NI 43-101 Technical Report

Courville-Maruska Project
Belcourt Township, Québec, Canada

Prepared for G.E.T.T. Gold Inc.
By:
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.
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Isabelle Hébert, Ing Jr.

Effective Date: September 9, 2021
Issue Date: September 9, 2021

Certificate of Qualification (Claude Duplessis)

Claude Duplessis, Eng. - GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc Canada G1X 1P7

To accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report Courville- Maruska project", Belcourt township, Québec, dated September 9, 2021 with an effective date of September 9, 2021 (the "Technical Report").

I, Claude Duplessis, Eng., do hereby certify that:

a) I am a graduate from the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi, Quebec in 1988 with a B.Sc. in geological engineering and I have practised my profession continuously since that time;
b) I am a registered member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (Registration Number 45523). I am also a registered engineer in the province of Alberta, Ontario and Newfoundland & Labrador. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. I am a Senior Engineer and Consultant at GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.;
c) I have worked as an engineer for a total of 33 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is: Over 25 years of consulting in the field of Mineral Resource estimation, orebody modelling, mineral processing, mine design, mineral resource auditing and geotechnical engineering, cash flow analysis, commodity market and economic analysis.
d) I have prepared, written, participate in the technical report, I am author of the report; I have visited the site in July 22, 2021;
e) I am independent of the issuer as defined in section 1.5 of NI 43-101("The Instrument");
f) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be an independent qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101;
g) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the Technical Report in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1; and have prepared the report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice, and as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading;
h) I have no personal knowledge as of the date of this certificate of any material fact or material change, which is not reflected in this report.

This 9th day of September 2021.

_____
Claude Duplessis, P. Eng., (OIQ #45523)
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1. Summary

1.1. Introduction

This technical report was prepared by GoldMinds Geoservices inc. (GMG) for G.E.T.T. Gold inc. **(the "Company")** to support the mineral potential of the Courville-Maruska property **(The "Property" of the "project")** compliant to the National Instrument 43-101. The report describes a review of the previous exploration and sampling, geology, sample and provides recommendations for future works. The report is to be used as a qualifying property report.

1.2. Property Description and Ownership

The property covers a total area of 602 ha (6.02 km^2) and comprises fourteen (14) CL and one (1) designated claim. According to GESTIM (Gestion des titres miniers – Government of Quebec Claim management system), 100% of the claims are owned by Nippon Dragon Resources Inc. The company G.E.T.T. Gold Inc. has confirmed through Jean-Yves Therien (Corporate development advisor) the claims are 100% owned by G.E.T.T. Gold Inc.

All the claims listed above are expiring in 2023. A summary of the tenure information was extracted from the Quebec government GESTIM's website.

Located 30 kilometers north-east of Val-d'Or and 790 km north-northwest of Quebec City. From Val d'Or, the property is accessible by provincial road 397 or by road 117 and road 113.

Accessible by earthen roads, the site is surrounded by a vast hydrographic network in the bush.

1.3. History

The first report covering the property was published 1953. A sketch of the Pascalis-Tiblemont intrusive extend and location of mine, shaft and mineralized showing. Then, few electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys were conducted through 1976 to 1980. Free gold was discovered in 1989. The outcrop was blasted and grab samples returned assays up to 241 g/t Au and 97.2 g/t Ag. A stripping program of 8361m^2 took place from May to August 1990. A total of 115 holes were drilled down to 4 feet for blasting and, eight trenches were blasted to facilitate sampling.

Nippon Dragon Resources Inc. registered for 14 claims in 1994 and 1 claim in 2002.

1.4. Geology and Mineralization

The Courville property is located in the Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith which is 19 kilometers by 32 kilometers long. Diorite granite and granodiorite are the main rocks in the batholith. They are massive and coarse grained. Quartz diorite and gabbro rocks are in the batholith as narrow lenses or dykes.

The batholith is surrounded by mafic to felsic metavolcanics, trending generally at 315°. The rocks in the area are altered to green schist facies except near the batholith where amphibolite facies is reached.

Historically the gold mineralization is found in quartz veins intersecting magnetic and massive diorites as well as locally epidotized granodiorites belonging to the Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith. The Maruska gold showing is registered in the Quebec on-line geoinformation system (SIGEOM).

1.5. Exploration and Drilling

Historical exploration works were completed on the property. The work extends over a time frame starting in 1953 to 1991. No drilling work was reporter on site.

Few electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys were conducted through 1976 to 1980. Albany Oil Gas Limited carried out an electromagnetic survey in 1976 and 1977. The property was covered by a magnetometer survey by Prospecting Geophysics in 1980.

A new gold showing was discovered in 1989. The outcrop was blasted and grab samples returned assays up to 241 g/t Au and 97.2 g/t Ag.

A stripping program was carried out in 1990. An area of 8361m^2 was stripped. A total of 115 holes were drilled down to 3 feet for blasting. Eight trenches were basted down to 4 feet in the rock to facilitate the sampling. In total, 78 samples were taken from the outcrop in 1989 and 1990 and assayed for gold and 5 for silver.

1.6. Sample Preparation, Analyses, Security, and Data Verifications

The information compiled is considered historical information. No details on preparation QA/QC and security is available.

1.7. Conclusion and Recommendations

As per site visit and the regional favorable geological context, we recommend to carry a small drill program aiming under the historical significant gold occurrences and if proved to be positive increase the area of drilling on the claims from the existing outcrop area as drilling in wetlands delays the drilling permits and increase costs.

A $250,000 exploration budget distributed as task:

Task 1) a limited stripping of the northern extension of the high grade historical veins for $20,000

Task 2) a ground gravity geophysical survey including line cuttings for $30,000

Task 3) a 700 meters drill program all in drilling cost of $250/m for $175,000

Task 4) a technical report update for $25,000

2. Introduction

2.1. Terms of References – Scope of Work

This technical report was prepared by GoldMinds Geoservices inc. (GMG) for G.E.T.T. Gold Inc. (**"G.E.T.T." or the "Company"**) to support the disclosure of property qualification for the Courville-Maruska property (The **"Property" or the "project"**) compliant to the National Instrument 43-101. The report describes a review of the history, geology, sample preparation and data verification of the Courville-Maruska property, and provides recommendations for the future works.

This technical report was prepared according to the guidelines set under "Form 43-101F1 Technical Report" of National Instrument 43-101 Standards and Disclosure for the Mineral Projects. The original certificate of qualification for the Qualified Persons responsible for this technical report has been supplied to GETT Gold Inc. as separate documents and can also be found in the first pages of the report.

The scope of work as defined in the mandate of June 2021 includes

- Site visit;
- Compilation and verification/validation/integration of the historical;
- Preparation of a qualifying technical report
- Site qualification and recommendations

2.2. Source of Information

The information presented in this technical report comes from the historical data and the recent information acquired during the 2021 site visit where sampling was completed.

2.3. Personal Inspection on the Property by Qualified Person

The following persons visited the site for various reasons, as outlined below:

- Claude Duplessis P. Eng., Senior Engineer, from GoldMinds Geoservices Inc., visited the Courville-Maruska property on July 22 2021.

More details on the personal inspection of 2021 can be found in the section 12 of this report.

2.4. Units and Currency

All measurements in this report are presented in "International System of Units" (SI) metric units, including metric tonnes or grams (g) for weight, meters (m) or kilometers (km) for distance, hectare (ha) for areas, and cubic meters (m^3) for volume. All currency amounts are in Canadian Dollars (CAD) unless otherwise stated. Abbreviations used in this report are listed in the table below.

Table 2-1: List of abbreviations

The Company	G.E.T.T. Gold Inc.
The property	Courville-Maruska
GMG	GoldMinds Geoservices inc.
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometers
Km^2	Square kilometer
Km^3	Cubic Kilometer
m^3	Cubic meter
m^2	Square meter
m	Meters
mm	Millimeter
in	Inch
Kg	Kilograms
g	Grams
Tonnes or t	Metric tonne
Ppm, ppb	Parts per million, parts per billion
%	Percent sign
$	Canadian Dollar
°	Degree
°C	Celsius degree
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Canadian)
CofA (CA)	Certificat of Authorization
UTM	Universal Topographic System
NAD	North America Datum
Qc	Québec

3. Reliance on Other Experts

The authors of this technical report are not qualified to comment on issues related to legal agreements, royalties, permitting, taxation, and environmental matters. The authors have relied upon the representations and documentation supplied by G.E.T.T. Gold Inc. The authors have reviewed the mining titles, their status, the legal agreements and technical data supplied by G.E.T.T. Gold and public sources of relevant technical information.

This report was prepared by GoldMinds Geoservices inc. using plans, files and reports provided by G.E.T.T. Gold and from historical document on SIGEOM, a spatial reference geomining information system from Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN).

This report is to be used by G.E.T.T. Gold as a technical report in conformity with the Canadian Securities Regulatory System. Use in whole or of any part of this document by a third party for purposes other than those of the Canadian Provincial Securities Act Legislation will be at the risk of the user.

The author relies on the commercial Laboratories used for the results of the assays.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1. Property Location

The Courville-Maruska property is located in the province of Québec, Canada. The land package is located 30 kilometers north-east of Val-d'Or and 790 km north-northwest of Quebec City.

The property is located on NTS map sheet 32C05 and 32C06, in Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, near Belcourt township. The area is centered at 48°19' N Latitude and 77°28' W Longitude in UTM zone 18 corresponding in National Topographic Map.

Figure 4-1 next page presents the location of the property in the regional context.

4.2. Property Description, Ownership and Royalty

The property covers a total area of 602 ha (6.02 km^2) and comprises fourteen (14) staked claims (CL) and one (1) designated claim (CDC). According to Gestim, 100% of the claims are owned by Nippon Dragon Resources Inc. The company G.E.T.T. Gold Inc. has confirmed through Jean-Yves Therien (Corporate development advisor) the claims are 100% owned by G.E.T.T. Gold Inc. All the claims are expiring in 2023. A summary of the tenure information was extracted from the Quebec government GESTIM (Gestion des titres miniers) website.

The map of the property is shown in Figure 4-2 and the claim information inTable 4-1.

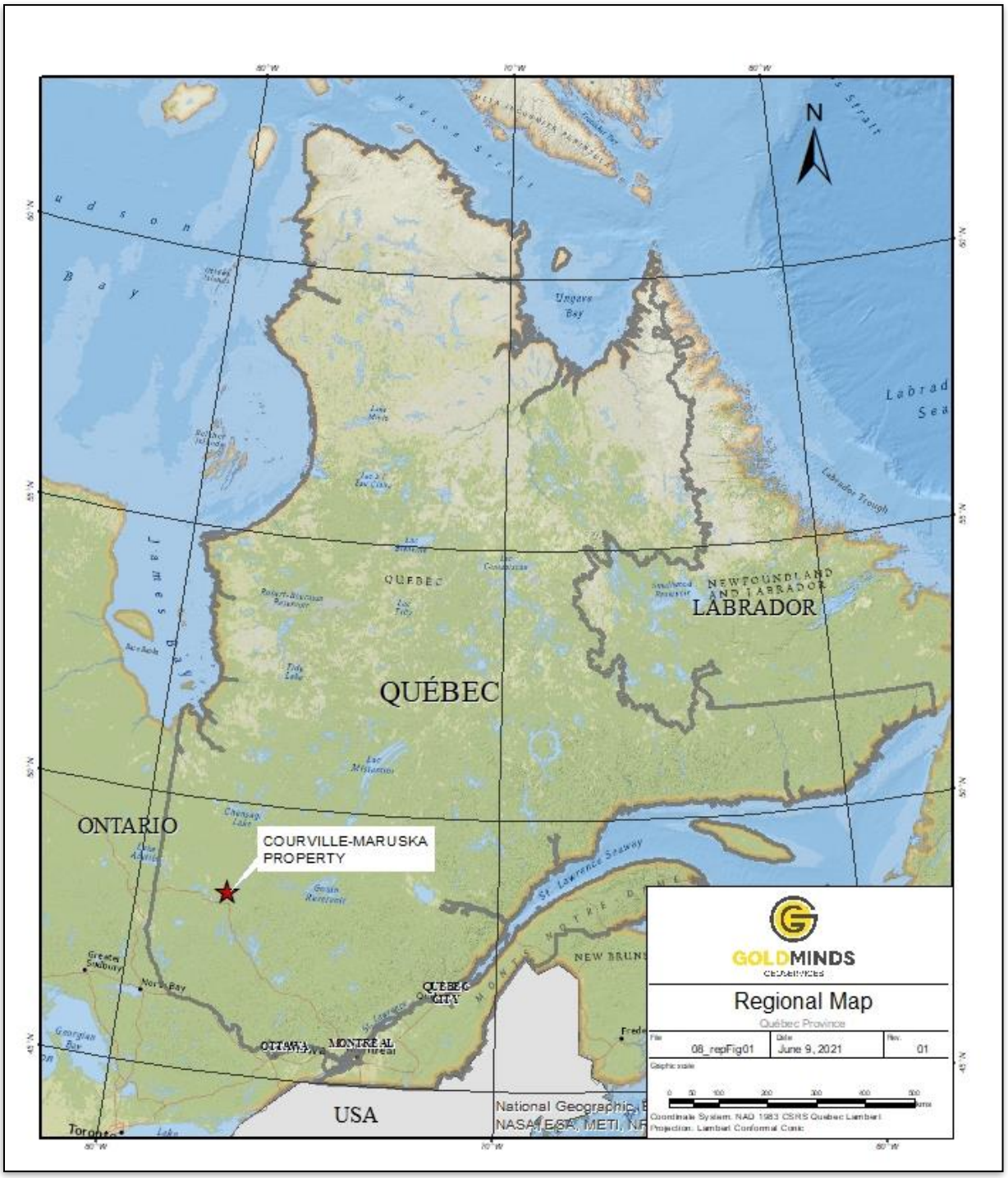

Figure 4-1 : Regional map of the property

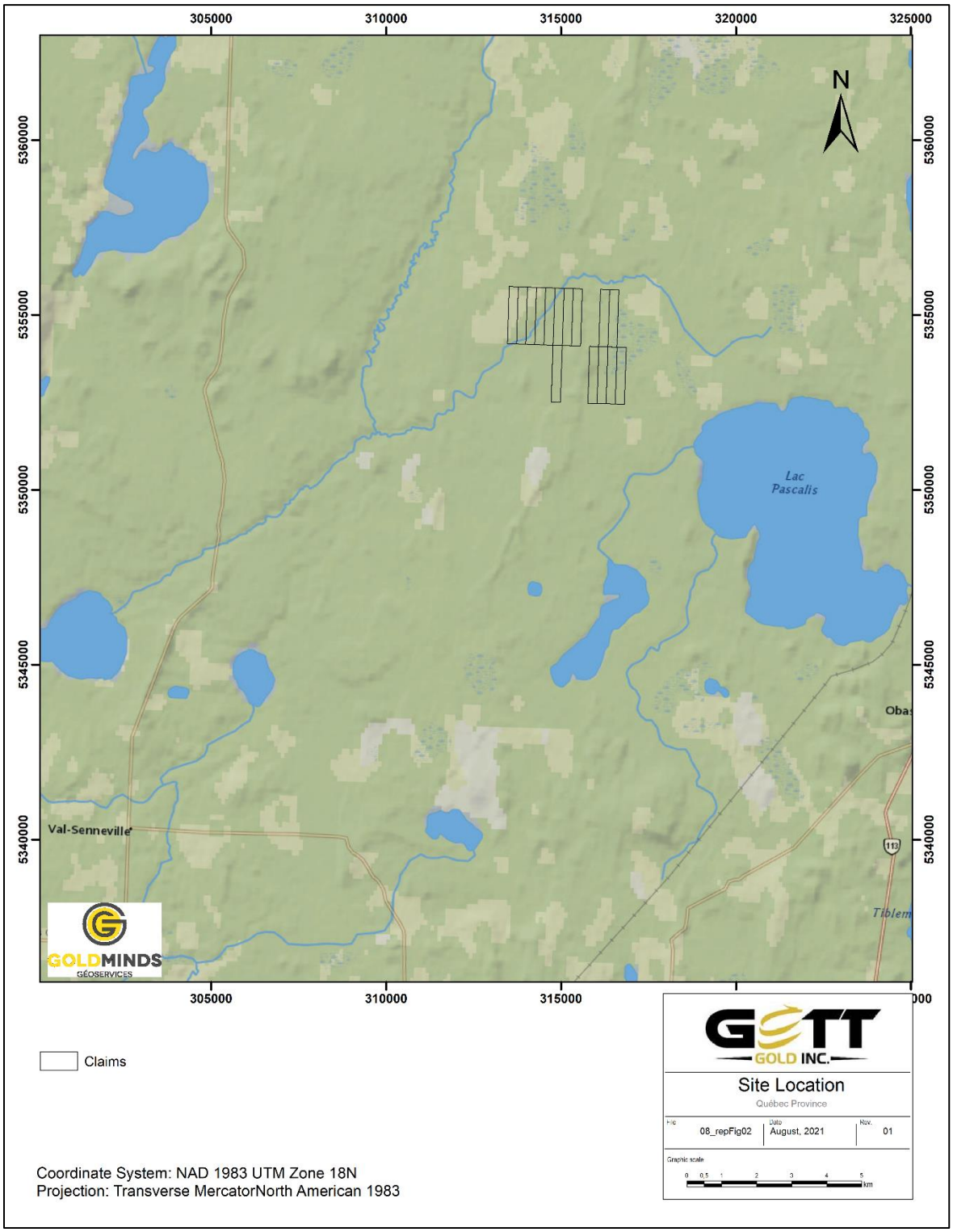

Figure 4-2: Claims of the Courville-Maruska property

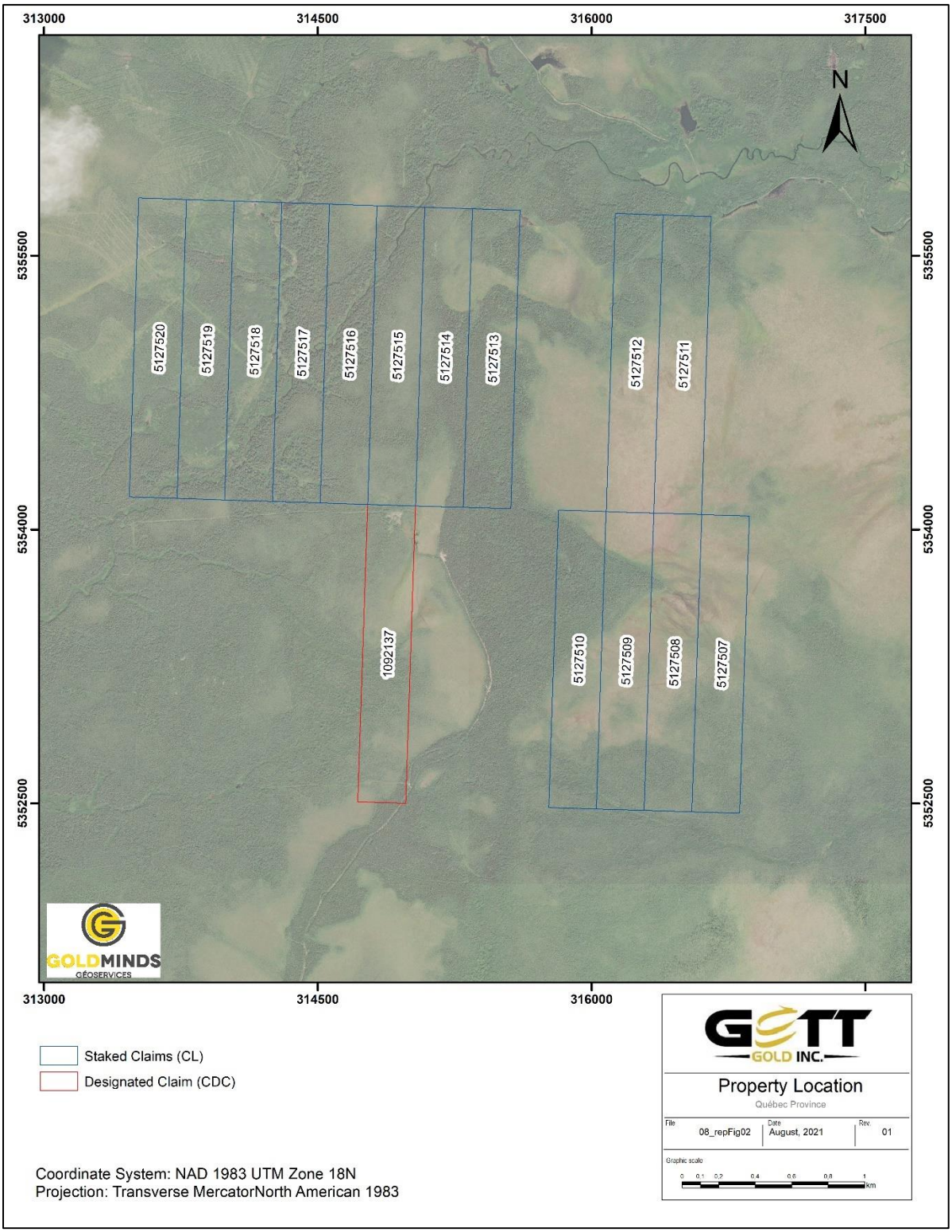

Figure 4-3: Site location of the property

Table 4-1: Claims information on the Courville-Maruska property

NTS Sheet	Type	Title no	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Required Work ($)	Required Fees ($)
32C05	CL	5127517	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C05	CL	5127518	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C05	CL	5127519	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C05	CL	5127520	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C05,32C06	CL	5127516	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CDC	1092137	2002-05-15	2023-05-14	42,73	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127507	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127508	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127509	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127510	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127511	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127512	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127513	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127514	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67
32C06	CL	5127515	1994-06-16	2023-06-15	40	2500	67

Table 4-1 was modified after GESTIM (Gestion des titres miniers – Gouvernement du Québec) downloaded on June 07th, 2021. The property titles are in good stating.

In writing of this report, GoldMinds Geoservices is not aware of any additional royalties, back-in rights, payments agreements or other agreements, encumbrances and environmental liabilities to which the Property could be subject to.

4.3. Permits and Environmental Liabilities

The authors are not aware if there are an environmental liability pertaining to the Courville-Maruska property.

The only permit required to carry out exploration on the property is the usual permit for forestry management. The company must also respect all the environmental laws applicable to the type of the exploration/exploitation works. An application for a permit will be necessary for exploration activities.

4.4. Royalties Obligations

The authors are not aware if there is a royalty obligation on the Courville-Maruska property.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1. Accessibility

The property is approximately 30 km northeast of the city of Val-d'Or. From Val-d'Or, access to the site is possible north by provincial road 397 or to the east by road 117 and road 113.

Several rivers and streams intersect the property. Two routes are available to access the entire property. To reach the western part of the property, take provincial road 397 (40km) to the intersection with road 386 (12km) and take a paved road which will gradually become dirt (13km). To reach the eastern part of the property, take route 397 north (24km) to a dirt road (16km). The first 8km of this dirt road is in rough condition with many holes and rocks. It is manageable with a small truck (pick-up) however. The other half is easier to travel due to a flatter (compacted sand) surface.

Access to the Property may be troubled by heavy snow accumulation. However, the property could be accessible by snowmobile in winter.

M. Claude Duplessis Eng. visited the claim CDC-1092137.The claim is located to the east and is accessible by a 16km dirt road which is reachable by the provincial road 397. After this road, the outcrop is accessible by foot or ATV which took 5-10 min (350m). The condition of the path was muddy, wet with a lot of vegetation. The outcrop was surrounded by swampy ground. There were trace of blasting at some places. The exposure is flat and easy to progress on even with an ATV. There is also vegetation on the exposure.

A basic hunting cabin is built at the end of the dirt road where we parked. It is not on any claim of G.E.T.T Gold.

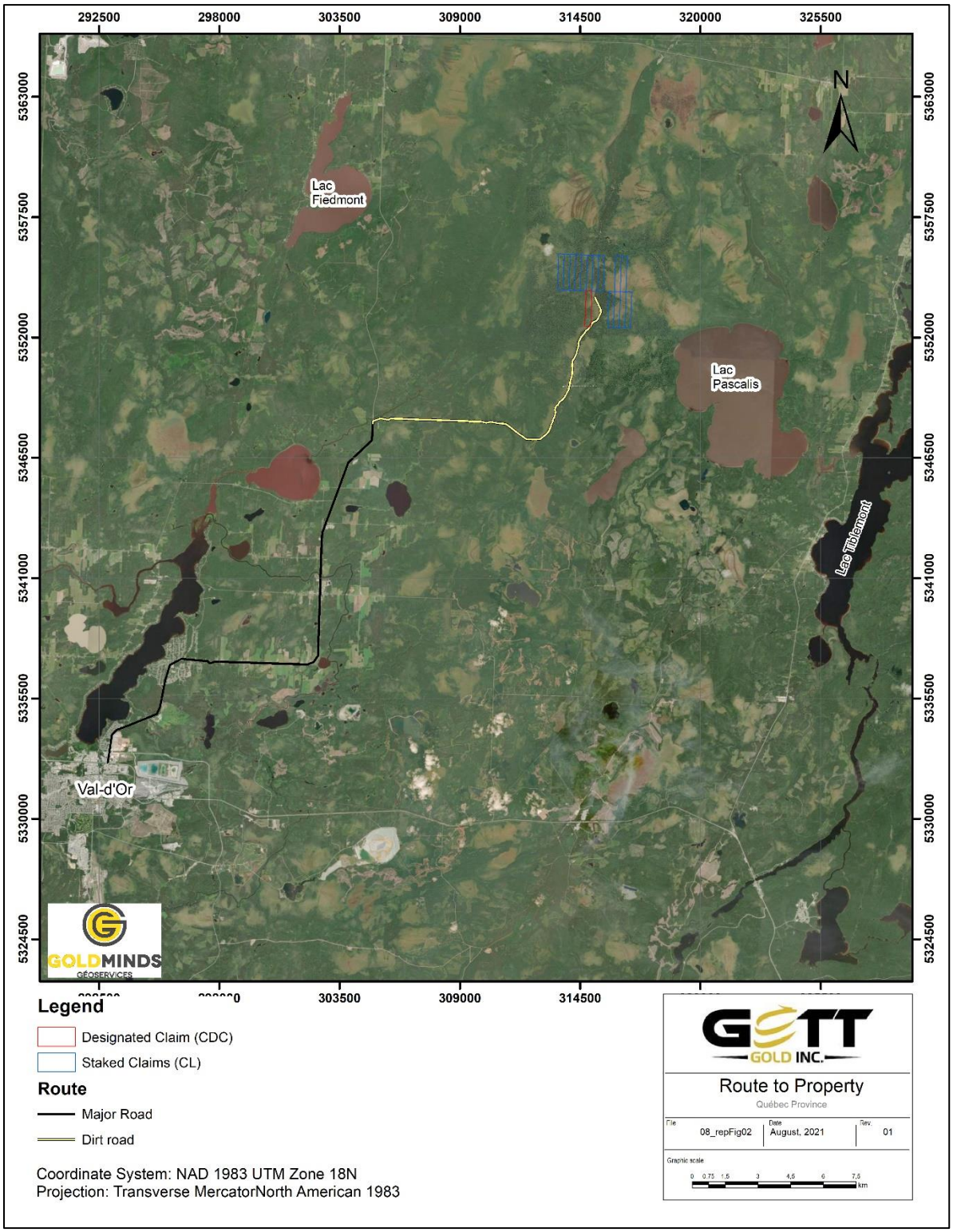

Figure 5-1: Proposed route to access the property

5.2. Topography and Physiography

Located 30 km northeast of Val-d'Or, the property is accessible by earthen roads. Several rivers and streams cross the property and cut the property in different sectors. The eastern section of the property is accessible by an earthen path south of the property via Road 397 (Route des Campagnards). The western area of the property is accessible from the north, by an earthen route from Road 386, north of the property.

The Courville-Maruska Property is on the Canadian Shield at an elevation between 300 to 320 meters above sea level.

The site is surrounded by a vast hydrographic network: Rasmordue lake (6km north), Courville lake (8km northeast), Fiedmont lake (8km, west of site), Dandin lake (south), Pascalis lake (2km, south-southeast of site), Roquetaillade river (southeast).

The Senneville river and stream runs through the property and, the Courville rivers runs to the west of the property.

Forest stands identified on the property are coniferous (black spruce, tamarack, balsam fir, jack pine), deciduous (white birch, trembling aspen), and mixed predominantly deciduous and bared land. The description of the stands and species comes from the interactive vegetation map of the Ministry of Forest, Wildlife and Park consulted on June 21, 2021.

5.3. Climate

Val d'Or climate is continental with great amplitude, without a dry period. The gap between winter and summer is considerable. Winters are usually long and cold, while summers are short and hot. The average temperature is around -21 °C in January to 24 °C in July. Annual precipitation totals 995mm. Historically, the month of September has the most precipitation with 109mm.

Winters are harsh and road conditions are often difficult. The field season runs from May to October. Snow accumulation on the ground usually begins in November. The snowfall is most abundant in December and January with 27cm per month. Lakes usually start to freeze in November and thaw in mid-April.

The length of the day in Val-d'Or varies significantly over the year. In 2021, the shortest day is December 21, with 8 hours and 21 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 20, with 16 hours and 4 minutes of daylight.

Similar temperatures and weather conditions are found in other regions of Quebec where exploration work and mining activities are generally carried out year-round.

5.4. Local Resources and Infrastructures

The Courville-Maruska property is approximately 30 km northeast of Val d'Or or 20 km southwest of Senneterre which are served by a railway network.

The city of Val d'Or has a population of 33,024. The area has a history of important forestry, mining, and industrial industry. As such, experienced workforce is available in the region.

There is no electricity or running water on site.

6. History

6.1. Previous exploration and sampling works

1953	A sketch of Pascalis and Tiblemont township show the extend and the shape of Pascalis-Tiblemont Intrusive and location of mine, shaft and mineralized zones.
1976	Albany Oil and Gas Limited carried out an electromagnetic survey which covered the property.
1977	An exploration program was carried out during the summer. The work consisted of detail electromagnetic survey and bedrock sampling to obtain definitive targets for diamond drilling.
1980	Par of the property was covered by a magnetometer survey by Prostecting Geophisics for New Beginnings Resources.
1989	Discovery of free gold in quartz veins and veinelets in diorite and granodiorite. The outcrop was blasted (30 to 60 cm deep). Grab samples from the outcrop returned assays up to 241 g/t Au and 97.2 g/t Ag.
	Year of registration by Ressource Jourdan Inc.
1990	A stripping program of 8361m^2 took place from May to August. A total of 115 holes were drilled down to 4 feet for blasting and, eight trenches were blasted to facilitate sampling.
1991	Orval Gestion Minière Inc. has conducted a Mag-Gradient survey for Exploration Cache Inc. on the south par of the "JR" property.
1994	Registration of 14 staked claims by Ressources Nippon Dragon Inc.
2002	Registration of 1 designated (CDC) claim by Ressources Nippon Dragon Inc.
2014	Corporation Minière RocMec inc. changes their name to Nippon Dragon Ressource Inc.
2021	Nippon Dragon Ressource Inc. changes their name to G.E.T.T. Gold Inc.

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

Part of this section were summarized from previous reports after validation for accuracy with addition of the authors.

7.1. Regional Geology

The property is located in the central east part of the external zone of the Abitibi metavolcanics belt within Superior tectonical province. The rocks are Archeen age with Proterozoic diabase dykes.

All the rocks in the area, including the Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith are include in the La Motte-Vassan anticline. The main geological feature of the area was the Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith which is 19 kilometers by 32 kilometers long. Diorite granite and granodiorite are the main rocks in the batholith. They are massive and coarse grained. Quartz diorite and gabbro rocks are in the batholith as narrow lenses or dykes.

The batholith is surrounded by mafic to felsic metavolcanics, trending generally at 315°. The rocks in the area are altered to green schist facies except near the batholith where amphibolite facies is reached.

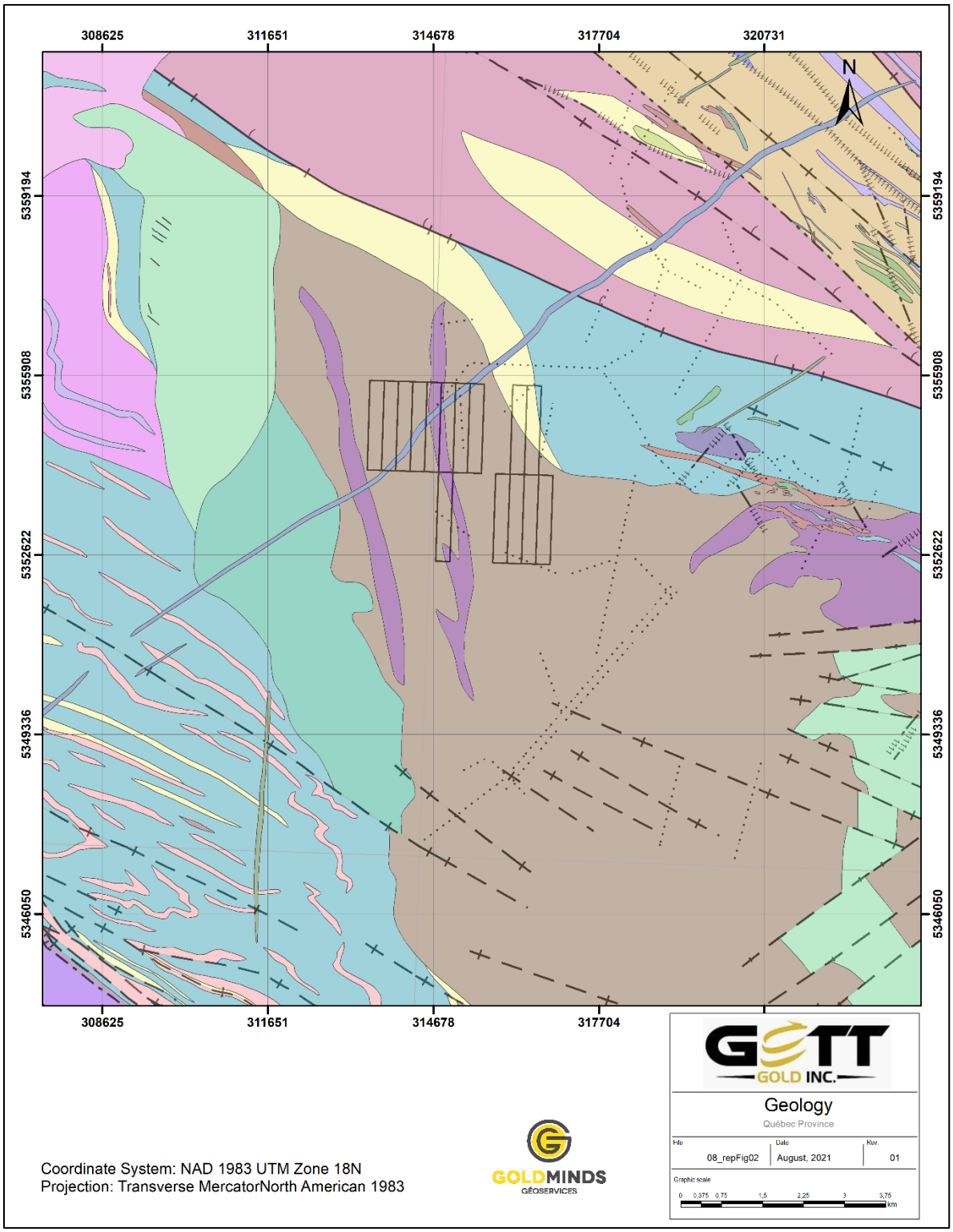

Figure 7-1: Bedrock Geology Map

Figure 7-2: Bedrock Geology Legend

7.2. Local Geology

Only few outcrops were seen on the property. They were first mentioned when the gold showing was discovered in 1989. The granodiorite and diorite are the main rocks observed on the north-west part of the property. They where medium to coarse grained and made up of plagioclase, quartz and hornblende. Some blueish quartz grains where present. The presence of pyrite varies from 1 to 20 % locally.

Small mafics volcanics xenolith where present in the intrusive rocks. On the stripped area the volcanics made about 30 % of the rock.

Several quartz veins and veinlets were observed on the outcrop. The main quartz vein system trend north-south and was close to vertical. This system follows a shear direction and cut the others systems. Some small displacement where observed. Free gold was observed in some of these veins. Another system trend about 020° and was also close to vertical. Only few east-west and other direction veins where present on the outcrop.

7.3. Mineralization (from historical works)

The mineralization is found in quartz veins intersecting magnetic and massive diorites as well as locally epidotized granodiorites belonging to the Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith. In nearby boreholes, intrusive rocks are found alternating with cushioned or massive andesitic flows. These same lavas are found in enclaves (up to 30%) in intrusions. This gold mineralization was probably formed by the fracturing of granodiorite during the movement of the Manneville Deformation Corridor.

The mineralization consists of pyrite, native gold and native silver scattered in quartz veins.

Fine free gold was observed in quartz veins and veinlets which crossed the granodiorite. The thickness of the vein A varied from 5 to 25 centimeters. Grab samples from this vein and the diorite returned assays up to 7.033 oz/t Au (241.8 g/t Au) and 2.84 oz/t Ag (97.2 g/t Ag). The vein B, about 10 meters west of the A vein, assayed up to 0.370 oz/t Au (12.67 g/t Au). C vein, about 50 meters south- east of the A vein returned value up to 0.196 oz/t Au (6.7 g/t Au). other quartz veinlets cuts the granodiorite and the diorite. Anomalic results from 0.01 to 0.129 oz/t Au (0.3 to 4.4 g/t Au) where obtained from others location on the outcrop. The granodiorite and the diorite which contains the quartz veins, where locally very silicified and pyritized.

8. Deposit Type

The Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith is located in the eastern part of the Abitibi volcano-plutonic belt, between the towns of Senneterre and Val-d'Or. This batholith has an elliptical shape of 340 km^2 and is oriented along a NW-SE axis parallel to the regional tectonic grain. It intersects a set of volcanics mainly composed of basalt / andesite flows interstratified with thin horizons of tuff. A lens of tuffs and flows of intermediate to felsic composition abuts on its eastern edge. The intrusion is predominantly composed of generally leucocratic biotite tonalite, with some zones of diorite and quartz diorite. Cross-checking relationships indicate that the dioritic phase is the oldest. The tonalite is intersected by a few fine-grained

felsic dykes and more rarely by mafic dykes. Near the rim of the batholith the tonalite commonly contains basalt / andesite enclaves of decimetric to decametric scale.

The deformation degree of intrusive rocks is generally low. The deformation is mostly confined to thin shear zones oriented from NW to NE and more rarely E-W. The Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith was included in the syn- to late-tectonic phase of the sodium magmatic series (Rive et al., 1990).

A major deformation corridor follows the northern edge of the batholith. It is marked by increased volcanic shear and a thinner shear zone in the tonalite. The corridor decreases in width towards the east and does not seem to continue to the SE in the volcanics. It is located in the cartographic extension of the Manneville Fault further west and most likely represents its eastward extension. The small amount of outcrops along the southern and eastern margins of the batholith does not make it possible to establish with certainty the nature of the contact with the host volcanics. Point shear zones were detected near the contact.

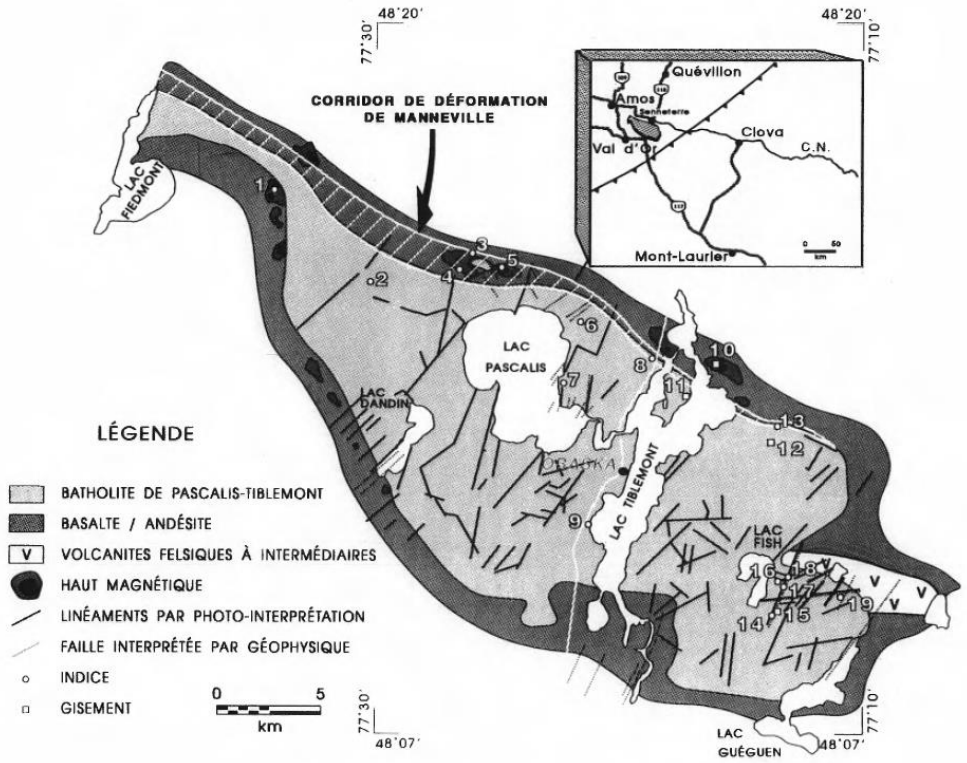

FIGURE 1 – Batholite de Pascalis-Tiblemont

9. Exploration

1976

Albany Oil and Gas Limited carried out an electromagnetic survey which covered the property. The survey was done using 800 feet spacing north-south lines. Some VLF conductors were detected on the property.

1977

Exploration program carried out during the summer. The work consisted of detail electromagnetic survey and bedrock sampling to obtain definitive targets for diamond drilling.

One zone out of eight is worthy of further investigation. Zone C-5 gave anomalous values in both gold and copper coinciding with the conductor axis. This also coincides with the deepest part of the overburden and strongly suggest a shear with least weak mineralization.

1980

The property was covered by a magnetometer survey by Prospecting Geophysics for New Beginnings Resources.

1989

A new gold showing was found. Fine free gold was observed in quartz vein which crossed the diorite. The thickness of the east vein (A) varied from 5 to 25 centimeters, grab samples from this vein and the diorite returned assay up to 7.033 oz/t Au (241.8 g/t Au) and 2.84 oz/t Ag (97.2 g/t Ag). A different vein (B) about 10 meters west, assayed up to 0.223 oz/t Au (7.6 g/t Au) and 1.14 oz/t Ag (39.0 g/t Ag). Other veinlets cuts the diorite.

Anomalic results from 0.01 to 0.129 oz/t Au (0.3 to 4.4 g/t Au) where obtained from other location on the outcrop. The diorite which contends the quartz veins was locally very silicified and pyritized.

The outcroup was blasted (30 to 60 centimeters deep) to facilitate the sampling. Grab samples from this outcroup returned assays of 241.8 g/t Au and 97.2 g/t Ag.

1990

A stripping program was caried out in 1990. The field program was performed from May to August. An area of 8361m^2 was stripped. A total of 115 holes were drilled down to 3 feet for blasting. Eight trenches were basted down to 4 feet in the rock to facilitate the sampling.

In total, 78 samples were taken from the outcrop in 1989 and 1990 and assayed for gold and 5 for silver.

1991

Jean-Raymond Lavallée from Orval Gestion Minière Inc. carried a Mag-Gradient survey over 38.2 kilometers. The instruments used were OMNI-IV nuclear precession magnetometers from the EDA firm, which record the value of the total magnetic field and the value of the vertical gradient thereof with an accuracy of 0.1 gamma.

A series of small peaks around 1000 gammas line up in a SW-NE direction. It is most likely a diabase dyke, the extension of which has already been identified to the northeast on the neighboring property.

A series of peaks of increased magnetism, ranging from 900 gammas up to 1113 gammas is oriented in an NE direction. These peaks of increased magnetism may be caused by the presence of volcanic xenoliths in the granitoid batholith. It may also be low concentrations of magnetite associated with northeast breaks as is the case on the Parquet property a short distance to the east.

Detailed P.P. and Max-Min surveys are recommended on the magnetic peaks identified by this survey in order to detect the presence of conductive zones or zones of polarizable sulphides associated with these magnetic anomalies.

10. Drilling

No drilling was performed on the property.

11. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All of the information is considered as historical information. In the past, they used the standard methods of the time. Blank and standards were not common, only internal laboratory checks were done and not really disclosed to the client. This has change with NI 43-101 regulation and industry standards.

No Drill hole were ever done on the property. Therefor, there is no witness rock of the past discovery like we would be able to see with drill hole when half of the core is sent to laboratories for assay.

Trace of blasting and sampling were noted on the outcrop.

Figure 11-1 : Trace of historical channel (Left) and trace of historical blasting (Right)

12.Data Verification

GoldMinds team has revised all the numerical documents found in the archives of the SIGEOM (MERN). Few plans and reports have been consulted.

GMG team visited the site on July 22nd to sample the outcrop. Claude Duplessis P.Eng. and François-Pierre Bisson, intern, did the site inspection, explore, verify the vein occurrence and took a grab sample.

See picture below of visit and sampling. A remaining of a vein under water was taken out to detect the presence of gold. The assay results show there is gold. We could not repeat the historical high grade mineralization as most of the rock was gone with the blast.

Gold was tested by fire assay and AAS (Au-AA24) and silver was tested by aqua regia digestion and AAS (Ag-AA45) at ALS Geochemistry, in Val d'or. See result below

Table 12-1: ALS Laboratories grab sample assay results

Sample Number	Au	Ag
	ppm	ppm
XX901	0.085	0.2

Figure 12-1 : Preparation of grab sample by GMG.

Figure 12-2: Pictures of GMG sample.

13.Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In this report, there are no mineral processing and metallurgical testing, mineral resource estimate, mineral reserves, mining methods, recovery methods, project infrastructure, market studies and contracts, environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact, capital and operating cost and economic analysis.

23.Adjacent Properties

Other gold occurrences are associated to the Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith. About 5 kilometers east of the property, Parquet Resources Inc. indicate probable reserves of 136 000 tons at 0.20 oz/t Au (6.8 g/t Au).

About 6 kilometers north-east of the property, Tundra Gold Mines Limited and Placer Dome, recently released good drill intersections on their Mc Kenzie Break Project. They have intersected several gold zones up to 0.96 oz/t Au (33.0 g/t Au) over 3.08 meters and 1.173 oz/t Au (40.2 g/t Au) over 1.07 meters.

The gold and base metal potential of the Pascalis-Tiblemont batholith was sous estimate in the old years. This area was never prospected in detail due to the lack of outcrop. But the work done by different companies during the last 4 years, have demonstrated that good gold potential exists in this batholith.

Several other claim owners are located in the same are as the property. All the claim surrounding the property belong to holders. See map below.

23.1. Constraints

There are no constraints to mining activity on the property as for nom (SIGEOM, august 2021).

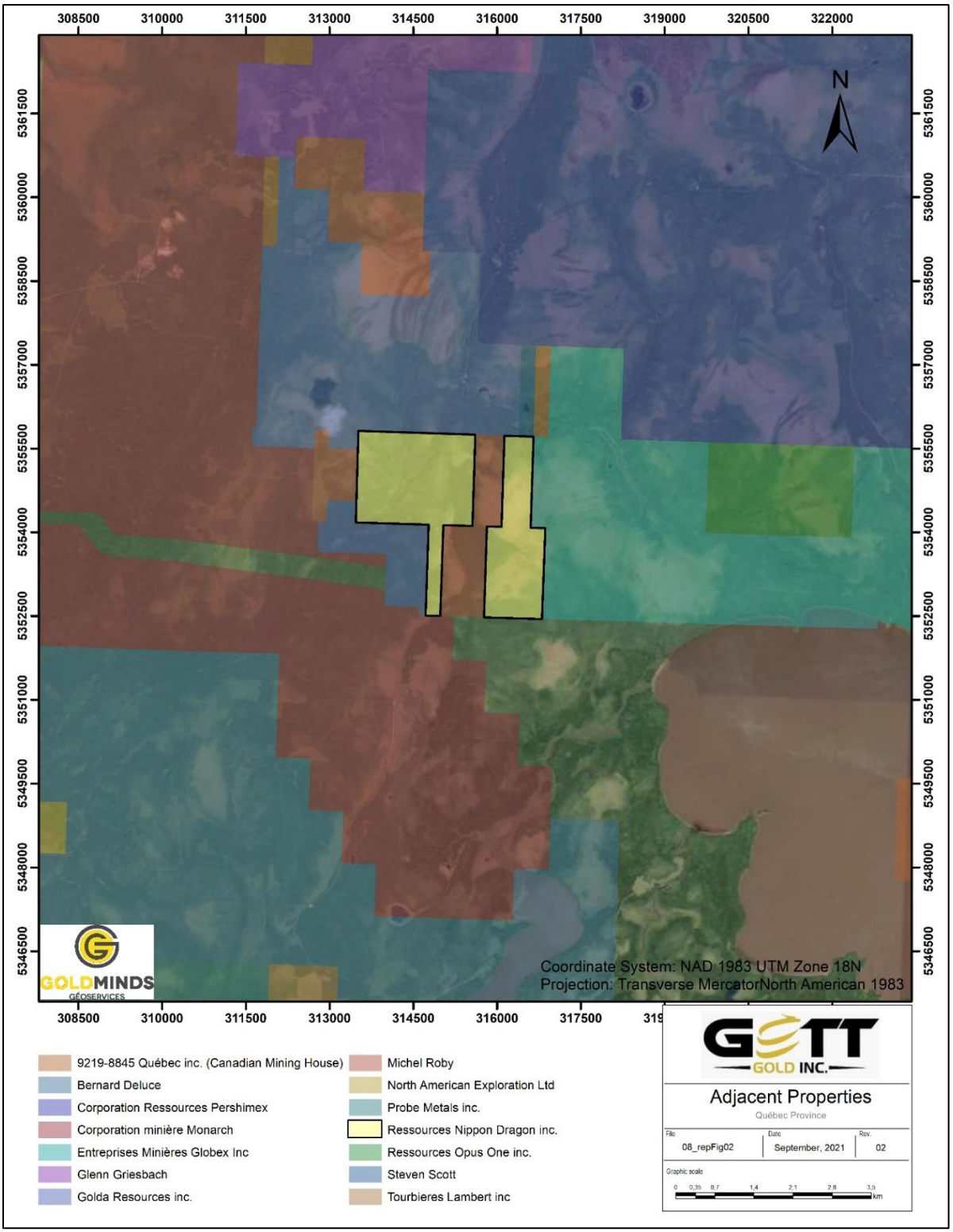

Figure 23-1: Adjacent Properties

24.Other Relevant Data and Information

Exploration should only take place outside of the hunting season in autumn and varies from one region to another but is usually from mid-September to October.

25.Interpretation and Conclusions

There is little outcrop on the property therefore little area that can be analyzed. The purpose of GMG's visit was to validate the presence of the showing.

The outcrop visited by GoldMinds shows blasting scars, suggesting that there has been dynamite work and grooves in the past. This work may have been motivated by the extraction of gold visible on the outcrop. The quartz veinlets observed at the edge and in the blasted zone showed (a little) pyrite rust mineralization.

The sample taken by GMG was analyzed in the ALS Global laboratory in Val d´Or. The result of the analysis shows traces of gold at 0.085 g / t.

So there is a gold background and additional investigation is required to repeat or confirm the historical high grades

The site may host additional gold mineralization. It could also be that all the easy access site has already been collected on the outcrop.

In order to see the real value of Maruska, several exploration works would have to be carried out on the site. The gold appears to be found in the quartz veins. The veins observed on the outcrops are very narrow. We would have to see how it behaves at depth in order to assess the real potential of the property.

Currently, it is not possible for GMG to assert profitability and the size of a potential gold deposit.

Certainly, the site is in a favorable context and has a potential which could be better qualified and quantified with additional exploration works.

26.Recommendations

As per site visit and the regional favorable geological context, we recommend to carry a small drill program aiming under the historical significant gold occurrences and if proved to be positive increase the area of drilling on the claims from the existing outcrop area as drilling in wetlands delays the drilling permits and increase costs.

A $250,000 exploration budget distributed as task:

Task 1) a limited stripping of the northern extension of the high grade historical veins for $20,000

Task 2) a ground gravity geophysical survey including line cuttings for $30,000

Task 3) a 700 meters drill program all in drilling cost of $250/m for $175,000

Task 4) a technical report update for $25,000

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