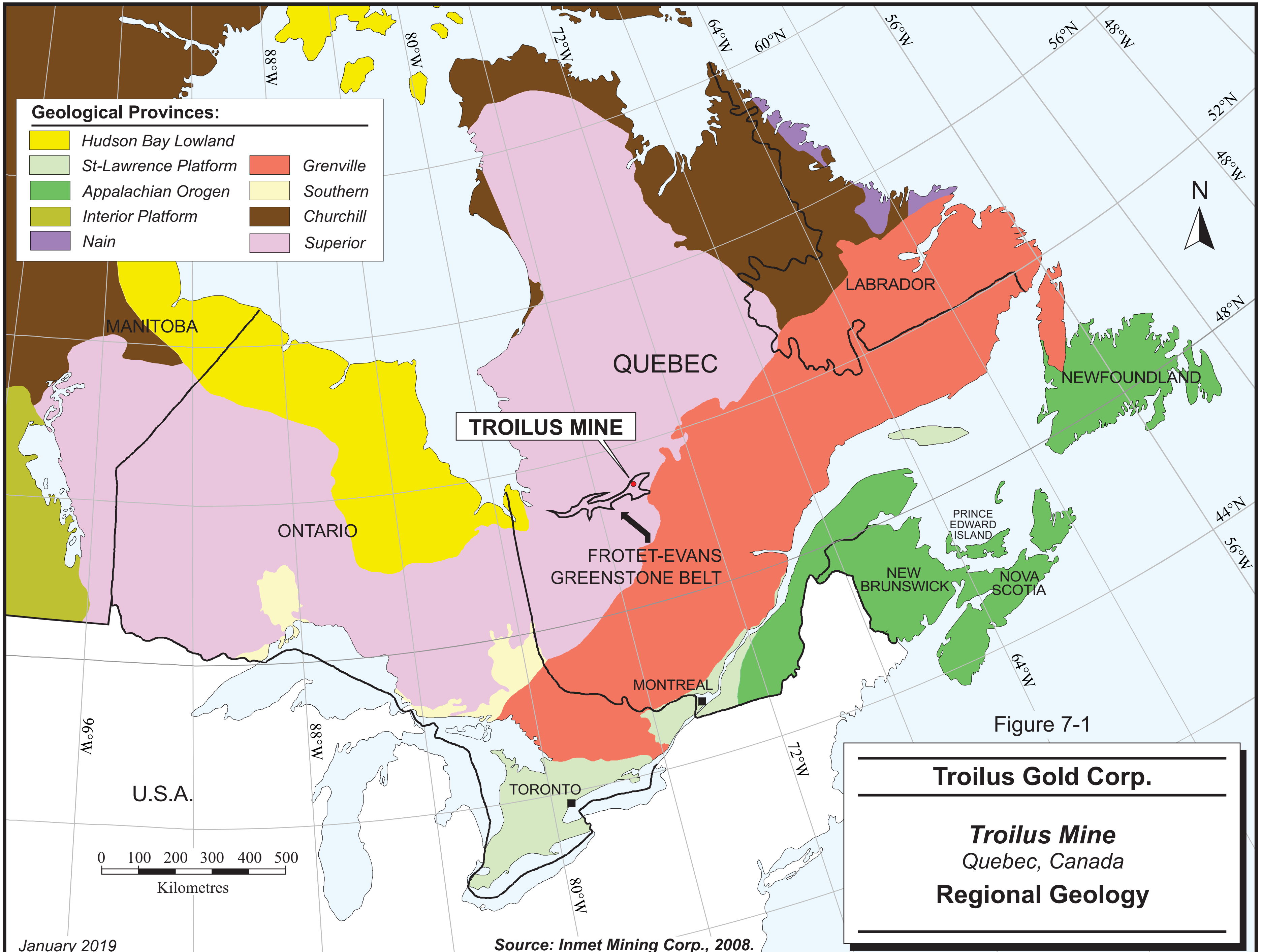
The Frotet-Evans Archean greenstone belt extends for more than 300 km between James Bay and Mistassini Lake, and varies from a few kilometres up to 45 km in width. The belt is divided into two similar volcano-sedimentary domains, west domain and east domain. Half of the west domain consists of tholeiitic basalt and the other half consists of felsic pyroclastic rocks, gabbro, pyroxenite, and peridotite. The east domain is known as the Frotet-Troilus Domain and hosts the Troilus deposit.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Frotet-Troilus Domain is underlain by a supracrustal sequence of submarine mafic volcanics with intercalated cogenetic mafic intrusions (Figure 7-2). Felsic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks, minor epiclastic sedimentary rocks, and ultramafic horizons are also present. These supracrustal rocks are intruded by granitoid plutons and dikes, which are the youngest rocks in the area.

The rocks are variably deformed and are affected by a strong regional foliation. Subhorizontal mesoscopic to megascopic folds are common, affecting both regional foliation and primary layering. The metamorphic grade in the Troilus area ranges from greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. The higher metamorphic grade is apparent adjacent to boundaries of intrusions and margins of the greenstone belt.

The Troilus region contains many occurrences of gold, base metal, and molybdenite mineralization (Figure 7-2). Troilus is the largest gold deposit. The three largest base metal volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) occurrences are the Lessard deposit, Tortigny deposit, and Clairy deposit.



January 2019

Source: Inmet Mining Corp., 2008.

Figure 7-1

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine
Quebec, Canada

Regional Geology

RPA

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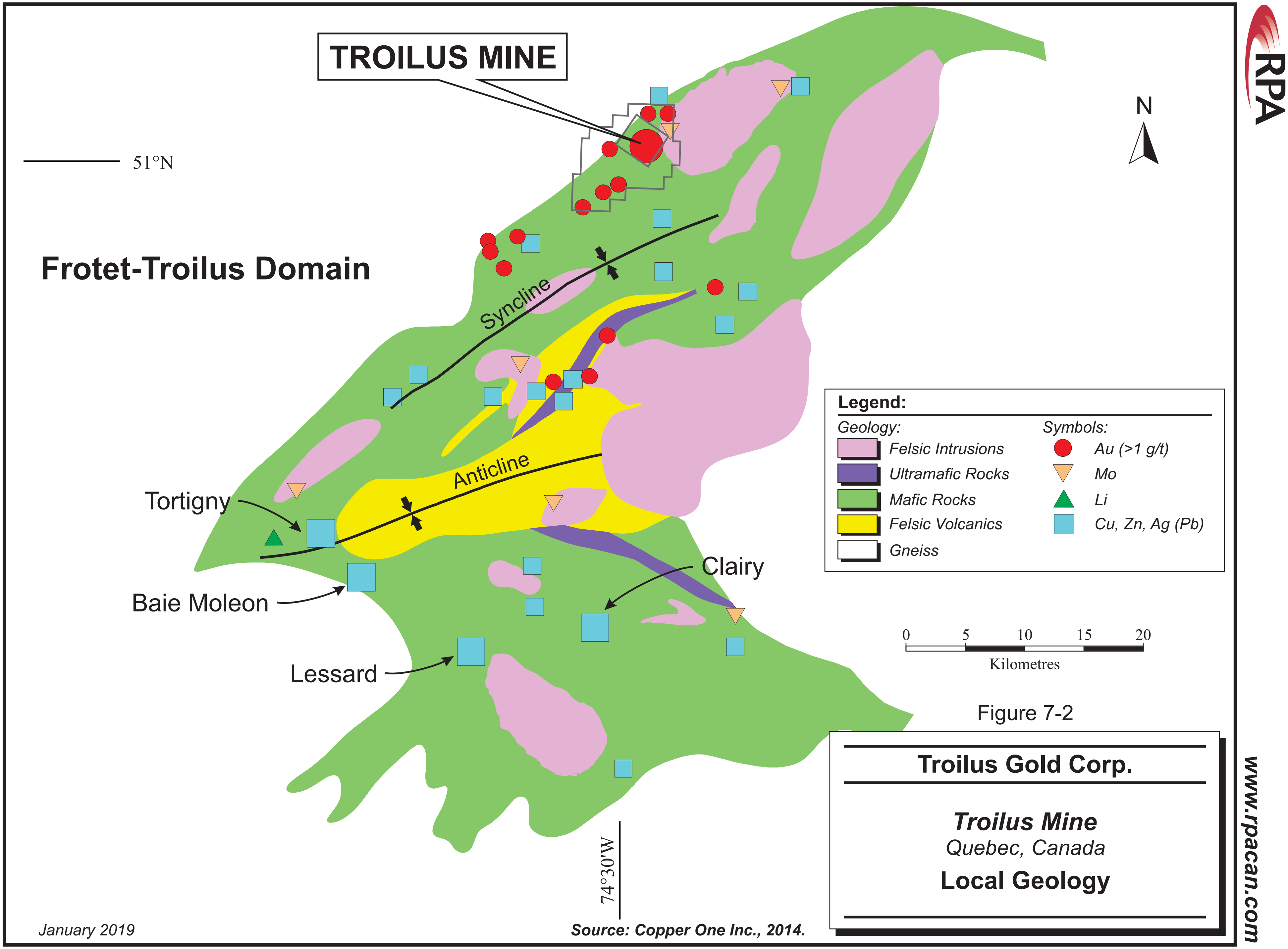


Figure 7-2

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Local Geology

January 2019

Source: Copper One Inc., 2014.

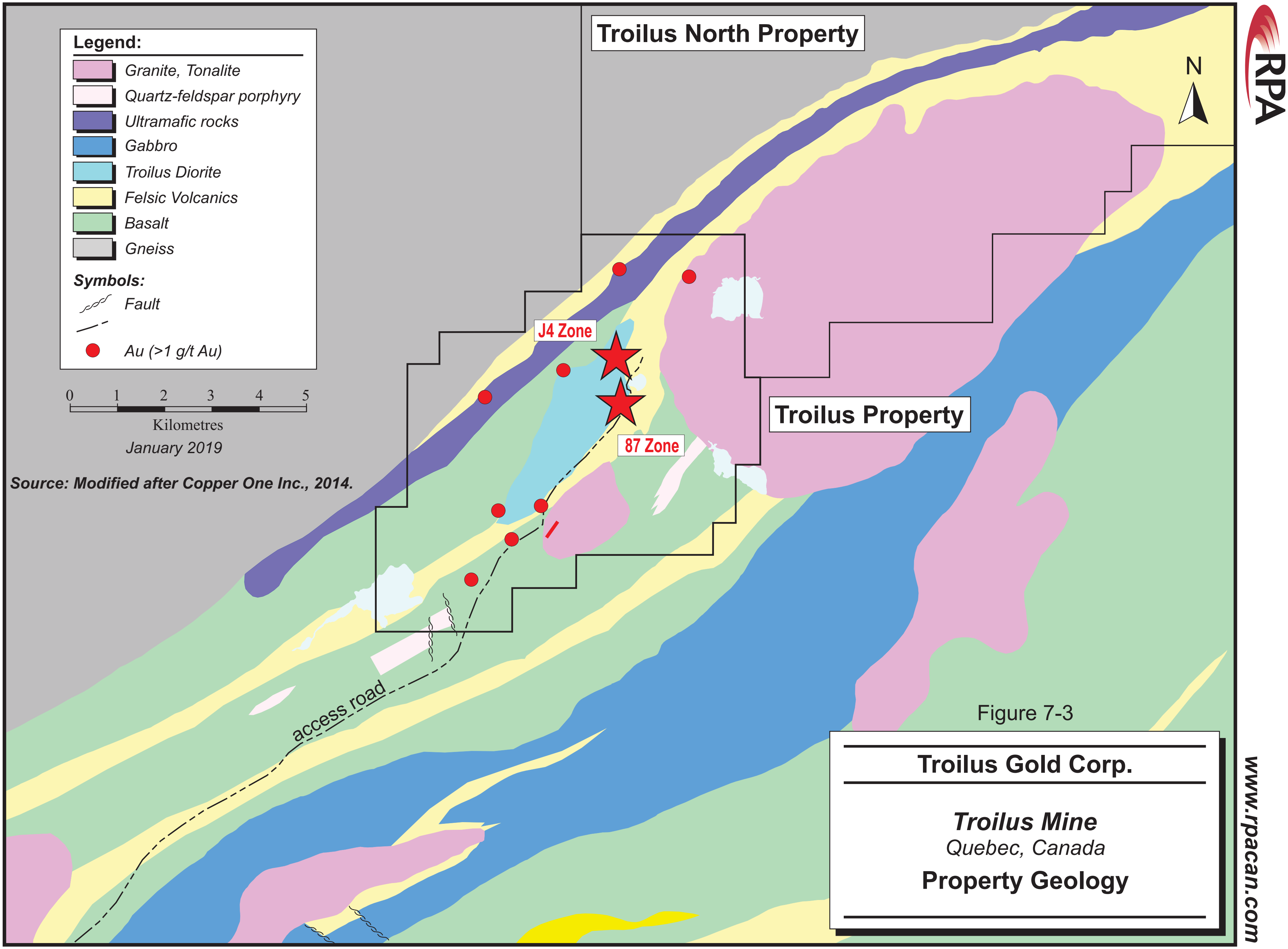
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology consists of a sequence of intermediate to mafic flows and breccia, locally with felsic volcanic rocks, and comagmatic gabbro and ultramafic sills (Figures 7-3 and 7-4). The sequence is fault bound to the north by a significant fault and cut internally by smaller scale faults.

The oldest observed lithology is a multiphase intermediate magmatic rock referred to as a diorite or the "Troilus Diorite". The diorite is coarse-grained to fine-grained; a porphyritic texture is also present in some instances. The presence of coarse-grained phases and the absence of extrusive textures suggest an intrusive origin, possibly emplaced at shallow depth. The presence of extrusive phases is not excluded. The diorite locally hosts gold mineralization and is variably affected by the regional deformation. The dominant foliation is absent to weak in the coarse-grained diorite, and it is ubiquitous in the fine-grained diorite. Most of the fine-grained diorite is a rock unit spatially distinct to the coarse-grained diorite.

Interpretation of airborne magnetic data indicates that the Troilus Diorite is an elongate intrusion five kilometres by one kilometre in size, whose long axis has a northeasterly orientation. The Troilus Diorite hosts the two main mineralized zones (Z87 and J4) of the Troilus Mine in its northeast and north margins. Magmatic zircon from the Troilus Diorite yielded a U/Pb age of 2,791±1.6 Ma (D. Davis cited in Goodman et al., 2005), which makes it the oldest age-dated rock unit in the Troilus region. Late porphyritic felsic intrusions intrude the margin of the Troilus Diorite and appear to be more abundant in the mineralized zones. Magmatic zircon from a large felsic dike yielded an age of 2,782±6 Ma (Dion et al., 1998). A large granite-trondhjemite pluton (Parker Pluton) is located northeast of the Troilus Diorite and a smaller granitic pluton (Parker Junior) occurs to the south. Magmatic titanite from the Parker pluton yielded a preliminary U/Pb age of 2,698 Ma (D. Davis, cited in Goodman et al., 2005).

The diorite is locally brecciated, forming breccia intervals measuring less than one metre up to tens of metres in drill core. The breccia consists of a mafic amphibole-rich matrix with clasts of more felsic material corresponding to fine-grained or feldspar-porphyritic diorite. The breccia is monomictic, unsorted, and mostly matrix-supported. Fragments appear sub-rounded where affected by regional deformation, but fragments in less-deformed breccias are subangular. Fragment size ranges from one millimetre to several metres.


Troilus North Property
Troilus Property
Legend:
Granite, Tonalite
Quartz-feldspar porphyry
Ultramafic rocks
Gabbro
Troilus Diorite
Felsic Volcanics
Basalt
Gneiss
Symbols:
Fault
Au (>1 g/t Au)
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres
January 2019
Source: Modified after Copper One Inc., 2014.
J4 Zone
87 Zone
access road
N
Figure 7-3
Troilus Gold Corp.
Troilus Mine
Quebec, Canada
Property Geology
www.rpacan.com

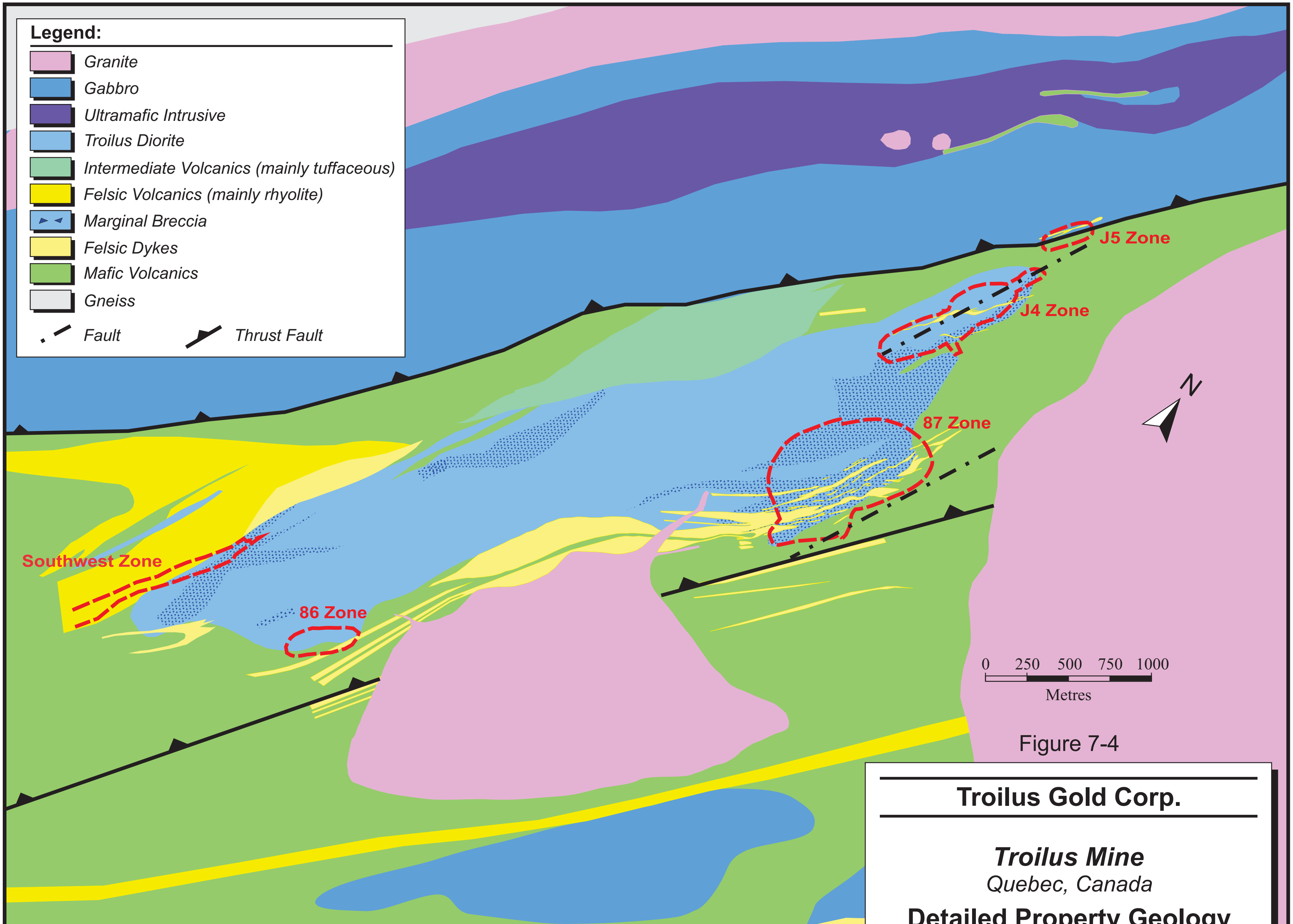


Figure 7-4

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Detailed Property Geology

January 2019

Source: Modified from Inmet, 2008 & Goodman et al 2005.

RPA

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The trace element geochemical composition of the matrix and of the fragments have been described as distinct by Carles (2000), but as similar by Brulotte (2004). The breccia is interpreted as a magmatic breccia by Carles (2000) and by Goodman et al. (2005), and as a hydrothermal breccia by Brulotte (2004). Based on field observations, the origin of this breccia could not be defined. A volcaniclastic nature (e.g., in-situ hyaloclastite or autobreccia) is also possible; this interpretation implies that the fine-grained diorite and porphyritic diorite be extrusive units (e.g., andesite). The matrix of the breccia is locally strongly biotite-altered, and hosts gold mineralization. Although the sulphide mineralization preferentially occurs in the matrix, it is also present in the fragments.

An amphibolite has been described in boreholes in the footwall of Zone 87. The unit is described as foliated, although it is not a significant host to gold mineralization. An amphibolite outcrops in the footwall of Zone 86S in the Sand Pit. Mafic tuffs and intrusive units are present in boreholes located in the northern part of zone J4. These mafic units are not a significant host to gold mineralization.

Felsic dikes are present in the auriferous zones, and absent away from the gold mineralization. They crosscut the diorite and the breccia and are present over intervals of less than a metre to more than 10 m, with sharp contacts transposed parallel to the foliation. The dikes are aphanitic to porphyritic, and weakly to strongly foliated. They are variably affected by biotite alteration and by overprinting muscovite alteration. The latter forms a stockwork, probably corresponding to fracture networks. Increasing muscovite alteration may have reduced the competency of the felsic lithology resulting in it being preferentially deformed. Zones of intense muscovite alteration are strongly foliated, and give a banded texture, which can lead to confusing the dikes with a felsic tuff.

Large granitic plutons are present to the east (Parker pluton) and to the south (Parker Junior pluton) of the Troilus deposit. Pegmatite, granite dikes, and large granite bodies are present in drill core, and in the Zone 87 and J4 pits. They are present over intervals measuring a few centimetres to over 100 m (for the granites). These intrusive units generally overprint the regional foliation at the sample scale, but the foliation is wrapping around the competent granitic bodies at the regional scale. This suggests that the granite bodies were emplaced during the formation of the foliation, and that the foliation continued to form after the emplacement of the granites. Granite crosscut all previous units and the main phase of gold mineralization. The orientation of the contacts varies from low to high core angle.

Three main fracture orientations are mapped in the deposit area. The first set, oriented at 215° and dipping at 63°, is subparallel to the regional foliation and represents the major fracture system in the Z87 pit area. The other two sets (035°/25° and 320°/85°) cut the regional foliation almost at a right angle. The combined effect of these fractures has induced local instability in the Z87 pit. Faulting is observed locally in the pit. The main orientations are 240°/-55° and 160°/-60°. These two fault orientations do not cause any overall wall stability concerns, but can create problems locally.

The geologic units and alteration patterns were strongly flattened and stretched during regional deformation. In the Z87 pit area, the effects of deformation are manifested as strongly elongated (parallel to the regional foliation) felsic dikes, extensive stretching of breccia fragments, strongly boudinaged mafic dikes, and distorted quartz veins. Mineralized breccia fragments show aspect ratios of up to 20:1 in a foliated biotite enriched matrix, parallel to the north-northwest plunging lineation (Goodman et al., 2005). In contrast, barren breccia in the structural hanging wall consists of more angular, equant fragments in a matrix of weakly foliated amphibolite.

Gold mineralization occurs in two styles: veinlet-hosted and disseminated gold. Historical production at the Troilus open pit mine was mainly from the Zone 87 pit, with satellite workings at zones J4, J5, and 87S. Disseminated gold mineralization represented more than 90 percent of the mined material (Goodman et al., 2005).

Gold mineralization at Troilus is associated with various types of alteration described below.
An early pervasive weak to strong biotite alteration affects the diorite, the breccia, and the felsic dikes. The matrix of the breccia is preferentially altered. This alteration style is widespread in the deposit and can extend up to tens of metres away from the main gold zones. Sulphide content in drill core increases with biotite alteration intensity, suggesting a genetic link between the two. The biotite is transposed parallel to the foliation, indicating alteration occurred prior or during the main deformation event. The foliation intensity increases in strongly biotite-altered intervals, due to the lower competency of the biotite-bearing rocks.

A weak to strong muscovite alteration is present in some felsic dikes and varies in texture from pervasive to stockwork. It also locally alters the diorite and the breccia. Muscovite alteration overprints biotite alteration. Gold mineralization can be present in muscovite-altered rocks, but sulphide content does not increase with the presence of muscovite alteration. Muscovite stockwork is transposed in the foliation, indicating muscovite alteration occurred after biotite alteration but prior or during the main deformation event. Zones of higher foliation intensity, and thus of higher deformation, occur in strongly muscovite-altered rocks, probably due to the lower competency of these lithologies compared to unaltered rocks.

A syn-deformation epidote-amphibole alteration occurs both pervasively and as a vein alteration halo in the deposit area, including in auriferous drill core intervals. It consists of pervasive calcium-rich minerals such as calcium amphiboles, epidote, or calcite occurring in two to 10 metre intervals in drill core, or in discrete layers or bands measuring less than 20 centimetres. Veins of quartz, calcite, epidote, grossular garnet, and diopside can also be locally present. Gold mineralization is present locally in calc-silicate altered rocks, but barren calc-silicate altered rocks also occur.

MINERALIZATION

Two styles of mineralization are recognized at Troilus: 1) disseminated mineralization and 2) vein-hosted mineralization. Disseminated mineralization contributed greater than 90% of the ore, particularly in Z87. This mineralization style consists of disseminated fine-grained chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite and streaks and stringers of these minerals along the foliation and fractures. Copper values are consistently greater than 0.07% Cu. Gold occurs as native gold and electrum grains up to 20 µm in size with up to 15% Ag. The grains are present along sulphide grain boundaries, fractures within sulphides, and as inclusions in silicates. The abundance of biotite alteration in the matrix of the breccia and in the amphibolite at Z87 is interpreted to reflect strong potassic metasomatism during channelized hydrothermal fluid flow through permeable rocks between the felsic dikes in the footwall and hanging wall.

Several generations of gold-bearing veins have been identified and described by Goodman et al. (2005). In terms of grade and abundance, the most significant are quartz-chlorite (±tourmaline) veins. These veins occur in silicified wall rocks to sericitized high strain zones which cut the main foliation and in the margins of felsic dikes. Gold-bearing millimetre- to centimetre-wide veinlets are locally present as swarms parallel or subparallel to spaced cleavage in the silicified rocks. The veinlets contain free gold and minor amounts of sulphide. Much of the gold is fine grained and contains up to 20% silver, but gold grains can be up to greater than 1,000 µm in size. Locally, a second set of gold bearing quartz veinlets cut the first. These carry fine-grained gold (>95%) and minor pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and Te- and Bi-bearing minerals, specifically tellurobismuthinite, calaverite, and hessite. Although volumetrically much less significant than the main disseminated mineralization, the veinlets can contain grades of greater than 50 g/t Au over a one metre interval. Coarse-grained gold recovered by a gravity circuit in the mill accounted for about 30% of the gold produced. Presumably much of this coarse gold was derived from the veins. High grade shoots related to the veinlet zones are oriented 40º clockwise from the main disseminated mineralization.

Limited mineralogical and textural studies in the early 1990s of drill core samples from Z87 indicate that 47% of the gold grains are larger than 100 µm in size. A total of 89% occurs as free gold or electrum and inclusions in gangue material, 2% of the gold is associated with chalcopyrite, and 9% occurs with pyrite and (or) pyrrhotite.

Such detailed mineralogical studies have not been carried out on J4. Core logs indicate that coarse gold is more common and chalcopyrite much less abundant in J4 than Z87. Although coarse gold is present, it is rarely observed in diamond drill core or hand specimens. The J4 and Z87 ore-waste contacts are not visually evident and are defined based on assay data.

Generally, the Z87 and J4 mineralized rocks contain <1% to 3% sulphides. The sulphides are chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, with subordinate pyrite and rare sphalerite and galena. Sulphide contents of up to 5%-10% have been reported in the matrix of the hydrothermal breccia, coincident with a marked enrichment in potassium and biotite. The breccia fragments are less enriched in sulphide and biotite.

In Z87, the peak of enrichments in gold and copper overlap but are not exactly coincident (Figure 7-5). From northwest to southeast, Z87 has a relatively gold-rich and copper-poor structural hanging wall, gold-rich and copper-rich centre or core, and gold-poor and copper-rich footwall. The gold and copper enriched core contains a 15 m wide domain with greater than 0.2% Cu. Additional copper-rich sub-zones and lenses occur farther into the footwall outside the pit walls.

Outwards from the gold and copper enriched core, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite become subordinate to pyrite, particularly in the northwest part of Z87. This domain overlaps the transition between the potassic alteration assemblage and the inner propylitic alteration assemblage, and is characterized by sodic rather than potassic alteration.

Figures showing 3D perspectives of the Z87 mineralization are presented in Section 14, Mineral Resource Estimate of this report. RPA's previous technical reports from 2003 and 2006 include sections and plans showing the Z87 and J4 mineralization.

Z87 extends along strike for approximately 1,300 m from 12,900N to 14,200N and is approximately 400 m wide from 10,200E to 10,600E. Z87 has an elongate shape with its long axis oriented N35°E or mine grid north (Figure 7-4). The north and south extensions of Z87 "horsetail" out into narrower branches of mineralization. Two branches are well defined in the north, whereas three branches are less well defined to the south. The dip of Z87 increases from -55° in the south to -65° in the north. Detailed studies of Z87 blasthole data and diamond drill intersections reveal the presence of higher grade shoots, which plunge to the west-northwest at -30° to -50°. The breccia host rocks are enriched in potassium, in the form of biotite.

Compared to Z87, the J4 Zone has lower copper grade, more free gold, and dips more steeply at -65°W. J4 extends for approximately 1,200 m from 14,100N to 15,300N and is approximately 200 m wide from 9,500E and 9,700E. Individual mineralized shoots plunge steeper to the north. The north half of J4, from approximately 14,600N, contains one main corridor of mineralization, which is 20 m to 50 m in horizontal width. The J4 Slash Pit was excavated thereon from approximately 14,625N to 15,010N (from December 2002 to April 2003). Grade-contoured blasthole data reveal the presence of closely spaced lenses, which strike to mine-grid northeast and dip towards mine-grid northwest. These lenses are located within and extend beyond the interpreted mineralized envelope limits. In the south half of J4, three main lenses of generally lower grade and more diffused gold mineralization have been identified. The mineralization here averages approximately 100 m in horizontal width with intervening waste.

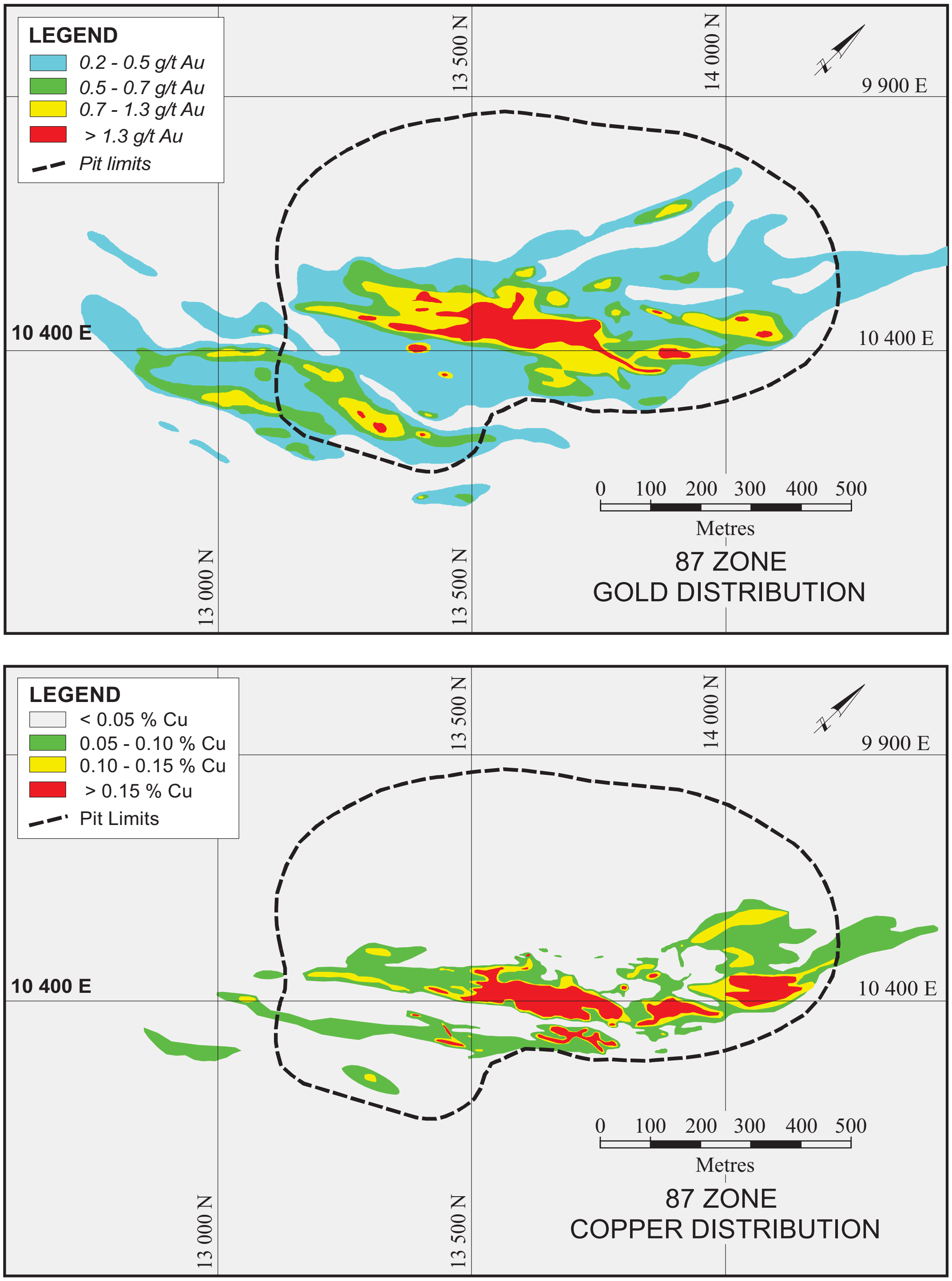


Figure 7-5

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Cu and Au Distribution at Z87

January 2019 **Source: Inmet Mining Corporation, 2013.**

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Generally, formation of the breccia host rock is attributed to mineralizing hydrothermal fluids, which percolated along cracks and fractures in the rock (Fraser, 1993). In the more altered core of the deposit, where metal enrichment is highest, fragments are less evident and almost completely altered. Toward the margins of the deposit, the fragments are better preserved and mineralization is restricted mainly to the matrix. Evidently, progressive hydrothermal alteration and metamorphic recrystallization caused further digestion of the fragments and increased throughput of metal-rich fluids. In addition, work done in 2018 showed a more important deformation stage than previously understood.

Formation of the hydrothermal breccia and intrusion of the dikes could be contemporaneous. The breccia and dikes are deformed, which suggests that tectonic deformation ceased during the formation of the potassic alteration assemblage. Potassic, propylitic, and phyllic alteration assemblages are spatially associated with mineralization. The gold-copper dominated metal suite, large size and low grades, disseminated style of mineralization, porphyry intrusion and brecciated nature of the host rocks, and alteration assemblages are all features of Troilus interpreted to indicate formation as a porphyry type deposit (Fraser, 1993).

The interpretation of Troilus as a porphyry type deposit is challenged by Goodman et al. (2005). Extensive study of drill core, assay data, and open pit exposure indicates a two-stage history of gold-copper mineralization during structurally controlled hydrothermal fluid activity. Stage 1 gold mineralization occurred during ductile deformation and biotite alteration at depth prior to the peak of regional metamorphism. Stage 2 gold mineralization occurred during brittle deformation, sericite (phyllic) alteration, and vein formation at higher levels in the crust. In this model, the copper (plus zinc and lead) mineralization could represent metal remobilized during Stage 1 mineralization from pre-existing VMS deposits in the geological sequence.

9 EXPLORATION

Exploration history of the property is directly linked to the history of the discovery and development of the Troilus deposit discussed in Section 6, History of this report. In addition to the drilling completed in 2018, Troilus compiled historical data and carried out a field mapping and prospecting program. Some grab samples were taken and assayed for gold, however, these samples were not used for the resource estimate. The samples were assayed according to the procedures discussed in Section 11.

A review of all the lithogeochemical data by Inmet indicated that a large halo with gold values greater than 200 ppb occurs around Z87 and J4. Compilation of drill hole data for holes drilled away from the Troilus deposit has shown that there are a number of holes with gold values greater than 200 ppb over 10 m. Systematic drilling of all these zones was undertaken between 1997 and 2004. No zones of economic mineralization having both the size and grade of the Troilus deposit were found, however, a 500 m long anomalous gold envelope, named the Southwest Zone, with similar characteristics to Z87 was discovered in 2000, at the southwest end of the Troilus Diorite. Several holes were drilled in early 2005 using Ingersoll Rand DML downhole hammer drill rigs (DML) to investigate the potential of having near surface mineralized material that could be mined and trucked to the Troilus mill. The thick overburden prevented testing the full extent of the zone. Additional diamond drill holes will be required.

In J4, gold grade contouring suggests that the mineralization is thickening down plunge and that there is a good potential for finding higher grade gold mineralization below a 200 m vertical depth. In 1999 and 2000, drilling confirmed that the gold mineralization extended down plunge, where hole TN-26 intersected a 24 m wide gold-enriched zone averaging 4.95 g/t Au and including a higher grade section that assayed 34.7 g/t Au over three metres.

Field mapping and prospecting work in 2018 confirmed that the Troilus deposit is affected by the regional D1 deformation event and amphibolite-grade metamorphism. The S1 foliation is oriented 60°/210° on average in the deposit area and is associated with a downdip 60°/322° L1 stretching lineation. The deposit gold zones are strongly transposed parallel to the foliation, forming folded planar and relatively thin bodies at a low angle with the foliation. High-strain zones are preferentially located in the biotite and muscovite altered gold zones.

The high strain environment resulted in the rotation of fold axes and boudins parallel to the stretching lineation, forming downdip high-grade gold shoots within the gold zones.

Tight isoclinal F1 folds are associated with an axial planar S1 foliation, and some of these F1 folds can be rootless (Z87), illustrating that strong transposition occurred during D1. Fold axes are subparallel to the stretching lineation indicating a strong transposition. This orientation is likely to produce a downdip plunge of gold mineralization parallel to the stretching lineation. The intensity of the deformation and the tight and isoclinal nature of the folds hamper the observation of F1 fold hinges, however, folding in the Troilus deposit is probably ubiquitous at various scales.

A small rock sample collected during the 2018 drilling campaign north of Zone J4 displays a refolded fold, indicating that structural history at Troilus is probably more complex, with at least two episodes of folding. The gold mineralization is interpreted to have been primarily emplaced pre- to early-D1. Gold was emplaced within or close to the Troilus intrusion and preferentially within diorite breccia. Felsic dikes acted as fluids barriers and contributed in the focus of hydrothermal fluids and the concentration of gold deposition. Minor syn- to post-D1 gold mineralization was emplaced within and at the vicinity of the main gold zones, likely from the remobilization of the pre- to early-D1 gold.

In 2018, Troilus investigated the potential to extend the known gold mineralization in zones J4 and J5 further to the north and at depth. As gold mineralization is still present in the northernmost 2018 boreholes, the potential for a continuation of both zones to the north is open. Because of the higher deformation intensity to the north, gold mineralization is likely to be affected by a stronger transposition relative to that at Zones 87, J4, and J5. Boudinage of the gold trend is more intense, which decreases the continuity of the gold zones along trend. Mapping of the favourable host rocks is critical to understand the continuity of this gold mineralization along trend.

The geometry of the gold zones favours overall grade continuity along strike following the folded and transposed geometry, and the downdip continuity of high-grade gold shoots following fold axes and the stretching lineation. The main exploration opportunities proposed are the extension of zone J4 at depth, and the extension of zone 87S at depth and to the southwest. The continuity of zone 87 at depth to the north requires the extension of prospective lithologies to the north. Zones J4 and J5 are likely to extend to the north, but the proximity of the Parker pluton will induce structural complexity. Zone J4 is likely to extend toward zone 87 to the south rather than continuing along trend.

The southern portion of the Troilus intrusion represents a prospective exploration target due to the presence of gold in historical boreholes, and favorable lithologies and alteration in outcrops. The sand pit outcrop located in Zone 86S was discovered during the summer of 2018. The main outcrop is dominantly composed of an auriferous breccia intruded by a series of intrusions, including felsic dikes. This setting is similar to that of zones 87, J4, and J5. A series of amphibolite outcrops are present to the southeast, and diorite (un-brecciated) is present to the northwest.

The breccia and sulphides are strongly transposed, and some remnants of folds can be observed, which indicates a pre- to early-D1 emplacement of the sulphides. They are preferentially hosted in the breccia matrix. Highly transposed felsic dikes are present. The felsic dikes are altered, but only minor quartz-sulphide veins crosscut them, while the host breccia contains disseminated sulphides. This illustrates that felsic dikes could have acted as barriers to auriferous fluids.

All these observations suggest that the Troilus-style gold mineralization is present in the southwestern extremity of the Troilus intrusion. Targeting should focus along the trend of the outcrop, taking into account that the foliation and overall structural trend are oriented 045° in this area. The folded and transposed geometry of the gold zone is not constrained in Zone 86S, and it might be different to that observed in zones 87 and J4. The understanding of this geometry is necessary to plan future exploration.

10 DRILLING

Since 1986, Troilus and its predecessor companies have used similar procedures for drilling. Table 10-1 summarizes the diamond drilling programs completed on the property to date. There was no drilling on the property from 2008 to 2017. The 2007 drill hole database contained 645 drill holes totalling 127,454 m and most of the drill holes targeted Z87 and J4. In 2018, Troilus added 90 holes for a total of 36,377 m, with most of the drill holes targeting Z87 at depth and J4.

TABLE 10-1 DRILLING SUMMARY
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Years	Contractor	Core Size
1986-1989	Morissette Diamond Drilling	BQ (36.5 mm)
1990	Morissette Diamond Drilling	NQ (47.6 mm)
	Benoit Diamond Drilling	
	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	
1991-1993	Benoit Diamond Drilling	NQ
	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	
1995	Benoit Diamond Drilling	NQ ("KN" holes)
	Morissette Diamond Drilling	BQ ("TN" holes)
1997	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	NQ ("KN" holes)
		BQ ("TN" holes)
1999	Forages Mercier	NQ
2000	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	NQ (on Z87 and J4 zones)
		BQ (elsewhere)
2002	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	NQ
2003-2005	Forages Mercier	NQ
2007	Forages Mercier	NQ
2018	Chibougamau Diamond Drilling	NQ

Almost all holes were drilled perpendicular to the stratigraphy, towards southeast or mine grid east, and have dips varying from 45° to 90°. In the earlier programs, AQ (27 mm) and BQ (36.5 mm) size core was used. NQ (47.6 mm) coring started in the early 1990s. From 1986 to 1996, all casings were left in the ground. From 1997 to 1999, all casings from "KN" holes drilled during that period and located in the immediate Z87 and J4 area were removed, while casings for other "KN" holes and all "TN" holes were left in place. Between 2000 and 2005, all casings for "KN" holes were removed after completion and those for holes starting with "TN" were left in the ground. In 2018, all NQ casings were left in place.

From 1986 to 1997, the core was split and half of the core was laid out in wood boxes that were tagged with Dymo tape. The drill core for holes drilled up to 1996 is stored outside in core racks at the Opemiska Mine site in the town of Chapais and the more recent core (post-1997) is stored in racks and pallets at the Troilus Mine site. Some holes were moved from Chapais to Troilus. Core racks are made of steel or wood and steel. There is no roofing to cover the racks and there is no fencing around the core racks. Starting in 1999, whole core was sent for assay and a 10 cm to 20 cm length of core was retained as a witness of the interval. In 2018, core was sawn in half, with one half sent for assay and the other retained. The retained half was placed in wooden boxes and stored in new metal core racks with roofs. The core is stored at the mine site.

The older holes (pre-1990) were converted to the metric system and verified by Inmet prior to inserting them into the database. All holes have had some sort of survey test taken downhole. From 1986 to 2002, acid dip tests and Tropari instruments were used systematically. In 2003, a Reflex Multishot digital survey started to be used. All holes drilled in the vicinity of the Troilus deposit were surveyed using the mine grid coordinate system. For exploration holes outside the mine area, cut line grid coordinates were converted to the mine grid system. Elevation for these holes was taken from topographic maps. In 2018, the holes were downhole surveyed using either a Reflex or EZ Gyro device. A Multishot survey was done at the end of each hole (Reflex = 3 m increments, EZ GYRO = 20 m increments) Holes were staked in the field using either a differential global positioning system (GPS) or a handheld GPS. After they were drilled, all holes were surveyed using a differential GPS by a professional surveyor.

All drill holes were used for geological interpretation. Drill holes on the Z87 and J4 zones are generally on cross-sections at 50 m spacing, with some in-fill holes on intermediate sections spaced 25 m apart.

Core logging was done for major and minor lithologies, alteration type, and mineralization. Sample lengths in the earlier programs (pre-1990) were not constant and depended on mineralization and geology (dikes, contacts, etc.). In the subsequent programs, it was found that the mineralization was very diffuse throughout the geological units and thus systematic one-metre long samples were taken, regardless of the geology. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) measurements were systematically taken during the 1991 drilling campaign. In the following drill programs, RQD was done only on a few holes selected on each section drilled.

In 2005, RQD measurements were again systematically taken. Core recovery is excellent and averages over 95%. In 2018, all core was photographed, dry and wet, as a standard logging procedure.

Lithogeochemical sampling was carried out sporadically throughout the different drilling programs.

A number of geologists have logged the Troilus core. Over the years, the lithological names evolved, generally from volcanic origins to more intrusive origins. The Troilus geology department has assembled a diamond drill core reference suite of the main lithological units and alteration products on the property to standardize the more recent nomenclature. In 2018, as knowledge evolved, some lithological naming was updated to fit with new mindset.

RPA has not identified any drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

RPA recommends that Troilus scan and build an electronic archive of the historical drill logs and core photographs. RPA also recommends adding a year field to the drill hole database.

The drill holes are shown in Figure 10-1.

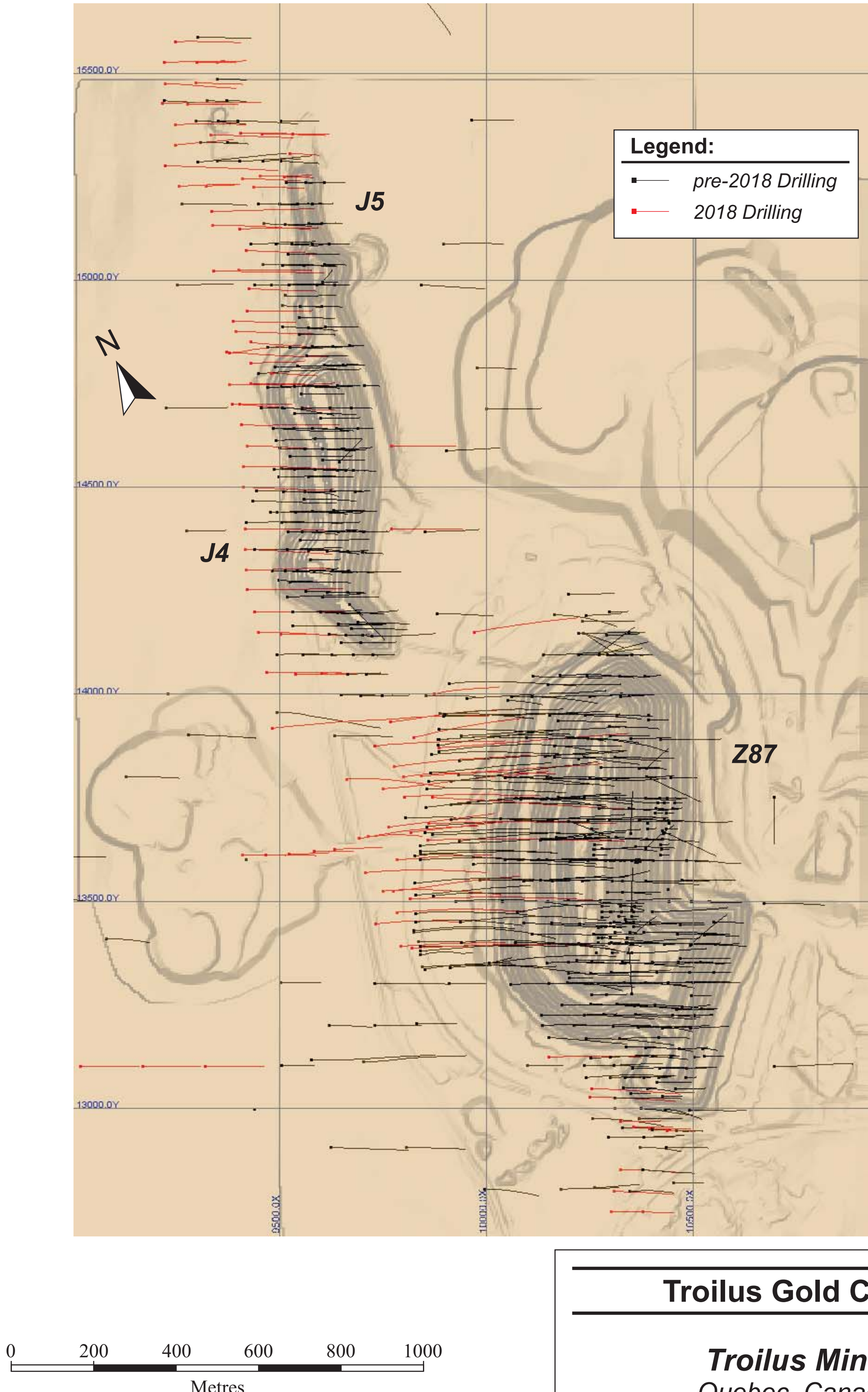


Figure 10-1

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Drill Hole Plan

January 2019

Source: RPA, 2018.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

During the earlier (pre-1990) drilling programs, core sample intervals were selected based on visible mineralization and geological contacts. After 1990, one-metre samples were taken systematically in the mineralized zones, regardless of the geology. Also, resampling of the pre-1990 holes was carried out to fill in gaps in the sampling and to bring the assay sections as close as possible to one metre. In 1999, a new sampling and metallic sieve based assay protocol was introduced. This protocol included increasing the sample length to three metres and was applied to all samples located within mineralized zones. The sample length for samples located outside the mineralized zones was set at two metres, and these samples used a sampling protocol that involved fire assaying a 30 g sub-sample. From 1999 to 2002, most of the Z87 diamond drill core samples were three metres in length and most of the J4 Zone samples were 2.5 m in length. For the 2002 J4 zone drilling, the mine laboratory adjusted the protocol to a 2.5 m length. In 2004, all sample lengths were reduced to two-metre lengths. In 2018, all samples were one metre in length with few exceptions with shorter intervals.

Before 1999, drill core samples were split into two parts with a hydraulic splitter: one part for the assay and the other put back in the core boxes for future reference, metallurgical work, or additional check assaying. Since the mineralization consisted essentially of disseminated pyrite and given that there was not a good correlation between pyrite abundance and gold grade, it was impossible to visually estimate gold grades. Consequently, either split half was representative of the sample and no bias could be introduced by selecting one half instead of the other.

In 1999, following the studies and recommendations by Pitard (1999), a new sampling protocol was applied to all subsequent drilling programs. The protocol involved taking three-metre lengths of whole core instead of one-metre lengths of split core. Again, this was done systematically, without considering geological contacts or dikes. Pitard strongly suggested that this sampling procedure would be more appropriate for the type of mineralization at Troilus than the previous method used and should significantly reduce the sampling error. Assay data compilation from the 2004 and 2005 diamond drilling programs shows that reducing the sampling length to two metres did not increase the sampling error significantly.

In 2018, all core was sawn in half and one metre samples were bagged, with minor exceptions.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROTOCOLS

Since 1986, a consistent sample preparation protocol has been employed at Troilus prior to shipping samples for analysis. All core samples are marked, tagged, placed in plastic bags, sealed, and temporarily stored in the secure core shack. When sufficient samples are accumulated, they are shipped by truck to the assay laboratory. Prior to 1997, samples were shipped off site to certified assay laboratories. From 1997 to 2007, samples were assayed on-site. In 2018, all samples were sent to independent certified assay laboratories, AGAT Laboratories Ltd. (AGAT) and ALS Global (ALS). Both AGAT and ALS have been assessed by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and found to conform to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and are recognized as an Accredited Testing Laboratory for a number of specific tests, including gold fire assaying, that are listed on the SCC website (www.scc.ca).

Several laboratories and different assay techniques have been used at Troilus over time. During the first drilling programs (1986 to 1991), several independent laboratories, including Swastika Laboratories (Swastika), were used for assaying the core samples. Bondar-Clegg and Chimitec used a half assay-ton (AT) fire assay technique with a Direct Coupling Plasma (DCP) finish. Following an extensive assaying comparison program in 1992 between several laboratories using different techniques, Swastika was retained to do most of the analyses from 1992 to 1997, when the Troilus laboratory became operational. It was determined that the one-AT fire assay with gravimetric finish technique used by Swastika was more accurate for assaying gold than the half AT method used at the other laboratories. Consequently, from 1992 to 1999, all samples were assayed for gold by one-AT fire assay with a gravimetric or atomic absorption (AA) finish depending on the size of the "doré bead". If the bead was visually judged too small to be weighed, then the bead was dissolved and an AA finish was used. Copper and silver were analyzed by AA spectrometry.

Prior to assaying, the original one-metre split core sample, weighing approximately 2.7 kg, was entirely crushed down to 0.25 in. Then, 350 g was pulverized to –150 mesh (105 microns) and a one-AT (29.17 g) fire assay was done. The rest of the sample (pulp and reject) was stored for future use.

In 1999, along with the new sampling method, a new assay protocol was introduced, based on the recommendations by Pitard (1999). The new assay protocol involved assaying a much larger sample than that used for the standard fire assay in the previous programs (1,000 g versus 30 g). This protocol was designed to reduce the Fundamental Error (i.e., error generated by sample and sub-sample weights), the Grouping and Segregation Error (i.e., error generated by gold segregation and the way samples and sub-samples are split), the Extraction Error (i.e., error generated by poor sample recovery), and the Preparation Error (i.e., error generated by excessive loss of fines). The "Pitard Protocol" for assaying Troilus diamond drill core is summarized below:

1. Crush the entire three metre NQ core sample (14 kg) down to 16 mesh (0.04 in.).
2. Split a one kilogram sample using a rotary divider.
3. Pulverize the entire one kilogram sample for no longer than 90 seconds to minimize smearing.
4. Screen the entire one kilogram sample using a 150 mesh screen.
5. Perform as many one-AT fire assay on the +150 mesh fraction as needed to assay the whole +150 fraction.
6. Perform two one-AT fire assays on the –150 mesh fraction.
7. The final assay value is the weighted average of the results from both fractions.

Starting in 2004, the Pitard Protocol for diamond drill core was adjusted to two metre core length (ten kilograms). The rest of the procedure remained the same.

In 2018, the Pitard Protocol was not used. One metre sawn core was processed with standard crushing to 85% passing 75 microns on 500 g splits. Samples were assayed by one-AT (30 g) fire assay with an AA finish and if results were higher than 3.5 g/t Au, assays were redone with a gravimetric finish. For quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples, a 50 g fire assay was done. In addition to gold, both laboratories carried out multi-element analysis by AA, AGAT for 23 elements and ALS for 33. Troilus retained an external consultant, Jack Stanley of Analytical Laboratory Consultant Ltd., to carry out an audit of both laboratories, who concluded that both facilities were following industry standards.

In RPA's opinion, the assays that support the Mineral Resource estimate are based on sample preparation and analytical protocols that meet or exceed standard industry practice.

The mine laboratory was equipped with modern state-of-the-art equipment and staffed with highly qualified personnel. Established assay laboratories were used for the earlier and 2018 drill programs.

QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Several laboratories and assay methods were used in the course of the different drilling programs, and a number of re-assay and check assay programs were carried out over the years. Also, several studies on the heterogeneity and/or nugget effect of gold were carried out and are listed in Boily et al. (2008). From 1997 onward, Inmet operated an internal assay laboratory where gold and copper grades were reconciled with head grades from the operating mill.

Prior to 1999, during the assaying process, each laboratory did a systematic check assay every 10 to 15 samples. All samples assaying more than 1.0 g/t Au were re-assayed from a second pulp and all those assaying greater than 2.0 g/t Au were assayed a second time from the rejects. All assay laboratories routinely inserted in-house reference materials and certified standards.

Since 1993, Inmet had inserted in-house reference materials, CANMET Certified Standards and blanks in each shipment to the assay laboratories. Over 20 different in-house reference materials and Certified Standards were used by Inmet over time. All these in-house control samples were first pulverized and bagged (35 g) and then inserted after every 50 samples using the same sequential numbers as the core samples. After approximately every 10 control samples, a CANMET Certified Standard or a blank was inserted instead of the in-house control sample.

Following the introduction of a new sampling and assay protocol in 1999 (Pitard Protocol), modifications were made to Troilus quality control procedures. In addition to the insertion of reference material and/or Certified Standards, approximately 10% of all the samples assayed were randomly selected and their rejects sent back to the laboratory to be re-assayed using the same assay protocol (duplicates).

Results from quality control programs (reference samples, standards, re-assays, and duplicate assays) are used to qualify reliable assay data. There are no data on the standards used by the off-site laboratories prior to 1993 and/or the results of their quality control. However, no major problems were reported in the assays from the drilling programs and differences between the original values and the second assays and/or duplicates were judged to be acceptable.

In a report dated March 1994, the Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group compiled the different studies on the accuracy and precision of the assays carried out by Inmet and concluded that the relative accuracy for the gold grade at Troilus is ±15%. After 1994, a number of tests and studies on the heterogeneity of gold at Troilus were carried out for Inmet by various consulting firms. Pitard (1999) reviewed this work and concluded that a target of ±15% variance in the gold assay results was achievable and that a sampling protocol modification was required to reduce sampling error to this level.

An internal Inmet report (Boily, 2005), based on external check assays and the mine laboratory gold reference standards, concluded that the Troilus laboratory assays were not biased.

In late 1998 and early 1999, approximately 1,427 m of core from the mineralized zones from 12 holes were re-sampled and assayed in two separate programs. Independent laboratories used for the assaying included SGS Lakefield Research Limited and the Centre de Recherche Minérale. This program was designed to compare the newly introduced 1,000 g screen metallic sampling and assays (Pitard Protocol) with the historical 30 g sampling assay protocol. From this program, Inmet concluded that the relative difference between the two data sets was less than 2% and that there was no overall bias between the two protocols. It was concluded that the 1,000 g screen metallic protocol reduced the sampling error and therefore provided a much better estimate of the gold contained in any given sample and improved the ability to estimate grades locally. This protocol was adopted as the sampling protocol going forward.

In 1997, external check assays at Swastika and Chimitec indicated that the Troilus laboratory was underestimating gold values by approximately 10% to 15%. The Swastika and Chimitec assays were within 5%. The 1997 drilling program targeted Z87 close to the pit limits.

The 2018 QA/QC program was in line with what was done previously. The insertion rates for certified reference material (CRM) and blanks was modified. Troilus has inserted OREAS

CRMs and in-house blanks (granite from the Parker Lake intrusion) in each shipment to the assay laboratories. A total of five CRMs has been used by Troilus (OREAS 92, 922, 209, 215, and 217). All of the CRMs are individually packaged in 30 g envelopes and then randomly inserted within the 25 sample batches using the same sequential numbers as the core samples. Blanks are either granite drill core coming from end of holes or broken rock coming from an outcrop well inside the Parker Lake granite. They are also inserted within 25 sample batches.

In 2018, a complete re-assay program was carried out at both laboratories. Table 11-1 summarizes the insertion rates for QA/QC samples.

The ratios have been defined by RPA based on its historic knowledge of the project. The third party check assays are on pulps from the primary laboratory that are re-assayed by a second laboratory, i.e., AGAT pulps were re-assayed by ALS and vice versa.

RPA is of the opinion that the check assay data do not reveal any major biases in the historical Troilus drilling program gold assays that could have a significant negative effect on the Troilus Mineral Resource grade estimates. Overall, past production data reconciled well with the previous resource models.

TABLE 11-1 QA/QC INSERTION RATES
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

										Lab Re-Assay			Third Party
Area	No. Holes	Metres	No. Assays	No. Standards	No. Blanks	Lab Used	Ratio Standards	Ratio Blanks	Area	Pulp (1%)	Reject (1%)	Core (1%)	Pulp (2%)
87	32	21,844	13,704	608	616	AGAT	4.4%	4.5%	87	137	137	137	274
87 South	11	2,207	1,986	83	84	AGAT/ALS	4.2%	4.2%	87 South	20	20	20	40
J4	33	9,041	7,956	344	344	ALS	4.3%	4.3%	J4	80	80	80	160
J5	14	3,285	3,170	143	141	AGAT	4.5%	4.4%	J5	32	32	32	64
Total	90	36,377	26,816	1,178	1,185		4.4%	4.4%	Total	269	269	269	538

12 DATA VERIFICATION

RPA is of the opinion that the drill hole database is acceptable to support the Mineral Resource estimate.

In 2003, Inmet and RPA personnel did extensive work together to validate and verify the original Z87 Gemcom diamond drill hole database which was used to estimate the January 2003 open pit Z87 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Approximately 10% of all of the Z87 assays available in 2003 were verified with the original assay certificates. No significant data entry problems were found.

In January 2004, the Gemcom header, survey, and assay data related to the 50 new drill holes were verified. A number of minor data entry problems in the header, survey, and assay tables were identified and corrected.

Inmet and RPA personnel also worked together to validate and verify the Z87 underground Gemcom diamond drill hole database, which was used for the April 2006 underground Z87 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (Evans, 2006).

Inmet and RPA used a number of queries in MS Access, the Gemcom data validation routine, and 3D visual inspection to validate the drill hole database header, survey, and assay tables. A number of minor data entry problems in the survey and assay tables were identified and corrected.

The lithology table data has not been validated because the resource model has not required a lithology-based block model. RPA notes that the rock code nomenclature needs to be standardized and overlapping primary and secondary rock codes in the lithology table should be rectified in the future. RPA believes that the current state of the lithology table will not have a material impact on the Mineral Resource estimates.

Mr. Bernard Boily, Inmet Senior Mine Geologist, verified all of the Troilus UG drill hole database header and survey records, and most of the assay records (Boily, 2005). No significant data entry problems were found. All of the assay results are provided by the mine laboratory in digital format. The downhole survey results are also generated directly in digital format. RPA checked the resource assays in four drill holes (KN-653, KN-661, KN-666, and KN-673) and found no errors.

In 2018, Troilus retrieved the historic GEMS database. Before the grade interpolation step was initiated, a complete new and clean database was created by Troilus personnel. A complete review of the dataset was carried out including running a number of queries in MS Access and the GEMS data validation routine, and carrying out 3D visual inspection to validate the drill hole database header, survey, and assay tables. A small number of minor data entry problems in the survey and assay tables were identified and corrected. No major issues were encountered.

Troilus staff carried out an in-house validation of the 2018 dataset before providing the data to RPA. Approximately 10% of the dataset was checked against the assay certificates and no major issues were found.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The mill was originally designed to treat gold, copper, and silver at a rate of 10,000 tpd using a flowsheet consisting of a gravimetric, flotation, and cyanidation circuit. Copper concentrate and doré bars were produced on site. The Troilus mill was commissioned in 1996, with commercial production achieved in April 1997 at a rate of 10,000 tpd, with recoveries of 86% Au and 90% Cu and a concentrate grade of 18% Cu. At the end of 1998, the plant reached production of 10,850 tpd with similar metallurgical results.

At the beginning of 1998, a decision was made to increase mill capacity to 15,000 tpd using a coarser grind. A crushing and screening plant was constructed and became operational in early 1999. The objective was to reduce the critical size material in the feed down to less than two inches. The cyanidation portion of the flowsheet was dropped in 1999, since it was found to be uneconomic. Removing the cyanidation circuit decreased the gold recovery by 2%, while coarser grind was responsible for approximately a 1% to 1.5% decrease. Since 1999, the plant has been operational with gold recoveries in the 82.5% to 84% range.

At the end of 2001, after replacement of the pebble crusher and ball mill pump and the successful implementation of instrumentation upgrade and flowsheet changes, the plant reached its target tonnage capacity. Similarly, steps were undertaken in 2000 to improve copper metallurgy, particularly concentrate grade. A column cell was commissioned and modifications were carried out to the copper cleaner and thickening circuit. These changes led to improvements in the concentrate grade by 3% copper and recovery improvements by 1% to 2%. More importantly, this permitted the mill to operate more efficiently in a wider range of copper feed grades.

Plant recoveries in 2005 were approximately 82% for gold and 90% for copper (Figure 13-1 and Table 13-1). In 2004, the plant reached a new milestone of 18,000 tpd.

FIGURE 13-1 HISTORICAL GOLD AND COPPER MILL RECOVERIES

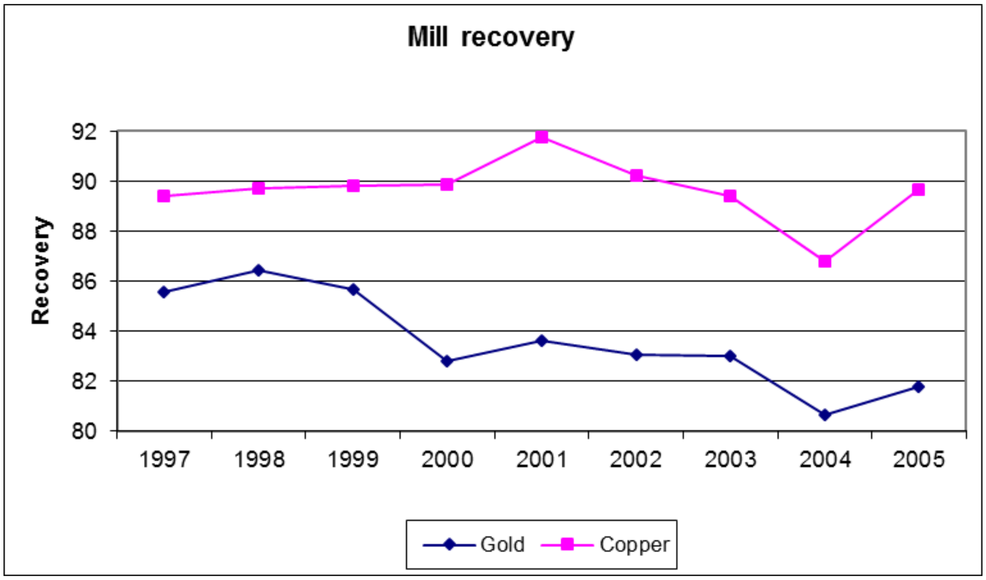


TABLE 13-1 2005 METALLURGY SUMMARY
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Material	Weight %	Assays		Distribution	
		%Cu	g/t Au	%Cu	%Au
Mill Feed	100	0.07	0.98	100	100
Concentrate	0.40	17.33	128.76	89.68	54.43
Gravity					27.36
Final Tails	99.60	0.008	0.17	10.32	18.21

CRUSHING

The run-of-mine ore was hauled by 150 t trucks and dumped directly to a 54 in. x 74 in. gyratory AC crusher. Prior to crushing, large blocks were broken by a rock hammer in the crusher chamber to less than 1.2 m. The product from the crusher at 100% -200 mm was temporarily accumulated in a pocket, which is fed to a conveyor through an apron feeder. The dust generated in the crushing area is controlled by three dust collectors. Crushed material was conveyed to a dual deck vibrating screen to remove the +2 in. and –7 in. size fraction for secondary crushing. Pre-crusher discharge was then returned to the screen oversize and undersize fractions and conveyed to the coarse ore stockpile.

GRINDING

The reclaim circuit was supplied by three variable speed belt feeders located under the stockpile. The disposition of the belt feeders minimized the segregation effect on the stockpile by feeding the conveyor of the semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) mill with a relatively stable ratio of fine particles.

The SAG mill (30 ft x 13 ft) was driven by a 7,000 HP fixed speed synchronous motor, which was operational in a bi-directional mode. The mill was lined with chrome-molybdenum steel.

The mill was typically operated with a 20% to 25% volume using a steel charge of 10% to 12% 5.25 in. grinding balls. Grate discharge at 2.5 in. overflowed on a dual deck vibrating screen. The +12 mm screen oversize was recycled to the pebble crusher by conveyor. Pebble crusher discharge was added to the SAG mill feed conveyor. The –12 mm screen undersize was pumped to the ball mill circuit. This operation was carried out to relieve the mill of critical sized material.

The primary ball mill (18 ft x 28.5 ft) was driven by a 6,000 HP synchronous motor that was in closed circuit (450% C.L.) with a cluster of 26 in. cyclones. The primary cyclone overflow fed the secondary ball mill circuit. This ball mill (16 ft by 22 ft), driven by a 4,300 HP synchronous motor, was in closed circuit (250% C.L.) with a cluster of 15 in. cyclones. The product (80% passing 90 µm) fed the flotation circuit.

GRAVITY CONCENTRATION

A 15% bleed of primary ball mill circulating load fed a gravimetric circuit consisting of four 30 in. Knelson concentrators. Screen feed at 2,000 µm was supplied to the Knelson concentrators on three hour cycles. The concentrate from the Knelson concentrators was accumulated in a storage tank to be later fed to a magnetic separator and further upgraded on a Gemini table. Middlings from the Gemini table were fed in a 12 in. closed circuit Knelson. Gold concentrates were produced at 40% Au to 70% Au and refined in an induction furnace. The gravimetric circuit generally recovered 24% Au to 32% Au.

FLOTATION

The overflow from the secondary cyclones went to rougher column flotation before supplying two parallel banks of 43 m^3 flotation cells (GL&V). Each bank had seven cells in a 2+2+3 arrangement. The seven cells operated as a bulk sulphide flotation. The collection was done in an alkaline (pH 10.0) circuit.

The floating sulphides containing gold and copper from the flash flotation cell, the rougher column flotation, and the rougher/scavenger cells were further liberated in a regrind mill (10.5 ft x 12 ft). This 600 HP regrind mill was in closed circuit with a cluster of 10 in. cyclones. Cleaner circuit feed was typically 89% passing 40 µm. A Falcon concentrator was fed by one cyclone underflow to recover the fine free gold before feeding the cleaning circuit. Cleaning circuit pH was maintained at 10.5 to 11 to depress pyrite.

The cleaning circuit was comprised of four stages. The first and second stages had five cells of 2.8 m^3, the third stage had four cells of 1.4 m^3, and the fourth stage was a column flotation. Concentrate from the column was typically 22% and was shipped as final concentrate.

ON-STREAM ANALYZER

At the beginning of 1998, an on-stream analyzer (Courier 30 AP) was purchased in order to improve the flotation control and copper concentrate grade. Six streams were analyzed for process control. Better control permitted an increase of 1% to 2% in concentrate grade.

FILTERING

The copper concentrate was filtered by a pressure filter. The filter was a 25 m^2 Larox that produced a concentrate with less than 8% humidity. It was stored in a 400 t capacity bunker and shipped to Chibougamau by truck and further to the Horne Smelter by rail. Production was typically 2,500 t per month.

TAILINGS DISPOSAL

The pond was constructed with a 2.5 km till starter dike. Winter discharge was done linearly with a single high spot. Beaches were produced in the summer by spigotting along the dike and were further raised with a granular material on a yearly basis, with follow-up spigotting.

A water treatment plant has been functional since the end of 1998, after initial operation revealed suspended solid control problems. It uses a new technology (ACTIFLO) based on polymer addition and agitation followed by high speed sand assisted lamellar decantation and reduces suspended solids to concentrations below 15 ppm, the monthly average regulation limit.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

The current resource estimate for Troilus includes open pit resources for Z87, J4, and J5, and underground resources for Z87. The estimate is supported by a Geovia GEMS 6.8 block model sized 5 m by 5 m by 5 m. The resources are constrained by 3D mineralized wireframes. A resource shell was used to define the open pit resources. The underground resources are reported below the resource shell for Z87 at a higher cut-off, from mineralized areas with contiguous blocks above the underground cut-off grade

The combined open pit and underground Mineral Resource estimate for the Troilus Mine is summarized in Table 14-1. No Mineral Reserves have been estimated for the Property.

TABLE 14-1 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AS OF NOVEMBER 19, 2018
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Contained Gold (Moz)	Contained Copper (Mlb)	Contained AuEq (Moz)
Indicated	121.7	0.87	0.086	1.00	3.40	231.8	3.92
Inferred	36.1	0.88	0.083	1.01	1.02	66.2	1.17

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Open pit Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t gold equivalent (AuEq) and were constrained by a Whittle pit shell. Underground Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t AuEq.
3. Mineral Resources were estimated using long-term metal prices of US$1,400 per ounce gold and US$3.25 per pound copper; and an exchange rate of US$1.00 = C$1.25.
4. AuEq = Au grade + 1.546 * Cu grade
5. A recovery of 83% was used for gold and 92% for copper.

The Mineral Resource estimate has an effective date of November 19, 2018. RPA estimates combined underground and open pit Indicated Mineral Resources to total 121.7 Mt grading 0.87 g/t Au and 0.086% Cu containing 3.4 Moz of gold and 231.8 Mlb of copper. In addition, combined underground and open pit Inferred Resources were estimated to be 36.1 Mt grading 0.88 g/t Au and 0.088% Cu containing 1.17 Moz of gold and 66.2 Mlb of copper.

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

OPEN PIT MINERAL RESOURCES

The Z87, J4 and J5 open pit Mineral Resource estimate as of November 19, 2018, is summarized in Table 14-2. The resources are reported at a 0.3 g/t AuEq cut-off grade and are constrained by a Whittle pit shell.

UNDERGROUND MINERAL RESOURCES

The Z87 underground Mineral Resource estimate as of November 19, 2018, is summarized in Table 14-2. Blocks above 0.9 g/t AuEq, located below the pit shell in Z87 area, and in zones of contiguous higher grades were included in the Z87 underground resource.

TABLE 14-2 OPEN PIT AND UNDERGROUND MINERAL RESOURCES – NOVEMBER 19, 2018
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (g/t)	Contained Gold (Moz)	Contained Copper (Mlb)	Contained AuEq (Moz)
Total Open Pit and Underground							
Indicated	121.7	0.87	0.086	1.00	3.40	231.8	3.92
Inferred	36.1	0.88	0.083	1.01	1.02	66.2	1.17
Total Open Pit							
Indicated	97.5	0.76	0.078	0.88	2.37	167.0	2.7
Inferred	21.7	0.60	0.062	0.69	0.42	29.7	0.5
Total Open Pit Z87							
Indicated	56.6	0.83	0.096	0.98	1.51	119.4	1.8
Inferred	12.1	0.58	0.066	0.68	0.23	17.5	0.3
Total Open Pit J4-J5							
Indicated	40.8	0.66	0.053	0.74	0.86	47.6	1.0
Inferred	9.6	0.61	0.058	0.70	0.19	12.2	0.2
Total Underground							
Indicated	24.2	1.32	0.121	1.50	1.02	64.8	1.2
Inferred	14.4	1.31	0.115	1.49	0.61	36.5	0.7

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Open pit Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t AuEq and were constrained by a Whittle pit shell. Underground Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t AuEq.
3. Mineral Resources were estimated using long-term metal prices of US$1,400 per ounce gold and US$3.25 per pound copper; and an exchange rate of US$1.00 = C$1.25.
4. AuEq = Au Grade + 1.546 * Cu grade
5. A recovery of 83% was used for gold and 92% for copper.

RESOURCE DATABASES

The Troilus drill hole database for Z87, J4 and J5 comprises 725 surface diamond drill holes with a total length of 163,044 m. There are 98,445 assay records totalling 119,947.5 m sampled. This includes historical drilling performed until 2006 and data from the 2018 drilling campaign. Samples from 626 holes are used in the resource estimate, representing 35,505 samples with a total length of 43,859 m. The Z87 wireframes capture data from 404 holes, while samples for J4 and J5 were collected from 222 holes.

GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION AND 3D SOLIDS

The resources for the Z87 zone are based on two sets of wireframes. The area under the current pit, the main or underground (UG) area, was wireframed at a nominal cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au, while in the area adjacent to the pit, towards south (South area), mineralized wireframes were modelled at 0.3 g/t Au. The 0.5 g/t Au wireframe presented the opportunity to use one set of wireframes that would be amenable for constraining mineralized volumes for both open pit and underground mining scenarios. Mineralized envelopes for J4 and J5 were modelled at a nominal cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. A nominal minimum thickness was maintained.

The wireframes were built using 3D wobbly polylines that were snapped on to the drill hole intervals on sections spaced 25 m apart. The polylines were then joined together using tie lines in order to create 3D solids. The mineralized wireframes start above topographic surface and extend approximately 800 m vertically for Z87 and approximately 400 m vertically for J4-J5. The Z87 wireframes have a 1,700 m strike length. J4 wireframes have a 1,600 m strike length and for J5 the wireframes span 1,100 m. The project was maintained in local grid and spans from 12,550 m to 15,700 m Northing, 9,200 m to 10,500 m Easting, and 5,300 m to 4,400 m elevation.

Figure 14-1 shows the mineralized wireframes grouped by general area and the existing drilling.

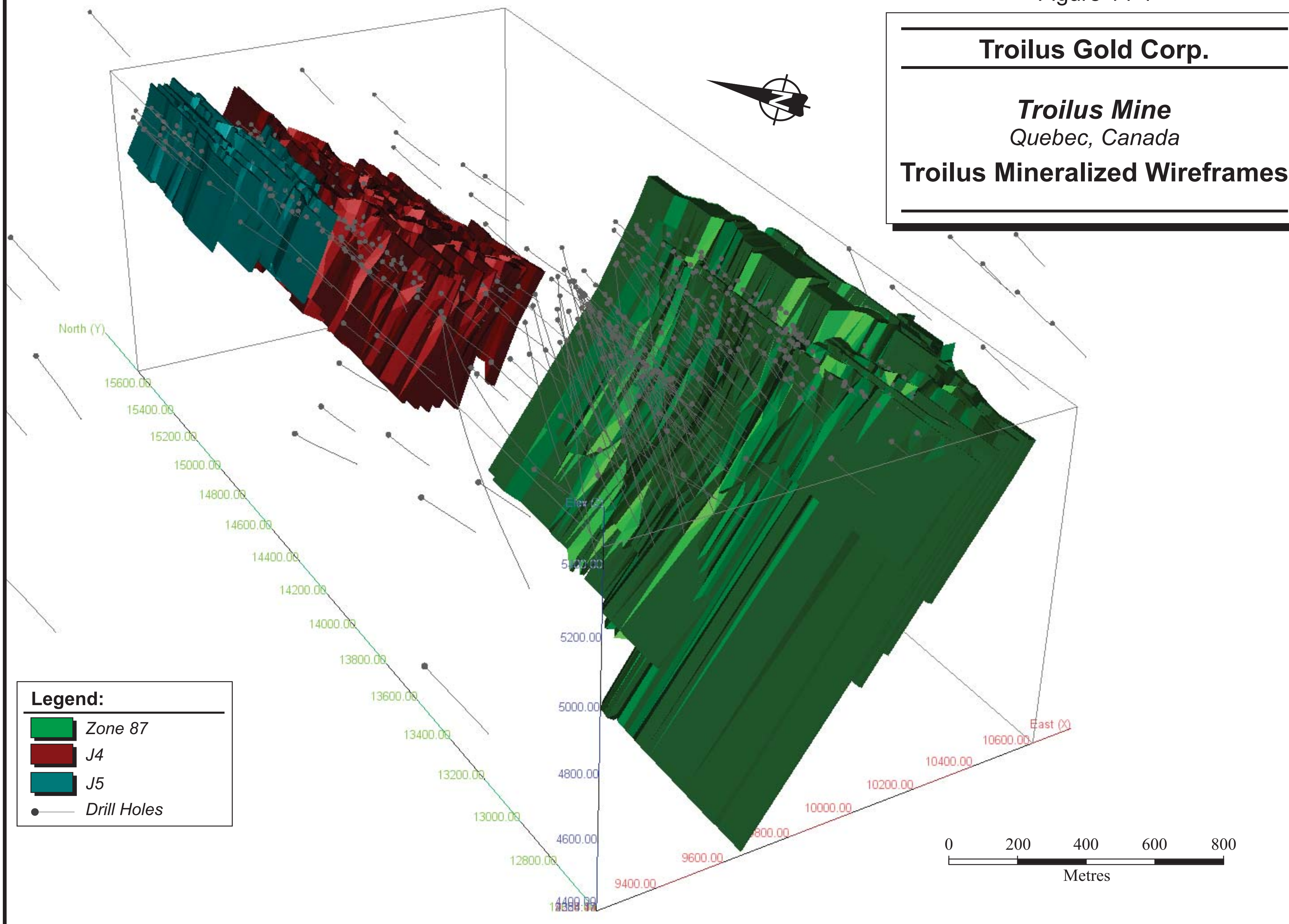
Figure 14-1

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Troilus Mineralized Wireframes



January 2019

Source: RPA, 2018.

RPA

www.rpacan.com

RESOURCE ASSAYS

The Troilus Mine drill hole database includes all of the Z87, J4, and J5 drill holes, as well as several distant exploration drill holes. The resource assays represent the samples captured inside the mineralization wireframes. There are five mineralized wireframes under the current Z87 pit, the main or underground (UG) zone (lenses 11 to 16), and seven mineralization wireframes representing the south extension (lenses 101 to 107). The Z87 resource assays average 1.27 m in length and extend from 12,747N to 14,247N. There are eight mineralized wireframes for J4 (lenses 40 to 47) and seven in the J5 zone (lenses 50 to 56). The J4-J5 resource assays average 1.23 m in length and extend from 14,050N to 15,587N. Tables 14-3 and 14-4 present the assay descriptive statistics by mineralized lens. No length weighting was applied.

TABLE 14-3 GOLD RESOURCE ASSAY STATISTICS
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Domain	Zone	Count	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Standard Deviation (g/t)	Coefficient of Variation
Z87S	101	96	0	47.63	0.845	4.823	5.705
	102	180	0	36.7	0.679	2.869	4.222
	103	465	0	7.55	0.63	0.937	1.487
	104	686	0	20.45	0.603	1.324	2.193
	105	330	0	6.09	0.499	0.791	1.584
	106	555	0	13.8	0.58	1.248	2.151
	107	1,579	0	87.4	0.784	2.885	3.678
Z87UG	11	11,842	0	103.01	1.103	2.544	2.305
	12	2,606	0	8.9	0.446	0.68	1.524
	13	717	0	26	0.383	1.188	3.098
	15	2,479	0	133.7	0.694	3.271	4.714
	16	1,581	0	24.8	0.449	1.325	2.952
J4	40	2,640	0	30.29	0.807	1.479	1.832
	41	1,024	0	11.5	0.438	0.816	1.862
	42	3,566	0	69.88	0.822	2.148	2.612
	43	1,301	0	94.13	0.773	3.025	3.911
	44	934	0	23.33	0.386	1.018	2.638
	45	394	0	3.36	0.268	0.323	1.203
	46	466	0	7.64	0.375	0.626	1.668
	47	142	0	4.74	0.484	0.678	1.399
J5	50	340	0	3.62	0.398	0.451	1.133
	51	276	0	8.05	0.738	1.083	1.465
	52	325	0.02	20.84	0.52	1.242	2.384

Domain	Zone	Count	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Mean (g/t)	Standard Deviation (g/t)	Coefficient of Variation
	53	121	0	3.49	0.384	0.635	1.654
	54	340	0	5.08	0.234	0.413	1.762
	55	338	0	6.3	0.241	0.512	2.118
	56	182	0	2.7	0.221	0.387	1.748

TABLE 14-4 COPPER RESOURCE ASSAY STATISTICS
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Domain	Zone	Count	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Mean (%)	Standard Deviation (%)	Coefficient of Variation
Z87S	101	96	0	0.28	0.038	0.055	1.457
	102	180	0	0.51	0.034	0.051	1.495
	103	465	0	0.83	0.052	0.07	1.344
	104	686	0	0.77	0.036	0.059	1.653
	105	330	0	0.44	0.044	0.064	1.459
	106	555	0	0.33	0.029	0.037	1.257
	107	1,579	0	0.92	0.05	0.07	1.391
Z87UG	11	11,842	0	9.58	0.113	0.196	1.737
	12	2606	0	1.02	0.039	0.063	1.626
	13	717	0	0.63	0.032	0.061	1.921
	15	2479	0	11.27	0.086	0.274	3.182
	16	1,581	0	2.54	0.049	0.116	2.384
J4	40	2,640	0	0.88	0.057	0.064	1.127
	41	1,024	0	0.66	0.045	0.062	1.371
	42	3,566	0	1.37	0.042	0.053	1.255
	43	1,301	0	3.91	0.042	0.013	2.745
	44	934	0	0.74	0.055	0.061	1.116
	45	394	0	0.46	0.061	0.0589	0.962
	46	466	0	0.59	0.035	0.052	1.462
	47	142	0	0.42	0.078	0.088	1.132
J5	50	340	0	0.32	0.066	0.054	0.827
	51	276	0	0.23	0.034	0.034	0.986
	52	325	0	0.43	0.047	0.046	0.978
	53	121	0	0.18	0.04	0.043	1.083
	54	340	0	0.29	0.038	0.039	1.03
	55	338	0	0.37	0.047	0.046	0.982
	56	182	0	0.51	0.044	0.058	1.301

CAPPING LEVELS

Historically, all high grade gold resource assays at Z87 have been capped to 6.0 g/t Au prior to compositing. High grade copper assays are rare and copper assays have not historically been capped at Troilus. Reconciliation work in 2003 and 2004 indicated that the 6.0 g/t Au capping level was appropriate; however, RPA considers the 6.0 g/t Au capping level to be conservative for higher grade areas such as the deeper parts of Z87. Accordingly, a gold assay capping strategy by mineralized lens was used for the current estimate. No capping was applied to copper assays. Gold assays were capped before compositing. Table 14-5 presents the gold capping levels by domain. Descriptive statistics for capped gold assays are presented in Table 14-6.

TABLE 14-5 GOLD CAP VALUES OF EACH MINERALIZED DOMAIN
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Zone	Domain	Gold Capping Level (g/t)
Z87UG	11	23
	12	5
	13	7
	15	9
	16	8
Z87S	101	3
	102	7
	103	-
	104	4
	105	-
	106	-
	107	10
J4	40	14
	41	7
	42	16
	43	11
	44	6
	45	-
	46	5
	47	-
J5	50	-
	51	-
	52	6
	53	-
	54	2
	55	3
	56	-

TABLE 14-6 CAPPED GOLD RESOURCE ASSAY STATISTICS
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

		Count	Mean (g/t)	Median (g/t)	Standard Deviation (g/t)	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Coefficient of Variation
J4	40	2,640	0.792	0.440	1.261	0.00	14.00	1.591
	41	1,024	0.432	0.206	0.747	0.00	7.00	1.729
	42	3,566	0.778	0.410	1.331	0.00	16.00	1.710
	43	1,301	0.679	0.348	3.025	0.00	11.00	1.815
	44	934	0.356	0.190	0.584	0.00	6.00	1.639
	45	394	0.268	0.170	0.323	0.00	3.36	1.203
	46	466	0.369	0.179	0.569	0.00	5.00	1.541
	47	142	0.484	0.326	0.678	0.00	4.74	1.399
J5	50	340	0.398	0.277	0.451	0.00	3.62	1.133
	51	276	0.738	0.411	1.083	0.00	8.05	1.465
	52	325	0.475	0.354	0.602	0.02	6.00	1.268
	53	121	0.384	0.127	0.635	0.00	3.49	1.654
	54	340	0.222	0.110	0.310	0.00	2.00	1.399
	55	338	0.228	0.100	0.395	0.00	3.00	1.727
	56	182	0.221	0.088	0.387	0.00	2.70	1.748
Z87S	101	96	0.380	0.166	0.548	0.00	3.00	1.440
	102	180	0.499	0.260	0.994	0.00	7.00	1.989
	103	686	0.603	0.296	1.324	0.00	20.45	2.193
	104	686	0.526	0.296	0.729	0.00	4.00	1.384
	105	330	0.499	0.265	0.791	0.00	6.09	1.584
	106	555	0.580	0.270	1.248	0.00	13.80	2.151
	107	1,579	0.695	0.350	1.152	0.00	10.00	1.657
Z87UG	11	11,842	1.066	0.550	1.848	0.00	23.00	1.733
	12	2,606	0.439	0.250	0.615	0.00	5.00	1.400
	13	717	0.352	0.140	0.685	0.00	7.00	1.946
	15	2,479	0.583	0.270	1.061	0.00	9.00	1.816
	16	1581	0.414	0.140	0.869	0.00	8.00	2.096

COMPOSITING

The assays situated within the mineralization wireframe were composited to two metre lengths starting at the first mineralization wireframe boundary from the collar and resetting at each new wireframe boundary. Composites shorter than 0.5 m generated adjacent to wireframe boundaries were discarded.

The Z87 composites average 1.94 m in length. Approximately 7% of the composites have lengths that are less than two metres, including 1% with lengths that are equal to 0.50 m.

The J4 and J5 composites average 1.97 m in length. Approximately 4% of the composites have lengths that are less than two metres, including 0.1% with lengths that are equal to 0.50 m.

Composite statistics for Z87 and J4-J5 are shown in Table 14-7 for gold and in Table 14-8 for copper.

TABLE 14-7 CAPPED GOLD COMPOSITES – DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

		Count	Mean (g/t)	Median (g/t)	Standard Deviation (g/t)	Minimum (g/t)	Maximum (g/t)	Coefficient of Variation
Z87S	101	67	0.339	0.169	0.419	0.00	2.21	1.235
	102	131	0.457	0.283	0.746	0.00	3.98	1.632
	103	313	0.585	0.410	0.674	0.00	4.57	1.152
	104	454	0.536	0.350	0.575	0.00	4.00	1.073
	105	263	0.497	0.316	0.603	0.00	3.46	1.212
	106	364	0.551	0.315	0.864	0.00	7.64	1.568
	107	1,002	0.664	0.398	0.870	0.00	10.00	1.309
Z87UG	11	7,344	1.058	0.650	1.472	0.00	23.00	1.390
	12	1,700	0.445	0.291	0.552	0.00	5.00	1.238
	13	586	0.286	0.107	0.505	0.00	3.77	1.765
	15	1,609	0.589	0.321	0.927	0.00	9.00	1.572
	16	1,082	0.415	0.187	0.753	0.00	8.00	1.815
J4	40	1,598	0.768	0.496	0.896	0.00	7.76	1.165
	41	633	0.433	0.253	0.649	0.00	6.60	1.497
	42	2,237	0.783	0.490	1.081	0.00	16.00	1.379
	43	860	0.649	0.380	0.919	0.00	8.69	1.414
	44	614	0.354	0.235	0.442	0.00	4.10	1.245
	45	270	0.271	0.211	0.295	0.00	2.92	1.088
	46	375	0.381	0.228	0.501	0.00	4.46	1.315
	47	138	0.470	0.335	0.615	0.00	3.95	1.309
J5	50	180	0.403	0.344	0.355	0.01	2.04	0.879
	51	156	0.781	0.441	0.950	0.05	7.33	1.216
	52	175	0.470	0.371	0.422	0.02	3.13	0.898
	53	79	0.300	0.084	0.549	0.00	2.96	1.829
	54	194	0.218	0.139	0.254	0.00	1.85	1.162
	55	210	0.252	0.117	0.395	0.00	3.00	1.567
	56	113	0.243	0.119	0.354	0.00	2.58	1.455

TABLE 14-8 COPPER COMPOSITES – DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

		Count	Mean (%)	Median (%)	Standard Deviation (%)	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Coefficient of Variation
Z87S	101	67	0.030	0.016	0.037	0.00	0.14	1.220
	102	131	0.029	0.015	0.040	0.00	0.31	1.368
	103	313	0.044	0.029	0.048	0.00	0.35	1.072
	104	454	0.036	0.019	0.051	0.00	0.57	1.420
	105	263	0.045	0.018	0.057	0.00	0.35	1.283
	106	364	0.029	0.019	0.032	0.00	0.20	1.119
	107	1,002	0.049	0.032	0.058	0.00	0.71	1.183
Z87UG	11	7,344	0.113	0.068	0.146	0.00	2.91	1.287
	12	1,700	0.040	0.022	0.056	0.00	0.64	1.398
	13	586	0.024	0.008	0.047	0.00	0.41	1.959
	15	1,609	0.080	0.037	0.142	0.00	2.83	1.763
	16	1,082	0.048	0.020	0.111	0.00	2.54	2.309
J4	40	1,598	0.053	0.041	0.053	0.00	0.58	1.001
	41	633	0.044	0.028	0.053	0.00	0.47	1.218
	42	2,237	0.040	0.030	0.043	0.00	0.70	1.075
	43	860	0.040	0.029	0.047	0.00	0.91	1.173
	44	614	0.052	0.038	0.056	0.00	0.60	1.080
	45	270	0.058	0.047	0.050	0.00	0.30	0.859
	46	375	0.036	0.023	0.039	0.00	0.30	1.099
	47	138	0.068	0.042	0.068	0.00	0.31	0.999
J5	50	180	0.065	0.059	0.045	0.00	0.22	0.693
	51	156	0.035	0.027	0.032	0.00	0.23	0.920
	52	175	0.047	0.039	0.038	0.00	0.27	0.822
	53	79	0.032	0.014	0.039	0.00	0.18	1.238
	54	194	0.038	0.029	0.035	0.00	0.25	0.930
	55	210	0.046	0.034	0.042	0.00	0.32	0.918
	56	113	0.045	0.025	0.047	0.00	0.25	1.058

VARIOGRAPHY

Variographic analysis was performed on resource composites from lens 11 for Z87 and from lenses 40 and 42 for J4. Experimental variograms were calculated for gold and copper, oriented along the overall strike, dip, and across of the mineralized wireframes. For Z87 main ranges of 80 m for gold and 90 m for copper were determined, while for J4 main ranges of 130 m for gold and 150 m for copper were observed. Table 14-9 presents the variography parameters for Z87 and J4.

TABLE 14-9 MODELLED VARIAGRAM PARAMETERS FOR J4 AND Z87
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Z87UG (11)	Azimuth	Dip	Orientation	Nugget	C1	Range 1 (m)	C2	Range 2 (m)
	0	0º	Strike			19		80
Au g/t	90º	60º	Dip	0.30	0.30	12	0.40	75
	90º	-30º	Width			4		15
	0	0º	Strike			35		90
Cu %	90º	60º	Dip	0.10	0.25	30	0.65	85
	90º	-30º	Width			3		18

J4 (40 & 42)	Azimuth	Dip	Orientation	Nugget	C1	Range 1
	0	0º	Strike			130
Au g/t	90º	65º	Dip	0.20	0.80	55
	90º	-25º	Width			6
	0	0º	Strike			150
Cu %	90º	65º	Dip	0.30	0.70	110
	90º	-25º	Width			11

Z87 OPEN PIT AND UNDERGROUND

Lens 11 is the main lens at Z87. The resource composites were used for variographic analysis along strike, dip and across directions. Similar ranges were identified for strike and dip directions, for both gold and copper. The downhole variogram indicates a nugget of approximately 0.3 and a 15 m range for gold, and a nugget of 0.1 and 18 m range for copper. The Z87 variography indicates that similar geometry search ellipses can be used for both gold and copper sample selection. Figures 14-2 and 14-3 present the gold and copper directional variograms for Z87.

FIGURE 14-2 Z87 GOLD DIRECTIONAL VARIOGRAMS

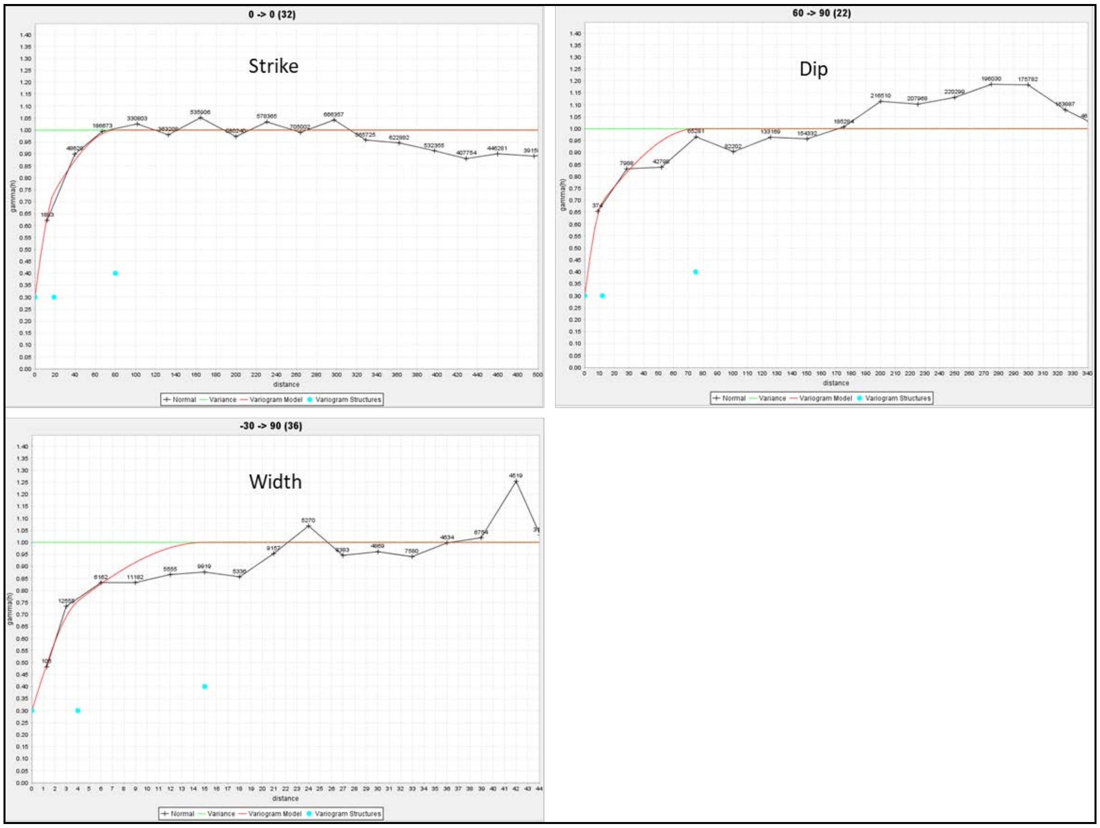
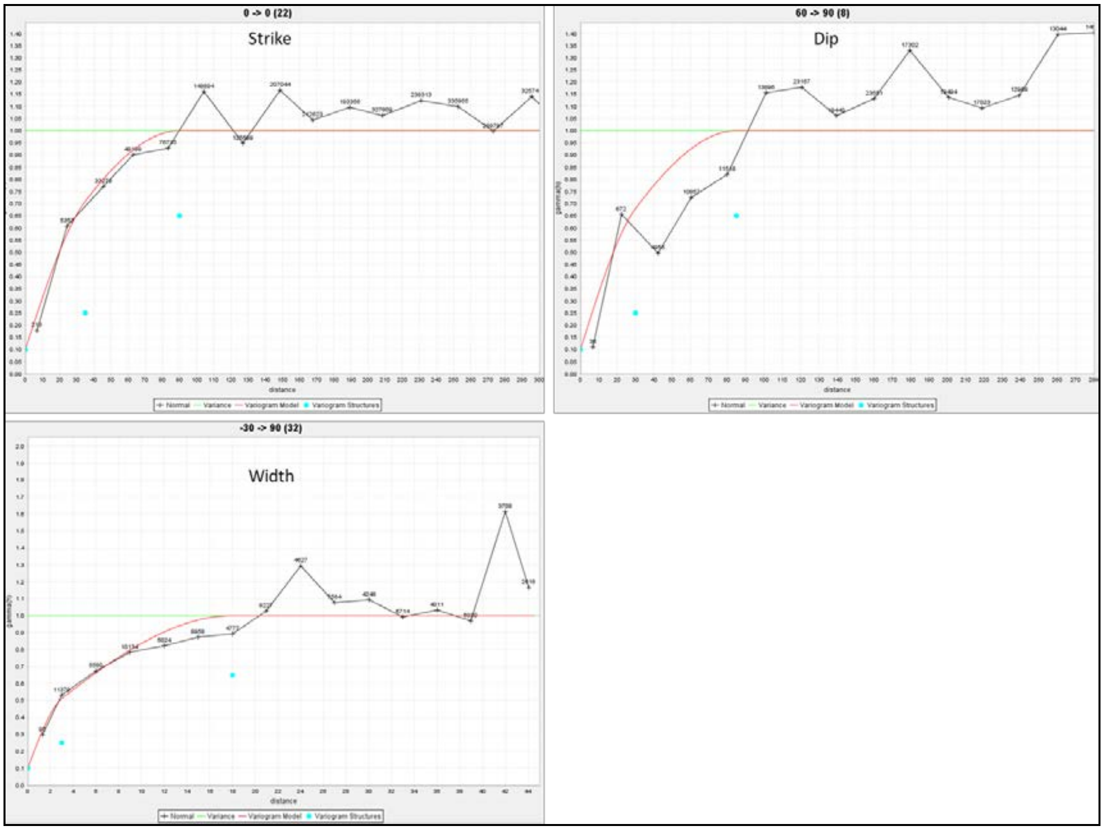


FIGURE 14-3 Z87 COPPER DIRECTIONAL VARIOGRAMS



J4 OPEN PIT

Lenses 40 and 42 are the main lenses of J4. Resource composites were used for experimental variograms oriented along strike, dip and across directions. A nugget of 0.2 for gold and 0.3 for copper were observed in the downhole variogram. Variogram ranges observed in J4 for both gold and copper indicate that an anisotropy is present, with higher continuity along strike. Figures 14-4 and 14-5 present the gold and copper directional variograms for J4.

FIGURE 14-4 Z87 GOLD DIRECTIONAL VARIOGRAMS

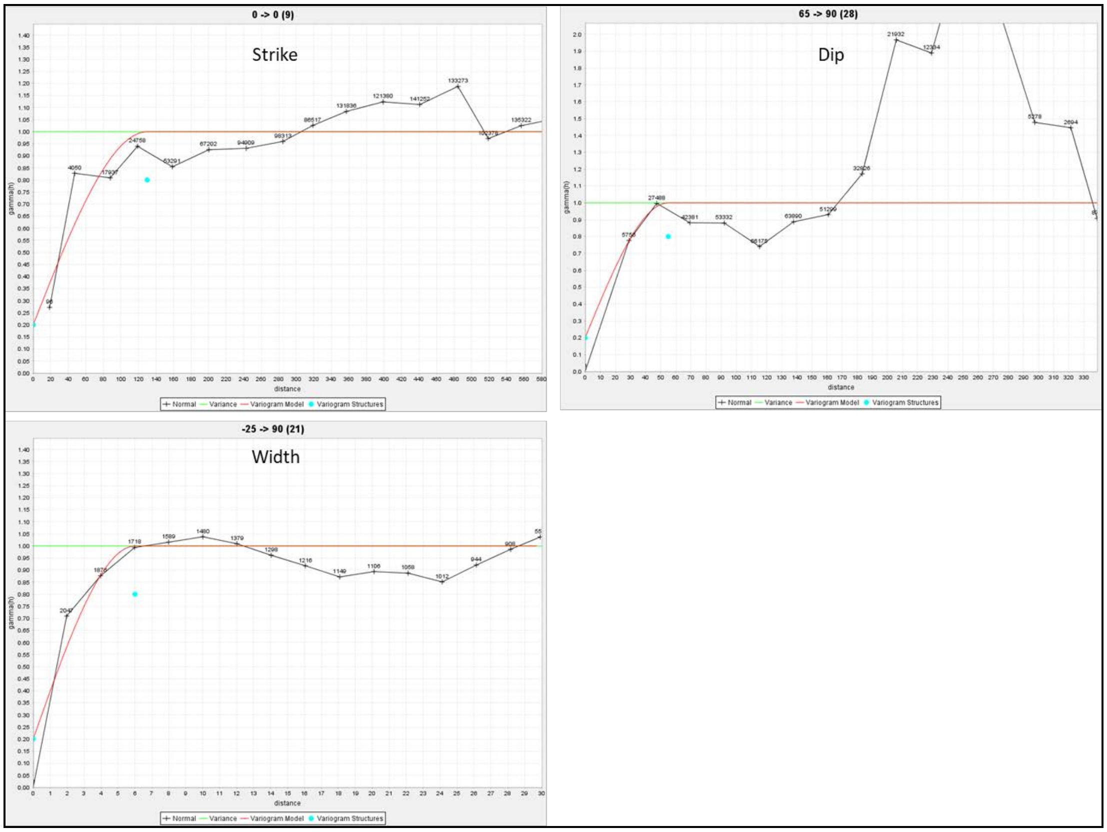
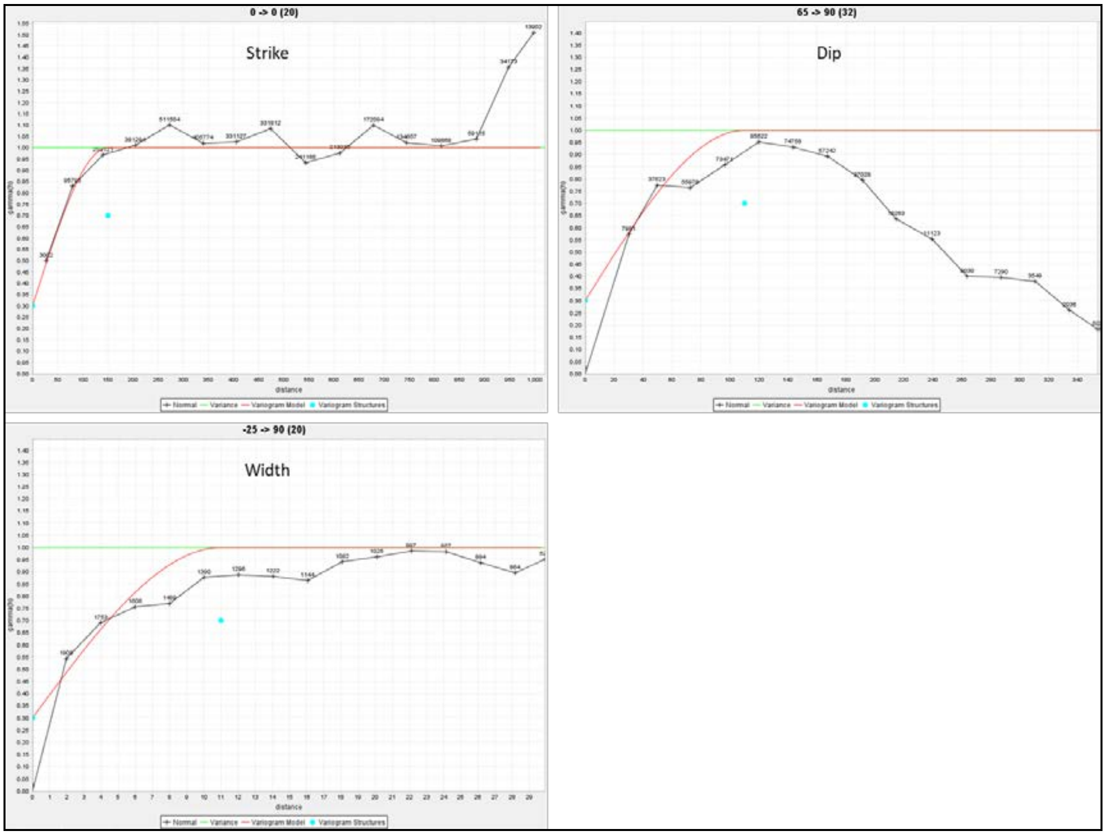


FIGURE 14-5 Z87 COPPER DIRECTIONAL VARIOGRAMS



BULK DENSITY

The density values used in the block model supporting the resource estimate are listed in Table 14-10.

TABLE 14-10 BULK DENSITY
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Zone	Ore (tonnes/m³)	Waste (tonnes/m³)	Overburden (tonnes/m³)
J4-J5	2.790	2.788	2.20
Z87	2.860	2.720	2.20

Compared to previous estimates, the density used currently for Z87 reflects the higher density observed in samples collected at depth.

In RPA's opinion, the ore and waste bulk densities are reasonable and acceptable.

Z87

Density testwork was carried out on 2,721 core samples in the 30 deep drill holes (KN-648 to KN-677) by Inmet. The core samples tested were generally whole core pieces ranging in length from approximately 10 cm to 20 cm. Samples were weighed in air and in water by mine personnel, and the density results were adjusted to account for water temperature. Measurements on 496 resource related samples range from 2.57 g/cm^3 to 3.42 g/cm^3 and average 2.86 g/cm^3. The same average is obtained when the lowest ten and highest ten density measurements are excluded.

J4 AND J5

The ore and waste tonnage factors are based on density testwork results from 297 samples from Z87. Samples that were generally five kilograms to ten kilograms in weight were weighed in air and in water by mine personnel and the density results were also adjusted to account for water temperature. The density testing apparatus comprised an OHAUS digital balance in an enclosed cabinet supported above a large plastic container full of water. The density testing apparatus was checked using two solid steel cylinders and the precision was found to be greater than ±0.1%. Some of the samples and the two steel cylinders were sent to an independent laboratory as an additional check before implementing the tonnage factors.

BLOCK MODELS

The resource estimate is supported by a block model setup in Geovia GEMS 6.8. The extent of the block model covers both Z87 and J4-J5 areas. Table 14-11 presents the block model setup. The information carried in the block model includes:

- Rock type for mineralized and waste material
- Interpolated gold, copper, and gold equivalent grades for mineralized blocks.
- The percentage of the mineralization wireframe model that is in each block.
- The mineralization density.
- Classification.
- The distance to the closest composite used during interpolation.

- Number of composites and drill holes used for interpolation.
- Pass number.
- Open pit or underground flagging.

TABLE 14-11 BLOCK MODEL PROPERTIES
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Element	
Minimum East (Local)	9,000
Minimum North (Local)	12,450
Maximum Elevation (Local)	5455
Number of Row	690
Number of Column	380
Number of Level	172
Row size (m)	5
Column size (m)	5
Level size (m)	5
Rotation (deg. GEMS convention)	0

Full blocks were flagged with the rock codes of the modelled solids. In order to reflect the volume of the mineralized wireframes, a threshold percent of block inside a wireframe was applied during the block selection process. The volume of flagged blocks was then compared to the mineralized wireframe analytical volume. The thresholds used for rock type block flagging was minimum 48% for Z87 Main and South. For J4 the minimum percent varied between 48% and 50%, while for J5, with narrower overall wireframes, threshold values were 45% to 48% depending on wireframe.

SEARCH STRATEGY AND GRADE INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

RPA used ordinary kriging (OK) to interpolate gold and copper grades using the two metre composites in two passes, with increasingly less restrictive sample search parameters. Search ellipse geometry and orientation were adjusted separately for the Z87 and J4-J5 areas. Variogram parameters used are those presented earlier in Table 14-12.

The first pass requires a minimum of two holes for a block to be interpolated. The search ellipse ranges for the first pass resemble the variogram ranges, while the second pass has radii twice of that used in the first pass. A hard boundary was imposed for each lens. For Z87, where modelled resource solids overlap, precedence was given to mineralized lenses from the Main area over the South extension area.

TABLE 14-12 SEARCH ELLIPSE AND SAMPLE SELECTION PARAMETERS
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

		Composites			Search ellipse radii (m)			Rotation (GEMS ADA)		
Area	Pass	Min	Max	Max/hole	Major	Semimajor	Minor	Azimuth	Dip	Interm Azimuth
Z87	1	4	12	3	75	80	15	90	60	0
	2	2	12	3	150	160	30	90	60	0
J4-J5	1	4	12	3	60	130	10	90	65	0
	2	2	12	3	120	260	20	90	65	0

BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

The RPA various methods to validate the block model, including:

1. Visual inspection and comparison of block grades with composite and assay grades.
2. Statistical comparison of resource assay and block grade distributions.
3. Inspection of swath plots with composites and block grades elevations and northings.

RPA compared the block grades with the composite grades on sections and plans and found good overall visual correlation. Occasional minor grade smearing and banding occur locally when changes in wireframe dip or strike restrict the access to composite. As the project advances and closer spaced definition drilling becomes available, additional refinements would be possible to the mineralized domains and interpolation procedure.

Figures 14-6 through 14-9 present typical vertical sections and plan views for Z87 (Section 13,700N and plan view elevation 5005) and J4-J5 (Section 15,025N and plan view elevation 5215). A general 3D view of the AuEq interpolated block grade with the Z87 and J4-J5 pits is presented in Figure 14-10.

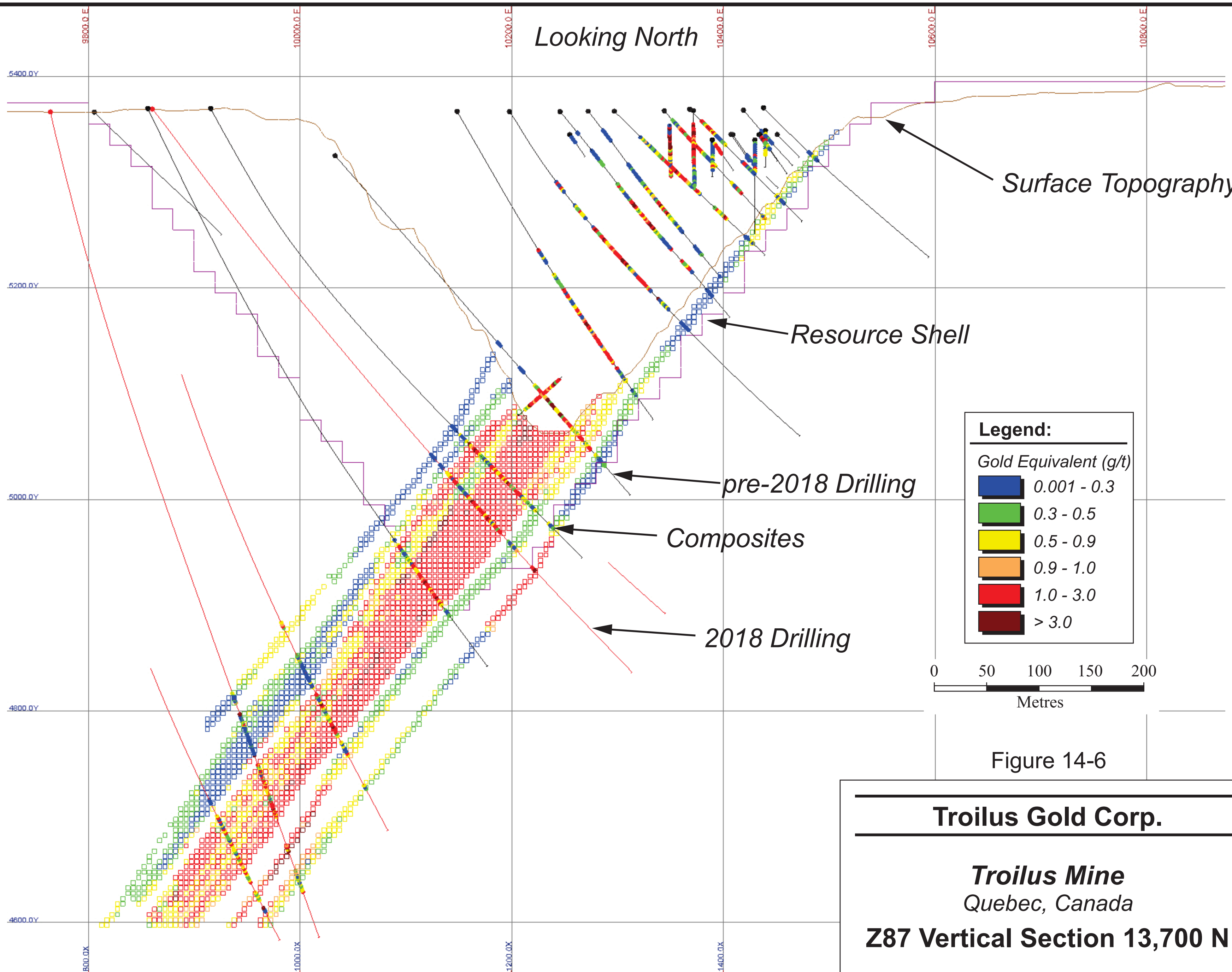


Figure 14-6

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Z87 Vertical Section 13,700 N

January 2019

Source: RPA, 2018.

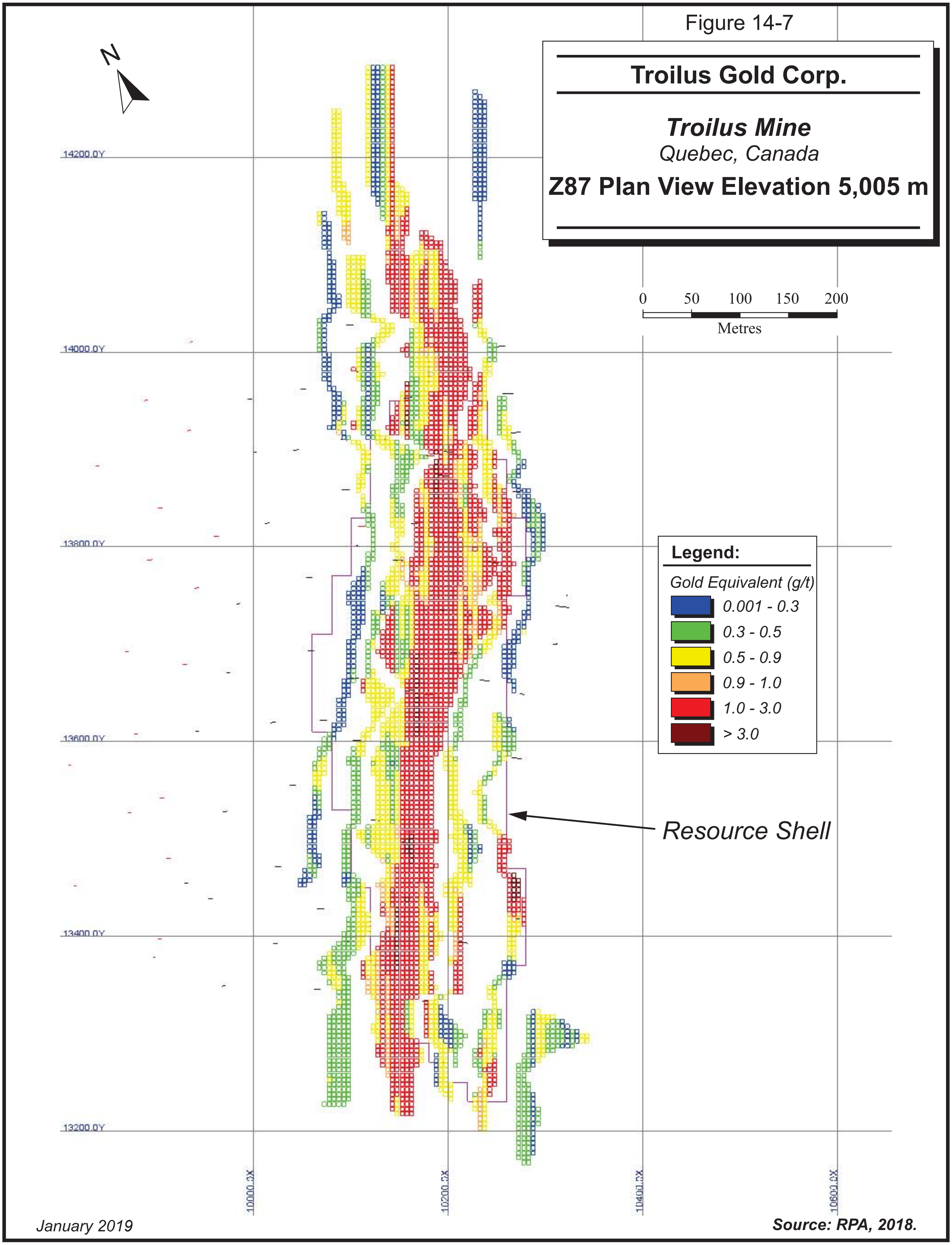


Figure 14-7
Troilus Gold Corp.
Troilus Mine
Quebec, Canada
Z87 Plan View Elevation 5,005 m
0
50
100
150
200
Metres
Legend:
Gold Equivalent (g/t)
0.001 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.5
0.5 - 0.9
0.9 - 1.0
1.0 - 3.0
> 3.0
Resource Shell
N
14200.0Y
14000.0Y
13800.0Y
13600.0Y
13400.0Y
13200.0Y
10000.0X
10200.0X
10400.0X
10600.0X
January 2019
Source: RPA, 2018.

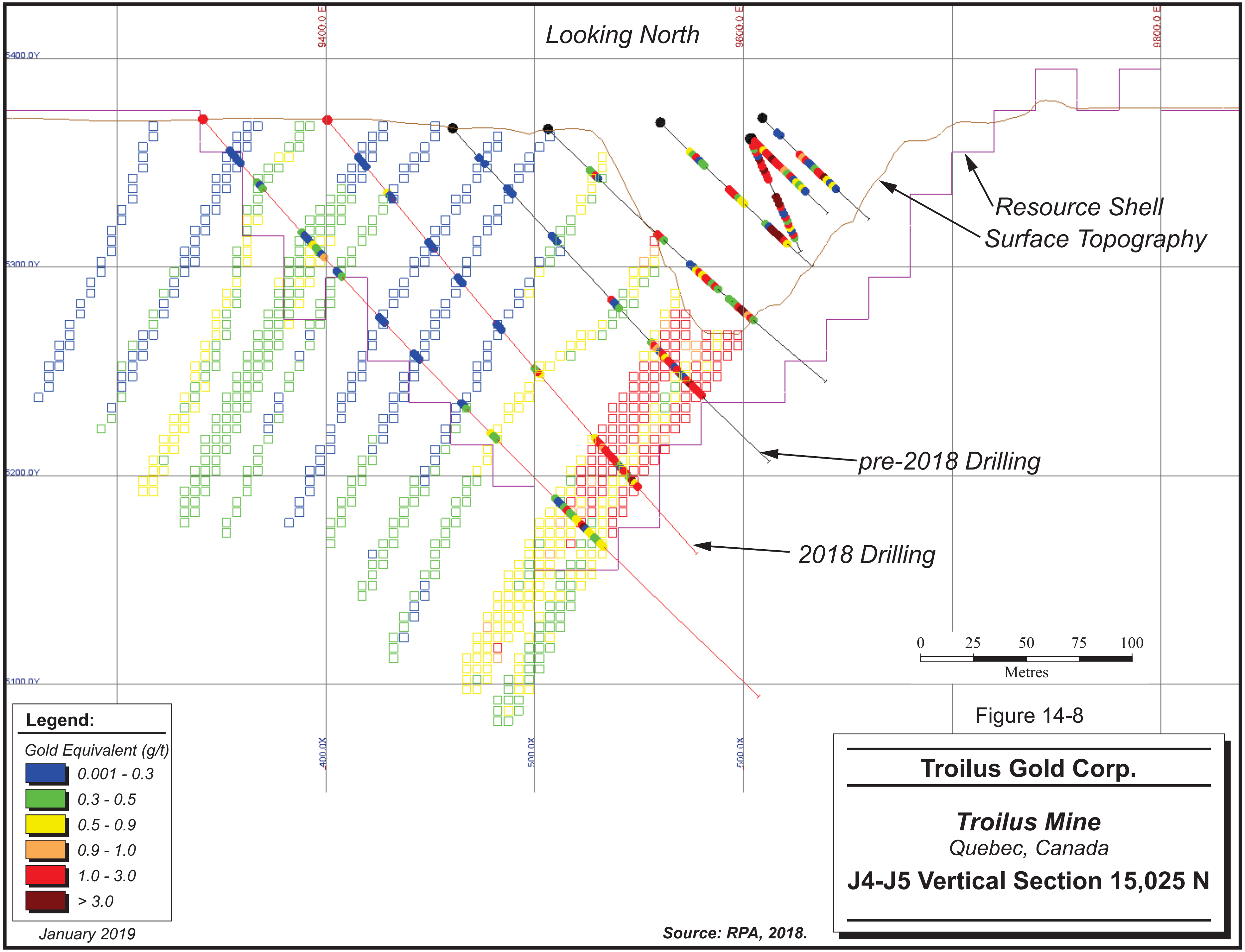


Figure 14-8

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine
Quebec, Canada

J4-J5 Vertical Section 15,025 N

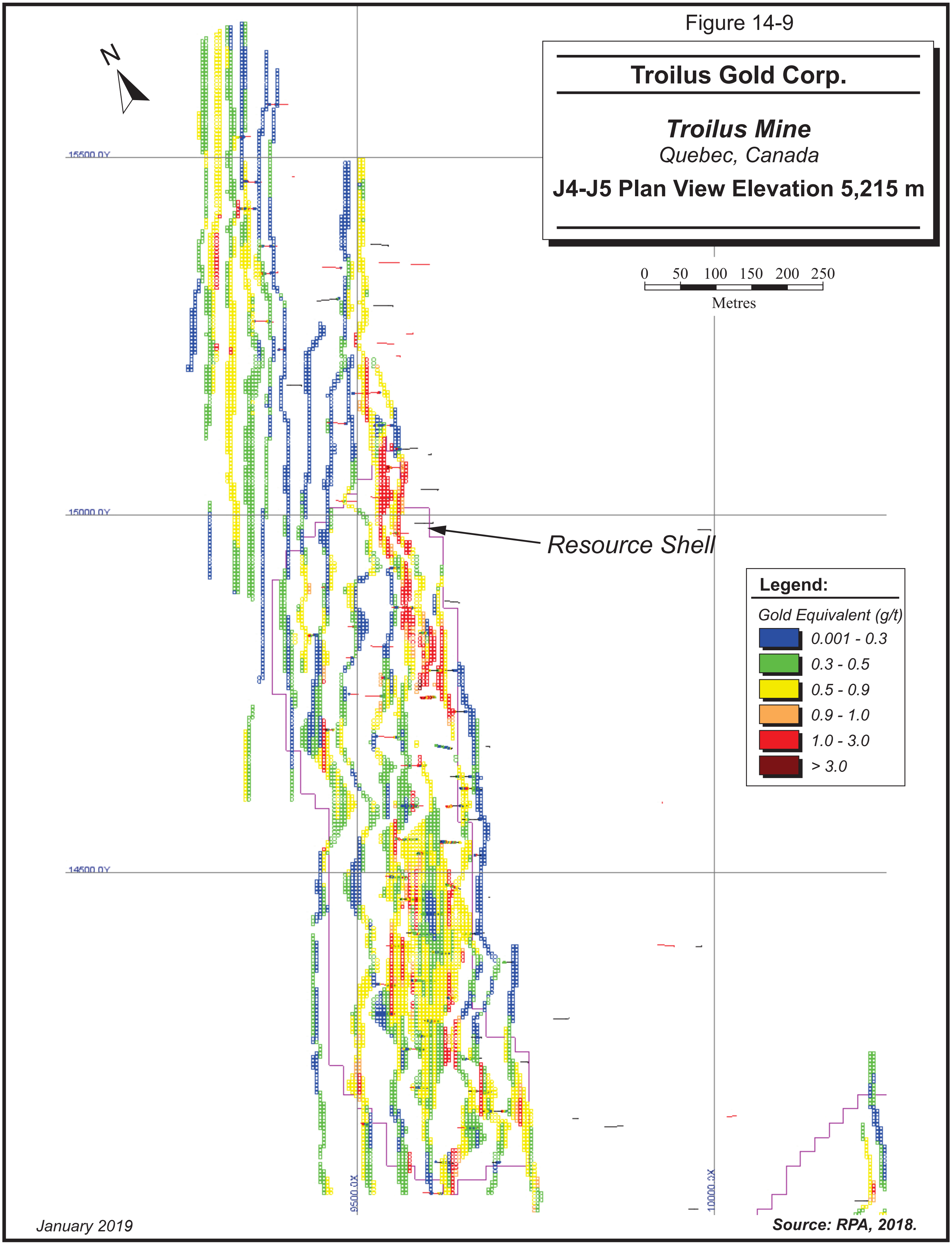


Figure 14-9
Troilus Gold Corp.
Troilus Mine
Quebec, Canada
J4-J5 Plan View Elevation 5,215 m
N
0 50 100 150 200 250
Metres
15500.0Y
15000.0Y
14500.0Y
9500.0X
10000.0X
Resource Shell
Legend:
Gold Equivalent (g/t)
0.001 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.5
0.5 - 0.9
0.9 - 1.0
1.0 - 3.0
> 3.0
January 2019
Source: RPA, 2018.

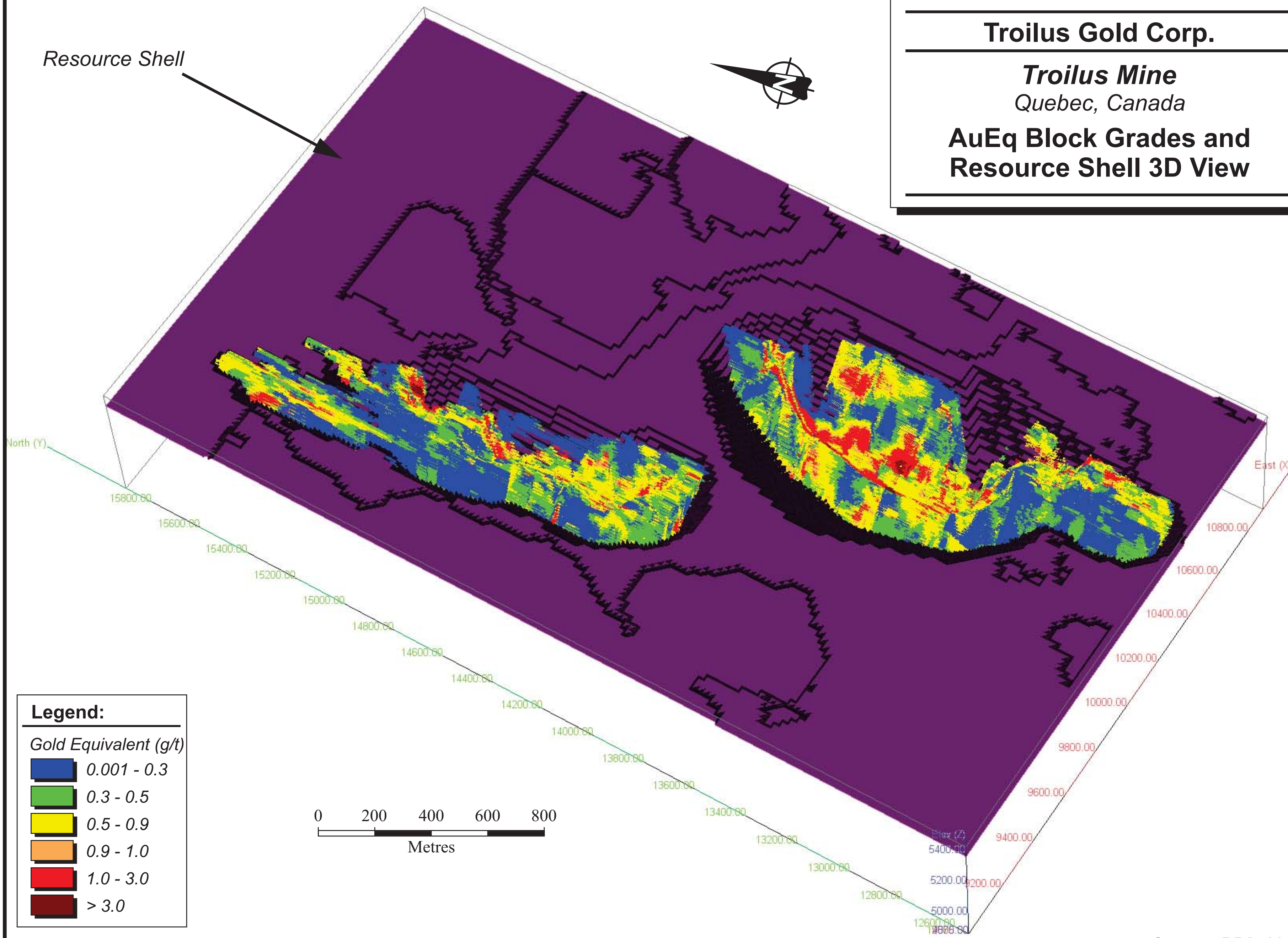
Figure 14-10

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

AuEq Block Grades and Resource Shell 3D View



Legend:

Gold Equivalent (g/t)

- *0.001 - 0.3*
- *0.3 - 0.5*
- *0.5 - 0.9*
- *0.9 - 1.0*
- *1.0 - 3.0*
- *> 3.0*

January 2019

Source: RPA, 2018.

Table 14-13 presents the gold and copper averages by lens of capped assays, composites, and interpolated blocks. The comparison between composites and interpolated block values shows a slight, normal decrease of average grades for both gold and copper. For J4-J5 the differences in average grade of the different types of data is minimal, while for Z87 occasional larger differences are observed as is the case for the South extension mineralized lenses, where drill hole spacing is wider and the lenses thinner, however, the comparison includes all the interpolated blocks, prior to classification.

TABLE 14-13 COMPARISON BETWEEN ASSAYS, COMPOSITES AND BLOCKS
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Domain	Zone	Assays Capped Au (g/t) Mean	Composites Au (g/t) Mean	Blocks Au (g/t) Mean	Assays Cu% Mean	Composites Cu% Mean	Blocks Cu% Mean
Z87S	101	0.38	0.34	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.02
	102	0.50	0.46	0.28	0.03	0.03	0.02
	103	0.63	0.59	0.54	0.05	0.04	0.03
	104	0.53	0.54	0.49	0.04	0.04	0.04
	105	0.50	0.50	0.39	0.04	0.05	0.03
	106	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.03	0.03	0.04
	107	0.70	0.66	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.05
Z87UG	11	1.07	1.06	1.03	0.11	0.11	0.11
	12	0.44	0.45	0.41	0.04	0.04	0.04
	13	0.35	0.29	0.30	0.03	0.02	0.03
	15	0.58	0.59	0.56	0.09	0.08	0.08
	16	0.41	0.42	0.46	0.05	0.05	0.05
J4	40	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.06	0.05	0.05
	41	0.43	0.43	0.39	0.05	0.04	0.04
	42	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.04	0.04	0.04
	43	0.68	0.65	0.56	0.04	0.04	0.04
	44	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.06	0.05	0.06
	45	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.06	0.06	0.06
	46	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.04	0.04	0.04
	47	0.48	0.47	0.41	0.08	0.07	0.07
J5	50	0.40	0.40	0.34	0.07	0.07	0.06
	51	0.74	0.78	0.60	0.03	0.04	0.03
	52	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.05	0.05	0.05
	53	0.38	0.30	0.28	0.04	0.03	0.03
	54	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.04	0.04	0.04
	55	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.05
	56	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.04	0.05	0.04

RPA examined in swath plots by northing and by elevation the distribution of gold and copper composite, and block grades interpolated using OK and inverse distance squared (ID^2). No problems were found with the distribution of interpolated grades. Figures 14-11 and 14-12 present the swath plots by northing for Au and Cu for all the classified blocks.

FIGURE 14-11 GOLD SWATH PLOT BY NORTHING

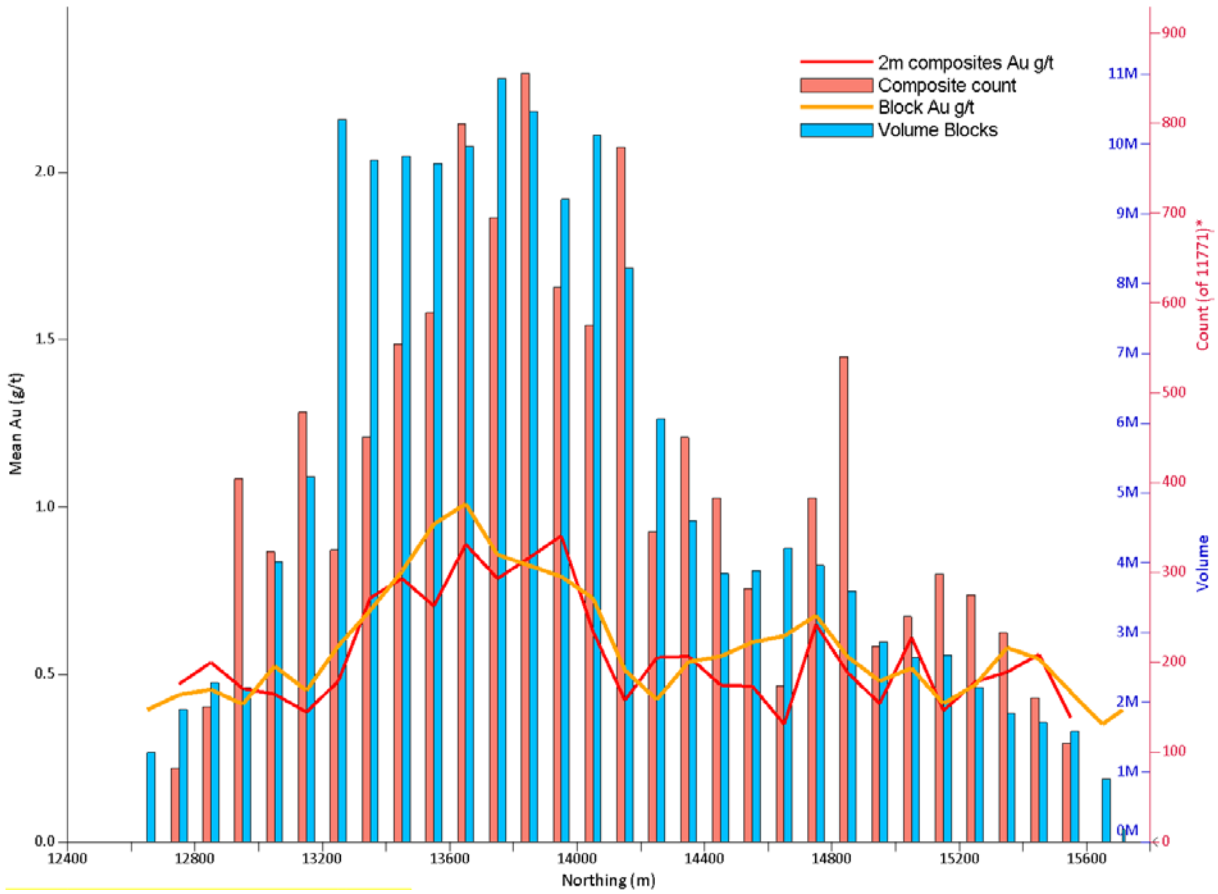
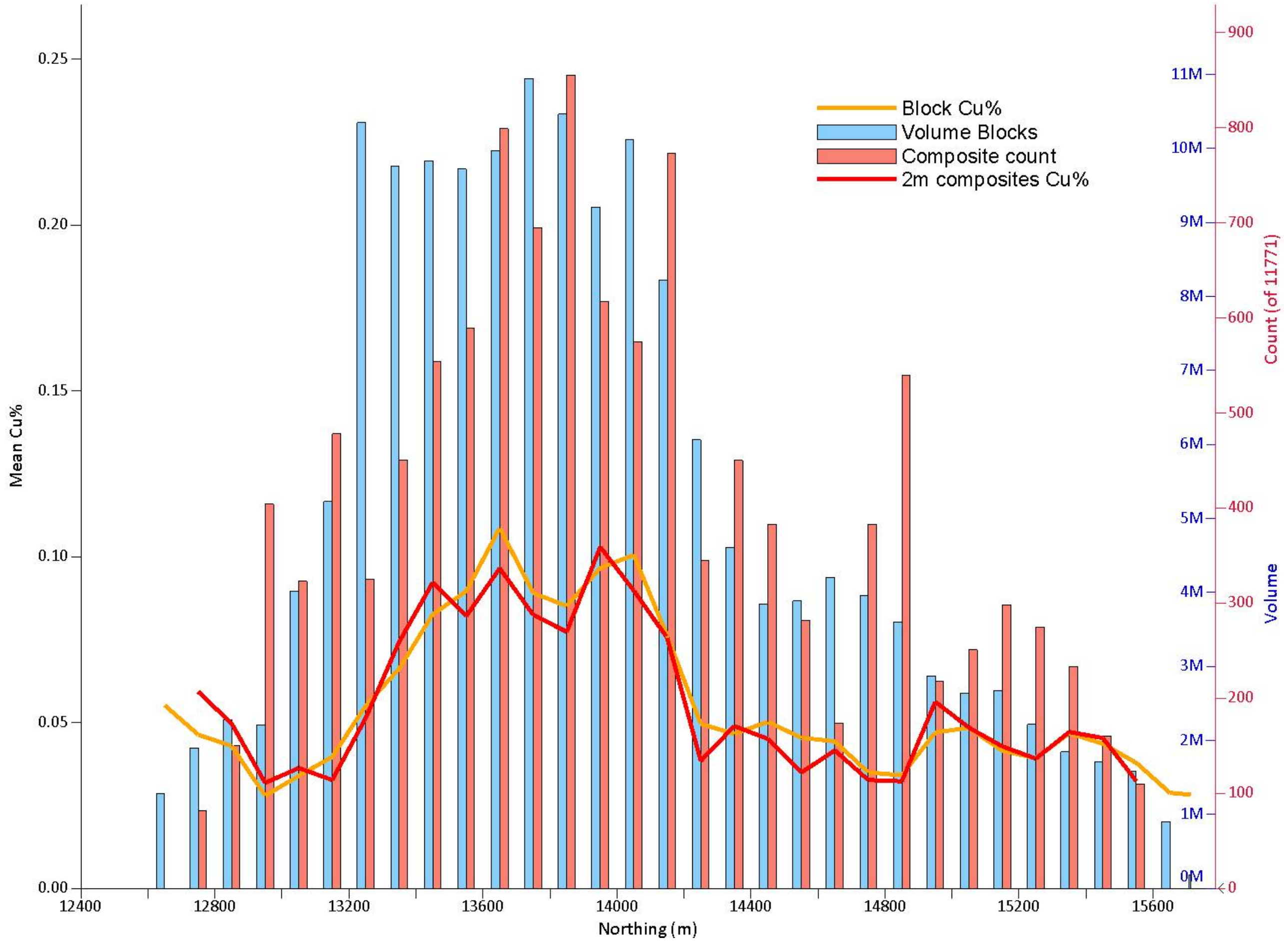


FIGURE 14-12 COPPER SWATH PLOT BY NORTHING



RPA considers that the Troilus Z87 and J4-J5 block model is valid, reasonable, and appropriate for supporting the Mineral Resource estimate.

CLASSIFICATION

Definitions for resource categories used in this report are consistent with those defined by CIM (2014) and referenced by NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as “a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction”. Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. A Mineral Reserve is defined as the “economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study”. Mineral Reserves are classified into Proven and Probable categories. No Mineral Reserves have been estimated for the Property.

Blocks interpolated in the first pass, requiring at least two holes, and within 60 m from a drill hole were initially considered for Indicated category. A manual contour was then digitized, on a lens by lens basis, consolidating the areas with contiguous candidate blocks and discarding isolated blocks or patches of blocks retained with the numerical approach. The manual contours were used to classify the blocks retained inside the contours into Indicated category. Out of the remaining interpolated blocks, those within 120 m from a drill hole were classified as Inferred category.

Classified resource blocks are shown in Figure 14-13.

RPA

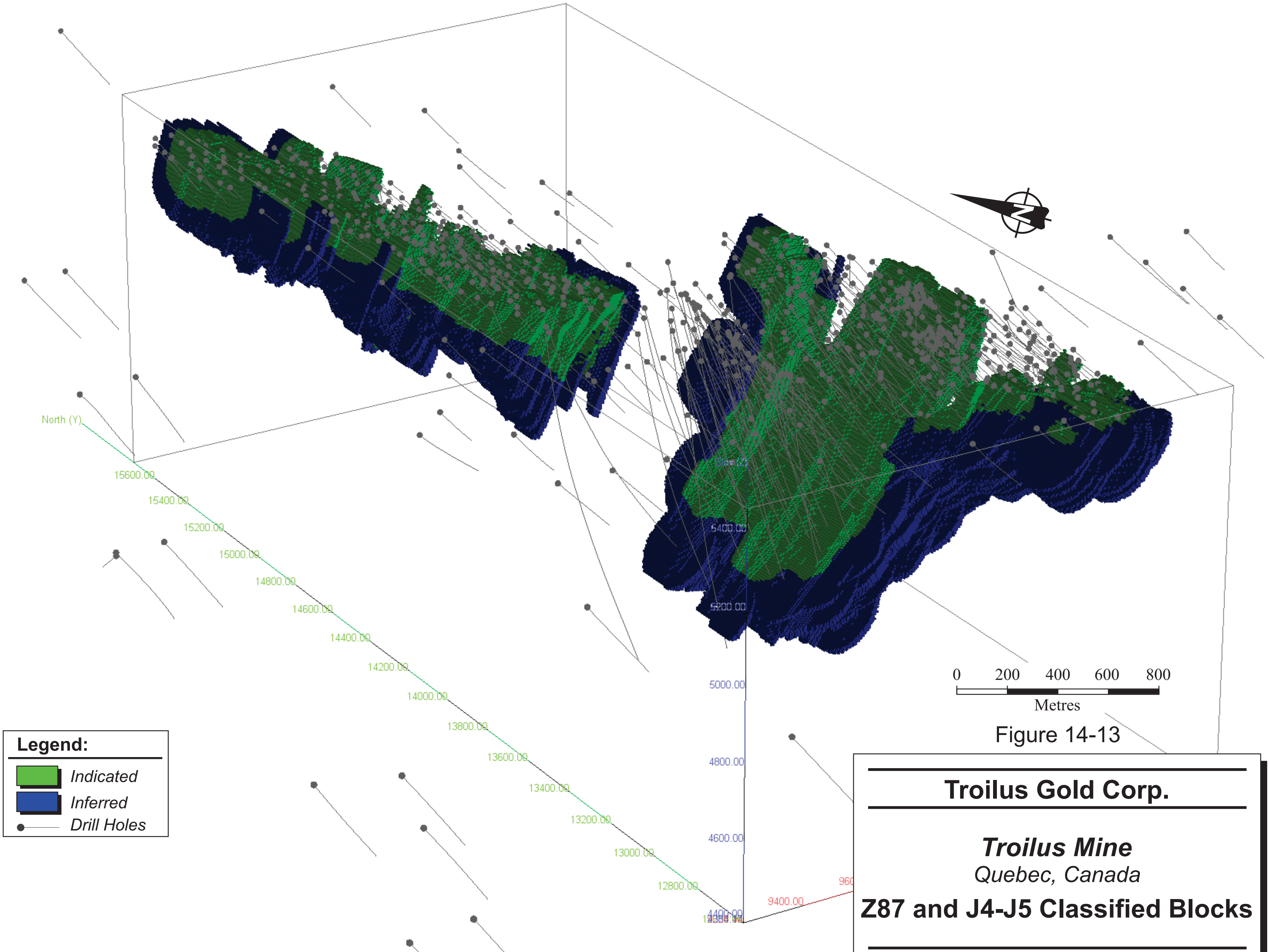


Figure 14-13

Troilus Gold Corp.

Troilus Mine

Quebec, Canada

Z87 and J4-J5 Classified Blocks

January 2019

Source: RPA, 2018.

CUT-OFF GRADE AND WHITTLE PARAMETERS

For the Mineral Resource estimate, RPA estimated an open pit discard cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t AuEq for mineralization situated within the Whittle pit shell for both Z87 and J4-J5, and an underground bulk mining cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t AuEq for Z87 mineralization lying below the pit shell.

Metal prices used are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. RPA's metal price, operating cost, and recovery assumptions are summarized in Table 14-14.

RPA used the Indicated and Inferred resource block NSR values and the input assumptions in Table 14-14 to generate an open pit shell in Whittle to provide a constraint for the open pit resource that complies with the CIM (2014) resource definition requirement for "reasonable prospects for economic extraction". RPA converted the gold and copper grade models into to NSR block values using the following equation:

$$NSR\ (\$/t) = 44.99 \times Au\ grade + 69.55 \times Cu\ grade$$

RPA notes that the discard cut-off grade is only applicable to the resource blocks situated inside the Whittle open pit shell constraint. Mining costs are incorporated in the Whittle process and are not included in the discard cut-off grade calculation.

TABLE 14-14 CUT-OFF GRADE AND WHITTLE ASSUMPTIONS
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Input Parameter	Units	Value
Gold Price	US$/oz	1,400
Copper price	US$/lb	3.25
Exchange rate	C$/US$	0.80
Recovery - Gold	%	83
Recovery - Copper	%	92
Open pit mining Cost	US$/t	3.00
Underground mining Cost	US$/t	
Processing and G&A Cost	US$/t	12.00
Pit Slopes – J4 and J5 E walls	Degrees	50
Pit Slopes – J4 and J5 N, S, & W walls	Degrees	60

All classified resource blocks located between the current topography surface and the Whittle open pit shell constraint with grades greater than 0.3 g/t AuEq are included in the resource estimate.

The Z87 underground resource consists of blocks situated below the Whittle shell, in areas with contiguous blocks of grade 0.9 g/t AuEq or higher. A manual override was applied to discard scattered blocks or patches of isolated higher grade blocks.

MINERAL RESOURCE REPORTING

RPA estimated Mineral Resources for the Troilus Project and reported open pit resources at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t AuEq and underground resources at a cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t AuEq. The resources for underground Z87, open pit Z87, and J4-J5, are reported below at various cut-off values, grouped by class (Tables 14-15 to 14-17).

TABLE 14-15 Z87 UNDERGROUND RESOURCES AT VARIOUS CUT-OFF VALUES
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Class	Cut-off grade AuEq (g/t)	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Cu (%)	Cu (lb)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (oz)
Indicated	2.00	3,931	2.34	295,123	0.21	17,992,865	2.66	335,690
	1.50	8,679	1.88	524,409	0.17	32,273,123	2.14	597,172
	1.00	20,579	1.40	927,925	0.13	58,206,158	1.60	1,059,157
	0.90	24,212	1.32	1,023,915	0.12	64,829,903	1.50	1,170,082
	0.80	28,006	1.24	1,112,522	0.12	71,544,475	1.41	1,273,827
	0.70	31,284	1.17	1,180,145	0.11	76,628,378	1.35	1,352,913
	0.60	34,056	1.12	1,229,914	0.11	80,314,215	1.29	1,410,992
	0.50	35,938	1.09	1,258,690	0.10	82,465,697	1.25	1,444,619
Inferred	2.00	2,064	2.69	178,192	0.17	7,589,114	2.94	195,303
	1.50	4,437	2.09	297,490	0.14	13,694,706	2.30	328,367
	1.00	11,703	1.43	537,266	0.12	30,974,163	1.61	607,101
	0.90	14,447	1.31	608,679	0.11	36,501,804	1.49	690,976
	0.80	17,687	1.20	684,174	0.11	42,486,260	1.37	779,964
	0.70	20,122	1.13	733,105	0.11	46,972,789	1.30	839,011
	0.60	22,082	1.08	767,213	0.10	49,940,473	1.24	879,810
	0.50	23,675	1.04	790,509	0.10	52,126,419	1.19	908,034

TABLE 14-16 Z87 OPEN PIT RESOURCES AT VARIOUS CUT-OFF VALUES
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Class	Cut-off grade AuEq (g/t)	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Cu (%)	Cu (lb)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (oz)
Indicated	2.00	4,681	2.26	339,881	0.244	25,137,837	2.63	396,557
	1.50	9,750	1.84	577,378	0.206	44,258,132	2.16	677,163
	1.00	19,846	1.43	914,973	0.160	70,028,252	1.68	1,072,860
	0.90	22,960	1.35	995,646	0.151	76,416,340	1.58	1,167,936
	0.80	26,812	1.26	1,084,807	0.141	83,470,034	1.48	1,273,000
	0.70	31,263	1.17	1,175,968	0.131	90,556,512	1.37	1,380,138
	0.60	36,590	1.08	1,269,969	0.122	98,124,977	1.27	1,491,203
	0.50	42,941	0.99	1,364,130	0.112	106,085,355	1.16	1,603,313
	0.40	49,749	0.90	1,446,030	0.103	113,452,387	1.06	1,701,822
	0.30	56,640	0.83	1,510,155	0.096	119,430,222	0.98	1,779,424
	0.20	62,942	0.77	1,552,600	0.089	123,232,998	0.90	1,830,443
	0.10	67,359	0.73	1,570,437	0.084	124,955,550	0.86	1,852,164
Inferred	2.00	173	1.92	10,671	0.248	944,769	2.31	12,801
	1.50	786	1.54	38,935	0.205	3,548,840	1.86	46,936
	1.00	1,909	1.25	76,508	0.154	6,492,190	1.49	91,146
	0.90	2,306	1.17	87,021	0.142	7,223,936	1.39	103,308
	0.80	2,938	1.08	102,240	0.125	8,108,908	1.28	120,523
	0.70	3,795	0.98	120,040	0.112	9,333,856	1.16	141,084
	0.60	5,023	0.88	142,148	0.098	10,854,972	1.03	166,622
	0.50	6,636	0.78	166,345	0.087	12,661,487	0.91	194,892
	0.40	9,667	0.65	203,322	0.073	15,577,439	0.77	238,443
	0.30	12,070	0.58	226,113	0.066	17,455,182	0.68	265,468
	0.20	14,006	0.53	239,555	0.060	18,532,782	0.62	281,339
	0.10	15,769	0.49	246,945	0.055	19,099,055	0.57	290,006

TABLE 14-17 J4-J5 OPEN PIT RESOURCES AT VARIOUS CUT-OFF VALUES
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Class	Cut-off grade AuEq (g/t)	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Cu (%)	Cu (lb)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (oz)
Indicated	2.00	1,106	2.77	98,638	0.040	965,619	2.83	100,815
	1.50	2,282	2.18	159,622	0.047	2,356,985	2.25	164,936
	1.00	6,854	1.46	321,336	0.054	8,124,098	1.54	339,652
	0.90	8,912	1.32	377,948	0.055	10,822,233	1.40	402,348
	0.80	11,628	1.19	443,915	0.056	14,377,458	1.27	476,331
	0.70	15,629	1.05	528,132	0.057	19,644,504	1.14	572,423
	0.60	20,870	0.93	622,090	0.057	26,378,552	1.02	681,564
	0.50	27,118	0.82	715,716	0.057	33,819,783	0.91	791,966
	0.40	34,052	0.73	799,005	0.055	41,298,480	0.81	892117
	0.30	40,814	0.66	861,285	0.053	47,560,063	0.74	968,515
	0.20	46,147	0.60	896,040	0.051	51,385,151	0.68	1,011,894
	0.10	49,636	0.57	909,444	0.049	53,161,480	0.64	1,029,303
Inferred	2.00	198	2.70	17,166	0.041	180,462	2.76	17,572
	1.50	393	2.17	27,444	0.047	410,248	2.24	28,369
	1.00	1,106	1.49	52,833	0.054	1,324,957	1.57	55,820
	0.90	1,560	1.30	65,070	0.058	1,983,731	1.39	69,543
	0.80	2,262	1.13	81,913	0.060	3,002,837	1.22	88,683
	0.70	3,461	0.96	106,901	0.062	4,737,836	1.06	117,583
	0.60	5,046	0.83	134,929	0.063	6,972,790	0.93	150,650
	0.50	6,638	0.74	158,844	0.061	8,922,027	0.84	178,960
	0.40	8,048	0.68	175,418	0.060	10,591,379	0.77	199,298
	0.30	9,602	0.61	189,435	0.058	12,228,666	0.70	217,006
	0.20	10,812	0.57	197,212	0.055	13,128,344	0.65	226,811
	0.10	11,400	0.54	199,581	0.054	13,470,722	0.63	229,952

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

This section is not applicable.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

BASELINE STUDIES

Baseline studies were conducted prior to the exploitation of the mine in 1997, however, due to the elapsed time, new baseline studies are to be undertaken by expert consultants who will consider the following environmental and social aspects:

- Site hydrology;
- Surface and groundwater quality;
- Climate and air quality;
- Vegetation and wetlands;
- Fish and associated habitat;
- Terrestrial and avian wildlife;
- Archeological values;
- Land use and resources; and
- Socio-economics.

The baseline studies will focus on a description of existing conditions, considering that the site has already been impacted by the operation of a mine for more than 12 years. The impact of infrastructure building, mining, and processing operations and the residual impact upon closure and site reclamation will be assessed in the environment assessment process.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS AND ASPECTS

Of significant importance will be social acceptability and consultations with local Cree communities and representatives, as well as the Jamesians neighbors. The neighboring communities, both Native and Jamesian already have experience and expertise with the mining sector.

The Project is subject to the 1975 James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA), and the 2002 Paix des Braves Agreement. The Project is within the Eeyou Istchee Territory of the Mistissini Cree First Nation, and on the traditional trapping territories held by the tallyman for hunting and fishing activity on the lands on which the Project is located.

The JBNQA includes the following two important principles:

- Québec will be able to access territorial resources for the benefit of all; and
- The Government of Québec recognize the needs of the Cree people.

The Paix des Braves Agreement includes these considerations:

- Establishment of a partnership to ensure full territorial development;
- Autonomy and augmented management by the Cree of their own economic and community development; and
- A respect for sustainable development and Cree traditions.

In June of 2018, the Mistissini Cree First Nation and Troilus signed a Pre-Development Agreement (PDA), which outlines the protocol for working with the Mistissini Cree through the exploration program and defines the steps towards developing an Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA) that is mutually beneficial to both entities to move into the production phase of the project.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PERMITTING PROCESS

Under the JBNQA, an advisory committee was established for projects in the Eeyou Istchee region south of 55°, the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE). There are four members each from Québec, Canada and the Cree Regional Authority plus one person representing hunting, fishing and trapping. JBACE created two addition committees – the first is COMEV, a Québec/Cree/Canada bureau/agency for assessing project descriptions and preparing guidelines for an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA); the second is COMEX which is a Québec/Cree bureau for reviewing regional projects.

The Project review process will be composed of five steps:

1. The Proponent prepares and submits a detailed Project Description to COMEV.
2. COMEV assesses the Project, its potential impact and prepares guidelines for the Project ESIA.
3. The Proponent prepares an ESIA and submits it to COMEX.

4. COMEX, with input from the Cree people and Québec public, reviews the ESIA.
5. The COMEX administrator renders a decision.

Following a successful review process, and assurance of compliance with Québec Law (including Directive 019), submissions will be made to the Cree Authority and to the Government of Québec for certificates of approval and permits.

The Troilus Project will most likely exceed the production rate thresholds for a gold mine under the Canadian Environmental, Assessment Act 2012; which is 500 tpd, therefore, a federal environmental assessment (EA) will be required.

The assessment and approval processes for the Project is not expected to be onerous but can take some time to complete, approximately two or more years.

No known environmental issues have been identified at the site that would materially affect the current mine, design, or scope of the needed environmental permits. The most substantive potential impacts of projects are generally associated with the long-term management of waste rock, tailings, mine water and process water and their downstream effects on water and fish habitat. With the application of appropriate engineering design, project planning, and implementation of mine and environmental management plans, projects can avoid any significant environmental effects.

Since there is presence of a tailings area and waste piles since 1997 from the former mine with no significant environmental effects, the risk of having issues with the same orebody is very low.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no significant properties to report in this section.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

There are significant underground and open pit resources remaining at Troilus. The mineralization gold grade and thicknesses are very continuous and the mineralization is still open at depth.

Several advanced engineering studies were completed in 2005 and 2006 that investigated a number of underground development scenarios based on metal prices that were approximately one third of those used for this resource estimate. The various scenarios generated positive cash flows but required significant up-front capital expenditures, mostly for the extensive underground development that needed to be in place before stoping could begin. A PEA by RPA is currently underway to investigate the economic potential of open pit and underground mining at Troilus.

All of the underground studies in 2005 and 2006 were tailored to feeding the existing 20,000 tpd mill. Now that the mill has been removed, there is an opportunity to examine scenarios based on a smaller mill.

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

RPA concludes that a significant amount of technical work has been carried out by earlier operators and that more exploration and engineering work is warranted.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA recommends that Troilus continue to evaluate the technical and economic viability of the Troilus Gold Project. RPA recommends that a PEA, additional drilling, and engineering studies be completed in 2019. RPA recommends a two phase program and budget for the above work, with Phase 2 contingent on positive results from Phase 1 (Tables 26-1 and 26-2).

TABLE 26-1 RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET - PHASE 1
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Item	Total (C$)
Phase 1	
Exploration Drilling (20,000 m at $200/m)	4,000,000
Environmental Work	100,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment	300,000
Claims and Mining Lease Renewal Fees	100,000
Contingency	200,000
Total Phase 1	**4,700,000**

TABLE 26-2 RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET – PHASE 2
Troilus Gold Corp. – Troilus Mine

Item	Total (C$)
Phase 2	
Exploration Drilling (10,000 m at $200/m)	2,000,000
Geotechnical data and study	500,000
Metallurgical Study	300,000
Environmental Work	200,000
Prefeasibility Study	1,000,000
Contingency	500,000
Total Phase 2	**4,500,000**

RPA recommends the following work:

- Complete a PEA.
- Continue diamond drilling to potentially upgrade and expand the current resources.
- Carry out geotechnical studies.

- Carry out metallurgical studies.
- Carry out environmental studies.
- Assess the potential for new mineralized zones on the Troilus property that are outside the current areas with resources.
- Review the site monitoring results and re-assess the site restoration plan schedule and cost.

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Troilus Gold-Copper Mine Mineral Resource Estimate, Québec, Canada" and dated January 1, 2019, was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed and Sealed) ***"Luke Evans"***

Dated at Toronto, Ontario
January 1, 2019

Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Principal Geological Engineer

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

LUKE EVANS

I, Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., as an author of this report titled "Technical Report on the Troilus Gold-Copper Mine Mineral Resource Estimate, Québec, Canada", prepared for Troilus Gold Corp., and dated January 1, 2019, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geological Engineer and Executive Vice President, Geology and Mineral Resources, with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave., Toronto, ON M5J 2H7.

2. I am a graduate of University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 1983 with a Bachelor of Science (Applied) degree in Geological Engineering and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1986 with a Master of Science degree in Mineral Exploration.

3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario (Reg. #90345885) and the Province of Quebec (Reg.# 105567). I have worked as a professional geological engineer for over 30 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Consulting Geological Engineer specializing in resource and reserve estimates, audits, technical assistance, and training since 1995.
   - Review and report as a consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements.
   - Senior Project Geologist in charge of exploration programs at several gold and base metal mines in Quebec.
   - Project Geologist at a gold mine in Quebec in charge of exploration and definition drilling.
   - Project Geologist in charge of sampling and mapping programs at gold and base metal properties in Ontario, Canada.

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

5. I visited the Troilus Mine on July 19, 2018. I also visited the Troilus Mine on June 17, 2014, from March 18 to 27, 2003, from February 10 to 20, 2003, January 20 to 30, 2003, from September 25 to October 1, 2002, and from August 13 to 15, 2002.

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

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

8. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report including preparing Technical Reports on the open pit resources in 2003 and the underground resources in 2006. I have also prepared Technical Reports on an updated Troilus Mine open pit and underground resources dated July 25, 2014 and June 30, 2016.

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

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 1st day of January, 2019

(Signed and Sealed) ***"Luke Evans"***

Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng.

30 APPENDIX 1

CLAIM LISTS

TABLE 30-1 LIST OF TROILUS PROPERTY CLAIMS
Troilus Gold Corp. - Troilus Mine

Count	FID	SNRC	Range	Lot	Title	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Fees ($)
1		32J16	0001	0001	BM	829	11-03-26	840	52,980.40
2	24	32J15	0027	0056	CDC	1133905	27-04-19	54.22	64.09
3	53	32J15	0027	0057	CDC	1133906	27-04-19	54.22	64.09
4	15	32J15	0027	0058	CDC	1133907	27-04-19	54.22	64.09
5	41	32J15	0027	0059	CDC	1133908	27-04-19	54.22	64.09
6	17	32J15	0027	0060	CDC	1133909	27-04-19	54.22	64.09
7	31	32J15	0028	0056	CDC	1133913	27-04-19	54.21	64.09
8	16	32J15	0028	0057	CDC	1133914	27-04-19	54.21	64.09
9	79	32J15	0028	0058	CDC	1133915	27-04-19	54.21	64.09
10	20	32J15	0028	0059	CDC	1133916	27-04-19	54.21	64.09
11	73	32J15	0028	0060	CDC	1133917	27-04-19	54.21	64.09
12	48	32J15	0029	0056	CDC	1133918	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
13	43	32J15	0029	0057	CDC	1133919	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
14	18	32J15	0029	0058	CDC	1133920	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
15	19	32J15	0029	0059	CDC	1133921	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
16	70	32J15	0029	0060	CDC	1133922	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
17	38	32J15	0030	0057	CDC	1133923	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
18	8	32J15	0030	0058	CDC	1133924	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
19	47	32J15	0030	0059	CDC	1133925	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
20	32	32J15	0030	0060	CDC	1133926	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
21	7	32J16	0028	0001	CDC	1133929	27-04-19	54.21	64.09
22	34	32J16	0028	0002	CDC	1133930	27-04-19	54.21	64.09
23	59	32J16	0029	0001	CDC	1133936	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
24	61	32J16	0029	0002	CDC	1133937	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
25	5	32J16	0029	0003	CDC	1133938	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
26	76	32J16	0029	0004	CDC	1133939	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
27	33	32J16	0029	0005	CDC	1133940	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
28	2	32J16	0029	0006	CDC	1133941	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
29	63	32J16	0029	0007	CDC	1133942	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
30	30	32J16	0030	0001	CDC	1133943	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
31	51	32J16	0030	0002	CDC	1133944	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
32	65	32J16	0030	0003	CDC	1133945	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
33	36	32J16	0030	0004	CDC	1133946	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
34	80	32J16	0030	0005	CDC	1133947	27-04-19	51.28	64.09
35	26	32J16	0030	0006	CDC	1133948	27-04-19	54.15	64.09
36	55	32J16	0030	0007	CDC	1133949	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
37	21	32J16	0030	0008	CDC	1133950	27-04-19	54.2	64.09
38	49	32O01	0001	0001	CDC	1133951	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
39	78	32O01	0001	0002	CDC	1133952	27-04-19	54.13	64.09
40	67	32O01	0001	0003	CDC	1133953	27-04-19	41.82	64.09
41	75	32O01	0001	0004	CDC	1133954	27-04-19	20.08	32.77

Count	FID	SNRC	Range	Lot	Title	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Fees ($)
42	25	32O01	0001	0005	CDC	1133955	27-04-19	1.95	32.77
43	68	32O01	0001	0006	CDC	1133956	27-04-19	25.1	64.09
44	1	32O01	0001	0007	CDC	1133957	27-04-19	54.15	64.09
45	56	32O01	0001	0008	CDC	1133958	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
46	45	32O01	0001	0009	CDC	1133959	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
47	46	32O01	0002	0001	CDC	1133960	27-04-19	46.18	64.09
48	9	32O01	0002	0002	CDC	1133961	27-04-19	9.42	32.77
49	42	32O01	0002	0007	CDC	1133962	27-04-19	25.33	64.09
50	71	32O01	0002	0008	CDC	1133963	27-04-19	54.15	64.09
51	54	32O01	0002	0009	CDC	1133964	27-04-19	54.18	64.09
52	23	32O01	0003	0001	CDC	1133965	27-04-19	54.16	64.09
53	10	32O01	0003	0002	CDC	1133966	27-04-19	26.66	64.09
54	72	32O01	0003	0006	CDC	1133967	27-04-19	0.2	32.77
55	57	32O01	0003	0007	CDC	1133968	27-04-19	13.83	32.77
56	12	32O01	0003	0008	CDC	1133969	27-04-19	47.87	64.09
57	14	32O01	0004	0001	CDC	1133970	27-04-19	54.16	64.09
58	0	32O01	0004	0002	CDC	1133971	27-04-19	54.16	64.09
59	35	32O01	0004	0003	CDC	1133972	27-04-19	27.32	64.09
60	4	32O01	0004	0004	CDC	1133973	27-04-19	0.01	32.77
61	44	32O01	0004	0004	CDC	1133974	27-04-19	4.23	32.77
62	40	32O01	0004	0005	CDC	1133975	27-04-19	24.44	32.77
63	3	32O01	0004	0006	CDC	1133976	27-04-19	46.01	64.09
64	13	32O01	0004	0007	CDC	1133977	27-04-19	54.16	64.09
65	52	32O01	0004	0008	CDC	1133978	27-04-19	54.16	64.09
66	39	32O01	0005	0003	CDC	1133979	27-04-19	54.15	64.09
67	28	32O01	0005	0004	CDC	1133980	27-04-19	53.11	64.09
68	22	32O01	0005	0005	CDC	1133982	27-04-19	54.15	64.09
69	58	32O01	0005	0006	CDC	1133983	27-04-19	54.15	64.09
70	77	32O01	0005	0007	CDC	1133984	27-04-19	54.15	64.09
71	50	32O01	0005	0008	CDC	1133985	27-04-19	54.15	64.09
72	11	32O02	0001	0057	CDC	1133998	27-04-19	54.18	64.09
73	64	32O02	0001	0058	CDC	1133999	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
74	37	32O02	0001	0059	CDC	1134000	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
75	27	32O02	0001	0060	CDC	1134001	27-04-19	54.19	64.09
76	62	32O02	0002	0057	CDC	1134002	27-04-19	54.18	64.09
77	6	32O02	0002	0058	CDC	1134003	27-04-19	54.18	64.09
78	69	32O02	0002	0059	CDC	1134004	27-04-19	54.18	64.09
79	60	32O02	0002	0060	CDC	1134005	27-04-19	54.18	64.09
80	29	32O02	0003	0058	CDC	1134006	27-04-19	54.17	64.09
81	74	32O02	0003	0059	CDC	1134007	27-04-19	54.17	64.09
82	66	32O02	0003	0060	CDC	1134008	27-04-19	54.17	64.09
Totals						**82**		**4,718.6**	**$57,921.13**

TABLE 30-2 LIST OF TROILUS NORTH PROPERTY CLAIMS
Troilus Gold Corp. - Troilus Mine

Property	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Fees
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424713	16-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424714	16-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424715	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424716	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424717	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424718	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424719	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424720	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424721	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424722	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424723	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424724	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424725	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424726	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424727	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424728	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424729	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424730	16-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424731	16-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424732	16-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424748	16-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424749	16-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424750	16-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424751	16-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424752	16-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424753	16-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424754	16-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424755	16-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424756	16-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424757	16-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424758	16-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424759	16-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424760	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424761	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424762	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424763	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424764	16-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424765	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424766	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424767	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09

Property	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Fees
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424768	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424769	16-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424770	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424771	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424772	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424773	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424774	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424775	16-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424776	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424777	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424778	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424779	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424780	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424781	16-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424782	16-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424783	16-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424784	16-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424785	16-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424786	16-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424958	22-Mar-19	54.17	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424959	22-Mar-19	54.17	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424960	22-Mar-19	54.17	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424961	22-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424962	22-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424963	22-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424964	22-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424965	22-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424966	22-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424967	22-Mar-19	54.16	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424968	22-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424969	22-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424970	22-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424971	22-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424972	22-Mar-19	54.15	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424973	22-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424974	22-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424975	22-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424976	22-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424977	22-Mar-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424978	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424979	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424980	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424981	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424982	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424983	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09

Property	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Fees
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424984	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424985	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424986	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424987	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424988	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424989	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424990	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424991	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424992	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424993	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424994	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424995	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424996	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424997	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424998	22-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2424999	22-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425000	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425001	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425002	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425003	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425004	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425005	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425006	22-Mar-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425007	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425008	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425009	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425010	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425011	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425012	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425013	22-Mar-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425014	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425015	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425016	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425017	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425018	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425019	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425020	22-Mar-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425021	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425022	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425023	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425024	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425025	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425026	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425027	22-Mar-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425028	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09

Property	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Fees
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425029	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425030	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425031	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425032	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425033	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425034	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425035	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425036	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2425037	22-Mar-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2488059	30-Mar-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2488138	06-Apr-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2488294	11-Apr-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2488295	11-Apr-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2488296	11-Apr-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2488297	11-Apr-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2491523	03-May-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2491524	03-May-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2491525	03-May-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2491526	03-May-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2491527	03-May-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499212	03-May-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499213	06-Aug-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499214	06-Aug-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499215	06-Aug-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499216	06-Aug-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499217	06-Aug-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499218	06-Aug-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499219	06-Aug-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499220	06-Aug-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499221	06-Aug-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499222	06-Aug-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2499223	06-Aug-19	54.06	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2500001	13-Aug-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2500002	13-Aug-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2500003	13-Aug-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2500004	13-Aug-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502354	19-Sep-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502355	19-Sep-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502356	19-Sep-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502357	19-Sep-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502358	19-Sep-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502359	19-Sep-19	54.07	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502360	19-Sep-19	54.06	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502361	19-Sep-19	54.06	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502362	19-Sep-19	54.06	$ 64.09

Property	Claim	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Fees
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502363	19-Sep-19	54.06	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502364	19-Sep-19	54.06	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2502365	19-Sep-19	54.06	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504200	31-Oct-19	54.14	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504201	31-Oct-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504202	31-Oct-19	54.13	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504203	31-Oct-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504204	31-Oct-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504205	31-Oct-19	54.12	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504206	31-Oct-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504207	31-Oct-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504208	31-Oct-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504209	31-Oct-19	54.11	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504210	31-Oct-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504211	31-Oct-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504212	31-Oct-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504213	31-Oct-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504214	31-Oct-19	54.10	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504215	31-Oct-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504216	31-Oct-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504217	31-Oct-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504218	31-Oct-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504219	31-Oct-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504220	31-Oct-19	54.09	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504221	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504222	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504223	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504224	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504225	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504226	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504227	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504228	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504229	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
TROILUS NORTH EMGOLD	2504230	31-Oct-19	54.08	$ 64.09
Total: 209 claims			**11,308.76**	**$ 13,394.81**