Technical Report on the Corner Bay-Devlin Property, Northwest Québec, Canada

Report for NI 43-101

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

SLR Project No: 233.03412.R0000

November 10, 2021

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Executive Summary

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd (SLR) was retained by Doré Copper Mining Corp. (DCMC, or the Company) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Corner Bay-Devlin Property (the Property, or Corner Bay-Devlin), located in Northwest Québec, Canada. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support the disclosure of updated Mineral Resource estimates for the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects (Corner Bay, Devlin, or together the Projects), both located on the Property. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). SLR visited the Property on June 17 and 18, 2021.

DCMC is a copper-gold exploration company formed in December 2019 and is a reporting issuer in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Ontario. The company was formed from a business combination between TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) listed ChaiNode Opportunities Corp (ChaiNode) and private company AmAuCu Mining Corporation (AmAuCu). The common shares of DCMC trade on the TSXV (TSXV-DCMC) and the OTC Markets Group (OTCQX-DRCMF). In addition to the Property, DCMC has a portfolio of exploration properties and former operating mines, primarily in the Chibougamau area of Québec.

The Projects are both accessible by road via Highway 167 from the town of Chibougamau, Québec. The town of Chibougamau is 55 km north-northwest by road from Corner Bay and approximately 32 km north by road from Devlin. Corner Bay is approximately 10 km east of Devlin.

The Projects are both unmined copper deposits located in the Chibougamau mining camp. The Projects have been explored by many different companies over the last 75 years. Both deposits are examples of Chibougamau-type copper-gold deposits on the southern flank of the Chibougamau Pluton. Corner Bay mineralization is hosted from near surface within a steeply dipping sheared anorthosite rock, which is cut by a diabase dyke. Devlin is a flat-lying and tabular body less than 100 m from surface.

Both Projects were acquired in 2017 by DCMC's predecessor AmAuCu. Under DCMC, the claims covering the Devlin and Corner Bay areas were expanded to form a continuous claim block of 5,446 ha. While the metal of interest at both Corner Bay and Devlin is copper, both have a small gold by-product.

Surface drilling was completed by different companies at Corner Bay from 1956 to 2021. Surface drilling was undertaken at Devlin from 1974 to 2014. As part of exploration and development activities by former operators, both have an underground access ramp.

Since acquiring the Projects, DCMC (and predecessor AmAuCu) has completed 56 diamond drill holes totalling 53,733 m over Corner Bay and has not yet completed any new drill holes at Devlin. Historical drilling at the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects totals 254 holes (74,506 m) and 177 holes (18,746 m), respectively.

Mineral Resources for Corner Bay and Devlin are summarized in Table 1-1. At a copper cut-off grade of 1.3% for Corner Bay and 1.2% for Devlin, Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 3.43 million tonnes (Mt) at average grades of 2.56% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au and containing 194 million pounds of copper (Mlb Cu) and 27,100 ounces of gold (oz Au). Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 5.02 Mt at average grades of 3.07% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au and containing 339.2 Mlb Cu and 41,700 oz Au. The Mineral Resources conform to Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014)

definitions) and CIM (2019) Best Practice Guidelines. Both deposits are envisaged to be mined using underground methods.

Table 1-1: Corner Bay and Devlin Underground Mineral Resources
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Classification	Project	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Contained (Mlb)	Au Contained (000 oz)
Measured	Corner Bay	-	-	-	-	-
	Devlin	0.12	2.74	0.29	7.3	1.1
	Total	0.12	2.74	0.29	7.3	1.1
Indicated	Corner Bay	2.66	2.68	0.26	157	22
	Devlin	0.65	2.06	0.19	29.7	4
	Total	3.31	2.56	0.25	186.7	26
Measured and Indicated	**Corner Bay**	**2.66**	**2.68**	**0.26**	**157.0**	**22**
	Devlin	**0.78**	**2.17**	**0.20**	**37.0**	**5.1**
	Total	**3.43**	**2.56**	**0.25**	**194.0**	**27.1**
Inferred	Corner Bay	4.54	3.20	0.27	320.0	39
	Devlin	0.48	1.79	0.17	19.2	2.7
	Total	5.02	3.07	0.26	339.2	41.7

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. The effective date of the Corner Bay Mineral Resources is October 1, 2021 and the effective date of the Devlin Mineral Resources is October 7, 2021.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.3% Cu at Corner Bay and 1.2% Cu at Devlin.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term copper price of US$3.75 per pound, metallurgical copper recovery of 95%, and a C$/US$ exchange rate of 0.75.
5. A minimum mining width of 2.0 m was used at Corner Bay, and a minimum height of 1.8 m was applied at Devlin.
6. Bulk density ranges by deposit and vein from 2.85 t/m^3 to 3.1 t/m^3.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The mineralization from both the Corner Bay and Devlin deposits is proposed to be processed at the Company's Copper Rand Mill, located eight kilometres southeast of the town of Chibougamau. The mill has a capacity of 2,700 tonnes per day (tpd) and is currently not operational. The mill was constructed in 1959, updated and expanded in the 1970s and 1980s, and then again in the early 2000s. The mill is connected to the Québec energy grid and has a power supply of 25 MW at 25 kV. Water used for the process would have been recycled from the tailings management facility (TMF). The Copper Rand Mill site has a substation, core shack, laboratory (non functional), warehouse, and office complex.

SLR is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimates.

1.1.1 Conclusions

SLR offers the following conclusions:

1.1.1.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

- Since acquiring the Corner Bay Project, DCMC (including AmAuCu) has completed a 56 diamond drill hole program, totalling 53,733 m. The drilling program was successful at increasing the Corner Bay Mineral Resources.
- Good potential exists to further increase the Corner Bay Mineral Resource base, and additional exploration and technical studies are warranted.
- There is good understanding of the geology and nature of the copper mineralization at the Property.
    - Corner Bay lies at the contact with an intrusive breccia, a transition zone between the Chibougamau Pluton and the Doré Lake Complex (DLC). A zone of pyroxenites, gabbros, and magnetites separates this breccia from the gabbroic anorthositic sequence which hosts the copper mineralization. It generally consists of lenses and/or veins of quartz, carbonate with chalcopyrite and pyrite, and lesser pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and molybdenite.
    - Devlin is located in the Chibougamau Pluton in the middle of the Chibougamau anticline. The deposit is hosted by tonalite, diorite, and an extensive zone of chloritic-epidotic breccia. The tabular zone of mineralization generally consists of a chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz +/- carbonate vein (the main vein).
- The sample collection, preparation, analytical, and security procedures, as well as the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program as designed and implemented by DCMC and their predecessors at both Corner Bay and Devlin, are adequate, and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
- The QA/QC program indicates good precision, negligible sample contamination, and potential low bias at the primary laboratory.
- The twin drilling campaign at Devlin indicates that the grade of the historical drill holes may be biased high. The number of pairs is low and not considered statistically significant.
- As of October 1, 2021, using a cut-off grade of 1.3% Cu, Indicated Mineral Resources at Corner Bay are estimated to total 2.66 Mt at average grades of 2.68% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au, containing 157 Mlb Cu and 22,000 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources at Corner Bay are estimated to total 4.54 Mt at average grades of 3.20% Cu and 0.27g/t Au, containing 320 Mlb Cu and 39,000 oz Au.
- As of October 7, 2021, at a cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu, Measured Mineral Resource at the Devlin Project includes 0.121 Mt at average grades of 2.74% Cu and 0.29 g/t Au, containing 7.3 Mlb Cu and 1,100 oz Au. Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 0.654 Mt at average grades of 2.06% Cu and 0.19 g/t Au, containing 29.7 Mlb Cu and 4,000 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 0.484 Mt at average grades of 1.79% Cu and 0.17 g/t Au, containing 19.2 Mlb Cu and 2,700 oz Au.

1.1.1.2 Mineral Processing

- No past production is reported from the Corner Bay or Devlin deposits.
- DCMC has not initiated any metallurgical testing although a bulk sample from Corner Bay of 40,119 short tons (st) averaging 2.48% Cu and 0.44 g/t Au was processed at the Copper Rand Mill in 2008 and returned mill recoveries of 94% for copper and 81% for gold (flotation + gravity). At Devlin, a bulk sample of 2,744 st averaging 1.26% Cu was processed at the Camchib Mill in late

1981. A copper concentrate grading 17.79% Cu was obtained with an overall copper recovery of 96.9%.

- When the bulk development sample of Corner Bay mineralization was treated at the Copper Rand Mill, there were no processing factors or deleterious elements that had a negative effect on the extraction or the concentrate.

1.1.2 Recommendations

SLR is of the opinion that there is good potential to increase the Mineral Resource base at Corner Bay and further advance Devlin, and that additional exploration and technical studies are warranted at both Projects.

SLR has reviewed and concurs with DCMC's proposed exploration programs and budgets. The Projects are part of DCMC's hub-and-spoke strategy to restart its Copper Rand Mill, with these and other deposits in the region providing feed. The Phase I program includes the drilling of areas in and around the current Corner Bay Mineral Resource to extend the deposit along strike where it is still open, drilling to the west of the West Veins to follow up on intercepts obtained in the 2017 program, and geophysics at Corner Bay to identify potential mineralization along the shear structure as it extends to the south of the deposit. The current Mineral Resources will be included in a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA), and only the estimated expenses directly related to the Projects are included in the table below. As part of the PEA, an ore sorting trade-off study will be completed for Corner Bay and flotation tests will be carried out on Devlin material.

Details of the recommended Phase I program are summarized in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Proposed Budget – Phase I
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Item	C$
Head Office Expenses & Property Holding Costs	100,000
Project Management and Staff Cost	80,000
Travel Expenses	20,000
Diamond Drilling (18,000 m)	2,610,000
Analyses	100,000
Permitting & Environmental Studies	50,000
Metallurgical Studies	50,000
PEA	300,000
Social/Consultation	50,000
Subtotal	**3,420,000**
Contingency (10%)	342,000
TOTAL	**3,762,000**

A Phase II program, contingent upon the results of Phase I, will be a Feasibility Study (FS) related to a hub-and-spoke operation. This work is currently planned to commence in the second quarter of 2022 and expected to finish in the first quarter of 2023. A Phase II exploration program will include infill drilling to

upgrade the majority of the Corner Bay and Devlin Inferred Mineral Resources to a classification of Indicated, as well as permitting, environmental, and technical studies. The cost estimate of the Phase II program is summarized in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Proposed Budget – Phase II
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Item	C$
Head Office Expenses and Property Holding Costs	300,000
Project Management and Staff Cost	500,000
Travel Expenses	50,000
Diamond Drilling (45,000 m)	6,300,000
Assaying	250,000
Mineral Resource Estimate Update	100,000
Metallurgical Studies	50,000
Permitting/Environmental Studies	860,000
FS	500,000
Social/Consultation	80,000
Subtotal	**8,990,000**
Contingency (10%)	899,000
TOTAL	**9,889,000**

SLR makes the following recommendations:

1. Review the QA/QC protocol to include certified reference material (CRM) that is representative of the cut-off grade and eliminate the very low grade CRMs that are still in use but no longer reflect the economic copper grades present at Corner Bay.
2. Investigate and resolve the discrepancies observed in the CRMs currently in use.
3. Include pulp and coarse duplicate samples in future programs, to quantify sampling precision.
4. Send approximately 5% of the pulps assayed at the primary laboratory to an accredited second laboratory.
5. Prepare quarterly and yearly QA/QC reports which evaluate longer term trends and contextualize results from the individual properties.
6. Carry out more confirmation and closer spaced drilling at Devlin.
7. Migrate from a Microsoft Excel database to an industry standard database management system.
8. Continue surface exploration work to increase the resource base and confirm observed grade trend and plunges.
9. Confirm bathymetric contours and top of bedrock measurements at Devlin.
10. Should the existing Copper Rand Mill be used for processing mineralization from Corner Bay and Devlin, assess the overall plant throughput, infrastructure requirements, and process modifications to achieve the expected copper and gold recoveries.

1.2 Technical Summary

1.2.1 Property Description and Location

The Corner Bay and Devlin deposits are both road accessible via Highway 167 from the town of Chibougamau, Québec. The town of Chibougamau is 55 km north-northwest by road from Corner Bay and approximately 32 km north by road from Devlin. Corner Bay is approximately 10 km east of Devlin.

1.2.2 Land Tenure

The Property includes one mining lease and 111 exploration claims over four areas – Corner Bay, Devlin, Baie Line, and Corner Back – covering a total land area of 5,446 ha. CBAY Minerals Inc. (CBAY), a wholly-owned subsidiary of DCMC, is the owner of all claims and leases.

1.2.3 Existing Infrastructure

The Property is accessible by road and situated near the provincial hydro-electric grid. The Corner Bay Project area includes ramp access to a vertical depth of 115 m with limited development on three levels (-55 m, -75 m, and -105 m). There are a few abandoned buildings in various stages of disrepair, two waste rock piles, and a sedimentation pond. The ventilation shafts and ramp portal have been secured and a locked gate prevents vehicular access to the property.

The Devlin Project area is accessible by an unpaved road and includes an access decline that was driven at 15% to a vertical depth of 70 m below surface, as well as limited exploration drifting. The decline entrance is currently obstructed.

The mineralization from Corner Bay would be treated at DCMC's Copper Rand Mill, located eight kilometres southeast of the town of Chibougamau. The mill was constructed in 1959, updated and expanded in the 1970s and 1980s, again in the early 2000s, and closed in 2008. The mill is connected to the Québec energy grid and has a power supply of 25 MW at 25 kV. Water used for the process would have been recycled from the TMF. The site has a substation, core shack, laboratory, warehouse, and office complex.

The process plant building occupies a surface area of 2,830 m^2 and consists of crushing, fine ore storage, grinding, gravity recovery of particulate gold, flotation of a copper concentrate, thickening, and filtration. The concentrator has an installed milling capacity of approximately 2,700 tpd. The tailings are pumped two kilometres at a level elevation to the Copper Rand TMF. The mill last operated in 2008.

The concentrator consists of a standard crushing circuit where a jaw crusher, two cone crushers (standard and short head), and two double deck vibrating screens utilize in a closed screening/crushing circuit. The ore passing the screens is stored in three separate silos before grinding. The grinding circuit consists of an open circuit rod mill and two additional ball mill grinding circuits. Precious metals, gold and silver, are recovered by gravimetry using Knelson concentrators as part of the grinding circuit and by flotation of sulphides. No cyanidation is applied at the Copper Rand Mill.

1.2.4 History

The Corner Bay deposit was discovered in 1982 by a joint venture between Corner Bay Exploration Ltd. and Rio Algom Inc. In 1995, the property was acquired by Ressources MSV Inc. (MSV), which subsequently merged with Campbell Resources Inc. (Campbell) and carried out several exploration drilling programs up to 2008. An initial Mineral Resource estimate was prepared in 2006 and in 2008, Campbell initiated an

underground bulk sampling program by driving a ramp down to 115 m and establishing three levels (-55 m, -75 m, and -105 m). Development muck totalling approximately 41,000 st, averaging 2.48% Cu and 0.44 g/t Au, was processed at the Copper Rand Mill with recoveries of 94.04% for copper and 81.3% for gold. At the end of 2008, Campbell suspended the bulk sample exploration program at Corner Bay.

In 2009, Campbell entered bankruptcy and the asset emerged out of bankruptcy as part of CBAY, which was at that time a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ocean Partners Holdings Limited (Ocean Partners) and Nuinsco Resources Inc. (Nuinsco), and any royalties that existed on the property were no longer valid. The property remained inactive up to 2017 when it was acquired by AmAuCu (DCMC's predecessor).

The Devlin deposit was discovered in 1972 following an airborne survey flown by the Québec Ministry of Natural Resources, following which the land was staked by Flanagan, McAdam & Co. (Flanagan McAdam) and optioned to Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited (Riocanex). From 1973 to 1981, Riocanex undertook a number of geophysical surveys and exploration drill hole campaigns, as well as some metallurgical test work. In 1981, Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd. (Camchib), purchased the property from Riocanex and completed additional drilling, upgraded site access and established site facilities, including an access decline and exploration drifts. In late 1981, a development bulk sample collected underground was processed through the Camchib Mill/concentrator. Following a negative pre-feasibility study (PFS), given the market price of copper in 1982, the Devlin Project was put on standby, the decline was flooded, and the entrance was obstructed with coarse boulders. Additional studies were undertaken sporadically by various owners from 1992 to 2004. In 2013, Nuinsco and Ocean Partners acquired Devlin through their jointly held subsidiary CBAY. Nuinsco completed some confirmatory drill holes and updated the Mineral Resource estimate in 2015. The property remained inactive up to 2017 when it was acquired by private company AmAuCu, DCMC's predecessor.

DCMC was formed from a business combination between ChaiNode and private company AmAuCu in 2019. Following the acquisition of both Corner Bay and Devlin, DCMC increased its land position to form a contiguous land package, the Corner Bay-Devlin Property.

SLR, as Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA), prepared a NI 43-101 report on the Corner Bay Project dated August 31, 2019. The report supported the disclosure of updated Mineral Resource estimates on the Corner Bay and neighbouring Cedar Bay deposits, effective as of December 31, 2018. AGP Mining Consultants Inc. (AGP) prepared a NI 43-101 report on the Devlin Project in 2015 for then operator Nuinsco. The report supported disclosure of an updated Mineral Resource estimate on the Devlin deposit, effective June 30, 2015. These Mineral Resource estimates are superseded by the estimates included in this Technical Report.

1.2.5 Geology and Mineralization

Corner Bay and Devlin are located at the northeastern extremity of the Abitibi Subprovince in the Superior province of the Canadian Shield. 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.

Both deposits on the Property are examples of Chibougamau-type copper-gold deposits.

The Corner Bay deposit is located on the southern flank of the DLC. It is hosted by a N15° 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 two metres 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 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.

The deposit has been modelled as eight subvertical veins which extend from surface to approximately 1,350 m vertical distance below. The modelled veins range from two metres to 10 m in width, 130 m to 680 m along strike, and 80 m to 720 m down dip.

The Devlin deposit is a flat-lying, undulating magmatic massive sulphide deposit which is less than 100 m from surface. The tabular bodies have been modelled as four nearly horizontal veins: a more continuous lower zone and three smaller veins comprising the upper zone. Mineralization is reflected as a fracture zone often composed of two or more sulphide-quartz veins 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.

1.2.6 Exploration Status

Since acquiring the Project, DCMC (and predecessor AmAuCu) has completed 56 diamond drill holes totalling 53,733 m over Corner Bay, and has not yet completed any new drill holes at Devlin. Historical drilling at the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects totals 254 holes (74,506 m) and 177 holes (18,746 m), respectively. Drilling by DCMC at Corner Bay is ongoing and some holes included in this report had assays pending at the time of writing.

Relevant exploration work other than drilling conducted by DCMC includes downhole geophysics and a ground geophysical survey.

1.2.7 Mineral Resources

1.2.7.1 Corner Bay

An updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Corner Bay deposit was prepared by SLR using available drill hole data as of October 1, 2021.

The Mineral Resource estimate is defined by eight veins, three above the diabase dyke (CBAD1, CBAD2, and CBAD3), two below (CBUD and DL), and three to the west side of the deposit (WV, WV2, and VW3). A minimum thickness of two metres was applied to all veins.

Uncapped copper and capped gold assays were either composited to two metres or across the full vein intercept. Composite values were estimated into a sub-blocked model using a three-pass inverse distance squared (ID^2) or cubed (ID^3) interpolation approach. Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources represent areas with approximate drill hole spacings of up to 60 m and 120 m, respectively, and are limited to areas of continuous mineralization. SLR has assumed that the deposit would be mined using underground methods.

Mineral Resource domains and block modelling work was performed using Leapfrog Geo and Edge software. In addition to standard historical data and database validation techniques, wireframe and block model validation procedures including wireframe to block volume confirmation, statistical comparisons with composite and nearest neighbour (NN) estimates, and visual reviews in longitudinal section were also completed.

At a copper cut-off grade of 1.3%, Indicated Mineral Resources at Corner Bay are estimated to total 2.66 Mt at average grades of 2.68% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au, containing 157 Mlb Cu and 22,000 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 4.54 Mt at average grades of 3.20% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au, containing 320 Mlb Cu and 39,000 oz Au (Table 1-4).

Table 1-4: Corner Bay Mineral Resources – October 1, 2021
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Cu (Mlb)	Contained Au (000 oz)
Indicated	2.66	2.68	0.26	157	22
Inferred	4.54	3.20	0.27	320	39

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.3% Cu.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term copper price of US$3.75 per pound, metallurgical copper recovery of 95%, and a C$/US$ exchange rate of 0.75.
4. A minimum mining width of two metres was used.
5. Bulk density was 3.1 g/cm^3 for CBAD1 and CBAD2, 2.90 g/cm^3 for CBAD3, 3.0 g/cm^3 for CBUD and DL, 2.85 g/cm^3 for WV and WV2, and 2.92 g/cm^3 for WV3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

SLR is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Corner Bay Mineral Resource estimate.

1.2.7.2 Devlin

The block model estimate prepared for Devlin by AGP in 2015 has been audited and adopted by SLR with a revised classification approach, higher metal prices, and lower cut-off grades. The metal of interest at Devlin is copper with a small gold by-product. The resource model was interpreted under the assumption that the deposit would potentially be mined by a low profile underground room and pillar method.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Devlin deposit uses all available drill hole data as of October 7, 2021.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on four veins, three of which compose the Upper Zone and one other, the Lower Zone, which is separated into four sub-domains. For this estimation, copper and gold assays were capped at 15% Cu and 2.5 g/t Au in the Lower Zone and at 10% Cu and 1.5 g/t Au in the Upper Zone. The domains were estimated using a three-pass ID^2 interpolation approach and full width composites. A minimum mining height of 1.8 m and a bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 were applied to all veins. Measured Mineral Resource criteria of 15 m from underground openings were retained, Indicated Mineral Resources represent areas with drill hole spacing of up to approximately 60 m, and Inferred Mineral Resources represent areas defined with drill holes spaced between approximately 60 m and 100 m apart.

Mineral Resource domains and block modelling work was performed using GEMS Geovia software. In addition to standard historical data and database validation techniques, wireframe and block model validation procedures including wireframe to block volume confirmation, statistical comparisons with composite and NN estimates, and visual reviews in longitudinal section were also completed by both AGP and SLR.

As of October 7, 2021, Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at Devlin, using a copper cut-off grade of 1.2%, are estimated by SLR to total 0.78 Mt at average grades of 2.17% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au, containing 37 Mlb Cu and 5,100 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 0.48 Mt at average grades of 1.79% Cu and 0.17 g/t Au, containing 19.2 Mlb Cu and 2,700 oz Au (Table 1-5).

Table 1-5: Devlin Mineral Resources – October 7, 2021
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Contained (Mlb)	Au Contained (000 oz)
Measured	0.12	2.74	0.29	7.3	1.1
Indicated	0.65	2.06	0.19	29.7	4.0
Measured & Indicated	**0.78**	**2.17**	**0.20**	**37.0**	**5.1**
Inferred	0.48	1.79	0.17	19.2	2.7

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu.
3. Mineral Resources are based on a long-term copper price of US$3.75 per pound, metallurgical gold recovery of 95%, and a C$/US$ exchange rate of 0.75.
4. A minimum mining height of approximately 1.8 m was used.
5. Bulk density is 2.90 t/m^3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

SLR is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Devlin Mineral Resource estimate.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Corner Bay and Devlin

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd (SLR) was retained by Doré Copper Mining Corp. (DCMC, or the Company) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Corner Bay-Devlin Property (the Property, or Corner Bay-Devlin), located in Northwest Québec, Canada. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support the disclosure of updated Mineral Resource estimates for the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects (Corner Bay, Devlin, or together the Projects), both located on the Property. This Technical Report conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

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The Corner Bay and Devlin Projects are both road accessible via Highway 167 from the town of Chibougamau, Québec. The town of Chibougamau is 55 km north-northwest by road from Corner Bay and approximately 32 km by road north from Devlin. Corner Bay is approximately 10 km east of Devlin.

The Projects are both unmined copper deposits located in the Chibougamau mining camp. The Projects have been explored by many different companies over the last 75 years. Both deposits are examples of Chibougamau-type copper-gold deposits on the southern flank of the Chibougamau Pluton. Corner Bay mineralization is hosted from near surface within a steeply dipping sheared anorthosite rock, which is cut by a diabase dyke. Devlin is a flat-lying and tabular body less than 100 m from surface.

Both Projects were acquired in 2017 by DCMC's predecessor AmAuCu. Under DCMC, the claims covering the Devlin and Corner Bay areas were expanded to form a continuous claim block of 5,446 ha. While the metal of interest at both Corner Bay and Devlin is copper, both have a small gold by-product.

Surface drilling was completed by different companies at Corner Bay from 1956 to 2021. Surface drilling was undertaken at Devlin from 1974 to 2014. As part of exploration and development activities by former operators, both have an underground access ramp.

Since acquiring the Projects, DCMC (and predecessor AmAuCu) has completed 56 diamond drill holes totalling 53,733 m over Corner Bay and has not yet completed any new drill holes at Devlin. Historical drilling at the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects totals 254 holes (74,506 m) and 177 holes (18,746 m), respectively.

At a copper cut-off grade of 1.3% for Corner Bay and 1.2% for Devlin, Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 3.43 million tonnes (Mt) at average grades of 2.56% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au and containing 194 million pounds of copper (Mlb Cu) and 27,100 ounces of gold (oz Au). Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 5.02 Mt at average grades of 3.07% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au and containing 339.2 Mlb Cu and 41,700 oz Au. The Mineral Resources conform to Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) definitions) and CIM (2019) Best Practice Guidelines. Both deposits are

envisaged to be mined using underground methods with the ore to be processed at the Company's Copper Rand Mill.

2.2 Sources of Information

A site visit was carried out by Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo., SLR Geologist, on June 17 to 18, 2021. While at Corner Bay and Devlin, SLR visited the surface infrastructure and the core logging facility at the Copper Rand Mill site.

This Technical Report was prepared by Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo., and Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., SLR Principal Geological Engineer, both of whom are independent Qualified Persons (QP). Ms. Gosselin is responsible for Sections 10, 11, 12, and Sections 1, 14 and 23 to 27 as they pertain to Corner Bay. Mr. Evans is responsible for Sections 2 to 9, and 13, Sections 1, 14, and 23 to 27 as they pertain to Devlin, and Sections 17, 18, and 20.

Discussions were held with the following DCMC personnel:

- Mr. Ernest Mast, ing, President & CEO
- Mr. Jean Tanguay, P.Geo., General Manager
- Mr. Andrey Rinta, P.Geo., Exploration Manager
- Ms. Laurie Gaborit, Vice President Investor Relations
- Ms. Ludivine Mathieu, ing, Geological Engineer
- Mr. Youssouf Ahmadou, P.Geo., Exploration Geologist

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

2.3 List of Abbreviations

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the metric system. All currency in this report is Canadian dollars (C$) unless otherwise noted.

µ	micron
µg	microgram
a	annum
A	ampere
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
°C	degree Celsius
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
°F	degree Fahrenheit
ft	foot
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
ft/s	foot per second
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
g/t	gram per tonne
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
hr	hour
Hz	hertz
in.	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
lb	pound
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million); molar
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
MASL	metres above sea level
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
mi	mile
mil	0.001 inch
min	minute
µm	micrometre
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/st, opt	ounce per short ton
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
wt%	weight percent
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by SLR for DCMC. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to SLR at the time of preparation of this report, and
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.

For the purpose of this report, SLR has relied on ownership information provided by DCMC. SLR has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Project and expresses no opinion as to their ownership status. SLR did review the status of the claims on the web site of the *Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec* (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca). The information for those claims verified is as noted in Section 4 of this report as of November 10, 2021, the date of SLR's review.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, and under exchange policy, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Corner Bay and Devlin Location

The Corner Bay and Devlin deposits are both road accessible via Highway 167 from the town of Chibougamau, Québec (Figure 4-1). The town of Chibougamau is 55 km north-northwest by road from Corner Bay and approximately 32 km by road north from Devlin. Corner Bay is approximately 10 km east of Devlin.

The Corner Bay and Devlin Projects straddle the southeastern corner of Obalski Township, the southwestern corner of Lemoine Township, and the northern part of the Queylus and Dollier townships.

The Corner Bay deposit is centred at approximately longitude 74°14'W and latitude 49°44'N at the south end of Lac Chibougamau. The Devlin deposit is centred at 74°19'W and 49°45'N and is situated on the Devlin Peninsula at the south end of Lac Chibougamau between Inlet Bay and Dulieux Bay.

Corner Bay and Devlin are approximately 55 km and 35 km, respectively, by road from the Company's Copper Rand Mill (Figure 4-2).

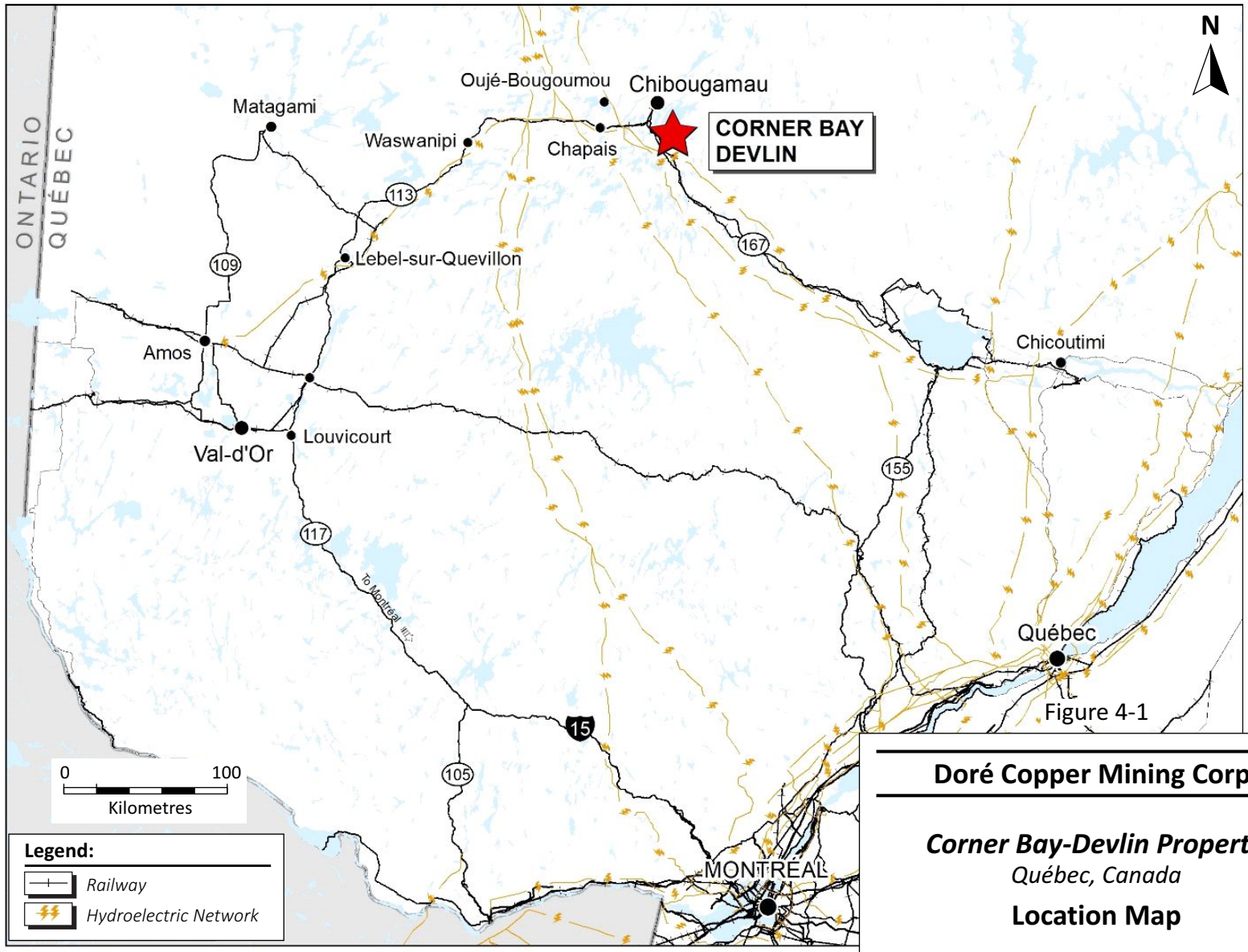


Figure 4-1

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Location Map

November 2021

Source: DCMC, 2021.

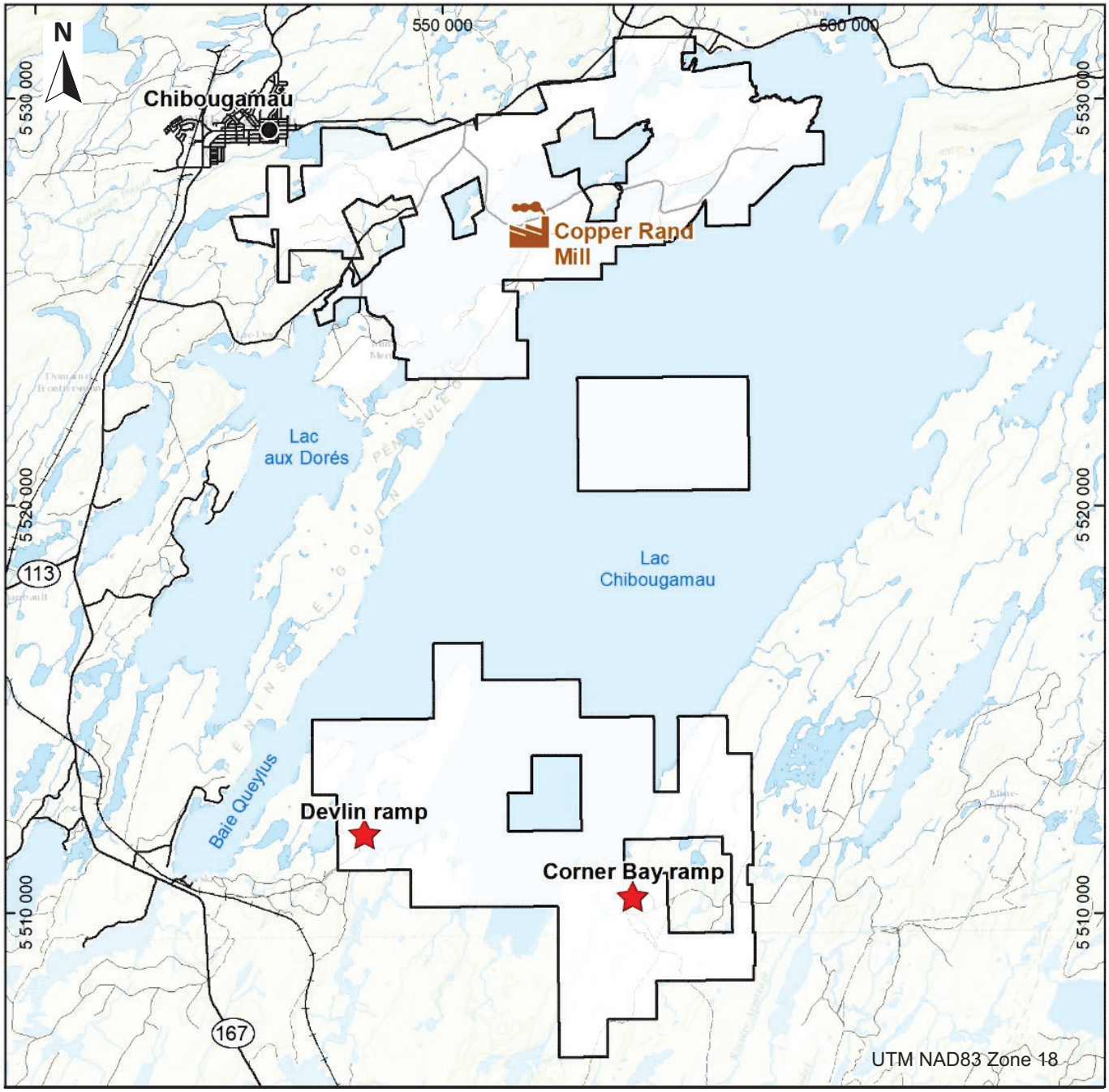


Figure 4-2

0 10
Kilometres

Legend:

DCMC Properties

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Property Location Map

November 2021

Source: DCMC, 2021.

4.2 Land Tenure

Land tenure for the Property is summarized in Table 4-1 and illustrated in Figure 4-3. For complete land tenure information, reference Section 30.1 of the Technical Report.

The Property includes one mining lease and 111 exploration claims over four areas – Corner Bay, Devlin, Baie Line, and Corner Back – covering a total land area of 5,446 ha. CBAY Minerals Inc. (CBAY), a wholly-owned subsidiary of DCMC, is the owner of all claims and leases. Claim renewal is in progress for six exploration claims with expiry dates from December 10, 2021 to January 16, 2022.

Table 4-1: Summary of Corner Bay-Devlin Land Tenure
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Title Type/Area[1]	No. Titles	Area (ha)	Expiry Date Range
Mining Lease			
Corner Bay	1	60.8	9-Nov-29
Mining Lease Total	**1**	**60.8**	**9-Nov-29**
Exploration Claim			
Corner Bay	7	163.7	18-Dec-23
Devlin[2]	50	2,780.1	16-Jan-22 to 5-Oct-22
Baie Line	6	334.0	1-Jun-22
Corner Back[3]	48	2,107.2	10-Dec-21 to 10-Dec-23
Exploration Claim Total	**111**	**5,385.1**	**10-Dec-21 to 18-Dec-23**
Total	**112**	**5,445.9**	**10-Dec-21 to 9-Nov-29**

Notes:

1. A full list of land tenure claims is included in Section 30.1.
2. Claim renewal in progress for four claims set to expire 16-Jan-22
3. Claim renewal in progress for two claims set to expire 10-Dec-21

The Property is in good standing based on the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles, or MERN) GESTIM claim management system of the Government of Québec.

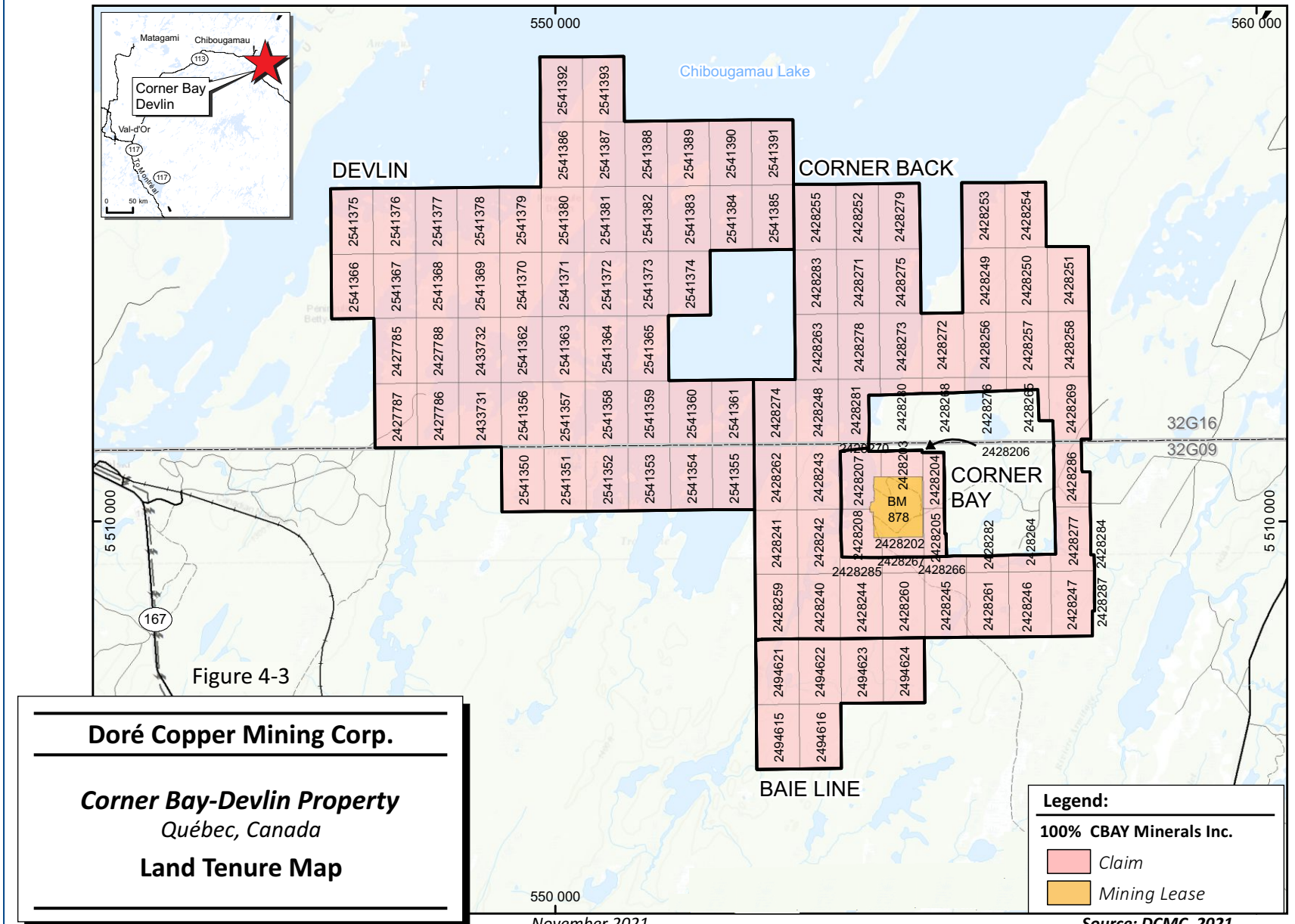


Figure 4-3

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Land Tenure Map

4.3 Property Ownership

On August 27, 2017, DCMC's predecessor AmAuCu entered into an option agreement with Ocean Partners Holdings Limited (Ocean Partners) and CBAY to acquire the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects. On May 31, 2019, Ocean Partners, CBAY, and DCMC modified the option agreement whereby DCMC obtained a 100% interest in CBAY in exchange for an immediate 20% equity interest in DCMC and, once commercial production was achieved, payments totalling $7.5 million over three years and 500,000 shares of additional equity. Ocean Partners retains off-take rights of 100% of any future production at arm's length market terms from the CBAY properties.

In September 2017, AmAuCu signed an option agreement with VanadiumCorp Resource Inc. (VanadiumCorp) to earn a 100% interest in 48 claims totalling 2,107 ha (Corner Back claim block), which surround the Corner Bay deposit. In May 2021, DCMC completed the option agreement after making cash payments of $250,000. In addition, VanadiumCorp retains a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty, of which 50% (or 1% NSR) can be bought back for $1 million, and upon commencement of commercial production on the Corner Back claim block, DCMC would make a $250,000 cash payment.

In March 2019, DCMC signed an agreement with Multi-Ressources Boréal to acquire six claims (the Baie Line block of claims) located south of the Corner Bay deposit.

In July 2019, DCMC (through its subsidiary CBAY) staked 44 claims (part of the Devlin claim block).

4.4 Royalties

The Property is subject to NSR royalties ranging from 0% to 2% (Table 4-2 and Figure 4-4).

The initial Devlin property (four claims: CL 5114821-24) is subject to the following royalties:

1. A 15% Net Operating Profits interest (NPI) royalty payable to T. Flanagan and J. McAdam or their successors pursuant to an option agreement dated January 1, 1973, between the two prospectors and Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited (Riocanex).
2. A 2% NSR to Lake Shore Gold Corp. (1.1%) and Rio Algom Exploration Inc. (0.9%) on the gross value of the mineral products exceeding US$60 million pursuant to Nuinsco's 50% owned subsidiary CBAY's acquisition of the Devlin Project, announced on May 2, 2013.

The Corner Back claim block is subject to a 2% NSR to VanadiumCorp, of which 1% NSR can be bought back for $1 million.

Table 4-2: Summary of Royalty Agreements
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Claim Block	Party	Date	NSR Value	Details
Corner Back	VanadiumCorp Resource Inc.	Sept.6, 2017	2%	DCMC has the right at any time to buy-back 0.5% of the NSR royalty for a payment of $1,000,000. Mining claims: 2428240-87
Devlin	Rio Algom Exploration Inc. (subsidiary of BHP Billiton)	Apr. 16, 2013	0.9%	NSR of 1.1% retained by the vendors on the gross value of the mineral products from the Devlin property exceeding $60 million. Mining claims: 5114821-24 (refer to Figure 4-4)
Devlin	Lake Shore Gold Corp. (now Pan American Silver Corp.)	Apr. 9, 2013	1.1%	NSR of 1.1% retained by the vendors on the gross value of the mineral products from the Devlin property exceeding $60 million. Mining claims: 5114821-24 (refer to Figure 4-4)
Devlin	T. Flanagan and J. McAdam	Jan. 1, 1973	-	15% net operating profits interest royalty. Mining claims: 5114821-24 (refer to Figure 4-4)

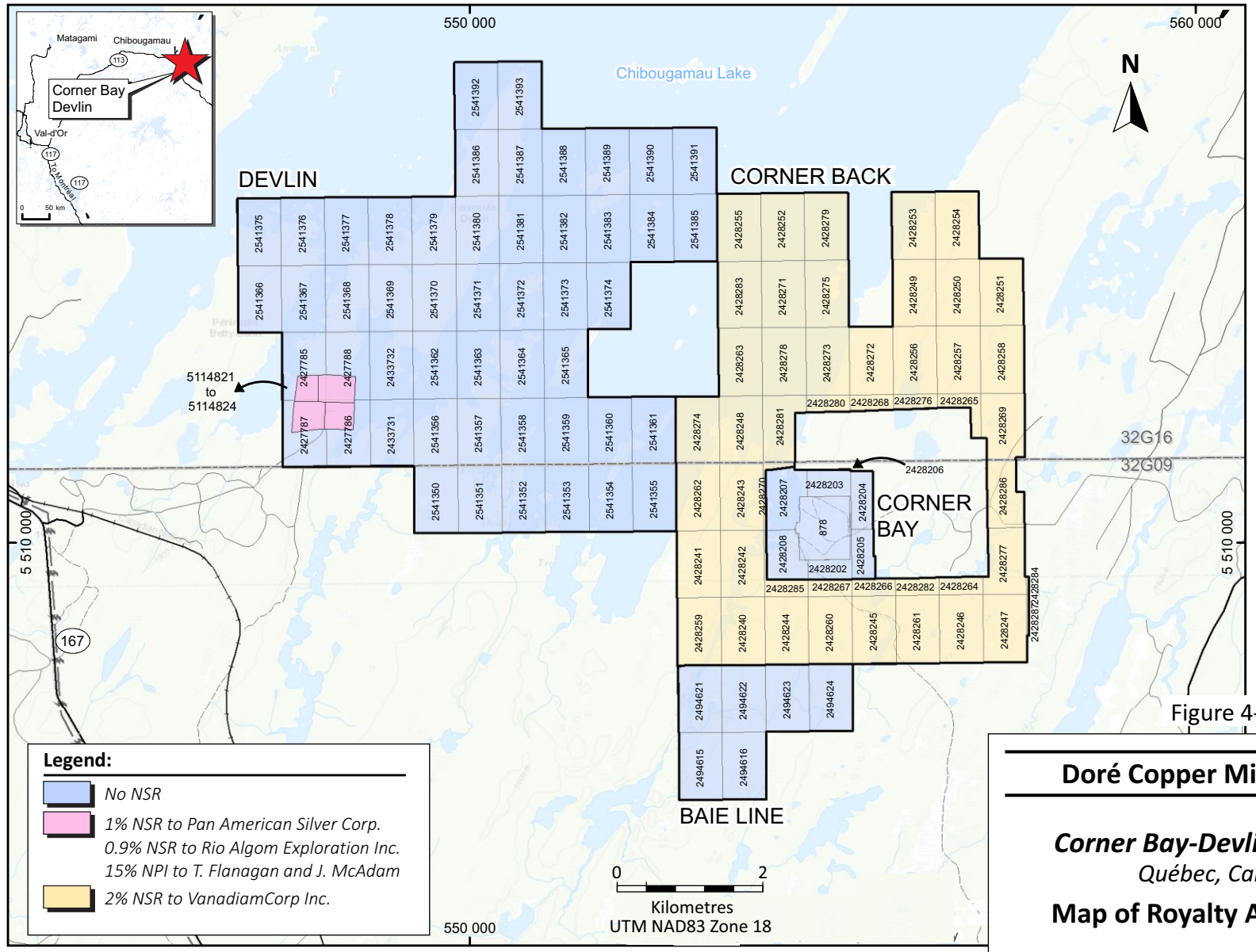


Figure 4-4

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Map of Royalty Agreements

November 2021

Source: DCMC, 2021.

4.5 Québec Mineral Tenure

In Québec, the Mining Act (Loi sur les mines) regulates the management of mineral resources and the granting of exploration rights for mineral substances during the exploration phase. It also deals with the granting of rights pertaining to the use of these substances during the mining phase. The Mining Act establishes the rights and obligations of the holders of mining rights to ensure maximum development of Québec's mineral resources (website: Québec Mining Act).

4.5.1 Mineral Claims

In Québec, mineral claims have pre-established positions and a legal survey is not required. A map designated claim is valid for two years and can be renewed indefinitely, subject to the completion of necessary expenditure requirements. The map designated mineral claims are approximately 54 ha but may be smaller due to areas where other rights supersede the claim. Each claim gives the holder the exclusive right to explore for mineral substances, except sand, gravel, clay, and other unconsolidated deposits, on the land subject to the claim. The claim also guarantees the holder's right to obtain an extraction right upon the discovery of a mineral deposit. Ownership of the mining rights confers the right to acquire the surface rights.

4.5.2 Mining Lease and Mining Concessions

In Québec, any person who already holds a claim or mining concession limited to specific mineral substances as described under section 5 of the Mining Act can obtain a mining lease (bail minier). The applicant must, however, demonstrate that the deposit is mineable.

The initial term of a mining lease is 20 years, and it can be renewed every 10 years while mining continues. The above terms and conditions apply to three periods of lease renewal for a total period of 50 years. Thereafter, the MERN can prolong the lease under conditions that he or she determines.

The holder of a mining lease is required to:

- Pay an annual rent;
- Submit a mine site rehabilitation plan before starting mining work;
- Begin mining work during the four years following the date on which the lease is issued; and
- Remit information on mining activities.

The lessee of a mining lease or the concession holder has surface access and usage rights, except when the land is used as a cemetery. On public lands, access and usage rights are limited to mining purposes only. If the land covered by the lease or concession was granted or alienated by the State, the lessee or concession holder must obtain the owner's permission to access the land and carry out work. They may acquire these rights through amicable agreement or, if necessary, by expropriation. On land leased by the State, the lessee of a mining lease or the holder of a mining concession must obtain the consent of the lessee of the land surface or pay him compensation. In the event of a disagreement, a court can determine this compensation.

The lessee or concession holder may also use adjacent land for their mining activities, however, they must do so in compliance with other laws, in particular those relating to public lands, forests, and the environment.

On lands of the domain of the State, the lessee or concession holder may purchase or rent land to set up mine tailings or any other facility required for mining purposes. They may also obtain a right of way to install transport routes or tracks, pipelines, and water conduits.

A lessee who wishes to set up a mill on land that is covered by their lease or lies outside its boundaries must first have the location approved by the MERN. The location, however, can be subjected to an environmental impact assessment or review in accordance with the Environment Quality Act, in which case the site must be approved by the Ministry of Environment and Fight Against Climate Change (Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, or MELCC).

The lessee or concession holder may cut wood on the land of their lease or concession, provided that this wood is only used for the purposes of erecting buildings or carrying out mining-related activities. To do this, they must obtain a forest management permit from the Minister of Forests, Wildlife and Parks (Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs, or MFFP). The terms and conditions for issuing the permit vary according to amount of wood to be cut.

Prior to the start of each year, the lessee must pay an annual rent, the amount of which depends on the use of the land surface covered by the lease:

- $23.60/ha for private land
- $49.25/ha for lands in the public domain
- $0.0105/m^2 for land used for mine tailings

The amount of the rent per hectare is stipulated in the Regulation Respecting the Sale, Lease and Granting of Immovable Rights on Lands in the Public Domain, passed by Order in Council 231-89 of February 22, 1989 (RLRQ, Chapitre M-13.1, r.2).

DCMC does not own any lease to mine surface mineral rights.

4.6 Permitting

DCMC is currently focusing its efforts on completing the first phase (the Preliminary Information Statement) of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to restart the industrial complex (Copper Rand Mill and tailings facility) and the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects.

The ongoing work, initiated in Q3 2021, includes:

- The first phase of environmental characterization on properties covered by the ESIA. Environmental characterization will continue in 2022 following the filing of the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA).
- Hydrogeological studies on properties where mining is anticipated to take place (Corner Bay and Devlin).
- Advanced exploration and dewatering at DCMC's other regional properties, the Joe Mann and Cedar Bay Projects.
- A geotechnical study to determine options for the use of the existing tailings management facility (TMF) at Copper Rand Mill.

Stakeholder consultations will continue throughout the process and are expected to be more active starting in Q1 2022.

4.7 Environmental Liabilities

SLR is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects. Work carried out by previous owners consisted of drilling, surface exploration, and underground development including ramp access at Corner Bay and Devlin. It is believed that this work was conducted under necessary authorizations and permits.

The Property falls within Category III lands of the Eeyou Istchee/Baie-James Territory. Category III lands are regulated such that some specific hunting and harvesting rights are reserved for the Cree Nation, while all other rights are shared subject to a joint regulatory scheme (JBNQA, 1975).

In January 2004, the Oujé-Bougoumou Cree initiated legal procedures against Campbell Resources Inc. (Campbell), the then owner of a number of mining properties in the region, claiming that the poor condition of lakes in the region of Chibougamau, Québec, was due to mining activities in the area. At the time, the Public Health Department, the Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec, and the Québec Fish and Wildlife Association began to study the issue. As a temporary measure, in 2004, Campbell and the plaintiffs agreed to request that the proceedings be suspended for one year. Subsequently, there have been a series of suspensions of the hearings and it is now postponed until June 30, 2022. Meanwhile the former Mine Principale (1953-1979), now the property of the Québec government, is being remediated by the Québec government and the First Nations community. The proceedings have yet to be tried in the courts. Neither DCMC, AmAuCu, nor CBAY is a defendant in this matter.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is easily accessible by driving south from Chibougamau along Route 167. Access to Devlin is approximately 23 km south of Chibougamau to marker 209 east of Queylus Bay, then along an unnamed gravel road for five kilometres. Access to Corner Bay is approximately 40 km south of Chibougamau to forestry road L-210, then along a succession of gravel roads for a distance of approximately 15 km.

Chibougamau is accessible by Route 167 from Lac Saint-Jean (230 km) or by Route 113 via Lebel-sur-Quevillon from Val d'Or (415 km). Chibougamau is serviced by the Canadian National Railway (CNR). The CNR rail line also crosses the unnamed gravel road used to access Devlin approximately 700 m from the turn off from Route 167 (Figure 4-2). Air Creebec flies in and out of the Chibougamau Chapais Airport (YMT) daily with flights to Montreal, and other destinations further to the north. The airport is conveniently located less than a 30 minute drive from downtown Chibougamau.

5.2 Climate

Corner Bay and Devlin lie within the Abitibi Plains ecoregion of the Boreal Shield ecozone and is characterized by short warm summers and long cold, snowy winters. Mean temperatures ranging from -19°C in January to 16°C in July. Peak temperatures can reach –40°C in the winter and 35°C in the summer. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 40 mm in February to 120 mm in September. Climate data are presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Climate Data for Corner Bay and Devlin Projects
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temperature												
Daily Average (°C)	-18.8	-16.6	-9.5	-0.5	7.9	14	16.3	14.9	9.3	2.9	-5.4	-14.8
Standard Deviation	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.5
Daily Maximum (°C)	-13.4	-10.6	-3.3	5	13.7	20	22.2	20.4	13.9	6.6	-2	-10.2
Daily Minimum (°C)	-24.2	-22.6	-15.6	-5.9	2.1	8	10.4	9.4	4.7	-0.8	-8.7	-19.3
Extreme Maximum (°C)	8.5	9	16	28	31.5	34.5	35	33.3	29	24.4	17.8	11
Extreme Minimum (°C)	-43.3	-42.8	-38	-27.2	-16.1	-5.6	-0.6	-2.2	-6	-13.3	-30	-42
Precipitation												
Rainfall (mm)	2.8	1.7	8.6	28.2	71.9	95.6	120.7	105.3	123.4	66.7	31.7	3.1
Snowfall (cm)	58.1	37	40.9	27.2	5.6	0.4	0	0	1.5	22.4	51.7	57
Precipitation (mm)	60.9	38.7	49.4	55.4	77.5	95.9	120.7	105.3	125	89.1	83.4	60.1

Source: Environment Canada (2011)

Despite the harsh winters, drilling and geophysical surveys can be performed year-round. Geological and geochemical surveys are generally restricted to the months from May to October.

5.3 Local Resources

The towns of Chibougamau and Chapais, both copper and gold mining centres, with a population of 7,504 people (2016 Canadian census) and 1,610 people (2011 Canadian census), respectively, and the Cree community of Ouje-Bougoumou, with a population of approximately 1,000 people, are the closest municipalities to the Projects.

Chibougamau' s economy is mainly based on lumbering and sawmills. Social, educational, commercial, medical, and industrial services, a helicopter base, an airport, and a seaplane base, as well as forestry and mining offices of MERN are present in the town. Chibougamau is a mining community and has abundant skilled manpower and equipment availability. It is well serviced by heavy equipment suppliers and maintenance providers.

Telephone and mobile communication infrastructure are readily available regionally. A Hydro-Québec 161 kV power line and a CNR rail line (CFILNQ) are located along Highway 167. Water is readily available on site from various sources including local lakes and creeks.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Corner Bay deposit benefits from ramp access to a vertical depth of 115 m with two kilometres of development on three levels (55 m, 75 m, and 105 m). There are a few abandoned buildings in various stages of disrepair, two waste rock piles, and a sedimentation pond. The ventilation shafts and ramp portal have been secured and a locked gate prevents vehicular access to the property. Overall, the Corner Bay site and the recent drill setups are clean.

At the Devlin deposit, existing underground development (circa 1981-1982) includes a 305 m decline driven to a vertical depth of 70 m with another 305 m of exploration drifting. All surface structures have since been removed.

5.5 Physiography

The ecoregion is classified as having a humid, mid-boreal eco-climate. The topography is comparatively flat, with no hills rising more than 35 m in the immediate vicinity of the Projects where the elevation ranges from approximately 375 MASL to 425 MASL. Over the west corner of the Devlin deposit, where the decline portal was established, elevation is in the order of seven to nine metres above the level of Lac Chibougamau. This is the only region where outcrops of the brecciated host rock were found. Overburden deepens eastward to depths in excess of 15 m.

Extensive logging activities have taken place over the Property and several forestry roads are present.

The area is moderately to densely forested by black spruce, birch, and tag alders wherever the ground is swampy. In clearings along the historic logging and drill trails, exploration grid lines, and along the shoreline the ground is typically blanketed by thick moss and Labrador tea.

The region provides habitat for moose, black bear, lynx, snowshoe hare, porcupine, beaver, wolf, and coyote. Bird species include sharp-tailed grouse, black duck, wood duck, hooded merganser, and pileated woodpecker.

The Projects are at the mineral resource development stage. SLR is of the opinion that, to the extent relevant to the mineral projects, there is a sufficiency of surface rights and water for mining operations.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Ownership, Exploration, and Development History

6.1.1 Corner Bay

The following summary of the exploration and development work on the Corner Bay Project is mainly taken from Campbell's Technical Report on Corner Bay (Geostat, July 2006).

From the identification of Corner Bay as a prospect in 1956 until 1972, eight drilling programs totalling 1,463 m and various geophysical and electromagnetic (EM) surveys were completed on the property.

From 1973 to 1974, Riocanex and Flanagan McAdam jointly explored the Corner Bay property, as well as claims to the southeast of Lake Chibougamau. Work included ground geophysical surveys and 17 diamond drill holes totalling 2,055 m to test four northwest-southeast striking geophysical anomalies identified by the Québec Ministry of Natural Resources' regional airborne magnetic-EM survey (1972). This work led to the discovery of four small mineralized zones (Zones A, B, C, and D) with only Zones C and D being weakly mineralized with copper and containing significant amounts of pyrite. From 1975 to 1976, four diamond holes totalling 1,219 m completed on Zone A returned some marginal and/or sub-economic copper values.

In 1979, Flanagan McAdam formed Corner Bay Exploration Ltd. (Corner Bay Exploration). Between 1979 and 1981, Corner Bay Exploration carried out a drilling program of 22 holes totalling 2,488 m (Campbell, Annual Report 2007). In addition, the drilling on a geophysical anomaly 500 m long led to the discovery of the West Zone.

In early 1982, Riocanex entered into an agreement with Corner Bay Exploration whereby it could earn up to a 55% interest in the Corner Bay property, then increased with 331 claims to cover possible extensions of the zones. The Main Zone was discovered in March 1982 by drilling a weak north-south trending EM conductor. The Main Zone is parallel to the West Zone and is located less than 500 m to the east. Riocanex completed 38 holes totalling 14,470 m on these two zones. The Main Zone was defined to a vertical depth of 400 m and a "mineral reserve" of 1.5 Mt at 4.0% Cu was reported (Table 6-1). SLR notes that this estimate is historical in nature and should not be relied upon, however, it is considered relevant as it gives indication of mineralization at the property. Other work during this time included metallurgical tests on 41 samples from the Main Zone by Lakefield Research of Canada Ltd (Lakefield).

In 1984, Riocanex withdrew from the project after completing a pre-feasibility study (PFS) and Preussag Canada Ltd. (Preussag) acquired an option to earn a 25.1% interest in the property. Preussag completed 16 drill holes totalling 6,815 m on the Main Zone in 1984 and 1985 followed by geophysical surveys on the property.

In 1988, Corner Bay Exploration completed 68 vertical holes in two phases: 53 vertical holes were carried out to verify the thickness of the overburden over the Main Zone and 15 diamond drill holes totalling 932.31 m were drilled to check the thickness and extent of the oxidized and supergene enriched zone of the Corner Bay deposit.

In 1989, Corner Bay Exploration commissioned Watts, Griffis and McOuat (WGM) to carry out a Mineral Resource estimate at Corner Bay. WGM estimated a Mineral Resource of 1.26 Mt at 4.63% Cu using a copper cut-off grade of 3% to a vertical depth of 450 m (Table 6-1).

In 1991, Corner Bay Exploration was reorganized and became Corner Bay Minerals Inc. (Corner Bay Minerals).

In 1992, Westminer Canada Ltd. carried out a geological characterization of the Corner Bay deposit with an estimate of reserves.

From 1992 to 1994, SOQUEM optioned and acquired a 30% interest in the "Inner Block" of the Corner Bay property (including the Corner Bay deposit). SOQUEM completed 16,155 m of diamond drilling including 34 holes totalling 13,519 m in the Main Zone and 2,635 m of exploration drilling on geological and geophysical targets, including the East, La Chib, Central, and other zones. In 1993, SOQUEM re-estimated the Mineral Reserves at 772,000 t at 6.41% Cu to a depth of 600 m, using a copper cut-off grade of 3.75% (Table 6-1). The Main Zone below the dyke was discovered.

In 1994, Explorations Cache Inc. (Cache) and Ressources MSV Inc. (MSV) concluded an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Corner Bay "Inner Block" property held jointly by SOQUEM (30%) and Corner Bay Minerals (70%), subject to a production royalty. Following the option agreement, Cache held a 45% interest and MSV held a 55% interest. Cache carried out engineering studies for the sinking of a pilot shaft, access road repairs (10.5 km), geotechnical surveys (seismic refraction and borehole), land surveying, and site preparation for the sinking of the shaft. In September 1995, Cache drilled one hole for 1,096 m aimed at evaluating the depth extension of the Main Zone as well as a parallel zone intersected previously at a depth of 500 m. No economic mineralization was intercepted, however, the structural extension at depth was confirmed. In October 1995, MSV acquired the remaining 45% interest when it merged with Cache.

MSV had planned to begin developing Corner Bay in the second half of 1996 by driving a ramp from surface to a final depth of 340 m. Because of a drop in copper prices at the end of the first half of 1996, MSV postponed this development. In December 1997, MSV renegotiated their October 1994 option agreement with Corner Bay Minerals and SOQUEM.

On June 30, 2001, Campbell merged, by way of plan of arrangement, with MSV and GéoNova Explorations Inc. (GéoNova). Following this merger, GéoNova and MSV became wholly-owned subsidiaries of Campbell.

During the summer of 2004, 86 holes totalling 14,434 m were drilled by MSV to increase the drilling density in the upper part of the deposit. During May 2005, four NQ (47.6 mm) holes totalling 639 m were drilled in the upper part of the deposit. In the second half of 2005, eight new BQ (36.5 mm) holes were drilled and one old hole was deepened for a total of 10,698 m. These holes were drilled to verify the continuity of the mineralized zone at depth, to the west of the diabase dyke.

In July 2006, Campbell filed the first Technical Report on the Corner Bay Project, including a Mineral Resource estimate (Table 6-1).

From 2007 to 2008, MSV completed 14 drill holes totalling 5,166 m to increase the drilling density from 200 m to 300 m below surface. In May 2007, MSV started the development of a decline ramp on the Corner Bay deposit. The ramp extended to a vertical depth of 115 m with two kilometres of development on three levels (-55 m, -75 m, and -105 m). From March to October 2008, 40,119 st of mineralized material were extracted grading 2.48% Cu, 0.0127 oz/st Au, and 0.2039 oz/st Ag. The mineralized material was processed at the Copper Rand Mill with recoveries of 94.04% for copper, 81.30% for gold, and 67.11% for silver (sources: Campbell internal monthly reports; Minopro Inc., Lapointe and Paquet 2021). In October 2008, the bulk sample exploration program was suspended due to Campbell's financial difficulties and the drop in copper prices.

In November 2008, Campbell and Nuinsco jointly agreed to terminate their Operating Consulting Agreement signed in 2006, which was subject to 50-50 sharing of future cash flow.

In 2009, Campbell entered bankruptcy and the asset emerged out of bankruptcy as part of CBAY (Ocean Partners' wholly-owned subsidiary) and any royalties that existed on the property were no longer valid.

In 2012, CBAY retained Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA, now SLR) to update the Mineral Resource estimate on the Corner Bay Project (Table 6-1). The property remained inactive up to 2017 when it was acquired by AmAuCu (DCMC's predecessor). From October 2017 to May 2018, AmAuCu completed 14 holes (including wedges) totalling 14,047.45 m on the Corner Bay property and reported a Mineral Resource estimate in December 2018 (Table 6-1).

6.1.2 Devlin

The following history is adapted from Nuisnco's 2015 Technical Report, prepared by AGP Mining Consultants Inc. (AGP), which referenced Pilote, 1995; Tremblay and O'Gorman, 1982; Tremblay, 1983; and WGM, 1995.

In 1972, an airborne survey flown by the Québec MERN identified three targets on the property. The claims covering the survey responses were staked by Flanagan McAdam and optioned to Riocanex. In 1973, Riocanex undertook a number of geophysical surveys near the input responses, and in 1974, completed three AQ (27 mm) holes (R3-1 to R3-3) totalling 301 m. In 1975, an induced polarization (IP) survey was conducted which identified two anomalous zones interpreted to indicate the presence of sulphide in excess of 15% (Pudifin, 1976). From 1976 to 1978, Riocanex completed 92 diamond drill holes (R3-4 to R3-95) totalling 9,722 m. In 1978, Riocanex estimated a "mineral reserve" using a minimum thickness of 2.44 m (8 ft) and a 1.0% copper cut-off grade (Table 6-2).

This historical "mineral reserve" estimate was independently verified by Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd. (Camchib, later renamed to Campbell) and were within 91% of the Riocanex estimate at the same minimum mining thickness and cut-off grade. Camchib repeated the study in 1979 using a rectangular method and arrived at 1.4 million st grading 1.72 % Cu (Table 6-2).

In 1979, Lakefield conducted flotation tests of 21 drill core samples submitted by Riocanex to try to produce a high grade copper concentrate (Wyalouzil and Sarbutt, 1979). During the same year, Camchib and Falconbridge Copper jointly carried out an 11-hole AQ drill program totalling 1,017 m (R3-96 to R3-106) to check the validity of the drill pattern and to narrow the drill pattern down to approximately 30 m (100 ft) in certain locations. Falconbridge Copper dropped out of the joint venture agreement with Camchib and retained no interest in the property.

In April 1981, S.E. Malouf Consulting Geologists Ltd. (Malouf) estimated "mineral reserves" using 1.0% Cu and 0.50% Cu cut-off grades with a dilution to a minimum height of 8 ft (Table 6-2). Malouf recommended a mechanized room and pillar mining approach and provided a breakdown of estimated capital and operating costs (Malouf, 1981).

In May 1981, Camchib purchased the property from Riocanex. A. Desbarats and IREM/MER estimated Mineral Reserves (Table 6-2) using data from 106 drill holes. The study found no evidence of any systematic bias in the Riocanex grades and concluded that there was no justification for the application of a correction factor to the Riocanex "reserve" estimate (Desbarats, 1981).

During the same year, Camchib completed a two-phase drilling program of 41 BQ-sized holes (R3-107 to R3-147) totalling 2,918 m in the south end of the Devlin deposit. The drilling indicated the mineralized vein is flat lying, tabular, generally planar, and has a general strike of N45°W and dip of 5° to 8° to the

northwest (Tremblay, 1981). Following this drill program, Camchib estimated Mineral Reserves diluted to 6.0 ft with a cut-off grade of 1% Cu (Tremblay, 1981) (Table 6-2).

In June 1981, the road into the site was upgraded to provide improved site access, overburden was stripped, and site facilities were established. The access decline was collared and 1,000 ft (approximately 300 m) of 11 ft by 15 ft decline was driven at 15% to intersect the mineralization at approximately 55 m (180 ft) below surface. The exploration drifting was completed along the vein confirming the continuity and grade of the copper zone (Tremblay and O'Gorman, 1982). Chip samples were collected at 10 ft intervals along both walls in the mineralized zone and geology, alteration, mineralization, and structure along the decline and drifts were mapped in detail.

In late 1981, 2,744 st of development muck was processed through the Camchib Mill/concentrator. From an average head grade of 1.26% Cu, a copper concentrate grading 17.79% Cu was obtained with an overall copper recovery of 96.9% (Tremblay and O'Gorman, 1982). In 1982, tests on a 100 lb sample indicated that the sample was amenable to sorting technology. The best recovery for copper of 98.75% was achieved with 39% of the sorter feed being eliminated.

In 1982, a PFS prepared by G.R. O'Gorman of James Wade Engineering Ltd. (JWE) and A. Tremblay of Camchib concluded that the quoted "reserves" of 1 million st of 2.25% copper did not represent a viable operation given the market price of copper in 1982. JWE added that a minimum mining width of six feet or eight feet was used to estimate the reserve when in most cases the actual vein thickness is three feet or less. JWE suggested a more selective mining method that would mine the thicker areas of the mineralization, leaving the thinner areas to be used as pillars. They also recommended more drilling and conducted a test using a room and pillar long hole mining method. The project was then put on standby following a drop in the market value of copper. The decline was later flooded, and the entrance was filled with coarse boulders.

In late 1982, Camchib completed six BQ diamond drill holes (R3-148 to R3-153) totalling 2,334 m to test the possibility of finding similar mineralized structures parallel to the main zone at greater depth, as well as the extension of the host breccia. No potentially economic intersections were encountered between the known zone and the depth of 305 m.

In 1992, Holmer Gold Mines Ltd. (Holmer) acquired Campbell's (formerly Camchib) 55% interest in the property. Riocanex retained the remaining 45% interest.

In 1995, WGM estimated "mineral resources" and "reserves" (Table 6-2) for Devlin. WGM also developed a mine plan suggesting a room and pillar approach with a mining rate of 200 st per day for a total annual production of 50,000 st. The anticipated mine life was four years with the potential for additional resources to be converted to minable reserves thereby extending the mine life.

In December 2004, Lake Shore Gold Corp. (Lake Shore) completed the acquisition of Holmer.

In May 2013, Nuinsco and Ocean Partners announced that their jointly held subsidiary CBAY had acquired the Devlin copper project through two separate purchase agreements: Lake Shore (for its 55% interest in Devlin) and Rio Algom Exploration Inc. (formerly Riocanex) (for its 45% interest in Devlin), with the intent to provide feed for its Copper Rand Mill and to supplement future production from CBAY's partially developed, high grade Corner Bay copper project.

By December 2014, Ocean Partners owned a 92.5% interest in CBAY with the remaining 7.5% owned by Nuinsco. At that time, the Devlin property was comprised of one block of four claims covering an area of 59 ha (Figure 4-4). In 2015, Nuinsco commissioned AGP to provide a Mineral Resource estimate for the Devlin Project (Table 6-2). In August 2017, Nuinsco announced the sale of its 7.5% interest in CBAY to the

sole other CBAY shareholder, Ocean Partners. The property remained inactive up to 2017 when it was acquired by AmAuCu (DCMC's predecessor).

Following the acquisition of Corner Bay and Devlin, DCMC increased its land position, forming a contiguous land package, through staking and additional property acquisition.

6.2 Historical Resource Estimates

Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 present summaries of historical mineral resource estimates at Corner Bay and Devlin. The estimates are historical in nature and should not be relied upon, however, they do give indications of mineralization on the Property. The Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify them as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and DCMC is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. They are superseded by the Mineral Resource estimates in Section 14 of this report.

Table 6-1: Corner Bay Historical Mineral Resource Estimates
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Estimate (Year)	Resource Types	Cut-off (% Cu)	Tonnes Mt	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
WGM (1982)	-	-	1.5	4.00	-
WGM (1989)	-	3.00	1.143	4.63	-
SOQUEM (1993)	-	3.75	0.700	6.41	-
Geostat (2006)	Measured	2.00	0.208	4.73	-
	Indicated	2.00	0.344	5.22	-
	Inferred	2.00	1.861	5.84	-
RPA (now SLR) 2012	Measured & Indicated	2.00	0.825	3.42	0.32
	Inferred	2.00	0.734	3.33	0.28
RPA (now SLR) 2018	Indicated	1.50	1.35	3.01	0.29
	Inferred	1.50	1.66	3.84	0.27

Notes:

1. All resource estimates quoted in the above table are historical in nature and in some cases, used categories other than those defined by CIM (2014) and outdated methodologies. These mineral resources have not been reviewed by the QP and should not be relied on.
2. The QP has not done sufficient work to classify them as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and DCMC is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

Table 6-2: Devlin Historical Mineral Resource Estimates
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Estimate (Year)[3] Method	Resource Types	No. Holes Used	Cut-off (% Cu)	Minimum Height (m)	Tonnes	Cu (%)
Riocanex (1978)		95	1.5	2.4	617,079	2.96
(Method unknown)			1	2.4	914,393	2.45
Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd - L. Coté (1979) Rectangular method		95	1.5	2.4	894,254	2.12
			1	2.4	1,321,105	1.72
Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd - Expl. Dept (1979) Triangular/Polygonal method		95	1.5	2.4	830,109	2.33
			1	2.4	932,458	2.23
S.E. Malouf (1981) Rectangular method		106	1	2.4	421,328	2.32
			1.5	2.4	586,788	2.73
	Total			2.4	1,008,116	2.08
A. Desbarats (1981) Geostatistical (Kriging)		106	0.5	2.4	1,881,240	1.45
			1	2.4	1,539,843	1.516
Camchib A. Tremblay (1981) Rectangular block	Pot. Res. North part	147	2	1.8	158,558	2.9
	Prob. Res. South part		2	1.8	245,003	3.52
	Total (Prob + Pot)		2	1.8	403,560	3.28
	Total deposit		1	1.8	873,728	2.32
WGM (1995)	Measured & Indicated	153	2.5	1.8	78,018	3.48
	Inferred		2.5	1.8	87,997	4.33
AGP (2015) Inverse Distance Squared	Measured	174	1.6	1.8	107,900	2.9
	Indicated		1.6	1.8	304,500	2.33
	Inferred		1.6	1.8	347300	2.4

Notes:

1. All resource estimates quoted in the above table are historical in nature; and in some cases, used categories other than those defined by CIM (2014). These mineral resources have not been reviewed by the QP and should not be relied on.
2. The QP has not done sufficient work to classify them as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves and DCMC is not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.
3. Modified from WGM (1995).

6.3 Past Production

Both Corner Bay and Devlin are unmined and neither deposit has had past production. As part of exploration and development activities, however, both have an access ramp. A bulk sample was extracted at both Corner Bay and Devlin and returned copper recoveries of 94.0% and 96.9%, respectively, as discussed in this section and Section 13.0.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

Corner Bay and Devlin are located at the northeastern extremity of the Abitibi Subprovince in the Superior province of the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi Subprovince is considered to be one of the largest and best-preserved greenstone belts in the world and hosts numerous gold and base metal deposits (Card, 1990). The total value of minerals produced from this subprovince was estimated in 2005 to be greater than $120 billion (Thurston et al., 2008).

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) has an Archean age bedrock comprising large volumes of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks overlain by and/or interbedded with sedimentary rocks, with a core of massive felsic to intermediate batholiths and plutons with various compositions (Figure 7-1). On a large scale, the stratigraphy is regarded as a sequence laterally continuous mafic and felsic volcanic units unconformably overlain by successor basins (Figure 7-2). The AGB's early volcano-plutonic construction has been dated from ca. 2,750 Ma to 2,690 Ma (Corfu, 1993; Ayer et al., 2002).

Most of the volcanic rocks, deep water sedimentary rocks, massive subvolcanic intrusive complexes, and felsic to intermediate plutons formed during the magmatic activity referred to as the synvolcanic period (Dimroth et al., 1982; Mueller and Donaldson, 1992; Sage et al., 1996; Chown et al., 2002; Laurent et al., 2014). This period was followed by the syn- and -post-tectonic periods, characterized by erosion, sedimentation, deformation, and alkaline magmatism (Mueller and Donaldson, 1992; Chown et al., 2002; Moyen et al., 2003; Beakhouse et al., 2011; Laurent et al., 2014).

The AGB is divided into northern and southern volcanic zones based on stratigraphic and structural criteria (Ludden et al., 1986; Chown et al., 1992). Both zones are made of thick mafic volcanic successions, whereas komatiites are most abundant in the southern zone (Dimroth et al., 1982; Daigneault et al., 2004) and uncommon in the northern zone (e.g., Chibougamau area). The southern part of the AGB was originally estimated to represent a composite stratigraphic thickness of 45 km or more (Ayres and Thurston, 1985). It is characterized by internal heterogeneity and is cut by major structures such as the Cadillac-Larder Lake and Destor-Porcupine Manneville fault zones. The northern part of the AGB represents an initially complete terrane with various stages of volcanosedimentary evolution, which underwent volcanic construction and basin development, as well as several phases of deformation and plutonism (Chown et al., 1992). The AGB is renowned for its numerous gold deposits, which are mostly observed in the southern zone along major faults, such as the Cadillac-Larder Lake and the Destor-Porcupine Manneville fault zones (Daigneault et al., 2002; Bateman et al., 2008). Most gold deposits are orogenic, formed during the syntectonic period, such as the Lamaque-Sigma deposit (Taner and Trudel, 1991). The AGB also hosts many volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, which can be gold-rich, such as the Lemoine deposit in the Chibougamau area (Mercier-Langevin et al., 2014). These VMS form clusters around paleo-heat sources (i.e., sub-volcanic intrusive complexes), such as the Flavrian Pluton in the southern part of the AGB and the Bell River Intrusive Suite (Matagami mining camp) in the northern zone (Hannington et al., 2003; Ross et al., 2014). VMS systems are abundant in both the southern and northern parts of the AGB.

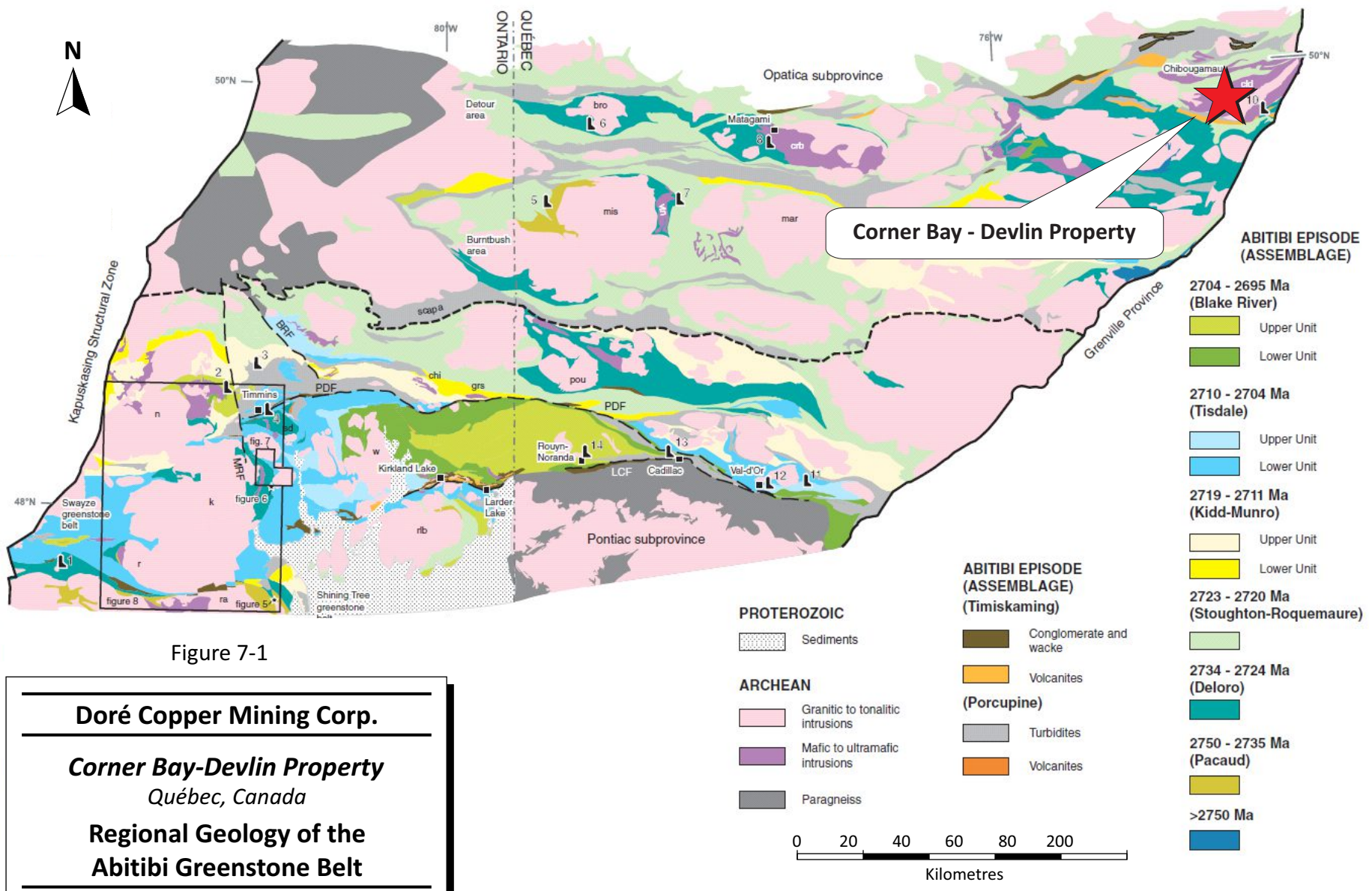


Figure 7-1

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Regional Geology of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt

November 2021

Source: Thurston et. al., 2008.

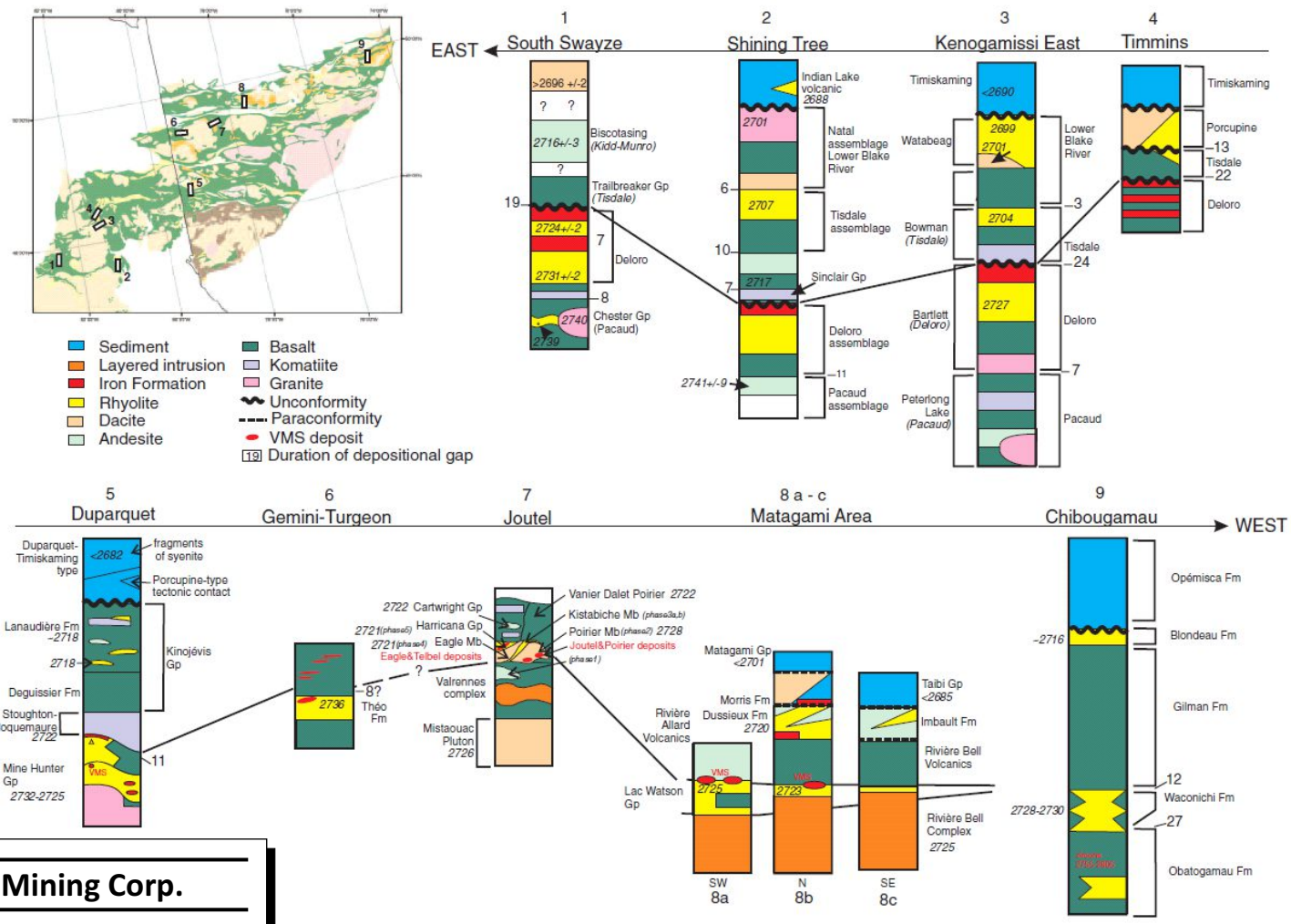


Figure 7-2

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Stratigraphic Column of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt

November 2021

Source: Thurston et. al., 2008.

7.2 Local Geology

The Chibougamau region is located in the northeastern part of the AGB of the Superior Province (Figure 7-1). The Archean rocks of the Chibougamau region were deformed (large-scale folds and faults) and metamorphosed (greenschist to amphibolite facies) during the Kenoran orogeny (Daigneault et al., 1990).

7.2.1 Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of the Chibougamau region is dominated by two bimodal (mafic-felsic) volcanic cycles forming the Archean Roy Group, a three kilometre to four kilometre thick basalt to basaltic andesite assemblage, which is overlain by unconformably volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Opemisca Group (Figure 7-3; Daigneault et al., 1990; Leclerc et al., 2011; Leclerc et al., 2017). The Vents Formation and the Chrissie Formation, both made of mafic lava flows, are defined as the basement of the Roy Group (Leclerc et al., 2017).

The first volcanic cycle of the Roy Group consists of the undated Obatogamau Formation, a pile of massive to pillowed tholeiitic andesite-basalt to basalt with interbedded gabbroic sills (Midra, 1989; Boucher et al., 2021). It is overlain by the 2,730 Ma to 2,726 Ma mafic to felsic lava flows and volcanoclastic units of the Waconichi Formation (Mortensen, 1993; Legault, 2003; David et al., 2012) defined as the main VMS bearing unit of the Chapais-Chibougamau area.

The second volcanic cycle (2,720 Ma to 2,717 Ma; Leclerc and al., 2011) is made, from the base to the top, of the Bruneau Formation composed of tholeiitic basalt and andesite, the Blondeau Formation dominated by calc-alkaline volcanic-sedimentary sequences, and the Bordeleau Formation consisting of mainly sedimentary rocks (Lefebvre, 1991).

The Opemisca Group representing the top of the stratigraphic column is composed of the Stella and Haüy Formations (Leclerc et al., 2017). Rocks are mainly sedimentary in nature and composition and are formed of conglomerates, subarkoses, claystones, and potassic-enriched interstratified lenses of andesite lavas.

7.2.2 Intrusive rocks

The Chapais-Chibougamau area recorded major intrusive activities of various nature, genetically linked to the volcanism and tectonism periods of the geological history of the region. The three important intrusive bodies of the region are: (1) the Doré Lake Complex (DLC), (2) the Chibougamau Pluton, and (3) the differentiated mafic to ultramafic sills of the Cumming Complex that formed in the second volcanic cycle.

The DLC hosts the Corner Bay deposit as well as several other regional copper-gold deposits (Figure 7-4). It dates to 2,728.3 ± 1.2 Ma (Mortensen, 1993) and is a synvolcanic layered intrusion emplaced during the first volcanic cycle in the region between the Obatogamau and Waconichi Formations. It is folded and metamorphosed to the greenschist facies (Allard, 1976; Daigneault and al., 1990). The DLC is a mafic to ultramafic intrusion with a tholeiitic to calc-alkaline magmatic affinity (Allard, 1976; Daigneault and al., 1990; Ahmadou and al., 2019). From the bottom to the top of the layered intrusion, it is subdivided into three known main series (Figure 7-4). The Lower Series represents 70% to 80% of the DLC. It consists mainly of anorthosite and gabbroic-anorthosite, and a peridotite zone. The Layered Series is formed of an alternating layers of magnetite-enriched ferrograbbro, vanadiferous magnetite, dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite, and ferrodiorite. The Upper Series is composed of the granophyric zone (Ahmadou et al., 2019) and a discontinuous border zone (Allard, 1976).

The Chibougamau Pluton hosts the Devlin deposit (Figure 7-4). The pluton was emplaced in the DLC and part of the Waconichi Formation; however, it is coeval with the second volcanic cycle of the Roy Group.

This Neoarchean multiphase pluton is a tonalite-trondhjemite-diorite (TTD) suite, with a calc-alkaline affinity (Mathieu et Racicot, 2019). The Chibougamau Pluton is composed of an abundance of tonalite and diorite dykes, pegmatites, feldspar-phyric units, as well as hydrothermal and magmatic breccia (Figure 7-4); all of which point to a shallow emplacement depth (Mathieu and Racicot, 2019). The pluton occupies the core of the Chibougamau anticline, which is part of the major folding structures of the region.

7.2.3 Structures

According to Daigneault et al. (1990), the geological units of the Chapais-Chibougamau area have recorded three main brittle to ductile Archean deformation events (D1–D3) followed by a fourth event (D4) known as "the Grenvillian" which dates from the Proterozoic. Phase D1 corresponds to an early large regional folding whose footprints appear only locally. Phase D2 represents the major deformation event, which created a series of synclines and east-west orientation anticlines. Phase D2 is characterized by the development of an east-west oriented schistosity fabrics, called "main schistosity Sp", which is well developed in volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The D3 deformation event resulted in the formation of northeast faults and northeast-southwest oriented dextral detachments. Finally, the last deformation phase, D4, corresponds to small asymmetric folds in Z style, which are associated with crenulation cleavages and a series of faults oriented northeast-southwest.

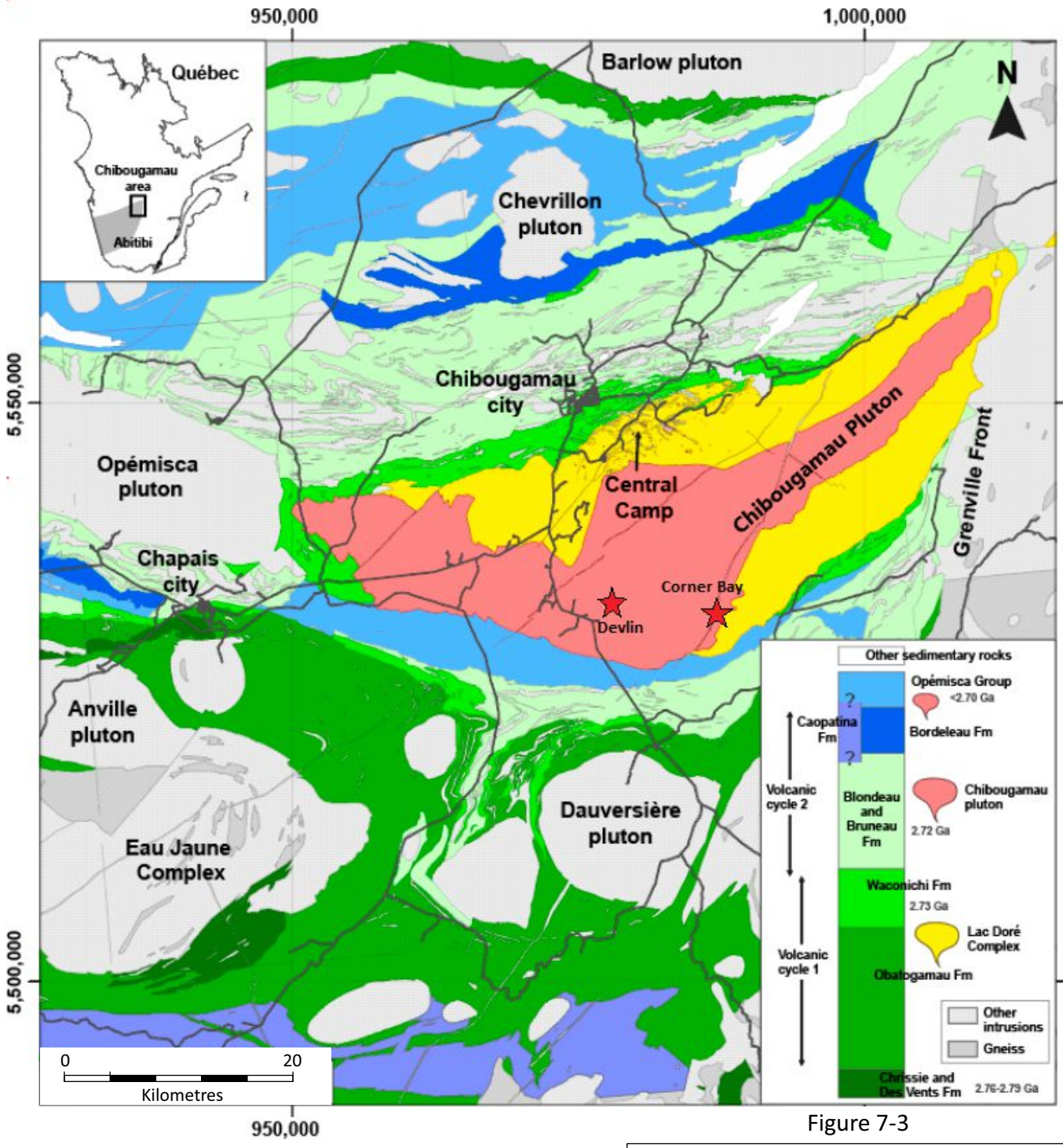


Figure 7-3

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Geological Map of the Chibougamau Area

November 2021

Source: Modified from Mathieu and Racicot, 2019.

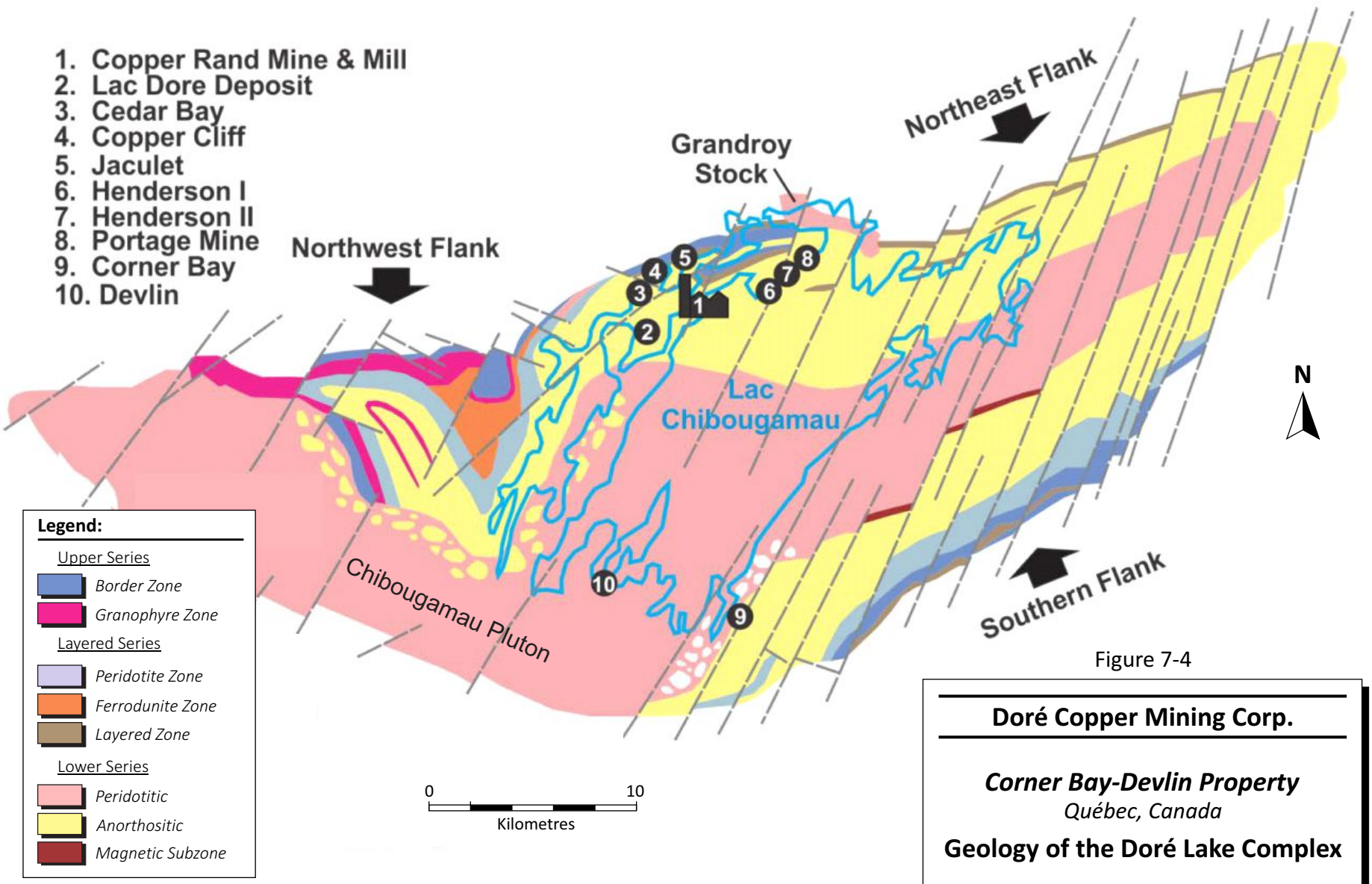


Figure 7-4

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Geology of the Doré Lake Complex

November 2021

Source: Adapted from Daigneault & Allard, 1990.

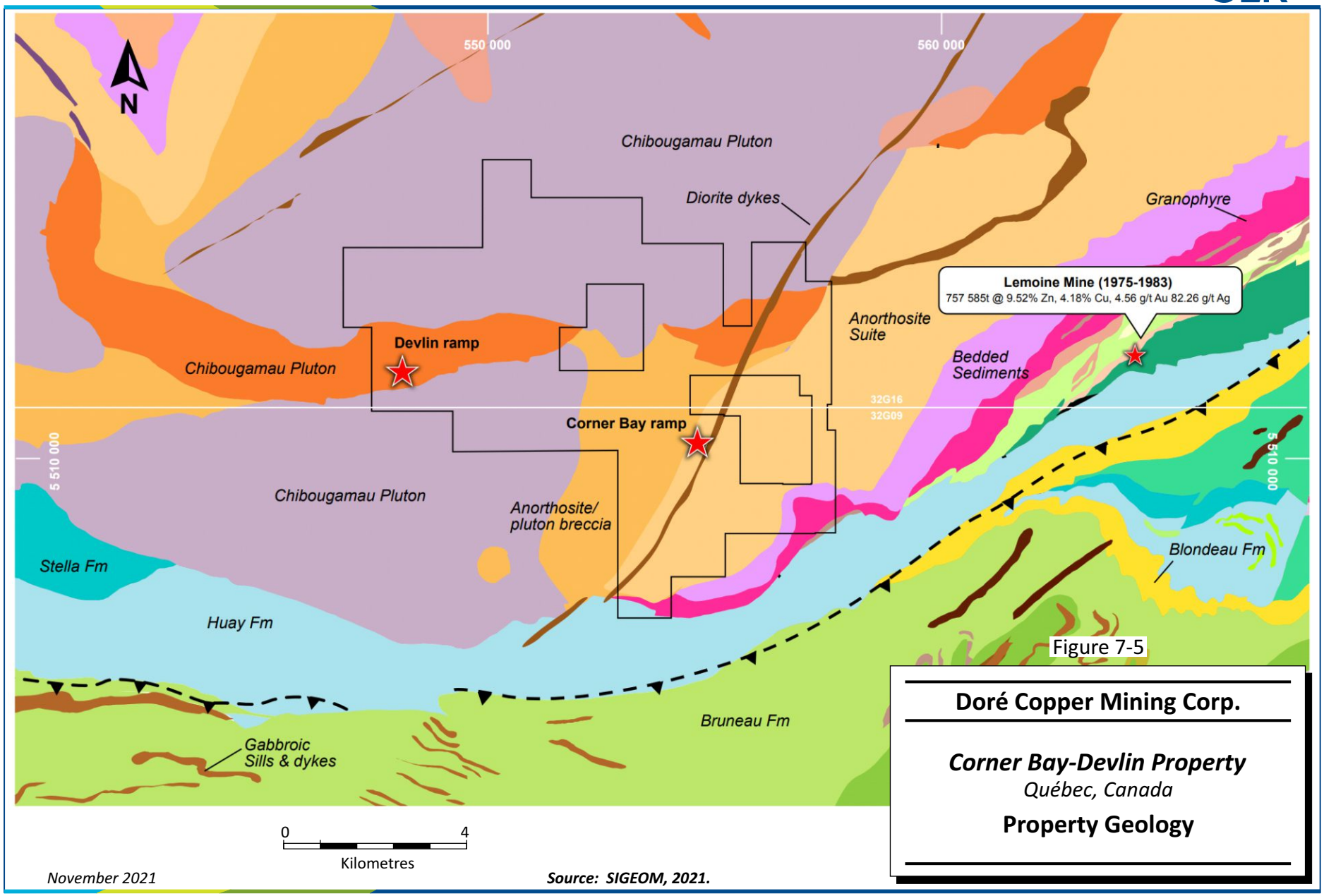
7.3 Property Geology

7.3.1 Corner Bay

The Corner Bay deposit is located on the southern flank of the DLC (Figure 7-5). It was emplaced in the Lower Series of the DLC layered intrusion, which is composed mainly of anorthosite to gabbroic anorthosite. To the southwest of the deposit, anorthositic rocks are overlain by a succession of pyroxenite, gabbro, and magnetite beds part of the Layered Series. Numerous dykes of various composition (diorite to tonalite) are found injected in anorthosite and are related to the intrusive activity of the Chibougamau Pluton (Mathieu et Racicot, 2019). A Proterozoic diabase dyke striking north-northeast traverses the entire region and cuts the Corner Bay deposit. The anorthositic sequence hosts copper mineralization, which generally consists of lenses and/or veins of quartz, carbonate with chalcopyrite and pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and molybdenite.

The regional alteration expression is characterized by a moderate to strong pervasive sericite and interstitial chlorite. Near the mineralized zones occurs a carbonate flooding and veining with various intensity.

The various lithologies encountered at Corner Bay are cut by numerous north-south, northwest-southeast, and a series of north-northeast striking brittle-ductile shears. These structures are of different ages. The north-south (N15) shear zones are interpreted to represent early alteration patterns and/or late activated extension fractures with syn- to late-orogenic tectonic movement. The Corner Bay deposit occurs within these structures.


N
550 000
560 000
5 510 000
Chibougamau Pluton
Diorite dykes
Granophyre
Lemoine Mine (1975-1983)
757 585t @ 9.52% Zn, 4.18% Cu, 4.56 g/t Au 82.26 g/t Ag
Anorthosite Suite
Bedded Sediments
Devlin ramp
Chibougamau Pluton
32G16
32G09
Corner Bay ramp
Chibougamau Pluton
Anorthosite/ pluton breccia
Stella Fm
Huay Fm
Blondeau Fm
Bruneau Fm
Gabbroic Sills & dykes
0
4
Kilometres
November 2021
Source: SIGEOM, 2021.
Figure 7-5
Doré Copper Mining Corp.
Corner Bay-Devlin Property
Québec, Canada
Property Geology

7.3.2 Devlin

The Devlin deposit is located in the Chibougamau Pluton in the middle of the Chibougamau anticline. The deposit is hosted by tonalite ("granodiorite"), diorite, and an extensive zone of chloritic-epidotic breccia. Generally, the tonalite and diorite are interbedded at varying scales, with banding striking east-west and dipping subvertically to 75° to the north, reflecting the original banded nature of the pluton at this locality.

The tonalite occurs on the southern end and east of the Devlin deposit and consists of pale grey to pink rock with a medium grain size and granitic texture, the latter locally obliterated by intense silicification. The tonalite is locally cut by dioritic bands, which are generally porphyritic and give to the rock a banded appearance. The diorite is generally light to medium grey-green in colour and varies texturally from granular to porphyritic.

The dominant lithology is the tonalite, whereas the diorite occurs mainly on the borders and contacts of the pluton with the anorthositic rocks of the DLC. This contact zone represents the intrusive breccia zone and contains various polygenic sharpen fragments in the fine grained dioritic matrix. It consists of varying proportions of tonalite, diorite, gabbro, and anorthosite fragments.

The mineralized vein is hosted by a brecciated zone with a widespread chlorite-epidote alteration association. An important amount (1% to 5%, locally up to 15%) of vugs with various sizes are presents in the brecciated tonalite, indicating a high level of porosity leading to a proficient fluid circulation. These vugs are occasionally filled by a mineral assemblage of epidote-chlorite-quartz-pyrite and carbonate.

The propylitic alteration assemblage is the most widespread in the area of the deposit and characterized by the presence of chlorite, epidote, and carbonate. It occurs throughout the brecciated zone in fragments, in the matrix, and in much of the vein mineralogy. The propylitic alteration is locally superposed by a phyllic alteration represented by plagioclase altered to sericite. A weak tourmaline alteration is locally observed and is restricted to the matrix and the veins.

The flat mineralized vein is also the main fault structure in the area. Faults are also observed in the same direction of the joints where displacement of horizons or veins is discernable. The east-west trending faults show variable dips from 0° to 75° but north-northeast faults dip steeply to the northwest and north-northwest faults dip steeply to the northeast. Faults are generally tight but can be up to eight centimetres wide. The filling materials include quartz-pyrite and locally gouge.

7.4 Mineralization

7.4.1 Corner Bay

The Corner Bay deposit is a significant high grade copper-gold deposit located on the south flank of the DLC. It is hosted by a N15° 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 two metres 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 known LaChib deformation zone oriented N 150° with a dip of 60° to the south.

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 sulphides assemblage is composed of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite, with lesser amounts of molybdenite and sphalerite. Late remobilized quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins occur in a common wide halo around the main mineralization zones.

Alteration developed in the proximal environment of the deposit consists in pervasive black chlorite in the strongly sericitized shear zone with carbonate flooding and veining. The mineralized veins themselves show a pervasive calcite alteration and an interstitial moderate potassic content as interstitial minerals occurs between brecciated quartz grains. The distal alteration is pervasive sericite occurring mainly in the host anorthosite rock.

Mineralization was emplaced within an east-west striking major structural corridor of less than one metre to 25 m wide. It is characterized by strong penetrative schistose anorthosite with mylonitic fabrics and intermixed dioritic to other intermediate intrusive dykes. Mineralized veins are quite uniform and very consistent section to section in terms of widths and style of mineralization.

The Corner Bay deposit consists of four main mineralized veins (subparallel Main Vein 1 and Main Vein 2 above the dyke, Main Vein below the dyke, and Lower Deep Vein) that make up the bulk of the deposit (Figure 7-6), and four other parallel smaller veins (three West Veins and East Vein).

The Main Vein below the dyke is the continuation of the mineralization above in Main Vein 1 and 2, but as the name implies, is located below the north-striking diabase dyke that cuts the deposit with a dip 80° towards the west. Thicknesses range from 15 cm to eight metres. An oblique view of the mineralization is shown in Figure 14-1.

The Lower Deep Vein is a deeper lens in the same shear with the same general orientation as the other veins, dipping 65° west. This part of the deposit has limited strike extension and remains open down plunge.

Identified and drilled in 2020 and 2021, the West Veins consist of three parallel veins located 60 m to 100 m below surface and approximately 400 m west of Main Veins 1 and 2. They are sub-vertical and range in thickness from 0.5 m to 3.0 m. The mineralized structure hosting these veins extends for hundreds of metres along strike and still remains sparsely drilled. A new parallel vein (East Vein) was identified 200 m to the east of the Main Vein above the dyke. Both the West and East Veins are open along strike and at depth. The red zones in Figure 7-6 are the Mineral Resource domains defined in this NI 43-101 Technical Report. The diorite dyke bisects the deposit – Main Vein above the dyke and Main Vein below the dyke.

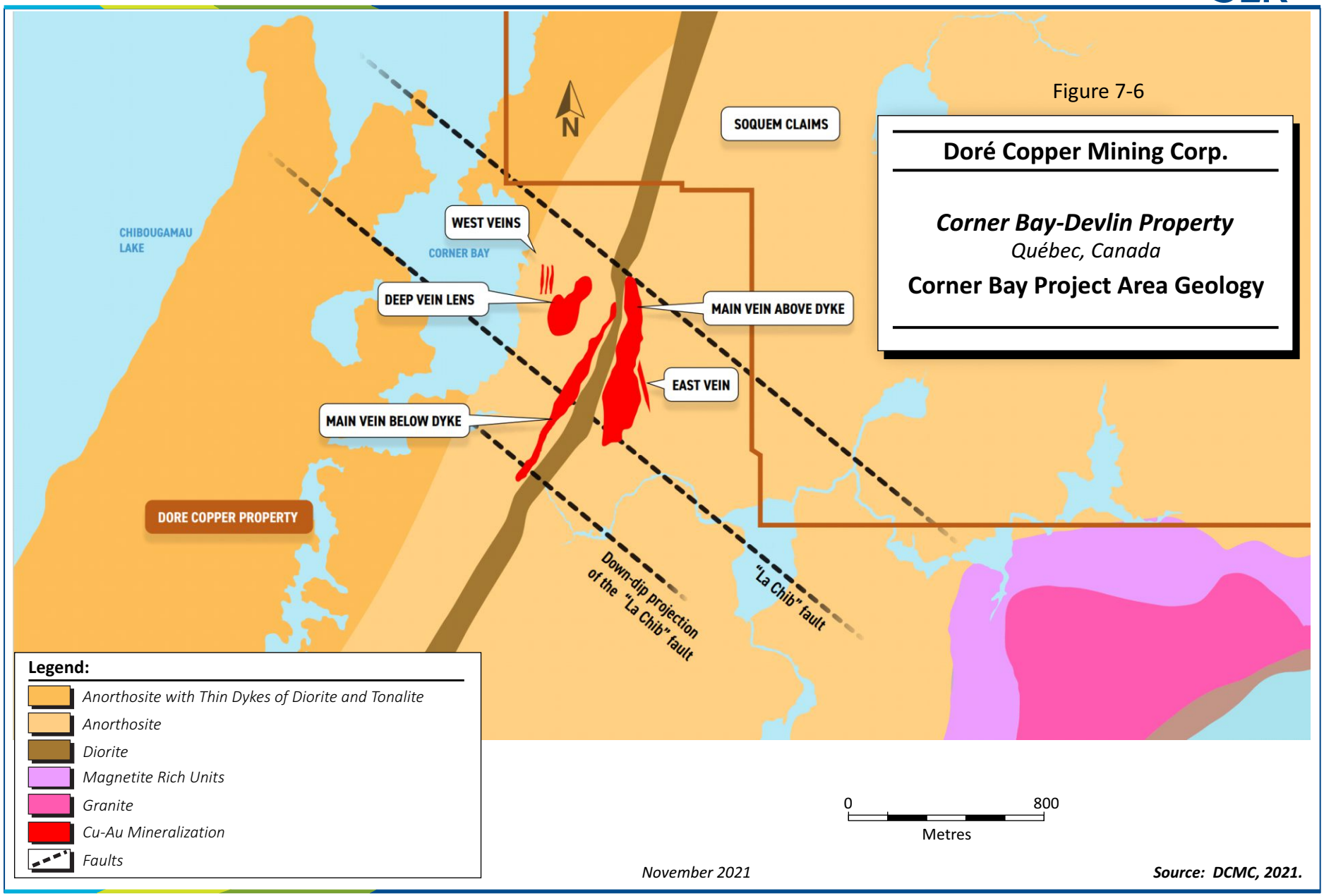


Figure 7-6
Doré Copper Mining Corp.
Corner Bay-Devlin Property
Québec, Canada
Corner Bay Project Area Geology
N
SOQUEM CLAIMS
WEST VEINS
CORNER BAY
CHIBOUGAMAU LAKE
DEEP VEIN LENS
MAIN VEIN ABOVE DYKE
EAST VEIN
MAIN VEIN BELOW DYKE
DORE COPPER PROPERTY
Down-dip projection of the "La Chib" fault
"La Chib" fault
Legend:
Anorthosite with Thin Dykes of Diorite and Tonalite
Anorthosite
Diorite
Magnetite Rich Units
Granite
Cu-Au Mineralization
Faults
0
800
Metres
November 2021
Source: DCMC, 2021.

7.4.2 Devlin

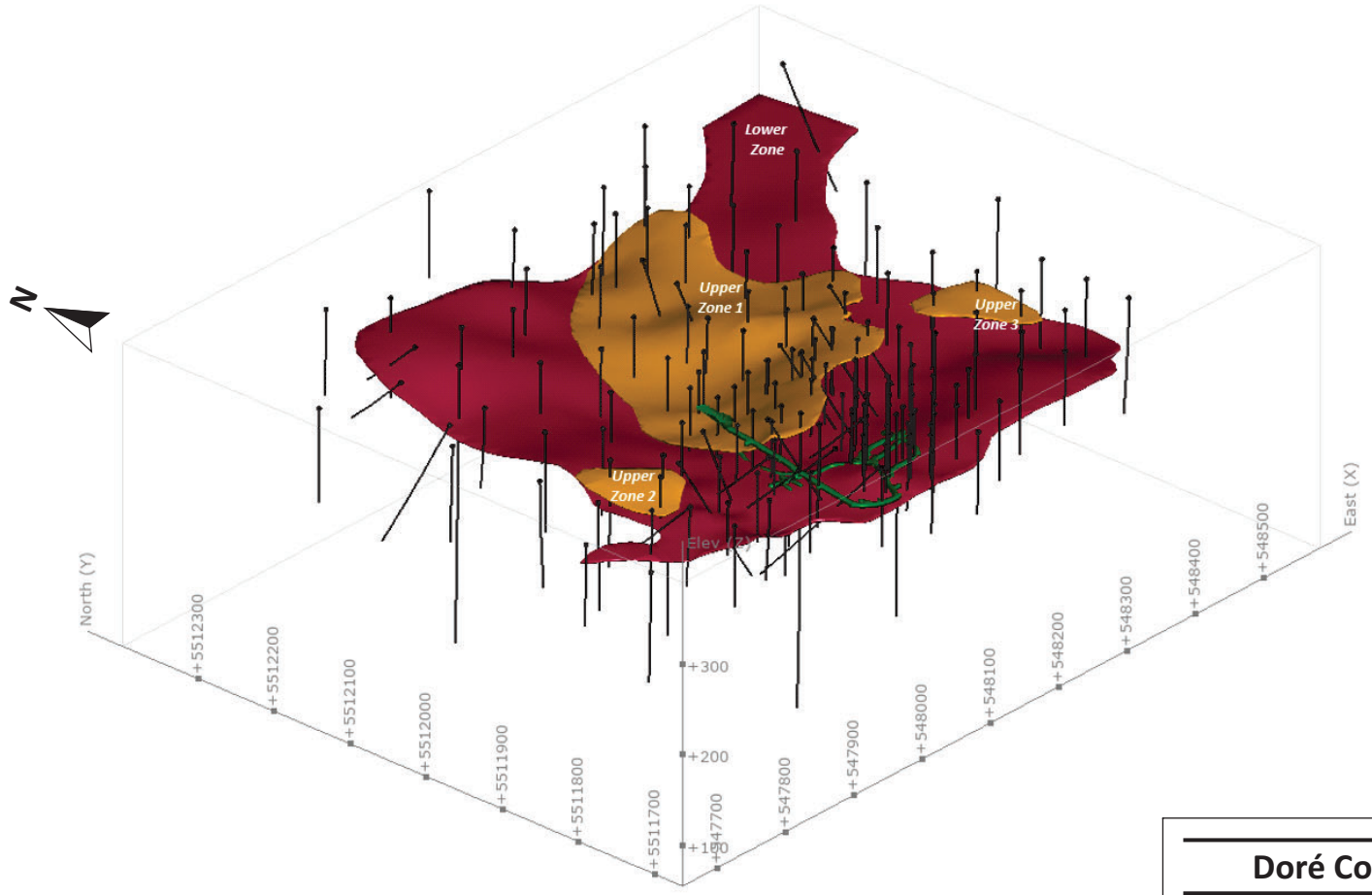
The Devlin deposit is a flat-lying (horizontal) and undulating magmatic massive sulphide deposit occurring at a depth of less than 100 m from surface (Figure 7-7). The tabular zone of mineralization (or main vein) is nearly horizontal at the southern extremity and dipping slightly at 7° to the northeast at the northern extremity.

The deposit is hosted by a hydrothermal breccia, though the main vein also extends out into unbrecciated banded tonalitic and dioritic rocks. The deposit consists of a massive chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz +/- carbonate vein, which pinches and swells. Minor hematite and magnetite are present locally, both being erratically distributed. The mineralized vein is characterized by occasional zoning, with a quartz-chalcopyrite zone at the bottom, a quartz-chlorite-pyrite zone in the middle, and a mixed pyrite-chalcopyrite-quartz zone at the top. Minor gold is present within the deposit with values typically less than approximately 0.3 g/t Au.

High grade intersections usually consist of one or several parallel quartz veins varying from a few centimetres to one metre in thickness, in which the occurrence of chalcopyrite may vary from occasional blebby specks to massive bands. Usually, a thin semi-massive to massive sulphide zone is present in the quartz vein. Chalcopyrite and pyrite also occur as fine disseminated patches and fine stringers outside of the mineralized zone.

The brecciated zone of the Chibougamau Pluton hosting the deposit is strongly silicified near the mineralized zone. Alteration patterns around the deposit consist of a propylitic alteration characterized by chlorite, epidote, and carbonate. This alteration assemblage is overprinted by a phyllic alteration with strong sericitization of the plagioclase minerals.

Looking Northeast



Legend:

Zone

Lower

Upper

0 500

Metres

Figure 7-7

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Devlin Mineralization Wireframes

November 2021

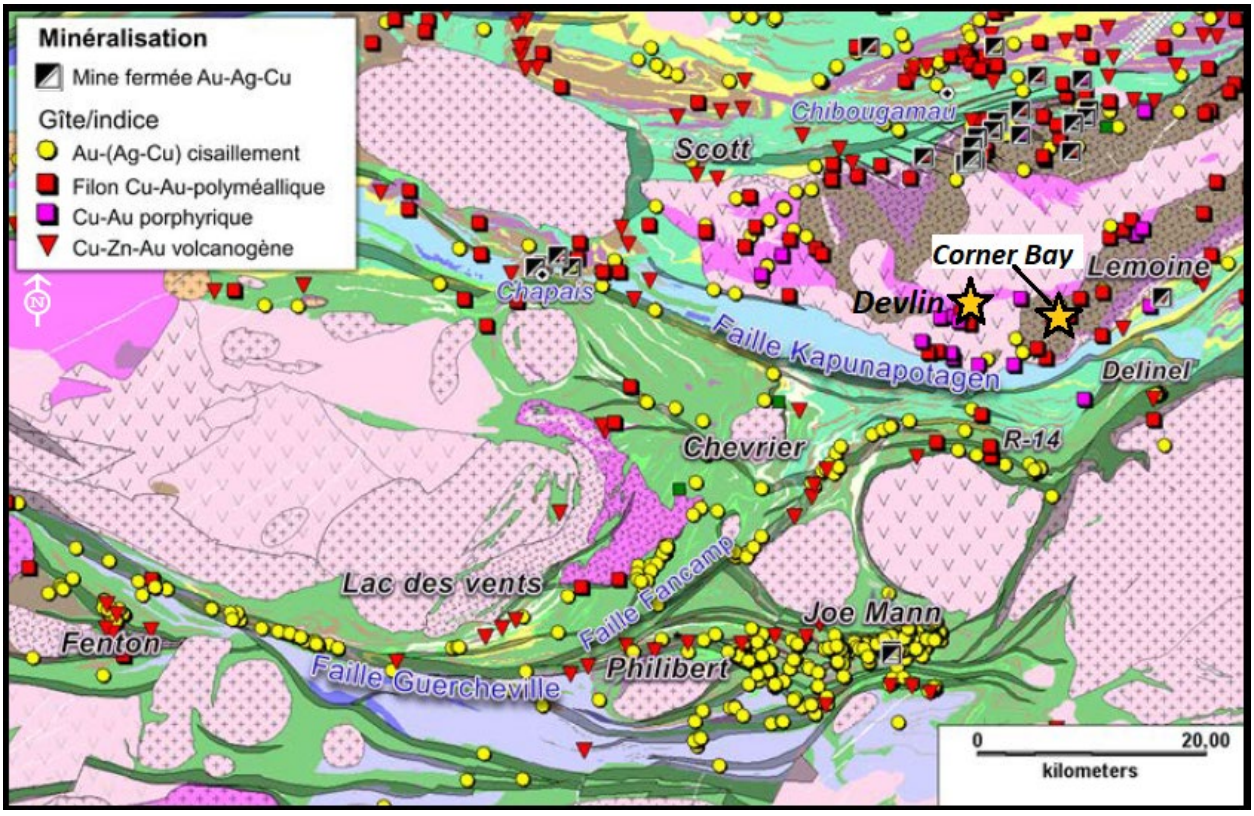
Source: SLR, 2021.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

From 1955 to 2008, when the Copper Rand Mill closed, the Chibougamau mining district (Figure 8-1) produced a total of 55 Mt of ore containing 994,802 t of copper, 120 t of gold, 102 t of silver, and 72,066 t of zinc (Leclerc et al., 2017). Thus, the district is considered as the second largest mining district in the Québec portion of the AGB.

Mineral deposits of the Chibougamau area comprise the following (Guha et al., 1988; Pilote and Guha, 2006) (Figure 8-1):

- Synmagmatic Fe-Ti-V and Ni-Cu-platinum group element (PGE) mineralization in mafic-ultramafic layered intrusion
- Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposits (VMS)
- Early polymetallic (Au-Ag- Cu-Zn-Pb) mineralization
- Porphyritic Cu-Au ± Mo
- Cu-Au veins in northwest-southeast and east-west shears (Chibougamau-type copper-gold)
- Shear zone-hosted



Source: Faure, 2012, modified from Chown et al., 2002.

Figure 8-1: Geological Map of the Chibougamau-Chapais Region with Minerals Occurrences and Deposits

8.1 Corner Bay

The Corner Bay deposit is considered to be an example of Chibougamau-type copper-gold deposits, which typically host massive to semi-massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-molybdenite sheared quartz veins. The main alteration assemblage consists of quartz, carbonate, sericite, chlorite, and K-feldspar with occasional albitization locally.

The Chibougamau-type deposits host copper-gold vein mineralization and are spatially associated with the Chibougamau Pluton. They demonstrate several characteristics of "*Magmato-Hydrothermal Systems"*, including: (1) hydrothermal alteration located in and around an intrusion, and (2) oxidized, high-salinity fluids and the related alteration minerals (e.g., K-feldspar and magnetite) (Mathieu et Racicot, 2019).

The shear veins were formed in the areas of movement and dilation along existing faults and structures. The mineralizing fluid thought to be sourced from the Chibougamau Pluton used these dilated open spaces within the shear zone as conduits and structural traps for the copper-gold deposition. The direction of the fluid flow within these shears varied depending on the fault zone type. The Corner Bay deposit has vertical to sub-vertical mineralized zones and is interpreted to be associated with strike-slip faults.

Dilation zones are formed of mylonized anorthosite and intermixed early dioritic to intermediate intrusive dykes. These dilation zones host grey quartz veining with semi-massive to massive sulphides, commonly parallel to the regional foliation and shearing.

The gold enrichment is thought to be a secondary event associated with the regional orogenic phase. The Corner Bay deposit is considered to be the purely magmatic phase of the magmato-hydrothermal systems of the Chibougamau-type deposits.

8.2 Devlin

Kavanagh (1978) first proposed that Devlin may represent a distinct, late Archean porphyry-like mineralization event. Guha et al. (1984) also suggested that Devlin was a near-surface expression of a porphyry system.

The Devlin deposit is a vein copper deposit type. These types of deposits are structurally controlled and occur in faults, fault systems, and vein-breccia zones. Vein copper deposits tend to be relatively small. Copper grades are typically 1% to 3% although some deposits contain greater than 10% copper. Two main sub-types are recognized:

- associated with mafic intrusions (Churchill type)
- associated with felsic and intermediate intrusion

The Devlin deposit falls into the felsic and intermediate intrusion sub-type along with deposits of the Rossland camp in British Columbia and the copper-gold deposits of the Chibougamau and Opemiska mining camps in Québec.

Felsic and intermediate intrusion copper deposits characteristically occur in subduction-related continental and island arc settings, typically in areas of high-level felsic and intermediate intrusions and particularly those related with porphyry copper deposits. The Devlin deposit is in a different geological setting as it was emplaced in an Archean intermediate intrusion.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Relevant exploration work other than drilling conducted by the Company includes downhole geophysics and a ground geophysical survey.

In February 2020, a downhole geophysical survey was completed by Abitibi Geophysics in hole CB-19-08 of the Corner Bay deposit. The Borehole InfiniTEM survey (Time Domain Electromagnetics) recorded readings every 5 m and 10 m and measured the three components of the secondary magnetic field.

The survey identified the known mineralized zones and identified a target approximately 300 m further east. Hole CB-19-08 was extended by over 300 m later in 2020 to test the identified down hole target. A small zone of weak mineralization was identified at approximately the predicted location, representing the contact zone between the anorthosite suite and the felsic pluton.

In September 2021, a follow-up downhole survey was completed on the extension of hole CB-19-08. Downhole surveys were also completed in holes CB-21-43 and CB-21-46 to identify possible extensions of the mineralized zones at the southern end of the Corner Bay deposit below the dyke. Results are pending at the time of writing this report.

In the spring of 2021, a ground EM geophysical survey (Figure 9-1) was carried out by Abitibi Geophysics over several claims of the Devlin group of claims covering a part of Lake Chibougamau and Ile Yvonne. The survey covered approximately 25 km^2 with lines 100 m apart and stations every 25 m. The survey was carried out to further explore a prospective flat lying structure thought to be similar to and northeast of the Devlin deposit. The survey identified a weak magnetic anomaly which was confirmed with drilling as a flat-lying alteration zone with magnetite mineralization. No economic mineralization was found.

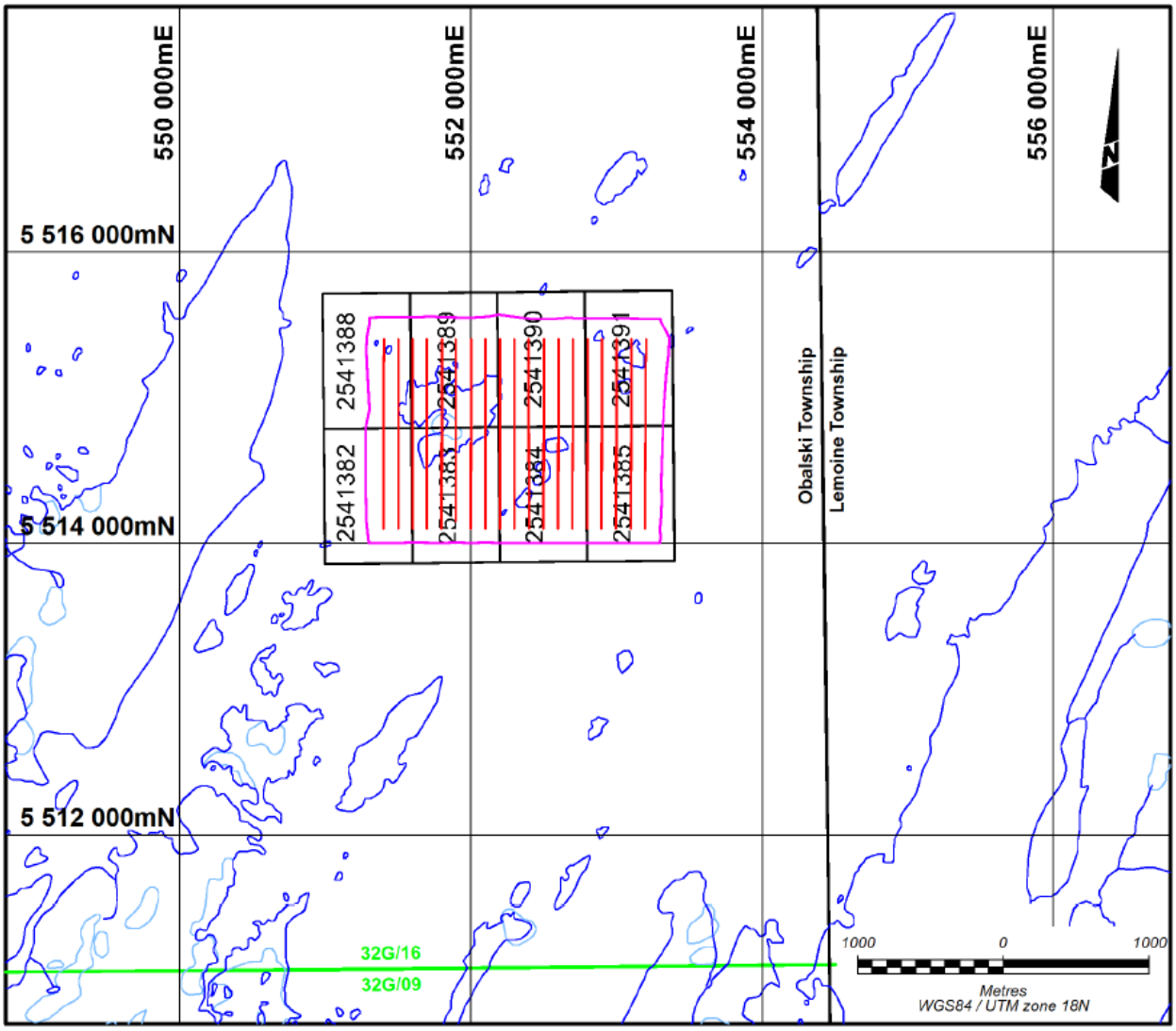


Figure 9-1: Location of the 2021 Ground EM Survey

9.1 Exploration Potential

The exploration potential at Corner Bay remains substantial as all of the veins still remain open in one or more direction: the two subparallel Main Veins above the dyke remain open along strike to the south, the East Vein is open in all directions, the three West Veins are open down dip and along strike, the Main Vein below the dyke is open down dip, and the Deep Vein Lens is connecting to the Main Vein below the dyke.

In addition, there is a high potential for finding parallel zones of mineralization. For example, intercepts from the 2017 drilling campaign indicated mineralization further west, underneath the bay in the lake which has not been tested to date. Intercepts approximately 100 m (up hole) from the Main Vein below the dyke show the possibility for numerous mineralized lenses as well.

The combination of the parallel zones and expansion of the known mineralized zones indicates that the Corner Bay deposit can be further expanded with more drilling.

10.0 DRILLING

Drilling at Corner Bay took place between 1973 and 2008 by previous operators. DCMC and its predecessor (AmAuCu) carried out a number of drilling programs from 2017 to 2021.

Drilling at Devlin took place in two periods: from 1974 to 1982 and from 2013 to 2014. DCMC has not carried out any drilling programs yet at Devlin.

A summary of drilling completed over the Corner Bay and Devlin Projects is presented in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Corner Bay-Devlin Drill Hole Summary
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Area / Operator	No. Holes	Period	Total Length (m)[2,3]
Corner Bay			
Historical[1]	254	1973 - 2008	74,506
AmAuCu	13	2017 - 2018	14,643
DCMC	43[5]	2019 - 2021	39,090
Corner Bay Total	**310**	**1973 - 2021**	**128,238**
Devlin			
Historical[4]	177	1974 - 2014	18,746
Devlin Total	**177**	**1974 - 2014**	**18,746**
Property Total	**487**	**1973 - 2021**	**146,985**

Notes:

1. Historical operators at Corner Bay include Riocanex/Flanagan McAdam (1973-1976), Corner Bay Exploration (1979-1981), Riocanex (1982), Preussag (1984-1985), Corner Bay Exploration (1988), SOQUEM (1992-1994), Cache (1995), and MSV (2004-2008).
2. The length of wedge holes reported in the table is represented as the hole extension length only.
3. In 2017 and 2018, eleven drill holes and wedges did not meet the intended target depth or were abandoned due to poor ground conditions. These holes have been excluded from this summary. Additional drilling completed by Corner Bay Exploration to test overburden depth, and regional exploration targeting by SOQUEM (2,635 m) are also excluded.
4. Historical operators at Devlin include Riocanex (1974-1978), Camchib (1979-1982), and Nuinsco (2013-2014).
5. Meterage and hole count includes drill holes from CB21-39 to CB21-46, for which assays are still pending.

10.1 Corner Bay

Drill hole collar locations at Corner Bay are shown in Figure 10-1.

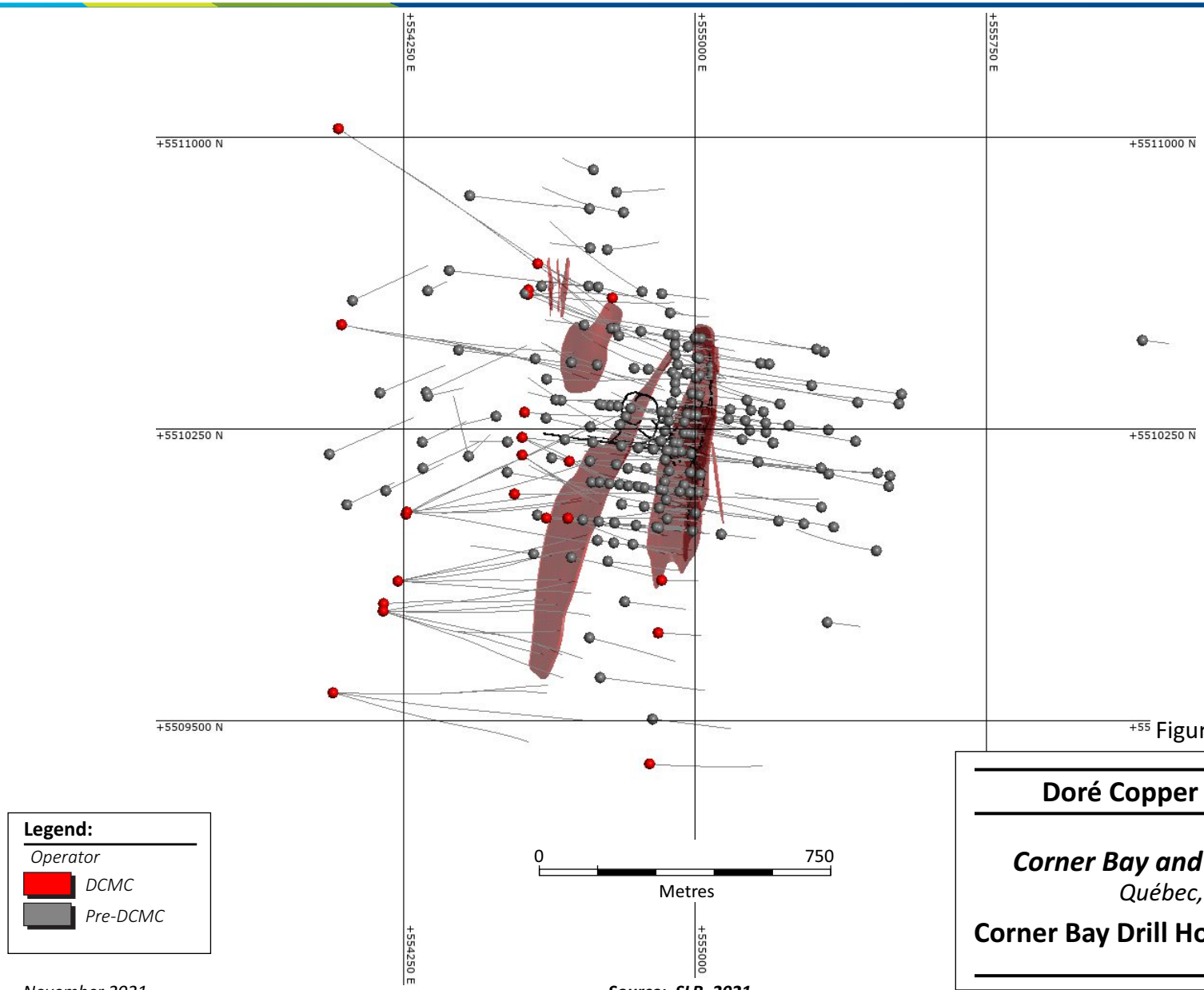


Figure 10-1

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay and Devlin Projects

Québec, Canada

Corner Bay Drill Hole Collar Locations

November 2021

Source: SLR, 2021.

10.1.1 Historical Drilling

Historical operators at Corner Bay include Riocanex/Flanagan McAdam (1973-1976), Corner Bay Exploration (1979-1981), Riocanex (1982), Preussag (1984-1985), Corner Bay Exploration (1988), SOQUEM (1992-1994), Cache (1995), and MSV (2004-2008). Limited documentation on the drilling procedures is available for all operators with the exception of MSV. SLR reviewed the historical drill hole traces and intersections and found them to line up reasonably well with the structures identified with DCMC drilling.

10.1.1.1 MSV: 2004–2005, 2008

MSV undertook drilling campaigns in 2004, 2005, and 2008 with the intention of infill drilling the upper part of the Corner Bay deposit and to verify mineralization continuity at depth. Drill holes were BQ or NQ sized, and were completed by Forages Mercier of Val d'Or, Québec. Core recovery was noted by the logging geologist as very good in fresh rock, and moderate in oxidized rock near surface. Lithology, alteration, and mineralization were logged in detail and samples ranging from 0.04 m to 1.0 m were taken across mineralization and alteration zones.

10.1.1.2 AmAuCu: 2017–2018

From October 2017 to May 2018, AmAuCu completed a 13 hole drill hole program totalling 14,643 m to target and confirm mineralization at depth. An additional eleven drill holes and wedges did not reach the intended target depth or were abandoned due to poor ground conditions.

The drilling was contracted to Miikan Drilling (a subsidiary of Chibougamau Diamond Drilling) of Chibougamau, Québec. Miikan Drilling used skid-mounted, hydraulic drills to produce NQ core. Setting of wedges was completed by the drilling company with the supervision of an AmAuCu contracted geologist. AmAuCu contracted Orix Geoscience Inc. to plan the hole collar locations, azimuth, and dip.

The locations of the drill holes in the field were spotted using a Garmin handheld global positioning system (GPS) instrument and the azimuth and dip of the holes was established using a compass and inclinometer. Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex EZ-Gyro instrument in single-shot mode with readings taken at 25 m intervals. Upon completion, the holes were surveyed using the multi-shot mode.

Hole terminations were determined by the AmAuCu geologist. Casings were left in the ground and marked for easy retrieval. The final location of the Corner Bay collars was determined by a handheld GPS instrument.

Drill core was placed sequentially in wooden core boxes at the drill by the drillers and was transported to a secure core logging facility at the Copper Rand site daily. The core was descriptively logged and marked for sampling by AmAuCu contract geologists paying particular attention to lithology, structure, alteration, veining, and sulphide mineralization. Logging and sampling information was entered into a Microsoft (MS) Excel-based core logging sheet. Core photography and geotechnical data (rock quality designation (RQD), core recovery, number of fractures per metre) were not taken consistently. Core was noted as very competent, with few fractures.

The drilling campaign was successful in identifying the continuation of high grade mineralization at Corner Bay. The drilling program expanded the mineralization around historic drill hole CB-05-92 and helped define the Lower Deep Vein. Although the new intercepts in this program were not as thick or high grade as the historic holes, they still maintained grades of above 1.5% Cu over a two metre true width. Below the dyke, the drill campaign expanded the historic 2012 resources by extending the Main Vein

mineralization along strike to the south. The intercepts are thicker on the southernmost section drilled in holes CB-18-05/06/07.

10.1.2 DCMC Drilling

From December 2019 to September 2021, DCMC completed 43 drill holes (including wedges) on the Corner Bay deposit totalling 39,090 m. Most of the drilling targeted mineralization below the Main Dyke. Only drill holes completed up to June 2021, with assays returned in September 2021, were included in the Mineral Resource estimate.

The drilling was contracted to Miikan Drilling, which, as they did for AmAuCu, used skid-mounted, hydraulic drills to produce NQ core. Setting of wedges was completed by the drilling company with the supervision of a geologist from DCMCC.

The locations of the drill holes in the field were spotted using a Garmin handheld GPS instrument and the azimuth of the holes was established by compass. An inclinometer was used to establish the dip.

The downhole survey was carried out using a Gyro supplied by IMDEX out of Val d'Or, Québec. Surveys were taken every 50 m down the hole and a continuous read survey was done on the hole once it was completed.

A DCMC geologist checked the core at the drill before making the decision to terminate the holes. Upon completion of the holes, the casings were left in the ground and properly marked for easy retrieval. The final location of the Corner Bay collars was determined by a handheld GPS instrument.

Drill core was placed sequentially in wooden core boxes at the drill by the drillers and was transported to DCMC's secure core logging facility at the Copper Rand site daily by the drillers.

Drill core was delivered every morning to the core shack by the drilling contractor (Miikan Drilling) and arranged on tables by the geological technicians after which it was logged by geologists. The core recovery was very high and normally above 95%. Mineralized drill core, veins, and shoulder samples were identified and marked on the drill core by the geologists. Sample lengths ranged from 0.4 m to one metre, commonly being one metre, and respected geological contacts. Sample tags are placed at the beginning of each sample interval and the tag numbers are recorded within an MS Excel database.

The core was descriptively logged and marked for sampling by DCMC geologists paying particular attention to lithology, structure, alteration, veining and sulphide mineralization. Logging and sampling information was entered into an MS Excel-based core logging sheet.

Once the core was logged and marked up for sampling (if any), pictures were taken of wet core systematically. The core was then moved to pallets and stored in the core yard and covered with tarps to slow weathering. The mineralized portions of the drill core were stored inside on metal core racks to slow oxidation of the sulphides even further.

The drilling campaign was successful in identifying the continuation of high grade mineralization at Corner Bay.

A summary of the 2019 to 2021 drilling results by DCMC is shown in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2: Corner Bay Drilling Results Summary
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width[1] (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone
CB-19-08	899.3	902.2	2.9	1.52	0.11	7.3	
CB-19-09	No significant mineralization						Main Vein above dyke
CB-19-10	No significant mineralization						Main Vein above dyke
CB-19-11	No significant mineralization						East Vein
CB-20-12	850.6	852.85	2.25	3.21	0.11	18.8	Main Vein below dyke (south)
CB-20-13	862.5	863.1	0.6	1.89	0.10	4.0	Main Vein below dyke (south)
	907.4	910.1	2.7	1.40	0.05	7.3	
CB-20-14	805.7	806.7	1.0	0.79	0.14	6.0	Main Vein below dyke (south)
CB-20-15	1,066.15	1,073.6	7.45	2.38	0.12	4.2	Main Vein below dyke (south)
Including	1,068.95	1,072.6	3.65	3.65	0.18	6.2	
CB-20-16	1,187.95	1,195.2	7.25	2.46	0.59	5.0	Main Vein below dyke (south)
CB-20-16W1	1,156.0	1,158.3	3.3	1.94	0.13	4.5	Main Vein below dyke (south)
CB-20-17	974.0	981.0	7.0	9.08	0.41	30.6	Main Vein below dyke (south)
including	976.0	980.75	4.75	11.07	0.48	36.1	
CB-20-18	1,021.9	1,028.2	6.30	3.03	0.11	6.6	Main Vein below dyke (south)
CB-20-19	1,160.75	1,167.2	6.45	4.06	0.38	13.2	Main Vein below dyke (south)
including	1,164.85	1,167.2	2.35	6.10	0.74	15.3	
CB-20-20[2]	257.0	261.0	4.0	2.31	0.11	7.0	West Vein
	1,055.5	1,057.8	2.3	0.87	0.12	1.9	Deep Main Vein Lens (north)
CB-21-21	106.2	110.1	3.9	1.35	0.10	4.4	West Vein
CB-21-22	313.0	316.2	3.2	2.84	0.32	6.3	West Vein
CB-21-23	120.6	123.3	2.7	1.67	0.15	3.8	West Vein
CB-21-24	No significant mineralization						West Vein
CB-21-25	634.4	640.4	6.0	1.75	0.09	5.4	New lens
including	636.2	640.4	4.2	2.13	0.11	6.7	New lens
	766.65	767.5	0.85	0.48	0.04	4.7	Main Vein below dyke (north)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width[1] (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone
CB-21-26	214.5	228.05	13.55	2.06	0.33	9.3	West Vein
including	219.45	227.0	7.55	3.22	0.56	13.7	West Vein
CB-21-27	No significant mineralization						Main Vein below dyke (north)
CB-21-28	1,146.7	1,150.4	3.7	5.05	0.15	11.3	Main Vein below dyke (south)
including	1,147.2	1,149.0	1.8	9.12	0.17	19.2	
CB-21-29	1,050.6	1,054.3	3.7	2.47	0.87	9.3	Main Vein below dyke (south)
including	1,051.6	1,053.1	1.5	5.25	2.05	12.7	
CB-21-30	1,005.0	1,015.45	10.45	2.23	0.52	7.7	Main Vein below dyke (south)
including	1,010.3	1,014.9	4.6	4.04	1.02	13.7	"
CB-21-31	424.4	427.4	3.0	4.09	0.37	10.9	Main Vein above dyke
CB-21-32	1,119.5	1,125.0	5.5	3.46	0.25	8.4	
including	1,120.4	1,124.0	3.6	4.63	0.30	11.4	
CB-21-32W1	1071.0	1085.2	14.2	2.26	0.18	7.4	Main Vein below dyke (south)
including	1071.8	1078.6	6.8	3.67	0.26	9.7	"
CB-21-32W	1036.6	1046.2	9.6	2.19	0.20	6.58	Main Vein below dyke (south)
including	1043.6	1046.2	2.6	5.86	0.66	14.75	"
Drill Holes completed and assays received and released post cut-off date for the Mineral Resource estimate:							
CB-21-33	471.8	472.9	1.1	1.96	0.26	5.0	Main Vein above dyke
CB-21-34	1,160.2	1,163.8	3.6	4.52	0.12	8.1	Main Vein below dyke (south)
including	1,161.2	1,162.85	1.65	9.75	0.24	14.7	"
CB-21-35	427.8	435.1	7.3	1.43	0.17	4.9	Main Vein above dyke
including	431.5	434.6	3.1	2.03	0.32	6.6	"
CB-21-36	607.8	610.4	2.6	1.35	0.22	10.2	Main Vein above dyke
CB-21-37	534.5	539.05	4.55	3.02	0.42	12.9	Main Vein above dyke
CB-21-38	679.6	682.6	3.0	2.57	0.39	15.0	Main Vein above dyke

Notes:

1. The true width of the structures intersected is estimated at approximately 55% to 65% of the downhole width, except for holes CB-20-20, and CB-20-21 to CB-21-24 where the orientation of the vein in the West Vein is yet to be properly determined. It is interpreted that the intercept in hole CB-21-26 is sub-parallel to the dip and therefore the true width is estimated at <30%.
2. Hole CB-20-20 was completed in 2021.

SLR recommends that:

1. Core handling procedures include systematic core photography of the entire length of holes, both wet and dry
2. Sampled intervals should be photographed both before and after sawing
3. Geotechnical data including RQD, core recovery, and the number of fractures per metre should be collected for the entire length of the holes on a regular basis as part of the core logging protocol as opposed to only indicating any poor-quality core in the log books. Migrate drill hole information storage to a commercial geological data management software.

10.2 Devlin

All drilling on the Devlin property has been wireline core drilling of various sizes. Figure 10-2 displays the extent of the various drill campaigns on the Devlin deposit. No drill holes have been completed by DCMC at Devlin and all drilling is historical. Procedures related to drilling and logging are summarized from AGP (2015).

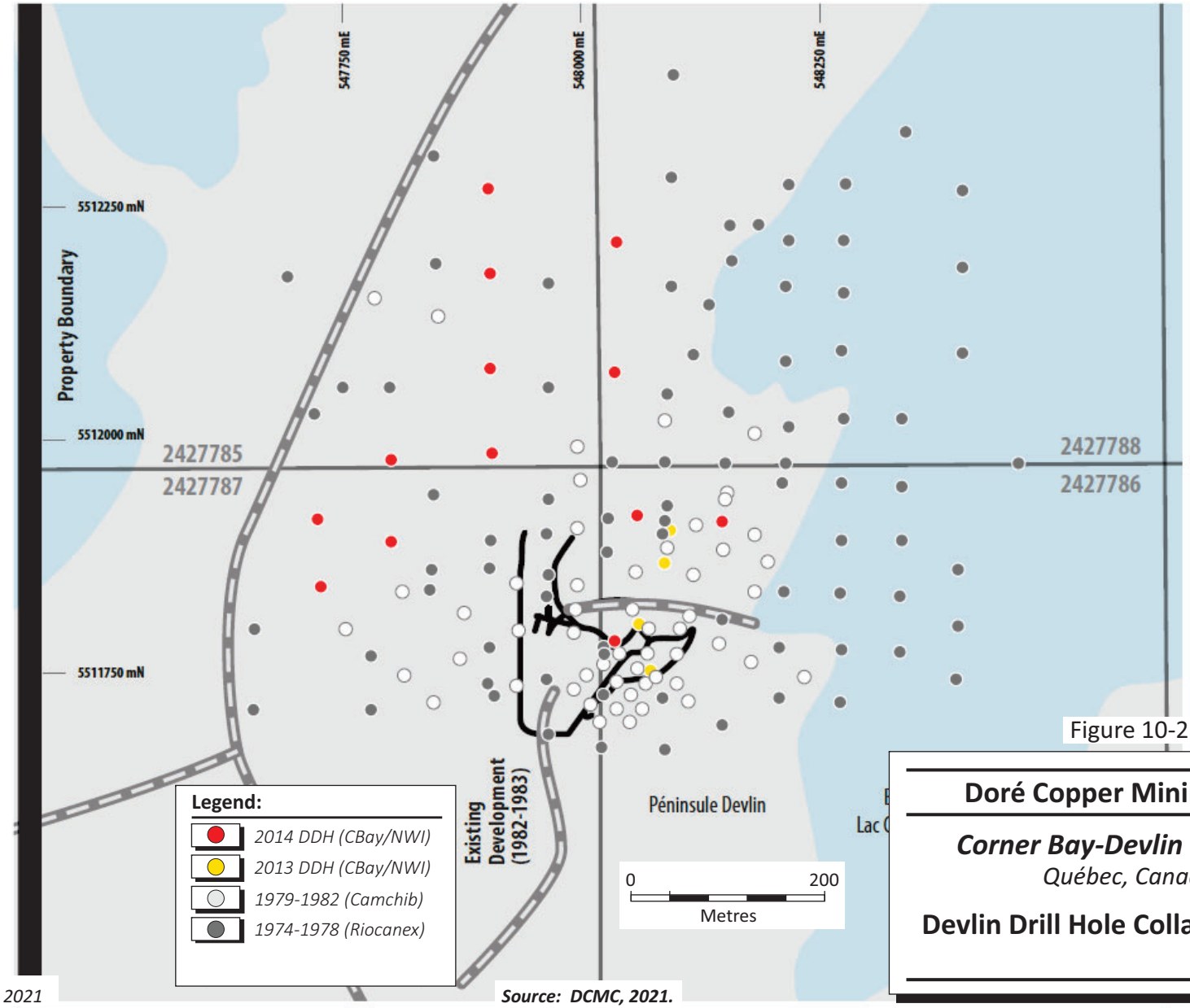


Figure 10-2

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Devlin Drill Hole Collar Locations

November 2021

Source: DCMC, 2021.

10.2.1 Riocanex Diamond Drill Program: 1974 – 1978

Riocanex completed four rounds of diamond drilling on the Devlin property from 1974 to 1978; drilling 95 AQ holes with a total cumulative length of 10,023 m (32,855 ft).

The drilling was done on a pattern of 200 ft (approximately 60 m) centres. Some casings were left behind on land. Holes drilled on the lake were cemented.

The dip of the holes was checked for deviation using acid tests. Riocanex did not survey any of the holes for azimuth deviation. Collars were located using an imperial grid originally established on the property in 1973 for geophysical surveying. The grid consists of an east-west baseline with north-south gridlines cut at 200 ft spacing. Grid North is parallel to True North. Drill hole collar elevations were measured using a reference lake level of 100 ft as the datum elevation. Holes were not surveyed with a transit.

There is no record of which drill contractor was used for the various programs, however, it was most likely Contact Drilling Ltd. of Chibougamau as it is known that the core from the Riocanex programs were stored at Contact Drilling Ltd.'s warehouse in Chibougamau until a 55% stake in the property was purchased by Camchib. Core from holes R3-62 and R3-95 were reportedly sent to Riocanex's offices in Toronto. Camchib's internal company memos reported the Riocanex core was then moved to a fenced area of the Mine Principale in Chibougamau. This mine site is currently owned by the government of Québec and the presence and current state of the core has not been confirmed.

Elevations were converted from the Riocanex imperial grid to UTM using the relative elevation of hole R3-62 and a known UTM elevation for R3-62 obtained by differential GPS.

The Riocanex drilling defined a flat lying zone of mineralization within a breccia zone, dipping 7° to 10° to the northeast at approximately 60 m (200 ft) below surface. It was noted that the south end of the deposit is cut off by a possible fault zone at the contact with a dioritic unit.

10.2.2 Camchib Diamond Drill Program: 1979 – 1982

Camchib completed three additional diamond drill programs on the property from 1979 to 1982 with 6,269 m (20,568 ft) drilled in 58 holes.

In 1979, Camchib and joint venture partner Falconbridge Copper, carried out an 11 hole AQ drilling program totalling 1,017 m (3,335 ft). The companies contracted Contact Drilling Ltd. of Chibougamau to drill holes R3-96 to R3-106. The holes were drilled to check the validity of the Riocanex drill pattern and to infill the drill pattern down to approximately 30 m (100 ft) in certain locations.

In 1981, a two phase 2,918 m (9,574 ft) drilling program was conducted in the south end of the deposit. Larocque Sounding of Montreal, Québec was subcontracted by Maisonneuve Energy Metals Inc. of Ottawa, Ontario to carry out the diamond drilling. The 41 BQ-sized holes (R3-107 to R3-147) were drilled to study the character and structure of the deposit in detail and to aid in mine planning.

- The Phase I drilling (18 holes; R3-107 to R3-124) was performed at 50 ft centres in a 100 ft diamond pattern encompassing a high grade zone indicated in older holes (R3-50, 51, 53, and 55). This drilling resulted in significant changes to the boundary of the mineralized zone in that part of the deposit (Tremblay, 1981).
- The Phase II drilling program covered the south part of the deposit at 200 ft drill spacing. Several higher grade lenses in the north, east, and west parts of the main zone were defined. Both phases indicated that the mineralized vein was flat lying, tabular, generally planar, and had a general strike of N45°W and dip of 5 to 8° to the northwest (Tremblay, 1981).

In late 1982, six additional BQ diamond drill holes (R3-148 to R3-153) totalling 2,334 m (7,659 ft) were drilled to test the possibility of finding similar mineralized structures parallel to the main zone at greater depth, as well as the extension of the host breccia. Chibougamau Diamond Drilling was contracted for the program. No potentially economic intersections or potential new vein structures were encountered below the main zone at a depth of ~305 m (1,000 ft).

All holes drilled by Camchib were drilled on land. The dip of the holes was confirmed using acid tests. Some casings were left and not capped, and it is unknown if the holes were cemented. Similar to the Riocanex drilling, Camchib did not use a down-the-hole tool to measure the azimuth deviation.

Core from the 1979 to 1981 programs was reportedly stored at Camchib's Mine Principale in Chibougamau. The mine site is currently owned by the government of Québec and the presence and current state of the core has not been confirmed. Some unmineralized BQ (36.5 mm diameter) core from the 1981 or 1982 Camchib program was found dumped near the shoreline on the Devlin property.

Camchib utilized the same grid lines cut by Riocanex to locate the drill holes but employed an alternate numbering system for the imperial grid. The conversion point between the two grids was the casing for hole R3-8, with 200E on the Riocanex grid being equal to 5,000E on the Camchib grid, and 0N for Riocanex being equal to 8,000N on the Camchib grid. Collar elevations were measured using a reference datum elevation of 9,200 ft with reported lake levels ranging between 9,201 ft and 9,203.67 ft

10.2.3 Nuinsco/CBAY: 2013 - 2014

In the fall of 2013, Nuinsco/CBAY contracted Chibougamau Diamond Drilling to drill approximately 1,500 m across several of CBAY's properties in the Chibougamau area. The work was managed by Nuinsco and four drill holes totalling 288 m were drilled on the Devlin property.

The four NQ-sized holes were drilled vertically and ranged from 69 m to 75 m in length. Drill hole dips and azimuths were surveyed by the drill crew using a Reflex Multi-Shot instrument. Collar locations were initially surveyed by handheld GPS and later in 2014 by differential GPS (DGPS).

Core logging was done at the core shack located at the Copper Rand mine. All drill core was photographed and RQD measurements and estimates of core recovery were measured.

A total of 56 core samples were collected from the four holes. Copper mineralization (chalcopyrite) was encountered in all holes. Samples from the 2013 program returned assay values of up to 10.85% Cu although the weighted averages for the best intersection(s) in each drill hole ranged between 0.38% Cu and 5.68% Cu, as shown in Table 10-3.

Table 10-33: Significant Results from the Devlin 2013 Drill Program
Doré Copper Mining Corp. –Devlin Project

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
DEV-CB-1	21.09	22.76	1.67	1.43	nil
DEV-CB-1	65.75	68.65	2.9	0.38	0.090
Including	65.75	65.96	0.21	1.19	nil
and	68.3	68.65	0.35	1.81	nil
DEV-CB-2	59.31	59.83	0.52	1.05	nil

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
DEV-CB-2	65.49	66.68	1.19	1.60	0.139
DEV-CB-3	52.96	53.19	0.23	1.99	0.070
DEV-CB-3	59.02	62.18	3.16	2.41	0.435
Including	59.34	60.00	0.66	6.88	1.750
DEV-CB-3	67.00	67.50	0.50	0.51	nil
DEV-CB-4	56.81	57.58	0.77	5.68	0.710
Including	57.1	57.42	0.42	10.85	1.410

SLR notes that in Table 10-3 the intercept width should be very close to a true width since the vertical holes are drilled more or less perpendicular to the vein orientation.

The purpose of the drill program was to confirm copper values obtained previously by Riocanex and Camchib in the central part of the deposit. The four drill holes were spaced 30 m to 60 m apart along the north-south course of the Riocanex grid line 200E (DEV-CB-1 and 2) and between lines 200E and 300E (DEV-CB-3 and 4).

The mineralized zones were observed to be associated with multiple veins as noted previously in work done by Camchib. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur within the vein itself, or along its margin, but were also detected within cross cutting fractures. A carbonate alteration was also noted in the walls of some of the veins.

In 2014, Nuinsco/CBAY contracted Chibougamau Diamond Drilling for a second, more extensive drill program on the Devlin property. The 2014 drilling program totalled 1,461 m in 13 NQ-sized vertical holes, ranging from 90 m to 120 m in length.

Drill hole dips and azimuths were surveyed by the drill crew using a Reflex Single-Shot instrument. Collar locations were surveyed using a Trimble DGPS unit. Core logging was performed at the Copper Rand mine core logging facility. All drill core was photographed and RQD measurements and estimates of core recovery were measured.

The purpose of the program was to infill drilling in preparation for the resource estimation work as well as to confirm copper values obtained previously by Riocanex and Camchib by twinning some of the historic holes. Among the 13 vertical drill holes, 10 were infill holes and three were twin holes. The twin holes were DEV-14-01, DEV-14-12, and DEV-14-13, twinned to R3-104, R3-62, and R3-51, respectively. The underground development intersects hole R3-51, so the twin was set back approximately seven metres to ensure it missed the opening.

A total of 298 core samples were collected from the 13 holes. Significant copper mineralization was encountered in 12 of the 13 holes. Hole DEV-14-10 did intersect weak chalcopyrite dissemination along with narrow veinlets and stringers, however, no samples returned values above 0.77% Cu. Samples from the 2014 program returned assay values of up to 16.05% Cu although the weighted averages for the best intersection(s) range between 0.78% Cu and 8.57% Cu. Significant intersections are provided below in Table 10-4.

Table 10-44: Significant Results from the Devlin 2014 Drill Program
Doré Copper Mining Corp. –Devlin Project

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
DEV-14-01	65.5	67.7	2.2	4.33	0.104
Including	66.7	67.2	0.5	11.00	0.211
DEV-14-02	65.6	67.5	1.9	1.52	0.028
Including	67.2	67.5	0.3	6.11	0.104
DEV-14-03	64.5	74	9.5	1.25	n/a
Including	67	67.5	0.5	2.58	n/a
and	73	74	1	8.57	1.670
DEV-14-04	36.8	37.3	0.5	3.87	0.160
DEV-14-05	45.5	46	0.5	1.6	0.076
	48	48.7	0.7	1.09	0.091
DEV-14-06	37.6	37.9	0.3	1.35	0.024
	47.9	48.4	0.5	1.34	0.024
	56.2	56.7	0.5	4.1	0.418
DEV-14-07	35.8	36.1	0.3	1.45	0.288
	52.2	52.6	0.4	1.1	0.024
	55.4	55.9	0.5	5.53	0.110
DEV-14-08	42.5	43.5	1.0	0.74	n/a
	62.4	62.7	0.3	0.98	n/a
DEV-14-09	20.4	20.7	0.3	1.11	0.042
	56.8	57.1	0.3	1.06	0.091
DEV-14-10				No significant results	
DEV-14-11	18.25	19.25	1.0	2.62	n/a
Including	18.25	18.55	0.3	7.26	0.103
DEV-14-12	21	21.7	0.7	1.68	0.064
And	73.4	75.5	2.1	4.17	n/a
Including	74.4	74.7	0.3	16.05	0.331
	75.1	75.5	0.4	5.96	0.190
And	84.1	84.4	0.3	1.85	n/a
DEV-14-13	55.1	58.5	3.4	1.20	n/a
Including	57.7	58.1	0.4	7.02	0.123

SLR notes that in Table 10-4 the intercept width reported should be very close to a true width since the vertical holes are drilled more or less perpendicular to the vein orientation.

As seen in the 2013 drill program, mineralization was observed to be associated with multiple quartz veins, with pyrite and chalcopyrite occurring within the veins or along their margins. Pyrite and chalcopyrite were also observed within cross cutting fractures (Bossé, 2014b).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Corner Bay

11.1.1 Sampling Method and Approach

Details of sampling methods and approach for drill holes completed prior to 2004 at Corner Bay are not available.

11.1.1.1 Resources MSV Inc: 2004 – 2008

The Corner Bay samples were prepared and analyzed by MSV employees at the Copper Rand mine laboratory. The Copper Rand mine laboratory was not independent of MSV. Control samples were sent to an external laboratory. The marked drill hole core sections were taken from the core boxes and split using a hydraulic core splitter. The core halves were 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. Attention was paid to always use the same core side. The remaining half core was put back in the core box in proper order. The sample bags were then sent to the Copper Rand mine laboratory for analysis.

11.1.1.2 AmAuCu and DCMC: 2017 – 2021

Drill core was delivered every morning to the core shack by the drilling contractor (Miikan Drilling Ltd.) and arranged on tables by the geological technicians after which it is logged by geologists. The core recovery was very high and normally above 95%. Mineralized drill core, veins, and shoulder samples were identified and marked on the drill core by the geologists. Sample lengths ranged from 0.4 m to one metre, commonly being one metre, and respected geological contacts. Sample tags were placed at the beginning of each sample interval and the tag numbers were recorded within an MS Excel database.

Diamond drill core was split in two using a Pothier diamond saw following a reference line as defined by the geologists. If sampling was necessary, one half was collected, bagged with one sample tag, and submitted for sample preparation and analysis. The remaining half core was placed back in the core tray and the other portion of the sample tag was stapled to the box. It was then stored on site in well-mapped core storage facilities. Unsampled intervals were stacked on wood pallets and their location was mapped for reference. Sampled core was bagged in rice bags or could be double bagged for H core size. The geologists marked the batch and sample numbers on the rice bag and reviewed the core shipment prior to being transported to the ALS Limited Laboratory (ALS; 2017–2019) or the SGS Laboratory (SGS; 2020–2021), both in Val-d'Or, by Transcol courier. Transcol stacked the rice bags on pallets during transport.

Under AmAuCu's ownership (2017–2019), samples were prepared at ALS in Val-d'Or before being shipped to the ALS facility in Vancouver for analysis.

DCMC samples (2020–2021) were prepared at SGS in Val-d'Or before being sent to SGS's Burnaby Laboratory for analysis.

11.1.2 Density Analysis

At Corner Bay, an in-house water immersion device was used to calculate density as part of the description work.

11.1.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.1.3.1 Copper Rand Mine Laboratory

Primary assays from the Corner Bay deposit were prepared and analyzed at the Copper Rand mine laboratory from 2004 to 2008.

At the laboratory, the contents of the sample bags were transferred into metal pans. Paper bags were prepared, and the sample numbers were written on them. The samples were crushed to -0.25 in. and split to keep 100 g to 200 g. 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 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.

11.1.3.2 ALS

Primary assays from the Corner Bay deposit were prepared and analyzed at ALS from 2017 to 2019.

ALS is independent of DCMC, and its facilities are accredited to the recognized quality standard of International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025: 2005 for all relevant procedures. The following analysis is undertaken at the ALS Val-d'Or and Vancouver facilities:

- **Sample Preparation:** Val-d'Or facility, PREP-31. Crush to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverise split to better than 85% passing 75 microns.
- **Copper Analysis**: Vancouver facility, ME-MS61. Four acid digestion of 0.25 g sample for analysis of a 48-element suite by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)
- **Overlimit Analysis**: Vancouver facility, Ag-OG62. Samples yielding analyses of certain metals over 10,000 ppm were re-analyzed by HCl leach with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish after a three-acid digestion.
- **Gold Analysis**: Vancouver facility, Au-AA23. A 30 g fire assay standard fusion method with AAS finish. The lower detection limit is 0.005 g/t Au, and the upper detection limit is 10 g/t Au.
- **Overlimit Gold Analysis**: Vancouver facility, Au-GRA21. Gold values above 10 g/t Au are re-assayed using a 30 g fire assay standard fusion method with a gravimetric finish.

11.1.3.3 SGS

Primary assays from the Corner Bay deposit were prepared and analyzed at SGS during 2020 and 2021.

SGS is independent of DCMC, and its facilities are accredited to the recognized quality standard of ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 for all relevant procedures. The following analysis was undertaken at the SGS Val-d'Or and Burnaby facilities:

- **Sample Preparation:** Val-d'Or facility, PRP94 and PRP89. Samples are dried at 105°C, crushed to 75% less than two millimetres, riffle split to one kilogram (PRP94) and 250 g (PRP89), pulverized split to greater than 85% passing 75 µm.
- **Copper Analysis**: Burnaby Facility, GE_IMS90A50. A 50 g sodium peroxide fusion, with a ICP-MS finish and a lower and upper copper detection limits of 5 ppm Cu and 5% Cu.
- **Gold Analysis:** Burnaby facility, GE_FAA50V5. A 50 g fire assay standard fusion method with an AAS finish. The lower detection limit is 0.005 g/t Au and the upper detection limit is 10 g/t Au.
- **Gold Analysis:** Burnaby facility, GO_FAG30V. Gold analyses returned from GE_FAA50V5 with a gold value above 10 g/t Au are re-assayed using a 30 g fire assay standard fusion method with a gravimetric finish. The upper limit of detection is 100 g/t Au.

In the QP's opinion, the sample preparation and analytical procedures are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

11.1.4 Sample Security and Database Management

Samples are handled by DCMC and transported by Transcol personnel or contractors. Drill core is stored at the Copper Rand core storage facility, the grounds of which are supervised. The Copper Rand storage facilities are completely covered, being inside a hangar. A core storage map is maintained by DCMC. Sample pulps and rejects are stored in a closed hangar on site.

Drill hole logging and sample data are maintained in an MS Excel database, with regular back-ups. SLR recommends migrating to an industry standard database management system.

In the QP's opinion, the sample security procedures are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

11.1.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Quality assurance (QA) consists of evidence that the assay data has been prepared to a degree of precision and accuracy within generally accepted limits for the sampling and analytical method(s) to support its use in a Mineral Resource estimate. Quality control (QC) consists of procedures used to ensure that an adequate level of quality is maintained in the process of collecting, preparing, and assaying the exploration drilling samples. In general, QA/QC programs are designed to prevent or detect contamination and allow assaying (analytical), precision (repeatability), and accuracy to be quantified. In addition, a QA/QC program can disclose the overall sampling-assaying variability of the sampling method itself.

SLR reviewed QA/QC information compiled and analyzed by RPA in 2018 (RPA, 2019) and has summarized these results alongside analysis of QA/QC samples collected from 2019 to 2021.

In the QP's opinion, the QA/QC program as designed and implemented by AmAuCu and continued by DCMC is adequate and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

11.1.5.1 QA/QC Protocols

The following QA/QC protocols were implemented by AmAuCu and continued by DCMC. The QA/QC program is now managed by the DCMC geology team, and QA/QC samples are blind to the laboratory. Each sample shipment of 20 to 300 samples is submitted to the laboratory every week and includes one certified reference material (CRM) for every 50 samples. Blank samples and field duplicates (quarter split) are inserted at a rate of one per 50 samples and are placed either preceding or following a mineralized interval. CRM samples are mostly inserted at random but are sometimes added if a mineralized zone is present in the batch. All QA/QC sample insertions maintain consecutive numerical order. Coarse blank material samples are approximately 300 g to 500 g of ornamental quartz-calcite rock from the local hardware store. Pulp and reject samples are not systematically selected for re-analysis. Following receipt of results from the laboratory, DCMC geologists review, and sample batches identified as anomalous are repeated by the laboratory at the request of DCMC. QA/QC reports are produced punctually upon receiving new results. The QP recommends the preparation of quarterly and yearly QA/QC reports to track possible issues that might arise over time.

A summary of annual QA/QC submittals from 2017 to 2021 is presented in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1: Summary of QA/QC Submittals from 2017 to 2021
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Sample Type	2017-2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	Insertion Rate	Count	Insertion Rate	Count	Insertion Rate	Count	Insertion Rate
Regular Samples	2,575		216		890		1,133	
Blanks	115	4%	5	2.3%	26	2.9%	42	3.7%
CRMs	106	4%	2	0.9%	21	2.4%	27	2.4%
Field Duplicates	52	2%	4	1.9%	17	1.9%	25	2.2%
Check Assays	-	-			-	-	-	-

Notes:

1. Annual summaries are from January 1 to December 31 of the given year with the exception of 2021 which ends October 6.

11.1.5.2 Certified Reference Materials

Results of the regular submission of CRMs (standards) are used to identify issues with specific sample batches, and biases associated with the SGS laboratory. DCMC has sourced CRMs principally from two different international laboratories, OREAS and CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. (CDN). Results of the CRMs were plotted on control charts, and failure rates, defined as a gold value reporting more than three standard deviations (SD) from the expected value, and warning rates, defined as gold values reporting more than two SD, but less than three SD from the expected values, were reviewed by onsite geologists.

A total of eight different CRMs were inserted at Corner Bay by DCMC between 2019 and 2021, totalling 50 individual samples, with an insertion rate of approximately 1% for 2019 and 2.4% for 2020 and 2021. This is in addition to the 80 CRMs submitted by AmAuCu in 2017 and 2018. A summary of these CRMs, which range in expected value from 0.276% Cu to 26.8% Cu, is presented in Table 11-2.

SLR selected three CRMs representing the average copper and gold grade, a low copper grade, and a high copper grade CRM with a high sample population and long period of use for additional review. The QP prepared control charts and analyzed temporal and grade trends, reviewed the data for low and high biases, and the failure rate of each CRM. The QP also noted that there is no CRM with values close to the copper cut-off grade, 1.3%.

Table 11-2: Expected Values and Ranges of CRM
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Standard	Grade (% Cu, *g/t Au)	1 SD	Assay Technique	Source	Date in Use Range	Count	Grade Represented
OREAS 95	2.59	0.07	4 acid-digestion	OREAS	2017-2018	25	Average Grade Copper
OREAS 111b	2.44	0.12	Peroxide Fusion	OREAS	2020-2021	13	Average Grade Copper
OREAS 113	13.3	0.5	Peroxide Fusion	OREAS	2020-2021	11	High Grade Copper
OREAS 239	26.8	1.99	Aqua Regia Digestion	OREAS	2021	1	High Grade Copper
OREAS 501c (Cu) OREAS 501c (Au)	0.276 *0.221	0.008 0.007	4 acid-digestion Pb, Fa	OREAS	2017-2020	33	Low Grade Copper Average Grade Gold
OREAS 502b	0.773	0.02	4 acid-digestion	OREAS	2017-2018	25	Low Grade Copper
OREAS 502c (Cu) OREAS 502c (Au)	0.783 *0.488	0.022 0.015	4 acid-digestion Pb, FA	OREAS	2018-2021	9	Low Grade Copper Average Grade Gold
OREAS 503d	0.524	0.01	4 acid-digestion	OREAS	2020	1	Low Grade Copper
OREAS 930	2.52	0.062	4 acid-digestion	OREAS	2018-2020	12	Average Grade Copper
OREAS 933	8.37	0.250	4 acid-digestion	OREAS	2017-2020	30	High Grade Copper
CDN-CM-18	2.42	0.11	4 acid-digestion	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.	2018	6	Average Grade Copper

Notes:

1. FA=fire assay.
2. SD=standard deviation.

Results from Corner Bay CRM OREAS 501c copper samples, presented in Figure 11-1, indicate good and consistent laboratory precision and no bias. The result of OREAS 501c was used to represent the low copper grades at Corner Bay. It is the CRM that was most frequently used since 2017. All CRM values were inside the three SD, and only two out of 33 CRMs were outside two SD. The plotted values can be visualized in time in Figure 11-1. SLR notes that although no bias is observed from samples analyzed at ALS (2017–2018) or SGS (2019–2021), the expected value is well below the copper cut-off grade for Corner Bay (1.3%) and the results are of limited use in confirming accuracy and precision of economically relevant samples. SLR recommends selecting CRM values which approximate the cut-off grade, the average grade, and high grade material at Corner Bay.

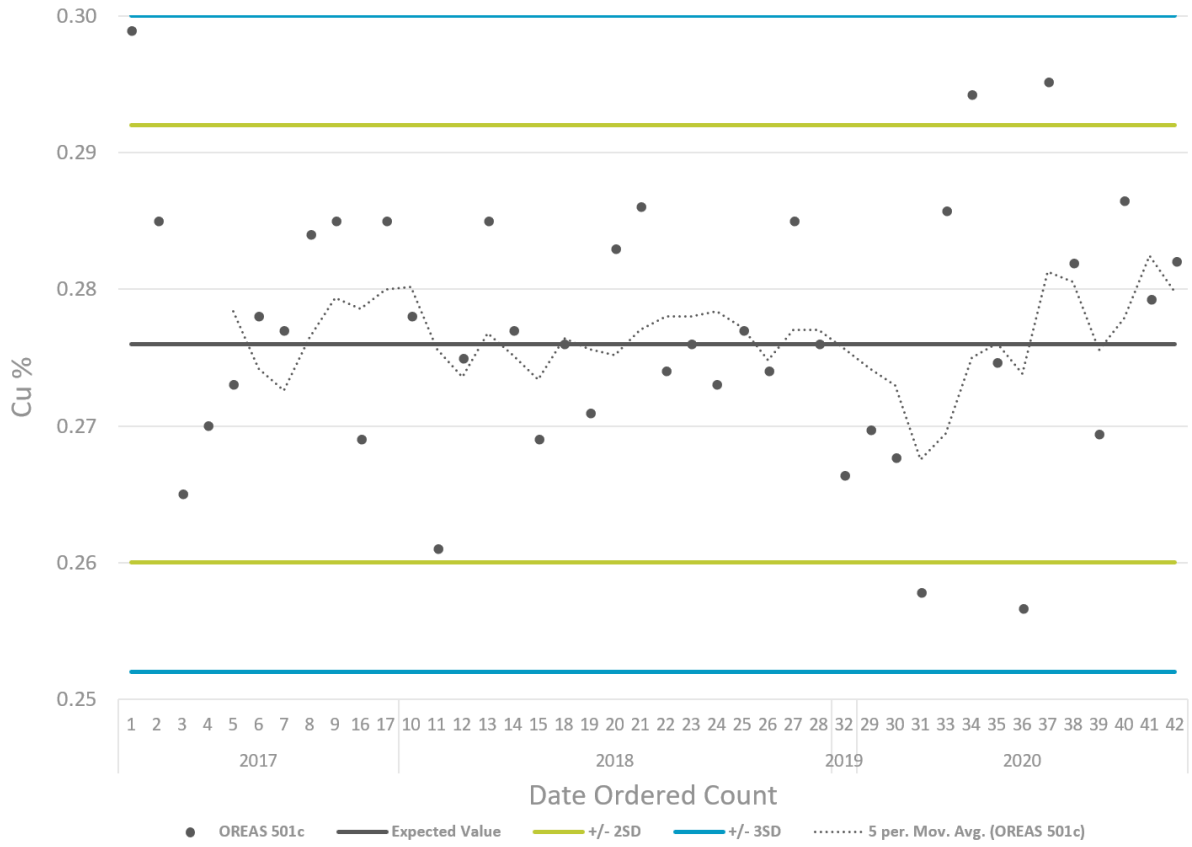


Figure 11-1: Control Chart of CRM OREAS 501c for Copper: 2017 to 2020

Results from OREAS 111b CRM samples analyzed at SGS, which are representative of the average copper grade at Corner Bay deposit, are presented in Figure 11-2 and indicate a low bias. All samples except for one are below the accepted average of 2.44% Cu of this CRM. Six out of 13 values are between the two and three SD limits, however, no failure was observed over the period the CRM has been in use. A similarly low bias was observed for OREAS 95 (2.51% Cu) by RPA (2019), representing samples analyzed from 2017 to 2018 at ALS.

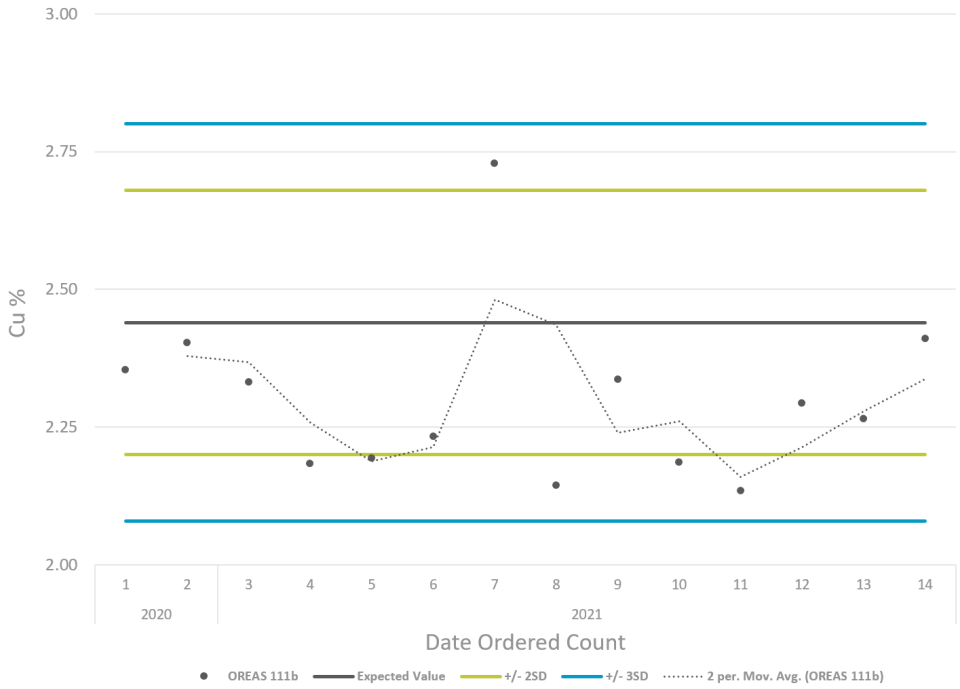


Figure 11-2: Control Chart of CRM OREAS 111b for Copper: 2020-2021

The copper control chart for OREAS 933 is shown in Figure 11-3. This CRM is representative of high copper grades in the deposit, covers both ALS and SGS periods of use, and has an expected value of 8.33% Cu. All copper samples returned values within the three SD range, and only one value was found between two and three SD. From 2018, the values are mostly distributed below the mean, possibly indicating a low bias. The QP recommends investigating this bias with ALS. There are too few samples analyzed by SGS to determine if a low bias is also present.

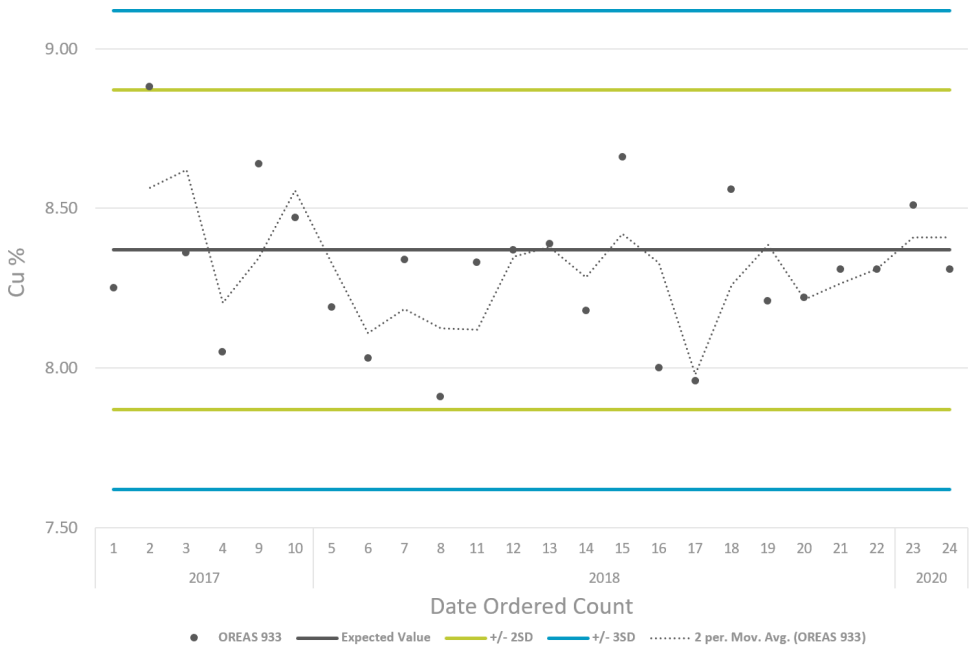


Figure 11-3: Control Chart of CRM OREAS 933 for Copper: 2017-2020

The gold control chart for CRM OREAS 501c is shown in Figures 11-4. No samples returned values outside of three SD of the mean, although gold values show a distribution slightly above the mean. This CRM mean value represents well the average gold grade of the deposit. The few samples included that were analyzed at SGS (2019–2021) are low, however, the sample set is too small to allow firm conclusions to be made.

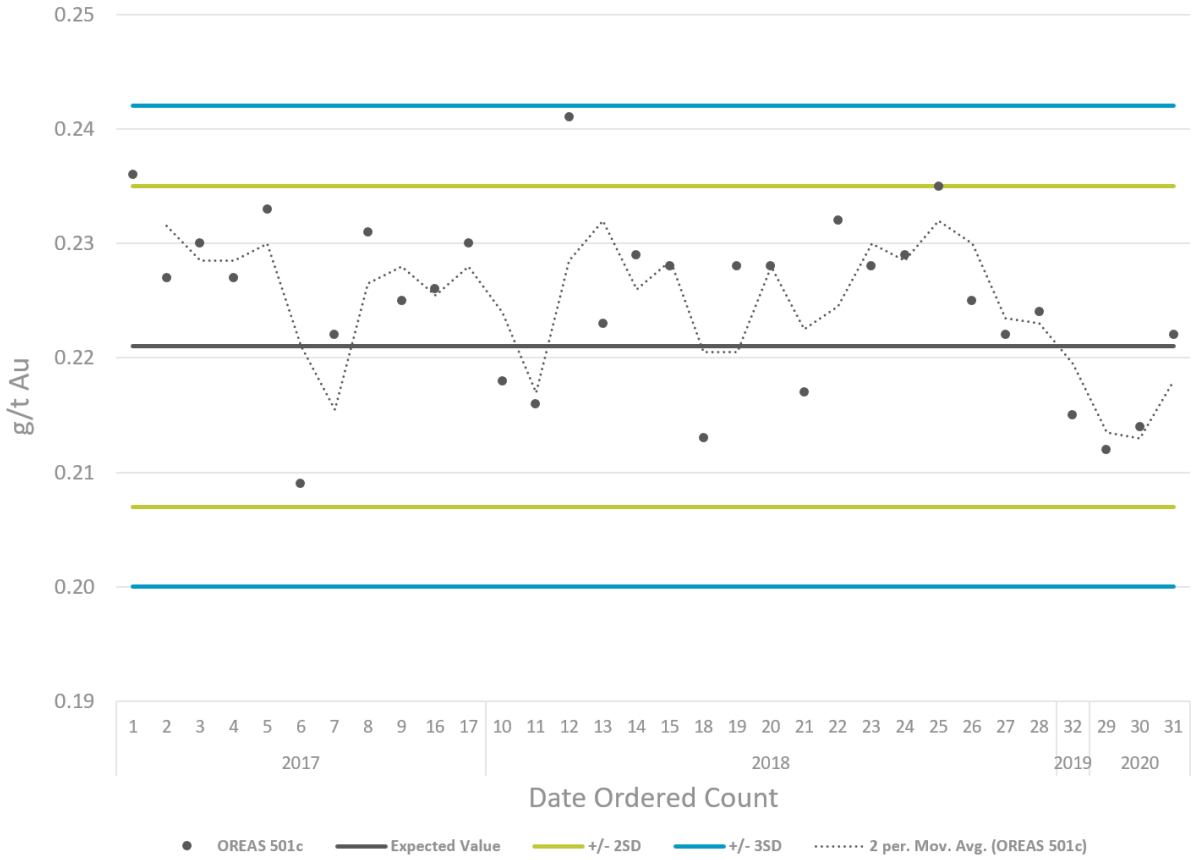


Figure 11-4: Control Chart of CRM OREAS501c for Gold: 2017-2020

SLR recommends limiting the number of inserted CRMs at Corner Bay to four, and to have those CRMs represent values as close as possible to the cut-off grade (1.3% Cu), the average copper grade of the deposit (approximately 3% Cu), the high copper grades (>5% Cu), and the average gold grade (approximately 0.25 g/t Au). SLR also recommends eliminating the very low grade CRMs that are still in use, but do not reflect the economic copper grades present at Corner Bay. CRM samples with expected values approximating the Corner Bay average copper grade (2% to 3%) analyzed at both ALS and SGS exhibited a low bias (OREAS 95, OREAS 111b).

11.1.5.3 Blank Material

The regular submission of blank material is used to assess contamination during sample preparation and to identify sample numbering errors. Blank material was coarse, weighting approximately 300 g to 500 g and obtained from a local hardware store. Blank material was inserted at an approximate rate of 2%. SLR prepared charts of blank assay results against an error limit of 10 times the lower detection limit of the assay technique, 0.05 g/t Au and 10 ppm Cu. Results indicate a negligible amount of sample contamination associated with samples from Corner Bay, with a failure rate of 0.55% for both gold and copper.

11.1.5.4 Field, Coarse Reject, and Pulp Duplicates

Duplicate samples help monitor preparation, assay precision, and grade variability as a function of sample homogeneity and laboratory error. QA/QC protocols at the Project stipulate the inclusion of field duplicates, while pulp and coarse duplicate samples are not included. Field duplicates test the natural variability of the original core sample, as well as all levels of error including core splitting, sample size reduction in the preparation laboratory, sub-sampling of the pulverized sample, and analytical error.

SLR analyzed a complete database of field duplicate data compiled by AmAuCu and DCMC using basic statistics, scatter, and quantile-quantile plots. A total of 93 sample pairs were included in the analysis. The correlation coefficient of the Corner Bay field duplicate dataset is high, with a value of 0.96. A scatter plot of the field duplicate sample pairs is presented in Figure 11-5, and a Quantile-Quantile Plot in Figure 11-6. All samples analyzed returned copper values below 2%. The small and low grade dataset limits the conclusion that can be made from the different plots.

Coarse and pulp duplicates provide a measure of the sample homogeneity at different stages of the preparation process (crushing and pulverizing) while field duplicates assess the unpredictability of the core, as well as all levels of sampling, preparation, and analysis. Coarse and pulp duplicates are not currently included in the QA/QC programs at the Project. The QP recommends including pulp and coarse duplicate samples in future drill programs to help understand the field duplicate sample results and selecting higher grade samples for duplicate results to allow more meaningful conclusions to be made.

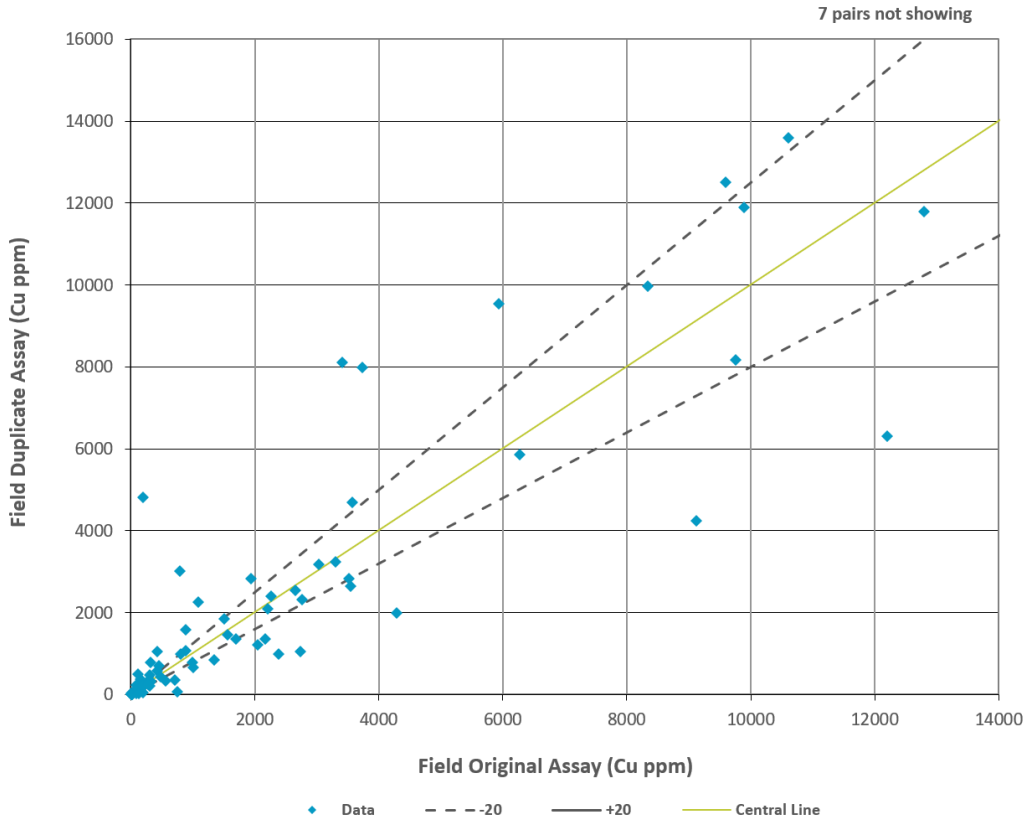


Figure 11-5: Scatter Plot of Corner Bay Field Duplicate Samples

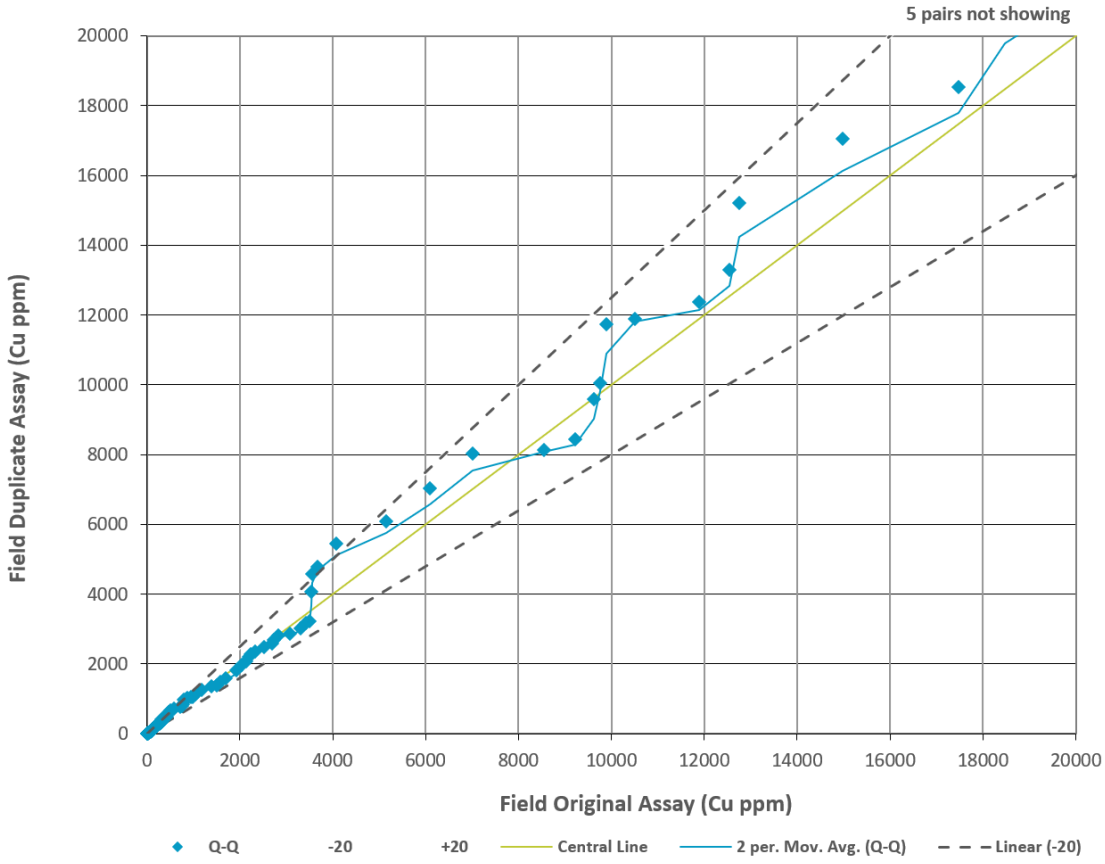


Figure 11-6: Quantile-Quantile Plot of Corner Bay Field Duplicate Samples

11.1.5.5 Check Assays

The QP notes that DCMC QA/QC protocols should include check assays on pulps at a second laboratory using the same analytical procedure. SLR recommends sending approximately 5% of the pulps assayed at the primary laboratory to an accredited second laboratory.

11.1.6 Conclusions

The QP offers the following conclusions regarding QA/QC data and reports collected for Corner Bay from 2019 to 2021:

- The QA/QC program as designed and implemented by DCMC is adequate and the assay results within the database are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.
- The results of the CRM program indicate good precision and a possible low bias at both the ALS and SGS laboratories at grades approximating the average grade at Corner Bay.
- The results of the blank sampling program indicate negligible sample contamination and few samples numbering errors.
- No firm conclusions can be made from the field duplicate program at Corner Bay.

11.1.7 Recommendations

The QP offers the following recommendations regarding QA/QC data collection at Corner Bay:

1. Prepare quarterly and annual QA/QC reports across the Projects which evaluate longer term trends and contextualize results from the individual properties.
2. Review the QA/QC protocol to include CRM material that is representative of the cut-off grade of the deposit.
3. Include pulp and coarse duplicate samples in future programs, to help understand the field duplicate sample results.
4. Investigate and resolve the discrepancies observed in the CRMs currently in use.
5. Send approximately 5% of the pulps assayed at the primary laboratory to an accredited second laboratory.
6. Migrate from an MS Excel database to an industry standard database management system.

11.2 Devlin

The following section has been summarized from AGP (2015). SLR has reviewed the comprehensive review and analysis completed by AGP and in part replicated their results.

11.2.1 Sampling Method and Approach

The sampling methods and approach in place during the historic drill programs conducted by Riocanex and Camchib are unknown.

For the 2013 and 2014 drill programs by Nuinsco/CBAY, upon receiving the drill core from the drill contractor, it was laid out in the core shack at the Copper Rand mine and all boxes were measured and checked for tag errors. The RQD and percentage recovery measurements were then made on the core. All drill core was then photographed, and the photos were labelled with the hole ID and depth range. The core was described in detail and all logging information was recorded using the Geotic Log software. As the core was logged, the sample intervals were marked on the core by the geologist. A minimum sample interval of 0.16 m and a maximum interval of 2.0 m were utilized; with an average sample width of 0.8 m. Sampling was based primarily on the presence of chalcopyrite.

The drill core was cut lengthwise with a saw by a local technician contracted by CBAY. Core from two drill holes from the 2014 program were spilt with a Pothier style core splitter rather than sawn so as to not impede progress of work in the core shack while the core saw was repaired. The technician was responsible for placing the cut or split samples into bags labelled with the sample ID assigned by the geologist, and included the corresponding sample tag provided by the analytical laboratory. Samples were then placed in numerical sequence into larger rice bags to be shipped to the laboratory.

For the 2013 program, the sample preparation was completed at the Les Services Exp Inc. (EXP) preparation laboratory in Chibougamau, Québec and then the pulps were sent by EXP via Les Autobus Maheux Ltée bus lines (Maheux) to ALS in Val d'Or, Québec. Gold was analyzed at the ALS facility in Val d'Or, Québec and copper was analyzed at the ALS facility in Vancouver, British Columbia.

For the 2014 program, the drill core was either delivered by Nuinsco/CBAY personnel directly to the ALS facility in Val d'Or or sent via Maheux; all of the sample preparation was performed at ALS in Val d'Or. Similar to the 2013 program, gold was analyzed at the ALS facility in Val d'Or, Québec and copper was analyzed at the ALS facility in Vancouver, British Columbia.

All samples submitted to ALS were accompanied by an ALS issued Sample Chain of Custody form.

Both the Val d'Or and Vancouver ALS laboratories are accredited to international quality standards through ISO/IEC for the General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025-2005) and by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for the Requirements for the Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories (CAN-P-1579). The accreditation program includes ongoing audits which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods. They are independent of the operator.

11.2.2 Density Analysis

Samples from both 2013 and 2014 drill programs conducted by Nuinsco/CBAY were also selected for density measurements from the main mineralized zone as well as within five metres above and below the zone.

For the 2013 program, density measurements were made at the EXP preparation laboratory in Chibougamau on 17 drill core samples following the Archimedes principle where the sample is weighted in air and then weighted immersed in water. Samples were not coated with paraffin. A quartz standard was used, and duplicate measurements were conducted on a small number of samples.

For the 2014 program, the measurements were made on 35 pulp samples using a pycnometer at the ALS location in Vancouver using procedure code OA-GRA08b.

AGP compared the two datasets and found them to be reasonably close especially when the data was sorted by rock types.

11.2.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Samples from the Riocanex drill programs (1974–1978) were analyzed at X-Ray Assay Laboratories (XRAL) in Toronto. All samples were analyzed for copper. Occasional samples were analyzed for gold and/or silver. Details of the preparation and analysis methods used are not available.

Samples from the Camchib drill programs (1979–1982) were analyzed at Camchib's internal analytical laboratory. Samples were analyzed for copper, gold, and silver. Rare analyses for zinc were also done. Details of the preparation and analytical methods used are not available.

For the 2013–2014 drilling campaign by Nuinsco/CBAY, a total of 354 drill core samples were submitted to ALS along with 17 blank samples, one split duplicate sample, and 15 pulp analytical standards (CH-3 and CGS-28). All samples were analyzed using the 34 element ME-ICP41a package using Aqua Regia (AR) and induced coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). The preparation details are not available.

The ME-ICP41a package includes the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, and Zn.

- **Copper analysis:** The detection range for copper by the ME-ICP41a method is 5 ppm to 50,000 ppm. Copper over-limits were also analyzed by the Cu-OG62 method which utilizes a four-acid digestion ICP-AES or AAS finish with a detection range of 0.001% to 40%.
- **Gold analysis:** Gold was analyzed in select samples within the main mineralized zone. Gold was analyzed using the Au-AA23 method which utilizes fire assay and AAS finish on a 30 g sample with a detection range of 0.005 ppm to 10 ppm.

In the QP's opinion, the sample security procedures are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

Since DCMC did not conduct any drilling or exploration work on the Devlin property, the discussion below reflects the procedures in place from the previous operators.

11.2.4 Sample Security and Database Management

Nuinsco/CBAY/DCMC is not in possession of the drill core from the historic 1974-1982 programs and the security and chain of custody cannot be assessed.

For the 2013–2014 campaign, sampling, sample preparation, sample handling, and transport followed routines that provided a well-controlled chain of custody from the field to the point of shipping. The core from the 2013 and 2014 programs is stored in the Company's roofed core shack adjacent to the Copper Rand Mill site in Chibougamau. The building is locked and accessible only to authorized personnel. Drill hole logging and sample data is maintained in paper format and in an MS Excel database. SLR recommends migrating to an industry standard database management system in future drilling campaigns.

11.2.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Quality assurance (QA) consists of evidence that the assay data has been prepared to a degree of precision and accuracy within generally accepted limits for the sampling and analytical method(s) to support its use in a Mineral Resource estimate. Quality control (QC) consists of procedures used to ensure that an adequate level of quality is maintained in the process of collecting, preparing, and assaying the exploration drilling samples. In general, QA/QC programs are designed to prevent or detect contamination and allow assaying (analytical), precision (repeatability), and accuracy to be quantified. In addition, a QA/QC program can disclose the overall sampling-assaying variability of the sampling method itself.

In the QP's opinion, the QA/QC program as designed and implemented is adequate and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

11.2.5.1 QA/QC Protocols

The QA/QC program in place during the early years (1974–1982) was limited in scope and only consisted of duplicate and inter-laboratory check assays. This is documented in various memoranda; most notably a memorandum dated August 10, 1979, authored by Leo Cote of Camchib, which described the comparison of 24 assays for the first and second half of the core. These core duplicates show reasonable agreements considering that the high grade zones of chalcopyrite tend to be massive and not necessarily distributed evenly on both sides of the core. A regression analysis carried out by AGP reveals an R^2 of 0.93 with a slope of regression of 1.19, which is considered acceptable with these types of samples.

Another memorandum dated July 10, 1979, authored by G. E. Sivain, detailed a suite of samples assayed at the Campbell Chibougamau Mine Laboratory and re-submitted at the XRAL. It is not known if the samples were pulps, core duplicate, or coarse rejects. The assays between the two laboratories for the eight samples submitted compared well with a regression R^2 of 0.99 and a slope of 1.07.

SLR agrees with AGP's comment (AGP, 2015) that the QA/QC programs described above were consistent with the industry practice at the time the drilling was conducted.

A limited QA/QC program was introduced during the 2013 drill program and continued in 2014. The program included the insertion of blank and standard material. During the 2013 program, QA/QC samples consisted of crushable blank material, pulp blank, and standard reference material. The overall insertion

rate, including ALS QA/QC samples, was approximately 1:2 (17 blanks and 13 standards out of 56 normal assays).

For the 2014 program, QA/QC samples consisted of crushable blank material, standard reference material, and one duplicate assay. The 2014 overall insertion rate was 1:11, with 28 control samples over a total of 298 normal assays.

11.2.5.2 Certified Reference Materials

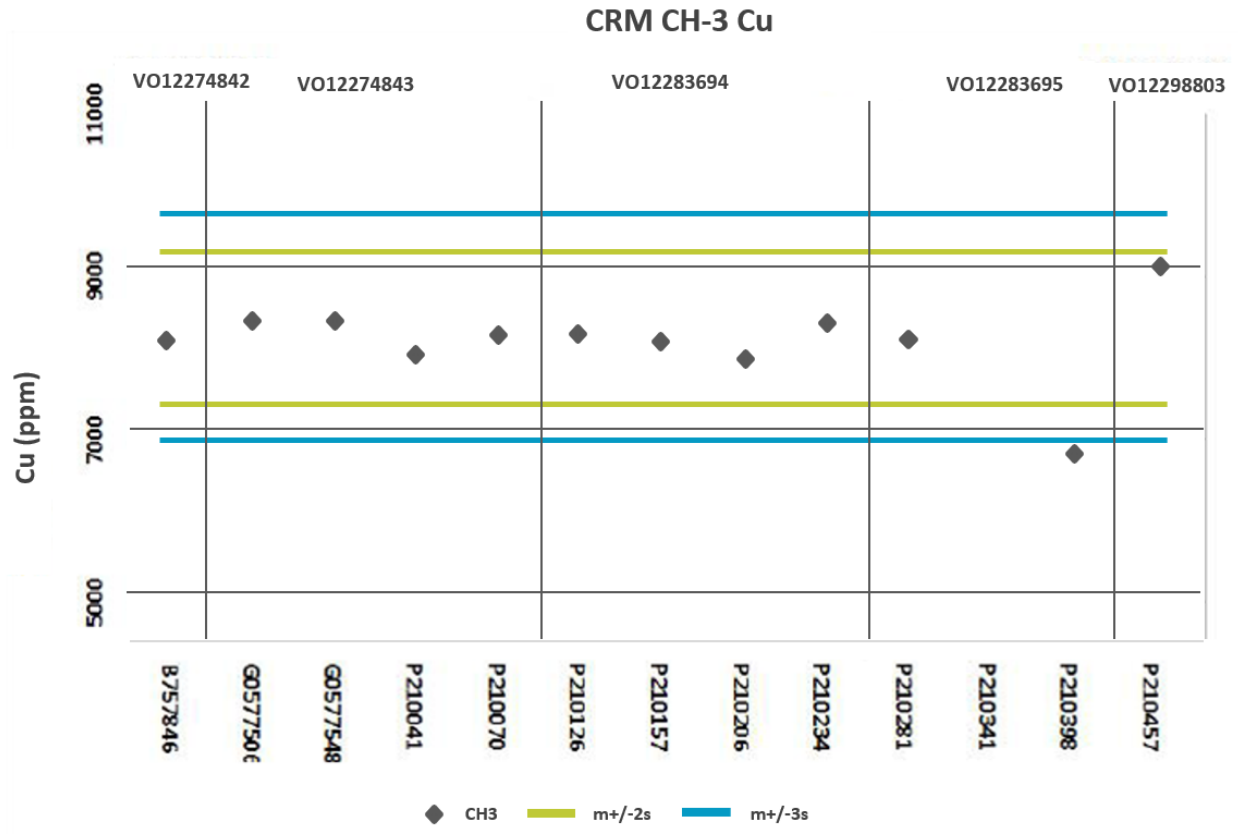
In 2013, Nuinsco/CBAY used relatively low grade CRM provided by Natural Resources Canada CANMET-MMSL. The CH-3 CMR is certified for gold, copper, and silver. Table 11-3 lists the recommended values along with the upper and lower limits.

For 2014, a higher grade CRM was acquired from CDN. The CDN-CGS-28 CRM (Table 11-3) originated from the Minto Mine owned by Capstone Mining Corp. Mineralization is primarily chalcopyrite and bornite.

Table 11-3: Standard Reference Material Used by Nuinsco Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Standard	Element	Recommended Value	2-Sigma		3-Sigma	
			Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
CH-3 (2013)	Gold	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.0
	Copper	8,258	9,195	7,322	9,663	6,854
CGS-28 (2014)	Gold	0.727	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6
	Copper	20,338	21,492	19,183	22,070	18,606

The 2013 drill campaign reported laboratory performance for 13 insertions of reference standard CH-3, from five reports from ALS. Two failures, defined as exceeding three times the expected SD were observed for standard CH-3 (Figure 11-7).



Note. One outlier not showing.

Figure 11-7: Standard CH-3 for Copper

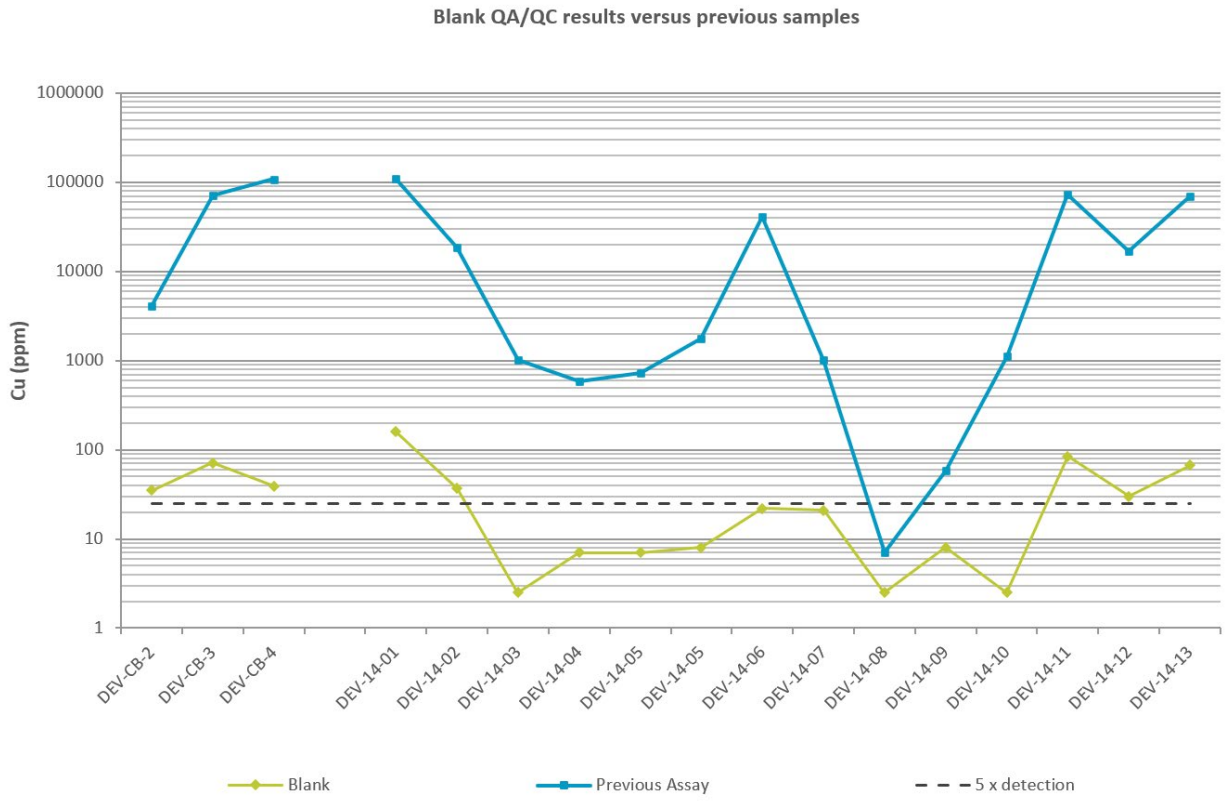
For the 2014 program, Mr. Stephen Amor summarized the QA/QC result as follows:

"Lab performance is reported for 13 insertions of reference standard CGS-28, as returned in five reports from ALS Minerals'. All Cu reference standard analyses fall within acceptable limits. No Au assays were performed on reference standards."

11.2.5.3 Blank Material

In 2013, the primary blank material consisted of a pulverized certified blank material. In addition, whole blanks consisting of unmineralized anorthosite and locally collected were inserted into the sample stream after any high grade copper intervals to monitor carry over grade during sampling preparation. During the 2014 program, only whole blanks consisting of crushable laboratory silica quartz gravel were inserted in the sample stream.

Results of the blank material program are presented in Figure 11-8, and are plotted alongside the value of the preceding assay. Good correlation exists between these datasets, indicating evidence of carryover from copper rich core samples. It is possible that the blank material used bears some low grade copper background values, however, the pattern observed in Figure 11-8 suggests a relationship between preceding assay value and blank result. SLR agrees with previous reviewers AGP and Mr. Amor that these results will not materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate but recommends working with the preparation laboratory to ensure adequate cleaning of crushing equipment in future programs.



From AGP (2015)

Figure 11-8: Blank vs. Previous Sample

11.2.5.4 Field, Coarse Reject and Pulp Duplicates

QA/QC protocols at the property historically did not include the insertion of field, coarse reject, and pulp duplicate samples. Field duplicates test the natural variability of the original core sample, as well as all levels of error including core splitting, sample size reduction in the preparation laboratory, sub-sampling of the pulverized sample, and analytical error. Coarse and pulp duplicates provide a measure of the sample homogeneity at different stages of the preparation process (crushing and pulverizing). The QP recommends including field, pulp, and coarse duplicate samples in future drill programs to help quantify the precision of sample results.

11.2.5.5 Check Assays

The QP notes that historic QA/QC protocols did not include check assays on pulps at a second laboratory using the same analytical procedure. SLR recommends sending approximately 5% of the pulps assayed at the primary laboratory to an accredited secondary laboratory.

11.2.5.6 Confirmation and Twin Drill Holes

As part of the 2013 and 2014 drill program, nine historical holes were twinned in order to:

- Validate the original historical assay

- Allow the inclusion of the historical holes for resource estimation

In addition to the more recent twin holes, Camchib twinned a portion of its own holes in order to confirm the grade and continuity of the main zone prior to underground development.

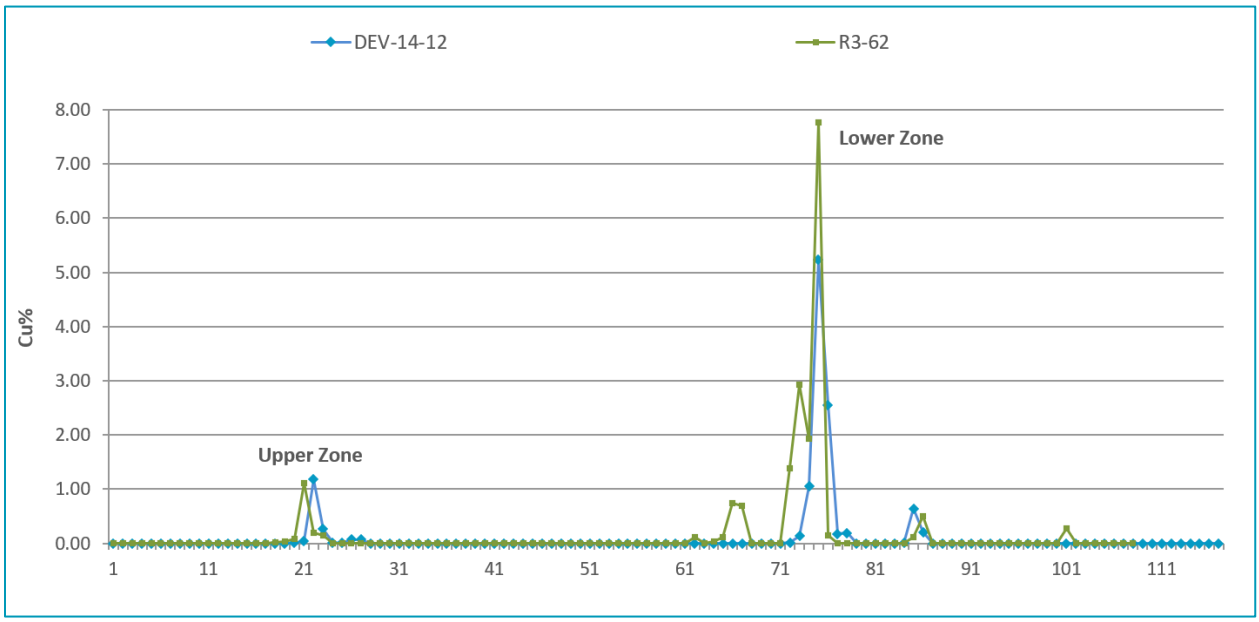
Separation distance (Table 11-4) between the vertical twins range from 0.82 m to 24.29 m with an average separation distance of 12.5 m. Unlike the other holes in the set, hole DEV-CB-2 and corresponding hole R3-8 are not parallel to each other, however, at the Lower Zone intersection with the drill holes, the separation distance is less than 20 m. Due to the large separation distances between the original and twin holes, SLR is of the opinion that only the results of holes DEV14-01 and DEV-14-02 should be considered as twin holes and the rest are useful as confirmation holes.

Table 11-4: Twin Drill Hole Spacing
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Series 1	Series 2	Separation Distance (m)
DEV-14-01	R3-104	0.8
DEV-14-12	R3-62	1.3
DEV-14-13	R3-51	9.3
DEV-CB-1	R3-19	10.9
DEV-CB-3	R3-120	13.6
DEV-CB-3	R3-127	14.4
R3-120	R3-127	24.3
DEV-CB-4	R3-100	12.6
DEV-CB-4	R3-119	15.0
DEV-CB-4	R3-122	11.8
R3-100	R3-119	15.1
R3-100	R3-122	20.4
R3-119	R3-122	11.7
R3-114	R3-51	14.1
DEV-CB-2	R3-8	< 20 m at the Lower Zone position

In order to compare the holes, the collar locations of the Series 2 holes were moved to the same collar location as the Series 1 holes, and then the drill hole assays were length weight averaged in one metre intervals starting at the collar toward the toe of the holes. The resulting sample pairs were written to an MS Excel spreadsheet to allow side by side comparison of the grade.

A typical graph is displayed in Figure 11-9 where it is evident that the Upper and Lower Zones were intersected by the Nuinsco/CBAY drill hole DEV-14-12 at about the same location as what is seen in the historical hole R3-62. While the location of the Upper and Lower Zones corresponds very well between the paired drill holes, grade can be different.



AGP (2015)

Figure 11-9: Nuinsco DEV-14-12 Hole versus Historical R3-62 Hole

AGP (2015) concluded that the twin drill hole program was successful at replicating the location of the Upper and Lower Zones indicating the position of the zones can be relied upon in the historical holes. The grade is somewhat comparable in that the high grade present in the historical holes is consistently matched with a high grade intersection in the Nuinsco/CBAY drill holes. SLR agrees with these conclusions.

The difference in copper grades can be attributed to erratic distribution of the high grade massive chalcopyrite bands and patches observed in the core, which is difficult to accurately replicate by holes located at more than a few metres apart, in the QP's opinion.

Conclusions

The QP offers the following conclusions regarding QA/QC, historic data, and reports collected for Devlin:

- The QA/QC program as designed and implemented historically presents assay results within the database that are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.
- The results of the CRM program indicate good precision, low failure rate, and negligible bias at ALS (2013–2014 drilling campaign).
- The results of the blank sampling program indicate some sample contamination from previous high copper grade samples in the sequence. Neither SLR nor AGP is of the opinion that the issue is serious enough to materially affect the resource estimate.
- The 2014 twin and confirmation drilling campaign confirms that the location of the mineralization is accurate, while the copper grades can vary significantly for drill holes spaced at more than approximately 10 m apart.

11.2.6 Recommendations

The QP offers the following recommendations regarding QA/QC, historic data, and reports collected for Devlin:

1. Communicate with the analytical laboratory to ensure proper cleaning of the equipment.
2. Include some confirmation and closer spaced drilling in future drill programs to better define the short range copper grade continuity trends and distances.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Corner Bay

12.1.1 SLR Site Verification Procedures

The SLR QP visited the Property on June 17 and 18, 2021. While on site, SLR held discussions with site personnel, visited Corner Bay infrastructure, an active drill, outcrops, and the current core shack. SLR also reviewed previously selected core intercepts and compared them against recorded lithology logging and assay results. In addition, SLR reviewed data collection and QA/QC procedures.

The QP observed the geological and mineralization interpretations used to support Mineral Resource estimation to be consistent with the drill core, and the DCMC geologists to have a good understanding of the geology and mineralization.

12.1.2 SLR Audit of the Drill Hole Database

The QP reviewed the drill hole databases for Corner Bay in Leapfrog software and conducted a standard review of import errors and visual checks.

The QP requested a spatially and temporally representative set of assay certificates for the deposit, sourced directly from the laboratory where possible, or scanned paper records in the case of historic results. The QP performed assay certificate verification exercises comparing both historic and DCMC recent drilling certificates to the assays in the drill hole databases for the Project. A total of 14 recent DCMC drill holes and seven historic drill holes from the Project were reviewed with attention to assay values, interval recording, and, in the case of historic results, value conversion (imperial to metric). A summary of the certificate matching results is presented in Table 12-1. No significant or impactful errors were identified by the QP for information being used in the Mineral Resource estimate. No discrepancies were found in sample naming or interval recording.

Overall, the QP is of the opinion that the results of DCMC's database workflows and controls comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

Table 12-1: Summary of Doré Copper and Historic Assay Certificate Verification for Corner Bay Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Drill Hole ID	Year	Sample Number	Assay Result in Database (%Cu)	Assay Result in certificate (%Cu)	Assay Result in Database (g/t Au)	Assay Result in certificate (g/t Au)	Δ g/t
			Historic				
CB-04-48	2004	208664	13.7	13.7	4.45	4.45	0
CB-04-48	2004	208670	27.8	27.8	0.14	0.14	0
CB-05-88	2005	106092	1.3	1.3	14	14	0
CB-05-92	2005	106496	10.2	10.2	3.13	3.13	0
CB-05-92	2005	106488	14.45	14.45	0.29	0.29	0

Drill Hole ID	Year	Sample Number	Assay Result in Database (%Cu)	Assay Result in certificate (%Cu)	Assay Result in Database (g/t Au)	Assay Result in certificate (g/t Au)	Δ g/t
CB-08-128	2008	C293251	13.7	13.7	0.03	1.03	1
CB-18-03	2018	W209021	13.1	13.1	0.379	0.379	0
			DCMC				
CB-19-08	2019	16828	9.74	9.74	0.595	0.595	0
CB-19-08	2019	7271	2.5693	2.5693	0.544	0.544	0
CB-19-11	2019	7285	2.2634	2.2634	0.206	0.206	0
CB-20-19	2020	433965	7.72	7.72	1.47	1.47	0
CB-20-16	2020	433010	3.7053	3.7053	2.31	2.31	0
CB-21-34	2021	93988	16.84	16.84	0.544	0.544	0
CB-21-21	2021	95378	14.55	14.55	0.023	0.023	0
CB-21-26	2021	93774	9.14	9.14	1.36	1.36	0
CB-21-29	2021	95600	8.38	8.38	4.55	4.55	0
CB-21-31	2021	93918	6.54	6.54	0.585	0.585	0
CB-21-22	2021	93703	4.6892	4.6892	1.45	1.45	0
CB-21-22	2021	93643	3.0999	3.0999	6.06	6.06	0
CB-21-25	2021	95444	2.9348	2.9348	0.346	0.346	0
CB-21-23	2021	95394	1.9507	1.9507	0.418	0.418	0

12.2 Devlin

In 2015, AGP undertook an exhaustive study including the verification of collar coordinates, downhole surveys, site procedures, and drill hole database. Following this examination, AGP concluded that the provided data was complete, well documented, traceable, and useable for Mineral Resource estimation. In addition to work completed by AGP, in 2021, SLR completed a spot check on the database and found no errors that could impact the Mineral Resource estimation.

The SLR QP also visited the Property on June 17 and 18, 2021. While on site, SLR reviewed the location of the Nuinsco drill hole collars and the access ramp location. SLR reviewed drill core from Devlin holes DEV-14-01 and DEV-14-11 at the Copper Rand core storage facility.

12.2.1 AGP Database Verification

Following the site visit and prior to the resource evaluation, AGP carried out an internal validation of the drill holes collar and survey from the database. These results are presented in the following subsections.

12.2.1.1 Collar Coordinate Validation

Collar coordinates were validated with the aid of a handheld Garmin GPS Map, model 60CSx. A series of collars were randomly selected, and the GPS position was recorded. Nuinsco uses a Trimble Nomad GNSS handheld GPS instrument with a rover antenna. The difference with the GEMS database was calculated in an X-Y 2-D plane using the following formula:

$$\text{X} - \text{Y difference} = \sqrt{(\Delta\text{East})^2 + (\Delta\text{North})^2}$$

As shown in Table 12-2, results indicated an average difference in the X-Y plane of 4.2 m for the 12 holes where the instrument was located on the monument or near the drill string on the rig. On the Z-plane, an average difference of -0.3 m was recorded. The average difference seen is within the accuracy of the handheld GPS unit used for the validation.

Table 12-2: Collar Coordinate Verification
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Gemcom Database Entry				GPS Point Recorded During Site Visit				Differences Between	
Hole-ID	East	North	Elev.	Site Visit Point	East	North	Elev.	X-Y Plane (m)	Z Plane (.)
DEV-CB-4[1]	548072.0	5511753.0	383.7	DEV-CB-4	548069	5511757	372	5.0	11.7
DEV-14-13[1]	548033.7	5511784.8	384.9	DEV-14-13	548033	5511786	377	1.4	7.9
R3-100[1]	548059.8	5511750.8	381.4	R3-100?	548057	5511756	379	5.9	2.4
R3-131	548179.1	5511839.6	378.6	R3-131	548180	5511844	383	4.5	-4.4
R3-27[1]	548147.2	5511808.1	380.0	R3-27?	548151	5511811	385	4.8	-5.0
DEV-CB-1[1]	548090.6	5511902.8	382.9	DEV-CB-1	548092	5511904	382	1.9	0.9
DEV-14-12	548148.6	5511915.3	381.4	DEV-14-12	548150	5511918	381	3.0	0.4
R3-62	548148.2	5511914.1	381.4	R3-62	548150	5511918	381	4.3	0.4
DEV-14-01[1]	548058.3	5511918.6	381.4	DEV-14-01	548060	5511919	384	1.8	-2.6
DEV-14-11[1]	547800.0	5511893.3	383.2	DEV-14-11	547803	5511892	390	3.3	-6.8
DEV-14-10[1]	547726.1	5511843.0	384.3	DEV-14-10	547733	5511840	391	7.5	-6.7
R3-59[1]	547907.0	5511726.2	387.0	R3-59?	547901	5511723	389	6.8	-2.0
Average					4.2			-0.3	

Note:

1. Indicates photo record of hand-held GPS located on the monument.

12.2.1.2 Downhole Survey Validation

Most of the holes on the Devlin Project are collared vertically. Holes are rather short and do not deviate much from the collar location. AGP validated the down-the-hole survey by inspecting the holes on screen in GEMS and looked for issues with the hole trace. AGP did not find any holes displaying abnormal deviations. For a number of historical holes, the down the hole test results were spot checked against the entry in the Gemcom database with no discrepancy noted.

12.2.2 AGP Site Verification Procedures

Mr. Pierre Desautels, P.Geo. visited Devlin on October 21, 2014, accompanied by Ms. Julie Bossé, M.Sc., P.Geo. and Mr. Gorman Sears, P.Geo. All individuals are independent consultants to Nuinsco. The diamond drill rig operated by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling had just completed the 2014 drill program prior to the site visit; and therefore, core logging and sampling procedures could still be observed.

The 2014 site visit entailed brief reviews of the following:

- Overview of the geology and exploration history of the Devlin Project
- Current exploration program on the property
- In-fill drill program for resource category conversion and twin drill holes
- Visits to drill hole pad and collars
- Drill rig procedures including core handling on site
- Surveying (topography, collar, and downhole deviations)
- Sample collection protocols at the core logging facility
- Sample transportation and sample chain of custody and security
- Core recovery
- QA/QC program (insertion of standards, blanks, duplicates, etc.)
- Monitoring of the QA/QC program
- Review of diamond drill core, core logging sheets, and core logging procedures (the review included commentary on typical lithologies, alteration and mineralization styles, and contact relationships at the various lithological boundaries)
- Specific gravity sample collection
- Geological and geotechnical database structure and all procedures associated with populating the final assay database with information returned from the laboratory

During the 2014 visit, AGP collected three, quarter core samples despite the obvious appearance of the copper mineralization. AGP retained full custody of the sample from the Devlin site to the city of Barrie, Ontario, where the samples were shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario via Canada Post. This sample analysis allowed an independent laboratory, not previously used by Nuinsco, to confirm the presence of copper and gold in the deposit and to verify the presence of other accessory elements. Samples were analyzed for copper using a four-acid total digestion inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES, code 8-4) and gold using fire assay with an AA finish (code 1A2-50). All samples were also analyzed for Ag, Zn, Pb, Ni, Cd, Mo, Co, Mn, Fe, and Li using an ICP-OES.

From the assay results shown in Table 12-3, AGP concluded the presence of copper and gold on the deposit is evidenced by the samples and the grade returned by the character corresponded well with the sample results obtained by Nuinsco. AGP would like to point out that due to the small number of samples, these results are not statistically significant.

Table 12-3: Character Sample Results
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Sample Nb	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Hole Number	From	To	Nuinsco Number	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu Difference
83608	16.4	0.8	DEV-14-12	74.4	74.7	P211419	16.05	0.331	0.35
83609	6.93	1.94	DEV-CB-3	59.34	59.7	P211062	7.1	2.95	-0.17
83610	0.413	0.066	DEV-14-07	56.3	57.3	R149869	0.28	0	0.13

From AGP (2015)

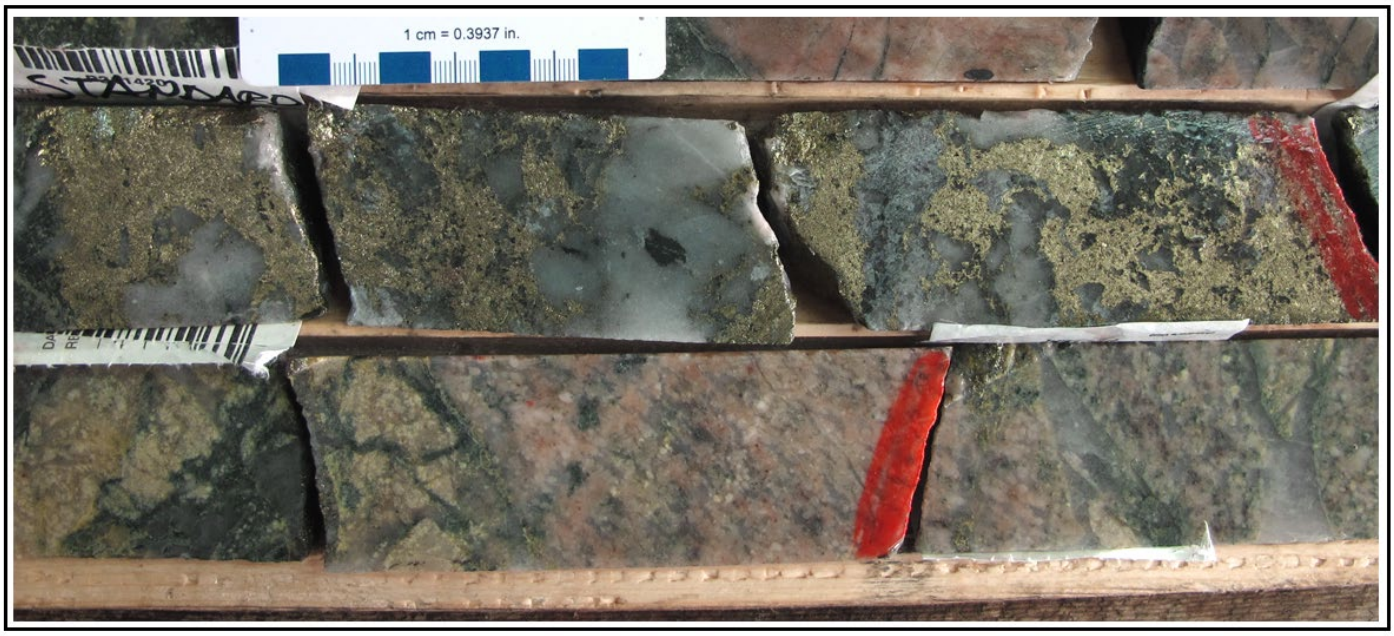
Other elements that were analyzed for the character samples are listed in Table 12-4. The data shows no anomalous values. Iron is high for two of the high grade copper samples due to the presence of pyrite/chalcopyrite.

Table 12-4: Devlin Character Sample Results - Other Elements
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Element	Unit	Analysis Method	Sample Number		
			83608	83609	83610
Ag	ppm	ICP-OES	< 3	< 3	< 3
Zn	%	ICP-OES	0.003	0.003	0.002
Pb	%	ICP-OES	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Ni	%	ICP-OES	< 0.003	0.005	< 0.003
Cd	%	ICP-OES	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Mo	%	ICP-OES	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Co	%	ICP-OES	< 0.003	0.032	0.003
Mn	%	ICP-OES	0.017	0.013	0.020
Fe	%	ICP-OES	14.8	10.8	3.00
Li	%	TD-ICP	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Density	g/cm^3	GRAV	3.31	2.94	3.04

From AGP (2015)

Geologists responsible for logging the core can easily recognize the mineralized zone (the Massive Quartz Vein (MQV)) when it is encountered. The MQV is characterized by massive chalcopyrite/pyrite bands that are often present within a brecciated quartz vein (Figure 12-1).



From AGP (2015)

Figure 12-1: Massive Chalcopyrite in Quartz - Hole DEV-14-12 at 74.55 m

The transition zone between the mineralized vein and wall rock is generally less than one metre, therefore the contacts with the veins are sharp for resource modelling purposes.

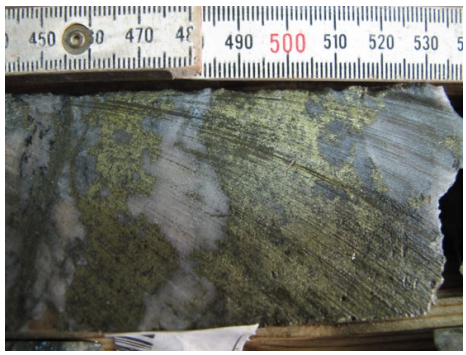
Recent core drilled by Nuinsco is stored in racks at the former Copper Rand mine and mill complex, and is easily accessible. Historical core, previously stored at Copper Rand, is no longer available for review. Figure 12-2 displays a few photographs taken during the 2014 site visits.

Casing - Hole DEV-CB-04

Historical Core (R3-115, R3-136, R3-123)

Twin Hole R3-62 and DEV-14-12

High-Grade - DEV-CB-3 @ 59.52 m



Nuinsco Core Storage with Sample Bags

Upper Zone DEV-14-12 @ 21.5m (1.68% Cu)

From AGP (2015)

Figure 12-2: Devlin Site Visit Photos

12.2.3 AGP Audit of the Drill Hole Database

All the original laboratory certificates for the 2013 and 2014 drill campaigns were compiled and validated against the Gemcom database. The certificates were typically received as a series of text files in MS Excel format along with the signed portable document file (PDF). For the historical holes, a random number of paper copies of the original laboratory certificates were re-typed in an MS Excel spreadsheet. The oz/ton unit for the gold assays was converted to grams per tonne. Copper did not need conversion since the value was already expressed in percent.

A total of 654 assay results were first compiled from the laboratory certificates and matched against the sample number in the GEMS database. The overall validation rate amounted to 21% of the 3,122 assays in the database. Validation rate for 2013/2014 reached 77%, while the validation rate for the historical data amounted to 14%. The error rate was close to 0% for the Nuinsco data. This was not the case for the historical data, which showed an error rate of 7% as shown in Table 12-5. Due to the high error rate for the historical data, the validation was escalated to include 2,415 assays (out of 2,768) amounting to 87% of the historical dataset. A total of 69 entries were corrected representing a 3% error rate (Table 12-5).

AGP considered the Gemcom database to be complete and sufficiently error free for use in resource estimation.

Table 12-5: Assay Validation Rate
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

	Overall	2013/2014	Historic (pass 1)	Historic (pass 2)
Total assays in the database	3122	354	2768	2768
Total assays compiled from the certificate	654	271	383	2415
Validation rate	21%	77%	14%	87%
Number of errors identified	28	1	27	69
Error rates vs. assay compiled	4%	0%	7%	3%

From AGP (2015)

2021 Database Verification

For the current Mineral Resource estimate, no new drilling data has been added to the previous 2015 resource estimate. SLR reviewed the information of selected drill holes, to support the exhaustive analysis carried out by AGP in 2015. The drilling data consists of collar information, downhole surveys, lithological descriptions, Cu%, Au g/t, and Ag g/t assays, and density.

12.2.4 SLR Audit of the Drill Hole Database

The QP reviewed the drill hole databases for Devlin in Leapfrog software and conducted a standard review of import errors and visual checks.

The QP requested a spatially and temporally representative set of assay certificates for the deposit, sourced from historic Excel files or scanned paper records. The QP performed assay certificate verification exercises comparing historic drilling certificates to the assays in the drill hole database for Devlin. A total of 10 historic drill holes from Devlin were reviewed with attention to assay values, interval recording, and, in the case of some historic results, value conversion (imperial to metric). A summary of the certificate matching results is presented in Table 12-6. Only one conversion error from imperial to metric unit for silver was found. No significant or impactful errors were identified by the QP for information being used in the Mineral Resource estimate. No discrepancies were found in sample naming or interval recording.

Overall, the QP is of the opinion that the results of DCMC's database workflows and controls comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

Table 12-6: Summary of Historic Assay Certificates Verification
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Drill Hole Id	Sample Id	Database (%Cu)	Certificate (%Cu)	Database (g/t Au)	Certificate (g/t Au)	Database (g/t Ag)	Certificate (g/t Ag)	Δ %Cu	Δ g/t Au	Δ g/t Ag
R3-96	T-29514	4.63	4.63	0.343	0.343	1.714	1.714	0	0	0
R3-104	T-29716	3.5	3.5	0.171	0.171	1.714	1.714	0	0	0
R3-135	Ex-25357	5.2	5.2	0.377	0.377	1.714	1.714	0	0	0
R3-142	Ex-25493	4	4	1.303	1.303	2.743	2.743	0	0	0
DEV-14-01	R149717	11	11	0.211	0.211	1	1	0	0	0
DEV-14-12	P211419	16.05	16.05	0.331	0.331	3	3	0	0	0
DEV-14-11	R149963	7.26	7.26	0.103	0.103	1	1	0	0	0
DEV-14-03	R149769	8.74	8.74	2.99	2.99	2	2	0	0	0
DEV-14-07	R149867	5.53	5.53	0.11	0.11	2	2	0	0	0
R3-101	T-29618	11.25	11.25	0.857	0.857	0.343	3.43	0	0	-3.09

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Introduction

It is anticipated that the mineralized material from the Corner Bay and Devlin deposits would be treated at DCMC's Copper Rand Mill located approximately eight kilometres southeast of the town of Chibougamau. The Copper Rand Mill was constructed in 1959, updated and expanded in the 1970s and 1980s, and then again in the early 2000s. The Copper Rand Mill is connected to the Québec energy grid and has a power supply of 25 MW at 25 kV. Water used for the process would have been recycled from the TMF. The Copper Rand Mill site has a substation, core shack, laboratory (not functional), warehouse, and office complex.

The processing plant building occupies a surface area of 2,830 m^2 and consists of crushing, fine ore storage, grinding, gravity recovery of particulate gold, flotation of a copper concentrate, thickening, and filtration. The concentrator has an installed milling capacity of approximately 2,700 tpd. Tailings were pumped two kilometres at a level elevation to the Copper Rand TMF. The Copper Rand Mill last operated in December 2008.

The concentrator consisted of a standard crushing circuit where a jaw crusher, two cone crushers (standard and short head), and two double deck vibrating screens utilized in a closed screening/crushing circuit. The ore passing the screens was stored in three separate silos before grinding. The grinding circuit consisted of an open circuit rod mill and two additional ball mill grinding circuits. Precious metals, gold and silver, were recovered by gravimetry using Knelson concentrators as part of the grinding circuit and by flotation of sulphides. No cyanidation was applied at the Copper Rand Mill.

Gold recovered from the gravity circuits was melted and poured into doré bars on site and was shipped to the Royal Canadian Mint for refining. The flotation circuit used a standard technology to produce a copper-gold concentrate

Should the existing Copper Rand Mill be used for processing mineralization from Corner and Devlin, SLR recommends assessing the overall plant throughput, infrastructure requirements, and process modifications to achieve the expected copper and gold recoveries.

13.2 Historical Metallurgical Testing for Corner Bay

The following is taken from RPA (2012) for Corner Bay.

13.2.1 Summary of Lakefield 1982 Report

In 1982, Riocanex commissioned a study by Lakefield to investigate the metallurgical recovery of copper and molybdenum (Lakefield, 1982).

The details of the samples used in the investigation were lost and all that remains is a hard copy of the Lakefield report. For the purposes of this report, the conclusions of Lakefield's investigation, summarized below, must be considered historical. The Lakefield report has not been reviewed by a QP.

Riocanex submitted 41 samples of diamond drill core from the Corner Bay Main Zone. The total weight of the samples was 11.3 kg.

Copper recoveries were excellent, ranging from a low of 96.2% to a high of 98.1%. A high grade concentrate was produced in all four tests conducted, with the best result showing 96.7% recovery in a concentrate assaying 29.6% Cu.

13.2.2 Results from 2008 Bulk Sample Program

In 2008, Campbell's subsidiary MSV a bulk sampling program. A ramp and three levels were developed and approximately 40,119 st from the development was extracted and processed at the Copper Rand Mill. The mill was equipped with crushing and grinding circuits and a conventional sulphide flotation concentration circuit.

Although this program would not qualify as a formal metallurgical test, the mill records can be considered as indicative of the metallurgical recovery and concentrate grade that could be obtained from the mineralized material at Corner Bay. There is no formal documentation describing the bulk sampling program and the exact location of the mineralized material from the development of the three levels sent to the mill is not known. Tables 13-1 and 13-2 present a summary of the results from the mineralized material processed at the Copper Rand Mill from March 2008 to October 2008. The overall recovery was 94.0% for copper, 81.3% for gold, and 67.1% for silver (Campbell Resources internal monthly reports; Minopro Inc., Lapointe and Paquet, 2021). In October 2008, the bulk sample exploration program was suspended.

Table 13-1: 2008 Bulk Sample Mill Results for Corner Bay
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

	Tonnage (t)	Grade			Metal			Recovery		
		Cu (%)	Au (oz/st)	Ag (oz/st)	Cu (lb)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Cu (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)
Head	40,119	2.48	0.0127	0.2039	1,989,581	510	8,182			
Concentrate	4,419	21.17	0.0711	1.2195	1,870,946	314	5.389	94.04	81.30	67.11
Reject	35,700	0.166	0.003	0.076	118,639	95	2,691			

Table 13-2: 2008 Recovery Distribution (gravity and flotation) for Corner Bay Bulk Sample
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Total Recovery			Concentrate Recovery			Gravity Recovery		
Cu (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Cu (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Cu (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)
94.0	81.3	67.1	94.0	61.6	65.9	0.0	19.7	1.2

13.3 Historical Metallurgical Testing for Devlin

Information provided in this section was summarized from various historical reports. No recent metallurgical testing has been completed on the Devlin mineralization.

13.3.1 Summary of Lakefield 1979 Test Work

In 1979, Lakefield Research Limited (Lakefield) in Lakefield, Ontario conducted a test work program on drill core samples submitted by Riocanex. Tests were conducted to investigate the possible rejection of waste material by heavy liquid separation and flotation. The head sample used was a composite of 21 drill core samples assaying 1.88% Cu, 5.49% Fe, 2.80% S, 0.08 g/t Au, and 3.70 g/t Ag.

The sample was crushed to -¾" and screened at ¼". The -¾" +¼" fraction was treated by heavy liquid separation using a specific gravity (SG) of 2.96. The resulting float fraction was then retreated using an SG of 2.79 and again at SG 2.69. It was noted that good weight rejection with low copper loss was achieved with an SG of 2.79.

Flotation tests were conducted on the head sample as well as sinks from the heavy mineral separation (combined -¼" and 2.79 SG fraction). The combined products had an overall copper recovery of 97.6% for a product of 57.0% of the original ore weight (Wyalouzil and Sarbutt, 1979).

13.3.2 Summary of 1982 Ore Sorting Test

In 1982, a sample of the Devlin copper mineralization was submitted to Ore Sorters (Canada) Limited (Ore Sorters) in Peterborough, Ontario. The Wade Engineering Study (Tremblay and O'Gorman, 1982) mentions that a 400 lb sample of "run of mine" rock was submitted while the report from Ore Sorters (Wait, 1982) reports that a 100 lb sample was submitted.

The sample was screened at ½" and 1", and the -½" fraction was assayed for copper. Each rock in the +1" fraction was tested for a conductivity response using a bench rig test machine. The rocks were then sorted into groups based on their conductivity counts and each group was weighed. The groups were then passed through a Photometric system and split into two fractions based on surface reflectivity levels. The -1" fraction was similarly passed through the system. The samples were sent to Lakefield to be assayed.

The tests indicated the sample was amenable to sorting. An increase in copper content was shown to correlate with an increase in conductivity. A best recovery for copper of 98.75% was achieved with 39% of the sorter feed being eliminated. Although results of the +1" size range on the Photometric testing indicated sortability, the same was not entirely evident on the -1" size range. Ore Sorters recommended that a further two short tons to three short tons of material be tested to prove the preliminary results (Wait, 1982).

13.3.3 Results from 1981 Bulk Sample Program

In late 1981, 2,744 st of development muck was processed through the Camchib Mill/concentrator. From an average head grade of 1.26% Cu, a copper concentrate grading 17.79% Cu was obtained with an overall copper recovery of 96.9% (Tremblay and O'Gorman, 1982).

AGP (2015) notes that more development muck was sent to the Camchib Mill/concentrator between 1981 and 1982, however, the additional tonnage was not part of the bulk sample program.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Corner Bay

14.1.1 Summary

An updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Corner Bay deposit was prepared by SLR using available drill hole data as of October 6, 2021.

The Mineral Resource estimate is defined by eight veins, three above the diabase dyke (CBAD1, CBAD2, and CBAD3), two below (CBUD and DL), and three to the west side of the deposit (WV, WV2, and VW3). A minimum thickness of two metres was applied to all veins.

Uncapped copper and capped gold assays within the veins were either composited to two metres or across the full vein intercept. Composite values were estimated into a sub-blocked model using a three-pass inverse distance squared (ID^2) or cubed (ID^3) interpolation approach. Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources represent areas with approximate drill hole spacings of up to 60 m and 120 m, respectively, and are limited to areas of continuous mineralization. SLR has assumed that the deposit would be mined using underground methods.

Mineral Resource domains and block modelling work was performed using Leapfrog Geo and Edge software. In addition to standard historical data and database validation techniques, wireframe and block model validation procedures including wireframe to block volume confirmation, statistical comparisons with composite and NN estimates, visual reviews in longitudinal section were also completed.

At a copper cut-off grade of 1.3%, Indicated Mineral Resources at Corner Bay are estimated to total 2.66 Mt at average grades of 2.68% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au and to contain 157 Mlb Cu and 22,000 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 4.54 Mt at average grades of 3.20% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au and to contain 320 Mlb Cu and 39,000 oz Au (Table 14-1).

Table 14-1: Corner Bay Mineral Resources – October 1, 2021
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Contained (Mlb)	Au Contained (000 oz)
Indicated	2.66	2.68	0.26	157	22
Inferred	4.54	3.20	0.27	320	39

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.3% Cu.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term copper price of US$3.75 per pound, metallurgical copper recovery of 95%, and a C$/US$ exchange rate of 0.75.
4. A minimum mining width of two metres was used.
5. Bulk density was 3.1 g/cm^3 for CBAD1 and CBAD2, 2.90 g/cm^3 for CBAD3, 3.0 g/cm^3 for CBUD and DL, 2.85 g/cm^3 for WV and WV2, and 2.92 g/cm^3 for WV3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

14.1.2 Mineral Resource Cut-Off Grades

Metal prices used for Mineral Reserves are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For Mineral Resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those used for Mineral Reserves.

A cut-off grade of 1.3% Cu was developed for the Corner Bay deposit and reflects assumed mining costs of sub-level stoping (steeply dipping domains) in addition to processing costs and copper price. The full operating cost, including mining, processing, and general and administration (G&A) costs, have been used in the calculations. Capital costs, including sustaining capital, have been excluded. Table 14-2 lists the parameters used to calculate the cut-off grades.

Table 14-2: Mineral Resource Cut-Off Grade Inputs
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Item	Unit	Sub-Level Stoping
Mining Rate	dry tpd	1,000
Processing Rate	dry tpd	1,000
Copper Metallurgical Recovery	%	95
Copper Price	US$/lb	3.75
Exchange Rate (CAD to USD)	C$:US$	0.75
Mining cost	C$/t milled	85
ROM Ore Transport (no crushing)	C$/t milled	10
Processing Cost	C$/t milled	25
G&A	C$/t milled	20
Total	C$/t milled	140
Break-Even Cut-Off Grade	% Cu	1.3

14.1.3 Resource Database

The drill hole database is maintained in Microsoft Excel, with drill hole location information in NAD83 projection, UTM Zone 18. The database for the Corner Bay Mineral Resource estimate consists of diamond drilling spaced from 20 m to 100 m apart and including 1,903 domain-intersecting copper and gold assays from 230 drill holes with a total length of 98,899 m and a total assay length of 1,544 m completed from 1973 to 2021. The data was imported into Seequent's Leapfrog Geo version 2021.2 for statistical analysis, wireframe building, block modelling, and resource estimation. The most recent drill hole included in the resource database is CB21-38.

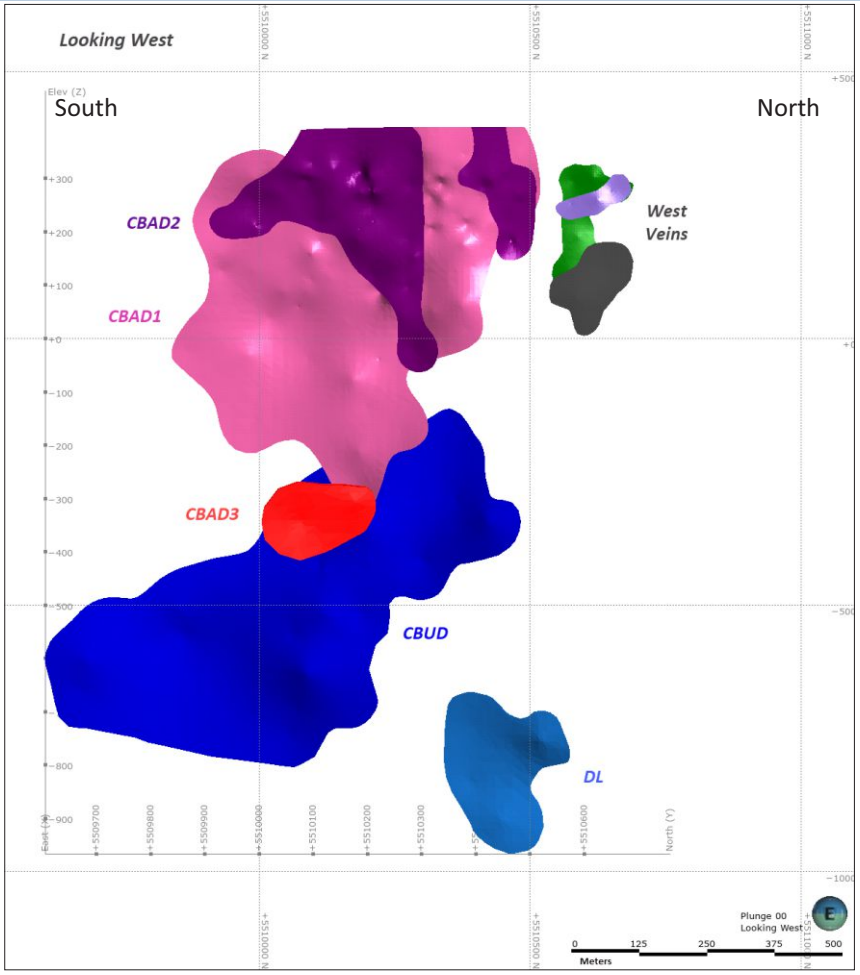
14.1.4 Geological Interpretation

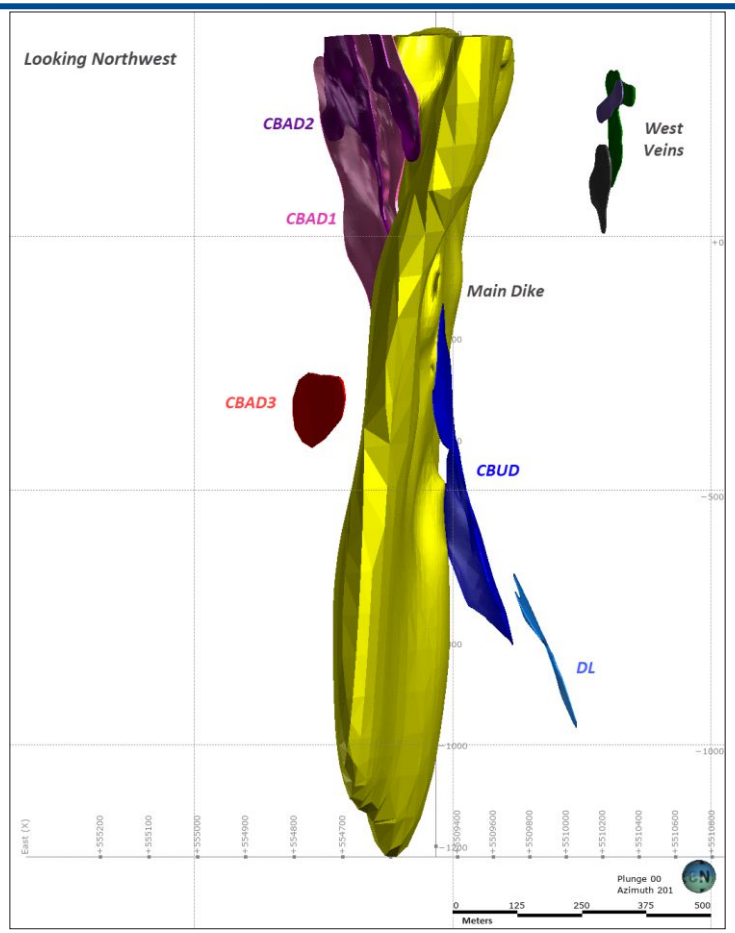
The Mineral Resource estimate is defined by eight veins, three above the large post-mineralization barren dyke (the Main Dyke) – CBAD1, CBAD2, and CBAD3 – and two below – CBUD and DL. An additional three veins are defined on the west side of the deposit – WV, WV2, and VW3.

Wireframe domains were built using an approximate copper grade cut-off grade of 1% Cu and a minimum thickness of two metres. Domain extensions were defined at a limit of the closer of 50% of the local drill hole spacing, or 50% of the distance to an excluded drill hole.

All veins are subvertical and extend from surface to approximately 1,350 m vertical distance below. The veins range in width from two metres to 10 m, and domain dimensions along strike and down dip range from 130 m by 80 m (WV2) up to 680 m by 720m (CBAD1).

Final domains are presented in Figure 14-1.





Legend:

CBAD1	WV
CBAD2	WV2
CBAD3	WV3
CBUD	Main Dike
DL	

Figure 14-1

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Corner Bay Mineralization Wireframes

November 2021

Source: SLR, 2021.

14.1.5 Resource Assays

14.1.5.1 Treatment of High-Grade Assays

14.1.5.1.1 Capping Levels

Table 14-3 summarizes the capped gold and uncapped copper assay statistics at Corner Bay. A capping strategy was developed by SLR by reviewing raw assays using basic statistics, histograms, log probability plots, and decile analysis to determine a copper and gold cap, if necessary, for each domain independently. Copper showed to be insensitive to capping, with low coefficient of variation and low metal risk. A cap of 6.0 g/t Au was applied to all domains.

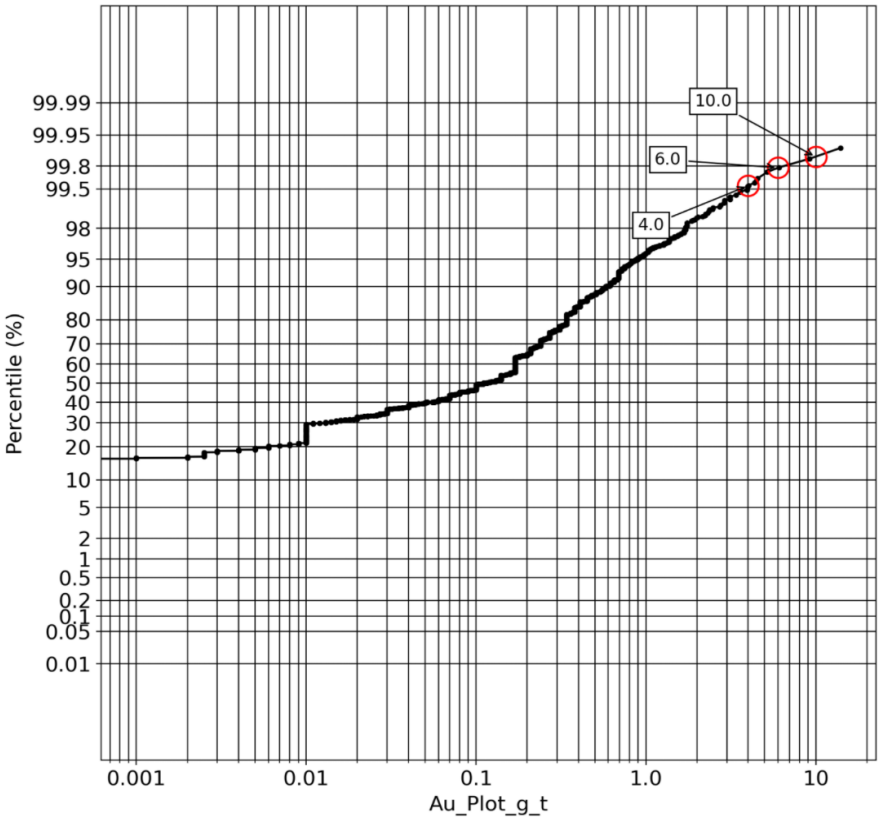
Table 14-3: Gold and Copper Assay Statistics and Capping Levels
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

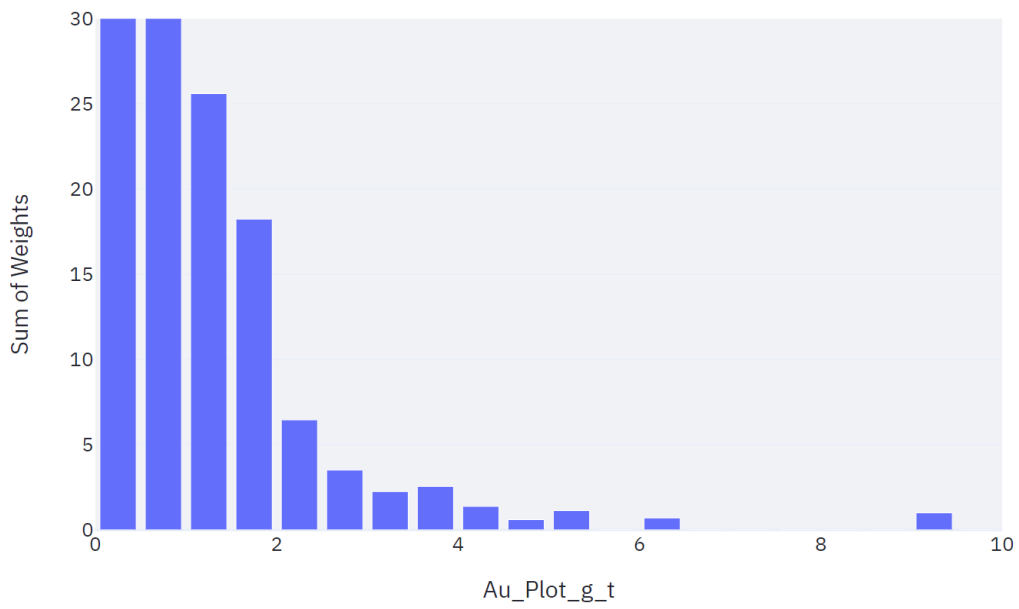
Domain	Count	Count Capped	Cap	Mean	Capped Mean	Min.	Max.	Capped Max.	CV[1]	Capped CV
					Gold					
			(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)		
All	1,903	3	6	0.25	0.25	0	14	6	2.42	2
					Copper					
			(% Cu)	(% Cu)	(% Cu)	(% Cu)	(% Cu)	(% Cu)		
All	1,903	0	-	2.44	2.44	0	27.8	27.8	1.33	1.33

Note:

1. Coefficient of Variation (CV)

Capping analysis for gold within all domains is presented in Figure 14-2.





Count: 1,903

Cap: 6 g/t
No. Caps: 3

Metal Loss:
2.58 %

Figure 14-2: Probability Plot and Histogram of Length Weighted Gold Assays within All Domains

14.1.5.1.2 High Grade Restriction

High grade restrictions were not applied in the copper and gold interpolation.

14.1.6 Compositing

Uncapped copper and capped gold assay values were composited to two metre intercepts within each domain, except CBUD, which was composited to full-width intercepts. A histogram of assays lengths within all mineralization domains is presented in Figure 14-3 and copper and gold assay and composite statistics by domain are summarized in Table 14-4. SLR notes that the longer full-length composites are the representation of drill holes oriented down dip, due to the low interception angle of drilling with respect to the vein, necessary due to the very deep target depth. Historical drill holes were not consistently analyzed for gold. Where gold or copper values are missing within the domain, a null value was assigned.

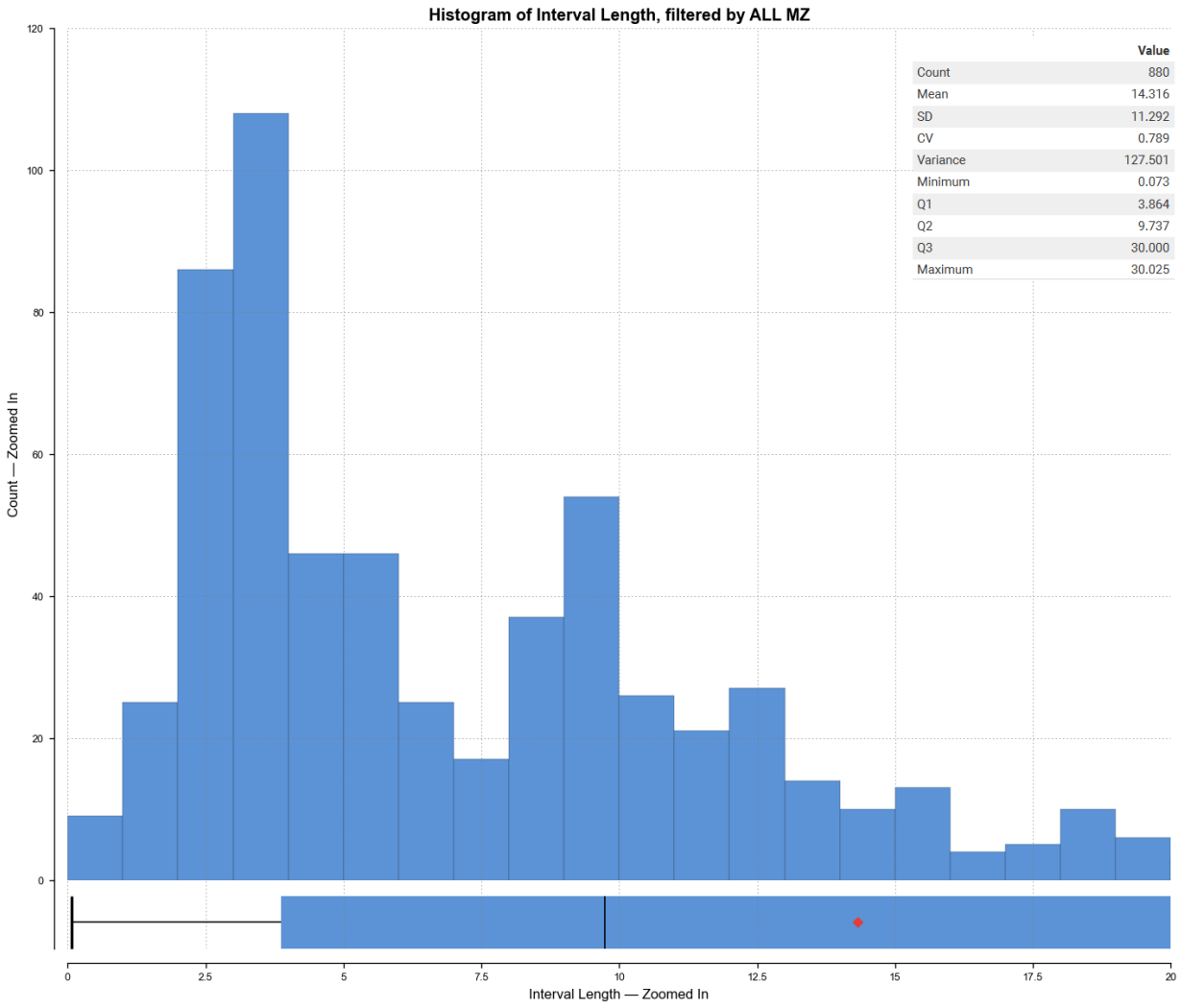


Figure 14-3: Histogram of Composite Interval Lengths within the Mineralization Domains

Table 14-4: Capped Gold and Copper Assay and Composite Statistics
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Domain	Original Assay						Composite					
	Count	Length	Mean	CV	Min	Max	Count	Length	Mean	CV	Min	Max
Gold		**(m)**	**(g/t Au)**		**(g/t Au)**	**(g/t Au)**	**Capped**	**(m)**	**(g/t Au)**		**(g/t Au)**	**(g/t Au)**
CBAD1	989	813	0.26	1.71	0.00	4.45	457	813	0.26	1.31	0	2.55
CBAD2	398	351	0.24	3.64	0.00	14.00	206	351	0.22	2.00	0	6.00
CBAD3	14	12.4	0.20	0.89	0.01	0.62	7	12.4	0.20	0.54	0.02	0.32
CBUD	318	235.8	0.22	1.85	0.00	4.55	30	235.8	0.22	0.765	0.03	0.99
DL	38	31.5	0.57	1.87	0.01	5.16	17	31.5	0.57	1.10	0.09	2.37
WV	90	61.6	0.25	3.51	0.00	6.06	33	61.6	0.25	2.00	0.00	2.25
WV2	21	12.3	0.12	0.99	0.00	0.42	7	12.3	0.12	0.51	0.04	0.21
WV3	39	25.9	0.09	2.56	0.00	1.45	14	25.9	0.09	1.70	0.00	0.74
Copper		**(m)**	**(%)**		**(%)**	**(%)**	**Uncapped**	**(m)**	**(%)**		**(%)**	**(%)**
CBAD1	989	813	2.64	1.28	0.00	24.80	457	813	2.64	1.06	0	16.06
CBAD2	398	351	1.59	1.70	0	27.80	206	351	1.59	1.32	0	10.37
CBAD3	14	12.4	2.94	1.02	0.10	9.74	7	12.4	2.94	0.61	0.18	4.90
CBUD	318	235.8	2.81	1.15	0.00	19.94	124	235.8	2.81	0.85	0.06	12.88
DL	38	31.5	6.51	0.68	0.07	14.90	17	31.5	6.51	0.57	0.90	14.46
WV	90	61.6	1.44	1.26	0.01	9.82	33	61.6	1.44	0.88	0.03	4.61
WV2	21	12.3	0.92	0.99	0.03	2.93	7	12.3	0.92	0.72	0.10	1.70
WV3	39	25.9	1.49	1.59	0.00	14.55	14	25.9	1.49	1.04	0.01	5.90

Notes:

1. Length Weighted.
2. Unsampled intervals assigned a null value.

14.1.7 Trend Analysis

14.1.7.1 Variography

Experimental variograms were computed and plotted for CBAD1 to assess the spatial continuity of the copper grades inside the mineralized envelopes and confirm observed trends. The variograms were based on the domain's two metre composites. Variograms were computed on untransformed grade values producing variograms with a normalized sill value of 1.0.

The copper variogram for CBAD1 indicates that the continuity is highest down dip. The relative nugget effect is interpreted at a level of approximately 10%. SLR notes that the variogram is somewhat erratic and difficult to interpret, however, the results were useful in supporting the range of expected grade

continuity. A variogram map, and experimental and model results are presented in Figure 14-4 and point to mineralization continuity of approximately 60 m.

Veins CBAD3, CBUD, DL and West (WV, WV2, WV3) veins do not have enough drill hole intercepts to build meaningful variograms.

	Variogram Model	Dip	Dip Azimuth	Pitch	Major (m)	Semi-major (m)	Minor (m)	Nugget	Total Sill	Variance
Structure 1	Spherical	80	276	123	58	52	22	0.1	1.23	7.58

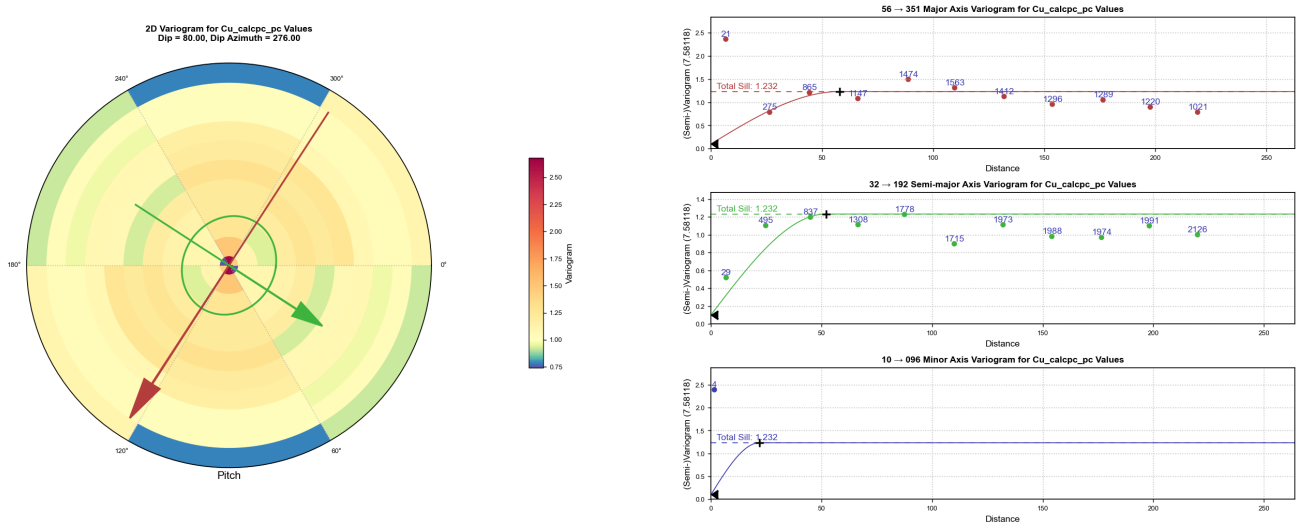


Figure 14-4: Domain CBAD1 Variogram Map and Back-Transformed Model Results

14.1.7.2 Grade Contouring

To assist in conducting variography studies and to understand the continuity of the copper grades in the mineralized wireframes, SLR prepared a traditional longitudinal projection for the Corner Bay wireframes. For this exercise, the average uncapped copper grade across the entire width of all the mineralized wireframes were contoured to identify the copper trends (Figure 14-5).

Examination of the grade distributions in the contouring indicate one principal trend of elevated copper grades in the CBAD1 and CBAD2 domains (Figure 14-5). SLR notes that the trend has not been drill-tested laterally towards the north. Results are sensitive to the drilling density, which is much lower in the other veins, and preferred continuity directions were not observed. SLR recommends reviewing the observed grade trend and plunges at Corner Bay following additional drilling.

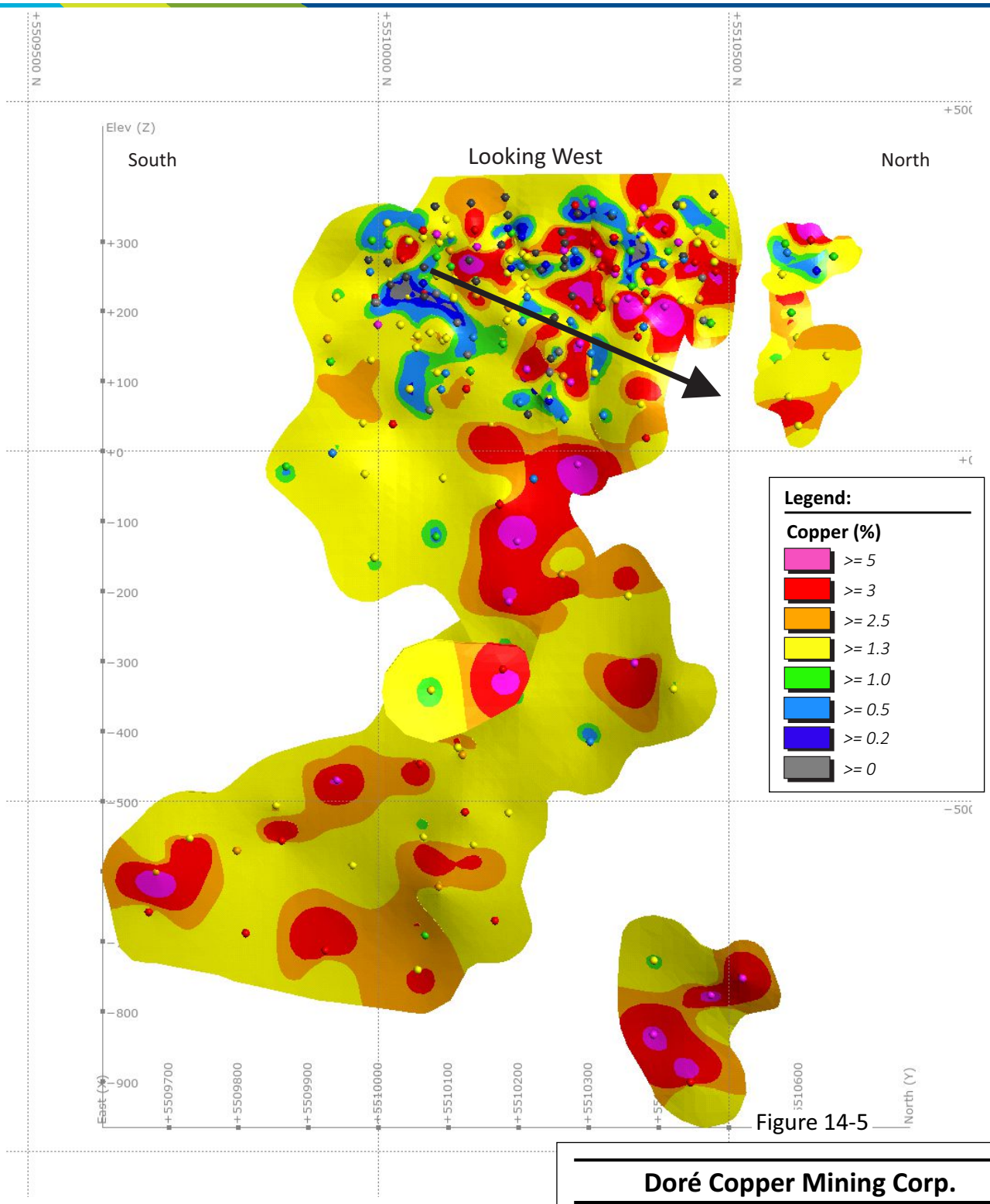


Figure 14-5

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Copper Grade Contours at Corner Bay

0 500

Metres

November 2021 ***Source: SLR, 2021.***

14.1.8 Search Strategy and Grade Interpolation Parameters

Grade interpolation was performed on parent blocks using a three-pass inverse distance squared (ID^2) or cubed (ID^3) interpolation approach with progressively larger interpolation passes (Table 14-5). Search ellipses for grade interpolation were anisotropic for all zones and oriented either using dynamic anisotropy (DA) or isotropically. Search ellipse dimensions and orientations are detailed in Table 14-5 and the composite selection plan is outlined in Table 14-6.

Table 14-5: Search Strategy and Grade Interpolation Parameters
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Domain	Method	1st Pass				2nd Pass				3rd Pass			
		X-axis (m)	Y-axis (m)	Z-axis (m)	Orientation	X-axis (m)	Y-axis (m)	Z-axis (m)	Orientation	X-axis (m)	Y-axis (m)	Z-axis (m)	Orientation
CBAD1, CBAD2, CBAD3	ID^2	80	80	50	DA	160	160	100	DA	240	240	150	DA
WV,WV2, WV3	ID^2	50	25	80	0/0/90	100	50	160	0/0/90	150	75	240	0/0/90
CBUD, DL	ID^3	115	100	75	DA	230	200	150	DA	345	300	225	DA

Table 14-6: Composite Selection Plan
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Domain	1st Pass			2nd Pass			3rd Pass		
	Min No.	Max No.	DH Limit	Min No.	Max No.	DH Limit	Min No.	Max No.	DH Limit
Corner Bay									
CBAD1, CBAD2, CBAD3, CUBD, DL	2	20	4	2	20	4	1	20	-
WV, WV2, WV3	2	20		2	20		1	20	-

14.1.9 Bulk Density

A total of 437 density measurements were collected at Corner Bay between 2019 and 2021 and analyzed using the water immersion method. Densities ranged from 2.78 g/cm^3 to 3.07 g/cm^3 within mineralization domains and from 2.03 g/cm^3 to 3.58 g/cm^3 in adjacent material. In SLR's opinion, these are reasonable densities for this type of mineralization.

Density values were assigned based on average density readings by domain, by proximal vein, or by the dataset average where no samples were taken. Assigned density values by vein are presented alongside the basic statistics of density readings in Table 14-7. SLR recommends adding density measurements in domains that were not previously sampled and continuing measurements in all mineralized zones.

Table 14-7: Density Statistics by Domain
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

	Count	Mean (t/m³)	SD	CV	MIN (t/m³)	MAX (t/m³)	Density Value Assigned in Block Model (t/m³)
CBAD1	11	3.06	0.19	0.06	2.82	3.43	3.10
CBAD2	0	-	-	-	-	-	3.10
CBAD3	0	-	-	-	-	-	2.90
CBUD	100	2.99	0.28	0.09	2.03	4.11	3.00
DL	0	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
WV	82	2.84	0.13	0.04	2.66	3.31	2.85
WV2	12	2.85	0.07	0.03	2.77	2.98	2.85
WV3	38	2.92	0.12	0.04	2.77	3.31	2.92
Main Dyke	1	-	-	-	2.97	2.97	2.97
Unknown	193	2.90	0.13	0.05	2.66	3.58	
All	437	2.92	0.18	0.06	2.03	4.11	

14.1.10 Block Models

Block model construction and estimation was completed in Seequent's Leapfrog Edge software. Block model position and dimensions for Corner Bay are presented in Table 14-8. SLR considers the block model sizes appropriate for the deposit geometry and proposed mining methods.

Table 14-8: Block Model Extents and Dimensions
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

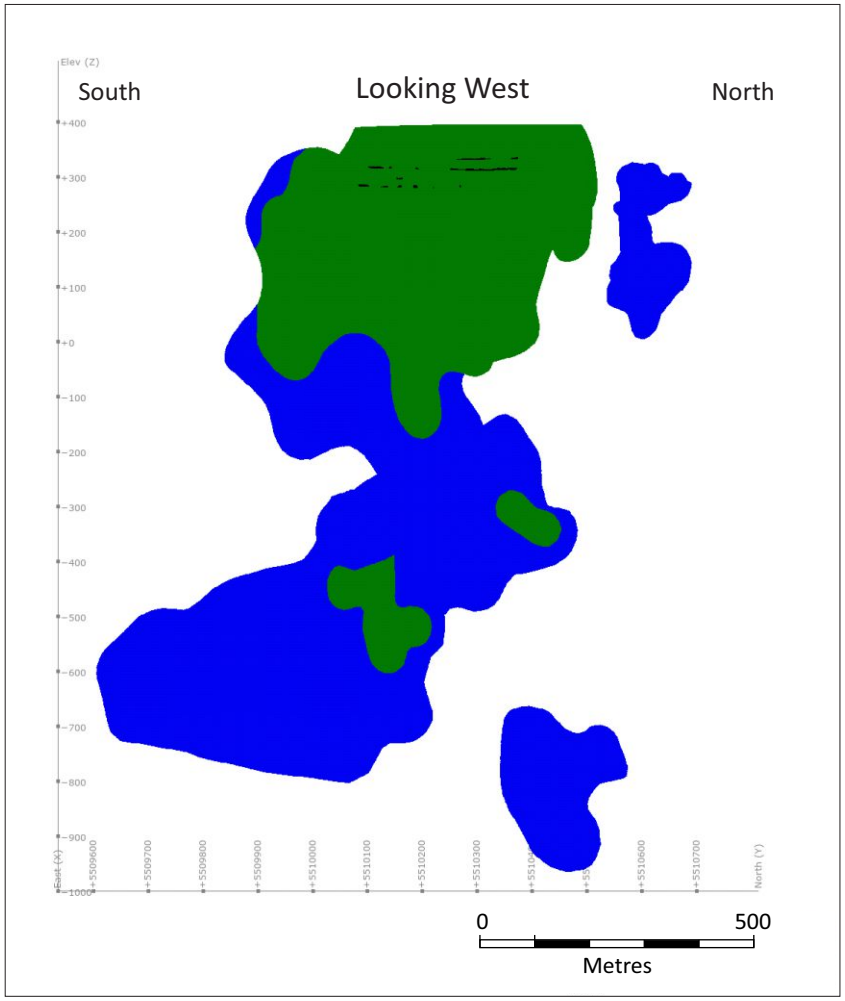
Type	X	Y	Z
Base Point (m)	554,490	5,509,590	440
Boundary Size (m)	620	1,155	1,440
Parent Block Size (m)	5	5	5
Min. Sub-block Size (m)	1.25	0.625	1.25
Rotation (°)	0	5	0

14.1.11 Classification

Definitions for resource categories used in this Technical Report are consistent with those defined by CIM (2014) and adopted by NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. A Mineral Reserve is defined as the "economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource"

demonstrated by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate. Mineral Reserves are classified into Proven and Probable categories.

At Corner Bay, Indicated Mineral Resources represent areas defined with drill holes spaced up to approximately 60 m apart (100% of the variogram range) and Inferred Mineral Resources represent areas defined with drill holes spaced between approximately 60 m and 120 m apart, modified to consider geological understanding, copper grade continuity, and the creation of cohesive class boundaries. SLR notes that some lower grade material was included to preserve continuity. Figure 14-6 illustrates the classification.



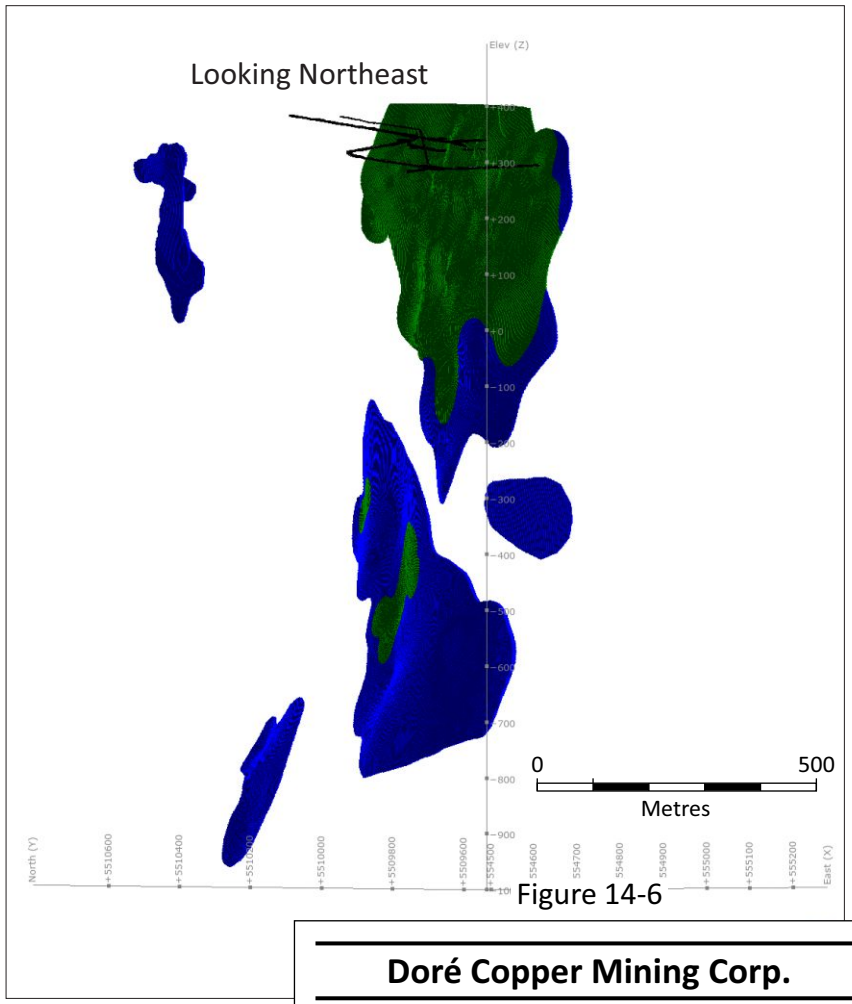


Figure 14-6

Legend:

Class

Indicated

Inferred

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Corner Bay

Mineral Resource Classification

November 2021

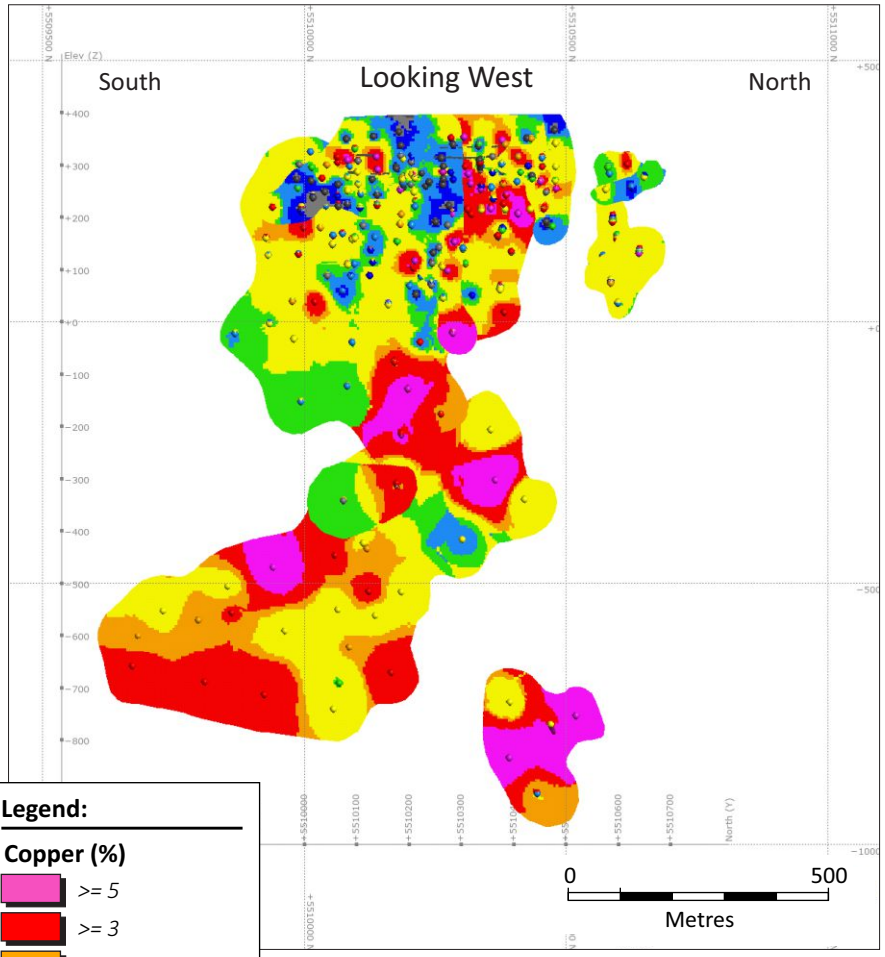
Source: SLR, 2021.

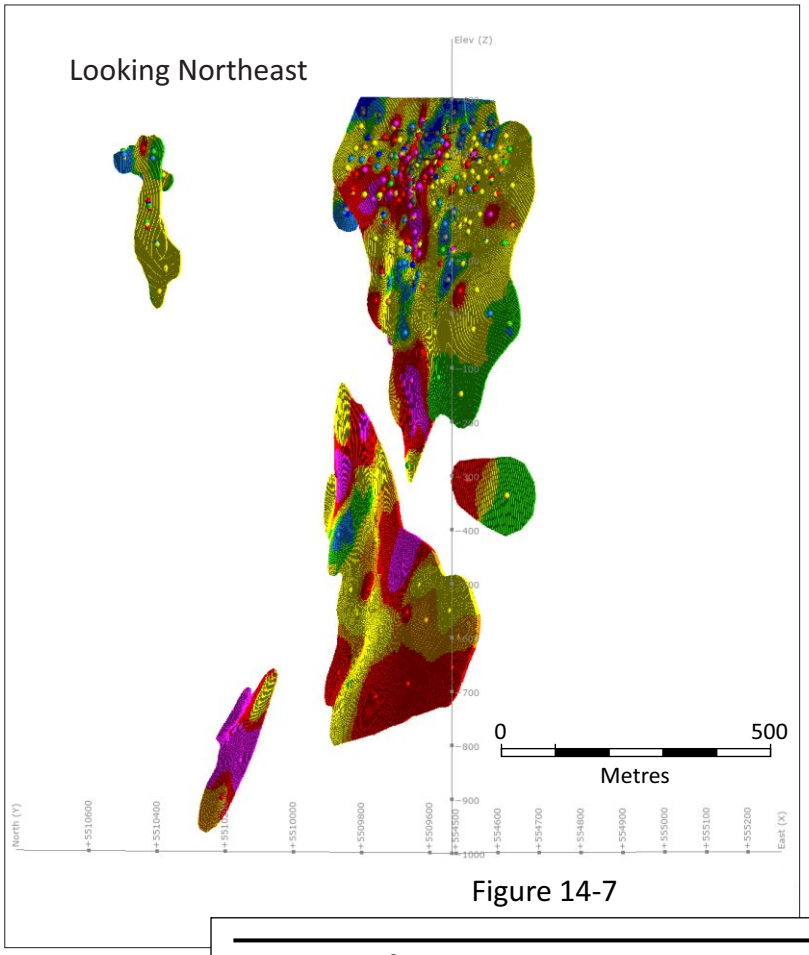
14.1.12 Block Model Validation

Blocks were validated using industry standard techniques including:

- Visual inspection of composite versus block grades (Figures 14-7 to 14-10 for copper and Figure 14-11 for gold)
- Comparison between ID and NN mean swath plots (Figure 14-12)
- Wireframe to block model volume confirmation (Table 14-9)

SLR viewed gold grades and proportions relative to the blocks, drilled grades, composites, and modelled solids. SLR observed that the block grades exhibited general accord with drilling and sampling and did not appear to smear significantly across sampled grades. Swath plots generally demonstrated good correlation, with gold block grades being somewhat smoothed relative to composite grades, as expected.





Legend:

Copper (%)

- >= 5
- >= 3
- >= 2.5
- >= 1.3
- >= 1.0
- >= 0.5
- >= 0.2
- >= 0

Figure 14-7

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Comparison of Corner Bay Copper Composite and Block Grades

November 2021

Source: SLR, 2021.

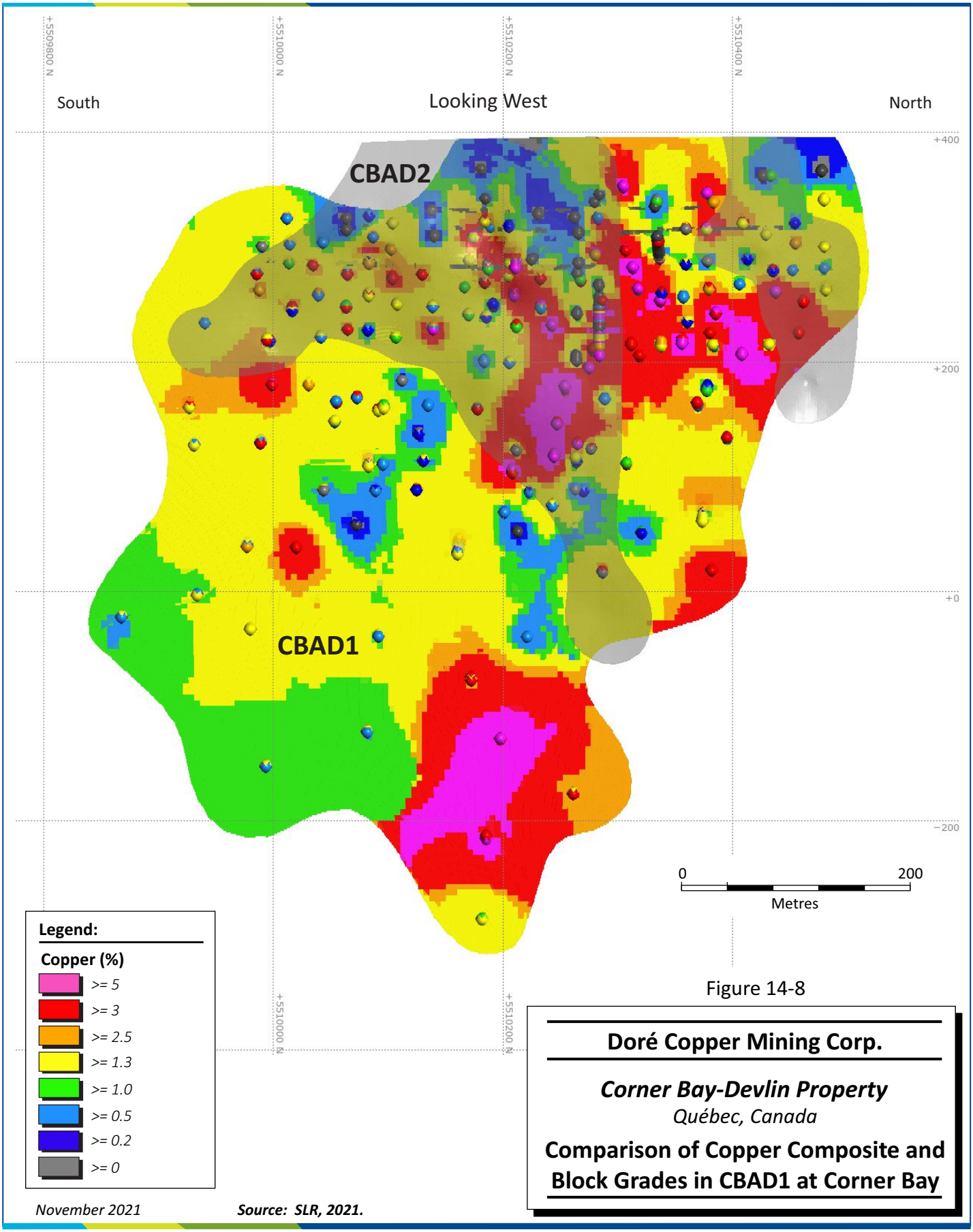


Figure 14-8

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Comparison of Copper Composite and Block Grades in CBAD1 at Corner Bay

November 2021

Source: SLR, 2021.

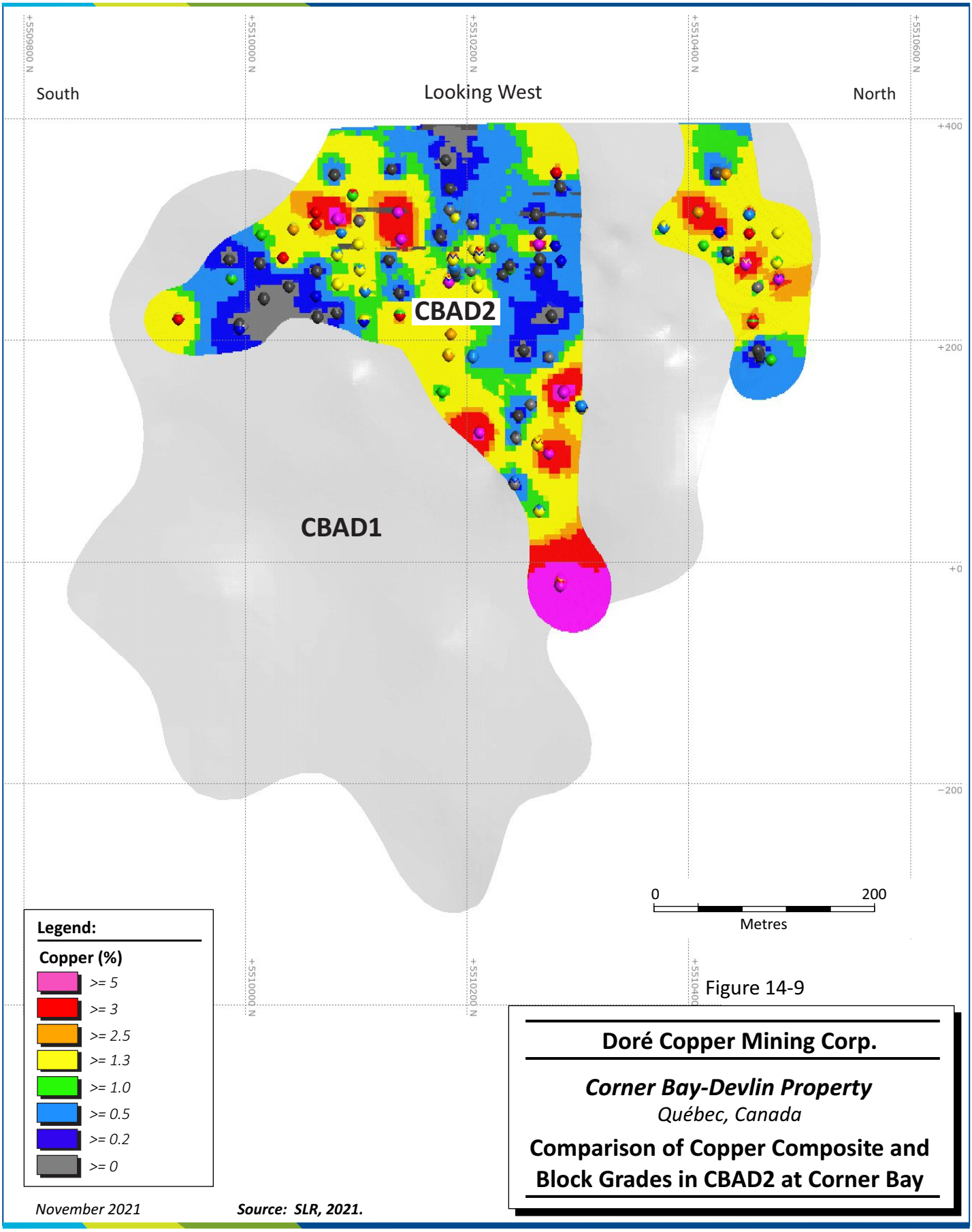


Figure 14-9

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Comparison of Copper Composite and Block Grades in CBAD2 at Corner Bay

November 2021 ***Source: SLR, 2021.***

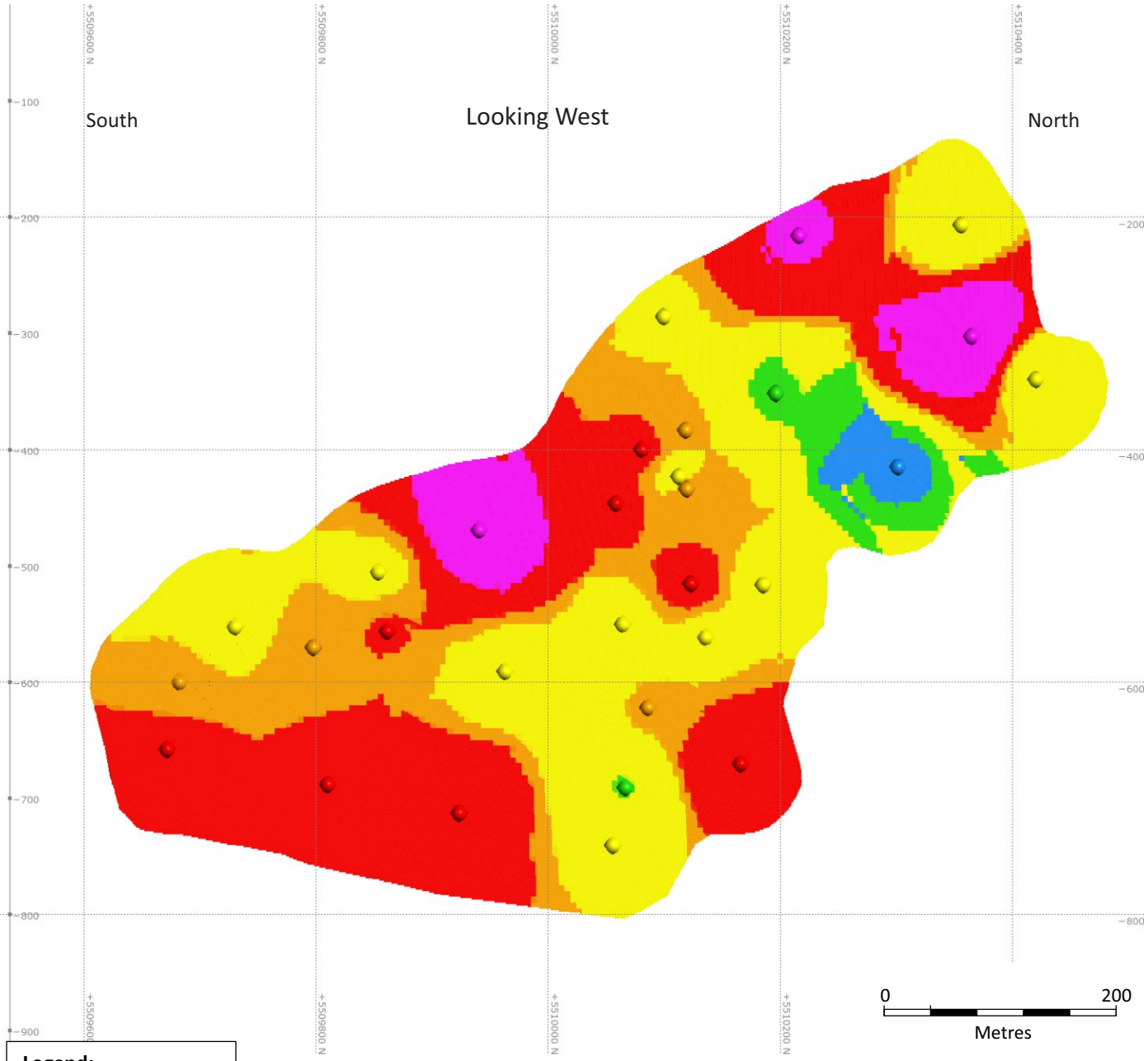


Figure 14-10

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Comparison of Copper Composite and Block Grades in CBUD at Corner Bay

November 2021

Source: SLR, 2021.

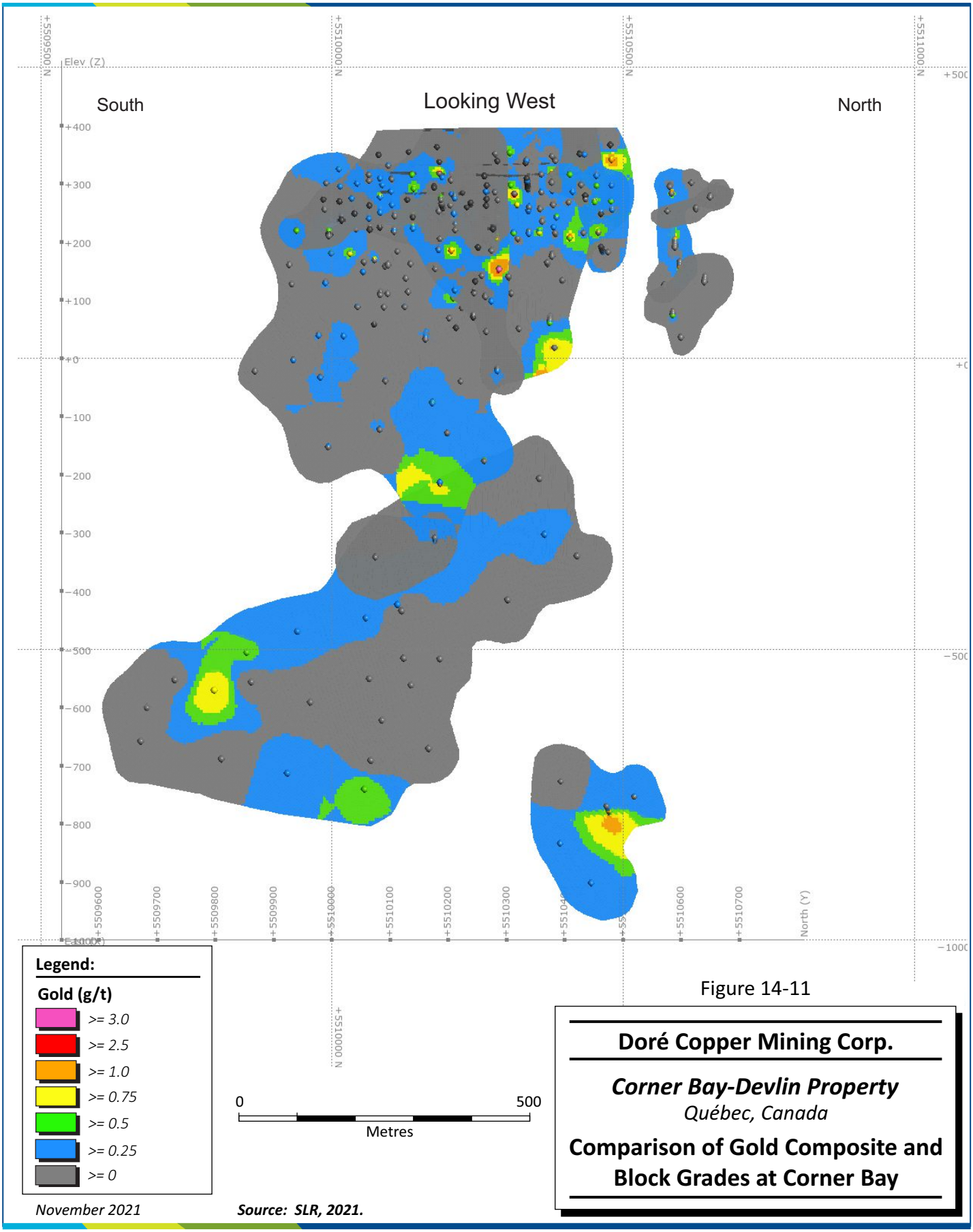


Figure 14-11

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

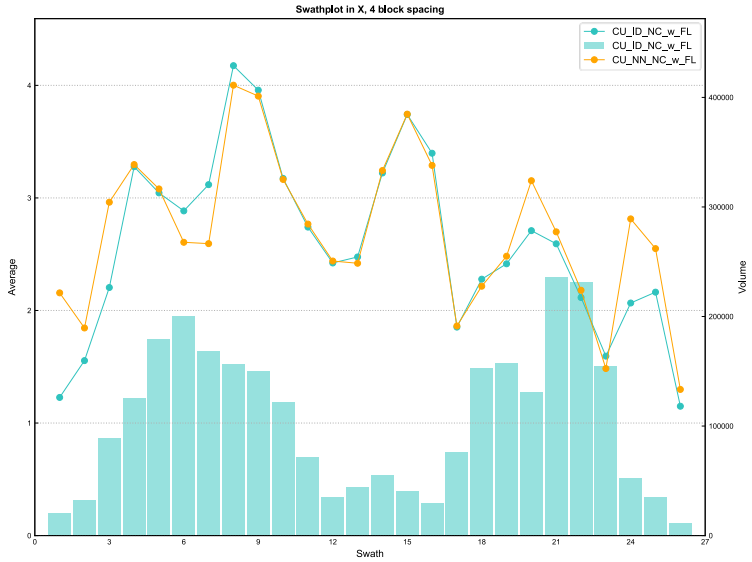
Québec, Canada

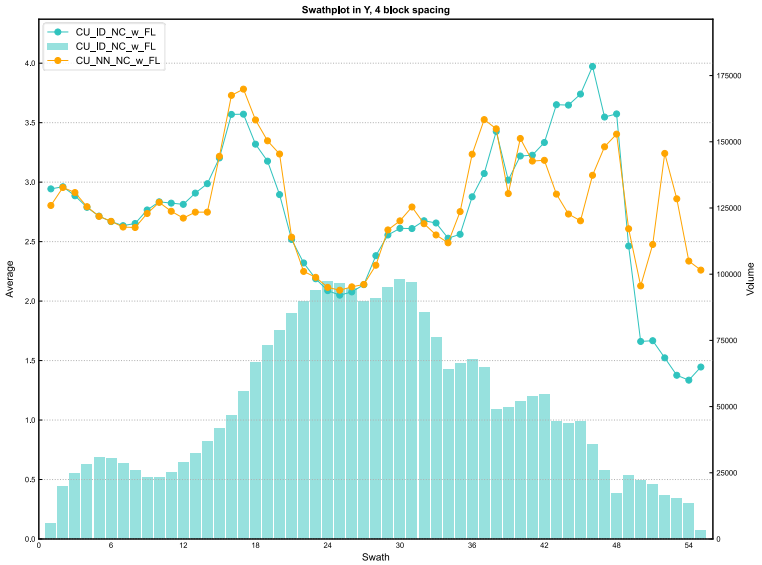
Comparison of Gold Composite and Block Grades at Corner Bay

November 2021

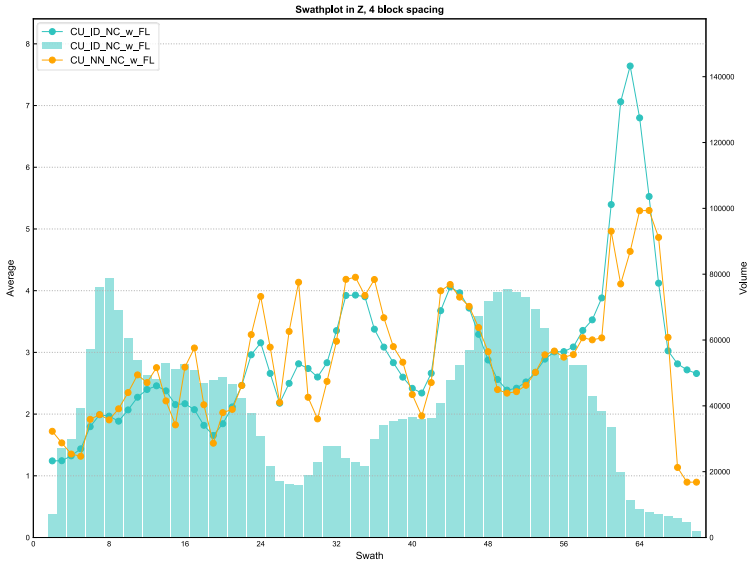
Source: SLR, 2021.

X-axis | **Y-axis**





Z-axis



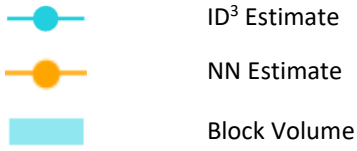


Figure 14-12: Swath Plots Comparing ID³ and NN Estimate Results within All Domains

Table 14-9: Wireframe to Block Model Volume Confirmation
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Zones	Wireframe Volume (000 m³)	Block Model Volume (000 m³)	Confirmation %
CBAD1	878.7	877.99	99.92
CBAD2	278.61	278.28	99.88
CBAD3	65.64	65.64	99.96
CBUD	1,296.2	1,296.17	100
DL	141.01	140.97	99.97
WV	48.08	47.94	99.70
WV2	12.11	12.21	99.17
WV3	57.69	57.78	99.83
Total	**2,778.03**	**2,776.97**	**99.96**

14.1.13 Mineral Resource Reporting

Mineral Resources at the Corner Bay deposit are reported as per the Mineral Resource estimation methodologies and classification criteria detailed in this Technical Report. They are reported using a minimum thickness of two metres, and a copper cut-off grade of 1.3%. Mineral Resources for the Corner Bay deposit are summarized by domain in Table 14-9.

Table 14-10: Corner Bay Mineral Resource Estimate – October 1, 2021
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Classification	Domain	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Contained (Mlb)	Au Contained (000 oz)
Indicated	CBAD1	1.77	2.56	0.27	100	15
	CBAD2	0.50	2.87	0.27	32	4
	CBUD	0.38	2.96	0.21	25	3
	Total	**2.66**	**2.68**	**0.26**	**157**	**22**
Inferred	CBAD1	0.35	2.77	0.32	22	4
	CBAD2	-	-	-	-	-
	CBUD	3.39	3.09	0.25	231	27
	DL	0.42	5.43	0.44	51	6
	WVs (West Veins)	0.26	1.68	0.16	9.6	1.4
	CBAD3	0.11	2.91	0.21	7	1
	Total	**4.54**	**3.20**	**0.27**	**320**	**39**

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.

2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.3% Cu.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term copper price of US$3.75 per pound, metallurgical copper recovery of 95%, and a C$/US$ exchange rate of 0.75.
4. A minimum mining width of two metres was used.
5. Bulk density was 3.1 g/cm³ for CBAD1 and CBAD2, 2.90 g/cm³ for CBAD3, 3.0 g/cm³ for CBUD and DL, 2.85 g/cm³ for WV and WV2 and 2.92 g/cm³ for WV3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.1.13.1 Sensitivity to Cut-off Grade

SLR has estimated the Mineral Resources at a base case cut-off grade of 1.3% Cu. To assess the sensitivity of the Mineral Resources to potential variations in economic parameters, the resources were reported at cut-off grades ranging from 0% Cu to 8% Cu. Figure 14-13 summarizes the results, showing the tonnage and average copper grade above cut-off.

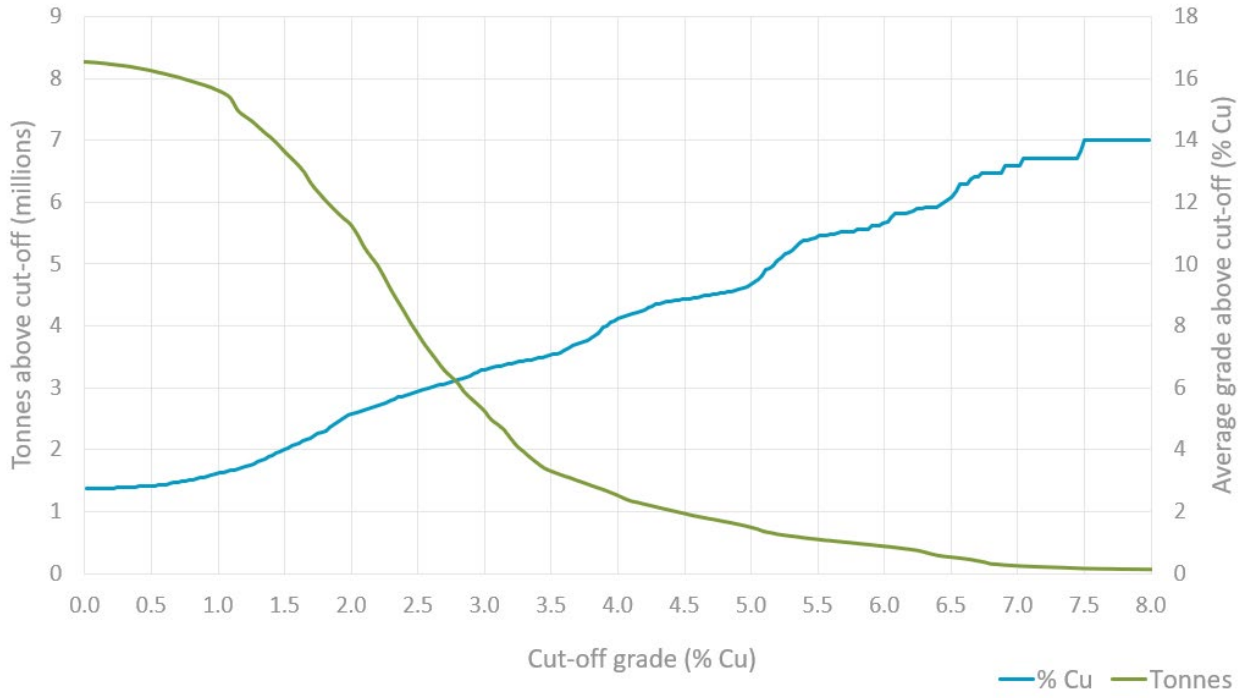


Figure 14-13: Copper Grade-Tonnage Curve (All Veins)

14.1.13.2 Comparison with Previous Resource Estimate

Table 14-11 presents a comparison of the current Mineral Resource estimate above a copper cut-off grade of 1.5% with the December 31, 2018, Mineral Resource estimate, originally estimated above a cut-off grade of 1.5%.

Since the previous Mineral Resource estimate of December 31, 2018, additional drilling has been carried out resulting in an updated interpretation and the addition of new veins, block grade interpolation adjustments, and cut-off grade reduction from 1.5% Cu to 1.3% Cu.

Compared to the December 31, 2018 estimate, there is a moderate increase in tonnage and a moderate decrease in copper grades for the Indicated Mineral Resources, and a significant increase in tonnage and a moderate decrease in copper grade for the Inferred Mineral Resources.

Table 14-11: Comparison with Previous Mineral Resource Estimate
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay Project

Category	Domain	October 1, 2021					December 31, 2018					Difference				
		Tonnes	Average Value		Material Content		Tonnes	Average Value		Material Content						
			Cu	Au	Cu	Au		Cu	Au	Cu	Au	Tonnes	Cu	Au	Cu	Au
		Mt	%	g/t	Mlb	(000 oz)	Mt	%	g/t	Mlb	(000 oz)	Mt	%	g/t	Mlb	(000 oz)
Indicated	CBAD1 (Vein 1)	1.6	2.7	0.3	95	14	0.80	3.1	0.3	54	8	0.8	-0.4	-0.03	40.6	6.0
	CBAD2 (Vein 2)	0.4	3.1	0.3	30	4	0.3	2.8	0.3	18	3	0.1	0.3	0.01	11.6	1.0
	CBUD (Main Below dyke)	0.4	3.0	0.2	25	3	0.3	3.1	0.2	17	2	0.1	-0.2	-0.01	8.1	0.6
Inferred	CBAD1 (Vein1)	0.3	3.1	0.4	19	3	0.5	2.9	0.2	29	3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-9.4	0.3
	CBAD2 (Vein 2)	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.8	0.2	5	1	-0.1	-2.8	-0.2	-5.1	-1.0
	CBAD3	0.1	2.9	0.2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.9	0.2	7.1	0.8
	CBUD (Main Below dyke)	3.3	3.1	0.3	229	27	0.8	3.1	0.2	52	4	2.6	0.0	0.1	177.4	22.8
	DL (Lower Deep)	0.4	5.5	0.4	51	6	0.4	6.6	0.5	55	6	0.04	-1.1	-0.1	-4.4	-0.03
	WV	0.1	1.9	0.3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.9	0.3	2.6	0.5
	WV2	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.01	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
	WV3	0.2	1.7	0.1	6	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.7	0.1	5.7	0.5

14.2 Devlin

14.2.1 Summary

The block model estimate prepared for the Devlin Project by AGP in 2015 has been audited and adopted by SLR with a revised classification approach, higher metal prices, and a lower cut-off grade. The metal of interest at Devlin is copper with a small gold by-product.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Devlin deposit uses all available drill hole data as of October 7, 2021.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on four veins, three of which compose the Upper Zone and one other, the Lower Zone, which is separated into four sub-domains. For this estimation, assays from the mineralized zones were capped at 15% Cu and 2.5 g/t Au for the Lower Zone and 10% Cu and 1.5 g/t Au for the Upper Zone. Full length composites were also used. The domains were estimated using a three-pass inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation approach. The resource model was interpreted under the assumption that the deposit would potentially be mined by a low profile underground room and pillar method. A minimum mining height of 1.8 m was applied to all veins and a bulk density of 2.90 t/m^3 was used. Measured Mineral Resources criteria of 15 m from underground openings is retained and Indicated Mineral Resources represent areas with drill hole spacing of approximately 60 m, with a copper cut-off grade of 1.2%.

As at October 7, 2021 and above a copper grade of 1.2%, Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at Devlin are estimated to total 0.78 Mt at average grades of 2.17% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au, containing 37 Mlb Cu and 5,100 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 0.48 Mt at average grades of 1.79% Cu and 0.17 g/t Au, containing 19.2 Mlb Cu and 2,700 oz Au (Table 14-12).

Table 14-12: Devlin Mineral Resources – October 7, 2021
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Contained (Mlb)	Au Contained (000 oz)
Measured	0.12	2.74	0.29	7.3	1.1
Indicated	0.65	2.06	0.19	29.7	4.0
Measured & Indicated	0.78	2.17	0.20	37.0	5.1
Inferred	0.48	1.79	0.17	19.2	2.7

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu.
3. Mineral Resources are based on a long-term copper price of US$3.75 per pound, metallurgical gold recovery of 95%, and a US$/C$ exchange rate of 0.75.
4. A minimum mining height of approximately 1.8 m was used.
5. Bulk density is 2.90 t/m^3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

SLR is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

14.2.2 Mineral Resource Cut-Off Grades

Metal prices used for Mineral Reserves are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For Mineral Resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those used for Mineral Reserves.

A cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu was developed for the Devlin deposit and reflects assumed mining costs of a room and pillar mining method, in addition to processing costs and copper price. The full operating cost, including mining, processing, and G&A have been included in the calculations. Capital costs, including sustaining capital, have been excluded. Table 14-13 lists the parameters used to calculate the cut-off grades.

Table 14-13: Mineral Resource Cut-Off Grade Inputs
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Item	Unit	Room and Pillar
Mining Rate	dry tpd	1,000
Processing Rate	dry tpd	1,000
Copper Metallurgical Recovery	%	95
Copper Price	US$/lb	3.75
Exchange Rate (CAD to USD)	C$:US$	0.75
Mining cost	C$/t milled	75
ROM Ore Transport (no crushing)	C$/t milled	10
Processing Cost	C$/t milled	25
G&A	C$/t milled	20
Total	C$/t milled	130
Break-Even Cut-Off Grade	% Cu	1.2

14.2.3 Resource Database

The drill hole database is maintained in MS Excel, with drill hole location information in NAD83 projection, UTM Zone 18. The database for the Devlin Mineral Resource estimate consists of diamond drilling spaced from 20 m to 100 m apart and including 2,849 domain intersecting copper and gold assays from 140 drill holes with a total length of 14,924 m from 1974 to 2014. Drilling was conducted exclusively from surface locations. The data was imported into GEMS for statistical analysis, wireframe building, block modelling, and resource estimation.

Additional information was provided, such as surface geology maps, logs, assay certificates, ground geophysics, and other various reports. Historical data was expressed in a local imperial grid coordinate system which was converted to NAD 83 Zone 18. The digital drill hole database included only core holes drilled from surface.

Devlin was explored previously via an underground decline and exploration drifts within the Lower Zone to collect a bulk sample and to confirm the continuity of the mineralization.

No reverse circulation drill holes, underground sludge holes, or chip samples were used in this Mineral Resource estimate.

14.2.4 Geological Interpretation

Mineralization domains, divided into the Lower and Upper Zones, are shown in Figure 14-14.

14.2.4.1 Lower Zone

The Lower Zone consists of a mineralized fracture zone that is usually composed of two or more sulphide-quartz veins and stringers. Thickness is generally less than 0.5 m in width. The zone is often logged as MQV in the higher grade sections of the structure. The lower grade sections are typically logged as Granodiorite-Diorite-Breccia (GDIOR-DIOR-BX) or simply as Granodiorite (GDIOR). Hanging wall and footwall contact with the structure is generally sharp; a lower grade halo is sometimes present but poorly developed. Since economic mineralization occurs in various lithologies, the 3D wireframes developed to control the grade interpolation of the resource model were based upon copper grades distribution along the narrow-mineralized structure.

During the construction of the wireframe, the top contact of the mineralized structure was selected where a copper grade generally started to exceed 1%. Top contact was then lowered by 1.8 m vertically and the zone intervals (as defined by the top to bottom contacts) were extracted to an MS Excel spreadsheet. The intervals were modified to optimize the grade while remaining as close as possible to a 1.8 m minimum mining height. With this method, mineralized intervals less than 1.8 m minimum mining height were diluted with shoulder assays if available or at zero grade. These manually generated composites were spot checked against core photos for reasonableness, but not all composites were. The lithology was only partially useful, in some there was a clear indication of massive sulphide or MQV veins but not always. The zone was also checked against the location of the underground drift.

Once the zone composites were finalized, a top and bottom surface was created and stitched into a 3D wireframe solid which was then clipped to eliminate the massive diorite waste areas located west and north of the deposit and the massive diorite/granodiorite to the south of the deposit.

Out of the 140 composites defining the Lower Zone, 94 composites (67%) required the intervals to be diluted to the minimum mining height of 1.8 m.

14.2.4.2 Upper Zone

The Upper Zone wireframe construction followed the same procedure as the Lower Zones described in the previous section. This zone is not as well developed; in the core photo the best intersection shows small bands of chalcopyrite/pyrite mixed with quartz. There are uncertainties if the continuity expressed by the wireframe will actually be realized during underground development and as such the resource category was downgraded to Inferred regardless of the drill density through the zone.

Essentially the model is representative of a typical vein model, driven by structure and grade. Contacts within the mineralization are very sharp and a low grade halo is poorly developed.

14.2.4.3 Topography and Overburden

Topography polylines were provided by Nuinsco in AutoCAD dxf format. The topography originated from the CanVec digital topographical dataset at 1:50,000 scale (CanVec 032G16). The edges of the lake polylines were assigned an elevation of 378.69 m and the drill hole collar locations were added to the

dataset to provide additional data points over the deposit during the creation of the topographical surface.

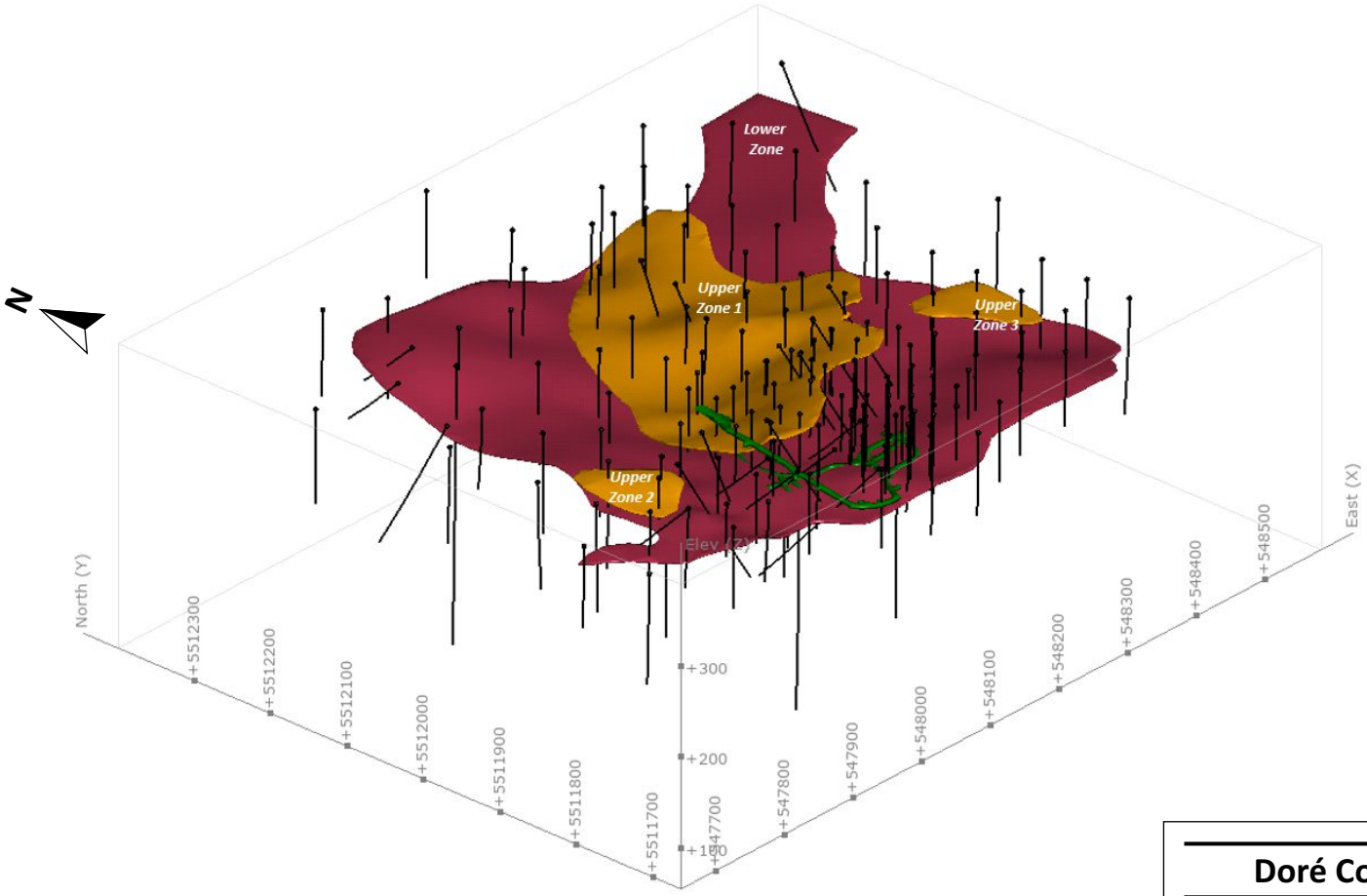
Bathymetric contours were geo-referenced and digitized from a report by Tremblay (1983). A second topographical surface was created that is representative of the land surface and the lake bottom.

The overburden surface was created using a combination of drill hole casing depth and information derived from the depth to bedrock contour map.

The average overburden depth is 12.5 m with a median of nine metres and a 25th and 75th percentile of six metres and 18.6 m respectively.

Lake bottom and top of bedrock information is necessary to establish a proper pillar thickness during mine planning activity. As the bathymetric contours and the top of bedrock depth in the Tremblay report is dependent on the lake elevation at the time of the survey, AGP recommended validating the measurements prior to a PFS. SLR concurs with this recommendation.

Looking Northeast



Legend:

Zone

Lower

Upper

Figure 14-14

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Devlin Mineralization Wireframes

November 2021

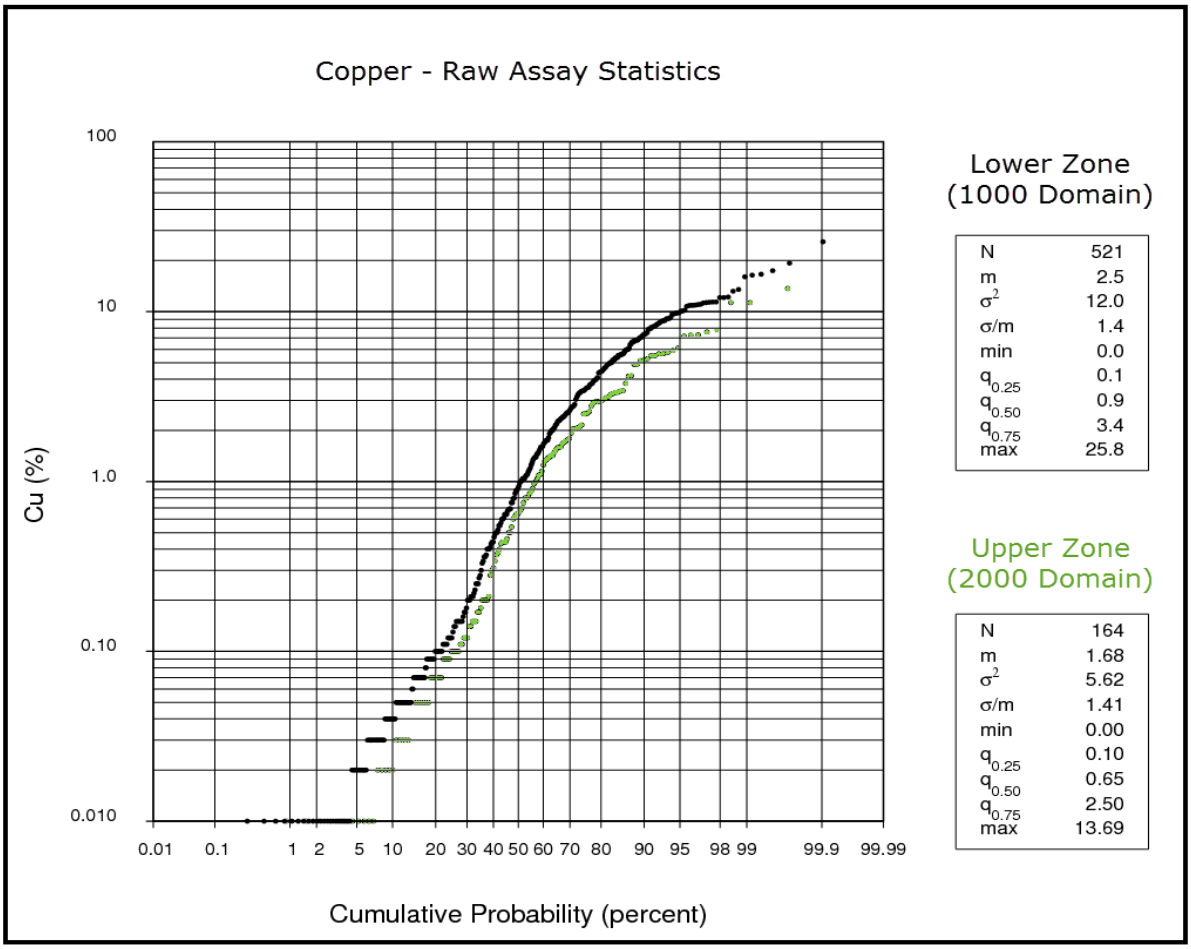
Source: SLR, 2021.

14.2.5 Resource Assays

The raw assay statistics were evaluated grouping all assays intersecting the Upper and Lower Zones. Cumulative frequency or cumulative distribution function (CDF) diagrams demonstrated the relationship between the cumulative frequency (expressed as a percentile or probability) and grade on a logarithmic scale. They are useful for characterizing grade distributions and identifying possible multiple populations within a data set.

Frequency distribution for copper (Figure 14-15) shows a log normal distribution with 90% of the copper values below 5%. Coefficient of variation values are moderate at 1.4 and 1.8 for copper and gold respectively. The CDF pattern of copper assay data shows evidence for two populations: a lower grade population to 1.5% Cu and a higher grade one of between 1.5% Cu and 8% Cu. The lower grade population is in part representative of the grade dilution of the massive sulphide vein originating from the minimum sampling width. The higher grade population is representative of the thicker massive sulphide veins. The CDF shows grades above the 10% Cu are likely in the outlier population.

Table 14-14 provides descriptive statistics for raw copper and gold assays for the Upper and Lower Zones.



From AGP (2015)

Figure 14-15: Copper Probability Plot

Table 14-14: Descriptive Raw Assays Statistics
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

	Copper (%) Both zones	Copper (%) Lower Zone	Copper (%) Upper Zone	Gold (g/t) Both Zone	Gold (g/t) Lower Zone	Gold (g/t) Upper Zone
Count	687	521	166	687	521	166
Mean	2.27	2.46	1.67	0.27	0.30	0.17
Coefficient of Variation (CV)	1.43	1.41	1.42	1.85	1.81	1.83
Minimum	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	-	-
Maximum	25.78	25.78	13.70	7.89	7.89	2.06

14.2.5.1 Capping Levels

A combination of decile analysis and a review of probability plots were used to determine the potential risk of grade distortion from higher grade assays.

The decile analysis results indicated that grade capping was warranted for copper and gold assays however the data also indicated an aggressive capping level was not necessary for copper.

After conducting a careful examination of the data set, AGP elected to use a simple high grade outlier top cut approach for each of the domains in order to limit the grade distortion from the extreme outliers.

Table 14-15 shows a summary of the treatment of high grade outliers during the interpolation. The 15% and 10% copper cap value selected for the Lower and Upper Zones, respectively, corresponded to the average grade between the 98th and 99th percentiles of the raw assay distribution and affected six samples in the Lower Zone and three samples in the Upper Zone.

The 2.5 g/t Au and 1.5 g/t Au cap values for the Lower and Upper Zone, respectively, corresponded to the average grade between the 98th and 99th percentiles of the raw assay distribution and affected six samples in the Lower Zone and one sample in the Upper Zone.

Table 14-15: High Grade Treatments
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Element	Zone	Block Model Code	Cap Level	Number of Samples Affected	Total Number of Samples	% of Samples Affected
Copper	LZ	1000	15 %	6	521	1.2
	UZ	2000	10 %	3	166	1.8
Gold	LZ	1000	2.5 g/t	6	521	1.2
	UZ	2000	1.5 g/t	1	166	0.6

Total metal capped was evaluated by grade bins in the final model. The capping strategy removed from 1.5% to 2.6% of the copper and from 4.8% to 6.2% of the gold ounces assuming a resource cut-off grade of 1.5% Cu to 2.0% Cu.

14.2.6 Compositing

14.2.6.1 Sampling Length Statistics and Composites

Sampling intervals at Devlin averaged 0.78 m with a median of 0.59 m and an upper third quartile of 1.00 m, however, the high grade portion of the deposit is disproportionally sampled in smaller intervals. Since the Upper and Lower Zones typically have a minimum mining width of 1.8 m, AGP elected to calculate a length weighted average grade (copper and gold) for each hole between the upper and lower contact of the mineralized wireframe creating a single point composite for each drill hole through the Upper or Lower Zones. Grade capping was applied to the raw assay data prior to compositing. True gaps in sampling and assays below detection limits were composited at zero grade. Table 14-16 shows the descriptive statistics for composites.

Table 14-16: Descriptive Statistics for Composites
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

	Copper (%) Both Zones	Copper (%) Lower Zone	Copper (%) Upper Zone	Gold (g/t) Both Zones	Gold (g/t) Lower Zone	Gold (g/t) Upper Zone
Valid cases (Number)	195	140	55	195	140	55
Mean	1.57	1.87	0.81	0.18	0.21	0.11
CV	0.94	0.87	0.56	1.20	1.05	1.78
Minimum	0.16	0.16	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	9.95	9.95	2.26	1.29	1.29	0.89

14.2.7 Trend Analysis

14.2.7.1 Variography

Experimental variograms were computed and plotted for the Lower Zone by SLR to assess the spatial continuity of the copper grades inside the mineralized envelopes, to confirm observed trends, and to support the development of robust classification criteria. The variograms were based on the domain's full width composites. Variograms were computed on untransformed copper grade values producing variograms with a normalized sill value of 1.0.

SLR notes that the variogram is somewhat erratic and difficult to interpret, however, the results were useful in supporting the range of expected grade continuity. An experimental variogram is presented in Figure 14-16 and points to mineralization continuity of approximately 60 m.

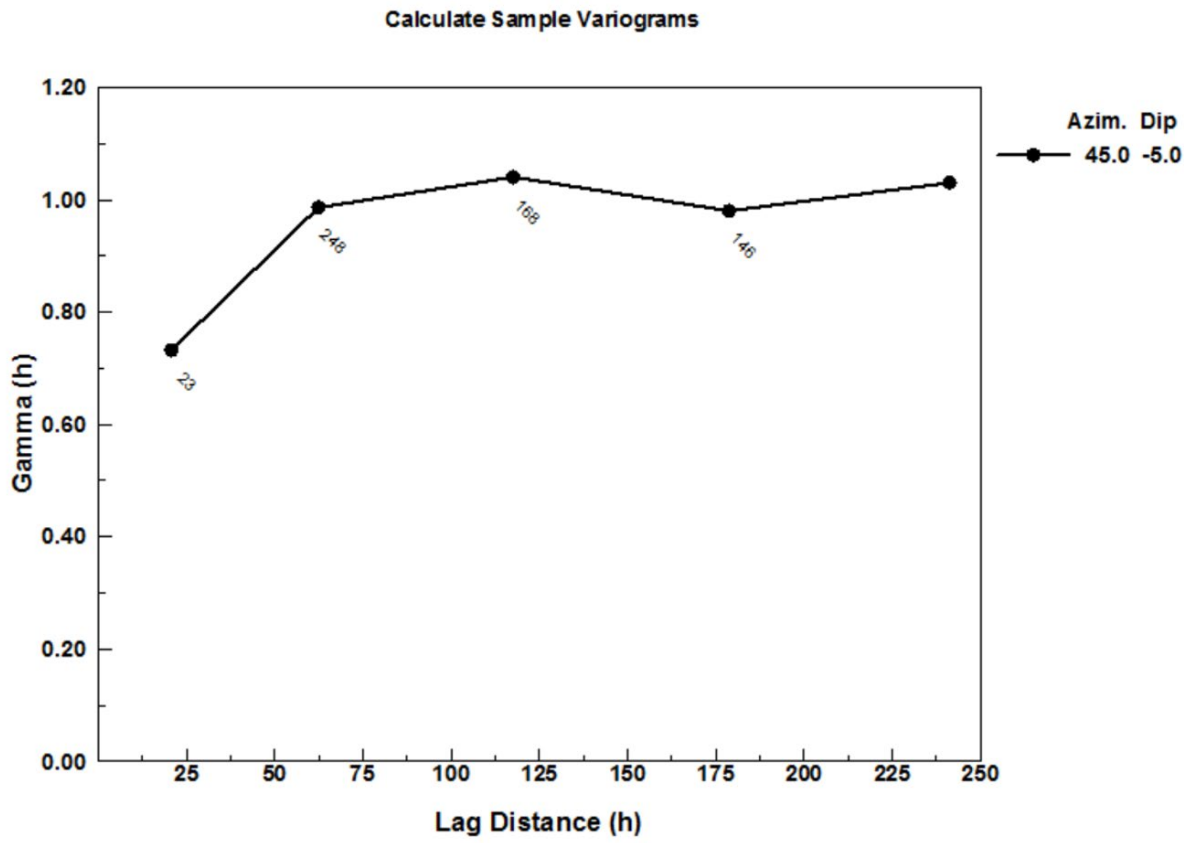


Figure 14-16: Lower Zone Experimental Variogram Result

14.2.8 Search Strategy and Grade Interpolation Parameters

14.2.8.1 Search Strategy

AGP used the overall geometry of the main zone as one of the guiding principles to set the search ellipsoid dimension in combination with the ratio between the variogram axes.

The first pass was sized to reach at least the next drill section spacing. A second and third multiplier was used to set the subsequent search dimension for Pass 2 and Pass 3.

Due to the undulating nature of the Lower Zone, four sub-domains were delineated. The sub-domains allowed for the rotation of the search ellipsoid, in order to optimize the sample search with the orientation of the vein, without resorting to any unfolding methodology. No sub-domains were used for the Upper Zone. Table 14-17 lists the final values used in the resource model for the range of the major, semi-major, and minor axis. Figure 14-17 illustrates the location of the sub-domain along with the range of the search ellipsoid for Pass 2. Rotation angles are based on the Gemcom ZXZ methodology, which uses a conventional right-hand rule.

Table 14-17: Search Ellipsoid Dimension
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Domain	Rotation Z, X, Z (degrees)	Pass 1 Range X, Y, Z (m)	Pass 2 Range X, Y, Z (m)	Pass 3 Range X, Y, Z (m)
Lower Zone - Sub-domain 1	-45, -3, 0	36, 27, 15	72, 54, 12	144, 108, 20
Lower Zone - Sub-domain 2	+65, -10, 0	36, 27, 15	72, 54, 12	144, 108, 20
Lower Zone - Sub-domain 3	+65, 10, 0	36, 27, 15	72, 54, 12	144, 108, 20
Lower Zone - Sub-domain 4	-45, 10, 0	36, 27, 15	72, 54, 12	144, 108, 20
Upper Zone 1	+25, -10, 0	36, 27, 15	72, 54, 12	144, 108, 20
Upper Zone 2	+30, 3, 0	36, 27, 15	72, 54, 12	144, 108, 20
Upper Zone 3	-45, -5, 0	36, 27, 15	72, 54, 12	144, 108, 20

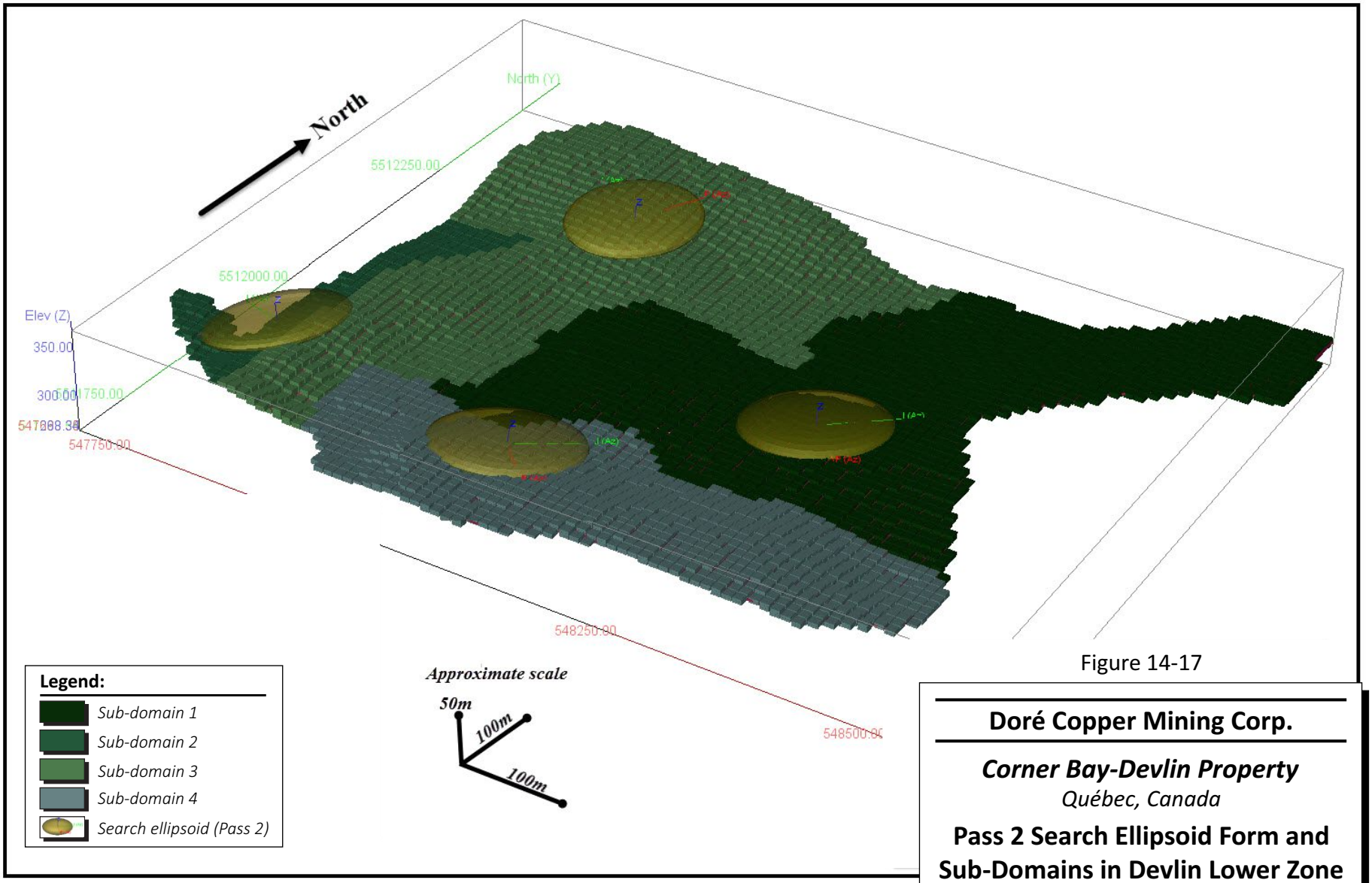


Figure 14-17

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Pass 2 Search Ellipsoid Form and Sub-Domains in Devlin Lower Zone

November 2021

Source: AGP Mining Consultants, 2014.

14.2.8.2 Grade Interpolation Parameters

The resource model was created in GEMS using a single folder set-up using ID^2 with a NN model used for validation. True distance weighting was used on the selected samples. The interpolation was carried out in a multi-pass approach, with an increasing search dimension coupled with decreasing sample restrictions, interpolating only the blocks that were not interpolated in the earlier pass.

- Pass 1 uses an ellipsoid search with a minimum of six samples and a maximum of 15 samples. A maximum number of samples per hole was not needed due to the single point composites. The minimum setting ensures at least six holes were used in the estimate.
- Pass 2 uses an ellipsoid search with a minimum of four samples and a maximum of 15 samples. The minimum setting ensures at least four holes were used in the estimate.
- Pass 3 uses an ellipsoid search with a minimum of two samples and a maximum of 15 samples. The minimum setting ensures at least two holes were used in the estimate.

All sub-domain boundaries were treated as soft boundaries, allowing samples from one sub-domain to be used in the interpolation of the adjacent sub-domain. No composites from the hanging wall or footwall of the zone were included in the sample set treating the boundary with the mineralized zone as hard boundaries. No blocks were interpolated outside the mineralized wireframes.

14.2.9 Bulk Density

The 52 density samples collected from 2013 and 2014 averaged 2.87 g/cm^3 (Table 14-18). The mineralized zone contains significant heavy sulphide minerals, which is apparent in the higher SG in the MQV lithology. As the massive sulphide vein is less than the minimum mining height, it is considered important to factor the waste dilution lithologies in order to have a representative bulk density.

From the data provided, AGP compiled the average density by lithologies within the Upper and Lower Zones. Since some of the lithologies contribute more than others to the density, AGP calculated weighted average based on the count of each lithologies.

Table 14-18: Density by Lithology Code in the Raw Data Provided
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Lithology (Data)	Data Count	Density (g/cm^3)	Other Lithologies where the Same Density was Applied
GDIOR	5	2.87	DIOR, DIOR-GDIOR, GDIOR-DIOR, GDIOR-GRN
GDIOR-BX	23	2.81	DIOR-BX, DIOR-GDIOR-BX, GANO-BX, GDIOR-DIOR-BX, GDIOR-GANO-BX, GDIOR-QDIOR-BXQDIOR-BX
GDIOR-GRAN	13	2.79	
GRAN	2	2.78	Also used for FAULT, FP
MQV	9	3.18	Also used for MS
Weighted Average	52	2.87	

With this methodology, the Lower Zone was assigned a bulk density of 2.90 g/cm^3 and the Upper Zone was assigned 2.85 g/cm^3 after the entire model was initialized to 2.77 g/cm^3.

14.2.10 Block Model

The block model was constructed using GEMS Version 6.5™ software. A block size of 10 m by 10 m by 2.5 m vertically was selected based on mining selectivity considerations and the density of the dataset.

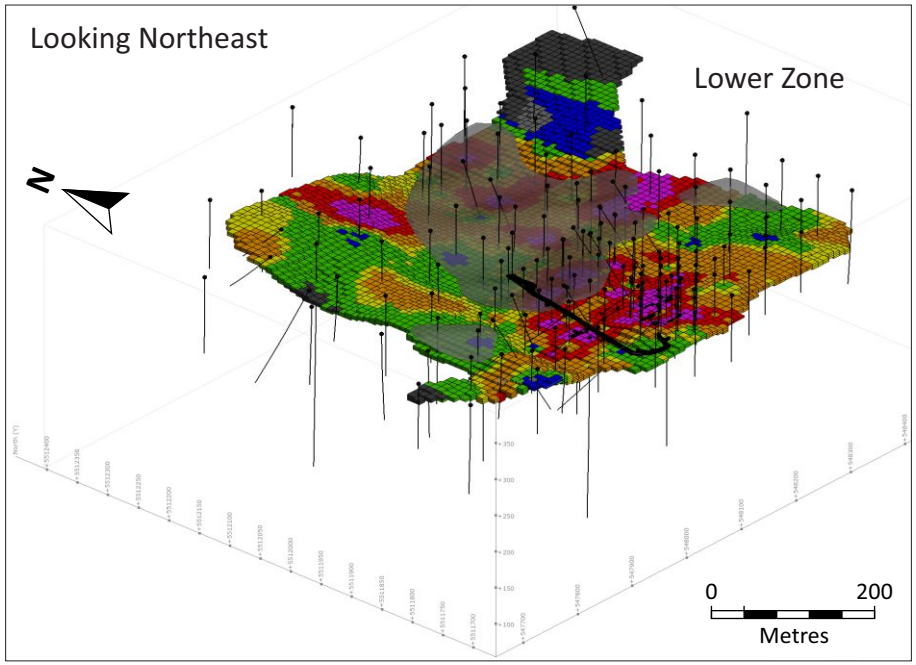
The block model was defined on the project coordinate system with no rotation. Table 14-19 lists the upper southeast corner of the model and is defined on the block edge.

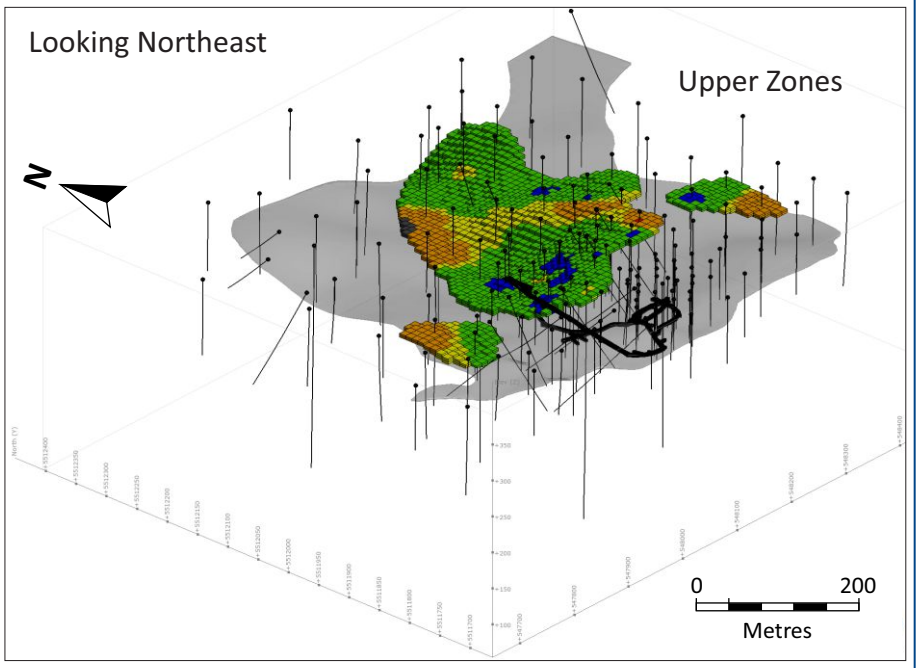
The rock type model was coded by combining the geology model code with the sub-domain code, controlling the search ellipsoid orientation. The 1000 series code represents the Lower Zone and the 2001, 2002, and 2003 codes represent the three Upper Zone wireframes. The Lower Zone sub-domains were simply assigned a code of 1 to 4. A block-model manipulation-script calculated the final rock type code by adding the sub-domain code to the main geology code.

Table 14-19: Block Model Definition (Block Edge)
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Resource Model Items	Parameters
Easting	547,550
Northing	5,511,575
Top Relative Elevation	400
Rotation Angle (counterclockwise)	0
Block Size (X, Y, Z in metres)	10, 10, 2.5
Number of Blocks in the X Direction	110
Number of Blocks in the Y Direction	90
Number of Blocks in the Z direction	60

The final block model copper grades are shown in Figure 14-18.





Legend:

Copper (%)

- *>= 3*
- *>= 2*
- *>= 1.2*
- *>= 1.0*
- *>= 0.5*
- *>= 0.2*
- *>= 0.2*
- *>= 0*

November 2021

Source: SLR, 2021.

Figure 14-18

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Devlin Block Model Copper Grades

14.2.11 Classification

At Devlin, Measured Mineral Resources represent areas defined within 15 m or underground openings. Indicated Mineral Resources represent areas defined with drill holes spaced up to approximately 60 m apart (100% of the variogram range) and Inferred Mineral Resources represent areas defined with drill holes spaced between approximately 60 m and 100 m apart, modified to consider geological understanding, copper grade continuity, and the creation of cohesive class boundaries. The Upper Zone was restricted to a classification of Inferred. SLR notes that some lower grade material was included to preserve continuity. Classification is shown in Figure 14-19.

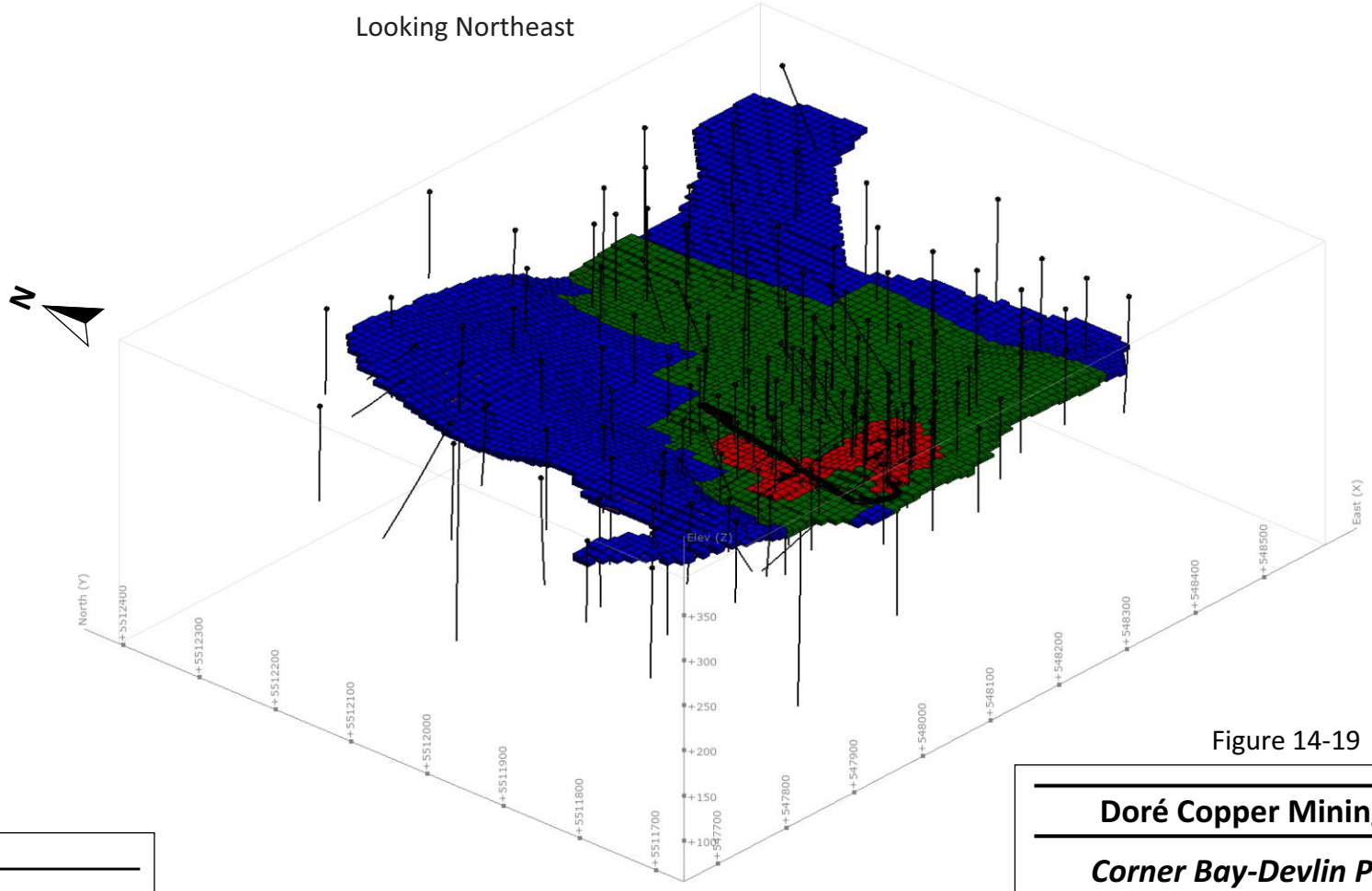


Figure 14-19

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Block Model Classification for Devlin Lower Zone

November 2021

Source: SLR, 2021.

14.2.12 Block Model Validation

In addition to validation work completed by AGP, blocks were validated by SLR using industry standard techniques including:

- Visual inspection of composite versus block grades (Figure 14-20)
- Comparison between ID and NN means (Table 14-20)
- Swath plots (Figure 14-21)
- Wireframe to block model volume confirmation (not shown)

SLR viewed gold and copper grades and proportions relative to the blocks, drilled grades, composites, and modelled solids. SLR observed that the block grades exhibited general accord with drilling and sampling and did not appear to smear significantly across sampled grades. Swath plots generally demonstrated good correlation, with block grades being somewhat smoothed relative to composite grades, as expected.

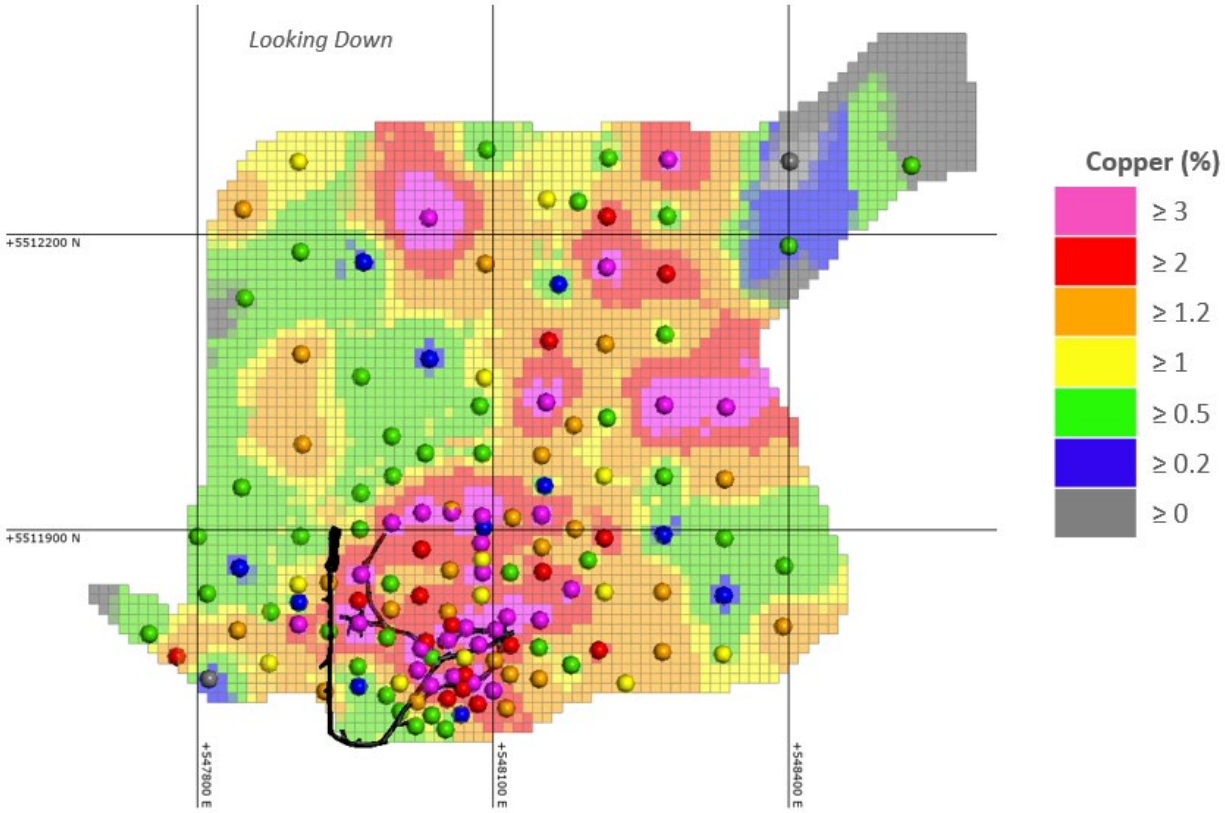


Figure 14-20: Comparison of Devlin Lower Zone Composite and Block Copper Grades

Table 14-20: Comparison of Lower Zone Interpolated Copper Grades Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Methodology	Cu (%)
Declustered Composites	1.48
NN	1.50
ID^2	1.52

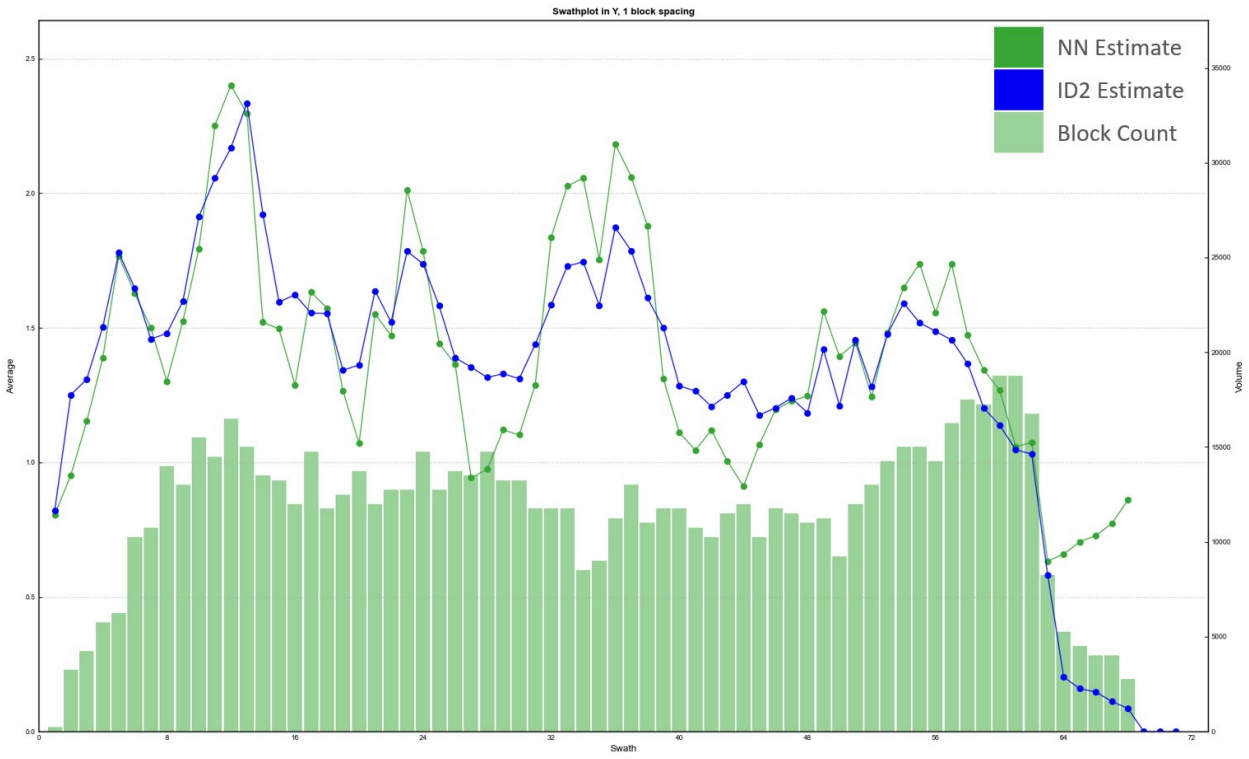


Figure 14-21: Y Dimension Swath Plot of NN and ID^2 Estimated Copper Grades

14.2.13 Mineral Resource Reporting

Devlin Mineral Resources are reported as per the Mineral Resource estimation methodologies and classification criteria detailed in this Technical Report. They are reported using a minimum thickness of 1.8 m and a copper cut-off grade of 1.2%. Mineral Resources for the Devlin deposit are summarized in Table 14-22.

Table 14-21: Devlin Mineral Resources – October 7, 2021
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu Grade (%)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Contained (Mlb)	Au Contained (000 oz)
Measured	0.12	2.74	0.29	7.3	1.1
Indicated	0.65	2.06	0.19	29.7	4.0
Measured & Indicated	0.78	2.17	0.20	37.0	5.1
Inferred	0.48	1.79	0.17	19.2	2.7

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu.
3. Mineral Resources are based on a long-term copper price of US$3.75 per pound, metallurgical gold recovery of 95%, and a C$/US$ exchange rate of 0.75.
4. A minimum mining height of approximately 1.8 m was used.
5. Bulk density is 2.85 t/m^3 or 2.90 t/m^3.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.2.13.1 Sensitivity to Cut-off Grade

SLR has estimated the Mineral Resources at a base case cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu. To assess the sensitivity of the Mineral Resources to potential variations in economic parameters, the resources were reported at cut-off grades ranging from 0% Cu to 8% Cu. Figure 14-22 summarizes the results, showing the tonnage and average copper grade above cut-off.

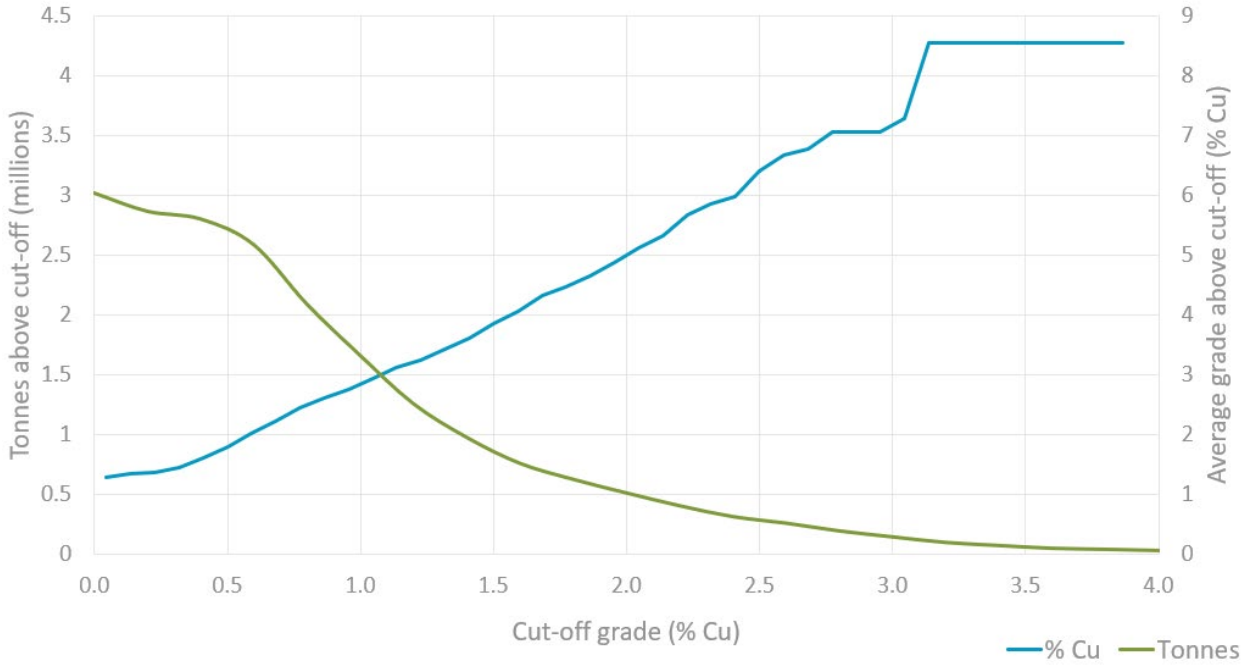


Figure 14-22: Devlin Deposit Copper Grade Tonnage Curve

14.2.13.2 Comparison with Previous Resource Estimate

Table 14-23 presents a comparison of the current Mineral Resource estimate above a copper cut-off grade of 1.2% with the 2015 Mineral Resource estimate, originally estimated above a cut-off grade of 1.6%.

Since the previous Mineral Resource estimate in 2015, there has been no additional drilling or geological data collection at Devlin. Wireframes and block grade estimates remain unchanged, however, additional variography studies completed by SLR supported a classification revision which increased the number of blocks classified as Indicated. In addition, the 2021 copper price was increased to US$3.75/lb from US$3.25/lb in 2015, resulting in a lower cut-off grade.

Compared to the 2015 estimate, there is a large increase in the tonnage and a moderate decrease in the copper grade for the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, and a minor increase in tonnage and a moderate decrease in the copper grade for the Inferred Mineral Resources.

Table 14-22: Comparison with Previous Mineral Resource Estimate
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Devlin Project

Classification	2021 (1.2% Cu COG)					2015 (1.6% Cu COG)				
	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (% Cu)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Mlb Cu)	Contained Metal (000 oz Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (% Cu)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (Mlb Cu)	Contained Metal (000 oz Au)
Measured	121	2.74	0.29	7.3	1.1	108	2.90	0.30	6.9	1.1
Indicated	654	2.06	0.19	29.7	4.0	304	2.33	0.24	15.6	2.4
Measured & Indicated	775	2.17	0.20	37.0	5.1	412	2.48	0.26	22.5	3.4
Inferred	484	1.79	0.17	19.2	2.7	347	2.40	0.20	18.4	2.2
Total MII	**1,259**	**2.02**	**0.19**	**56.2**	**7.7**	**760**	**2.45**	**0.23**	**41.0**	**5.6**
Changes	**66%**	**-17%**	**-19%**	**37%**	**37%**					

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There are no current Mineral Reserve estimates for the Project.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

17.1 Introduction

It is anticipated that the mineralized material from the Corner Bay and Devlin deposits would be treated at DCMC's Copper Rand Mill, located approximately eight kilometres southeast of the town of Chibougamau.

The Copper Rand Mill operated from 1959 to the end of 2008. Upon closure, the bins, ball mills, flotation cells, slurry lines, thickeners, and filters were emptied. The mills were raised on jacks so that the bearings were not under strain. The Copper Rand Mill has been not operational since that time. Prior to a restart of the Copper Rand Mill, each component will be evaluated, and any repairs or necessary replacements will be completed. The following subsections provide a summary of the flow sheet, equipment characteristics and specifications, and the projected work that will be required for a restart of the Copper Rand Mill.

17.2 Flow Sheet Description

The crushing circuit consists of three stages of crushing: jaw crusher as the primary crusher and standard and short head cone crushers as the second and tertiary crushers. Both cone crushers are in a closed circuit with two double deck vibrating screens. The fine ore passing the screens will be conveyed to and stored in three 1,179 t fine ore bins.

Crushed ore is fed to the rod mill operating in open circuit. Rod mill discharge is then pumped to the primary ball mill and primary Knelson, which are in a closed circuit with Goulds Model SRL pumps and primary hydrocyclone classifiers. Two ball mills and two Knelsons are utilized in this circuit. The overflow of the primary hydrocyclones would be pumped to the secondary hydrocyclones, the underflow of which is fed to the flash cell and secondary Knelson. The concentrate of the two stages of Knelson continues to the shaking table, where the final gold and silver concentrate is collected and melted in a furnace. The concentrate of the flash cell flotation is directly sent to the concentrate thickener. Tailings from the flash cell are pumped to the secondary ball mill grinding circuit.

The flotation circuit feed is from the overflow of the secondary hydrocyclones. The flotation circuit consists of four Maxwell rougher tanks, two Denver 500 scavenger banks, and three Denver cleaner banks. Concentrate from the rougher flotation cells is sent to directly to regrind, then cleaned in three stages of cleaner cells and pumped to the concentrate thickener.

The tailings or middlings from the flotation cleaning circuit can either go to the first cleaner as shown in the flowsheet (Figure 17-1) or can be returned to the rougher circuit. The concentrate from the scavenger is also recycled to the rougher flotation cells. Tailings from the scavenger proceed to the tailings pond.

The thickened concentrate is pumped to a filter press, then washed, dried, discharged, and stored.

A process flow sheet for the Copper Rand Mill is presented in Figure 17-1.

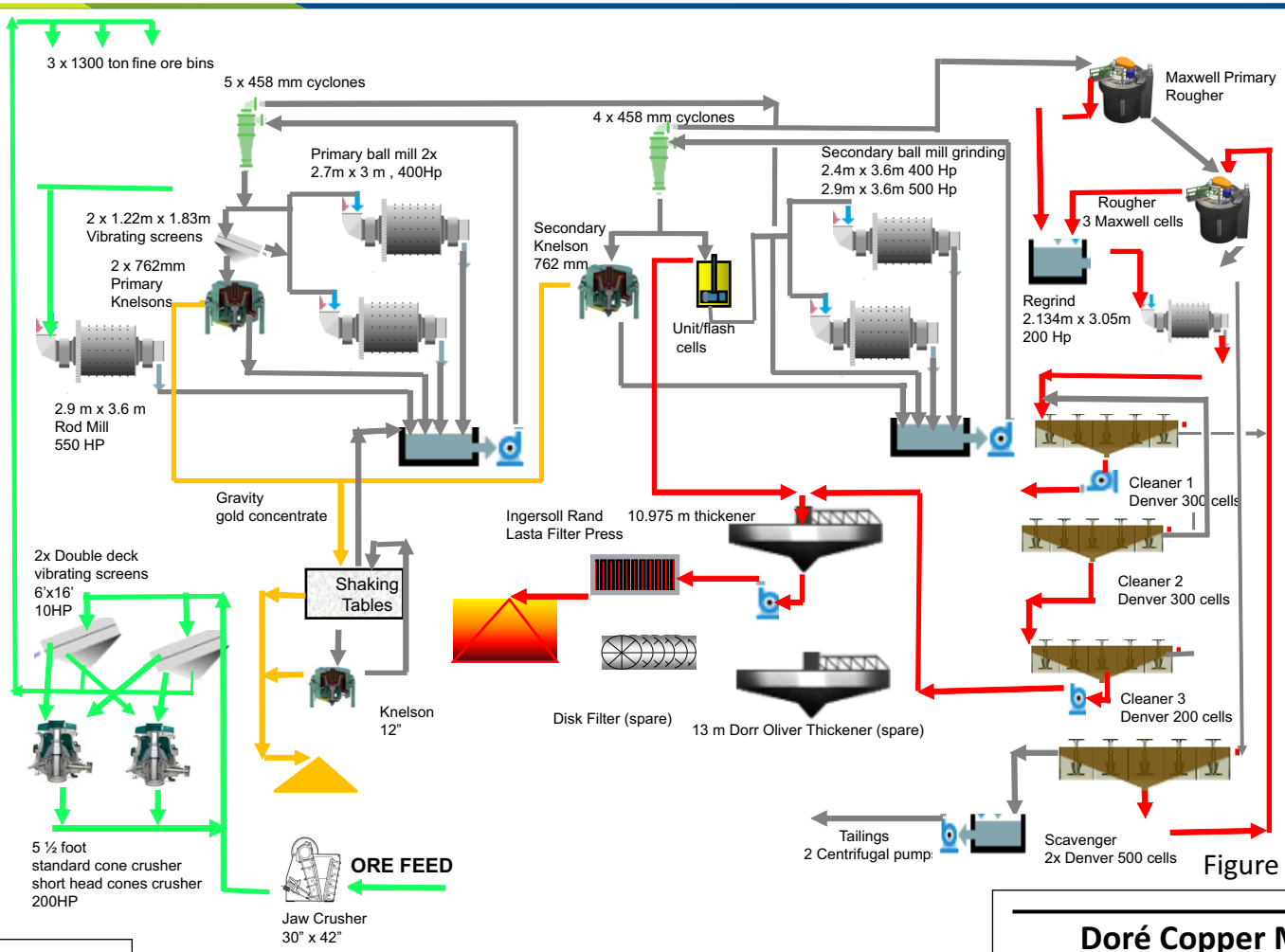


Figure 17-1

Legend:

- *Solid*
- *Slurry*
- *Gravity Concentrate*
- *Flotation Concentrate*

Doré Copper Mining Corp.

Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Québec, Canada

Mill Process Flow Sheet

November 2021

Source: DCMC, 2021.

17.3 Equipment Characteristics and Specifications

The principal equipment of the Copper Rand Mill is listed in Table 17-1.

Table 17-1: Principal Equipment in the Copper Rand Mill
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Joe Mann Project

	EQ #	Equipment Name	Size	hp
Crushing Circuit	13-001	Jaw crusher	30 in. x 42 in.	125
	14-001	Cone crusher (standard)	5 ½ ft	200
	14-002	Cone crusher (short head)	5 ½ ft	200
	15-001	Vibrating screen	72 in. x 192 in.	10
	15-002	Vibrating screen	72 in. x 192 in.	10
	23-002	Fine ore bin	1,300 st	
	23-003	Fine ore bin	1,300 st	
	23-010	Fine ore bin	1,300 st	
Primary Grinding & Gravity Circuit	16-004	Rod mill	9 ½ ft x 12 ft	550
	15-014	Primary Knelson concentrator	30 in.	15
	15-015	Primary Knelson concentrator	30 in.	15
	16-001	Primary Ball mill	9 ft x10 ft	400
	16-002	Primary Ball mill	9 ft x10 ft	400
	15-016	Vibrating screen	4 ft x 6 ft	10
	15-017	Vibrating screen	4 ft x 6 ft	10
	18-007	Primary Cyclone	18 in.	
	18-008	Primary Cyclone	18 in.	
	18-009	Primary Cyclone	18 in.	
	18-010	Primary Cyclone	18 in.	
	18-011	Primary Cyclone	18 in.	
Secondary Grinding & Gravity Circuit	18-012	Secondary cyclone	18 in.	
	18-013	Secondary cyclone	18 in.	
	18-014	Secondary cyclone	18 in.	
	15-012	Secondary Knelson	30 in.	15
	19-100	Flash flotation cell	8 m^3	
	16-020	Secondary ball mill	8 ft x 12 ft	400
	16-021	Secondary ball mill	9 ½ ft x 12 ft	500

	EQ #	Equipment Name	Size	hp
	15-006	Shaking table	4 ft x8 ft	
	15-011	Knelson	12 in.	1.5
Flotation Circuit	19-087	Rougher Maxwell 12	32 m^3	10.5
	19-088	Rougher Maxwell 10	20 m^3	
	19-089	Rougher Maxwell 10	20 m^3	
	19-090	Rougher Maxwell 10	20 m^3	
	16-025	Regrinding ball mill	7 ft x10 ft	200
	19-059	Cleaner Denver 200	200 ft^3	20
	19-060	Cleaner Denver 200	200 ft^3	20
	19-086	Cleaner Denver 300	300 ft^3	30
	19-099	Cleaner Denver 500	500 ft^3	40
Thickening & Filtration Circuit	20-004	Dorr-Oliver thickener	36 ft x 10 ft	
	21-019	Lasta filter press	1500 x 28 x 22 mm	
	21-003	Disc filter	8 ft x 6 ft	

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Property is accessible by road and situated near the provincial hydro-electric grid.

Corner Bay benefits from ramp access to a vertical depth of 115 m with two kilometres of development on three levels (-55 m, -75 m, and -105 m). There are a few abandoned buildings in various stages of disrepair, two waste rock piles, and a sedimentation pond. The ventilation shafts and ramp portal have been secured and a locked gate prevents vehicular access to the property.

At the Devlin deposit, existing underground development (circa 1981–1982) includes a 305 m decline driven to a vertical depth of 70 m with another 305 m of exploration drifting. All surface structures have since been removed.

It is anticipated that the mineralized material from Corner Bay and Devlin would be treated at DCMC's Copper Rand Mill located approximately eight kilometres southeast of the town of Chibougamau. The Copper Rand Mill was constructed in 1959, updated and expanded in the 1970s and 1980s, and then again in the early 2000s. The Copper Rand Mill is connected to the Québec energy grid and has a power supply of 25 MW at 25 kV. Water used for the process would have been recycled from the TMF. The Copper Rand Mill site has a substation, core shack, laboratory (not functional), warehouse, and office complex.

The processing plant building occupies a surface area of 2,830 m^2 and consists of crushing, fine ore storage, grinding, gravity recovery of particulate gold, flotation of a copper concentrate, thickening, and filtration. The concentrator has an installed milling capacity of approximately 2,700 tpd. Tailings were pumped two kilometres at a level elevation to the Copper Rand TMF. The Copper Rand Mill last operated in December 2008.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

As the mineral properties have a degree of development already done, this gives DCMC some advancement regarding future permitting requirements.

The Company already has a mining lease for the Corner Bay Project.

In order to restart the mines, Certificate of Operations will be required for the Corner Bay and Devlin mines as per the Québec Mining Act. The company already has a water quality monitoring program in place on Lac Doré. This information will be useful for preparing baseline information for the required Certificate of Operations.

The Copper Rand mill and tailings dam have Certificate of Operations. These Certificates of Operations will need to be renewed based on the actual future operational configuration and changes to environmental legislation.

The Property is located within the traditional lands of the Ouje Bougamau First Nation. Ouje Bougamau has an area of approximately 2,600 km^2 and is part of the Cree Nation. The largest community in Ouje Bougamau is the town of Ouje Bougamau with a population of approximately 1,000 inhabitants. It is located on the shores of Lake Opemiska.

The town of Ouje Bougamau is located approximately 80 km from the Property.

The Ouje Bougamau community has experience in dealing with mining companies as there are other projects within their territory. DCMC will work with the community to establish a pre-development agreement and eventually an impacts benefits agreement.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Property is contiguous with claims held by various companies and individuals. SLR has not relied upon any information from the adjacent properties in the writing of this report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

SLR offers the following conclusions:

25.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

- Since acquiring the Corner Bay Project, DCMC (including AmAuCu) has completed a 56 diamond drill hole program, totalling 53,733 m. The drilling program was successful at increasing the Corner Bay Mineral Resources.
- Good potential exists to further increase the Corner Bay Mineral Resource base, and additional exploration and technical studies are warranted.
- There is good understanding of the geology and nature of the copper mineralization at the Property.
    - Corner Bay lies at the contact with an intrusive breccia, a transition zone between the Chibougamau Pluton and the DLC. A zone of pyroxenites, gabbros, and magnetites separates this breccia from the gabbroic anorthositic sequence which hosts the copper mineralization. It generally consists of lenses and/or veins of quartz, carbonate with chalcopyrite and pyrite, and lesser pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and molybdenite.
    - Devlin is located in the Chibougamau Pluton in the middle of the Chibougamau anticline. The deposit is hosted by tonalite, diorite, and an extensive zone of chloritic-epidotic breccia. The tabular zone of mineralization generally consists of a chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz +/- carbonate vein (the main vein).
- The sample collection, preparation, analytical, and security procedures, as well as the QA/QC program as designed and implemented by DCMC and their predecessors at both Corner Bay and Devlin, are adequate, and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
- The QA/QC program indicates good precision, negligible sample contamination, and potential low bias at the primary laboratory.
- The twin drilling campaign at Devlin indicates that the grade of the historical drill holes may be biased high. The number of pairs is low and not considered statistically significant.
- As of October 1, 2021, using a cut-off grade of 1.3% Cu, Indicated Mineral Resources at Corner Bay are estimated to total 2.66 Mt at average grades of 2.68% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au, containing 157 Mlb Cu and 22,000 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources at Corner Bay are estimated to total 4.54 Mt at average grades of 3.20% Cu and 0.27g/t Au, containing 320 Mlb Cu and 39,000 oz Au.
- As of October 7, 2021, at a cut-off grade of 1.2% Cu, Measured Mineral Resource at the Devlin Project includes 0.121 Mt at average grades of 2.74% Cu and 0.29 g/t Au, containing 7.3 Mlb Cu and 1,100 oz Au. Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 0.654 Mt at average grades of 2.06% Cu and 0.19 g/t Au, containing 29.7 Mlb Cu and 4,000 oz Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 0.484 Mt at average grades of 1.79% Cu and 0.17 g/t Au, containing 19.2 Mlb Cu and 2,700 oz Au.

25.2 Mineral Processing

- No past production is reported from the Corner Bay or Devlin deposits.

- DCMC has not initiated any metallurgical testing although a bulk sample from Corner Bay of 40,119 st averaging 2.48% Cu and 0.44 g/t Au was processed at the Copper Rand Mill in 2008 and returned mill recoveries of 94% for copper and 81% for gold (flotation + gravity). At Devlin, a bulk sample of 2,744 st averaging 1.26% Cu was processed at the Camchib Mill in late 1981. A copper concentrate grading 17.79% Cu was obtained with an overall copper recovery of 96.9%.
- When the bulk development sample of Corner Bay mineralization was treated at the Copper Rand Mill, there were no processing factors or deleterious elements that had a negative effect on the extraction or the concentrate.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

SLR is of the opinion that there is good potential to increase the Mineral Resource base at Corner Bay and further advance Devlin, and that additional exploration and technical studies are warranted at both Projects.

SLR has reviewed and concurs with DCMC's proposed exploration programs and budgets. The Projects are part of DCMC's hub-and-spoke strategy to restart its Copper Rand Mill, with these and other deposits in the region providing feed. The Phase I program includes the drilling of areas in and around the current Corner Bay Mineral Resource to extend the deposit along strike where it is still open, drilling to the west of the West Veins to follow up on intercepts obtained in the 2017 program, and geophysics at Corner Bay to identify potential mineralization along the shear structure as it extends to the south of the deposit. The current Mineral Resources will be included in a PEA, and only the estimated expenses directly related to the Projects are included in the table below. As part of the PEA, an ore sorting trade-off study will be completed for Corner Bay and flotation tests will be carried out on Devlin material.

Details of the recommended Phase I program are summarized in Table 26-1.

Table 26-1: Proposed Budget – Phase I
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Item	C$
Head Office Expenses & Property Holding Costs	100,000
Project Management and Staff Cost	80,000
Travel Expenses	20,000
Diamond Drilling (18,000 m)	2,610,000
Analyses	100,000
Permitting & Environmental Studies	50,000
Metallurgical Studies	50,000
PEA	300,000
Social/Consultation	50,000
Subtotal	**3,420,000**
Contingency (10%)	342,000
TOTAL	**3,762,000**

A Phase II program, contingent upon the results of Phase I, will be a Feasibility Study (FS) related to a hub-and-spoke operation. This work is currently planned to commence in the second quarter of 2022 and expected to finish in the first quarter of 2023. A Phase II exploration program will include infill drilling to upgrade the majority of the Corner Bay and Devlin Inferred Mineral Resources to a classification of Indicated, as well as permitting, environmental, and technical studies. The cost estimate of the Phase II program is summarized in Table 26-2.

Table 26-2: Proposed Budget – Phase II
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Item	C$
Head Office Expenses and Property Holding Costs	300,000
Project Management and Staff Cost	500,000
Travel Expenses	50,000
Diamond Drilling (45,000 m)	6,300,000
Assaying	250,000
Mineral Resource Estimate Update	100,000
Metallurgical Studies	50,000
Permitting/Environmental Studies	860,000
FS	500,000
Social/Consultation	80,000
Subtotal	**8,990,000**
Contingency (10%)	899,000
TOTAL	**9,889,000**

SLR makes the following recommendations:

1. Review the QA/QC protocol to include CRM that is representative of the cut-off grade and eliminate the very low grade CRMs that are still in use but no longer reflect the economic copper grades present at Corner Bay.
2. Investigate and resolve the discrepancies observed in the CRMs currently in use.
3. Include pulp and coarse duplicate samples in future programs, to quantify sampling precision.
4. Send approximately 5% of the pulps assayed at the primary laboratory to an accredited second laboratory.
5. Prepare quarterly and yearly QA/QC reports which evaluate longer term trends and contextualize results from the individual properties.
6. Carry out more confirmation and closer spaced drilling at Devlin.
7. Migrate from a Microsoft Excel database to an industry standard database management system.
8. Continue surface exploration work to increase the resource base and confirm observed grade trend and plunges.
9. Confirm bathymetric contours and top of bedrock measurements at Devlin.
10. Should the existing Copper Rand Mill be used for processing mineralization from Corner Bay and Devlin, assess the overall plant throughput, infrastructure requirements, and process modifications to achieve the expected copper and gold recoveries.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Corner Bay-Devlin Property, Northwest Québec, Canada” with an effective date of November 10, 2021, was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed and Sealed) *Marie-Christine Gosselin*

Dated at Toronto, ON
November 10, 2021

Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo.
Geologist

(Signed and Sealed) *Luke Evans*

Dated at Toronto, ON
November 10, 2021

Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Principal Geological Engineer

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

29.1 Marie-Christine Gosselin

I, Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Corner Bay-Devlin Property, Northwest Québec, Canada" with an effective date of November 10, 2021, prepared for Doré Copper Mining Corp., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist with SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd, of Suite 501, 55 University Ave., Toronto, ON M5J 2H7.
2. I am a graduate of Université Laval, Québec, QC in 2014 with a B.Sc. degree in geology.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist with l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Reg.#02060). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 7 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Lithology and mineralization modelling
    - Target generation and drill hole planning
    - Data analysis
    - Experience as Production Geologist, Exploration Geologist with porphyry copper, sediment hosted copper, Canadian Archaean gold, and VMS deposits in Canada
    - Experienced user of Leapfrog Geo, Vulcan, ArcGIS, and acQuire
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (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 fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Corner Bay-Devlin Property on June 17 to 18, 2021.
6. I am responsible for Sections 10, 11, and 12, and Sections 1, 14, and 23 to 27 as they pertain to the Corner Bay Project.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 10th day of November, 2021

(Signed and Sealed) ***Marie-Christine Gosselin***

Marie-Christine Gosselin, P.Geo.

29.2 Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng.

I, Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Corner Bay-Devlin Property, Northwest Québec, Canada" with an effective date of November 10, 2021, prepared for Doré Copper Mining Corp., do hereby certify that:

1. I am Global Technical Director – Geology Group Leader, and Principal Geological Engineer with SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd, of Suite 501, 55 University Ave., Toronto, ON M5J 2H7.
2. I am a graduate of University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 1983 with a Bachelor of Science (Applied) degree in Geological Engineering and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1986 with a Master of Science degree in Mineral Exploration.
3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario (Reg. #90345885) and the Province of Québec (Reg. #105567). I have worked as a professional geologist for a total of 37 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Consulting Geological Engineer specializing in resource and reserve estimates, audits, technical assistance, and training since 1995.
    - Review and report as a consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements.
    - Senior Project Geologist in charge of exploration programs at several gold and base metal mines in Quebec.
    - Project Geologist at a gold mine in Quebec in charge of exploration and definition drilling.
    - Project Geologist in charge of sampling and mapping programs at gold and base metal properties in Ontario, Canada.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (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 fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Corner Bay Project on July 17 and 18, 2018.
6. I am responsible for Sections 2 to 9, and 13, Sections 1, 14, and 23 to 27 as they pertain to Devlin, and Sections 17, 18, and 20.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have prepared a previous Technical Report on the Corner Bay Project dated June 15, 2019 (and readdressed to DCMC on August 31, 2019).
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 10th day of November, 2021

(Signed and Sealed) ***Luke Evans***

Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng.

30.0 APPENDIX 1

30.1 Land Tenure

Table 30-1: Corner Bay-Devlin Land Tenure
Doré Copper Mining Corp. – Corner Bay-Devlin Property

Index	Type	Title Number	NTS Sheet	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Index	Type	Title Number	NTS Sheet	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
		CORNER BAY						BAIE LINE			
1	CDC	2428202	32G09	18-Dec-23	18.09	1	CDC	2494615	32G09	1-Jun-22	55.67
2	CDC	2428203	32G09	18-Dec-23	22.70	2	CDC	2494616	32G09	1-Jun-22	55.67
3	CDC	2428204	32G09	18-Dec-23	24.33	7	CDC	2494621	32G09	1-Jun-22	55.66
4	CDC	2428205	32G09	18-Dec-23	22.18	8	CDC	2494622	32G09	1-Jun-22	55.66
5	CDC	2428206	32G09	18-Dec-23	0.01	9	CDC	2494623	32G09	1-Jun-22	55.66
6	CDC	2428207	32G09	18-Dec-23	41.89	10	CDC	2494624	32G09	1-Jun-22	55.66
7	CDC	2428208	32G09	18-Dec-23	34.54			Baie Line Total:			333.98
1	BM	878	32G09	9-Nov-29	60.80						
		Corner Bay Total:			224.54						
		DEVLIN						CORNER BACK			
1	CDC	2427785	32G16	16-Jan-22[1]	55.61	1	CDC	2428240	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.65
2	CDC	2427786	32G16	16-Jan-22[1]	55.62	2	CDC	2428241	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.64
3	CDC	2427787	32G16	16-Jan-22[1]	55.62	3	CDC	2428242	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.64
4	CDC	2427788	32G16	16-Jan-22[1]	55.61	4	CDC	2428243	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.63
5	CDC	2433731	32G16	5-Oct-22	55.62	5	CDC	2428244	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.65
6	CDC	2433732	32G16	5-Oct-22	55.61	6	CDC	2428245	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.65
7	CDC	2541350	32G09	1-Jul-22	55.63	7	CDC	2428246	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.65
8	CDC	2541351	32G09	1-Jul-22	55.63	8	CDC	2428247	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.65
9	CDC	2541352	32G09	1-Jul-22	55.63	9	CDC	2428248	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.62
10	CDC	2541353	32G09	1-Jul-22	55.63	10	CDC	2428249	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.60
11	CDC	2541354	32G09	1-Jul-22	55.63	11	CDC	2428250	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.60
12	CDC	2541355	32G09	1-Jul-22	55.63	12	CDC	2428251	32G16	10-Dec-21[1]	55.60
13	CDC	2541356	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.62	13	CDC	2428252	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.59
14	CDC	2541357	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.62	14	CDC	2428253	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.59
15	CDC	2541358	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.62	15	CDC	2428254	32G16	10-Dec-21[1]	55.59
16	CDC	2541359	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.62	16	CDC	2428255	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.59
17	CDC	2541360	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.62	17	CDC	2428256	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.61
18	CDC	2541361	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.62	18	CDC	2428257	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.61
19	CDC	2541362	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.61	19	CDC	2428258	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.61
20	CDC	2541363	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.61	20	CDC	2428259	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.65
21	CDC	2541364	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.61	21	CDC	2428260	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.65
22	CDC	2541365	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.61	22	CDC	2428261	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.65

Index	Type	Title Number	NTS Sheet	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Index	Type	Title Number	NTS Sheet	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
23	CDC	2541366	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	23	CDC	2428262	32G09	10-Dec-23	55.63
24	CDC	2541367	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	24	CDC	2428263	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.60
25	CDC	2541368	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	25	CDC	2428264	32G09	10-Dec-23	14.59
26	CDC	2541369	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	26	CDC	2428265	32G16	10-Dec-23	17.30
27	CDC	2541370	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	27	CDC	2428266	32G09	10-Dec-23	13.87
28	CDC	2541371	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	28	CDC	2428267	32G09	10-Dec-23	13.58
29	CDC	2541372	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	29	CDC	2428268	32G16	10-Dec-23	13.04
30	CDC	2541373	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	30	CDC	2428269	32G16	10-Dec-23	53.05
31	CDC	2541374	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.60	31	CDC	2428270	32G09	10-Dec-23	6.56
32	CDC	2541375	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	32	CDC	2428271	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.60
33	CDC	2541376	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	33	CDC	2428272	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.61
34	CDC	2541377	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	34	CDC	2428273	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.61
35	CDC	2541378	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	35	CDC	2428274	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.62
36	CDC	2541379	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	36	CDC	2428275	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.60
37	CDC	2541380	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	37	CDC	2428276	32G16	10-Dec-23	12.15
38	CDC	2541381	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	38	CDC	2428277	32G09	10-Dec-23	49.25
39	CDC	2541382	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	39	CDC	2428278	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.61
40	CDC	2541383	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	40	CDC	2428279	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.59
41	CDC	2541384	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	41	CDC	2428280	32G16	10-Dec-23	13.84
42	CDC	2541385	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.59	42	CDC	2428281	32G16	10-Dec-23	44.78
43	CDC	2541386	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.58	43	CDC	2428282	32G09	10-Dec-23	14.12
44	CDC	2541387	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.58	44	CDC	2428283	32G16	10-Dec-23	55.60
45	CDC	2541388	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.58	45	CDC	2428284	32G09	10-Dec-23	0.82
46	CDC	2541389	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.58	46	CDC	2428285	32G09	10-Dec-23	16.07
47	CDC	2541390	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.58	47	CDC	2428286	32G09	10-Dec-23	42.54
48	CDC	2541391	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.58	48	CDC	2428287	32G09	10-Dec-23	1.88
49	CDC	2541392	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.57			Corner Back Total:			2,107.23
50	CDC	2541393	32G16	1-Jul-22	55.57						
		Devlin Total:			2,780.14			Grand Total:			5,445.89

Notes:

1. Renewal in progress