APPENDIX C – 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• All historical drilling conducted at Chibougamau Project (as is standard practice in Quebec) was completed under the supervision of a registered professional geologist as a Qualified Person (QP) who is responsible and accountable for the planning, execution, and supervision of all exploration activity as well as the implementation of quality assurance programs and reporting. • Historic drilling at the Chibougamau Project is historical in nature dating back to the 1950s. All drilling was conducted using diamond drill rig with both BQ and NQ sized core
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Due to the historic nature of the above reported historic results, detailed information about sample representivity is not available, therefore the data can be unreliable
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling practice is considered to be appropriate to the geology and style of mineralisation. • Historic sampling was often conducted on smaller interval down to 0.1m, paper logs exist recording all requisite information. The sampling practice is considered to be appropriate to the geology and style of mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All historic drilling conducted at the Chibougamau Project was conducted using diamond drill rig with both BQ and NQ sized core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval. • Overall, the core recoveries are excellent in the Chibougamau area. As a result, no bias exists.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Historic drilling has been recorded on paper logs which have been scanned and digitised into MS Excel by Cygnus and other professional geologists
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Geological logging of core is qualitative and descriptive in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 100% of the core (1,867m in total) has been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• This sampling technique is industry standard and deemed appropriate. • For historic drilling: the marked drill hole core sections were split using a hydraulic core splitter. Half core was put in plastic bags numbered on the outside with a pen marker. A sample tag was placed inside the bags and the bags were folded and stapled. The sample bags were then sent to the Copper Rand mine laboratory for analysis. The remaining core was retained for reference. • Samples sizes are considered appropriate to grain size of the materials being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Historically, samples were delivered to the in-house laboratory at Copper Rand. Control samples were sent to an external laboratory. • Technique is considered total
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the	• None used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• For historic assays completed at the on-site laboratory, samples were transferred into metal pans. Paper bags were prepared, and the sample numbers were recorded on them. The samples were crushed to -0.25 in (-6.35 mm) and split to keep 100 to 200g. Rejects were put back into the plastic bags and stored. • The split was pulverized with a disk pulverizer and the pulp was stored in the paper bag. A 5 g sample was weighed and put in a beaker. Trays of 35 beakers were used. The samples were dissolved using a mixture of 20 mL of hydrochloric acid (HCl) and 10 mL of nitric acid. The trays were then heated for five minutes and left to sit and cool for 45 minutes. • The solution was vacuum filtered into Erlenmeyer flasks and levelled to 100 ml. The Erlenmeyer flasks were mixed for one minute. The solution was then placed into test tubes, 35 test tubes per tray, and diluted with water at a ratio of 1:15. • The test tubes were subjected to analysis by atomic absorption for copper, gold, and silver. Results were displayed on the screen of the atomic absorption analyzer. There was no electronic storage of results. Assay results were manually transcribed onto assay sheets by the operator. They were later entered into computer spreadsheets for further processing by the geology department. The handwritten assay sheets were archived in files at the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Verification of historic original drill hole logs and assay data was made by Cygnus and other professional geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No hole is twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• For historic log, all data is recorded on pdf reports much of which are filed with the Quebec government - Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• There was no adjustment to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The location of the drill holes and the aiming points for the orientation of the drill holes are recorded on the historic drill logs and associated maps.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• Historically, the grid system used was the Copper Rand mine grid which has been converted to UTM NAD83 (Zone 18).
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• A Digital Terrane Model (DTM) has been used to accurately plot the vertical position of the holes, which is considered to provide an adequate level of topographic control.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Due to the historic nature and mix of underground and surface drilling the drill hole spacing for historic drill results is highly variable, therefore the data can be unreliable.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• No resource estimation is made.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Due to the historic nature and mix of underground and surface drilling the drill hole orientation for historic drill results is highly variable.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Due to the historic nature of the above reported historic results detailed information about sample security is not available, therefore the data can be unreliable.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques or data have been undertaken, therefore information on audits or reviews is not yet available.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The data reported within this announcement is from the Chibougamau Project. The Chibougamau Project consists of 4 main properties (Copper Rand, Corner Bay, Joe Mann and Gwillim), as follows: **Copper Rand**: ○ 15 mining concessions and 304 exploration claims, totalling 14,311 ha, 100% owned by CBAY Minerals Inc. (CBAY); **Corner Bay – Devlin**: • One mining lease and 142 exploration claims, totalling 7,114 ha, 100% owned by CBAY; • 17 exploration claims totalling 444 ha, 56.41% owned by CBAY; **Joe Mann**: • Two mining concessions and 82 exploration claims, totalling 3,180 ha, 100% owned by CBAY; • One mining concession and 68 exploration claims, totalling 3,030 ha (65% CBAY). **Gwillim**: • 6 exploration claims, totalling 101,9 ha, 100% owned by CBAY; • 16 exploration claims, totalling 384,63 ha, 50% owned by CBAY and 50% owned by Alamos Gold Inc. • CBAY Minerals Inc. (“CBAY”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Cygnus, is the owner of all claims and leases, except where otherwise noted above. • The properties collectively making up the Project are in good standing based on the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles) GESTIM claim management system of the Government of Québec.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• All tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Chibougamau Project comprising Corner Bay, Devlin, Golden Eye, Cedar Bay and Joe Mann has seen an extensive exploration history dating back to the early 1900s. The Preliminary Economic Assessment (as referred to in the Company’s announcement of 15 October 2024) provides a detailed history of the exploration activities undertaken by

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		previous explorers (noting that Gwillim was excluded from the PEA).
		• Corner Bay was first identified as a prospect in 1956
		  • 1956 – 1972 eight drilling programs totalling 1,463 m and various geophysical and electromagnetic (EM) surveys
		  • 1973 – 1981 Riocanex and Flanagan McAdam: ground geophysical surveys and 43 diamond drill holes
		  • 1982 – 1984 Riocanex and Corner Bay Exploration: 38 drill holes and metallurgical test work
		  • 1988 – 1991 Corner Bay Exploration: diamond drilling, geophysical surveys and geological characterisation with initial MRE
		  • 1992 – 1994 SOQUEM optioned and acquired a 30% interest, and completed diamond drilling
		  • 1994 Explorations Cache Inc and Resources MSV Inc: diamond drilling
		  • 2004 – 2006 GéoNova and MSV: 98 diamond drill holes and first Technical Report on the Corner Bay project reporting a MRE
		  • 2007 – 2009 Campbell: diamond drilling and bulk sample
		  • 2012 - 2019 CBAY / AmAuCu: diamond drilling and MRE
		• Devlin identified in 1972 by airborne survey flown by the MERN
		  • 1979 – 1981 diamond drilling, geophysical surveys
		  • 1981 development commenced
		• Joe Mann identified in 1950 with the commencement of mining activities occurring in 1956
		  • The Joe Mann mine operated underground during three different periods from 1956 to 2007
		  • In July 2012, Resources Jessie acquired the Joe Mann mine property, but conducted only surface exploration work
		• Cedar Bay was discovered prior to 1927 by Chibougamau McKenzie Mines Ltd
		  • From initial discovery to 2013 various surface and underground drilling campaigns and geophysical surveys undertaken by various companies
		• Colline was first discovered with mapping and sampling and then drilled in the 1950s with follow up drilling in 1955.
		  • In the 1950s a shaft was sunk but the deposit was never mined
		  • The deposit was later tested with three drill holes and six regional drill holes

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		throughout two drilling campaigns in 1984 and 1986/87 • Exploration at Colline has been halted historically with the discovery of and focus on other deposits in the region • Golden Eye (previously known as Dore Ramp) was drilled in a few different phases from 1984 to 1992. • A total of 47 drill holes from surface are reported during that period • A double ramp of approximately 1 kilometre was excavated in 1991-92 to a vertical depth of 160 meters • Underground drilling campaign of 46 holes totalling 10,200 meters tested the deposit mainly to a depth of 240 meters (only five holes tested the deposit between 300 and 600 meters)
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Corner Bay and Devlin are located at the northeastern extremity of the Abitibi subprovince in the Superior province of the Canadian Shield and are examples of Chibougamau-type copper-gold deposits. The Abitibi subprovince is considered as one of the largest and best-preserved greenstone belts in the world and hosts numerous gold and base metal deposits. • The Corner Bay deposit is located on the southern flank of the Doré Lake Complex (DLC). It is hosted by a N 15° trending shear zone more or less continuous with a strong 75° to 85° dip towards the west. The host anorthosite rock is sheared and sericitized over widths of 2 m to 25 m. The deposit is cut by a diabase dyke and is limited to the north by a fault structure and to the south by the LaChib deformation zone. • The Corner Bay deposit consists of three main mineralized lodes (subparallel Main Lode 1 and Main Lode 2 above the dyke, and Main Lode below the dyke that make up the bulk of the deposit. The Corner Bay deposit has been traced over a strike length to over 1,100 m to a depth of 1,350 m and remains open at depth. • The mineralization is characterized by veins and/or lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphides associated with a brecciated to locally massive quartz-calcite material. The sulphide assemblage is composed of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite with lesser amounts of molybdenite and sphalerite. Late remobilized quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins occur in a wide halo around the main mineralization zones. • Devlin is a flat-lying, copper-rich lodes-hosted deposit in a polygenic igneous breccia that is less than 100 m from the surface. The tabular bodies have been modelled as four nearly horizontal lodes: a more continuous lower zone and three smaller lodes comprising the upper zone. Mineralization is reflected as a fracture zone often composed of two or more sulphide-quartz lodes and stringers. Thickness of the mineralized zones range from 0.5 m to 4.4 m. It has been diluted during modelling to reflect a minimum mining height of 1.8 m.

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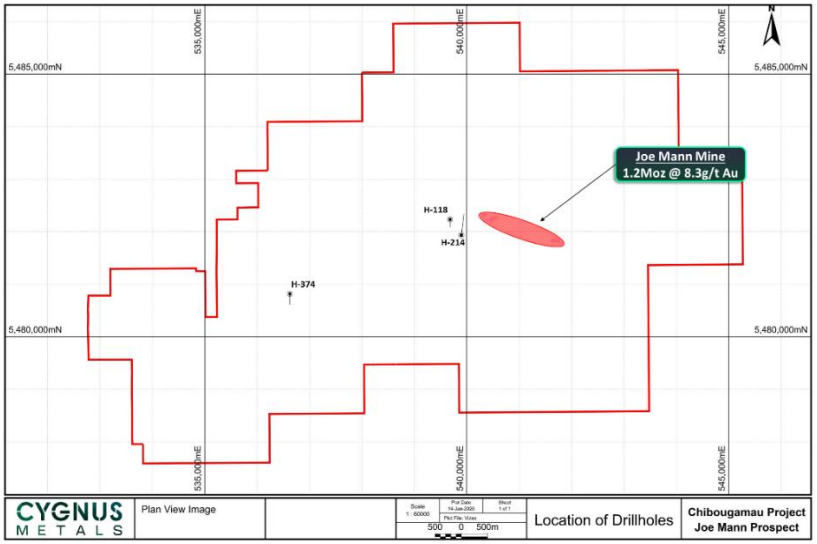
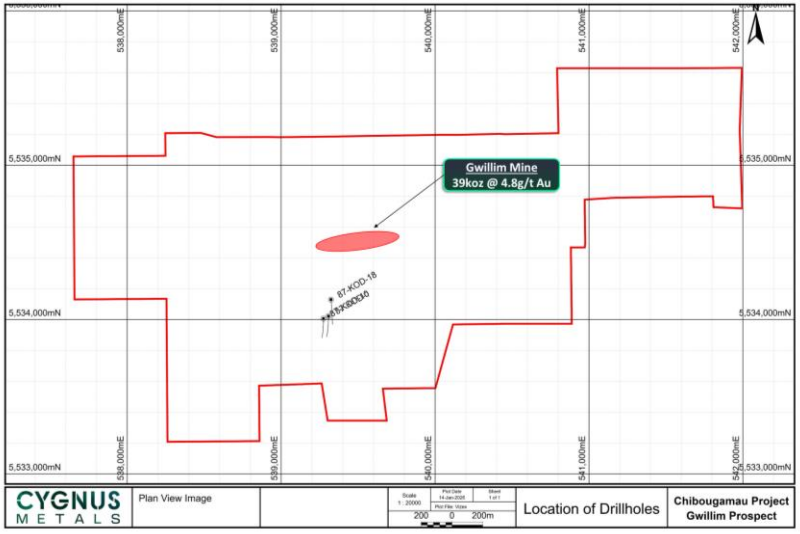
		• The Joe Mann deposit is characterized by east-west striking shear hosted lodes that extend beyond 1,000 m vertically with mineralization identified over a 3 km strike length. These shear zones form part of the Opawica-Guercheville deformation zone, a major deformation corridor cutting the mafic volcanic rocks of the Obatogamau Formation in the north part of the Caopatina Segment. The gabbro sill hosts the Main Zone and the West Zone at the mine, while the South Zone is found in the rhyolite. These three subvertical E-W (N275°/85°) ductile-brittle shear zones are sub-parallel to stratigraphy and to one another, with up to 140 m to 170 m of separation between them. These shear zones are hosted within a stratigraphic package composed of iron-magnesium (Fe-Mg) carbonate and sericite altered gabbro sills, sheared basalts, and intermediate to felsic tuffs intruded by various felsic intrusions. The Joe Mann gold mineralization is hosted by decimetre scale quartz-carbonate lodes (Dion and Guha 1988). The lodes are mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite disposed in lens and lodelets parallel to schistosity, and occasionally visible gold. There are some other minor, mineralized structures, e.g., North and South-South Zones, with limited vertical and horizontal extensions. • The Cedar Bay deposit is hosted by a sheared and altered gabbroic-anorthosite of the DLC. The meta-anorthosites are typically comprised of 70% to 90% plagioclase, which has been heavily altered to epidote and albite. The Cedar Bay deposit generally has a northwest strike and dips steeply to the northeast. The gold-copper sulphide veins average approximately 1.5 m in width and are tens to hundreds of metres in strike length. The individual mineralization lenses have approximately 3:1 down dip to along strike anisotropies. The veins are comprised of pyrite and chalcopyrite with some gold and minor sphalerite. The main alteration minerals are chlorite, quartz, and carbonates. Locally, pyrrhotite dominates the vein mineral assemblage. Pyrrhotite has a very heterogeneous distribution within the mineralization. • The Gwillim gold mineralization is found in a steeply dipping overturned volcanic Sequence of the Gilman Formation, with the more basic volcanics - andesite in the upper half of the mine, and a felsic unit in the lower half. The tops face to the south. The principal tectonic feature is the Gwillim Lake Fault which cuts and displaces the volcanic pile southeast of mine. Four distinct gold bearing horizons have been identified within the mine area
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release. Refer to Appendix A of the body text.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Historic results are reported as a weighted average with no minimum or maximum grade truncations or cut off grades. To calculate the weighted average, each grade value is multiplied by its sample width. The sum of these products is then divided by the sum of all the widths.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• A maximum of 1m internal waste was allowed.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents have been applied to the historical results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intersections reported in the body of this release are down hole. • Due to volume and historic nature of the drilling results reported, only down hole lengths are reported, true width is not known.

Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include,but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Joe Mann Drill Hole Locations  • Gwillim Drill Hole Locations 

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Released historic intervals are those that returned grades above a minimum cut-off grade of 5g/t Au, have been validated and are considered compliant with JORC reporting requirements. • The reported intersections were selected based on their high-grade nature and represent the most significant results from the historic drilling databases at Gwillim and Joe Mann analysed to date. The selection focused on intervals that best demonstrate the prospectivity and mineralisation potential of each prospect. Lower grade intersections exist within the historic dataset but have not been included in this release. • The reported results are considered representative of the known high-grade mineralisation at both prospects and provide a balanced view of the exploration potential. As the results have been selected on the basis of exceeding a minimum cut-off grade, the reported results should not be considered to be representative of all exploration work undertaken at the relevant prospects. Further compilation and validation of historic results is ongoing.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company plans to conduct drill testing of additional mineralisation as well as step out drilling of existing lodes. More information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this release show areas of possible resource extension on existing lodes. The Company continues to identify and assess multiple other target areas within the property boundary for additional resources.