



## **QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT**

**For the 3 months ending 31 March 2019**

**29 April 2019**

### **HIGHLIGHTS (Including Post Quarter events as noted)**

#### **Corporate**

- Company name change from TopTung Limited to Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

#### **Quebec**

- 718 line-kilometre helicopter borne VTEM™ Max survey completed over the entire area of the Company's 100% owned Lorraine and Alotta-Delphi claim blocks;
- Preliminary interpretation identifies high priority targets within the Lorraine claims and over the historic Lorraine Ni-Cu mine;
- Strong VTEM anomaly over the known Alotta Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit; and,
- Final VTEM data received on 27 April 2019 (post Quarter event) and currently being modelled. This is expected to take approximately two weeks to finalise.

#### **Torrington Project**

- CML received a conditional written indicative future offtake offer for the supply of between 2,000 and 5,000 tonne of topaz concentrate per month as a high-pressure water cutting media (post Quarter event);
- Air Gravity Table Testwork successful in reducing free silica (quartz) content of topaz concentrate to below 1% to meet above health requirements (post Quarter event);
- Permit received to harvest and store surface run-off water for silicite processing within the Torrington State Forest subject to Water Regulatory processes. This stored water supply will also be available to assist in future natural fire-fighting operations;
- Mining Lease application (MLA547) related EIS programme recommenced; and,
- A number of significant advances made in the production of oriented single fibre mullite at the UNSW, with most stated goals now at proof-of-concept stage in the second of its co-funded three-year Federal Government ARC Linkage Grant (some are post Quarter events).



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## COMPANY OVERVIEW

### CORPORATE

The Quarter and year commenced with a general meeting held on 9 January 2019 where shareholders approved the Company's name change from TopTung Limited (ASX: TTW) to Chase Mining Corporation Limited with a new ASX code (ASX: CML). This name change heralded a new chapter in the Company's history, better reflecting the Company's exploration activities since acquiring 100% of Zeus Minerals Limited and its portfolio of nickel-copper sulphide projects in Quebec (Canada). The Company remains committed to progressing its Torrington topaz and tungsten project including the UNSW research programme into the production of high-value oriented mullite fibre from topaz.

Given the excellent results the Company received from its nine-hole diamond drilling programme at Zeus' Alotta prospect completed in October 2018, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire Canadian Nickel Corp Pty Ltd that included three advanced nickel-copper sulphide projects near the Zeus claims. However, after a thorough due diligence investigation the Company decided not to proceed with the acquisition given present market conditions and instead to focus on evaluating the full potential of its Zeus portfolio in Quebec.

Mr. Marnus Bothma who was appointed to the Company's board on 3 October 2018 as part of the Zeus Minerals Limited acquisition, resigned his position on 20 March 2019.

### PROJECT ACTIVITY – ZEUS NICKEL-COPPER MASSIVE SULPHIDE IN QUEBEC (CANADA)

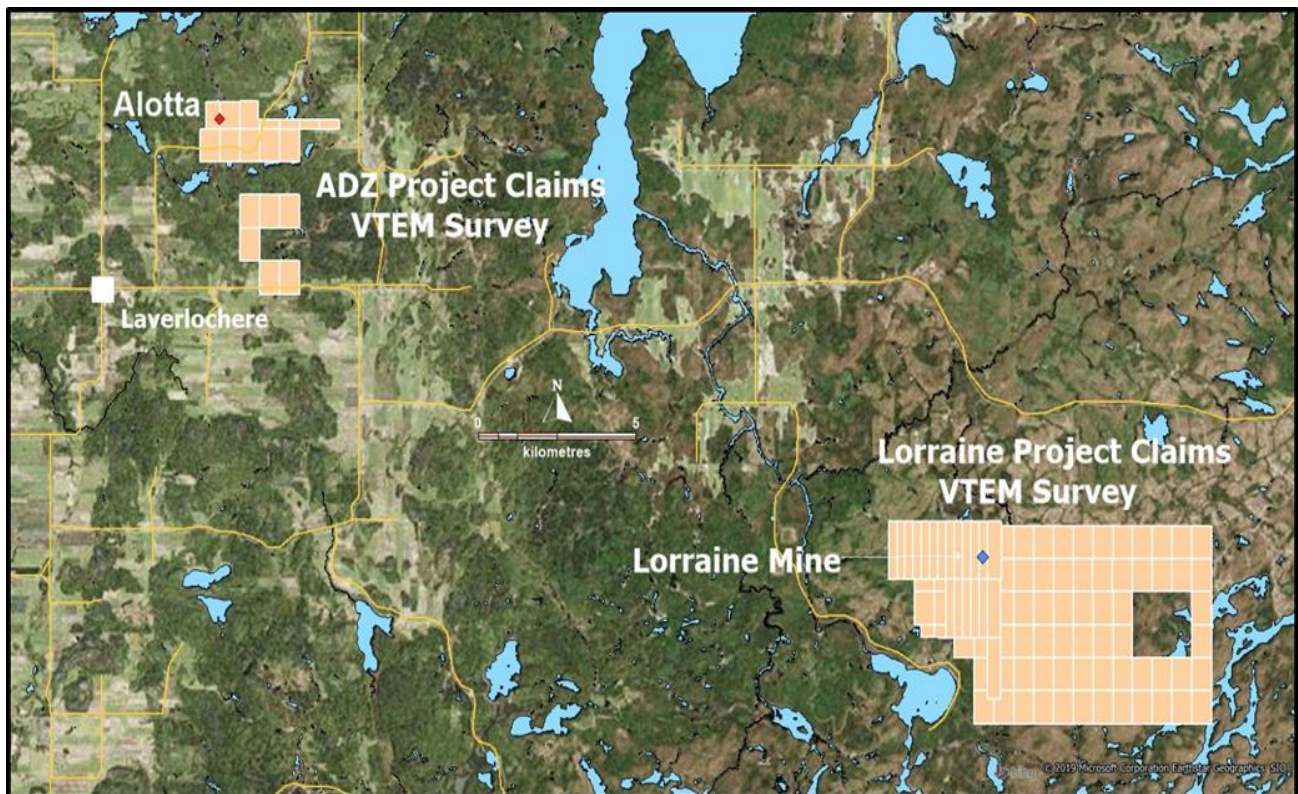
Having received all the assays for its drilling programme at Alotta and assessing all the previous geophysical studies, it was decided to complete a detailed helicopter-borne Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey over prospective areas within the Zeus Project Area.

A tender document was distributed to suitable contractors and on 12 February 2019 the Company announced that it had signed a contract with Ontario based Geotech Ltd (Geotech) to fly a 718 line-kilometre airborne electromagnetic geophysical survey. Geotech would utilise their helicopter-borne **VTEM™ Max** system to complete a 100m line-spaced survey over the entire area of the Company's 100% owned Lorraine and Alotta-Delphi claim blocks (**Figure 1**) targeting nickel-copper massive sulphide mineralisation which also contains various concentrations of cobalt, PGEs and gold.

The survey commenced on 4 March 2019 and was completed on 21 March 2019. On 28 March 2019 the Company announced that the preliminary survey results had been received from Geotech. The data was handed to the Company's Perth based consultant geophysicists, Core Geophysics and their initial assessment identified a number of robust anomalies in the Project areas during the first pass evaluation.

The Company received the final corrected data from Geotech on the 27<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and further evaluation by Core Geophysics initially through modelling in conjunction with interrogation of the existing drilling, geophysical databases is expected to be take approximately two weeks to complete.

Ground truthing of the VTEM anomalies will be undertaken as part of the drill planning process. Most likely mid-June during the Company's management site visits.



**Figure 1: Project Locality Map – Showing the Lorraine and ADZ VTEM Survey Areas**

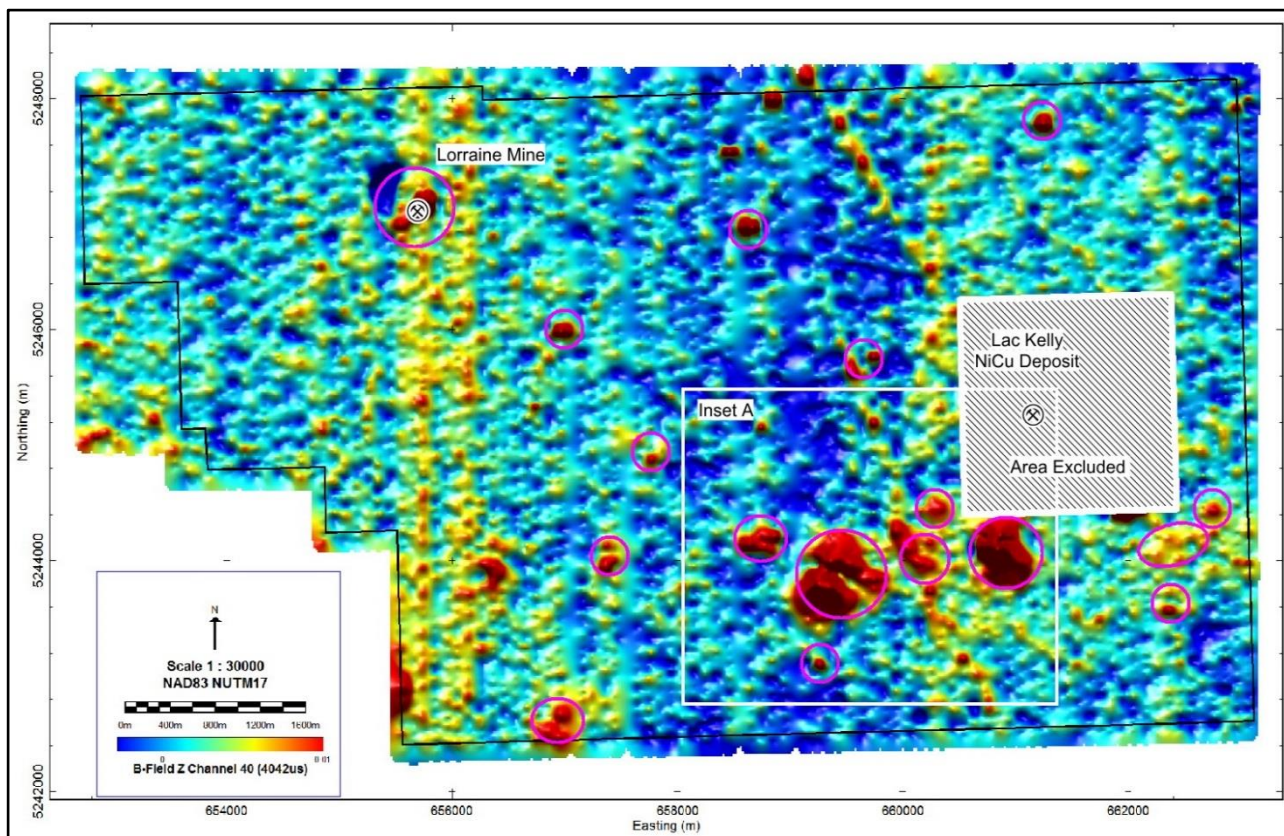
In the interim it is very encouraging that the preliminary results over the Lorraine Project area have indicated several strong, late time anomalies which include a response from the historic Lorraine Ni-Cu Mine which produced 600,000 tonne of ore for processing from 1964 to 1968 (**Figure 2**).

In addition to the response over the Lorraine Mine, two significant late time anomalies, Targets 1 and Target 2, located 1 to 2km south-southwest of the Lac Kelly Ni-Cu deposit (excluded from the Zeus Claims) are evident over 350m to 600m strike and are visible into the latest time channels (**Figure 3**). These anomalies represent high priority targets for follow up evaluation upon receipt of the final data followed by possible drilling in the third quarter of 2019.

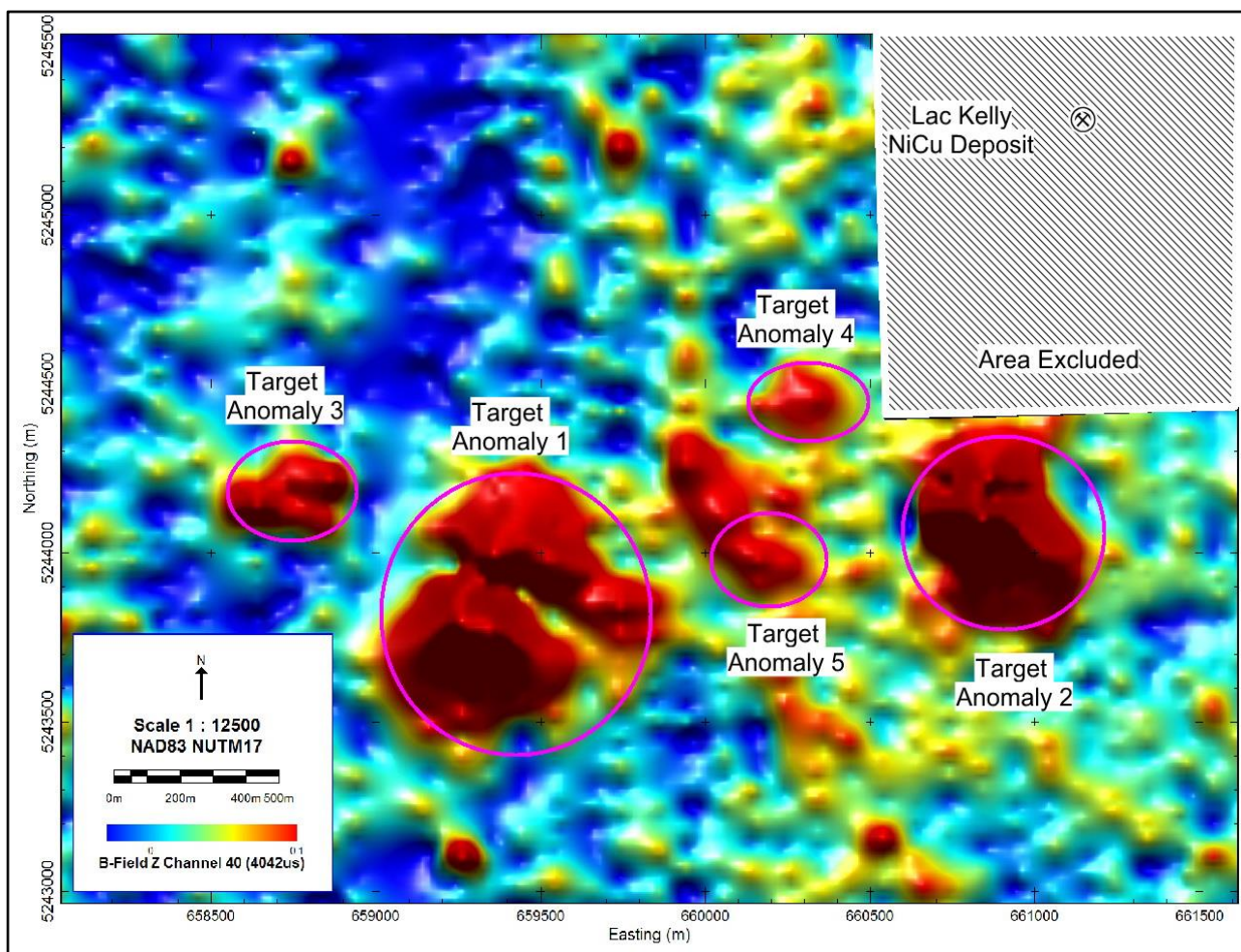
Diamond drilling by the Company at the Alotta Prospect (part of the ADZ Project) in 2018 outlined a substantial near surface (<50m) Ni-Cu-Co-PGE massive sulphide lens at the Alotta Prospect as announced on 13 November 2018 and 7 January 2019.

The preliminary results over the Alotta-Delphi-Zullo (ADZ) Project successfully imaged a very strong, late time response over the known Alotta Ni-Cu massive sulphide deposit (**Figure 4**).





**Figure 2: Lorraine Project – VTEM Response**

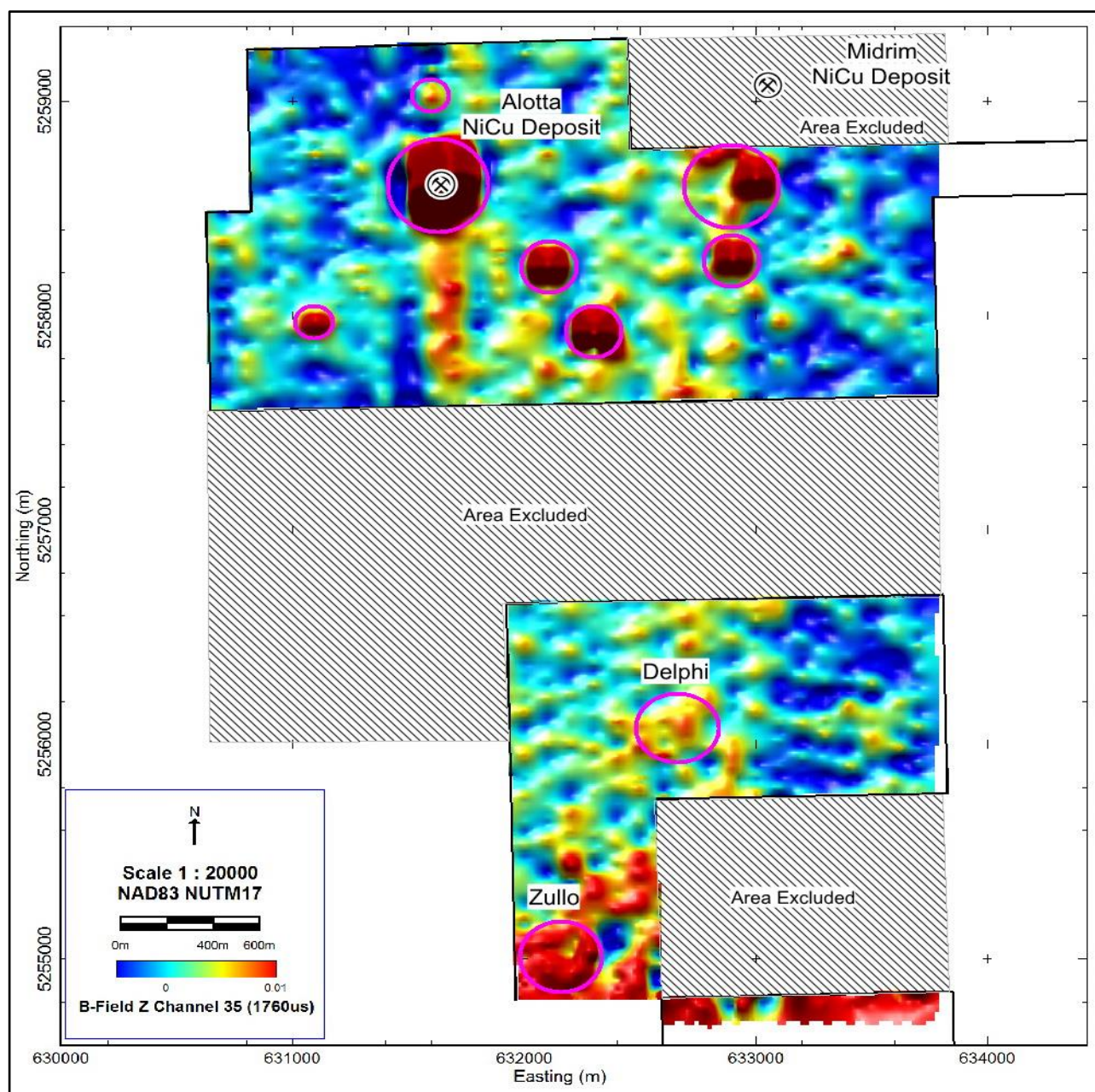


**Figure 3: Lorraine Project – Inset A - VTEM Anomalies (see Figure 2)**



Responses were also evident over the Delphi and Zullo prospects where previous drilling at Delphi has intersected minor zones of massive sulphides. Further modelling of these anomalies will be conducted to determine if there are any untested extensions of the known mineralisation.

Several additional late time anomalies were delineated in the survey to the east of Alotta and south of the excluded Midrim Ni-Cu deposit which lies just to the north of the Company's claims. These anomalies require further validation as some cultural features (farmhouses, sheds, buildings and electrical installations) are known to be within the ADZ survey area.



**Figure 4: ADZ Project - VTEM Response**

## FORWARD PROGRAMME

The Company has sourced a wealth of data not previously made known to it, which once digitized will assist in generating and prioritizing drill targets in conjunction with delineated VTEM anomalies over the Lorraine Mine and elsewhere in the Lorraine Project area. There is clearly also referenced gold potential in the surrounding area that needs to be better understood and evaluated.

## PROJECT ACTIVITY – TORRINGTON TOPAZ / TUNGSTEN IN NSW (AUSTRALIA)

As a result of the downgrade of the tungsten resources contained in EL8258 and EL8355 held by Torrington Minerals Pty Ltd (which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) following its extensive RC and diamond drilling programme, the Company's focus is now directed to the development of the host silexite bodies which comprise one of the world's largest topaz ( $\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_4(\text{FOH})_2$ ) resources with a varying topaz content of between 15-20% (NSW Government Report 1984).

The Wild Kate drilling was sufficiently detailed to allow for the generation of a surface to sub-divide the silexite horizontally into an upper coarse-crystalline zone and a more silicic and harder lower silexite zone. The former (upper) silexite material typifies what was used for the Company's metallurgical testwork and is differentiated from the latter (lower) silexite as its processing and tungsten (W) and topaz recoveries is yet to be determined. The Company has estimated a Silexite Exploration Target based on the geological logging of the 1m RC chips and diamond core of the drill holes of 2 to 4Mt containing 15 to 20% topaz for the upper coarse crystalline zone by assuming a density of  $2.7\text{t/m}^3$  (based on previous studies during tungsten mining operations and by displacement studies undertaken by the Company) to provide an expected topaz grade. If it becomes important to know the exact topaz content, the pulps will be subjected to individual XRD analyses of the stored milled drill samples. XRD is the only reliable method of determining the topaz content.

It is important to note that a silexite processing and gravity recovery plant at Torrington will recover both topaz and tungsten concentrates. The topaz concentrate **bulk industrial mineral potential** lies in being an alumina-silicate feedstock and abrasive (sandblasting and high-pressure water cutting media). There is no such existing market though and the Company is trialling various products itself and in conjunction with potential offtake partners.

Beneficiation of the topaz **to form a high-value oriented mullite fibre** appeared a natural progression and although it will not initially be a major consumer of topaz its value could have a material affect on the project's long-term economics.

**Both these potential markets for topaz are being evaluated by the Company and advances made to date are summarised below:**

### TOPAZ CONCENTRATE POTENTIAL AS A BULK INDUSTRIAL MINERAL

As announced on 23 April 2019, a bulk sample of the nominally 97% topaz concentrate representative of what would be produced by a proposed gravity recovery plant from the present flowsheet with a minus 1mm silexite feed from Torrington was supplied to an international abrasives supply company for quality testing. Following positive product testwork as a high-pressure water cutting abrasive media, **CML received a conditional written indicative future offtake offer for the supply of between 2,000 and 5,000 tonne of topaz concentrate per month.**

The main product quality condition that must be met is the optimisation of the topaz concentrate to ensure that its free silica (quartz) content is <1% to meet respiratory health concerns to ensure a saleable abrasive product is produced.

Although there is ongoing topaz concentrate clean-up (quartz removal) testwork being undertaken where experimentation includes modified electrostatic methods to remove quartz from the topaz after minor pH changes, there is a problem replicating what is technically feasible in a laboratory to a commercial reality given the low value of the product.

Chris Browne who is a consultant extractive metallurgist with +45-years' experience in the mineral sands industry successfully conducted Heavy Media Separation (HMS) to remove the quartz from the topaz concentrate, but this is also not economically viable given the relatively low value of abrasive products.

In conjunction with Chris Browne it was decided that given the density of quartz / silica is 2.65 and topaz (product) is 3.55, that air-separation may work on the dried 0 to 1mm spiral topaz concentrate product to remove the quartz.

Contact was made with Satake Australia in Penrith who produce and market Air Gravity Tables for grain and other seed cleaning purposes (mainly) and they completed non-quantitative testwork on the topaz using a small demonstration plant they have on site. Although not optimised for mineral separation, it was clear that the dark coloured impurities (tungsten and monazite) reported to the top of the table and the quartz to the bottom portion. The centre five samples (top is on left) from the two tests are displayed in the photo in **Figure 5** below. Microscope studies of these 10 samples indicate that the topaz concentrate is largely free of quartz although there are remaining dark metallic impurities. The samples were not processed through magnetic separation to remove those impurities.

These initial and very basic tests indicated that air gravity separation may be a commercial option for the removal of the free silica (quartz) content of the topaz concentrate to below 1%.





Chris Browne and associate Craig Clark then refurbished a larger circa 1950 air table that was in storage at Currumbin Minerals and undertook a range of trial-and-error detail studies (remembering that this equipment was pre-digital control era, see **Figure 6**).

Once the correct decking cloth was sourced and the correct airflow and table angle settings were determined, the table performed very well as outlined below.

Two stages of trials were completed, the first being quantified repeat tests on an approximately 8kg sample to establish certain experimental parameters. The later or second tests were carried out on a 2.2 tonne bulk sample at a feed rate of approximately 0.25 tonne/hour. Both sets of data below are from one pass processing and the recovery of ~55% of the contained topaz at <1% silica will be increased by reprocessing of the remaining topaz product. What has been proven though is that air table clean-up to remove free silica from the topaz concentrate for abrasive applications does work.



**Figure 6: Air Gravity Table Testwork**

#### **Air Table Trials on Minus 1 mm Topaz-Tungsten Spiral Concentrate – Test Procedure**

The magnetic mineral content (predominantly tungsten in the form of ferberite and minor cerium rich monazite) of the feed and then of each product fraction was determined by passage over a Reading Induced Roll Laboratory Magnetic Separator, using a standard separation technique at 18,000 Gauss.

The first air table test was done on a **~8kg sample**. The bulk of the tungsten concentrate was clearly delineated in the top 20% of the table discharge. The balance of the magnetics tended to report to an increasing degree in the lower cuts. It should be noted that the feed used during these tests consisted of unsized minus 1mm topaz and tungsten concentrate indicative of what would be produced at Torrington once in operation.



The non-magnetics from this procedure was then analysed for silica, using a conventional bromoform separation procedure. These separation results are portrayed in **Table 1** and show that recovery of >52.9% of the contained topaz in the concentrate feed can be expected with 1% or less contained free silica (quartz). Only single pass tests were conducted, and it is assumed that reprocessing of the other cuts will result in higher topaz recoveries containing <1% silica.

**Table 1: Air Table Test – 1**

CUT	Weight (kg)	% Weight Distribution	Cumulative Weight (kg)	Cumulative Weight (%)	Cumulative % Silica content
1 (Top)	1.770	23.1	1.77	23.1	<b>0.0</b>
2	0.730	9.5	2.50	32.6	<b>0.8</b>
3	1.549	20.3	4.05	<b>52.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Lower cuts	3.600	47.1	7.65	100.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.649</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

In the second air table test a **2.2 tonne bulk sample** of the Spiral Concentrate was processed over the same laboratory scale air table with different cloth decking at a controlled rate of approximately 0.25 tonnes/hour. The discharge was split into 7 fractions (**Figure 6** above).

The Bromoform separation results below show that at least a 55% recovery of the contained topaz in the concentrate feed with <1% contained free silica (quartz) can be realised. Again, only single pass tests were conducted, and it is assumed that reprocessing of the other cuts will result in higher topaz recoveries containing <1% silica. The results from these tests are shown **Table 2**.

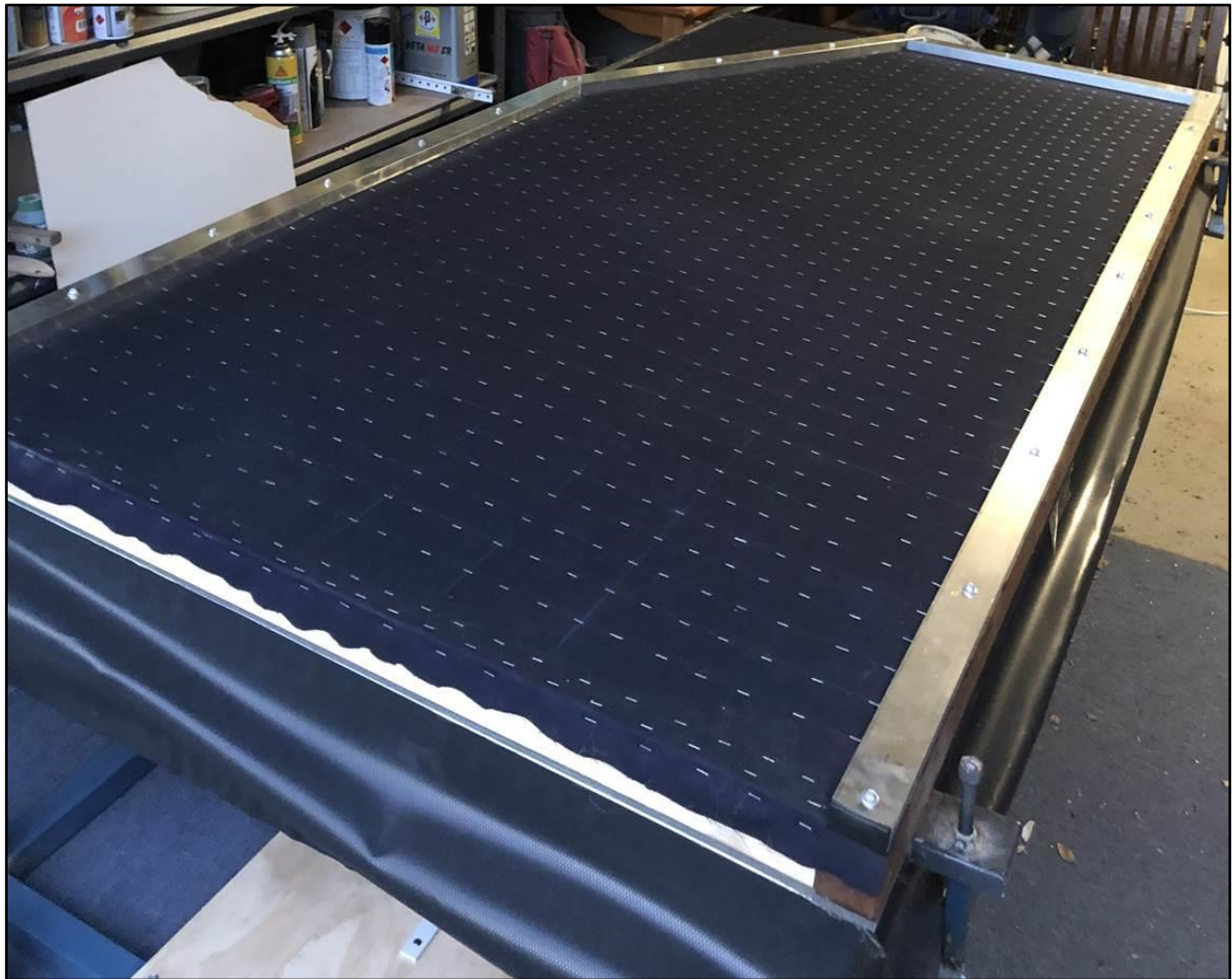
**Table 2: Air Table Test - 2**

Table Cut	Distribution By Table Cut			Cumulative weight Distribution		Cumulative % Silica Content
	Total Weight	Weight Silica	Silica Grade (%)	Total	Silica	
1 (top)	2.6	0.0026	0.1	2.6	0.0026	<b>0.1</b>
2	14.9	0.0149	0.1	17.5	0.0175	<b>0.1</b>
3	17.8	0.1958	1.1	35.3	0.2133	<b>0.6</b>
4	11.8	0.2006	1.7	47.1	0.4139	<b>0.9</b>
5	7.6	0.1216	1.6	<b>54.7</b>	0.5355	<b>1.0</b>
6	10.2	1.7136	16.8	64.9	2.2491	3.5
7	35.1	3.7206	10.6	100.0	5.9697	6.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.9697</b>	<b>6.0</b>			

## FUTURE PLANNED TESTWORK

The above two tests confirm that at least 50% of the topaz at a silica content meeting health specification for use as an abrasive blasting media (e.g. for sand blasting and high-pressure water cutting)) is achievable on an air table. However, the yield can probably be considerably increased by repassing the balance of the topaz over a second table.

A commercial size air table has been built (**Figure 7**) and will be available to optimise the testwork at a future date.



**Figure 7: Newly constructed commercial Size Air Gravity Table Testwork**



## TOPAZ CONCENTRATE POTENTIAL TO FORM HIGH-VALUE ORIENTED MULLITE FIBRE

To progress the latter potential, Topfibre Pty Ltd (which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) in collaboration with the UNSW successfully applied for Federal Government ARC Research Project co-funding to study the production of oriented single fibre mullite from the topaz concentrate. This project is now in the second year of its three-year tenure.

As announced on 15 January 2019, significant progress had been achieved with three major processing breakthroughs in the production of the mullite fibre namely:

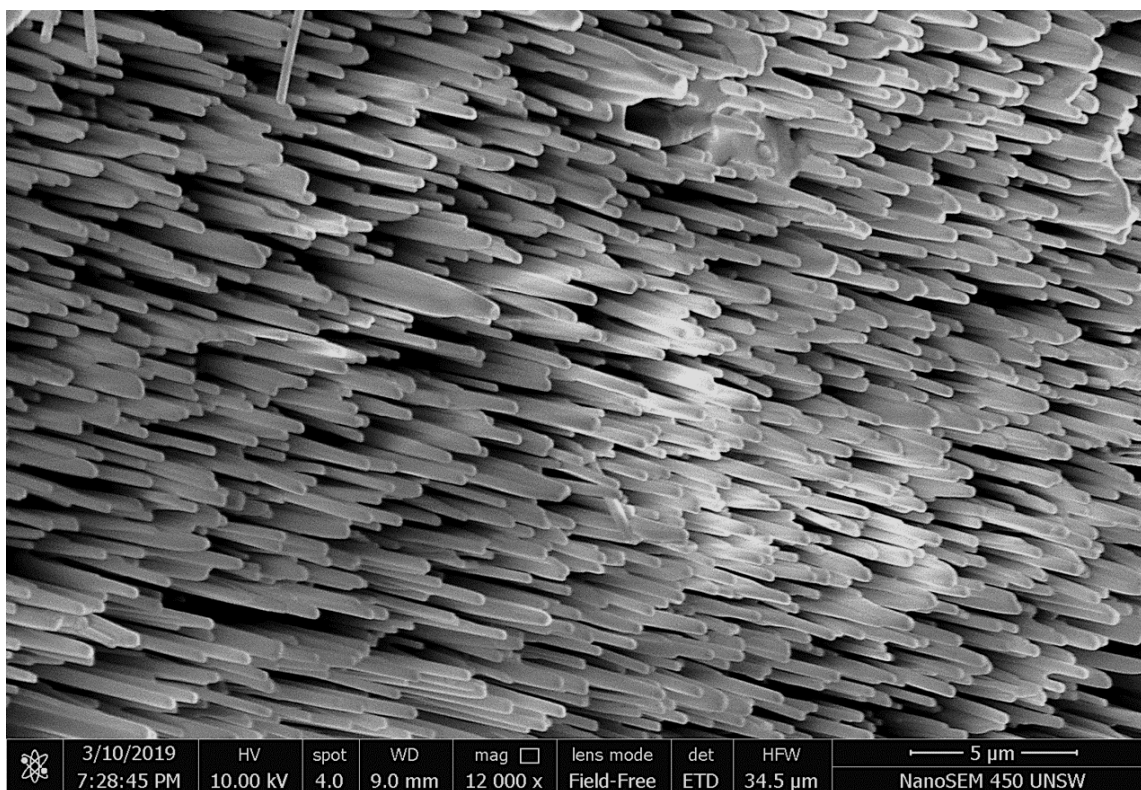
1. Separable mullite fibre is being produced – **Aim of the research programme;**
2. Topaz concentrate (minus 1mm) being fed into the furnace no longer requires grinding or pelletising - **Cost saving; and,**
3. Lower furnace operating temperatures are now possible - **Cost saving.**

All three of these and other advances are being progressed to proof-of-concept stages and beyond, as announced on 9 April 2019. **Given the potential commercial implications** the latest UNSW progress report included in that announcement is copied here:

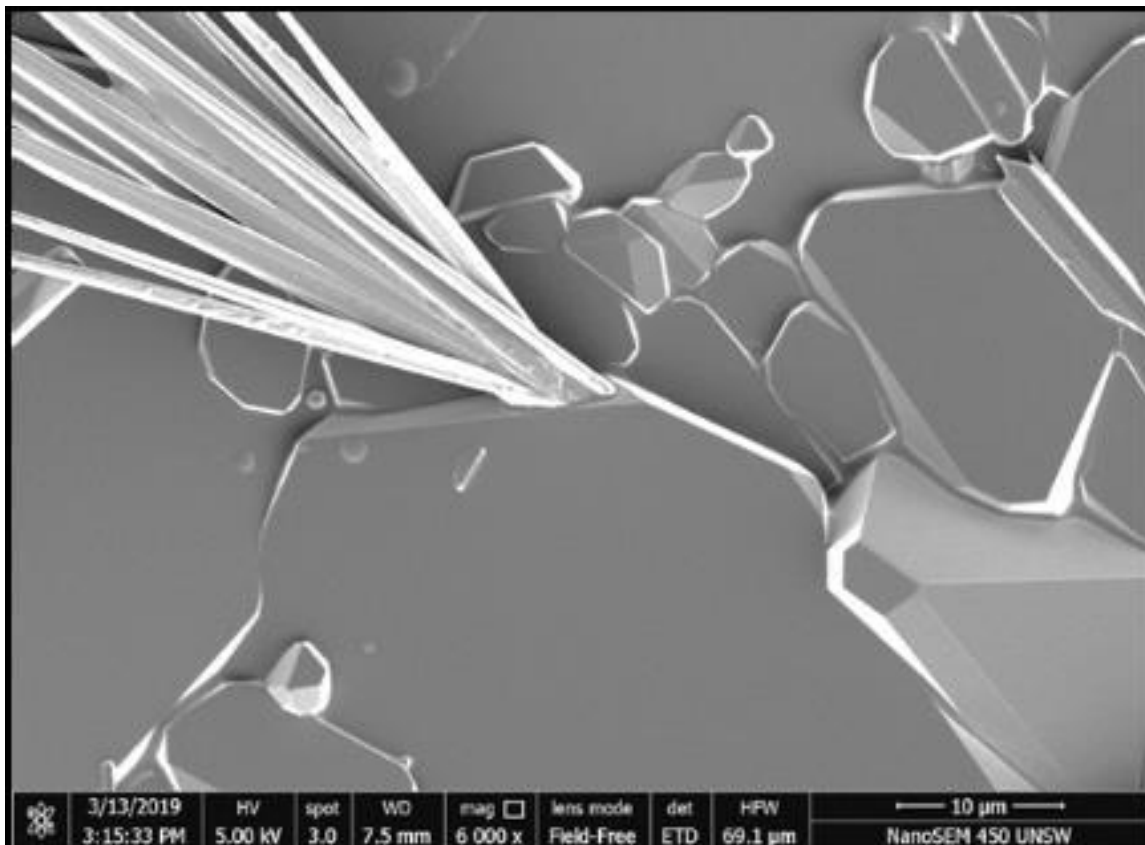
### ***UNSW-TOPFIBRE Research Programme***

#### ***Update Summary***

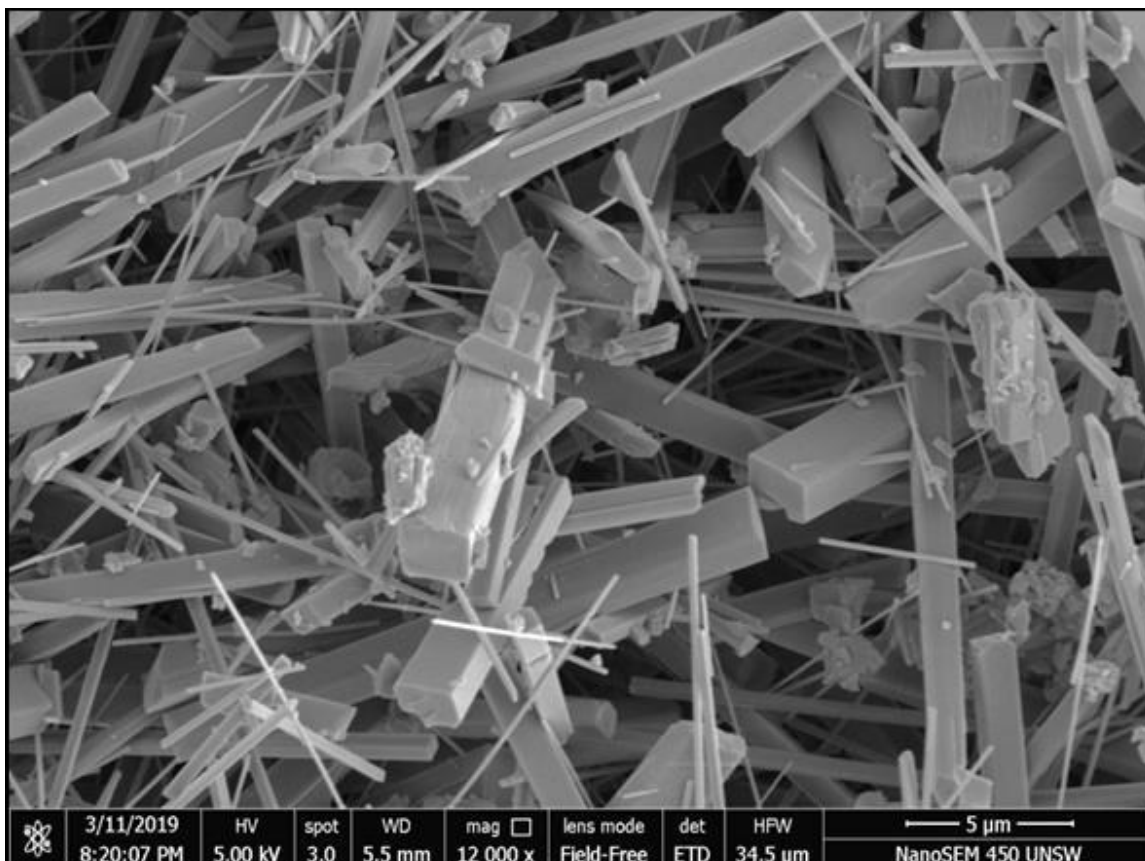
1. *Proof-of-concept that parallel (and separable) fibres by growth on templates can be fabricated is demonstrated:*



2. *It may be possible to use as templates more readily obtained single-crystal alumina:*

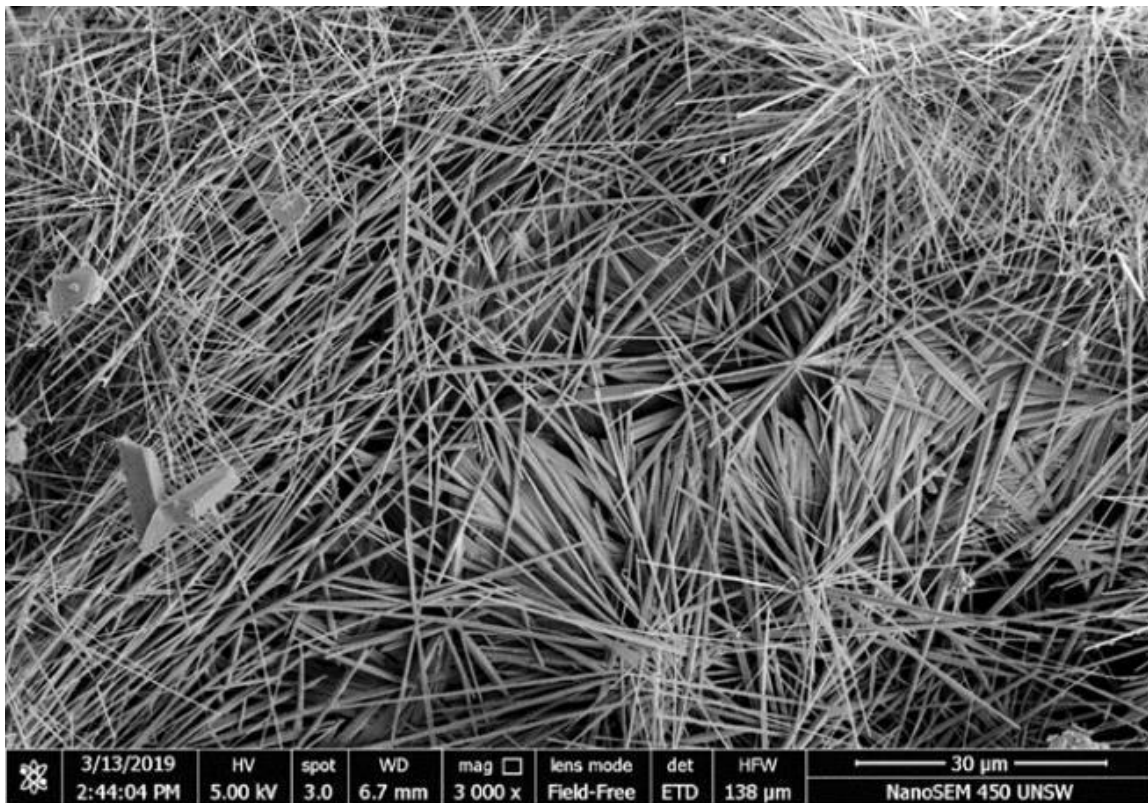


3. *Conversion from thin whiskers to thick fibres ( $\geq 4\mu$ m) is feasible but not yet achieved (this coarsening is enhanced by the use of slow heating rates):*

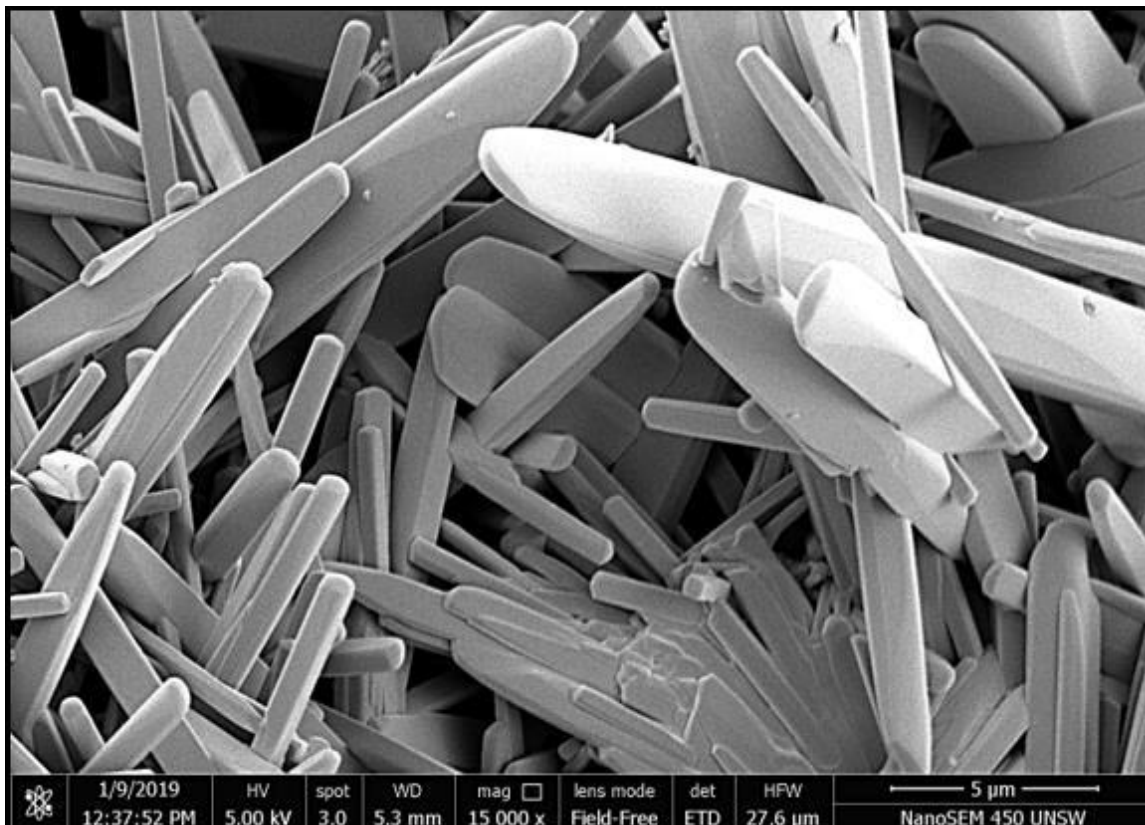




4. The maximal fibre length of  $\leq 35 \mu\text{m}$  is readily achieved:



5. In contrast to the preceding, the use of a polycrystalline alumina substrate located above and not in direct contact with the topaz powder is capable of producing fibres of width  $\sim 4 \mu\text{m}$  from the gas phase provides proof-of-concept that sufficiently thick fibres can be fabricated:



### **Recommendations for Future Work**

- 1) *Determination processing parameters to optimise parallel fibre growth.*
- 2) *Confirmation of separability of fibres.*
- 3) *Investigation of use of single-crystal alumina substrates for templated growth.*
- 4) *Determination of processing kinetics suitable to achieve sufficient thickening of fibres.*
- 5) *Development of gas phase fabrication process.*
- 6) *Fabrication and characterisation of compacts for metal infiltration.*
- 7) *Commencement of work on metal infiltration.*

*C.C. Sorrell*

*P. Koshy*

*S.S. Mofarah*

*M. Mayyas*

*8 April 2019*

### **MINING LEASE APPLICATION (MLA547)**

Due to the importance of having access to mined product for the supply of topaz concentrate in the event the topaz research at UNSW is successful in the short-term, Torrington Minerals Pty Ltd lodged an application for a Mining Lease (MLA547) based on a staged development with an initial low tonnage processing plant.

Given the planned gravity separation plant would be water based and there is no groundwater present (within the Project area) and it will not be feasible to pipe water from any distal source, the only option is to harvest run-off water locally. The logical source would be the harvestable run-off water from the Torrington State Forest. The Company decided to slow the progress of the MLA process while it prepared an application to the FCNSW for the grant of such a Permit and the negotiations and granting of such. The Permit is now granted subject to Water Regulatory procedures.

The MLA related EIS and other studies were recommenced, and the Project Background Paper will be lodged with Tenterfield Shire Council shortly.

The only site work undertaken during the Quarter was the satisfactory completion of remedial rehabilitation work on number of the 2017 drilled holes.



## **CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CASH POSITION**

The Company's summarised capital structure at 31 March 2019 is as follows:

Issued fully paid ordinary shares:	206,961,921
Performance rights (unlisted):	13,500,000
Cash at Bank:	\$3.0 million

Shareholders and potential investors should also review the Financial Report for the half-year ended 31 December 2018 and the Company's Annual Report and audited Financial Report for the year ending 30 June 2018 to fully appreciate the Company's financial position.

Cash balances are placed on short-term deposit and are monitored on a month to month basis in order to ensure funds are available for drilling and associated field-based activities for the coming quarter.

## **MINERAL TENEMENT INFORMATION**

Refer to Annexure A for details of all mining tenements held.

**For, and on behalf of, the Board of Directors of Chase Mining Corporation Limited,**

Dr Leon Pretorius  
Executive Chairman  
Chase Mining Corporation Limited

### **For technical enquiries contact:**

Leon Pretorius on 0419 702 616 or Martin Kavanagh on 0419 429 974

### **For corporate or finance enquiries contact:**

Charles Thomas on 0402 058 770

## COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

Information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Martin Kavanagh. Mr Kavanagh is a Non-Executive Director of Chase Mining Corporation Limited and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM). Mr Kavanagh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Kavanagh as a “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Kavanagh consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kavanagh holds shares Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

The information in this document that relates to exploration results and activities for the Torrington Project has been compiled by Dr Leon Pretorius. Dr Pretorius is the Executive Chairman of Chase Mining Corporation Limited and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) (CP) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). He has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Dr Pretorius as a “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Dr Pretorius consents to the inclusion of information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this Report that relates to metallurgical testwork for the Torrington Project is based on information compiled by Dr Leon Pretorius who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of metallurgical testwork under consideration and he participated in the laboratory activities undertaken. This qualifies Dr Pretorius as a “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Dr Pretorius consents to the inclusion of the matters listed in this report based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Pretorius holds shares in Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

The activities and information in this document that relate to the R&D programme are being conducted at the UNSW in collaboration with Dr Leon Pretorius as member of the R&D team. Dr Pretorius has sufficient experience which is relevant to the Torrington Project and to the Topaz Research activities being undertaken to act as a competent person. Dr Pretorius consents to the inclusion of the matters listed in this report based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Pretorius holds shares in Chase Mining Corporation Limited.

## ANNEXURE A

### MINERAL TENEMENT INFORMATION

Project	Tenement. No.	% Interest	Location
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>			
Torrington 1	EL 8258	100%	New South Wales
Torrington 2	EL 8355	100%	New South Wales
<b>CANADA</b>			
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131092	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131093	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131094	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131116	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131117	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131118	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131119	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131120	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131127	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131128	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131129	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131130	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131131	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131132	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 1131133	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 2462712	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 2462713	100%	Quebec, Canada
Alotta-Delphi-Zullo	CDC 2466858	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2386035	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2386230	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2386231	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2386235	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2386236	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2386237	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2395185	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2436790	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2436791	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2436792	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2436793	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2436794	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2436998	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2439379	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2439380	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2439381	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2441677	100%	Quebec, Canada



<b>Project</b>	<b>Tenement. No.</b>	<b>% Interest</b>	<b>Location</b>
Laverlochere	CDC 2447594	100%	Quebec, Canada
Laverlochere	CDC 2447595	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2497739	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2497740	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2497741	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2497742	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2497743	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2497744	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2497745	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2502524	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2502525	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2502526	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2502527	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2502528	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2502529	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2391074	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2391075	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395341	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395342	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395343	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395344	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395345	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395346	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395355	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395356	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2395357	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2401159	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2401160	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2402022	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2402023	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2402024	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2402025	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2402026	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2406736	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2321353	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2321354	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2460442	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2460443	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2460444	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2411844	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2363761	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415020	100%	Quebec, Canada

<b>Project</b>	<b>Tenement. No.</b>	<b>% Interest</b>	<b>Location</b>
Lorraine	CDC 2415021	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415022	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415023	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415024	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415025	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415026	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415027	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415028	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415029	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415030	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415031	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415032	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415033	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415034	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415035	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415036	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415037	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415038	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415039	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415040	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415041	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415042	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415043	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415044	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415045	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415046	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415047	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415048	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415049	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415050	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415051	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415052	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415053	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415054	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415055	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415056	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2467148	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415238	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415239	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415240	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415241	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415242	100%	Quebec, Canada

<b>Project</b>	<b>Tenement. No.</b>	<b>% Interest</b>	<b>Location</b>
Lorraine	CDC 2415242	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415243	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415244	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415245	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415246	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2415247	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2369438	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2369439	100%	Quebec, Canada
Lorraine	CDC 2369440	100%	Quebec, Canada