Cree Mineral Exploration Board

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

&

ACTION PLAN 2022-2023

Submitted to:

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES, QUEBEC

(QUEBEC MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES)

And

CREE NATION GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC

Youcef Larbi,

Marlene MacKinnon,

Wemindji 2022

CREE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD

Directors:

Andy Baribeau, President

Anthony MacLeod

Sam Bosum

Mark Wadden

Marc Leblanc, MENR representstive

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1. INTRODUCTION

The **Cree Mineral Exploration Board** (the CMEB, the Board) was formed pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Agreement entitled *Agreement concerning a New Relationship between le Gouvernement du Québec and the Crees of Quebec* (the Agreement). Its functions are aimed at developing and enhancing mineral exploration in Eeyou Istchee (the Cree Territory). To achieve this, it will benefit from a minimum annual budget of $300,000 per year provided by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN).

The CMEB head office was opened in Wemindji in March 2003 and a sub-office was opened in Mistissini in 2005. The activities of the CMEB are oriented towards mineral resource exploration in Eeyou Istchee in a context of sustainable economic development.

The executives and directors of the CMEB are submitting this yearly activity report describing the CMEB and detailing its activities and projects for the fiscal year April 2021 to March 2022. This report is prepared in accordance with Section 7 of the *Agreement concerning Mineral Resources Development in the James Bay Cree Territory*, and in accordance with section 6.4 of the Quebec Mineral Exploration Assistance Program (QMEAP) framework provided as per Schedule 1 of the Agreement. The report includes the following areas of activity: awareness and promotion, training, job opportunities and assistance, prospecting, autonomous prospectors and developing entrepreneurships.

2. BACKGROUND

Chapter 5 of the Agreement entitled *Agreement concerning a New Relationship between le Gouvernement du Québec and the Crees of Quebec* concerns mining. In particular, referring to Section 5.3:

> *Quebec will promote and facilitate the participation of the James Bay Crees in mineral exploration activities in the Territory. In particular, Quebec and the Crees will set up before April 1st, 2002 a Mineral Exploration Board which will be largely composed of Cree representatives but with some representation by Quebec.*

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board was duly set up in accordance with that section of the Agreement. The remainder of Section 5.3 specifies the purpose of the Board and the financial terms:

> *This Board benefits as of the 2001-02 Financial Year from the available regular program funding of Quebec for such purposes presently set at three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) per Financial Year. The main purposes of this Mineral Exploration Board will be to:*
>
> *a) Assist the Crees in accessing mineral exploration opportunities;*
>
> *b) Facilitate the development of mineral exploration activities by Cree Enterprises;*
>
> *c) Facilitate and encourage the access by the Crees and Cree Enterprises to regular Quebec program funding and other encouragements for mineral exploration activities;*
>
> *d) Act as an entry mechanism for offers of services by Crees and Cree Enterprises in the field of mineral exploration.*

On March 22nd 2002, the Cree Nation Government (CNG) (at that time the Cree Regional Authority), the Quebec Government and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board signed an additional and specific Agreement entitled Agreement concerning Mineral Resources Development in the James Bay Region. Section 6 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development states the obligations of the CNG as, (among others), to:

> *Cover CMEB administrative expenses from its operating budget may include among others rent and office expenses, accounting and audit fees, the transportation and travel expenses of CNG representatives for meetings of the board of directors of the CMEB.*

3. THE MISSION OF THE BOARD

Shortly after the Board became operational in the fall of 2002, a five year work plan was developed and adopted by the Board. This was the plan submitted to the MERN for the 2002-03 funding of the CMEB. Activities of the Board address the following five programs:

Awareness and Promotion

The CMEB works with local schools to develop a program with the students based on Eeyou Istchee geology. This can be expanded in the future to include other schools under the jurisdiction of the Cree School Board. We also work with other Cree organizations involved in the various fields of the mining industry to raise awareness and promotion, and to inform people about mining activities in Cree Territory. It is also the intention of the Board to attend economic development related conferences and seminars at the Cree level to enhance awareness and promotion of the industry.

Training and Job Assistance

The Board works very closely with Cree Human Resources Development (CHRD) - Territorial Programs sector to examine various ways of approaching training and job assistance to benefit the Cree population

in general. It is our understanding that the MERN will be involved in assisting us in approaching the different mining companies in the territory about possible job opportunities for Crees. The Board will also be working with the local entities embarking on training programs in the mining sector.

Assistance to Prospectors

The geologists of the Board provide technical assistance whenever required by a Cree prospector. The Chief Geologist will also be developing basic prospectors training packages at the local levels to increase the number of prospectors active in the territory. It is the objective of the Board to make this assistance a priority for the future activities of licensed Cree prospectors.

Project Development and Entrepreneur's Assistance

Due to the volume of financial requests from this sector, the Board developed a system whereby requests and submissions have to be received by a particular date to be considered for funding. The other sector of interest is that of joint ventures between Crees and non-Crees on exploration projects. The CMEB will continue funding similar viable projects.

Geosciences Expertise and Technical Assistance

The Board continues to maintain its database on mineral exploration activities in Eeyou Istchee. This information is available when required by Cree entities and individuals. We also want to be in a position to respond technically to any environmental concerns that may arise as a result of a particular project.

4. ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD 2021-2022

The activities summarized in this section include:

1. Meetings and resolutions;
2. 2021-2022 work plan (Reminder);
3. Awareness and promotion;
4. Training and job assistance;
5. Field projects with training;
6. Prospector assistance;
7. Project development and entrepreneur assistance;
8. New projects;
9. Geosciences;
10. Collaborations;
11. Public services and interventions.

4.1 MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS 2021-2022

The following resolutions were adopted by the executives and directors during CMEB meetings held from April 2021 to March 2022.

DATE	RESOLU-TION	SUBJECT
November 3,2021 By video conference	2122-01	On a motion duly made by Sam R. Bosum and seconded by Mark Wadden, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-01: Mr. Andy Baribeau be and is hereby elected in the office of President of the Corporation; The Corporate Secretary be and is hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.
	2122-02	On a motion duly made by Andy Baribeau and seconded by Mark Wadden it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-02: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following document: «Cree Mineral Exploration Board, Draft Financial Statements, March 31, 2021» (hereafter referred to as: «Audited Financial Statements 2020–2021»); The Board of Directors hereby approves the Audited Financial State-ments 2020–2021; The President, Mr. Andy Baribeau and Mr. Mark Wadden be and are hereby authorized to sign the Audited Financial Statements 2020–2021 on behalf of the Corporation;
	2122-03	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Anthony MacLeod, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-03; The President, Mr. Andy Baribeau, is hereby designated as a signatory of the Corporation for the operation account held at the CIBC and the investment account held at the NBC. The President and the Corporate secretary be and is hereby authorized all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present resolution.

	2122-04	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Anthony MacLeod, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-04: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: «Native Exploration Services Reg'd, Drilling on the Atlas Property 29% Cu showing, NTS 32J01 Phase 2, September 21, 2021» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $47,275 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $35,456; Mr. Sam R. Bosum has filed in the record of the Corporation a continuing declaration of interest with respect to the Proponent and accordingly, abstained himself from voting and participating into the deliberation of the present Resolution; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS ($35,456); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Nimsken Corporation; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2122-05	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Anthony MacLeod, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-05: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: «Native Exploration Services Reg'd, Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey On the Mina Gold Property, NTS 32G11—Guercheville and Drouet Townships, February 19 and modified on June 11, 2021» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $98,705 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $70,000; Mr. Sam R. Bosum has filed in the record of the Corporation a continuing declaration of interest with respect to the Proponent and accordingly, abstained himself from voting and participating into the deliberation of the present Resolution; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($70,000); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Nimsken Corporation; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2122-06	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Anthony MacLeod, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-06: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: « Siini Exploration and Services, Robert Ratt, Application for financial assistance for the amount of $15,000 for additional field equipment, May 17, 2021» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $15,000 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $11,250; The proponent shall ensure that the remaining amount of the proposal ($3,750) is either assumed from his own funds or by another source of funding; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of ELEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS ($11,250); The Corporation enters into an agreement with the proponent which shall provide for direct payment to the supplier upon reception of a proof of payment of the 25% balance of the proposal ($3,750) has been issued to the supplier; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2122-07	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Anthony MacLeod, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-07: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: « SD Mines, Nemaska Lake Phase III, September 29, 2021» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10.5 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total admissible amount of the Proposal is $36,440 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $27,330; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED THIRTY DOLLARS ($27,330); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Nimsken Corporation; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2122-08	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Anthony MacLeod, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-08: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: « SD Mines, Eastmain Project, September 29, 2021» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10.5 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $15,100 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $11,325; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($11,325); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Nimsken Corporation; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2122-09	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Anthony MacLeod, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-09: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: « Nimsken Corporation Inc., Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys on the South-West Barlow Project—NTS Area 32G15—Category 1 Land, October 26, 2021» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $28,290 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $21,218; The Proposal is foreseen to be carried out on Category 1 Lands of Oujé-Bougoumou and is the continuity of the Nimsken Exploration's project previously approved by the Corporation by Resolution 1920-18 and for which the resolution from the Cree First Nation of Oujé-Bougoumou dated February 17, 2020, authorizing exploration works on Oujé-Bougoumou's Category 1 lands is attached as Schedule D to the funding agreement #2020-01 and for which the project area of the Proposal remains substantially similar; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN DOLLARS ($21,218); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Nimsken Corporation; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.
	2122-10	On a motion duly made by Sam R. Bosum and seconded by Mark Wadden, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-10: The Directors reviewed the draft minutes of the Board's Video/telephone conference held on February 10, 2021 (hereafter referred to as: «Minutes»); The Board of Directors hereby approves the Minutes; The Corporate Secretary be and is hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution. The directors reviewed the draft minutes of the Board's videoconference held on November 3, 2021.

	2122-11	On a motion duly made by Andy Baribeau and seconded by Anthony MacLeod, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-11: The Directors reviewed the draft minutes of the Board's Videoconference held on November 3, 2021 (hereafter referred to as: «Minutes»); The Board of Directors hereby approves the Minutes; The Corporate Secretary be and is hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.
	2122-12	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Sam R. Bosum, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-12: The following Individual Prospector Agreements submitted for ratification have been reviewed by the Directors (hereafter collectively referred to as: «Agreements 2021-04 to 16») **Agreement Amount** 2021-04 Larry Desgagné Lac des 3-iles $8,821 2021-05 Larry Desgagné Golden Moose $9,950 2021-06 Marc Bouchard - Opawica Project $6,820 2021-07 Dennis Moar Kauskatikakamaw Project $8,100 2021-08 Neil Wapachee N23 Exploration Project $7,000 2021-09 Simeon Wapachee - N23 Nemiscau Lake - Exp Project $6,350 2021-10 Robert Ratt East Mistissini Project $10,000 2021-11 Elvis Weapenicappo _Priscilla Spencer Eastmain Est Exploration Project $7,400 2021-12 Thomas Blackned Prospecting Billy Diamond Hwy Km 358 $9,500 2021-13 Sheshamush Camp Exploration Project $9,995 2021-14 Robert Ratt Waconichi West Project $8,100 2021-15 Thomas Blackned Prospecting Km 312 $9,500 2021-16 Norman Grant Nottaway River Phase 2 $7,700 **TOTAL $109,236** The Agreements 2021-04 to 16 are admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee - James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10.5 of its Appendix 2 ; The Corporation has adopted resolution 1718-14 approving a policy entitled: «Chief Geologist/Director General's Spending Authority» to a maximum amount of $10,000»; The Board of Directors hereby ratifies Agreements 2021-04 to 16 for the corresponding amount referred to herein; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2122-13	On a motion duly made by Andy Baribeau and seconded by Sam R. Bosum it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-13: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following document entitled: «Proposal for funding the Cree Mineral Exploration Board Financial Year 2022–2023, dated November 29, 2021» (hereafter referred to as: «CMEB 2022–2023 Operation Budget») The Board of Directors hereby approves the CMEB 2022–2023 Operation Budget and its submission to the Cree Nation Government; The President and the Corporate Secretary be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present resolution.
	2122-14	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Andy Baribeau it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-14: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: «Individual Prospector, Marc Bouchard, Fantonest 2022 exploration project, February 22, 2022» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10.5 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The Individual Prospector has a joint venture with Mr. Gilbert Lamothe and the amount requested for funding is 50% of the total cost ($44,000) of the project contemplated in the Proposal. The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($22,000); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Proponent; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution

	2122-15	On a motion duly made by Anthony MacLeod and seconded by Marc Leblanc it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-15: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: «Nimsken Corporation Inc., 2022 EM and Mag Exploration Program on the Sioui showing, NTS 32G15, Barlow Lake Property, February 23, 2022» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal») The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10.3 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $40,320 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $70,000; Mr. Sam R. Bosum has filed in the record of the Corporation a continuing declaration of interest with respect to the Proponent and accordingly, abstained himself from voting and participating into the deliberation of the present Resolution; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of THIRTY THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS ($30,240); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Nimsken Corporation; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2122-16	On a motion duly made by Anthony MacLeod and seconded by Andy Baribeau it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-16: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: « Nimsken Corporation Inc., Rush Lake DDH NTS 32G15 Area, Barlow Lake, February 23, 2022» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 4.1 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development in the Eeyou Istchee—James Bay Territory 2019–2022 and Section 10.3 of its Appendix 2 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $105,460 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $70,000; Mr. Sam R. Bosum has filed in the record of the Corporation a continuing declaration of interest with respect to the Proponent and accordingly, abstained himself from voting and participating into the deliberation of the present Resolution; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($70,000); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Nimsken Corporation; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2122-17	On a motion duly made by Sam R. Bosum and seconded by Andy Baribeau it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2122-17: The Board of Directors reviewed the following document: « CMEB Surplus Reallocation, February 28, 2022»; The Board of Director approves the following surplus reallocations, project cancellations or cost overruns as mentioned in the following table and that amounts cancelled be return to the funds received from the MENR and be used for the funding of programs managed by the Corporation for the current financial year:

Proponent / Project	Amount approved	Amount paid or Cost incurred	Difference	Final report / comments
2020-05 Larry Desgagné Brogniart Molly Project	$10 870	$7 376	$3 494,23	Surplus Realocation
2020-06 Larry Desgagné Trenholme	$10 720	$6 237	$4 482,67	Surplus Realocation
2020-07 Marc Bouchard - Fantonest Project	$8 000	$6 150	$1 850,00	Surplus Realocation
2020-08 Dennis Moar - Mantuwataw Project	$6 700	$2 600	$4 100,00	Surplus Realocation
2020-09 Thomas Blackned - KM 322 Prospecting Project	$11 300	$8 680	$2 619,59	Surplus Realocation
2020-10 Rock A. Sheshamush - Cinii Exploration Project	$12 800	$6 434	$6 366,50	Surplus Realocation
2020-11 Robert Ratt - Polaris West Lake Project	$9 400	$7 017	$2 382,89	Surplus Realocation
2020-12 Neil Wapachee -Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project Phase 3	$6 600	$5 363	$1 236,75	Surplus Realocation
2020-13 SD Mines - Phase III Kaupapiscau Exploration	$30 488	$26 662	$3 825,54	Surplus Realocation
2020-15 Kenny Wapachee - Trapline M13 Souht Exploration Project	$8 300	$4 472	$3 827,72	Surplus Realocation
2020-18 Norman Grant Nottawa River Exploration Project	$6 700	$4 806	$1 893,94	Surplus Realocation
Total		**SUB-TOTAL**	**$36 079,83**	
Financial Year 2019-2020				
Proponent / Project	**Amount approved**	**Amount paid or Cost incurred**	**Difference**	**Final report / comments**
2019-03 Larry Desgagné FushiteProject 2019	$11 070	$7 073	$3 996,51	Surplus Realocation
2019-04 Buckley Petawabano, M41 project 2019	$11 000		$11 000,00	Project Cancelled
2019-05 Jonas Sheshamush - Exploration Project 2019	$21 950	$10 088	$11 861,84	Surplus Realocation
2019-06 Dennis Moar Kawiywakamach Lake Project	$7 900	$6 100	$1 800,00	Surplus Realocation
2019-10 Larry Desgagné Molly Project 2019	$9 980	$7 127	$2 853,05	Surplus Realocation
2019-11 Norman Grant W53-W53A Exploration Project	$8 000	$6 757	$1 243,08	Surplus Realocation
2019-12 Thomas Blackned - KM317 Exploratino Project	$8 700	$6 032	$2 668,46	Surplus Realocation
2019-13 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project	$9 100	$5 476	$3 623,85	Surplus Realocation
2019-14 Robert Ratt - Exploration Project	$8 900	$3 785	$5 115,22	Surplus Realocation
2019-15 Kenny Wapachee - Trapline M13 Exploration Phase 3	$8 700	$5 600	$3 100,00	Surplus Realocation
2019-16 Dennis Moar Kawiwakamach Lake Project Phase 2	$7 900	$9 263	-$1 363,03	Cost overrun
2019-17 Jordan Kitchen - W05B - Exploration Project	$8 500	$3 322	$5 177,74	Surplus Realocation
2019-18 Simeon Wapachee - N23 Exploration Project	$8 600	$6 900	$1 700,00	Surplus Realocation
2019-19 SD Mines - Phase II Kaupapiskau Exploration Project	$20 684	$22 804	-$2 119,50	Cost overrun
2019-20 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project Phase 2	$9 100	$6 058	$3 042,03	Surplus Realocation
2019-21 Thomas Blackned KM317 phase 2 - Prospecting	$9 800	$7 201	$2 598,98	Surplus Realocation
		SUB-TOTAL	**$56 298,23**	
Financial Year 2018-2019				
Proponent / Project	**Amount approved**	**Amount paid or Cost incurred**	**Difference**	**Final report / comments**
2018-04 Bernard Stewart Wiyaschunis Project	$8 100		$8 100,00	Project Cancelled
2018-07 Edward Georgekish -2018 BOWWACHAKIIMII GUYER LAKE PROJECT	$10 400		$2 756,62	Surplus Realocation
2018-09 Thomas Blackned - KM312 PROSPECTING PROJECT	$8 200	$5 600	$2 600,00	Surplus Realocation
2018-11 SD Mines R-17 Project	$50 000	$47 296	$2 704,00	Surplus Realocation
2019-01 Robert Ratt - Prospecting project Chisasibi trapline CH20 Phase 1	$14 400	$13 552	-$2 491,52	Cost overrun
2019-02 SD-Mines - Trapline R-17 Phase II	$28 800	$28 800	$5 000,00	Surplus Realocation
		SUB-TOTAL	**$18 669,10**	
		GRAND TOTAL	**$111 047,16**	

The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

4.2 ACTION PLAN 2021-2022 (REMINDER)

Since The beginning of CMEB activities in 2003, the mining industry is on an increasing trend. This past year, we observed a major decrease in investment and exploration projects. The CMEB has to face the new mining situation in Eeyou Istchee. The priority is the application of the five programs of the Cree Mineral Exploration Board as submitted to the Cree Nation Government and the Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN). This includes the creation of projects with low expenses usually handled by prospectors, the preparation of training programs and the creation of job opportunities within the exploration companies and mines in Eeyou Istchee; to keep informing the communities about mining activities on their traplines on a regular basis; establishing communication and networking between the tallyman and the local authority and the mining industry, and helping Cree prospectors and companies develop exploration projects. ***The CMEB will participate in improving the environmental aspect related to mining impacts and encourage environmentally safe mining and exploration activities; and will participate actively in the North Development planning. The Crees want to develop mining in Eeyou Istchee but it has to be done appropriately to protect the environment and wildlife in a philosophy of sustainable development. By building bridges of good communication and mutual development, we will be able to count on sustainable development (The Grand Chief Abel Bosum). On the same subject, the CMEB's President Reggie Mark and the Board members insist on the sustainable character of the CMEB. The Board members believe that we have to keep undertaking the best practices to succeed in exploration project realization. We are improving our communication tools and we insist that the mining companies and the CMEB consult the local population at the very beginning. The process will benefit all parties concerned and a mutual understanding will lead to sustainable development.***

1. ***Awareness Activities***

- Information visits in the communities with the collaboration of the Cree School Board schools and participating in the internal events. The latter is the best domain where promoting the Earth sciences.

- Minerals Exploration Learning and Information adapted and organized for the Tally-Person and the trappers concerns for each community in Eeyou Istchee. We will meet and inform the Tallyman and the trappers about exploration activities on the land and within their own traplines.

- Open door in communities Career Fairs to keep prospectors and the interested people up-to-date on new technology in mineral resources. This will keep our people in touch with the mining activities and with the new techniques and/or equipment.

- As every year, CMEB will visit schools of Cree School Board during la Semaine Minière. We will do presentations about natural sciences and mineral resources.

- Sponsoring of university graduate Cree students in the field of mineral resources, geology and environment.

- Continue publishing and updating the Tally-person traplines map, geo-touristic maps, geo-trapline maps, and Eeyou Istchee Geological and Projects Location maps.

- The Tally-Person Interactive Map is specifically for the Exploration Company's needs. The map contains layers: 1. Google Map, 2. Traplines and number for each the trapline (ex. W23), 3. NTS 1/50 000 grid for better location, and The Cree Communities location. This map is updated continually by getting the information directly from the sources (tally-person family) or via the Cree Trappers Association, CMEB's collaborator.

- Website update and creation of webpage for the Cree youth and for the Tally-Persons on (cmeb.org) site. This will contain educational and entertainment materiel. Organizing social media tools for the Crees (Facebook and Twitter).

- Continue collaborating with MERN in exchanging data and visiting the MERN mapping camps with young Crees. This improves the youth's knowledge considerably. Many thanks to Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles.

- Cree-Quebec mining table where CMEB needs to show to the politicians the reality of the field and communication. For years, the CMEB has been suggesting that the MERN add Cree references when it is time to take a mining title by the mining industry. This will increase the efficiency of communication and facilitate the information to the tally-persons and the chiefs, which will avoid many misunderstandings.

- Collaborating with the CTA in Recognizing Metal Mineralization training for tally-person and trappers. The CTA is the most important CMEB partner.

2. ***Training and Knowledge Update Activities***

- The CMEB has as objective to teach a number of prospectors in each community, the art of prospecting. These courses will be the go-to people for the community in terms of "what is happening in mining exploration in the territories and in other places". We will conduct the minerals prospecting courses in the summer 2021. We will strengthen the knowledge of the new prospectors and guide the Tallyman-Prospectors on the field.

- Prospectors program, CMEB will organize four weeks update training with our junior prospectors this summer 2021, in the community of Mistissini or through Webinars. The latter is offered to new trainees can be from all over the Cree land. It is based on the needs of the Crees and job opportunities in Eeyou Istchee. The field work is based on technical preparation and on data from previous geological compilation and from several known targets.

- Workshop for prospectors who had at least one field project done (Postponed in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID protocols). The workshop consists of one week with specialists in the domain of prospecting, legal aspects, GIS and assays.

- Workshop (mining 101) for entrepreneurs in mining industry. This program helps Crees seeking opportunities in the mining industry to learn about running private companies in mining services and establishing agreements.

- Creation of new college program 2021-2022 in Environment related to Mineral Resources. This will be done with the collaboration of the CHRD, NISKAMOON, CSB and CEGEP.

- The Cohort 2020-2021 for AEC geology college program built in collaboration with the CHRD, CMEB and CÉGEP de St-Félicien, graduated during the summer 2021. This is a technical program; the students are full time and are on «Stage» for the summer. The program of Geology Technician became possible because of the collaboration between the CMEB, CHRD and le CÉGEP de St-Félicien at Chibougamau.

3. ***Prospecting and Explorations Activities***

- Repeated every year, the CMEB encourages Cree and non-Cree companies to start new exploration projects by suggesting certain areas in Eeyou Istchee.

- Encourage Cree prospectors and help them find new projects.

- Help new Cree prospectors trainees build their firsts prospecting projects.

- Writing geological report for each prospector. This year it will be about 15 reports and at least 5 reports from Cree companies to be verified and submitted to the Board. And update geological maps in Eeyou Istchee, fall 2022.

- Exploration activities report in Eeyou Istchee produced in December 2021.

4. ***Promotion Activities***

- Participate and be a partner in different promotion and information events. The CMEB collaborates with Quebec Mine and "la Semaine Minière", several comities concerning exploration and social acceptability. Le Congrès de l'exploration minière du Québec, and of Cree Mining Conference within SAENCAT annual conference (Secretariat to the Cree Nation Abitibi-Témiscamingue Economic Alliance—as major member and as a promoter).

- For the 14th year in the row, CMEB is hosting the Rock Competition. This last year we had 7 participants from all over Eeyou Istchee. We hope to have more than10 people for the next deadlines October 31st, 2022.

- The CMEB continues to award academic scholarships to secondary-5 students graduating from CSB schools. We expect at least one from each of the ten community

- Update the guideline book for exploration companies already published on the CMEB website.

- Promote the CMEB via MERN, Cree Nation Government, Cree Trappers Association, Société de la Baie James, TJCM and the Secretariat to the Cree Nation Abitibi-Témiscamingue Economic Alliance.

- Promote Earth Sciences in class and on the field for youth in primary and secondary grades in April and May.

- Promoting Geology and Minerals Exploration in local Science and Career Fairs.

- Promoting Cree Exploration companies and Cree services available for mining industry in all the event such as Quebec Mine, PDAC, Xplor, Xplore Abitibi, and other local and regional events

- Provide the latest news related to the Earth Sciences and Minerals Exploration on CMEB's website.

- Compile geological data from summer mapping projects and from Minerals Exploration activities.

- The CMEB continually maintains and updates a database on mining and staking activities by companies and prospectors in Eeyou Istchee. This information will be published and updated on the CMEB website to ensure that tallymen and companies are informed.

5. Business creation support activities

In the near future, we'll meet with the communities and individuals who want to create an exploration company. We are plaining to create 1 company and starting getting one of them on the public market.

<u>Recommendations</u>

1 <u>For Training and Job Creation:</u>

- It is imperative that more people be trained for the various job opportunities in mineral exploration on Cree territory. Business partnerships with mining companies will be an important reality in the near future which is linked to the Nord Development. The forward progress of exploration projects, especially in the Opinaca Reservoir, the Otish Mountains areas, Nemaska-Ouje-Bougoumou- Waswanipi area and along the Trans-Taiga road, will create job opportunities for members of all Cree communities.

- Consolidate and develop prospecting, blasting and drilling courses with interested, motivated and educated young women and men;

- Encourage training in the environmental sciences;

- Organize with Cégeps and universities a program concerning mineral resources and the environment for technicians and Bachelor degrees in mineral resources and the Earth sciences.

Because of the distances between the communities, the communication is difficult. We have to establish a regional information network find new trainees, new prospectors and post-secondary students in all communities willing to study the Earth sciences away from home. *The **fibre-optic telecommunications** recently installed between the communities will improve communication, facilitate training and increase the flow of information in our mineral resources domain.*

2 For Promotion:
The Cree Mineral Exploration Board continues to successfully promote Cree land mineral resources and raises awareness in Cree communities via schools and presentations in the communities. The CMEB helps prospectors develop their expertise. Concerning the new prospectors training program; the CMEB effectively delivers this program whenever needed. With reference to awareness, it is important to inform communities and Cree organizations about mining realities and avoid false expectations. Mining companies also benefit from any information concerning the needs in the Cree Territory for environmental protection, employment, and economic development.

3 Finally:
It is recommended that the Cree Mineral Exploration Board:

- Develops joint ventures for Cree Exploration and Services companies with other non-Cree Exploration and Services companies on advanced projects to share exploration risks;

- Each member of Cree Mineral Exploration board will promote the services of CMEB to the Crees. The Crees need to know more about the CMEB. This will facilitate the access to all the information about mining and its related jobs in Eeyou Istchee.

- Emphasizes grassroots exploration projects from the standpoint of offering more knowledge and information about minerals potential, this will help to bring new companies to Eeyou Istchee;

- Develops partnerships with the MERN resident geologists to generate new projects and new activities such as conferences and sciences activities. «la Semaine Minière»

- With reference to the Autonomous Prospectors Program - the CMEB is working closely with the prospectors in the development of their exploration projects by supplying knowledge in geology and business and report-writing services;

- Advises the communities about different investments in Exploration Projects and be part of this big business in Eeyou Istchee;

- Maintains the North-South Mineral Exploration network; using the different tools and mechanism such as the universities and CEGEPs, and sciences activities for our youth.

4.3 AWARENESS AND PROMOTION

Conferences and promotional events

The representatives of the CMEB took part in several promotional events such as conferences and work-shops. During these mining events, the CMEB presented posters and various information related to min-

ing exploration in Eeyou Istchee, more particularly at the mining week in April 2021 and the 2021 CSB career fairs.

The CMEB conducted mineral identification activities with the Voyageur Memorial School in Mistissini in October 2021.

As usual, the Board members will take part in the annual conference of the "Canadian Aboriginal Mineral Association" (CAMA). This conference was an excellent opportunity to exchange information on mining activities and mineral exploration with other First Nations from across Canada.

At the Québec Exploration conference, organized by the MERN in November 2021, the CMEB distributed pamphlets explaining the programs and the objectives of the Corporation at its kiosk. One of the highlights of this Conference was the high interest of participants for the CMEB's publication entitled: «Mining Activity in Eeyou Istchee Report for 2021».

The CMEB also took part in Québec's delegation at the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada's conference in March 2020 in Toronto. This event remains the ideal occasion to establish business contacts and to attract investors in Eeyou Istchee.

During these mineral resources related events, many junior exploration companies active in Eeyou Istchee showed great interest in the CMEB exploration and technical training programs. These conferences were an excellent occasion to promote the mineral potential on traditional lands of Eeyou Istchee and also an opportunity to establish work links and collaboration with the industry.

The CMEB also intends to continue its advertising campaign in order to promote its programs in Cree communities by means of: Cree magazines (such as The Nation and Destination Air Creebec), various radio advertisements, as well as events which focus on sciences and careers in the Cree School Board establishments.

In order to promote interest in the mining industry in Eeyou Istchee, and inform mining companies, Cree tallymen and the public at large, the CMEB is continuing upgrading the CMEB website and a Geo-Touristic Map.

Media promotional activity

The CMEB is seen in wide-reaching promotional media. The MERN provides promotion and a very good visibility. Some of the communication materiel is prepared and distributed by the MERN. The CMEB website became operational on the Internet at the end of October 2005 and its URL was sent to government agencies, mining companies and service suppliers. The CMEB plans to have its website hyperlinked to the government, the Cree Trappers Association and the Association de l'Exploration Minière du Quebec website pages.

The CMEB is visible in the communities and all of Eeyou Istchee by publishing promotional information in Cree magazines and other publications (the Nation, Destination, Air Creebec, Indiana, The Prospector News, and in regional Abitibi and northern Quebec newspapers), through announcements on community radio and Eeyou TV, and at special events such as Cree science fairs and sports activities.

4.4 TRAINING AND JOB ASSISTANCE

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board is studying a way to establish infrastructures for training in all Cree communities. The objective is to offer the same normalized provincial level training in all communities. Several training programs and requests have been conducted by the CMEB to prepare people for jobs in the mineral resources domain.

The CMEB believes that education in any field starts at an early age. The Earth sciences, including geology, mineral exploration and environmental studies, have to be included in our exploration and prospect-

ing culture and in society in general. The CMEB participates by giving presentations in schools and at scientific activities in different communities. Furthermore, the CMEB participates in prospecting training offered by different Cree organizations in the communities. The CMEB geologists teach several courses in these training programs (general geology, environment, mineralogy and mineral exploration and prospecting techniques).

The CMEB is investigating various methods of improving its Training and Job Assistance program. To this end, the Board is examining ways of developing On-the-Job training in partnership with the Government of Quebec, universities and the industry. It is also considering ways of updating and promoting training programs developed by several Cree organizations and mining companies in Eeyou Istchee. Finally, it aims to work with the Cree Human Resources Development and the Cree School Board in training and job assistance in the mining industry. The Board has developed a professional level of training in mineral resources. The CMEB staff conducted an applied training course in the field which highlighted geology, mineral exploration and the environment. This program also has as objective to motivate the trainees to pursue studies in the mineral resources and the environment at the CEGEP and university levels. The program includes geology, mineral processing and exploration, the environment and mapping. The trainees learn about rocks, minerals, and their chemical composition.

Most of the mineral prospecting and drilling trainees in the last four years were hired by exploration companies operating in Eeyou Istchee.

CREES HIRED TO WORK IN EXPLORATION

Cree workers are involved in several projects in Eeyou Istchee. There are over 120 Cree workers hired in the mining industry, and other Cree workers are independent. The independent prospectors are trained and/or funded by the CMEB and prospectors are hired by the mining industry via the CMEB.

TRAINING OF THE CMEB STAFF

Ms. Josephine Natawapineskum, the CMEB head office secretary in Wemindji, has been trained on SIGEOM and other computer graphics programs and continues gaining proficiency in using computer mapping programs such as Microstation and ArcGIS. The Chief Geologist, Mr. Youcef Larbi, took courses in mineral resources. The courses are related to conferences and congresses. Ms. Marlene MacKinnon, the Mistissini office geologist, took the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment workshop training on acquisition and dissemination of environmental and social knowledge on the Eeyou Istchee James Bay territory.

4.5 CMEB TRAINING PROGRAM

CMEB TRAINING – INITIATION TO PROSPECTING PROGRAM

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

This project has as objective the training of Cree youth in prospecting techniques and categorizing outcrops on Mistissini Category 1 Land. The trainers were Marlene MacKinnon and Youcef Larbi. The prospector trainees are from Cree communities in Eeyou Istchee.

Due to COVID-19 protocols, the 2021 Prospecting program trained Cree prospectors on-loine via Zoom.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The CMEB PROSPECTING COURSE:

- Trained fourteen Cree youths (the trainees, students) in prospecting glacial terrain;
- Trained the students in prospecting techniques;
- Identified, located and mapped boulders and outcrops.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the program, the students were able to:

- Read a map;
- Learn the basics of mineral prospecting techniques (geophysics, line cutting, sampling)

- Plot information on a map;
- Navigate with a GPS and a compass;
- Precisely locate features (waypoints) with a GPS;
- Learn the basics of Quaternary geology
- Recognize geomorphological features in the field;
- Identify geological features in the field;
- Identify rocks and minerals;
- Identify mineralization in the field;
- Sample soil, outcrops and boulders.

PROGRAM OUTLINE AND SCHEDULE
PROGRAM CONTENT
Introduction
Understand the work of prospecting, its challenges, its difficulties, its risks and its purposes.
Geology, what is it? Importance of prospecting, role of the prospectors and their working methods

General geology
Understand the Earth, its form and composition.
Earth history
Earth composition

Minerals identification
Identify the main minerals encountered in the province of Quebec.
Metallic-minerals identification
Non-metallic minerals identification

Rock identification
Know the three main types of rocks and be able to recognize them in the field and differentiating between boulders and the outcrops.

Metamorphic rocks
Sedimentary rocks
Igneous rocks

Rock textures and Structure
Know common forms, arrangements and internal structures of rocks.
Faults, folds
Veins, dykes, sills
Pegmatitic, aplitic textures

Geology
Be aware of the geology of Quebec and Eeyou Istchee from the point of view of geological provinces, stratigraphic units, structural features and surface forms.
General geology
James Bay geology

Mineralization
Know the different mineralization types and processes: To be able to choose a prospecting site and to point out interesting prospecting target by knowing which type of mineralization to encounter.

Mineralization identification
Mineralization type

Map and compass

Use topographic maps, a compass and a GPS in the field.

Topographical maps
Air photos
Compass
Using topographic map and compass
Using Global positioning system (GPS)

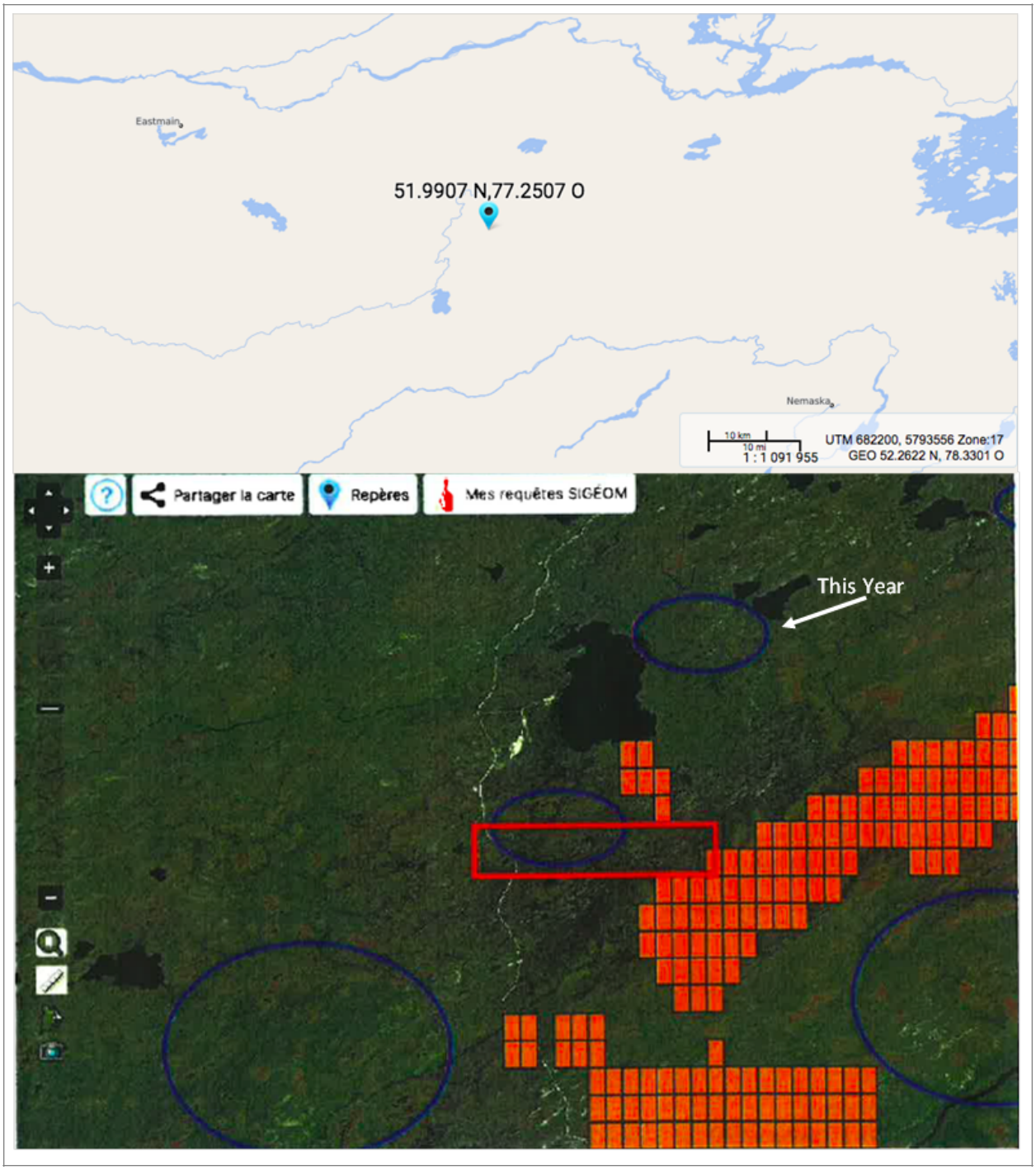
Prospecting techniques
Know various prospecting methods including direct and indirect prospecting methods and carry out documentation consultation and prospecting target evaluation.
Basic methods for prospecting
Geophysics, Line cutting and Sampling (rocks, soil and stream sediment)
Mapping of showings
Identification of outcrops
Boulder tracing

4.6 PROSPECTOR PROJECTS

The CMEB offered financial and technical support to a prospector on the following projects. The projects are in alphabetical order of the prospectors' last names.

THOMAS BLACKNED, PROJECT KM322, AGR 2020-09

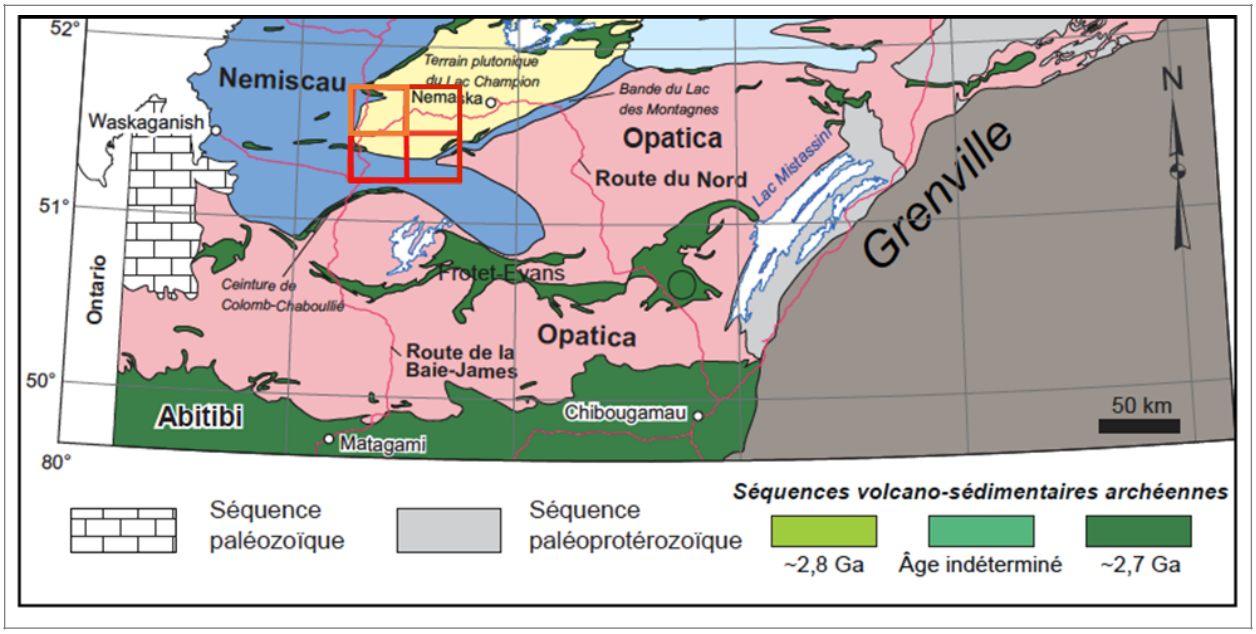
Location
The project is located a little farther than the Phase 1 location. The project area is easily accessible. The prospectors drive from Waskaganish for about an hour and a half (100 km) on gravel road. Once arrived at the James-Bay Highway, they drive 88 km north. The prospected area is about 12 km east from the highway; it is accessible on foot and ATVs. The prospectors use their family camp at km 321 to avoid travelling back home every day.



Regional Geology

The rocks in the prospected area are mainly of Archean age and are cut by a number of Neoarchean to Mesoproterozoic diabase dykes. The region is included in the Superior Province which covers almost half of Quebec's territory and which stretches west to Manitoba. The Superior Province forms the heart of the

Canadian Shield, one of the largest existing Precambrian cratons. It is composed of about twenty sub-provinces which are traditionally grouped into four types based on lithological, structural, metamorphic and metallogenic characteristics (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card, 1990; Hocq, 1994; Percival et al., 2012): 1) the sub-provinces dominated by plutonic rocks of tonalite-trondhjemite- type more or less deformed granodiorite (TTG); 2) the sub-provinces composed of volcanic and sedimentary complexes metamorphosed to the greenschist and amphibolites facies which form belts delimiting plutonic domains; 3) mainly the sub-provinces made up of high grade metasedimentary rocks cut by granitic intrusions; and 4) the sub-provinces formed of orthogneiss and paragneiss presenting a metamorphism reaching the granulites facies. The boundaries between these sub-provinces are generally defined by regional deformation zones which mark lithological, metamorphic, structural contrasts with metallogenic or geophysical signatures. The targeted area lies at the border of two geologically contrasting areas of the Superior Province: the Nemiscau Subprovince, south and west, and the Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain belonging to the La Grande Subprovince, to the northwest. The Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain (Hocq, 1994) consists mainly of intermediate and felsic intrusive rocks, variably distorted. This domain initially formed the southern portion of the La Grande Subprovince (Card and Ciesielski, 1986). Hocq (1994) does not link it to the Nemiscau Subprovince. Hocq (1994) considered that the belts of green rocks of the Middle and Lower Eastmain materialized the boundary between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces. However, Lake Champion shows more lithological and geophysical affinities with the plutonic domains of the La Grande Subprovince (D'Amours, 2011; Moukhsil, 2001). The latter has an old tonalitic base, the Langelier Complex, the age of installation of which is between 3390 and 2790 Ma (Goutier et al., 1999, Goutier et al., 2002; Davis et al., 2014) and on which rest the Mesoarchean and Neoarchean metavolcanic and metasedimentary units.



The Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain also separates the metasedimentary Nemiscau and Opinaca sub-provinces which are connected to each other only by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks designated as the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975). Here again, Hocq (1994) integrated the Lac des Montagnes Group into the plutonic Opatica Subprovince located further south, despite significant differences in composition.

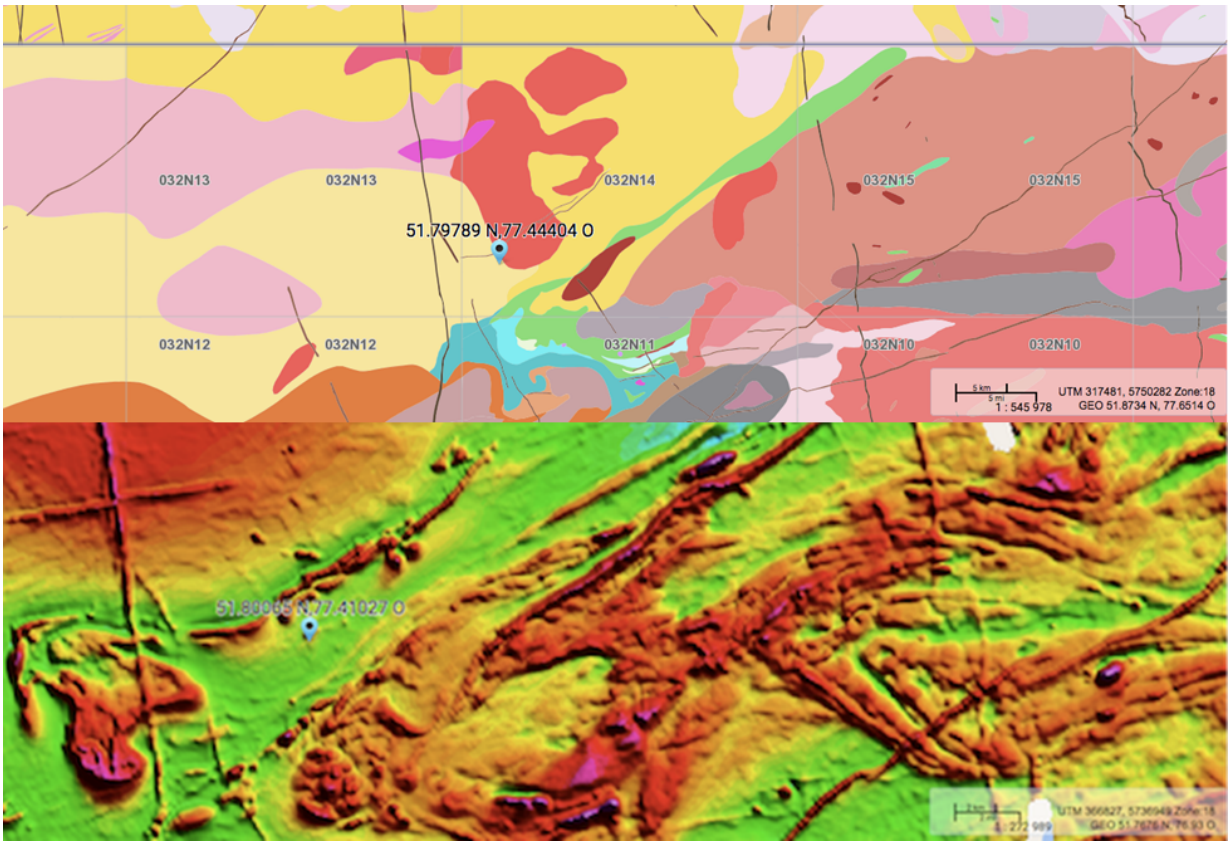
In the south and the west parts of the prospected region, the Nemiscau Subprovince mainly consists of varied migmatized metasedimentary rocks associated with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994, Ciesielski, 1998). A U-Pb age of 2672 ± 2 Ma on zircons from biotite granite cutting metasedimentary rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince (Davis et al., 1995) represents the minimum age for the sedimentary

sequence crosscutting event. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces is marked by the Columbus- Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes volcanic rocks, intermediate material injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages on zircons from felsic volcanic rocks indicate that this volcanic sequence took place at 2756.8 ± 4.4 and 2760.3 ± 6.4 Ma; one of the four volcanic cycles dated between 2752 and 2705 Ma (Moukhsil et al., 2003). To the east, the Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). Little work has been done to date on the nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces (Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain). This contact could however represent an important metallotect and the boundary between the Opinaca and La Grande subprovinces.

Local Geology

The following is the lithology we find in the field all over the prospected area (NTS 32N14):biotite-rich granite; leucocratic granitic pegmatite with biotite ± garnet ± muscovite; alaskite; granodiorite and paragneiss enclaves, amphibolitized basalt and amphibolite; biotite-sillimanite-cordierite-garnet-sstaurolite-kyanite paragneiss; diabase; conglomerate and some wacke; amphibolitized basalt and amphibolite; pyroxene and hornblende-rich tonalite and granodiorite ; granodiorite; diorite, quartziferous diorite; and finally tonalite and trondhjemite.

In the south and the west parts of the prospected region, the Nemiscau Subprovince mainly consists of varied migmatized metasedimentary rocks associated with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994, Ciesielski, 1998). A U-Pb age of 2672 ± 2 Ma on zircons from biotite granite cutting metasedimentary rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince (Davis et al., 1995) represents the minimum age for the sedimentary sequence crosscutting event. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces is marked by the Columbus-Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes volcanic rocks, intermediate material injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages on zircons from felsic volcanic rocks indicate that this volcanic sequence took place at 2756.8 ± 4.4 and 2760.3 ± 6.4 Ma; one of the four volcanic cycles dated between 2752 and 2705 Ma (Moukhsil et al., 2003). To the east, the Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). Little work has been done to date on the nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces (Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain). This contact could however represent an important metallotect and the boundary between the Opinaca and La Grande subprovinces.



Known Mineralisation

The mineralisation is relatively unknown in this area. The minerals found historically are: molybdenum (Mo); gold (Au); tungsten (W); silver (Ag); lithium (Li). James Bay in general and the Nemaska region in particular, are also known for their significant potential for lithium mineralization in pegmatites. The volcano-sedimentary units of the Lac des Montagnes Group are indeed injected with pegmatitic granite intrusions, some of which contain lithium minerals such as spodumene or petalite (Laferrière, 2009). The best example is undoubtedly the Whabouchi deposit owned by Nemaska Lithium located east of the mapped area, in NTS sheet 32O12. Resource estimations have established that the Whabouchi pegmatite, 2577 ± 13 Ma (Beland, 2011; Bynoe, 2014), contains resources of more than 12 Mt of ore grading 1.6% Li2O (Paiement et al., 2016). Beryl (Be) locally accompanies the spodumene in the pegmatites, notably in Whabouchi (Laferrière, 2009). Some ultramafic rocks show strong anomalies in chromium (Cr) and nickel (Ni). Some samples from a stratiform peridotite intrusion containing layers of pyroxenite gave grades of 0.43% and 0.2% Cr. They can contain up to 5% opaque minerals with 0.18% Cr. The ultramafic rocks also have anomalous Ni contents assaying between 652 and 1150 ppm. Some basalt close to the ultramafic rocks provided a grade of 0.12% Cu and 137 ppb Au.

Work Done and Prospector Report

Day 1 August 28, 2020
Travel day for 2 prospectors and 1 assistant to Camp 312 (James Bay Highway).
Day 2 August 29, 2020
Preparing to go to the site, first transport canoe and other equipment to the lake on km 322
We went to look for the site using boat and motor to cross the lake to northwest position

Day 3 August 30 to September 8, 2020
Days 4, 5, 6 and 7 were challenging, the area was covered mostly by soft moss and it was hard to walk around, because of the ground being soft.
The next 2 days, we were able to reach exposed rock as you can see on the pictures provided. It took us at least 2 hours on foot each day to reach the area where it had expose rocks to prospect for GOLD.
The last day, it rained and we had to make a shelter with a tarp. It was a good opportunity to prepare the samples for the laboratory.

We had a few problems, especially in the mossy area where there was hardly any exposed rock to find minerals because we didn't have a BeepMat or metal detector to actually know what was under the surface of the areas covered by moss, which was a big area.
Again it was another experience added to the projects we have submitted in the past. We took extra days to go back to the area we prospected 2 years ago, when we did not have a GPS with us and instead used orange marks with numbers on them. We were able to locate 90% of the markers and added the GPS numbers to these spots. We had also planned to do panning along the small creek that runs there but we forgot to bring the pan with us. I told the boys we would go there on our own time and maybe try to pan along the banks in case nuggets are there.

With that, we will transport the rocks to Val d'Or as soon as possible in case region is closed, if COVID-19 were to get worse. We thank the Board for the financial assistance that was provided to our group and hope again to do other projects in the coming future. We also like to mention, that we are sorry for not being able to attend the workshops provided because it was either by schedule or not having the technical equipment to join online.

Coordinates for sampled and interesting outcrops with alteration:

T1 N51 99 07.3 W077 25 07.8
T2 same spot (T1)

T4 N51 49 09.7 W077 25 05.8
T5 N51 49 09.6 W077 25 03.7
T6 N51 49 09.0 W077 25 03.6
T7 N51 49 10.8 W077 25 02.5
A1 N51 48 59.9 W077 25 14.3
A2 N51 49 01.3 W077 25 09.8
A3 N51 49 01.4 W077 25 14.8
A4 same spot (A3)
A5 N51 49 03.8 W077 25 10.6
A6 same spot (A5)
A7 N51 49 04.6 W077 25 10.8
A8 same spot (A7)
A9 N51 49 03.0 W077 25 09.0

Assays and Mineralisation

Twelve samples are collected in this project. The data shows some traces of gold (samples T1, T4 and T5), and some anomalies in the values of vanadium (sample T2) and zinc (sample T1).
These values do not reflect the potential of the region which is known for the presence of Rare Earth Elements and Rare metals such as (Li).

Project Km322 # of SAMPLES : 12														
Au-AA23 & ME-ICP41														
SAMPLE		Au	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Ni	P	S	Ti	V	Zn
DESCRIPTION	Cordinates	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
T1	N51 99 07.3 W077 25 07.8	0,016	0,2	13	18	1	4,75	20	11	740	0,01	0,29	73	197
T2	N51 99 07.3 W077 25 07.8		0,2	34	57	21	7,07	20	37	2470	0,17	0,19	223	60
T4	N51 49 09.7 W077 25 05.8	0,016		36	372	10	5,33	20	244	1680	0,01	0,16	101	54
T5	N51 49 09.6 W077 25 03.7	0,01		11	141	7	3,75	20	30	70	0,02	0,28	87	78
T6	N51 49 09.0 W077 25 03.6			4	16	1	1,26	10	8	70	0,01	0,13	27	34
T7	N51 49 10.8 W077 25 02.5			9	117	21	2,86	20	26	80	0,02	0,2	72	57
A1	N51 48 59.9 W077 25 14.3		0,2	9	80	17	2,45	30	30	70	0,02	0,19	51	57
A2	N51 49 01.3 W077 25 09.8	0,005	0,2	10	184	19	3,61	30	23	430	0,03	0,29	84	75
A4	N51 49 01.4 W077 25 14.8		0,3	11	73	15	2,72	40	29	2070	0,03	0,22	61	66
A6	N51 49 03.8 W077 25 10.6			11	126	12	3,51	10	36	50	0,02	0,26	78	77
A8	N51 49 04.6 W077 25 10.8		0,3	17	215	64	3,89	20	49	480	0,08	0,24	86	70
A9	N51 49 03.0 W077 25 09.0			11	116	25	3,93	20	28	70	0,02	0,26	68	81

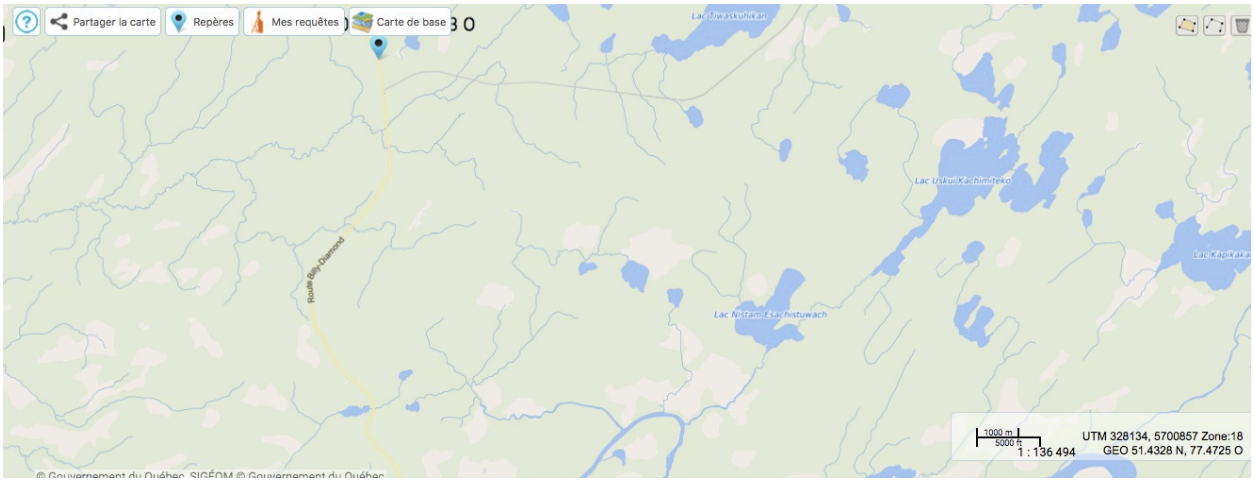
Conclusion and Discussion

The project is located in granitic and especially pegmatitic geological environments where usually the exploration companies search for REE and Rare metals, but prospection always brings its share of surprises. The values of Au, Zn and V found could be explained by the presence of different size and type of enclaves. Those enclaves also contain several lithologies such as amphibolites, paragneiss and even sedimentary rocks.
We believe that the enclaves cannot hide a basic metal or gold deposit but they could reveal some interesting information about the regional economic potential.
The force of a prospector is exploring for he sees even if he considers the geology in the field still the master element.
The project area is defined as one of the most economically promising areas by the mining industry. Based on these elements, we suggest to the Board to continue encouraging Thomas Blackned. Thomas is acting as a prospector and also as an entrepreneur because he is leading the project working with other prospectors trained by the CMEB.

THOMAS BLACKNED, PROJECT KM358, AGR2021-12

Location

The project is located north of last year's prospected area. We advised the prospector to cover more surface area and take a chance to discover better values than last year's Km322 Project. The field to prospect is easily accessible via the Billy Diamond Highway. The prospectors drive from Waskaganish for about an hour and a half (100 km) on a gravel road. Once arrived at the James-Bay Highway, they drive 130 km north. The prospected area is about 8 km from the Highway. It is accessible on foot and ATVs. The pros-

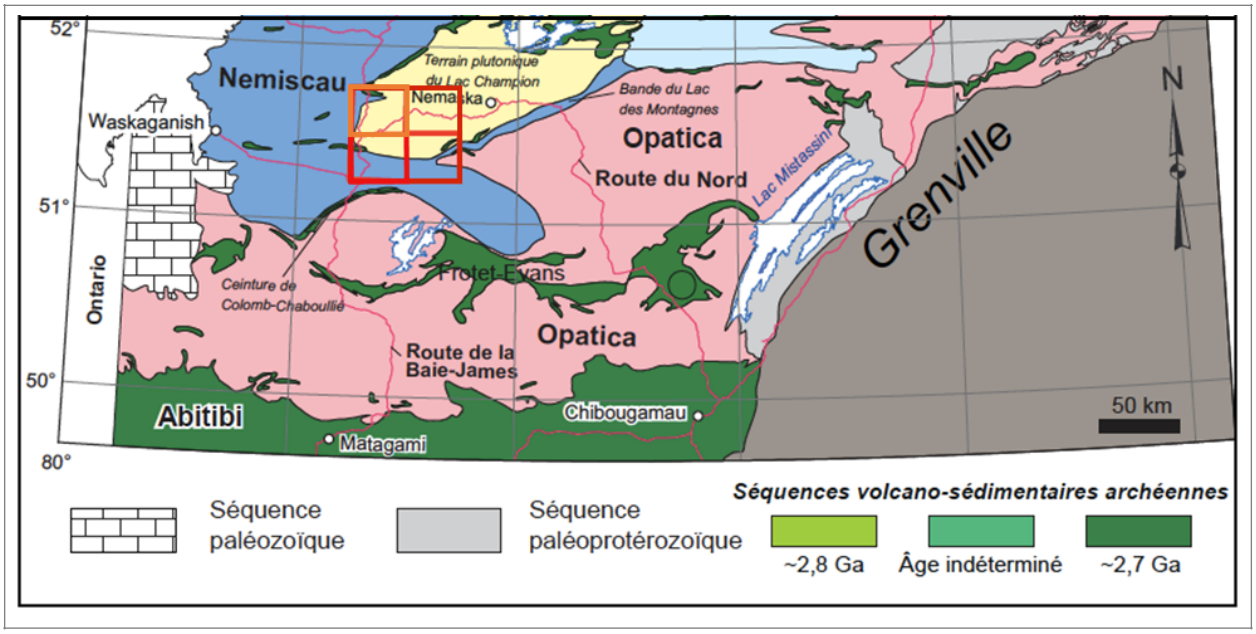


pectors use their family camp for the night and travel to the project area in the morning.

Regional Geology

The rocks in the prospected area are mainly of Archean age and are cut by a number of Neoarchean to Mesoproterozoic diabase dykes. The region is included in the Superior Province which covers almost half of Quebec's territory and which stretches west to Manitoba. The Superior Province forms the heart of the Canadian Shield, one of the largest existing Precambrian cratons. It is composed of about twenty sub-provinces which are traditionally grouped into four types based lithological, structural, metamorphic and metallogenic characteristics (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card, 1990; Hocq, 1994; Percival et al., 2012): 1) the sub-provinces dominated by plutonic rocks of tonalite-trondhjemite- type more or less deformed granodiorite (TTG); 2) the subprovinces composed of volcanic and sedimentary complexes metamorphosed to the greenschist and amphibolite facies which form belts delimiting plutonic domains; 3) mainly the sub-provinces made up of high-grade metasedimentary rocks high grade cut by granitic intrusions; and 4) the subprovinces formed of orthogneiss and paragneiss presenting a metamorphism reaching the granulites facies. The boundaries between these subprovinces are generally defined by regional deformation zones which mark lithological, metamorphic, structural contrasts with metallogenic or geophysical signatures. The targeted area lies at the border of two geologically contrasting areas of the Superior Province: the Nemiscau Subprovince, south and west, and the lac Champion Plutonic Terrain belonging to the La Grande Subprovince, to the northwest. The Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain (Hocq, 1994) consists mainly of intermediate and felsic intrusive rocks, variably distorted. This domain initially formed the southern portion of the La Grande Subprovince (Card and Ciesielski, 1986). Hocq (1994) does not link it to the Nemiscau Subprovince. Hocq (1994) considered that the belts of green rocks of the Middle and Lower Eastmain materialized the boundary between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces. However, Lake Champion shows more lithological and geophysical affinities with the plutonic domains of the La Grande Subprovince (D'Amours, 2011; Moukhsil, 2001). The latter has an old tonalitic base, the Langelier Complex, the age of installation of which is between 3390 and 2790 Ma (Goutier et al., 1999, Goutier et al., 2002; Davis et al., 2014) and on which rest the Mesoarchean and Neoarchean metavolcanic and metasedimentary units.

The Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain also separates the metasedimentary Nemiscau and Opinaca subprovinces which are connected to each other only by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks designated as the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975). Here again, Hocq (1994) integrated the Lac des Montagnes Group into the plutonic Opatica Subprovince located further south, despite significant differences in composition.

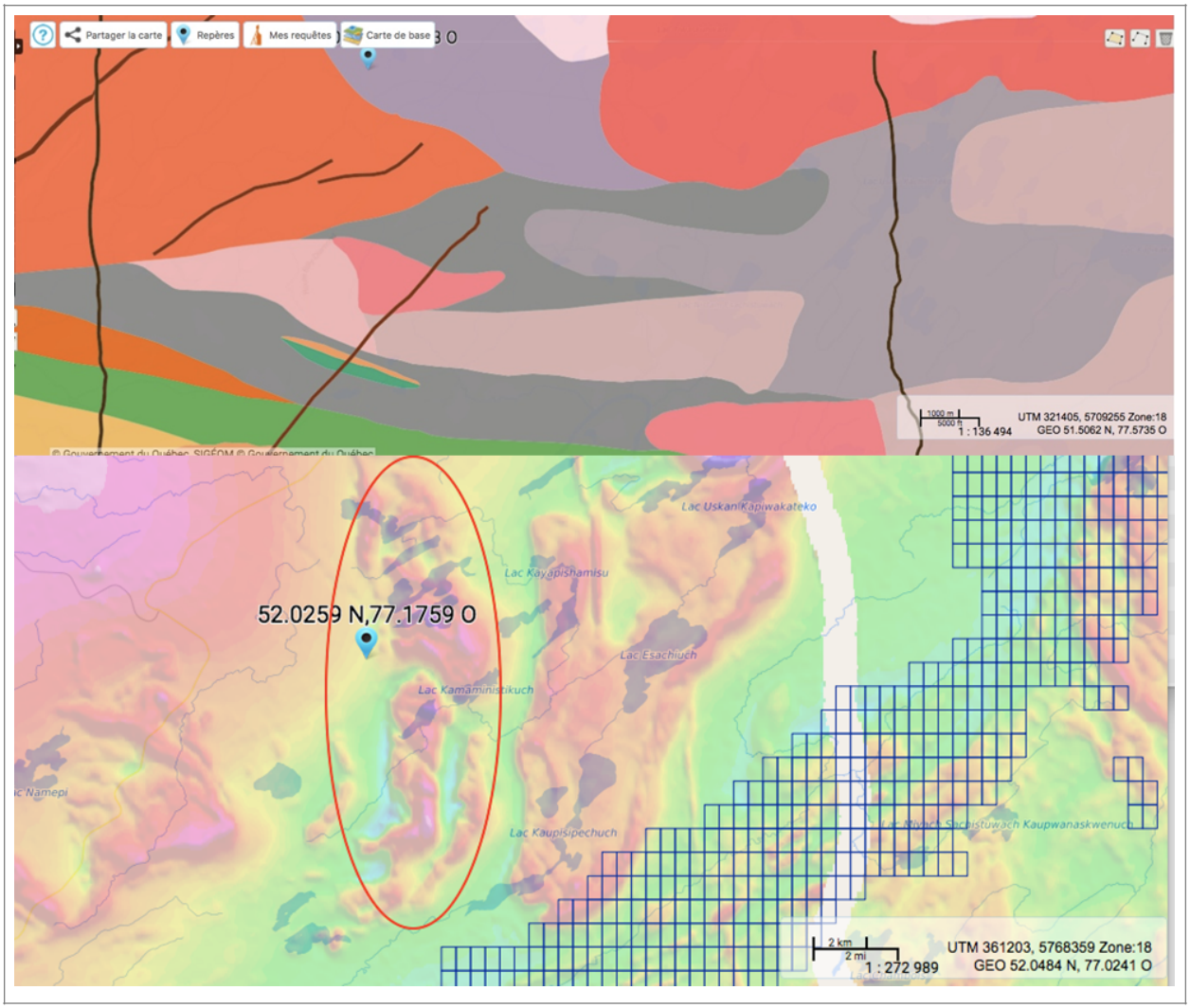


South and west of the prospected region, the Nemiscau Subprovince mainly consists of varied migmatized metasedimentary rocks associated with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994, Ciesielski, 1998). A U-Pb age of 2672 ± 2 Ma on zircons from biotite granite cutting metasedimentary rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince (Davis et al., 1995) represents the minimum age for sedimentary sequence crosscutting event. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces is marked by the Columbus-Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes volcanic rocks, intermediate material injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages on zircons from felsic volcanic rocks indicate that this volcanic sequence took place at 2756.8 ± 4.4 and 2760.3 ± 6.4 Ma; one of the four volcanic cycles dated between 2752 and 2705 Ma (Moukhsil et al., 2003). To the east, the Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). Little work has been done to date on the nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces (Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain). This contact could however represent an important metallotect and the boundary between the Opinaca and La Grande subprovinces.

Local Geology

We are close to the Opinaca mine where the geology and economic potential are well known. The lithology is still dominated by the granitoids:

We can observe some biotite-rich granite; leucocratic granitic pegmatite with biotite ± garnet ± muscovite and granodiorite in the north part of the project area. In the south there are more volcano-amphibolite rocks and few paragneiss and/or sedimentary rocks. There are some diabase dykes cutting all the lithologies, they are Proterozoic in age and might contain some mineralisation.



It is important to note that surrounding the prospected field there is the Nemiscau Subprovince containing mainly migmatized metasedimentary associated with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994, Ciesielski, 1998). A U-Pb age of 2672 ± 2 Ma on zircons from biotite granite cutting metasedimentary rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince (Davis et al., 1995) represents the minimum age for the sedimentary sequence crosscutting event. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces is marked by the Columbus-Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes volcanic rocks intermediate material injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages on zircons from felsic volcanic rocks indicate that this volcanic sequence took place at 2756.8 ± 4.4 and 2760.3 ± 6.4 Ma; one of the four volcanic cycles dated between 2752 and 2705 Ma (Moukhsil et al., 2003). To the east, the Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). Little work has been done to date on the nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces (Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain).

Known Mineralisation

October 6, 2021

Project km312

Septemeber 6 to 30, 2021

Final report

We had 3 persons working at the site and they were, Roland Blueboy(prospector),Tyler Blueboy(prospector) and Tommy Blackned(assistant helper). This year was abit challenging for the group. The major cocerns was the weather and distance to the site.

There were four lakes to cross to reaching the site which was about 8 kms off the highway towards the east. It took the boys at least 3 days to get to the work site because of the weather and strong winds. And for safety I told the boys not force getting to worksite when there was bad weather.

The site for the prospecting area was covered with thick moss and could hardly seen any rocks. The first few days they didn't have a beep mat because there was another prospector using it near by.

The weather continue being the same, rain, more rain and very strong winds which again hampered our efforts in reaching the worksite. During the duration of this project the workers were stationed at our camp on KM 312 on the highway and had drive to Km358 each time they wanted to go reach the work site, first by walking and using the boat to reach the site with three portages along the way.

In total they spend a duration of 3 weeks and food was getting low on the budget they used to buy their food for the project.

In closing they were not able to get any rock samplings except one rock reading they had but had hard time trying to chip a piece of the big rock that had a strong reading from the beep mat.

In closing as mentioned this one had challenges because of the weather and one recommendation I would make as coordinator, is that, If we could get an unforseen budget like 1,000 to 1500, on top of the budget requested because sometimes we don't know what additional expenses we might incur by this I mean, when I submitted the application, our intention was to walk to the work site not knowing they had to cross four lakes which meant we needed a boat and motor and additional gas which were not noted in the budget and one last thing is the assistant helper should be higher instead of the $ 100 a day, I say it should be around 140 at least. I was talking to a former prospector that had done similar projects and told me is that the amount still the same like it's over 15 years when I did my project he said and we know by now the food prices have double. Tommy Blackned was the assistant helper and he bought over 400 worth of groceries and had to re supply more be cause of of the duration and delay they encountered. Its seem half his wages went to food.

Again, as mentioned I had to cover additional expenses with my own monies.

I thanked again the board for giving us the financial support and the additional training on line that was offered to them. The workers have enjoy this kind of work since we first start about 3 or 4 years ago and are still the same workers we are using and each year they look forward it and have no problems recruiting them.

Thanks,

Thomas Blackned

The mineralisation is relatively unknown in this area. The minerals found in past years are: molybdenum (Mo); gold (Au); tungsten (W); silver (Ag); lithium (Li). James Bay in general and the Nemaska region in particular, are also recognized for their significant potential for lithium mineralisation in pegmatites. The volcano-sedimentary units of the Lac des Montagnes Group are indeed injected with pegmatitic granite intrusions, some of which contain lithium minerals such as spodumene or petalite (Laferrière, 2009). The best example is undoubtedly the Whabouchi deposit, owned by Nemaska Lithium, located east of the mapped area, in sheet 32O12. A resources estimation has established that the Whabouchi pegmatite, 2577 ± 13 Ma (Beland, 2011; Bynoe, 2014), contains resources of more than 12 Mt of ore grading 1.6% Li2O (Paiement et al., 2016). Beryl (Be) locally accompanies the spodumene in the pegmatites, notably in Whabouchi (Laferrière, 2009). Some ultramafic rocks show strong anomalies in chromium (Cr) and nickel (Ni). Some samples from a stratiform peridotite intrusion containing layers of pyroxenite gave grades of 0.43% and 0.2% Cr. They can contain up to 5% opaque minerals with 0.18% Cr. The ultramafic rocks also have anomalous Ni contents assaying between 652 and 1150 ppm. Some basalts close to the ultramafic rocks provided a grade of 0.12% Cu and 137 ppb Au.

Work Done and Prospector Report

A lot of walking and BeepMat surveying has been done without finding outcrops for sampling. Here is the report:

The lack of bedrock and interesting boulders, frustrated a bit the prospectors and start not believing in this Together, we decide together to prospect another area but keeping all the GIS and BeepMat information collected by the prospector and his partners.

HRF	-1049	51 48'46.7	tagged rock (DT007)
MAG	-1008	W077 25'29.7	
HRF	-5782	51 48'46.7	tagged rock (DT008)
MAG	-5479	W077 25'30.9	
HRF	-4424	51 48'46.5	tagged rock (DT009)
MAG	-4223	W077 25'31.10	
HRF	-2020	51 48'45.4	tagged rock (DT0010)
MAG	-1940	W077 25'32.3	
HRF	-2782	51 48'45.9	tagged rock (DT0011)
MAG	-2669	W077 25'32.5	
HRF	-520	51 48'45.2	tagged rock (DT0012)
MAG	-500	W077 25'33.7	
HRF	-650	51 48'45.2	tagged rock (DT0013)
MAG	-620	W077 25'34.0	
HRF	-14,603	51 48'45.2	tagged rock (DT0014)
MAG	-14,088	W077 25'34.0	
HRF	-5231	51 48'44.5	tagged rock (DT0015)
MAG	-4787	W077 25'35.1	
HRF	-2221	51 48'44.1	tagged rock (DT00016)
MAG	-2105	W077 25 35.4	
HRF	-1265	52 02'56.1	tagged rock (DT002)
MAG	-1160	W077 18'15.6	
HRF	-1686	51 48'47.3	tagged rock (DT005)
MAG	1617	W077 25'29.4	
HRF	-601	51 48'47.3	tagged rock (DT006)
MAG	572	W077 25'30.9	

Reading and GPS locations			
HFR	-224	52 03'01.5	Solid rock couldn't break
MAG	-209	W077 18'17.5	
HFR	-132	52 03'07.1	solid rock couldn't break
MAG	-119	w077 18'22.2	
HRF	-192	52 03'04.5	solid rock couldn't break
MAG	-180	W077 18'28.5	
HFR	-269	52 03'02.6	solid rock couldn't break(vein?)
MAG	-230	W077 18'28.7	
HFR	-451	52 03'02.5	solid rock couldn't break
MAG	-413	W077 18'29.4	
HFR	-371	52 03'02.07	solid rock couldn't break
MAG	-349	W077 18'30.1	
HRF	180	52 03'01.4	Vein
LRF	154	W077 18'30.1	
HRF	-773	52 03'02.1	solid rock couldn't break
MAG	-745	W077 18'30.7	
HRF	-373	52 03'00.1	solid rock couldn't break
MAG	-356	W077 18'30.4	

This data is not very significant, but we can detect magnetism which suggests magnetite in the ground hopefully mixed with other valuable metals. No conductor was found. Usually the conductor shows very high positive values.
It is still a great physical work and scientifically a great input to the knowledge of the area. More Beep-Mat work will be done in the near future in deferent areas proximal to the fieldwork project.

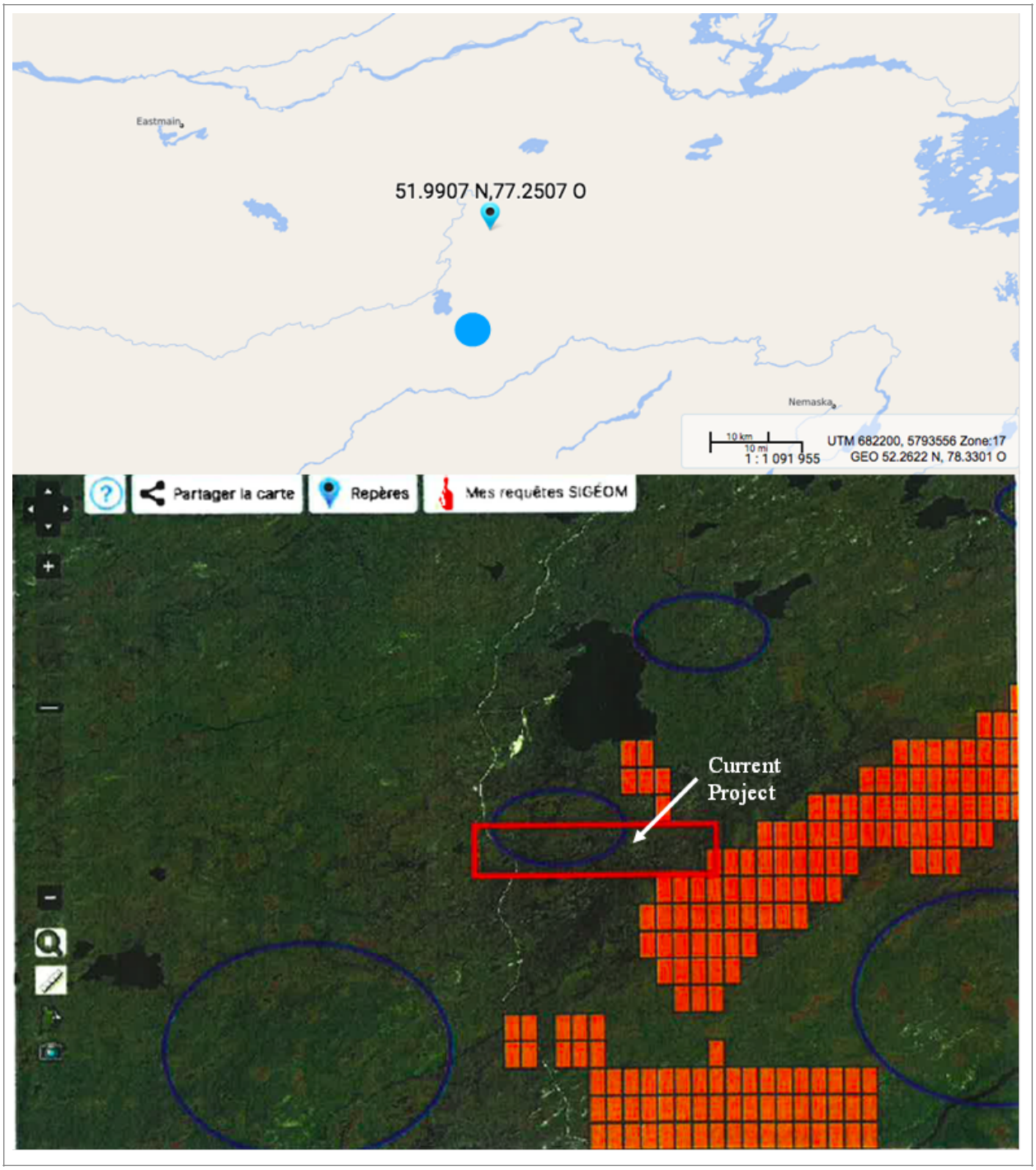

Assays and Mineralisation
Even if the area is known for its huge economic potential, the prospectors did not get samples for assay because of the lack of outcrop as mentioned above and the presence of early snow. The BeepMat work they did is well done and very helpful for exploration. The data will be merged to other geological and geophysical data to bring out new information for new mineralisation.

Conclusion and Discussion
This is a sampling project turned to geophysics project because of the overburden on the bedrock and the sudden snowfall. It located in great geological environment. We know the economics of the area as described above. The new BeepMat input will define future targets. The CMEB will incorporate the data to known data and to the geological data on maps to suggest an eventual target for prospecting.
The prospectors showed a lot initiative which is very appreciated since it avoided project setback.

We recommend to the Board to continue encouraging these grassroots projects. The objectives are still finding new targets. This is the best way to develop exploration targets, and the acquisition of the knowledge and technology for the Eeyouch.

THOMAS BLACKNED, CAMP 312 PROJECT, AGR2021-15

Location
The project is located not far from the Camp312 where the prospector rests after work. It is accessible from the prospector project area. It is about an hour and half driving (100 km) on gravel road from Waskaganish. Once arrived to the James-Bay highway, the prospector drives 92 km north. The prospected area is about 12 km on the eastern from the highway; it is accessible by foot and ATVs. The prospectors use their family camps at km 321to avoid travelling every day back home.

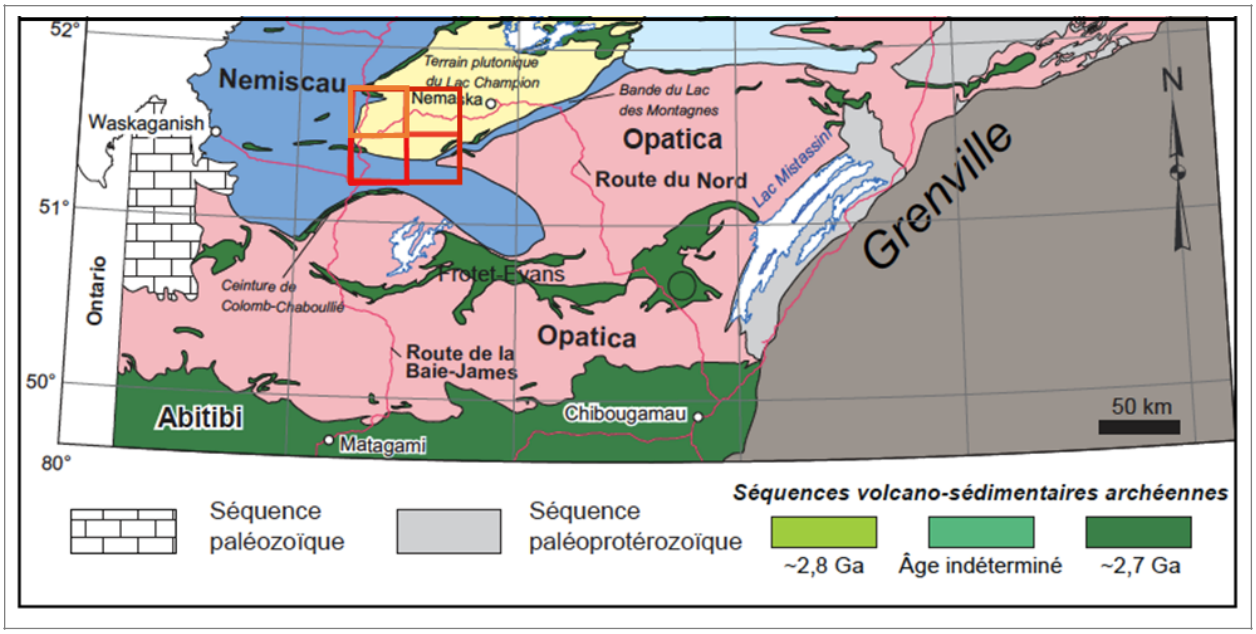


Regional Geology

The rocks in the prospected area are mainly of Archean age and are cut by a number of Neoarchean to Mesoproterozoic diabase dykes. The region is included in the Superior Province which covers almost half of Quebec's territory and which stretches west to Manitoba. The Superior Province forms the heart of the Canadian Shield, one of the largest existing Precambrian cratons. It is composed of about twenty sub-pro-

vinces which are traditionally grouped into four types based lithological, structural, metamorphic and metallogenic characteristics (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card, 1990; Hocq, 1994; Percival et al., 2012): 1) the sub-provinces dominated by plutonic rocks of tonalite-trondhjemite- type more or less deformed granodiorite (TTG); 2) the sub-provinces composed of volcanic and sedimentary complexes metamorphosed to the greenschist and amphibolite facies which form belts delimiting plutonic domains; 3) mainly the sub-provinces made up of high-grade metasedimentary rocks high grade cut by granitic intrusions; and 4) the subprovinces formed of orthogneiss and paragneiss presenting a metamorphism reaching the granulites facies. The boundaries between these sub-provinces are generally defined by regional deformation zones which mark lithological, metamorphic, structural contrasts with metallogenic or geophysical signatures. The targeted area lies at the border of two geologically contrasting areas of the Superior Province: the Nemiscau Subprovince, south and west, and the lac Champion Plutonic Terrain belonging to the La Grande Subprovince, to the northwest. The Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain (Hocq, 1994) consists mainly of intermediate and felsic intrusive rocks, variably distorted. This domain initially formed the southern portion of the La Grande Subprovince (Card and Ciesielski, 1986). Hocq (1994) does not link it to the Nemiscau Subprovince. Hocq (1994) considered that the belts of green rocks of the Middle and Lower Eastmain materialized the boundary between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces. However, Lake Champion shows more lithological and geophysical affinities with the plutonic domains of the La Grande Subprovince (D'Amours, 2011; Moukhsil, 2001). The latter has an old tonalitic base, the Langelier Complex, the age of installation of which is between 3390 and 2790 Ma (Goutier et al., 1999, Goutier et al., 2002; Davis et al., 2014) and on which rest the Mesoarchean and Neoarchean metavolcanic and metasedimentary units.

The Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain also separates the metasedimentary Nemiscau and Opinaca which subprovinces which are connected to each other only by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks designated as the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975). Here again, Hocq (1994) integrated the Lac des Montagnes Group into the plutonic Opatica Subprovince located further south, despite significant differences in composition.



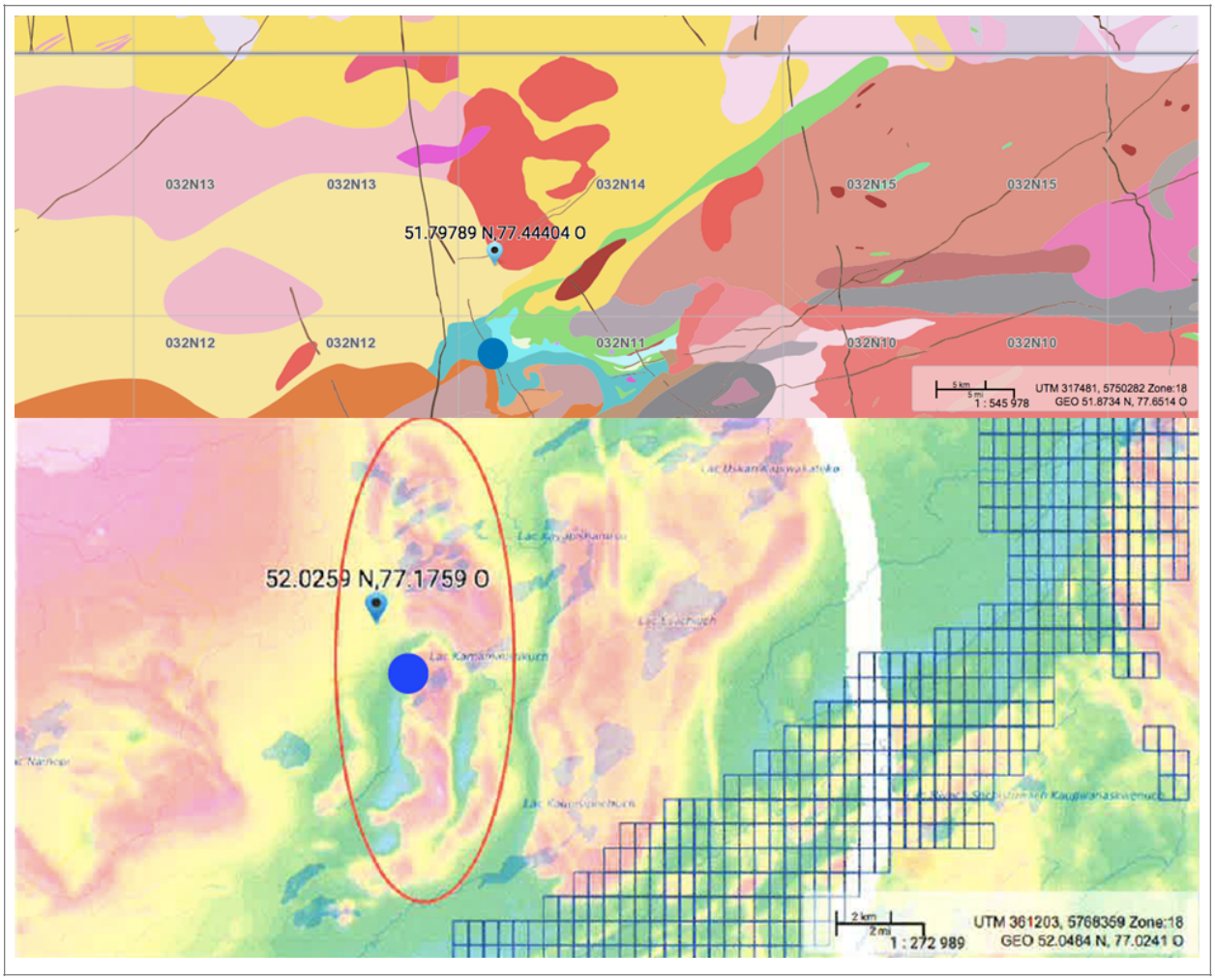
In the south and the west of the prospected region, the Nemiscau Subprovince mainly consists of varied migmatized metasedimentary rocks associated with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994, Ciesielski, 1998). A U-Pb age of 2672 ± 2 Ma on zircons from biotite granite cutting metasedimentary rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince (Davis et al., 1995) represents the minimum age for sedimentary sequence

crosscutting event. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces is marked by the Columbus-Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes volcanic rocks, intermediate material injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages on zircons from felsic volcanic rocks indicate that this volcanic sequence took place at 2756.8 ± 4.4 and 2760.3 ± 6.4 Ma; one of the four volcanic cycles dated between 2752 and 2705 Ma (Moukhsil et al., 2003). To the east, the Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). Little work has been done to date on the nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces (Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain). This contact could however represent an important metallotect and the boundary between the Opinaca and La Grande subprovinces.

Local Geology

The following is the lithology we find in the field all over the prospected area (NTS 32N14):biotite-rich granite; leucocratic granitic pegmatite with biotite ± garnet ± muscovite; alaskite; granodiorite and paragneiss enclaves, amphibolitized basalt and amphibolite; biotite-sillimanite-cordierite-garnet-sstaurolite-kyanite paragneiss; diabase; conglomerate and some wacke; amphibolitized basalt and amphibolite; pyroxene and hornblende-rich tonalite and granodiorite ; granodiorite; diorite, quartziferous diorite; and finally tonalite and trondhjemite.

In the south and the west parts of the prospected region, the Nemiscau Subprovince mainly consists of varied migmatized metasedimentary rocks associated with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994, Ciesielski, 1998). A U-Pb age of 2672 ± 2 Ma on zircons from a biotite granite cutting metasedimentary rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince (Davis et al., 1995) represents the minimum age for the sedimentary sequence crosscutting event. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica Subprovinces is marked by the Columbus- Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes volcanic rocks, intermediate material injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages on zircons from felsic volcanic rocks indicate that this volcanic sequence took place at 2756.8 ± 4.4 and 2760.3 ± 6.4 Ma; one of the four volcanic cycles dated between 2752 and 2705 Ma (Moukhsil et al., 2003). To the east, the Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Mountains Group (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). Little work has been done to date on the nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande Subprovinces (Lac Champion Plutonic Terrain). This contact could however represent an important metallotect and the boundary between the Opinaca and La Grande Subprovinces.



Known Mineralisation

The mineralisation is relatively unknown in this area. The minerals found in past years are: molybdenum (Mo); gold (Au); tungsten (W); silver (Ag); lithium (Li). James Bay in general and the Nemaska region in particular, are also recognized for their significant potential for lithium mineralisation in pegmatites. The volcano-sedimentary units of the Lac des Montagnes Group are indeed injected with pegmatitic granite intrusions, some of which contain lithium minerals such as spodumene or petalite (Laferrière, 2009). The best example is undoubtedly the Whabouchi deposit, owned by Nemaska Lithium, located east of the mapped area, in sheet 32O12. A resources estimation has established that the Whabouchi pegmatite, 2577 ± 13 Ma (Beland, 2011; Bynoe, 2014), contains resources of more than 12 Mt of ore grading 1.6% Li2O (Paiement et al., 2016). Beryl (Be) locally accompanies the spodumene in the pegmatites, notably in Whabouchi (Laferrière, 2009). Some ultramafic rocks show strong anomalies in chromium (Cr) and nickel (Ni). Some samples from a stratiform peridotite intrusion containing layers of pyroxenite gave grades of 0.43% and 0.2% Cr. They can contain up to 5% opaque minerals with 0.18% Cr. The ultramafic rocks also have anomalous Ni contents assaying between 652 and 1150 ppm. Some basalts close to the ultramafic rocks provided a grade 0.12% Cu and 137 ppb Au.

Work Done and Prospector Report

Day 1 - 19 Oct, 2021

Travelling day for 2 Prospectors and 1 assistant to Camp 312 (James Bay Highway).

Day 2 - 20 Oct, 2021

T # DT0014

Driving half an hour north to reach the prospected area and passing the BeepMat. Sampling DT 001 and 002
Days 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 - 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 Oct, 2021
Walking with the BeepMat all around the Mag-defined area, which was the major job that facilitated finding and taking some slightly mineralized samples DT005 and DT006. We took another sample on day 7, DT010.
Days 8 - 26 Oct, 2021
We had problems because there were just few outcrops exposed for sampling. We sampled DT012 and DT013, we did also more BeepMat through the areas and we covered as much as we could. We did a little panning on the river and along the small creek. No results but we were expecting that.
Days 9 - 27 Oct, 2021
It rained and we did not do much work. We went for a prospecting walk and took a sample which seems a little mineralized, DT015
Days 10 - 28 Oct, 2021 Preparation day, we put together our gear, samples and tools. We did some clean up and we closed the camp

Assays and Mineralisation
Eight samples are collected in this project. The data shows some traces of gold (Au, samples DT002), and of chromite (Cr, sample DT001). The assay reveals significant values of iron (Fe, Sample DT012) and of titanium (Ti, sample DT001). It also shows anomalous values of vanadium (V, sample DT001), of zinc (Zn, samples DT001& DT006) and of nickel (Ni, Sample DT001).
In another range and very concordant with the geology of the prospected area, the assay shows a very significant value of lithium (Li, sample DT006). Regarding the geology, the area has a real potential in terms of Rare Earth Elements and Rare Metals such as Li.

PROJECT Camp312													
Au-AA23 & ME-ICP41													
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	La	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
DT001		11	102	27	2,81	10	40	10	208	35	0,22	66	49
DT002	0,015	1	4	7	2,07		10		194	1	0,09	1	15
DT005		2	10	1	3,86	10			62	3	0,02	13	8
DT006		5	17	1	1,97	10		30	178	6	0,11	26	55
DT010		2	7	1	3,33	10			69	2	0,02	34	8
DT012		7	10	2	10,3	30	10		104	7	0,04	50	23
DT013		5	38	11	7,09	30	10		105	8	0,03	52	29
DT015		4	62	3	7,38	30	10		84	8	0,03	46	16

Conclusion and Discussion

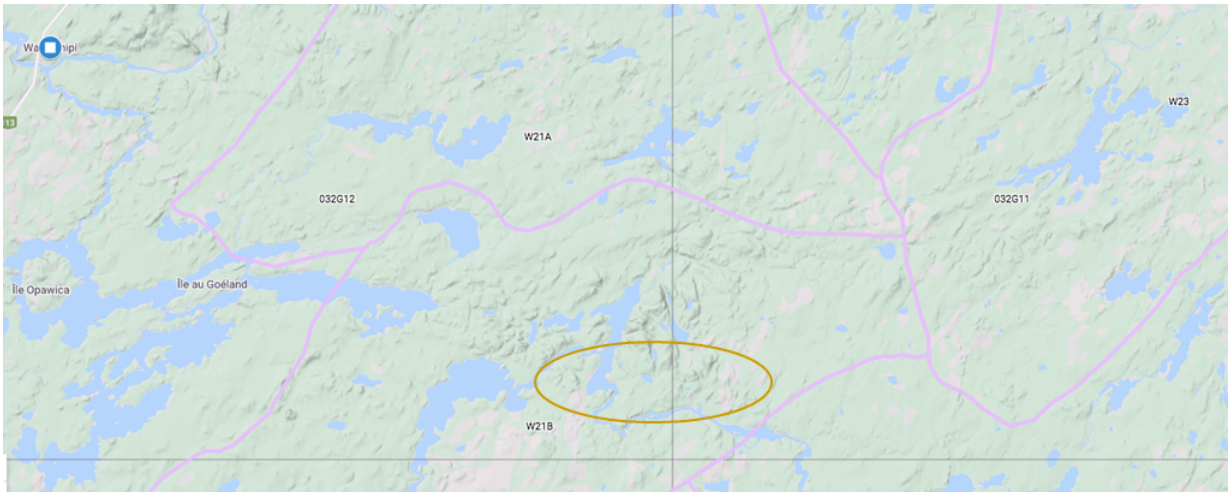
The project is located in granitic and especially pegmatitic geological environment where exploration companies usually search for REE and Rare metals, but prospection always has surprises. The trace values of Au, Zn, Ti and V found in the samples suggest that there are some sedimentary and volcanics rocks squeezed in-between the granitoids and the pegmatites that occur massively in the prospected area.

The prospected area is one of the most interesting economically in Eeyou Istchee. The rare Earth Elements and the Rare Metals are most expected to be discovered, based on the geology.
Knowing that the critical elements are important for the strategy of our Eeyou Government and based on the geological and economical information, we suggest to the Board to keep funding the projects of the prospector Thomas Blackned. Thomas is prospecting very well with other prospectors that have been trained by CMEB.

MARC BOUCHARD, OPAWICA PROJECT, AGR2021-06

Project Location

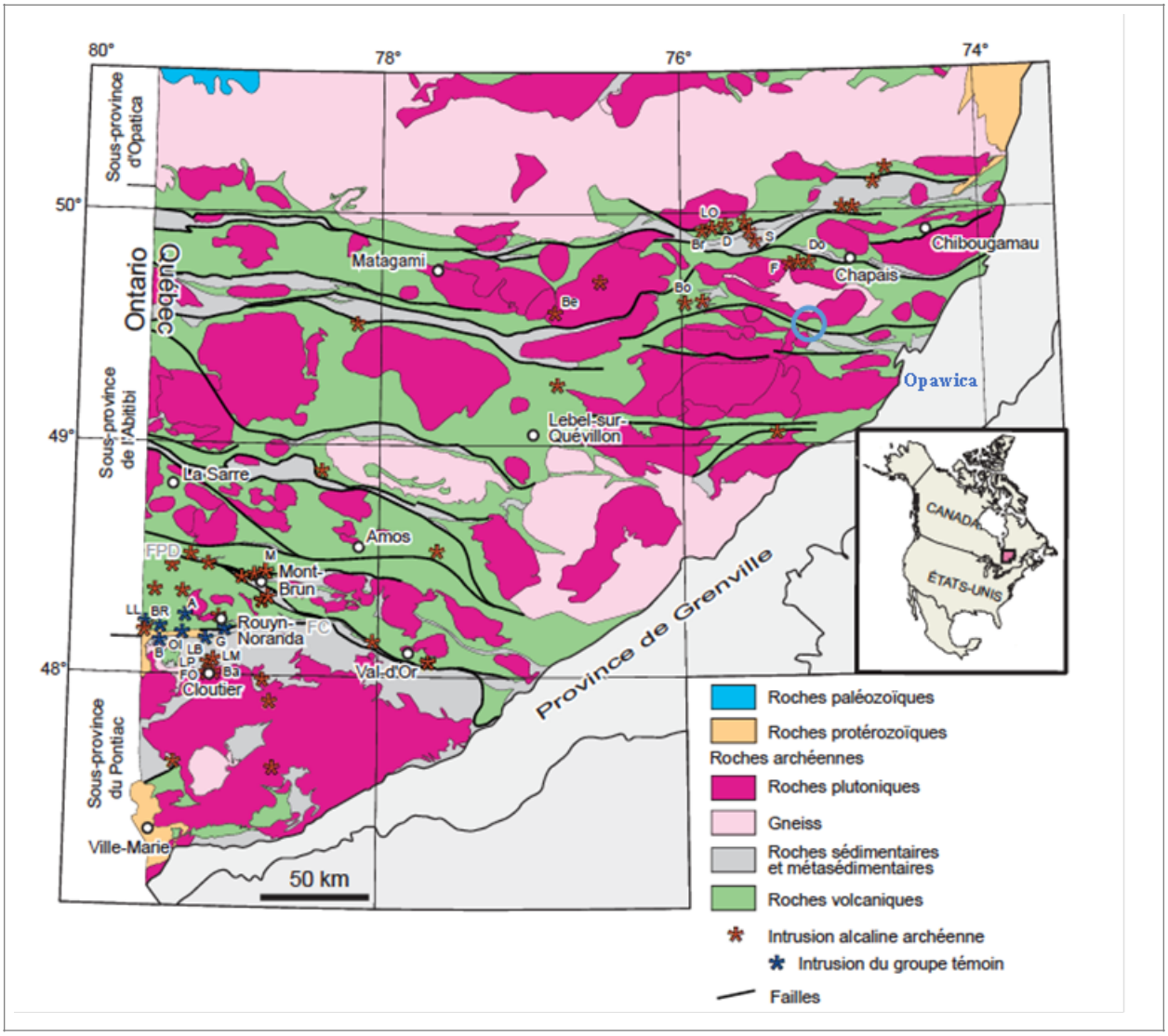
The prospected site is located on the trapline W21B. It is laying along the maps 32G11 and 32G12 and is about 25 km southeast of Waswanipi. It is accessible by car via Highway 113 and forestry roads. The claims belong to the prospector Marc Bouchard and his partner André Bouchard.



General Geology

The prospecting project is in the Abitibi and Pontiac Subprovinces. These two subprovinces are partly separated by the Cadillac Fault and many other structures resulting from rock breakage. These structures are leading metallotects. The Abitibi Subprovince consists of various granitoids, volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks. The lithologic assemblages suggest a great mineralization environment.

The geology of the project area is part of the eastern section of the Abitibi Subprovince and the northern volcanic zone (Chown et al., 1992, 1998; Mortensen, 1993), which is bounded to the north by the Opatica Subprovince and to the east by the Grenville Province. The boundary between the Abitibi Subprovince and the Grenville Province, namely the Grenville Front, is marked by the break in the regional E-W tectonic grain. The metamorphic degree then changes from greenschist facies to that of amphibolites near the Grenville Front.



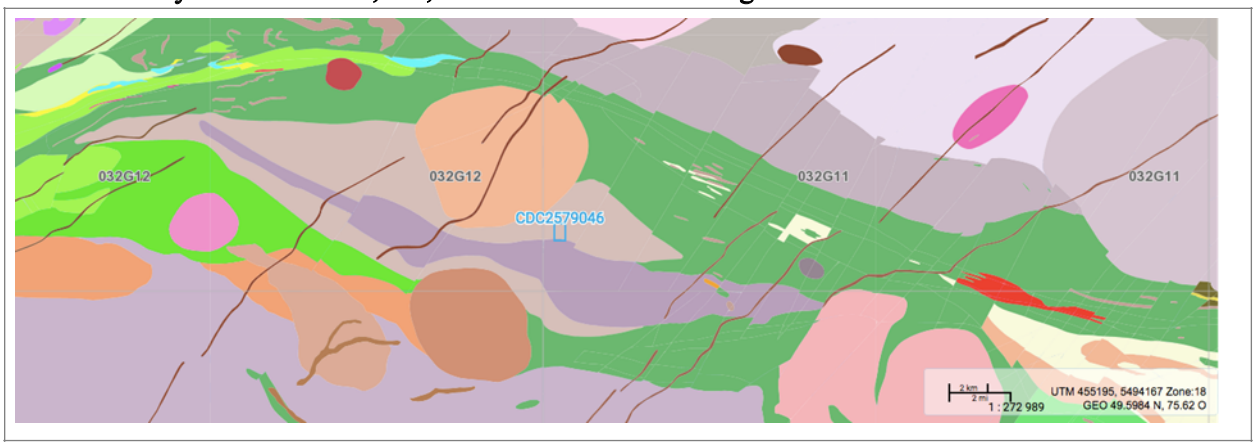
Regional Mineralisation

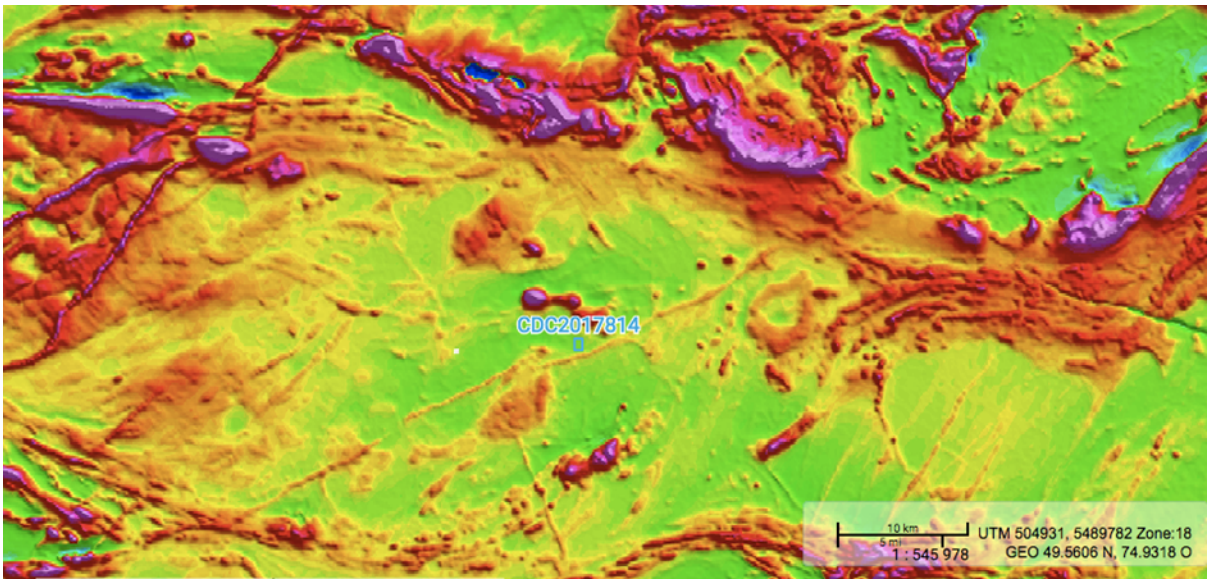
The mineral potential of the region where the project is located is extremely interesting in the eastern part of the Abitibi Subprovince. It is part of the northern volcanic zone (Chown et al., 1992, 1998; Mortensen, 1993), which is limited to the north by the Opatica Subprovince and to the east by the Grenville Province. The limit between the Abitibi Subprovince and the Grenville Province, that is to say the Grenville Front, is marked by the rupture of the regional EW tectonic grain. The metamorphic degree then passes from the facies of the greenschists to that of amphibolites near the Grenville Front. Part of the mineralization is certainly related to the tectonic activities between the Grenville and the Superior provinces.

The mineralization is mostly VMS: *In the mafic to felsic volcanoclastic rocks, and rhyolites (2791.4 +3.4/-2.8 Ma) with exhalative horizons and disseminated sulphides (Py-Po-Cp); *In the form of disseminated sulphides (Mg-Py-Po-Cp) accompanied by strong chlorite-epidote alteration within volcanic rocks, medium to fine lapilli tuffs of mafic to felsic composition, and laminated siltstone-mudstone lenses of the Blondeau Formation; *In dacites (2716.4 ±1.0 Ma) old and dacitic volcanoclastic rocks with disseminated Py-Po-Cp.

Local Geology

The Chibougamau mining district is located in the eastern part of the Abitibi Subprovince. This district is bordered to the north by the Opatica Subprovince and to the east by the Grenville Province. The volcano-sedimentary assemblage, of Archean age, includes mafic to felsic volcanics and sedimentary rocks. Volcano-sedimentary rocks are invaded by intrusions of ultramafic to felsic composition. They were deformed by the Kenoran Orogeny and were metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. E-W oriented isoclinal folds, generally associated with a well-developed schistosity, give the regional tectonic grain. Rocks are also affected by numerous E-W, NE, NNE and NW-SE trending shears and fractures.





The area is in NTS 32G/11 & 12; it is part of the Chibougamau-Matagami greenstone belt and consists of a volcano-sedimentary assemblage belonging to the Roy and Opémisca groups. The Roy Group is represented by the Obatogamau, Waconichi and Gilman formations, while the Opémisca Group is represented by the Haüy Formation. The two entities are separated by a major fault: the Kapunapotagen Fault. The Obatogamau Formation consists mainly of porphyry basalt flows; it includes the Winds Member, consisting mainly of felsic volcanics. The Waconichi Formation, located above the Obatogamau Formation, is composed mainly of felsic volcanics. It comprises at its base the Andy Member, made up of well-stratified mafic volcaniclastics. The Gilman Formation, that covers the Waconichi Formation, is made up of mafic volcanics. The Haüy Formation, composed of sedimentary rocks and intermediate volcanics, constitutes the summit of the volcanosedimentary assemblage in the region. The volcanosedimentary rocks are cut by a major intrusive complex, the Yellow Water Complex, whose average composition is tonalitic. Many dykes resulting from this intrusion cut all the rocks in the region. The complex is part of the Lapparent Massif, a large set of granitoid masses that separates the Chibougamau-Chapais greenstone segment from that of Caopatina-Desmaraisville. The orientation of regional stratification and schistosity (S2) is generally E-W. However, it can follow the edges of the various intrusions. The studied region is affected by a network of EW and NE faults. EW faults correspond to shear zones while NE faults are rather brittle.

Local Mineralization

We observe two types of mineralization in the area. Lenses of stratiform sulphides associated with the felsic volcanic complex of the Winds Member and gold vein mineralization in shear zones. A vein showing rich in sulphides shows high levels of platinum. Several companies are currently exploring the region for gold showings.

The gold and basic metals mineralizations are grouped into five main types: 1) mineralization related to the location of mafic intrusions, 2) volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization associated mainly with felsic rocks, 3) porphyry-type mineralization associated with the placement of certain late phases of the Chibougamau Pluton or other comparable intrusions which could also potentially give rise to epithermal deposits in the upper parts of the stratigraphic stack, 4) mesothermal type mineralization associated with EW structures , and 5) Opemisca-type Cu-Au veins.

Since 1953 in the mining district of Chibougamau, around thirty mines have been developed and have produced more than 74 Mt of ore including 1.3 Mt of copper, 133 t of gold, 700 t of silver, 115,000 t of zinc and 4,400 t of lead. In addition to its potential for copper and gold, the region also offers potential for other metals, such as vanadium.

Work Done

As mentioned above, the Opawica property is located in the Guercheville volcanic greenstone belt which is auriferous. Previous work helps to find several targets and mines have already been discovered in this belt of volcanic green rock, for example the Lac Shortt, the Joe Mann mine and many gold showings including Fantonest and Antil-Est lakes. Drilling including Hole LA-87-6 which revealed 26.7 g/t Au over 0.9 meter and which is 1.6 km ESE of the project site.

DATE Previous Work	KLM	BEEP MAT
1-Sept.-21		
2-Sept.-21		
3-Sept.-21		
4-Sept.-21	120	1
5-Sept.-21	120	1
6-Sept.-21	120	1
7-Sept.-21		
8-Sept.-21		
9-Sept.-21		
10-Sept.-21	120	1

The investigation with BeepMat and VLF geophysical instruments brought numerous data. The inputs helped us to intercept a VLF conductor which unfortunately does not respond to the BeepMat. This phenomenon occurs due to overburden.

May 20 Departure, check on the gravel road, walk the areas to explore and note the overburden. The work was done with a partner.
May 21 First sample taken with the rock saw in a shear zone. We did some channeling of 60 cm average on an outcrop about 10 metres from the forestry road. The sample is 1389851 and is in a shear zone. This last sample is slightly carbonated and mineralized with pyrite in small veins associated with quartz veins.
May 22 Washing the outcrop and we did some small scale mapping.
May 23 We took a sample in the same lithology about 150 m from the first sample. The latest shows numerous small quartz veins.
May 24 We walked to cover as much as we can of the area looking for an outcrop.
May 25 We took a sample on new outcrop located in the eastern part of the project site.
May 26 We walked through the project site looking for other outcrops without success.
May 27 We finally went back to the last outcrop where we took two other samples with the rock saw one cutting the veins of quartz and one cutting the foliation.

Assays and Mineralisation
Unfortunately the few outcrops in the project area did not permit the prospectors to collect a large variety of samples. The lab tests did not reveal good values. The weakness of the data is due to the overburden even if the geology and the geophysics data seem very promising for a good discovery. On top of some good values from the BeepMat, the geological assemblages of mafic volcanics and sediments including carbonate is generally a great environment for basic metals and gold deposits.

Location		
Samples	**NORD EST**	**Description**
1389851	5492123	468328 Shear zone containing Py in the cracks
1389852	5491288	468454 Outcrop Quartz veins 5 cm wide
1389853	5491468	467255 Outcrop cleaned manually Quartz veins 40 cm wide the rock contain Py in the cracks
1389854	5492226	468465 Same as 1389853
1389855	5492252	468538 Small shear zone in Basalt some Py as very fine veins

PROJECT : Opawica
Au-AA23

N	E	SAMPLE	Au ppb
5492123	468328	1389851	9
5491288	468454	1389852	< 5
5491468	467255	1389853	< 5
5492226	468465	1389854	< 5
5492252	468538	1389855	< 5

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the geological observations, this project has a promising economic potential. The prospector did a good prospecting job in spite of difficulties finding outcrops in the field. It is a gold project but the data did not show great values.

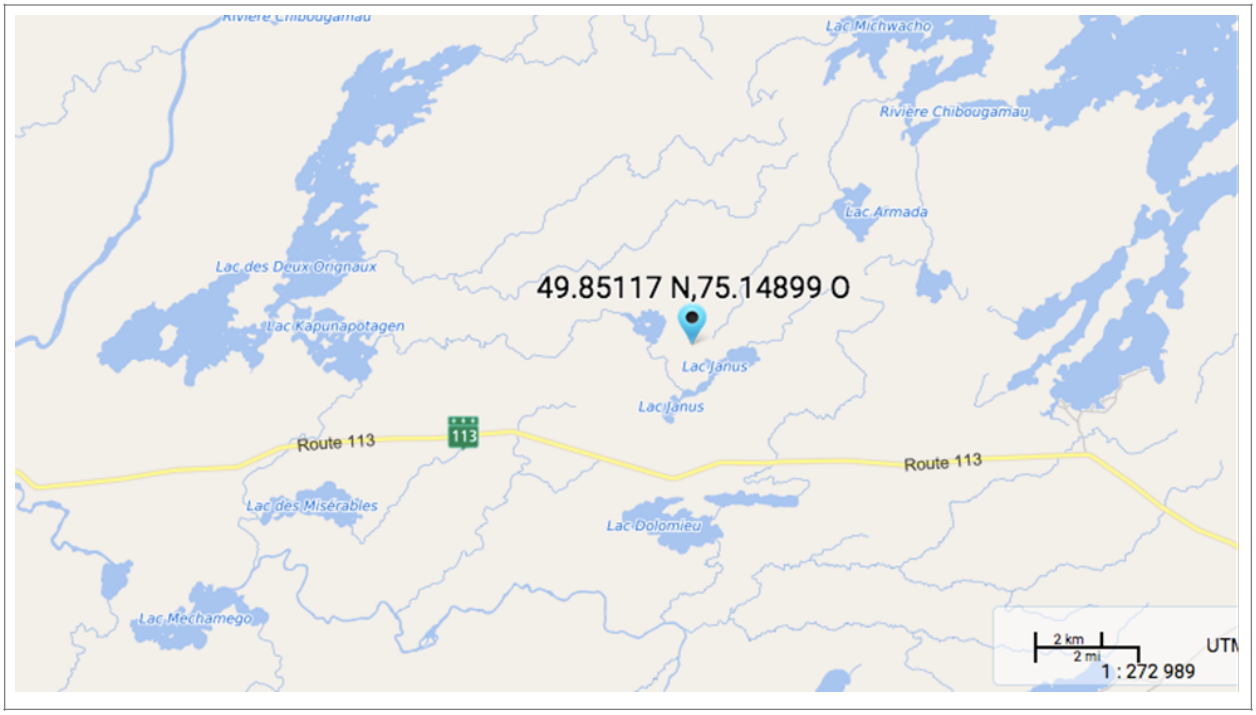
Given the lack of outcrop and the proximity of the Lac Antil-Est showing, it would be essential to make a line cutting grid and pass the geophysics (IP and Mag on the ground) which could generate new drilling targets and could eventually lead to the discovery of a new deposit in the area which is known for its potential.

We recommend to the Board to encourage the prospector to do more work in this area. We believe that Mister Bouchard is a good experienced prospector working with CMEB who brought a lot of credit to the CMEB prospecting program.

LARRY DESGAGNÉ, TROIS ILES PROJECT, AGR2021-04

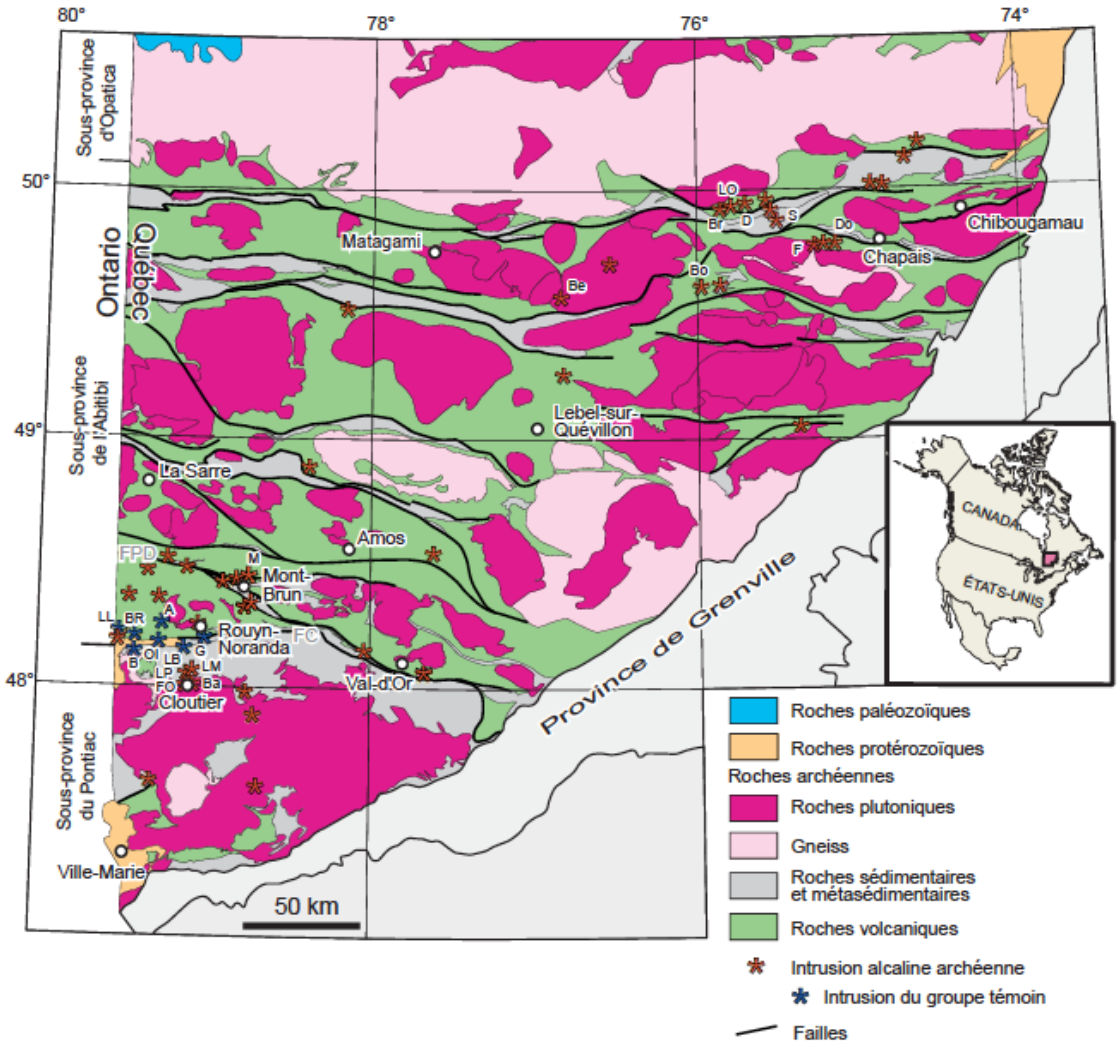
Introduction

The Trois Iles Project is located 40 Km southwest of Ouje-Bougoumou in Ouje traplines. It is accessible by gravel road from the highway going from Ouje to Chibougamau. Historically known as a good prospect, the prospected area is in a promising geological environment. The project is all around Janus Lake (NTS 32G14), close to the prospector's camp.



General Geology

The project is in the Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. These two subprovinces are partly separated by the Cadillac Fault and many other structures resulting from rock breakage. These structures are leading metallotects. The Abitibi Subprovince consists of various granitoids, volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks. The lithologic assemblages suggest a great mineralization environment.



Regional geology of the project area.

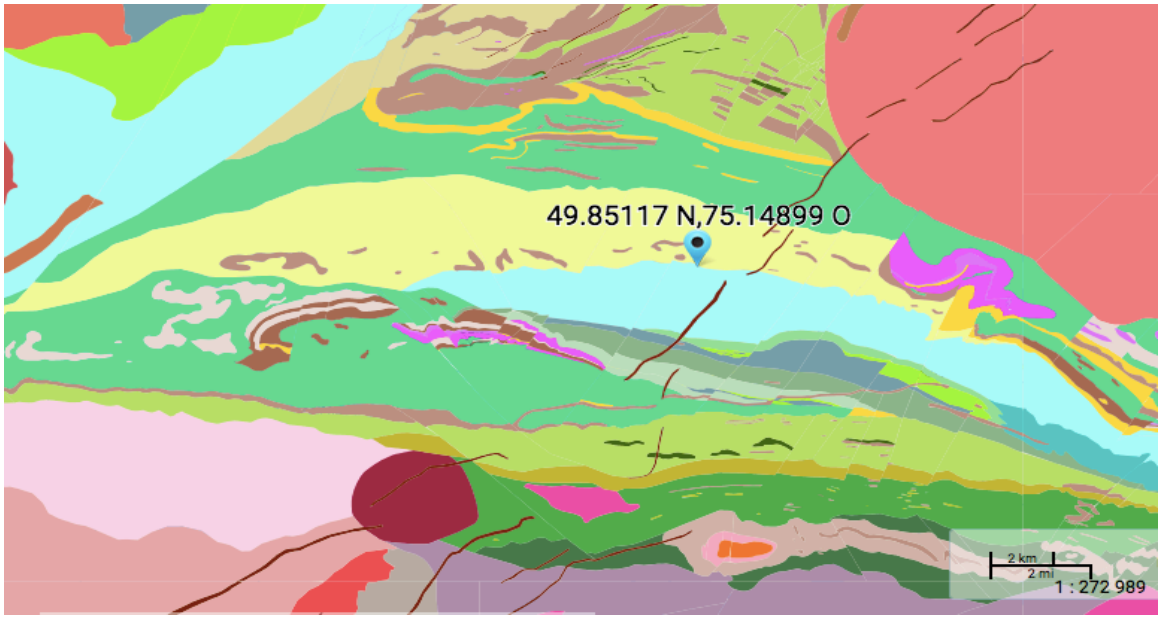
Regional Mineralization

The main objectives of the project are to: a) prospect for basic metals; and b) investigate the potential for VMS and lode gold mineralization. The most favourable areas for VMS mineralization are located:

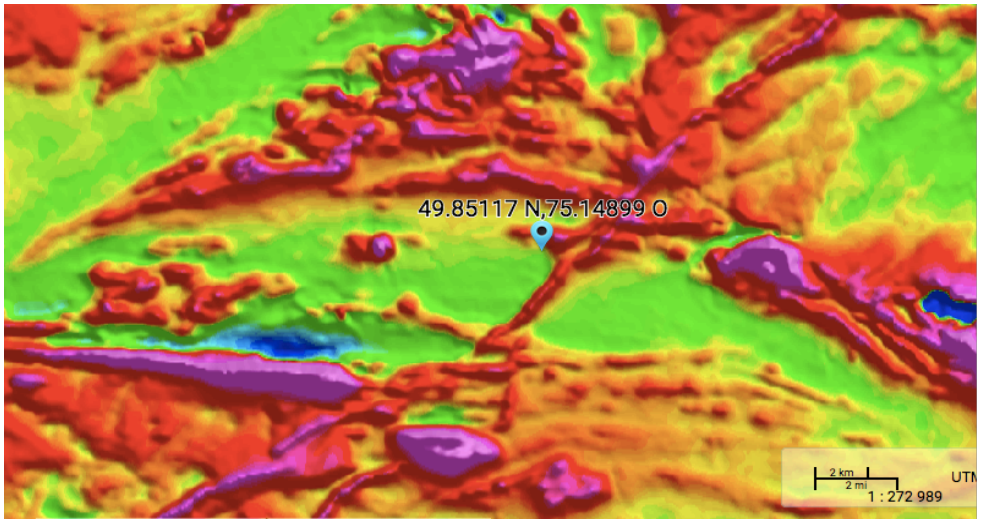
- In the Chrissie Formation composed of mafic to felsic volcanoclastic rocks, and rhyolites (2791.4 +3.4/-2.8 Ma) with exhalative horizons and disseminated sulphides (Py-Po-Cp);
- In the form of disseminated sulphides (Mg-Py-Po-Cp) accompanied by strong chlorite-epidote alteration within volcanic rocks, medium to fine lapilli tuffs of mafic to felsic composition, and laminated siltstone-mudstone lenses of the Blondeau Formation;
- In the Scorpion Formation (overlying the Blondeau Formation) made up of dacites (2716.4 ±1.0 Ma) and volcanoclastic rocks of dacitic composition with disseminated Py-Po-Cp.

Local Geology

The MERN mapping of NTS map sheet 32G14 area within the Abitibi Subprovince reveals interesting information concerning the optimistic potential for mineral resources. The claims concerned by the project are part of the Chapais and Chibougamau mining camps.



The lithology of Lac Janus contains essentially Archean and Proterozoic rocks of the Superior Province. The former are an assemblage of volcanics, sediments and syn to post-tectonic mafic-felsic intrusions ea-



sily correlated to the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The latter includes numerous parallel East-West trending segments extending from Timmins to Chibougamau which are highly prolific in terms of base and precious metal deposits.

The Lac Janus area is completely included in those trends and right in the greenstone belt. The sampled supracrustal rocks are metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. The oldest rocks are volcanic and sedimentary belonging to the Roy Group which is discordantly overlain by the Opemisca Group sedimentary rocks. Late Archean felsic and mafic rocks intrude the Roy and Opemisca groups. Proterozoic east-northeast gabbro-diabase constitutes the latest event in the area. They brought a number of copper-nickel sulphide deposits.

Work Done

May 2021
1 day (7): Filed preparation. Logistics day.
1 day (8): On foot, open ATV trail and prospecting with helper. Pick up two samples (67860 & 67861).
1 day (9): Prospecting and got one samples (67862).
1 day (10): Prospecting, following boulders and sampling 4 samples (67864 to 67867).
1 day (11): Prospecting after trail opening.
1 day (12): Prospecting around the lake.
1 day (13): Prospecting for square-angled boulders with veins and collected 4 samples (67868 to 67870)

1 day (14): Many alterations (rust) and large volume of pyrite in the rocks are observed. We sampled (67871 to 67875)
2 days (15 & 16): These 2 days were dedicated to sample preparation for assay, preparing the report for the CMEB and shipping the samples to the Val d'Or Laboratory (ALS).

Local Mineralization

The main mineralization observed in the region consists of pyrite and pyrrhotite, often associated with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, magnetite, marcasite, hematite and galena. Mineralization varies from disseminated to massive and appears, for the majority of area, either at the same time as stratification, either in the form of veins secant to it.
The prospected area is known for the presence of fuchsite. This green mica is an indication of an intense hydrothermal activity and a concentration of Cr. This environment is also very favourable for gold deposits.

Results and Assays

The analysis done on our samples by ALS reveals an anomalous value of Cu (sample 67872) and Pb (samples 67860, 67861 and 67873), almost anomalous but still weak value of Ti and anomalous values of Zn (samples 67860, 67870 and 67873).

Recommendation

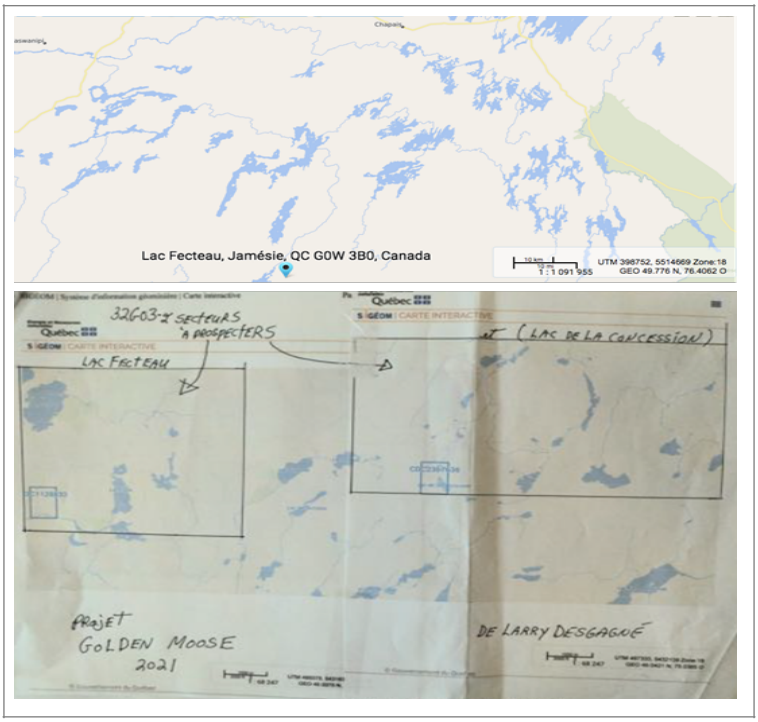
VO21142325 - Finalized															
PROJECT : LAC DES 3 ILES 2021 Au-AA23-ME-ICP41															
	SAMPLE	As	Ba	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sr	Ti	V	Zn
GPS 18U		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
486187 , 5522434	67860	3	140	14	2	47	6,13	2	3160	128	0,36	506	0,28	74	137
487076 , 5522495	67861	2	40	4	8	9	2,3	2	1060	42	0,08	187	0,17	16	57
487158 , 5522568	67862	-2	-10	1	10	20	0,6	2	310	5		21		2	6
487611 , 5523011	67864	-2	60	5	6	2	1,83	4	670	2		28		6	33
488400 , 5522774	67865	7	30	21	74	98	4,49	85	540	2	0,14	43	0,27	35	71
488333 , 5522613	67866	92	20	35	15	85	4,39	86	920	2	1,32	59		27	85
488331 , 5522615	67867	104	30	27	11	71	4,01	95	730	2	1,54	55		13	36
487826 , 5522396	67868	18	30	15	52	31	2,95	44	560	2	0,19	21	0,14	34	87
487933 , 5522210	67869	24	30	42	98	84	6,17	90	1020		1,52	94		76	78
488822 , 5522360	67870	9	30	36	45	54	6,99	92	600	2	1,52	23	0,34	63	108
488235 , 5522400	67871	15	90	10	8	23	1,64	19	380	5	0,37	45	0,01	11	62
488235 , 5522404	67872	5	70	34	49	135	6,05	45	1760	6	0,2	142	0,15	67	77
488236 , 5522409	67873	5	30	7	9	24	1,17	14	220	42	0,29	43	0,04	5	188
488243 , 5522420	67874	10	30	15	27	35	3,75	54	420	3	0,9	30	0,12	16	87
488241 , 5522417	67875	20	20	24	40	48	4,2	74	470	4	1,04	30	0,16	24	85

This project brings out very interesting information in terms of mineralization and the geological environment related to the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. Even if the assays reveal weak but anomalous values, the samples taken by Mr. Desgagné clearly show that this area has a large potential to hit basic metals especially Zn, Ti and Pb.

We recommend to the Board to keep encouraging more prospecting work. This means more grass-root sampling, determining the conductors lying in the area using geophysics survey, line cutting and stripping.

LARRY DESGAGNÉ, GOLDEN MOOSE PROJECT, AGR2021-05

Location
The project is located about 100 km south of Ouje-Bougoumou. There are many ways to access the prospected area. There are a lot of forestry roads.



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Regional geology of the project area

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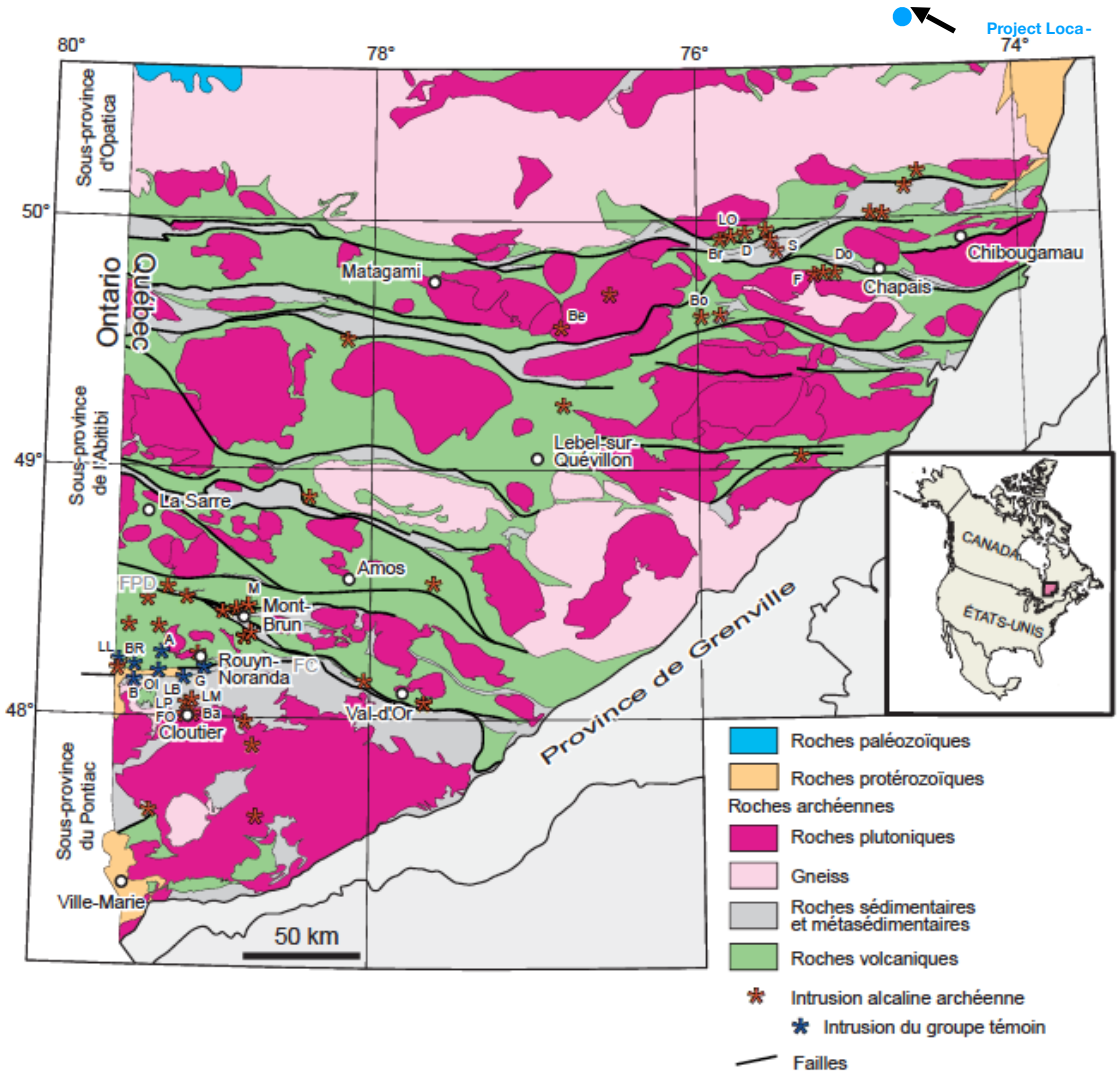
marked by the break in the regional Grenville Province, namely the Grenville Front, is E-W tectonic grain. The metamorphic degree then changes from the greenschist facies to that of amphibolite near the Grenville Front.

Prospect

Regional Mineralization



The mineral potential of the region where the project is located is extremely interesting in the eastern part of the Abitibi Subprovince. It is part of the northern volcanic zone (Chown et al., 1992, 1998; Mortensen, 1993), which is limited to the north by the Opatica Subprovince and to the east by the Grenville Province. The limit between the Abitibi Subprovince and the Grenville Province, that is to say the Grenville Front, is marked by the rupture of the regional EW tectonic grain. The metamorphic degree then passes from the greenschist facies to that of amphibolite near the Grenville Front. Part of the mineralization is certainly related to the tectonic activities between the Grenville and the Superior provinces.

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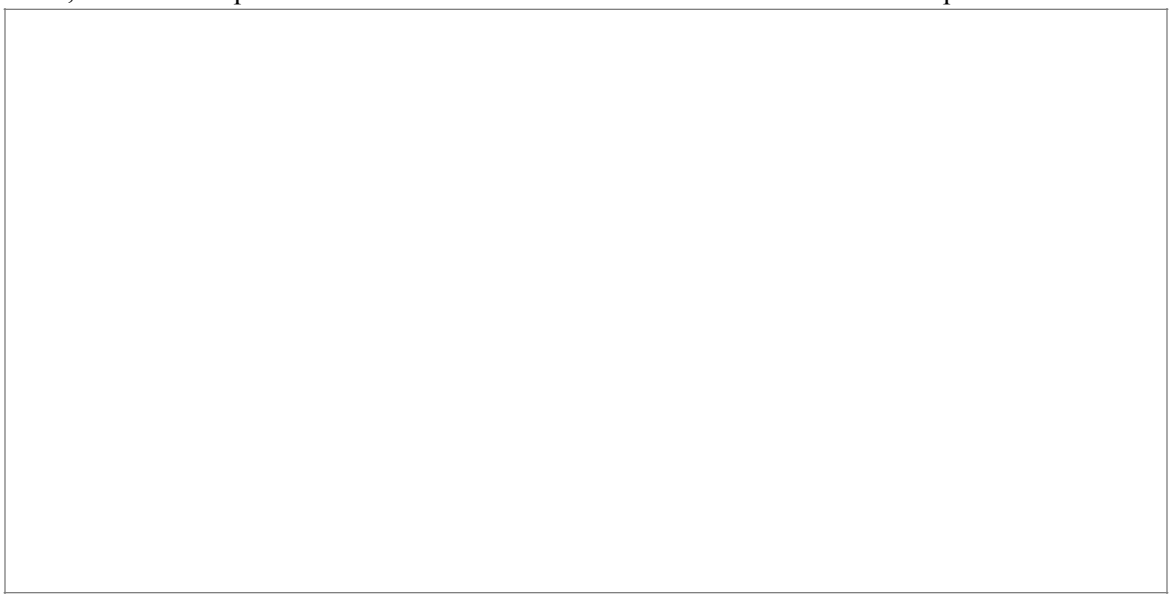
Local Geology

The Lac Fecteau region, (SNRC 32G03), is in the eastern part of the North Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi Subprovince. The Archean volcanic rocks belong to the Urban-Barry Belt (CUB – Ceinture Urban-Barry). The CUB is divided here from east to west into two large lithotectonic assemblages separated by the Milner Fault, which overlaps the southern half and the northern half with a dextral component.



The northern half consists of a steeply dipping homoclinal sequence with a southerly stratigraphic top, consisting mainly of mafic volcanic rocks of the Urban Formation. This unit is a monotonic sequence of massive tholeiitic basalts, pillow or breccia, and typically glomeroporphyric in plagioclase. Within the Urban Formation, we have defined the Freeman Member, consisting of lavas and lapilli or block tuffs, polygenic or monogenic, of rhyodacitic to rhyolitic composition and transitional to calc-alkaline affinity.
The Freeman Member is interdigitated with the glomeroporphyric basalts of the Urban Formation. It reaches a maximum thickness of 5 km and can be tracked for a lateral distance of 30 km. These rocks are crossed from west to east by the Urban Deformation Zone, a major deformation zone marked by subvertical E-W trending schistosity and subvertical stretch lineation. The southern half of the CUB is crossed by a network of arching and branching faults trending mainly E-W. These faults induce within the volcanic and intrusive rocks a general overlap from south to north and divide the CUB into a series of structural blocks. Each of these building blocks contains its own volcano-sedimentary sequence. All the blocks are crossed in their center by E-W P3 synclines weakly plunging towards the east or towards the west. The northernmost block, crossed by the Urban Syncline, contains rocks of the Macho Formation. This is formed by mainly aphyric tholeiitic basalts and alternations of detrital sediments and poorly exposed intermediate volcaniclastic rocks. The central block, crossed by the Chanceux Syncline, contains the Chanceux Formation made up of tholeiitic basalts. A quarter of this unit is dominated by alternations of felsic volcanic rocks (transitional to calc-alkaline) and detrital sediments.
The southernmost structural block contains rocks from the Fecteau Formation. It is crossed by the Fecteau Syncline, bordered to the south by the Marceau Anticline. The Fecteau Formation is a diverse set of tholeiitic, intermediate (transitional to calc-alkaline) and felsic (calc-alkaline) mafic volcanic rocks, marked by the presence of large units of intermediate tuff. The rocks of the area are of Archean age, with the exception of mafic to ultramafic dykes, of Proterozoic age. These dykes oriented ENE-WSW, cross the south-east part of the region. U-Pb dating from previous studies reveals an onset age of 2707.0 ± 3.2 Ma for the Freeman Member, 2727.0 ± 1.0 Ma for the Lucky Formation and 2791.0 ± 1.0 Ma for the Fecteau Formation. These new results indicate that the faults in the Lac Hébert region overlap to the north with units that are progressively older towards the south. In particular, the age of the Fecteau Formation differs

from the rest of the dating from the North Volcanic Zone (2730 to 2680 Ma) and more closely resembles that of the volcanic rocks of the Opatica Subprovince. The region is also crossed by Grenvillian reverse faults trending NNE-SSW. They represent the last manifestations of regional deformation. A new mineralized showing, the Laberge showing, was discovered during mapping work. It is a Cu-Ni-Co-PGE type mineralization associated with late-architectonic ultramafic intrusions. The region is also favorable to orogenic type gold deposits. A regional exhalative activity and several alteration showings also indicate the presence of a potential for deposits in gold or base metals of the volcanogenic type.

Local Mineralization

Known mineralized showings are concentrated in the southern half of the prospected region. Most of the mineralized discoveries have been visited and the drill cores available for non-flush showings have been examined. The remaining cores have been described from original documents. The mapping work of Géologie Québec also led to the discovery of a new mineralized showing and several samples with anomalous metal contents. Three main categories of mineralization have been recognized in the Lac Fecteau area: the orogenic gold veins, volcanogenic massive sulphides and Cu + Ni + Co ± PGE mineralization associated with ultramafic rocks.

It should be noted that the potential for volcanogenic exhalative mineralization, both in base metals and in precious metals, is also very favourable. Evidence of a favourable context for VMS type deposits is manifested by the superposition of large felsic volcanic units, from zones of normative alteration minerals such as sericite, chlorite and carbonates (and locally chloritoid) and extensive levels of massive sulphides. These massive sulphides frequently contain anomalous and, locally, indicative concentrations of Au, Ag, As, Cu and Zn. This work has also made it possible to add to the mineral potential of the region Cu-Ni-Co-PGE deposits associated with ultramafic rocks. A new mineralized showing of this type, the Laberge, was identified in the edge of a late pyroxenite intrusion and disseminated sulphides formed by magmatic segregation have been identified in a pyroxenitic cumulate in the Urban Formation.

Work Done

19 May, Day 1 prospecting by walking the areas to explore and note the overburden. The work was done with a helper. Four samples have been taken S729278, S729279, S729280, and S729281.

20 May, Prospecting and slashing. Took one sample S729282
21 May, Another prospecting day. Took one sample S729283
22 May, Prospecting day. Took one sample S729284
23 May, ATV prospecting day. Took one sample S729285
24 May, CPyrite boulder sampled. Took one sample S729286
26 May, Another prospecting day. Took one sample S729287 Prospecting and walking in the forest. We found mineralized veins semi-massive sulphides.
27 May, A prospecting day. Cleaning tools and the area.

28 May, Office day preparing samples and shipping for assay. Complete notes for the report.

Assays and Mineralization

VO2114233 3 - Finali-zed Au-AA23 & ME-ICP41														
DATE RE-CEIVED : 2021-05-31														
PROJECT : GOLDEN MOOSE 2021														
	SAMPLE	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ni	S	Ti	V	Zn
18U		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
489469, 5429840	S729278	0.045	0.4	3	10	26	14	38	20.3	30	9.24	0.02	81	35
499263, 5429736	S729279	0.014	0.3	9	80	18	70	167	7.76	104	3.56	0.09	83	57
491405, 5429670	S729280	0.014	0.2	299	680	40	437	79	6.03	223	0.66	0.27	158	131
491601, 5429430	S729281	0.008		132	310	41	383	83	5.57	245	0.29	0.15	119	81
492437, 5429280	S729282													
483118, 5429906	S729283													

482896, 5432166	S729284	0.012												
482439, 5432166	S729285	0.013												
482405, 5430501	S729286	0.015												
480019, 5428632	S729287	0.012												

Sampling was concentrated on the Hi-Mag location, re-enforced by some conductors. The outcrops were stripped, washed and channelled for sampling for assays. The data reveals very interesting values of gold (Au, S0729278), traces of silver (Ag) and a good prospect for vanadium and titanium.

Conclusion and Recommendation

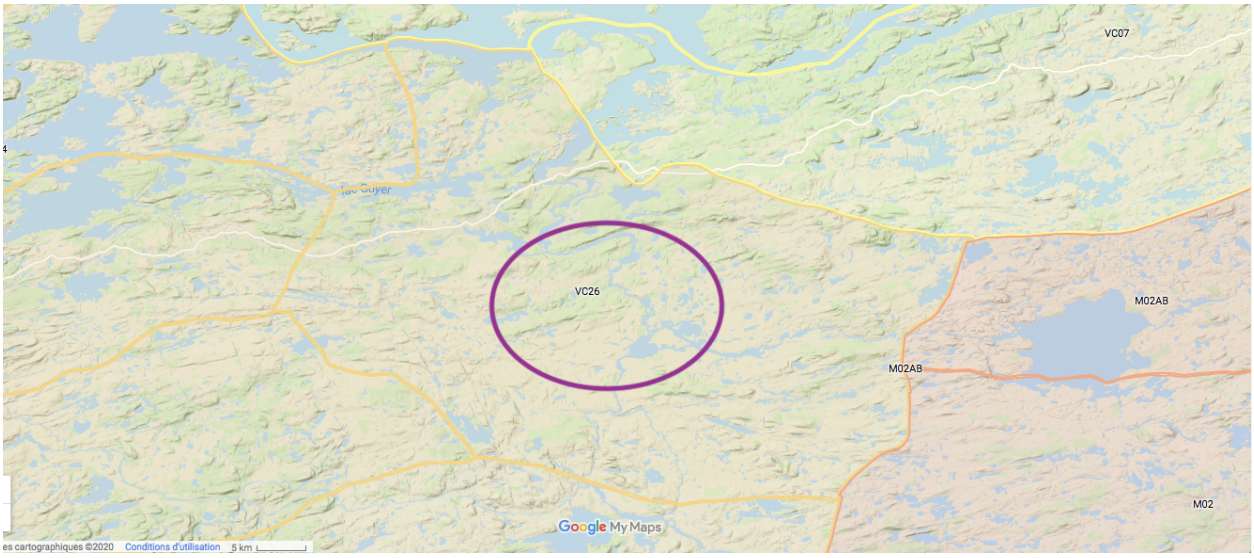
The project has great economic potential. The prospector did a great prospecting job and sampled what he observed as the best stratigraphy to be sampled. It is a gold project but this project data showed that the basic metals and the rare metals constitute a real exploration potential. The area is over prospected by prospectors and companies. We believe that numerous projects have been executed by Mister Desgagné in this area.

We recommend to the Board to encourage the prospector to continue working in other areas north of the current project location. The prospector, Larry Desgagné, is serious and competent; I believe that he is one of the prospectors working with CMEB who brought credibility to the CMEB prospecting program.

EDWARD GEORGEKISH, VC26 TRANS-TAIGA EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR2020-17

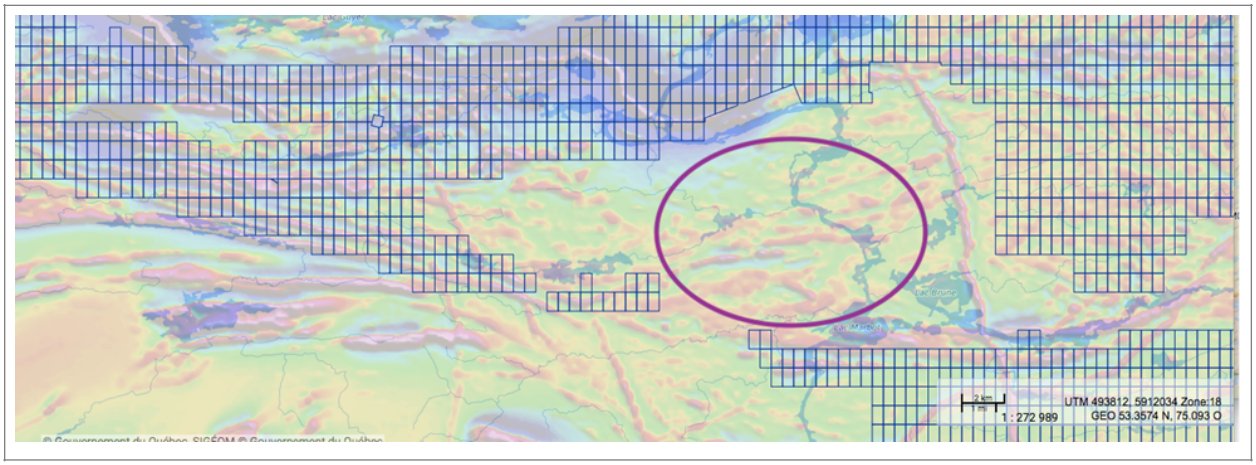
Project Location

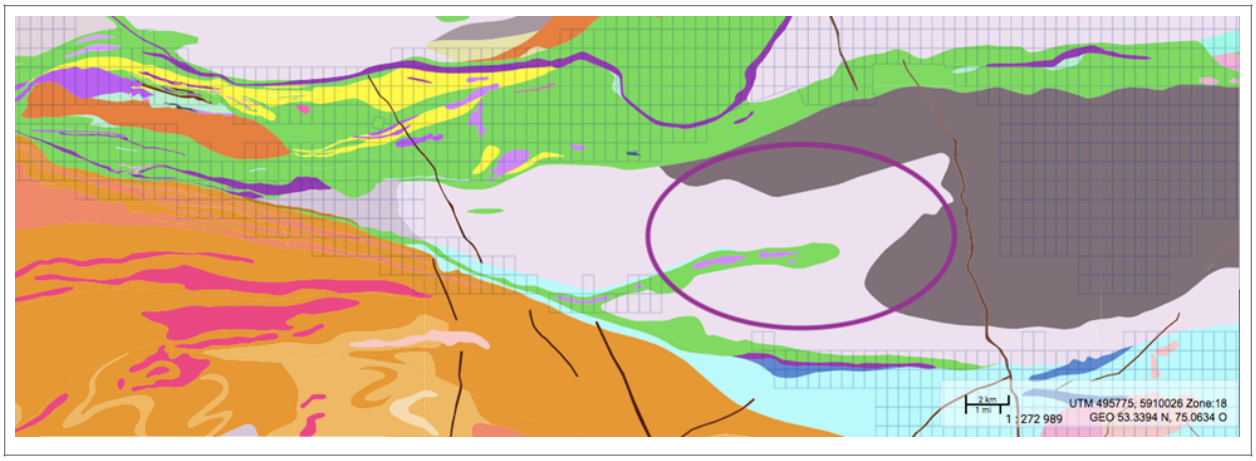
The prospected area is located about 350 Km northeast of Wemindji Cree Nation, just above the north side of the Trans-Taiga Road. The Taiga is a special environment where the exploration is very interesting because of the accessibility to the outcrops and the great visibility. The project is also in the Wemindji traplines and the people of Wemindji have an easy accessibility to this area.



General Geology
The areas are underlain by Archean rocks of the Superior Province. They are interpreted as a series of volcanic troughs that comprise the larger La Grande Greenstone Belt, which comprises a series of such volcanic troughs running 350 km, in an east-west direction along the boundary between granitoid gneisses of the Ungava Subprovince to the north and the larger Laguiche sedimentary domain to the south. The said belt consists of a succession of isoclinally folded volcanic rocks comprising a lower sequence of basalts overlain by felsic tuffs, rhyodacites and sediments that are in turn succeeded by an upper sequence of basalt and komatiite. Plutons of granodioritic composition syntectonically intrude the volcanic succession.

Local Geology
The project is located in the geological Guyer Corridor. This band is located in the eastern extension of the long volcanic band of La Grande, in which Virginia Mines delineated a deposit in the LG-2 reservoir area (4,000,000 metric tonnes, at 2.7 g/t Au, in gold resources, La Grande Sud).

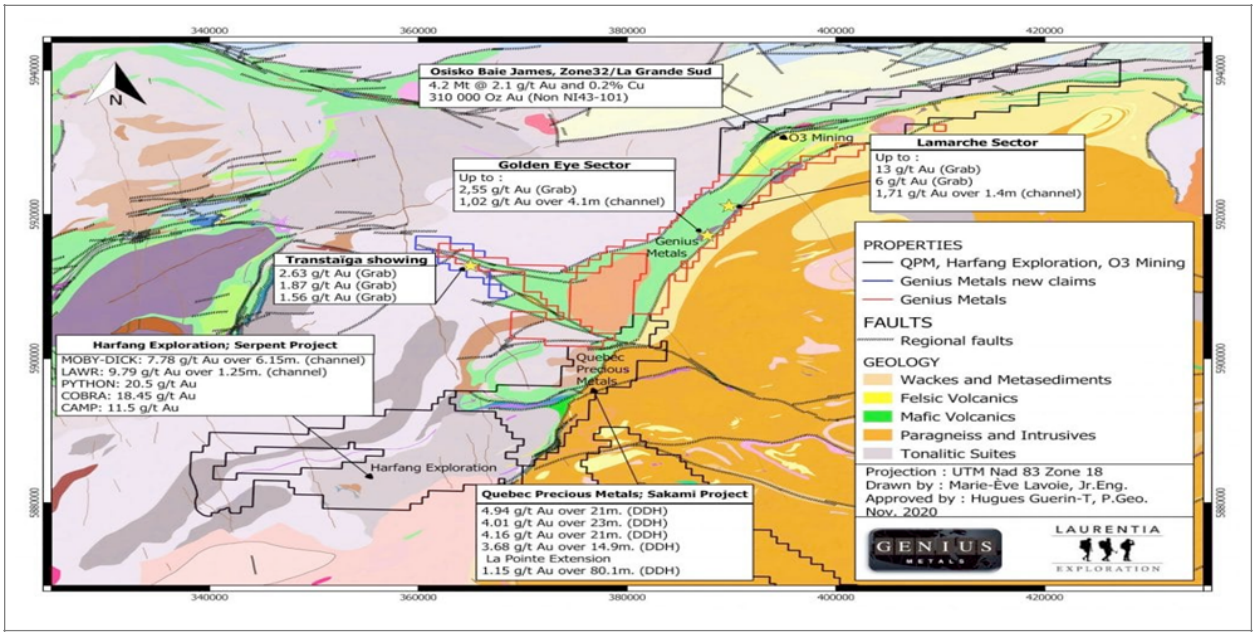




The geology of the property is characterized by a bimodal volcanosedimentary stack, composed mainly of basalt and rhyolite. Certain rhyolitic flows evolve in thickness towards bands of pyritic sericite schists that can reach up to 100 meters thick. An iron formation crosses the northern part of the property in its east-west axis, near the contact with granite intrusions where the volcanic pile is truncated. Basaltic and rhyolitic flows host several generations of sills and ultramafic to felsic porphyry dykes. A late syenitic pluton occurs at the southern edge of the rhyolitic volcanics. Stratigraphy varies from east-west to slightly north-west and the metamorphism is at the levels of greenschists with lower amphibolites and, locally, upper amphibolites. The geology along the Trans-Taiga Road is characterized by a volcanosedimentary

assemblage dominated by mafic lavas. The latter were affected by a high-grade metamorphism (lower amphibolite) and they present the hornblende-biotite-garnet assemblage.

Known Mineralization
Sulphide mineralization in the form of pyrite and pyrrhotite are the most abundant metallic minerals found on the project.



This mineralization is found as:
Disseminations within banded iron formation and as narrow bands associated near banded iron formation, generally with recrystallized chert, chalcopyrite in the form of fine disseminations and veinlets is found in the area of Lac de la Corvette. Many samples in the area of this mineralization returned an assay of 1.4% Cu. Samples showing sphalerite are also associated with banded iron formation on the Lac Corvette. A selected grab sample assayed >10,000 ppm Zn. An anomalous gold value of 3.22 g/t was assayed in an old sample of sheared iron formation. Visible fracture-controlled galena was also encountered and is associated with anomalous gold.

Work Done
The prospectors Edward and Berty-John Georgekish spent 10 days in this area. They were in a camp located at 50 km from the project area.

The prospected area is accessible using ATVs and on foot. They sampled a large area. Knowing the quality of the geology and the geophysics surveys of the area from the literature, the prospectors sampled a variety of lithologies totalling 12 samples containing mineralisation.

The good economic potential of the area is known through previous work carried out by geologists and prospectors when the Trans-Taiga Road was built. The sampling was done by the prospectors Edward and Berty-John based on the mineralisation and the alteration observed in the rock. Most of the samples contain a fair amount of pyrite. We can also see some pyrrhotite and some arsenopyrite. The samples are identified as basalts and granites. Most of the mineralisation is found in the volcanic rocks (basalts, amphibolites etc.).

Day 1: Travelling and organizing camp
Day 2: Prospecting using ATV, grab 2 samples

Day 3: BeepMat coverage and target spotted
Day 4: Sampling BeepMat targets, 4 samples
Day 5: Using boat for lake shore sampling 2 samples (granite and basalt)
Day 6: Another boat day, 2 samples (basalt/tonalite)
Day 7: Got back on the land to cover the eastern part, ATV and BeepMat 1 sample (tonalite/pyrite)
Day 8: 2 BeepMat targets left – revisited for sampling, 2 samples (basalt/granitoids)
Day 9: Half day sampling and half day samples preparation, 1 sample (basalt)
Day 10: Camp closing and travelling day back to Wemindji.

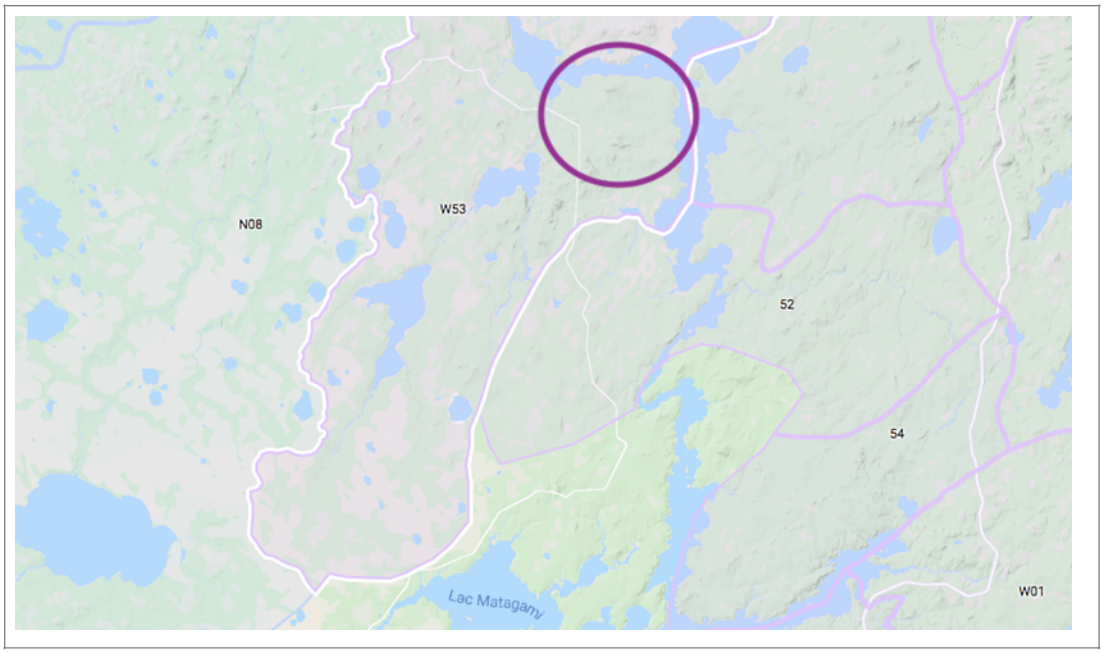
Interpretation and Recommendation
This area belongs to one of the most promising regions in Eeyou Istchee in terms of economic geology. It contains a great variety of rocks within the large volcanic and sedimentary lithologies of the Guyer Group. This is part of a small greenstone belt with undefined boundaries. The data collected shows at least 9 targets containing anomalous mineralisation of gold (Au). This is significant enough that we should go back for better sampling. Sample 1 has 2.6 g/t silver (Ag) and an anomalous value of copper (Cu). Sample 3 shows a good value of Cr and is beyond the index threshold limit for the Ag. We suggest that more sampling has to be done in the area of Sample 18. Sample 10 has an anomalous Au value and a very significant value of chromium (Cr). We recommend another project in this area which shows so many gold significant values. This will help to make detailed sampling especially in the areas where samples 1 and 5 are located.

VO21315571																
DATE RECEIVED : 2021-11-16																
PROJECT : Project VC26 Transtaiga																
	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	W	Zn
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
001	0,123	2,6	0,04	400	10		25	2	201	38,6	14	84		3	350	2
002	0,008		0,58		30		4	13	7	1,37	307	6	0,09	13		34
003	0,005		3,74		20	1,2	44	197	28	8,87	1835	93	0,36	180		167
004	0,005		1,34		30		15	25	43	2,72	370	30	0,17	62		39
005	0,012		1,14		140		4	4		2,79	388		0,21	25		122
006	0,007		1,86		90		15	19	77	5,91	1300	18	0,19	60		56
007	0,005		1,22		10	0,7	13	79	17	2,43	669	38	0,19	65		54
008	0,005		1,64		20		12	35	8	2,9	440	28	0,21	47		71
009	0,008		0,88		140		4	12	12	1,86	232	7	0,12	16		37
010			1,95		30		18	93	49	3,81	527	67	0,25	75		64
011			0,6		50		3	6		1,45	247	2	0,09	15		44
012			1,06				10	53	4	1,84	344	30	0,18	56		20

We recommend that the prospectors keep working in this area by doing more sampling and avoid the claims of the other companies and prospectors. There are a lot claims in this area which shows the interest of many prospectors and exploration companies and the huge potential that has to be defined.

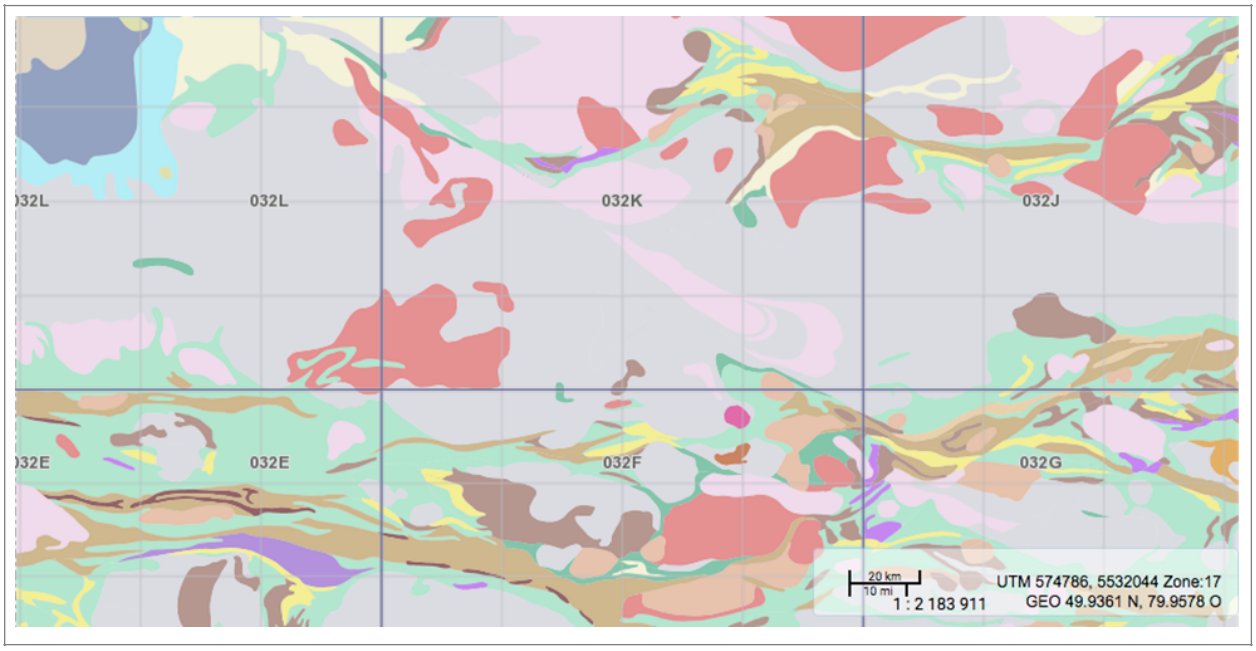
NORMAN GRANT, W53 (NOTTAWAY RIVER) PROJECT, AGR2020-18

Project Location
The prospected site is about 90 km north of the town of Matagami and about 10 km west of the James Bay Highway (km84). The access to the prospected field is possible through the Nottaway River, which provides good access to the central part of the map-area, and can be reached from Matagami via the Bell River and Matagami Lake with only two very short portages, Or simply by ATV and canoe from the James Bay Highway.



General Geology

The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ca. 2.6 Ga (Percival, 2007) and forms the basement of the northeast part of the North American continent. This Archean craton is composed of a large number of tectono-stratigraphic units, traditionally subdivided into 4 types of subprovinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These subprovinces and the units that compose them would have successively amalgamated from north to south during the Kenoran Orogeny, between 2.72 and 2.68 Ga (Percival et al., 2006; Percival, 2007). The southeast area of the Superior Province includes the Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).



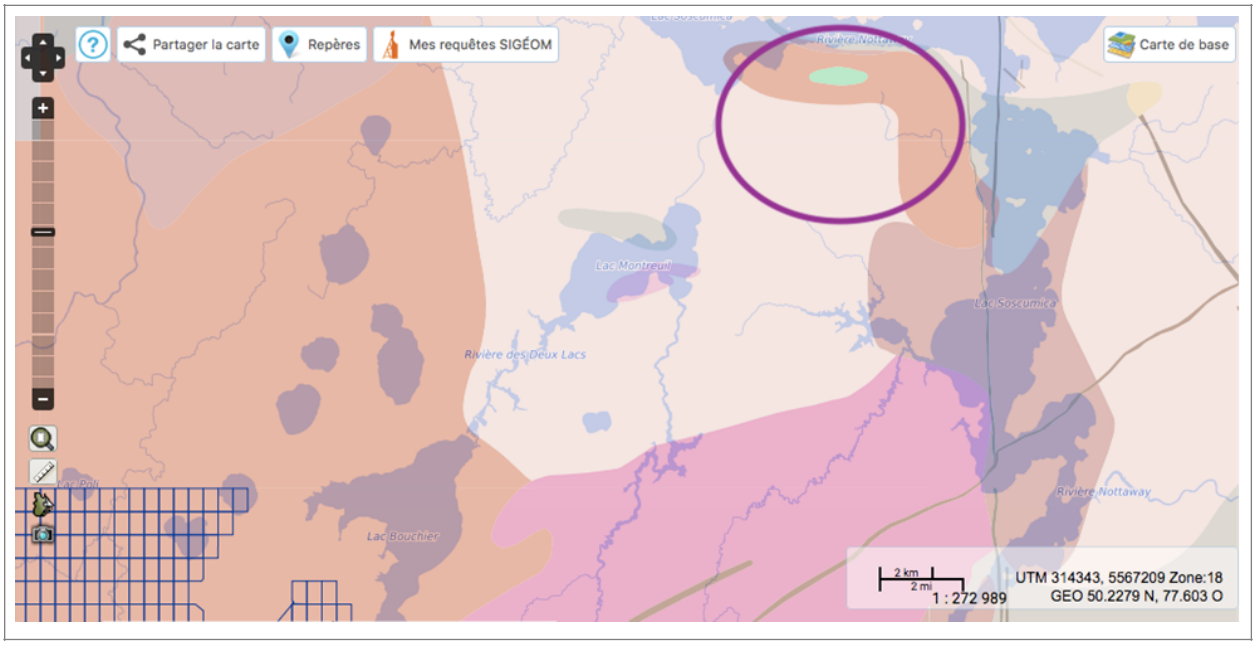
The geological setting north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized by volcanic sequences that filled a large regional synvolcanic basin within which second and third order subbasins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends associated with mineralization. Stratigraphy is layer-cake with a marked change from lowermost rhyolite/dacite volcanism (Watson Lake Formation) to mafic andesite/basalt volcanism (Wabassee Group). The sequence was concomitantly intruded by the giant Bell River Complex which was the likely heat source for the wide-spread hydrothermal activity that occurred throughout the Matagami Camp.

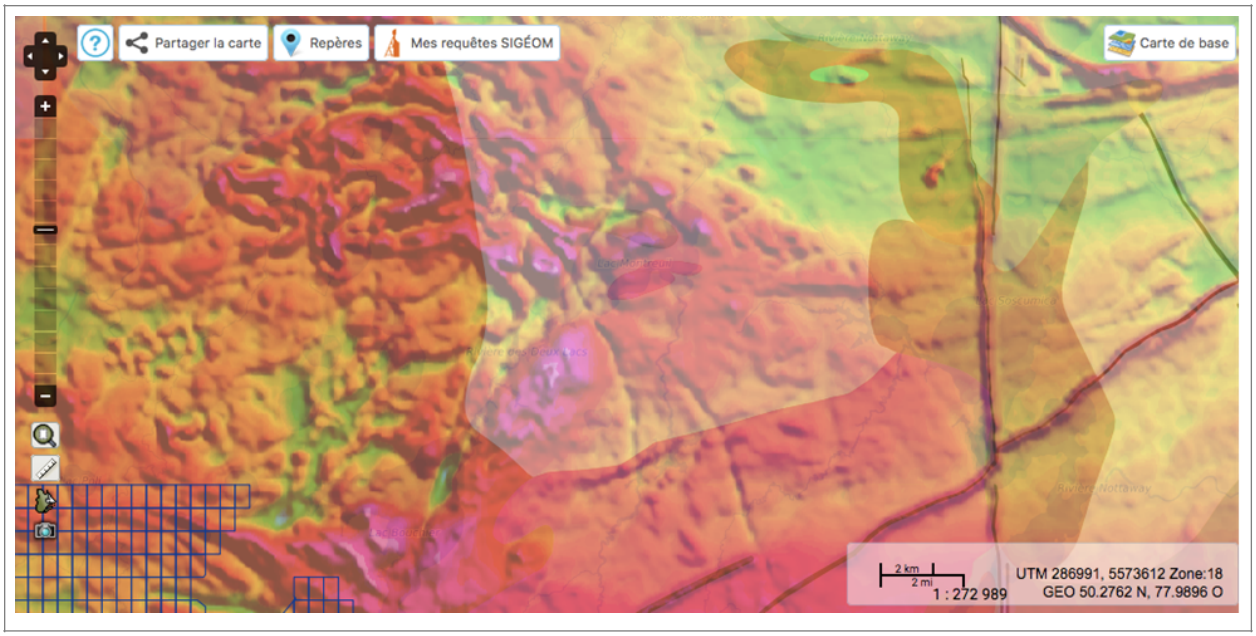
Studies suggest that significant amounts of hydrothermally generated sulphides remain to be discovered in the Matagami Camp. Massive sulphide mineralization is best developed along the Key Tuffite stratigraphic marker horizon that is consistently developed throughout the Matagami Camp near the change from felsic to mafic volcanism at the top of the Watson Lake Formation. Recent discoveries at Bracemac-McLeod demonstrate massive sulphide development at other tuffite units higher in the sequence within the Wabassee Group. Sulphide mineralization at all stratigraphic levels is typically underlain by strong, hydrothermal plumbing systems developed within footwall rocks as mineralized fluids passed through the rock along synvolcanic fault structures. These alteration zones are comprised primarily of intense chlorite/talc alteration (termed “Pipe” alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

Local Geology

The geology of the prospected area is composed of several lithologic assemblages:

–Assemblage of gneiss, locally banded migmatites and some felsic intrusive rocks.
–Biotite-rich granite, felsic intrusions, migmatite, banded migmatite, undifferentiated gneiss, biotite-rich gneiss and biotite-rich paragneiss.
–Assemblage of trondhjemite, quartz-diorite and diorite.
–Massive gneissic and magmatic diorites.
–Diorite, quartz-diorite and biotite-rich and/or hornblende tonalite, foliated to gneissic, locally containing magnetite and garnet.
–Dioritic to tonalitic gneiss and tonalite.
–Granite with biotite, magnetite ± hornblende.





Known Mineralization

Very little prospecting has been carried out in the map-area except for a few geophysical surveys of limited extent and a small amount of drilling in areas of pyrite-bearing gneisses in the western part. Bodies of granitic rock containing disseminated chalcopyrite appear to be the most favorable hosts for sulphide ore deposits within the map-area.

Disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite were noted in a few outcrops of gneiss and schist within the map-area. However, sulphide mineralization in the map-area is not common outside the Frotet-Evans Volcanic Zone which crosses the northern part of the area (see Preliminary Open File Report DP-194 "Region du Lac Wagama" by Antoine Franconi, December 1973, Dept. Nat. Res., Quebec, for details on the mineralization in the volcanic zone).

About 0.2% disseminated chalcopyrite and smaller amounts of pyrrhotite were noted.

Rusty-weathering lenses of cubical pyrite with a few grains of chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue are exposed over a strike length of 200 feet in rapids on Kitchigama River close to the prospected area. The lenses are 1 to 6 inches in width and occur in an outcrop of migmatite at the contact of amphibolite bands and pegmatite. An assay of a selected grab sample from one of the lenses gave the following results: 0.03% Cu, 0.019% Zn, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.032 oz/ton Ag.

Rusty-weathering lenses, usually less than a foot in length, and about 10 inches in width, containing disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite occur in an outcrop of garnet-actinolite- quartz schist on the northern shore of Soscumica Lake. A selected grab sample was assayed with the following results: 0.10% Cu, 0.25% Zn, 0.003 oz/ton Au and 0.006 oz/ton Ag. Smaller amounts of sulphides and magnetite were noted inland to the south in the same rock unit. This rock unit appears to be quite narrow: disseminated magnetite helps to outline it on the aeromagnetic map.

A few cubes of galena and up to 5% pyrite were noted along fractures in an outcrop of metasedimentary rock in the Frotet- Evans Volcanic Zone about 0.6 miles west of mile 101.7 on the Matagami LG 2 road. A grab sample assayed 0.01% Cu, 0.02% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.017 oz/ton Ag.

Amphibolites, paragneisses and iron formations of the Rocher Complex represent prospective zones for exploration for stratiform mineralization of exhalative origin composed of pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The disseminated or semi-massive to massive lenses mineralization is transposed into the S1 foliation, and remobilized into close to tight P2 fold hinges. During mapping of Rocher Lake, Franconi (1974) noted that this mineralization was localized preferentially at the contact between amphibolized basalts and mafic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks or paragneisses. The rheological contrast between xenoliths composed of amphibolites and paragneisses and enclosing

rocks composed of foliated to gneissic intrusive rocks or massive intrusive rocks favored the development of a network of fractures and faults. These structures, commonly injected with syn-kynematic felsic intrusions, allowed remobilization of the disseminated stratiform mineralization.

Work Done

Day 1 – Travel from Waswanipi to Lac Soscumica Lake on the Nottaway River.
Day 2 – Preparation of camp, planning and analyzing target areas for work.
Day 3 – Scout target areas with boat, had to head back to camp due to weather.
Day 4 – Grabbed 3 samples
Sample NCA001 – N-5026, 46'17" W-7745, 76'38" Basalt, Quartz, Muscovite, Pyrite
Sample NCA002 – N-5026, 39'62" W-7745, 67'10" Basalt, Smokey Quartz, Mica, Pyrite
Sample NCA003 – N-5026, 60'95" W-7745, 67'81" Basalt, Quartz, Pyrite, Magnetic
Day 5 – Very windy outside and snowing hard; couldn't go far so decided to stay at camp. Grabbed 1 sample.

Sample NCA004 – N-5026, 70'52" W-7745, 67'81" Granite, Quartz, Biotite
Day 6 – Grabbed 4 Samples
Sample NCA005 – N5026, 78'74" W7745, 31'62" Basalt, Quartz, Pyrite, Biotite
Sample NCA006 – N5026, 50'73" W7745, 79'00" Gabbro, Quartz, Pyrite, Biotite
Sample NCA007- N-5026, 80'26" W-7744, 96'15" Basalt, Quartz, Biotite
Sample NCA008- N-5026, 84' 06" W-7746, 74'71" Basalt, Quartz, Pyrite, Biotite
Day 7 – Grabbed 3 samples.

Sample NCA009- N-5026, 86’96” W-7746, 72’81” Granite, Quartz, Biotite
Sample NCA010-N-5026, 98’22” W-7746, 75’90” Granite, Quartz, Biotite
Sample NCA011- N-5026, 94’72” W-7746, 76’14” Basalt, Quartz, Biotite, Muscovite

Day 8 – Grabbed 2 samples
Sample NCA012- N-5026, 76’45” W-7746, 83’52” Basalt, Quartz, Biotite
Sample NCA013- N5028, 03’97” W7748, 05’90” Granite, Quartz, Biotite

Day 9 – Grabbed 2 samples
Sample NCA014 N5029, 45’29” W7745, 20’91” W7749, 77’68” Granite, Quartz, Biotite
Sample NCA015 N5028, 33’94” Gabbro, Quartz, Biotite

Day 10 – Finalizing of report and submittal.

Assays and Mineralization

Many samples were taken to evaluate the economic potential but most of them showed some mineralization or some alterations.

A number of 16 samples were sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are very modest and do not show the real potential of the prospected area. The values are very weak as is always expected during the first grass root work.

VO21233635 - Finalized

DATE RECEIVED : 2021-09-02

Agr 2020-18 Au-AA23 -ME-ICP41

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Al	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	P	S	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
NCA 001	0,011		0,97	6	13	8	1,98	300	7	910	0,01	0,15	34	33
NCA 002			1,57	7	17	14	2,97	393	7	2450	0,01	0,13	27	44
NCA 003			1,49	17	25	130	3,17	409	24	630	0,15	0,14	92	34
NCA 004			0,66	3	6	5	1,29	208	2	300		0,1	13	40
NCA 005			2,05	24	45	24	3,63	602	43	670	0,02	0,25	80	67
NCA 006			1,56	17	25	122	3,13	406	26	610	0,14	0,14	92	33
NCA 007	0,006		1,31	14	24	72	3,3	384	16	1460	0,08	0,15	63	37
NCA 008			1,79	12	44	77	1,8	282	21	440	0,05	0,24	53	21
NCA 009	0,005		0,46	2	5	1	0,94	185		210		0,08	12	40
NCA 010			0,14	-1	11	2	0,4	50		40		0,02	3	4
NCA 011	0,005		1,52	14	34	22	2,95	484	19	560	0,03	0,23	68	55
NCA 012	0,011		1,19	16	15	60	4,04	507	19	690	0,02	0,24	112	39
NCA 013			2	16	41	79	1,77	367	53	250		0,08	52	26
NCA 014			0,55	4	6	3	1,23	338	2	310		0,1	18	52
NCA 015			3,16	47	69	35	5,5	657	103	400		0,27	85	73
NCA 016			0,01		12	1	0,21	22					1	

Gold (Au) show good values and we have some interesting traces such as zinc (Zn), vanadium (V) and titanium (Ti), some weak nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), cobalt (Co) and chromite (Cr).

Conclusion and Recommendation

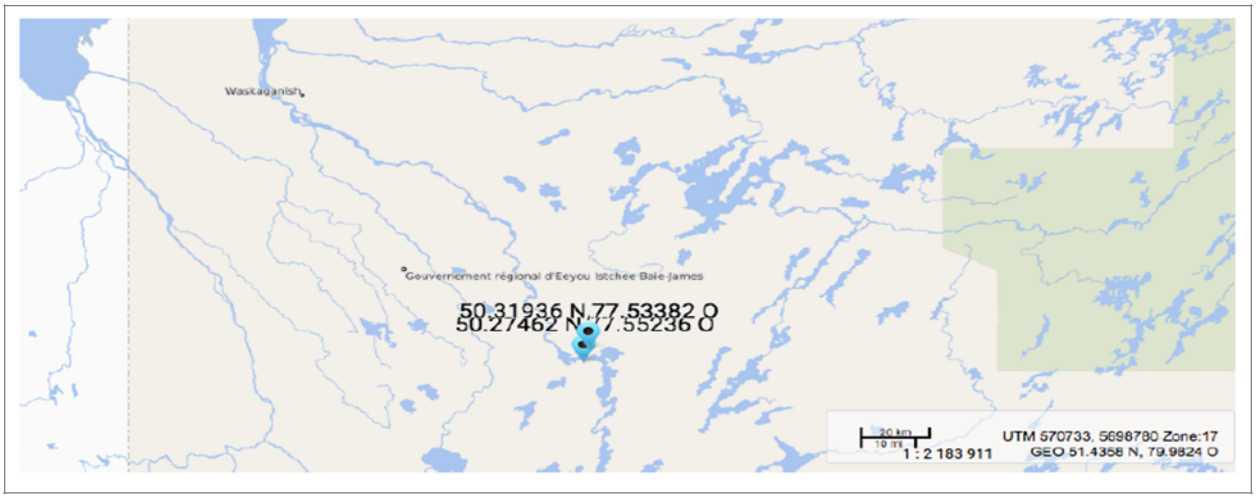
Geologically, the area is interesting for finding mineralization. We are in the Abitibi Belt north of Matagami which is well known in terms of economic potential. It is possible to better characterize the prospected area and define targets and conductors.

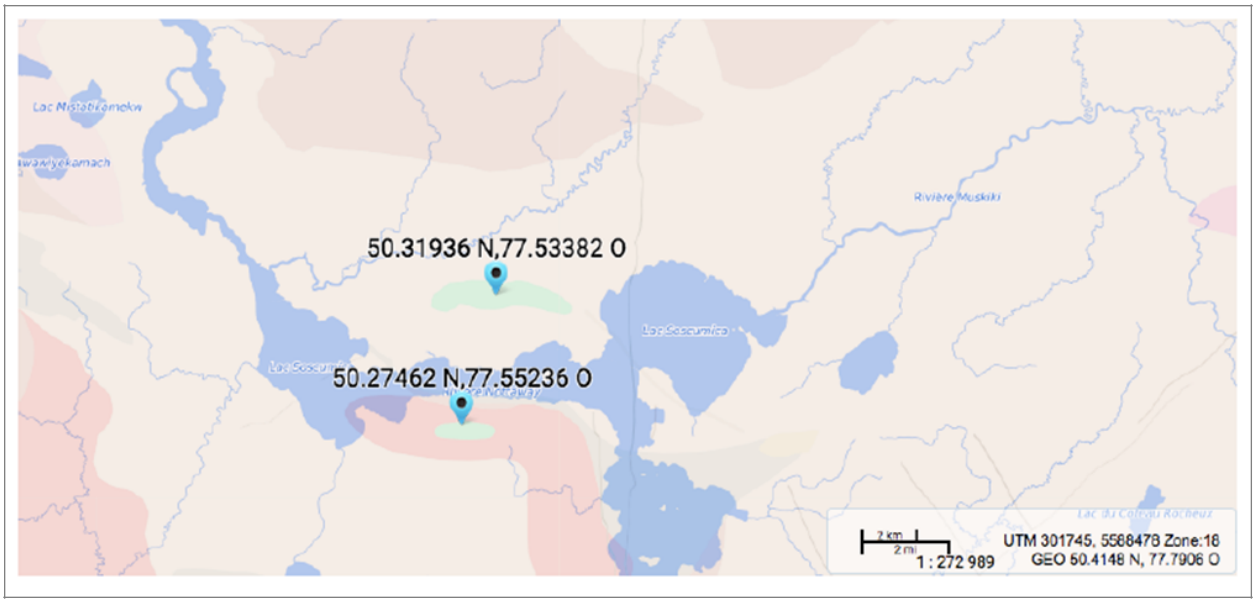
We recommend to the Board to encourage the prospector Neil Grant, he has a great exploration area with a great economic potential. We recommend doing more grass-root sampling. He should find new targets.

NORMAN GRANT, NOTTAWAY-RIVER-PHASE-2 PROJECT, AGR2021-16

Project Location

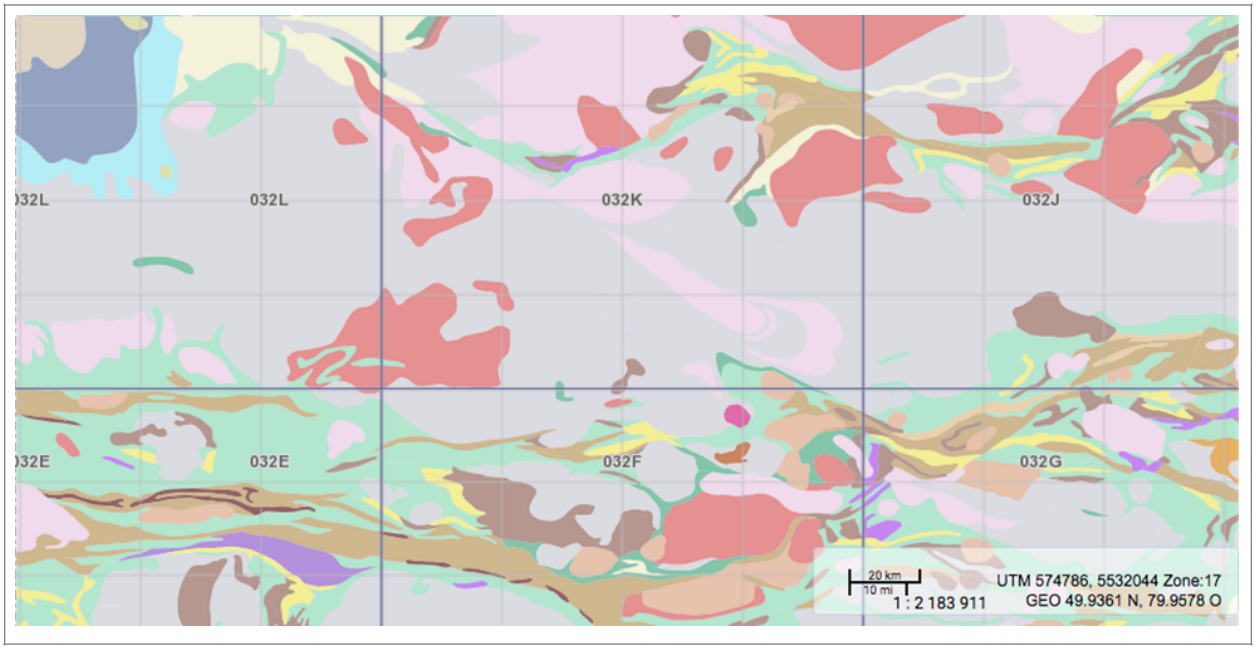
The prospected site is about 90 km north of the town of Matagami and about 10 km west of the James Bay Highway (km84). Access to the prospected field is possible by ATV and canoe from the James Bay Highway. The Nottaway River provides good access to the central part of the map-area and may be reached from Matagami via the Bell River and Matagami Lake with only two very short portages.





General Geology

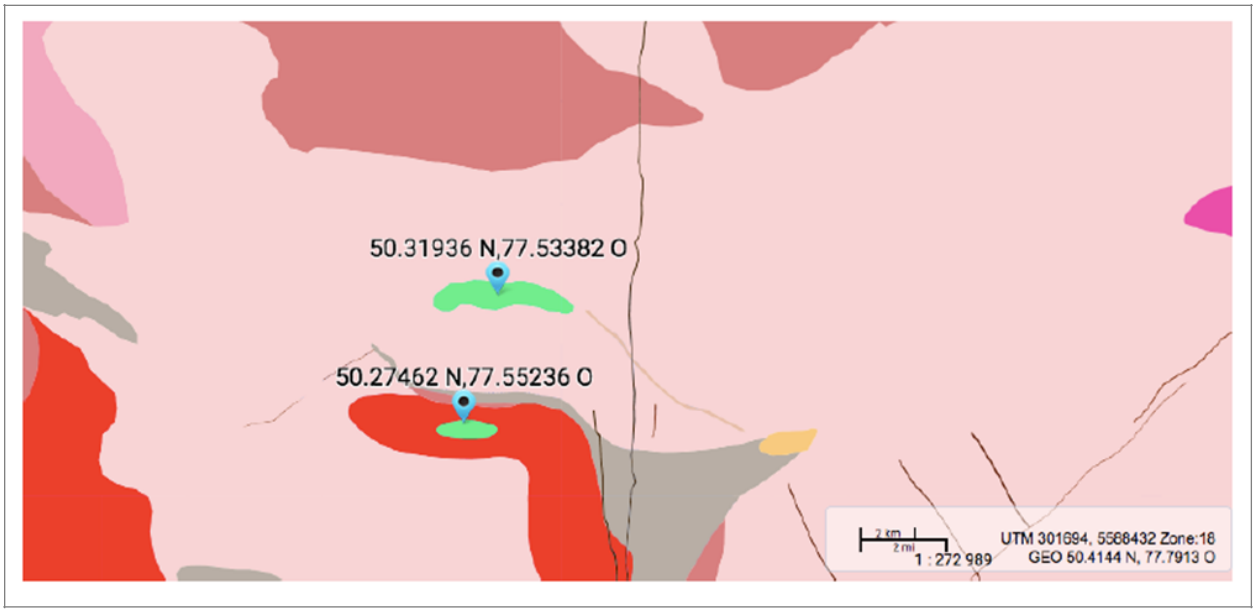
The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ca. 2.6 Ga (Percival, 2007) and forms the basement of the northeast part of the North American continent. This Archean craton is composed of a large number of tectono-stratigraphic units, traditionally subdivided into 4 types of subprovinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These subprovinces and the units that compose them would have successively amalgamated from north to south during the Kenoran Orogeny, between 2.72 and 2.68 Ga (Percival et al., 2006; Percival, 2007). The southeast area of the Superior Province includes the Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).



The geological setting north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized by volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which second and third order subbasins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribu-

tion of sulphide deposits and the trends associated with mineralization. Stratigraphy is layer-cake with a marked change from lowermost rhyolite/dacite volcanism (Watson Lake Formation) to mafic andesite/ basalt volcanism (Wabassee Group). The sequence was concomitantly intruded by the giant Bell River Complex which was the likely heat source for the widespread hydrothermal activity that occurred throughout the Matagami Camp.
Studies suggest that significant amounts of hydrothermally generated sulphides remain to be discovered in the Matagami Camp. Massive sulphide mineralization is best developed along the Key Tuffite stratigraphic marker horizon that is consistently developed throughout the Matagami Camp near the change from felsic to mafic volcanism at the top of the Watson Lake Formation. Recent discoveries at Bracemac and McLeod demonstrate massive sulphide development at other tuffite units higher in the sequence within the Wabassee Group. Sulphide mineralization at all stratigraphic levels is typically underlain by strong hydrothermal plumbing systems developed within footwall rocks as mineralized fluids passed through the rock along synvolcanic fault structures. These alteration zones are comprised primarily of intense chlorite/talc alteration (termed "Pipe" alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

Local Geology



The geology of the prospected area is composed of several lithologic assemblages:
-Assemblage of gneiss, locally banded migmatites and some felsic intrusive rocks.
-Biotite-rich granite, felsic intrusions, migmatite, banded migmatite, undifferentiated gneiss, biotite-rich gneiss and biotite-rich paragneiss.
-Trondhjemite, quartz-diorite and diorite assemblage.
-Massive gneissic and migmatic diorites.
-Diorite, quartz-diorite and biotite-rich tonalite and hornblende, foliated and gneissic, might locally contain magnetite and garnet.
-Dioritic to tonalitic gneiss and tonalite.
-Biotite granite and magnetite ± hornblende.

Known Mineralisation
Very little prospecting has been carried out in the map-area except for a few geophysical surveys of limited extent and a small amount of drilling in areas of pyrite-bearing gneisses in the western part. Bodies of granitic rock containing disseminated chalcopyrite appear to be the most favorable hosts for sulphide ore deposits within the map-area.

Disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite were noted in a few outcrops of gneiss and schist within the map-area. However, sulphide mineralization in the map-area is not common outside the Frotet-Evans volcanic zone which crosses the northern part of the area (see Preliminary Open File Report DP-194 "Region du Lac Wagama" by Antoine Franconi, December 1973, Dept. Nat. Res., Quebec for details on the mineralization in the volcanic zone).
About 0.2% disseminated chalcopyrite and smaller amounts of pyrrhotite were noted.
Rusty-weathering lenses of cubical pyrite with a few grains of chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue are exposed over a strike length of 200 feet in rapids on Kitchigama River close to the prospected area. The lenses are 1 to 6 inches in width and occur in an outcrop of migmatite at the contact of bands of amphibolite and pegmatite. An assay of a selected grab sample from one of the lenses gave the following results: 0.03% Cu, 0.019% Zn, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.032 oz/ton Ag.
Rusty-weathering lenses, usually less than a foot in length, and about 10 inches in width, containing disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite occur in an outcrop of garnet-actinolite- quartz schist on the north shores of Soscumica Lake. A selected grab sample was assayed with the following results: 0.10% Cu, 0.25% Zn, 0.003 oz/ton Au and 0.006 oz/ton Ag. Smaller amounts of sulphides and magnetite were noted inland to the south in the same rock unit. This rock unit appears to be quite narrow: disseminated magnetite helps to outline it on the aeromagnetic map.
A few cubes of galena and up to 5% pyrite were noted along fractures in an outcrop of metasedimentary rock in the Frotet- Evans volcanic zone about 0.6 miles west of mile 101.7 on the Matagami LG2 road. A grab sample assayed 0.01% Cu, 0.02% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.017 oz/ton Ag.

Amphibolites, paragneisses and iron formations of the Rocher Complex represent prospective zones for exploration for stratiform mineralization of exhalative origin composed of pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The disseminated or semi-massive to massive lenses mineralization is transposed into the S1 foliation, and remobilized into close to tight P2 fold hinges. During mapping of Rocher Lake, Franconi (1974) noted that this mineralization was localized preferentially at the contact between amphibolitized basalts and mafic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks or paragneisses. The rheological contrast between xenoliths composed of amphibolites and paragneisses and enclosing rocks composed of foliated to gneissic intrusive rocks or massive intrusive rocks favored the development of a network of fractures and faults. These structures, commonly injected with syn-kynematic felsic intrusions, allowed remobilization of the disseminated stratiform mineralization.

Work Done

Day 1: Day one was our travel to the camp on kilometre 130km of the Billy Diamond Highway.

Day 2: We did some vehicle supported scouting of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3: We did more scouting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4: Collected 3 samples (NTS-001, NTS-002 and NTS-003)
NTS-001
Rock Description: Basalt with granite
Minerals Description: Quartz, hematite and pyrite
49°44.746”N 77°45.988”W
NTS-002
Rock Description: Basalt with mixture of granite
Minerals Description: Quartz, hematite and pyrite
49°44.724”N 77°45.914”W
NTS-003
Rock Description: Basalt with moisture of diorite and maybe gabbros
Minerals Description: Quartz, Chalcopyrite, pyrite and feldspar

49°44.724”N 77°45.917”W

Day 5: Collected 3 samples (NTS-004, NTS-005 and NTS-006)

NTS-004
Rock Description: Gabbro mixed with diorite
Minerals Description: Smokey Quartz and Pyrite
49°44.725”N 77°45.918”W
Collected 2 samples (NR005 to NR008) on 2 different sites
NTS-005
Rock Description: Gabbro mixed with diorite
Minerals Description: Smokey quartz and pyrite
49°44.725”N 77°45.923”W
NTS-006
Rock Description: Gabbro mixed with diorite
Minerals Description: Smokey quartz and pyrite
49°44.728”N 77°45.923”W

Day 6: Collected 2 samples (NTS-007 and NTS-008)

NTS-007
Rock Description: Granite, Quartz, hematite and biotite
50°16.186”N 77°05.868”W
NTS-008
Rock Description: basalt mixed with granite
Minerals Description: Quartz, hematite and biotite
50°16.201”N 77°05.880”W

Day 7: Collected 3 samples (NTS-009, NTS-010 and NTS-011)

NTS-009
Rock Description: basalt
Minerals Description: Quartz, hematite and biotite
50°16.212”N 77°05.880”W
NTS-010
Rock Description: basalt mixed with granite
Minerals Description: Quartz, hematite and biotite
50°16.217”N 77°05.858”W
NTS-011
Rock Description: Gabbro. Minerals Description: Quartz and pyrite
50°16.196”N 77°05.865”W

Day 8: Collected 2 samples (NTS-012 and NTS-013)

NTS-012
Rock Description: Granite.
Minerals Description: Quartz, hematite and biotite
50°29.580”N 77°22.628”W
NTS-013
Rock Description: Basalt Smokey quartz, pyrite, feldspar and biotite
50°25.787”N 77°23.847”W

Day 9: Collected 2 samples (NTS-014 and NTS-015)

NTS-014
Rock Description: Granite with Quartz, hematite and biotite
50°23.699”N 77°25.371” W
NTS-015

Rock Description: Granite
Minerals Description: Quartz, hematite and biotite
50°23.700”N 77°25.372”W

Rock and Mineral description of all samples. Prepare and numbered samples for sending to lab.
Return Travel day

Day 10
Preparation of report.

Assays and Mineralisation
It is a good sampling coverage. About 20 samples are taken and 15 of them were sent to the laboratory for assay. All the samples show some alteration or/and some economic minerals.
The 15 samples sent to the laboratory for assays show very modest values. The data do not represent the real potential of the prospected area. Even if the geology is very interesting and suggest a great economic potential, the values are very weak.

We had traces of certain metallic elements such as iron (Fe) 6%, cobalt (Co), chromite (Cr), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn), vanadium (V) and titanium (Ti). There are some anomalous values of Rare Earth Elements such as lanthanum (La) 50 ppm and some anomalous values of Rare metals such as lithium (Li).

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ME-ICP41

		Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
		ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
NTS-001	49°44.746"N 77°45.988"W							5.28	20	40	20	207		
									80		2	21		
NTS-002	49°44.724"N 77°45.914"W							2.07	10	30	10	85		
									50		1	14		
NTS-003	49°44.724"N 77°45.917"W				11		16	5.9	20	50	30	55		
									90		7	46		
NTS-004	49°44.725"N 77°45.918"W						13	2.02	10	20	10	97		
									40		1	14		
NTS-005	49°44.725"N 77°45.923"W						13	3.13	10	20	10	143		
									40		1	22		
NTS-006	49°44.728"N 77°45.923"W						12	2.84	10	20	10	137		
									30		2	16		
NTS-007	50°16.186"N 77°05.868"W							0.65		10	10	69		
									40	0,04	8	9		
NTS-008	50°16.201"N 77°05.880"W				20	61	21	3.79	10	50	80	579		
									46	1510	0.28	73	90	
NTS-009	50°16.212"N 77°05.880"W				24	17	192	4.51	10	10	50	527		
									23	600	0.25	90	63	
NTS-010	50°16.217"N 77°05.858"W				8	14	77	2.11	10	40	40	258		
									11	430	0.15	32	48	
NTS-011	50°16.196"N 77°05.865"W				17	31	26	3.58	10	40	70	528		
									26	1720	0.31	81	73	
NTS-012	50°29.580"N 77°22.628"W					23		0.79		10	20	112		
									120	0.06	8	25		
NTS-013	50°25.787"N 77°23.847"W				13		118	1.71		10	10	289		
									10	450	0.24	71	28	
NTS-014	50°23.699"N 77°25.371" W					11		1.01			30	216		
									210	0.08	15	32		
NTS-015	50°23.700"N 77°25.372"W							0.88		10	20	149		
									190	0.07	9	32		

Conclusion and Recommendation

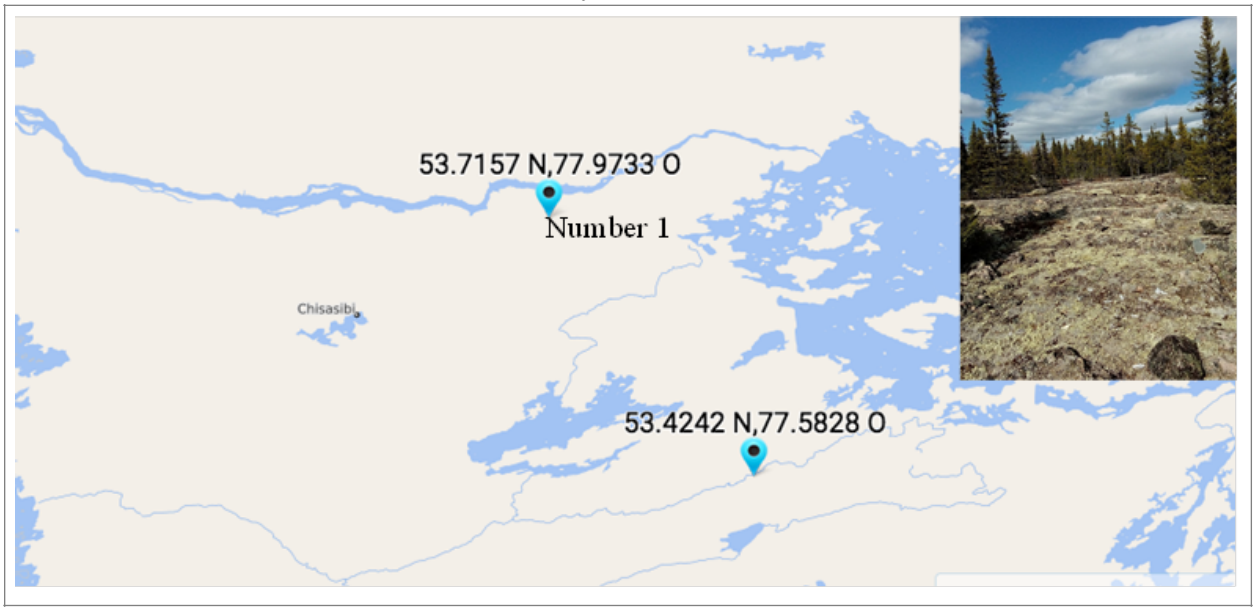
Geologically, the area attracts a lot of prospectors because of its geological environment which is the Abitibi Belts north of Matagami. The economic potential is well known. It is possible to better characterize the prospected area to find conductors and define new targets.

We recommend to the Board to encourage the prospector Grant. His prospected area is in the most attractive geological environment in Quebec. The prospector needs to get more data in the area. It is the only way to find new targets. We recommend then to do more and better grass-root sampling.

DENNIS MOAR, MANTUWATAW EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR2020-08

Location

The project is split on two regions located in Chisasibi Category 3 Land, Number 1 is about 60 km on the Chisasibi access road and the Number 2 is located about 90 km southeast of Chisasibi and 50 Km west of the LG2 reservoir. The two areas are accessible by car, ATV and on foot.

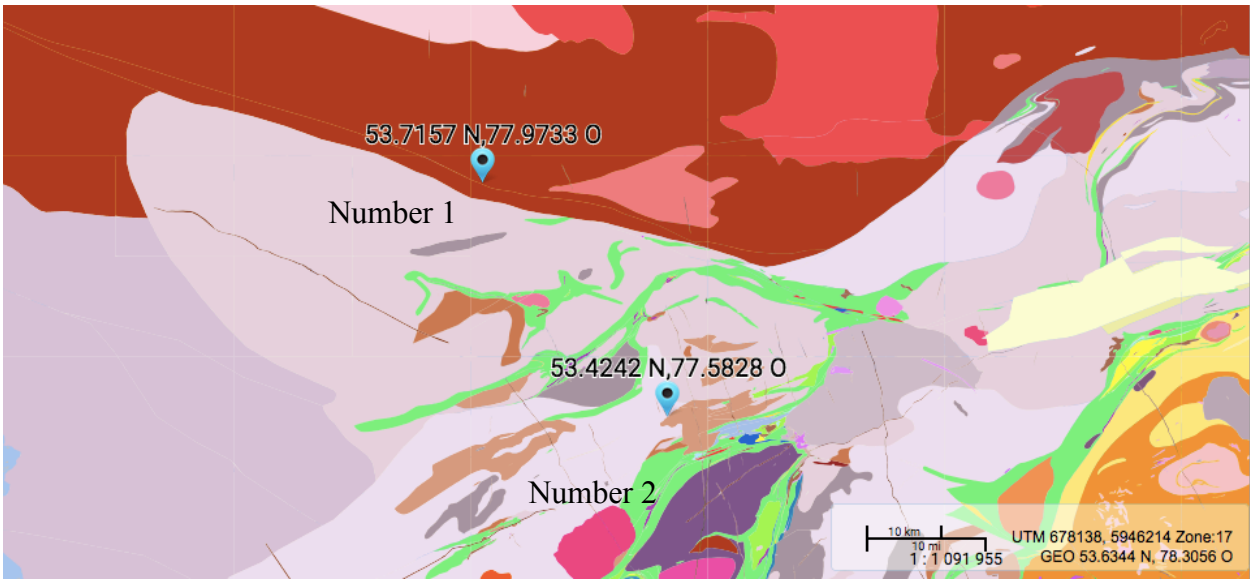


Location and Accessibility map

The areas explored by Mister Moar are located in NTS 33F12 and 33F06, in the heart of the Bienville Domain and are thus part of the Minto Subprovince. The Bienville is intruded by both the Minto and LaGrande plutonism. Both prospected areas are claim-less.

General Geology

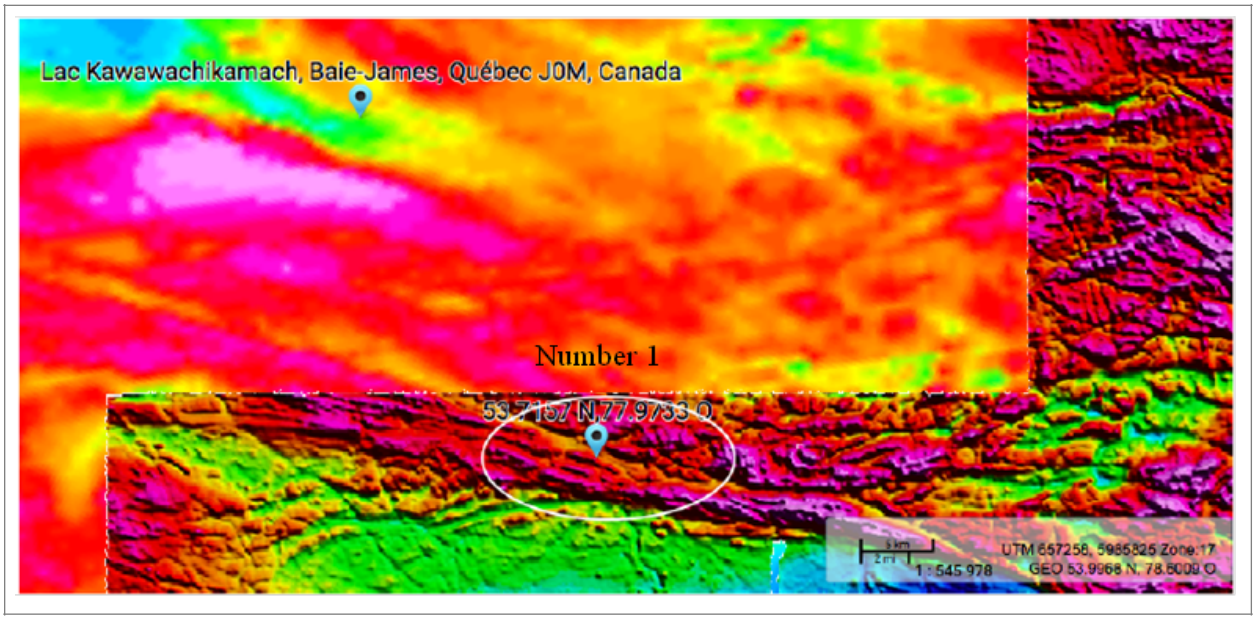
The area is part of the Superior Province (4 to 2.5 Ga) which occupies a large part of the North American continent and covers one third of Quebec. This province forms the central part of the Canadian Shield. It is known worldwide for its numerous copper, gold, zinc, nickel and silver deposits. More recently, important diamond discoveries have been made in intersecting kimberlite rocks of this province. Moreover, it is subdivided into a dozen subprovinces, half of which are located in Quebec.

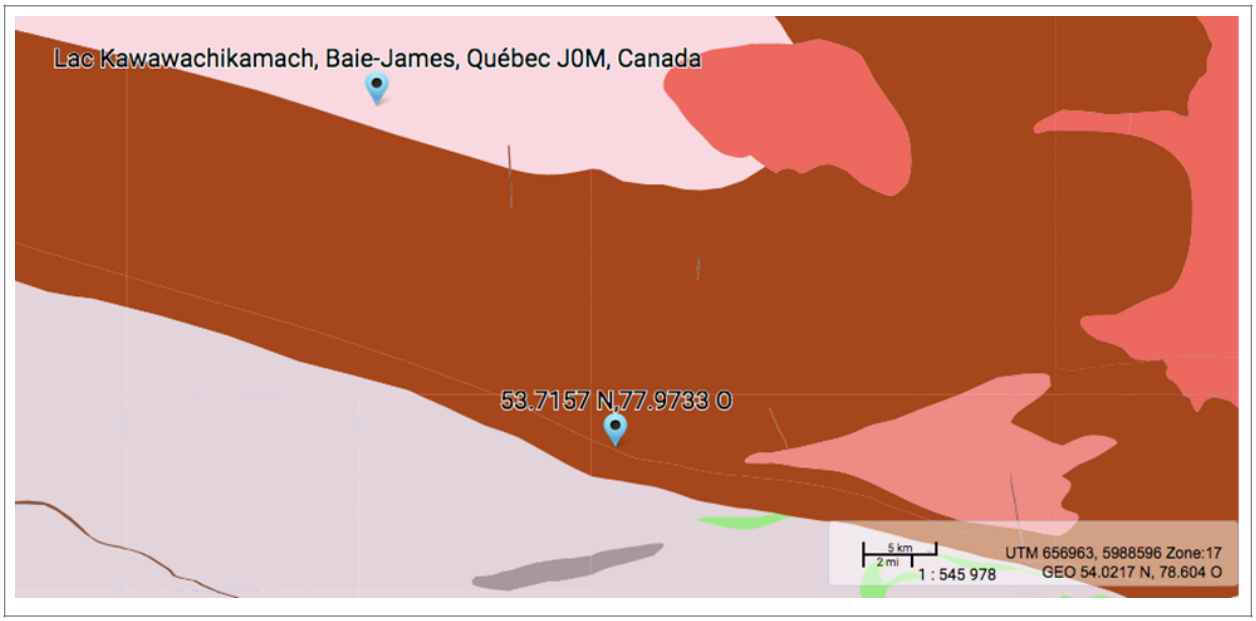


The LaGrande Subprovince is volcano-sedimentary (Card et Ciesielski, 1986). The stratigraphy shows basement gneissic rocks (Langelier Complex), where arenitic basins (Apple Formation) were deposited. The data tells us that the opening of a rift occurred (Yasinski Group) and shows sedimentary sequences evidence of a deep sea environment dominated by mafic tholeitic volcanics. There are wackes and conglomerates (Shabudowan and Ekomiak formations) sitting on volcanic rocks that have been exposed by fluvial erosion.

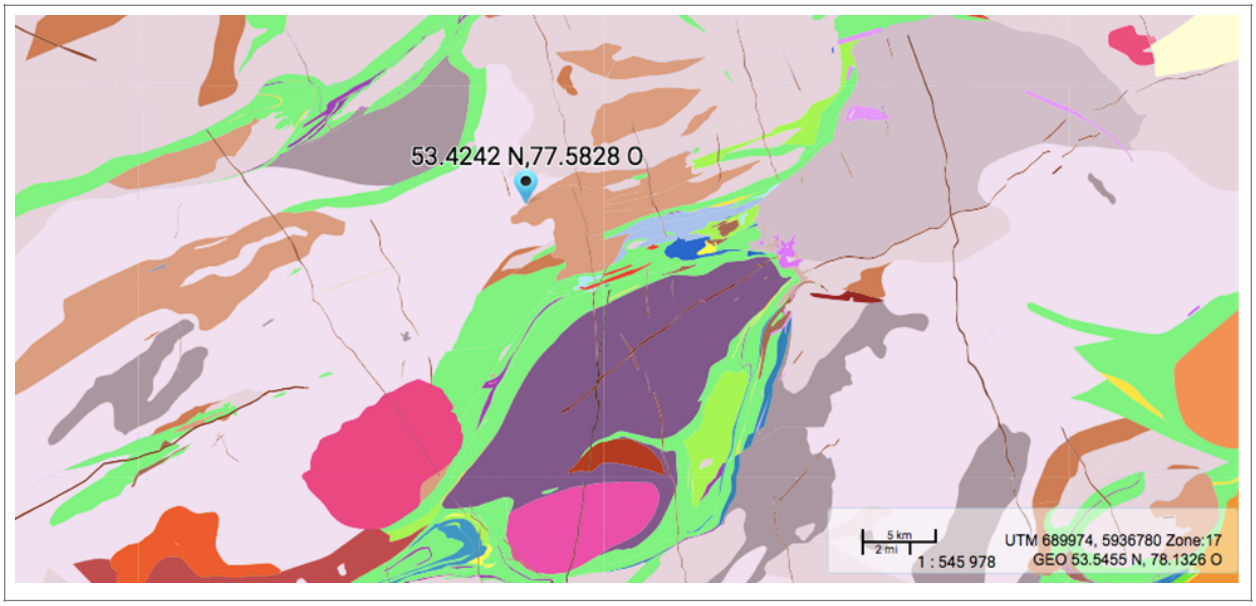
Local Geology

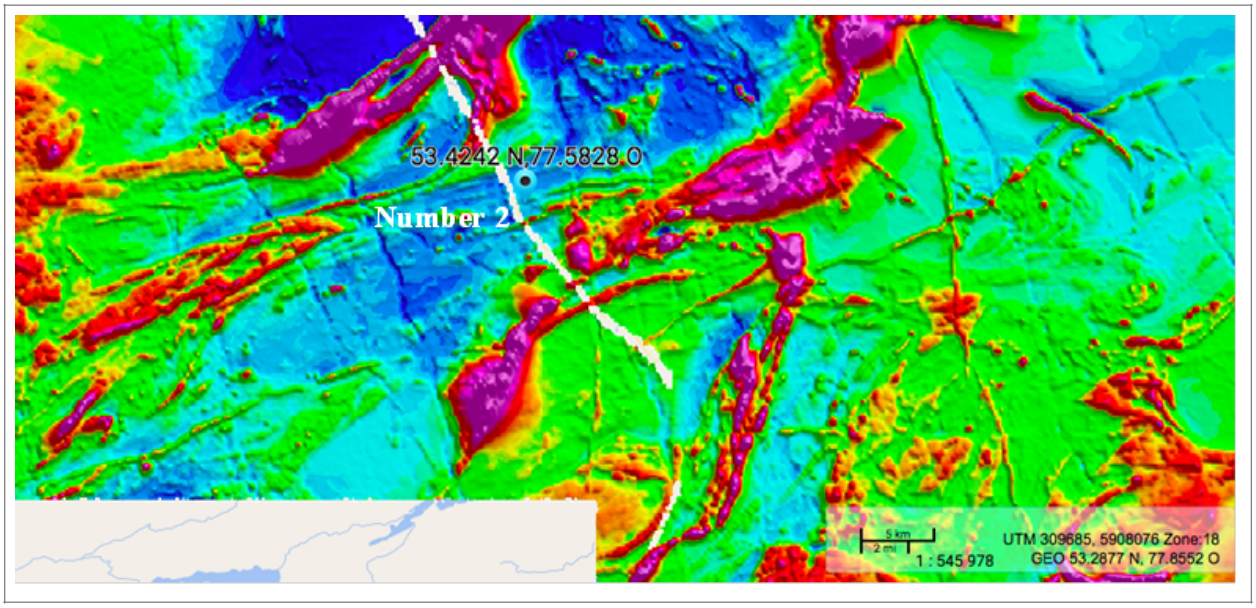
The prospected area number 1 in 33F12 is characterized by multiple intrusions of felsic (tonalite), mafic and para-granitic rocks and in our view has the potential for the discovery of gold and/or base metal deposits, and REE-Rare metals.



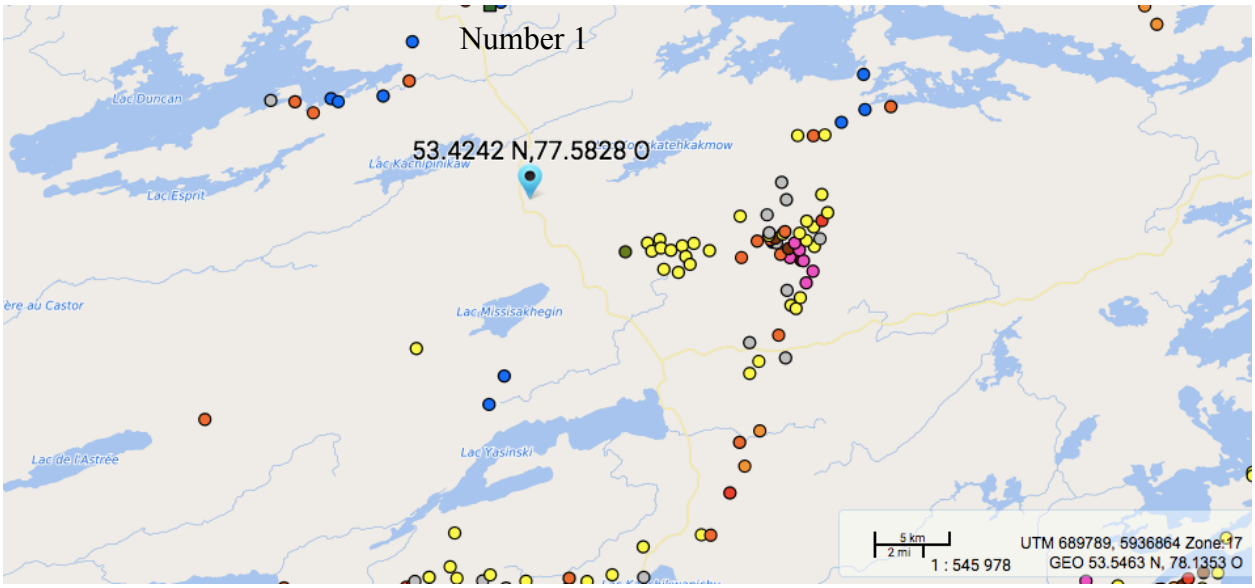


The bedrock is generally composed of tonalite. In many places the tonalite is covered by sedimentary rock sequences. The latter usually have a great potential for gold and basic metals deposits. On top of the sedimentary rocks, some felsic and mafic volcanics have been mapped. These piles of sediments and volcanics are intruded by ultramafic plutonic rocks. The stratigraphy is well observed in the area of Lake Guyer located between LG3 and LG4. The geological description of this area is well documented in Sharma, 1978.





Locally, the lithology of the Chisasibi road is described in Marchand, (1976. MRN 2000) as follows: Generally the geology consists of amphibolite as enclaves in a quartzo-feldspathic gneiss, large quartz veins, intruding the rare pegmatites and metamorphosed gabbro, some gray gneiss (I believe they are tonalites), quartz diorite and granodiorites, porphyric granodiorites (I believe they are monzonites), fine grained pink granites, and mylonite proof of intense deformation. All these lithologies are intruded by Proterozoic diabase dykes.



The prospected area Number 1 in 33F12 (Lac Kowskatehkakmow) is better studied and generally has Archean and moderately metamorphosed rocks. The Langelier Complex represents all of the oldest rocks in the region and is made up of three units. The first unit is formed by tonalitic gneiss (2811 +/- 2 Ma). The second, a minor unit, is a granoblastic diorite which forms discontinuous bands. The volcano-sedimentary sequence begins with the Apple Formation which consists of quartzite arenite and a monogenic conglomerate. The Yasinski Group, originally deposited in concordance with the Apple Formation, is composed of basalt and basaltic andesite, tholeiitic affinity, with andesites, felsic volcanics and pyroclastics. Bands of iron formation with oxide and silicate facies as well as sandstones and a polygenic conglomerate are interposed between the volcanic flows. An age of 2732 + 8 / -6 Ma was determined from a dacite.

Known mineralization

The prospected area Number 1 in 33F12 has an amazing characteristic related to the conglomerate deposit in placer system. This model is excellent for gold and uranium deposits. It is also amazing to find in the field some rocks related to ultramafic rocks. All these lithologies are intruded by magnetic granodioritic and at times dioritic rocks. The area is within a corridor of NW-SE faults and fracture system and another NE-SW system (Skulski et al., 1984).

According to Michel Boily and Charles Gosselin (ET 2004-01), a genetic classification was established for the main types of rare metal mineralization in Québec. These are: Type I – Li, Be, Ta, Cs, Rb, ± Mo, ± Nb, ± F mineralization in granite pegmatites associated with peraluminous granite plutonic complexes; Type II – Nb, Ta, REE and P mineralization associated with carbonatite complexes; Type III – REE, Y, Zr, F, ± Be, ± Nb, ± Th mineralization associated with pegmatites injected internally within intrusions of peralkaline granite and syenite; Type IV – Fe, Ti, ± Zr, ± REE mineralization associated with placers or paleoplacers; Type V – iron oxide mineralization with Cu, ± Au, ± U, ± P, ± REE (Olympic Dam/Kiruna); Type VI – Mo, U, Th, Zr and REE mineralization in granite pegmatites and migmatites associated with peraluminous to metaluminous granites; and Type VII – Th, U, ± Mo, ± REE mineralization in skarns (mineralized calcsilicate rocks). Marchand (1976) observed some hematite, magnetite, pyrite (Km 74), chalcopyrite (Km 70), molybdenum and pyrrhotite.

It is also not far from the Duncan Lake Iron Deposit. This huge Fe mineralization can be found in our project. The geology similar to that of Duncan Lake suggests the presence of another deposit of iron.

The prospected area Number 2 in 33F06 has interesting mineralization, the most important being the Menarik Complex, the Chapus Bay Pyroxenite and the Ultra Lake Dyke, as they contain Cr-Ni-Cu-PGE and V-Ti mineralization. Sheet 33F / 06 includes 11 types of showings, all located in the western half of

the sector. The most important are: stratiform gold mineralization associated with alteration zones at the top of mafic flows, magmatic mineralization of Cr-PGE, remobilized mineralization of Cu-Ni-Co-PGE ± Au, vein mineralization of Au- Ag-As ± Cu associated with gabbro dykes of the Menarik Complex and late polymetallic vein mineralization. Note also that there are showings associated with a uranium conglomerate, gold mineralization in fuchsite arenites and magmatic mineralization of vanadiferous magnetite. Alteration zones observed on some outcrops suggest a potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization.

Work Done

Day 1 – 14th Aug, field work preparation on the topographic and magnetic field maps, preparing the work material and planning.

Day 2 – 15th Aug, BeepMat coverage of the northern part of the explored area using the ATVs. We discovered some points with high value signals. Kamamachiskamach 1: N 53.42423 W 77.58281

Days 3 & 4 & 5 – 15th to 17th Aug, Exploring and sampling the BeepMat covered area. Sampling some grey granites (tonalites) and some black volcanic rocks-enclaves. The samples show here and there very disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Kamamachiskamach 2: N 53.42322 W 77.57341
Day 6 & 7 – 18th & 19th Aug, BeepMat coverage around the lake using the ATV. We also found some high signals in this area. Kamamachiskamach 3: N 53.42336 W 77.57468
Day 8 & 9 & 10 – Going back to the southern area and finishing the northern part with the BeepMat.
Kamamachiskamach 4: N 53.42345 W 77.57404 Kamamachiskamach 5: N 53.42340 W 77.57375
Kamamachiskamach 6: N 53.42265 W 77.56428

Day 11 & 12 & 13 – Exploring and sampling the BeepMat covered area. Sampling some monzonite and some black dyke (diabase). The samples show here and there very few disseminated pyrite in the basalts on the picture below on the left and the granite on the right.
Kamamachiskamach 7: N 53.42268 W 77.56418 and Kamamachiskamach 8: N 53.42257 W 77.56410.

Day 14 – Logistics, sample shipping preparation and fieldwork report.

Results and Discussion
The sampled rocks contain mineralization usually pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. The lithology is more versatile with sediments and volcanics but still a lot of tonalites and other granitoids cut by large quartz veins. The latter geological information suggests that there is a great potential to find mineralization related to volcanism or sediment deposits. On the other hand, the veins suggest the presence of metasomatic fluids that brought the quartz, which might bring some metallic mineralization that has yet to be found.

VO21142394 - Finalized Au-AA23&ME-ICP41																
DATE RECEIVED : 2021-05-26																
			Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sr	Ti	V	Zn
			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
kamamachiskamach # 1	53.42423	77.58281	0,009	14	56	19	3,36	506	30	1380	3	0,02	109	0,22	56	85
kamamachiskamach # 2	53.42322	77.57341		15	55	35	3,39	461	36	2470	3	0,18	143	0,21	49	81
kamamachiskamach # 3	53.42336	77.57468		6	24	7	1,63	277	10	620	4		60	0,09	29	49
kamamachiskamach # 4	53.42345	77.57404		11	36	28	2,24	453	16	1040	6	0,01	137	0,19	36	66
kamamachiskamach # 5	53.42340	77.57375		5	23	3	1,17	203	8	620	3		79	0,06	21	45
kamamachiskamach # 6	53.42265	77.56428		19	43	28	3,59	463	28	1630	4	0,02	285	0,29	63	88
kamamachiskamach # 7	53.42268	77.56418		14	46	17	3,29	384	21	1590	3		118	0,26	71	71
kamamachiskamach # 8	53.42257	77.56410	0,01	6	25	31	1,83	223	11	580	3	0,01	100	0,14	26	30

The volcanic rocks can certainly host Au and Cu deposits. The granitoids occupy a large part of the regional lithology which is not necessarily bad because they can contain REE and Rare metals such as lithium. The data obtained are very consistent with what we saw in the field. There are some anomalous values that we consider sampling again.

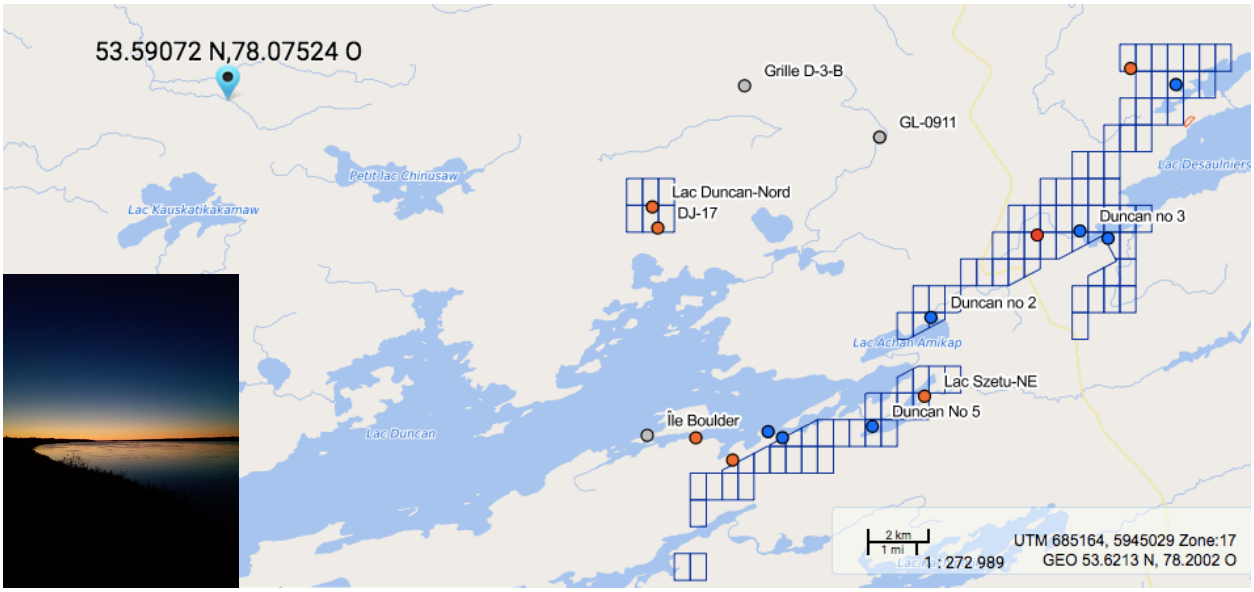
Conclusion and Recommendation

The prospected area is mapped at large scale and needs smaller-scale mapping at 1/50,000. The geology shows good mineral potential such as base metals, gold and rare metals (Mo, F, Li, etc). The project did define a new anomalous area for gold. The collected data and the quality of the lithology suggest more sampling and geophysics are required in this region.

We recommend then to the prospector to prospect in the area Number 2 where there is more favourable data. As I did after the last project, I recommend to the Board to encourage the prospector, because he is a young and hardworking prospector, to continue developing his knowledge and his experience in mineral prospecting by doing new projects in in Eeyou Istchee.

DENNIS MOAR, KAUSKATIKAKAMAW PROJECT, AGR2021-07

Location and Access

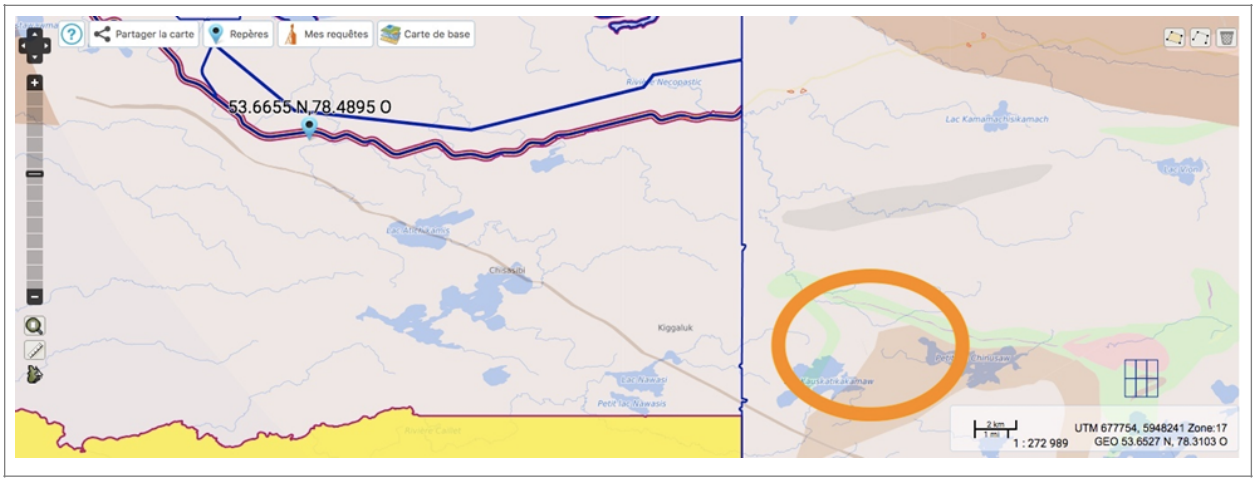


The project area is located southeast of Chisasibi, about 40 km in Eeyou Istchee. It is on SNRC 33F/11 (Passe Chimusuminu) and 33F/12 (Lac Vion). It can be reached by the Billy Diamond Highway. The final access has to be done on foot or with an ATV. The prospector used his car and a rented ATV.

General Geology

The prospecting project's area is part of the Superior Province (4 to 2.5 Ga) which occupies a large part of the North American continent and covers one third of Quebec. This province forms the central part of the Canadian Shield. It is known worldwide for its numerous deposits of copper, gold, zinc, nickel and silver. More recently, important diamond discoveries have been made in intersecting kimberlite rocks of this province. Moreover, it is subdivided into a dozen subprovinces, half of which are located in Quebec. A large part of the project field area is located in the LaGrande Subprovince and part of it on the Opinaca Subprovince.

The LaGrande Subprovince is volcano-sedimentary (Card et Ciesielski, 1986). The stratigraphy shows basement gneissic rocks (Langelier Complex), where arenite basins were deposited (Apple Formation). This data informed us that the opening of a rift occurred (Yasinski Group) and shows sedimentary sequences evidence of a deep sea environment dominated by mafic tholeitic volcanics. There are wackes and conglomerates (Shabudowan and Ekomiak Formations) sitting on volcanic rocks that have been exposed by fluvial erosion.



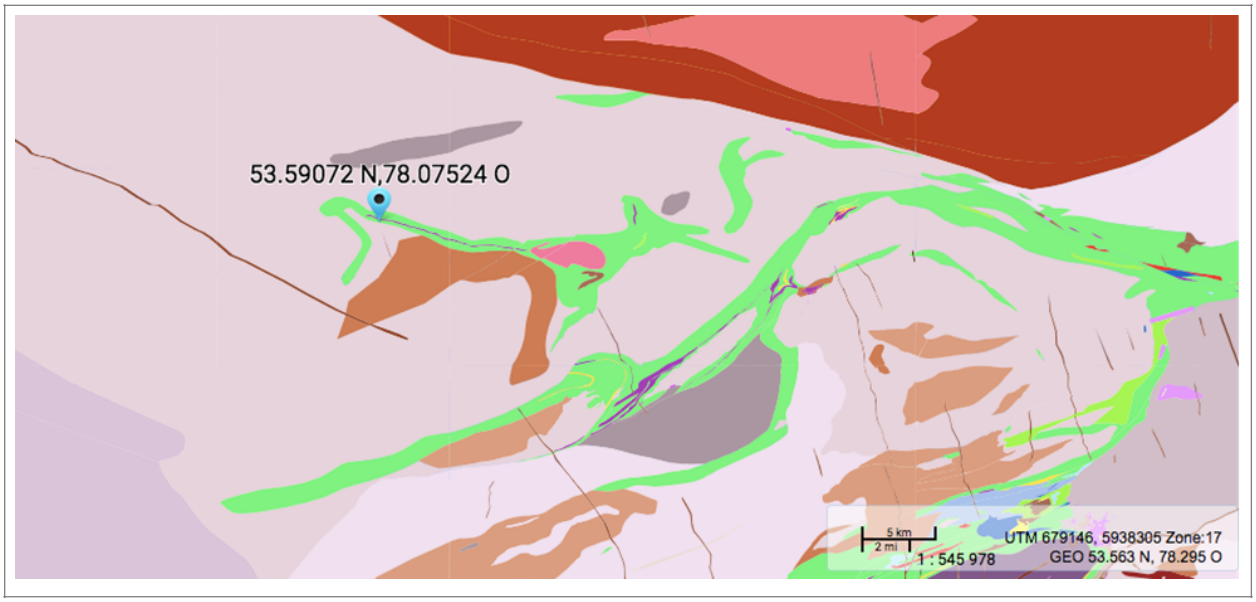
Local Geology

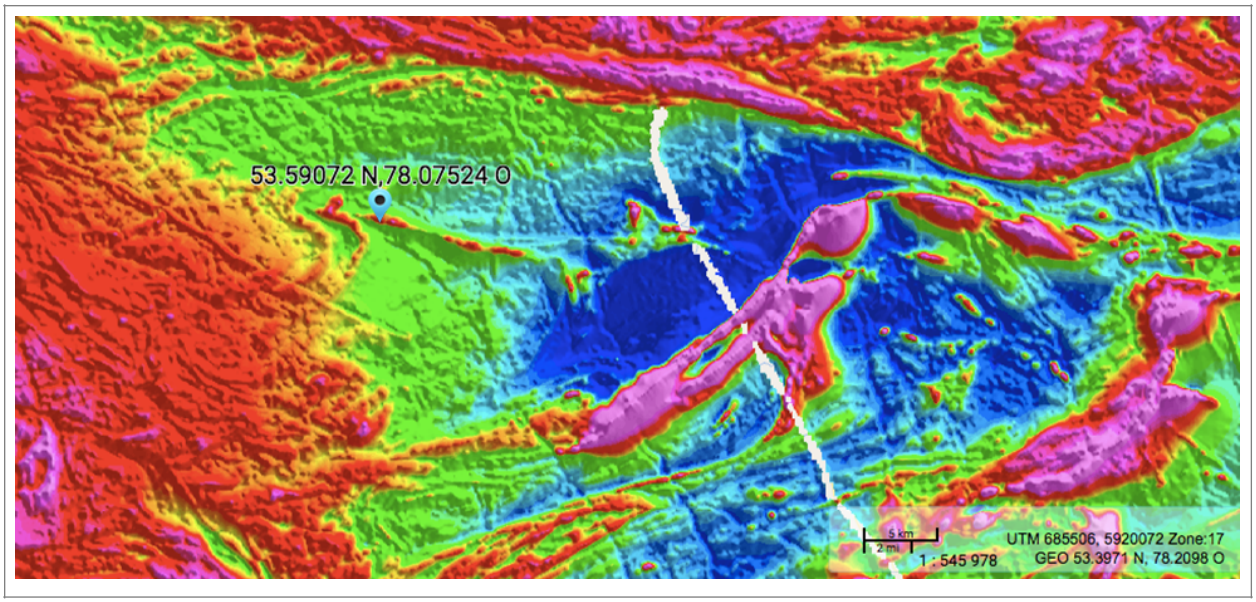
The geology of the prospected area includes two large Archaean units and Proterozoic dykes. Archean units are the plutonic Bienville Subprovince to the north and the volcanic and plutonic La Grande Subprovince to the south. The degree of metamorphism increases from the Yasinski Lake towards the north and towards the SE, passing from the greenschist facies to that of amphibolite. The Bienville Subprovince in the region mainly consists of a large intrusion of porphyritic monzonite (2712 +/-3 Ma; Mortensen and Ciesielski, 1987) and a lesser amount of granite and of tonalite. The contact between the two subprovinces is a fault. The La Grande Subprovince includes the largest variety of rocks. It consists of tonalitic gneiss (10%), a volcano-sedimentary sequence (20%) and multiple intrusions of tonalite, granite, ultramafites, gabbro and lamprophyres (70%). Volcanic and sedimentary rocks are distributed into several kilometric length strips separated by the rocks of the Langelier Complex, by faults and by younger tonalities. The base of the sequence (Apple Formation) is composed of quartz arenite and monogenic conglomerate with pyrite and uranium in erosional unconformity on the Langelier Complex.

The Yasinski Group, which overlies the Apple Formation, consists mainly of basalt, andesite and iron formation. Bands of sandstone, lenses of polygenic conglomerate and some felsic volcanics are intercalated there. The volcanics of the Yasinski Group are overlain by sandstones and polygenic conglomerates (Shabudowan and Ekomiak Formations). The volcano-sedimentary sequence shows an evolution of continental margin to a deeper sea environment. Upper sedimentary rocks bear witness to a tectonic

convergence, an uplift of intrusive rocks and their erosion. A new generation of hornblende tonalite, hornblende monzodiorite and quartz diorite (Duncan Intrusion and Amisach Wat Pluton) were in place after the first phases of deformation. All these rocks are injected by gabbros and meter to kilometer intrusions of peridotite and pyroxenite (Menarik Complex and Chapus Bay pyroxenite). The last Archean magmatic events of the region are the emplacement of lamprophyres, ovoid plutons (Tipitipisu Pluton, Bruce Lake syenite, Taylor Lake granite, Goutier et al., I998g) and late-tectonic plutons associated with pegmatites (Vieux-Comptoir granite; Goutier et al., 1998g).

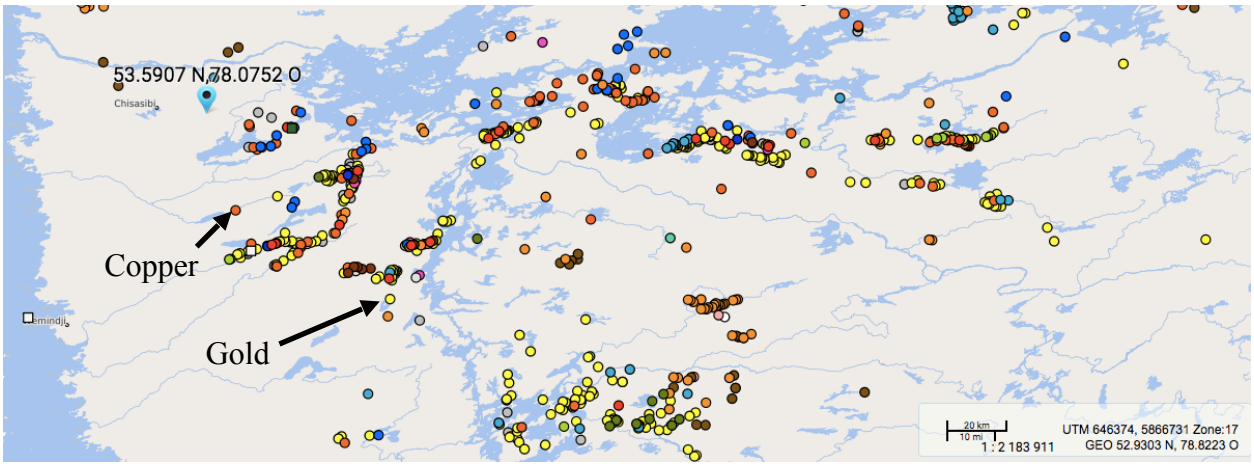
The gneiss of the Langelier Complex shows deformation and metamorphism prior to the formation of the volcano-sedimentary sequence. The first two phases of deformation affecting supracrustal rocks, younger than the Langelier Complex, are associated with NE-SW mylonite zones, NW dipping, and overlapping with the gneisses. The third phase, probably coaxial, picks up the mylonites and deforms them into folds locally kilometers in width. A domed folding phase and basins, at the level of the subprovinces, is responsible for their uplift and the exposure of highly metamorphosed areas. The large dextral shear, partly separating the Bienville and La Grande subprovinces, is associated with a more recent fifth phase extending from the Whapmagoostui region to that of Waswanipi.





Economic Geology

Examination of statutory works submitted to the MENR (GM series), as well as the visit of the main mineralized showings, made it possible to characterize the mineralization present in the Yasinski Lake area.

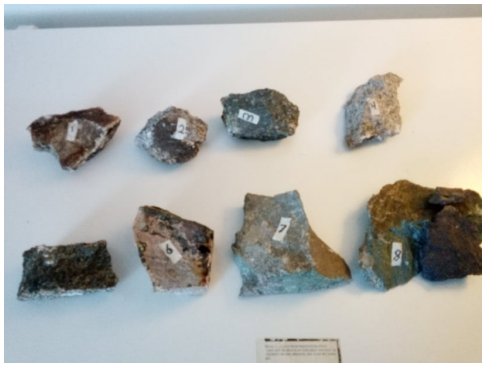


These works, completed compilations by Gauthier (1996) and Gauthier and para. (1997), suggest the presence of at least 15 types of mineralized deposits in the greater Yasinski area (6 sheets). Table 2 (in the appendix) summarizes the characteristics of these mineralizations. The territory covered by the sheets of the Passe Chimusuminu (33F/11) and Lac Vion (33F/12) has four types of mineralization: - Algoma-type oxide facies iron formation (type II); - Algoma-type sulphide facies iron formation (type III); - Lac Long type epigenetic mineralization (type VIII); - Late polymetallic vein mineralization (type XIII). Tables 3 and 4 (in the appendix) present the characteristics mineralization listed in the sheets 33F/l1 and 33F/12.

Work Done

Day 1 – 1st June, Field work preparation on the topographic and magnetic field maps, preparing the work material and planning.

Gold



Day 2 – 2nd June, BeepMat coverage of the northern part of the explored area using the ATVs. We discovered some points with high value signals. S#1 & S#2

Days 3 & 4 & 5 – 3rd to 5th June, Exploring and sampling the BeepMat covered area. Sampling some grey granites (tonalites) and some black rocks (volcanic rocks-enclaves). The samples show here and there very few disseminated pyrite. S#3

Day 6 & 7 – 6th & 7th June, BeepMat coverage around the lake using the ATV. We also found some points with high signals in this area. S#4

VO21175984 - Finalized														
DATE RECEIVED : 2021-07-05														
Au-AA23 & ME-ICP41														
			Au	Ba	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ni	Pb	S	Ti	V	Zn
	N	W	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
S#1	534213.3	780209.6	0,005	50	7	29	2	1,95	10	8		0,17	37	39
S#2	534203.8	780208.5	0,008	70	9	36	8	2,83	13	4		0,23	60	59
S#3	534208.2	780215.9	0,008	160	13	32	13	2,93	17	4	0,01	0,27	56	67
S#4	534221.5	780224.1	0,007	30	6	31	6	1,92	9	13	0,04	0,14	36	47
S#5	534218.5	780214.2	0,007	100	11	40	11	2,91	16	4		0,25	61	61
S#6	5342135.1	780620.0	0,008	20	7	27	10	1,62	10	3	0,04	0,11	20	54
S#7	534137.9	780619.9		10	13	24	57	2,45	15	-2	0,05	0,21	45	68
S#8	534137.6	780621.8		80	22	38	31	4,23	24	3	0,02	0,29	69	102

Day 8 – 8th June, Sampling and more BeepMat. S#5 & S#6

Day 9 – 9th June, Exploring and sampling the BeepMat covered area. Sampling some monzonite and some black dykes (diabase). The samples show here and there very few disseminated pyrite in the basalts on the picture below on the left and the granite on the right. S#7 & S#8.

Day 14 – 10th June, Logistics, sample shipping preparation and fieldwork report.

Results and Discussion
The sampling shows much disseminated mineralization usually pyrite and small amount of pyrrhotite. The lithologically is uniform with a large amount of tonalites and other granitoids cut by large quartz veins and pegmatite. Geologically speaking, we have a better chance of finding Rare Metals and Rare Earth Elements then the basic metals and gold. The area was grassroots sampled as much as we can when we found outcrops. There is a great potential to find mineralization related to plutonism related to volcanism and in the sediments. On the other hand, the veins suggest a presence of metasomatic fluids that brought the quartz, which might bring some mineralization that has yet to be found.

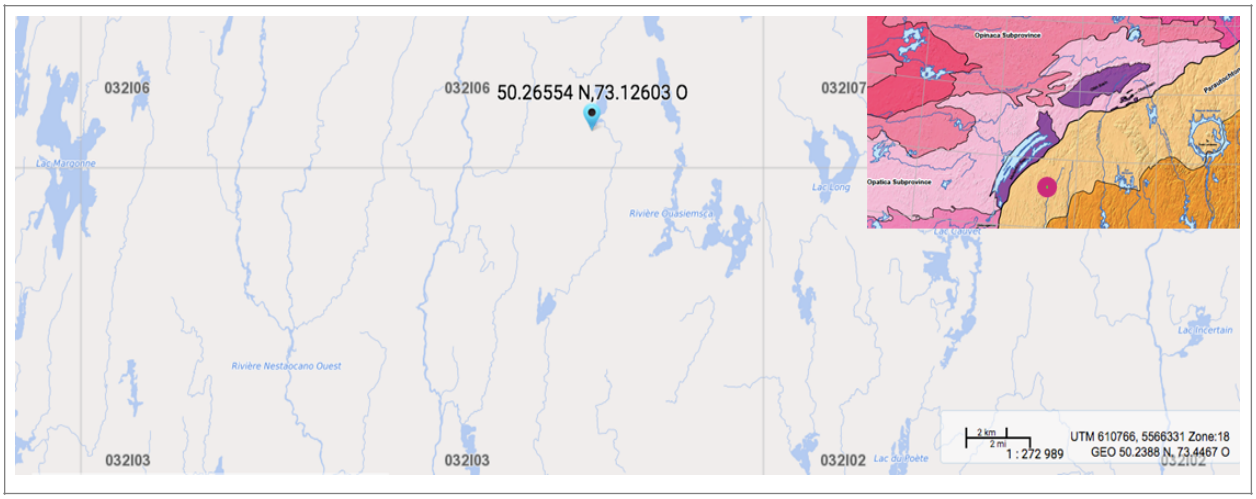
The analyzed volcanic enclaves can certainly host Au and Cu accumulation. The granitoids occupy a large part of the region's lithology which can contain REE and Rare metals such as lithium. The data obtained are very consistent with what we saw on the field. There are some anomalous values of Au (gold) and some traces of Cu, Cr, Co and Ni.

Conclusion and Recommendation
The prospected area is mapped at large scale and needs smaller scale mapping at 1/250000. The geology shows good minerals potential such as base metals, gold and rare metals (Mo, F, Li, etc.). The project did define a new anomalous area for gold. The collected data and the quality of the lithology suggest more sampling because the geology is good but the minerals values are not good enough.

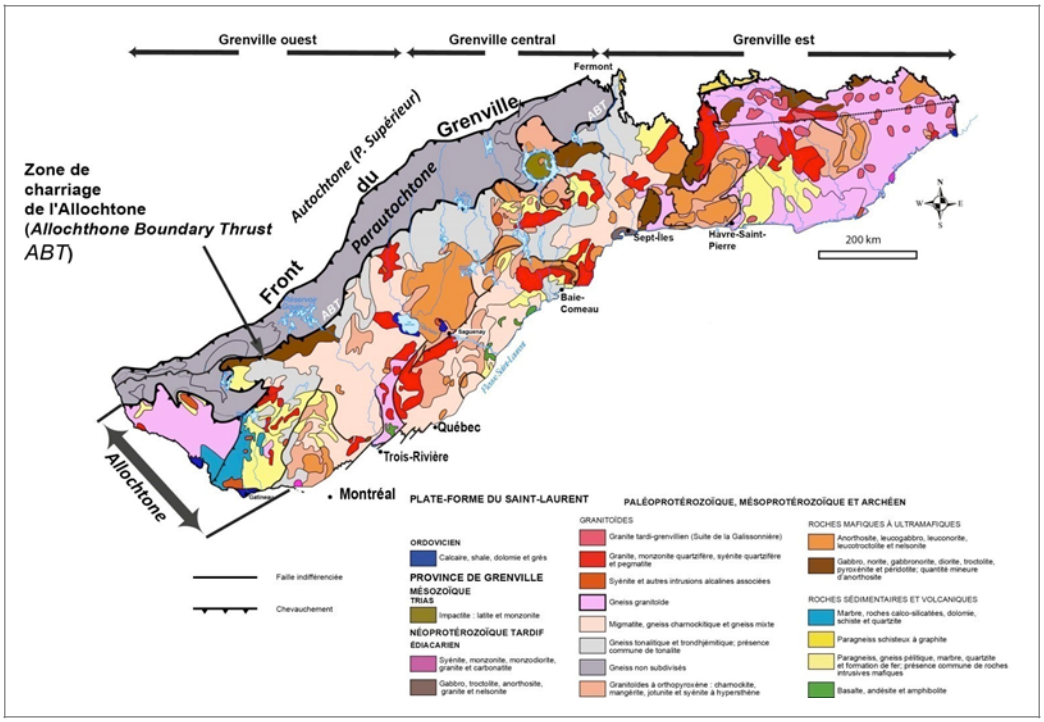
We recommend to the prospector to prospect in the same region but change the area to the east where there are more volcanic and sedimentary rocks. I recommend to the Board to encourage the prospector Dennis Moar because he is a young and hard worker. He needs to continue developing his techniques in mineral prospecting by doing new projects in Eeyou Istchee.

ROBERT RATT, MIST EAST PROJECT, AGR2021-10

Location and General Geology
The Mist East Project is located on Mistissini Trapline M46A about 60 km east of the Cree Nation of Mistissini. It is accessible via the Highway 167 and forestry roads. This is the first time that an Eeyou prospector works on the geological domain of Grenville Province.



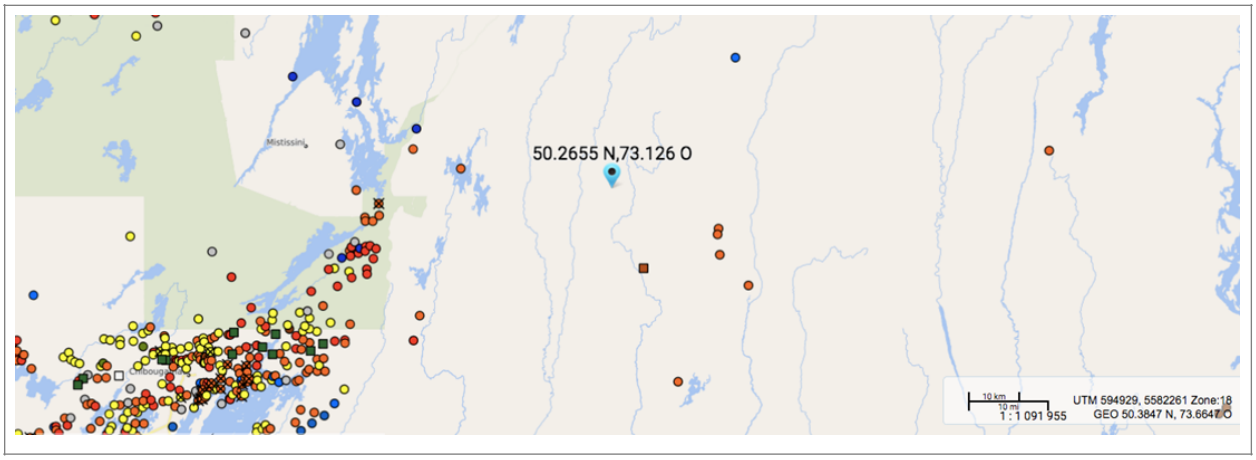
The Mist East project is located at the contact of the south-east part of the Superior Geological Province, more precisely in the Opatica Subprovince, which contains the Mistissini Basin, and the Parautochtonous zone of the Grenville Province. The area is represented by a band parallel to the Grenville Front and consists of Archean or Proterozoic rocks (lower-Aphebian or middle-Helikian) supposed to be in continuity with the Autochthon (Superior Province). The Parautochton is characterized by numerous terrains (terranes). The prospected area has been strongly affected, both in terms of deformation and metamorphism, by the various orogenic episodes of the Grenville (±1.1 Ga). The effects of this tectonic polyphase are perceptible at the regional and local level as well as at the level of the outcrops. The numerous faults and folds created by the collision of two massive provinces (Superior and Grenville) and the various geological aspect characterized by different lithologies are potential prospects for a great discoveries.



Generally the Grenville Province is divided into two parts, the Parautochton and the Allochthon. The two zones are separated by a major thrust structure called the Allochthon Boundary Thrust (Rivers et al., 1989). The Parautochthon consists of rocks mainly of Archean age in contact with rocks of the Superior Province and bounded to the northwest by the Grenville Front located near the Grenvillian Range. The Allochthon is composed of rocks of Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic age. The Grenville Province is largely underlain by gneiss complexes consisting of high-grade metamorphic rocks. It also contains the greatest quantity of anorthositic intrusions known in the world (Ashwal and Wooden, 1983). The Grenville Front constitutes a major discontinuity of the North American continent resulting from the collision of the Allochthon with the rocks already in place (Autochthon) of the southeastern part of the Superior Province. It is generally accepted that the Grenville Front is the first significant manifestation of the upwelling of deep crustal levels of Archean rocks (Rivers et al., 1989; Indares and Martignole, 1989). The Grenville Front is a zone of fracturing and mylonitization along steep to moderate dipping surfaces to the southeast and south. This zone testifies to the transition from brittle deformation to ductile deformation towards the orogeny (Davidson, 1998). The Grenville Front does not occur as a single fault or well-defined zone of mylonitization along its entire length, although it may in some areas. The Grenville Front is marked by the Buteux Fault.

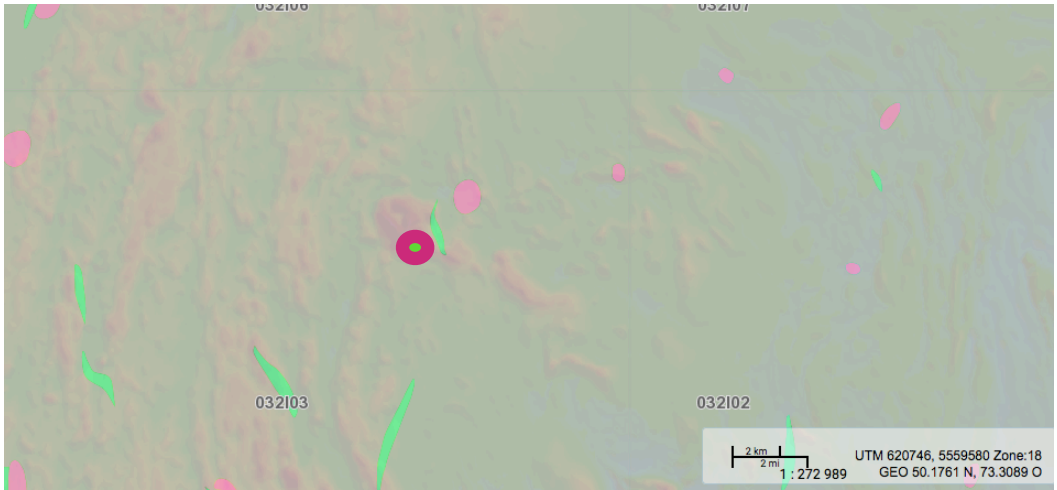
Known mineralisation

The area is poorly known in terms of mineralisation. There is some information concerning gold (Au) in paragneiss, copper (Cu) in quartz veins cutting the paragneiss and amphibolite hornblende/biotite (chalcopyrite/pyrite), silver (Ag) and iron (Fe).



Local Geology

The prospected project is geologically very versatile and the lithology consists of: Archean Gneiss, Archean orthogneiss, Archean amphibolite, Archean migmatite with paragneiss and granite, Neoarchean



foliated tonalitic gneiss and tonalite, Archean troctolite, Neoarchean amphibolite, biotite and hornblende gneiss, and Proterozoic granites with large pegmatite veins.

Work Done

July 14/21: Prepared our equipment and loaded the truck and went in the field, prospected at our first location, took samples M.E 004 and M.E 004.2. Weather was nice had lunch in the field with the crew. Packed up at the end of the day and went back home.

July 15/21: Picked up my team, went in the field. There were thunderstorms we didn't stay in the field long because of bad weather. But marked coordinates for outcrop to prospect when it stops raining.

July 16/21: Back at the job site, found an outcrop with rock contact and took a two samples M.E 006, M.E 006R moved to next location for my sampling and took the sample M.E 007. We had lunch and continued our day looking for more outcrop.

July 17/21: Found another outcrop and took three more sample M.E 008,1R, M.E 008.2 CC and M.E 008.3 S.R We looked for more samples to take around the area but we couldn't find outcrop at least 50-100 meters out and around the area

July 18/21: We went further south of the project site for more prospecting, found a few good samples M.E 010, M.E 011, M.E 012 and M.E 013 took coordinates and pictures. There was barley any outcrop on the south side.

July 19/21: Prospected along the highway going towards the prospected site, found some good mineralization with magnetism in the rock took a few samples M.E 014, M.E 015 and M.E 016 and pictures on this site. The area is free of claims.

July 20/21: Today we traversed to a certain area to look for outcrop, we got to our destination and prospected the area, all vegetation no boulders or outcrop.

July 21/21: We worked on the west side of the project site, found some mineralization, took samples M.E 017 and M.E 018. I took some photos. I took GPS coordinates and continued our day to a new location took a sample from a mineralized boulder M.E 019. We took a picture and coordinates.

July 22/21: Today we labeled the samples, it was raining a bit with lightening, worked by the road to see for any outcrop and boulders, took one last sample M.E 020, pictures and coordinates.

July 23/2: Last day, we stored the equipment, labeled all samples and that was it for the day.

Assays and Mineralisation

The data from the Laboratory concerning the samples taken during this project shows a nice potential of mineralisation. Four samples (M.E 007, M.E 006R, M.E 008.3 S.R and M.E 017) have gold traces and interesting values. Two of them show very promising values (M.E 008.3 S.R and M.E 017). Furthermore and the most important is the value of 0.1% copper within the sample M.E 008.3 S.R which is very significant, especially that this same sample M.E 008.3 S.R contains 1.7 ppm silver (Ag).

VO21207608 - Au-AA23 &ME-ICP41 PROJECT: MIST EAST

2021-08-06

	Au	Ag	Ba	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mo	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
M.E 004				10		5	1	1.15		3	30	1	3
M.E 004.2				320	10	36	69	2.08		21	250	41	40
M.E 006				330	19	321	47	2.84		160	480	53	62
M.E 006R		0.006		190	16	231	39	1.81		130	190	34	33
M.E 007		0.01		820	21	104	53	3.54		116	1440	78	83
M.E 008.1R				80	5	17	24	2.07	4	20	890	31	64
M.E 008.2 CC				120	9	13	10	2.75	1	10	310	41	34
M.E 008.3 S.R		0.015	1.7	200	9	42	1180	3.44	52	16	460	60	116
M.E 010				190	30	20	69	4.2		36	750	124	61
M.E 011				300	8	44	39	2.3		20	880	49	36
M.E 012				140	29	20	77	3.9		38	750	112	62
M.E 013				170	9	49	8	3.58		24	670	72	56
M.E 014				110	14	22	48	3.99		15	890	114	57
M.E 015				130	8	13	17	2.56		10	680	42	26
M.E 016				500	22	179	30	3.6		97	2030	68	84
M.E 017		0.011	0.3	300	11	20	169	4.09		7	320	26	23
M.E 018				440	15	38	46	2.81		32	1330	64	43
M.E 019				760	17	27	6	3.43		36	2680	60	98
M.E 020				270	18	619	4	2.41		125	210	29	49

Conclusion and Recommendations

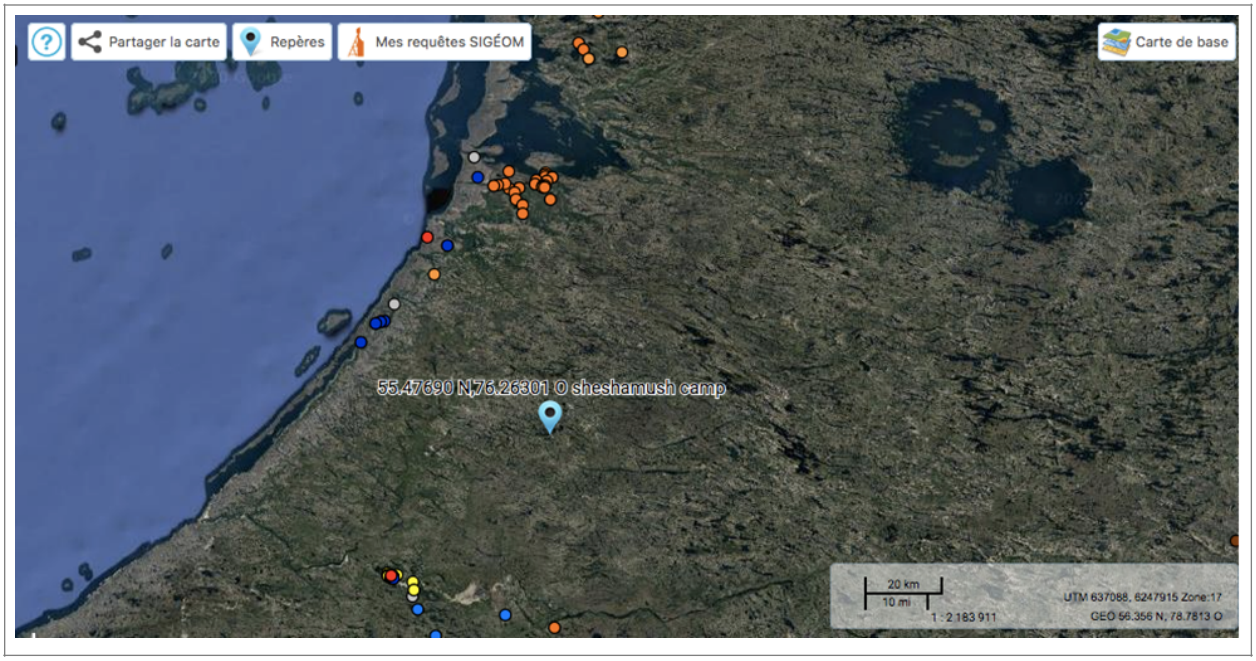
The project is different from the projects the prospector Robert Ratt had before. It is because the geology of the prospected area is different and the mineralisation is poorly known. The first data support the choice of the prospector. The lithology of the prospected area seems to be very interesting for Basic Metal deposits Amphibolite (old mafic lavas) and even Rare Metals and Rare Earth Elements (granite and pegmatite). The results of assays show enough good values of gold (Au), silver (Ag) and copper (Cu). I believe in this kind of project where very old and young rocks coexist. The only claims in this area are the ones of SOQUEM. It is a good reference in terms of exploration.

We recommend that the prospectors submit a proposal for another project in the same area where the samples M.E 008.3 S.R and M.E 017 were sampled.
In the purpose of encouraging the prospectors to keep doing their great work, I suggest to my Board to continue funding their projects in Eeyou Istchee.

ROCK & JONAS SHESHAMUSH, SHESHAMUSH CAMP EXPLORATION, AGR2021-13

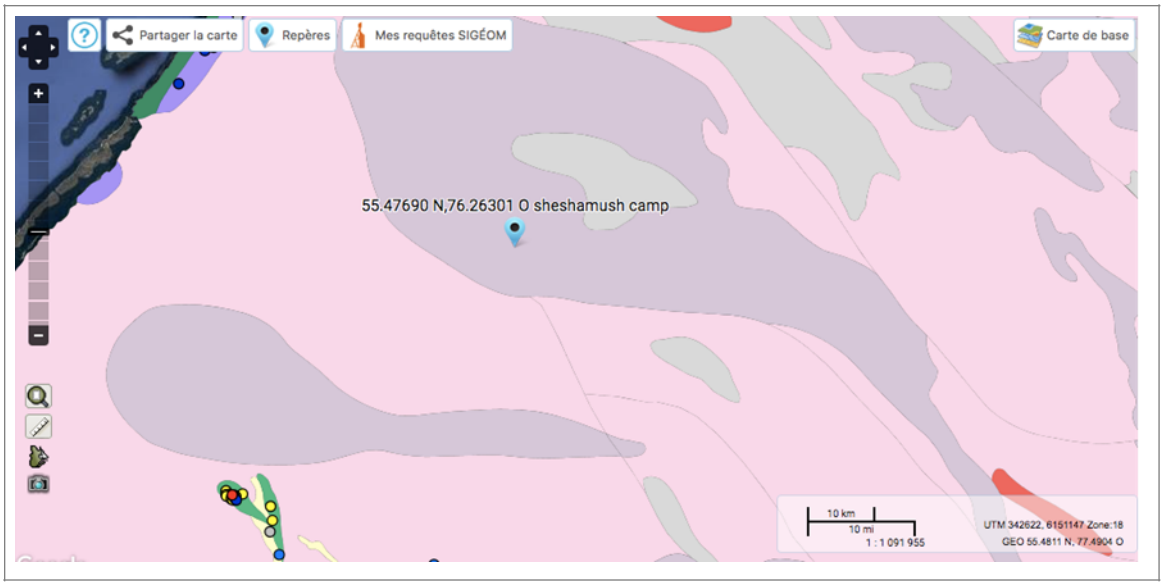
Project Location

The project is located about 60 miles northeast of Whapmagoostui, in the northern part of NTS 33N08. The only access is by plane, which the prospectors Rock and Jonas used to access their camp. They work from their camps using ATVs, a boat or on foot.



General Geology

The Bienville Subprovince is a plutonic assemblage that lies in the southern part of the northern Superior Province. The Bienville mainly consists of variably deformed tonalitic, granodioritic, and granitic plutonic bodies, which host enclaves of supracrustal (iron formation, paragneiss, metavolcanic rock) and plutonic (ultramafic) rocks (Hocq, 1994). This subprovince also contains a few volcano-sedimentary belts, for example, the Fagnant Lake Belt, which is metamorphosed to the amphibolite facies. Some interesting targets are known in the Whapmagoostui area for volcanogenic redbed copper deposits in basalts, and Pb-Zn-Au concentration. Some of these targets show 5.25% Pb and 0.14% Zn, and 14% Zn and 0.75% Cd.

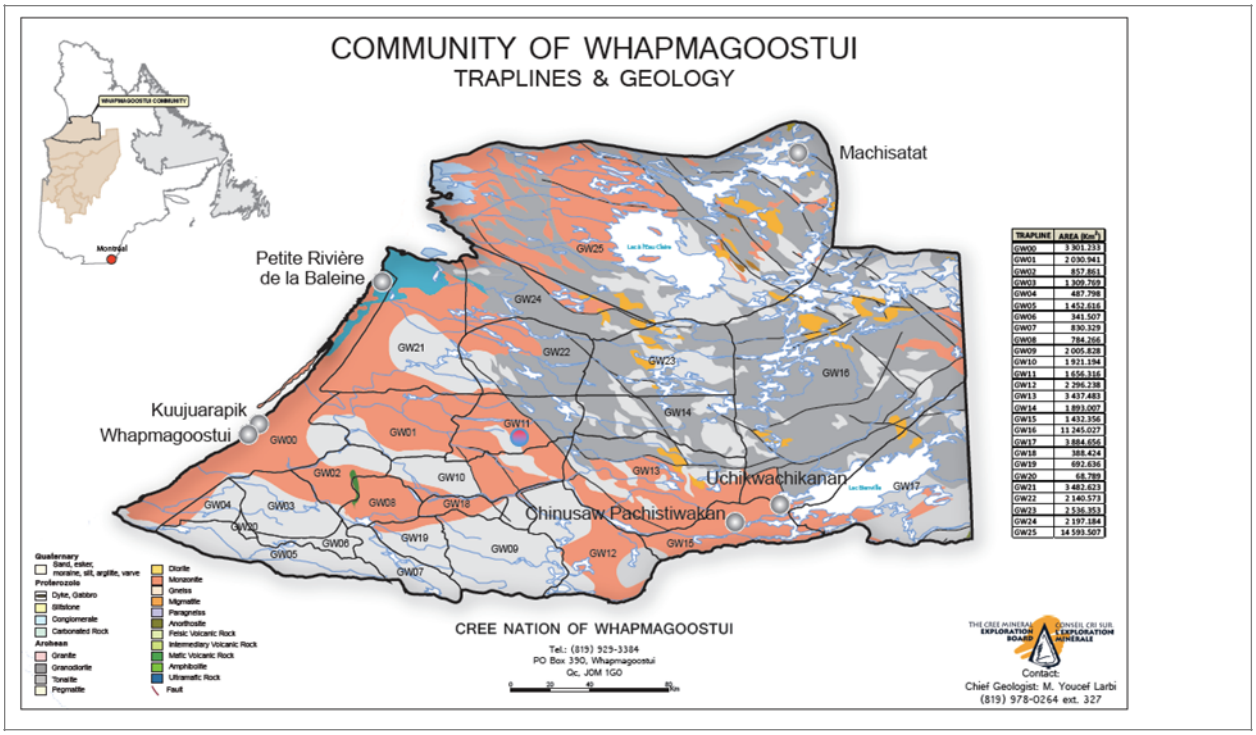


Regional Mineralisation

This part of Quebec is known for its several sites with anomalous base metal values described by Roy et al.., 2004. The mineralized zones are all associated with lithologies of gabbroic rock distortion of the Châteauguay Suite. Other sites contain anomalous values in Cu and Ni associated with disseminated sulphides in a gabbro. The sulphides are located in a gabbro belonging to the Châteauguay Suite, within NW deformation zones. Mineralization is characterized by magnetite, pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. The anomalous values consist of Cu (0.12%), Ni (787 ppm) and Au (51 ppb). The analytical results give anomalous values in Cu (0.11%), Ni (431 ppm), Ag (130 ppm) and Au (26 ppb). Other mineralisation is located in a rusty zone within an orthopyroxene gabbro of Châteauguay type. For this site, the analysis of a sample revealed an anomalous value in Cu (625 ppm). The gabbros are medium-grained and show a foliate structure. They are formed of plagioclase, altered in sericite-carbonate, clinopyroxene and hornblende. The texture of plagioclases is granoblastic and hornblende is in phenocrysts. These features suggest that gabbros have undergone regional metamorphism and deformation. This type of mafic/ultramafic intrusion is widespread throughout the region. A small proportion of mafic/ultramafic intrusions of the region are massive and associated with the Qullinaaraaluk Suite. This suite of rocks gets its name from the showing of the same name, formed by massive sulphides associated with pyroxenite.

Local Geology

The geology of the area consists of separate enclaves within a large series of granite and gneiss formations. These are characteristic of the Huronian arch, which stretches from Labrador to the western shores of Hudson Bay. The geology of the prospected area is more versatile than expected. The rocks are generally Archean; such as the Favard Suite composed of tonalite, granodiorite and granite; tonalitic and granodioritic gneiss, and the Loups Marins Suite which consists of tonalite and orthopyroxene granodiorite; clinopyroxene, and the Desbergères Suite which contains granite and granodiorite, and the Tramont Suite which is made of granite and granodiorite; few diatexite. We can also observe in this Era (Archean), some independent rocks such mafic and intermediate metavolcanics; amphibolite; and some metasedimentary rocks such paragneiss, schist, BIF and marble.
The area shows also younger lithologies represented by the Proterozoïc Nastapoka Group. It contains grey stromatolitic dolomite and conglomerates.



Work Done

October 22, 2021

Today, I traveled inland by air from Whapmagoostui, Beluga River in English. The stark white coloured and globule headed porpoise was plentiful in the area before the industrial revolution in the community in the early 50s. Now, they are scarce, and we rarely see them in the short summer months. I was excited to traverse through the black spruce and tamarack tree forests once again. Whenever I venture into the wilderness, I feel free and at peace. I grew up in the bush with my family and grandparents in the late 70s and 80s. Life in the wilderness was, and still is, wonderful. The land is my true home.

Light rain and mist reduced the visibility as we cruised low up the mighty Great Whale River. The indicated airspeed displayed 148 knots as we flew right past the waterfalls known as Cheapayau Ouspisaukins in Cree, which means Nighthawk Breastbone in English. There is an island in the middle of the river just below the waterfalls. Legend has it that long ago when animals and nature spoke to each other, Cheapayash [Nighthawk] spoke to the thunderous waterfalls and challenged it. “I bet I can sing louder and longer than you, Waterfalls!”, Cheapayash dared. “I urge you not, Cheapayash. I never stop singing!”, The waterfalls warned him. Cheapayash did not listen, as always, and conceitedly flew, and hovered in front of the roaring falls and began singing as loud as he can. For days and nights, they both sang. Eventually, Cheapayash became hungry and tired, and then ultimately, died right there by the falls and fell to the bottom.

Today, when you look at the granite large rock from directly above, you see can image of a bird on its back, especially the breastbone. The second waterfall further upriver is called Cini Amishinud. But that’s a story for another time.

20 minutes later, we landed at Camp Sheshamush. It is called Adigotiwapiich. It means a conflux, or a confluence; a place where two rivers meet and join to form a single channel. Jonas and the gang were already at camp and welcomed us happily. It's always good to see other faces when living in the wilderness. It was late and getting dark fast. We hastily unloaded the plane, and it took off immediately.

The camp is surrounded by large and heavily forested hills, which makes it dangerous for both the pilots and the airplane.

My family and I moved into our cozy. I fed the wood-burning stove and made hot tea. Farrah made supper while the kids watched Tree House on Shaw TV Satellite. Satellite TV is our source of news from the outside world and weather updates. The sound of the stove making clicking and ticking noises is music to my ears. The heat it generates from the stove is so soothing that it makes one relaxed and sleepy. I gazed out the kitchen window as I was sipping on a hot cup of Orange Pekoe tea by Tetley and watched the setting sun as it painted the eastern landscape with orange and reddish colours.

After supper, we settled into our beds and listened to stories told by various storytellers in Cree from Whapmagoostui on my iPhone. The legends are sometimes frightening, and sometimes funny. The elders telling the stories tell them so well that it is like watching a movie, but with eyes closed and ears only opened. We slept through the night. It was peaceful and dreamless night.

October 23, 2021

Jonas and I, along with two of our family members, Daniel, and Nehemiah, canoed up the Geoffroy River some 7 kms away. There were signs of beaver along the banks. We saw numerous beaver-gnawed trees by the shore, and branches floating downriver, and some beached. Jonas and my nephew Daniel placed two steel-jaw traps on one of the trails made by the beavers to feed by the shore. I watched them from the stern of the canoe as they rubbed the beaver castoreum as bait on the springs of the trap and on sticks made of willow. The odour of the beaver castor is highly attractive to furbearing mammals. Who knows, they may get lucky and trap an otter or a mink. Last year, Jonas nearly trapped a small black bear with his beaver trap. Fortunately, the bear's paws were too big for the trap and got away. The odour of the castor

had caught the bear's keen sense of smell and lured it right into the trap. Jonas figured it was a two-year-old bear by looking at the tracks on the sand.

After setting the traps, we traveled further upriver, and I maneuvered the canoe on tight twists and bends cautiously as Jonas at the bow peered down below to watch out for submerged rocks that may strike and damaged the outboard motor propeller. There were far too many scars on the propeller already, and I was not too eager to paddle home a 24-foot canoe.

We landed on the north side of the river by a small stream. We walked into the forest and came out to an opening where there was a fresh growth of spruce trees. White moss, or Reindeer lichen, and clusters of Labrador tea blanked the land. The white moss is an important food source for the caribou during cold winter months. We walked on one of the many well-trodden caribou trails and headed east.

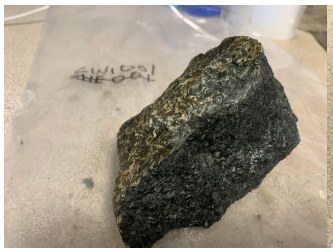
Chickadees were numerous in the area. I watched them fly from tree to tree; calling widely and they appeared playful. There were also a couple of caribou feeding on the rolling hills nearby to the north. Jonas spotted an interesting area with his Bushnell binoculars in the distance to look for minerals. We pressed on and looked for porcupine-gnawed black spruce trees along the way. We were craving for fresh meat other than caribou.

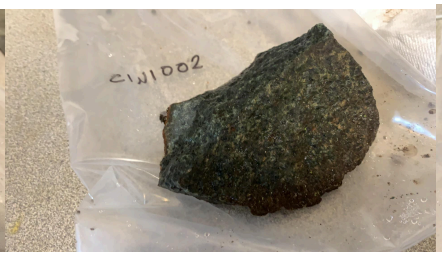
We climbed and descended this hill, when I accidentally stepped on this dry stick, which broke and snapped loudly in the dead calm air, a lone spruce grouse took off from the bushes and fluttered onto a young spruce. I watched it tilt its head up and down as it was observing at us from above. I decided to let him go and walked on shouldering my 243-calibre rifle with a scope. Then, suddenly, I heard a shotgun blast behind me. It was Daniel. He took down the bird.

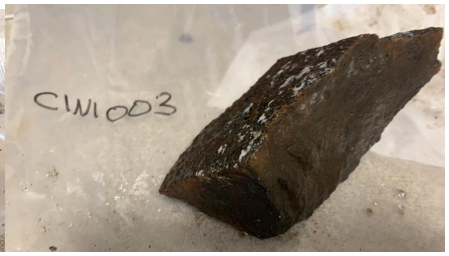
Jonas and I examined the rocks on the south side of the hill with many rocks. One rock was interesting. It was hard to break off a piece. I hammered it a hundred times before I could yield a portion. I took the rocks and labeled them. We took three sites.

Sample: CINI-001 Location: N 55 30' 45.0" W 76 07' 09.8"

Sample: CINI-002 Location: N 55 30" 47.4' W 76 06' 57.5"
Sample: CINI-003 Location: N 55 30' 48.7" W 76 06' 58.3"







October 24, 2021

At the break of dawn, I woke up and opened my eyes. I was sore all over my body from yesterday's hike. I started the fire and turned on the generator and brewed fresh coffee. I opened the curtains and the sun hit my face. I turned on the Tibo bush radio and listened to hunters from other camps chatting and wishing one another a good morning. The Atchynia family at camp ATC reported the arrival of the George River caribou herd in large numbers at their hunting grounds.

After breakfast, the team and I went upriver again. We made a brief stop on a sandy beach at the end of the lake. We saw wolf, caribou, moose, and black bear prints everywhere and going in all directions. Winds were picking up from the west. We decided to go and head for the woods for shelter from the whipping winds.

Fall colours made the land pretty. Tamarack trees turned gold, and leaves red. There were various colours throughout the land from shades of yellow, orange, purple and brown. It is a normal phenomenon that affects many plants and deciduous trees at this time of year. It is my favourite time to hunt. It is not too hot or too cold. It's just right for me.

Jonas suggested that we head to this hill with a steep slope on the south side. When I took a sample of a rock, I realized that I had forgotten to take my magnet from the cabin. I called out to Jonas who was examining other rocks further upriver, "Give me your magnet! I forgot mine!" I looked at him reaching for his breast pocket and tapping it lightly. Shook his head and he shouted, "Nope! I forgot mine too!" I could hang my head down with a huge grin. I could hear Daniel giggling above me. He was looking for rocks up the slope. "Here!" Daniel called out to me. I looked up and I saw he was about to throw down something to me. "It's a small, round magnet that came off from my jacket the other day!" he exclaimed. I reached out my right hand and the magnet landed right on the palm of my hand. The little magnet worked! I was happy. We took three samples. Sample 5 is the same coordinates. We took the sample just directly above Sample 4 on a steep slope.

Sample: CINI-004 Location: N 55 30" 27.6" W 76 07' 27.9"
Sample: CINI-005 Location: N 55 30" 27.6" W 76 07' 27.9"
Sample: CINI-006 Location: 55 30' 19.5" 76 07' 00.9"

October 25, 2021
Today, high winds and wet snow kept us indoors. I worked in the storage shed most of the day cleaning guns and other equipment. I changed the generator oil. The oil was black from constant use to keep the freezers running.

In the evening I did the report and later watched TV with the family. As for Jonas, he played country classics with his acoustic guitar. We had no choice but to wait for the weather to improve so we can get to work collecting rocks.

October 26, 2021

Early this morning I heard a wolf howl nearby. I stepped out and meet the day. Clouds hung low with cool westerly winds blowing. I noticed wolf tracks on the ground. It had arrived sometime in the middle of the

night and feasted on scraps of fish and caribou. It must be going hungry I said to myself. I remembered my late Grandpa Ronnie saying that an aging wolf will be forced out of the pack and eventually become too old to hunt for its self and starve.

Jonas and I went to prospect new areas to the east. Unfortunately, there were no promising sites. We found nothing interesting enough to collect and log.

October 27, 2021

No work today. I was not feeling well, and the weather is not too pretty.

October 28, 2021

No work today. Sick

October 29, 2021

No work today. Sick

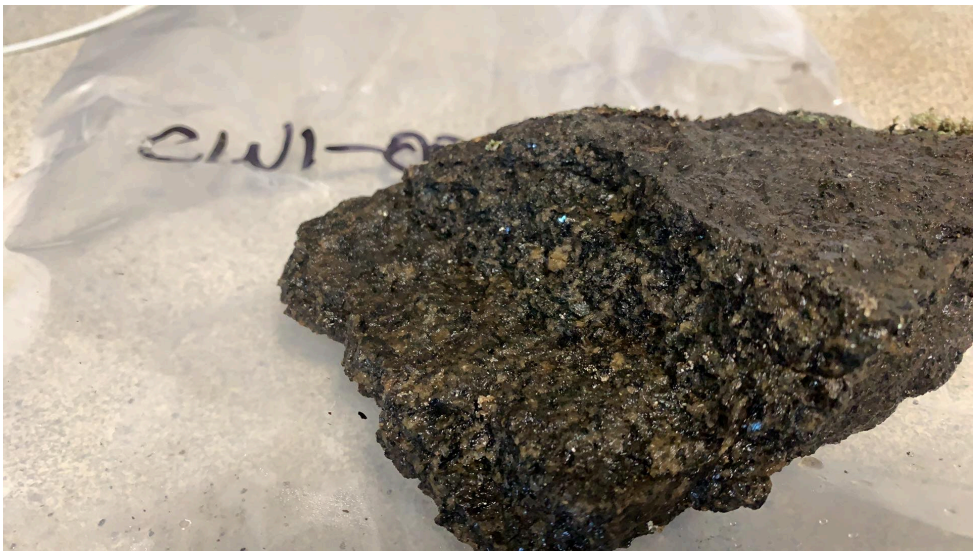
October 30, 2021
We decided last night to go to Big Island Lake in the morning. Jonas supposed we check out a rock that looked out of the ordinary. He saw it when out hunting a few years back but failed to pick it up. He believed he can find it once we reached the location.

In the morning, we jumped in the canoe; I pulled the starter rope and gunned the throttle. I steered it due west in the choppy waves. It was cold and windy. We saw many caribou crossing the lake from north to south. They are amazing swimmers, and they swim pretty fast. I'd say 6 km/h or so - maybe faster.

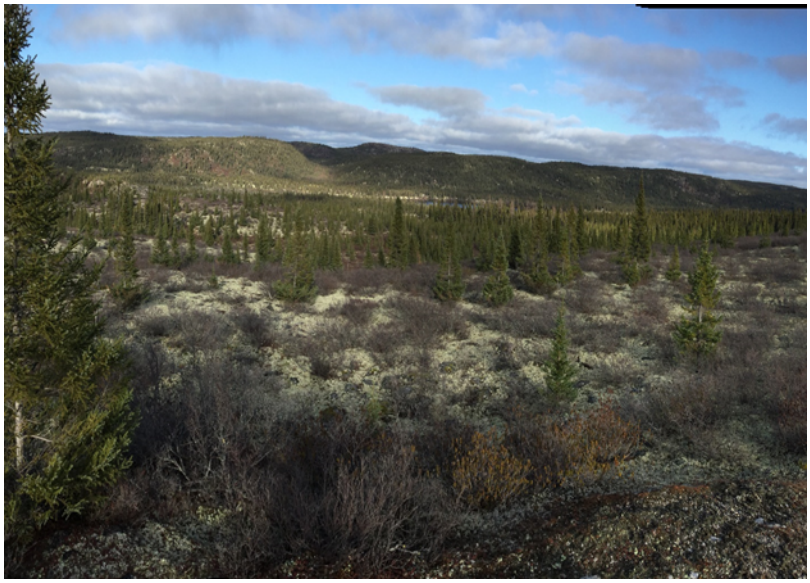
The first sample we tried was fragile. It crumbled to small pieces each time I hit it to break off a sample. I had no clue what it was. I figured it was fireplace from an old camp site. I took one same from another location.

Sample: CINI-007 Location: N 55 29' 36.9" W 76 25'58.8" Date: October 30, 2021

October 31, 2021
The next day we traveled back to Big Island Lake on the south end.
Sample: CINI-008 Location: N 55 28' 45.6" W 76 26' 29.2" Date: October 31, 2021



November 1, 2021
Bad weather today. Heavy snows. No work
November 2, 2021
I went by ATV today. Travelling was not easy as snow prevented the tires from good tracking. I did not travel much distance. I examined a few rocks but there were the same as the other ones we collected previously. I believe we need to cover more ground to find rocks in the future, and possibly, fly to a new location but within trapline GW-001.
For the next 5 days, there was constant snow and bad weather. It was no longer possible to go by foot or ATV.
We headed home to Whapmagoostui on November 7.



Assay and Mineralisation

The analysis shows traces of gold (Au). As we mentioned above, there is a great quality outcrop of different lithology have been sampled. Many granitoids normally not compatible with the basic metals deposits were sampled but this is not impossible. They have more potential to host REE and Rare Metals.

The assays data indicates a Cr and Ni anomalous values in the samples CINI-07 and CINI-08. The sample CINI-01 has good value in gold (Au), iron (Fe) and zinc (Zn). Sample CINI-02 shows interesting values iron (Fe), copper (Cu) and titanium (Ti). Sample CINI-03 contains iron (Fe), vanadium (V) and titanium (Ti). The sample CINI-04 has an anomalous value in Rare Metal lithium (Li). There are some significant values of chromite (Cr) in sample CINI-07 and in sample CINI-08. The latter also shows a significant value of nickel (Ni). Again this year, the

VO22096801 - Camp Shesha-mush Project													
Au-AA23 & ME-ICP41													
SAMPLE		Au	Be	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
CINI-001	N 55 30’ 45.0” W 76 07’ 09.8”	0,032	1,1	33	14	32	8,57	20	20	24	0,3	139	100
CINI-002	N 55 30” 47.4’ W 76 06’ 57.5”	0,005		32	21	141	5,75		10	30	0,48	144	69

CINI-003	N 55 30' 48.7" W 76 06' 58.3"	0,005		28	16	78	7,07	20	10	24	0,43	207	86
CINI-004	N 55 30" 27.6" W 76 07' 27.9"		0,7	16	24	3	4,3	10	40	18	0,26	95	85
CINI-005	N 55 30" 27.6" W 76 07' 27.9"			15	23	20	3,81	30	20	15	0,3	96	60
CINI-006	N 55 30' 19.5" W 76 07' 00.9"			12	16	38	3,36	40	20	11	0,22	85	49
CINI-007	N 55 29' 36.9" W 76 25'58.8"			16	572	7	2,86	60	10	82	0,24	44	59
CINI-008	N 55 28' 45.6" W 76 26' 29.2"			22	410	10	2,3	10	10	172	0,33	81	32

data are encouraging and open the door for more investigation.

Recommendation

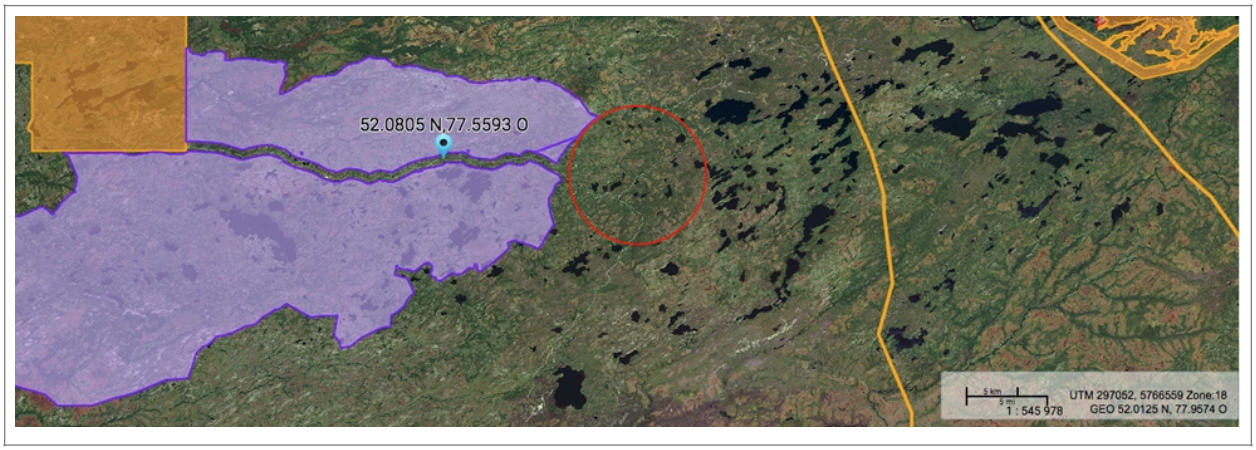
The assays data are anomalous and good enough for other minerals prospecting projects. The project still has a lot of energy and will certainly produce more good values in the future. The area has great outcrops and shows great lithology (metamorphic basalts, gabbro and ultramafics). This gives confidence to do good sampling and encourage the prospectors to do better work. The prospectors are already planning to go back on the site with the help of CMEB.

I strongly recommend to the Board to continue helping Jonas and Rock Sheshamush to continue their project where they find a lot of motivation and excitement. Adding to that, the interesting geological environment such as the presence of ultramafic rock good for Ni-Co and PGE mineralisation and the lack of exploration in this area make it a first choice target and justify the help of CMEB to the Whapmagoostui Prospectors.

PRISCILLA SPENCER & ELVIS WEAPENICAPPO, EASTMAIN EAST PROJECT, AGR2021-22

Project Location

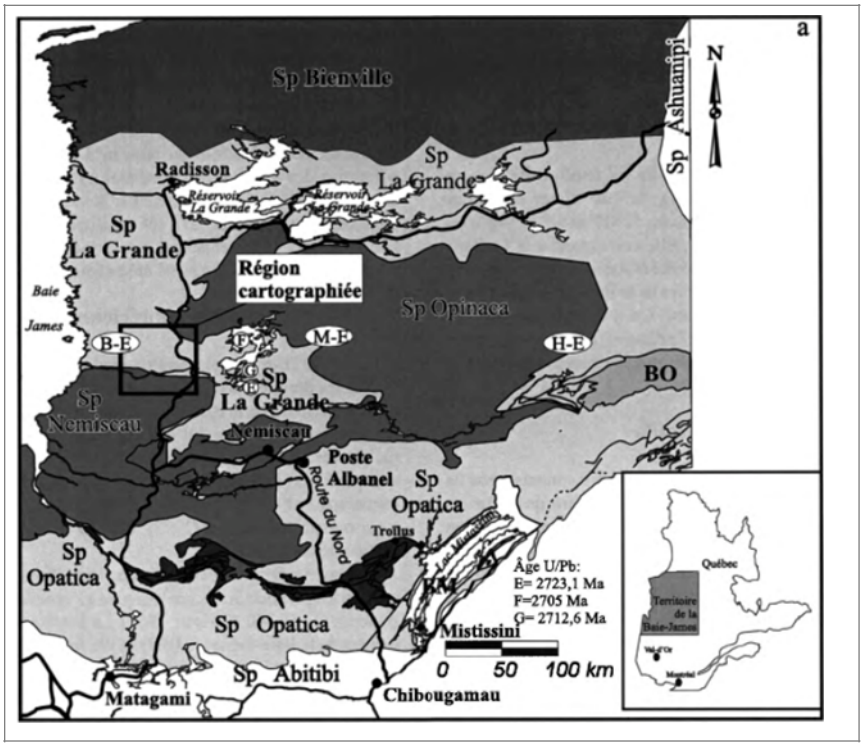
The project is located about 100 km east of Eastmain Eeyou on gravel road. It is reached by car after about 1 hour driving. The project area is in NTS 33C03. We travelled to the field every morning and returned home every evening. We enjoyed the proximity of the prospected area. The rest of the work is done on foot, whether we are dragging the BeepMat or looking for outcrops for sampling.



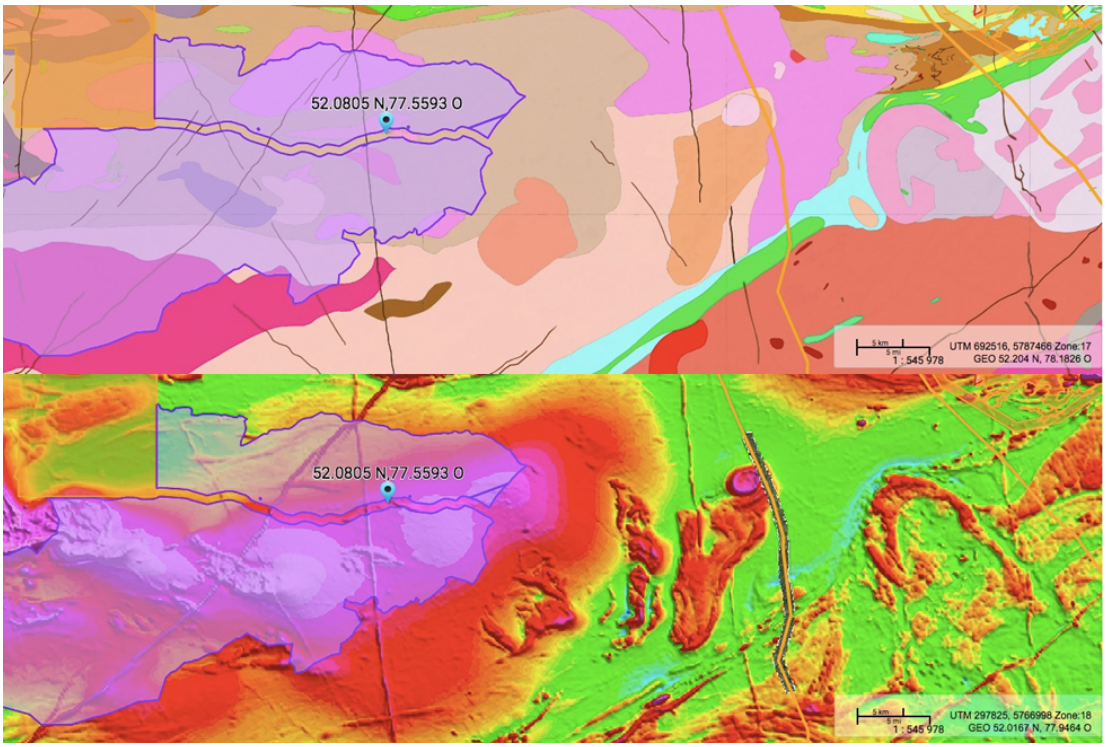
General Geology

The geology of the Lower Eastmain River region is of Archean age and belongs to the Superior geological province. A series of volcano-sedimentary rocks, of variable morphology and thickness, extends in an east-west direction in the region, substantially merged with the course of the Eastmain and Opinaca rivers and continues west, in James Bay. This set consists mainly of acid tuffs and metabasalts, interbedded with gresopelitic sediments (conglomerates, sandstones, greywackes, and slate shales), surrounding narrow antiforms of WSW-oriented tonalites. It is bordered to the north by biotite and garnet gneisses which out-

crop throughout the southern part of the region, with the exception of the south-eastern corner. These partially remobilized gneisses associated with large masses of white pegmatites constitute the northern end of a vast basin of metasedimentary rocks which occupy the course of the Broadback, Rupert and Pontax rivers. Postectonic intrusions cut the volcanosedimentary rocks and their tonalitic host; these are quartz monzonites and pink pegmatites; the first form two circumscribed massifs, to the northwest and to the southeast of the region are intrusive tonalites; the second cut in irregular masses the volcanosedimentary band and the tonalites which outcrop west of the small Lake Opinaca. NNW and NE oriented diabase dykes, of regional extension, represent the most recent intrusions.



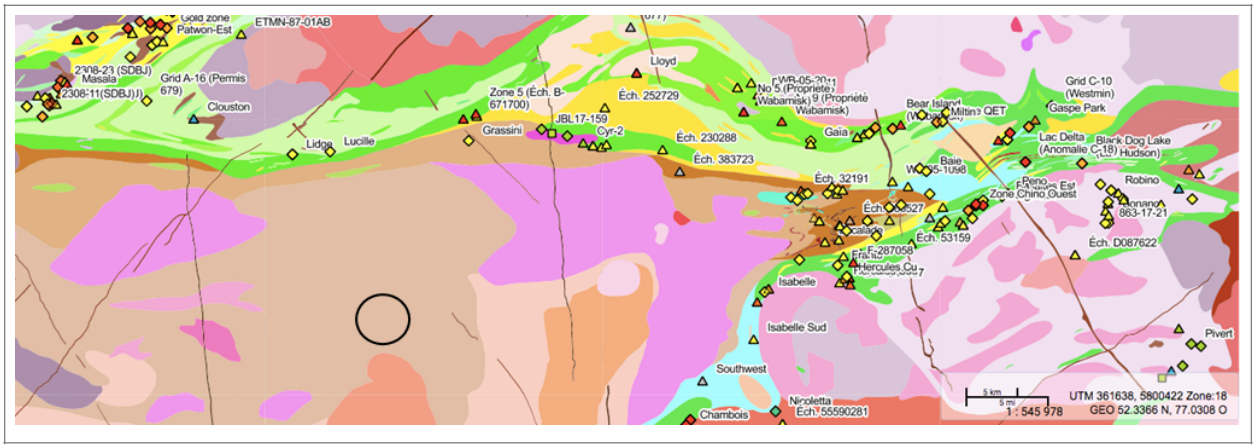
Local Geology



The project aims to find new targets in the Lower Eastmain volcano-sedimentary band, which is made up of four volcano-sedimentary formations and ultramafic to felsic intrusive rocks. At the base of the stack, the Kauputauch and Komo Formations consist of basalts, komatiitic basalts, amphibolitic basalts and amphibolites accompanied by andesitic, dacitic, rhyolitic and / or tuffs of felsic to intermediate composition. Above, the Wabamisk Formation consists of volcaniclastic rocks, conglomerates and oxidized iron formations. The summit of the sequence is occupied by the Auclair Formation, which is composed of paragneiss and tuffs. Intrusions, varying in composition from monzonite to monzogranite as well as mafic to ultramafic intrusions (metapyroxenite) have been identified in the region. There are also intrusions and dykes of tonalite and feldspar porphyritic diorite that cut volcanic formations. Several Proterozoic diabase dykes, visible on aeromagnetic maps, cross the region in a predominantly NW-SE and NNE-SSW to NE-SW orientation. They are unaffected by regional deformation and are assigned to the Matachewan (N-S), Mistassini (NW) and Senneterre (NE) dyke swarms. The volcanic rocks of the region are of basaltic, andesitic and rhyodacitic to rhyolitic composition. They have a tholeiitic (basaltic to andesitic lava) or calc-alkaline (felsic rocks) affinity. The intrusive rocks, of calc-alkaline affinity, are placed in a subduction environment. These rocks are meta-aluminous to peraluminous. The intrusive rocks very rich in SiO2, which have an ACNK molecular ratio greater than 1 and are enriched in Rb and Nb, constitute the most differentiated rocks. Intrusive rocks with an ACNK ratio less than 1.1 appear to be type I, while samples with a ratio greater than 1.1 come from rocks that are the product of magmatic differentiation and not from type S granitoids. The regional metamorphism varies from the greenschist facies to the upper amphibolite subfacies. The main planar fabric (S1) has, above all, an E-W orientation with a generally steep dip to the north. A second planar fabric of NE-SW orientation, interpreted as S2, is also visible locally. Several major fault and shear zones (e.g. the Opinaca Fault) have been mapped in the region. The mapped region has significant mineral potential as several zones contain gold (up to 113 g / t), silver (up to 325 g / t), copper (up to 4.7%) showings. and zinc (up to 8.1%). The main mineralized zones are the Elmer deposit and the Kali and Lidge showings. The metallogenic characteristics of these mineralizations suggest the presence of a large-scale porphyry-epithermal system probably related to the establishment of subvolcanic intrusions of feldspathic porphyries. These mineralizations are associated with alteration zones typical of porphyry systems (potassium, phyllic and propylitic). Subsequently, the mineralization was remobilized

and recrystallized in deformation corridors under the effect of metamorphism and regional deformation. The recrystallized sulphides are associated with zones of metamorphosed aluminous alteration which are manifested by the presence of garnet, andalusite, staurolite and cordierite. These zones are cut by quartz-tourmaline-ankerite veins.

Known Mineralisation



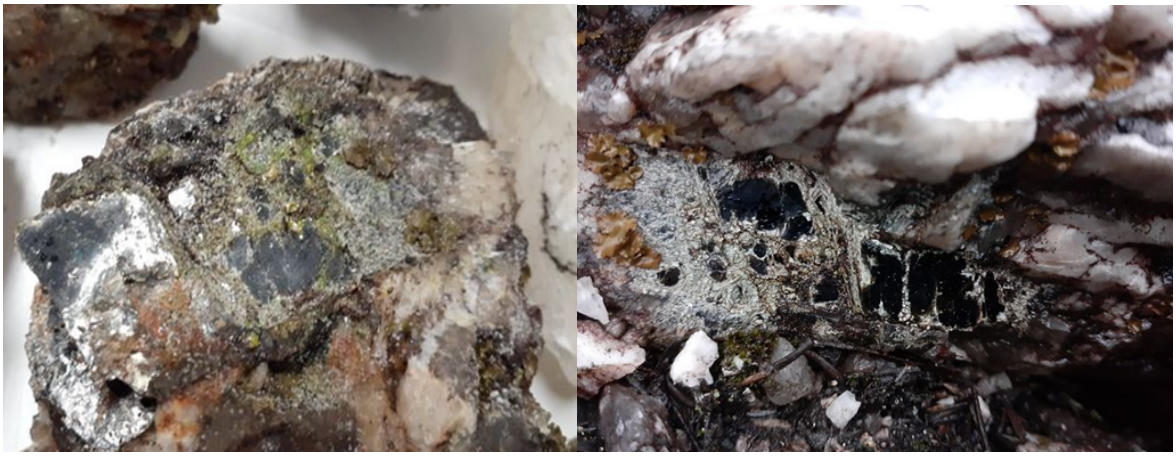
The lower Eastmain River region does not yet appear to have been the subject of intense mining exploration. The only small-scale exploration work of a large part of the volcano-sedimentary band was undertaken in 1965 by Noranda Exploration Mines Limited and has resulted in the location of numerous mineralized zones. A number of groups of claims have been staked in the eastern part of the region, particularly in townships 2313 and 2314; the work carried out mainly consisted of magnetometric and electromagnetic surveys on the ground. From 1963 to 1965, James Bay Mining Corp. Ltd and in 1965 the Provincial Mining and Development Company Ltd and Copper Men Mines Ltd worked in the Lake Wabamisk area north of the Eastmain River. Following the discovery of an occurrence of chalcopyrite and bornite southwest of this lake and massive pyrite on the north shore of the Eastmain, James Bay Mining Corp. carried out electromagnetic surveys which revealed two anomalies considered sufficiently interesting to justify a campaign of 12 soundings totaling 3.014 feet. A zone of bedded sulphides 100 feet thick was encountered and provided only low copper grades (<0.2%). In the same area, Peerless Canadian Exploration Ltd (Township 2313), Jelex Mines ltd (Townships 2314 and 2213), Clero Mines Ltd and Canadore Mining and Development Corporation (Township 2314) carried out electromagnetic ground surveys on small groups of claims, which revealed some anomalies. Jelex Mines also carried out geochemical soil sampling; the best Cu contents found were 350 ppm. In 1973, G. Valiquette undertook on behalf of the Société de la Baie James the geological study of a certain number of magnetic anomalies detected in the Mouton River sector and Lake Anatakau. Detailed magnetic surveys as well as geochemical sampling of stream sediments were carried out at the same time as detailed mapping of each anomaly site. This work did not bring out any interesting metal concentration with the exception of magnetite disseminated in granitoid rocks, responsible for the anomalies. As for ourselves at our working scale, we have not detected any significant mineralization. We noted some thin rusty zones mineralized in pyrite and pyrrhotite in argillaceous shales intercalated in metabasalts, as well as low pyritic concentrations in some leucocratic tuffs. Along the Opinaca River, near longitude 77 ° 38 ', a fractured zone 2 to 3 meters thick, about 100 meters long, in rhyolitic tuffs, contains concentrations of pyrrhotite. Analysis of some samples yielded the following values: Cu = 0.01%, Zn = 0.01%, Ni 0.01% no trace of gold and silver. Near the mouth of the Wabamisk River, a small pyrite mineralized deposit, in tuffs, already reported by James Bay Mining Co, gave the following values: Cu = 0.0 2%, Zn = 0.02%, Ni = 0, 01% no trace of gold and silver. The masses of white pegmatites in the southern part of the region locally carry spodumene. One deposit is currently the subject of a reconnaissance campaign; it is located near the road about ten miles from the bridge over the Eastmain River. These pegmatites also contain tourmaline which can form appreciable concentrations; a single outcrop showed the presence of some beryl.

Work Done

15 August 2021
We travelled, as we did every morning, for an hour trip to the project area. We prepared the tools and the maps. We did the first BeepMat survey.

16 August 2021
We walked the area and took our first sample EWPS-PO904-01 Amphibolite/paragneiss very rusted.
17 August 2021
We used the BeepMat on the area selected for the next following days. We had a few hits or loud beeps with the BeepMat.
18 August 2021
We walked towards the spots where we had a BeepMat signal yesterday. We could not have even a sample because there is no outcrop in this part of the project area.
19 August 2021
We went back again to our BeepMat covered area and we took a sample. It looks like old rusted basalts. EWPS-PO904-02
20 August 2021

We walked the eastern part area of the project with the BeepMat for the first time this summer. We had some good signals and collected a sample EWPS-PO904-03. We could not recognize the rock but we could see some pyrite.



21 August 2021
We went back to the eastern part of the project area. We collected another sample EWPS-PO904-04; white granite.
22 August 2021
We walked the western part of the project area. Some good BeepMat signals but no sample.
23 August 2021
We walked the western part of the project area with BeepMat signals. No sample.
24 August 2021
We walked the western part of the project area with BeepMat signals. No sample.
25 August 2021
Clean up tools, preparing the samples for the assay and writing the report.

Assays and Mineralisation
Data from the few samples that were collected and sent to the laboratory for assays reveals very modest potential and certainly do not show the real potential of the prospected area. The values shows some traces of gold (Au), silver (Ag), vanadium (V) and cobalt (Co); and some significant values almost anomalous such as titanium (Ti, sample 3), nickel (Ni, sample 3), copper (Cu, sample 1), zinc (Zn, sample 1). The only unexpected value is the one concerning the phosphorus (P, samples 2 and 30) which are anomalous. This happens usually because of the concentration of apatite in the granites.

Conclusion and Recommendation
The geological and the geophysical data suggest that the area has a high economic potential (not far from the Eastmain Greenstone Belt and the high Mag in the prospected area). We are in the Eastmain GSB which is well documented in terms of geology and mineralisation models. The prospector needs to better characterize the prospected area and define new targets and conductors. After this first grassroot step in this area, we recommend to do another grassroot sampling project east of the last prospected area. We need to see new targets. The potential of the area is highlighted by great deposits in the volcano-sedimentary rocks that dominate the Eastmain GSB. There are no serious targets found and all the anomalous and significant values found are hosted within the metabasalts and meta-sedimentary rocks.

We should encourage the couple Elvis Weapenicappo and Priscilla Spenser. They are hard workers and very serious. They learn fast and they are enjoying prospecting.

VO21256918 - Au-AA23&ME-ICP41												
PROJECT : Elvis-Priscila												
	Au	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
EWPS-PO904-01		0,2	25	174	194	464	2	86	330	0,3	116	142
EWPS-PO904-02	0,007		12	99	16	411	1	24	1340	0,28	81	80
EWPS-PO904-03			29	298	94	553	1	149	1160	0,33	134	101
EWPS-PO904-04			17	150	72	272	6	56	450	0,21	73	62

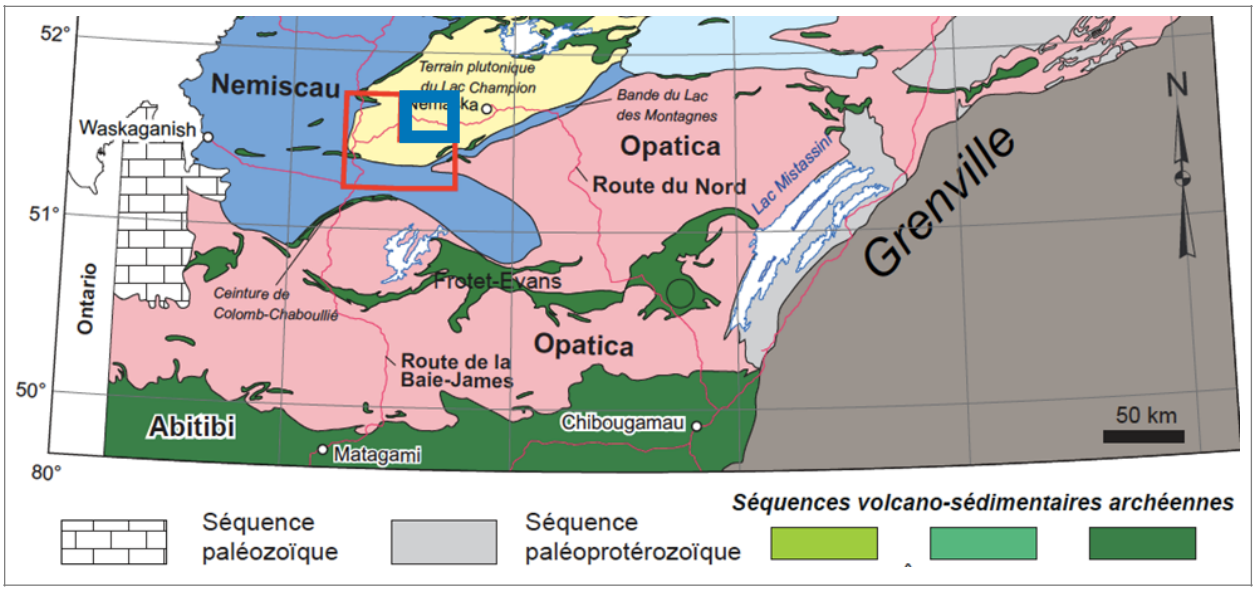
NEIL WAPACHEE, N23 EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR2021-08

Location and Regional Geology

The project is located about 40 km west of the Cree Nation of Nemaska. The site is accessible by road la Route-Du-Nord to the west and on foot for about 10 km to the north.

Geologically, the area is located between three Archean subprovinces of the Superior. From north to south, they are the La Grande Subprovince, the Nemiscau Subprovince and the Opatica Subprovince, separated from each other by shear zones. The Nemiscau Subprovince is connected with the metasedimentary Opinaca Subprovince by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Lac des Montagnes (Valiquette, 1975).
In the region where the work related to the project is supervised, the heart of the Nemiscau Subprovince is mainly made up of metasedimentary rocks and rocks variably distorted and migmatized felsic intrusives. Along the northern and southern Nemiscau Subprovince, kilometer extension strips mainly composed of assemblages of volcanic rocks and mafic to ultramafic intrusive rocks are present. These bands of green rocks are regularly arranged along the tectonic contacts between the Nemiscau Subprovince and the neighbouring La Grande and Opatica subprovinces. Locally, the contact between the subprovinces is masked by the presence of late intrusions.
The Nemiscau Subprovince constitutes a narrow band, E-W direction, at the heart of which metasedimentary rocks and felsic plutonic rocks outcrop in the form of structural domes and show a mineralogical as-

semblage characteristic of the metamorphic granulite facies. Towards the borders of Nemiscau, the meta-sedimentary and metavolcanic units present a mineralogical assemblage typical of the amphibolite facies.

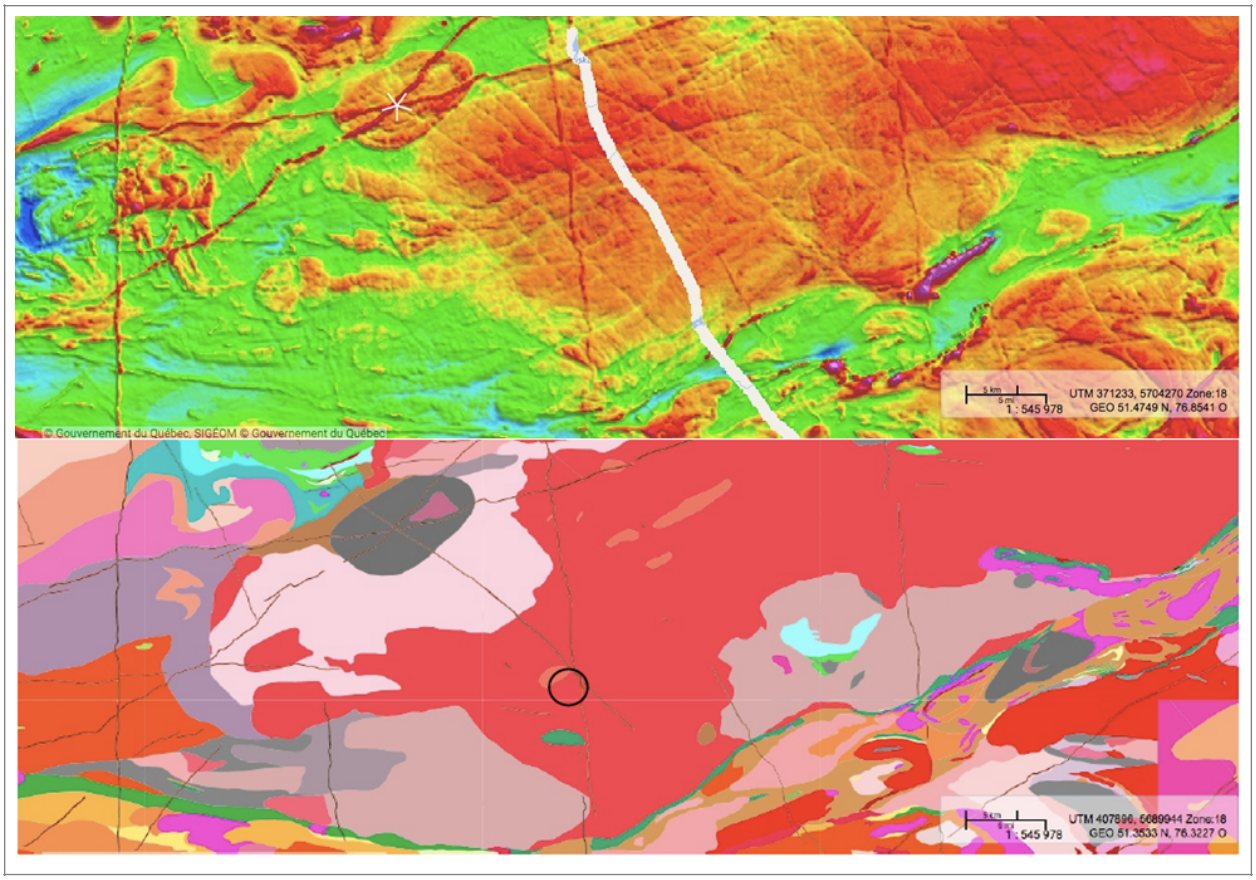


Local Geology

Some lithologies consist entirely of biotite gneissic rocks and are so flaky that the rock resembles shale. Coarser biotite gneiss outcrops in places same as the northern edge of the area on the Broadback River in contact with the granite. Chlorite and sericite schists also occurred.

The lithology defined by Dube (1974) and observed on the field is as follows:

Kilometres long diabase and gabbro dikes and satellites of pegmatite and aplite in a wide unit of pink or white granite and foliated granite. There is gray hornblende granite; foliated gray granite, granodiorite, foliated quartz-diorite sometimes massive. It also consists of paragneiss, migmatized paragneiss bedded with amphibolites. In the mafic rocks, we find foliated diorite, amphibolites, metavolcanics, associated tuffs and paragneiss. Finally some ultramafic rocks: peridotites, serpentinites, actinolite rocks and tremolite.



Work Done
Day 1 – June 11/2021
The first day was our travel to the camp on kilometre 353km of the Route Du Nord towards Jolliet Lake.

Day 2 – June 12/2021
We did some scouting of potential areas of interest with a vehicle to start planning our work.

Day 3 – June 13/2021
We did more scouting in different areas of interest equipped with ATV using maps.

Day 4 – June 14/2021
Collected 2 samples (NR001 an NR002) on 2 different sites.
NR001 (51°561322N 76°791719W) Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar, granite and garnet with slight potassic alteration. Minerals Description: Slightly metallic substance.
NR002 (51°561277N 76°791693W) Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar, granite with potassic alteration. Minerals Description: Slightly metallic substance.

Day 5 – June 15/2021
Collected 2 samples (NR003 to NR004) on 2 different sites.
NR003 (51°561204N 76°791910W) Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar and granite with slight alteration. Minerals Description: Slightly metallic substance.
NR004 (51°561270N 76°791774W) Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar, granite and garnet with slight potassic alteration. Minerals Description: Slightly metallic substance.

Day 6 – June 16/2021

Collected 4 samples (NR005 to NR008) on 2 different sites. NR005 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar, granite and garnet with potassic alteration. Minerals Description: Slightly metallic substance.
NR006 (51°561144N76°792074W) Rock Description: Mixture of granite and feldspar.
NR007 (51°561137N76°792278W) Rock Description: Mixture of granite and feldspar. Minerals Description: Slightly metallic substance.
NR008 (51°561764N76°793801W) Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar, granite and garnet with slight potassic alteration. Minerals Description: Some metallic substance.

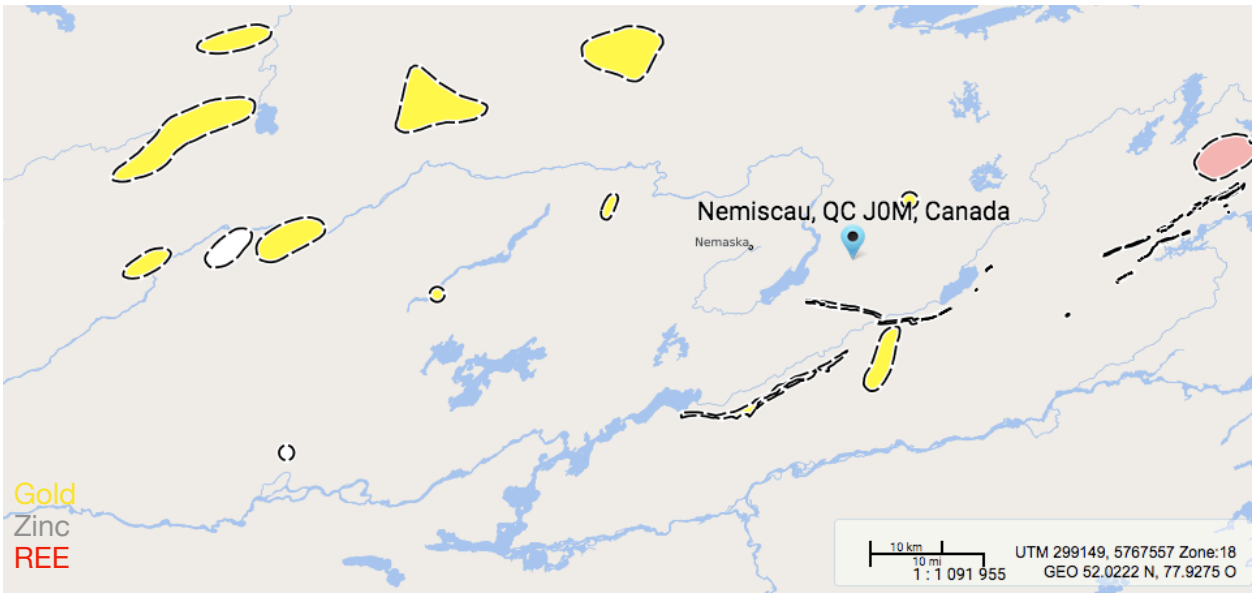
Day 7 – June 17/2021
Collected 2 samples (NJV006 and NJV007) on several different sites.
NR009 (51°561610N76°794040W) Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar, granite and garnet with potassic alteration. Minerals Description: Some metallic substance.
NR010 (51°591080N76°800693W) Rock Description: Mixture of feldspar, quartz some garnet with potassic alteration. Minerals Description: Some metallic substance 51°591311N76°800842W.

Day 8 – June 18/2021
Rock and mineral description of all samples. Prepared and numbered samples for shipping to lab.

Day 9 – June Travel day
Day16/21Preparation of report.

Known Mineralization
In 1965, the mineralization knowledge was defined as follows:
*Traces of mineralization during mapping sessions. *Pyrite is scattered in porphyry lavas. *Pyrite and pyrrhotite are present in the metasedimentary rocks which outcrop on the Ouasouagami River two miles south of its confluence with the Broadback.

*A very weathered and rusty area 50 feet wide extends from the west bank to the middle of the stream before disappearing.
*An analysis of the rock revealed the presence of .02 ounce of silver per tonne, 0.01% copper, and 0.01% lead; no gold or nickel were revealed by analysis.
We noticed beryl crystals up to a quarter inch in length, in pegmatite outcrops on the Broadback River, south of Masayuqui Lake and north of Lac au Bout. During that summer, several groups of claims were staked and intense prospecting was organized by mining icompanies. (P. R. Gillain R.P. NO 525)



Mineralization and Assays

Mineralization reported by the prospector seems rare and consists of few dots of pyrite and pyrrhotite. He also mentions the presence of spodumene in white pegmatite and granite. The assays data are consistent with the field observation. We can note that:
1- There are anomalous values of REE (Li) and Rare Metals such as La.
2- Interesting values of gold and weak traces of iron, Cu, Pb and Zinc.

SAMPLE	Au	As	Ba	Be	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	La	Mn	Ni	P	S	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
NN001			10		8	5	0,49	0,13	10	56	1	50	0,02	0,01	2	9
NN002		4	10		9	1	0,43	0,06		41	1	10	0,01		3	3
NN003		2			6	1	0,29	0,12		83		10	0,02		1	6
NN004				0,6	9	1	0,5	0,05		57		10	0,01		3	3
NN005		2			9	1	0,24	0,13		30			0,02		1	
NN006	0,005				7	1	0,44	0,2		149		10	0,01	0,01	1	8
NN007					8	1	0,47	0,1		102		10	0,01	0,01	2	5
NN008					11	1	0,43	0,19		49			0,01		1	
NN009	0,006	2			6	1	0,55	0,18		89			0,02	0,01	2	5
NN010	0,006		30		9	1	0,6	0,16	20	116	3	600	0,02	0,03	4	16
NN011			10		12	1	0,35	0,06		39		20	0,02		1	
NN012			20		7	1	0,37	0,25		66		10	0,02		1	6
NN013			10		9	1	0,45	0,1		51		10	0,02		1	3
NN014			30		7	1	0,37	0,23		49			0,02	0,01	1	6
NN015			10		7	2	0,43	0,14		80		10	0,02	0,01	1	8

Conclusion and Recommendations

The prospector works on his family traplines. He produces a third project around his traplines. Regarding the assays data and the rock samples, we believe that this project has an interesting Rare Metals mineralization to be improved. We believe it is worthwhile to do more work and studies in this area. A deposit has to be discovered and we believe this is an interesting area.

We recommend to the prospector to continue better defining this area and the mineral potential in it. We need to see more grass root data which means more samples and more assays. We also recommend encouraging Mr. Wapachee to continue prospecting on this promising project in Eeyou Istchee.

4.7 NEW COLLABORATION AND JOINT VENTURE PROJECTS

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board received several proposals from Cree and non-Cree companies for the fiscal year 2021-2022.

In order to satisfy the Board's concerns for economic development, the CMEB is willing to evaluate projects from any serious company. The Board receives proposals from several companies such as Geomega Resources Inc., NIOGOLD Inc., Nemaska Exploration Inc., Eagle Hill Exploration Corp., SIRIOS Resources Inc., Ressources D'Arianne Inc. and Metanor Resources Incorporated.

These proposals are discussed and decided upon at the Board meeting following their reception. The companies are seeking joint ventures, shares holders or investments. They support hiring Cree employees from proximal communities and contract Cree services companies.

4.8 GEOSCIENCES

The interactive Geo-Economic Map on the CMEB website at www.cmeb.org now has the traplines for each of the nine Cree communities in Eeyou Istchee. Each trapline has the information related to community, tallyman, contact person and mineral potential. The map is accompanied by a report on mining activity in Eeyou Istchee.

The interactive geo-economic map has multiple uses. Cree prospectors, tallymen and the public in general can consult the geological base map for information on the geology of an area of interest. Mining companies can consult the communities and trapline overlay for the names of tallymen impacted by company projects and other contact persons. This information is important for establishing and maintaining proper relations between tallymen, communities and exploration companies on land use. This overlay also highlights the geology and mineral occurrences within the trapline boundary. The guideline for exploration companies is published on the website but, as it is a work in progress, there is room for improvement. The active mine overlay will be developed further to include historical and statistical information on the mines.

The CMEB performs several geo-scientific activities beginning with academic activities with children during summer, regular school scientific events, and the evaluation of the Cree Territory mineral potential via the production of an Eeyou Istchee geological map and geological impact studies. The Board produces compact discs containing presentations on the Earth sciences which will be distributed in all the CSB schools. A CMEB executive conducted a geology activity including both theory and a field trip for the youth. The CMEB also gave a presentation on the mining industry and job opportunities to secondary students in the communities of Chisasibi, Wemindji and Mistissini.

The CMEB is collaborating in several scientific studies with the INRS institute, École Polytechnique de Montréal, Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM).

The collection of geophysical data from the seismic station set up by Dr. Fiona Ann Darbyshire from GEOTOP-UQAM was done with the collaboration of the Cree Mineral Exploration Board. This station supplies continuous information on the seismic activity of the Earth and its composition.

4.9 COLLABORATIONS

The CMEB objectives in this area of activity are described in the Training and Job Assistance section. The CMEB has examined various ways and proposals to further the development of its program on Training and Job Assistance. It is examining ways of developing on-the-job training through a joint action committee with the Government of Quebec and the mining industry.

Finally, it is examining ways of collaborating with the Cree Human Resources Department in these matters. The CMEB continues working on long term training in prospecting and continues collaborating (through expertise and promotion) in several training programs related to mineral exploration in Eeyou Istchee. The CMEB is a partner in the CHRD Eeyou Mining Skills Enhancement Program (EMSEP) designed to create a workforce with the fundamental skills to embark upon any career in the mining sector.

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Ministère de L'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles)

The Board continues the development of collaborative and mutually productive relationships with the mining department of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN). Among other initiatives, the MERN has agreed to promote the CMEB mission and purposes by informing all companies holding mining titles in the Territory and by including the CMEB on its web site. Furthermore, the MERN has set up an internal monitoring program of Cree employment in the mining sector, is planning to set up a joint action committee between the government, the industry and the CMEB, and has put in place a consultation mechanism with the CMEB on its own mapping programs in the Territory.

As discussed in the section on Awareness and Promotion, the MERN promotes mineral development and Cree involvement in the Territory. This promotional representation is in evidence at the Quebec Annual Symposium on Exploration and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada meetings.

Cree Trappers Association

The CMEB formally invited representatives of the Cree Trappers Association (CTA) to establish direct links and communication channels between the two organizations. It was agreed to continue to further develop these links in the near future. The board attends CTA annual meeting events to present a conference concerning the CMEB and mining activities in Eeyou Istchee.

The CMEB is establishing a solid working relationship with the CTA; a direct result of information exchange and CMEB interventions in the field. The members of CTA believe that CMEB should play the role of liaison between the mining industry and the trappers. The Board facilitates communication and offers a source of information for Cree trappers and prospectors. This establishes harmony between hunting and fishing activities and exploration activities. The trapper is a good prospector who can conduct fieldwork in unexplored territories and can find mineralized rocks that could lead to future world class ore deposits.

Cree School Board

The CMEB hopes to participate in scientific education in all Cree communities by establishing a dynamic link with the Cree School Board. The objective of this kind of venture is to promote the geosciences to our younger generation. Presentations are given by the CMEB geologists in various CSB primary, secondary, and continuing education schools. The topics presented include the Earth Sciences, the environment, mineralogy, and mining. The purpose of the presentations is to popularize the sciences and to facilitate access to both the geological and mining domains.

4.10 PUBLIC SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS OF THE CMEB

The CMEB made several interventions in the territory. Most of them concern requests by companies to have access to the territory, to meet tallymen, to obtain different services and to hire manpower. The CMEB is also in demand by junior companies, universities and research centers for logistics and expertise and is consulted in cases of misunderstandings between tallyman and companies. The CMEB is the first contact to guide the parties to a suitable agreement.

The CMEB is developing geological data and an information bank for the Crees and for the mining industry. All field work is systematically reported to the CMEB. The latter makes the non-confidential information available to the public.

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board is an intermediary to facilitate communication between the mining industry and the Cree and develops mineral resources training programs to build a network between trainees and training institutions.

5. A FIVE-YEAR BUDGET

The accounting firm Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP does the bookkeeping and produces the financial statement for each fiscal year for the CMEB. These documents are annexed to the Activity Report. Administrative and management expenses have been broken down into six categories, namely 1) Head Office and other office expenses; 2) Communications expenses; 3) Clerical and other support; 4) Technical support and expertise; 5) Board meetings and professional fees, and finally 6) Others and miscellaneous. All the expenses are best viewed in the light of the five-year work plan adopted by the CMEB. The amount for Year 1 includes an exceptional non recurrent expense related to the requirement of a vehicle for the Board and its Chief Geologists. The amounts for years 2, 3, 4 and 5 are indexed for a slight increase (5%) as a provision for cost of living and the requested services from the Board.

1) Office rent and expenses ($40,000)

These include rent and general services for a Head Office location in Wemindji, covering not less than 200 square feet, and possibly other office spaces in other communities, as possibly required

such as an information center or a regional office in Mistissini. Expenses also include general office supply, and hardware and software packs for general business and possibly technical, purposes.

These services are to be provided by a Service Agreement between the Cree Nation of Wemindji and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board. This Agreement factors in administration and benefit fees for the Cree Nation of Wemindji in the amount of 15% of the value of the service offered.

2) Costs of Communications ($30 000)

These include expenses related to the use of phones, faxes, photocopies, and mostly and largely internet based communications, including web-based servicing to all communities. The costs therefore include expenses related to computer hardware and software acquisition, upgrading and maintenance.

These costs are to be included partly within the Service Agreement between the Cree Nation of Wemindji and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board.

3) Clerical and other support ($60 000)

These include a permanent clerical position(s) at the Head Office, and part-time and/or contracted specific support tasks at the Head Office or at a subsidiary information or regional office. They include accounting, bookkeeping and auditing fees, including the provision of a financial statement at the fiscal year.

These costs are to be included partly within the Service Agreement between the Cree Nation of Wemindji and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board.

4) *Chief geologist and technical expertise ($140 000)*

Based on the similar and comparable Nunavik Mineral Fund which began six years before the CMEB, a critical element of success and credibility lies in the hiring of a Chief Geologists, whose functions will be to coordinate the programs and assist the Board in all technical and professional matters. In addition, the Chief geologists, or the Board, may at time request outside independent expertise either to assess, review or plan mineral exploration assistance.

The Board has proceeded to the hiring of such a Chief Geologist, following a public and open competition. The position has been offered to Dr Youcef Larbi, PhD from UQÀM. The amounts indicated include salary, premiums, benefits and lodging. A provision of 10% is internalized in that amount to request and purchase, at time, independent expert advices on a need and service basis.

Lodging costs are to be included partly within the Service Agreement between the Cree Nation of Wemindji and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board.

5) *Board Meetings and Professional Fees ($80 000)*

The Board is expected to hold an average of four meetings per year, at its Head Office or at any location deemed convenient. The amount indicated is based on that provision and an average of $20k per meeting, based on 2002-2003 real costs for face-to-face meetings in Wemindji.

Professional Fees are for senior consulting advices to the Board such as may provide from time to time by external experts in mineral resources development, professional training or environmental policy.

6) Other expenses ($150 000)

Expenses included in this item are related to the day-to-day operations of the information offices, field and traveling expenses of the Chief Geologists and/or experts, and miscellaneous expenses not covered by specific items of the work plan.

6. THE CREE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

FUNDING FROM THE CNG AND MERN FOR CMEB'S OPERATION	CNG	MERN
2001-2002	$300,000	$300,000
2002-2003	$300,000	$300,000
2003-2004	$300,000	$300,000
2004-2005	$300,000	$300,000
2005-2006	$320,000	$300,000
2006-2007	$320,000	$300,000
2007-2008	$320,000	$300,000
2008-2009	$320,000	$300,000
2009-2010	$500,000	$300,000
2010-2011	$500,000	$300,000
2011-2012	$500,000	$300,000
2012-2013	$500,000	$300,000
2013-2014	$500,000	$300,000
2014-2015	$500,000	$300,000
2015-2016	$500,000	$300,000
2016-2017	$500,000	$300,000
2017-2018	$500,000	$300,000
2018-2019	$500,00	$300,000
2019-2020	$500,000	$350,000
2020-2021	$500,000	$350,000
2021-2022	$500,000	$350,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC 2021-2022	
RECIPIENT/PROJECT	**$ ALLOCATED**

Agreement 2021-04 Larry Desgagné – Lac Des Trois Iles Project	$8,821
Agreement 2021-05 Larry Desgagné – Golden Moose Project	$9,950
Agreement 2021-06 Marc Bouchard – Opawica Project	$6,820
Agreement 2021-07 Dennis Moar – Kauskatikakamaw Project	$8,100
Agreement 2021-08 Neil Wapachee – N23 Exploration Project	$7,000
Agreement 2021-09 Simeon Wapachee – N23 Nemiscau Lake Exp Project	$6,350
Agreement 2021-10 Robert Ratt – East Mistissini Project	$10,000
Agreement 2021-11 Elvis Weapenicappo & Priscilla Spencer – Eastmain East Exploration Project	$7,400
Agreement 2021-12 Thomas Blackned – Prospecting Billy Diamond Hwy Km 358 Project	$9,500
Agreement 2021-13 Jonas Sheshamush Camp Exploration Project	$9,995
Agreement 2021-14 Robert Ratt – Waconichi West Project	$8,100
Agreement 2021-15 Thomas Blackned – Prospecting Km 312 Project	$9,500
Agreement 2021-16 Norman Grant – Nottaway River Phase 2 Project	$7,700
Resolution 2122-03 Native Exploration Services Reg'd – Drilling on the Atlas Property, 29% Cu Showing, NTS 32J01 Phase 2	$35,456
Resolution 2122-05 Native Exploration Services Reg'd Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey on the Mina Gold Property, NTS 32G11 – Guercheville and Drouet Townships	$70,000
Resolution 2122-06 Siini Exploration and Services, Robert Ratt – Application for Financial Assistance for the Amount of $15,000 for Additional Field Equipment	$11,250
Resolution 2122-07 SD Mines – Nemaska Lake Phase III	$27,330
Resolution 2122-08 SD Mines – Eastmain Project	$11,325
Resolution 2122-09 Nimsken Corporation Inc. – Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys on the South-West Barlow Project – NTS Ares 32G15 – Category 1 Land	$21,218

Resolution 2122-14 Marc Bouchard – Fantonest 2022 Exploration Project	$22,000
Resolution 2122-15 Nimsken Corporation Inc. – 2022 EM and Mag Exploration Program on the Sioui Showing, NTS 32G15, Barlow Lake Property	$30,240
Resolution 2122-16 Nimsken Corporation Inc. Rush Lake DDH, NTS 32G15 Area, Barlow Lake	$70,000

7. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ALLOCATED TO PROJECTS SINCE 2002

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR EXPLORATION PROJECTS SINCE 2002	$ ALLOCATED
2021-2022	408,055
2020-2021	329,467
2019-2020	445,049
2018-2019	330,744
2017-2018	501,400
2016-2017	463,626
2015-2016	437,551
2014-2015	384,451
2013-2014	232,075
2012-2013	300,544
2011-2012	265,000
2010-2011	373,670
2009-2010	425,438
2008-2009	389,100
2007-2008	193,054
2006-2007	380,360
2005-2006	216,398
2004-2005	178,220
2002-2004	468,845

WEMINDJI EXPLORATION INC.	
Agreement 2003-01 Initial Exploration Phase	113,587
Agreement 2003-02 Property Renewals	63,816
Agreement 2006-01 Lake Helen	25,000
Agreement 2006-03 Diamond Exploration Phase 2	60,000
Agreement 2006-05 Negotiations with Opinaca Mines Ltd-Goldcorp Inc.	175,000
Agreement 2006-08 Field Work including Geophysics Lake Astree	10,000
Agreement 2007-03 Complete Field Works on Wemindji Properties	25,000
Agreement 2008-01, Helen Lake Property Extensions	75,000
Agreement 2008-02 Diamond Exploration Project Phase 3	100,000
Agreement 2009-09 Wemindji Exploration 33 C, D, E, F and G	44,880
Agreement 2010-02 WEMEX Phase 2 Exploration Work	60,000
Agreement 2011-02 Wemindji Exploration Inc. JV Virginia Mines Inc.	37,500
Agreement 1112-10 Wemindji Exploration Inc. JV Virginia Mines Inc. Till and Au 2011	37,500
Agreement 2012-05 Project 3 Claims Block	50,000
Agreement 2012-06 Project JV Virginia Sampling	37,500
Resolution 1617-02 Research and Grassroots Exploration on New Targets In Eeyou Istchee	45,900
Resolution 1617-03 Summer Exploration Works on Claims, 33C07 and 33C06	47,538
CREE GOLD EXPLORATION INC.	
Agreement 2003-03 Perch River Copper	5,185
Agreement 2003-05 Mistissini Joint Venture	60,650
Agreement 2003-09 Assist in the Listing of Cree Gold	50,000
Agreement 2005-04 Mistissini JV Project 2005-2006	53,388

NIMSKEN CORPORATION INC.	
Agreement 2003-04 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Oujé-Bougoumou NTS sheet 32J02 and 32J03	25,755
Agreement 2003-06 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Work on the Michwacho Property	25,000
Agreement 2003-07 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Beep Mat Surveys and Sampling	50,000
Agreement 2003-10 2003 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Work on the Cummings Property	17,500
Agreement 2004-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Beep Mat Surveys and Sampling	45,750
Agreement 2005-01 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Work on the Michwacho Property	34,000
Agreement 2007-04 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - EX-Inc., Presentation on an Exploration Project	40,000
Agreement 2009-03 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G02, 03 Project	37,500
Agreement 2009-04 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G06, 07 Project	37,500
Agreement 2009-05 Nimsken Coroporation Inc. 32J05, 11 & 12 Project	37,500
Agreement 2009-06 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Nimsken/Soquem JV Cummings Properties	25,000
Agreement 2010-07 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32J03, 04 and 32G14, 15 Project	37,500
Agreement 2010-08 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G06,07,10 and 11	37,500
Agreement 2013-01 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G01, 07 and 08 Project	37,500
Agreement 2013-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G01, 07 and 08 Project	40,500
Agreement 1415-06 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Opawica Project	31,500
Agreement 1415-07 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Areas 32G02, 32G07 and 32G08 Project	37,500
Agreement 1415-08 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Areas 32I04, 32G13, 32G15 and 32J03 Project	37,500
Agreement 1415-13 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Barlow East Project Geophysical Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys, NTS Area 32G15	37,500
Agreement 2015-05 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Opawica and Barlow East projects	31,733

Agreement 2015-12 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Beep Mat Project	37,500
Agreement 2015-13 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Diamond Drilling Barlow East Project	22,500
Agreement 2016-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Chibougamau River Project	50,000
Agreement 2016-03 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Barlow East DDH Project	19,500
Agreement 2016-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Chibougamau River Project	50,000
Agreement 2016-03 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Barlow East DDH Project	19,500
Resolution 1617-08 2016 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Beep Mat Prospecting Project, Targets 32G07-A, B, C and 32G15-D and E	37,500
Resolution 1617-14 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Barlow East Extension Project: MaxMin and Magnetometer Surveys NTS Area 32G15	12,450
Resolution 1718-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2017 Exploration Program Targets 32G07-A, B, C and 32G15A AND B	38,500
Resolution 1718-12 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Rush Lake DDH Project	22,500
Resolution 1718-22 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2018 Exploration Program Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys in NTS 32G15	37,470
Resolution 1819-10 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2018 Barlow Lake DDH Project NTS 32G15	22,500
Resolution 1920-09 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Line cutting, MaxMin & Magnetometer Surveys on the 2019 Barlow Extension South, NTS Area 32G15	42,375
Resolution 1920-10 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2019 Ground Electromagnetic Exploration Program, NTS 32G07, 32G08	37,500
Resolution 1920-18 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys on the 2019-2020 Barlow Cuvier – NTS Area 32G15 – Category I Land	70,000
Resolution 1920-22 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Line Cutting, Electromagnetic & Magnetic Surveys on the 2020 Barlow Gold Project	$25,650
Agreement 2021-20 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Induced Polarization / Resistivity and Magnetometer Surveys on the 2020-2021 Barlow Cuvier Extension Project – NTS Area 32G15 – Category 1 Land	60,750
Agreement 2021-22 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Induced Polarization / Resistivity and Magnetometer Surveys on the 2021 Barlow East Gold Showing Project – NTS Area 32G15	20,239

Agreement 2021-23 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys on the Opawica Project – NTS Area 32G07	19,200
Agreement 2021-24 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Geological & Geophysical Compilation Centered on Barlow and Rush Lakes Are 32G15	30,000
Resolution 2122-09 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys on the South-West Barlow project - NTS Area 32G15 - Category 1 Land	21,218
Resolution 2122-15 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2022 EM and Mag Exploration Program on the Sioui Showing, NTS 32G15, Barlow Lake Property	30,240
Resolution 2122-16 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Rush Lake DDH, NTS 32G15 Area, Barlow Lake	70,000
NATIVE EXPLORATION SERVICES REG'D.	
Agreement 1112-06 Native Exploration Services Reg'd.	50,000
Agreement 1213-05 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Arthur and Sam Bosum NTS Area 32G06	26,438
Agreement 1213-06 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Arthur and Sam Bosum NTS Area 32G10	30,750
Agreement 1213-11 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Reconnaissance Geological Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling on 3 claim blocks of the "New Claims" Group of Properties	50,000
Agreement 1213-12 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Follow Up Sampling Program for 2012 as Part of our Joint Venture with Virginia Mines in James Bay	37,500
Agreement 1314-23 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Mina Gold Project	19,575
Agreement 1415-12 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Diamond Drilling Campaign NTS Area 32G11	30,000
Agreement 2015-03 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Barlow North-East Project	21,090
Agreement 2015-04 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Nemenjiche and Mina Gold projects	24,765
Agreement 2015-11 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Mina Gold East Project	33,938
Resolution 1617-09 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Prospecting and Follow-up on Targets 32G10-A, 32G11 and 32J01-C	50,000

Resolution 1617-22 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Prospecting and Follow-up of the 29% Cu Atlas Showing, NTS 32G15	36,983
Resolution 1718-01 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Opemiska Project, NTS 32G15	18,750
Resolution 1718-11 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Mina Gold DDH Project	22,500
Resolution 1819-11 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Purchase of a Beep Mat Model BM8	10,500
Resolution 1920-08 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Induced Polarization Survey on 29% Cu showing, NTS 32J01	35,175
Resolution 2122-03 Native Exploration Services Reg'd. - Drilling on the Atlas Property, 29% Cu Showing, NTS 32J01Phase 2	35,456
Resolution 2122-05 Native Exploration Services Reg'd - Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey on the Mina Gold Prooperty, NTS 32G11 – Guercheville and Drouet Townships	70,000
JA MACLEOD EXPLORATION REG'D	
Resolution 1920-24 JA MacLeod Exploration Reg'd. - Joint Venture Agreement between Gespeg Resources Ltd. And JA MacLeod Reg'd.	$3,750
Resolution 1920-25 JA MacLeod Exploration Reg'd./Gespeg Resources Ltd. JV - Davidson Project	$34,215
SD MINES INC.	
Resolution 1819-13 SD Mines Inc. - R17 Project	50,000
Resolution 1920-02 SD Mines Inc. - 2019 Project Amendment	28,800
Resolution 1920-15 SD Mines Inc. - Phase II Kaupapiskau Project	20,684
Resolution 1920-26 SD Mines Inc. - Request for Assistance To Attend the Business Workshops	$8,160
Agreement 2021-14 SD Mines Inc. - Phase III Kaupapiskau	30,488

Agreement 2021-15 SD Mines Inc. - Nemaska Lake	60,000
Resolution 2122-07 SD Mines - Nemaska Lake Phase III	27,330
Resolution 2122-08 SD Mines - Eastmain Project	11,325
SIINI EXPLORATION AND SERVICES	
Resolution 2122-06 Siini Exploration and Services, Robert Ratt - Application for Financial Assistance for the Amount of $15,000 for Additional Field Equipment	11,250
ENVIROCREE LTD.	
Agreement 1415-17 Mistassini Lake Picnic Areas Clean-up Project	5,000
MCV SERVICES	
Mining 101 and Basic Mineral Exploration Session 1, Chisasibi	23,000
Mining 101 and Basic Mineral Exploration Session 1, Whapmagoostui and Waskaganish	50,000
CREE NATION OF CHISASIBI	
Agreement 1314-14 Chisasibi Prospecting Course	16,000
CREE NATION OF MISTISSINI	
Agreement 2003-11 Basin Study Research Project Phase 2	30,500
Agreement 2004-01 Diamond Exploration Field Assistant Training Course	20,000
Agreement Cree Nation of Mistissini (Line cutting Grid)	19,500
Mistissini Funding Request Uranium Consultation	10,000
Mistissini – Safety Security 11-004, Copper Boulder Tracing Phase 3 and Washaw Sibi Training	120,000

CREE NATION OF WASWANIPI	
Agreement 2011-01 Mineral Exploration and Mining Activity Eeyou Istchee	10,000
Agreement 1314-12 Waswanipi Training Workshop, Introduction to Mineral Exploration and Mining 101, August 2013	10,000
Agreement 1314-13 Waswanipi Training, Introduction to GESTIM Plus: A mining title management system, August 2013	3,000
PROSPECTORS	
Assinica Lake Project	16,072
Agreement 2004-05 Baie à la Roche Rouge	10,245
Rale Project	11,800
Agreement 2005-02 Lake à l'eau Jaune Phase 2	11,100
Agreement 2005-03 Lake Assinica Phase II	17,550
Agreement 2005-06 Lake Assinica Phase III	8,485
Agreement 2006-02 JS Stromatolite Parts A and B	20,000
Agreement 2007-01 Almungo Project Phase 1	10,300
Agreement 2007-02 Kaychikwapichu Project Phase 1	10,060
Agreement 2008-03 Projet Nicobi Exploration	12,500
Agreement 2009-01 Larry Desgagné Nicobi 2	17,940
Agreement 2009-02 Larry Desgagné Windy Lake	5,675
Agreement 2009-07 Sam R. Bosum (32G-11)	25,500
Agreement 2009-08 Arthur Bosum (32G14)	28,800
Agreement 2010-03 Larry Desgagné Buteux Gold	11,940
Agreement 2010-04 Larry Desgagné Nicobi Phase 3	14,200
Agreement 2010-05 Sam Reggie Bosum 32G11	30,000
Agreement 2010-06 Arthur Albert Bosum 32G11	30,000
Agreement 1112-05 Larry Desgagné Buteux Phase 2	18,500
Agreement 1112-11 Terry-Charles Bearskin Black Bear (46.5 km LG-4)	25,000
Agreement 1213-09 Larry Desgagné Buteux Phase III	5,600

Agreement 1213-10 Larry Desgagné Ganthier Phase 1	19,400
Agreement 1213-14 Larry Desgagné Perch River #3	2,500
Agreement 1314-04 Larry Desgagné - Buteux Gold Phase 4 Project	17,575
Agreement 1314-05 Larry Desgagné - Copper Pointe Project	9,425
Agreement 1314-08 Jim MacLeod - Copper Stromatolite Project	23,000
Agreement 1314-10 Wayne Fireman - Virginia Claims Project	15,000
Agreement 1314-16 Jonathan Gunner - Stajan Project	12,000
Agreement 1314-20 Marc Bouchard - Win-Win Project 32G10, Lac à l'Eau Jaune	14,100
Agreement 1314-22 Sam R. Bosum - Nemenjiche Project	16,400
Agreement 1415-03 Christopher Quinn - Merrill Lake Project	30,000
Agreement 1415-04 Larry Desgagné - Moly Extension 2014 Project	9,855
Agreement 1415-05 Larry Desgagné - Copper Point Project	15,525
Agreement 1415-14 Dennis Moar and Teddy Ekomiak - Rawkz TD Project	9,700
Agreement 1415-15 Nikamoon Mitchell and Robert Ratt - Mitchell Project	12,600
Agreement 1415-16 Marc Bouchard - Lac à l'Eau Jaune Win-Win Project Phase 2	7,000
Agreement 1415-20 Dennis Moar - Utahunanis Project	4,400
Agreement 1415-21 Larry Desgagné - Copper Point Phase V Project	5,000
Agreement 2015-01 Dennis Moar - Utahunanis Project	4,400
Agreement 2015-02 Larry Desgagné - Copper Point Phase V Project	5,000
Agreement 2015-06 David John Peace - Brun Lake Project	10,300
Agreement 2015-07 Larry Desgagné - Fushite Gold Project	5,450
Agreement 2015-08 Larry Desgagné - Buteux Gold Project	18,550
Agreement 2015-09 Frederick Whiskeychan - River Allard Project	10,000
Agreement 2015-10 Kenny Wapachee - Trapline M-13 Project	9,000
Agreement 2015-14 Marc Bouchard - Win-Win Project	13,150
Agreement 2016-01 Larry Desgagné - Buteux Gold Project 2016 Phase VI Project	8,100
Resolution 1617-04 Larry Desgagné - Nicobi 2016	16,900

Resolution 1617-05 Nikamoon Mitchell and Robert Ratt - Mitchell Project Phase 2	8,200
Resolution 1617-06 Dennis Moar - Rawkzt Phase 2	5,800
Resolution 1617-12 Kenny Wapachee - Trapline M13 Exploration Project	9,100
Resolution 1617-13 William Fireman - Trapline CH16 Au-Cu Exploration Project	10,300
Resolution 1617-21 Larry Desgagné - Nicobi 2017	7,945
Resolution 1617-23 Larry Desgagné - Molly Drilling Project 2017	21,175
Resolution 1617-24 Marc Bouchard - Phoenix Project	13,000
Resolution 1617-25 Jonas Sheshamush - Whapmagoostui Trapline GW-01 Exploration	15,000
Resolution 1718-03 Dennis Moar - Apimichiskutasich Lake Project	8,700
Resolution 1718-15 Larry Desgagné - Molly Final Phase	9,920
Resolution 1718-21 Jonas Sheshamush - Trapline GW-01 Phase II	15,000
Resolution 1819-01 Buckley Petawabano - M41 Exploration Project	9,925
Resolution 1819-02 Bernard Stewart - Wiyaschunis Lake Project	8,100
Resolution 1819-03 Dennis Moar - Atichikamis Lake Project	7,900
Resolution 1819-04 Larry Desgagné - Urban Barry Gold #1	28,269
Resolution 1819-07 Edward Georgekish Project	10,400
Resolution 1819-08 Jeremy Diamonds Project	9,250
Resolution 1819-09 Thomas Blackned Project	8,200
Resolution 0920-03 Larry Desgagné - Fushite Gold Project 2019	11,070
Resolution 1920-04 Larry Desgagné - Gold Molly Project 2019	9,980
Resolution 1920-05 Buckley Petawabano - M-14 Exploration Project	11,000
Resolution 1920-06 Jonas Sheshamush - Sheshamush Exploration Project	20,350
Resolution 1920-07 Dennis Moar - Kamiywakamach Lake Project	7,900
Agreement 2019-11 Norman Grant - W53-W53A Exploration Project	8,000
Agreement 2019-12 Thomas Blackned - KM317 Exploration Project	8,700
Agreement 2019-13 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project	9,100
Agreement 2019-14 Robert Ratt - Robert Ratt Exploration Project	8,900

Agreement 2019-15 Kenny Wapachee - Trapline M13 Exploration Project Phase 3	8,000
Agreement 2019-16 Dennis Moar - Kawiywakamach Lake Project Phase 2	7,900
Agreement 2019-17 Jordan Kitchen - W05B exploration Project	8,500
Agreement 2019-18 Simeon Wapachee - N23 Exploration Project	8,600
Agreement 2019-20 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project Phase 2	9.100
Agreement 2019-21 Thomas Blackned - KM312 Exploration Project	9,800
Agreement 2021-03 Larry Desgagné - Brongniart Moly Gold 2020 Exploration Project	10,870
Agreement 2021-04 Larry Desgagné - Trenholme 2020 Exploration Project	10,720
Agreement 2021-05 Marc Bouchard - Fantonest 2020 Exploration Project	8,000
Agreement 2021-09 Thomas Blackned - KM322 Prospecting Project	11,300
Agreement 2021-10 Rock A. Sheshamush - Cinii Exploration Project	12,800
Agreement 2021-11 Robert Ratt - Polaris West Lake Project	9,400
Agreement 2021-12 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project, Phase 3, Km 346 Route du Nord Project	6,600
Agreement 2021-13 Denis Moar - Mantuwataw Exploration Project	6,700
Agreement 2021-04 Larry Desgagné - Lac Des Trois Iles	8,821
Agreement 2021-05 Larry Desgagné - Golden Moose Project	9,950
Agreement 2021-06 Marc Bouchard - Opawica Project	6,820
Agreement 2021-07 Dennis Moar - Kauskatikakamaw Project	8,100
Agreement 2021-08 Neil Wapachee - N23 Exploration Project	7,000
Agreement 2021-09 Simeon Wapachee - N23 Nemiscau Lake – Exp Project	6,350
Agreement 2021-10 Robert Ratt - East Mistissini Project	10,000
Agreement 2021-11 Elvis Weapenicappo & Priscilla Spencer - Eastmain East Exploration Project	7,400
Agreement 2021-12 Thomas Blackned - Prospecting Billy Diamond Hwy Km 358	9,500
Agreement 2021-13 Jonas Sheshamush - Sheshamush Camp Exploration Project	9,995
Agreement 2021-14 Robert Ratt - Waconichi West Project	8,100
Agreement 2021-15 Thomas Blackned - Prospecting Km 312	9,500

Agreement 2021-16 Norman Grant - Nottaway River Phase 2	7,700
Resolution 2122 14 Marc Bouchard - Fantonest 2022 Exploration Project	22,000
SPECIAL PROJECTS	
Agreement 2004-03 Study of a Cree Mining Investment Fund	39,575
Agreement 2005-05 Cree Mining Investment Fund Phase 2	31,125
Agreement 2006-04 Creation of study program in mineral exploration	40,000
Agreement 2006-07 Identification of abandoned exploration sites Phase 1	30,000
Elders Field visit of Uranium Mines in Saskatchewan	7,000
TJCM, Glaciofluvial Sampling Survey Sakami Moraine	15,000
Purchase of one Beep Mat	14,000
Agreement 1112-08 Jeremy Brown, New CMEB Website	2,775
Agreement 1112-17 Geo–touristic Map	9,700
Agreement 1112-20 Dissemination of information on Uranium – Sydon Consulting Inc.	58,450
Agreement 1213-21 Niskamoon Corp. – Natural environment Technology	20,000
Agreement 1213-23 MCV Services - Mining 101 and Basic Mineral Exploration Session 1, Chisasibi	23,000
Agreement 1213-24 MCV Services - Mining 101 and Basic Mineral Exploration Session 1, Whapmagoostui and Waskaganish	50,000
Agreement 1213-26 UQAM – An analysis of the mining development in North Quebec	5,000
Agreement 1213-28 Purchase of a vehicle	27,000
Agreement 1314-18 James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment Workshop on the acquisition and dissemination of environmental and social knowledge	5,000
Agreement 1314-19 Maquata Eeyou School, Wemindji	1,500
Agreement 1314-21 Purchase of second Beep Mat	14,400
Cree Nation Bears AAA U-17 Girls Hockey Team Jackets	2,500
Sponsorship to Larry Desgagné to participate in a Vintage Snowmobile Race	500
Commercial Ad for the CMEB on Eeyou TV	3,500

2015 Prospecting Courses Mistissini, Nemaska and Eastmain	121,975
Cree Nation Bears AAA Girls Hockey Team Sponsorship	1,000
Sponsorship to Marc Bouchard for the Festival Du Doré registration	650
Resolution 1617-01 Suzanne Bourdon - Communications Plan for the Cree Mineral Exploration Board	10,000
Resolution 1920-23 CMEB - Prospecting Workshop, Field Mineral Exploration, Prospectors Upgrading	$50,000
Resolution 1920-27 CMEB - Nunavik Mining Workshop and Propair Aircraft Quote	$15,000
Resolution 1920-28 CMEB - Proposal for the Creation of an Eeyou Controlled Junior Public Corporation	$30,000
CONFERENCES	
Agreement 2006-06 Sponsorship of the Learning Together	15,000
Agreement 2007-05 Sponsorship of the Learning Together	15,000
CAMA-Québec Exploration	12,500
Québec Exploration	17,500
Agreement 1112-02 Sponsorship of James Bay Mining Symposium	15,000
Agreement 1112-16 Sponsorship of Learning Together	15,000
INVESTMENT IN JUNIOR EXPLORATION COMPANIES ACTIVE IN EEYOU ISTCHEE	
Niogold Inc.	35,000
Ressources d'Arianne Inc.	50,000
Nemaska Exploration Inc.	150,000
SIRIOS Resources Inc.	75,000
Eagle Hill Exploration Corp.	75,000
Geomega Resources Inc.	50,000
Metanor Resources Inc.	150,000

SIRIOS Resources Inc.	30,000
SIRIOS Resources Inc.	50,000
Azimut Exploration Inc.	$50,000
Stornoway Diamond Corp.	$50,000

8. ACTION PLAN April 2022-March 2023

Since The beginning of CMEB activities in 2003, the mining industry is on an increasing trend. This last year we observed a major decrease in investment and exploration projects. CMEB has to face the new mining situation in Eeyou Istchee. The priority is the application of the five programs of the Cree Mineral Exploration Board as submitted to the Cree Nation Government and the Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN). This includes the creation of projects with low expenses usually handled by prospectors, the preparation of training programs and the creation of job opportunities within the exploration companies and mines in Eeyou Istchee; to keep informing the communities about mining activities on their traplines on regular basis; establishing communication and networking between the tallyman and the local authority and the mining industry, and helping Cree prospectors and companies develop exploration projects. ***The CMEB will participate in improving the environmental aspect related to mining impacts and encourage environmentally safe mining and exploration activities; and will participate actively in the North Development planning. The Crees want to develop mining in Eeyou Istchee but it has to be done appropriately to protect the environment and wildlife in a philosophy of sustainable development. By building bridges of good communication and mutual development, we will be able to count on sustainable development (The Grand Chief Abel Bosum). In the same subject the CMEB's President Reggie Mark and the Board members insist on the sustainable character of the CMEB. The Board members believe that we have to keep undertaking the best practices to succeed in exploration project realization. We are improving our communication tools and we insist that the mining companies and the CMEB consult the local population at the very beginning. The process will benefit all parties concerned and a mutual understanding will lead to sustainable development.***

6. *Awareness Activities*

- Information visits in the communities with the collaboration of the Cree School Board schools and participating in the internal events. This latest is the best domain where promoting earth sciences.
- Minerals Exploration Learning and Information adapted and organized for the Tally-Person and the trappers concerns for each community in Eeyou Istchee. We will meet and inform the Tallyman and the trappers about exploration activities on the land and within their own traplines.
- **Open door in communities Career Fairs** to keep prospectors and the interested people up-to-date on new technology in mineral resources. This will keep our people in touch with the mining activities and with the new techniques and/or equipment.
- As every year, CMEB will visit schools of Cree School Board during **la Semaine Minière**. We will do presentations about natural sciences and mineral resources.
- **Sponsoring of university graduate Cree students** in the field of mineral resources, geology and environment.

- Continue bringing out and update the **Tally-person traplines** map, **geo-touristic** maps, **geo-trapline** maps**,** and **Eeyou Istchee Geological** and Projects Location maps.

- The **Tally-Person Interactive Map** is specifically for the Exploration Company's needs. The map contains layers: 1. Google Map, 2. Traplines and number for each the trapline (ex. W23), 3. NTS 1/50 000 grid for better location, and The Cree Communities location. **This map** is updated continually by getting the information directly from the sources (tally-person family) or via the Cree Trappers Association, CMEB's collaborator.

- Website update and creation of **webpage for the Cree youth and for the Tally-Persons** on (cmeb.org) site. This will contain educational and entertainment materiel. Organizing social media tools for the Crees (Facebook and Twitter).

- Continue collaborating with MERN in exchanging data and **visiting the MERN mapping camps with young Crees**. This improves the youth's knowledge considerably. Many thanks to Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles.

- **Cree-Quebec mining table** where CMEB needs to show to the politics the reality of the field and communication. For years, CMEB has been suggesting that the MERN add Cree references when it is time to take a mining title by the mining industry. This will increase the efficiency of communication and facilitate the information to the tally-persons and the chiefs, which will avoid many misunderstandings.

- Collaborating with the CTA in Recognizing Metal Mineralization training for tally-person and trappers. **The CTA is the most important CMEB partner**.

7. ***Training and Knowledge Update Activities***

- The CMEB has as objective to teach a number of prospectors in each community, the art of prospecting. These courses will be the go-to people for the community in terms of "what is happening in mining exploration in the territories and in other places". We will conduct the minerals prospecting courses in the **summer 2021. We will strengthen the knowledge of the new prospectors and guide the Tallyman-Prospectors on the field.**

- **P**rospectors program, CMEB will organize four weeks **update training with our junior prospectors this summer 2021**, in the community of Mistissini or through Webinars. The latter is offered to new trainees can be from all over the Cree land. It is based on the needs of the Crees and job opportunities in Eeyou Istchee. The field work is based on technical preparation and on data from previous geological compilation and from several known targets.

- **Workshop for prospectors** who had at least one field project done (Postponed from last year due to COVID protocols). The workshop consists of one week with specialists in the domain of prospecting, legal aspects, GIS and assays.

- Workshop (**mining 101**) for entrepreneurs in mining industry. This program helps Crees seeking opportunities in the mining industry to learn about running private companies in mining services and establishing agreements.

- Creation of new college program 2021-2022 in Environment related to Mineral Resources. This will be done with the **collaboration of the CHRD, NISKAMOON, CSB and CEGEP**.

- The Cohort 2020-2021 for AEC geology college program built in **collaboration with the CHRD, CMEB and CÉGEP de St-Félicien,** will graduate the summer 2021. This is a technical program; the students are full time and are on «Stage» for the summer. The program of Geology Technician

became possible because of the collaboration between the CMEB, CHRD and le CÉGEP de St-Félicien at Chibougamau.

8. *Prospecting and Explorations Activities*

- Repeated every year, CMEB encourage Cree and none Cree companies to start new exploration projects by suggestion certain areas in Eeyou Istchee.
- Encourage Cree prospectors and help them find new projects.
- Help new Cree prospectors trainees build their firsts prospecting projects.
- Writing geological report for each prospector. This year it will be about 15 reports and at least 5 reports from Cree companies to be verified and submitted to the Board. And update geological maps in Eeyou Istchee, fall 2021.
- **Exploration activities report** in Eeyou Istchee produced in November 2021.

9. *Promotion Activities*

- Participate and be a partner in different promotion and information events. The CMEB collaborate with Quebec Mine and "la Semaine Minière", Several Comities concerning Exploration and social acceptability. **le Congrès de l'exploration minière du Québec,** and of **Cree Mining Conference** within SAENCAT annual conference (Secretariat to the Cree Nation Abitibi-Témiscamingue Economic Alliance—as major member and as a promoter).
- For the 13th year in the row, CMEB is animating the Rock competition. This last year we had 7 participants from all over Eeyou Istchee. We hope to have more than10 people for the next deadlines October 31st, 2021.
- The CMEB continues to award academic scholarships to secondary-5 students graduating from CSB schools. We expect at least one from each of the ten community
- Update the guideline book for exploration companies already published on the CMEB website.
- Promote the CMEB via MERN, Cree Nation Government, Cree Trappers Association, Société de la Baie James, TJCM and the Secretariat to the Cree Nation Abitibi-Témiscamingue Economic Alliance.
- Promote Earth Sciences in class and on the field for youth in primary and secondary grades in April and May.
- Promoting Geology and Minerals Exploration in local Science and Career Fairs.
- Promoting Cree Exploration companies and Cree services available for mining industry in all the event such as Quebec Mine, PDAC, Xplor, Xplore Abitibi, and other local and regional events
- Provide the latest news related to the Earth Sciences and Minerals Exploration on CMEB's website.
- Compile geological data from summer mapping projects and from Minerals Exploration activities.

- CMEB continually maintains and updates a database on mining and staking activities by companies and prospectors in Eeyou Istchee. This information will be published and updated on the CMEB website to ensure that tallymen and companies are informed.

10. Business creation support activities

In the near future, we'll meet with the communities and individuals who want to create an exploration company. We are plaining to create 1 company and starting getting one of them on the public market.

Recommendations

1 For Training and Job Creation:

- It is imperative that more people be trained for the various job opportunities in mineral exploration on Cree territory. Business partnerships with mining companies will be an important reality in the near future which is linked to the Nord Development. The forward progress of exploration projects, especially in the Opinaca Reservoir, the Otish Mountains areas, Nemaska-Ouje-Bougoumou- Waswanipi area and along the Trans-Taiga road, will create job opportunities for members of all Cree communities.

- Consolidate and develop prospecting, blasting and drilling courses with interested, motivated and educated young women and men;

- Encourage training in the environmental sciences;

- Organize with Cégeps and universities a program concerning mineral resources and the environment for technicians and Bachelor degrees in mineral resources and the Earth sciences.

Because of the distances between the communities, the communication is difficult. We have to establish a regional information network find new trainees, new prospectors and post-secondary students in all communities willing to study the Earth sciences away from home. *The **fibre-optic telecommunications** recently installed between the communities will improve communication, facilitate training and increase the flow of information in our mineral resources domain.*

2 For Promotion:

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board continues to successfully promote Cree land mineral resources and raises awareness in Cree communities via schools and presentations in the communities. The CMEB helps prospectors develop their expertise. Concerning the new prospectors training program; the CMEB effectively delivers this program whenever needed. With reference to awareness, it is important to inform communities and Cree organizations about mining realities and avoid false expectations. Mining companies also benefit from any information concerning the needs in the Cree Territory for environmental protection, employment, and economic development.

3 Finally:

It is recommended that the Cree Mineral Exploration Board:

- Develops joint ventures for Cree Exploration and Services companies with other non-Cree Exploration and Services companies on advanced projects to share exploration risks;

- Each member of Cree Mineral Exploration board will promote the services of CMEB to the Crees. The Crees need to know more about the CMEB. This will facilitate the access to all the information about mining and its related jobs in Eeyou Istchee.

- Emphasizes grassroots exploration projects from the standpoint of offering more knowledge and information about minerals potential, this will help to bring new companies to Eeyou Istchee;

- Develops partnerships with the MERN resident geologists to generate new projects and new activities such as conferences and sciences activities. «la Semaine Minière»

- With reference to the Autonomous Prospectors Program - the CMEB is working closely with the prospectors in the development of their exploration projects by supplying knowledge in geology and business and report-writing services;

- Advises the communities about different investments in Exploration Projects and be part of this big business in Eeyou Istchee;

- Maintains the North-South Mineral Exploration network; using the different tools and mechanism such as the universities and CEGEPs, and sciences activities for our youth.