NI 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
EAGLE RIVER PROPERTY
Abitibi Greenstone Belt
MAURICIE REGION, QUEBEC, CANADA

Located Within:
NTS Sheets: 32B13/14

Centred at Approximately:
Latitude 48.9386 North by Longitude 75.4261 West

Report Prepared for:

SECOVA | METALS CORP.
TSX-V: SEK

Secova Metals Corp.
488-1090 West Georgia Street
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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This technical report provides an independent review of the mineralization on the Eagle River Property (the Property) for Secova Metals Corp., a Canadian company involved in mineral exploration and development. The Property is located within the Abitibi greenstone belt, northwest of the Mauricie region in the province of Quebec, Canada.

The Property is typical of the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate (GQC) gold-vein style of deposit and/or the gold-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style of deposit.

This technical report was prepared by Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo., an independent qualified person (QP) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators *National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and as described in Section 28 (Date and Signature Page) of this report.

1.2 Property Ownership

The Eagle River Property covers 13,120.10 ha, 223 claims are currently shown in the online registry as being 100% owned and registered in the name of Secova Metal Corp. (Secova), and an additional 10 claims have been recently acquired from 9093-6725 Quebec Inc. and Randon Ferderber. The recently acquired claims are 100% owned by Secova but are currently still 100% registered in the names of 9093-6725 Quebec Inc and Randon Ferderber (collectively the Vendors) but are due to be transferred into Secova's name in the coming weeks. The QP is independent of Secova and the Property.

Secova Metals Corp. (Secova) entered into a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement (the Agreement) between 9093-6725 Quebec Inc and Randon Ferderber (collectively the Vendors), dated November 10, 2021. The Vendors agreed to sell 100% of their interests in the mineral rights to Secova (the Purchaser) for the following consideration:

- The aggregate cash sum of $25,000 as follows:
    - $12,500 to 9093; and
    - $12,500 to Ferderber

In addition to the cash sum payment, the Vendor will hereby retain for themselves a total net smelter royalty (NSR) of 2% on any commercial Production from these mineral rights. The royalty will consist of 1% NSR payable to 9093 and 1% NSR payable to Ferderber. This royalty may be reduced by half of the 2% upon payment of one million dollars ($1,000,000) to the Vendors, while the remaining 1% may be purchased for an additional payment of one million dollars ($1,000,000).

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, agreements, or other known risks to which the Eagle River Property is subject.

1.3 Property Description

The Property is at the northwestern limit of the Mauricie region in Quebec (NTS sheets 32B13 and 32B14). It is located about 130 km southwest of the Chibougamau municipality, 180 km northeast of the Val-d'Or municipality, and 95km east of the Lebel-sur-Quévillon municipality. Forestry roads allow access to the

southeastern and eastern parts of the Property. A high-tension powerline passes through the western half of the Property in a north-south direction. The approximate centre of the Property is located at 464,000m E and 5,420,000mN (from coordinate system WGS84 UTM Zone 18N).

1.4 Status of Exploration

To date, minimal mineral exploration has been conducted directly on the Property.

Gold exploration in the region began in the 1930s and the first showings discovered in the local, surrounding areas were within the Urban Barry belt; these included the Lac Rouleau gold deposit, the Lac Barry gold-copper showing, and the Sauder, Sigouin-Griffith, and Griffith gold showings. A more recent discovery (in 2016) in the area was Osisko Mining Inc.'s Black Dog gold showing near the Nubar Zone in Souart Property.

The first known work on the Eagle River Property was carried out between 1975 and 1977 by Shell Canada Resources Ltd. (Shell). Shell flew a large electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometer survey (3,300 line-miles) over the area encompassing its Barry Property, which included a portion of the Eagle River Property. This survey outlined an extremely large number of bedrock conductors. Shell staked 740 claims following the airborne electromagnetic (AEM) survey, and 43 AEM anomalies were followed up by ground geophysics and Shell staked an additional 95 claims. This work was followed up by detailed grid and regional mapping and a diamond drilling program.

The Property area did not see any further exploration work until 1998, when Letourneur and Tremblay carried out a prospecting program toevaluate "INPUT-AEM anomalies" situated within the prospecting area. The exploration program returned inconclusive results believed to be the result of thick overburden and lack of outcrops in area.

In 2015, Randon Ferderber and Terrence Coyle prepared a compilation report for their Baker Street Property.

In 2016, Oban Mining Corporation (Oban) flew a helicopter-borne aeromagnetic survey over the area encompassing its Urban Barry and Black Dog Properties which covered 29,961 line-km and included a portion of the Eagle River Property.

In 2017, Secova flew a VTEM survey directly over the Eagle River Property, covering 940 line-km over an area of 85 km^2.

In 2017, a follow-up prospecting and geochemical program was carried out to follow up on recommended targets identified during the VTEM survey. During the program, 26 rock samples and 30 till samples were collected. Rock samples contained a range of visible minerals occurring as traces up to 5%. Lack of exposure hindered efforts to locate strongly mineralized bedrock; however, trace sulphides were identified in float and outcrop/sub-crop samples. Of the 30 till samples collected, 29 contained gold grains, with results between five and 108 gold grains per sample (68 grains per 10 kg of sample). These visible gold grains have been classified as reshaped, modified, or pristine, according to the degree of deformation registered by the grain.

In 2021, a prospection campaign was carried over the Secova and Terrence Coyle claims, 13 grab samples were collected.

In November 2021 a 7-hole overburden till drilling program was attempted but no till was encountered, so 1 diamond drill hole of 134m was drilled in bedrock.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Property is located within the Abitibi greenstone belt of the Superior Province. Most of the Property is underlain by the Archean Kalm-Coursol Pluton. The central Property area is characterized by a massive to foliated granodiorite to tonalite with massive biotite. In the southern portion of the claim block the area is characterized by a hornblende-biotite-magnetite-rich tonalite which displays foliated to gneissic textures. In the northeastern and eastern portions of the Eagle River Property are small outcroppings of the glomerophyric, massive to pillowed basalts, and massive (and often) vesicular magnetic komatiites of the Archean Lacroix formation as well as massive biotite tonalitic intrusions.

No significant mineralization has been described by any of the previous operators.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Eagle River Property comprises an early-stage exploration project of merit that warrants further work.

Mineral tenure appears in good standing, and access to the Property has been established to the south and east. The Property is currently amenable to seasonal (summertime) exploration, but year-round operations are possible for future exploration work on the Property.

Significant historical surface sampling and geophysical work has been completed within the Property bounds and immediate surrounding area. Preliminary findings by previous operators indicate potential to host potential mineralization of significance, however, follow up geochemical sampling and surface mapping is required, and, therefore, drilling targets have not been completely identified.

Previous till sample programs were successful in determining sporadic basal till anomalism. The 2021 base of till sampling at the property confirmed that much of basal till material has been eroded from the basement rock, variably thick fluvial sand deposits now cover the property. The sand deposits occur in intermittent covering along side exposed basement bedrock, and colluvial boulder fields. What little till has been sampled during the previous programs is sufficiently encouraging to indicate potential proximal sources of mineralization. Along with the newly acquired properties along the eastern margin where outcropping metavolcanic rock sequences have previously not been systematically mapped or sampled.

The goal of the proposed 2022 exploration program is to further define targets generated in the 2017 to 2021 Exploration should be focused primarily collection of additional geophysics over the eastern parts for the property, along with a comprehensive geophysics analysis and interpretation. Lidar Mapping and detailed systematic field mapping and rock sampling should be completed where possible.

The initial Phase 1 program with an expected budget of $100,000 is detailed in Table 26-1. Phase 1 is expected to consist of Triaxial Magnetometer Survey and accompanying geological, structural, and geophysical modelling, analysis, and interpretation.

The follow-up Phase 2 program with an expected starting budget of approximately $120,000 and would include ground truth mapping and prospecting, as well as detailed systematic structural mapping to further refine the structural and lithological controls in the local area. The culmination of this work, along with pre-existing data sets should provide a sufficient baseline of geological and targeting knowledge

A total budget of up to $240,000 is recommended for the proposed two-phase exploration program to further define potential zones of geophysical and geological anomalism and mineralization which may correspond to the previous exploration work and to refine the geological understanding of the project. In particular, the program should focus on the northern and eastern portion of the Property to isolate and delineate previously mapped metavolcanics and areas of potential mineralization.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This technical report has been prepared for Secova Metals Corp. (Secova) of 488-1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6E 3V7. Secova is a Canadian company involved in mineral exploration and development.

This technical report describes the results of the 2017 and 2021 exploration programs completed on the Eagle River Property. The 2017 program initially included an 85 km^2 VTEM survey and geophysical interpretation. This was followed by a 2017 field program which culminated in the collection of 26 rock samples from accessible exposures and rock outcrops and 30 till sediment samples from priority areas identified on Property. This work was completed by Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (Longford Exploration) on behalf of Secova. All rock samples were analyzed by Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, BC, and all till samples were analyzed by Overburden Drilling Management in Ottawa, Ontario.

In 2021, a prospection campaign was carried over the Secova and Terrence Coyle claims, 13 grab samples were collected.

In November 2021 a 6 hole till drilling program was attempted but no till was encountered so 1 diamond drill hole of 134 m was drilled in bedrock.

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) guidelines, and its purpose is to provide the basis for an informed opinion as to the status and nature of the mineralization on the Eagle River Property (Property). This technical report is intended to fulfill Secova's disclosure requirements under Canadian Securities laws, including *NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and to support Secova's application to the Canadian Securities Exchanges (the "CSE") under the ticker symbol "SEK.

On October 6, 2021, the common shares of the Company commenced trading on the Canadian Securities Exchanges (the "CSE") under the ticker symbol "SEK." The Company had applied to the TSX Venture Exchange to delist its common shares in a move to be listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

2.2 Terms of Reference

On October 21, 2021, Secova (the Issuer) engaged the services of the author, Alexandr Beloborodov, through Longford Exploration to prepare an independent NI 43-101 technical report on the Eagle River Property located in La Vallée-de-l'Or/La Tuque Counties, Quebec.

Beloborodov is an independent qualified person (QP) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 and as described in Section 28 (Date and Signature Page) of this report.

This technical report is based on the author's personal examination of all available reports and data on the Eagle River Property. The author has not relied on other experts in the preparation of this report. The sources of information and data contained in the technical report or used in its preparation are provided in Section 27 (References) of this report.

2.3 Sources of Information

The author has reviewed geological data obtained from Quebec's provincial government reports and several papers published in scientific journals, as referenced in Section 27 (References) of this report.

The author has reviewed publicly available information from the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) website for historical property assessment reports and mineral tenure information. The author also reviewed the Quebec Système d'information géominière's (SIGÉOM) digital publication database for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information Climate information was obtained from Environment Canada, and population and local information for the Property area was obtained from *wikipedia.org*.

This technical report is based on personal examination, by the author, of all available reports and data on the Eagle River Property. The author visited the Property on November 6, 2021, to evaluate the geological environment and assess the Property. The information, opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this technical report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this technical report.
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Secova and other third-party sources.
- The author's site visit.
- The author's review of all available reports and legal documents.

The author has not researched Property title or mineral rights to the Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property other than verifying the anniversary date (Table 4-1) for each of the claims comprising the Eagle River Property using the Quebec Mining Title Management System (GESTIM) website The QP accessed the GESTIM website on November 1, 2021.

As of the date of this technical report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.4 Details of Personal Inspection

The author visited the Property on November 6, 2021, to evaluate the geological environment, assess the Property, and confirm the technical and geological information presented herein. The author visited various locations during the site visit; these locations generally confirmed that the lithology of the geology was consistent with the available geological maps of the area.

2.5 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26918 NAD83 UTM Zone 18N unless otherwise stated. A list of abbreviations and acronyms are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
percent	%
three dimensional	3D
airborne electromagnetic	AEM
silver	Ag
arsenic	As
all-terrain vehicle	ATV
gold	Au
bismuth	Bi
degrees Celsius	°C
Canadian dollar	CAD$
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum	CIM
centimetre	cm
carbon dioxide	CO_2
copper	Cu
diamond drill hole	DDH
east	E
electromagnetic	EM
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
iron	Fe
file transfer protocol	FTP
gram	g
grams per tonne	g/t
HG	Horizontal Gradient
HTEM	Helicopter Transient Electromagnetic
billion years ago,	Ga
Global Positioning System	GPS
greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate	GQC
hectare	ha
hydrochloric acid	HCl
mercury	Hg
inductively coupled plasma	ICP
inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry	ICP-MS
inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry	ICP-OES
induced polarization	IP
potassium oxide	K_2O
kilogram	Kg
kilometre	Km
kilometre per hour	km/hr
Longford Exploration Services Ltd.	Longford Exploration
metre	M
million years ago,	Ma
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	MERN
millimetre	mm
molybdenum	Mo
north	N
not applicable	n/a
sodium oxide	Na_2O
sodium chloride	NaCl
North American Datum	NAD

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
no date	n.d.
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
net smelter return	NSR
National Topographic System	NTS
Osisko Mining Inc.	Osisko
ounce	oz
ounces per tonne	oz/t
lead	Pb
Professional Geoscientist	P.Geo.
palladium	Pd
platinum group metal	PGM
parts per billion	ppb
parts per million	ppm
Eagle River Property	Property
platinum	Pt
quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
qualified person	QP
south	S
antimony	Sb
Secova Metals Corp.	Secova
tonne	t
electromagnetic decay constant	tau
to be determined	TBD
very low frequency electromagnetics	VLF-EM
volcanogenic massive sulphide	VMS
versatile time domain electromagnetic	VTEM
west	W
zinc	Zn

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This technical report was prepared by Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo. Beloborodov is a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101, and he fulfills the requirements of an "independent qualified person". The author has not relied on the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparation of this technical report. All opinions expressed in this technical report are those of the author based on a review of historical work completed on the Property.

The author has not researched the Property title or mineral rights for the Eagle River Property and expresses no legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

Information regarding ownership, permits, licenses, and environmental concerns were provided to the author by Secova Metals Corp.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Property is at the northwestern limit of the Mauricie region in the province of Quebec (Figure 4-1), within the NTS sheets 32B13 and 32B14. It is located about 130 km southwest of the Chibougamau municipality, 180km northeast of the Val-d'Or municipality, and 95km east of Lebel-sur-Quévillon municipality. Forestry roads allow access to the southeastern and eastern parts of the Property. A high-tension powerline passes through the western half of the Property in a north-south direction.

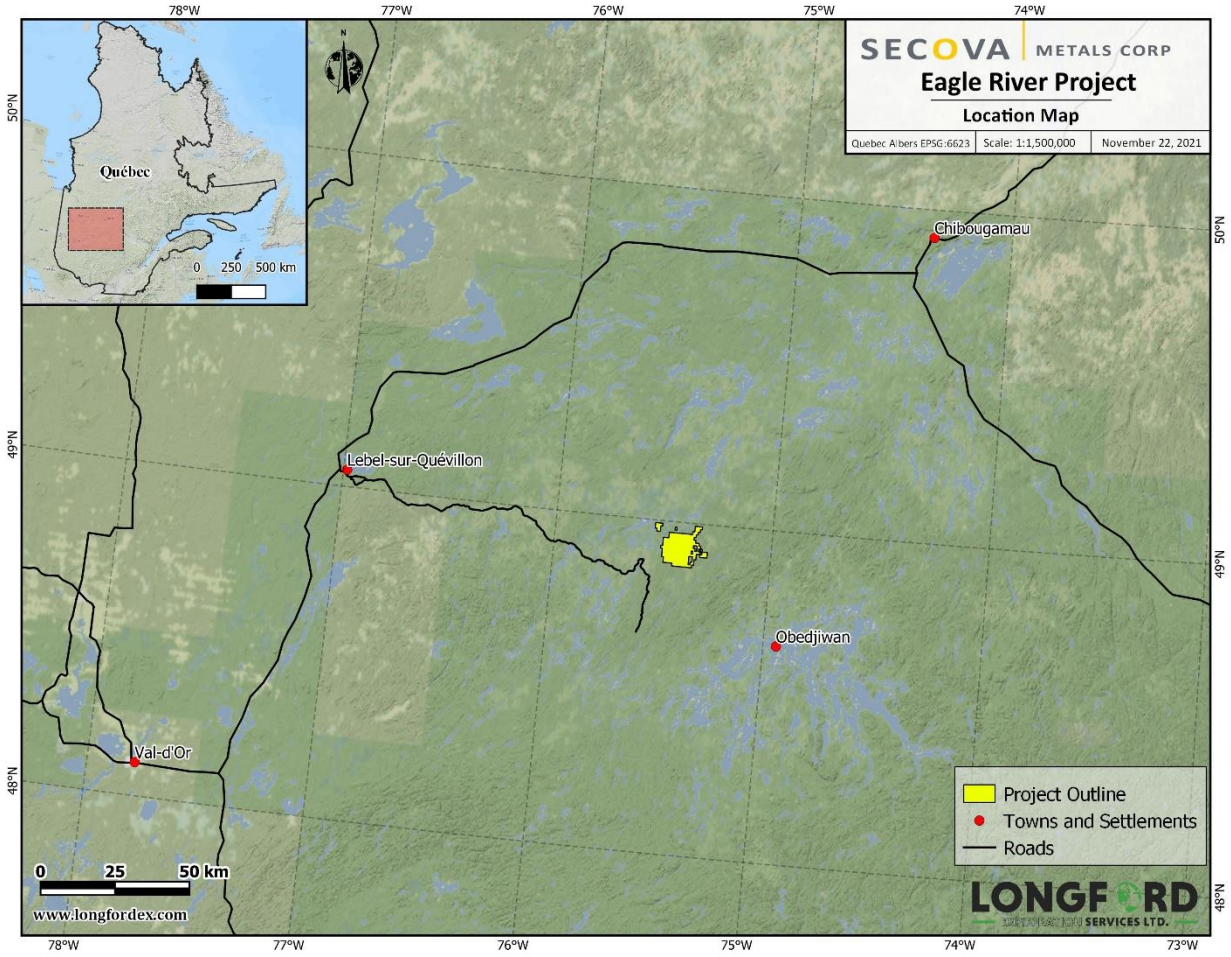

Figure 4-1: Eagle River Property Location Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Property consists of 232 mineral claims (Figure 4-2) covering approximately 13,120.10 ha. The Property comprises four discontinuous blocks, and the approximate centre of the Property is located at 464,000m E and 5,420,000mN (from coordinate system WGS84 UTM Zone 18N). Two-hundred and twenty-three claims are 100% owned and registered in the name of Secova Metal Corp. (Secova), while ten claims have been recently acquired from 9093-6725 Quebec Inc (9093) and Randon Ferderber (Ferderber

and collectively with 9093, the Vendors). These newly acquired claims are currently still 100% held in the Vendors name but are expected to be transferred into Secova's name in the coming weeks.

All mineral tenures comprising the Property are summarized in Table 4-1.

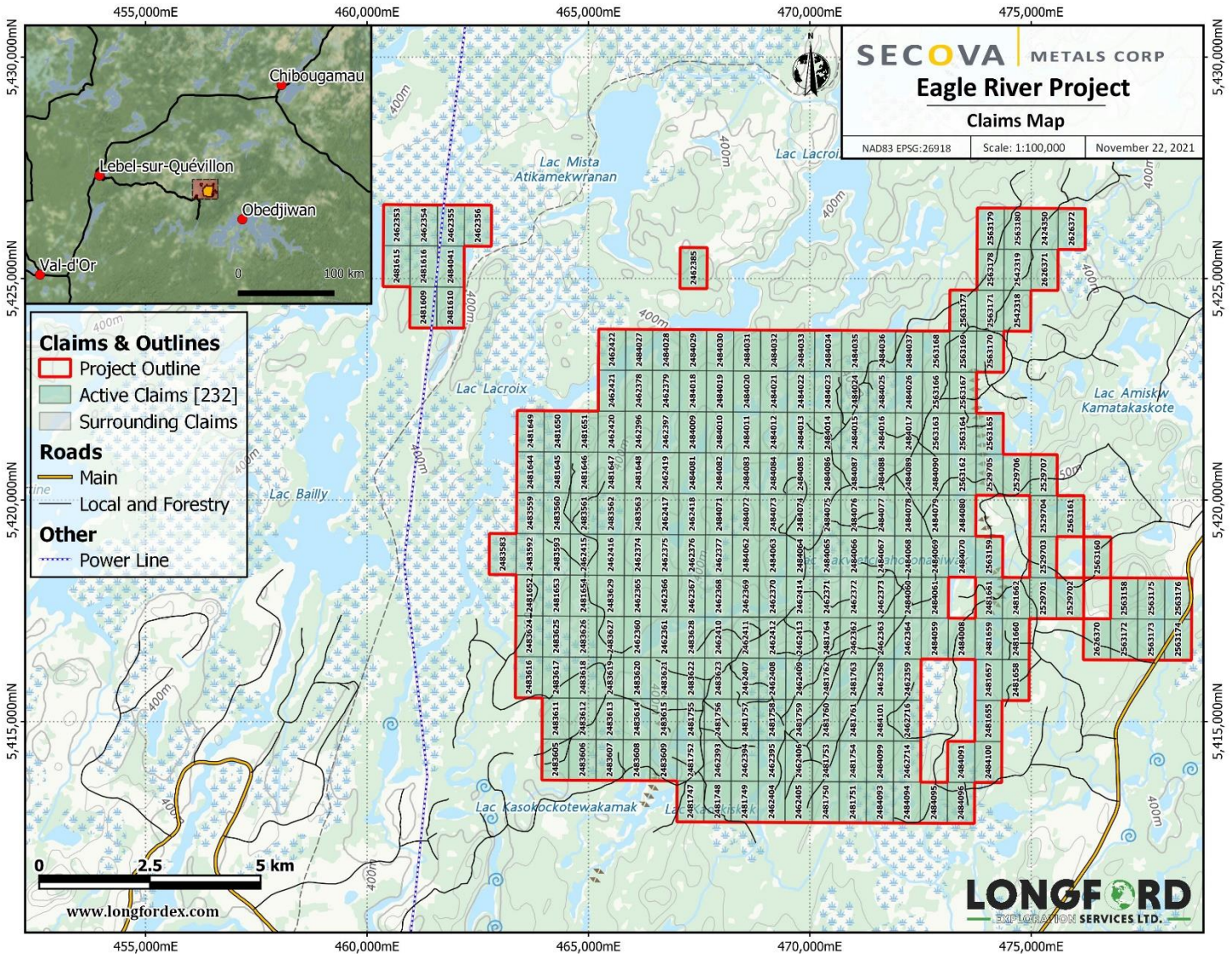

Figure 4-2: Eagle River Property Claims Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

Table 4-1: Eagle River Property Mineral Tenures.

Claim ID	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2529701	9093-6725 Quebec inc.	2019-01-11	2022-01-10	56.56
2529702	9093-6725 Quebec inc.	2019-01-11	2022-01-10	56.56
2529703	9093-6725 Quebec inc.	2019-01-11	2022-01-10	56.55
2529704	9093-6725 Quebec inc.	2019-01-11	2022-01-10	56.54
2529705	9093-6725 Quebec inc.	2019-01-11	2022-01-10	56.54
2529706	9093-6725 Quebec inc.	2019-01-11	2022-01-10	56.54
2529707	9093-6725 Quebec inc.	2019-01-11	2022-01-10	56.54
2481609	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.5
2481610	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.5
2481615	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.49
2481616	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.49
2481644	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481645	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481646	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481647	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481648	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481649	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.53
2481650	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.53
2481651	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.53
2481652	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481653	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481654	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481655	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481657	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.58
2481658	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.58
2481659	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.57
2481660	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.57
2481661	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481662	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481747	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481748	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481749	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481750	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481751	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481752	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.6
2481753	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.6
2481754	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.6
2481755	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481756	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481757	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481758	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481759	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481760	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481761	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59

Claim ID	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2481762	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.58
2481763	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.58
2481764	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.57
2483559	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483560	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483561	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483562	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483563	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483583	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.56
2483592	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.56
2483593	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.56
2483605	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.6
2483606	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.6
2483607	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.6
2483608	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.6
2483609	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.6
2483611	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483612	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483613	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483614	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483615	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483616	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483617	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483618	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483619	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483620	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483621	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483622	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483623	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483624	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483625	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483626	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483627	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483628	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483629	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.56
2484008	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.57
2484009	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484010	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484011	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484012	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484013	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484014	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484015	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484016	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484017	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53

Claim ID	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2484018	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484019	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484020	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484021	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484022	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484023	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484024	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484025	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484026	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484027	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484028	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484029	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484030	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484031	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484032	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484033	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484034	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484035	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484036	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484037	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484041	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.49
2484059	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.57
2484060	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.56
2484061	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.56
2484062	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484063	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484064	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484065	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484066	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484067	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484068	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484069	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484070	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484071	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484072	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484073	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484074	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484075	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484076	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484077	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484078	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484079	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484080	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484081	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484082	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54

Claim ID	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2484083	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484084	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484085	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484086	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484087	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484088	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484089	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484090	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484091	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.6
2484093	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.61
2484094	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.61
2484095	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.61
2484096	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.61
2484099	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.6
2484100	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.6
2484101	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.59
2424350	Randon Ferderber 100%	2015-03-12	2022-03-11	56.48
2563158	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.56
2563159	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.55
2563160	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.55
2563161	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.54
2563162	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.54
2563163	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.53
2563164	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.53
2563165	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.53
2563166	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.52
2563167	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.52
2563168	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.51
2563169	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.51
2563170	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.51
2563171	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.5
2563172	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.57
2563173	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.57
2563174	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.57
2563175	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.56
2563176	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.56
2563177	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.5
2563178	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.49
2563179	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.48
2563180	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.48
2542318	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2019-08-21	2022-08-20	56.5
2542319	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2019-08-21	2022-08-20	56.49
2462353	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.48
2462354	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.48
2462355	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.48

Claim ID	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2462356	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.48
2462358	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.58
2462359	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.58
2462360	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462361	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462362	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462363	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462364	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462365	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462366	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462367	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462368	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462369	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462370	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462371	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462372	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462373	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462374	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.55
2462375	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.55
2462376	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.55
2462377	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.55
2462378	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.52
2462379	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.52
2462385	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.54
2462393	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.61
2462394	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.6
2462395	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.6
2462396	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.53
2462397	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.53
2462404	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.61
2462405	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.61
2462406	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.6
2462407	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.58
2462408	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.58
2462409	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.58
2462410	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462411	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462412	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462413	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.57
2462414	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.56
2462415	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.55
2462416	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.55
2462417	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.55
2462418	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.55
2462419	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.54

Claim ID	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2462420	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.53
2462421	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.52
2462422	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2023-09-15	56.51
2462714	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	56.6
2462716	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-19	2023-09-18	56.59
2626370	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2021-11-18	2023-11-17	56.57
2626371	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2021-11-18	2023-11-17	56.49
2626372	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2021-11-18	2023-11-17	56.48

4.3 Mineral Rights in Quebec

Mineral exploration rights are granted by the provincial Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife of Quebec and provides the title holder an exclusive right to explore.

Claims are valid for two-year periods and can be extended indefinitely for successive two-year periods (terms) by application of approved assessment work in variable amounts based on the size of the claim and the number of times it has been renewed, and payment of an administrative fee ($101 per claim over 100 ha; $67.00 per claim between 25 and 100 ha; $34.25 for claims less than 25 ha). The fee doubles if payment is made within the 60-day period preceding the claim expiry. Excess work credits are banked against the title of the claim for use in future renewals. Assessment work and/or banked credits may be applied to a title holder's surrounding claims located within 4.5 km radius of the center of the credited claim.

A claim may be converted into a mining lease with an initial term of 20 years (renewable at least three times, for ten years each time) upon demonstrating that a mineable resource exists on the claim.

Table 4-2: Minimum Required Assessment Work for Claims North of Latitude 52.

Number of Terms of the Claims	Area of Claim		
	< 25 ha	25 to 45 ha	Over 45 ha
1	$48/claim	$120/claim	$135/claim
2	$160/claim	$400/claim	$450/claim
3	$320/claim	$800/claim	$900/claim
4	$480/claim	$1200/claim	$1350/claim
5	$640/claim	$1600/claim	$1800/claim
6	$750/claim	$1800/claim	$1800/claim
7+	$1000/claim	$2500/claim	$2500/claim

Table 4-3: Minimum Required Assessment Work for Claims South of Latitude 52.

Number of Terms of the Claim	Area of Claim		
	< 25 ha	25 to 100 ha	>100 ha
1	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
2	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
3	$500/claim	$1,200/claim	$1,800/claim
4	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
5	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
6	$750/claim	$1,800/claim	$2,700/claim
7+	$1,000/claim	$2,500/claim	$3,600/claim

Source: MERN website (*www.mern.gouv.qc.ca*).

4.4 Property Legal Status

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) mineral title management website (GESTIM) confirms that all Property claims as described in Table 4-1 are in good standing at the date of this technical report, and that no legal encumbrances were registered with MERN against the titles at that date. The author makes no assertion regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, agreements, or other known risks to which the Eagle River Property is subject. No previous mining activities have occurred on the Property; therefore, no liabilities from mining or waste disposal from mining are evident.

4.5 Nature of Title to Property

The Eagle River Property covers 13,120.10 ha, 223 claims are currently shown in the online registry as being 100% owned and registered in the name of Secova Metal Corp. (Secova), and an additional 10 claims

have been recently acquired from 9093-6725 Quebec Inc. and Randon Ferderber. The recently acquired claims are 100% owned by Secova but are currently still 100% registered in the names of 9093-6725 Quebec Inc and Randon Ferderber (collectively the Vendors) but are due to be transferred into Secova's name in the coming weeks. The QP is independent of Secova and the Property.

Secova Metals Corp. (Secova) entered into a Mineral Property Acquisition Agreement (the Agreement) between 9093-6725 Quebec Inc and Randon Ferderber (collectively the Vendors), dated November 10, 2021. The Vendors agreed to sell 100% of their interests in the mineral rights to Secova (the Purchaser) for the following consideration:

- The aggregate cash sum of $25,000 as follows:
    - $12,500 to 9093; and
    - $12,500 to Ferderber

In addition to the cash sum payment, the Vendor will hereby retain for themselves a total net smelter royalty (NSR) of 2% on any commercial Production from these mineral rights. The royalty will consist of 1% NSR payable to 9093 and 1% NSR payable to Ferderber. This royalty may be reduced by half of the 2% upon payment of one million dollars ($1,000,000) to the Vendors, while the remaining 1% may be purchased for an additional payment of one million dollars ($1,000,000).

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, agreements, or other known risks to which the Eagle River Property is subject.

4.6 Surface Rights in Quebec

Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in Quebec. Claim holders do not require permission to access and conduct work on Crown Land unless the land is being used to store public equipment. On private land, the claim holder must obtain permission from the landowner and acquire, through amicable agreement or through expropriation, the necessary access rights to carry out the exploration work. On land leased by the Provincial government, the claim holder must obtain the consent of the lessee. If an agreement between the lessee and claim holder cannot be met, the claim holder must pay the lessee an amount fixed by a court with jurisdiction.

4.7 Permitting

The Quebec Government requires that the owner of a claim must consult with the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP) when a tree needs to be cut down (any size or type) or a permanent structure needs to be constructed on the property because of exploration work. For example, line-cutting and diamond drilling activities requires a permit (Permis d'intervention) and consultations with First Nations groups before any work can begin. Also, a forestry technician needs to be hired to estimate the volume of merchantable timber that will be cut down during the work to assess the proper stumpage fees.

Because First Nations must be consulted before any type of major work is performed on a claim (for example, construction, diamond drilling, line-cutting, stripping or trenching), it is possible that breaks in communication between the Government and First Nations could result in delays with respect to issuing the permits required to begin work. A proactive working dialogue with the relevant First Nations groups and stakeholders is essential to expedite permitting and land access.

There are no permits in place at the moment, as they were not required for the recently completed overburden drilling.

4.8 Environmental

At the effective date of this technical report, there are no known environmental liabilities to which the Eagle River Property is subject and no other known significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Eagle River Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Eagle River Property (Property) can be accessed by driving north-northwest for nine hours from Montreal, Quebec. The Property is located about 130 km southwest of the Chibougamau municipality, 180 km northeast of the Val-d'Or municipality, and 95 km east of the Lebel-sur-Quévillon municipality, where food and lodging are available (Table 5-1).

Maintained mine-access roads and forestry service roads allow access to the Property boundary from the west, while more poorly maintained roads provide access across the Property from the east. A network of poorly maintained and unmaintained forestry service roads also provides vehicular access to the southern and eastern areas of the Property (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). Unmaintained forestry service roads are often overgrown and only accessible by an ATV. A high-tension powerline passes through the western half of the Property in a north-south direction and provides a potential north-south access corridor across the Property.

Table 5-1: Driving Distances to the Property.

Location (population)	Description	Road Distance (km)
Lebel-sur-Quévillon (2,187)	Nearest town with services	95
Chibougamau (7,504)	Nearby town with services	130
Val-d'Or (33,871)	Mining service centre	180
Montreal (4,138,000)	Nearest international airport and port	714

Source:2016 Census Canada,

Figure 5-1: Eagle River Property Overgrown Access Trail Used During 2021 Site Visit

Source: Alexandr Beloborodov, 2021

5.2 Climate

The typical climate in the vicinity of the Property is typical of southwestern Quebec with extreme temperature ranges. The region is under the influence of a continental climate marked by cold, dry winters and hot, humid summers. The average maximum temperature for July is 23°C, whereas average temperatures for January hover around -18°C. Rainfall is highest in July with 120 mm, and snowfall is highest in January with 50 cm. Snow accumulates from October to May with peak accumulations occurring between November and March.

The nearest active weather station to the Property is 95 km west at the Lebel-sur-Quévillon Weather Station (Table 5-2).

Table 5-2: Climate Data from Lebel-sur-Quévillon Weather Station

Climate Data	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
Daily Average (°C)	-17.9	-15.6	-8.7	0.6	8.4	14.5	17.2	15.8	10.6	4.2	-4.1	-12.7	1
Record High (°C)	10.5	10	16.5	28	32.2	33.5	34.4	33.9	31.1	26.1	15	13	
Record Low (°C)	-43	-42.2	-40	-26.7	-13.9	-3.9	-1.7	-2	-7.8	-13.5	-28.9	-40	
Avg Precipitation (mm)	52.4	28.8	43	56.6	81.3	94.1	120.6	103	115.8	95.5	76.7	59.8	927.8
Avg Rainfall (mm)	2.3	2.6	11.8	38.8	78.5	94.1	120.6	103	115.5	87.8	39.9	7.5	702.3
Avg Snowfall (cm)	50.2	26.2	31.2	18.6	2.9	0	0	0	0.3	7.7	36.9	52.3	226.2

Source:1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals Lebel-sur-Quévillon station data; 49°03'00.000"N, 76°58'00.000"W, 304.50m

5.3 Local Resources

General and skilled labour are readily available in Val d'Or (population 33,871). The city is approximately 180 km by road from the Property and offers year-round charter and scheduled fixed-wing service,

Provincial Police detachment, hospital, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants, and equipment. The higher elevations of the Property areas are covered by 3G cellular service. Rail, national highways, and airport services are also available in Val d'Or.

Some limited support services are also available in Lebel-sur-Quévillon (population 2,187), located approximately 95km west of the Property.

5.4 Infrastructure

There is no developed infrastructure on the Property except for previously established forestry service roads.

5.5 Physiography

The Property has a relatively flat topography with a few lakes and swamps. Elevations range from 395 m to 457 m. The physiography is defined by glacial outwash deposits and landforms, including eskers and drumlins and large areas of glacially derived sands. Glacial deposits are of variable thickness across the Property and may be up to 6 m deep; the bedrock is often exposed adjacent to areas of exposed basal glacio-fluvial till. The Property covers the Eagle River, Bailly Lake, Lake Lacroix, and St-Cyr River, along with numerous tributaries and unnamed lakes and ponds.

Vegetation is typical of the area and is dominated by evergreen trees with occasional stands of deciduous trees and a moss bed covers the ground. Logging of the evergreen trees is ongoing in the area.

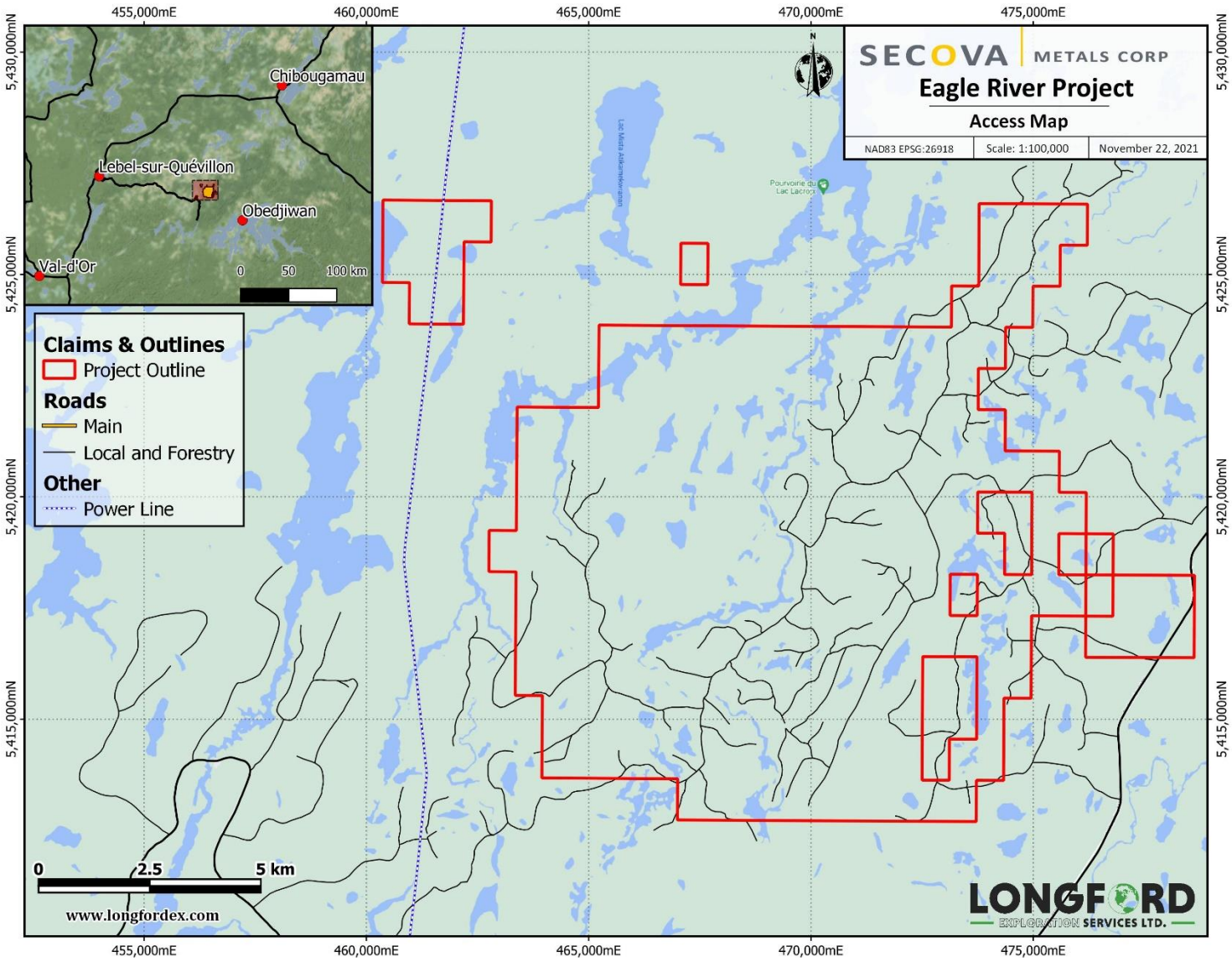

Figure 5-2: Eagle River Property Accessibility Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

6 HISTORY

6.1 Historical Claim Ownership

Between 1998 and 2000, M.J.L. Exploration Ltd. held claims over the small, isolated Eagle River claim block located northwest of the main Property, but no exploration work was filed with MERN.

Between 2010 and 2012, several claims were held by Atocha Resources Inc., but no exploration work was reported during that time. These claims were subsequently staked by Secova in 2016 and title is still currently held in its name.

Between 2010 and 2012, several claims northwest of the main claim block were held by Winston D. Morris, but no exploration work was reported during that time. These claims were subsequently staked by Secova in 2017.

The mid-southwest and mid-eastern portions of the Eagle River Property had several claims held by Averill Stuart between 2003 and 2005, who did not report any work during that time. These claims in addition to several adjacent claims covering the greenstone were also held by Terrance Coyle and Ferderber Randon between 2003 and 2019. Several new claims in this area (over the greenstone) were added to Secova's Eagle River Property in April 2020.

The small, isolated Eagle River claim block to the southeast of the main Property was previously owned by Averill Stuart (2003–2005), Terrence Coyle (2011–2013 and 2015–2019), Randon Ferderber (2013–2015), Melkior Resources Inc. (2017–2019), and Osisko Mining Inc. (2017–2019). No exploration work was reported by any of the previous owners. In April 2020, Secova staked these claims as part of its extension of the Eagle River Property.

The remaining portion of the Property shows no prior ownership; Secova has held these mineral claims since 2016.

6.2 Historical Exploration Activity

Gold exploration in the region began in the 1930s. The first showings discovered in the local, surrounding area were within the Urban Barry belt; these included the Lac Rouleau gold deposit, the Lac Barry gold-copper showing, and the Sauder, Sigouin-Griffith, and Griffith gold showings.

The most recent discovery (2016) in the area was Osisko Mining Inc.'s Black Dog gold showing, near the Nubar Zone in the Souart Property.

To date, minimal mineral exploration has been conducted directly on the Property.

6.2.1 Eagle River Historical Work

Most of the reported historical work in the area shows partial overlap with the Eagle River Property boundaries and was part of a larger regionally focused exploration and prospecting program.

The following summarizes all the recorded historical exploration carried out partially or wholly over the Property that is relevant to this technical report.

The first known work over the Eagle River Property was carried out between 1975 and 1977 by Shell Canada Resources Ltd. (Shell). Shell flew a large electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometer survey (3,300

line-miles) over the area encompassing its Barry Property, which included a portion of the Eagle River Property. The survey outlined an extremely large number of bedrock conductors. Shell staked 740 claims following the AEM survey, and 43 AEM anomalies were followed up by ground geophysics and Shell staked an additional 95 claims. Shell completed detailed mapping of the grid areas and regional mapping of the entire meta-volcano-sedimentary belt between Souart and Balete Townships and followed up with a 25 diamond-drill-hole (DDH) program with a total depth of 8,153 ft. Drilling did not detect any base-metal mineralization of ore-grade value. In 1977, Shell released a progress report on the Barry Property stating that the obvious symmetry displayed by the formational conductors from the geophysical data suggests the Freeman Lake rhyolites may occupy the core of an anticlinal structure (from stratigraphic top determinations) with largely sedimentary rock types flanking it to the north and south.

The Property area did not see any further exploration work until 1998 by Letourneur and Tremblay. Their objective was to evaluate INPUT AEM anomalies situated within the prospecting area. A VLF-EM-16 device was used to locate the axis of the conductor which was then followed up with manual prospecting to locate the mineralized rock. It was reported that the area was reported to be lacking in rock outcrops. The exploration program returned inconclusive results believed to be the result of thick overburden and lack of outcrops in area.

In 2015 Randon Ferderber and Terrence Coyle prepared a compilation report over their Baker Street Property. The desktop data compilation work involved geo-referencing of geophysical survey and sample location maps (as raster images), into the ArcGIS platform, followed by digitizing information applicable to the Property - mainly historical sample collection sites, geophysical anomalies, geological information, and some physiographic features - into the ArcGIS project. A compilation of available geological data shows that the Baker Street Property is underlain by stratigraphic units with recognized potential for base-metal style mineralization.

In 2016 Oban Mining Inc (Oban) flew a heliborne aeromagnetic survey over the area encompassing their Urban Barry and Black Dog Properties which covered 29,961 line-km and included a portion of the Eagle River Property. The same year, Oban drilled 75 DDH (total depth 31,468.1 m), carried out prospecting and till sampling and flew a SkyTEM 312M Fast Survey (EM & Magnetics) over 9,277 line-km. None of the geophysics targets or diamond drilling are located on the Property.

Table 6-1 and Figure 6-1 below outlines the limited work history over the Eagle River Property. Reports listed in the table outline work that was partially or entirely completed over the Eagle River Property area

Table 6-1: Work History over the Eagle River Property.

Year	Report	Title Holder	Claim/Property	Author	Operator	Summary	Comments	Reference
1975	GM38826	Shell Canada Resources Ltd.	Barry	Stemp, R.	Shell Canada Resources Ltd.	EM and Magnetic Survey	The survey outlined an extremely large number of bedrock conductors. The source of all these conductors has not been determined on the ground.	GM38826, Stemp, R., 1975, Report on Airborne Geophysical Survey in the Barry Project Area of Quebec for Shell Canada Ltd. by Kenting Earth Sciences Ltd.
1977	GM38828	Shell Canada Resources Ltd.	Barry Lake	Cote, R.	Shell Canada Resources Ltd.	Geological Reconnaissance Survey, A.E.M. survey of 3,300 line-miles over 375 square miles, detailed mapping, 25 DDH, total Depth 8, 153 ft.	AEM survey of 3,300 line-mile survey was flown over 375 square miles. Staking of 740 claims followed the AEM survey, 43 AEM anomalies were then followed up with ground geophysics. This work was followed by detailed mapping of the grid areas and regional mapping of the entire meta-volcano-sedimentary belt between Souart and Balete Townships. This work was then followed up with a 25 DDH program, total depth 8,153 ft.	GM_38828, 1977, Cote, Richard, Summary Report on the Barry Lake Project, Vol 1, by Shell Resources Limited
	GM38829	Shell Canada Resources Ltd.	Barry Lake North and Barry	Cote, R.	Shell Canada Resources Ltd.	Progress Report	The obvious symmetry displayed by the formational conductors from the geophysical data suggests the Freeman Lake rhyolites may occupy the core of an anticlinal with largely sedimentary rock types flanking it to the north and south. The presence of thick lenses of massive Fe sulphides south of claim lake was confirmed and is significant in that the showing lies at the western extremity of a 2500' A.E.M. anomaly.	GM_38829, 1977, Cote, Richard, Progress Report on the Barry North, and Barry Lake Project (Reassessment), by Shell Resources Limited
1998	GM58427	Letourneur & Tremblay	Letourneur & Tremblay	Chartre, E.	Letourneur & Tremblay	14 rock samples	Objective was to evaluate INPUT anomalies situated within the area of prospecting. A VLF-EM-16 device was used to locate the axis of the conductor which is then followed up with manual prospecting to locate the mineralized rock. The area that was prospected was reported to lack rock outcrops. The exploration program did not determine the cause of the INPUT AEM anomalies.	GM58427, Chartre, E., 1998, Programme de Prospection : Projet Letourneur & Tremblay, CTNS Lacroix & Coursol
2015	GM68964	Randon Ferderber & Terrence Coyle	Baker Street	Langton, J.	Randon Ferderber & Terrence Coyle	Compilation Report	The compilation work consisted of georeferencing the geophysical survey and sample location maps (as raster images) into the ArcGIS platform. The Property information—mainly historical sample collection sites, geophysical anomalies, geological information, and some physiographic features—was digitized into the ArcGIS project.	GM68964, Langton, J., 2015, Assessment Work Report: Geological Compilation of Claims 2295454, 2295455 and 2295439: Part of the Baker Street Property, Lacroix-Buteux Townships, Quebec (NTS 32B/14) for Randon Ferderber & Terrence Coyle by MRB & Associates, Geological Consultants
2016	GM70152	Oban Mining Corporation (Osisko Mining Inc.)	Urban Barry and Black Dog	Oban Mining Corporation	Oban Mining Corporation	Helicopter-borne Aeromagnetic Survey over 29,961 line-km	Results were presented as contour colour images at a scale of 1:50,000. A formal Interpretation has not been included or requested.	GM70152, Geotech Ltd., 2016, HeliStinger, Report on a Helicopter-Borne Aeromagnetic Geophysical Survey

Year	Report	Title Holder	Claim/Property	Author	Operator	Summary	Comments	Reference
	GM70149	Oban Mining Corporation (Osisko Mining Inc.)	Barry	Desrochers, J.P.	Oban Mining Corporation (Osisko Mining Inc.)	SkyTEM 312M Fast Survey (EM & Magnetics), 9,277 line- km planned flight lines. Seventy-five Diamond Drill Holes (31,468.1 m).	No interpretation provided. None of the geophysics targets or diamond drilling are located on the Property.	GM70149, Desrochers, J.P., 2016, SkyTEM Survey: Quebec, Canada for Oban Mining Corporation.
2017	GM70616	Secova Metals Corp.	Eagle River	Prikhodko, A.	Secova Metals Corp.	Airborne VTEM plus over 940 line-km	The total area coverage is 85 km^2. Total survey line coverage 940 line-km. The main conductive zones in the central part of the block correlate with magnetic anomalies. According to the detailed resistivity depth imaging, the top of the EM response sources varies in depth from 50m to about 250m.	GM70616, Prikhodko, A., 2017, Report on a Helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain EM (VTEM) and Horizontal Magnetic Gradiometer Geophysical Survey, Eagle River Property by Geotech Ltd. for Secova Metals Corp.
	Internal	Secova Metals Corp.	Eagle River	Walker, S.	Secova Metals Corp.	Airborne VTEM Interpretation	Twenty-three INPUT EM anomalies were identified from the airborne VTEM survey. Targets were selected and ranked according to EM response. New targets were described relative to the survey-wide EM and magnetic data.	Walker, S., 2017, Eagle River Project INPUT EM Anomaly Review for Secova Metals Corp. by Campbell &Walker Geophysics Ltd.

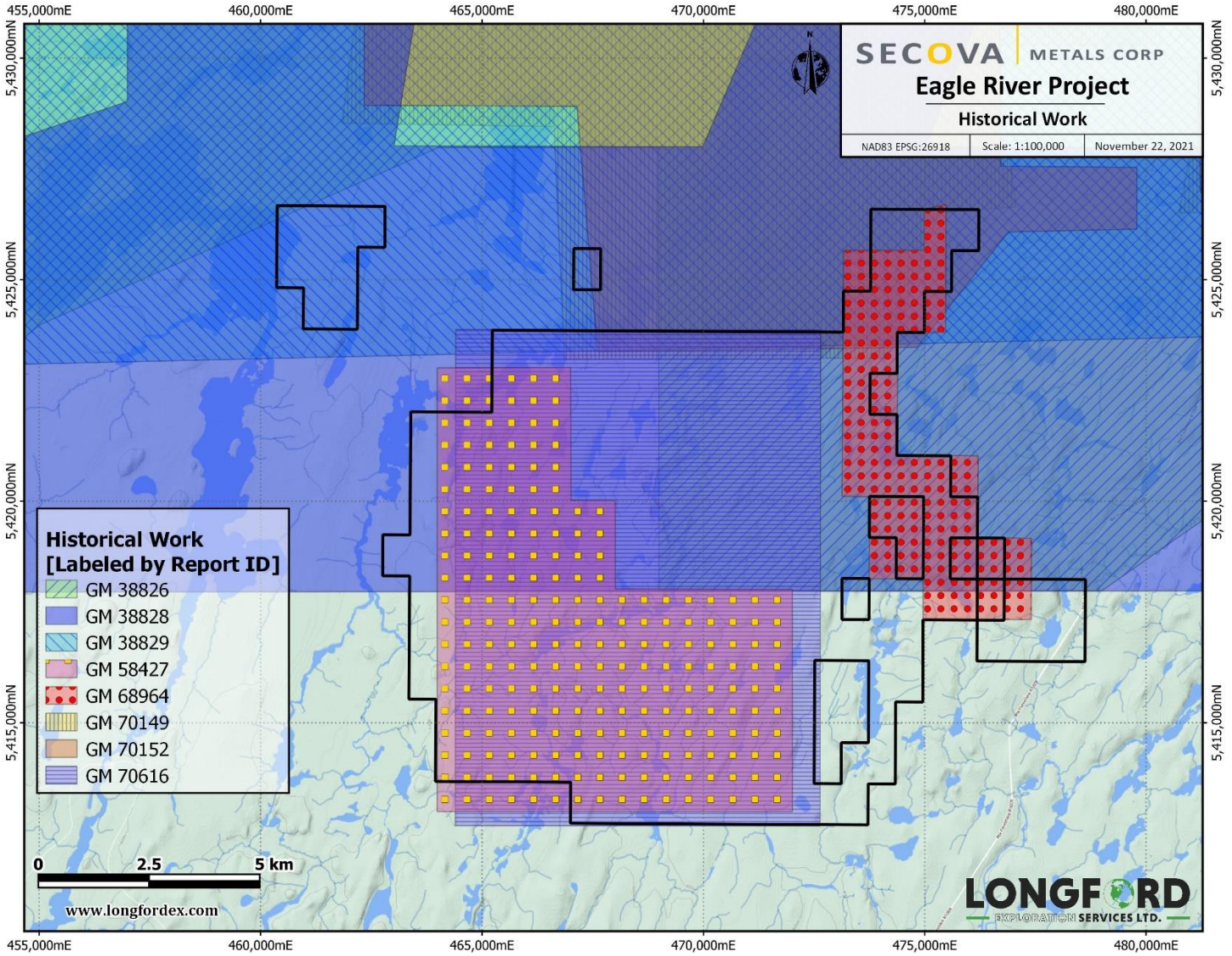

Figure 6-1: Eagle River Property Historical Work Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Eagle River Property is located within the Superior Province, which forms the core of the Canadian Shield. The Superior Province was formed by the successive accretion of orogenic belts in a range of tectonic environments over a period of 1.73 billion years (Percival et al., 2012). The Superior Province is the largest Archean terrestrial craton and covers approximately 1.4 $\times 10^6$ km^2 and consists mainly of Neoarchean rocks (2.8 to 2.5 Ga) which range in metamorphic grade from sub-greenschist facies to granulite facies (Card and Poulsen, 1998; Percival et al., 2012). The boundaries of the Superior Province are mainly tectonic in the north, west and southeast (Trans-Hudsonian and Grenvillian orogens), while the south (Penokean orogen) and the northeast (Northern Quebec orogen) are unconformably overlain or overthrust by Paleoproterozoic supracrustal sequences (Card and Poulsen, 1998).

The Superior Province can be divided into the following four regions based on structural and lithological characteristics:

- The Western Superior region consists of the area extending from the Phanerozoic cover in the west and north to Lake Superior in the south and displays characteristic west- to northwest-trending belts with strike lengths up to 1,000 km (Percival et al., 2012).
- The Eagle River Property is located on the eastern margin of the Central Superior region, which extends from Lake Superior to the Grenville Front to the east, and includes the Eastern Wawa terrane, the Abitibi greenstone belt, and the Transverse Kapuskasing uplift structure.
- The Moyen-Nord region is bound by James Bay on the west, the Grenville Front to the east, and the Hudson Bay terrane to the north and is composed of the Ashuanipi complex, Opinaca belt and the Opatica terrane.
- The Northeastern Superior region is located to the north of the Moyen-Nord and bound by Hudson Bay and James Bay to the west and the New Quebec orogen to the east.

The Superior Province can be further divided into 19 sub-provinces which consist of metasedimentary, metamorphic, volcano-plutonic, and plutonic domains (Table 7-1). The sub-provinces located in the province of Quebec are shown in Figure 7-1.

Table 7-1: Regions, Sub-Provinces and Rock Types of the Superior Province

Region	Sub-Province	Rock Type
Western Superior	Sachigo	Volcano-plutonic
	Berens River Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	Uchi Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	English River Belt	Metasedimentary
	Winnipeg River	Plutonic
	Wabigoon Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	Pikwitonei	Metamorphic
Central Superior	Quetico Gneiss Belt	Metasedimentary
	Kapuskasing Uplift	Metamorphic
	Wawa Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	Abitibi Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
Moyen-Nord	Pontiac	Metasedimentary
	Abitibi	Volcano-Plutonic
	Opatica Belt	Volcano-Plutonic
	Nemiscau	Metasedimentary
	Opinaca Belt	Metasedimentary
Northeastern Superior	Minto	Volcano-Plutonic
	La Grande	Volcano-Plutonic
	Ashuanipi Complex	Metamorphic

Source: Card and Poulsen, 1998

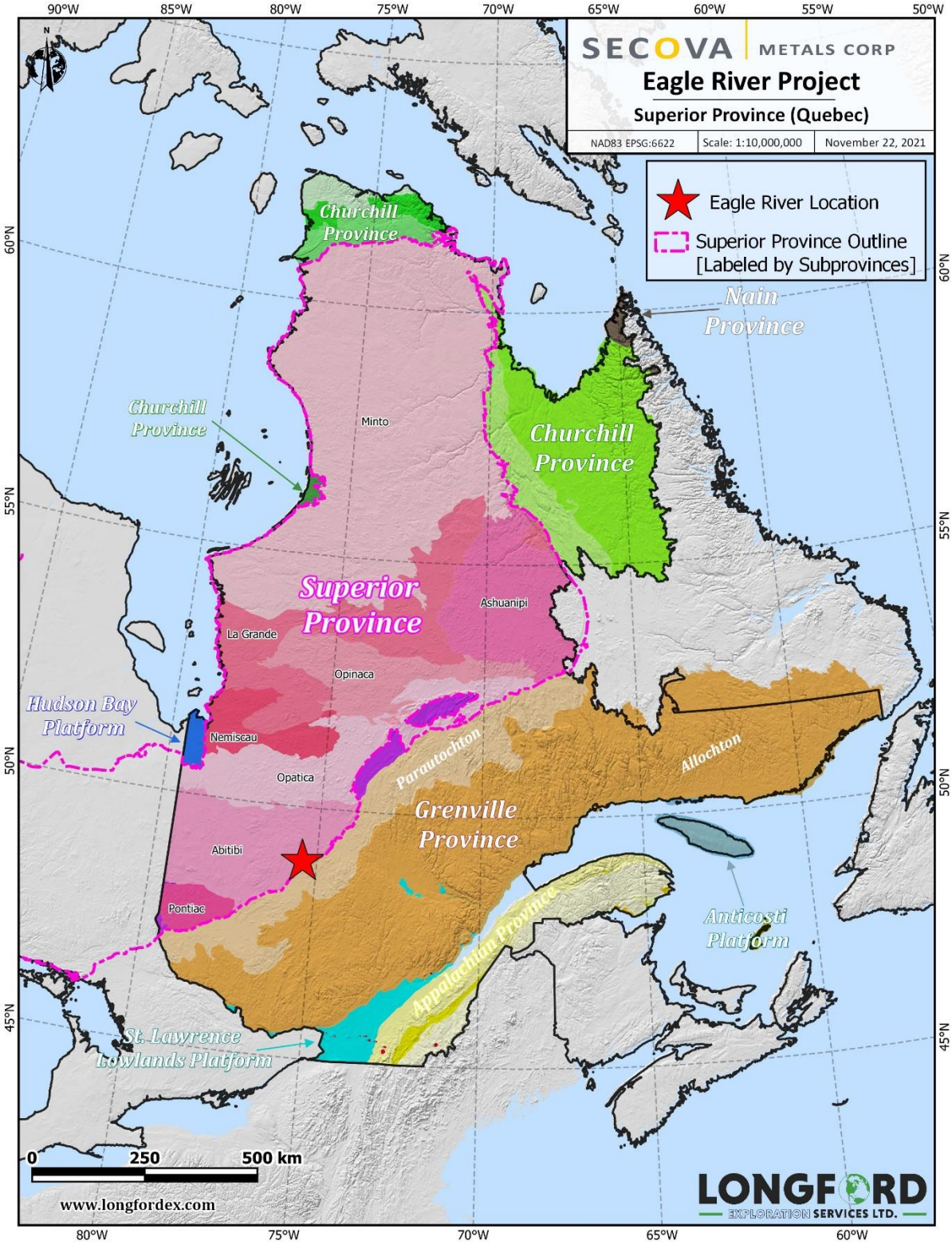

Figure 7-1: Map of the Superior Province and its Sub-Provinces

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

7.1.1 Abitibi Sub-Province

The Eagle River Property lies within the northeastern area of the Abitibi sub-province near the boundary between the Superior Province and the Grenville Province. The volcano-plutonic Abitibi sub-province is located in the Moyen-Nord region of the Superior Province (Figures 7-2 and 7-3) and mainly consists of low-grade Archean volcanogenic and sedimentary rocks. The Abitibi sub-province granite-greenstone belt covers an area of more than 85,000 km^2 and has been one of the world's most prolific mining areas for more than 100 years.

The Abitibi sub-province is bounded on the west by the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (KSZ), a discontinuous, partly fault-bounded, northeast-trending zone of high-grade gneiss (Card, 1990; Card and Poulsen, 1998). In the east, the Abitibi sub-province is bounded by the Grenville Front Tectonic Zone, a zone of Proterozoic faulting and cataclasis which forms the boundary between the Superior and Grenville Provinces. The Abitibi metavolcanics are separated from the Archean metasediments of the Pontiac sub-province by the Cadillac-Larder Lake Fault in the southeast. Unconformably overlying the Abitibi rocks in the southwest are the Early Proterozoic sediments of the Huronian Supergroup and Middle Proterozoic, Keweenawan volcanics and sediments (Card, 1990).

Supracrustal rocks form approximately 40% of the Abitibi sub-province, and are concentrated within the greenstone belt, and the remaining 60% is formed of granitoid rocks (Card, 1990). The greenstone belt comprises 80% volcanics and associated intrusions and 20% metasediments. The volcanic sequences consist mainly of tholeiitic flows, and calc-alkalic flows with minor komatiitic and alkalic varieties. The volcanic sequences in the southern Abitibi greenstone belt are estimated to be 55% basalt, 34% andesite, 7% dacite, and 4% rhyolite (Card, 1990; Card and Poulsen, 1998). Early turbiditic flysch and late conglomeritic molasse sequences form the meta-sedimentary sequences of the Abitibi greenstone belt (Card and Poulsen, 1998). Early, pre-kinematic tonalitic gneiss forms large batholithic complexes throughout and surrounding the greenstone belts, contain mafic enclaves, and are intruded by syn-and-post kinematic plutons. It has been postulated that multiple deformational and intrusive events have occurred in the area, suggesting that there could be pre-greenstone plutonic rocks present (Card, 1990). Forming the core of the central volcanic complexes of the Abitibi are variably folded and recrystalized pre-to-syn-kinematic quartz-diorite, tonalite, and granodiorite plutons (Card, 1990; Card and Poulsen, 1998).

The greenstone belt is believed to comprise several major volcanic cycles which are divided into a lower ultramafic-mafic division, a middle tholeiitic basalt division, and an upper diverse tholeiitic and calc-alkalic mafic-intermediate-felsic division. These sequences form three types of physiographic regions, namely submarine lava plain, submarine to sub-aerial central volcanic complexes, and sub-aerial to submarine rift basin fill (Card, 1990; Card and Poulsen, 1998).

7.1.2 Regional Mineralization

Several mineral occurrences are known to occur in the Superior Province, including the following styles of deposits (Percival, 2007):

- iron-formation-hosted gold deposits
- magmatic Ni-PGE deposits
- volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits
- rare-element pegmatite deposits
- orogenic lode-gold deposits (GQC)

7.2 Property Geology

The Eagle River Property is located within the Abitibi greenstone belt of the Superior Province.

The Property is variably overlain by glacial sediments, dominantly glacio-fluvial outwash, and extensive overlying sand deposits, and some lacustrine sediments throughout the Property; some outcrop and sub-crop occur at higher elevations on the Property. At the south end of the Property, basal till-like and glaciofluvial deposits occur adjacent to areas of outcropping bedrock: boulder fields with large boulders often occur immediately over bedrock. In the area, the Barry Lake Project to the north has reported average overburden depths between 9 and 12 m (Cote, 1977), and extensive glacial and glaci-fluvial deposits have been reported on the Baker Street Property as well (Ferderber and Coyle, 2015).

Most of the Property is underlain by the Archean Kalm-Coursol Pluton (Figure 7-4). The central Property area is characterized by a massive to foliated granodiorite to tonalite with massive biotite. In the southern portion of the claim block, the area is characterized by a hornblende-biotite-magnetite-rich tonalite which displays foliated to gneissic textures. In the northeastern and eastern portion of the Eagle River Property, there are small outcroppings of the glomerophyric, massive to pillowed basalts, and massive (and often) vesicular magnetic komatiites of the Archean Lacroix formation and massive biotite tonalitic intrusions.

7.2.1 Property Mineralization

No significant mineralization has been reported by any of the previous operators.

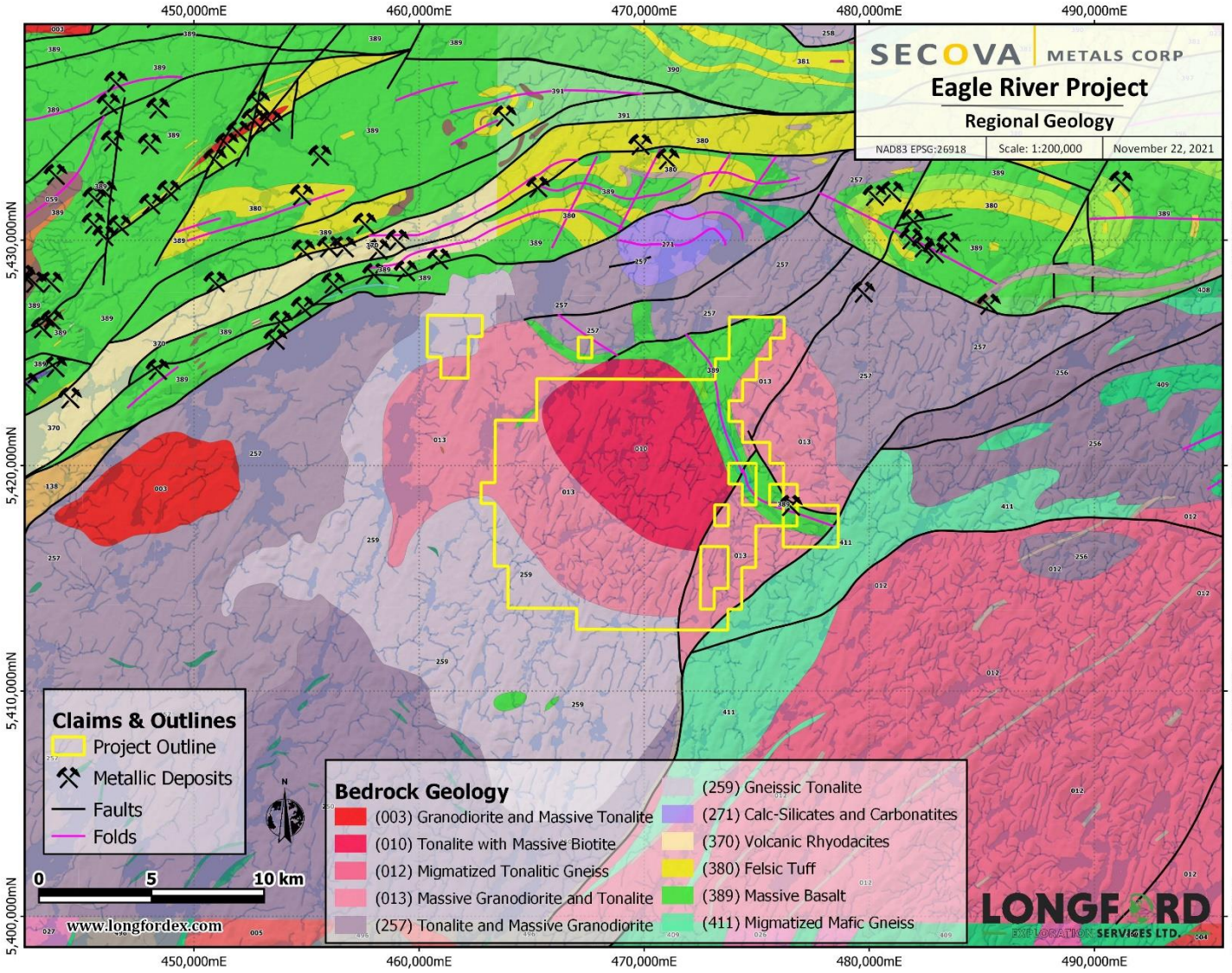

Figure 7-2: Eagle River Property Regional Geology Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov).

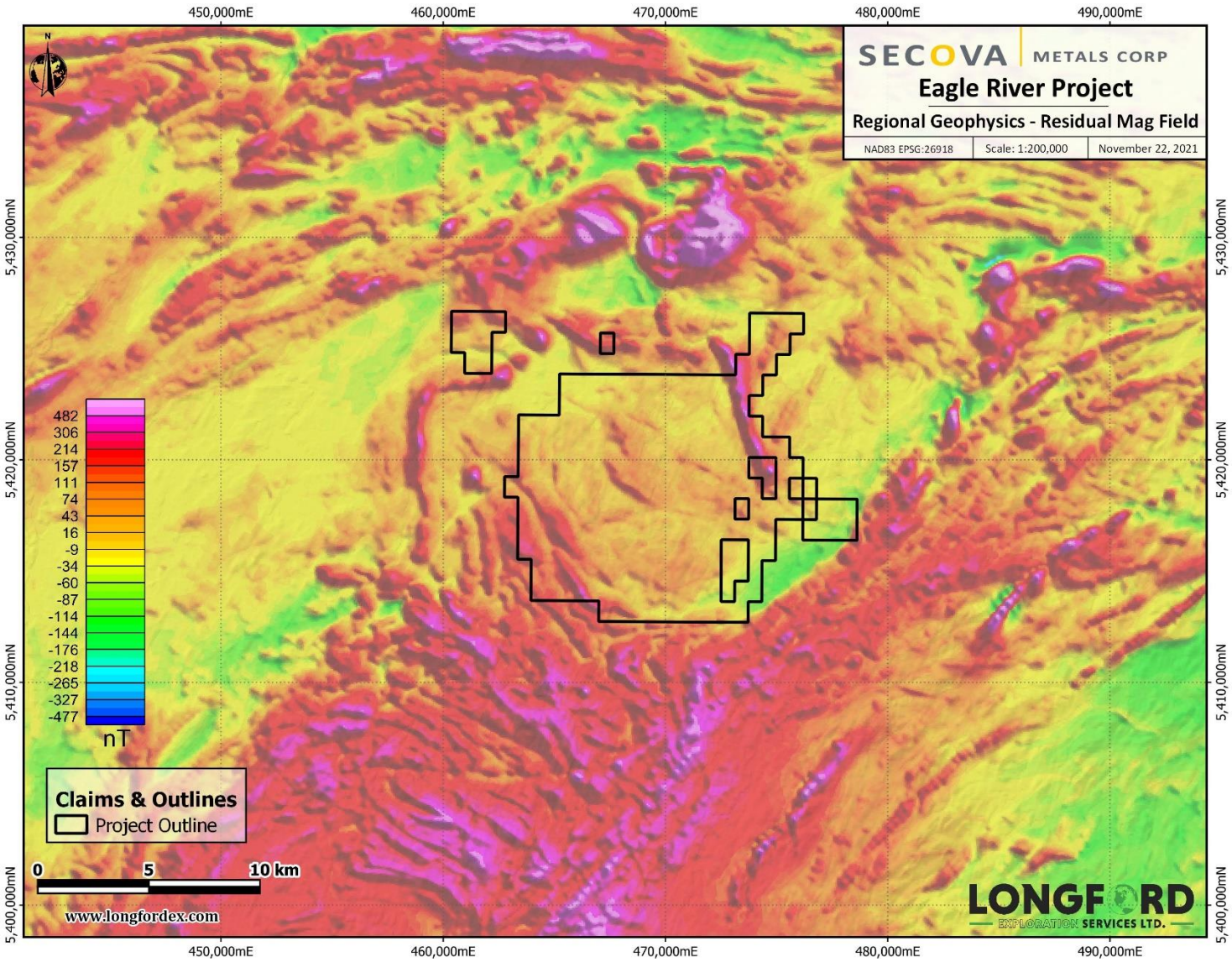

Figure 7-3: Eagle River Property Regional Geophysics-Residual Magnetic Field

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

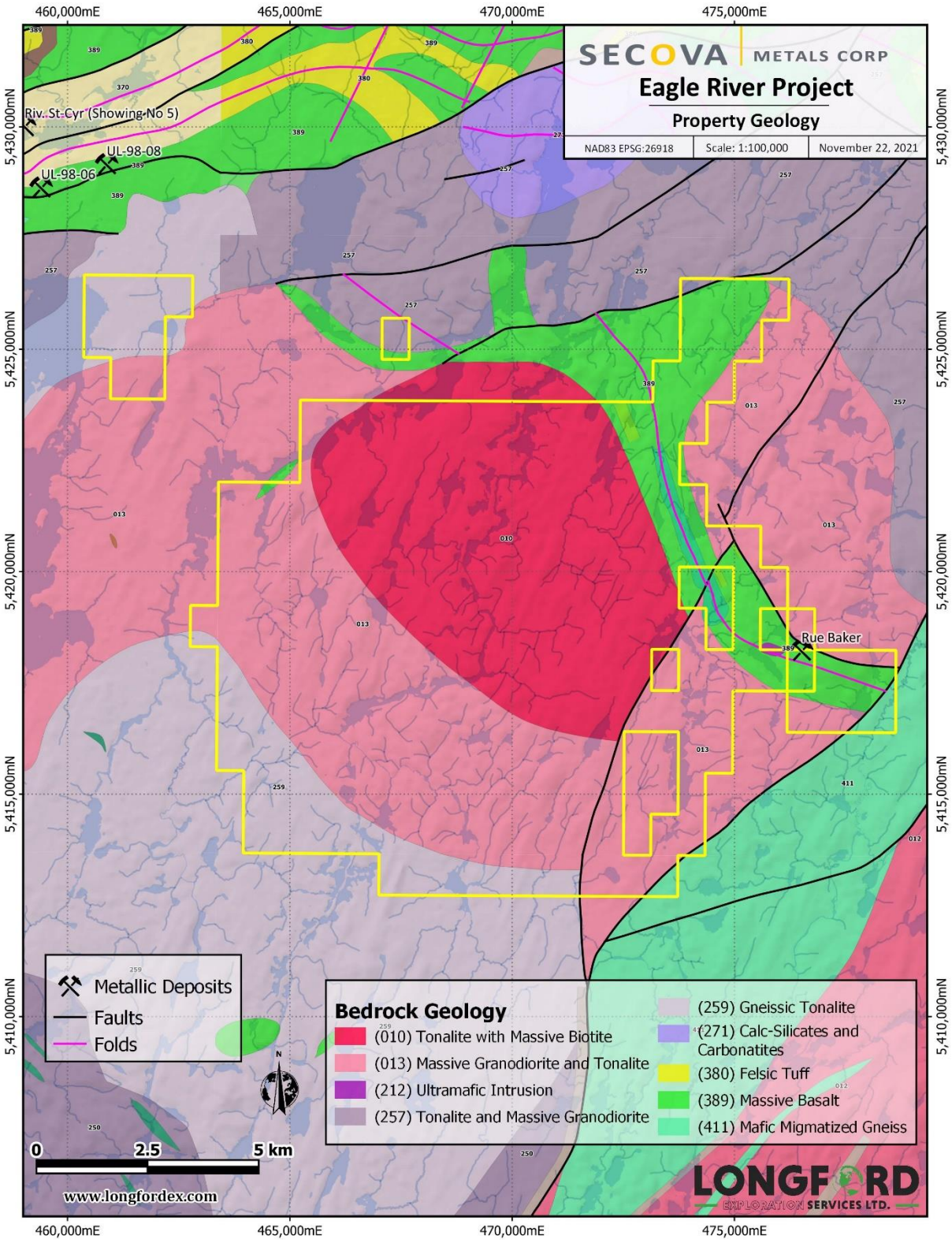

Figure 7-4: Figure 7 4: Eagle River Property Geology Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Eagle River Property is in the Abitibi sub-province of the Superior Craton, and two styles of mineralization are considered to be possible based on the regional metallogeny and known local geology on the Property: greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate (GQC) style of deposit and/or volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) style of deposit.

8.1 Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Gold-Vein Deposit Model

The GQC style of deposit (Figure 8-1) is a sub-type of lode gold deposits. Other names include mesothermal, orogenic, lode gold, shear-zone related quartz-carbonate and gold-only deposits. The Abitibi region is dominated by a series of interconnected greenstone belts (mainly metavolcanics) interspersed by younger massive and foliated elliptical granitic bodies (Card and Poulsen, 1998; Stone, 2010) which are favourable for GQC-vein style of mineralization. The Superior Province is known to host several world-class gold and base-metal deposits as well as many smaller, yet economically viable deposits (Percival et al., 2012). The most productive metallogenic districts for GQC deposits in Canada occur in late Archean greenstone belts of the Superior, Churchill, and Slave Provinces (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). These types of deposits are a major source of the world's gold production and are the second most prolific sources of gold after Witwatersrand (South Africa) ores and account for 25% of Canada's output (Ash and Alldrick, 1996; Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

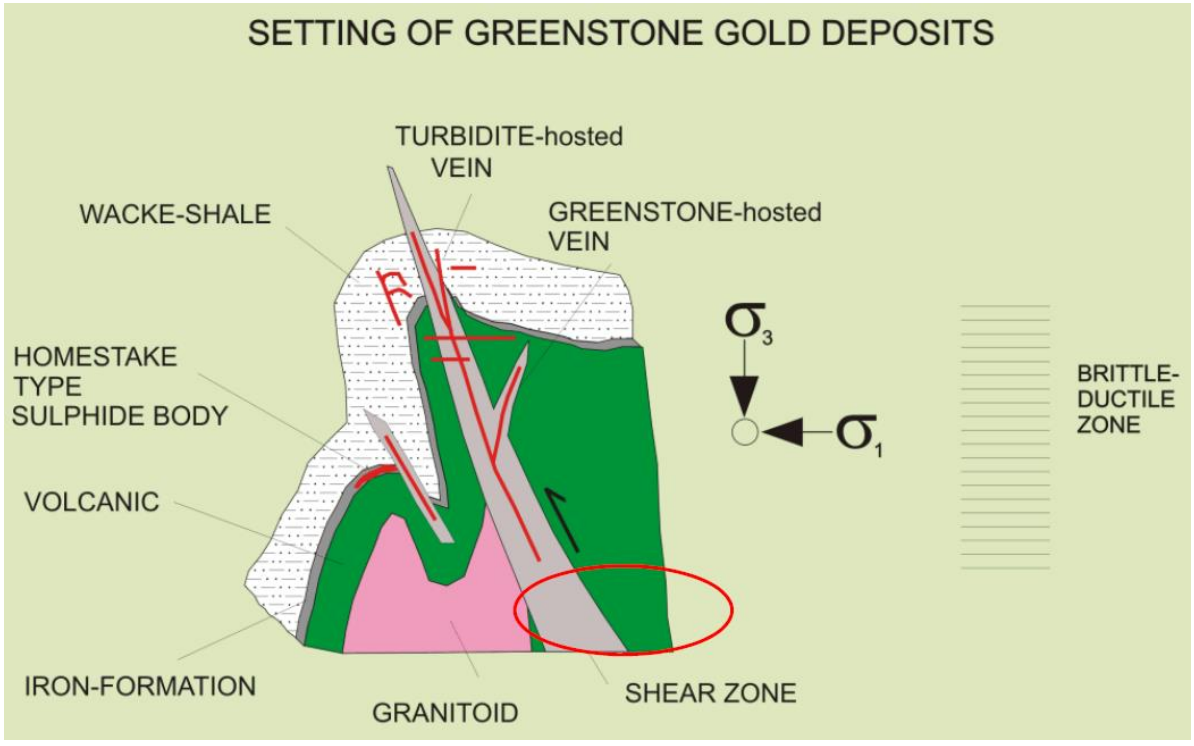

Figure 8-1: Setting of GQC Gold-Vein Deposits

Source: Dube and Gosselin, 2007

GQC vein deposits arise within deep trans-crustal fault zones of metamorphic terranes at or near convergent tectonic plate boundaries because of compression or transpression (Ash and Alldrick, 1996; Dube and Gosselin, 2007). These deposits can occur within deformed greenstone belts of all ages, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and occasionally with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dykes; however, those with the most significant gold content occur within Archean terranes (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). These deposits are structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits which are mainly hosted by mafic metamorphic rocks of greenschist to locally lower amphibolite facies at depths between 5 and 10 km below the surface (Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

Host rock lithologies of higher competency generally form tabular fissure veins and veinlets whereas stringer veins tend to occur within less competent lithologies (Ash and Arlldrick, 1996). Veins commonly occur as complex systems of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins, en echelon veins on all scales and usually have sharp contacts with wallrocks. Individual vein thickness may vary between a few centimeters up to 5 metres and may be 10 to 1000 m in length. Characteristic textures of GQC veins include massive, ribboned, or banded, and stockworks with anastomosing gashes and dilations all of which may be modified, overprinted, or destroyed by subsequent deformation events (Ash and Alldrick, 1996; Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

The timing of mineralization of this style of deposit is believed to be syn-collisional to late-deformational and predominantly post-peak greenschist facies or syn-amphibolite facies metamorphism (Ash and Alldrick, 1996; Dube and Gosselin, 2007). The orebody is commonly greater than 1 km, however, there have been documented cases whereby the orebody has reached 2.5 km (Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

Formation of this style of deposit requires reasonably focused structural networks and pathways such as faults and shear zones where low salinity (< 3 wt % NaCl), H_2O-CO_2-rich hydrothermal fluids carrying high concentrations of Au, Ag, As, (±Sb, Te, W, Mo) and low concentrations of Cu, Pb, Zn metals which accumulate into a restricted volume such as a fold hinge or dilational jog (Ash and Alldrick, 1996; Dube and Gosselin, 2007). It is believed that fluids are cycled through these conduits by pressure build-up and release from tectonic activity related to rock failure and pressure reduction followed by sealing and repetition of the process (Ash and Alldrick, 1996). Gold is predominantly transported in the fluid as a reduced sulfur complex and deposited at crustal levels within or near brittle-ductile transition zones because of fluid-wallrock reactions called sulphidation. Though the source of gold is contentious, it is generally accepted that fluids originate from mantle or magmatic sources, or metamorphic devolatilization (Ash and Alldrick, 1996; Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

Within this style of deposit, gold is mainly confined to the quartz-carbonate vein networks although significant gold mineralization is often present within iron-rich sulphidized wallrock selvages or silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). At a district scale GQCs are associated with large-scale carbonate alteration; at the deposit scale the intensity of alteration is mainly controlled by host rock lithology and metamorphic grade (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). Altered host rocks proximal to veins are typically enriched in CO_2, K_2O, and S and depleted in Na_2O; and further from veins alteration is characterized by chlorite, calcite, ± magnetite (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). Rocks at greenschist facies proximal to veins display alteration haloes that are zoned and characterized by iron-carbonatization and sericitization, with sulphidation of immediate vein selvages; sheared ultramafics commonly display pervasive chromium or vanadium-rich green micas (fuchsite and roscoelite) and ankerite with zones of

quartz-carbonate stockworks (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). Hydrothermal alteration assemblages associated with gold mineralization in amphibolite facies include biotite, amphibole, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite; at high grades, biotite/phlogopite, diopside, garnet, pyrrhotite and/or arsenopyrite (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). Tourmaline and scheelite are also commonly found in veins associated with locally emplaced felsic to intermediate intrusions (Ash and Alldrick, 1996).

The primary ore minerals of GQCs include native gold with (in decreasing amounts) pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and trace amounts of molybdenum and tellurides may also be present (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). The main gangue minerals include quartz and carbonate (calcite, dolomite, ankerite and siderite) and may contain variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, tourmaline, and sometimes scheelite (Dube and Gosselin, 2007).

8.2 Gold-Rich Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Deposit Model

Volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits, also known as volcanic-hosted massive sulfide, volcanic-associated massive sulphide, or seafloor massive sulphide deposits are important sources of copper, zinc, lead, gold, and silver. Gold-rich VMS deposits (Figure 8-2) are a sub-type of both VMS and lode gold (GQC) deposits and mainly differ from other VMS deposits in that their gold concentrations exceed the associated copper, lead, and zinc grades in weight percent (Dube et al., n.d.). VMS deposits form at or near the seafloor, where circulating hydrothermal fluids driven by magmatic heat are quenched through mixing with bottom waters or porewaters in near seafloor lithologies in extensional environments. The gold-rich VMS sub-type is believed to form under a variety of conditions; however, one theory suggests that gold-rich VMS deposits are the shallow water equivalent to sub-aerial epithermal gold deposits (Dube et al., n.d.).

Massive sulphide lenses may vary widely in shape and size and may be pod-like or sheet-like. Host strata is commonly underlain by coeval sub-volcanic intrusions and sill-dyke complexes, often metamorphosed to greenschist and lower amphibolite facies in greenstone belts of various ages (Dube et al., n.d.). They are generally stratiform and may occur as multiple lenses. Deposits range in size from small pods of less than a ton (which are commonly scattered through prospective terrains) to supergiant accumulations (Shanks et al., 2012).

Gold distribution throughout this deposit style is typically uneven due to the primary depositional controls and the subsequent tectonic remobilization. Typical gold-metal associations for gold-VMS deposits vary from copper-selenium-bismuth through zinc-lead to silver-copper-arsenic-antimony-mercury. Some of these gold-rich deposits are characterized by metamorphosed advanced argillic and massive silicic alteration, symptomatic of an oxidized low-pH hydrothermal fluid (high sulphidation) as opposed to the more typical, mainly reduced, near-neutral to weakly acidic fluids (low sulphidation) of most ancient and modern VMS deposits (Dube et al., n.d.). These high sulphidation environments, like those encountered in some epithermal deposits, are interpreted as shallow-water submarine equivalents to the sub-aerial epithermal deposits (Dube et al., n.d.).

Many VMS deposits have stringer or feeder zones beneath the massive zone that consist of crosscutting veins and veinlets of sulphides in a matrix of pervasively altered host rock and gangue. Felsic to intermediate rocks and volcaniclastics and tonalitic intrusions are common at the district scale (Dube et al., n.d.). Alteration zonation in the host rocks surrounding the deposits is usually well-developed and include advanced argillic (kaolinite, alunite), argillic (illite, sericite), sericitic (sericite, quartz), andalusite and/or

kyanite, chloritic (chlorite, quartz), and propylitic (carbonate, epidote, chlorite) types (Bonnet and Corriveau, 2007; Dube et al., n.d.).

The typical gangue mineralogy of gold-rich VMS in greenstone terranes include quartz, sericite, aluminous silicates (andalusite, kyanite, staurolite, and manganese-rich garnet) (Dube et al., n.d.). The sulphide mineralogy typically includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena with a complex assemblage of minor phases, including locally significant amounts of bornite, tennantite, sulphosalts, arsenopyrite, mawsonite, and tellurides (Dube et al., n.d.).

An unusual feature of VMS deposits is the common association of stratiform "exhalative" deposits precipitated from hydrothermal fluids emanating into bottom waters. These deposits may extend well beyond the margins of massive sulphide and are typically composed of silica, iron, and manganese oxides, carbonates, sulphates, sulphides, and tourmaline.

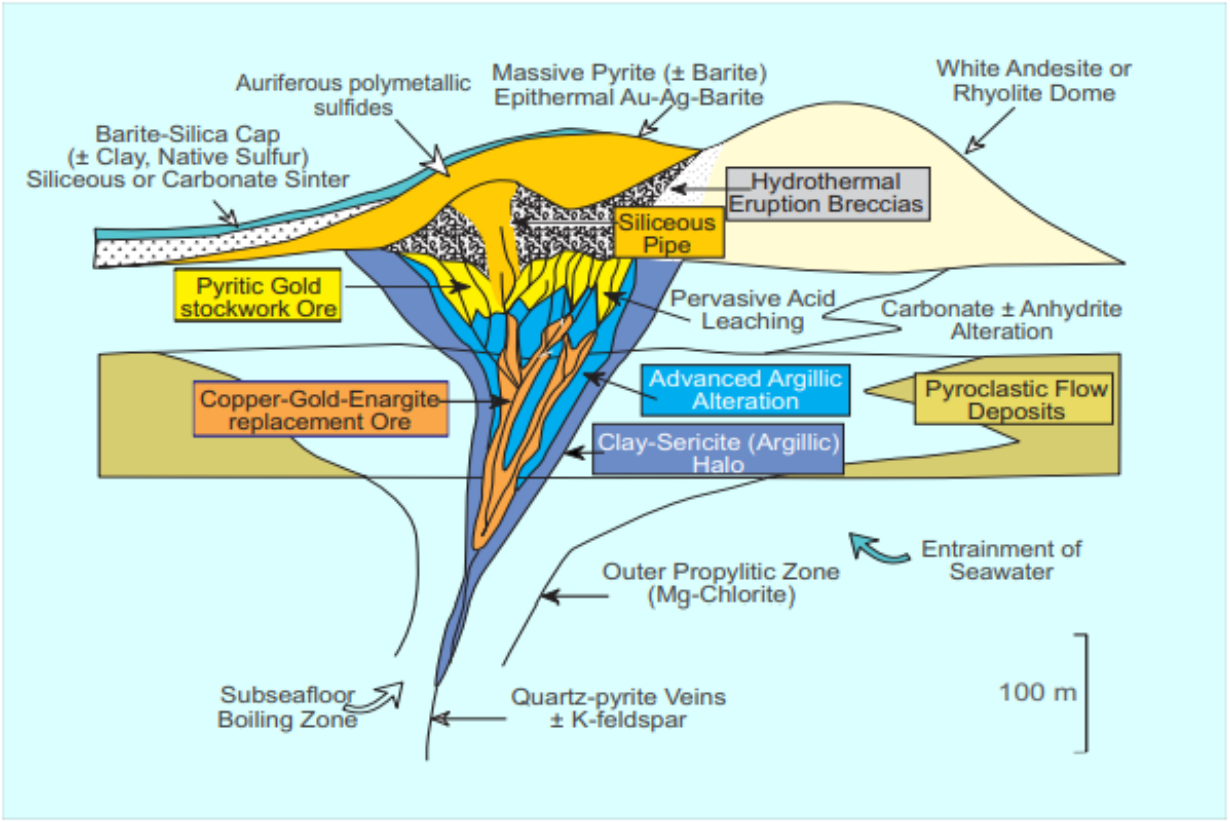

Figure 8-2: Geological Setting and Alteration Associated with Gold-Rich High-Sulphidation VMS Deposits

Source: Hannington et al., 1999

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2017 VTEM Survey

In 2017, Secova commissioned Geotech Ltd. (Geotech) to fly a VTEM survey directly over the Eagle River Property. The survey was flown from June 16, 2017, to June 25, 2017, and covered 940 line-km and a total area of 85 km^2. The principal sensors included a VTEM system and a horizontal magnetic gradiometer using two caesium magnetometers system. The main conductive zones are in the central part of the block and correlate with magnetic anomalies. According to the detailed resistivity depth imaging, the top of the EM response sources varies in depth from 50m to about 250m.

9.1.1 2017 VTEM Data Acquisition Procedures

During the survey, the helicopter was maintained at a mean altitude of 72m above the ground with an average survey speed of 80 km/hr. This allowed for an actual average transmitter receiver loop terrain clearance of 38 m and a magnetic sensor clearance of 48 m.

The on-board operator was responsible for monitoring the system's integrity and maintaining a detailed flight log during the survey, tracking the times of the flight as well as any unusual geophysical or topographic features.

Upon return of the aircrew to the base camp, the survey data was transferred from a compact flash card (PCMCIA) to the data processing computer. The data were then uploaded via FTP to the Geotech office in Aurora, Ontario for daily QA/QC by qualified personnel.

To the author's knowledge, the data acquisition procedures are suitable and typical for this type of geophysical survey work.

The post-processing resultant map images are shown in Figures 9-1 and 9-2.

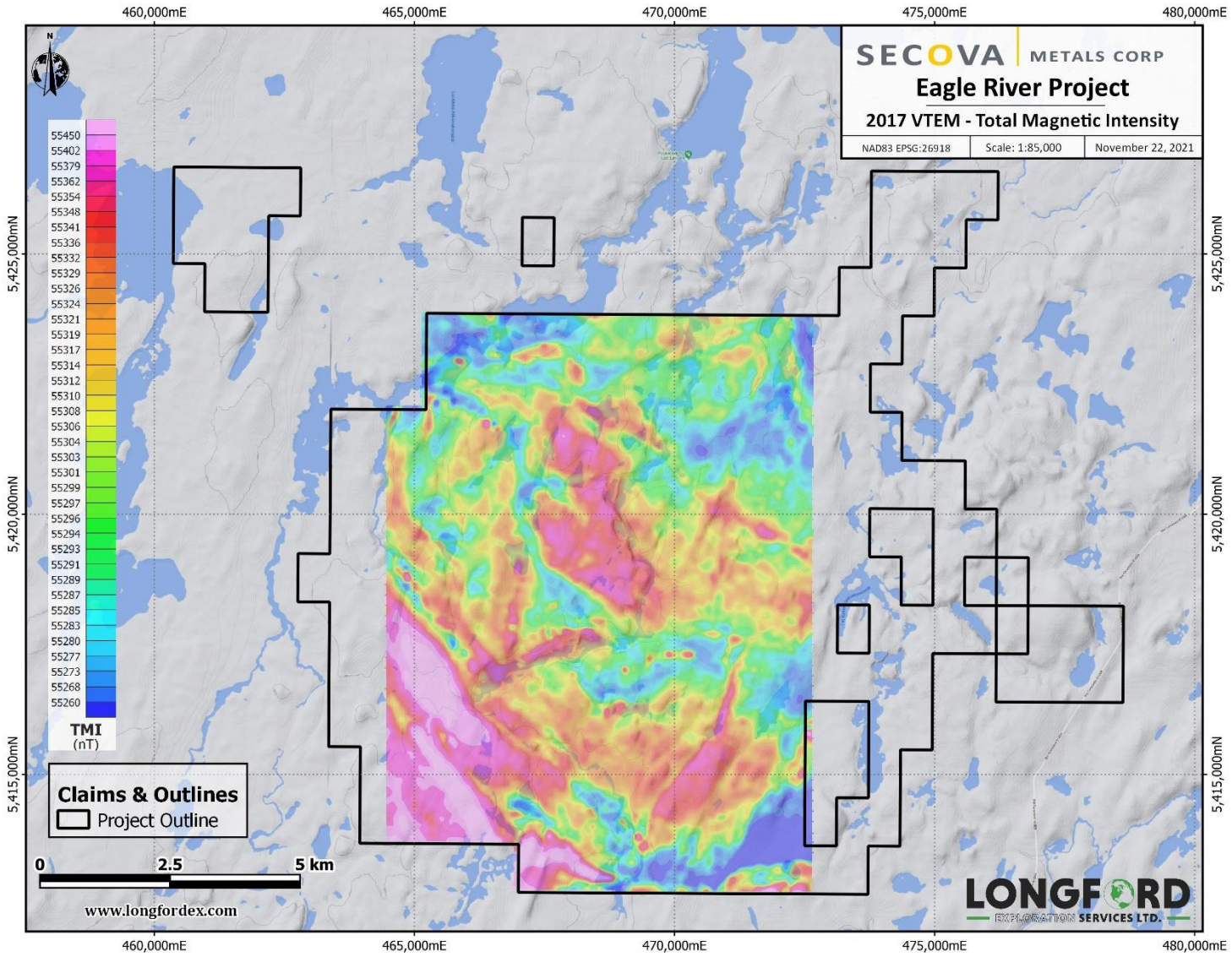

Figure 9-1: Eagle River Property 2017 VTEM Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

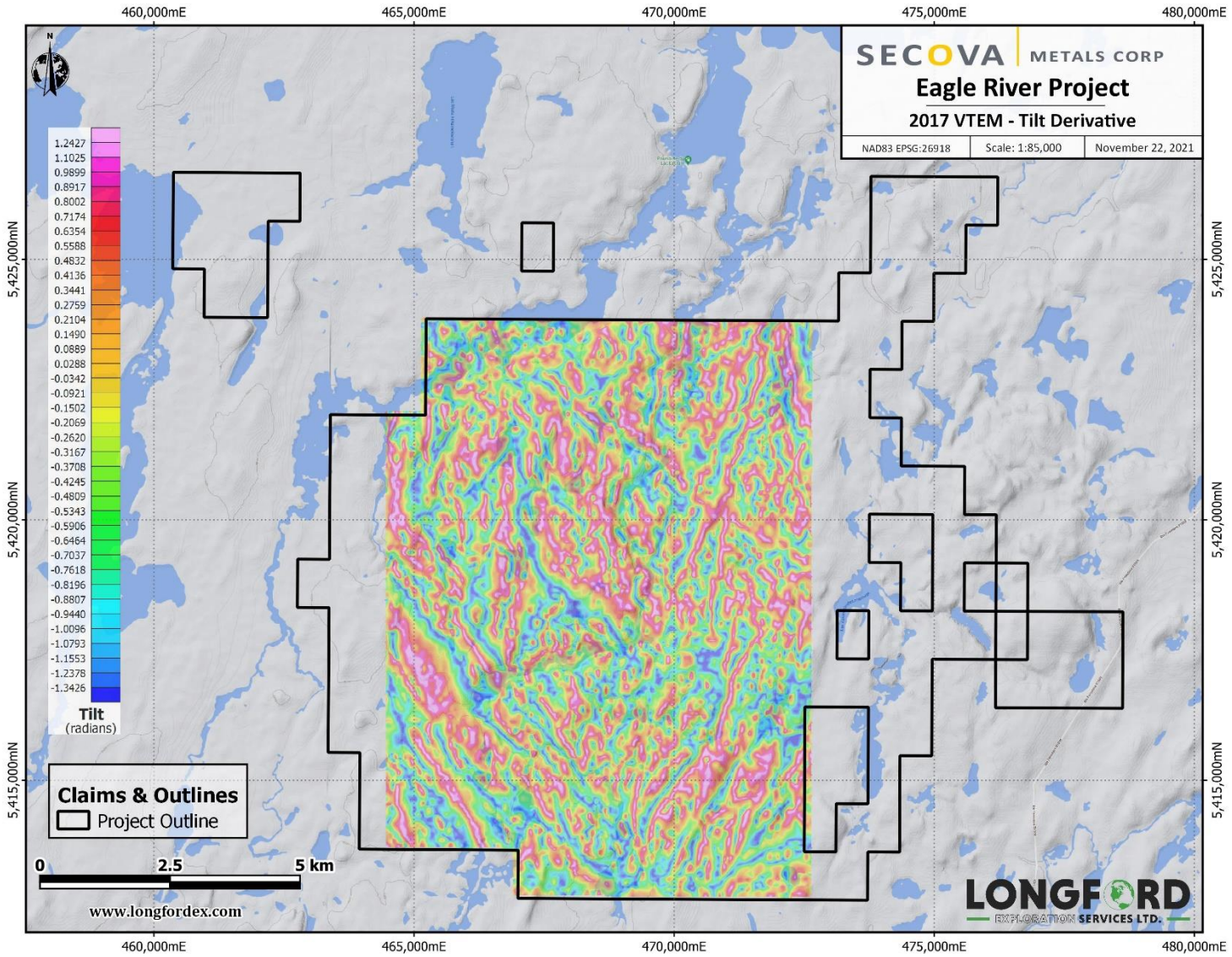

Figure 9-2: Eagle River Property 2017 VTEM-Tilt Derivative Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

9.2 2017 VTEM Survey Interpretation

Following the 2017 VTEM survey, Campbell & Walker Geophysics Ltd. (Campbell & Walker) were commissioned to interpret the VTEM results from the recently flown survey to identify prospective targets for follow-up. The interpretation successfully identified 23 targets which were selected and ranked according to EM response (Table 9-1 and Figure 9-3). The new targets were described relative to the survey-wide EM and magnetic data. A major powerline crosses the Property in the middle of the survey grid and because power-line noise adversely affects the INPUTAEM data, the power-line noise was assessed, and data close to the power line was omitted from the interpretation.

Due to power lines and the general strike of the Property geology, Campbell & Walker recommended that future airborne geophysical surveys be flown using east-west flight lines. They noted that power lines would still create noise in the data but that it would be greatly reduced by using HTEM (and flying perpendicular is always better than flying parallel).

Table 9-1 summarizes the targets identified from the 2017 VTEM survey results.

To the author's knowledge, the processing procedures are suitable and typical for this type of geophysical survey work.

9.2.1 2017 VTEM Data Interpretation Procedures

Anomalies in multi-channel EM data were highlighted by using a normalized sum of channel responses. The resulting images help identify locations of anomalies, but they do not provide information about the strength of the conductor causing the anomaly.

Each target was given a description relative to the EM and magnetic data surrounding it. The target rank, location and comments were then stored in a Shapefile. ArcView TIFF files of the magnetic data were also created.

To the author's knowledge, the processing procedures are suitable and typical for this type of geophysical survey work.

Table 9-1: 2017 VTEM Survey Interpretation Target Areas for Follow Up.

Line	Target	Approx. Strike	Approx. Strike Length (m)	EM Comments	Tau	Magnetics Comments
L1160	1	175	180	Flat-lying (thick) response.	1.7	On west side of line, magnetic low trend (fault?)
L1200	2	330	250	Shallowly dipping response. Dipping to the northeast.	2.3	On west side of line, magnetic low trend (fault?)
L1470	3	0	200	Shallowly dipping response. Dipping to the east.	2.6	On a magnetic trend. Possibly an extension of feature associated with target 5.
L1500	4	155	350	Steeply dipping (almost vertical), thin-plate response.	0.8	Coincident with a magnetic northwest magnetic high trend
L1560	5	0	1,200	Moderately dipping response. Dipping to the east. Anomaly has slightly arcuate shape. Possibly two small anomalies offset from main trend at the south.	2.7	Follows the trend of a magnetic feature.
L1600	6	0	350	Flat-lying (thick) response. Response becomes complex (overlapping responses) to the south.	4.3	Offset to the north of an east-west magnetic trend. The EM anomaly seems to be coincident with a disrupted magnetic feature.
L1650	7	0	225	Flat-lying thick response. Very close spatially (and possibly related) to targets 21 and 22.	1	Lies to the north of an east-west magnetic trend; well defined in the HG crossline data.
L1660	8	0	125	Small EM anomaly (flat-lying/thick) along a trend with target 7.	1.1	Lies at the end of an east-west magnetic trend; well defined in the HG crossline data.
L1680	9	0	100	Small shallow dipping response (dipping to the east).	3	Adjacent to a small isolated magnetic high.

Line	Target	Approx. Strike	Approx. Strike Length (m)	EM Comments	Tau	Magnetics Comments
L1690	10	130	440	Flat-lying (thick) response. Multi-line response that appears to become more complex at the centre of the anomaly (multiple bodies?).	1.65	Appears to lie within a break or change in a northwest magnetic trend.
L1690	11	25	175	Flat-lying (thick) response.	0.78	Coincident with a small magnetic high at the end of a north-northwest trend.
L1690	12	135	300	Flat-lying (thick) response. Multiline complex anomaly.	1.5	Offset and perpendicular to a north-northeast magnetic trend.
L1750	13	180	200	Steeply dipping (thin) almost vertical response.	0.6	Close to a subtle north-south magnetic trend.
L1750	14	180	250	Flat-lying (thick) response. Possibly dipping slightly to the west.	2.3	Coincident with a magnetic high feature.
L1770	15	180	300	Steeply dipping (thin) almost vertical response.	1.12	Lies on the east edge of an arcuate magnetic feature that crosscuts a broader magnetic high region. Best shown in the inline gradient.
L1950	16	135	300	Flat-lying (thick) response. Some overlapping responses within the main anomaly.	1.0	Lies in a relative magnetic low that appears to be part of a complex northwest magnetic trend.
L1950	17	180	200	Flat-lying (thick) response. Isolated at edge of survey.	1.0	Coincident with a subtle magnetic high. Offset to the northwest of a magnetic low trend (fault?)
L2000	18	180	200	Shallow dipping (thick) response. Complex response with overlapping signatures.	1.5	Located at the confluence of a number of mag trends.
L2020	19	180	200	Flat lying (thick) response. Some overlapping responses in the area.	2	Along trend with targets 16 and 18. Offset from intersection of many mag trends.

Line	Target	Approx. Strike	Approx. Strike Length (m)	EM Comments	Tau	Magnetics Comments
L1160	20	180	100	Single line EM anomaly (flat lying/thick) offset by about 250 m from target 1. Appears to be shallower than target 1	1.6	Offset to the southwest of a mag low trend that target 1 and 2 lie on.
L1640	21	0	100	Small EM anomaly (flat lying/thick) along a trend with targets 7 and 22	0.8	Lies to the north of an EW mag trend well defined in the HG crossline data
L1640	22	0	100	Small EM anomaly (flat lying/thick) along a trend with targets 7 and 21	1.1	Lies to the north of an EW mag trend well defined in the HG crossline data
L1710	23	160	150	EM anomaly offset from Target 12, possibly related.	1.8	No mag association

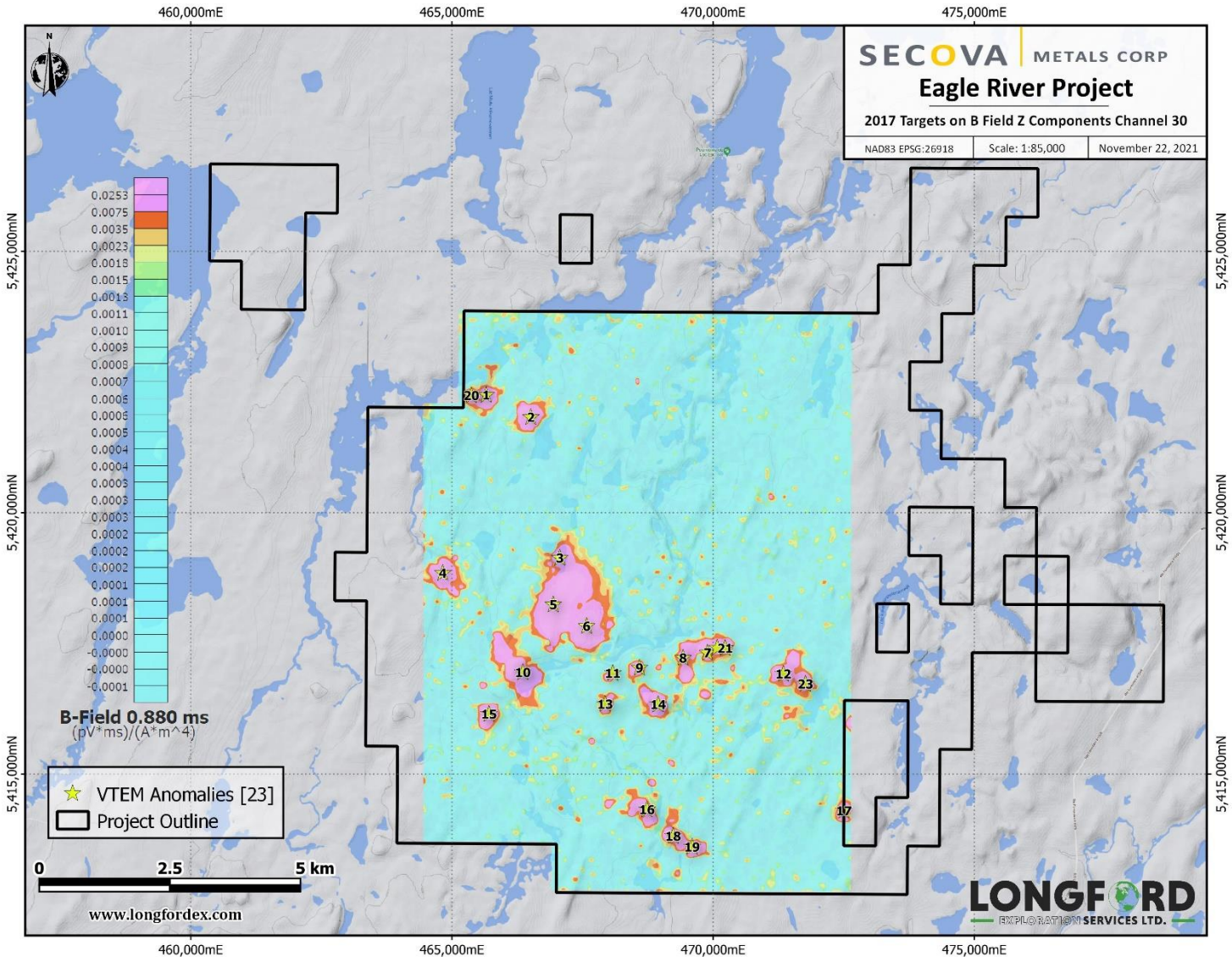

Figure 9-3: 2017 Eagle River Property VTEM Target Anomalies Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

9.3 2017 Prospecting and Geochemical Survey

Longford Exploration was retained by Secova to complete a prospecting and geochemical exploration program over the Eagle River Property from September 28, 2017, to October 5, 2017. The field program was designed to follow-up on anomalous results from an electromagnetic (EM) survey completed by Geotech earlier that season, as well as to generally assess the potential for gold mineralization on the Property. Longford Exploration completed rock sampling and till sampling in target areas identified from the 2017 VTEM survey that had been carried out earlier in the season.

Due to the variable amount of exposed bedrock in the Property area, a till sampling program was conducted to identify dispersal trains of gold "down ice" from geophysical anomalies outlined in the previous survey. Ice flow direction is generally to the southwest; therefore, till samples were taken on the southwest sides of the anomalies, as well as southwest of mapped greenstone along the borders of the Property.

The surveyed area is generally flat with some recessive, less-vegetated swamps. Vegetation is dominated by evergreen trees with occasional stands of deciduous trees and a moss bed covered the ground. Logging of the evergreen trees is ongoing in the area, so these areas were avoided due to reduce the risk of anthropogenic contamination.

A total of 26 rock samples (13 outcrops and 13 float samples) and 30 till samples were taken on the Property during the field program. The 2017 VTEM survey results were used to prioritize areas for prospecting as well as areas previously mapped as greenstone. Lack of exposure hindered efforts to locate strongly mineralized bedrock; however, trace sulphides were identified in float samples and outcrop/subcrop in some instances.

The nature of the till samples across the Property ranged from fine sand to coarse gravel and was not always diamictic. This variability likely represents glacial stratigraphy, with glacio fluvial sand deposits variably overlying diamictic cobble to boulder deposits near the basal bedrock unconformity.

9.3.1 Rock Sampling Results

Rock samples (Table 9-2 and Figure 9-4) contained a range of visible sulphide minerals occurring in trace amounts. These included pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, limonite, and sphalerite, either disseminated or as lenses and bands. The sulphides were sometimes weathered or associated with quartz veins. Lack of exposure hindered efforts to locate strongly mineralized bedrock; however, trace sulphides were identified in float and outcrop/sub-crop in some instances.

Table 9-2 summarizes rock sample geochemical results.

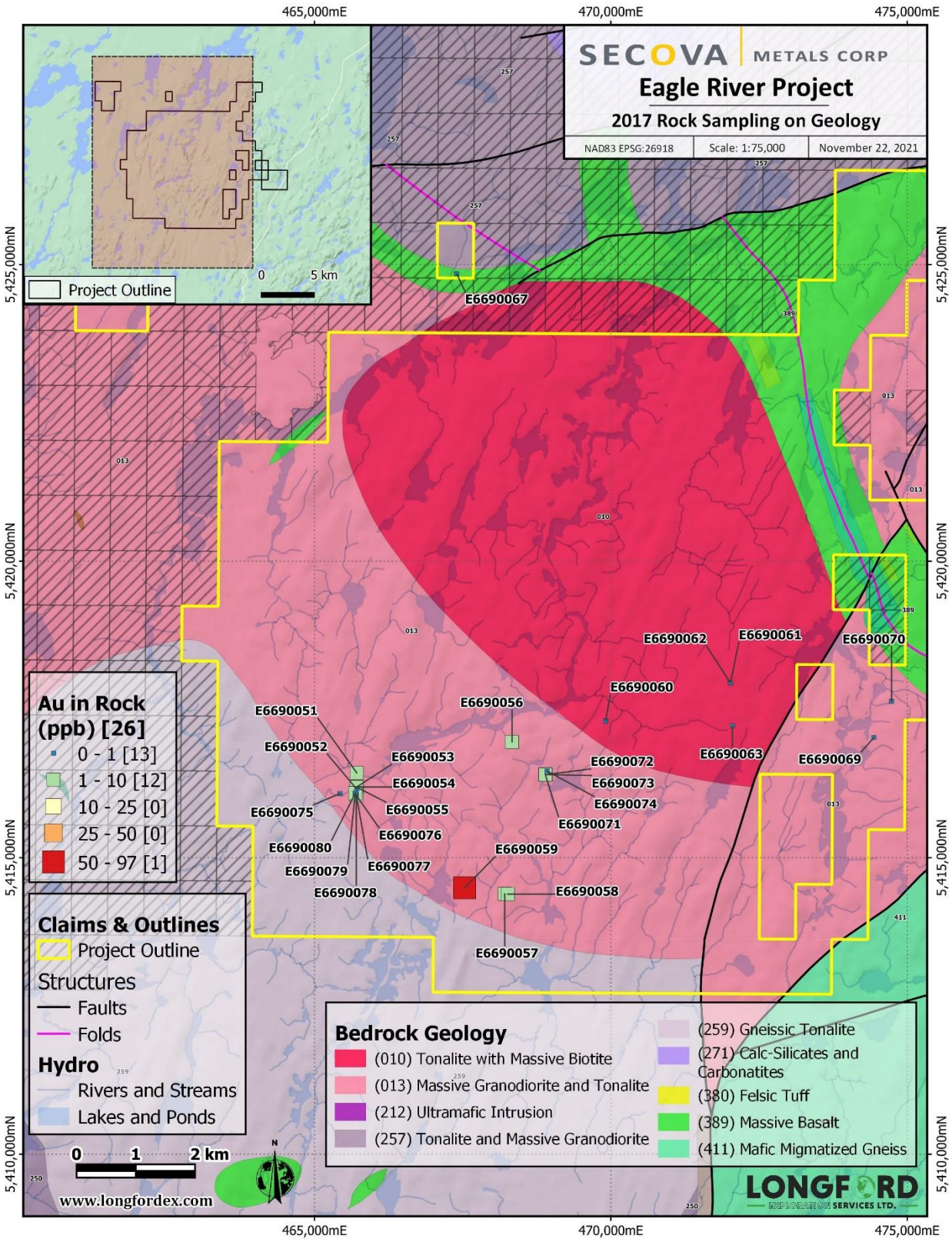

Figure 9-4: Eagle River Property 2017 Rock Sample Results and Locations

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

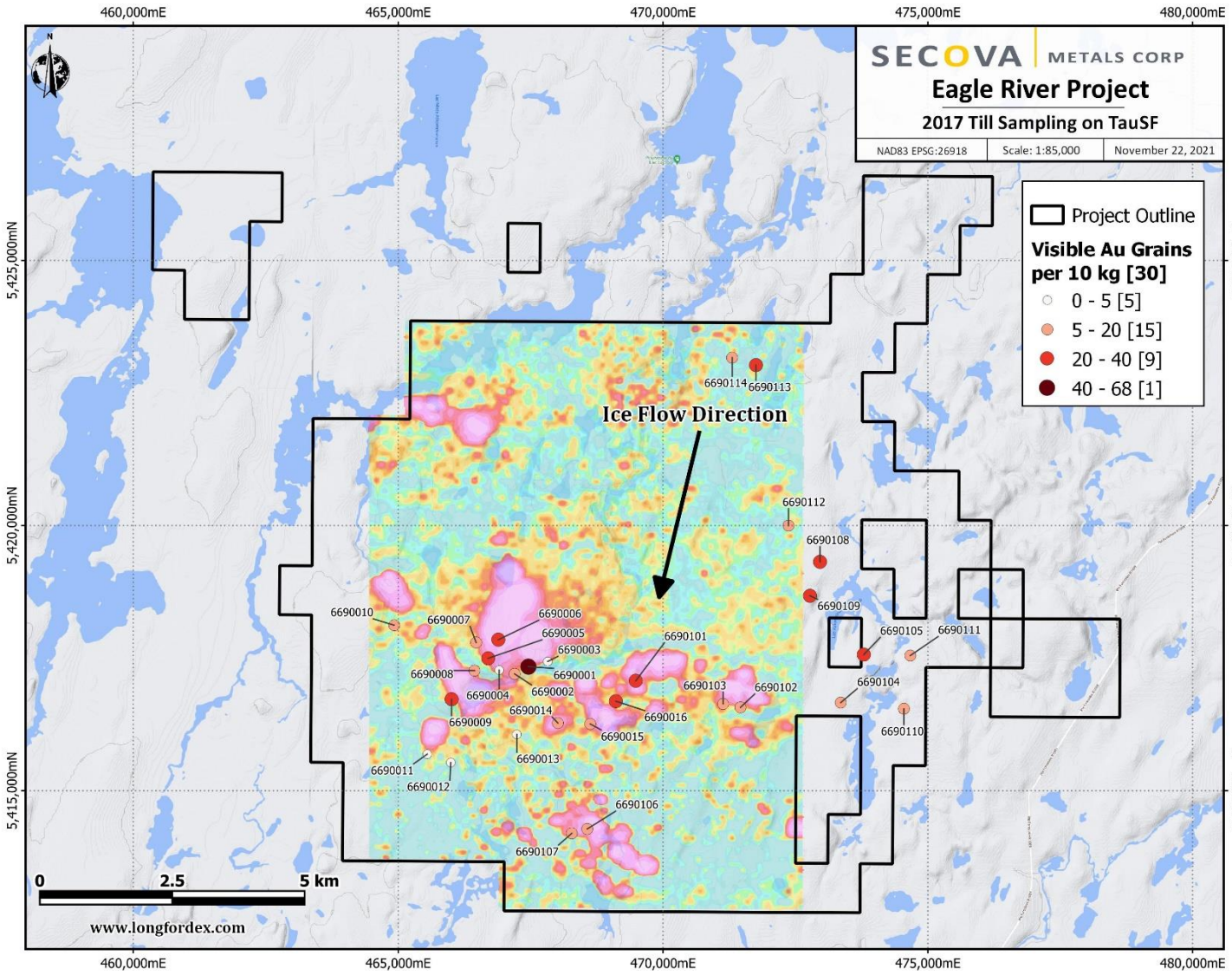

Figure 9-5: Eagle River Property 2017 Till Sample Results and Locations

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

9.4 2021 Prospecting Program

Longford Exploration was retained by Secova to complete a prospecting program over the Eagle River Property from October 24, 2021 to November 8, 2021. The field program was intended to assess Property access needs, and to assess the gold prospectivity of the newly acquired claims in the northeast and southeast of the existing Property area.

The north-eastern and south-eastern claims were accessed during the short prospecting program. Outcropping bedrock mafic and ultramafic lithologies were confirmed and a total of 16 rock samples were taken on the Property during the field program.

The prospected area was easily accessible, generally flat with some recessive, less-vegetated swamps. Vegetation is dominated by evergreen trees with occasional stands of deciduous trees and a moss bed covered the ground. 2021 Sampling Procedures

The 16 rock samples were located by GPS in NAD83 UTM Zone 18N. The sample location was recorded in field notebooks, and in an assay sample tag book as well as a waypoint recorded on a Garmin 60CSX GPS unit.

Each rock sample was collected into its own 18 in. by 12 in. poly bag labelled with the location (for example, Eagle River) and a unique eight-character sample ID (for example, E6690306) assigned from a barcoded Tyvek sample book. A tear-out tag with the barcode and unique sample ID was inserted into the bag with the sample, and the bag was sealed in the field with a cable tie. The rock sample locations were marked in the field with orange flagging tape and the unique sample ID number was written on the tape.

9.4.1 2021 Prospecting Results

Sample results from the 2021 prospecting are still currently being processed by the BV laboratories. Due to various industry related causes BV laboratories may be delayed in providing results until Q1 2022.

9.4.2 2021 Prospecting Conclusions

Generally, the area to the east of the property block was found to comprise variable thicknesses of covering glaciofluvial sand deposits over exposed bedrock. Notable surficial boulder fields were observed during the prospecting. The boulder fields are interpreted to comprise remnant basal till clasts that were likely deposited in-situ at the time the basal till was eroded from the landscape. Frequent glacio-fluvial sand deposits were observed over parts of the eastern parts of the property. During the site prospecting the major bedrock lithologies were confirmed across eastern parts of the property where bedrock was exposed. No detailed geological mapping or structural mapping was performed. Several traverses across the favourable bedrock lithologies were completed by Longford Explorations Services Geologists. A consistent bedrock lithological sequence was identified and numerous areas of potential anomalism (to be confirmed by Assay results) were also observed to occur in proximity and along strike from known mineral showings and inferred regional scale geophysical anomalism.

Figure 9-6: Typical bedrock exposures display moderate to strongly foliated, mafic gneiss and schist, localized zone of Iron oxidation and quartz veining were noted.

Source: Photos Provided by Longford Exploration Services, 2021

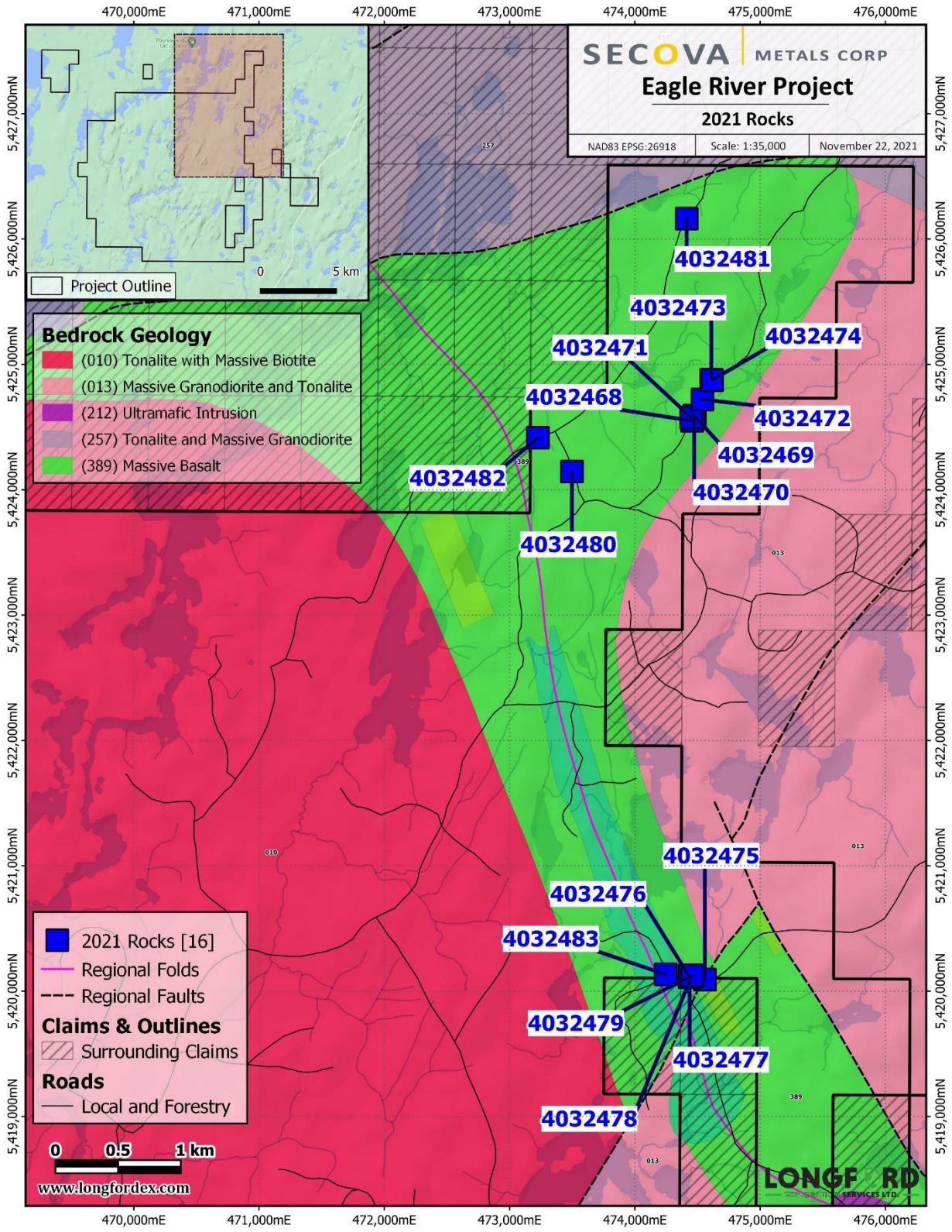

Figure 9-7: Eagle River Property 2021 Rock Sample Locations.

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

10 DRILLING

Through Longford exploration, Secova commissioned Rex Mine Drilling of Val-d'Or to complete a reconnaissance/orientation program of overburden and bedrock drilling.

A proposed drill-assisted overburden till sampling program was planned in November 2021. The limited program was intended to provide a preliminary characterization (or orientation) of the Property overburden, and test basal till for potential gold anomalism.

Five holes (ER-21-01 to ER-21-05) were initially completed to intersect basal till along a 5 km traverse across the prospective sub cropping metavolcanic lithologies at the east of the property (See figure 10.1 below). During this drilling it was discovered that the target horizon of Basal Till was largely absents across the local area of the drilling, further confirming the previous findings from 2017. An additional overburden base of till drill hole (ER-21-06) was completed, and basal till was again found to be absent from the covering overburden sequence, the hole was subsequently extended to a depth of 30m to test the bedrock lithology and profile orientation of the bedrock lithology in the area.

Based on the absence of basal till at holes 1-6 it was determined at the time of the drilling to pivot the drilling program to confirming bedrock characteristics in the final drill hole. The final 134 m diamond drill hole (ER-21-07) was found to comprise mainly of paragneiss with an approximate composition of 50-80% quartz, 5% epidote, 5-15% biotite and mafics. Along with the drill core recovered from the base of the first 6 holes the drilling information provides a cross section of drill core along the sub-cropping metavolcanic bed rock.

Work was completed by Rex Mine Drilling of Val-d'Or with a 2-man crew working only on day shift. Drilling started on November 1st and ended on November 13th, 2021.

10.1 2021 Drilling Procedures

Quick log was done in the field. At the end of the program the core was moved to MNG Services core shack in Val-d'Or for logging.

Upon receipt, all core boxes were stacked on tables where quick logging was performed. Once completed, they were then palleted and stored within the fenced property until the full complete log is performed. All meterage blocks were verified to control core box numbers and any possible errors made during the drilling procedures.

Logging included a mineral description of geological units and sub-units in terms of color, grain size, alteration, accessory minerals, and vein descriptions. These descriptions were entered into Microsoft Excel and compiled by drill hole. Pictures of the core boxes were taken Once the geology and all geotechnical data was recorded, the geologist marked the beginning and the end of the samples directly onto the core with a colored wax crayon to indicate the sections to be sampled. Due to the absence of any discernible mineralization from the drilling cores and anticipated delays in laboratory analysis (see section 9.4.2) it was determined not to submit any core samples for analysis.

10.1.1 2021 Drilling Results

Hole ER-21-07 was mostly a Paragneiss, of 50 up to 80% quartz, 5% epidote, 5-15% biotite and mafics.

No samples were assayed since no mineralization was observed in hole ER-21-07

Table 10-1: Eagle River Drill Hole locations and summary results.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elv. (m)	Date	Azi	Incl	Depth (m)	Results
ER-21-1	473742	5422277	415	2021-01-11	0	90	15	No Till, approx. 6 m of metavolcanic bedrock encountered
ER-21-2	473245	5422294	418	2021-02-11	0	90	15	No Till, approx. 6 m of metavolcanic bedrock encountered
ER-21-3	473043	5422291	419	2021-02-11	0	90	15	No Till, approx. 6 m of metavolcanic bedrock encountered
ER-21-4	472841	5422191	414	2021-02-11	0	90	15	No Till, approx. 6 m of metavolcanic bedrock encountered
ER-21-5	473546	5422285	415	2021-02-11	0	90	15	No Till, approx. 6 m of metavolcanic bedrock encountered
ER-21-6	471045	5420297	384	2021-04-11	0	90	30	No Till, approx. 6 m of Paragneiss and Felsic Intrusive bedrock encountered
ER-21-7	473621	5420472	410	2021-05-11	225	45	134	Paragneiss with approx. 50-80% quartz, 5% epidote, 5-15% biotite and mafic mineralogy

10.1.2 2021 Drilling Interpretation

During the shallow overburden and bedrock orientation drilling no significant intersections of basal till were encountered or sampled. Based on the results of the drilling it can be concluded that the basal till is largely eroded and absent from the landscape, i.e., it is not preserved beneath the covering glacio-fluvial sand deposits. Subsequently it is likely that further attempts at base of till sampling will not render relevant results for systematic prospectivity sampling, and that it is unlikely that contiguous basal till is present on the property to refine any of the existing anomalism identified in the 2017 sampling.

The major bedrock lithologies were confirmed across eastern parts of the property where drilling was completed. Hole ER-21-07 was planned to intersect mafic volcanics according to local geology maps however the drilling encountered dominantly paragneiss rocks associated with the adjacent felsic intrusive rock to the west. Generally, the drilling program was successful in demonstrating bedrock characteristics across the outcropping and sub cropping metavolcanic belt rocks across the newly acquired claims to the east of the property. Prospective host rock lithologies namely mafic to ultramafic metavolcanic type rocks were identified across the regionally mapped exposures of greenstone belt rocks.

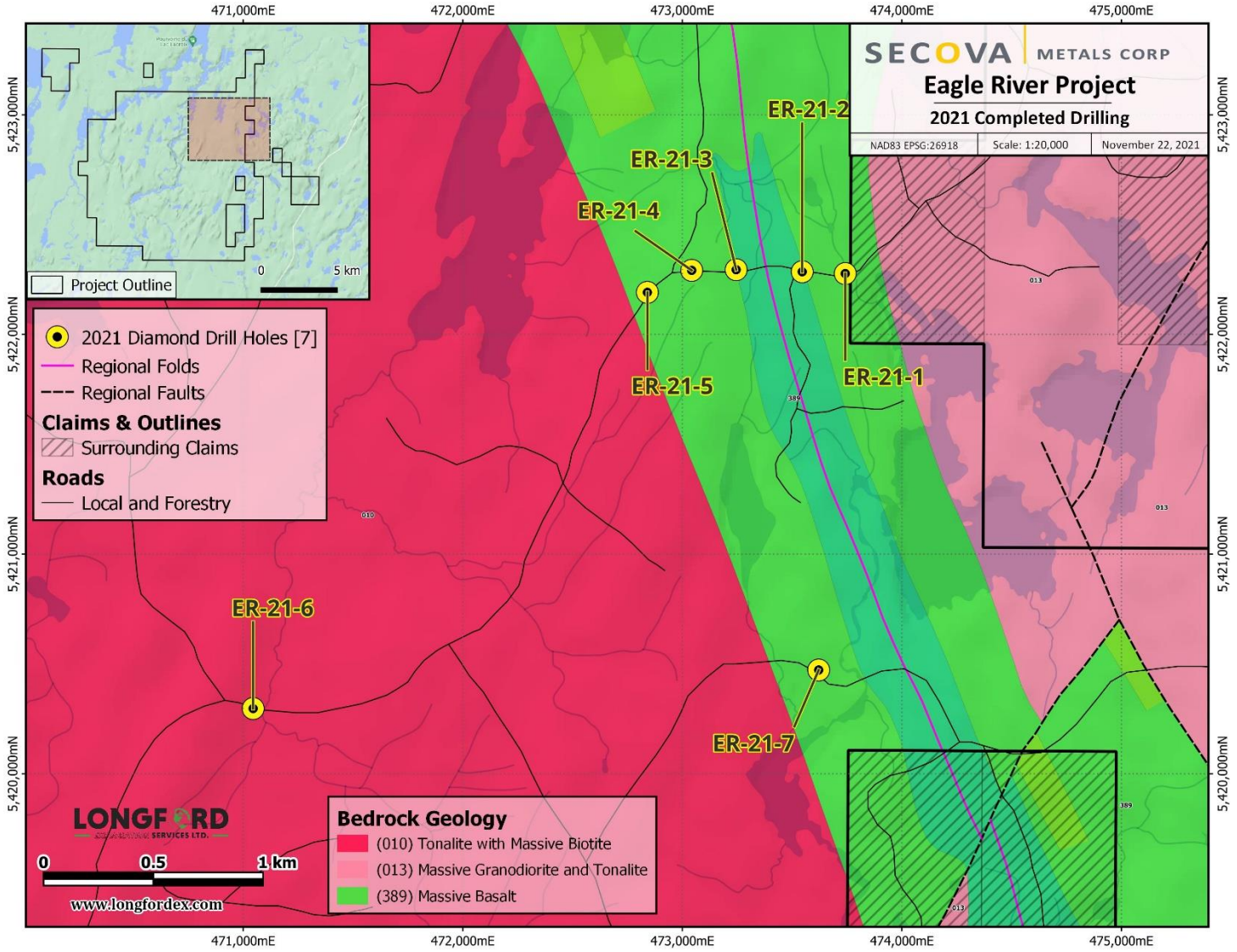

Figure 10-1: Eagle River Property 2021 Diamond Drill Hole Locations.

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2021 (on behalf of Alexandr Beloborodov)

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

11.1 2021 Program

In 2021, Secova commissioned Longford Exploration to complete a drilling and prospecting program over the Eagle River Property. This program was lead and completed by prospector W. Kornik. The program was reviewed by Alexandr Beloborodov P.Geo. as during the program execution. During this program, a total of 16 rock samples were collected. These samples enabled detailed out-of-the-field descriptions, and samples were secured in a manner that maintained their integrity and provenance for future analytical procedures. 7 shallow base-of-till and top of bedrock drill holes were completed. The drill core was reviewed and logged at the time and is currently stored in Val-d'Or for further review and analysis.

11.1.1 2021 Sample Preparation

11.1.2 2021 Rock Samples

Sixteen rock samples were located by GPS in NAD83 UTM Zone 18N. The sample location was recorded in field notebooks, and in an assay sample tag book as well as a waypoint recorded on a Garmin 60CSX GPS unit.

Each rock sample was collected into its own 18 in. by 12 in. poly bag labelled with the location (for example, Eagle River) and a unique eight-character sample ID (for example, E6690306) assigned from a barcoded Tyvek sample book. A tear-out tag with the barcode and unique sample ID was inserted into the bag with the sample, and the bag was sealed in the field with a cable tie. The rock sample locations were marked in the field with orange flagging tape and the unique sample ID number was written on the tape.

11.1.3 2021 Core Samples

No core samples were taken since no mineralization was encountered.

11.1.4 2021 Chain of Custody

The Longford Exploration Crew maintained custody of all samples until they were delivered to the laboratory for analysis. Rock samples were sealed and shipped to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Timmins, Ontario. Bureau Veritas Laboratories are ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015 certified and independent of Secova.

11.1.5 2021 QA/QC

No blanks or standards were inserted in the various batches that were sent to the laboratory. Only routine duplicate and standard analyses performed by the laboratory were carried out for the purposes of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC). Results were verified multiple times.

11.1.6 2021 Sample Analysis

Analysis was completed by Bureau Veritas at their Timmins facility using a 30-gram fire assay (BV code FA430) for gold and a 0.5-gram aqua regia digestion (BV code AQ300) for silver and trace element geochemistry.

The analyses methods requested from the lab for samples collected in the 2021 field program are shown in Table 11-2.

Table 11-1: Analytical Methods Requested from Laboratories in 2021.

Sample Type	Laboratory	Analytical Methods
Rock	Bureau Veritas Laboratoires Timmins, Ontario	PRP70-250 (crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh) FA430 (fire assay fusion Au with AAS finish) AQ300 (1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis)

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has reviewed/presented the data that Longford Exploration Services Ltd collated and compiled from the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) website (mern.gouv.qc.ca). The author also reviewed the Quebec Système d'information géominière's (SIGÉOM) digital publication database for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information (sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca). Other geologic information such as assay results with certificates were compiled and georeferenced with Longford Exploration Services Ltd. using GIS, tables, and graphs.

Much of the data presented in this report has been compiled from assessment reports retrieved from Quebec's publicly available reports, various publications, news releases and technical reports. Based on the review of the available information the author can attest that the information presented herein has been presented accurately as shown in those reports. The data obtained from previous assessment reports and 2017 and 2021 exploration programs were reviewed, and the information therein was extracted was generated with proper procedures; all relevant data was tabulated or georeferenced and plotted to confirm the information was relevant to the Property.

Where provided assay certificates were reviewed to confirm the grades reported, the quality control samples were reviewed, and quality assurance was confirmed by spot checking of the reported standard reference material (SRM) and field duplicates result where data was available. The information and data were compiled in a project GIS and further reviewed by the author for general validity. Based on these reviews it is the author's opinion that the information has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used. The author is of the opinion that the datasets are adequate and reliable for the purposes of this technical report. Furthermore, the results presented appear to accurately represent the alteration and limited identified mineralization observed across the property during the site visit.

There were no limitations placed on the author in conducting the aforementioned data verification or the site visit. No other data verification measures were completed as this project as none of the original sample material was retained. The Eagle River Property is at an early stage of exploration and the samples collected are not intended to be used for a mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate. In the author's opinion, the data used for the purposes of this report are adequately reliable for its purposes to the best knowledge of the author.

12.1 2020 Site Visit

The author Alexandr Beloborodov conducted a site visit to the Property on November 7th and 8th, 2021 to review the general geology, visit a few key outcrops, prospect, get to see freshly drilled core at the drill and assess the Property's mineral potential. Steps taken to evaluate the Property included general geological review which focused on confirming favorable geology, mineralization, confirming the general geological environment, as well as verifying the project drilling which was in progress during the time of the site visit.

A number of locations were visited at the site including all the drillhole locations from the 2021 drilling, as well as the areas of interest where prospecting was completed by Longford Exploration Services Geologists.

Based on the past work and data collected in 2021, the Property has merits of being very prospective, even without the lab results of the prospecting campaign the property geology reviewed, from outcrop and drilling, as well as the abundance of and historical data indicate significant potential for discovery significant mineralization.

Despite the absence of till sampling results from the 2021 drilling program, previously identified till anomalism is still relevant to the project prospectivity and identifies areas for future follow-up work to further determine the potential source of the local till anomalism. The bedrock orientation drilling which was concurrently completed confirmed the presence of favourable host rock, which are regionally known to host mineralization. Confirmation of existing mineral showings on the property furthermore confirms this potential with pending assay results expected to confirm this further. Based on the historically collected information, and the favourable results of the 2017 geophysical targeting and interpretation, as well as the preliminary drilling orientation. The author can attest that the metavolcanic host rock in the east of the project on the newly acquired claims, as well as the targets identified from the 2017 geophysical survey within the felsic rocks toward the west of the property present targets of merit which warrant further exploration.

The author accompanied the prospector during work on my field visit day. The author confirms the sampling techniques used were adequate considering the early stage of the project development.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mineral processing and metallurgical testing have not been carried out at this time.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mineral resource estimates have not been carried out at this time.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mineral reserve estimates are not relevant to the Eagle River Property at this time.

16 MINING METHODS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Mining methods are not relevant to the Eagle River Property at this time.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Recovery methods are not relevant to the Eagle River Property at this time.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This is an early-stage exploration project. Project infrastructure is not relevant to the Eagle River Property at this time.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Market studies and contracts are not relevant to the Eagle River Property at this time.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This is an early-stage exploration project. Environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact are not relevant to the Eagle River Property at this time.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Capital and operating costs are not relevant to the Eagle River Property at this time.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This is an early-stage exploration project. Economic analysis is not relevant to the Eagle River Property at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is currently no past or producing metal mines adjacent to the Eagle River Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional sources of information that might significantly change the conclusions presented in this technical report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Eagle River Property comprises an early-stage exploration project of merit that warrants further work.

Mineral tenure appears in good standing, and access to the Property has been established to the south and east. The Property is currently amenable to seasonal (summertime) exploration, but year-round operations are possible for future exploration work on the Property.

Significant historical surface sampling and geophysical work has been completed within the Property bounds and immediate surrounding area. Preliminary findings by previous operators indicate potential to host potential mineralization of significance, however, follow up geochemical sampling and surface mapping is required, and, therefore, drilling targets have not been completely identified.

Previous till sample programs were successful in determining sporadic basal till anomalism. The 2021 base of till sampling at the property confirmed that much of basal till material has been eroded from the basement rock, variably thick fluvial sand deposits now cover the property. The sand deposits occur in intermittent covering along side exposed basement bedrock, and colluvial boulder fields. What little till has been sampled during the previous programs is sufficiently encouraging to indicate potential proximal sources of mineralization. Along with the newly acquired properties along the eastern margin where outcropping metavolcanic rock sequences have previously not been systematically mapped or sampled.

The Eagle River Property is situated in an economically and socio-politically stable area, and there are currently no known factors that would prevent further exploration or any future potential project development. However, as this is still at an early-stage grass-roots phase of exploration, there is always the risk that the proposed work may not result in the discovery of an economically viable deposit. The author can attest that there are no significant foreseeable risks or uncertainties to the Property's potential economic viability or continued viability directly arising from the quality of the data provided within this technical report.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from the 2017 to 2021 exploration field programs identified the prospectivity for gold on the property and confirmed that basal till sampling may not be an effective method of exploration at the Eagle River property. The property area is covered with thick fluvial sand overburden, and the till has been largely eroded from the landscape. Thus, along side additional geophysics, more traditional structural mapping, and ground truthing should be completed to further refine any potential sources of mineralization at the property.

Based on these results and understanding of the project geology and geomorphology, the author recommends a two-phase exploration program for the Eagle River Property.

26.1 Proposed Exploration Programs

The goal of the proposed 2022 exploration program is to further define targets generated in the 2017 to 2021 Exploration should be focused primarily collection of additional geophysics over the eastern parts for the property, along with a comprehensive geophysics analysis and interpretation. Lidar Mapping and detailed systematic field mapping and rock sampling should be completed where possible.

The initial Phase 1 program with an expected budget of $100,000 is detailed in Table 26-1. Phase 1 is expected to consist of Triaxial Magnetometer Survey and accompanying geological, structural, and geophysical modelling, analysis, and interpretation.

The follow-up Phase 2 program with an expected starting budget of approximately $120,000 and would include ground truth mapping and prospecting, as well as detailed systematic structural mapping to further refine the structural and lithological controls in the local area. The culmination of this work, along with pre-existing data sets should provide a sufficient baseline of geological and targeting knowledge

Table 26-1: Summary Budget for Phase 1 & 2 work programs

Phase 1	**Amount**
Triaxial Mag Survey (Eastern Property)	$60,000
Drone Lidar Survey & Interpretation	$20,000
Geophysics and Geological Data Interpretation	$20,000
Sub Total:	*$100,000*
Phase 2	**Amount**
Systematic Field Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling	$120,000
Sub Total:	*$120,000*
Grand Total:	***$240,000***

A total budget of up to $240,000 is recommended for the proposed two-phase exploration program to further define potential zones of geophysical and geological anomalism and mineralization which may correspond to the previous exploration work and to refine the geological understanding of the project. In particular, the program should focus on the northern and eastern portion of the Property to isolate and delineate previously mapped metavolcanics and areas of potential mineralization.

Provided ongoing favourability of program results subsequent development may include top of bedrock drilling and shallow Reverse Circulation drilling over covered parts of the property. Lithogeochemical profiling of existing rock samples across the property is also highly recommended as a part of any ongoing exploration programs.

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Eagle River Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Mauricie Region, Quebec, Canada" and dated January 28, 2022 (effective date of 30th November 2021), was prepared by the following author:

(Signed and sealed) "Alexandr Beloborodov"
Alexandr Beloborodov. P. Geo.
Consulting Geologist

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo.

I, Alexandr Beloborodov domiciled at 6540, rue Émile-Augier, Laval, Québec, H7R 6B3, hereby certifies that:

1 I am the president of: Alexandr Beloborodov Géologue Inc. located at 6540 rue Émile-Augier, Laval, Québec, H7R 6B3.

2 For the purposes of the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Eagle River Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Mauricie Region, Quebec, Canada" dated January 28, 2022 with an effective date of 30th November 2021, I am the author and responsible person. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in *National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

3 I am responsible for the preparation of all Sections in the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Eagle River Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Mauricie Region, Quebec, Canada" dated January 28, 2022 with an effective date of 30th November 2021.

4 I have had no prior involvement with Secova Metals Corp.

5 I am independent of Secova Metals Corp., Longford Exploration Services Ltd., and any other companies named within this report.

6 I most recently completed a two-day site visit to the Eagle River Property on November 6, 2021.

7 I have read the NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 Technical Report (Form 43-101F1) and the Technical Report and confirm that it has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

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

9 I graduated from the University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM) and hold a bachelor's degree in Earth and Atmospheric Sciences (2011) I have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining and mineral exploration industry since 2011. I have been practicing as a Professional Geologist in Québec, continuously, since 2011.

10 I have practiced my profession as a geologist, in Canada, for over 10 years. Work has included directly managing drilling campaigns, detailed geological investigation of mineral properties, working in exploration and in active producing mines. I have directly supervised and conducted geologic mapping and mineral property evaluations, published reports and maps on different mineral properties and compiled and analyzed data for mineral potential evaluations, drilling programs, and geophysical programs.

Dated January 28, 2022.

(Original Signed and Sealed) "Alexandr Beloborodov"
Alexandr Beloborodov, P. Geo.