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

Located Within:
NTS Sheets: 32B13/14

Centred at Approximately:
Latitude 48.9386 North by Longitude 75.4261 West

Report Prepared for:

SECOVA | METALS CORP.
CSE: SEK

Secova Metals Corp.
488-1090 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6E 3V7

Report Prepared by:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

1.2 Property Ownership

The Property consists of 219 mineral claims in four discontinuous blocks covering approximately 12,385.26 ha. The claims are 100% owned and registered in the name of Secova Metals Corp. (Secova). At the effective date of this technical report, there are no other known royalties, back-in rights, payments, environmental liabilities, agreements or other known risks to which the Eagle River Property is subject.

Twenty-three additional claims were staked by Secova along the eastern border of the Eagle River Property by map designation on April 22, 2020 and have since been approved by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN). The purpose of this extension was to include the additional greenstone belt areas at the eastern end of the Property.

1.3 Property Description

The Property is at the northwestern limit of the Mauricie region in Quebec (NTS sheets 32B13 and 32B14). It is located about 130 km southwest of the Chibougamau municipality, 180 km northeast of the Val-d'Or municipality, and 95 km east of the Lebel-sur-Quévillon municipality. Forestry roads allow access to the southeastern and eastern parts of the Property. A high-tension powerline passes through the western half of the Property in a north-south direction. The approximate centre of the Property is located at 464,000 m E and 5,420,000 m N (from coordinate system WGS84 UTM Zone 18N).

1.4 Status of Exploration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

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

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

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

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

Mineral tenure appears in good standing, and access to the property has been established to the south and east. The Property is currently amenable to seasonal (summertime) exploration, with year-round operations a possibility for future exploration phases of work on the Property.

Preliminary findings by previous operators indicates potential to deliver favourable exploration results, however geochemical sampling is lacking, and thus tangible drilling targets have not yet been identified. Furthermore, the prospectivity of surrounding mineral districts highlights early-stage potential for the Eagle River Property.

A total budget of up to $814,590.00 is recommended and should include A two-phase exploration program to define any potential zones of anomalous indicator geochemistry and mineralization corresponding to the 2017 exploration programs. A systematic basal till sampling program will likely provide a high probability of detecting any till with elevated gold values. A denser coverage of samples should be taken over the EM anomalies with positive 2017 gold-grain-in-till results to refine a potential source of the gold. Additionally, structural mapping, and prospecting activities should be conducted on the Property. In particular, the program should focus on the northern portion of the Property to isolate and delineate previously mapped metavolcanics.

The initial phase 1 program with an expected budget of $364,590.00 is described in table 26.1. The program is expected to consist of a basal till sampling, general prospecting, and rock outcrop sampling program, up to 200 samples for analysis are expected to be collected during a 5-week field program. The work would be completed by a four-person field crew based in fly camps; it is likely helicopter assistance would be required to access portions of the property. All Basal till samples for this program will be taken with a man portable drill rig to reach the basal till layer wherever possible.

A follow up phase 2 program with an expected budget starting at approximately $450,000 would be contingent up favourable results from the phase 1 program. With success we anticipate up to 500 m of trenching to expose bedrock for mapping and sampling. This would be followed by up to 1500 m of helicopter supported diamond drilling to test geophysical, geochemical, and mapping targets.

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

A preliminary budget for future exploration work (Phases 1 and 2) on the Eagle River Property is summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Preliminary Summary Budget for Phases 1 and 2

Phase	Description	Estimated Cost (CAD$)
1	Exploration program (5 week; 4 person) • Basal till sampling • General prospecting • Rock outcrop sampling	364,590
2	Exploration program (TBD) • Trenching (500 m) • Structural mapping and sampling • Diamond drilling (1,500 m)	450,000
	Grand Total	**$814,590**

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

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

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

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

2.2 Terms of Reference

On April 4, 2020, Secova (the Issuer) engaged the services of the author, Luke van der Meer, through Longford Exploration to prepare an independent NI 43-101 technical report on the Eagle River Property located in La Vallée-de-l'Or/La Tuque Counties, Quebec.

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

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

2.3 Sources of Information

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

The author has used publicly available information from the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) website (*mern.gouv.qc.ca*) for historical property assessment reports and mineral tenure information. The author also used the Quebec Système d'information géominière's (SIGÉOM) digital publication database for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information (*sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca*). Climate information was obtained from Environment Canada, and population

and local information for the Property area was obtained from *wikipedia.org*. The author also relied on information and discussions with Longford Exploration field personnel prior to the site visit.

This technical report is based on personal examination, by the author, of all available reports and data on the Eagle River Property. The author visited the Property on August 12, 2020 to evaluate the geological environment and assess the Property. The information, opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on:

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

The author has not researched property title or mineral rights to the Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property other than verifying the anniversary date (Table 4.1) for each of the claims comprising the Eagle River Property using the Quebec Mining Title Management System (GESTIM) website (*gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca*). The QP accessed the GESTIM website on September 15, 2020.

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

2.4 Details of Personal Inspection

The author visited the Property on August 12, 2020 to evaluate the geological environment, assess the Property, and confirm the technical and geological information presented herein.

2.5 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26918 NAD83 UTM Zone 18N unless otherwise stated. A list of abbreviations and acronyms are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

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

Description	Abbreviation or Acronym
sodium oxide	Na_2O
sodium chloride	NaCl
North American Datum	NAD
no date	n.d.
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
net smelter return	NSR
National Topographic System	NTS
Osisko Mining Inc.	Osisko
ounce	oz
ounces per tonne	oz/t
lead	Pb
Professional Geoscientist	P.Geo.
palladium	Pd
platinum group metal	PGM
parts per billion	ppb
parts per million	ppm
Eagle River Property	Property
platinum	Pt
quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
qualified person	QP
south	S
antimony	Sb
Secova Metals Corp.	Secova
tonne	t
electromagnetic decay constant	tau
to be determined	TBD
very low frequency electromagnetics	VLF-EM
volcanogenic massive sulphide	VMS
versatile time domain electromagnetic	VTEM
west	W
zinc	Zn

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

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

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

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

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

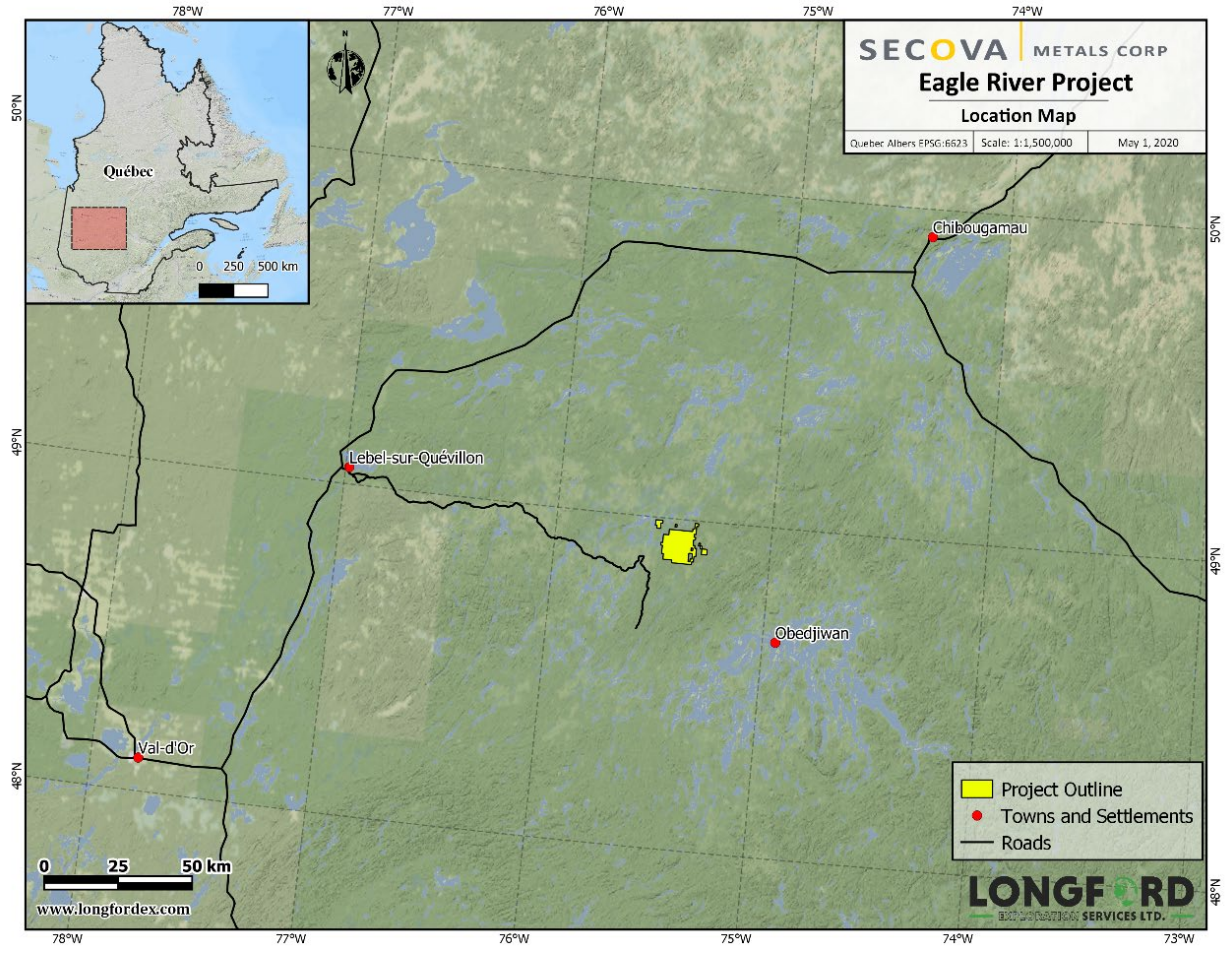

Figure 4-1: Eagle River Property Location Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Property consists of 219 mineral claims (Figure 4-2) covering approximately 12,385.26 ha. The Property comprises four discontinuous blocks, and the approximate centre of the Property is located at 464,000 m E and 5,420,000 m N (from coordinate system WGS84 UTM Zone 18N). The claims are 100% owned and registered in the name of Secova Metal Corp. (Secova).

Twenty-three additional claims were staked by Secova along the eastern border of the Eagle River Property by map designation on April 22, 2020 and have since been approved by MERN. The purpose of this extension was to include the additional greenstone belt areas at the eastern end of the Property.

All mineral tenures comprising the Property are summarized in Table 4.1.

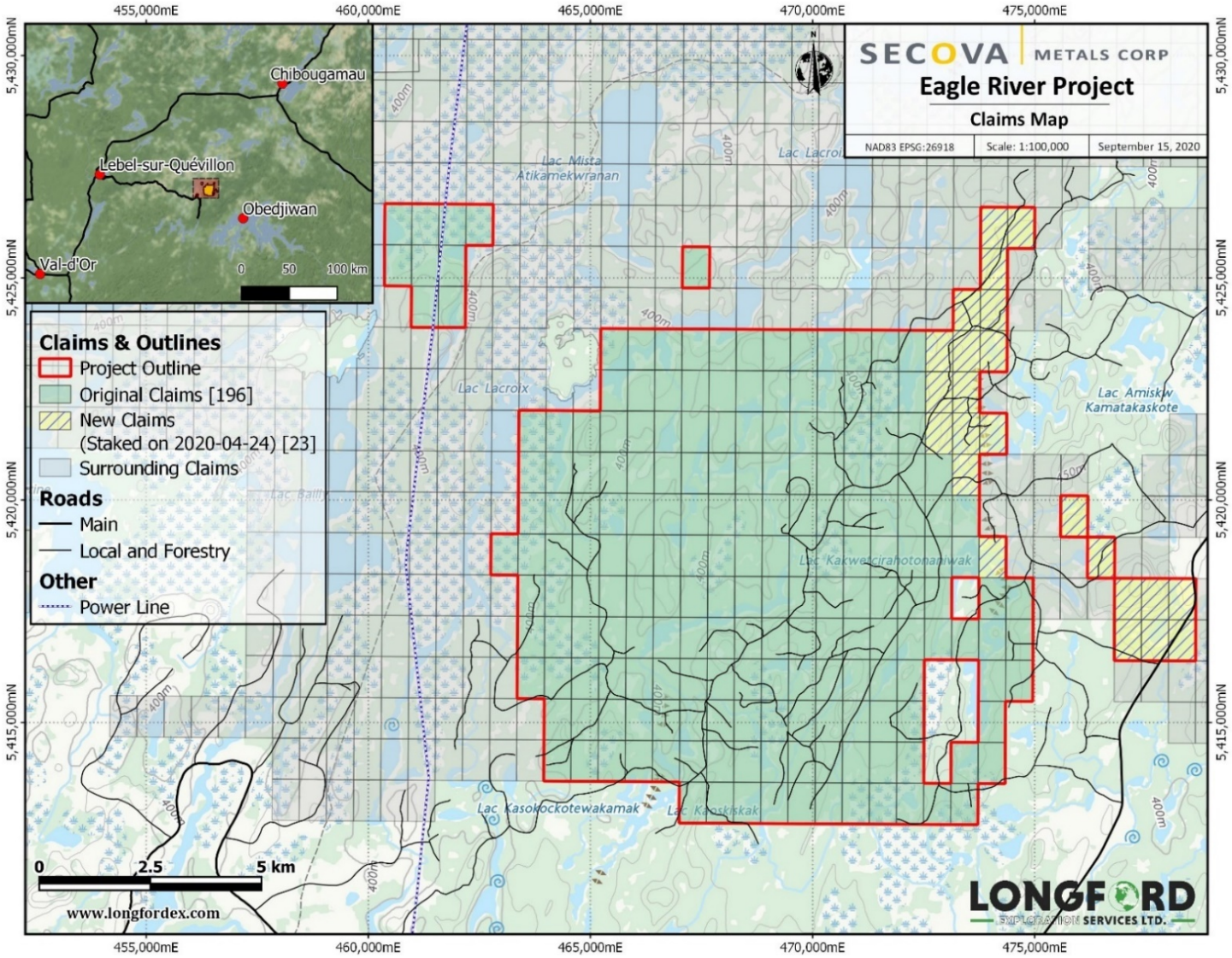

Figure 4-2: Eagle River Property Claims Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

Table 4.1: Eagle River Property Mineral Tenures

Claim Number	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2462353	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.48
2462354	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.48
2462355	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.48
2462356	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.48
2462358	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.58
2462359	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.58
2462360	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462361	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462362	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462363	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462364	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462365	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462366	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462367	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462368	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462369	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462370	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462371	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462372	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462373	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462374	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.55
2462375	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.55
2462376	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.55
2462377	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.55
2462378	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.52
2462379	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.52
2462385	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.54
2462393	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.61
2462394	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.60
2462395	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.60
2462396	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.53
2462397	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.53
2462404	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.61
2462405	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.61
2462406	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.60
2462407	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.58
2462408	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.58
2462409	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.58

Claim Number	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2462410	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462411	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462412	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462413	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.57
2462414	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.56
2462415	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.55
2462416	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.55
2462417	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.55
2462418	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.55
2462419	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.54
2462420	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.53
2462421	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.52
2462422	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-16	2021-09-15	56.51
2462714	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-19	2021-09-18	56.60
2462716	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2016-09-19	2021-09-18	56.59
2481609	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.5
2481610	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.5
2481615	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.49
2481616	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.49
2481644	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481645	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481646	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481647	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481648	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.54
2481649	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.53
2481650	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.53
2481651	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.53
2481652	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481653	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481654	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481655	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481657	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.58
2481658	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.58
2481659	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.57
2481660	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.57
2481661	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481662	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.56
2481747	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481748	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61

Claim Number	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2481749	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481750	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481751	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.61
2481752	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.60
2481753	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.60
2481754	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.60
2481755	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481756	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481757	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481758	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481759	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481760	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481761	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.59
2481762	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.58
2481763	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.58
2481764	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-02-28	2022-02-27	56.57
2483559	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483560	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483561	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483562	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483563	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.55
2483583	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.56
2483592	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.56
2483593	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.56
2483605	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.60
2483606	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.60
2483607	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.60
2483608	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.60
2483609	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.60
2483611	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483612	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483613	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483614	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483615	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.59
2483616	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483617	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483618	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483619	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483620	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58

Claim Number	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2483621	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483622	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483623	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.58
2483624	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483625	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483626	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483627	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483628	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.57
2483629	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-08	2022-03-07	56.56
2484008	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.57
2484009	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484010	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484011	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484012	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484013	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484014	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484015	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484016	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484017	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.53
2484018	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484019	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484020	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484021	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484022	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484023	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484024	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484025	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484026	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.52
2484027	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484028	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484029	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484030	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484031	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484032	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484033	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484034	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484035	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484036	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51
2484037	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.51

Claim Number	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2484041	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.49
2484059	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.57
2484060	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.56
2484061	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.56
2484062	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484063	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484064	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484065	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484066	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484067	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484068	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484069	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484070	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484071	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484072	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484073	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484074	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484075	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484076	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484077	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484078	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484079	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.55
2484080	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484081	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484082	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484083	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484084	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484085	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484086	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484087	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484088	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484089	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484090	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.54
2484091	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.60
2484093	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.61
2484094	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.61
2484095	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.61
2484096	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.61
2484099	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.60

Claim Number	Holder	Registration Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Anniversary Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Area (ha)
2484100	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.60
2484101	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2017-03-09	2022-03-08	56.59
2563158	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.56
2563159	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.55
2563160	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.55
2563161	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.54
2563162	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.54
2563163	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.53
2563164	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.53
2563165	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.53
2563166	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.52
2563167	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.52
2563168	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.51
2563169	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.51
2563170	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.51
2563171	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.50
2563172	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.57
2563173	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.57
2563174	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.57
2563175	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.56
2563176	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.56
2563177	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.50
2563178	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.49
2563179	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.48
2563180	Secova Metals Corp. (97194) 100 %	2020-04-24	2022-04-23	56.48
TOTAL				**12,385.26**

4.3 Mineral Rights in Quebec

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

Claims are valid for a two-year period and can be extended indefinitely for successive two-year periods (terms) by the application of approved assessment work in variable amounts based on the size of the claim and the number of times it has been renewed (see Table 4.2) and payment of an administrative fee. The renewal fees (as of January 1, 2020) per claim south of the 52nd degree of latitude and before the 60th day preceding the expiry date are as follows: $100 per claim larger than 100 ha; $66.25 per claim between 25 and 100 ha; $33.75 per claim smaller than 25 ha. The fee doubles if payment is made within the 60-day period preceding the claim expiry. Excess work credits are banked against the title of the claim for use

in future renewals. Assessment work and/or banked credits may be applied to a title holder's surrounding claims located within a 4.5 km radius of the centre of the credited claim.

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

Table 4.2: Minimum Required Assessment Work for Claims South of Latitude 52

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

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

4.4 Property Legal Status

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN) mineral title management website (GESTIM) confirms that all Property claims as described in Table 4.1 are in good standing at the date of this technical report, and that no legal encumbrances were registered with MERN against the titles at that date. The author makes no assertion regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

MERN took unprecedented measures to extend all mineral claims from April 9, 2020 onward for a period of 12 months as a direct result of travel restrictions put in place to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. These measures will allow title holders the additional time required to carry out assessment work on claims to keep them in good standing.

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

4.5 Nature of Title to Property

The Eagle River Property covers 12,385.26 ha and is currently shown in the online registry as being 100% owned and registered in the name of Secova Metal Corp. (Secova). The QP is independent of Secova and the Property. An additional 23 new claims were staked by Secova along the eastern border of the Eagle River Property by map designation on April 22, 2020 and have since been approved by MERN. The purpose of this extension was to include the additional greenstone belt areas at the eastern end of the Property.

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

4.6 Surface Rights in Quebec

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

4.7 Permitting

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

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

4.8 Environmental

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

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Eagle River Property (Property) can be accessed by driving north-northwest for nine hours from Montreal, Quebec. The Property is located about 130 km southwest of the Chibougamau municipality, 180 km northeast of the Val-d'Or municipality, and 95 km east of the Lebel-sur-Quévillon municipality, where food and lodging are available (Table 5.1).

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

Table 5.1: Driving Distances to the Property

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

Source : 2016 Census Canada, https ://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm

Figure 5-1: Eagle River Property Access Road Used During 2020 Site Visit

Source: Van der Meer, 2020

5.2 Climate

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

The nearest active weather station to the Property is 95 km west at the Lebel-sur-Quévillon Weather Station (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Climate Data from Lebel-sur-Quévillon Weather Station

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

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

5.3 Local Resources

General and skilled labour are readily available in Val d'Or (population 33,871). The city is approximately 180 km by road from the Property and offers year-round charter and scheduled fixed-wing service, Provincial Police detachment, hospital, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants, and equipment. The higher

elevations of the Property areas are covered by 3G cellular service. Rail, national highways, and airport services are also available in Val d'Or.

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

5.4 Infrastructure

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

5.5 Physiography

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

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

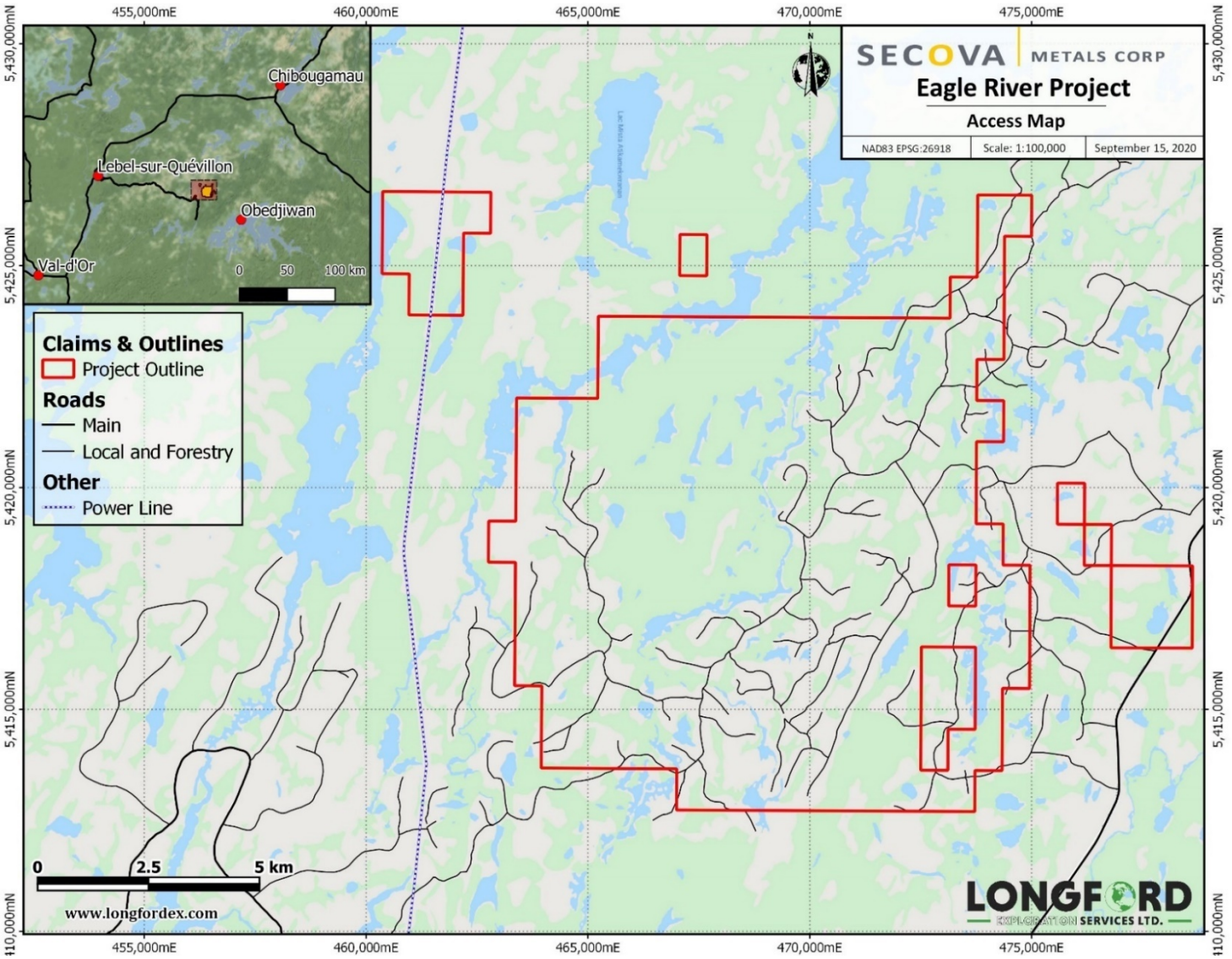

Figure 5-2: Eagle River Property Accessibility Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

6 HISTORY

6.1 Historical Claim Ownership

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Historical Exploration Activity

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

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

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

6.2.1 Eagle River Historical Work

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

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

The first known work over the Eagle River Property was carried out between 1975 and 1977 by Shell Canada Resources Ltd. (Shell). Shell flew a large electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometer survey (3,300 line-miles) over the area encompassing its Barry Property, which included a portion of the Eagle River Property. The survey outlined an extremely large number of bedrock conductors. Shell staked 740 claims following the AEM survey, and 43 AEM anomalies were followed up by ground geophysics and Shell staked an additional 95 claims. Shell completed detailed mapping of the grid areas and regional mapping of the entire meta-volcano-sedimentary belt between Souart and Balete Townships and followed up with a 25 diamond-drill-hole (DDH) program with a total depth of 8,153 ft. Drilling did not detect any base-metal mineralization of ore-grade value. In 1977, Shell released a progress report on the Barry Property stating that the obvious symmetry displayed by the formational conductors from the geophysical data suggests the Freeman Lake rhyolites may occupy the core of an anticlinal structure (from stratigraphic top determinations) with largely sedimentary rock types flanking it to the north and south.

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

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

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

Table 6.1 and Figure 6-1 below outlines the limited work history over the Eagle River Property. Reports listed in the table outline work that was partially or entirely completed over the Eagle River Property area.

Table 6.1: Work History over the Eagle River Property.

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

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

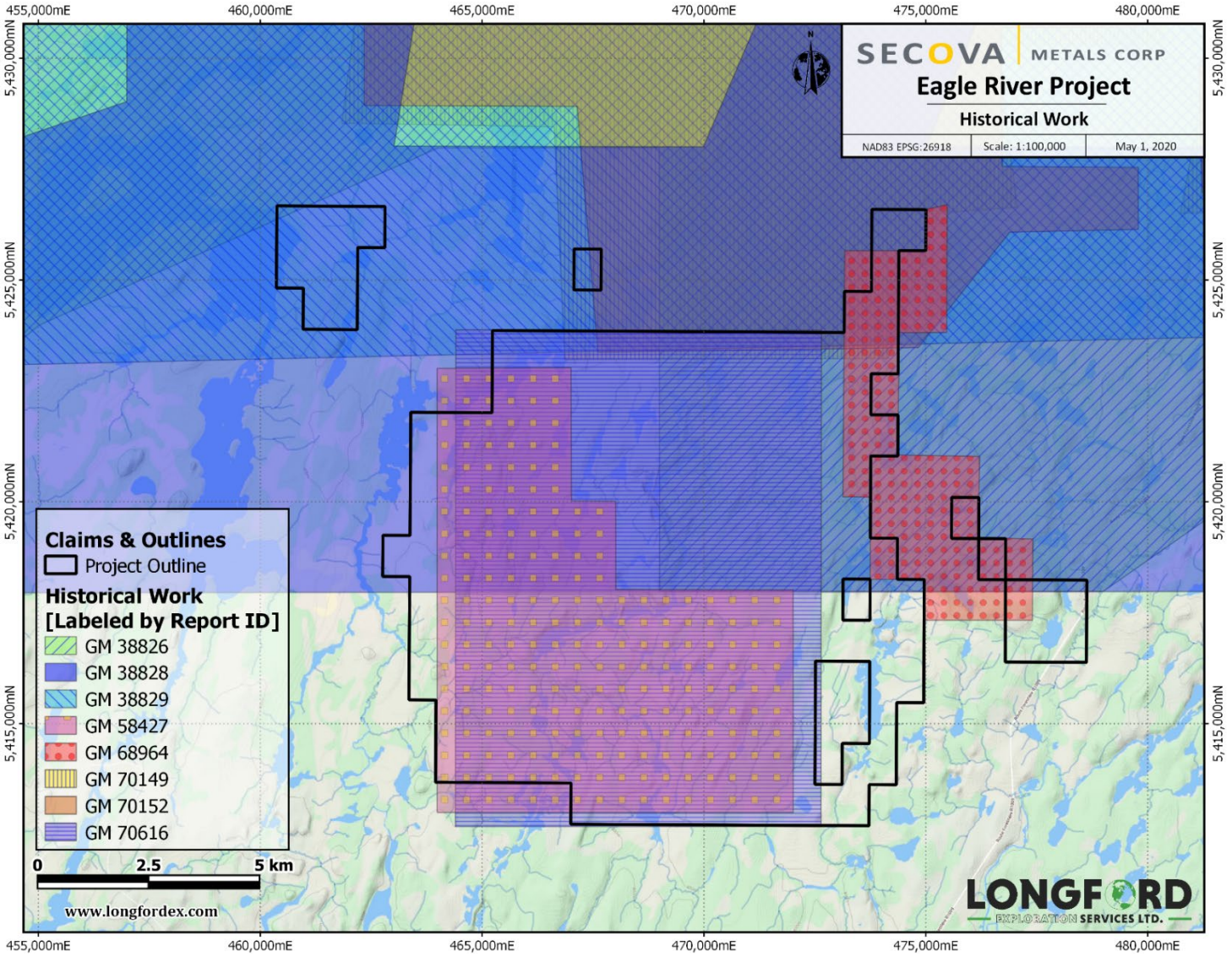

Figure 6-1: Eagle River Property Historical Work Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

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

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

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

The Superior Province can be further divided into 19 sub-provinces which consist of metasedimentary, metamorphic, volcano-plutonic and plutonic domains (Table 7.1). The sub-provinces located in the province of Quebec are shown in Figure 7-1.

Table 7.1: Regions, Sub-Provinces and Rock Types of the Superior Province

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

Source: Card and Poulsen, 1998

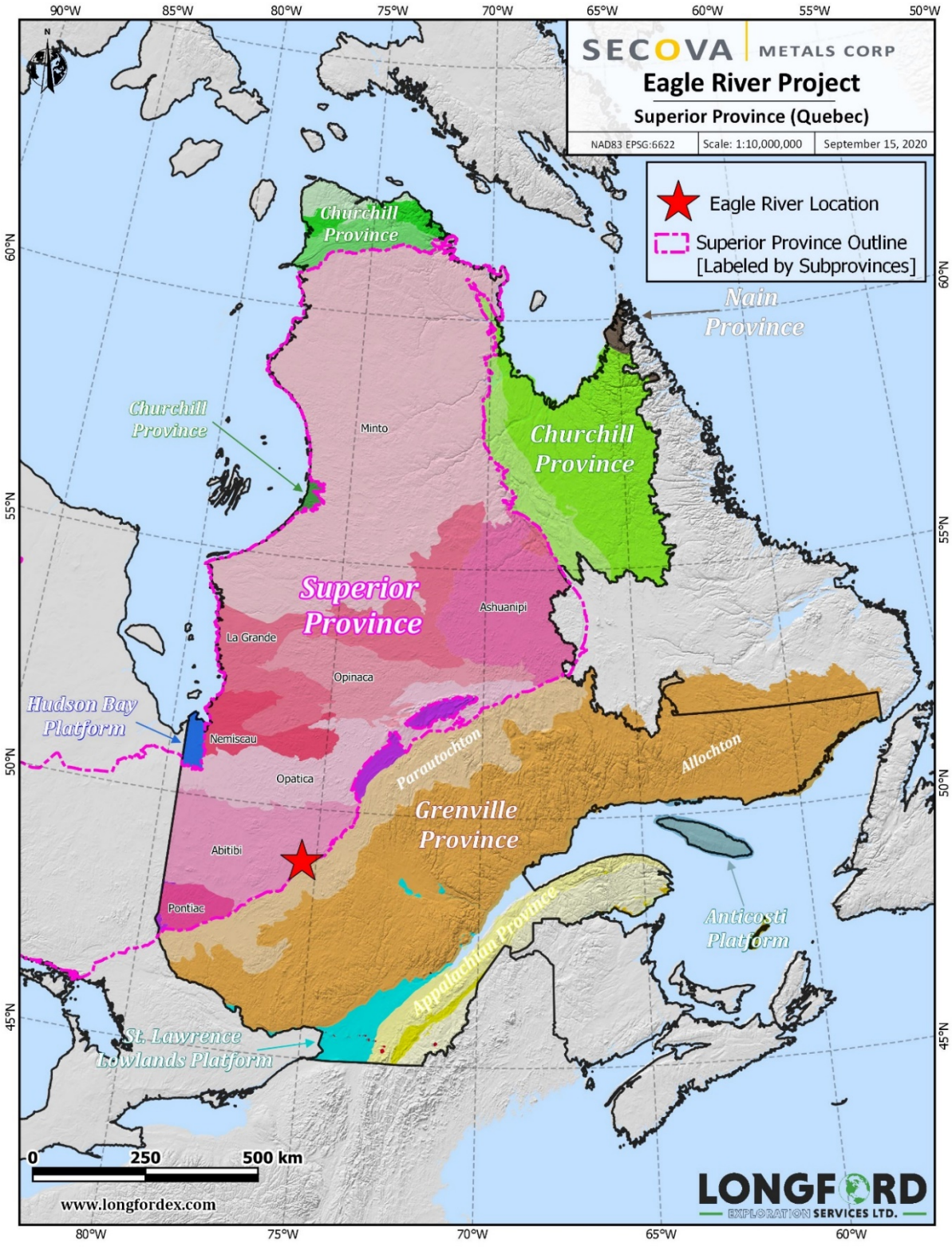

Figure 7-1: Map of the Superior Province and its Sub-Provinces

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

7.1.1 Abitibi Sub-Province

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

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

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

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

7.1.2 Regional Mineralization

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

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

7.2 Property Geology

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

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

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

7.2.1 Property Mineralization

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

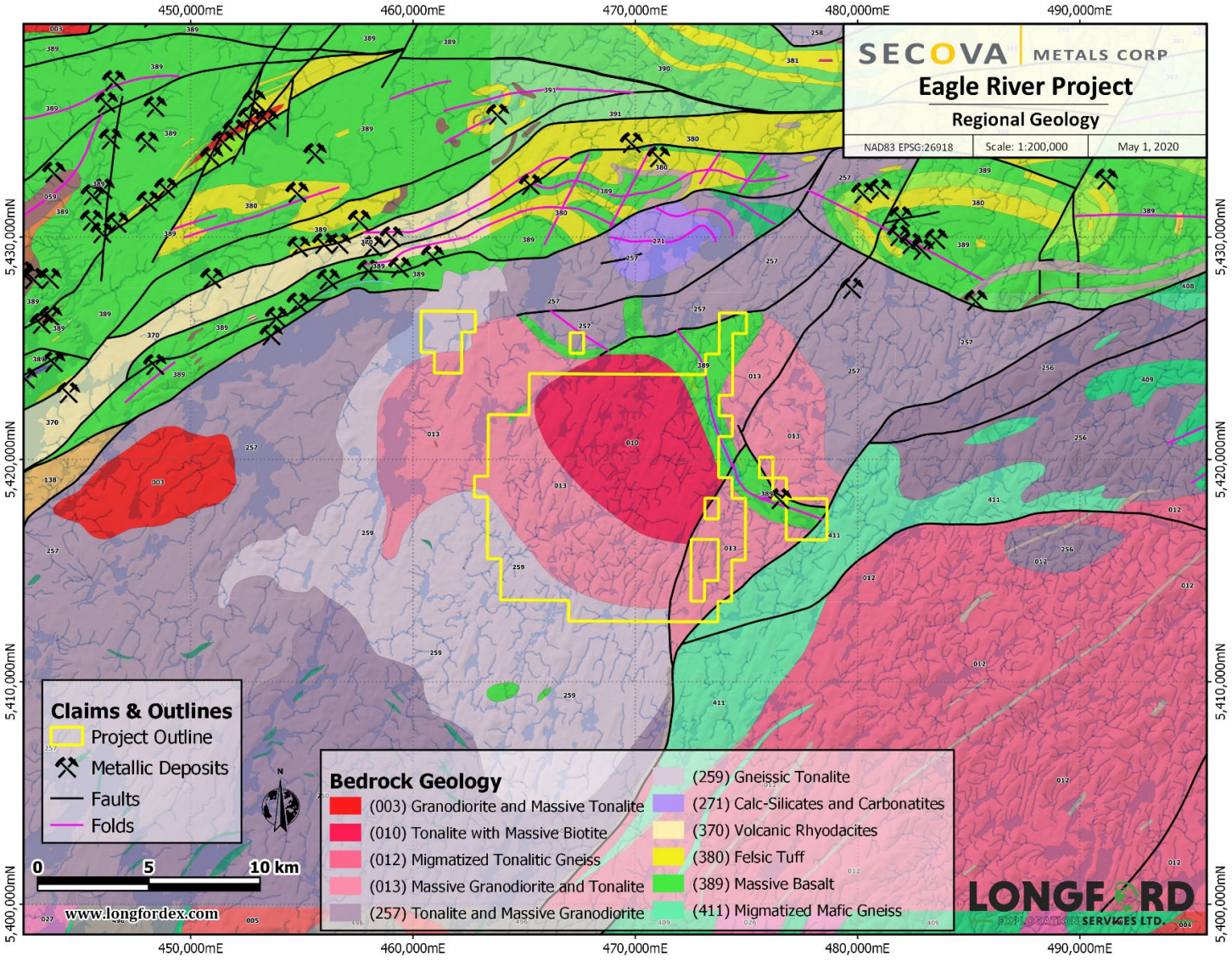

Figure 7-2: Eagle River Property Regional Geology Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer).

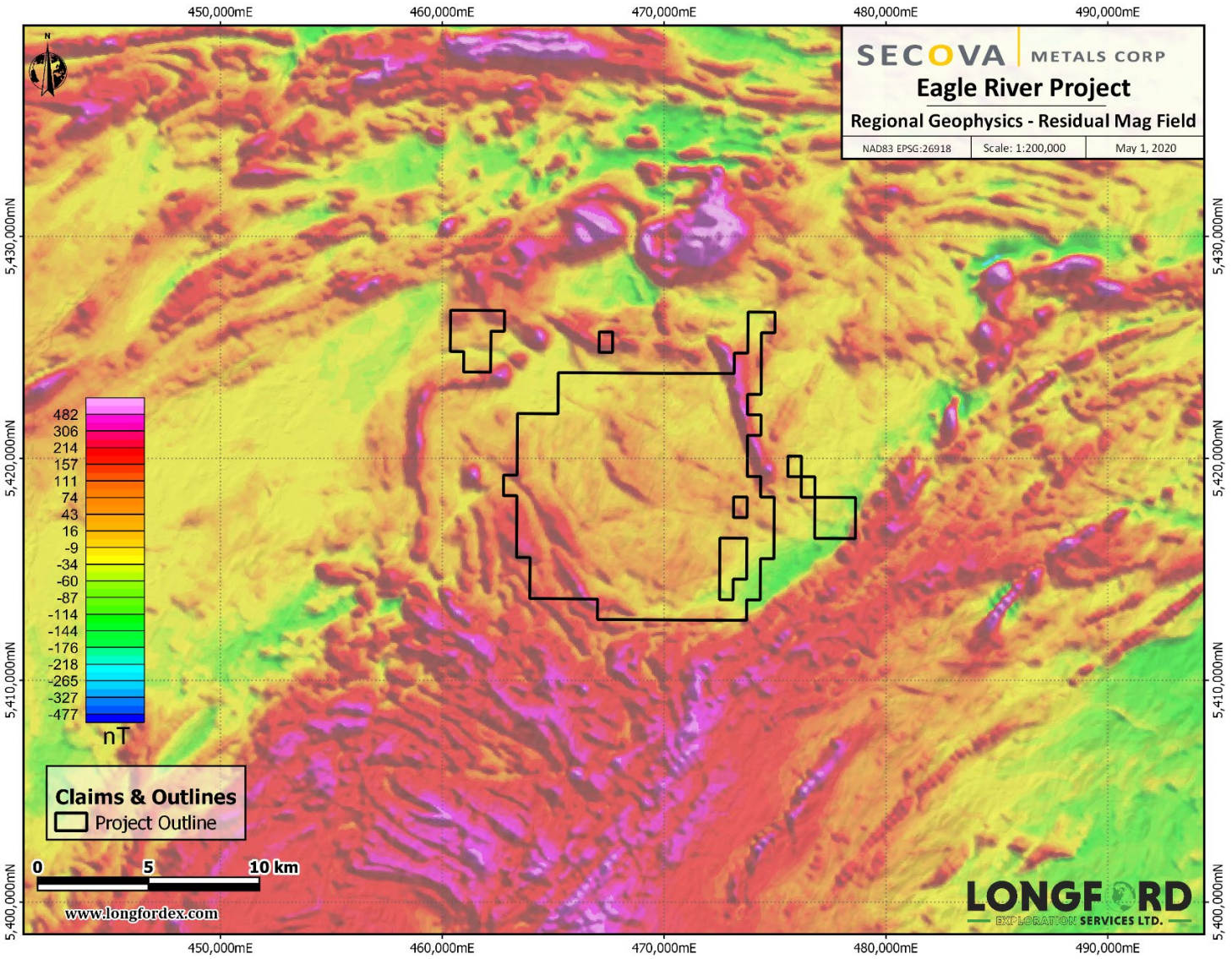

Figure 7-3: Eagle River Property Regional Geophysics-Residual Magnetic Field

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

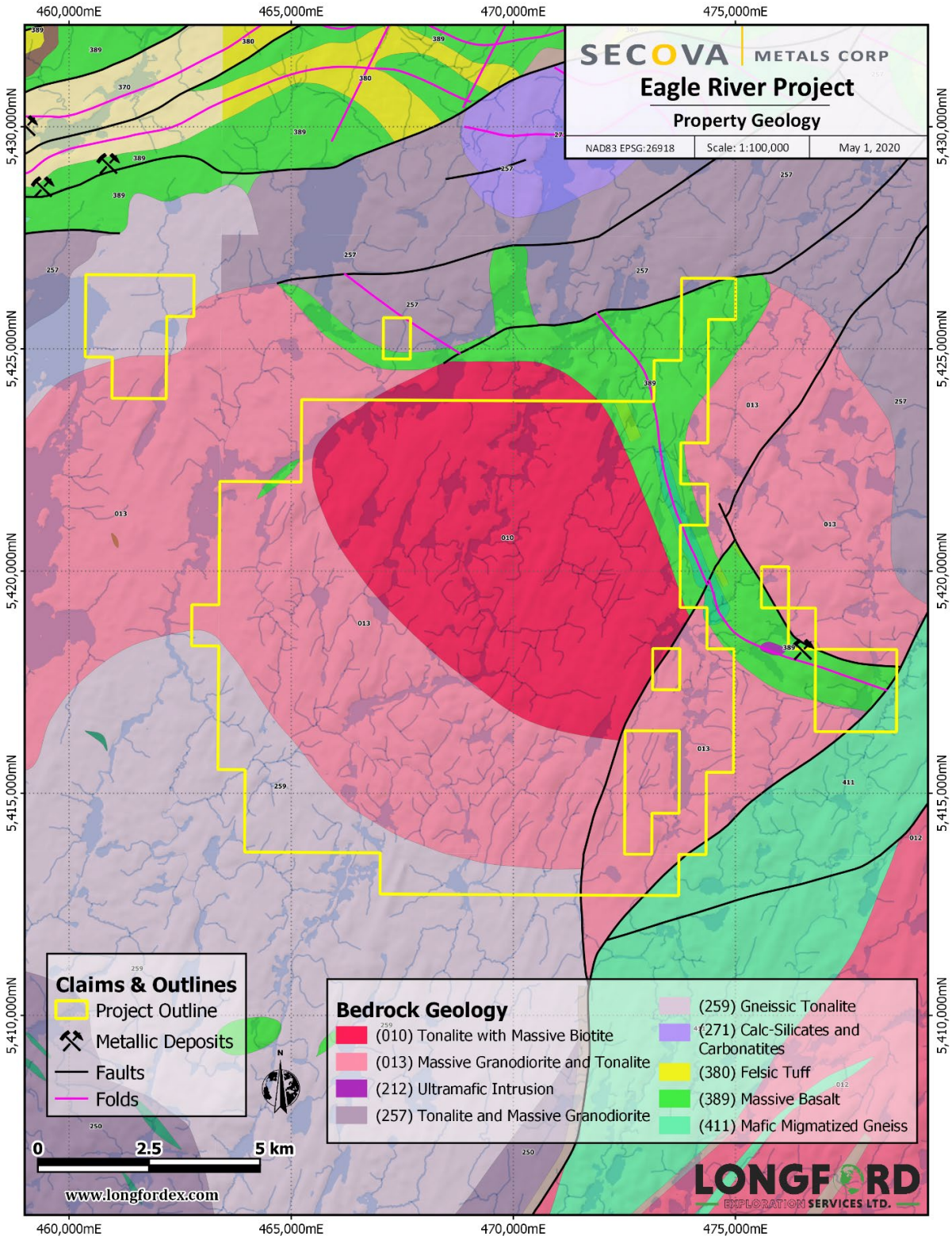

Figure 7-4: Eagle River Property Geology Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

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

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

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

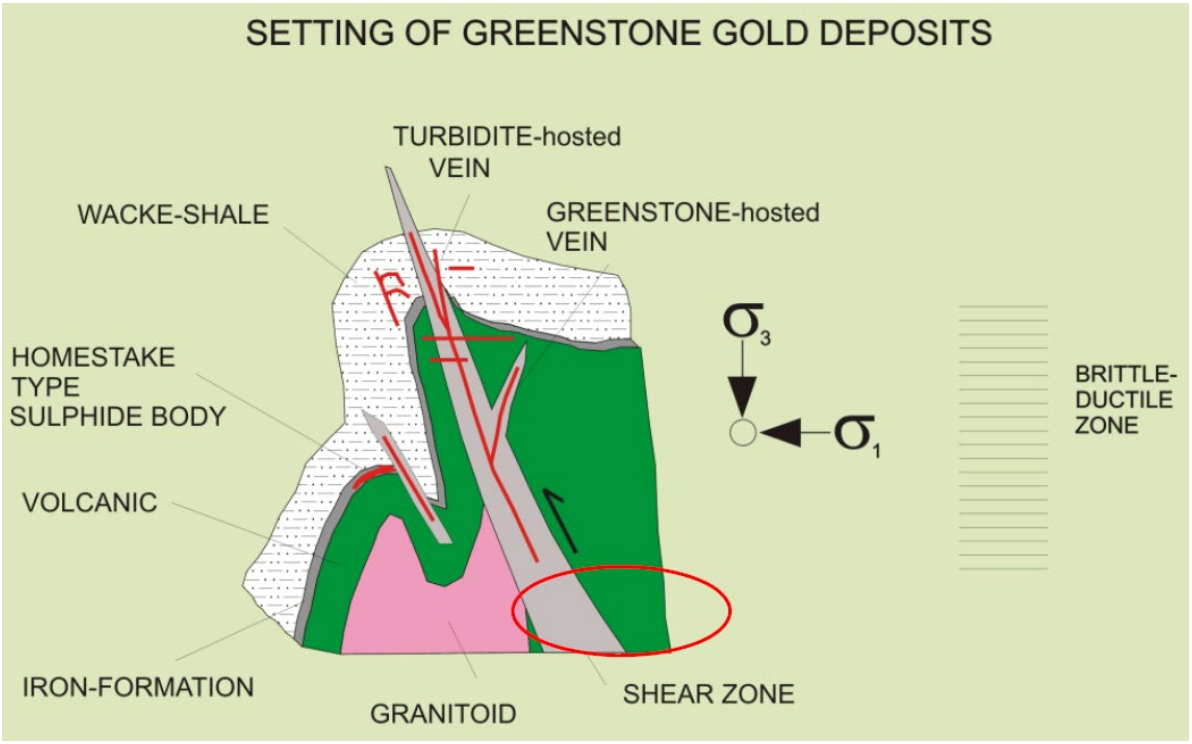

Figure 8-1: Setting of GQC Gold-Vein Deposits

Source: Dube and Gosselin, 2007

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

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

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

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

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

facies proximal to veins display alteration haloes that are zoned and characterized by iron-carbonatization and sericitization, with sulphidation of immediate vein selvages; sheared ultramafics commonly display pervasive chromium or vanadium-rich green micas (fuchsite and roscoelite) and ankerite with zones of quartz-carbonate stockworks (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). Hydrothermal alteration assemblages associated with gold mineralization in amphibolite facies include biotite, amphibole, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite; at high grades, biotite/phlogopite, diopside, garnet, pyrrhotite and/or arsenopyrite (Dube and Gosselin, 2007). Tourmaline and scheelite are also commonly found in veins associated with locally emplaced felsic to intermediate intrusions (Ash and Alldrick, 1996).

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

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

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

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

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

Many VMS deposits have stringer or feeder zones beneath the massive zone that consist of crosscutting veins and veinlets of sulphides in a matrix of pervasively altered host rock and gangue. Felsic to intermediate rocks and volcaniclastics and tonalitic intrusions are common at the district scale (Dube et al., n.d.). Alteration zonation in the host rocks surrounding the deposits are usually well-developed and include advanced argillic (kaolinite, alunite), argillic (illite, sericite), sericitic (sericite, quartz), andalusite and/or kyanite, chloritic (chlorite, quartz), and propylitic (carbonate, epidote, chlorite) types (Bonnet and Corriveau, 2007; Dube et al., n.d.).

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

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

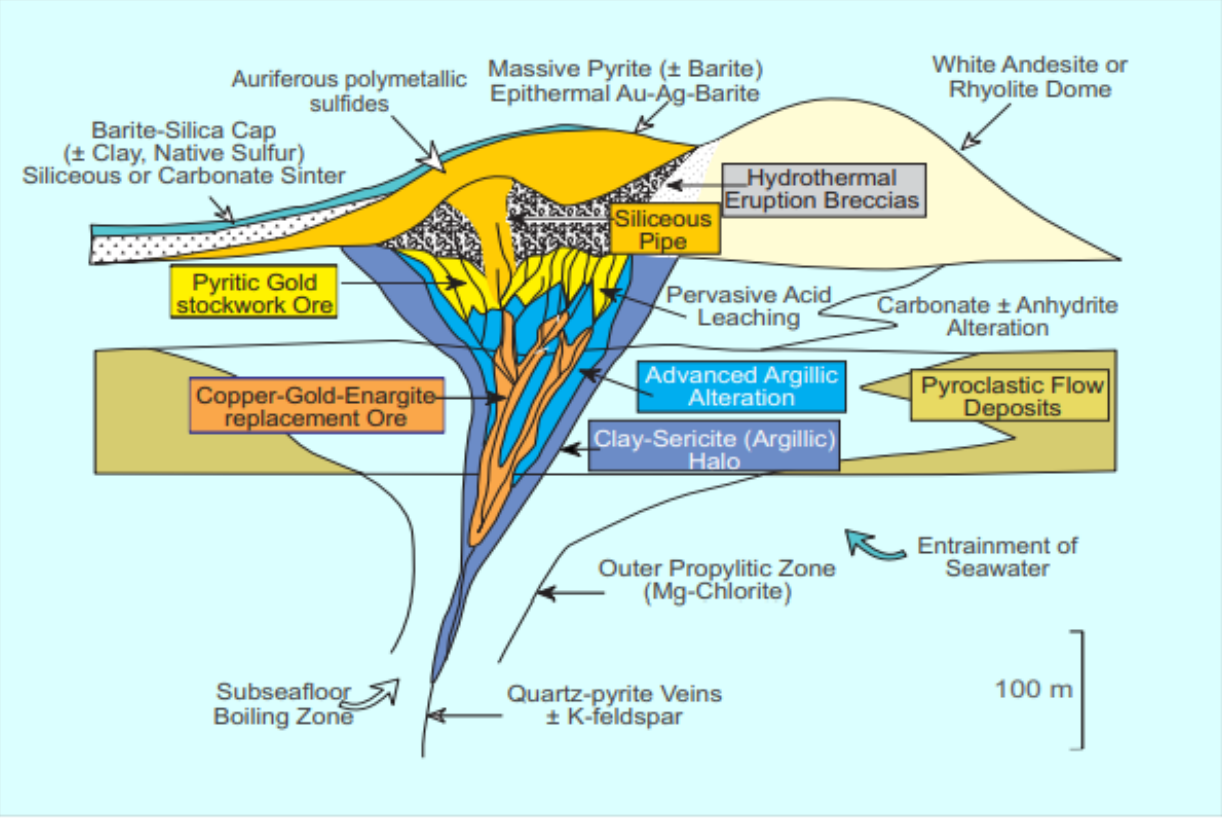

Figure 8-2: Geological Setting and Alteration Associated with Gold-Rich High-Sulphidation VMS Deposits

Source: Hannington et al., 1999

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2017 VTEM Survey

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

9.1.1 2017 VTEM Data Acquisition Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

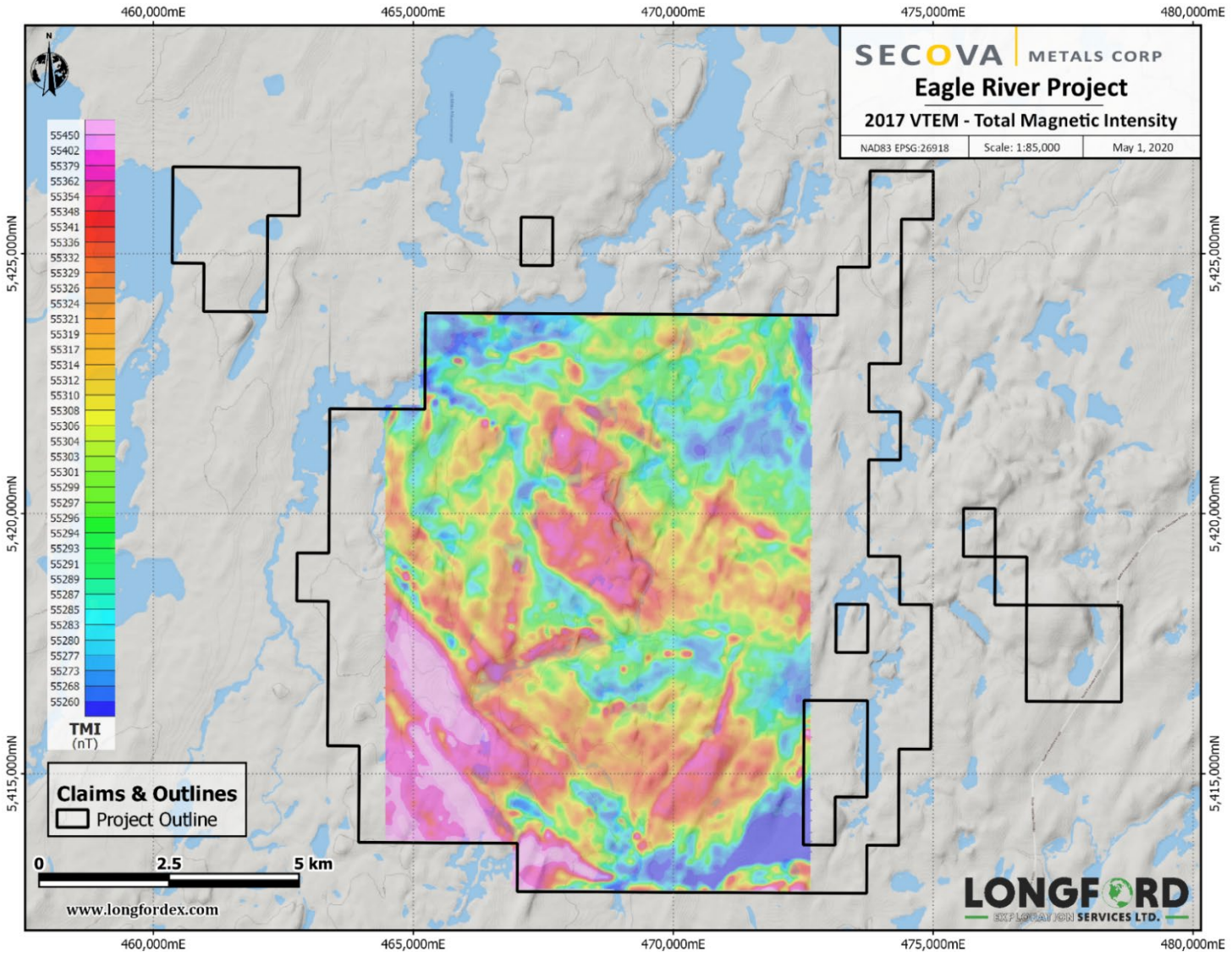

Figure 9-1: Eagle River Property 2017 VTEM Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

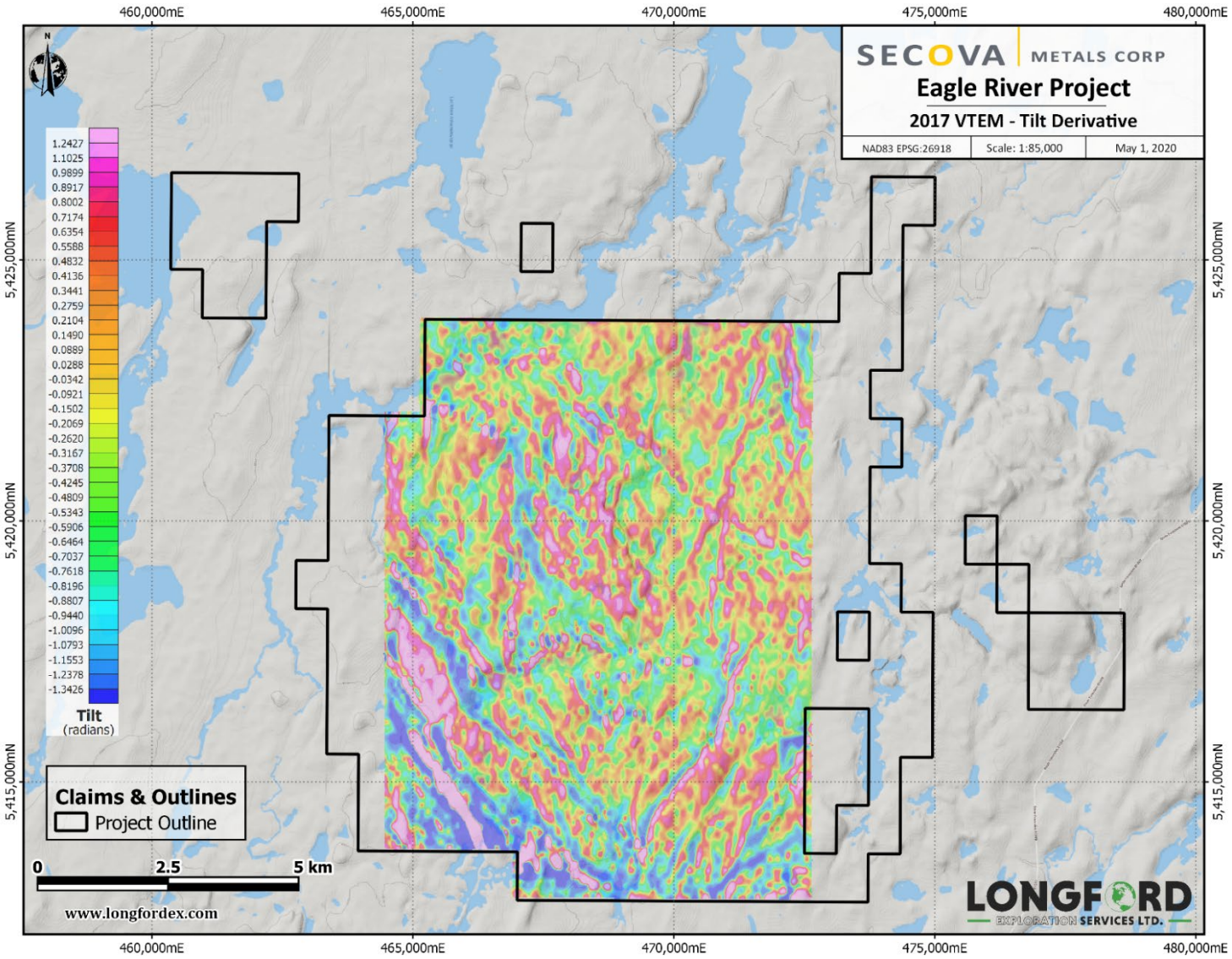

Figure 9-2: Eagle River Property 2017 VTEM-Tilt Derivative Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

9.2 2017 VTEM Survey Interpretation

Following the 2017 VTEM survey, Campbell & Walker Geophysics Ltd. (Campbell & Walker) were commissioned to interpret the VTEM results from the recently flown survey to identify prospective targets for follow up. The interpretation successfully identified 23 targets which were selected and ranked according to EM response (Table 9.1 and Figure 9-3). The new targets were described relative to the survey-wide EM and magnetic data. A major power line crosses the Property in the middle of the survey grid and, because power-line noise adversely affects the INPUT AEM data, the power-line noise was assessed, and data close to the power line was omitted from the interpretation.

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

Table 9.1 summarizes the targets identified from the 2017 VTEM survey results.

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

9.2.1 2017 VTEM Data Interpretation Procedures

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

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

Table 9.1: 2017 VTEM Survey Interpretation Target Areas for Follow Up

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

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

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

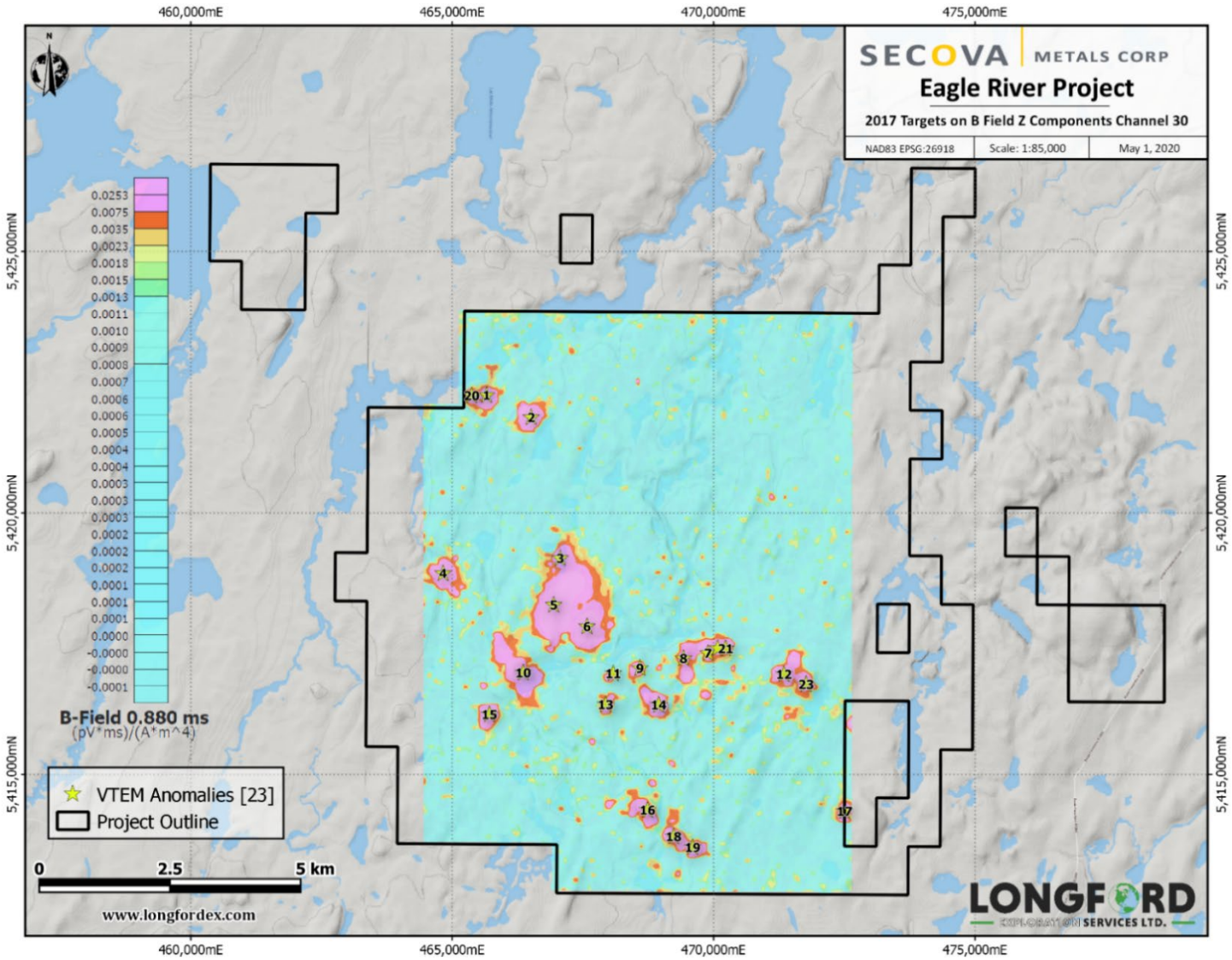

Figure 9-3: 2017 Eagle River Property VTEM Target Anomalies Map

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

9.3 2017 Prospecting and Geochemical Survey

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

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

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

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

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

9.3.1 Rock Sampling Results

Rock samples (Table 9.2 and Figure 9-4) contained a range of visible minerals occurring as traces up to 5%. These included pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, limonite, and sphalerite, either disseminated or as lenses and bands. The sulphides were sometimes weathered or associated with quartz veins. Lack of exposure hindered efforts to locate strongly mineralized bedrock; however, trace sulphides were identified in blocs (floats) and outcrop/sub-crop in some instances.

Table 9.2 summarizes rock sample geochemical results.

Table 9.2: Eagle River Property 2017 Rock Sample Results

Sample	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)
E6690051	0.005	0.3	668.2	4.7	5.2	333	0.0015	0.003
E6690052	0.001	0.05	16	0.6	0.6	12	0.0015	0.001
E6690053	0.004	0.1	96.3	0.7	0.6	79	0.0015	0.005
E6690054	0.004	0.2	95.9	0.7	0.5	94	0.0015	0.001
E6690055	0.003	0.3	265.4	1.5	2.3	231	0.0015	0.001
E6690056	0.003	0.05	16.9	0.3	1.8	57	0.0015	0.001
E6690057	0.002	0.5	225.2	0.4	11.4	53	0.0015	0.002
E6690058	0.006	2.2	223.6	1.2	701.3	460	0.0015	0.001
E6690059	0.097	0.1	426.8	0.6	5.5	21	0.0015	0.005
E6690060	0.001	0.05	33.3	2.8	9.2	52	0.003	0.003
E6690061	0.001	0.05	40.6	0.9	4.3	90	0.0015	0.001
E6690062	0.001	0.05	31.7	0.3	0.9	27	0.007	0.007
E6690063	0.001	0.05	1.2	0.4	0.5	4	0.0015	0.001
E6690067	0.001	0.05	73.4	1.4	1.4	23	0.013	0.017
E6690069	0.001	0.05	3.8	0.2	1.7	19	0.0015	0.001
E6690070	0.001	0.05	64.6	0.3	0.8	26	0.0015	0.001
E6690071	0.002	0.2	126.6	0.2	2.9	51	0.0015	0.001
E6690072	0.003	0.05	144.7	0.4	1.3	48	0.0015	0.001
E6690073	0.007	0.05	19.5	0.3	1.1	81	0.0015	0.001
E6690074	0.001	0.05	23.8	0.2	2.3	24	0.0015	0.001
E6690075	0.001	0.05	5	0.6	1.8	5	0.0015	0.001
E6690076	0.001	0.2	58.5	13.2	3	91	0.0015	0.001
E6690077	0.002	0.05	141.4	4.6	7.6	57	0.0015	0.001
E6690078	0.001	0.05	50.7	6.1	6	18	0.0015	0.001
E6690079	0.001	0.05	35.9	1.8	7.9	23	0.0015	0.001
E6690080	0.003	0.1	17.2	1.4	1	5	0.0015	0.001

9.3.2 Till Sampling Results

A correlation between gold-in-till and the geophysical anomalies was observed, and the best samples were “down ice” from geophysical anomalies. All the best results were obtained from till samples collected in the southern part of the VTEM exploration area, possibly due to “down ice” transport. Assuming the gold particles did not travel more than 4 to 6 km, the source of the gold would be located within the Eagle River claim block. Of the 30 till samples collected, 29 contained gold grains with results as high as 108 gold grains per sample (68 grains per 10 kg of sample) (Table 9.3 and Figure 9-5). The visible gold grains have been classified as reshaped, modified, or pristine, according to the degree of deformation registered by the grain. Pristine grains were located closest to the source, and reshaped were the farthest. Only three heavy mineral concentrates samples (E6690004, E6690104, E6690106) returned sulphides (mainly pyrite), and one returned three grains of cinnabar (E6690012).

Table 9.3: Gold Grain Counts for 2017 Eagle River Till Samples

Sample	Visible Gold Grains	Visible Gold Grains per 10 kg
E6690001	108	68
E6690002	18	11
E6690003	5	3
E6690004	6	4
E6690005	35	23
E6690006	35	24
E6690007	25	12
E6690008	27	17
E6690009	35	23
E6690010	14	9
E6690011	6	4
E6690012	9	5
E6690013	0	0
E6690014	23	10
E6690015	21	12
E6690016	52	21
E6690101	46	24
E6690102	34	14
E6690103	43	17
E6690104	18	10
E6690105	45	29
E6690106	45	20
E6690107	35	19
E6690108	55	23
E6690109	56	21
E6690110	23	14
E6690111	20	13
E6690112	21	12
E6690113	43	25
E6690114	35	19

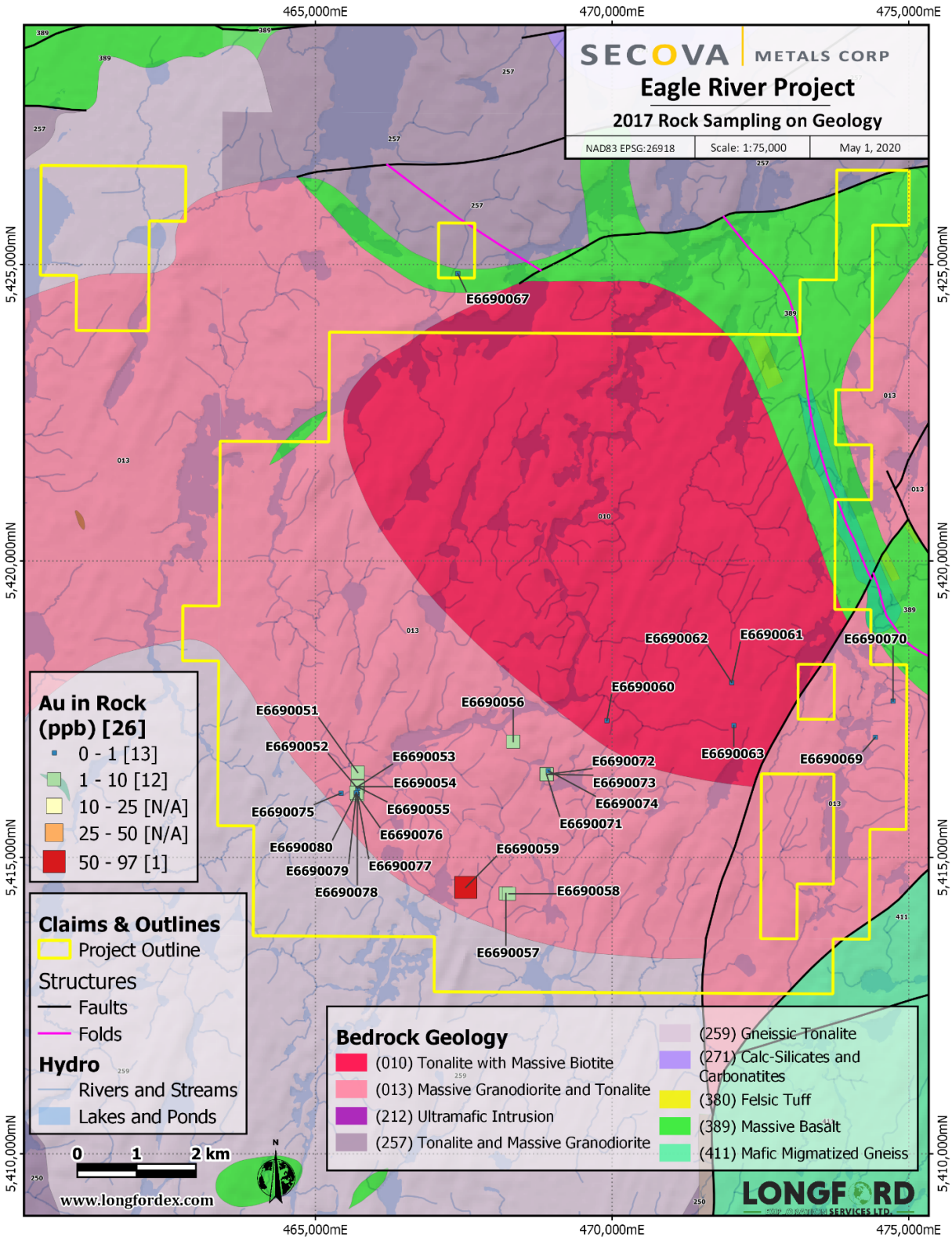

Figure 9-4: Eagle River Property 2017 Rock Sample Results and Locations

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

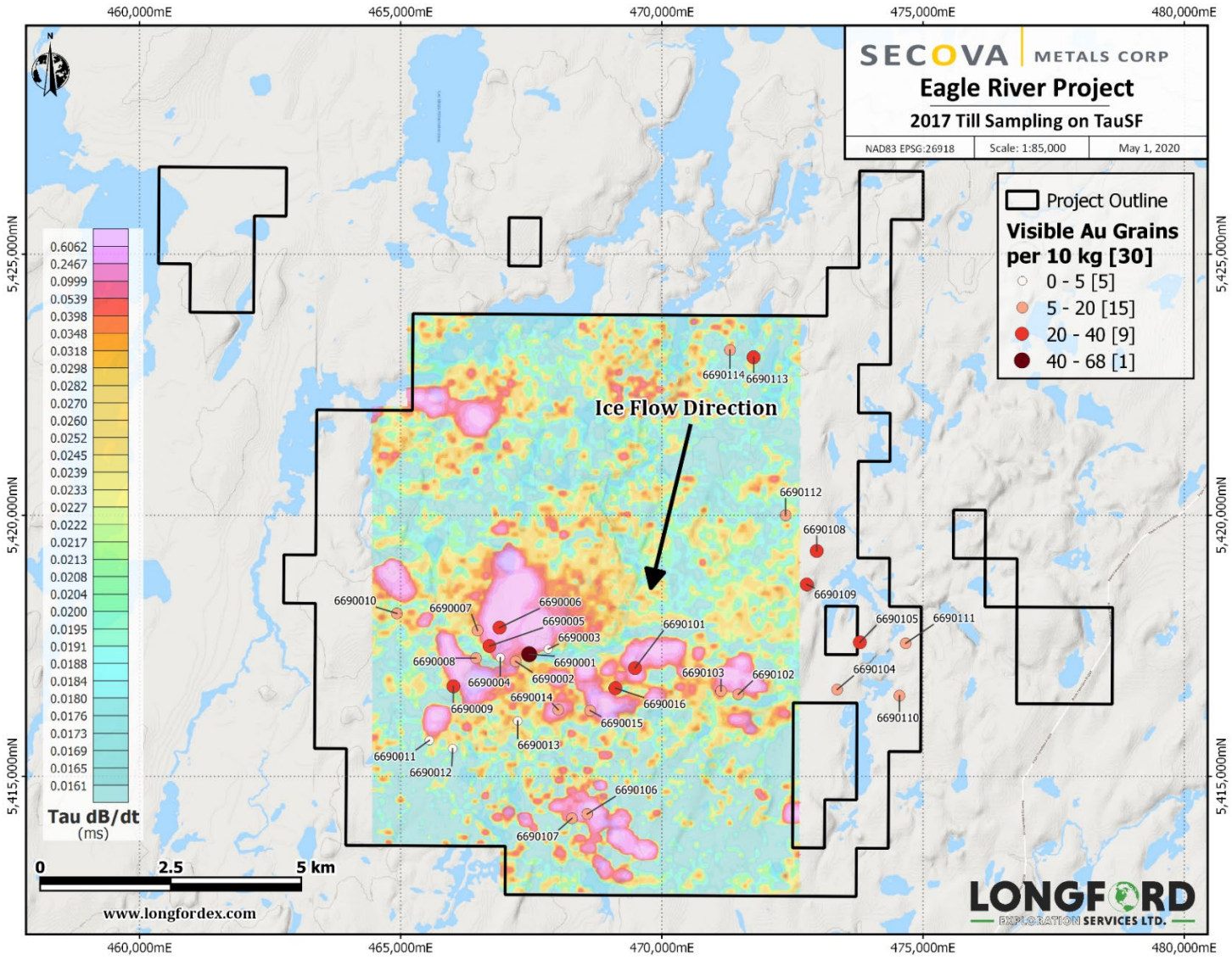

Figure 9-5: Eagle River Property 2017 Till Sample Results and Locations

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

10 DRILLING

Secova Metals Corp. has not carried out any drilling on the Eagle River Property as of the date of this technical report.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

In 2017, a field program was completed by Longford Exploration on behalf of Secova. A total of 26 rock samples and 30 till samples were collected. These samples enabled detailed out-of-the-field descriptions, and samples were secured in a manner that maintained their integrity and provenance for future analytical procedures.

11.1 Sample Preparation

11.1.1 Rock Samples

The 26 rock samples were located by GPS in NAD83 UTM Zone 18N. The sample location was recorded in field notebooks, and in an assay sample tag book as well as a waypoint recorded on a Garmin 60CSX GPS unit.

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

11.1.2 Till Samples

At each of the 30 till sample sites, a 1 m hole was dug below the overburden and into the till horizon. A minimum of 12 kg of material was sieved to <1 cm and collected in a plastic bucket; the bucket was photographed and sealed for shipment. Till sample locations were marked with a handheld GPS unit, and characteristics such as grain size, colour and clast composition were noted in the field notebook.

11.2 Chain of Custody

The Longford Exploration Crew maintained custody of all samples until they were delivered to the laboratory for analysis. Rock samples were sealed and shipped to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Timmins, Ontario. Till samples were sealed and shipped to Overburden Drilling Management (ODM) in Ottawa, Ontario. ODM is a private laboratory recognized by Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) and provides numerous geochemical services. ODM specializes in processing till samples and identifying and counting gold grains, including other heavy metal indicator minerals.

Both laboratories are ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015 certified and independent of the Secova.

11.3 QA/QC

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

11.4 Sample Analysis

Rock samples had a 30 g split from the crushed samples and were then analyzed by ICP-MS after an aqua regia digestion.

Till samples were panned for gold, PGMs and fine-grained metallic indicator minerals. The number of gold grains were counted in each till sample and classified as reshaped, modified or pristine, which indicates how far it travelled from the source.

The analyses methods requested from the lab for samples collected in the 2017 field program are shown in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Analytical Methods Requested from Laboratories

Sample Type	Laboratory	Analytical Methods
Rock	Bureau Veritas Laboratories Timmins, Ontario	PRP70-250 (crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh) FA330 (fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-OES) AQ202 (1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis)
Till	Overburden Drilling Management Ottawa, Ontario	One ± 300 g archival split taken from each sample; all samples panned for gold, PGMs, and fine-grained metallic indicator minerals.

11.5 Adequacy of Procedures

All sample collection and analyses performed by the Longford Exploration field crew conformed to industry best practices and are in accordance with the CIM *Best Practice Guidelines for Mineral Processing*.

The author has reviewed the original analytical certificates issued by Bureau Veritas for rock samples and ODM for till samples submitted by Longford Exploration in 2017. In the author's opinion, the analytical procedures used to determine the concentrations of base and precious metals in the submitted samples were appropriate for an early-stage exploration program. The quality control procedures used by Bureau Veritas and ODM indicate a high level of precision and accuracy in the analytical results.

In the author's opinion, the sample collection and shipping protocols used by Longford Exploration are consistent with current industry best practises. These in-place protocols ensured that the rock and till samples collected from the Property were kept secure prior to their arrival at the respective analytical laboratories.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Historical Sample Verification

No sample materials have been retained from the previous reporting; therefore, verification of the historically reported results was not possible. The historical information reported is based solely on the submitted reports relevant to the immediate property area, as described in Section 27 (References) of this report.

12.2 2020 Data Verification

Much of the data presented in this technical report has been compiled from assessment reports retrieved from Quebec's publicly available reports, various publications, news releases and technical reports. The author can attest that the information presented herein has been presented accurately as shown in those reports. Some of the data relied upon predates the protocols of NI 43-101, and, therefore, the data were not prepared by a QP. However, the author is of the opinion that the datasets are adequate and reliable for the purposes of this technical report.

ALS is a well-recognized and certified laboratory in Vancouver, Canada. The author did not submit standards or duplicate samples; however, ALS maintains a rigorous internal (blind) QA/QC program throughout the sample preparation and analysis process. The author confirms that the samples submitted for analysis are representative of the general lithology of the Property.

There were no limitations placed on the author in conducting the data verification or site visit. No other data verification measures were completed; this project is at an early stage of exploration and the samples collected are not intended to be used for a mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate.

In the author's opinion, the data used in this technical report are adequately reliable for the purposes of this technical report.

12.3 2020 Site Visit

The author visited the Eagle River Property on August 12, 2020 to review the local geology and mineralization indicators to confirm the general geological environment.

The author completed a 5 km traverse across the southeast portion of the Property where vehicular access was possible. A stratified sequence of post-glacial deposits was observed to overly the bedrock unconformity. These soils comprised a basal till-like sequence of diamictic polymictic glacio-fluvial deposits, with localized large cobbles and boulders lying directly on top of the unconformity. The boulder fields comprised dominantly sub-rounded granitic clasts (up to 100 tonnes), and often indicated a proximity to bedrock outcrop exposures. These coarse-grained deposits are locally overlain by deposits of post-glacial fluvial (possibly remobilized aeolian), medium- to fine-grained, well-sorted sand deposits. The respective thickness of the post-glacial deposits is expected to be variable but is not confirmed. The basal till glacio-fluvial sequence may be up to 5 m thick based on topographic relationships, and the thickness of the overlying sand deposits is expected to be similar. A high-level understanding of the post-glacial stratigraphy is necessary to determine appropriate till sampling criteria. The overlying sand deposits are

unlikely to produce relevant results; therefore, it is critical that any till sampling occurs from the basal glacio-fluvial till layer.

Bedrock exposures were found to be limited and were often associated with proximity to boulder fields. Where encountered, the geological characteristics or the rock outcroppings lithology and mineralogy were noted, but few structural measurements were possible. Numerous outcroppings of foliated granite-granodiorite, mafic and quartzofeldspathic gneiss were observed. The presence of mafic volcanic (greenstone) was confirmed from clasts within the overlying basal till that covers parts of the Property.

During the 2020 site visit, the author collected a total of five rock samples from the southeastern portion of the Eagle River Property (Table 12.1). The author delivered the samples to ALS laboratories (ALS) for fire assay and multi-element ICP analysis.

The author visited various locations during the site visit; these locations generally confirmed that the lithology of the geology was consistent with the available geological maps of the area. In the author's opinion, the data used for the purposes of this technical report are adequate and reliable.

12.4 2020 Sample Results

None of the five rock samples returned elevated gold concentrations, but sample Y645390 did return 686 ppm Cu from a fine-grained paragneiss with a boudinaged quartz vein and visible pyrite mineralization.

Table 12.1 shows the location and description of the five rock samples, and Figure 12-1 shows the geochemical rock assay results from the 2020 Eagle River site visit.

Table 12.1: 2020 Eagle River Property Site Visit Rock Sample Descriptions and Assays

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
Y645386	48.875908	-75.455874	Outcrop: medium-grained, well-foliated biotite gneiss with abundant quartz feldspar pegmatites. Outcrop shows multiple deformation phases, foiling, and boudinage of pegmatites and quartz veins.	<0.02	0.02	5	0.3	0.025
Y645387	48.900016	-75.432087	Outcrop: massive equigranular weakly foliated biotite granite.	<0.02	0.02	0.5	0.1	0.025
Y645388	48.907967	-75.416892	Medium-grained well-foliated bi mica granite with minor pegmatite segregations.	<0.02	0.01	2	0.2	0.025
Y645390	48.942604	-75.377415	Float: Fine-grained banded foliated paragneiss (sandstone to slit) with boudinage quartz vein, strong pyrite mineralization, including pyrite clots, veins, and disseminated to stringer sulphide distribution.	<0.02	0.65	686	0.4	0.025
Y645391	48.910916	-75.412726	Outcrop: well-foliated biotite gneiss with granitic/pegmatite segregations.	<0.02	0.09	67.2	0.3	0.025

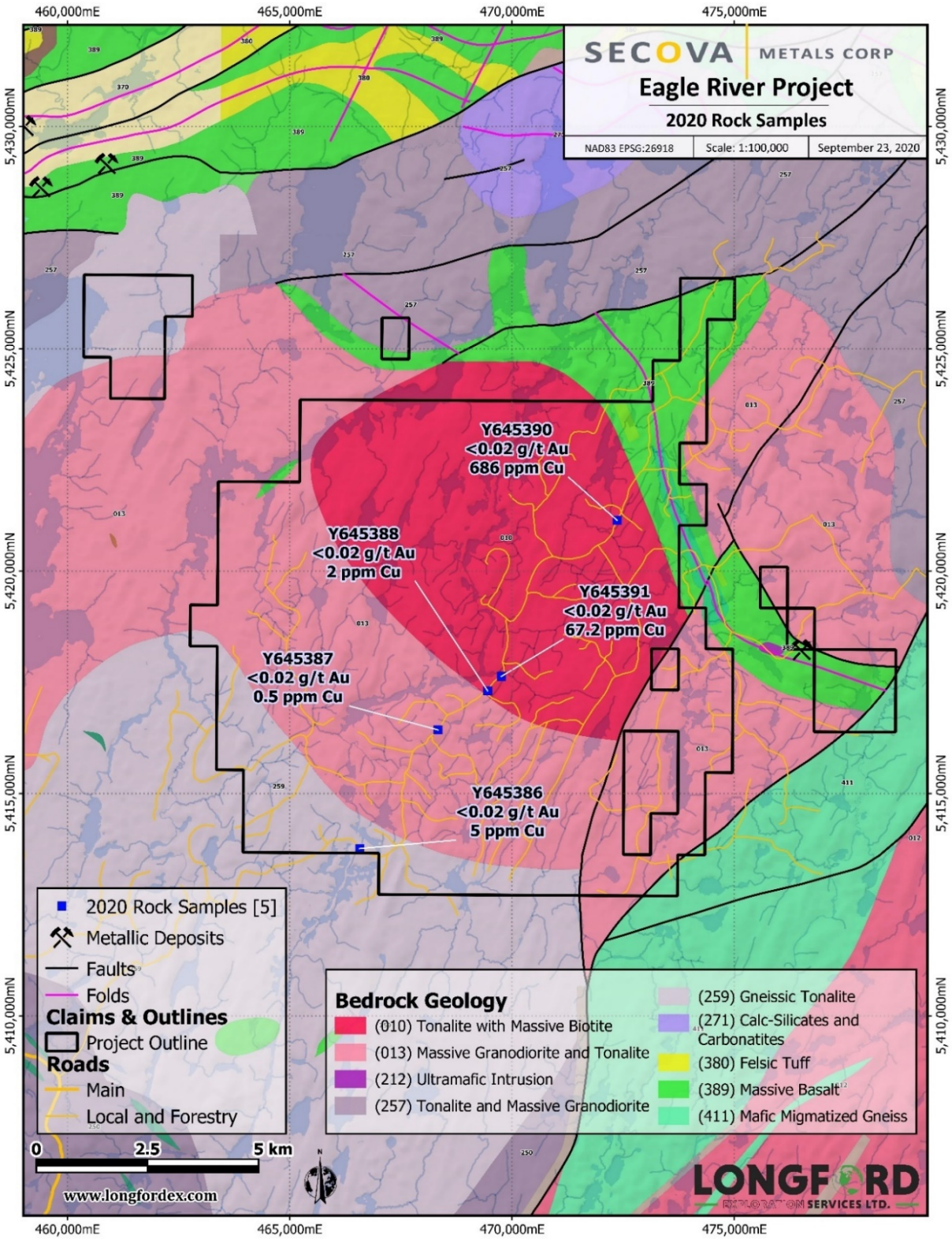

Figure 12-1: Eagle River Property 2020 Site Visit Rock Samples (g/t Au; ppm Cu)

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

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

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

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

16 MINING METHODS

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

17 RECOVERY METHODS

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

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

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

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

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

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

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

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

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

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

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

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

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

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

Some historical geophysical work has been completed within the Property bounds and immediate surrounding area. Preliminary findings by previous operators indicate some potential to deliver favourable exploration results; however, geochemical sampling is lacking, and, therefore, drilling targets have not been identified yet. Systematic mineral exploration is required across the Property to identify any mineral potential that may be hosted on the Property.

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

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Results from the 2017 exploration field program identified the prospectivity for gold on the Property and confirmed that basal till sampling is as an effective method of exploration at Eagle River. Based on these results, the author recommends a two-phase exploration program for the Eagle River Property.

26.1 Proposed Exploration Programs

The goal of the proposed 2021 exploration program is to further define targets generated in the 2017 program and to conduct a systematic, broad-scale analysis of the Property. Exploration will focus primarily on basal till sampling, with complementary field mapping and rock sampling wherever possible (Figure 26-1).

A total budget of up to $814,590 is recommended for the proposed two-phase exploration program to further define potential zones of anomalous indicator geochemistry and mineralization corresponding to the 2017 exploration programs. A systematic basal-till sampling program will likely provide a high probability of detecting any till with elevated gold values. A more-dense coverage of sampling should be completed over the EM anomalies with positive 2017 gold-grain-in-till results to refine the potential source of gold. Additionally, structural mapping and prospecting activities should be conducted on the Property. In particular, the program should focus on the northern portion of the Property to isolate and delineate previously mapped metavolcanics.

The initial Phase 1 program with an expected budget of $364,590 is detailed in Table 26.1. Phase 1 is expected to consist of a basal-till sampling program, general prospecting, and a rock outcrop sampling program; up to 200 samples are expected to be collected during a five-week field program. The work would be completed by a four-person field crew based in fly-in camps; it is likely helicopter assistance would be required to access portions of the Property. All basal-till samples for Phase 1 will be collected by a worker-portable drill rig to reach the basal till layer wherever possible.

The follow-up Phase 2 program with an expected starting budget of approximately $450,000 would be contingent on favourable results from Phase 1. With success, Secova anticipates the completion of up to 500 m of trenching to expose bedrock for mapping and sampling. This would be followed up by approximately 1,500 m of helicopter-supported diamond drilling to test geophysical, geochemical, and mapping targets. A general summary of costs is provided in Table 26.2.

Table 26.1: Detailed Budget for Phase 1

2021 Eagle River Proposal					
Personnel		Days	Rate		Line Total
Project Manager -		36	$ 800.00	$	28,800.00
Geologist -		36	$ 700.00	$	25,200.00
Junior Geologist-		36	$ 600.00	$	21,600.00
Field Assistant / Medic -		36	$ 500.00	$	18,000.00
P.Geo -	Site visit	6	$ 1,000.00	$	6,000.00
Senior Project Manager -	Site visit	6	$ 900.00	$	5,400.00
	total person-days	156	**Cat. Total**	**$**	**105,000.00**
Food and Lodging		Units	Rate		Line Total
Food and Groceries	per diem	156	$ 75.00	$	11,700.00
Lodging	En route to/from field	18	$ 125.00	$	2,250.00
Lodging	Wall tent camp rental OR Pascagama	138	$ 125.00	$	17,250.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**31,200.00**
Transportation		Units/Day	Unit Price		Line Total
Truck	1 ton with safety and recovery gear	42	$ 140.00	$	5,880.00
Trailer	18' 7000lb covered trailer	36	$ 50.00	$	1,800.00
Fuel	per km for truck	5000	$ 0.65	$	3,250.00
Mob/demob	YVR-YVO inc. flights, taxis, baggage	6	$ 2,500.00	$	15,000.00
Helicopter	$1500/hr @ 3 hour mins	15	$ 4,500.00	$	67,500.00
Helicopter Fuel	Model heli @ 120L/hr	5400	$1.10	$	5,940.00
Helicopter Positioning	Flat fee	1	$10,000	$	10,000.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**109,370.00**
Equipment Rentals		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Man Portable Drill	X model	36	$ 500.00	$	18,000.00
ATV	x 2 including trailer	72	$ 125.00	$	9,000.00
Canoe kit		36	$ 40.00	$	1,440.00
Electronics Kit	Radios, Sat phones, GPS, per man day	156	$ 30.00	$	4,680.00
Chain Saw	inc. fuel, oil, PPE x 2	72	$ 25.00	$	1,800.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**34,920.00**
Consumable		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Field / Office Consumables	per man day, buckets, lids, poly bags, markers, batteries, standards, notebooks, sieves	156	$ 25.00	$	3,900.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**3,900.00**
Analytical		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Analysis - Rock	Gold ICP-MS, Bureau Veritas	50	$ 44.00	$	2,200.00
Analysis - Till	Au grain count + classification	200	$ 200.00	$	40,000.00
Sample Shipping	X pallets to Ottawa	4	$ 750.00	$	3,000.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**45,200.00**
Pre/Post Field		Units	Unit Price		Line Total
Preparation	Data comp, detailed proposal, permitting	1	$ 10,000.00	$	10,000.00
Final Report for work filing	Results compilation, GIS and map making, final 43-101 report writing and signoff	1	$ 25,000.00	$	25,000.00
			Cat. Total	**$**	**35,000.00**
			Estimated Sub Total	$	364,590.00

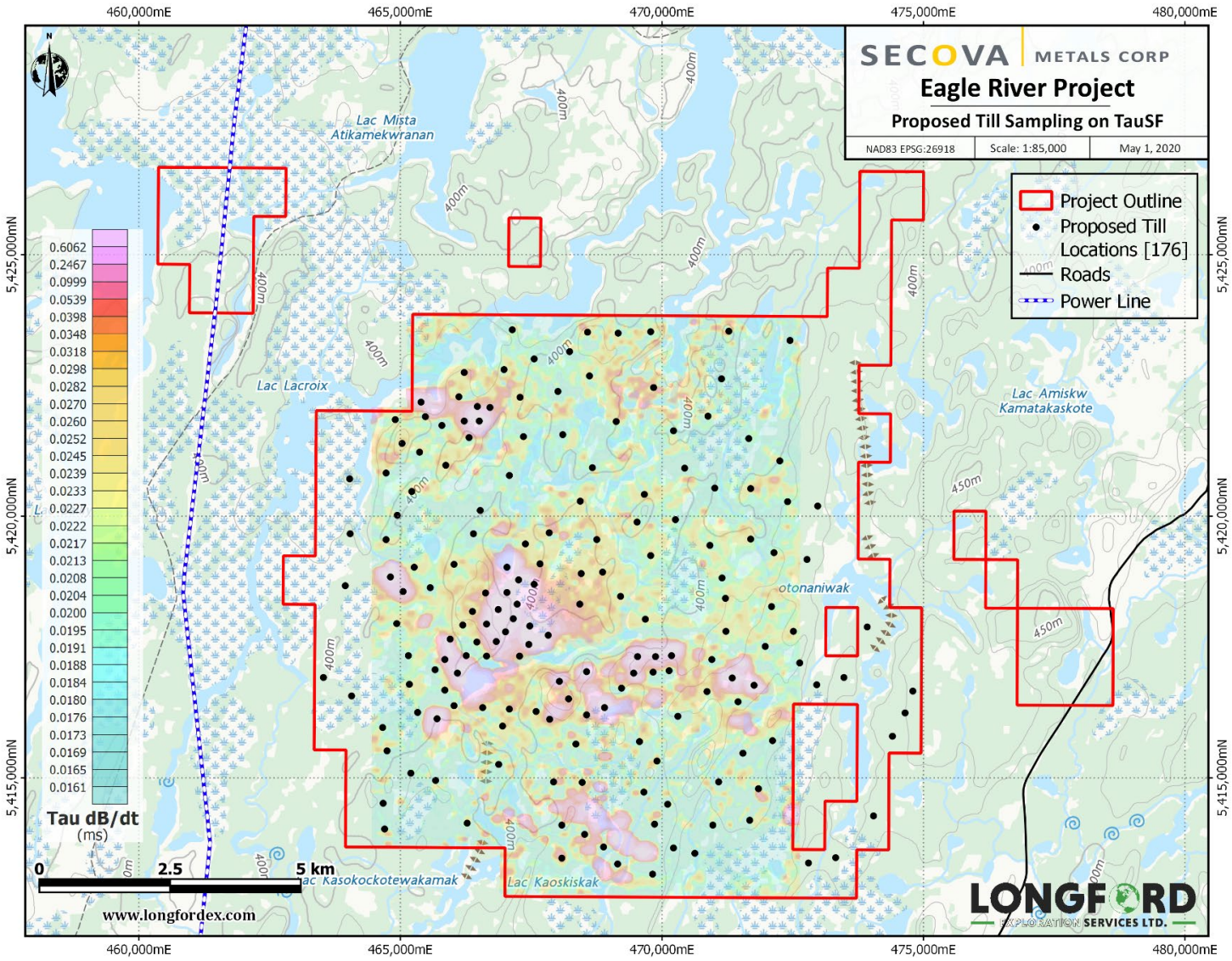

Figure 26-1: Eagle River Property 2021 Exploration Program - Proposed Till Sample Locations

Source: Prepared by Longford Exploration Services, 2020 (on behalf of Luke van der Meer)

26.2 Preliminary Budget

A preliminary budget for future exploration work on the Eagle River Property is summarized in Table 26.2.

Table 26.2: Preliminary Summary Budget for Phases 1 and 2

Phase	Description	Estimated Cost (CAD$)
1	Exploration program (5 week; 4 person) • Basal till sampling • General prospecting • Rock outcrop sampling	364,590
2	Exploration program (TBD) • Trenching (500 m) • Structural mapping and sampling • Diamond drilling (1,500 m)	450,000
	Grand Total	**$814,590**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled, "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Eagle River Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Mauricie Region, Quebec, Canada" and dated 15th December 2020 (effective date of 10th December, 2020), was prepared by the following author:

Dated this 15th day of December 2020

(Signed and Sealed) "Luke van der Meer"
Luke van der Meer. P. Geo
Consulting Geologist

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON
Luke van der Meer, P.Geo.

I, Luke van der Meer of 614-360 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C., do hereby certify the following:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist and a member, in good standing, of Engineers and Geoscientist British Columbia (Licence Number 37848).
2. For the purposes of the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Eagle River Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Mauricie Region, Quebec, Canada" dated 15th December 2020 with an effective date of 10th December 2020, I am the author and responsible person. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in *National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
3. I am responsible for the preparation of all Sections in the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Eagle River Property, Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Mauricie Region, Quebec, Canada" dated 15th December 2020 with an effective date of 10th December 2020.
4. I have had no prior involvement with Secova Metals Corp.
5. I am independent of Secova Metals Corp., and any other companies named within this report.
6. I most recently completed a one-day site visit to the Eagle River Property on August 12, 2020.
7. I have read the NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 Technical Report (Form 43-101F1) and the Technical Report and confirm that it has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
8. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
9. I graduated from Otago University in New Zealand in 2001 with a Bachelor of Science with a double major in Geology and Geography.
10. I have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining and mineral exploration industry since 2001, and I have been practicing as a Professional Geologist in British Columbia, continuously, since 2012.
11. I have been employed or contracted by numerous mineral exploration and mining companies. I have worked on precious metals, base metals, exploration, and mining, and exploration for uranium and bulk commodities, including coal and iron ore; this has included experience in North America, Australia, Africa, Europe, and Asia. My experience includes exploration and project generation in both Greenfields and Brownfields exploration methods. I have typically been involved with commissioning third-party geophysics, and I have supervised many field exploration programs, including soil and geochemical sampling, exploratory drilling via numerous methods, and advanced mineral resource definition drilling for mineral resource evaluation.

Dated this 15th day of December 2020.

(Original Signed and Sealed) "Luke van der Meer"
Luke van der Meer, P.Geo.