Appendix 2. East Cadillac Gold Project – JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Drilling reported totals 5,313m with 3 holes for 894m undertaken at Anderson and 15 holes for 4419m at Legrand. Core samples collected using a diamond drill. Core is cut in half using a saw and the half core is sent to the lab for analysis, with one half of the core retained in the core box. For every 20 samples sent to the lab, there is one standard, one duplicate, and one blank sample included within those 20. Duplicate samples are core that has been cut in half, and then the half core cut in half once again, so that each duplicate represents one quarter of the core. NQ diamond drilling was completed to obtain core which was cut and sent to ALS Chemex laboratories for analysis. Gold is analysed using ALS Chemex's Au-AA23 method, which is the analysis of a 30g crushed and homogenized sample using fire assay and atomic absorption. Any sample which registers a value of greater than 10 ppm Au is run again using the Au-GRA21, which analysis a 30g crushed and homogenized sample using fire assay with a gravimetric finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	NQ diamond drilling, oriented using the Reflex Act III tool, and downhole surveys were collected using both the Reflex EZ-trac and EZ-gyro tools, depending on the hole. Some holes have been independently surveyed using a gyro by an independent contract surveyor.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Core recovery lengths are measured and collected for each core run. Core samples are cut in half using a core saw, and half of the core is kept in the core box and stored in a locked and secure storage area in Val-d'Or, QC There was no significant loss of core during the drill program. QAQC methods were used to ensure that there was no lab bias or sample contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Core was logged with respect to lithology, alteration, deformation, texture, and mineralization. Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected systematically on the core. All samples collected were also analysed for pathfinder geochemistry. All of this information combined will be used in the interpretation of the geology of the holes. Logging is a combination of qualitative and quantitative observation. Wet and dry photos of all the core were collected 100% of the core was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sawn core, half-core sent to lab (except in case of duplicate sampling, where one half of the core is cut again, with the two quarter-core samples being sent to the lab) Samples were prepped using ALS Chemex PREP-31, "Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns" Within every subset of 20 samples, there is one blank, one standard (randomized selection of OREAS standards) and one duplicate. Scrutinizing the QAQC results to ensure that there is no sample smear or unexplainable results/anomalies. Sample sizes are considered appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established*	Laboratory procedures and assay data have been carefully selected based on appropriate techniques for the type of analysis required. Assay results are considered total. A Terraspec Halo instrument is used to collect short wave infrared data at approximately 3m intervals on all core. Within every subset of 20 samples, there is one blank, one standard (randomized selection of OREAS standards) and one duplicate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Not applicable. Not applicable. All logging was completed using Geotic logging software. Completed logs are then exported and brought into a MS Access database which is backed up and stored on a server. All hard copy assay certificates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	are kept in the Winnipeg office. None applied
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill collar locations were collected using a handheld GPS unit, which has an accuracy of roughly +/- 5m. The grid system used is UTM NAD83 Zone 18 datum Topographic control is based on a property scale LiDAR survey
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Diamond drilling conducted on reconnaissance traverses to test MMI soil anomalies. Holes were spaced at approximately 200m intervals to provide heal-to-toe coverage on section. Composited assay values are composited using a simple weighted average method based on grade and sample length
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drilling was oriented to achieve as close as possible to orthogonal intersection of mineralized zones, and this was achieved with a relatively high degree of confidence. The drilling orientation did not introduce any sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are delivered directly to the laboratory by a company representative and are double bagged with a security tag attached, and a bag list which is verified by the lab when processed.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known*	The East Cadillac Gold Project comprises tenements owned 100% by Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) and tenements subject to option and farm-in agreements with Globex Enterprises Inc and Renforth Resources Inc. The East Cadillac Gold project is located 35-40km east of Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada. Claims owned 100% by Chalice Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Mines (Quebec) include title no's 2385084, 2434329, 2434769-2434771, 2438058-2438067, 2438103-2438104, 2438130-2438133, 2438140-2438211, 2445500-2445501, 2456677-2456680, 2456713-2456714, 2457365-2457366, 2457890-2457892, 2458268-2458272, 2461488-2461495, 2466091-2466092, 2468029-2468043 ,2470586, 2471188-2471202, 2472374-2472375, 2481223-2481300, 2491126, 2491239-2491250, 2491522, 2514628, 2515519, 2525102-2525138. Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) Inc has entered into a binding option and farm-in term sheet to acquire Globex's interest in the Nordeau Gold Project through total option payments of C$590,000 and incurring exploration expenditures of C$2,500,000 over 4 years. Chalice shall grant a 3% gross metal royalty to Globex upon exercising the option. Claims owned 100% by Globex Enterprises Inc include title nos. 2437791-2437811, 2437862-2437873, 2437912-2437915;. Claims owned 60% Globex Enterprises Inc - 40% Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) Inc. include title nos. 2438798-2438811; 2438935-2438937. Chalice Gold Mines (Quebec) has entered into a binding option and farm-in term sheet with Renforth Resources Inc to acquire an 80% interest in the Denain-Pershing project by total option payments of C$200,000 and by incurring exploration expenditures of C$1,250,000 over 3 years. Claims owned 100% by Renforth resources Inc include title no's 2443200-2443243, 2480250-2480259, 2481131-2481222, 2405317-2405327, 2423153-2423166, 2462745-2462751, 2477257-2477258, 2480184-2480187, 2484903. A 2% net smelter royalty is held by Michel Roby and Gaetan Roby over 20.72km^2. An effective 1.6% net smelter royalty over 19.36km^2 and a 2% NSR over 58.20km^2 is held by Canadian Mining House and Victor Cantore. A Gross Metal Royalty of 2% is held by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc over 1.72km^2. All tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration commenced in the 1940's and numerous companies have carried out prospecting, geological mapping, trenching and outcrop sampling and ground geophysical surveys and drilling.

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		Multiple programs of diamond drilling were completed prior to Chalice Gold securing options with Globex, Richmont and pegging new claims over adjoining areas.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold deposits on the East Cadillac Gold project are greenstone-hosted gold deposits that belong to the orogenic class of gold deposits. The East Cadillac Gold project contains a sequence of volcano-sedimentary rocks that is known as the Trivio structural domain, a kilometres-wide deformation corridor interpreted as the eastern extension of the larder lake – Cadillac tectonic zone. Gold mineralization is categorized into two types of epigenetic gold occurrences: i) Gold mineralisation in silicified lodes with disseminated to semi-massive sulphides (arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite) spatially related to sedimentary banded iron formations. Secondary quartz veining is commonly associated with this type of gold mineralisation. ii) Structurally controlled gold mineralisation in altered and sheared zones with quartz or quartz carbonate veins parallel to the schistosity and shear zones (most likely to be found in volcanic units). Associated disseminated sulphides include arsenopyrite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite; graphitic horizons are common. Both types of mineralization occur as free gold associated with sulphide minerals ranging from 1% to 5% when in quartz veins to as much as 20% to 50% when in association with magnetite iron formations.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Appendix 1 tabulates all drill collar information

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Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	For composited grade intercepts a simple average of grade intercept over length was used. Not applicable Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drilling was oriented to achieve as close as possible to orthogonal intersection of mineralised zones, and this was achieved with a relatively high degree of confidence.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Plan map included
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Included
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material data reported
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Further drilling along strike and down plunge of multiple targets