Independent Technical Report for the Legacy Project, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

Prepared for:

Murray Brook Minerals Inc.

Prepared by

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.
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June 25, 2015

Independent Technical Report for the Legacy Project, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada

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Important Notice

This report was prepared as a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report for Murray Brook Minerals Inc. (“MBM”) by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (“SRK”). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SRK’s services, based on: i) data available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by MBM subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits MBM to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects,* Companion Policy 43-101CP and form 43-101F1 (collectively, “NI 43-101”). Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party’s sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with MBM. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Murray Brook Minerals Inc. (MBM) appointed SRK to produce a Technical Report ("report") in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" (collectively, "NI 43-101"), for the Legacy Project ("Legacy", or the "Project") in Restigouche County of New Brunswick, Canada.

This updated Technical Report summarises work performed on the project up to June 1, 2015 and documents the first time disclosure of a resource estimate for MBM for the Legacy Project.

All dollar figures in this report are expressed in United States dollars ("$"), unless stated otherwise.

Property Description and Location

The Legacy Project is located in New Brunswick, Canada and consists of eight contiguous mineral claims that form a single block (number 5443) and encompass an area of 173.83 ha (1.74 sq. km). The project includes the Legacy copper-silver deposit, and two main prospects: the Hornfels Zone and the J.J. Gold Zone.

Geological Setting and Mineralisation

The Legacy Project includes Late Ordovician Grog Brook Group (siliciclastic turbidites) and Late Ordovician to Early Silurian Matapédia Group (calcareous turbidites) sediments that have been intruded by Early Devonian felsic intrusions. Alteration in the form of skarnification and silicification also occurs within the sediments. Structurally, the sediments and felsic intrusions are typically steeply inclined to sub-vertical, an orientation that mimics the orientation of the major faults in the district. The surficial geology consists of extensive thin Pleistocene glacial and glacio-lacustrine deposits.

Mineralisation within the Legacy Project includes skarn-hosted copper-silver and vein-hosted gold-copper-silver.

The Legacy deposit is a copper-silver dominant skarn in which mineralisation is preferentially associated with silicified calcareous argillite units. The mineralisation is erratically distributed, but usually occurs in proximity to felsic dykes which are generally barren or only weakly mineralised. Mineralisation consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor sphalerite and galena. Most of the mineralisation occurs as breccia or in veinlets with only a small component in disseminated form.

Mineralisation at the Hornfels Zone and the J.J. Gold Zone prospects includes copper-silver associated with silicification, and also gold host by carbonate-quartz-sulphide veins.

Exploration

Copper mineralisation in the Legacy Project area was first discovered in 1968. Between 1968 and 2012 the area was subject to intermittent exploration activities by various companies that included Copperfield Mining Corporation, Ajax Minerals, Silver Leader Mines, and Noranda Exploration. Activities included prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveying, trenching, diamond drilling and related sampling.

In 2012, Murray Brook Minerals Inc. ("MBM") acquired the Legacy Project and commenced systematic exploration that included a compilation of all available geological data, ground geophysical surveying (an induced polarisation / resistivity and magnetic survey).

The geophysical surveying resulted in the identification of numerous targets across the area. However, subsequent work in the form of trenching and drilling specifically focused on the Legacy deposit and the J.J. Gold Zone prospect. It also resulted in the discovery of the Hornfels Zone.

Sampling and Data Verification

SRK completed a site visit to the Legacy Project between 27 and 29 May, 2015 and was accompanied by Dr Christian Derosier (Director of CDGC).

The site visit involved the verification of historical and contemporary trenches and drill hole collars, the observation of in-situ copper mineralisation, inspection of drill core, weighing selected drill core and calculating the bulk density, and discussing the technical aspects of the project.

Office-based verification included comprehensive database interrogation and validation, including checking all contemporary geochemical data against the original laboratory certificates. Historical geochemical data that lacked laboratory certification were reviewed and compared against current drilling results in the same zones. The MBM quality control data were also analysed.

SRK is of the opinion that the drilling and geochemical data are adequate and of sufficient quality to support the estimation of mineral resources.

Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed to date.

Resource Estimate

The primary objective was to produce the first mineral resource for the Legacy deposit. The mineral resource model presented herein represents the first contemporary resource evaluation on the Legacy Project. SRK's findings are based on reviews of readily available data sources at the time of preparing this report. The resource was estimated using the inverse distance squared (ID^2) method.

In the opinion of SRK, the block model resource estimate and resource classification reported herein are reasonable representations of the global mineral resources in the Legacy area at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources presented herein have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM “Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices” guidelines and are reported in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101. The resource estimate was completed by Marek Nowak, PEng. (APEGBC#119958) an “independent competent person” as this term is defined in NI 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

To determine the quantities of material offering “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” by an open pit, SRK used a Whittle pit optimizer and reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block models that could be “reasonably expected” to be mined from an open pit and underground. The optimisation parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects (Table i). The results were used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.

Table ii presents the inferred resource estimates at dollar cut-off values. The estimated block dollar values were calculated from copper and silver grades at $3.00/lb for copper and $20/oz for silver. Note, the specific gravity utilised in the pit optimization was lower than the specific gravity applied in the resource estimation process.

Table i: Input parameters for resource model pit optimisation

Input for Pit Optimisation	Cu%	Ag	Units
Open pit mining cost - Plant feed and Waste	$3.00		US$/t mined
G&A costs - site and town Administration	$1.00		US$/t milled
Refining Costs - including transport, metal retention, and insurance	$0.10	$1.00	US$/lb, US$/oz
Processing operating costs including closer	$9.00		US$/t milled
Assumed Mill Throughput	1,500		tpd
Base Metal Price	$3.00/lb	$ 20.00/oz	US$
Mill recovery	90%	90%	%
Specific Gravity – Ore	2.5		Tonne
Specific Gravity – Waste	2.5		Tonne
Dilution	5%		%
Mining recovery	100%		%
Overall Slope Angle	45		Degrees

Table ii: Block model quantities and grade estimates within the conceptual pit and for the potential underground at dollar value cut-offs

Category		Cut-off ($ Value)	Quantity (x1000 Tonnes)	Grade		Contained Metal	
				Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (x1000 Lb)	Ag (x1000 Oz)
Inferred	In Pit	> 15	710	0.72	3.95	11,270	90
	Underground	> 75	30	1.49	8.69	1,000	8

1. The in-pit portion is reported at a dollar equivalent cut-off value of US $15 per tonne within a Whittle shell and $75 per tonne for an underground portion of the deposit. The Whittle shells were designed based on a slope angle of 45 degrees and 90% recovery for all metals.
2. Dollar and Silver Equivalents are based on US $3 Copper, and $20 Silver with metal recoveries of 90%.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Legacy Project includes the Legacy deposit, two main prospects (Hornfels Zone and the J.J. Gold Zone) and numerous geophysical targets. Given the resource estimate, SRK considers the Legacy Project to have the potential to develop additional mineral resources in conjunction with additional exploration. The drilling and resource model suggest that the mineralisation continues with depth and that additional tonnage could be delineated with additional drilling.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended. Phase I would focus on further surface exploration, involving trenching based on observations to date and geophysical anomalies. Phase II would focus on development and exploration drilling. The development drilling would focus on the Legacy deposit and the delineation of additional mineralised zones. The exploration drilling would be used to test some of the geophysical anomalies. The tentatively estimated budget for the entire program is CAD$ 3,600,000.

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List of Abbreviations

The copper values for work performed by MBM are reported as percent (%) and the silver values are reported as grams per metric tonne (g/t) unless otherwise indicated.

All map coordinates are stated as Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 19 N projection and North American Datum 1983 (NAD83), or in Latitude / Longitude.

Table iii: Units used in this report

Measure Type	Unit	Unit Abbreviation	(SI conversion)
Area	acre	acre	4,046.86 m2
Area	hectare	ha	10,000 m2
Area	square kilometre	km^2	(100 ha)
Area	square mile	mi^2	259.00 ha
Concentration	grams per metric tonne	g/t	1 part per million
Concentration	troy ounces per short ton	oz/ton	34.28552 g/t
Length	foot	ft	0.3048 m
Length	metre	m	SI base unit
Length	kilometre	km	SI base unit
Length	centimetre	cm	SI base unit
Length	mile	mi	1,609.34 km
Length	yard	yd	0.9144 m
Mass	gram	g	SI base unit
Mass	kilogram	kg	SI base unit
Mass	troy ounce	oz	31.10348 g
Mass	metric tonne	t	1000 kg
Time	million years	Ma	million years
Volume	cubic yard	cu yd	0.7626 m3
Temperature	degrees Celsius	°C	Degrees Celsius
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit	°F	°F=°C x 9/5 +32

Table iv: Frequently used Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
Ag	Silver
As	Arsenic
Au	Gold
Ba	Barium
Bi	Bismuth
CAD	Canadian Dollar
COG	Cut-off grade
Cu	Copper
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
E	East
g x m	Gram-Meter
g/t	Grams per tonne; 31.1035 grams = 1 troy ounce
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
IP	Induced Polarisation
K	Thousand
K-Ar	Potassium-Argon
kg	Kilogram = 2.205 pounds
km	Kilometre = 0.6214 mile
LoM	Life of Mine
m	Metre = 3.2808 feet
Ma	Million years old
Mining Bureau	Bureau of Land Management
Mo	Molybdenum
µm	Micron = one millionth of a metre
MTA	General Directorate Mineral Research & Exploration
N	North
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
oz	Troy ounce (12 oz to 1 pound)
Pb	Lead
PIMA	Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer
ppm	Parts per million
ppb	Parts per billion
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAB	Rotary Air Blast drilling method
Rb-Sr	Rubidium-Strontium
RC	Reverse Circulation drilling method
S	South
Sb	Antimony
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscope
t	Metric tonne
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
W	West
VLF	Very Low Frequency
Zn	Zinc

1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Murray Brook Minerals Inc. (“MBM”) appointed SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (“SRK”) to produce a Technical Report (the “report”) in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101, “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”, (“NI 43-101”) for the Legacy Project (“Legacy” or the “project”) in Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada.

The Legacy Project is wholly owned by MBM. It consists of eight contiguous mineral claims that form a single block (number 5443) that encompasses a total area of 173.84 ha.

This Technical Report primarily documents a contemporary mineral resource estimate for the Legacy Project.

The content of this Technical Report is based upon data and information provided by MBM, and its Consultants, and supplemented with observations made by SRK during the required site visit. Where used, external data and information is cited in the report and fully referenced in the References section.

The Effective Date of this Technical Report is June 22, 2015.

1.1 Scope of Work

The principal purpose of this Technical Report is to provide information relating to a contemporary resource estimate for the Legacy Project. In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, the scope of this Technical Report includes descriptions of the geographical settings, history, geological setting, deposit types, mineralisation, exploration activities, mineral processing and metallurgical testing, mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, interpretation and conclusions, and recommendations.

1.2 Qualifications of Project Team

The persons who produced and are responsible for this Technical Report are Tessa Scott, Marek Nowak, PEng and Chris Barrett, CGeol of SRK. Dr. Gilles Arseneau, PGeo of SRK is the Senior Reviewer of the Technical Report. Mr. Nowak, Mr. Barrett and Dr. Arseneau are qualified persons for the purposes of NI 43-101 and have no affiliation with MBM except that of independent Consultant/Client relationship.

SRK is responsible for all sections of the report.

1.3 Site Visit

The site visit was completed by Chris Barrett of SRK between 27 and 29 May, 2015.

1.4 Acknowledgement

SRK would like to acknowledge the support and collaboration provided by MBM and Christian Derosier Géologue-Conseil Inc. (“CDGC”) personnel for this assignment, particularly Dr Christian Derosier, PGeo who drafted the preceding version of this report. Their collaboration was greatly appreciated and instrumental to the advancement of this project.

1.5 Declaration

SRK’s opinion contained herein and effective June 22, 2015 is based on information collected by SRK throughout the course of SRK’s investigations, which in turn reflect various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the mining business, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results may be significantly more or less favourable.

This report may include technical information that requires subsequent calculations to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, SRK does not consider them to be material.

SRK is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of MBM, and neither SRK nor any affiliate has acted as advisor to MBM, its subsidiaries or its affiliates in connection with this project. The results of the technical review by SRK are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings. Information used in this report was provided by MBM, from public documents, and from observations made by SRK during the site visit.

2 Reliance on Other Experts

Where the authors have relied on non-qualified persons relating to other issues relevant to this Technical Report, a statement in the relevant section is made giving the author's opinion on the validity of the data used and interpretations made.

SRK has relied on MBM and Dr Christian Derosier, P.Geo. from CDGC, to provide complete information concerning the legal status of MBM and its affiliates, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information pertaining to the Legacy Project.

3 Property Description and Location

3.1 Land Tenure

The Legacy Project encompasses an area of 173.83 ha (1.74 sq. km) and is located southwest of the Upsalquitch River in the Parish of Eldon (Saint Jean Baptiste de Restigouche), County of Restigouche, Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

The centre of the Legacy Project is located at approximately UTM 651,850 east and 5,286,250 north (Figure 3.1).

SRK does not profess to be expert in land, legal, environmental or permitting matters. Sections pertaining to these matters are based upon information provided by MBM.

The Legacy Project consists of eight contiguous mineral claims that form a single block (number 5443). The mineral tenure data are summarised in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Mineral tenure data

Block	Claims	Area (ha)	Expiry Date
5443	1219094A	21.73	11/12/2015
	1219084D	21.73	11/12/2015
	1219083P	21.73	11/12/2015
	1219083M	21.73	11/12/2015
	1219083L	21.73	11/12/2015
	1219093I	21.73	11/12/2015
	1219093H	21.73	11/12/2015
	1219083E	21.73	11/12/2015
	Total	**173.84**	

The Legacy Project claim is owned by Coriolis Copper Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of MBM.

According to the Ministry of Energy and Mines of New Brunswick, the four corner coordinates are as follows:

Corner	UtmX	UtmY	Elev (mASL)
NE	652,329.1	5,287,268.7	228
NW	651,394.5	5,287,229.4	212
SE	652,348.6	5,285,412.8	275
SW	651,431.2	5,285,394.5	195

The location of the mineral resource as documented in this report occurs entirely within the Legacy Property.

To the extent known, and according to CDGC, the Legacy Project is not subject to any environmental liabilities.

3.2 Underlying Agreements

On February 1, 2012, the three businessmen / prospectors who staked the Legacy Project in 2008 transferred 100% interest in the Project to MBM in accordance with the following terms:

- At the signature, payment of a total amount of CAD$ 25,000.
- The issuance of a total of 250,000 Category “A” shares of Murray Brook Minerals Inc.
- The Vendors will also receive a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) of which, MBM may elect to purchase, at its discretion, 1% of the NSR for an amount of CAD$ 500,000. This royalty will be payable on a monthly basis, the 15^{th} day of each month and will be calculated for the sales made during a one month period.

SRK is unaware of any other royalties, back-in rights, payments or agreements affecting the Legacy Project at the time this report was issued.

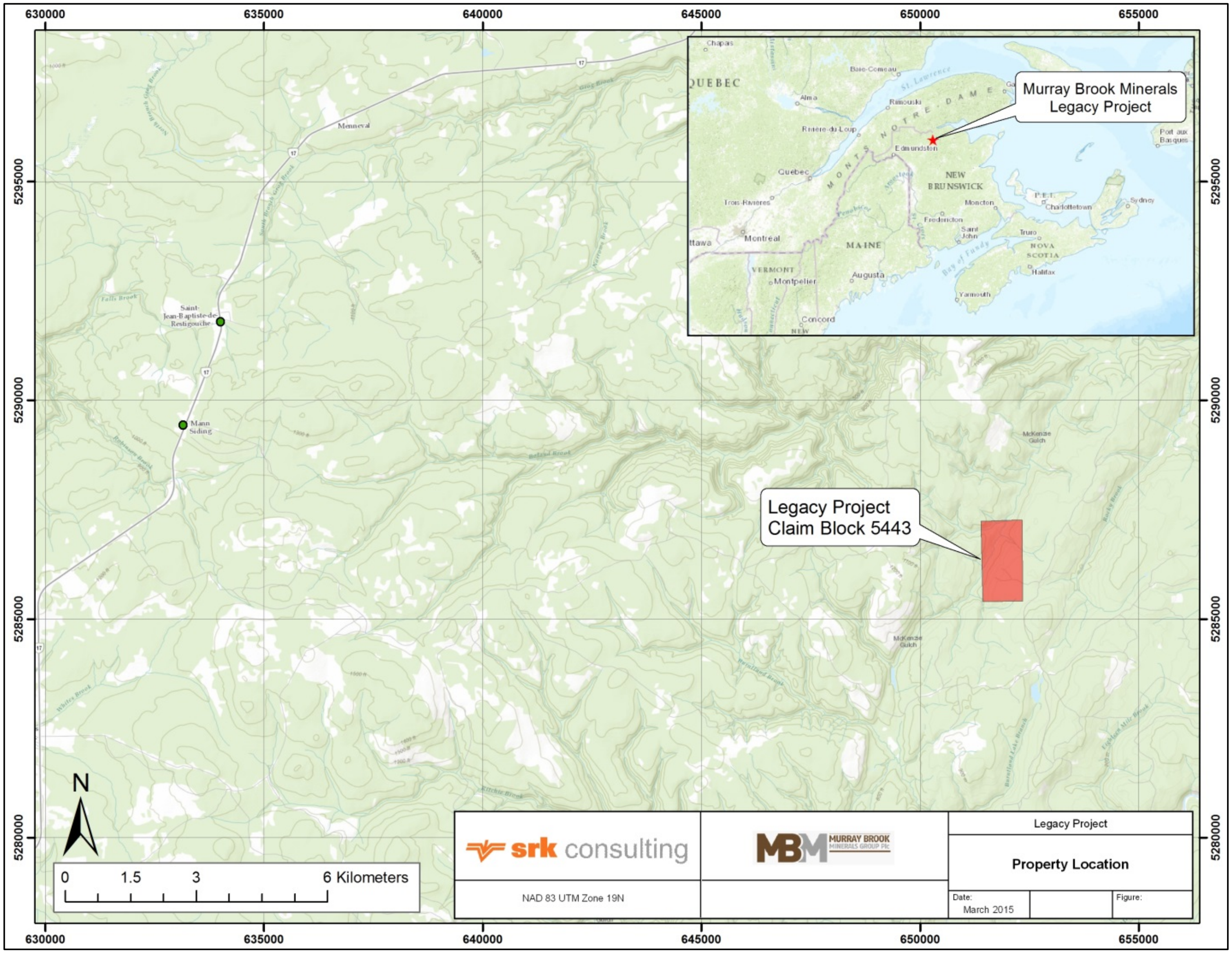


Figure provided by SRK 2015

Figure 3.1: Legacy Project location map

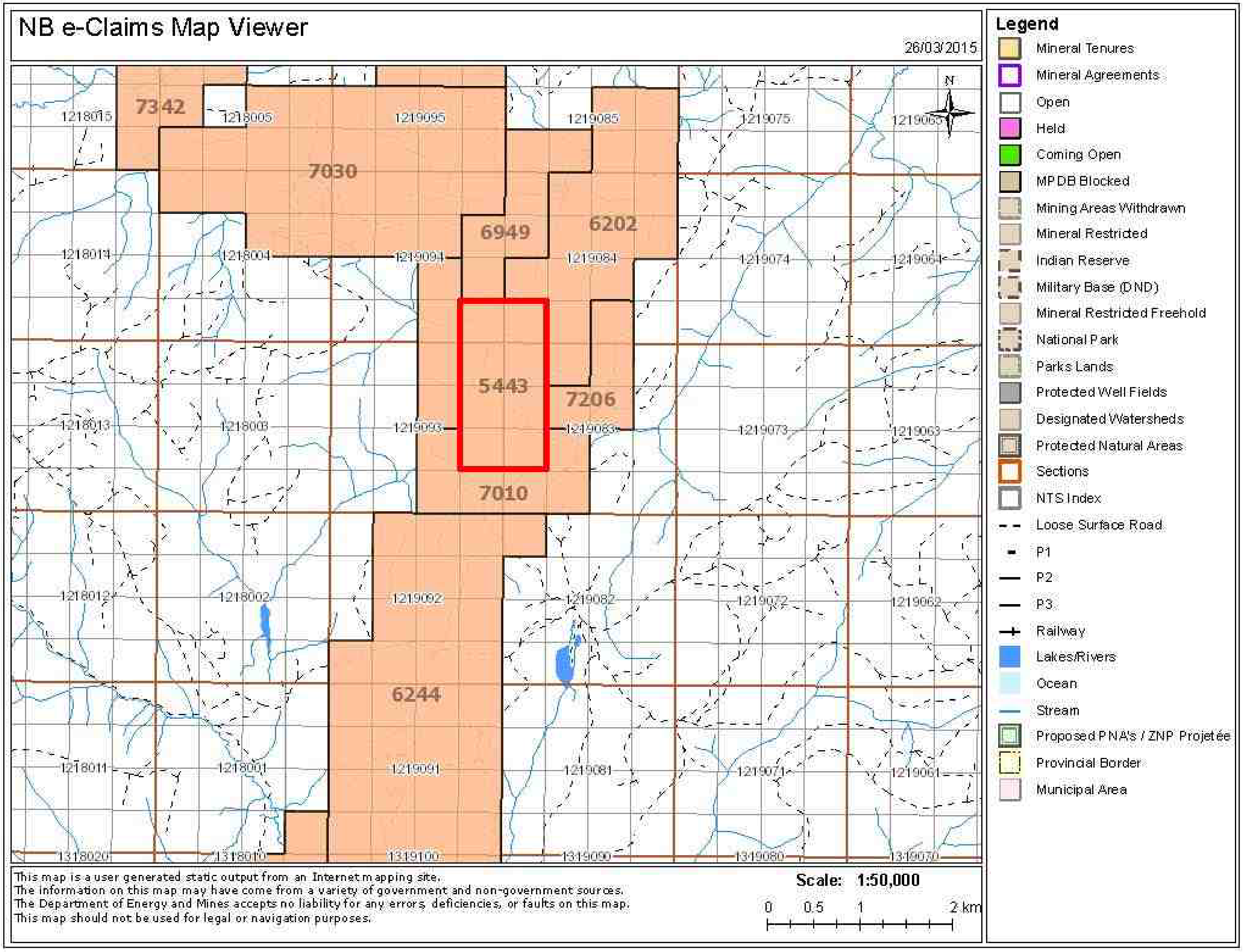


Figure provided by MBM 2015

Figure 3.2: Legacy Project Land Tenure Map

4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

The Legacy Project is located in the Parish of Eldon (Saint Jean- Baptiste de Restigouche), Restigouche County, Province of New Brunswick, Canada (Figure 3.1).

The project occurs approximately 100 km west of Bathurst and approximately 40 km from Saint Quentin. Vehicle access from Bathurst involves driving along paved Highway 180 to the west towards Saint Quentin. At 71 km (coordinates 680,974 E / 5,265,133 N) it is necessary to turn north along the gravel Dalhousie Road. At 677,796 E / 5,281,432 N a second gravel road going west leads to the project. The travel time from Bathurst to the Legacy Project is approximately 1.5 hours.

Good vehicle access is also possible from Kedgwick, a small town approximately 30 km south-southwest of the Legacy Project.

4.2 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The closest major city is Bathurst, the administrative centre of the Bathurst mining camp with a population of 12,924 (2001 Census). The city is an important centre for mining, forestry, fishing and tourism and has the closest accommodations to the Legacy Project.

The infrastructure for a mining project is excellent in the area. The cities of Bathurst and Saint Quentin are both located nearby for supplies and for housing for employees.

There is no power line or railroad available in the immediate area. However, there is a major power line crossing the access gravel road approximately 10 km west of the Legacy Project.

4.3 Climate

The Legacy Project has a typically continental climate. During the winter, cold air frequently flows across New Brunswick from the centre of North America and most storms affecting the province originate either over the North Pacific or the Gulf of Mexico.

January is the coldest month and July is the warmest. In winter, temperatures decrease noticeably. The winters are very cold with a mean temperature of -13˚C in January. Frigid temperatures are not infrequent in the Legacy Project area with extreme low temperatures of -30 to -35˚C reported every winter. In summer, average daytime highs vary between 20 and 28˚C.

The Legacy Project area generally receives between 300 and 400 cm of snow annually for about 33% of its annual total of precipitation. Spring and early summer are generally dry, but there is ample water during the growing season. The area records about 1,200 mm of rainfall a year, with the heaviest amounts falling during the summer months.

Given the description of the local climate, field exploration activities can occur between late spring (May) and late fall (November).

4.4 Physiography

The Legacy Project has moderate topographic relief. Elevations range from 50 to 335 m above sea level (mASL). The lowest point is the McKenzie Gulch, which is approximately 140 m deep and located at the western edge of the property.

The Property is situated in the middle of a major physiographic division of the Appalachian Region of Canada: the Chaleur Uplands. The Chaleur Uplands extend northeast between the Edmunston Highlands to the North and the Miramichi Highlands to the South. The latter covers the Bathurst Mining Camp. The present landscape of the study area, except for minor changes during the Quaternary Period, reflects erosion since the Carboniferous time (Rampton et al. 1984).

The Chaleur Uplands are mainly underlain by Ordovician-Silurian and Devonian sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Chaleur Uplands are sub-divided into the Saint Quentin and Jacquet plateaus, Campbellton Hills and the Chaleur Coastal Plain. The Saint Quentin and Jacquet plateaus are gently undulating with relief between 30 and 60 m. The plateaus slope from 400 m in the south to 60 m in the north and display a gradient break approximately 15 km from the edge. The Saint Quentin Plateau averages 300 m elevation with peaks up to 483 m. Major streams and tributaries are incised in V-shaped valleys, 75 to 180 m below the upland surface.

The Campbellton Hills are a group of structurally controlled ridges along the edge of the Saint Quentin Plateau. The Chaleur Uplands are generally well drained and display a dendritic drainage.

More than 99 percent of the area is covered by glacial and post-glacial deposits commonly > 2 m thick. Rock exposures are very few on the property especially the slopes of the gulch. The northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the property are notably devoid of rock exposures.

Vegetation-wise, the area is characterised by poplar and birch trees that dominate the higher elevations, mixed with pines and firs. Much of the Legacy Project area was historically logged but re-vegetated with secondary growth (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Photo of the typical landscape around the Legacy Project.

5 History

In 1968, prospector Raoul Legacé identified copper bearing float material in the valley of the McKenzie Gulch.

5.1 Copperfields Mining Corporation (1968-1971)

In 1968, the discovery of mineralised float material was brought to the attention of Copperfields Mining Corporation Limited ("Copperfields"), a subsidiary of the Keevil Mining Group Limited, who signed an option agreement for the property.

Between 1968 and 1970, geophysical exploration was completed and delineated several geophysical anomalies. In August 1970, a diamond drilling program commenced and successfully intersected copper mineralisation. The first drill hole intersected 5.18 m @ 1.2% Cu (from a depth of 15.24 m) and 1.43 m @ 3.44% Cu (from 30.48 m).

By the end of October 1970, Copperfields had completed 18 drill holes along a strike length of 115.82 m and to a vertical depth of 182.88 m. All drill holes, except one (R-09), intersected copper mineralisation. The best intersection was in R-17 which returned 59.34 m @ 1.22% Cu. Three copper bearing zones were encountered in this drill hole:

1) 11.28 m @ 3.16% Cu (from 152.40 to 163.68 m)

2) 10.42 m @ 1.84% Cu (from 167.64 to 178.06 m)

3) 13.37 m @ 1.22% Cu (from 188.98 to 202.45 m)

In 1971, Copperfields drilled an additional 22 holes (R-19 to R-40) which extended the mineralised zone at depth to the northeast. At the end of this program, and on the basis of 40 drill holes, Copperfields estimated a mineral resource and named the deposit "Legacy". The mineral resource was estimated at 400,000 tonnes grading 1.7% Cu and 10.29 g/t Ag over a lateral distance of about 200 m and down to a depth of 250 m. However, this historical mineral resource estimation is not compliant with NI 43-101.

5.2 Ajax Minerals Limited (1972-1975)

Between 1972 and 1975, the property was optioned by Copperfields to Ajax Minerals Limited ("Ajax"). Ajax drilled four holes totalling 917 m on the Legacy deposit. However, no drill hole records were submitted as assessment work.

5.3 Silver Leader Mines Limited (1975-1978)

Between 1975 and 1978, Silver Leader Mines Limited ("Silver Leader") took over the Legacy property following an option agreement with Copperfields. At this time, the property included two Mining Leases (numbers 1214 and 1215) and 48 claims.

In the summer of 1976, five diamond drill holes (for a total length of 986 m) were completed.

Drill hole S-75-01 intersected six mineralised zones between 317.81 and 388.01 m.

The other holes did not intersect any significant mineralisation. S-75-03 was a deepening of the Ajax drill hole A-72-03.

The drill program indicated that the favourable skarn formation hosting the mineralisation was widening with depth and the abundance of copper, silver, and gold mineralisation was increasing with depth.

In 1977, Silver Leader undertook a second drilling program based on the successful results of the 1976 program. The program consisted of six holes totalling 777.54 m. The results of the drilling delineated mineralisation beyond the extents of the original Copperfields resource.

In 1978, the drilling program comprised 8 holes for a total length of 3,220 m. This program extended the zone down plunge over 75 m.

5.4 Noranda Exploration Co Limited (1991-1992)

Extensive exploration has been completed on the northern portion of the Legacy claim block and the McKenzie Gulch area.

In 1989, Noranda Exploration Co Ltd. (“Noranda”) staked 58 claims covering the Burntland Lake area, south of the Legacy copper deposit. Previously, this ground was owned by the Keevil Mining Group.

In 1991, the Noranda McKenzie Gulch property comprised 357 claims which were staked as individual licenses and grouped into one large block. The block encompassed Brunswick Mining and Smelting’s Burntland Lake block as well as two blocks of nine claims staked by Raoul Legacé. The claim group covered and approximately 3 km wide and 20 km long belt of interbedded limestones and calcareous clastic sedimentary rocks of the Matapédia Group, known to contain skarn-hosted copper mineralisation.

In addition to the Legacy deposit, several other new copper occurrences were identified during the 1990-1991 work program comprising:

1) 5 m @ 4.60% Cu in a trench, hosted by sheared and silicified limestone.

2) Several low- and high-grade copper bearing garnet-diopside-magnetite-chlorite skarn intervals were intersected in drill holes.

The 1991 work program included an airborne magnetic and VLF electromagnetic survey. The survey was completed by Aerodat and consisted of 277 line km with flight lines at 200 m intervals. Other activities included line-cutting, prospecting, soil sampling, ground magnetic surveying (108 line km) and VLF electromagnetics, induced polarisation (102 line km of dipole-dipole and gradient array) followed by trenching and drilling.

A total of 140.2 km of grid lines were cut and 4,334 soil samples were collected at 25 m intervals along lines spaced 200 m apart. Geochemical sample results returned very high levels of copper and silver and weak gold and arsenic values. The delineated geochemical anomalies formed kilometres-long continuous linear trends at approximately 45° that correspond parallel to the glacial transport direction.

A total of 3,758 m of trenching was completed. Trenches were mainly targeted on copper soil anomalies with coincident IP anomalies. Trench results included 0.6 m @ 4.82% Cu.

The 1991-92 drill holes were targeted on bedrock copper occurrences from the trenching program as well as copper anomalies with coincident IP anomalies. A total of 22 holes were drilled, totalling 3,454 m.

Low-grade chalcopyrite and magnetite-bearing garnet-diopside skarn units were encountered in the drill holes. The best interval was 5.44 m @ 1.56% Cu. Garnet-diopside skarn thicknesses exceed 40 m in two intersections in MC-92-18 (northeast of McKenzie Gulch).

Of the 22 holes drilled on the Noranda McKenzie Gulch property, only four are located within the limits of the Legacy Project. They are MC-91-05, MC-91-07, MC- 91-11 and MC-92-20 for a total length of 396.33 m. However, none of these drill holes are included in the SRK resource as they are not located near the Legacy deposit.

This last hole (MC-92-20) was drilled on the west bank of the McKenzie Gulch and returned the best gold values in the Legacy Project. Surprisingly, the results are not discussed in the Noranda assessment report and were not followed-up. The gold, silver and copper values were found during the digital capture of the drill hole data by CDGC. The core of this drill hole is stored at the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources core repository in Madran, New Brunswick.

5.5 Raoul Legacé Exploration (1992-1997)

In September 1992, Raoul Legacé re-staked the Legacy deposit. The two claims: 358590 and 358591 constitute the Block # 03-2242.

Limited prospecting and a VLF electromagnetic survey were carried out by Lone Pine Exploration Services Ltd. on behalf of Raoul Legacé. The VLF survey gave a good response over the sulphide zone. A one metre long channel sample was taken across a semi-massive stringer zone which returned 10.97% Cu, 0.016% Pb, 0.15% Zn and 81.60 g/t Ag.

In 1994, one day of prospecting as well as two lines of VLF survey were submitted as assessment work. Only minor mineralisation was identified on surface. The VLF lines were completed over old trenches immediately east of the Legacy deposit. Weak responses were recorded. Two “B” horizon soil samples were collected on the VLF conductor “B”. Results obtained were negative.

In 1996, Golden Bay Resources, on behalf of Raoul Legacé, established a 3.3 km grid over the Legacy Deposit in preparation for an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey to be completed in 1997. This survey was not completed.

In 1997, Raudin Exploration Inc. signed an option agreement with Golden Bay Resources for the acquisition of a 100% interest in the two claims encompassing the Legacy Deposit.

A compilation report was prepared by the consulting company Geo-Logic from Saint Foy, Quebec. The aim of the report was to describe a compilation of all the exploration work executed since the discovery of the copper mineralisation and to comment on the economic potential of the property.

Geo-Logic speculated that the Legacy deposit would very likely contain a mineral resource of about 1.5 million tonnes with an average grade of 0.85% Cu within an envelope 10 m thick down to a depth of 500 m.

As a result of the BRE-X fiasco, Raudin Exploration Inc. was not able to raise the funds necessary to develop the deposit. Consequently, the option was dropped.

5.6 2008-2009 Exploration

In 2008, the Legacy deposit and surrounding claims were acquired by three businessmen and prospectors from Bathurst. During the fall of 2009, a line-cutting grid was established in preparation for an IP/resistivity survey and included the location of the historical drill collars. The exploration work was focused on the portion of the claim immediately down-dip to the north-northeast of the Legacy deposit.

The drill hole locations described in earlier assessment reports were mainly located relative to the previous line cuttings. As a consequence, precise plotting of the drill collars was difficult due to poor topographic map control of the original grid location.

A total of 40 collar locations were identified in the field and their coordinates were recorded using a handheld GPS. These coordinates were used to more accurately plot the other historical drill holes.

The IP/resistivity survey was configured to test the continuity of the Legacy deposit to the north-northeast. The survey outlined a continuation of the Legacy mineralisation down-dip to the north-northeast for at least 195 m along strike. Conductors were also identified either side of the McKenzie Gulch, with the eastern conductor being the better defined and stronger anomaly. The eastern anomaly was never drill tested.

6 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

6.1 Regional Geology

Regionally, the Legacy Project area is underlain by rocks that are part of the Gaspé Belt (Bourque et al. 1995) also referred to as the Matapédia Cover Sequence (Fyffe and Fricker 1987; van Staal and de Roo 1995). The Gaspé Belt, extending from northern Maine through northern New Brunswick and into the Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec, is subdivided into three tectonostratigraphic zones which are from northwest to southeast: the Connecticut Valley-Gaspé Synclinorium, the Aroostook-Percé Anticlinorium, and the Chaleurs Bay Synclinorium (Bourque et al. 1995).

The Legacy Project includes sedimentary rocks of the Silurian Upsalquitch Formation of the Chaleurs Bay Synclinorium (St. Peter 1978; Carroll 2003a). The Aroostook-Percé Anticlinorium is host to the oldest rocks in the Gaspé Belt, namely the Upper Ordovician Grog Brook Group (siliciclastic rocks), the Upper Ordovician to Lower Silurian Matapédia Group (carbonate dominated sequence of rocks) and the Silurian Perham Group. On the western flank of the Aroostook-Percé Anticlinorium, between the Lower Downs Gulch and Restigouche-Grand Pabos faults, the Matapédia Group is conformably overlain by Silurian rocks of the Perham Group. The Connecticut Valley-Gaspé Synclinorium consists of Late Silurian to Early Devonian siliciclastic rocks of the Fortin and Gaspé Sandstones groups (Carroll 2003a).

The simplified bedrock geology of the area is shown in Figure 6.1 and the corresponding stratigraphy is shown in Table 6.1.

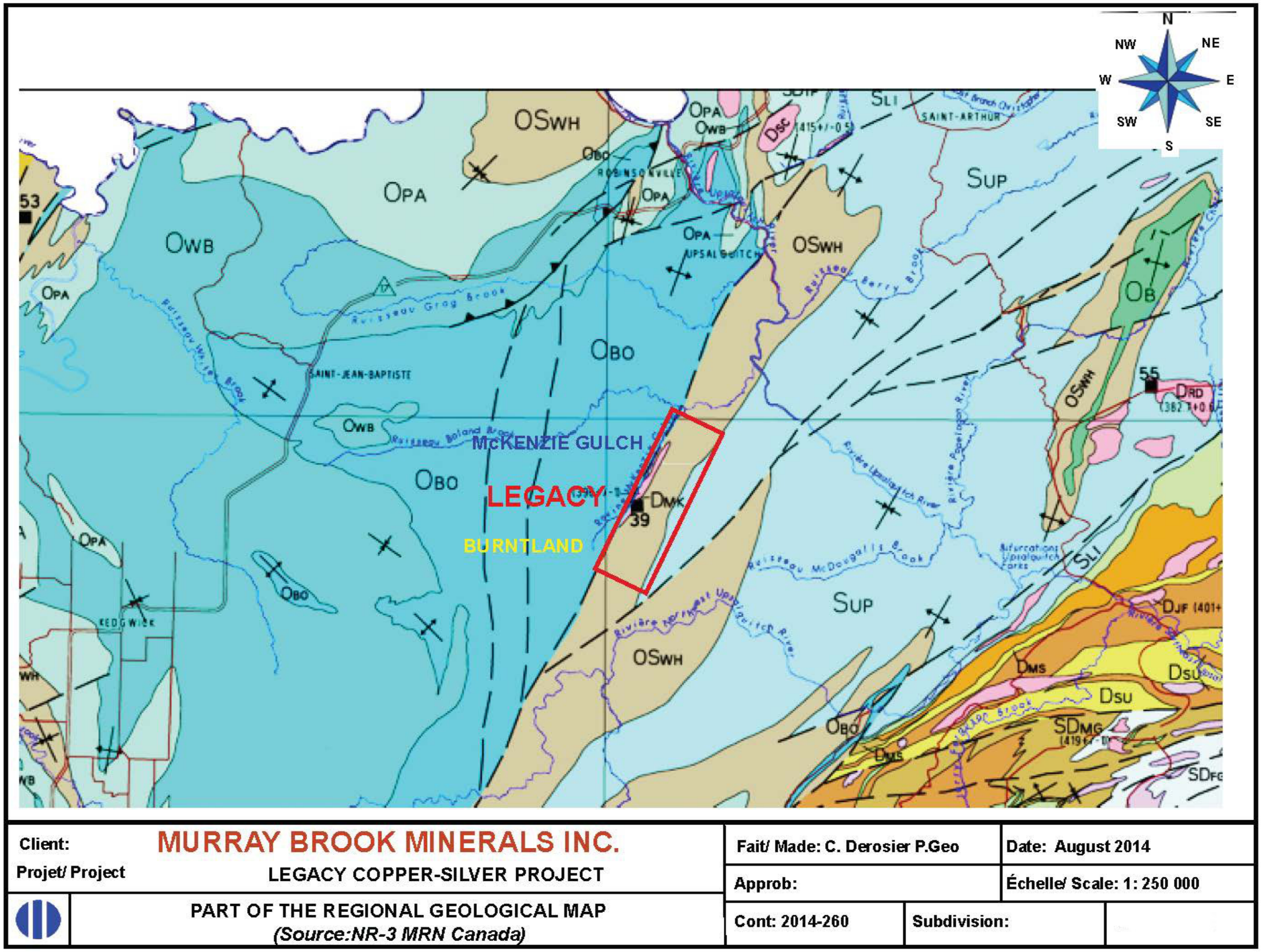


Figure 6.1: Simplified bedrock geology of the Legacy area (Relevant lithological codes are listed in Table 6.1)

Table 6.1: Stratigraphic column of northern New Brunswick

L A T E S I L U R I A N - L A T E D E V O N I A N

FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS	
DJF	Jerry Ferguson Porphyry
DMK	Mackenzie Gulch Porphyry
DRD	Red Brook Granodiorite
DSC	Squaw Cap Porphyry

E A R L Y - L A T E S I L U R I A N

CHALEURS GROUP	
S_{UP}	**Upsalquitch Formation** Medium- to fine-grained, offshore- to deep-marine, siliciclastic rocks

L A T E O R D O V I C I A N - E A R L Y S I L U R I A N

MATAPÉDIA GROUP	
OS_{WH}	**White Head Formation** Fine-grained, calcareous turbidites and deep-marine carbonate rocks
O_{PA}	**Pabos Formation** Medium- to fine-grained, calcareous to non-calcareous, siliciclastic turbidites

L A T E O R D O V I C I A N

GROG BROOK GROUP	
O_{WB}	**Whites Brook Formation** Medium- to fine-grained, medium- to thick-bedded, lithic turbidites
O_{BO}	**Boland Brook Formation** Fine-grained, thin-bedded, siliciclastic turbidites

M I D D L E O R D O V I C I A N

BALMORAL GROUP (UNDIVIDED)	
OB	**Popelogan and Goulette Brook Formations** Basaltic to andesitic tuffs and flows

6.2 Local Geology

Locally, the Legacy Project includes Late Ordovician Grog Brook Group (siliciclastic turbidites) and Late Ordovician to Early Silurian Matapédia Group (calcareous turbidites) sediments that have been intruded by Early Devonian felsic dykes (Wilson, et al., 2005).

The Grog Brook Group sediments consist of the Boland Brook Formation (OGB_{BB}). The Boland Brook Formation mainly comprises thinly-bedded non-calcareous siltstone or mudstone, fine-grained sandstone, and minor polymictic conglomerate (Wilson, et al., 2005). Bed thickness typically ranges from 4 to 15 cm, although some beds of fine to medium-grained sandstone are up to 50 cm. The conglomerates contain lithologically diverse, rounded to sub-angular clasts of felsic and mafic volcanic rock, fine-grained sedimentary rock, chert, quartz, feldspar, minor calcite and accessory zircon, in a mudstone or siltstone matrix. Lithic clasts, with few exceptions, are unfoliated. Beds of weakly to moderately calcareous siltstone and sandstone become more common in the upper part of the unit. The thickness of the Formation has been estimated at 1,600 m on the basis of an exposure along the Upsalquitch River.

The Boland Brook Formation is juxtaposed against the younger Matapédia Group sediments by the northeast-southwest trending McKenzie Gulch Fault.

The Matapédia Group sediments within the Legacy Project consist of the White Head Formation ($OSMA_{WH}$). The White Head Formation mainly comprises medium to dark grey, very fine-grained calcilutite, regularly interbedded with calcareous shale. Minor fine-grained calcarenite and non-calcareous shale or siltstone are also commonly reported sedimentary structures and trace fossils generally support deposition as turbid flows in a deep-water setting, although a shallower-water, slope environment has also been speculated. The total thickness of the White Head Formation cannot be estimated locally as the top of the unit is absent west of the McKenzie Gulch Fault, and the base is unexposed to the east of the fault.

The felsic dykes and sills that intrude the Grog Brook and Matapédia Group sediments are common in the Legacy Project area, both observed at surface and in the drill core.

The dykes are characterised by porphyritic feldspars or quartz-feldspar and range in thickness from a few centimetres to greater than 10 m. Their colour ranges from red to cream to brownish in fresh specimens. Aphanitic and equigranular dykes are present, but most of the dykes are feldspar (+/- quartz) porphyry. Chilled margins are generally absent.

According to Wilson, et al. (2005), the dykes in the Legacy Property are collectively referred to as the McKenzie Gulch Porphyry and to have a U-Pb (zircon) radiometric age of 396 Ma (Early Devonian).

In places, the sedimentary rocks are altered and skarnified. When altered, sedimentary grains become finer and the beds become more diffuse. With increased alteration, zones of skarn begin to develop. These typically occur as massive, fine-grained pale-grey to green zones that can contain garnet and pyroxene.

Alteration in the form of silicification also occurs. When highly silicified, the rock becomes porcellanite, is indurated, and does not react with dilute hydrochloric acid. The dykes can also be altered in the form of sericitisation and saussuritisation.

The extent of alteration adjacent to the dykes bears no relationship to the thickness of the dykes. One of the most extensive skarn zones intersected in the drill holes occurs in an area where only a few narrow dykes are present.

Because of the erratic relationship between the extent of alteration and the thickness of the dykes, it has been speculated that skarnifiation is more likely as result of hydrothermal fluids migrating along permeability pathways rather than conductive heat transferred from the dykes.

The contacts between contact metamorphosed and the relatively unmetamorphosed sedimentary rocks can be extremely abrupt. Garnet-pyroxene skarn can be seen in contact with soft calcareous siltstone-argillite with no apparent faulting at the contact. The change from hornfels or skarn to calcareous argillite takes place gradually over few tens of metres with the rock becoming less indurated across the transitional contact. Another common type contact is characterised by variably intense bleaching along fractures and zones of permeability, which demarcates the outer limit of hydrothermal activity.

The McKenzie Gulch West Fault is a major, northeast-southwest trending linear structure that transects northern New Brunswick, and the Legacy Project. Despite its continuity, it is reportedly not associated with any significant transcurrent movement (Wilson, et al., 2005). Slight discordance between the orientation of the fault and of major fold axes suggests that the timing and sense of the most recent displacement may indicate it is a Middle Devonian reverse fault. However, evidence of an extended period of uplift and erosion in the “Squaw Cap block” implies that initial movement on the structure may have occurred during the Late Silurian.

The dominant structural fabric in the area is a pronounced north-northeast trending sub-vertical cleavage, which parallels lithological contacts and the major fault zones. This cleavage is axial planar to tight isoclinal upright folds with shallow doubly-plunging fold axes.

A later deformation with more widely spaced sub-vertical axial planar cleavage trending 150˚ is also evident. This trend is parallel to a fault set. One particular 150˚ fault is located 3 km north-northeast of the Legacy deposit. It is intruded by a dyke and is filled with chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite and magnetite mineralisation thus indicating that this fault predates the intrusive and mineralizing events. Numerous creeks also follow that direction.

In the Legacy Project area, the surficial geology consists of extensive thin Pleistocene glacial and glacio-lacustrine deposits. The main ice flow crossed from west to east (Jacquet Flow Pattern) leaving erosional marks (striations, etc.) and transporting till in an east-northeast direction (Wilson, et al., 2005).

6.3 Mineralisation

6.3.1 Introduction

In addition to Legacy, New Brunswick includes several other mineralised skarn occurrences. These include Patapedia, Boland Brook, McKenzie Gulch, and Burntland Brook which are host by Upper Ordovician to Lower Silurian calcareous rocks of the Matapédia Group, and associated with felsic intrusions and northeast-trending faults (Figure 6.2).

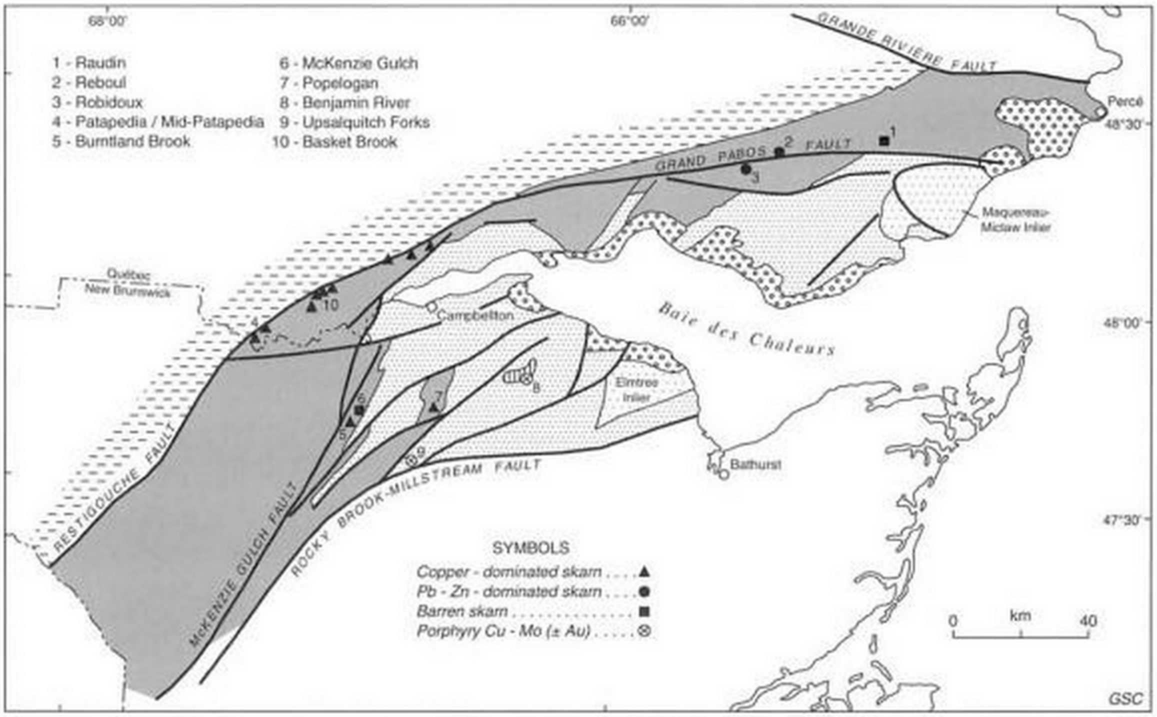


Figure from Williams et all 1995

Figure 6.2: Major skarn deposits in Western New Brunswick and Southern Gaspé Peninsula

Patapedia

The Patapedia occurrence is located on the New Brunswick-Quebec border approximately 40 km northwest of the Legacy deposit (Thomas, et al., 1990). It includes a large brecciated and fractured skarn zone that occurs immediately east of the northeast-trending Restigouche Fault that cuts the Matapédia Group. The main sulphides in the deposit are chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, with minor sphalerite and galena. The highest concentrations of sulphides coincide with the most intense metasomatism and with potassium alteration in associated dykes.

Boland Brook

The Boland Brook occurrences occur approximately 6.5 km northwest of the Legacy deposit (Figure 6.3). They were initially discovered by Noranda in the 1970s and correspond to strong magnetic anomalies. The main occurrence consists of a 200 m long zone with numerous outcrops containing chalcopyrite and pyrite. The mineralisation occurs as massive fracture fillings in skarn and in dense banded hornfels. One drill hole in this zone encountered a 15.2 m wide zone of skarn which contained 1.5 m @ 1.35% Cu.

Another occurrence located approximately 1 km to the NNE comprises skarn hosted chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite in a roughly sub-circular area 180 m across.

The third occurrence outcrops intermittently over a 300 m length trending-up the north slope of the Boland Valley. Traces of chalcopyrite and minor pyrite occur throughout this zone of extensive skarn.

McKenzie Gulch

The McKenzie Gulch occurrences occur between approximately 1.5 and 4.5 km north-northeast of the Legacy deposit (Figure 6.3). In 1991 and 1992, Noranda completed trenching and diamond drilling in the McKenzie Gulch block. This resulted in the discovery of several new skarn-hosted copper occurrences. The chalcopyrite mineralisation is generally hosted by coarse-grained, magnetite-chlorite-bearing garnet-pyroxene skarn.

Trenching 1.5 km north-northeast of the Legacy deposit encountered 5.0 m @ 4.6% Cu in a shear zone within silicified limestone near the contact of a porphyritic dyke. Subsequent diamond drilling and trenching along strike indicated that this mineralisation was of limited extent.

In one drill hole, a 142 m section of skarn and porcellanite hornfels with traces of copper and up to 15% disseminated magnetite was intersected. However, geochemical results only returned 0.60 m @ 0.48% Cu.

Burntland Brook

The Burntland Brook occurrences occur approximately 4.5 to 6.0 km south of the Legacy deposit (Figure 6.3). Two magnetite-chalcopyrite bearing mineralised zones were encountered southwest of Burntland Lake. The drill holes were based upon weak but distinct positive magnetic anomalies. The most southerly drill hole intersected 10.2 m @ 0.40% Cu as part of a broad area of metasomatically altered rock. The northerly drill hole intersected 7.8 m @ 0.30% Cu as part of a much narrower zone of skarn and alteration. Subsequent trenching along strike from these intersections encountered a 175 m wide zone of metasomatised sediments and porphyry dykes in the vicinity of the southerly drill hole. However, geochemical results did not surpass those in the drill holes.

6.3.2 The Legacy Project

The Legacy Project includes the Legacy deposit and the Hornfels Zone and J.J. Gold Zone prospects.

Legacy deposit

The Legacy deposit occurs within the White Head Formation of the Matapédia Group. Mineralisation is primarily hosted by silicified calcareous argillite and, to a lesser extent, in skarnified beds and irregular zones within the argillite. The skarns are erratically distributed, but usually occur in proximity to felsic dykes which are generally only weakly mineralised.

Mineralisation consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor sphalerite and galena. Arsenopyrite is rare. Most of the mineralisation occurs in veinlets within the silicified calcareous argillite with only a small component in disseminated form. The mineralised veinlets typically contain carbonate, can be up to 3 cm in thickness, and concordant or discordant to the original bedding. Quartz is not always present. When mineralised, the skarn is typically coarse-grained and accompanied by minerals that include dark-green chlorite, epidote, magnetite and occasionally garnets and pyroxene.

Regarding precious metal content, the Legacy deposit does include gold and silver. However, the gold values are rather low and typically do not exceed 0.5 g/t Au. Only one value exceeds 1.0 g/t Au over an interval of 0.30 m. Conversely, high silver values have been intersected in the Legacy deposit, with results varying in proportion to the amount of pyrrhotite.

The felsic feldspar porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes within the Legacy deposit contain very little mineralisation and historically were typically not sampled and assayed. When altered (sericitisation and saussuritisation) the alteration is commonly accompany by fine-grained disseminated pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. Some dykes contain thin calcite veins with medium- to coarse-grained galena, sphalerite, pyrite and rarely molybdenite. Veinlets of magnetite and pyrrhotite cross-cut some dykes. Other dykes are cut by fault zones that can contain chalcopyrite.

There is no known relationship between alteration in the dykes and the presence of mineralisation in the adjacent sedimentary rocks. Some of the best zones of mineralisation are cut by unaltered dykes, and conversely, barren garnet-pyroxene skarn occurs in contact with highly altered chalcopyrite-bearing dykes.

During previous work, particular attention was also given to the intensity of alteration of the dykes. This was reportedly to establish if the dykes represented the source of the mineralisation in the intruded sediments. This hypothesis apparently remains unresolved and to date it has not been possible to establish a conspicuous genetic relationship between the dykes and the mineralisation.

Based upon field-based observations, the broad mineralised zone mimics the orientation of the local stratigraphy (north-northeast to south-southwest) with a sub-vertical dip to the northwest. The true thickness of the entire zone varies from 30 to 50 m (including both sediments and dykes), with mineralisation over large sections. Laterally, the mineralised zone has been delineated over a distance of about 200 m, and drilled to a depth of 400 m, below which it is untested.

The mineralised zone outcrops over a distance of approximately 125 m. The western extent could correspond to an interpreted fault or the hinge of a fold. The east extent is thought to correspond to a major north-south trending fault with a steep dip to the east. This north-south fault is called the Blecha Fault and has only been interpreted during the previous work in 1970. The Blecha Fault represents the upper limit of the mineralised zone when observed on a longitudinal section. On such a section, the fault defines a line with a plunge of about 65˚ to the northeast. It would suggest a dextral fault with an undetermined offset. This fault must be confirmed by trenching and drilling.

The lower limit of the mineralised zone is less well defined. In the southwest, several holes drilled during the first programs returned disappointing results and consequently seemed to define the lower limit of the zone. On the longitudinal section, the previous geologists had indicated a “pyrrhotite zone” of which the trace was parallel to the trace of the Blecha Fault. However, when re-examining the drill logs and more particularly those drilled on the northeast extension of the zone, it is observed that the zone extends at depth at this location.

Within the broad mineralised zone, the copper mineralisation is contained in three, steeply dipping mineralised zones varying from 1.5 to 12.2 m in thickness. The steeply dipping zones are confined along strike with a plunge to the north-northeast of about 50˚. Therefore, they have a pipe-like shape. The termination of mineralisation along strike occurs abruptly in both directions, but it is not known if this abrupt contact is due to faulting or is mainly due to the limit of hydrothermal fluid migration away from the fault.

The Legacy Project is reportedly unusual compared with other copper occurrences in northern New Brunswick in that the skarns contain comparatively lesser amounts of garnet and pyroxene, and lack magnetite. From a geophysical perspective, and despite the absence of magnetite, the Legacy deposit coincides with a weak positive airborne magnetic feature, attributed to the presence of pyrrhotite.

Hornfels Zone

The Hornfels Zone prospect occurs approximately 100 m southeast of the Legacy deposit (Figure 6.3). It was discovered by MBM on the basis of the ground geophysical surveying, trenching and drilling. It consists of hornfels intruded by thick feldspar porphyry dykes that has been cut by quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins. Mineralisation includes copper, silver, zinc and gold.

J.J. Gold Zone

The J.J. Gold Zone prospect occurs in the northern part of the Legacy Property to the west of the McKenzie Gulch (Figure 6.3). It was initially identified by Noranda as a coincident conductive zone and unspecified geochemical anomaly. In 1991, Noranda drilled the anomaly (drill hole MC-91-11) and intersected calcareous argillite assigned to the White Head Formation. In 1992, a second hole was drilled (MC-92-20) that intersected skarn-hosted mineralisation (4.0 m @ 0.26% Cu, 6.06 g/t Ag and 3.07 g/t Au, including 1.0 m @ 0.16% Cu, 7.20 g/t Ag and 13.71 g/t Au, and 1.0 m @ 1.17% Cu and 19.54 g/t Ag). Despite the intersection of significant gold mineralisation, Noranda did not complete any further work on the prospect.

In 2014, MBM explored the prospect with trenching and drilling. As part of the access road construction, mineralised blocks were exposed and during the preparation of the drill pads, several mineralised zones within silicified calcareous argillite were observed.

One 53.10 m long trench (TR-14-05) was excavated to identify both the local lithological units and carbonate-quartz-sulphide veins. The trench predominantly revealed calcareous argillite and highly silicified skarn containing carbonate-quartz-sulphide veins. The bedding is orientated 230-235/90 and the veins 320/75 SW. Geochemical sampling returned up to 3.0 m @ 1.17% Cu, 264.00 g/t Ag and 1.63 g/t Au (from 30.0 to 33.0 m). Although not contiguously sampled, the six composited samples returned 10.80 m @ 0.85% Cu, 91.06 g/t Ag and 0.79 g/t Au (from 25.80 to 36.60 m).

Also in 2014, MBM drilled six drill holes totalling 909 m (MKG-14-01 to MKG-14-06). The best drill hole intersection included 0.64 m @ 1.15% Cu, 25.60 g/t Ag and 0.476 g/t Au (drill hole MKG-14-01 from 15.95 m).

Hole MKG-14-05 occurs to the east of the prospect was drilled to test any depth extension of the gold mineralisation intersected in Noranda drill hole MC-92-20 and to verify the existence and nature of the McKenzie Gulch fault. The drill hole intersected only calcareous argillite with minor silicified zones. Only three samples were collected and returned insignificant copper, silver and gold values. There was apparently no evidence to support the presence of the McKenzie Gulch fault (Christian Derosier, Pers. Comm.).

The gold mineralisation occurs within carbonate-quartz-sulphide veinlets and stringers orientated at 320º. Elevated gold values correspond to elevated arsenic, as arsenopyrite. Chalcopyrite is present along the edges of the veinlets and stringers. And pyrrhotite is abundant, sometimes massive and typically occurs within fractures and the schistosity adjacent to the veinlets and stringers. The best gold values corresponded to a sulphide content of 5 to 25%. The drilling indicated that the veins gradually disappear to the south and east, but are more prolific to the north-northeast. However, the presence of a deep east-west orientated creek to the north that has been interpreted as a potential fault may have interrupted the continuity of the veins in this direction.

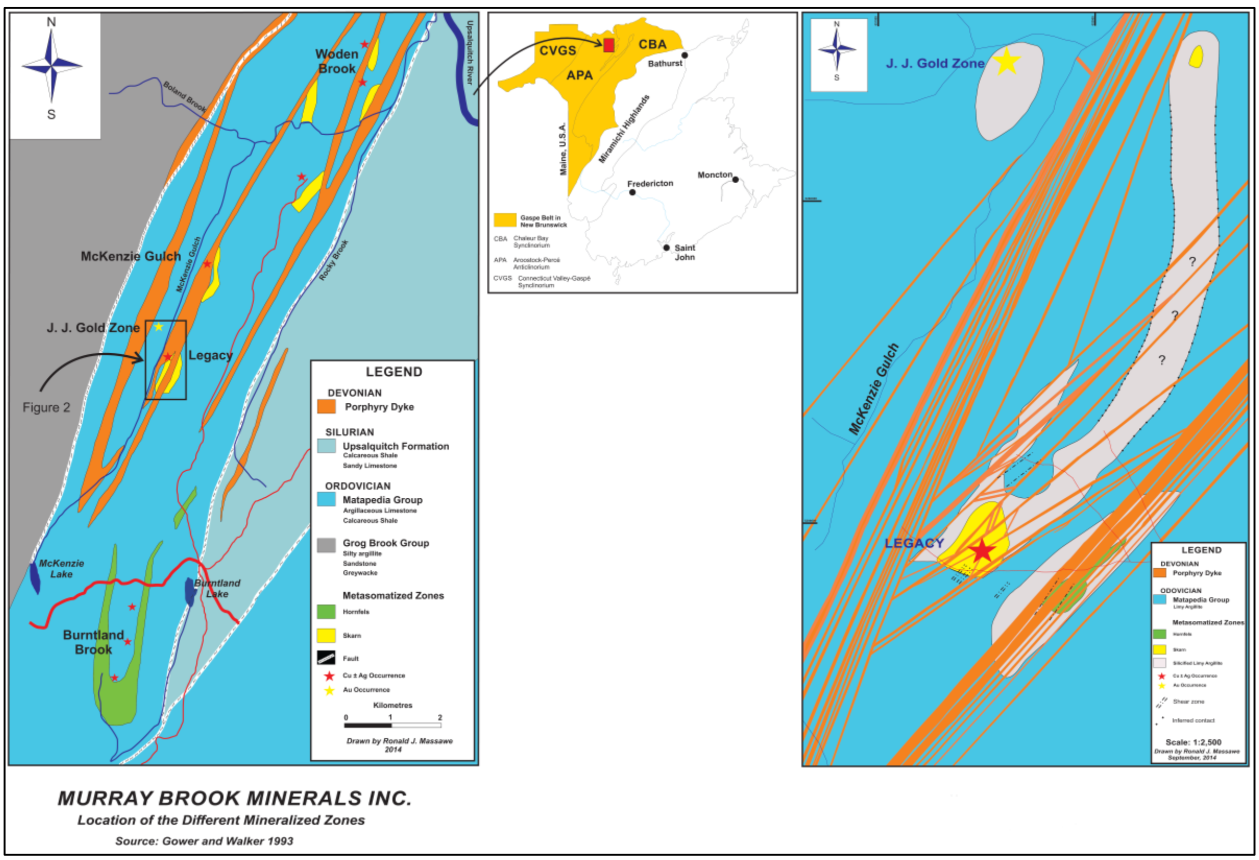


Figure provided by MBM 2015

Figure 6.3: Mineralised occurrences in the Legacy Project area

7 Deposit Types

Skarns deposits can be mined for a variety of elements that include copper, gold, iron, lead, molybdenum, silver, tin, tungsten and zinc (Meinert, 1992). However, individual deposits typically only contain one or two principal elements upon which they are categorised.

As a deposit type they are not restricted geographically or temporally. They are generally found in rocks that contain carbonate, but can also be host by almost any rock type, including shale, sandstone, granite and basalt. They can also preferentially occur adjacent to igneous intrusions and along faults. They are typically characterised by their mineralogy, which includes a variety of calc-silicate minerals but is usually dominated by garnet and pyroxene. The distinct mineralogy of skarns can be used to identify and map alteration zones for exploration targeting purposes.

The mineralisation in skarns typically consists of sulphides (e.g. chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, etc.) in the form of disseminations, blebs or veinlets within the host unit.

Skarns can form during regional or contact (intrusion-induced) metamorphism, and from a variety of hydrothermal processes involving fluids of magmatic, metamorphic, meteoric and/or marine origin. They are a type of replacement deposit in which open void spaces are infilled with sulphides and related alteration minerals. A schematic model is shown in Figure 7.1.

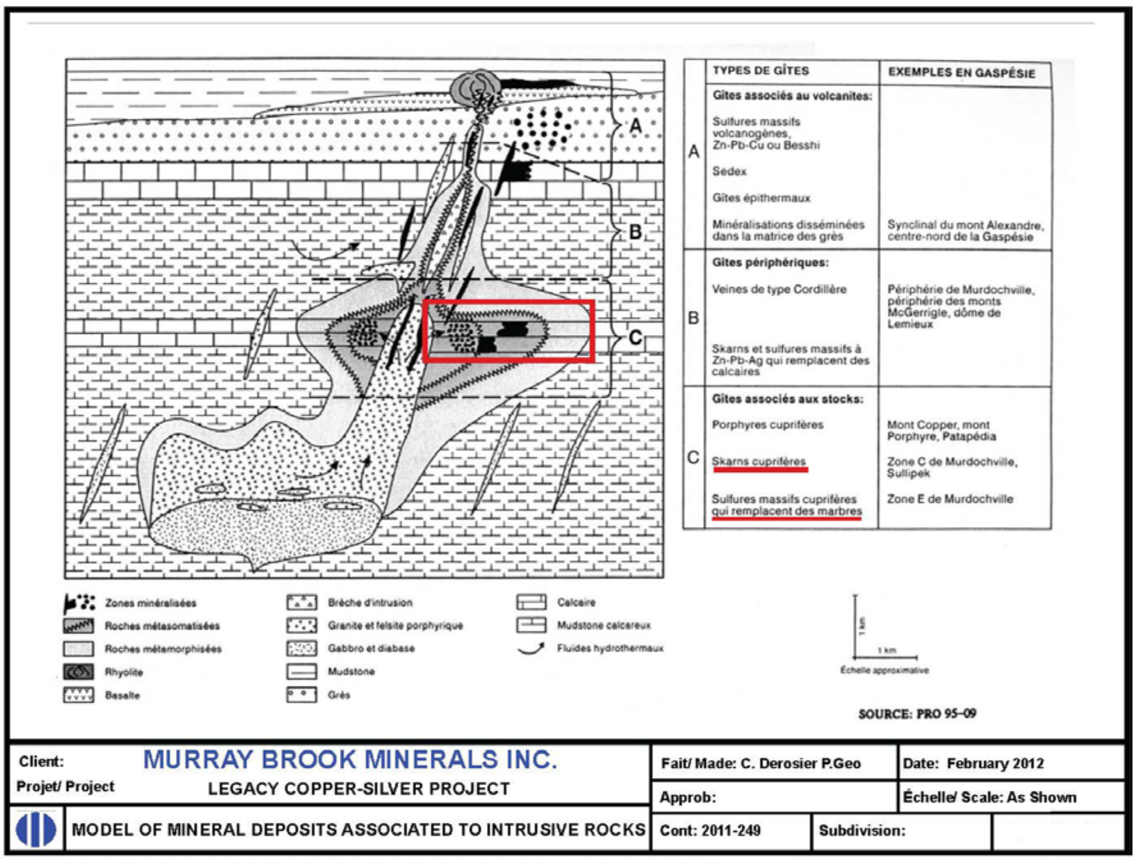


Figure provided by MBM 2015

Figure 7.1: Model of skarn and hydrothermal replacement genetic model

Copper-dominant skarn deposits represent the most common type of skarn and an important source of copper. In Canada, they account for approximately 10% of copper production and approximately 6% of its reserves. Canadian deposits range in size from 100,000 tonnes with an average grade of 1.5% Cu to 200 million tonnes averaging 0.4% Cu. Most of the economic deposits contain 1 to 20 million tonnes and average 1 to 2% Cu.

General characteristics favourable for copper-dominant skarn deposits are as follows:

- Calcareous / carbonate-bearing sediments.
- Close proximity to magmatic-hydrothermal centres, such as porphyry systems.
- Close proximity to intrusions (large, well mineralised copper skarn deposits are rarely more than few hundred metres from their associated intrusions).
- Presence of primary, diagenetic or structural permeability to facilitate the transport and precipitation of mineralisation-bearing fluids (for example, dolomitisation, fractures, faults, stockworks, breccias, etc.).
- Alteration - calcareous sediments adjacent to intrusions (exoskarns) are characterised by high garnet:pyroxene ratios, high Fe, low Al, andradite (Mn garnet) and diopside. The mineral zonation from an intrusion into the sediment is commonly: diopside + andradite (proximal); wollastonite ± tremolite ± garnet ± diopside ± vesuvianite (distal). Retrograde alteration to actinolite, chlorite and montmorillonite is common. Alteration in intrusions (endoskarns) is characterised by potassic alteration with K-feldspar, epidote, sericite (± pyroxene ± garnet). Retrograde alteration mineralogy is similar to that in the sediments.
- Metal zonation - in some deposits, geochemistry may show Cu-Au-Ag-rich inner zones grading outward through Au-Ag zones (with high Au:Ag ratios) to an outer Pb-Zn-Ag zone.
- Can be directly identified using magnetic, electromagnetic and induced polarisation geophysical techniques.

8 Exploration

8.1 Introduction

Historical exploration completed prior to 2013 is described in Section 5.0 (History). All subsequent exploration work completed by MBM in 2013 and 2014 is described in this section and tabulated below in Table 8.1. Drilling and trenching are described in greater detail in Section 9 (Drilling and Trenching). MBM exploration activities included:

- Road rehabilitation
- Locating and GPS surveying historical drill hole collars
- Trenching (and sampling)
- Drilling (and sampling)
- Line cutting
- Ground magnetic and IP/resistivity surveying
- Geological mapping
- Drill hole re-sampling
- Petrographic study

Table 8.1: Summary of Legacy surface exploration work, 2013 to 2014 inclusive.

Activity	2013	2014
Road rehabilitation (km)	3	-
Line Cutting (km)	-	28
Geophysics - magnetics (km)	-	24.8
Geophysics - IP (km)	-	20
Number of trenches	3	7
Trench (m)	138	970
Number of drill holes	4	7
Drilling (m)	847	1,343

8.2 General Exploration

In June 2013, after signing the option agreement with the three businessmen / prospectors who acquired the Legacy Project in 2008, MBM commenced exploration. This work was completed under the supervision of CDGC.

In order to enable better access for heavy equipment and crews, work commenced with the rehabilitation of the access road leading to the Legacy deposit. The track linking the Burntland Lake (Resources Road) to the Legacy camp site was cleared of vegetation and at several places drained and filled with gravel. The work was executed by R. Lebel and Son from Saint Quentin, NB. Once the roads were rehabilitated, a hydraulic excavator was used to prepare access trails to the intended drill sites.

A total of 63 historical drill hole collars were located in the field, and their coordinates were recorded using a GPS.

In 2013, three trenches were excavated and four diamond drill holes were drilled. Full details are provided in Section 9 (Drilling and Trenching).

In May 2014, additional road rehabilitation was carried out to enable access to trenching and drilling locations. The work was completed by R. Lebel and Son from Saint Quentin, New Brunswick. Currently, the drill pads are linked by gravel trails permitting the passage of heavy equipment and maintenance trucks.

In May 2014, field work also included line-cutting and surveying (28 line km), to facilitate the completion of ground geophysical surveys. The line-cutting was completed by GeoXplore Surveys Inc. from Bathurst

8.3 Ground Magnetic Surveying

In June 2014, Vickers Geophysics Inc. from North Tetagouche, Bathurst was awarded the contract to conduct a ground geophysical survey on the Legacy Project. The geophysical survey included a magnetometer and an Induced Polarisation (IP)/Resistivity survey. The survey lines are shown in Figure 8.1.

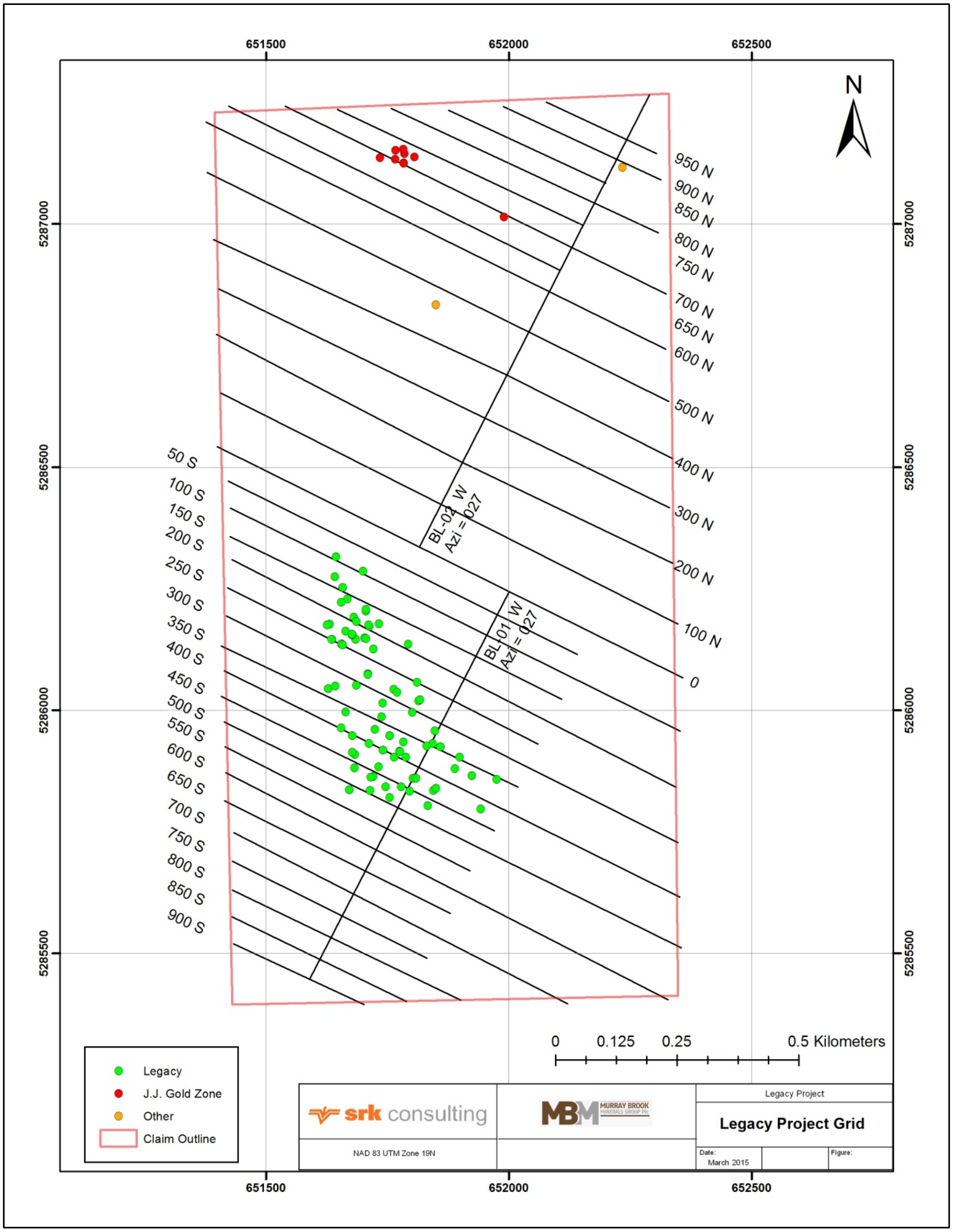


Figure 8.1: Legacy Project geophysical survey lines and collars

The ground magnetometer survey was completed using a Scintrex OMNI Plus Mag System. The base station was located to the southeast of the Legacy Project survey grid. Readings were recorded at 6.25 m intervals and the reference field was established at 54,000 nanoteslas (nT). All of the cut lines were surveyed, amounting to 24.8 line km.

Figure 8.2 shows the processed and gridded ground magnetic Total Field data, underlain by airborne Residual Total Field data.

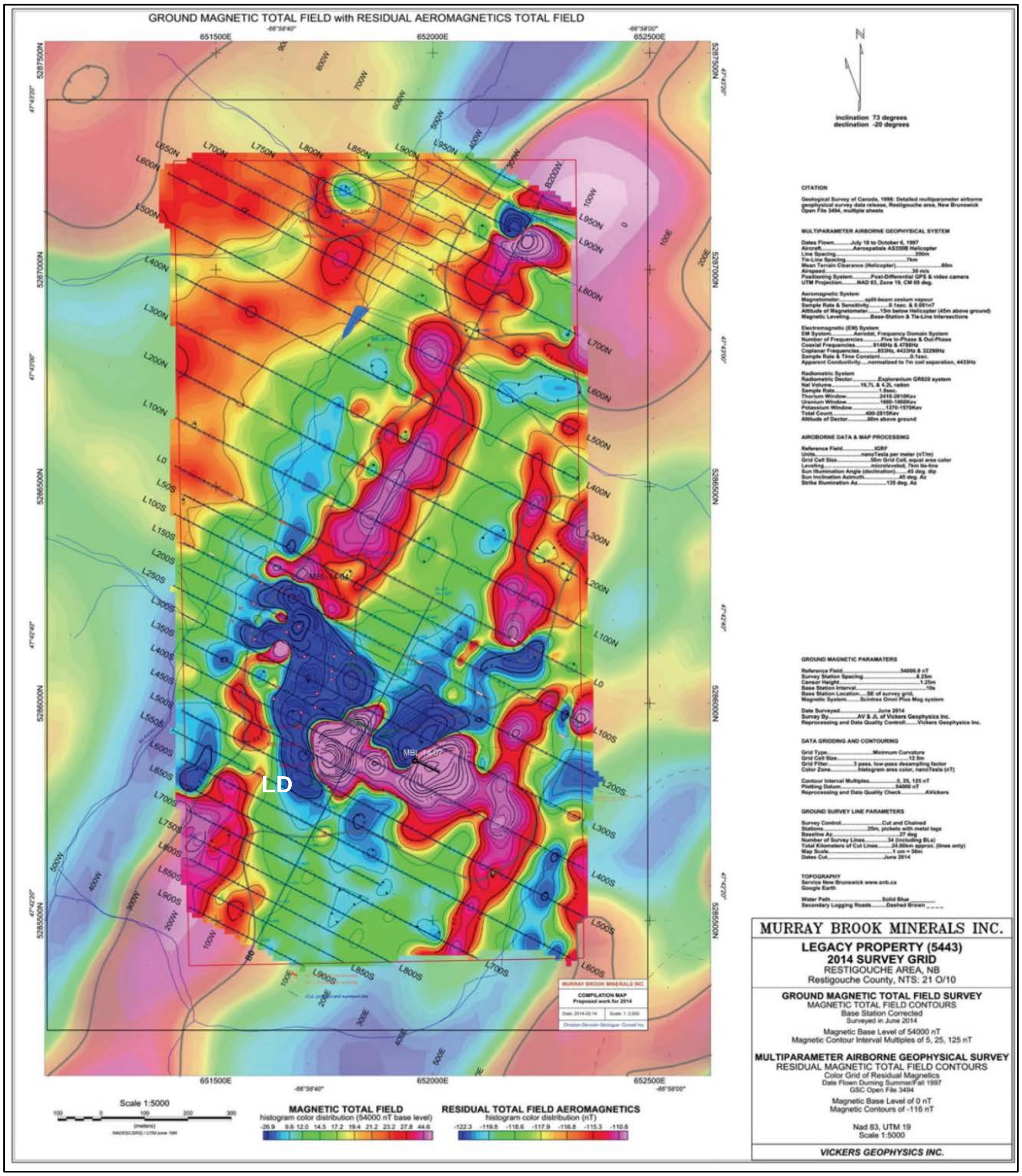


Figure provided by MBM 2015

Figure 8.2: Ground magnetometer survey overlaying airborne survey (from MBM, 2015)

In the Legacy deposit, copper mineralisation is commonly associated with pyrrhotite, a mineral that is typically highly magnetic. This relationship makes magnetic surveying a potentially useful tool to help identify and delineate copper-bearing zones.

The survey successfully delineated the copper-bearing zones of the Legacy deposit which are found close to the surface. This particularly evident between L300S and L500S immediately west of the base line (“LD” on Figure 8.2), where the sub-cropping Legacy deposit corresponds to a positive magnetic anomaly. However, the results indicate that the magnetic method does not have a strong depth penetration (reportedly estimated as being 50 to 100 m) and that the magnetic anomalies are not very elevated.

The survey also showed the presence of a long linear weak to moderate positive magnetic anomaly which follows the northern base line (BL02) which, after a disruption at L100S, continues to the south-southwest. This anomaly extends even further to the south-southwest as shown by the airborne magnetic anomaly.

This magnetic anomaly has never been tested by trenching or drilling, except in the northeast corner of the property by Noranda (MC-91-05). The drill hole intersected skarn and returned:

1) 1.0 m @ 0.61% Cu and 8.23 g/t Ag (from 21.50 to 22.50 m).

2) 0.72 m @ 0.42% Cu and 6.51 g/t Ag (from 22.50 to 23.22 m).

3) 0.65 m @ 0.42% Cu and 6.51 g/t Ag (from 53.00 to 53.65 m).*

* Note: the Cu and Ag results for the latter intervals are identical and may represent a typing error in the source data.

Based upon the type, size and orientation of the magnetic anomaly, it represents a geophysical target that justifies further exploration, particularly between L0 and L400N.

8.4 Induced Polarisation (IP) / Resistivity Survey

During July and August 2014, an Induced Polarisation (IP) / resistivity survey was completed across 20 km of cut lines. The final report is still awaited.

The objective of the survey was to determine the chargeability and resistivity responses across the Legacy Project and interpret their geological setting and mineralisation significance.

The IP survey utilised a pole-dipole electrode configuration, using a varying dipole «a» spacing of 25, 50, and 100 m and current dipole of 25 m from the first receiver dipole. The receiver array consisted of one current pole (1 current rod 25 m from the first receiver rod) and eight receiver dipoles (9 receiver rods 25, 50 and 100 m apart) end-on dipoles, totaling 200 m in length, and the profiles were surveyed using the roll-along technique. The 8 (Dn) end-on dipoles consisted of 9 (Pn) receiving non-polarizing rod electrodes that are in turn connected to the receiver (Rx) with 14 gauge copper insulated wire. The survey measurements were recorded at 25 m intervals with the 8 dipole receiver dipoles read simultaneously.

Figure 8.3 shows the results of the IP survey (n = 1-4 filter) contours with a bi-directional gridding trend of 27 degree azimuth. Multiple contour intervals are 2, 10 and 50 mV/V.

The IP survey delineated six anomalous zones which are described as follows:

a) The highest chargeability values were obtained west of the trenched and drilled J.J. Gold Zone prospect. The anomaly extends from L800N to L500N and to a certain extent to L200N. It also coincides with a weak positive magnetic anomaly.

b) The second chargeability anomaly extends from L850N, close to BL200W, down to L650S. This long conductive zone runs parallel to a long magnetic axis and along its west side. This anomalous zone includes three discrete high chargeability zones.

   The first zone of this anomaly starts at the beginning and coincides very well with the magnetic anomaly. This conductor is already investigated by Noranda drill hole MC-91-05, which returned some good values in a skarn.

   The second chargeability high extends from L500N and L200N, west of BL200W. It is coincident with the magnetic axis in the northern part but separates around L450N and runs parallel to the west side of the magnetic axis. This may be due to a drag fold or a transversal fault (320˚).

   The third relatively high chargeability anomaly extends from L100N to L350S. This conductive zone may correspond to a zone of skarn and silicified limy argillite, intersected by drill holes S-78-02 and S-78-03.

c) The third anomalous conductive zone is found east of BL200W from L800N to L300N. This conductor is discontinuous but coincides to a negative airborne conductivity (4,333 Hz) and a positive magnetic anomaly.

d) The fourth anomalous chargeability zone corresponds to the mineralisation of the Legacy deposit which is close to the surface. It extends from L250S to L500S at about 50 m west of the base line. This area is already heavily trenched and drill tested which confirms the conductivity and the magnetism of the mineralisation.

e) The fifth anomalous conductive zone is found at about 100 m east of the base line, from L100S to L800S. This conductive anomaly has a magnetic coincidence in its central part, where the conductivity is, however, lower. This anomaly seems to correspond to a band of hornfels containing some magnetite and base metals.

f) The sixth zone is a weak chargeability anomaly extending from L100S to L400S along the eastern boundary of the claim block. There is a magnetic coincidence in the northern part.

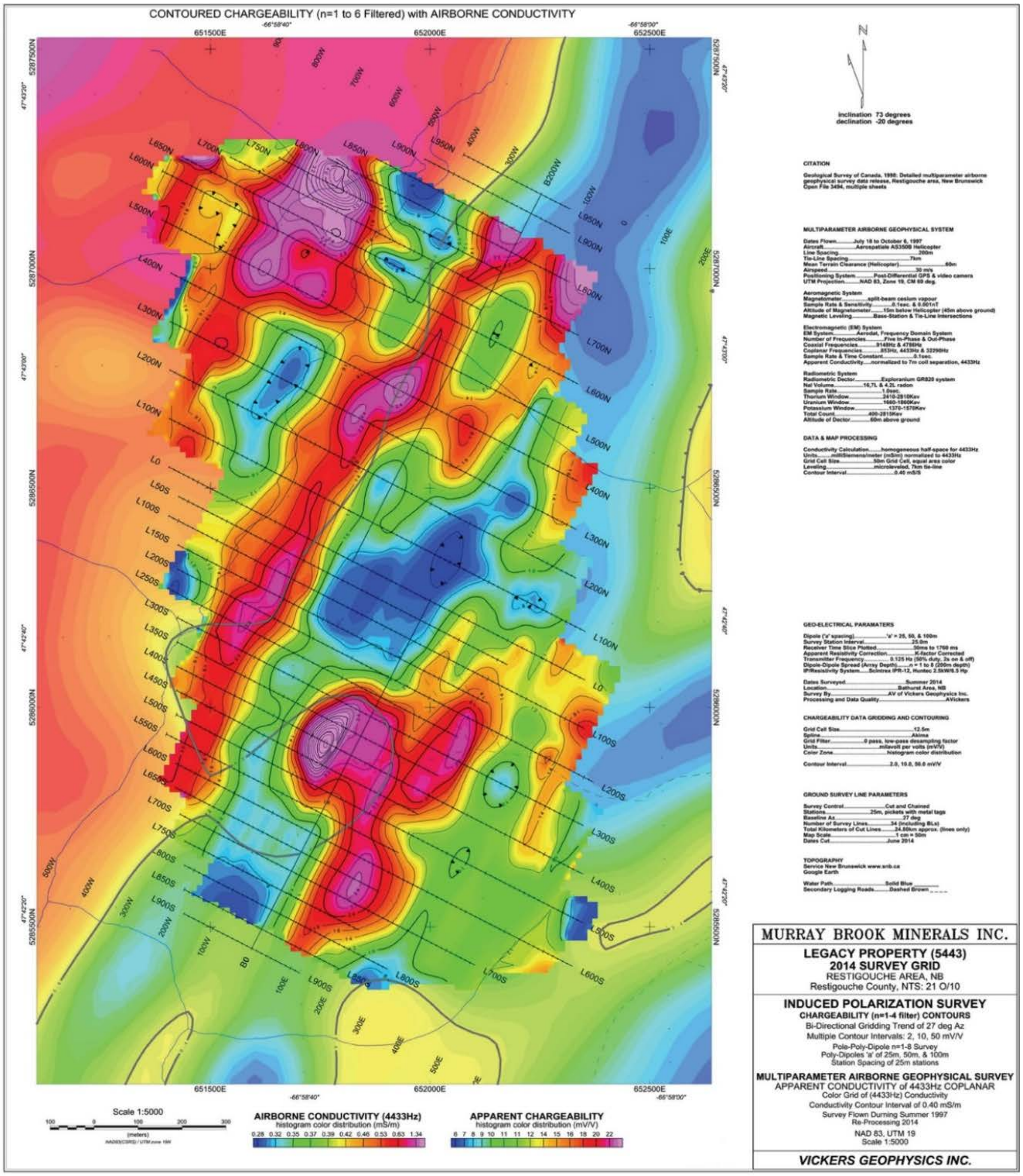


Figure provided by MBM 2015

Figure 8.3: Induced Polarisation (IP) survey results (Chargeability)

Figure 8.4 shows the results of the resistivity survey (n = 1-4 filter) contours with a bi-directional gridding trend of 27 degree azimuth. Multiple contour intervals of 200, 1,000 ohm*m.

The resistivity survey delineated six anomalous zones which are described as follows:

a) The west J.J. Gold zone chargeability anomalies correspond to low resistivity anomalies. This area contains some good conductors with the possible presence of sulphide mineralisation. This area presents some good drilling targets.

b) The second resistivity low corresponds to the long chargeability zone. However, the low resistivity starts from line L600N instead of L800N. The lowest resistivity values do not coincide with the highest chargeability values, but seem to border them.

c) The resistivity low extends father to the south-southwest than the chargeability. Both have the same width.

d) The Legacy deposit shows a good coincidence with the chargeability (shape and size).

e) The hornfels zone that appears uncolored also shows a good coincidence with the chargeability.

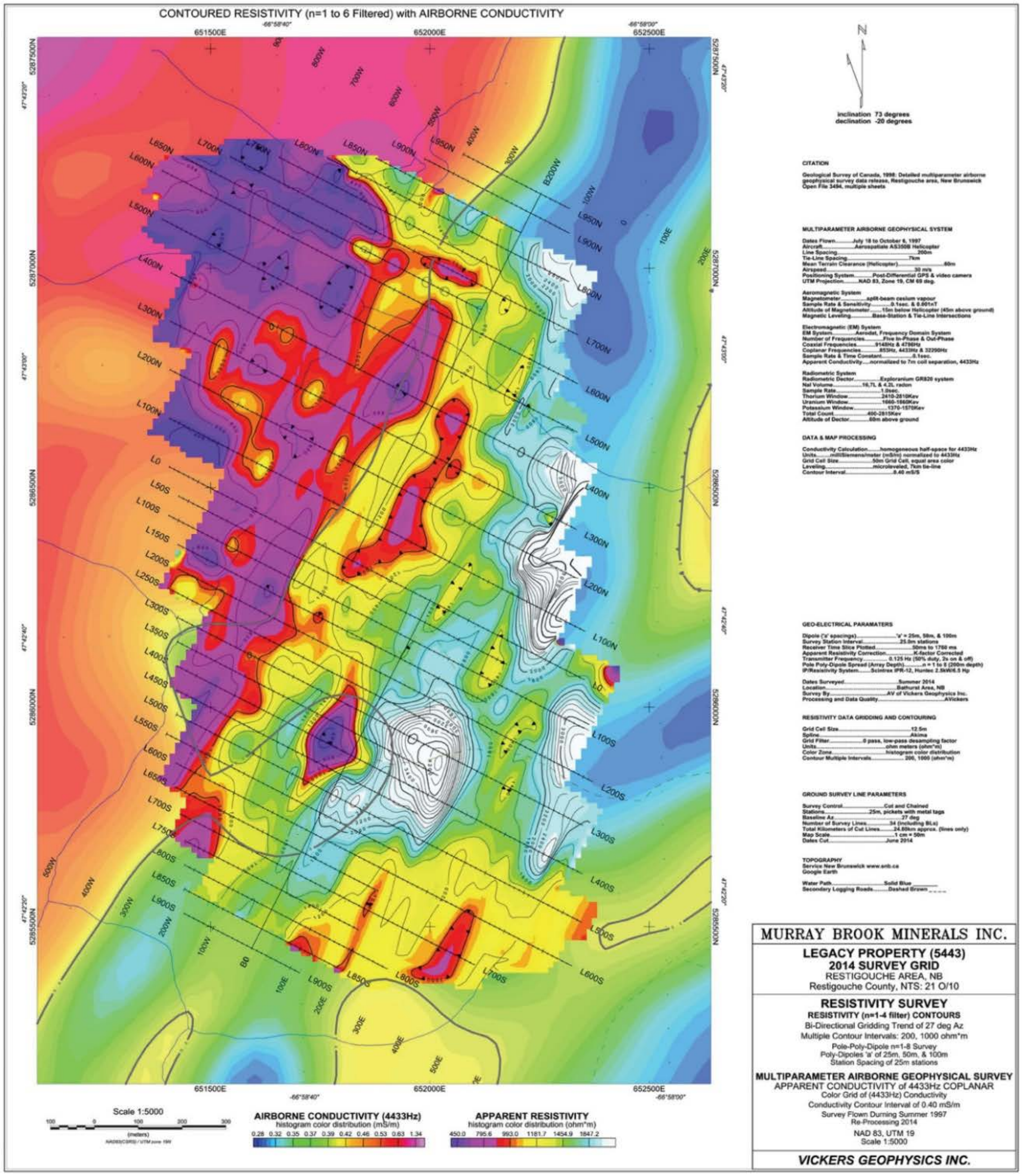


Figure provided by MBM 2015

Figure 8.4: Resistivity survey results

8.5 Geological Mapping

Field geological mapping was completed across the Legacy Project by Ronald Massawe (University of New Brunswick in Fredericton) and assisted by F. Bergeron (an experienced prospector). Mapping was completed along the cut lines as well as along the rehabilitated tractor tracks and at drill pads. Where rock exposure was poor, small pits were excavated to try and identify concealed bedrock.

The geological map is shown in Figure 6.3.

8.6 Drill Hole Re-Sampling

On June 12, 2014, CDGC obtained authorisation to sample a historical Noranda drill hole (MC-92-20) stored at the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources core repository in Madran, New Brunswick to try and duplicate or verify the best gold values in the Legacy Project (13.75 g/t Au over 1 m).

The core had been originally split with a core splitter and hammer. The remaining core was sawn in two parts by CDGC. One part was returned to the core boxes and the other part was bagged and sent to the AGAT Laboratory in Mississauga, Ontario. A total of three core samples were analysed to determine the degree of silicification in order to help correlate the historical rock codes. The samples were determined to correlate to limy argillite and silicified limy argillite (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Results of re-sampling MC-92-20

From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Al_2O_3 %	CaO %	Fe_2O_3 %	MgO %	SiO_2 %
15.00	16.50	E5438960	0.00	<0.2	0.00004	7.27	30.80	3.36	3.40	25.20
39.50	39.75	E5438961	0.00	0.40	0.0597	5.89	29.10	7.25	2.58	26.50
64.82	66.34	E5438962	0.00	<0.2	0.0030	9.00	24.80	4.25	3.80	31.30

8.7 Petrographic Study

In October 2013, seven pieces of core from the 2013 drilling program were submitted to Professor M. Jebrak (Earth Sciences Department of the University of Quebec in Montreal) for petrographic study. Each piece of core submitted measured about 10 cm in length.

Three samples were taken in drill hole MBL-13-03 at different depths across the silicified zones and four came from MBL-13-04. Descriptions of the thin sections can be found in the 2014 Murray Brook NI 43-101 Report.

9 Drilling and Trenching

Between 1968 and 1998, a total of 63 diamond holes were drilled on the Legacy deposit. In 2013 and 2014, MBM drilled an additional 11 diamond holes and excavated 10 trenches.

A summary of the pre-2013 drilling is provided in Section 5 (History). The 2013 to 2014 drilling and trenching is summarised in Table 9.1. Locations of drill holes and trenches are shown in Figure 9.1 and a cross section of several drill holes and trenches is shown in Figure 9.2.

Table 9.1: Summary of drilling and trenching on the Legacy deposit in 2013 and 2014 by MBM

Drill Hole	X	Y	Z (mASL)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Type
MBL-13-01	651,732	5,285,884	257	117	-45	58.65	Drill - NQ
MBL-13-02	651,741	5,285,918	252	117	-45	111	Drill - NQ
MBL-13-03	651,710	5,286,075	235	125	-50	276	Drill - NQ
MBL-13-04	651,706	5,286,204	217	117	-65	401	Drill - NQ
MBL-14-01	651,721	5,285,864	255	70	-50	165	Drill - NQ
MBL-14-02	651,683	5,285,909	245	117	-50	171	Drill - NQ
MBL-14-03	651,678	5,285,948	241	117	-50	192	Drill - NQ
MBL-14-04	651,700	5,286,286	207.48	117	-50	336	Drill - NQ
MBL-14-05	651,678	5,285,914	243	170	-45	174	Drill - NQ
MBL-14-06	651,716	5,285,863	255	117	-50	147	Drill - NQ
MBL-14-07	651,924	5,285,866	267.18	117	-50	157.5	Drill - NQ
TR-13-01	651,764	5,285,904	256	107	2	39.5	Trench
TR-13-02	651,746	5,285,843	258	75	1	30	Trench
TR-13-03	651,831	5,285,927	261	297	0	68.5	Trench
TR-14-01	651,672	5,285,837	247	117	5.15	208.7	Trench
TR-14-02	651,770	5,286,037	252	117	8	210	Trench
TR-14-03	651,721	5,286,126	232.1	117	8.66	186.5	Trench
TR-14-04	651,733	5,286,178	228.58	117	7	195.5	Trench
TR-14-06	651,714	5,285,835	257	78	1	32	Trench
TR-14-07	651,672	5,285,837	247	280	-2	37	Trench
TR-14-08	651,975	5,285,858	271.32	117	0	100	Trench

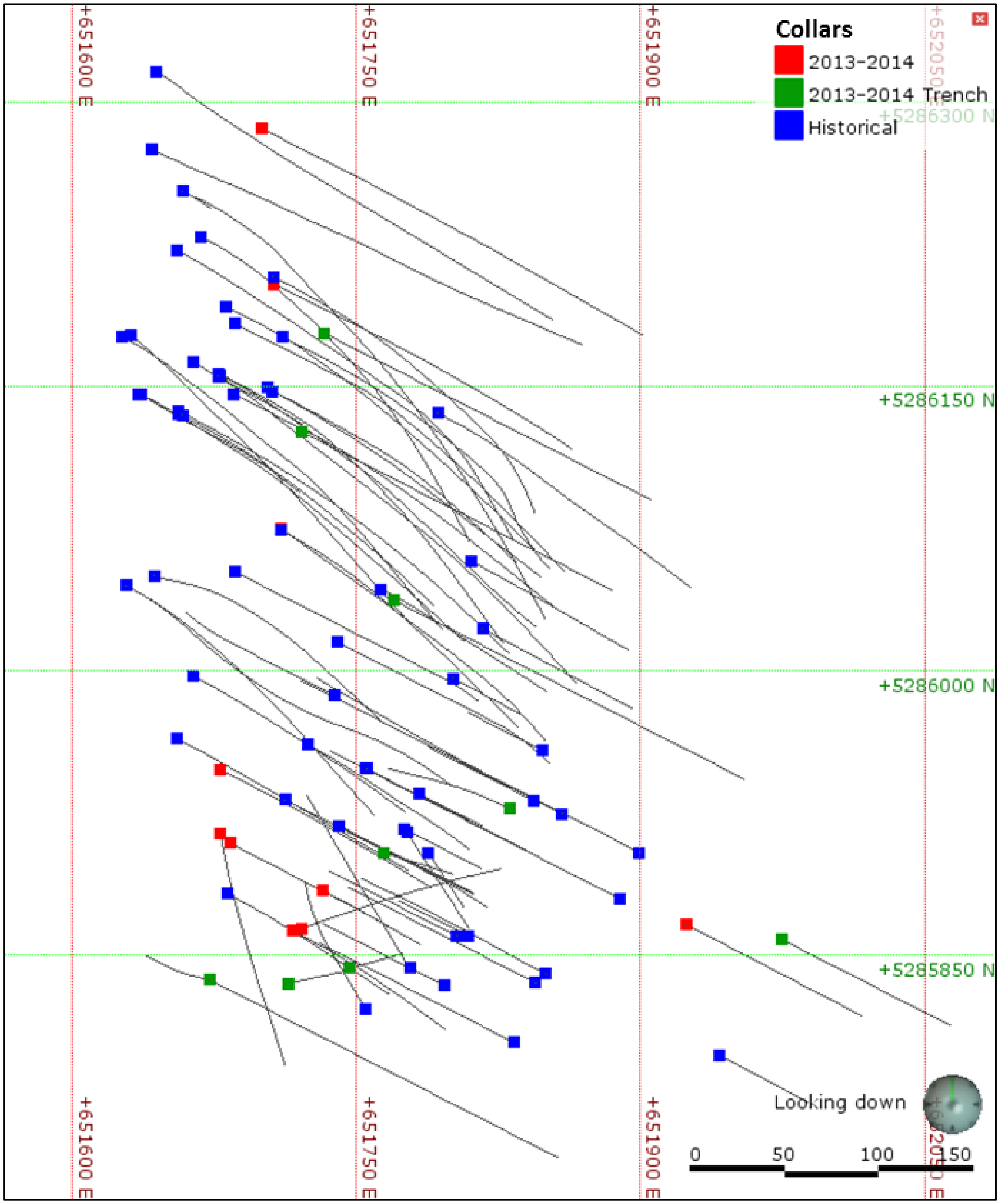


Figure Provided by SRK 2015

Figure 9.1: Drill hole and trench locations on the Legacy deposit colored by year and type (Plan view)

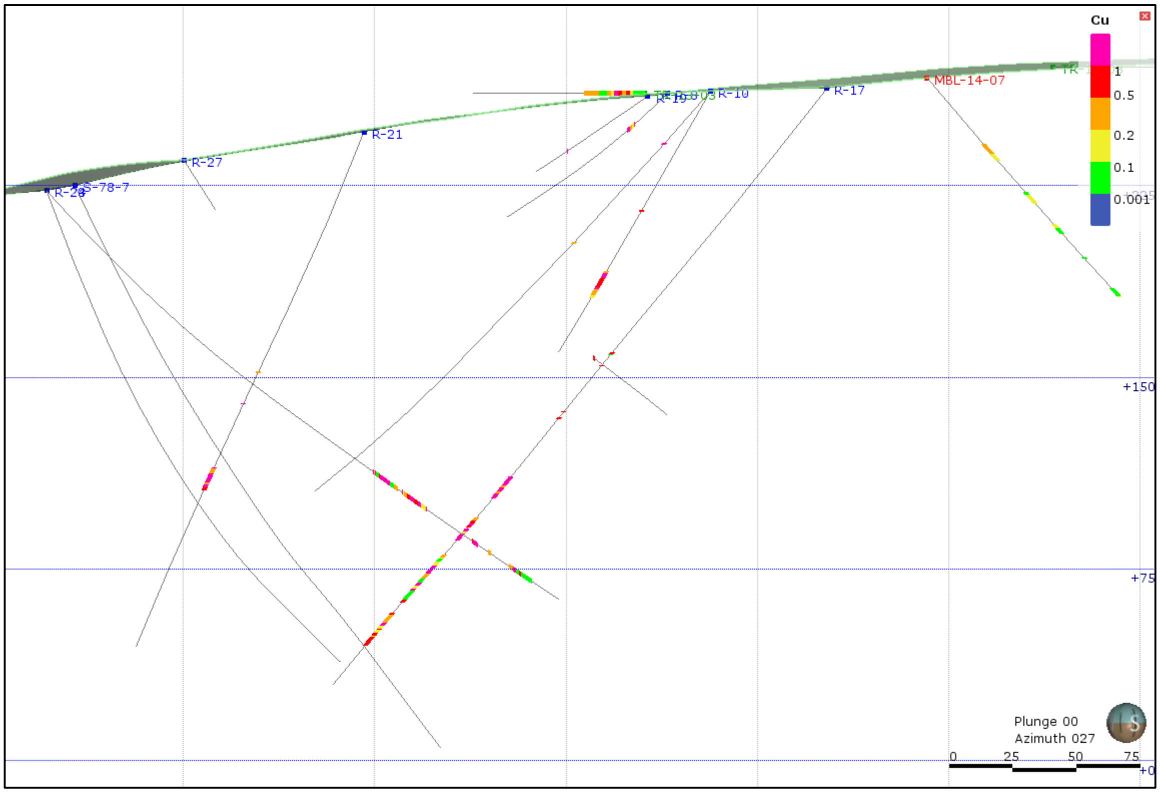


Figure Provided by SRK 2015

Figure 9.2: Cross section showing drilling and trenching (50 m thick, Looking northeast)

9.1 2013 Drilling

The 2013 drilling campaign comprised four diamond drill holes bored for a total length of 848.65 m. A summary of the important intersections is presented in Table 9.2.

Drill hole **MBL-13-01** was planned to verify the mineralisation intersected by historical drill holes, R-25, R-22, R-05, R-06, R-07 and R-20 bored in 1969-1970. Five mineralised zones were intersected showing good quantities of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

MBL-13-02 was planned as a twin hole to R-14. This hole was set up 3 m south of R-14 and drilled at the same azimuth and dip. It was also planned to investigate the depth of mineralisation encountered in trench TR-13-01.

MBL-13-03 is located at 3 m south of hole R-31, at approximately in the middle of the known Legacy deposit. This hole is very close to R-31 and the mineralized zones are twinned at depth. At depth, pyrite is progressively replaced by pyrrhotite. Some narrow fairly silicified layers appear from 143.55 m. At 163.83 m, at the contact between the QFP and the skarn, a narrow band of massive sulphides returned 0.17 m @ 1.62% Cu and 18.00 g/t Ag. Two main mineralised zones were intersected in association with the skarn. In addition three isolated but significant silver values were obtained in feldspar porphyry dykes and skarn.

MBL-13-04 is located at 3 m south of hole S-78-01. S-78-01 is not used in the database as there is no detailed information in the historical reports for it. Drill hole MBL-13-04 intersected two mineralised zones associated with skarn. They are separated by a 4 m thick feldspar porphyry intrusion. When these two zones (shown below in Table 9.2) are combined, they give the following averages: 0.41% Cu and 12.99 g/t Ag over 17.46 m.

This drill hole showed that copper and silver mineralisation do not seem to follow the degree of silicification or skarnification. Tectonic movements might have played a significant role in the concentration or remobilisation of the sulphides.

Table 9.2: Important Intersections from the 2013 drill program

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Comment
MBL-13-01		**13.4**	**16.25**	**2.85**	**1.44**	**5.96**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*13.4*	*15*	*1.6*	*2.05*	*8.5*	
	Including	*15*	*16.25*	*1.25*	*0.654*	*2.7*	
		17.45	**18.2**	**0.75**	**1.94**	**9.3**	Mineralised Zone
		29	**33**	**4.0**	**0.3**	**1.5**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*29*	*31*	*2.0*	*0.264*	*1.5*	
	Including	*31*	*33*	*2.0*	*0.338*	*1.5*	
		42.5	**53.2**	**10.7**	**0.75**	**4.36**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*42.5*	*45*	*2.5*	*0.549*	*3.1*	
	Including	*45*	*48*	*3.0*	*0.169*	*1*	
	Including	*48*	*48.8*	*0.8*	*0.286*	*1.6*	
	Including	*48.8*	*49.5*	*0.7*	*3.35*	*18*	
	Including	*49.5*	*51*	*1.5*	*1.59*	*8.4*	
	Including	*51*	*53.2*	*2.2*	*0.551*	*4.3*	
		58	**58.65**	**0.65**	**0.77**	**4.4**	Mineralised Zone
MBL-13-02		**40**	**44**	**4.0**	**0.55**	**3.15**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*40*	*42*	*2.0*	*0.356*	*1.9*	
	Including	*42*	*44*	*2.0*	*0.751*	*4.4*	
		56	**59.85**	**3.85**	**0.54**	**3.18**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*56*	*57*	*1.0*	*0.674*	*3.5*	
	Including	*57*	*59.65*	*2.65*	*0.521*	*3.2*	
		68	**74**	**6.0**	**1.11**	**7.07**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*68*	*70*	*2.0*	*0.851*	*4.3*	
	Including	*70*	*72*	*2.0*	*2.03*	*14.2*	
	Including	*72*	*74*	*2.0*	*0.448*	*2.7*	
		82.32	**87**	**4.68**	**1.04**	**9.72**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*82.32*	*84*	*1.68*	*0.689*	*6.9*	
	Including	*84*	*87*	*3.0*	*1.24*	*11.3*	
		90	**98.05**	**8.05**	**0.67**	**3.71**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*90*	*93*	*3.0*	*0.035*	*0.3*	
	Including	*93*	*95.45*	*2.45*	*0.44*	*3.1*	
	Including	*95.45*	*96.5*	*1.05*	*1.9*	*13.1*	
	Including	*96.5*	*98.05*	*1.55*	*0.812*	*4.9*	
MBL-13-03		**172**	**178.25**	**6.25**	**0.55**	**2.65**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*172*	*174*	*2.0*	*0.163*	*0.6*	
	Including	*174*	*176*	*2.0*	*0.839*	*4.2*	
	Including	*176*	*177.9*	*1.9*	*0.638*	*3.1*	
	Including	*177.9*	*178.25*	*0.35*	*0.582*	*3.1*	
		226	**231**	**5.0**	**0.25**	**1.39**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*226*	*227*	*1.0*	*0.571*	*3.8*	
	Including	*228.57*	*231*	*2.43*	*0.276*	*1.3*	
		194	**195**	**1.0**	**0.067**	**12.5**	Ag Results, Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
		211	**212**	**1.0**	**Trace**	**13**	Ag Results, Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
		252	**253.34**	**1.34**	**0.008**	**10.2**	Ag Results, Skarn
MBL-13-04		**359.39**	**365.25**	**5.86**	**0.67**	**14.44**	Mineralised Zone - skarn

	Including	*359.39*	*362*	*2.61*	*0.549*	*11.8*	
	Including	*362*	*365.35*	*3.35*	*0.758*	*16.5*	
		369.45	**376.85**	**7.4**	**0.43**	**18.98**	Mineralised Zone - skarn
	Including	*369.45*	*371.53*	*2.08*	*1.2*	*62.9*	
	Including	*373*	*374.53*	*1.53*	*0.133*	*3.7*	
	Including	*374.53*	*376.85*	*3.23*	*0.214*	*1.7*	

9.2 2014 Drilling

The 2014 drilling program commenced on July 21st and was completed by Lantech Drilling Ltd. from Moncton, New Brunswick. The program consisted of seven diamond drill holes, amounting to a total metreage of 1,342.5 m.

An additional six holes were drilled on the new J.J. Gold Zone (McKenzie Gulch), amounting to a total metreage of 909 m.

MBM received a grant awarded under the New Brunswick Junior Mining Assistance Program of the Department of Energy and Mines that has made it possible for MBM to drill additional holes on the property. MBM would like to mention that the grant is sincerely appreciated.

A summary of why the holes were drilled and what was intersected is provided below. The geochemical results of the important intersections are shown in Table 9.3.

MBL-14-01 was set up on strike with drill holes R-25 and R-11, at 75 m from the base line and 40 m east-southeast of R-25. Instead of being oriented as usual at 117˚, the hole was turned at an azimuth of 70˚ in order to verify the skarn and mineralisation to the east-northeast.

MBL-14-02 was set up 50 m west of MBL-13-01 and trench TR-13-02. The drill hole was planned to verify the extension at depth of the excellent mineralised zones obtained in 2013.

From 109.74 to 143.60 m, the hole intersected highly silicified limy argillite and skarn layers containing several mineralised zones. The mineralised zones are highly contorted, sometimes brecciated and re-cemented. Sulphides impregnate the matrix between blocks and are found in calcite-sulphide veinlets and fill micro-fractures. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are the main sulphides observed. Pyrite is also visible on the peripheries. Sulphides are associated with carbonates and chlorite. The mineralised zones are highly magnetic and up to 30% sulphide content can be present.

MBL-14-03 was set up between R-16 and R-30.

At 67.05 m, the limy argillite starts to be silicified. This silicification gradually increases towards the east and in depth. From 118.47 to 126.70 m the skarn is well mineralised, up to 15% sulphide, mainly pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The mineralisation is mostly associated with calcite veinlets but also fills micro-fissures. The concentrations of sulphides are regularly spaced at 30-40 cm. A second important mineralised zone extends from 128.58 m to 135.55 m.

Results obtained in that hole are similar to those obtained in hole MBL-13-02 and R-16 (1970). However, they are much better than those obtained at depth in drill hole R-30 (1970) which showed a neat deviation towards southeast.

The drilling of one hole at 25 m below R-30 and with less deviation is recommended in order to extend the mineralisation at depth.

MBL-14-04 was set up 55 m east-southeast of drill hole S-78-03, the northern most hole bored on the Legacy deposit. The target of this drill hole was to intersect the upwards extension of the mineralisation found in drill holes S-78-03 and S-78-02. It is uncertain if these historical holes are actually below drill hole MBL-14-04 due to the possible deviations from such a small core size and the inaccuracy of the Tropari testing.

This drill hole failed to intersect the skarn with the mineralisation found in drill holes S-78-03 and S-78-02. The silicification encountered from 162.80 m to 186.09 m and from 191.79 m to 232.17 m seems to correspond with an external envelope of a skarn lens or mass which could exist at about 50 m deeper, between this hole and S-78-03. Drilling of a second hole bored from the same pad but with a steeper angle (-60 or -65˚) is recommended.

MBL-14-05 was bored from the same pad as MBL-14-02. The drill rig was turned at an azimuth of 170˚. This hole was bored to try to determine where the mineralisation ends at the southern end of the deposit. Trench TR-14-01 failed to cut the skarn of the Legacy deposit. Less than 40 m away, MBL-14-06 and trench TR-13-02 intercept mineralised skarn. Outcrops observed near the pad of MBL-14-01 and MBL-14-06 show that the bedding turns from 027˚ to 70˚. The understanding now is that the skarns are pinching out very quickly between MBL-14-05 and MBL-14-06 or there is a northwest trending fault which may have displaced the south compartment.

The area between MBL-14-06 and trench TR-14-01 has been stripped. The rock exposures show the extension to the southwest of the mineralisation of TR-13-02 over 25-30 m as well as the skarns. They disappear with a small drop of the topography.

Drill hole **MBL-14-06** has been set-up about 1 m away from MBL-14-01.

From 33.05 m to 35.25 m the hole intersects up to 15% sulphide, mainly pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite and pyrite in carbonate veinlets or as micro-fissure fillings. From 42.18 to 47.09 m the hole intersects a medium to coarse grained FP dyke with disseminated pyrrhotite and/or pyrite in association with chlorite (alteration of ferromagnesian minerals; hornblende). From 47.09 m to 64.16 m skarn with pyrrhotite in micro-fissures and disseminated is intersected. From 52.30 m to 52.95 m the hole intersects another mineralised zone with massive Po-Py and minor Cpy veinlets. The hole intersects small zone from 55.50 to 55.60 m: up to 40% Po-Py with calcite. From 64.16 to 87.61 m silicified argillite with disseminated Po and Py is intercepted.

The assay results show the presence of two main copper silver mineralised zones.

The positive results of this hole justify the drilling of a deeper hole at 25 m below R-25 which will verify the poor results obtained and the possible extension at depth of the copper mineralisation.

The set up for **MBL-14-07** was determined after obtaining the results of the ground magnetometer survey. A relatively high magnetic anomaly was detected east of the main Legacy anomaly in an area where outcrops are not common. This magnetic anomaly had never been tested.

MBL-14-07 intersects alternating lithologies of feldspar porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, and hornfels. The FP and QFP dykes are much thicker in this area than previously observed. One of the FP dykes is 30 m thick (true thickness). In comparison, the hornfels intersected do not exceed 8 m in width. It appears that the thickness of the hornfels is increasing to the east.

The hornfels are highly broken up mainly due to the high pressure developed by the FP dykes. They are magnetic and do not effervesce from dilute hydrochloric acid. Hornfels are dark green to light green in colour with bands of pinkish grey garnets. The light to dark green represents epidote-chlorite (altered amphiboles). Sulphides occur along veins and also as void filling. Commonly chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite are present. This mineralisation is mostly concentrated in garnet-rich horizons.

The feldspar porphyry dykes are commonly crosscut by quartz-carbonate-sulphide veinlets and stringers. Sulphides are mostly chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite.

This drill hole has discovered a new mineralised zone, very similar to the silicified zones of the Burntland Project and the northeastern part of the McKenzie Gulch block.

Presence of quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins cutting the hornfels and the feldspar porphyry dykes with an azimuth estimated to 320˚ highlights a hydrothermal event posterior to the silicification and copper mineralisation. This is likely associated to a tectonic event which is also present at the J.J. Zone.

Presence of the hornfels indicates that the silicification affects several layers of the White Head Formation, lying at different stratigraphic levels.

Table 9.3: Important intersections from the 2014 drill program

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Comment
MBL-14-01		**76**	**81**	**5.0**	**0.65**	**3.48**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*76*	*79*	*3.0*	*0.464*	*2.4*	
	Including	*79*	*80*	*1.0*	*1.45*	*7.9*	
	Including	*80*	*81*	*1.0*	*0.396*	*2.3*	
		82	**82.73**	**0.73**	**0.61**	**3.5**	Mineralised Zone
		142	**144**	**2.0**	**0.48**	**2.9**	Mineralised Zone
MBL-14-02		**111**	**118**	**7.0**	**0.84**	**4.77**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*111*	*112.14*	*1.14*	*3.98*	*22.4*	
	Including	*112.14*	*115*	*2.86*	*0.298*	*1.9*	
	Including	*115*	*117*	*2.0*	*0.068*	*0.2*	
	Including	*117*	*118*	*1.0*	*0.372*	*2*	
		123	**132**	**9.0**	**0.85**	**7.07**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*123*	*125*	*2.0*	*0.782*	*4.7*	
	Including	*125*	*126*	*1.0*	*2.86*	*16.2*	
	Including	*126*	*127*	*1.0*	*0.178*	*1.3*	
	Including	*127*	*128*	*1.0*	*1.66*	*10.5*	
	Including	*128*	*129*	*1.0*	*0.838*	*5*	
	Including	*129*	*131*	*2.0*	*0.108*	*0.5*	
	Including	*131*	*132*	*1.0*	*0.364*	*2.3*	
MBL-14-03		**106**	**106.76**	**0.76**	**0.26**	**3.7**	Mineralised Zone - skarn
		120	**132.51**	**12.51**	**0.48**	**2.95**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*120*	*122*	*2.0*	*0.802*	*4.9*	
	Including	*122*	*124*	*2.0*	*0.323*	*2*	
	Including	*124*	*126*	*2.0*	*0.668*	*3.7*	
	Including	*126*	*127*	*1.0*	*0.325*	*2*	
	Including	*127*	*128.53*	*1.53*	*0.106*	*0.8*	
	Including	*128.53*	*130*	*1.47*	*0.313*	*2.2*	
	Including	*130*	*132.51*	*2.51*	*0.609*	*3.7*	
		196.79	**198.13**	**1.34**	**0**	**0.8**	Mineralised Zone
MBL-14-05		No samples taken					
MBL-14-06		**33**	**35.16**	**2.16**	**1.04**	**7.15**	Mineralised Zone
	Including	*33*	*34*	*1.0*	*1.46*	*10*	
	Including	*34*	*35.16*	*1.16*	*0.682*	*4.7*	
		51	**54**	**3.0**	**0.32**	**2.6**	Mineralised Zone
MBL-14-07		**34.32**	**36**	**1.68**	**0.29**	**1.5**	
		36	**39**	**3.0**	**0.34**	**1.2**	
		60.67	**63**	**2.33**	**0.16**	**21.6**	

9.3 2013 Trenching

The hydraulic shovel that refurbished the access road was used to dig three trenches, totalling 138 m in length. The locations of the 2013 and 2014 trenches are shown in Figure 9.1.

Trench **TR-13-01** is 39.50 m long and was excavated across the discovery showing. It returned copper grades varying from 0.30 to 2.99% Cu between 0 and 18.00 m. Silver values vary from 0.50 g/t to 16.00 g/t Ag. The historical drill hole R-14 intersected three mineralised zones about 25 m below the trench.

Trench **TR-13-02** was excavated across an old clearing with a bulldozer. This trench is 27 m long. Copper mineralisation was observed in fractures as malachite and chalcocite. Copper grades obtained by channel sampling vary from 0.02% Cu to 0.81% Cu over 1.5 m or 3.0 m. Silver values range from 0.5 to 6.50 g/t Ag.

In comparison, hole R-20 bored under the western part of the trench (the lowest grade) returned a 36.57 m long mineralised zone (from 11.28 m to 47.35 m) with an average grade of 0.84% Cu. Silver was not assayed at the time of drilling.

Hole R-07 was drilled below the trench and intersected a 15.39 m long mineralised zone with a grade of 1.19% Cu and 7.77 g/t Ag.

Trench **TR-13-03** was started from the new trail. The main aim of this digging was to obtain a stratigraphic section between the silicified argillites uncovered during the construction of the tractor road and the mineralised skarn to the northeast. The trench is mostly oriented at 117˚ and is 68.50 m in length.

Trench TR-13-03 returned values ranging from 0.14% Cu to 2.18% Cu and 0.01 g/t Ag to 20.10 g/t Ag. The mineralisation was intersected over a length of 23 m, including two feldspar dykes. The mineralised zone is open to the east, laterally and at depth. The average values have been calculated as 0.38% Cu and 2.27 g/t Ag over 23 m.

9.4 2014 Trenching

In July and August 2014, after the building of the access roads and the preparation of drill sites, the hydraulic excavator was then used to dig five new trenches and extend two if the existing ones, amounting to 970.70 m.

Trench **TR-14-01** is 208.70 m long. It was excavated south of the mineralised zone in order to verify its southwest extension and obtain a good stratigraphic sequence from east to west. Digging started at 10 m south of Station 100E on line L500S and ended at 10 m south of picket 100W. No mineralisation was identified.

It is highly surprising that this trench failed to intersect the skarns observed on the pad of drill hole MBL-14-01 located at less than 50 m to the north-northeast and the south-southwest extension of mineralised skarn revealed by TR-13-02 at about 40 m north.

Search for a cause of this lack of skarn in TR-14-01 has shown that the bedding observed in TR-13-01 and TR-13-02 turns from 027˚ to 070˚. This last direction was also observed on the pad of MBL-14-01. In that case, the skarn would be found west-southwest of TR-14-01.

Drill hole MBL-14-05, oriented at 170°, also failed to intersect the skarns and there is no evidence of the presence of a transversal fault which could have cut and displaced the mineralised skarns. In addition, MBL-14-06 bored under TR-13-02 intersects 64.16 m of skarn with mineralisation 40 m north of TR-14-01. More work is needed in that area in order to find the possible extension of the skarns or to delineate the pinching out between MBL-14-06 and TR-14-01.

Trench **TR-14-02** is 210 m long. It was excavated across the mineralised zone in order to verify its extension on surface and obtain a good stratigraphic sequence from east to west. Digging started at 10 m north of Station 100W on line L300S and ended at 10 m north of picket 100E.

From 45.40 m to 51.40 m, the trench intersected a mineralised silicified limy argillite (skarn) which returned 54% SiO_2 in average and CaO ranging from 44.80% to 1.92%. The mineralised zone includes:

- 1.0 m @ 0.01% Cu, 2.70 g/t Ag and 0.011 g/t Au (from 45.40 to 46.40 m).
- 1.0 m @ 2.16% Cu, 49.20 g/t Ag and 0.035 g/t Au (from 46.40 to 47.40 m)
- 1.0 m @ 1.20% Cu, 8.90 g/t Ag and 0.025 g/t Au (from 47.40 m to 48.40 m)

In the adjacent feldspar porphyry dyke, disseminated chalcopyrite returned 1.0 m @ 0.38% Cu and 6.50 g/t Ag (Sample ID E5438246).

It should be noted that the casing of drill hole A-72-03 is situated at 3 m north of the trench but the diamond drill record has never been submitted to the NB Government. Drill hole S-72-04 was bored below S-72-03 and returned 12.0 M @ 0.75% Cu.

The trench intersects highly silicified calcareous argillite which could be the northeast extension of the Legacy deposit’s skarns.

Trench **TR-14-03** is 186.50 m long. It was excavated to verify the north-northeast extension of the Legacy’s skarns and mineralisation on surface as well as to obtain a good stratigraphic sequence from east to west. Digging started from the tractor road of MBL-13-03 and MBL-13-04 25 m north of Station 200W of line L250S and ended at 10 m west of the base line at 25 m north of line L250S.

Two mineralised zones were intersected in the trench. From 148.40 m to 149.00 m and 155.30 m to 156.00 m the rock is a skarn with disseminated sulphides. Pyrite and chalcopyrite were observed, but did not return significant geochemical values.

Trench **TR-14-04** is 196.50 m long. It was excavated to verify the north-northeast extension of the Legacy skarns and mineralisation on surface as well as to obtain a good stratigraphic sequence from east to west. Digging started from the tractor road of MBL-13-03 and MBL-13-04 25 m north of Station 200W of line L200S and ended at 10 m west of the base line at 25 m north of line L 200S.

A narrow silicified and mineralised limy argillite layer is found from 61.20 m to 63.10 m between two FP dykes. A channel sample taken across this zone returned 1.90 m @ 0.05% Cu and 2.70 g/t Ag.

The three trenches TR-14-02, TR-14-03 and TR-14-04 have all shown a weak to strong silicification in their eastern end. This would indicate that:

1. They were excavated too short and should be extended to the east.
2. The mineralisation intersected by the previous holes, below the trenches, may have a dip of 50 to 60˚ to the west. If this is the case the mineralisation may outcrop approximately 50 m up slope to the east.
3. If no mineralised skarn is found on surface east of the base line (top of the hill), then a plunge of 65˚ to the north-northeast of the mineralisation and the skarn will be confirmed.

TR-14-06 is trenched as an extension of TR-13-02. Following the trenching of TR-14-01 and the stripping of overburden around the MBL-14-01 and MBL-14-06 drill sites, it was decided to extend TR-13-02 to the southwest, uncover and follow the mineralisation as close as possible of TR-14-01.

TR-14-06 is 30.00 m long, starts exactly at the end of TR-13-02, with the same orientation and ends in a dyke of feldspar porphyry which cuts the mineralised zone. Several samples have returned copper values higher than 1.00% Cu.

Two main mineralised zones have been observed. The first zone is from 2.50 to 3.60 m with 0.16% Cu and 1.10 g/t Ag. The second zone extends from 17.70 m to 31.00 m and returned average values of 0.61% Cu and 2.88 g/t Ag over 13.30 m. This zone includes from 26.80 m to 28.80 m: 5.00 g/t Ag and 1.10% Cu; and from 28.80 m to 31.00 m: 5.30 g/t Ag and 1.02% Cu.

This trench and the surrounding stripping explain why the mineralisation and the skarn were not intersected by trench TR-14-01. The mineralisation and its associated silicification seem to plunge with a very high angle to the southwest.

TR-14-07 is trenched as an extension of TR-14-01 the southwest for 37.00 m. Several indicators have suggested that strong silicification could be found to the west of TR-14-01. These indicators include: the presence of skarn less than 25 m north of TR-14-01, deviation observed of the bedding to the west, and the results of the IP survey which show a conductive anomaly below TR-14-01.

The **TR-14-07** trench is very deep, from 2.00 to 3.50 m. The bedding observed changes from 20˚ observed in the northwest part of the trench to 52˚ in the southwest part. Dip varies from 82˚ to 90˚to the southeast. One drag fold was observed at 2.00 m, with a horizontal axis. No sample was taken.

Trench **TR-14-08** is 100 m long. It was decided to dig along line L 350S following the delineation of a strong magnetic anomaly by the 2014 magnetometer survey. The trench is excavated on the flat plateau, close to the MBM camp.

The FP dykes were injected through siltstones of the upper part of the White Head Formation. The siltstones have been silicified and appear now with the hornfels facies. This rock is magnetic due to the presence of magnetite and veinlets of pyrrhotite. On surface, some coatings of malachite have been observed. Some sheared zones affecting the hornfels were intersected. No sample has been taken.

10 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

10.1 Core Drilling and Logging

The 2013 and 2014 drill holes were drilled NQ size. Down-hole surveys were conducted using a Flexit tool at 50 m intervals and the end of each hole. Drill core was placed in wooden core boxes with depth markers marking the end of every drill run. Drill core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, magnetism, RQD and structure.

Sampling intervals were determined by CDGC and marked and tagged based on observations of the lithology and mineralisation. The typical sampling length was 3 m, but ranged from 0.35 to 1.5 m according to lithological contact between the mineralisation and the host rock. In general, at least one host rock sample was collected each side from the contacts with the mineralisation.

10.2 Sample Preparation and Security

All core, except that which was determined to be completely barren, was cut with a diamond saw. Half core samples were submitted to AGAT Labs in Mississauga, ON. The remaining core was returned to the core boxes and is stored at the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources core repository in Madran, New Brunswick.

The sample shipment forms were prepared on site with one copy inserted in one of the shipment bags, one tag attached to the core box and one copy kept for reference. All samples were packed into plastic bags individually with uniquely numbered assay tags and were secured with zip ties. The sample tags denoted Hole-ID and interval. Groups of samples were bagged into large rice bags and secured with zip ties. Samples were shipped on a regular basis by CDGC to the AGAT facilities in Mississauga. The samples shipment was verified at the AGAT laboratory and a confirmation of shipment reception was emailed to MBM's Project Manager upon request.

10.3 Sample Analysis

With the 2013 and 2014 drilling programs, MBM implemented a Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) procedure. Samples were prepared using standard preparation procedures used by AGAT Laboratories. Entire samples were dried and crushed to better than 75% -200 mesh, split off up to 250 g, pulverize split to better than 85% - passing 75 microns (µm) and homogenised. All samples were assayed for precious and base metals as well as fourteen additional major and minor elements plus the Loss of Ignition (LOI). Assays were performed by the same laboratory.

A 50 gram split was taken from each pulp for fusion. Analytical protocols required all samples to be finished using acid digestion (Aqua Regia Digest) with ICP-OES finish. Base metal having an over limit result were treated by Aqua Regia with AAS Finish (24 h).

Gold was assayed, using trace Au at 0.001-10 ppm by Fire Assay with ICP- OES finish.

XRF Whole Rock Analysis was undertaken, using the Lithium-Borate Fusion Summation of oxides, with XRF finish.

10.4 Bulk Density Data

Chris Barrett and Christian Derosier conducted a bulk density assessment of 133 drill core samples. The samples were weighed with a UWE digital hanging scale (model no. HS-7500 / serial no. HS0009972) with a precision of ± 5 grams. The samples were initially weighed in air and then in water, with these measurements used to calculate the bulk density as follow:

$$\text{Bulk density } (\rho) = \text{Weight in air } (W_a) \,/\, (W_a - \text{Weight in water } (W_w))$$

It was not considered necessary to seal the samples when submersed in water due to them being very fine-rained and impermeable.

10.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

In addition to the regular sampling and assaying of samples, additional quality control protocols initiated externally by CDGC required the preparation of various blank and duplicate samples to evaluate the precision (i.e. reproducibility) and accuracy of the reported values. Each batch of 50 samples included a blank and a standard. Results are discussed in Section 11.5 of this report.

10.6 SRK Comments

In the opinion of SRK the sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures used by MBM are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are therefore adequate for inclusion in the resource estimation. It should be noted that based on SRK's analysis there is some potential that the historical assays may be biased on the high side when compared to the current drilling results. The apparent bias, if real, would result in overestimation of current resources. If additional drilling confirms the bias, the historical data should be removed from the estimation process.

11 Data Verification

11.1 Site Visit

Chris Barrett (Principal Consultant of SRK) completed a site visit to the Legacy Project between 27 and 29 May, 2015 and was accompanied by Christian Derosier (Director of CDGC).

One full day was spent on the site verifying the locations of drill hole collars and trenches and observing in-situ copper mineralisation. The other two days were spent observing drill core from the 2013 and 2014 MBM programs, weighing selected drill core and calculating the bulk density, and discussing the technical aspects of the project.

Drill hole collar and trench positions were verified using a GARMIN handheld GPS (model GPSMAP 62Csx). The collected X and Y coordinates for the observed drill hole collars corresponded well with the coordinates provided by CDGC (who also utilised the same make and model of GPS). The exception was the elevation results (Y) that did not compare As well and is attributed to the inherent inaccuracy associated with deriving elevation data from a hand held GPS. The results are provided in Table 11.1.

No independent samples were collected or analysed. This was because the reported geochemical values appeared to correspond well with what was observed, and to preserve what remained of the drill core.

The site visit and discussions with CDGC confirmed that the exploration aspects of the project appear to have been completed in keeping with accepted industry practice.

Table 11.1: Comparison of selected drill hole collar coordinates from the database and from SRK GPS readings

Drill Hole	Current Database			SRK GPS reading		
	East	North	Elev	East	North	Elev
MBL-13-03	651,710	5,286,075	235	651,714	5,286,077	246
MBL-14-01	651,721	5,285,864	255	651,720	5,285,858	269
MBL-14-04	651,700	5,286,286	215	651,693	5,286,279	227
MBL-14-07	651,924	5,285,866	289	651,931	5,285,861	288
R30	651,655	5,285,964	235	651,648	5,285,969	252
S75-3	651,817	5,286,022	181.2	651,809	5,286,017	265
S78-3	651,644	5,286,316	179	651,649	5,286,309	197
S-78-8	651,850	5,285,840	264	651,855	5,285,835	285
TR-13-02	651,746	5,285,843	258	651,748	5,285,840	273
TR-14-03	651,721	5,286,126	241	651,721	5,286,127	244
TR-14-08	651,975	5,285,858	292	651,975	5,285,850	289

11.2 Collar Locations

The drill hole collars were verified against the modelled topographic surface. Drill hole collars have not been surveyed with high accuracy equipment. All drill hole coordinates, historical and current, were recorded by CDGC with a handheld GPS. The historical drill holes were drilled on a local grid and attempts to directly translate the coordinates to UTM have not been successful. CDGC has found the casings from all historical holes and measured the coordinates with a handheld GPS; which is accurate to ± 2-5 m for the easting and northing and ± 6-35 m for the elevations. Likewise, the same approach was used to locate the 2013 and 2014 drill holes.

To test the potential for large errors in drill hole collar elevations, the drill hole collars were compared to the topographic surface (20 m resolution). Ten drill hole collars and trenches are more than 5 m from the modelled topographic surface. The elevations for these ten collars have been moved onto the topographic surface. These changes are shown in Table 11.2. All other drill holes were left at the recorded elevations.

Table 11.2: Changed collar elevations

Hole ID	Distance to Topography (m)	Original Elevation	Revised Elevation
MBL-14-04	6.5	215	207.48
MBL-14-07	16.7	289	267.184
R-18	-22.4	248	263.96
R-30	-5.8	235	238.69
R-32	11.3	235	222.82
S-75-3	-75.5	181.2	254.69
S-77-3	-8.9	197	204.15
TR-14-03	8.4	241	232.1
TR-14-04	8.9	239	228.58
TR-14-08	17.6	292	271.32

11.3 Assay Database versus Lab Certificates

SRK completed a 100% validation of the Legacy Project copper and silver assays for drill holes drilled between 2013 and 2014 against the original laboratory certificates. Historical assays, drilled between 1970 and 1978, do not have assay certificates from the lab and were reviewed and compared against current drilling results in the same zones.

Several minor discrepancies were found between the assays and the laboratory certificates. The minor differences were discussed with CDGC and corrected in the dataset used for modelling and estimation.

In summary, SRK concluded that the current database is largely free of translation errors and is adequate for resource estimation.

11.4 Comparison of Historical and MBM Assay Data

To validate the historical assays, SRK estimated copper grades separately from the historical and from the MBM drill campaign data (2013 and 2014). For the comparison, drill hole assay data were composited to 2 m intervals. All missing assay intervals were assigned 0.0 grades. Both types of the data, in particular the historical data, have been preferentially sampled, resulting in large sections of unsampled drill holes. This resulted in many more 0.0 composite grades from the historical than from the MBM drill holes. Only blocks within modelled mineralised domain (see Section 13.3) were estimated. The blocks were estimated from the composite assays within a 15 x 10 x 10 m search radius. Only blocks estimated from both types of the data were compared. This ensured that only the historical and the new data very close to each other were used in the comparison. A total of eight new and fourteen historical drill holes were compared. Not surprisingly, this procedure resulted in a very large proportion of the historical composite assays having waste grades. Regardless of this, the average from new data is still much lower than the average from the historic data (Figure 11.1). This is especially true for higher grade areas in which assays from the historical data are much higher. This result indicates that there is potential for the in-situ copper grades to be lower than currently indicated in the resource block model. Considering that the coefficient of variation is quite high, there is potential that random statistical variations are responsible for the difference. The apparent bias, if real, would result in overestimation of current resources. If additional drilling confirms the bias, the historical data should be removed from the estimation process.

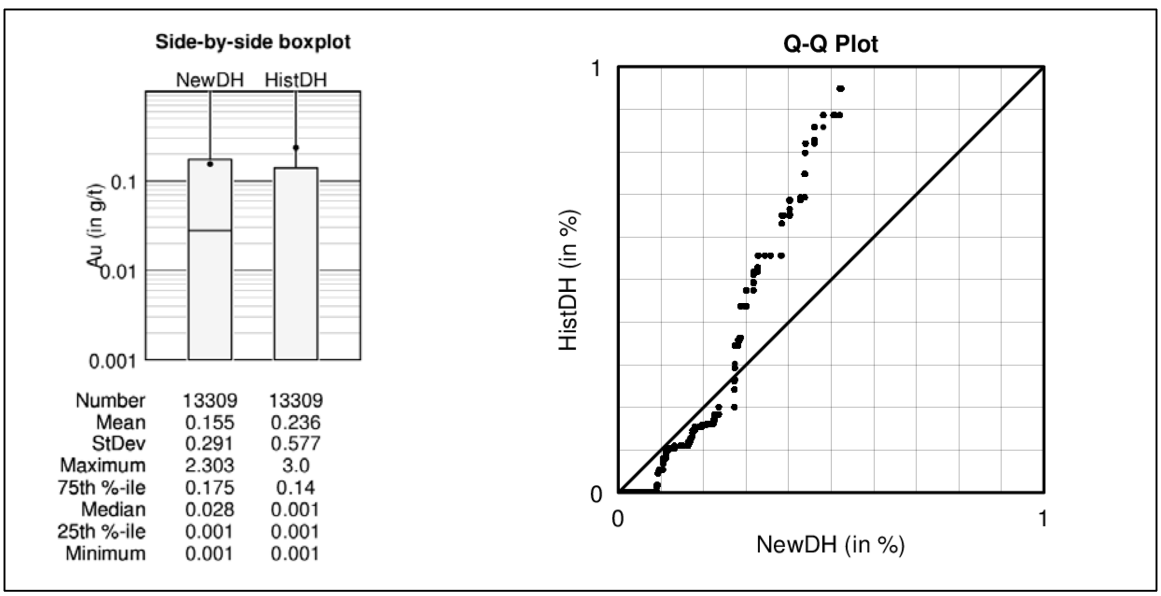


Figure 11.1: Statistics of historical and nearby new drill composite copper grade assays

11.5 Review of Analytical Quality Control Data

MBM provided the quality control data accumulated from 2013 to 2014 for the Legacy Project. MBM submitted a total of 11 quality control samples for the Legacy deposit. One standard was used. No field duplicate samples were used.

SRK compiled the copper and silver assay results for the quality control samples, summarised in Table 11.3.

The quality control data accounts for close to 5% of the data set for field blanks and standards. This number of samples does not satisfy SRK's recommendation of submitting approximately 5% each of field blanks, standards, and duplicates.

Table 11.3: Summary of 2013-2014 analytical quality control data for the Legacy Project.

Samples	Number of Samples
Assays	271
Blanks	6
WCM Cu187	5
Total QA/QC Samples	**11**

11.6 Verifications of Analytical Quality Control Data

11.6.1 Standards

Standard reference material (SRM) samples provide a means to monitor the precision and accuracy of the laboratory assay deliveries. The WCM Cu187 standard used by MBM from 2013 to 2014 is a commercial standard, sourced from WCM Minerals (Table 11.4).

There are a total of five submitted standard samples in the Legacy Project database which corresponds to an insertion rate of approximately 1 in 55. Copper and silver fall within the expected range of two or three standard deviations respectively. Out of the five standards, copper failed once.

Table 11.4: Expected values and standard deviations for standard reference materials used on the Legacy Project

Standard (2013-2014)	Metal	Expected Value	+2StdDev	-2StdDev	+3StdDev	-3StdDev
WCS Cu187	Cu%	0.38	0.4064	0.3536		
	Ag g/t	12.00	13.566	10.434	14.349	9.651

11.6.2 Blank Material Performance

Blanks are used to monitor contamination introduced during sample preparation and to monitor analytical accuracy of the lab. True blanks should not have any of the elements of interest much higher than the detection levels of the instrument being used. MBM utilised Graybec Calcium Hydroxide as a blank.

There are a total of six blank samples which corresponds to an insertion rate of approximately 1 in 45. The copper values performed well and did not have any failures. Out of the six silver blank results, four failed. Either there was a contamination of the blanks or the source material is not a true blank for silver. It is strongly advised that for future drilling MBM locates a true blank for all metals.

11.7 SRK Comments

SRK is of the opinion that the drilling and assay data are adequate and of sufficient quality to support the estimation of mineral resources. SRK has recommended additional QA/QC samples, insertion of field duplicates, and insertion of true blank material in future drill programs.

12 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed to date.

13 Mineral Resource Estimates

13.1 Introduction

The mineral resource model presented herein represents the first NI 43-101 compliant resource evaluation on the Legacy Project. SRK's findings are based on reviews of readily available data sources at the time of preparing this report. This section describes the work undertaken by SRK, including key assumptions and parameters used to prepare the mineral resource models for the Legacy Project together with appropriate commentary regarding the merits and possible limitations of such assumptions.

In the opinion of SRK, the block model resource estimate and resource classification reported herein are a reasonable representation of the global mineral resources in the Legacy area at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources presented herein have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines and are reported in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101. The resource estimate was completed by Tessa Scott under the supervision of Marek Nowak, PEng. (APEGBC#119958) an "independent competent person" as this term is defined in NI 43-101. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

13.2 Resource Database

The database used to estimate the mineral resources was prepared by CDGC. The mineralised domains were modelled using Leapfrog Geo™ 2.1.2 software. Statistical analysis and resource estimation was generated in non-commercial software and in Geovia GEMS™ 6.6 software.

The Legacy Project database comprises descriptive and assaying data for exploration drilling conducted throughout many years by different companies. The database was provided to SRK in a Microsoft Access format. Out of a total of 74 drill holes, there were 50 drill holes for which at least one assay was assigned to the model. Ten trenches were used for the modelling of the solids but were not used in the estimation process. Table 13.1 provides a summary of the assay database used for the resource estimation.

A total of 21 drill holes do not have any assay data in the compiled drill hole database. SRK inserted 0.0 grade values for copper and silver throughout the full length of those drill holes. Assays from four of these drill holes are included in the modelled solids for a total of 54 drill holes with at least one assay assigned to the model. Similarly, all other unsampled drill hole intervals were also converted to waste grades. Table 13.1 provides a summary of the original assay and composite database used for the resource estimation.

Out of the 74 drill holes near the deposit, 11 were drilled by MBM from 2013 to 2014. All other drilling is historical and was drilled between 1970 and 1978 by several operators. In the vast majority of drill holes, samples were collected over 1 to 2 m intervals.

It is apparent that the historical data was collected with a focus on copper and silver mineralisation. The new MBM drill holes also include assays for gold and zinc. In 41 historical assays, silver is missing where copper is present. SRK used a regression function designed from a correlation between copper and silver assays to insert silver values into the 41 sample intervals with missing silver assays (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13.2 shows statistics of all assay data within the modelled grade shell. Note the high average copper assays (1.45% Cu). This high average is a result of preferential sampling throughout historical drill campaigns. The average grades of all metals drop substantially once the missing sample intervals have been replaced by waste grades.

SRK completed a 100% validation of the Legacy deposit copper and silver assays for drill holes drilled between 2013 and 2014 against the original laboratory certificates. Historical assays were reviewed and compared against current drilling results to determine if they were an acceptable representation of the zone. This represents 100% of all of the Legacy Project assay data. Minor errors found were corrected.

SRK is of the opinion that the current exploration, structural information, and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support the estimation of mineral resources, although, as has been discussed in Section 11.4, there is potential for historical assays to be somewhat too high.

Table 13.1: Exploration data used for the estimation

Data	Drill Type	Number of Drill Holes	Total Metres drilled	Number of Drill Samples
Assays	Surface	50	1,158	798
Composites	Surface	54	3,731	1,892

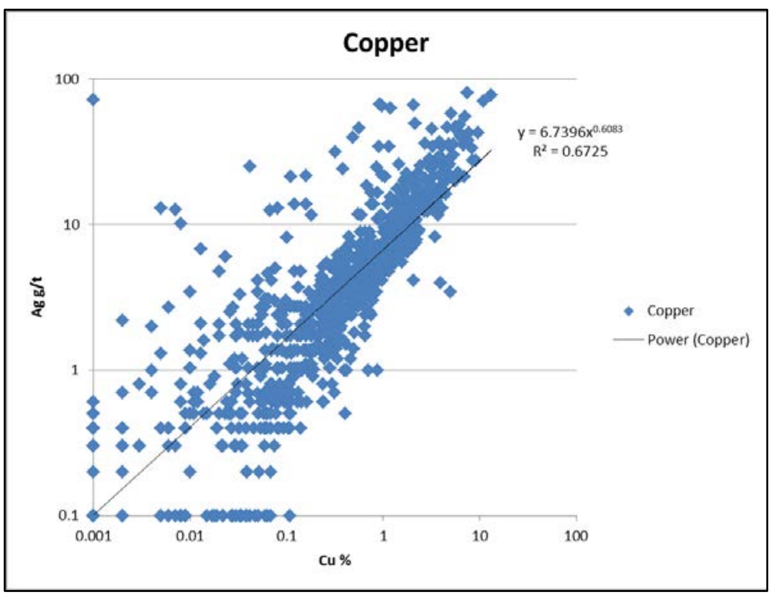
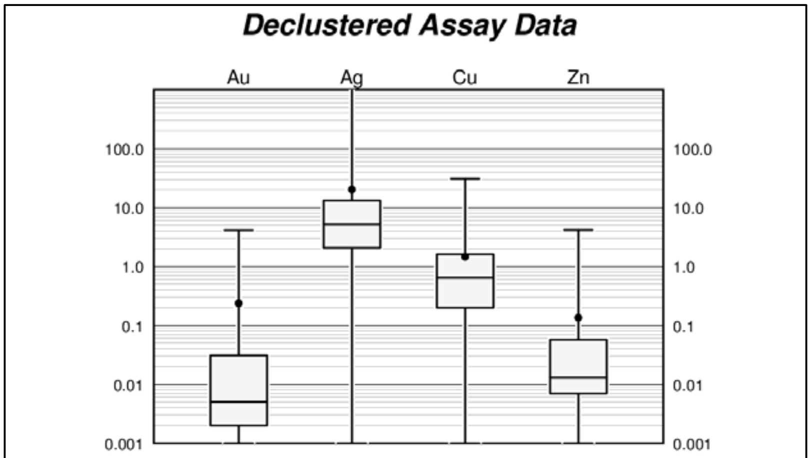


Figure 13.1: Scatterplot of copper and silver



	Au	Ag	Cu	Zn	
Number of data	226	793	786	211	Number of data
Mean	0.236	20.108	1.451	0.135	Mean
Std. Dev.	0.66	97.072	2.653	0.45	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	2.799	4.827	1.828	3.324	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	4.11	1309.71	30.86	4.15	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.031	13.03	1.61	0.057	Upper quartile
Median	0.005	5.14	0.643	0.013	Median
Lower quartile	0.002	2.06	0.2	0.007	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	Minimum

Figure 13.2: Declustered assay data within a low grade shell

13.3 Geological Model

The Legacy Project is underlain by the Upsalquitch Formation of the Chaleurs Group and the White Head Formation of the Matapédia Group and cut by feldspar-quartz dykes along the north-northeast trending faults and contacts. The drill holes intersect argillite, limestone, skarn and additional sediments of various metamorphic and altered states along with the dykes. The mineralisation is not well understood. However, it is evident that there have been several mineralisation events over time.

Construction of the wireframes for the models was based on data provided to SRK. The drill hole data included, apart from assay values, lithology, alteration and mineralisation codes, descriptions of veins, and structures. A project-scale geological map and cross sections were also used as guides.

The resource estimate for the Legacy Project was constrained by a wireframe grade shell. The design of the grade shell was influenced by the topography, overburden, and lithological trend. The overburden surface was modelled from the deepest intersection of logged overburden. The grade shell was designed based on a dollar value cut-off. Dollar value equivalents have been calculated from the copper and silver grades using $3/lb copper and $20/oz silver.

13.3.1 Topography

The topography was modelled from a Digital Surface Model (CDSM) downloaded from the Geogratis website provided by the Natural Resources of Canada. The CDSM has a resolution of approximately 20 m.

The CDSM was imported into ArcGIS™ 10.1 and 5 m contours were extracted. An approximately 25 m buffer polygon was drawn around the drill hole collars and trenches. This buffer polygon was used to clip the contours near the collars (Figure 13.3).

The clipped contour lines were then imported into Leapfrog Geo™ 2.1. The topographic surface was modelled from the 5 m contour lines and the drill hole collars. The ten drill hole collars with suspect elevation coordinates (see Section 11.1.1) were excluded from the design of the surface. The final surface is shown in a 3D view in Figure 13.4.

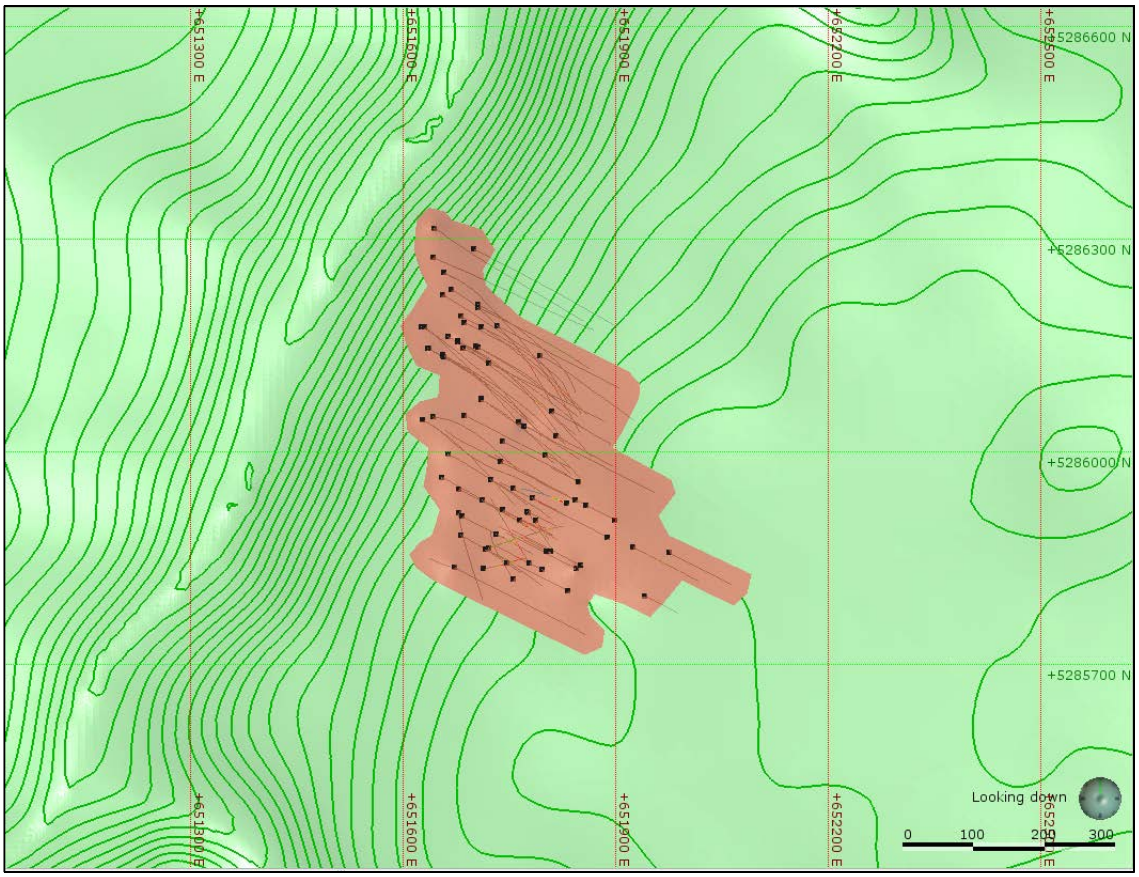


Figure provided by SRK 2015

Figure 13.3: Modelled topographic surface with 5 m contours, collar points, and clipping polygon

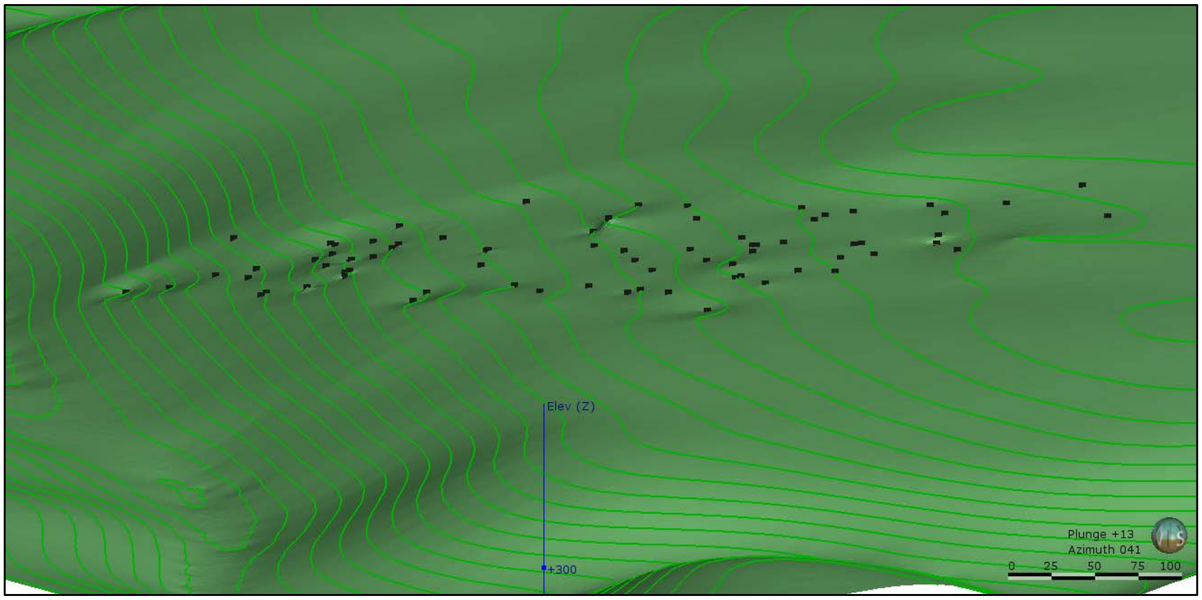


Figure provided by SRK 2015

Figure 13.4: Final modelled topographic surface with 5 m contours and collar points. 3D view, looking northeast.

13.3.2 Design of Estimation Domains – Grade Shells

A low grade shell was constructed at a $5 dollar equivalent threshold. The low grade $5 equivalent shell was modelled from 5 m composites with a focus on an open pit scenario.

The grade shell was modified and smoothed to remove design-based artifacts for a more regular shape. Table 13.2 lists the rock codes applied to the modelled solids. Figure 13.5 shows the low grade $5 model in different views.

Table 13.2: Rock codes assigned to modelled solids

Rock Code	Solid Name
10	Low Grade $5 Shell
0	Air
99	Waste

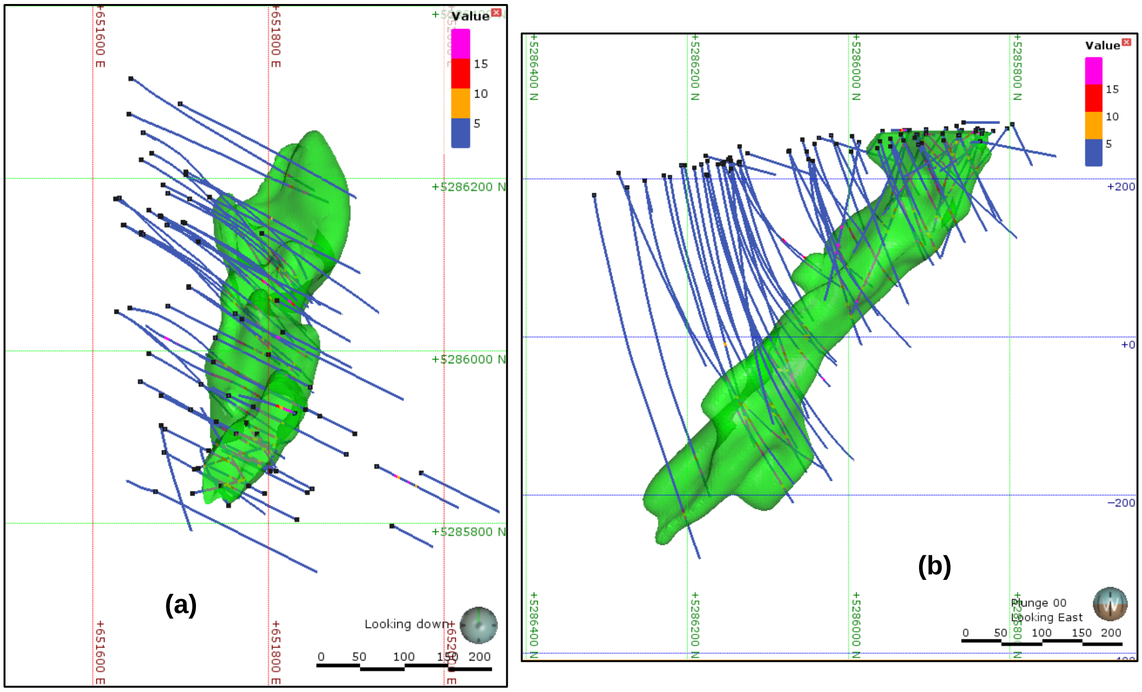


Figure provided by SRK 2015

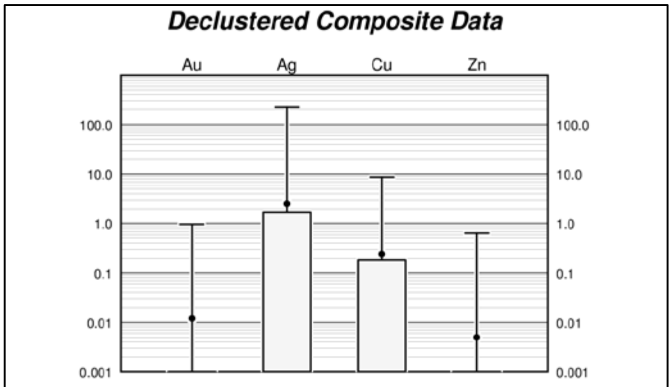
Figure 13.5: (a) Low grade $5 shell (plan view). (b) Low grade $5 shell (looking east)

13.4 Assay Compositing

Almost all of the sample data inside the modelled zones were collected at less than 2.0 m intervals. For the resource estimation, the assays were composited to 2.0 m lengths. Composites with lengths less than 0.5 m were not used in the estimation process. Composite intervals were assigned to honour contacts in the models.

13.5 Data Statistics

Before the compositing to 2 m intervals, all missing sample intervals were replaced with waste grades. Figure 13.6 shows the statistics of the composite data for all four metals. Note that the average grades for all metals are much lower than indicated from statistics of the assay data presented in Section 13.2. An insertion of waste grades into missing sample intervals had a large effect on data statistics.



	Au	Ag	Cu	Zn	
Number of data	1883	1883	1883	1883	Number of data
Mean	0.012	2.53	0.242	0.005	Mean
Std. Dev.	0.081	11.073	0.609	0.036	Std. Dev.
Coef. of Var.	6.696	4.376	2.513	6.523	Coef. of Var.
Maximum	0.959	229.677	8.712	0.648	Maximum
Upper quartile	0.001	1.672	0.186	0.001	Upper quartile
Median	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	Median
Lower quartile	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	Lower quartile
Minimum	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	Minimum

Figure provided by SRK 2015

Figure 13.6: Basic statistics for declustered composite assays in the low grade estimation domain

13.6 Variography

Experimental variograms and variogram models were not generated for all metals within the low grade $5 shell.

13.7 Estimation Methodology

The resource estimation methodology was based on the following:

- The assays were composited to 2 m intervals. For very few true outliers, the composites were capped.
- Only composite assays longer than 0.5 m were used for the estimation.
- Trench data were not used for the estimation.
- The composite assay grades from high-grade populations were used in the estimation process with limited influence.
- Bulk density values were assigned to the blocks from a linear regression function of the bulk density values on estimated copper grades.
- Only composite grades within the low grade shell were used.
- Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) methodology was used to estimate copper and silver block grades.

13.7.1 Evaluation of Extreme Assay Values

Block grade estimates may be unduly affected by very high grade assays. SRK capped very few extreme assay values to limit the influence of the high grade intersections for both copper and silver during the estimation process. Within the estimation domain, a probability plot of composite copper and silver assay grades was used to select a high grade threshold. Table 13.3 shows the high grade thresholds selected for the Legacy Project.

Table 13.3: High grade copper and silver thresholds on the Legacy Project

Metal	Estimation Domain	Capping level	Number capped	High Grade Threshold defined from composites	Ndat All Comps	Number above threshold	%Dat above Threshold
Cu%	10	15	1	3	1958	20	1%
Ag g/t	10	400	2	17	1958	24	1%

13.7.2 Bulk Density Assignment

A total of 73 bulk density (BD) values were determined from samples taken of the 2013-2014 drill holes. Only BD data that could be linked to an assay interval were utilized. Three outliers were removed and the BD samples were plotted against the copper assays from the same intervals. There is acceptable correlation between the BD and the copper grades. A linear regression formula was determined from the sample data within the modeled domain and used to populate the block model (Figure 13.7). Average bulk density assigned to estimated block grades is 2.69 g/cm³.

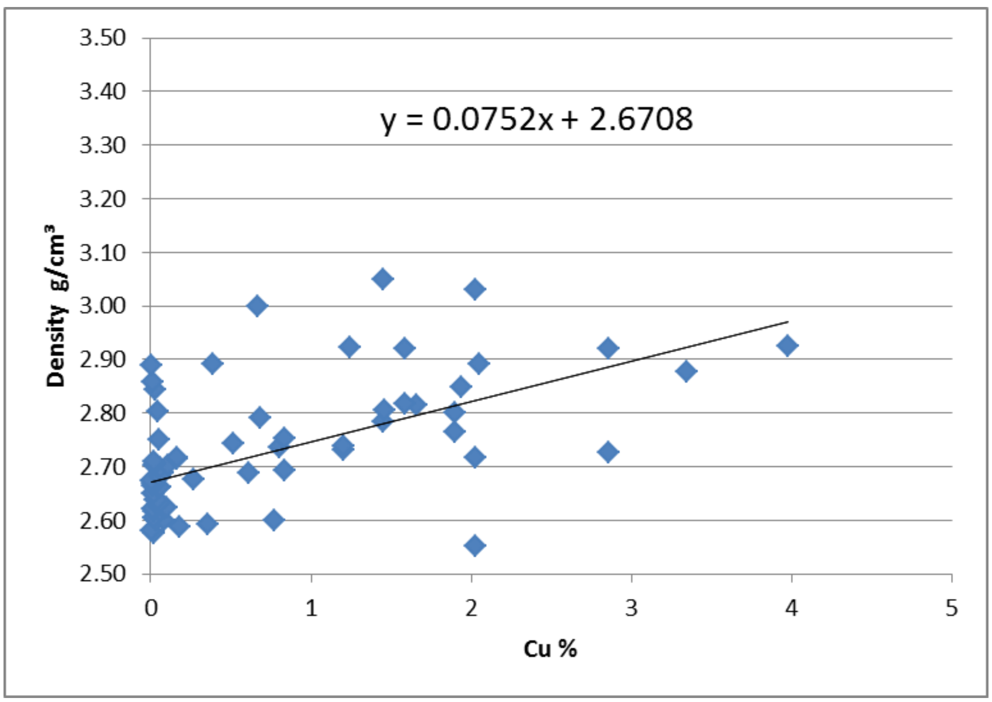


Figure provided by SRK 2015

Figure 13.7: Bulk density sample data with linear regression formula

13.7.3 Block Model Definition

Table 13.4 shows block model geometry and extents designed for the Legacy Project. A small 2 x 2 x 2 m block size was chosen in view of potential for underground targets.

Table 13.4: Specifications for the block model

Description	Easting (X)	Northing (Y)	Elevation (Z)
Block Model Origin (Lower left corner)	651,600	5,285,760	360
Parent Block Dimension	2	2	2
Number of Blocks	150	265	320
Rotation	0	0	0

13.7.4 Estimation Parameters

The selection of the search radii and rotations of search ellipsoids were guided by the general trend of the modelled mineralized zone. The search radii were established to estimate a large portion of the blocks within the modelled area with limited extrapolation. The parameters were established by conducting repeated test resource estimates and reviewing the results on a series of plan views and sections.

The copper and silver grade estimation involved two steps. In the first step a relatively large search ellipsoid was used to estimate the low grade bulk open pit target. In the second step a smaller search ellipsoid was used to estimate the underground target (Table 13.5).

Table 13.6 shows the high grade thresholds and search radii applied during the estimation process. As intended, the high grade search radii were much smaller than the search radii applied to estimate blocks within the open pit target.

Table 13.5: Estimation parameters

Target	Min Sample	Max Sample	Limit by hole	Gemcom Rotations (RRR rule)			Radii		
				around Z	around Y	around Z	X-Rot	Y-Rot	Z-Rot
Open Pit	6	16	5	-105	-50	0	120	75	75
Underground	4	12	3	-105	-50	0	30	10	20

Table 13.6: High grade search restriction parameters

Target	High Grade Restriction				
	X-Rot	Y-Rot	Z-Rot	Cu% High Grade Threshold	Ag g/t High Grade Threshold
Open Pit and Underground	25	10	15	3	17

13.8 Resource Validation

All estimated zones were validated by completing a series of visual inspections and by:

- Comparison of local “well-informed” block grades with composites contained within those blocks.
- Comparison of average assay grades with average block estimates along different directions – swath plots.

Figure 13.7 shows a comparison of estimated copper and silver block grades with drill hole assay composite data contained within those blocks. On average, the estimated blocks are very similar to the composite data, with very little scatter around the x = y line. This indicates that estimated block grades are quite variable and not over-smoothed.

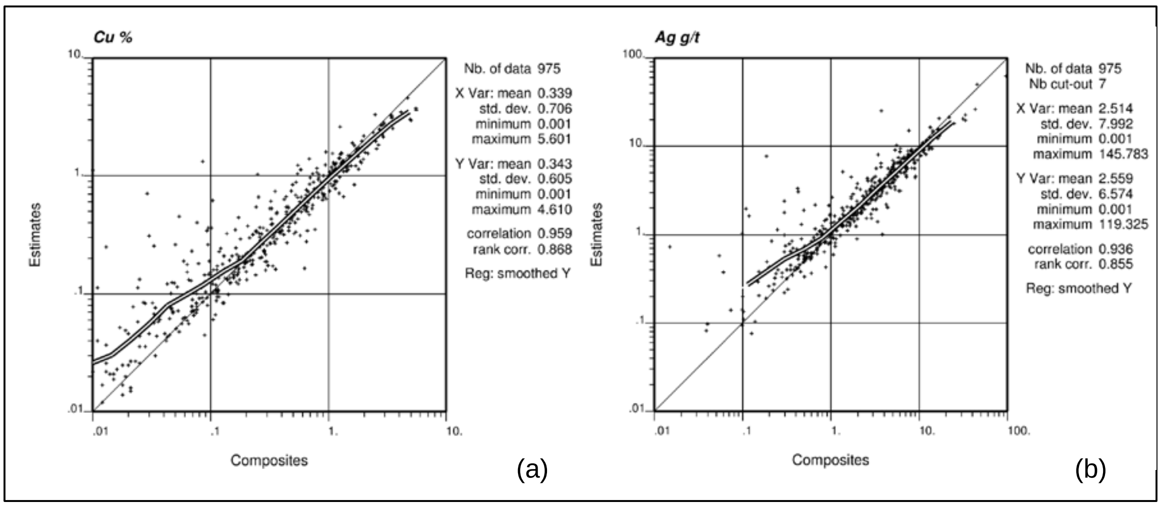


Figure 13.8: Comparison of copper (a) and silver (b) block estimates with borehole assay data contained within blocks

As a final check, average composite grades and average block estimates were compared along different directions. This involved calculating de-clustered average composite grades and comparison with average block estimates along east-west, north-south, and horizontal swaths. Figure 13.8 and Figure 13.9 show the swath plots for copper and silver. For silver the data and the block estimates compare quite well. On the other hand, the copper estimated block grades are somewhat higher than the data. This is the result of a large un-estimated area at depth where waste grades have been located. Overall, the validation shows that current resource estimates are a good reflection of drill hole assay data. Figure 13.10 shows the estimated copper with the Whittle shell.

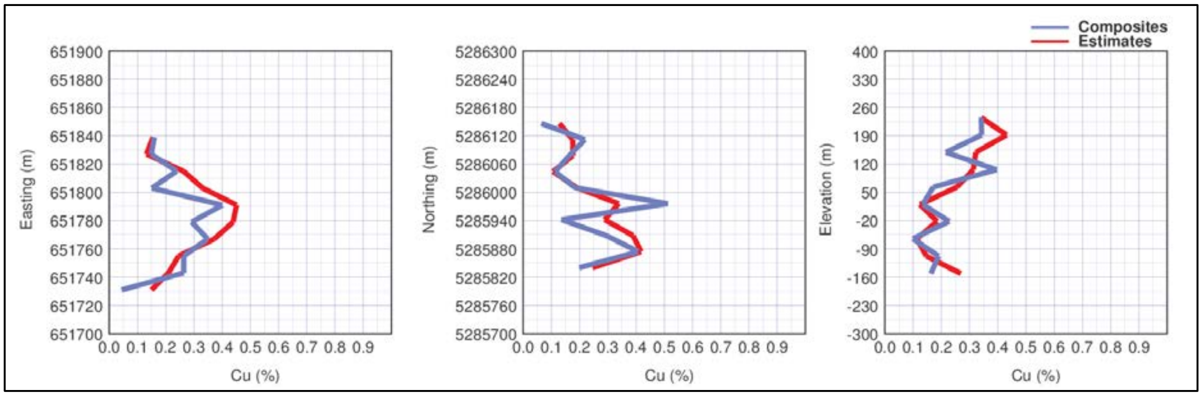


Figure 13.9: Declustered average copper composite grades compared to copper block estimates

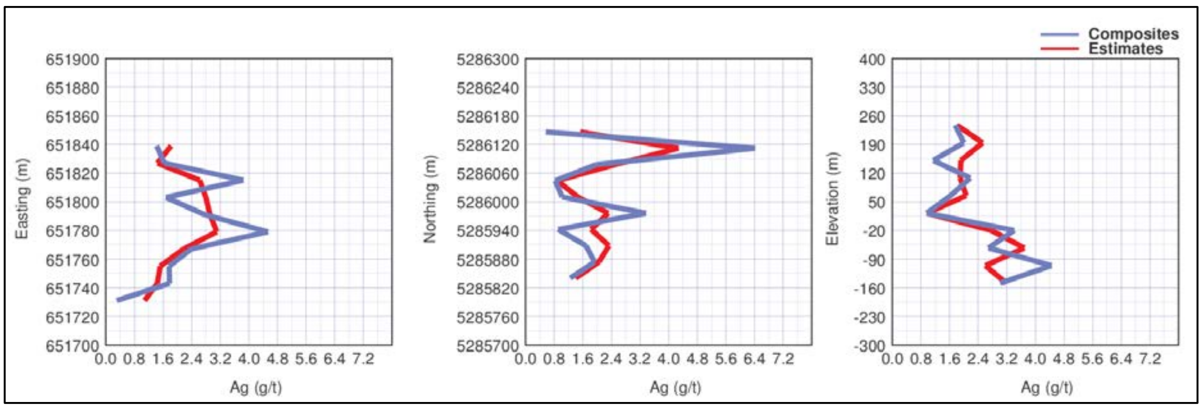


Figure 13.10: Declustered average silver composite grades compared to silver block estimates

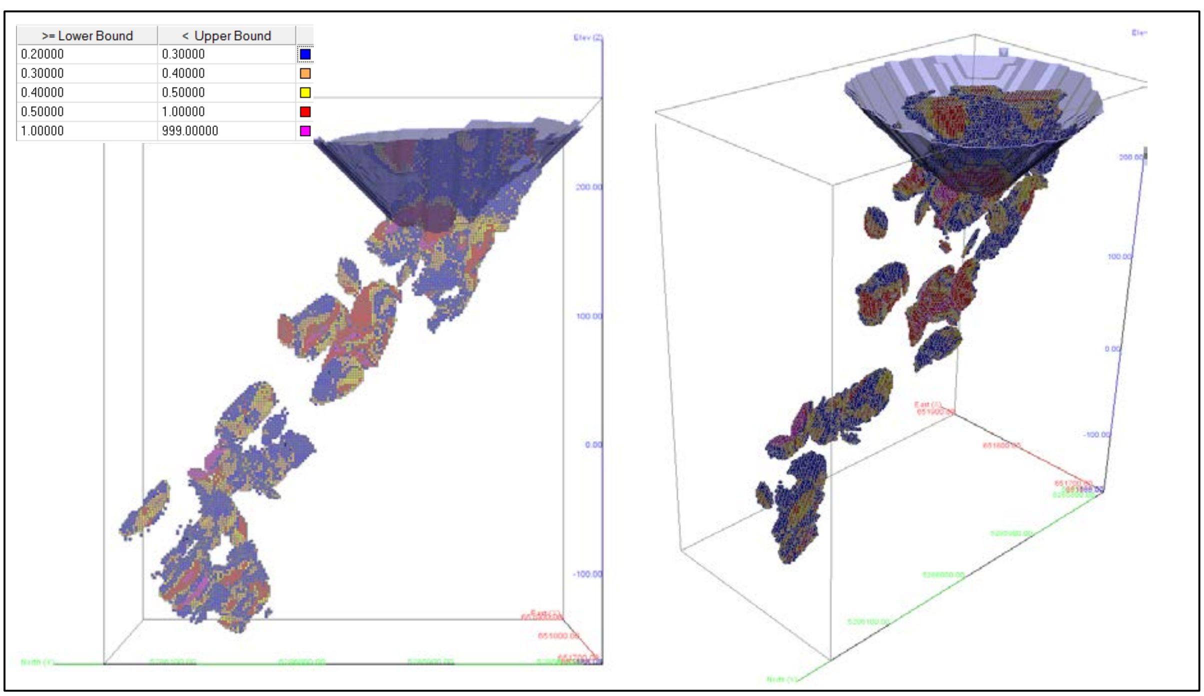


Figure provided by SRK 2015

Figure 13.11: Legacy Project with estimated copper and Whittle shell. Looking east and 3D view

13.9 Mineral Resource Classification

The resource estimates are based to a large extent on data collected between 1970 and 1978. These historical data have not been verified against the source information by SRK. In addition, the few 2013-2014 drill holes make it very difficult to confirm the quality of the earlier drill hole data. Currently, based on SRK comparisons between the new drilling and the historical drilling, there is some indication that the historical assays are higher.

Most of the historical data comes from assessment reports. No metallurgical studies have been conducted on this project. The collars will need to be surveyed with high accuracy equipment and further drilling to support the historical results should be conducted.

All of these aspects of the current model indicate substantial risk associated with the estimated block grades. In terms of the actual drill hole spacing, it is generally adequate for an open pit scenario. In short, the resource can only be classified as Inferred.

13.10 Tabulation of Mineral Resources

CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May, 2014) defines a mineral resource as:

"(A) concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling."

Material of "economic interest" refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilised organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals.

The "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" requirement generally implies that the quantity and grade estimates meet certain economic thresholds and that the mineral resources are reported at an appropriate cut-off grade taking into account extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To meet this requirement, SRK considered that a major portion of the deposit is amenable for open pit extraction and a smaller portion is amenable to underground extraction.

To determine the quantities of material offering "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by an open pit, SRK used a Whittle pit optimizer and reasonable mining assumptions to evaluate the proportions of the block models that could be "reasonably expected" to be mined from an open pit and underground. The optimisation parameters were selected based on experience and benchmarking against similar projects (Table 13.7). The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement and to select an appropriate resource reporting cut-off grade.

The reader is cautioned that the results from the pit optimisation are used solely for the purpose of testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” by an open pit and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves.

Table 13.8 presents the inferred resource estimates at dollar cut-off values. The estimated block dollar values were calculated from copper and silver grades at $3.00/lb for copper and $20/oz for silver. Note, the specific gravity utilised in the pit optimization was lower than the specific gravity applied in the resource estimation process.

Table 13.7: Input parameters for resource model pit optimisation

Input for Pit Optimisation	Cu%	Ag	Units
Open pit mining cost - Plant feed and Waste	$3.00		US$/t mined
G&A costs - site and town Administration	$1.00		US$/t milled
Refining Costs - including transport, metal retention, and insurance	$0.10	$1.00	US$/lb, US$/oz
Processing operating costs including closer	$9.00		US$/t milled
Assumed Mill Throughput	1,500		tpd
Base Metal Price	$3.00/lb	$ 20.00/oz	US$
Mill recovery	90%	90%	%
Specific Gravity - Ore	2.5		Tonne
Specific Gravity - Waste	2.5		Tonne
Dilution	5%		%
Mining recovery	100%		%
Overall Slope Angle	45		Degrees

Table 13.8: Block model quantities and grade estimates within the conceptual pit and for the potential underground at dollar value cut-offs

Category		Cut-off ($ Value)	Quantity (x1000 Tonnes)	Grade		Contained Metal	
				Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (x1000 Lb)	Ag (x1000 Oz)
Inferred	In Pit	> 15	710	0.72	3.95	11,270	90
	Underground	> 75	30	1.49	8.69	1,000	8

3. The in-pit portion is reported at a dollar equivalent cut-off value of US $15 per tonne within a Whittle shell and $75 per tonne for an underground portion of the deposit. The Whittle shells were designed based on a slope angle of 45 degrees and 90% recovery for all metals.

4. Dollar and Silver Equivalents are based on US $3 Copper, and $20 Silver with metal recoveries of 90%.

13.11 Sensitivity of the Block Model to Selection of Cut-off grade

The mineral resources are sensitive to the selection of cut-off grade. Table 13.9 shows uncategorized estimated tonnage and grade at different dollar value cut-offs within the modelled grade shell. Dollar values are based on $3 copper and $20 silver with metal recoveries of 90%. The reader is cautioned that these figures should not be misconstrued as a mineral resource. The reported quantities and grades are only presented as a sensitivity of the resource model to the selection of cut-off dollar value.

Table 13.9: Global estimated tonnes and grades at different cut-off values

Cut-off	Quantity	Grade		Contained Metal	
($ Value)	(x1000 Tonnes)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (x1000 Lb)	Ag (x1000 Oz)
> 100	40	2.00	15.51	1,910	20
> 75	130	1.57	10.55	4,490	40
> 50	370	1.17	7.67	9,490	90
> 40	520	1.04	6.86	11,890	110
> 30	720	0.90	6.07	14,340	140
> 20	1,040	0.74	5.15	17,040	170
> 15	1,290	0.65	4.60	18,500	190
>10	1,630	0.55	3.99	19,930	210
>5	2,140	0.45	3.28	21,210	230

14 Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral reserve estimates have been completed to date.

15 Adjacent Properties

No similar mines have yet been discovered in the northwest part of New Brunswick. Only a few base metal deposits with historical mineral resources are known, and include Patapedia, Popelogan and Legacy.

Recently, claims have been staked around the Legacy Project (Block 5443). On August 31, 2014, and according to the New Brunswick e-Claims Map Viewer, they are summarised as follows and shown in Figure 3.2.

To the north of the Legacy Project occurs Block 6949 (6 claim units). It was staked by MBM in October 2013. It is named McKenzie Gulch West and covers the northern extension of the J.J. Gold Zone.

To the west of Block 6949 occurs Block 7030 (27 claim units). This Block is owned by Mrs Marie-Josée Roy, a prospector from Saint Quentin.

To the northeast occurs Block 6202 (15 claim units). This was acquire by MBM from the same three prospectors that sold the Legacy Project. It is named McKenzie Gulch and occurs along strike of the Legacy Project.

To the east occurs Block 7206 (4 claim units). It was staked by a prospector called Fernand Robichaud from Bathurst on July 23, 2014. It is named Rocky Brook Group and replaced one that was previously held by the same person. No prospecting or exploration work appears to have been submitted for this property.

To the west of the Legacy Project occurs Block 7207 (4 claim units). It was also staked by Fernand Robichaud on July 23, 2014 and is named Rocky Brook West.

Immediately south occurs Block 7010 (6 claim units). This was staked by Jan Lovesey and was renewed until December 30, 2015. No work appears to have been carried out on this property over the past four years.

Further south of the Legacy Project occurs Block 6244 (36 claim units). It was acquired by MBM and named the Burntland Lake property.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is not considered to be any additional information or explanation necessary to make the technical report more understandable and not misleading.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Legacy Project is located in New Brunswick, Canada and consists of eight contiguous mineral claims that form a single block (number 5443) and encompass an area of 173.83 ha (1.74 sq. km). The project includes the Legacy deposit, and two main prospects: the Hornfels Zone the J.J. Gold Zone.

The Legacy Project and has been subject to exploration activities that include prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveying, trenching, diamond drilling and related sampling.

In 1968, copper mineralisation in the Legacy Project area was first discovered in the form of mineralised float material.

The Legacy deposit is a copper-silver dominant skarn in which mineralisation is preferentially associated with silicified calcareous argillite units belonging to the White Head Formation of the Matapédia Group. The mineralised skarns are erratically distributed, but usually occur in proximity to felsic dykes which are generally barren or only weakly mineralised. Mineralisation consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, with minor sphalerite and galena. Most of the mineralisation occurs in veinlets with only a small component in disseminated form.

Historically, a total of 63 holes totalling 14,469 metres have been drilled on the Legacy Project. MBM excavated a total of 10 trenches (totalling 1,107.70 m) and drilled11 NQ-size holes (totalling 2,189.15 m). These identified new mineralised zones within the deposit and to the southeast of it within the newly discovered Hornfels Zone prospect.

Trenching across the anticipated north and south extensions of the deposit failed to intersect mineralised silicified zones. This substantiates the previous interpretations and the resource model that indicate the Legacy deposit occurs as a mineralised zone that steeply plunges to the northeast.

Some of the better MBM drill hole results for the Legacy deposit are presented in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1: Select MBM Drill hole results for the Legacy Deposit

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)
MBL-13-03		106	106.76	0.76	**0.26**	**3.7**	**0**	-
		120	132.51	12.51	**0.48**	**2.95**	**0.01**	-
		162	169.61	7.61	**0.51**	**3.41**	**0.01**	-
MBL-13-04		359.39	365.25	5.86	**0.67**	**14.44**		-
	Including	*359.39*	*362*	*2.61*	*0.549*	*11.8*	*0.01*	-
	Including	*362*	*365.35*	*3.35*	*0.758*	*16.5*	*0.129*	-
		369.45	376.85	7.4	**0.43**	**18.98**		-
	Including	*369.45*	*371.53*	*2.08*	*1.2*	*62.9*	*0.024*	-
	Including	*373*	*374.53*	*1.53*	*0.133*	*3.7*	*0.019*	-
	Including	*374.53*	*376.85*	*3.23*	*0.214*	*1.7*	*0.003*	-
MBL-14-01		76	81	5	**0.65**	**3.48**	**0.004**	-
	Including	*79*	*80*	*1*	*1.45*	*7.9*	*0.01*	-
		82	82.73	0.73	**0.61**	**3.5**	**0**	-
		142	144	2	**0.48**	**2.9**	**0.002**	-
MBL-14-02		111	118	7	**0.84**	**4.77**	**0.01**	-
	Including	*111*	*112.14*	*1.14*	*3.98*	*22.4*	*0.05*	-
		123	132	9	**0.85**	**5.08**	**0.15**	-
	Including	*123*	*129*	*6*	*1.18*	*7.07*	*0.02*	-
MBL-14-06		33	35.16	2.16	**1.04**	**7.15**	**0.005**	-
		51	54	2	**0.32**	**2.6**	**0.003**	-

Whilst the Legacy deposit is associated with a significant amount of drilling, much of this is historical in nature and not associated with complete, usable geochemical data.

SRK reviewed the exploration data available for the Legacy deposit and modelled the mineralized zone. Following geostatistical analysis, SRK constructed a mineral resource block model and constrained the grade interpolation to within the modelled mineralized domain. The block model was validated and SRK considers the mineral resource to be appropriately reported. The mineral resource for the Legacy deposit was estimated in conformity with the generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" Guidelines. In the opinion of SRK, the block model resource estimate and resource classification reported herein are representative of the copper and silver mineral resource found in the deposit. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

SRK estimated that the Legacy Project contained 710,000 tonnes of Inferred mineral resource that could be access by open pit grading 0.72% copper and 3.95 g/t silver at a 15 dollar –

equivalent cut-off and an additional 30,000 tonnes of inferred resource that could be accessed by underground mining grading 1.49% copper and 8.69 g/t silver at a 75 dollar equivalent cut-off.

On the basis of the currently available data and the derived mineral resource estimate, the Legacy deposit is unlikely to have sufficient tonnage to be a stand-alone producer. Additional drilling would need to be conducted to substantiate the historical data and identify additional mineralised zones.

SRK is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the early stage exploration information discussed herein.

In conclusion, the Legacy Project includes the Legacy deposit, two main prospects (Hornfels Zone and the J.J. Gold Zone) and numerous geophysical targets. Given the resource estimate, SRK considers the Legacy Project to have the potential to develop additional mineral resources in conjunction with the recommendations in the following section.

18 Recommendations

After two field seasons of exploration work within the Legacy Project, CDGC considers additional exploration to be justified. This opinion is also supported by SRK.

It is recommended that exploration focuses on increasing the tonnage of the Legacy deposit, but does not ignore the Hornfels Zone or J.J. Gold Zone prospects, nor some of the other evident geophysical targets.

The contemporary geophysical surveying resulted in the identification of numerous new targets. Comprehensive descriptions as provided by CDGC are included in Sections 8.3 and 8.4. The main targets are summarised in Table 18.1 and shown in Figure 18.1.

Table 18.1: **Selected targets for the Legacy Project**

Target	Name	Details
1	Legacy deposit	Coincident high chargeability / low resistivity / high magnetic zone at surface. Mineralisation plunging and open to the northeast (at depth)
2	Hornfels Zone	250 m long elongate NE-SW trending coincident high chargeability / high magnetic zone
3	J.J. Gold Zone	Large coincident high chargeability / low resistivity zone associated with variable but generally elevated magnetic response.
4	Anomaly 4	Elongate NE-SW trending coincident high chargeability zone to the southwest of the Hornfels Zone
5	Anomaly 5	Large elongate NE-SW trending high chargeability / low resistivity zone to the southwest of the J.J Gold Zone
6	Anomaly 6	High chargeability / dipolar magnetic zone that occurs as part of a much larger elongate anomaly that extends across the Legacy Project
7	Anomaly 7	Coincident high chargeability / low resistivity / high magnetic zone that occurs as part of a much larger elongate anomaly that extends across the Legacy Project
8	Anomaly 8	Coincident high chargeability / low resistivity / dipolar magnetic zone that occurs as part of a much larger elongate anomaly that extends across the Legacy Project
9	Anomaly 9	Coincident high chargeability / low resistivity zone that occurs as part of a much larger elongate anomaly that extends across the Legacy Project
10	Anomaly 10	Elongate NE-SW trending high chargeability zone
11	Anomaly 11	Elongate NE-SW trending high chargeability zone
12	Anomaly 12	Elongate NE-SW trending coincident high chargeability / low resistivity zone on edge of an elevated magnetic zone

The sub-cropping Legacy deposit corresponds to a coincident high chargeability / low resistivity / high magnetic zone that diminishes to the northeast as the deposit plunges in that direction. Despite the absence of an elevated geophysical response, the drilling and resource model suggest that the mineralisation continues with depth and that additional tonnage could be delineated with additional drilling.

The Hornfels Zone prospect corresponds to an elongate NE-SW trending coincident high chargeability / high magnetic zone that is considered to justify further exploration. The J.J Gold Zone prospect corresponds to a large coincident high chargeability / low resistivity zone associated with variable but generally elevated magnetic response.

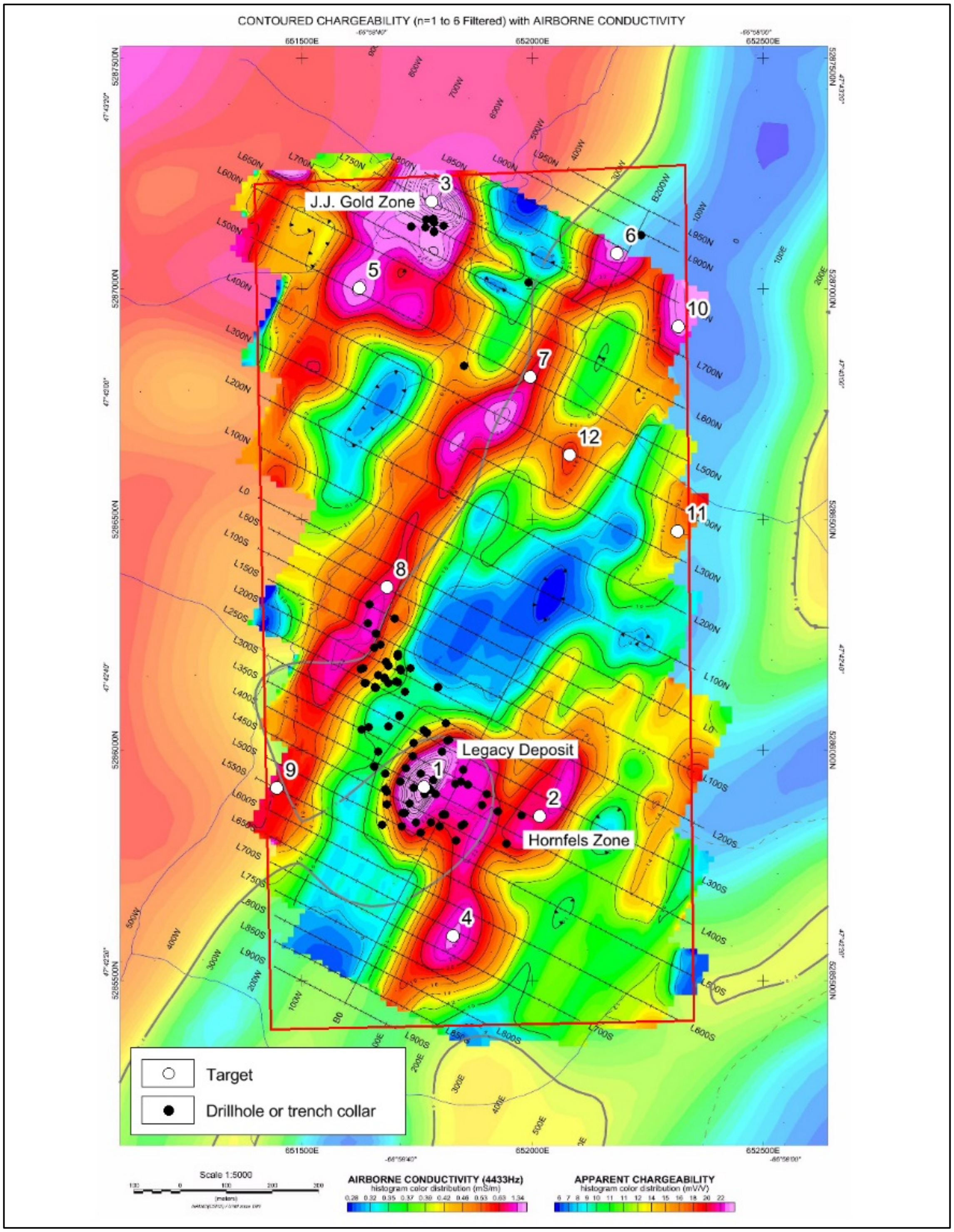


Figure 18.1: Primary targets for the Legacy Project

A two-phase exploration program is recommended. Phase I would focus on further surface exploration, involving trenching based on observations to date and geophysical anomalies summarised in Table 18.1.

It is estimated that the Phase I program would take approximately two to three months to complete, plus time to obtain and interpret the derived geochemical results.

Phase II, contingent on positive results from the first phase work program, would focus on further drilling, that is categorised as either development or exploration drilling. The development drilling would focus on the Legacy deposit and the delineation of additional mineralised zones. The exploration drilling would be used to test some of the geophysical anomalies, with drill hole locations ultimately dictated by the results of the Phase I trenching-dominant program.

It is estimated that the Phase II program would take approximately 12 months to complete.

Other specific recommendations include the following:

- Survey all drill hole collars with high accuracy equipment.
- Obtain higher-resolution surface topographical data.
- More complete and contiguous sampling within and adjacent to the modelled low-grade solid
- Confirmatory drilling in areas of specific focus for potential mining.

A tentative budget is shown in Table 18.2.

SRK is unaware of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Legacy Project.

Table 18.2: Estimated Cost for the Exploration Program Proposed for the Legacy Project.

Description	Total Costs (CAD$)
PHASE I PROGRAM:	
Trenching including road construction, permitting, etc.	$145,000
Program management	$65,000
Geochemical sampling (500 samples @ CAD$ 50.00 / sample)	$25,000
Camp and accommodation	$15,000
Travel expenses	$15,000
Reporting	$15,000
Contingency	$20,000
Total Phase I Program	**$300,000**
PHASE II PROGRAM:	
Development drilling (6,000 m @ CAD$ 250.00 / m. NQ diameter) Including logging, sampling, assaying, etc.	$1,500,000
Exploration drilling (6,000 m @ CAD$ 250.00 / m. NQ diameter) Including logging, sampling, assaying, etc.	$1,500,000
Program management	$50,000
Collar surveying	$20,000
Resource update	$30,000
Contingency	$200,000
Total Phase II program	**$3,300,000**
TOTAL PHASE I AND II	**$3,600,000**

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20 Date and Signature Page

This Technical Report was written by the following “Qualified Persons” and contributing authors. The effective date of this Technical Report is June 22, 2015, 2015.

Table 20.1: Qualified Persons

Qualified Person	Signature	Date
Marek Nowak, PEng.	“original signed”	June 25, 2015
Chris Barrett, CGeol	“original signed”	June 25, 2015

Reviewed by

“original signed”

Gilles Arseneau, PhD, PGeo

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To accompany the report entitled: Independent Technical Report for the Legacy Project, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada, Dated June 25, 2015 and effective June 22, 2015.

I, Marek Nowak, residing in Port Coquitlam, BC do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Geostatistician with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (“SRK”) with an office at Suite 2200-1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

2) I have a Master of Science degree from the University of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow, Poland, and a Master of Science degree from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. I have over 30 years of experience in the mining industry, as a mining engineer (in Poland), geologist and geostatistician (in Canada). I specialize in natural resource evaluation and risk assessment using a variety of geostatistical techniques. I have co-authored several independent technical reports on base and precious metals exploration and mining projects in Canada, and United States.

3) I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia [Member ID: 119958].

4) I have not personally visited the project area but relied on a site visit conducted by Christopher Barrett, CGeol, a co-author of this technical report.

5) I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

6) As a qualified person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for Section 10, Section 11.3-11.7, Section 13, 17, 19 and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this technical report.

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8) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property

9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

10) SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. was retained by Murray Brook Minerals Inc. to prepare a technical audit of the Legacy Project. In conducting our audit a gap analysis of project technical data was completed using CIM "Best practices" and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines. The preceding report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with Murray Brook Minerals Inc. personnel.

11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Legacy Project or securities of Murray Brook Minerals Inc.

12) That, at the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Vancouver

"Original Signed and Sealed"

June 25, 2015

Marek Nowak, PEng
Principal Geostatistician

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To accompany the report entitled: Independent Technical Report for the Legacy Project, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, Canada, Dated June 25, 2015 and effective June 22, 2015.

I, Christopher Barrett, residing in Vancouver, BC do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Exploration Geologist with the firm of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. ("SRK") with an office at Suite 2200-1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

2) I am a graduate of the University of Wales - Cardiff, UK in 1998 and the University of Greenwich - London, UK in 2003. I obtained degrees in Exploration Geology and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) with Remote Sensing respectively. I have practiced my profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since 2008.

3) I am a Chartered Geologist (CGeol) registered with the Geological Society of London, UK (membership no. 1003738).

4) I have personally inspected the subject project between the 27 and 29 May, 2015.

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

6) As a qualified person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

7) I am the co-author of this report and responsible for sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11.1, 11.2, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the report and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this technical report.

8) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property.

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12) That, at the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Vancouver	"Original Signed and Sealed"
June 25, 2015	Christopher Barrett, CGeol Principal Exploration Geologist