Technical Report

On the Nottaway Zn-Pb-Ag-Au Project

Province of Quebec, Canada

For CDN Maverick Capital Corp.

Prepared by:

McMillan Geosciences Inc.
5330 avenue d'Orleans, app. 102
Montreal, QC, H1X2K7(Canada)

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Clyde McMillan, M.Sc, P.Geo, clyde@mcmgeo.com

Date and Signature Page

The following report titled: "Technical Report on the Nottaway Zn-Pb-Ag-Au Project, Nottaway Property, Province of Québec, Canada" dated October 1st, 2025, has been prepared by Clyde McMillan, M.Sc, P.Geo, an independent consultant.

The report has been completed in accordance with Form 43-101F1 for CDN Maverick Capital Corp., Province of Quebec. The property is at an early exploration stage and demonstrates encouraging geological characteristics. Importantly, several electro-magnetic conductors remain untested and represent compelling drill-ready targets with the potential to host massive sulphide mineralization. The results to date warrant continued systematic exploration, including follow-up drilling to evaluate these high-priority anomalies.

The author, Clyde McMillan, takes responsibility for and has made the necessary investigation to be able to rely reasonably on the information contained in the present technical report. The scientific and technical information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based upon information made available to the author at the time of preparation of the report and its conclusions and recommendations are valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report has been mandated.

The present report and the attached summary can be used by CDN Maverick Capital Corp., for any required filing with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and a copy of the report should be available at CDN Maverick Capital Corp.'s office for reference.

Signed on: October 2nd, 2025

C.McMillan

Clyde McMillan, M.Sc, P.Geo

clyde@mcmgeo.com

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Summary - Item 1

The present technical report covers pertinent scientific and technical information on the **Nottaway Zn-Ag-Pb-Au Project**, and its vicinities on the Nottaway Property. The property is located within the Opatica Subprovince of Québec, Canada, and consists of a non-contiguous block of exclusive exploration rights (EER or claims) and is accessible year-round via regional forestry roads. The nearby communities, Matagami and Val-d'Or, provide infrastructure and manpower for exploration activities. Topography is generally low-relief with rolling hills, and the claims are generally snow-free from late spring through early autumn.

The primary focus of this report is the Nottaway Zn-Ag-Pb-Au Project, situated along the Nottaway Shear Corridor within the Nottaway Property. Exploration to date has outlined potential for multiple deposit types, including volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS), shear-hosted gold, and lithium–cesium–tantalum (LCT) pegmatites.

At Nottaway, drilling has intersected massive sulphide horizons composed of pyrrhotite–pyrite with anomalous Zn–Pb–Ag values, that may correlate with a VMS setting. Geophysical reinterpretations suggest that all prospective conductors remain largely untested. Regional geological mapping indicates that relatively undeformed volcanic sequences are preserved northeast of the deposit, which may represent extensions of greenstone belts favorable for hosting VMS systems and additional greenstone belt-related deposits.

In the Nottaway occurrence area, till surveys have reported anomalously elevated gold grain counts in proximity to the shear corridor, supporting the potential for shear-related or intrusion-related gold mineralization.

Taken together, the presence of massive sulphide intersections associated with a mafic volcanic sequence, untested geophysical conductors and till gold anomalies highlights the Nottaway Property as a highly prospective exploration asset. The property remains underexplored, and systematic work is required to evaluate its economic potential.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended to advance the project. Phase 1 should consist of surface and borehole time-domain electro-magnetic (EM) surveys, a ground gravimetric survey, a hydrogeochemical sampling survey, and to refine target areas and potentially unlock or unravel other high-priority drill targets for the next phase. Phase 2 should focus on a first-pass diamond drilling program of approximately 2,700 metres to test subsurface presence of base metals associated with conductive (EM survey) and non-conductive (gravimetry survey) sulphides. The total proposed budget for this program is estimated at **$971,730 CAD**.

Introduction – Item 2

The following *Technical Report* has been mandated by CDN Maverick Capital Corp., which holds 100% interest in the Nottaway Zn-Pb-Ag-Au Project, Nottaway Property, Province of Québec, Canada.

The scope of this report is to summarize all pertinent scientific and technical information on the Nottaway Project where the mining claims referred to as the "Nottaway Property" in order to assess its exploration and development potential.

This *Technical Report* has been prepared by Clyde McMillan, M.Sc, P.Geo, an independent consulting geologist. The report compiles and interprets up-to-date geological, geochemical, and exploration data relevant to the property. It reflects mainly historical work, with the objective of providing a clear and accurate summary of the project's technical merits.

This report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and is formatted in compliance with Form 43-101F1 (Technical Report).

Reliance on Other Experts - Item 3

The author, Clyde McMillan, M.Sc, P.Geo, independent consultant, prepared all items in this report. The information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on:

- Publicly available assessment reports and data from the Québec Ministry of Natural Resources (SIGEOM database).
- Data supplied by outside sources (referenced)
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report.

The author assumes that the references, reports, and other data listed in the *References* section are substantially accurate and complete. The author has made the necessary investigation to reasonably rely on the information contained in this report. The conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein were derived from the author's direct review, interpretation, and appraisal of the available data at the time of preparation.

The author believes that the information included in the preparation of this report and its conclusions and recommendations are valid and appropriate, considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report has been mandated.

The author is not qualified to comment on matters of legal title, tenure, land acquisitions, compensation, or permitting. Accordingly, the author has relied on the representations and publicly available information regarding such matters. Nevertheless, the author has made all reasonable efforts to research, and if necessary, include any land tenure or environmental issues relating to the Nottaway Property that could make this report understandable and not misleading.

1. Property Description and Location - Item 4

The Nottaway Property is situated in the Archean Opatica Subprovince of the Superior Province, approximately 75 km north-northeast of the town of Matagami, Québec (Figure 1). The Nottaway Property, which includes the Nottaway Zn-Pb-Ag-Au Project, is currently owned 100% by CDN Maverick Capital Corp. There are no known royalties, back-in rights, or other encumbrances affecting the property. The project is located at UTM NAD83 Zone 18 coordinates 362,673E and 5,582,367N.

Figure 1: Location of the Nottaway Property in Quebec.

1.1 Mineral Tenure Framework

In Québec, exclusive exploration rights, or EER, are regulated under the Mining Act (Québec), administered by the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et des Forêts (MERN). Mineral rights within the province are generally held by the State (public domain), except in limited

cases where they are privately owned. Exclusive Exploration Rights, known as claims, are acquired and managed through MERN's online system (GESTIM).

1.2 Mining Claims – Nottaway Property

The Nottaway Project, which is the focus of this report, is located within the Nottaway Property held by CDN Maverick Capital Corp. The property is composed of one hundred and three (103) non-contiguous claims held by CDN Maverick Capital Corp. The list is presented in Appendix A. Each claim provides the exclusive right to conduct exploration activities on the designated area. However, claims do not grant production rights; mining activities require the conversion of claims into a mining lease.

In Québec, mineral claims —now defined as exclusive exploration rights—are typically valid for an initial three-year term (with renewals in two-year increments) and must be maintained through the completion and reporting of a prescribed minimum amount of exploration work. Under the reforms introduced by Bill 63 (assented to November 29, 2024), holders who complete and report at least 90% of the required work may still renew their rights by paying a penalty equal to twice the shortfall in work value—effectively serving as a payment in lieu of the remaining portion. However, if less than 90% of the required work has been carried out, renewal via payment in lieu is not permitted. Holders may transfer excess work credits from nearby claims (within a 4.5 km radius) to maintain good standing, subject to the limits imposed by MERN. Unused work credits may be carried forward for up to 12 years.

At present, no royalties, third-party agreements, or environmental restrictions are registered against the Nottaway claims. However, as with all properties in Québec, exploration is subject to provincial permitting requirements for activities such as trenching, stripping, or drilling, in addition to compliance with forestry and environmental regulations.

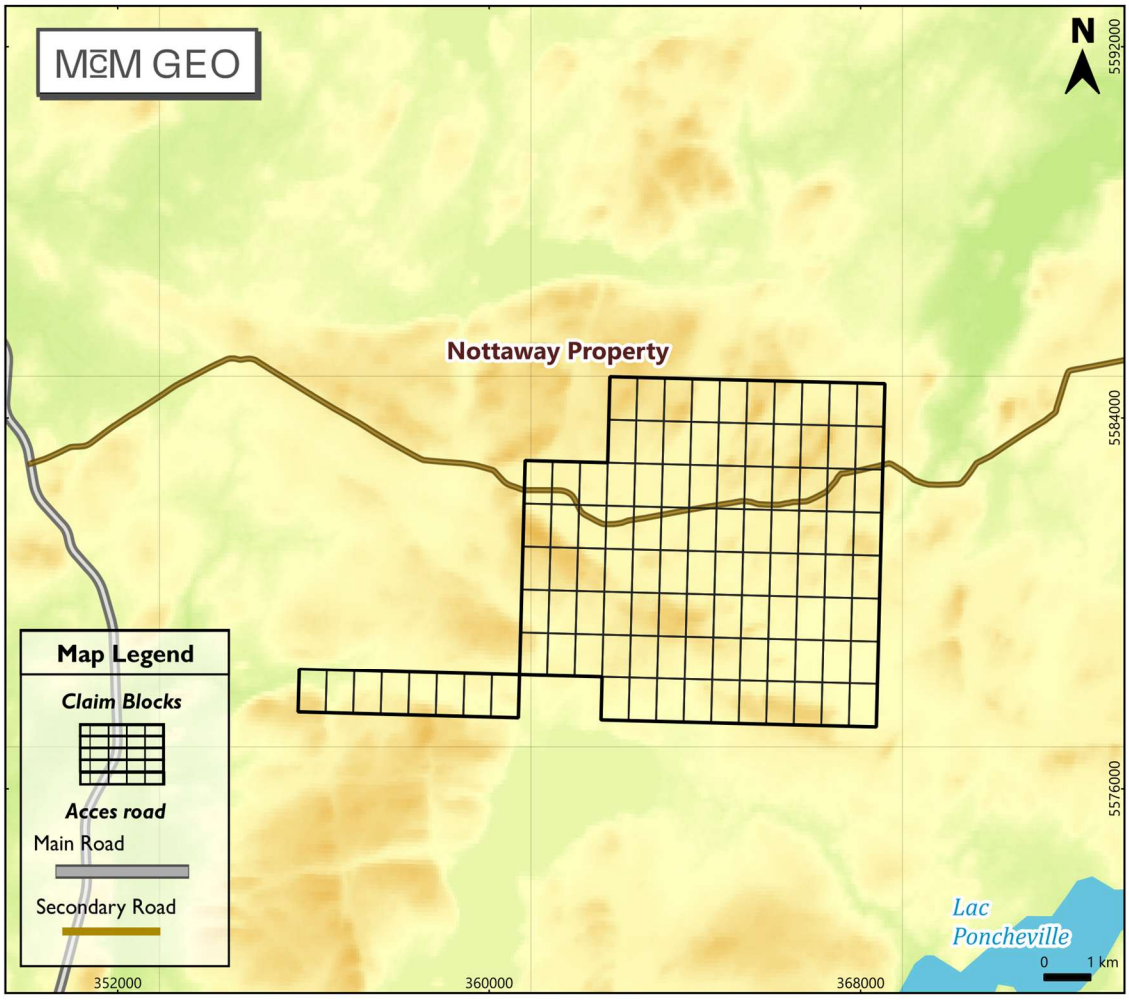

Figure 2: Claims map of the Nottaway Property.

1.3 Permitting

When land in the Province of Québec is not privately owned, it is generally classified as Crown land and administered by the Province. On such land, access is typically unrestricted. No specific permit is required to conduct mapping, sampling, or geophysical surveys related to a claim. Claim holders are permitted to collect mineral substances for geological or geochemical analysis, provided that the extracted quantity does not exceed 50 metric tons.

For surface disturbance activities such as drilling, trenching, or stripping, both a forest intervention permit (*permis d'intervention en forêt*) and an Authorization of Impact-causing exploration work (commonly referred to by the French acronym ATI, for *Autorisation de Travaux à Impact*) must be obtained from MERN. The ATI is required only when exploration involves the use of hydraulic equipment (ex: mechanized excavation, mechanized stripping, drilling, among others). Should the project advance beyond the exploration stage, more

comprehensive permitting and environmental studies would be required to support development.

2. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography - Item 5

The Nottaway Property is situated in the Archean Opatica Subprovince of the Superior Province, approximately 75 km north-northeast of the town of Matagami, Québec (Figure 1). The Nottaway Property, which includes the Nottaway Zn-Pb-Ag-Au Project, is currently 100% under the control of CDN Maverick Capital Corp.

Property access is favorable, via Matagami and the Route de la Baie-James. The west part of the property offers several forestry access roads, including a strategic on-site camp (PAMM) located centrally approximately 12 km from the highway. The region is supported by a nearby airport in Matagami and additional services from Val-d'Or's major airport.

The area around the Nottaway Project within the Nottaway property consists of a gently rolling landscape typical of the James Bay area. Elevations range from approximately 114 m above sea level near local lakes to about 230 m on higher ridges, for a maximum relief of approximately 100 m. Rock outcrops occur on the hilltops and ridges, while the lower-lying areas are often covered swampy ground. On the Nottaway Property in particular, till sand produced by Quaternary glacial erosional events along with minor clays compose the overburden. Quarternary data provided by the SIGEOM indicates that the outcropping bedrock covers an estimated 10-15% of the Nottaway property with a higher percentage estimated to be around the Nottaway Showing. Surface drainage is generally oriented to the northwest, flowing through a network of streams, small lakes, and wetlands, ultimately joining major river systems such as the Nottaway River, which drains into Rupert Bay at James Bay

Vegetation is characteristic of the northern boreal forest, with extensive stands of coniferous trees such as spruce and pine, and deciduous trees such as birch. Forestry cut blocks and replanted areas are present across portions of the property.

The climate is continental subarctic, with warm summers and very cold winters. Recorded temperature extremes in the region typically range from about +35°C in summer to –40°C in winter. The ground is generally snow- and ice-free from late May through October, allowing for a workable exploration field season of approximately five to six months. Drilling can generally be conducted at any time of the year.

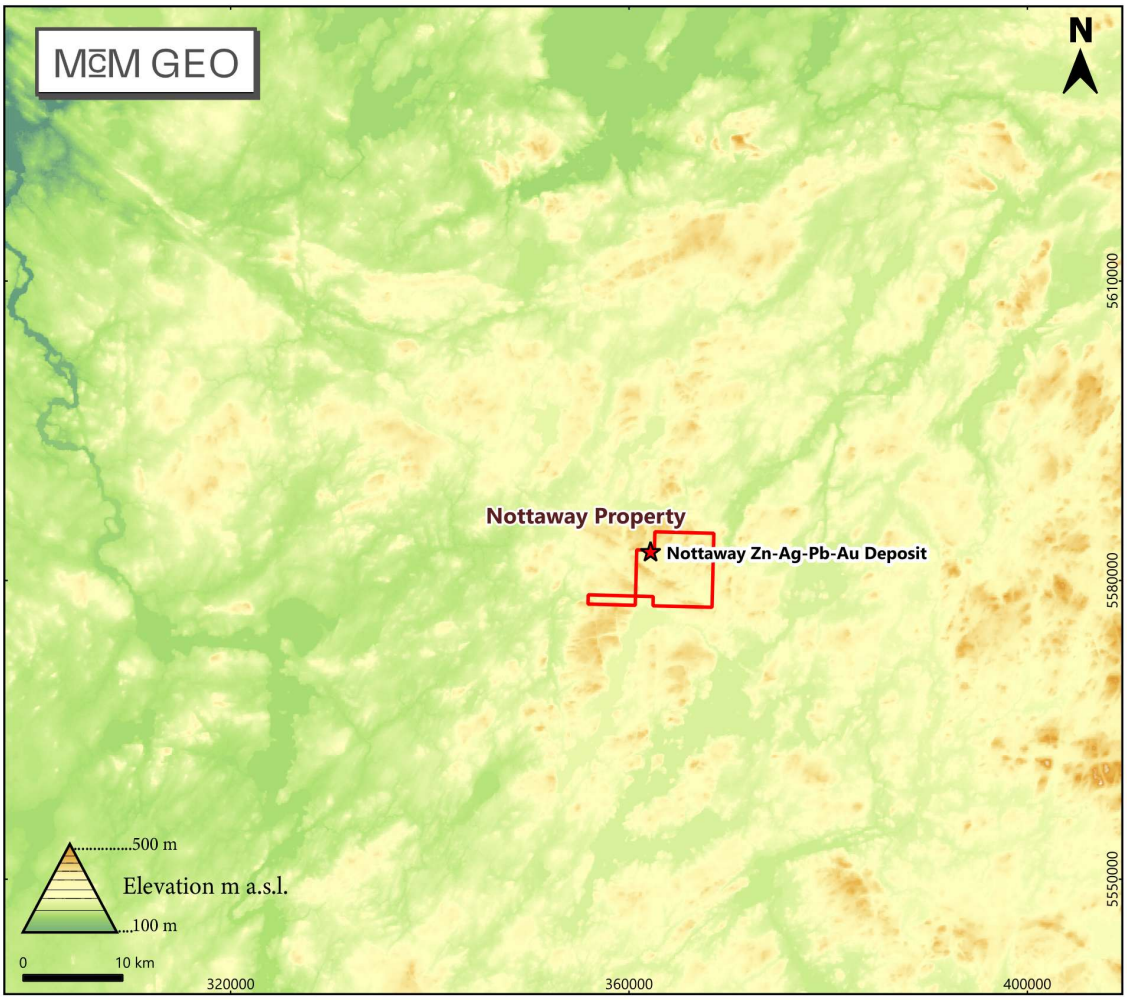

Figure 3: Topographic Relief around the Nottaway Property.

The nearest service centre is the town of Matagami, located approximately 75 km to the SSW by road. Matagami provides essential infrastructure including medical facilities, schools, government offices, accommodations, and commercial services. Communications via cellular networks and internet are available, and the community maintains an active service and contractor base with experience in natural resource industries.

The property lies within the traditional territory of the Cree Nation of Waswanipi, under the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA). The entire property overlaps with Category III lands where non-indigenous users are open for activities like hunting, fishing, trapping and resource development. Nevertheless, thanks to the new ATI permit, engagement with local communities is now one of the first required steps imposed on mineral exploration and mining companies for future exploration and development planning.

The property is near but does not overlap a hydroelectric installation area. Exploration agreements in these delimited areas must also be obtained with Hydro-Quebec.

Figure 4: Location of the Nottaway Property, 75km NE of Matagami.

3. History - Item 6

Exploration activity in the Opatica Subprovince has occurred in cycles since the mid-20th century, with most work historically concentrated on the central volcanic–sedimentary belt (Frotet-Évans). The discovery of the Troilus gold mine in 1987 shifted attention to gold, while the Lac Rocher Ni-Cu occurrence in 1997 renewed interest in mafic and ultramafic-hosted mineralization. Broad regional surveys were conducted in the 1970s and 1980s following the construction of the Matagami–Radisson Road.

Within the southern Opatica plutonic domain, bounded by the Frotet-Évans and Abitibi greenstone belts, exploration has been relatively sparse. On the Nottaway Property (NTS 32K02, 32K06, 32K07, 32K11), only a limited number of statutory government reports (GM files) are recorded in the SIGÉOM database. This lack of detail, in part caused by the limited outcrop coverage, is reflected in the sparse record of inventoried deposits, the quality of geological mapping.

Key highlights of historical work include:

- **SDBJ (1969–1979):** Regional geological surveys, till geochemistry, and industrial metals assessments; anomalous till values reported for Zn, Ni, Cu, Pb, and Mn.
- **Cambior (1998):** Quaternary study tracing mineralized erratic boulders (up to 1% Cu) to a proximal source within ~1 km of road gravels.
- **Nuinsco Resources (1999):** Airborne AeroTEM and magnetic survey across Salamandre–Ouagama sectors.
- **Joseph Deluce (1999):** Magnetometer surveys, trenching, excavation, and sampling.
- **Banas & Dérosier (1999):** Reconnaissance prospecting and mapping along the Matagami–Radisson highway (Km 145).
- **Sylvain Brousseau (2000):** Limited prospecting and block/outcrop sampling in the SW portion of the property.
- **SOQUEM & MB Geosolutions (2014–2015):** Airborne SkyTEM geophysics and follow-up ground MaxMin EM surveys; geological traverses and soil geochemistry.
- **SOQUEM (2015):** 875 m of diamond drilling; hole 1393-15-02 intersected a **2.85 m interval of massive sulphides** (pyrrhotite–pyrite).
- **SOQUEM (2016–2017):** Regional and detailed Quaternary till sampling, humus geochemistry, gold grain counts.
- **SOQUEM (2017–2018):** Reconnaissance mapping, pedogeochemistry, and reinterpretation of geophysics; several anomalous till and soil results identified.

Table 1: Summary of past exploration programs near the Nottaway Project and related to the Nottaway Property.

Report	Year	Operator	Work
GM 32951	1969	SDBJ	Regional study of mineral potential
GM 34000	1972	SDBJ	General study of mining potential
GM 34001 / GM 57949	1973	SDBJ	General geological study / drilling log Rupert River
GM 34004	1975	SDBJ	Till geochemistry follow-up, anomalies (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni)
GM 38167	1979	SDBJ	General study of industrial metals
GM 55402	1996	Cominco Ltd.	Reconnaissance mapping, lithogeochemical sampling – Evans Project
GM 66417	1998	Cambior	Quaternary geology study, erratic boulders up to 1% Cu
GM 58780	1999	Nuinsco Resources	Helicopter-borne EM & MAG survey (AeroTEM)
GM 59249	1999	Joseph Deluce	Magnetometer survey, trenching, excavation & sampling – Lac Rocher
GM 59302	1999	Banas, M.P. & Dérosier, C.	Reconnaissance mapping & prospecting near Km 145
GM 60237	2000	Sylvain Brousseau	Prospecting, rock and block sampling
GM 69553	2014	SOQUEM / MB Geosolutions	Airborne EM & MAG (SkyTEM) with interpretation
GM 69161	2015	SOQUEM	Ground EM (MaxMin) surveys, 36 km; geological traverses
GM 69703	2015	SOQUEM	Geological mapping, soil geochemistry (MMI & B horizon), 248 samples; diamond drilling 875 m (5 holes); massive sulphides intersected
GM 70629	2016	SOQUEM	Regional Quaternary sediment sampling (till, heavy minerals)
GM 70955	2017	SOQUEM	Detailed Quaternary sampling, humus geochemistry, gold grain counts
GM 71706	2017	SOQUEM	Follow-up mapping & till sampling, pedogeochemistry, reinterpretation of geophysics

4. Geological Setting and Mineralization - Item 7

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Nottaway Property lies in the central part of the Archean Opatica Subprovince, within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield (Figure 5). Two other Archean Subprovinces are the Nemiscau Subprovince to the north and the Abitibi Subprovince to the south. This sector of Opatica is dominated by a plutonic domain of trondhjemite–tonalite–granite (TTG) composition (Daoudene et al., 2016).

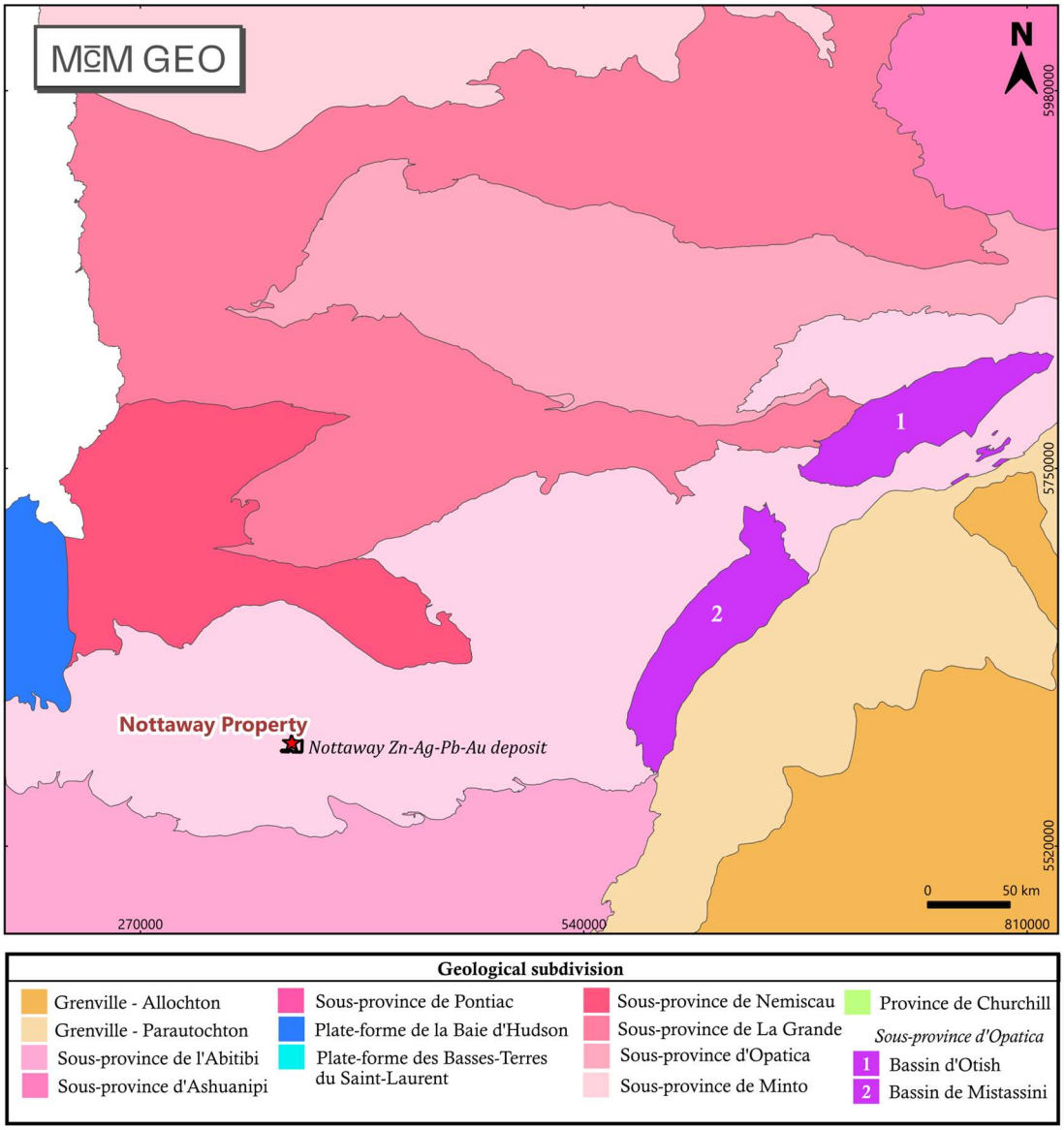

Figure 5: Nottaway Property Location relative to Quebec's Geological Subprovinces (modified from data acquired from the SIGEOM website 2025).

The main lithologies include felsic granitoids and their deformed equivalents (orthogneiss), interlayered with volcano–sedimentary rocks such as paragneiss and amphibolite, together with migmatites, gneiss, and scattered mafic intrusions.

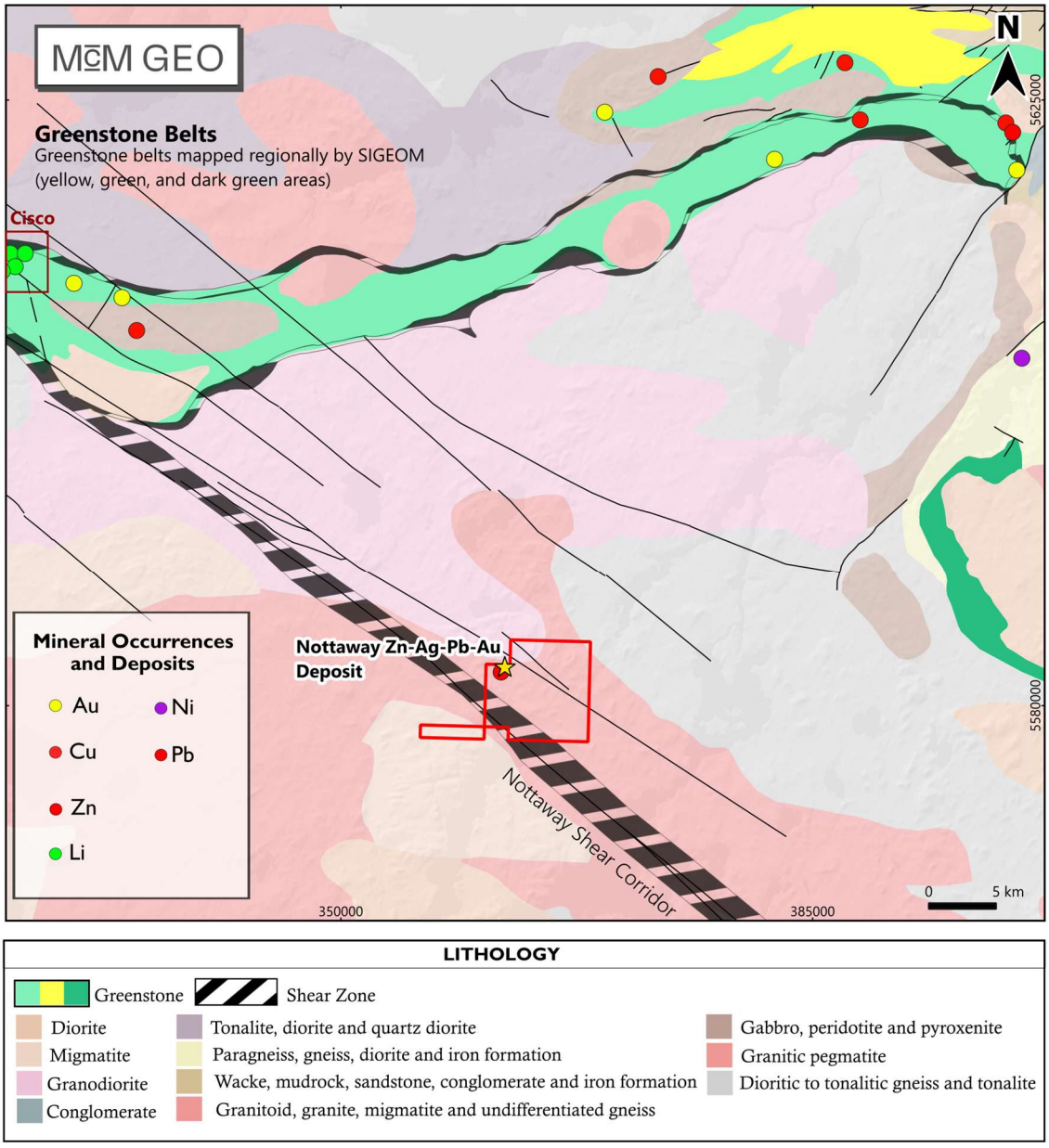

Figure 6: Geological Map (modified from the SIGEOM website, 2025) showing Nottaway Ag-Zn Project hosted adjacent to the Nottaway Shear Corridor.

Volcano–sedimentary sequences are typically preserved along the margins of TTG plutons, although their mapping is often difficult due to the scarcity of outcrop exposure. All mineral occurrences and deposits are hosted within greenstone belts, including the Nottaway Zn-Ag-

Pb-Au occurrence, which has been confirmed to lie within a mafic volcanic sequence through drilling and prospecting. Regional compilation and recent work by SOQUEM and Effigis (2014–2017) has highlighted the presence of previously underexplored greenstone belts within this part of Opatica (Figure 7). These greenstone belts appear to be present on the Nottaway Property, particularly in the area surrounding the Nottaway Project. Field observations confirmed the presence of pillow lavas within approximately 5km NE of the deposit, indicating that relatively undeformed volcanic sequences are locally preserved (D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018). Sheared pillow lavas were also identified in the Nottaway SOQUEM drill core.

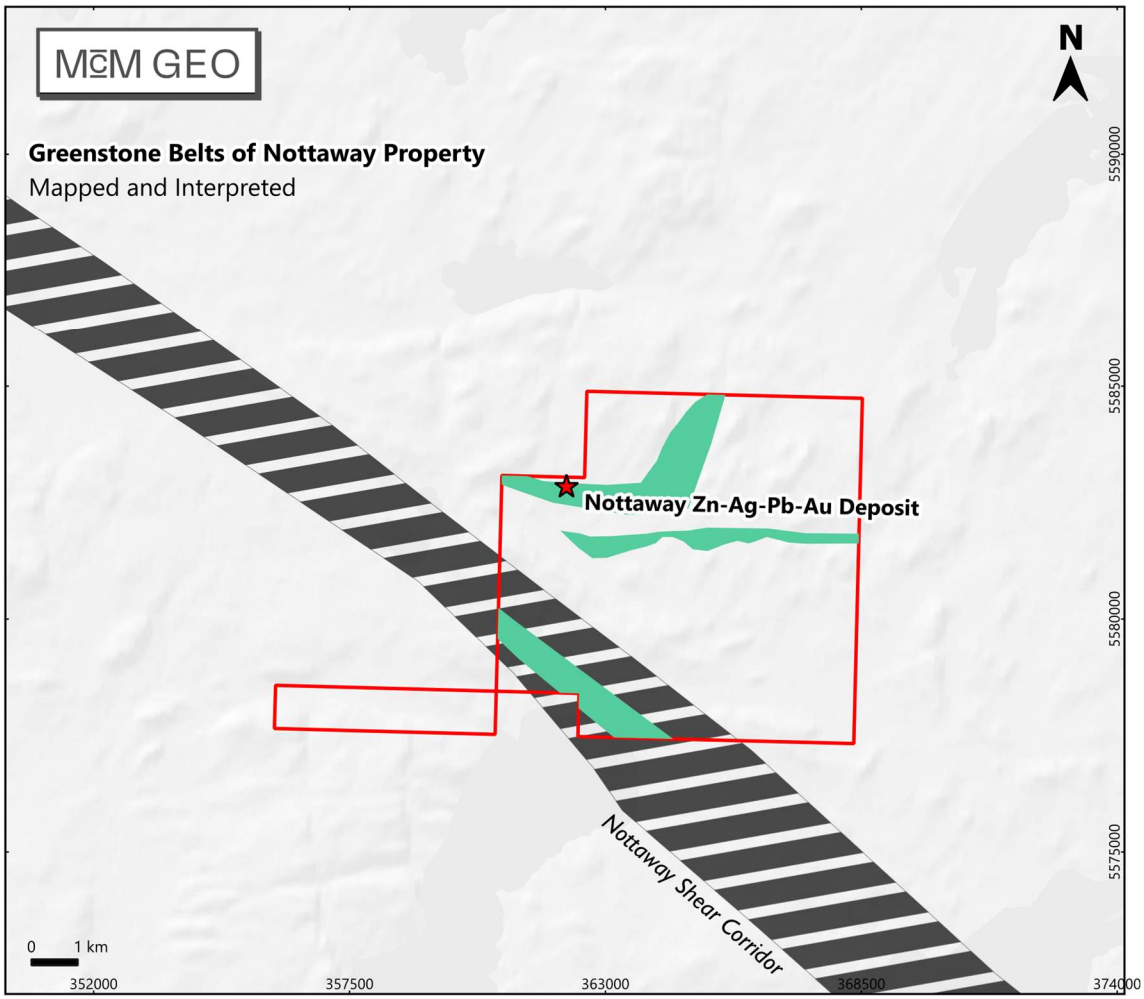

Figure 7: Regional compilation of mapped and interpreted greenstone belts in the Opatica Subprovince on the Nottaway Property.

The regional structural framework is defined by the Nottaway Shear Corridor, a northwest–southeast trending dextral (right-lateral) strike-slip fault that transects the property. This deformation zone juxtaposes TTG plutonic rocks against enclaves of volcano–sedimentary material.

More recently, Effigis structural interpretations and follow-up field work have identified volcanic sequences within the Nottaway Property itself, suggesting that extensions of regional greenstone belts may be preserved within the property boundaries. As illustrated in Figure 6, these belts are the principal host to multiple mineral deposits and occurrences.

4.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The main lithologies on the Nottaway Property include felsic intrusive suites, paragneiss, orthogneiss, undifferentiated gneiss, migmatites, and amphibolitised mafic volcanics.

A structural and geological interpretation map was prepared by Effigis Geo Solutions (GM71706). The interpretation identified panels of paragneiss, and volcano-sedimentary units present in the sector, based on the following data: (1) existing SIGÉOM datasets, (2) interpretations from remote sensing, (3) SOQUEM's 2015 drilling campaign and (4) and field observations from 2017. D'Ambroise & Lauzon (2018) indicate however that this geological interpretation is subject to change given the limited number of available outcrops.

The principal geological units in the area, recognised on the SIGEOM geological maps, consist primarily of intrusive and metamorphic rocks:

(1) The Chensagi Intrusive Suite, composed of gneisses of dioritic to tonalitic composition. Geochronological analyses by Davis et al. (1995) on tonalitic samples from this suite include: OP300, a tonalite collected west of Lake Evans (NTS sheet 32K13), which returned a protolith age of 2773 ± 23 Ma and a metamorphic age of 2718 ± 3 Ma; and OP170, a biotite-bearing tonalitic gneiss sampled southwest of Lake La Vallière (NTS sheet 32J08), which yielded a crystallization age of 2761 +42/–15 Ma.
(2) The Nottaway Pluton, composed of medium to coarse-grained biotite magnetite granite. Geochronological analysis of sample OP250, a granite with well-developed C–S fabrics collected from the Nottaway Shear Zone, yielded a crystallization age of 2686 ± 4 Ma (TIMS, U–Pb on zircons; Davis et al., 1995)
(3) Intrusive Suite of Salamandre, composed of tonalites, diorites and granodiorites. No geochronological age exists but the intrusions crosscut diorite gneisses of the Chensagi Suite.
(4) The Opatica Metamorphic Complex. Composed predominantly of migmatites. No geochronological age is currently available.
(5) Late Paleoproterozoic Mafic Intrusive Dikes, of the Dykes de Senneterre group, crosscut all lithologies.

In addition, the Nottaway Property lies within the vicinity of the *Domaine Structural de la Peupleraie*, a structural domain characterized by basin-and-dome style deformation associated with migmatites. This domain is bounded by major shear zones, including the Salamandre Shear Corridor and the Nottaway Shear Corridor.

The main rock unit descriptions in the following sections of this chapter are primarily based on field observations conducted during the 2017 and 2018 campaigns by D'Ambroise and Lauzon (2018).

4.2.1 Felsic Rocks

Felsic intrusives are the most widespread lithology. These units include grey and pink granites, granitic gneiss, tonalite, granodiorite, and orthogneiss. Pink granites are often porphyritic, hematized, and locally magnetic.

4.2.2 Paragneiss

Biotite-rich (>10%) paragneiss and quartz–feldspar gneiss as enclaves or rafts within the intrusive complexes are distributed heterogeneously across the property.

4.2.3 Mafic Rocks

Mafic units also comprise about 15% of exposures, represented by gabbros of medium- to coarse-grained texture and fine-grained volcanic equivalents. A notable occurrence of preserved pillow lavas was documented in amphibolite approximately 5km northeast of the Nottaway Showing, confirming the presence of relatively undeformed volcanic sequences within the property.

4.2.4 Strongly Metamorphosed Rocks

Highly metamorphosed gneissic units occur particularly along the Nottaway deformation corridor. Due to their degree of deformation recrystallization, original protoliths commonly obscure the original protoliths.

4.2.5 Pegmatites

Pegmatite dykes are present across most outcrops, usually as small intrusions parallel to or cross-cutting gneissic banding. D'Ambroise & Lauzon (2018) have observed that their greater abundance is in the granitic domains and have noted a hematitic alteration. A white pegmatite outcrop was also noted by the author during a roadside inspection close the Nottaway Property (Figure 8).

Figure 8: 20-30cm wide white Pegmatite dike crosscutting an undifferentiated gneiss. Photo taken by author on June 5th, 2025 near the Nottaway Project.

4.2.6 Alteration

D'Ambroise & Lauzon (2018) identified two types of alteration:

- The dominant alteration style is hematization, which is pervasive throughout the property but varies in intensity. The strongest development occurs between Km 105 and Km 120, where fractures and host rocks alike show pervasive reddish staining.
- Epidote alteration is also locally observed, typically fracture-controlled, while carbonate alteration is rare to absent.

4.2.7 Mineralization

The most significant mineralization was intersected in drillhole 1393-15-02, which cut a 2.85 m massive sulphide interval at the contact between a granite unit and an amphibolite unit. The mineralized zone is characterized by:

- 1.25 m of massive pyrrhotite–pyrite, with minor quartz nodules and mafic fragments;
- 1.6 m of massive pyrite with magnetite, quartz, and felsic fragments.

These are interpreted as volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-type mineralization. Systematic studies conducted by SOQUEM, Effigis Géo-Solutions and Michel Allard between 2014 and 2018 provide strong support for ongoing exploration initiatives in the area.

4.2.8 Quaternary Geology

The surface geology in the Nottaway region is dominated by Quaternary glacial deposits. Successive glacial advances have left an imprint of undifferentiated tills of variable thickness, along with distinctive drumlins, De Geer moraines, and frontal moraines that reflect the active ice movement and sediment deposition during multiple glacial episodes. Glaciolacustrine clays are locally abundant, while organic deposits such as peat and wetlands colonize low-lying areas. Bedrock exposures are generally limited by this extensive cover.

4.2.9 Structural Geology & Metamorphism

Local observations on the Nottaway property (D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018), when compared with the regional framework (Daoudene et al., 2016), indicate that deformation is controlled by two main regimes:

1. **Ductile deformation**
    - Locally expressed as penetrative gneissic fabrics, particularly within volcano–sedimentary units where folding and small-scale warping are common.
    - Foliations trend mainly E–W and NW–SE

- Regionally, these features correspond to the **Dn penetrative event** (Daoudene et al., 2016), acquired under amphibolite facies with local evidence for higher-grade metamorphism (migmatites).

2. **Brittle deformation**

   - Recorded by steep to vertical fracture sets (N–S, E–W, NW–SE), locally associated with hematite alteration.

   - These brittle structures are consistent with the **D_n+1 phase**, localized along strike-slip shear zones such as the Nottaway Shear Corridor (Daoudene et al., 2016).

3. **Metamorphism**

   - Archean amphibolite-facies metamorphism dominates, with retrogression to greenschist facies noted in some domains (Daoudene et al., 2016).

Figures 9 and 10 below show the lithostructural interpretations conducted by Effigis in 2014 (D'Ambroise, Lauzon & Rheault, 2018).

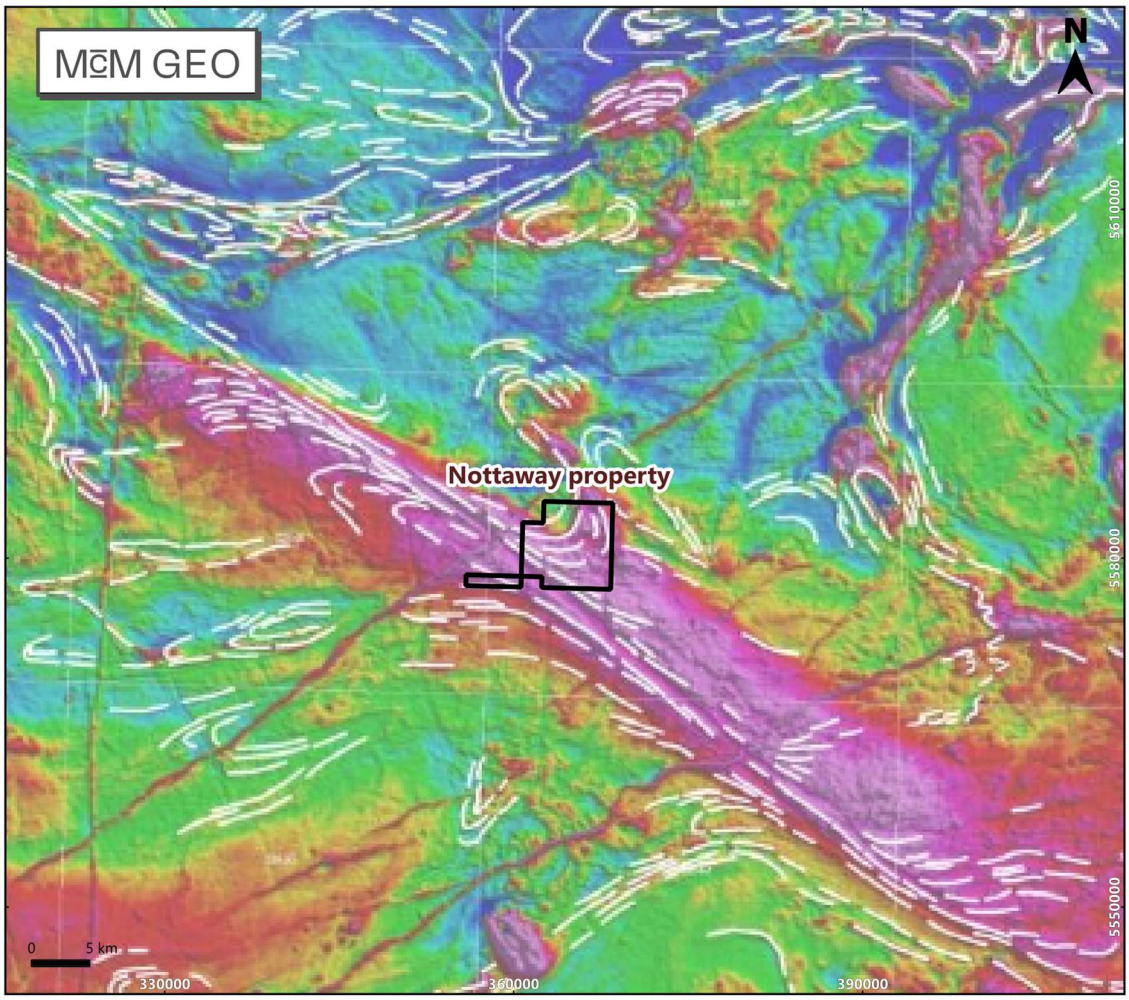

Figure 9: Lineaments (white lines) were interpreted from airborne magnetic data, as part of a program conducted by SOQUEM and Effigis. The background image shows total magnetic intensity, with red indicating higher values and blue indicating lower values (modified from Effigis – D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018).

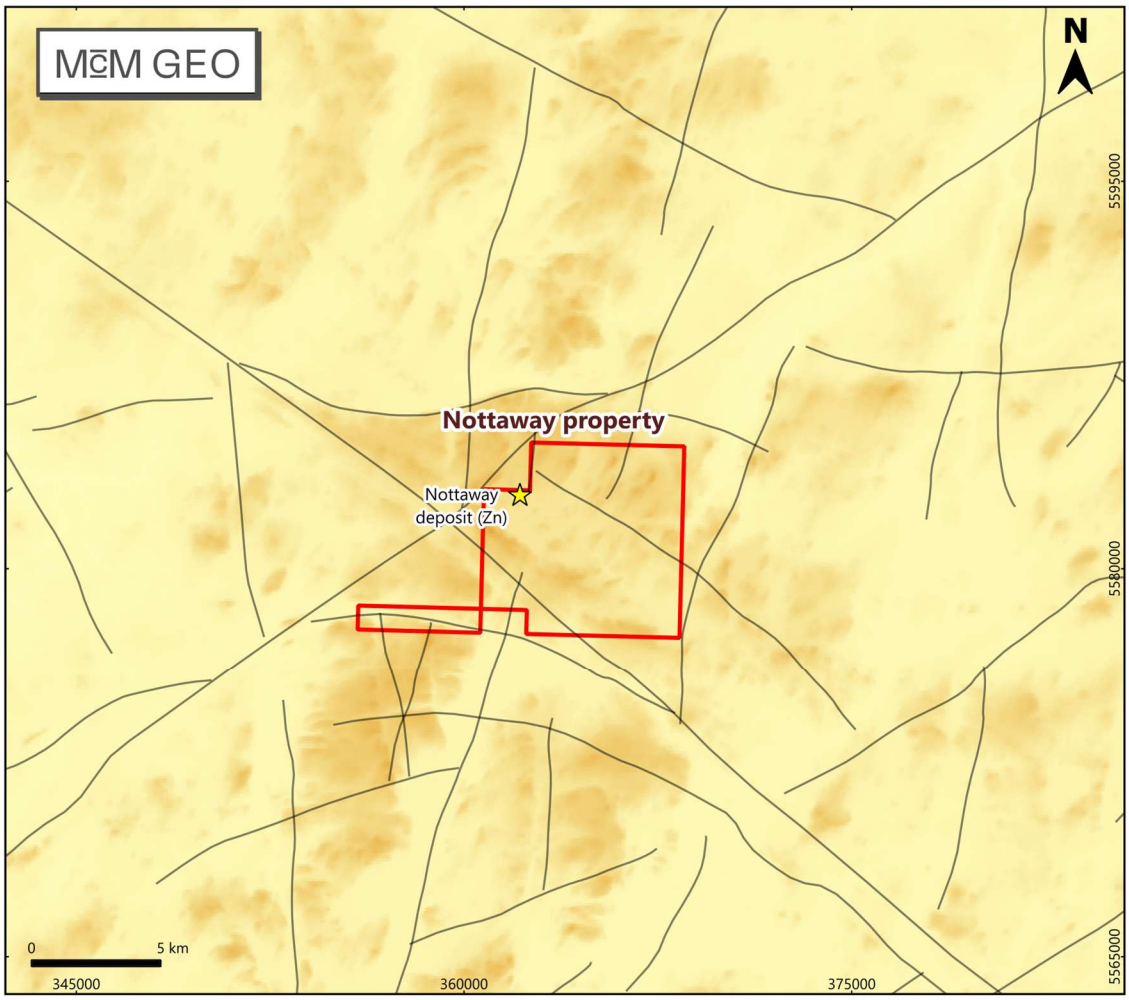

Figure 10: Interpreted lithostructural lineaments (modifed from Effigis, 2014 – GM71706)

5. Deposit Types - Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Potential - Item 8

The property is being explored for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)–type mineralization. VMS deposits form from volcanic-exhalative hydrothermal systems, where circulating fluids leach metals at depth and precipitate sulphides near the seafloor in association with volcanic centers (Franklin, 1993; Gibson et al., 2007). These deposits typically occur as stratiform to lens-shaped accumulations of massive sulphide, dominated by pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena.

In Québec, Archean VMS deposits are well-documented, particularly within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, where the Matagami Mining Camp, located approximately 80 km south of the Nottaway Property, has produced numerous Cu-Zn-Pb deposits since the discovery of the Matagami mine in 1957. These deposits were discovered largely through electromagnetic methods, demonstrating the importance of geophysics in locating buried massive sulphide bodies.

Drilling on the Nottaway occurrence (formerly Indice du Ciel) has highlighted the potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization. Although no economic VMS deposit has yet been defined, drilling has intersected massive sulphide horizons, and reinterpretation of electromagnetic (EM) data indicates that the principal conductive body may not yet have been tested. Drillholes 1393-15-02 and 1393-15-03 (SOQUEM, GM71706) intersected massive sulphide horizons, indicating VMS-style mineralization potential in the Nottaway area.

- Hole 1393-15-02: 0.15% Zn and 0.08% Pb over 7m (114–121m), including 2.85 m of massive sulphides that include pyrrhotite and pyrite.
- Hole 1393-15-03: 0.27% Zn (151–155.5 m) over 4.5m, including 0.55m at 1.1% Zn, 0.4% Pb, and 9.7 g/t Ag.

Geophysical reinterpretation suggests that holes, 1393-15-02 and 1393-15-03, were collared down-dip of the main conductors. Geophysical reinterpretation in 2017 by Michel Allard (D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018) from Airborne and ground EM surveys indicate a northward dip to the conductive bodies, in contrast to the southward dip assumed in the initial drill targeting. Moreover, additional Maxwell plates, 3D plate models representing subsurface conductive bodies, were found to be untested 250m north of drillhole 1393-15-04 (see 1393-17-a, Appendix B – Figure 15), with three modelled plates of electrical conductivity of 150, 150 and 500 S/m. These sulphide accumulations warrant continued exploration.

This implies that the mineralized intervals intersected to date may represent only peripheral mineralization, while the primary conductors remain untested.

6. Exploration - Item 9

Exploration work completed on the Nottaway Property to date is limited. In 2023, CDN Maverick Capital Corp. funded and carried out a prospecting program. This work focused on reconnaissance prospecting and geological observations, with systematic sampling of selected outcrops and boulders across the property. None of the samples taken are located within the current boundary of the Nottaway Property.

Item 10: Drilling

NOT APPLICABLE

No drilling has yet been undertaken by CDN Maverick on the Nottaway property.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

NOT APPLICABLE

7. Data Verification - Item 12

There were no limitations placed on the author concerning the verification of any of the data.

8. Adjacent Properties - Item 23

The Nottaway Property is situated in the Opatica Subprovince, a region that hosts several mineral deposits and occurrences of geological significance. Information regarding these adjacent properties is taken from public sources, including SIGÉOM and government GM reports. The Qualified Person has not independently verified the information contained in the other adjacent properties, and it should not be considered indicative of mineralization on the Nottaway Property.

Documented mineral occurrences and deposits in the broader region —including the Frotet–Evans Greenstone Belt and the Matagami Mining Camp of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt— include a wide range of mineral systems hosted within Archean greenstone environments. These include:

- Gold-bearing quartz veins and shear-hosted systems,
- Volcanogenic massive sulphides (Zn-Cu VMS),
- Magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposits, and
- Lithium–Cesium–Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites.

Key examples include:

- The Lac Mattagami Zn-Cu VMS deposit, discovered in 1957, which helped establish the Matagami Mining Camp.
- The Lac Rocher Ni-Cu-Co-PGE showing, first documented in 1997, highlighting the potential for magmatic sulphide systems in the region.
- The more recent discovery of the Cisco Lithium LCT Pegmatite Deposit in 2022, which confirms the prospectivity of these greenstone settings for critical metals.
- Fenelon Gold Deposit, located on the Detour–Fenelon Trend in the Abitibi — an orogenic and intrusion-related gold system.
- Troilus Cu–Au Deposit, situated within the Frotet–Evans Greenstone Belt — interpreted as an Archean porphyry-style Au–Cu system with both disseminated and vein-hosted mineralization.

Collectively, these deposits underscore the mineral fertility of Archean greenstone belts in northern Québec.

Cisco Lithium Pegmatite Deposit

The Cisco Central and Cisco East pegmatite showings, currently operated by Q2 Metals Corp. and discovered by Canadian Mining House in 2022–2023, are located on NTS sheet 32K11 near the Evans–Ouagama segment of the Frotet–Evans belt. Mineralization is hosted in several metres thick granitic pegmatite dykes that contain spodumene, with the mineralised dyke system extending over >1.3 km in strike length.

Lac Rocher Deposit

The Lac Rocher magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposit was discovered by Nuinsco Resources Ltd. in 1998, associated with a polyphase ultramafic–mafic intrusion located ~30 km northeast of the Nottaway project. Published resources include 297,000 t measured and indicated at 1.60% Ni and 0.60% Cu.

9. Other Relevant Data and Information - Item 24

No other data or information relevant to the Nottaway property that would ensure the report is not misleading is known to the author as of the effective date of the report.

10. Interpretation and Conclusions - Item 25

The Nottaway Property lies within the Opatica Subprovince, a geologically underexplored portion of the Superior Province. Although geological knowledge remains limited, exploration to date has outlined potential for multiple deposit types. These include volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS), shear-related orogenic gold mineralisation, and more recently, LCT (lithium–cesium–tantalum) pegmatites, highlighted by the discovery of the Cisco Deposit.

10.1 VMS Potential

Exploration results from the Nottaway Project suggest a favorable setting for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)–style mineralization. Drilling has intersected massive sulphide horizons, and geophysical reinterpretations indicate that the most prospective conductive bodies remain untested. Several key points support ongoing exploration:

- Drill intercepts confirm the presence of sulphide-rich horizons, including massive pyrrhotite–pyrite with anomalous Zn–Pb–Ag values, which could be associated with a VMS environment.
- Reinterpretation of the geophysics data indicates either some conductors were not tested (Figure 12, and Figure 17 – Appendix B) or were missed, i.e. main conductors dip northward, suggesting that historical drillholes were collared down-dip and did not properly test the strongest targets (Figures 16 and 18 – Appendix B).
- The known EM conductors are located within the Nottaway Shear Corridor, where deformation is strong. In contrast, pillow lavas preserved approximately 5 km northeast of the deposit (D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018) remain largely undeformed, demonstrating that relatively intact volcanic sequences, i.e. the extension of these greenstone belts may be present nearby.

Past geophysical surveys on the Nottaway Property include the 2014 SkyTEM airborne survey, which outlined areas of interest, followed by a 2015 ground-based frequency-domain EM survey (MaxMin) conducted by SOQUEM. Two MaxMin loops were completed, identifying three conductive trends within Loop A, described from north to south as follows.

- The MM-2 trend: Detected by MaxMin, but only weakly expressed in the SkyTEM data.
- The MM-1 trend: Detected by both MaxMin and SkyTEM, but discontinuous. This may reflect (1) variations in conductor depth; or (2) differences in sulphide content and mineralogy (e.g., pyrrhotite is more conductive than pyrite, while sphalerite will reduce the EM response)
- The MM-3 trend: Detected by MaxMin but not observed in the SkyTEM survey.

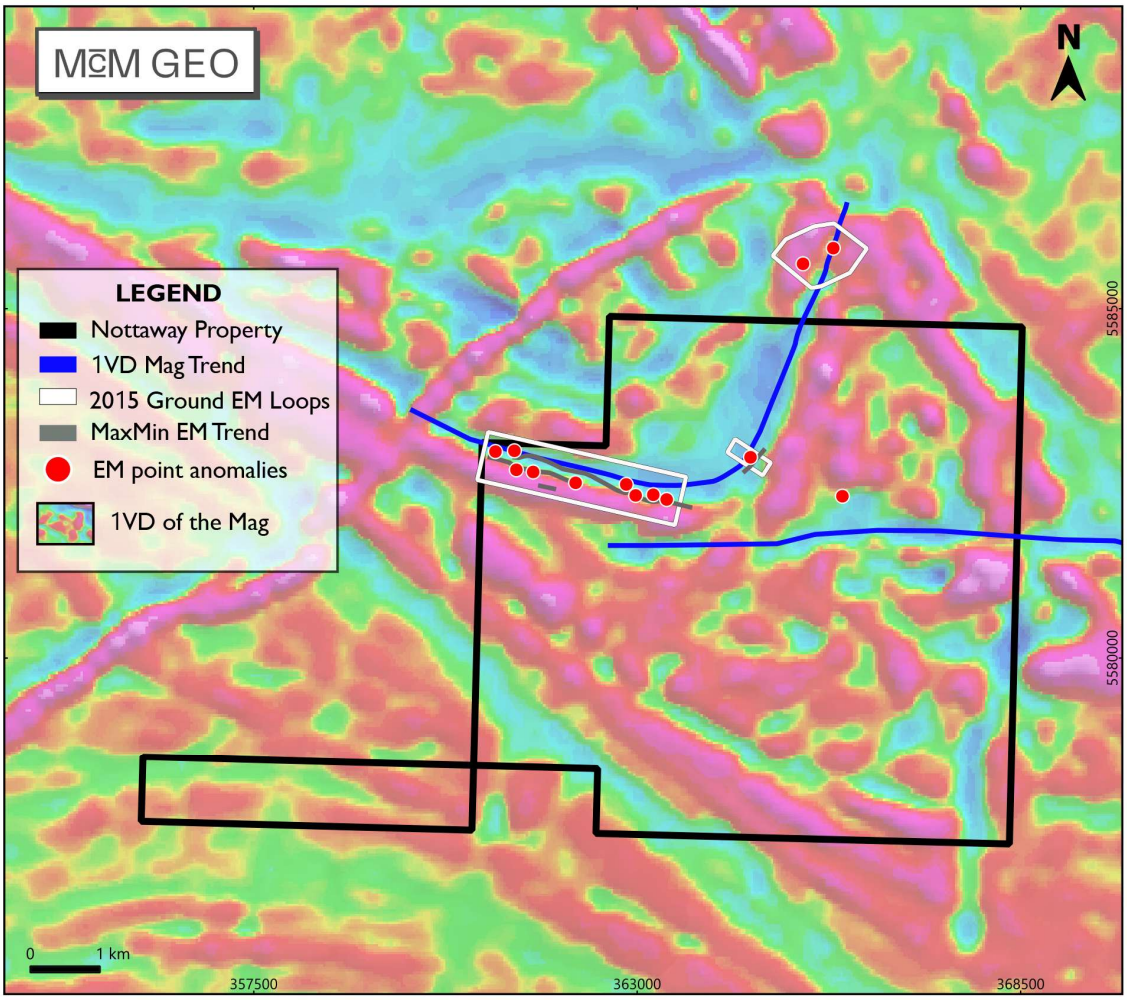

Figure 11: Location of ground EM MaxMin loops conducted in 2015 on the Nottaway Property and its vicinities. The background is the first vertical derivative of the TMI.

A review of the available geophysical data, as interpreted by Michel Allard in 2017 (D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018), highlighted several key observations:

- At drillhole 1393-15-03, massive sulphides were intersected but the Maxwell plates appear to have been missed. The MaxMin survey detected only the upper portion of the conductor, whereas SkyTEM data suggested a deeper, more significant anomaly. Allard concluded that the untested conductive body near 1393-15-03 could be substantially thick (Figure 12 and Figure 16 - Appendix B).
- Hole 1393-15-05 appears to have intersected the edge of the Maxwell plates but may have passed just above the main conductive body (Figure 16 – Appendix B).
- The Maxwell plate with the strongest electrical conductivity, of 500 S/m, has not been drill-tested (Figure 17 - Appendix B).
- Hole 1393-15-02 could have been more effectively located, by positioning the collar along the SkyTEM flight path (Figure 18 – Appendix B). Although Michel Allard noted

that the Maxwell plates could have been extended in this area, he did not pursue this option as the target lay too far from the flight path, i.e. the acquired data location.

In addition, two isolated SkyTEM anomalies remain untested: one located within Grid B, and another situated east of the MaxMin survey limits. The combination of massive sulphide intersections, the multiple untested EM conductors, and the presence of relatively undeformed volcanic rocks in the broader property area indicates a VMS system potential at Nottaway.

Based on the data compiled in report GM71706, the author has reconstructed the location of the subsurface Maxwell plates and, as a result, designed a 2,700 m drill program to test these targets.

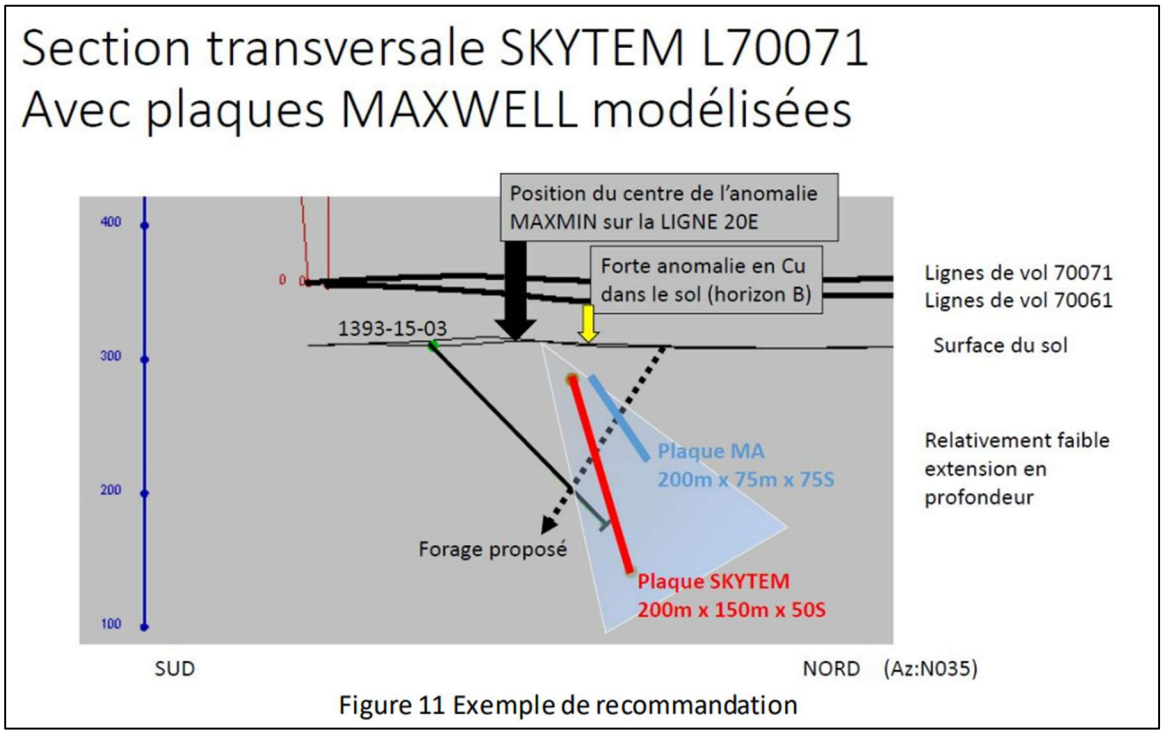

Figure 12: Recommendations provided by Michel Allare (D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018).

10.2 Gold in Till Anomalies

Till sampling surveys (D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018) identified multiple sites with anomalous gold grain counts in the vicinity of the Nottaway Shear Corridor. The source of these anomalies has not been established, but their persistence across surveys indicates a potential for a nearby mineralized system.

11. Recommendations - Item 26

The Nottaway Property remains at an early stage of exploration. Previous geophysical work (SkyTEM, 2014; Ground EM MaxMin, 2015; reinterpretation by Michel Allard, 2017) indicate TDEM surveys represent a more suitable method for detecting the subsurface position of conductive massive sulphides. The first immediate step is to conduct BHTDEM surveys, as they can be quickly deployed and provide higher resolution conductive targets (personal communication with Michel Allard), greatly improving the confidence of their position and conductivity. This approach directly measures through the bedrock and can therefore overcome limitations of earlier airborne and surface surveys and effectively removes the distorting influence of the overburden. Surface TDEM is also appropriate in areas where drillholes are not available.

A staged exploration program is recommended, with the overall objective is to evaluate conductive sulphide targets, assess the potential for non-conductive sulphides, and expand the search to isolated SkyTEM conductors east of the known trends.

Phase 1 – Drill testing of modelled EM conductors

Phase 1 will focus on testing missed EM conductors and the most conductive Maxwell plates. Although gravity surveys could be deferred to a later stage, it is recommended that both a BHTDEM survey and a gravity survey be completed prior to undertaking the planned 2,700 m of drilling. These surveys serve a dual purpose: (1) to define higher-resolution targets from potentially economic massive sulphide conductors, and (2) enable the detection of non-conductive sulphide bodies (e.g., sphalerite-rich zones), thereby maximizing chances of a mineral discovery:

- Obtain Michel Allard's Maxwell Plates from SOQUEM (D'Ambroise & Lauzon, 2018) and review proposed drillhole locations, azimuths, and dips accordingly.
- Complete a BHTDEM survey on all pre-existing holes. EM loops should be positioned to optimize vector coupling and maximize resolution of conductive bodies to optimize the modelling of Maxwell EM plates. Drillhole casing rods were capped, providing an opportunity to pulse all the historical holes to obtain higher-quality subsurface conductivity data.
- Carry out a test ground gravity survey loop to test potentially zinc-rich (sphalerite rich) non-conductive sulphide bodies in the vicinity of 1393-15-03 and 1393-15-02. Previous drillhole results indicate massive sulphides associated with elevated zinc content (up to 1.1% Zn). The survey should be designed to also cover known massive sulphide intercepts from earlier drilling in order to assess and validate the effectiveness of the method.
- Undertake a first-pass diamond drilling program to test the (1) conductive plates and test for (2)dense, non-conductive sulphide bodies. Planned drillholes and target rationales are provided in Appendix C. These planned holes were planned with

Maxwell plates reconstructed from report GM71706, they do not include any gravity targets.

Phase 2 – Additional surveys contingent on results

If Phase 1 drilling yields encouraging results, the company may proceed with further TDEM surveys to refine targeting and expand mineralized zones. A ground gravity survey should also be incorporated at this stage if it has not already been completed in Phase 1, in order to evaluate the potential for non-conductive sulphides (e.g., potential sphalerite-rich zones), as this mineralization style may not be effectively detected by EM methods.

For the two isolated conductors identified further east in the 2014 SkyTEM survey, additional follow-up is recommended. Zinc-rich VMS-style deposits of the Matagami camp are known to be associated with such isolated conductors (Jebrak & Marcoux, 2008). Depending on the outcomes of earlier work, field conditions, and available budget, follow-up may be advanced using one or more of the following approaches:

- Surface/borehole TDEM surveys,
- IP/Resistivity surveys, including 3DIP, or
- Ground/borehole gravity surveys
- Conduct a HydroExplo™ borehole hydrogeochemical survey to analyze groundwater for anomalous metal signatures indicative of mineralization upflow.

All methods remain open at this stage, and the optimal approach should be determined following Phase 1 results and logistical considerations.

Table 2: Exploration Budget.

Activity	**Unit / Basis**	**Estimated Cost (CAD)**
Phase 1 – Geophysics & Drilling		
Bore hole TDEM	$3500 / day (2-3 holes)	$24,500
Project Geologist	$1200 / day	$56,400
Core Logger (P.Geo)	$900 / day	$42,300
Geotechnician	$550/day	$25,850
Accommodation/Transportation (6 workers)	$2,700 worker / week	$146,880
Ground Gravity Survey + Interpretation	1 x 2km loop	$55,000
Assays (1,350 assays)	$70 / assay	$94,500

Activity	Unit / Basis	Estimated Cost (CAD)
First-Pass Diamond Drilling (crew of 5)	2,700 m – 40 days	$400,000
Phase 1 Subtotal		**$845,430**
Phase 2 – Target Testing (Geophysics and Hydrogeochemistry)		
Review of drilling program with geophysicist and geologist	Lump sum estimate	$35,000
Line cutting (22 kms)	$900 per line-km	$19,800
Surface TDEM (22 kms lines)	$2000 / line / km	$44,000
HydroExplo™ Survey	Lump sum	$20,000
Reporting & Documentation	Lump sum	$7,500
Phase 2 Subtotal		**$126,300**
Grand Total (Phase 1 + 2)		**$971,730**

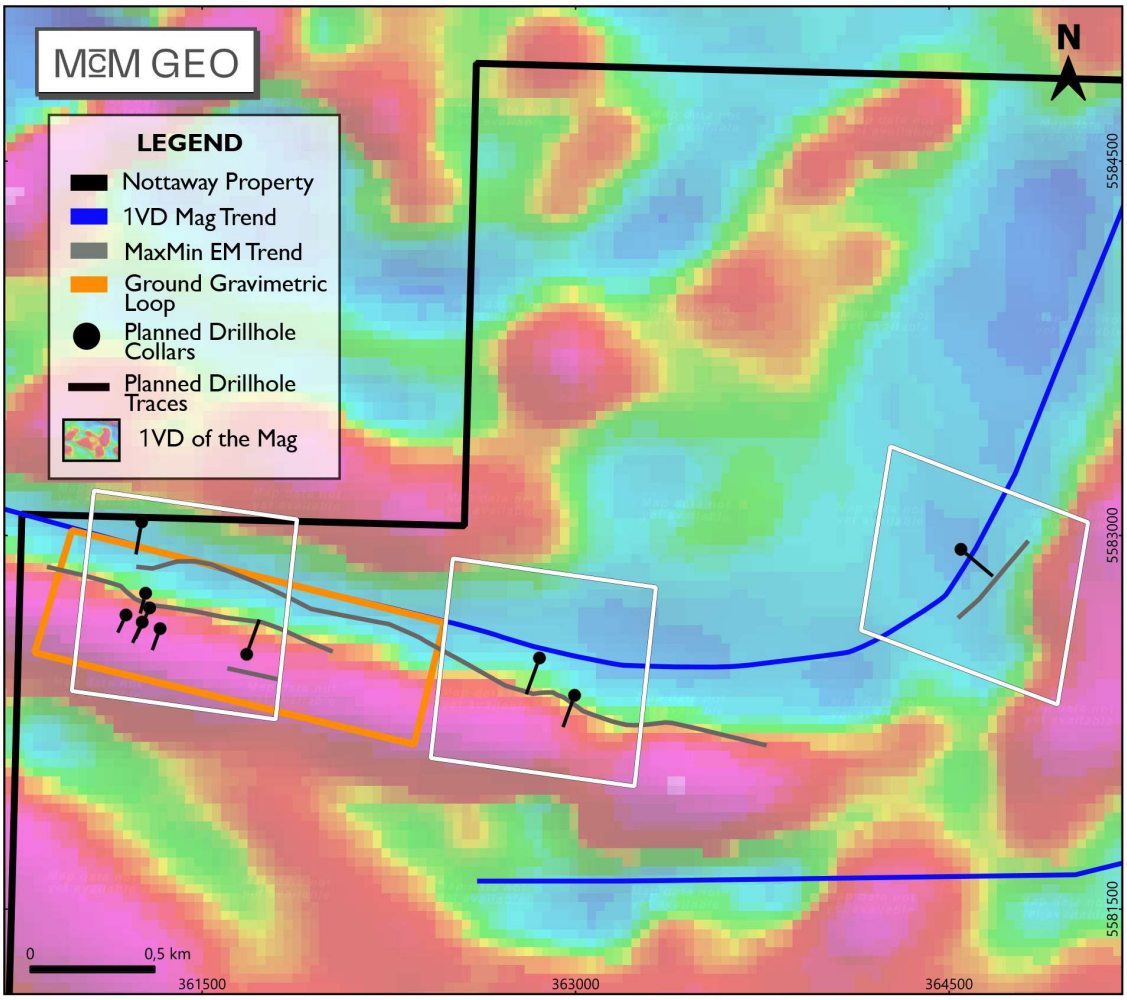

Figure 13: Recommendations include 11 holes for 2,705m of diamond drill holes planned along with four (4) 1km2 Surface TDEM loops and one (1) ground gravimetric surveys to test for Zn (sphalerite) rich non-conductive massive sulphides bodies.

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Certificate of Qualified Person - Item 28

I, **Clyde McMillan**, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist and president of McMillan Geosciences Inc., with an office located at 5330 avenue d'Orleans, app. 102, Montréal, Québec, H1X2K7 Canada.

2. I hold a Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree in Earth Sciences from the Université du Québec à Montréal (2016) and a Licence in Geosciences from the Université de Bordeaux 1, France (2011).

3. I am a Professional Geologist and a member in good standing of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ #2193).

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2016, including participation in exploration programs since 2011, with relevant experience in base metal and precious metal exploration projects in Québec and other jurisdictions.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" as set out in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, professional registration, and relevant experience, I fulfill the requirements to act as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this Technical Report entitled **"Nottaway Zn-Pb-Ag-Au Project, Province of Québec"**, with an effective date of September 17th, 2025 (the "Technical Report").

7. I am not aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in it, the omission of which would make the Technical Report misleading.

8. I am independent of CDN Maverick Capital Corp., applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 2nd day of October 2025, in Montréal, Québec.

Clyde McMillan

Annexes / Appendices

Appendix A – Exclusive Exploration Rights (claims)

Appendix B – Other Maps, Figures and Cross-sections

Appendix C – Planned Holes

Appendix A

Exclusive Exploration Rights (claims)

Table 3: EER (claims) list of the Nottaway Property.

EER number	NTS Map Sheet	Surface (hectares)	Status	Expiry Date	Renewal Fee	Work Required	Company
2850524	32K06	54.98	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850525	32K06	54.98	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850526	32K07	54.94	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850528	32K07	54.94	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850529	32K07	54.94	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850530	32K07	54.94	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850531	32K07	54.94	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850532	32K07	54.94	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
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2850731	32K07	54.94	Active	15-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850732	32K07	54.94	Active	15-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850733	32K07	54.94	Active	15-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
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EER number	NTS Map Sheet	Surface (hectares)	Status	Expiry Date	Renewal Fee	Work Required	Company
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2850697	32K07	54.97	Active	15-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
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2850680	32K07	54.96	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850681	32K07	54.96	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850683	32K07	54.96	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850664	32K07	54.98	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850666	32K07	54.98	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850667	32K07	54.98	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850668	32K07	54.98	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850669	32K07	54.98	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850670	32K07	54.98	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850671	32K07	54.98	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850672	32K07	54.97	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850673	32K07	54.97	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850675	32K07	54.97	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850676	32K07	54.97	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850677	32K07	54.97	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850678	32K07	54.97	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850556	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850557	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850558	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850559	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850560	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850561	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850562	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850563	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850564	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850565	32K07	54.91	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850546	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850547	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850548	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850549	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850550	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850551	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850552	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850553	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850554	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%

EER number	NTS Map Sheet	Surface (hectares)	Status	Expiry Date	Renewal Fee	Work Required	Company
2850555	32K07	54.92	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850533	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850534	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850535	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850536	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850537	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850538	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850539	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850540	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850541	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850542	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850543	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850544	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850545	32K07	54.93	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850523	32K06	54.98	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850665	32K07	54.98	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850674	32K07	54.97	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850682	32K07	54.96	Active	13-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850527	32K07	54.94	Active	12-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%
2850729	32K07	54.94	Active	15-06-28	$ 79.25	$1,200	CDN Maverick Capital Corp. (104977) 100%

Appendix B

Other Maps. Figures and Cross-sections

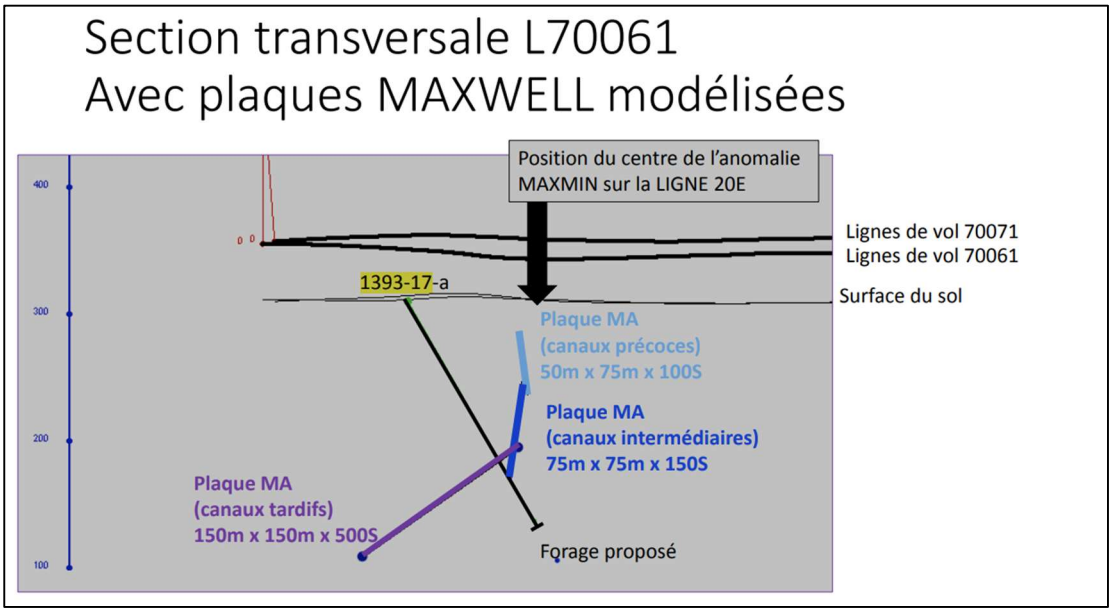

Figure 14: Modelled plates from SkyTEM (time-domain airborne EM method) and MaxMin (frequency-domain ground EM method) data. Michel Allard (Eng.) proposed drillhole 1393-17-a to test the modelled conductor with the highest modelled electrical conductivity, 500 S/m. The modelled conductor closest to surface dips to the north.

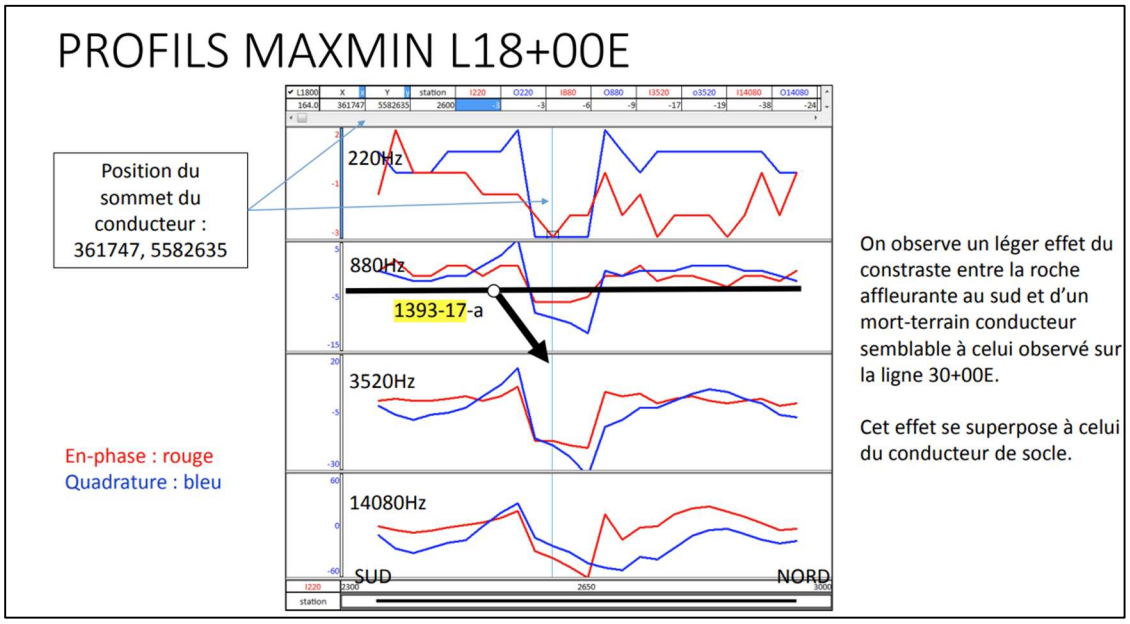

Figure 15: Position of top of EM conductor E367747, 5582635N. Planned hole 1393-17-a was planned underneath this plate. This indicates that drilling should be targeted right underneath that value. However, elevation (Z) values were not given.

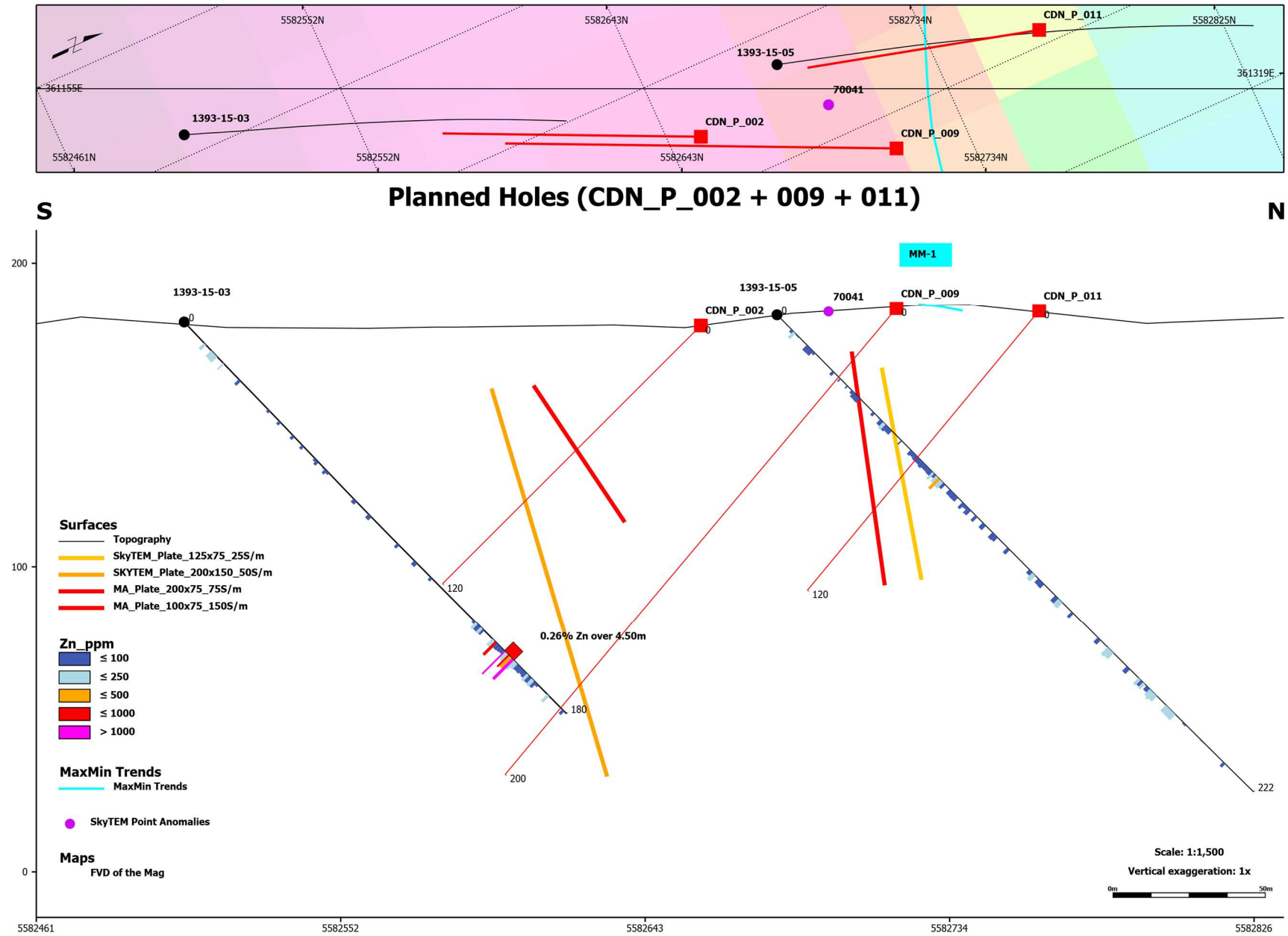

Figure 16: Three (3) out of the five (5) holes planned around holes 1393-15-03 and 1393-15-05. These holes are collared to target the EM modelled Maxwell Plates in an optimized way. Michel Allard indicated hole 1393-15-03 missed the main conductor and hole 1393-15-05 may have drilled above the conductor. Section is 50m wide

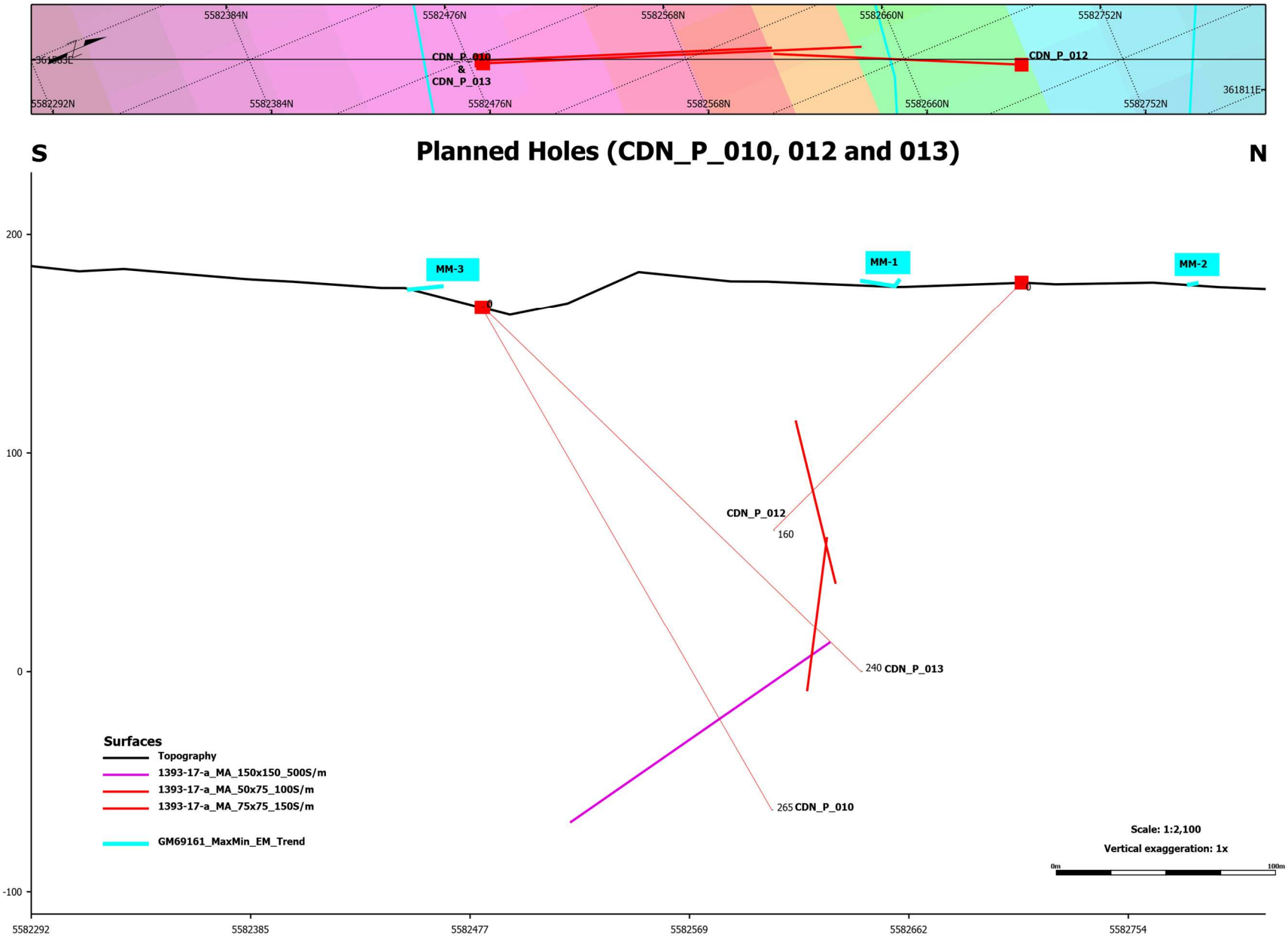

Figure 17: Planned holes CDN_P_010, 12 and 13 were positioned on reconstructed Maxwell plates based off report GM71706. It is recommended to first obtain the source data and to review these holes after a surface TDEM survey.

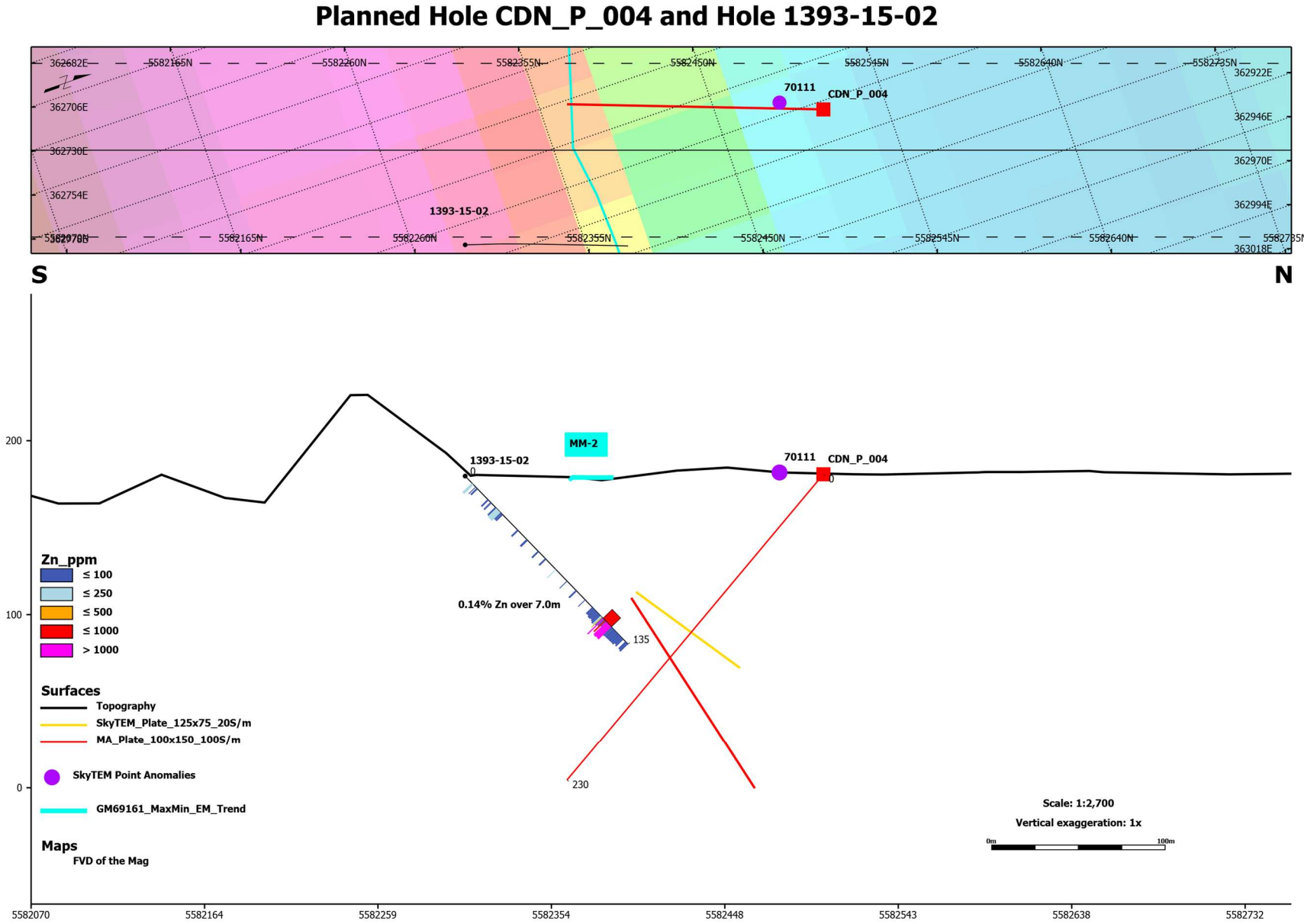

Figure 18: Hole 1393-15-02, also seemed to have missed the main conductive bodies. However, the hole did intersect 0.14% Zn over 7m.

Appendix C – Planned Holes

Tableau 1: A total of 2,705m is planned. To be reviewed with Maxwell Plates by Michel Allard and by geophysicist post-BHTDEM survey

Planned Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Target Depth	Comments (with Priority)
CDN_P_001	361331	5582627	185.12	200	45	120	P2) plateMA_50m_75_S/m 60m depth and SkyTEM plate 50S/m at 85m. Cu soil anomaly at surface.
CDN_P_002	361259	5582653	179.32	205	45	120	P1) Test Maxwell Plates: 1)75S/m at 60m depth and 2) 50S/m at 80m depth. Positioned near SkyTEM anomaly of moderate amplitude, dipping to the NE. Cu soil anomaly at surface.
CDN_P_003	361194	5582682	180.27	205	45	100	P2) 50S/m MA plate at 60m depth and 50S/m SkyTEM plate at 80m depth.
CDN_P_004	362855	5582510	180.70	200	50	230	P2) Located near a High Amplitude SkyTEM anomaly. 1) SkyTEM Maxwell plate at 112m depth 20S/m, and 2) MA Plate 100S/m at 141m depth. Possily powerful PP response (GM71706)
CDN_P_005	362996	5582360	179.68	200	50	200	P3) Weak Amplitude SkyTEM anomaly
CDN_P_006	361257	5583055	181.50	190	60	250	P3) SkyTEM EM weak and deep anomaly
CDN_P_007	364548	5582945	182.77	130	50	250	P3) Culturel? Faible vers NE
CDN_P_008	365857	5582206	179.30	35	60	450	P3) Faible Amplitude Profond (SW dipping conductor)
CDN_P_009	361289	5582710	185.03	205	50	200	P1) MM-1 linear axis is discontinuous, MS may be deeper. SkyTEM Plate (50S/m) at 161m depth. Cu soil anomaly at surface
CDN_P_010	361679	5582524	171.46	20	45	265	P1) 1393-17-a (to review). targeting under top of conductor coordinates (given in GM71706) at 135m depth. Strongest conductor 500S/m (Michel Allard) is positioned deeper. It is highly recommended to review this data in detail by a geophysicist and plan a hole targeting this deeper-lying conductor.
CDN_P_011	361273	5582769	184.24	195	50	120	P1) Test Maxwell Plates 78m (150S/m) and 90m (24S/m). Hole planned to hit target deepersince 1393-15-05 may have been missed - hit too shallow. Potentially high PP effect. (GM71706).
CDN_P_012	361758	5582708	178.02	205	45	160	P1) targeting under top of conductor coordinates (given in GM71706) MA_100S/m at 135m depth
CDN_P_013	361663	5582482	166.55	20	44	240	P2) Targeting MA_Plate 150S/m expected depth at 208m