

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
LAC DUCHARME PROJECT,
MANICOUAGAN, QUÉBEC

For

TACTICAL RESOURCES
CORP.

Prepared by:

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Minroc Management Limited
2857 Sherwood Heights Drive, Unit 2
Oakville ON L6J 7J9

Effective Date: May 14, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Martin Demers P.Geo, certify that;

1. I reside at 69 rue Pierre, Val-d'Or, J9P 4L8 and I am a geologist practitioner for Minroc Management Limited, office address 2857 Sherwood Heights Unit 2, Oakville Ontario L6J 7J9.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lac Ducharme Project, Manicouagan, Quebec" dated 14th May 2021.
3. I am a graduate of the Universite du Quebec a Montreal with a Bachelors of Geology (1996) and I have practiced my profession continually since that time. This practice has included involvement in all phases of the Aurizon Mines Kipawa REE project Quebec, including airborne geophysics, soil and till sampling, mineralogical studies and drilling.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Ordre des geologues du Quebec, license number 770, and of the Engineers & Geoscientists New Brunswick, license number L5980.
5. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I have read NI 43-101 as well as all sections of this Report, verify that this Report was prepared in compliance with the Instrument, and am responsible for all sections of this Report.
7. I visited the Lac Ducharme Property on May 5th 2021.
8. I am independent, as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, of the Lac Ducharme Property, Tactical Resources Corp. and Doctors Investment Group Ltd. I have had no prior involvement with the Lac Ducharme Property prior to the preparation of this Report.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: 14th May, 2021,



Martin Demers P.Geo (ogq #770)

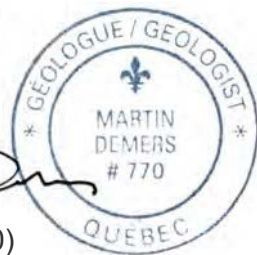


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*Note: All UTM's are in NAD83 zone 19T. All northings are against true/geodetic north.
Costs are in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise specified*

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 General

Minroc Management Ltd (Minroc) has been retained by Tactical Resources Corp. (Tactical) to complete a technical report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) pertaining to the Lac Ducharme Property (the Lac Ducharme Property or the Property). The purpose of this report is to disclose all material scientific and technical information pertaining to the Property, in accordance with NI 43-101. The report is to be used in support of a non-offering prospectus whereby Tactical will become a reporting issuer in Canada as well as a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

1.2 Property Description, Location and Access

The Lac Ducharme Property is located in the Manicouagan regional county municipality (MRC) in the Cote-Nord region of eastern Québec, 150 km north of the largest regional town, Baie-Comeau, and 12 km southwest of Manic-Cinq, a service settlement for the Daniel-Johnson hydroelectric station. The Property consists of twenty-three (23) “CDC” Claims registered to Doctors Investment Group Ltd, with a combined area of 1,257.64 Ha. The “Lucia” REE occurrence on the Property lies at UTM 510,162mE, 5,601,234mN, NAD83zone 19U.

Through a property option agreement dated March 1, 2021 (the Effective Date), Tactical has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Ducharme Property from the present claim holder, Doctors Investment Group Ltd. (Doctors) of Quesnel, British Columbia. This is in return for Tactical making payments of \$30,000 within seven days of the Effective Date (paid) and again within fourteen months of the Effective Date, as well as issuing 60,000 common shares within seven days of the Effective Date (issued), 100,000 common shares within fourteen months of the Effective Date, and 350,000 common shares within twenty-eight months of the EffectiveDate. Tactical must also incur exploration expenditures of \$250,000 within fourteen months and \$500,000 within twenty-eight months of the Effective Date. Upon the successful exercise of the option to acquire a 100% of the Property, Tactical will grant Doctors a 3% net smelter return, which can be reduced to 2% upon payment of \$1,000,000 to Doctors by Tactical.

The Property can be accessed using 5 km of gravel forestry roads which connect with the paved provincial Highway 389, which provides access from the town of Baie-Comeau and Fermont and western Labrador via the Hydro-Québec installations at Manicouagan.

1.3 History

The Lac Ducharme Property was map-staked in 2019 by Doctors. The land was previously unstaked, but parts of the property were held previously by speculators and local prospectors. The “Lucia” occurrence was covered by a claim held by Mario Bourqueand Guy Barrette, local prospectors, which lapsed in 2017.

Government and academic geologists completed detailed mapping of the Lac Okaopéo area, including the Property, in 2013 (Gosselin et al 2013, Moukhsil et al

2014). During this work, two radiogenic, rare-earth-enriched pegmatite occurrences were discovered, initially catalogued as 13-TC-5072B and 13-FS-1202C. Allanite (an epidote capable of carrying large cations such as the REEs, uranium and thorium), monazite (a thorium and REE-bearing phosphate) and parisite (a REE-bearing carbonate) were noted in sample descriptions from these and other pegmatite dykes locally (Turlin et al 2017). Grab samples returned the following values, as reported in Gosselin et al 2013 and Moukhsil et al 2014:

13-TC-5072 (sample B): 1330ppm La, 2360ppm Ce, 788ppm Nd (4809ppm total LREE)

13-FS-1202 (sample C): 1.53% La, 2.94% Ce, 1.1% Nd (6.04% total LREE), 0.28% Th

Nine claims were staked to cover these MERN discoveries by Mario Bourque and Guy Barrette, prospectors from the Baie-Comeau area. Bourque and Barrette mobilized an excavator to the area and stripped three areas close to the 13-FS-1202C occurrence, which they referred to as the “Lucia” site. Twenty grab samples were cut from the smooth bedrock with a channel saw, from numerous locations mostly in an area of about 50 m of the 13-FS-1202 site to the north and east. No detailed geologic mapping was completed. The highest results were from sample 1, a duplicate of the MERN sample, which gave:

3510ppm La, 7120ppm Ce, 792ppm Pr, 770ppm Th.

1.4 Geological Setting, Mineralization, and Deposit Type

The Lac Ducharme Property lies within the Allochthonous Belt of the Grenville Province, and is underlain by granitoid bodies, chiefly the Castoreum granite in the southeast and the Bardoux 1 granite to the northwest; these are in contact along an unnamed regional-scale fault.

Dykes of LREE-enriched pegmatite were discovered at two locations on the Property in 2013, from which one grab sample returned an assay value of 6.04% LREE (Gosselin et al 2013). One of these occurrences was confirmed and tentatively expanded by prospectors in 2015. The Property is at a very early stage of exploration. The grade distribution, depth and lateral extent of the mineralization is not known.

While the Property is relatively unexplored, the author believes that it has the potential to host rare-earth element (REE) mineralization. It is presumed that economic REE mineralization, should it exist on the Lac Ducharme property, will take the form of a pegmatite hosted deposit.

1.5 Exploration and Drilling

No exploration has been completed on the Lac Ducharme Property by or on behalf of Tactical. No exploration has taken place within the area of the Property since the Barrette (2015) visit described under History (section 6.2). No exploratory drilling of any kind has yet taken place on the Lac Ducharme Property.

1.6 Sampling, Analysis and Data Verification

Based on field photographs and sample descriptions, the Moukhsil et al (2014) and Barrette (2015) samples were cut from stripped bedrock using diamond saws and removed with hand tools. Samples were taken in and around the 13-FS-1202 occurrence wherever pegmatitic material was encountered or any other indicator of potentially economic mineralization, such as sulphide disseminations.

The Moukhsil et al (2014) and Barrette (2015) samples were assayed at Actlabs and ALS Minerals respectively. Both are laboratories which conform to the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories) and regularly take part in proficiency testing. Both laboratories are independent of all past and present interested parties.

The Property was visited by Martin Demers, P.Geo, of Minroc Management on the 5th May 2021. During the visit, the geology matched what has been recorded by previous visitors, and several historic sampling locations could be identified and tied to individual samples from the MERN and Barrette exploration programs.

1.7 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Property is an early-stage exploration property. There are no current Mineral Resources or Reserves on the Project as defined in the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM) or any equivalent international code.

1.8 Recommendations for Exploration

The author recommends that Tactical complete a two stage program to advance the Property: A Phase 1 geophysical survey including radiometry, magnetic and resistivity, and an interpretation of the results. This initial reconnaissance program is to be followed by a subsequent Phase 2 exploration program to consist of property-wide mapping and outcrop sampling, making use of scintillometry and an XRF analyzer, with trenching of any priority targets identified in Phase 1. Aerial drone photography will assist with detailed mapping of stripped areas. The exact nature of Phase 2 will depend on findings from Phase 1 but the implementation of Phase 2 will not depend on any specific outcome from Phase 1.

Table 1 Recommendations

Phase	Recommendation	Item	Unit/Quantity/Rate	Cost (CAD, pre tax)
1	Heli radiometric, magnetic, resistivity survey	Radiometry, Resistivity, Magnetics	294 line km	\$60,000
1	Data Acquisition, Review, Compilation, Interpretation	Interpretation Report including interpretation report on the AB survey		\$40,000
	<u>Phase 1 Total Costs*</u>			<u>\$100,000</u>
2	3 Week prospecting and mapping program	Geologist, helper Field equipment rental (ATVs, XRF, scintillometer, diamond saw, fire pump, etc) Field supplies Excavator rental Trench permitting Lab analysis	250 samples @ ~\$100/sample (whole rock, trace element)	\$60,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$25,000
2	Drone mapping	Aerial photography		\$20,000
	<u>Phase 2 Total Costs*</u>			<u>\$135,000</u>

* These costs are estimates only

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Minroc has been retained by Tactical to complete a Technical Report prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 pertaining to the Lac Ducharme Property. The purpose of this report is to disclose all material scientific and technical information pertaining to the Lac Ducharme Property, in accordance with NI 43-101. The report is to be used in support of a non-offering prospectus whereby Tactical will become a reporting issuer in Canada as well as a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

2.1 Notes on Issuer

Tactical Resources Corp (Tactical Resources) is a company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and has an office at 2288-1177 West Hastings St, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2K3.

Through a property option agreement dated March 1st, 2021, Tactical Resources has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Ducharme Property from the present claim holder, Doctors Investment Group Ltd.

Through a property option agreement dated March 1st 2021, Tactical Resources Corp, of Vancouver, British Columbia (Tactical Resources or Tactical), has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Ducharme Property from the present claim holder, Doctors Investment Group Ltd (Doctors) of Quesnel, British Columbia. This is in return for Tactical Resources making payments of \$30,000 within seven days of the Effective Date and again within fourteen months of the Effective Date, as well as issuing 60,000 shares within seven days of the Effective Date, 100,000 shares within fourteen months of the Effective Date, and 350,000 shares within twenty-eight months of the Effective Date. Tactical Resources must also incur exploration expenditures of \$250,000 within fourteen months and \$500,000 within twenty-eight months of the Effective Date (Popova & Ross 2021).

2.2 Terms of Reference

The following list presents the terms of reference used in this report.

Table 2 Terms of Reference

Abbreviation or term	Definition
°	Degrees (angle)
°C	Degrees Celsius (temperature)
CDC	Claim Designé sur Carte (Québec mining claim type)
Ce	Cerium (a light rare earth element; chemical symbol)
CIM	Canadian institute of Mining, Minerals and Petroleum
Dy	Dysprosium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
EM	Electromagnetic (geophysical conductivity survey)
Er	Erbium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
Eu	Europium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
Fe	Iron (chemical symbol)
Ga	Billion years (Giga-annum, age)

Gd	Gadolinium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
Ha	Hectare (area)
Ho	Holmium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
HREE	Heavy Rare Earth Element (generally, Samarium and heavier)
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee (Australian mineral resource reporting code)
JV	Joint Venture
kg	Kilogram (weight)
km	Kilometre (distance)
km²	Square kilometre (area)
La	Lanthanum (a light rare earth element; chemical symbol)
LREE	Light Rare Earth Element (generally, Promethium and lighter)
Lu	Lutetium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
m	Metre (distance)
MERN	Ministère d'Environnement et Ressources Naturelles (Québec ministry)
MFFP	Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (Québec ministry)
mm	Millimetre (distance)
Mn	Manganese (chemical symbol)
Mo	Molybdenum (chemical symbol)
Nd	Neodymium (a light rare earth element; chemical symbol)
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 (Canadian mineral resource reporting code)
P. Geo	Professional Geoscientist (as accredited in Canada)
Pr	Praesodymium (a light rare earth element; chemical symbol)
REE	Rare-Earth Element (group of heavy metals with highly derived magmatic affinity and applications in high technologies)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
Sc	Scandium (sometimes considered a rare earth element, chemical symbol)
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (Canadian securities document filing system)
SIGEOM	Système d'information géominière (Québec online geoscience and exploration data repository)
Sm	Samarium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
SOQUEM	Société Québécoise d'Exploration Minière
t	Tonne (weight)
Tb	Terbium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
Th	Thorium (chemical symbol)
Tm	Thulium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinate reference system)
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence (geochemical analytical method)
Y	Yttrium (sometimes considered a rare earth element, chemical symbol)
Yb	Ytterbium (a heavy rare earth element; chemical symbol)

2.3 Sources of Information

This report was written based upon documents and data, both public and private, provided by Tactical Resources, as well as publicly available reports and data accessed via SEDAR, GESTIM and SIGEOM, which were accessed throughout March and April 2021. The author has reviewed all data acquired publicly and provided by Tactical Resources, and believe that it is sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this Technical Report.

2.4 Personal Inspection

The Property was visited by helicopter by Martin Demers, P. Geo, of Minroc Management on the 5th May 2021. The two known LREE occurrences were visited, and historic work was documented in both locations.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied upon the opinion of non-qualified persons in the preparation of this Technical Report. The opinions expressed in this Report are those of the author and are based upon their review of the historical work completed on the Property as documented in publicly available data.

The author has not investigated the ownership or otherwise legal or tax status of the mineral tenure and are not qualified to do so. On these subjects, the author has relied upon the Option Agreement provided by Tactical (Popova & Ross 2021) and the Québec Mining Act. This disclaimer applies to Items 4.3 to 4.8 of this Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Area

The Lac Ducharme Property has a total area of 1,257.64 Ha and forms one contiguous block, oriented east-west.

4.2 Location

The Lac Ducharme Property is located in the Manicouagan regional county municipality (MRC) in the Cote-Nord region of eastern Québec, 150 km north of the largest regional city, Baie-Comeau, and 12 km southwest of Manic-Cinq, a service settlement for the Manicouagan hydroelectric works. The area is not subdivided into surveyed townships. The Property lies within NTS sheet 22K/10. The “Lucia” REE occurrence on the Property lies at UTM 510,162mE, 5,601,234mN, NAD83 zone 19U.

4.3 Description of Mineral Tenure

The Property consists of twenty-three (23) “CDC” Claims registered to Doctors Investment Group Ltd, with a combined area of 1,257.64 Ha.

Through a property option agreement dated March 1st 2021, Tactical Resources Corp, of Vancouver, British Columbia (Tactical Resources), has the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lac Ducharme Property from the present claim holder, Doctors Investment Group Ltd (Doctors) of Quesnel, British Columbia. This is in

return for Tactical Resources making payments of \$30,000 within seven days of the Effective Date and again within fourteen months of the Effective Date, as well as issuing 60,000 shares within seven days of the Effective Date, 100,000 shares within fourteen months of the Effective Date, and 350,000 shares within twenty-eight months of the Effective Date. Tactical Resources must also incur exploration expenditures of \$250,000 within fourteen months and \$500,000 within twenty-eight months of the Effective Date (Popova & Ross 2021).

Note: The effective date of this Report falls within the period of COVID-19 precautionary and assistance measures enacted by the Government of Québec. The Expiry Date and Work Required figures presented here may be subject to change based upon the “Suspension of the Due Period for Mining Exploration Rights in Québec”, as announced on the 9th April 2020 (Government of Québec website, URL <https://mern.gouv.qc.ca/covid-19-suspension-periode-validite-droits-miniers-2020-04-09/>).

Table 3 Claim Details

CDC Claim #	Area Ha	Date Acquired	Date Due	Holder	Work Red	Notes
2529388	54.69	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529389	54.69	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529390	54.69	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	Lucia Occurrence
2529391	54.69	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529392	54.68	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529393	54.68	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529394	54.68	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529395	54.68	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	Overlap with Restricted Area
2529396	54.68	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	Overlap with Restricted Area
2529397	54.67	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529398	54.67	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529399	54.67	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529400	54.67	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529401	54.67	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	13-TC-5072 Occurrence
2529402	54.67	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529403	54.66	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529404	54.66	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529405	54.66	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529406	54.66	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529407	54.66	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529408	54.66	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529409	54.66	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	
2529410	54.66	2019-01-08	2022-01-07	Doctors Investment Group Ltd	\$1,200	

4.4 Nature of Issuer's Title

In Québec, Mineral Claims confer upon the holder the exclusive right to explore for all mineral substances excluding petroleum, gas, brine, and surficial deposits such as sand, gravel and clay. A Mineral Claim does not confer any surface rights save for access for the purpose of exploration in accordance with the Québec Mining Act.

A Mining Lease must first be acquired prior to the commencement of mining. Application for a Mining Lease must be accompanied by a feasibility study, a rehabilitation and restoration plan, detailed parcel surveys, and prior assessment of the proposed project according to the Environment Quality Act, submitted to the MERN.

Mineral Claims endure for two years and can be renewed following the filing of reports of exploration work meeting the required value for assessment credits or making an in-lieu payment of twice the required assessment credit value.

Information regarding expiration date and required exploration expenditure are provided in Table 3 in Item 4.3, subject to the note regarding recent COVID-19 legislation also provided above.

For further information, the reader is directed to review the Québec Mining Act, available on the MERN website, mern.gouv.gc.ca

4.5 Royalties

Upon Tactical Resources' meeting of their option obligations to Doctors as laid out in the Agreement (Popova and Ross 2021), Doctors is to be granted a Royalty of 3% of all Net Smelter Returns, to be paid quarterly and calculated as outlined in the Agreement. Tactical has the right to purchase one third of this Royalty (i.e. reduce the Royalty to 2%) at any time for \$1,000,000.

To the best of the author's knowledge, this Royalty does not affect Tactical's title upon the Property or ability to perform work upon it, nor are there any other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements or encumbrances which would affect the same.

4.6 Environmental liabilities

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities which would affect the Issuer's title upon the Property or ability to perform work upon it. Following the site visit, it was found that all works were done in one stripping phase as described in Barrette, G., 2015. No artefact remains of these works, except the disturbance of stripping works on the surrounding environment which were supervised by the MFFP.

According to the Option Agreement, Tactical indemnifies Doctors from and against environmental claims pertaining to any operations or activities conducted in or on the Property by or on behalf of agents following the Effective Date (Popova & Ross 2021).

4.7 *Permits Required*

The author believes that the most invasive near-term exploration on the Property would involve diamond drilling or trenching. Either activity may require the cutting of trees for access routes, drill pads or trenching areas. A permit for tree cutting is required from the MERN prior to beginning this work. The Ministry must be provided with plans outlining proposed access routes, drill pads and other work sites for which cutting would be required. Permitting time is generally in the order of two to four weeks.

4.8 *Other Factors*

The Property lies within an agreement area between the province and the Nitassinan Innu First Nation of Pessamit (Betsiamites), Québec (agreement 45400). Tactical Resources is advised to communicate any significant exploration plans with the Nitassinan Innu Nation particularly vis a vis impacts to hunting and other traditional activities.

The property overlaps with an area of about 6 Ha in which exploration activity is restricted. This is an experimental forestry area (number 30404) and overlaps with parts of claims 2529395 and 2529396. This is removed from the two known LREE occurrences and does not impinge upon exploration of those occurrences in any way. Certain exploration activities may be permitted within the experimental forestry area upon liaison with the MERN and MFFP (Ministry of forestry, wildlife and parks). The author recommends, prior to initiating ground-based exploration, that Tactical Resources contact the MFFP in order to clarify what activities may or may not be permissible within the area.

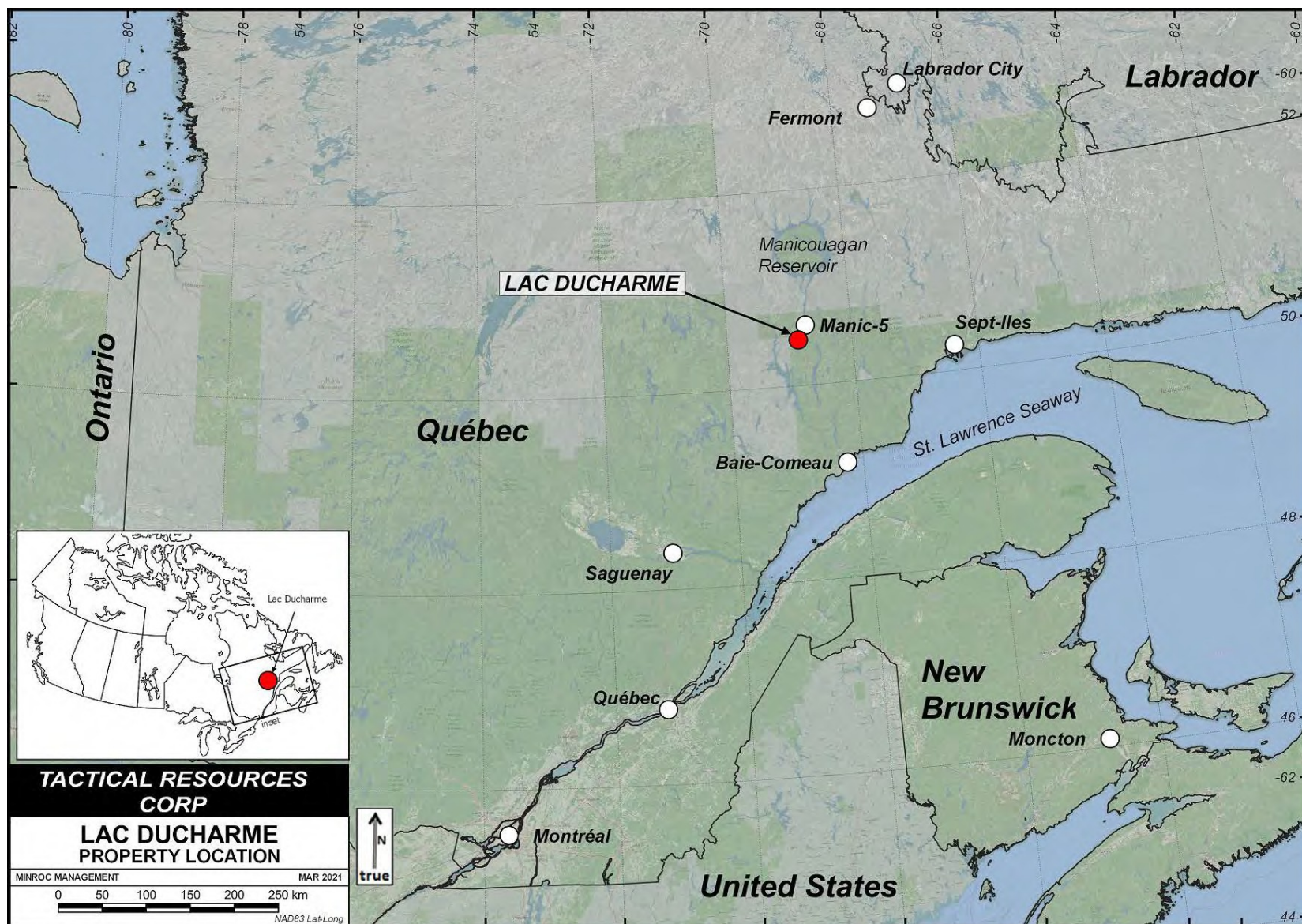


Figure 1 Property Location

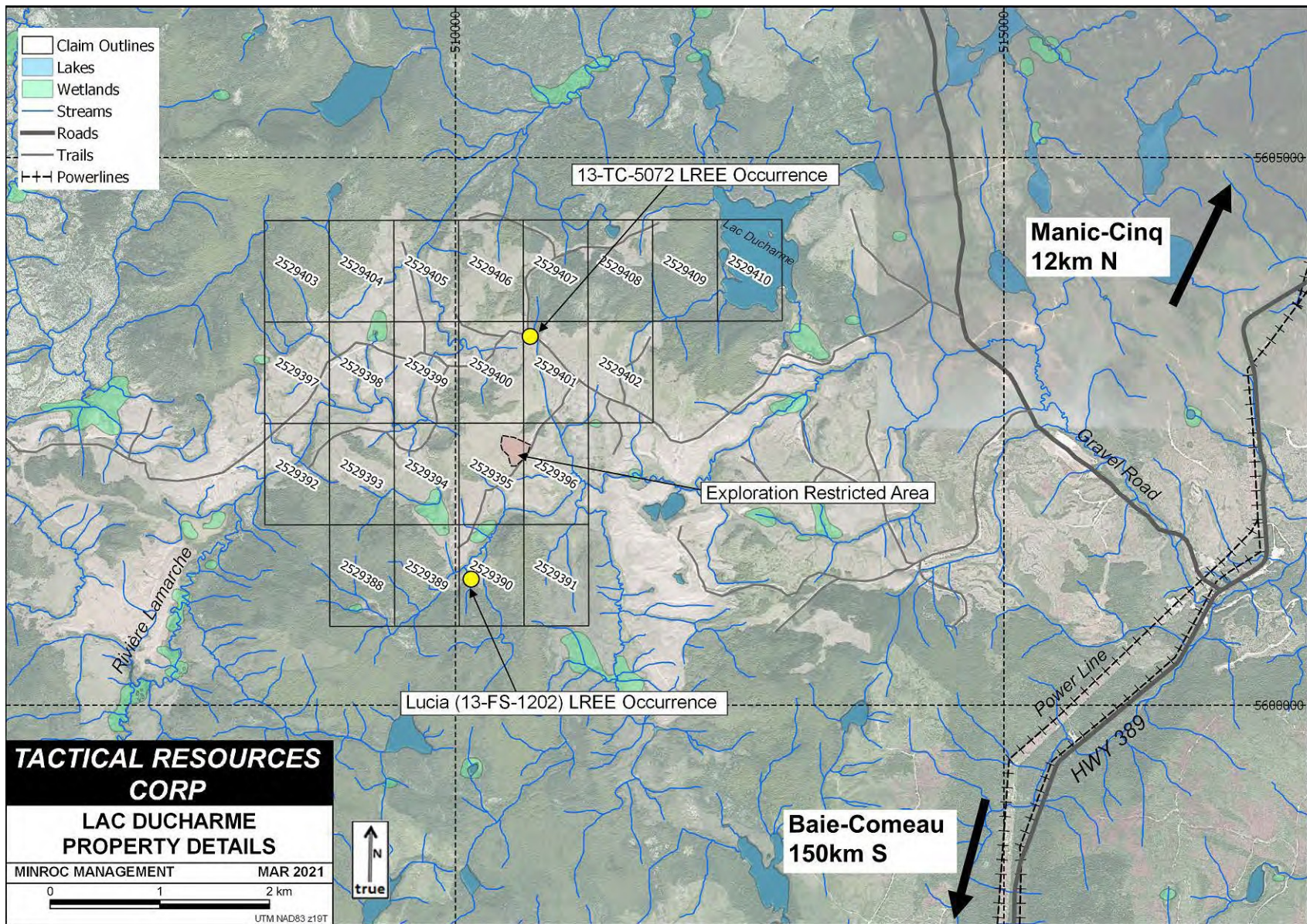


Figure 2 Property Detail and Access

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 *Topography, Elevation and Vegetation*

The Lac Ducharme Property lies in very hilly terrain typical of the Grenville province. Elevation averages about 500 m, varying from about 460 m in areas close to the Rivière Lamarche in the southeast, to about 600 m in the northwest corner, on the flank of a large hill. Vegetation consists of thick stands of spruce and fir in varying stages of regrowth after forestry operations.

The Property is drained by the Rivière Lamarche which flows northeast across the Property before draining into the Manicouagan River a short distance downstream of Manic-Cinq. The Manicouagan River flows southward into the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The largest lake on the property is Lac Ducharme which nearly fills the northeastern most claimand has an area of about 60 Ha.

5.2 *Accessibility*

The nearest paved road is provincial Highway 389 which connects the town of Baie-Comeau (150 km south of the Property; population ~25,000) to Fermont and western Labrador (350 km north) via the Hydro-Québec installations at Manicouagan. This highway runs 5 km east of the Property and connects with a partly-paved access road which is used for the airfield, forestry and aggregate quarrying. This road in turn connects to a well-used forestry road which passes through the north-centre of the Property and has a bridge crossing over the Riviere Lamarche. It connects with a number of smaller trails and forestry roads which can be used to access various parts of the Property.

At Baie-Comeau, Highway 389 connects with Highway 138 which provides access to Sept-Iles, Québec City, Montreal and cities further afield.

5.3 *Proximity to Infrastructure*

The Daniel-Johnson hydroelectric dam is located 12 km north of the Property and is the focus of regional infrastructure. The small service community of Manic-Cinq lies adjacent to the dam on Highway 389 and is home to a motel, gas station and basic infrastructure contractors.

There is an airfield on Lac Louise about 8 km north of the Property which is connected to Rapide-Cinq and Highway 389 by roads. A high voltage transmission line runs south along Highway 389 from the dam. The presence of major Hydro-Québec installations nearby means that access routes are well-maintained throughout the year.

Water for exploration purposes (e.g. drilling) is readily available from creeks and ponds on the Property.

A gravel pit lies 4 km east of the Property (between the property and Highway 389), and is operated by Jacques Dufour & Fils Enterprises.

There is relatively little history of mining exploration in the immediate region. However, the towns of Fermont and Labrador City have a long history of iron ore mining and exploration, and the towns of Baie-Comeau and Sept-Iles have a number of long established businesses accustomed to supplying the mining and exploration industries.

5.4 Climate

The climate in the area of the Property is on the margin of humid continental and subarctic (Köppen Dfc and Dfb). The author could not find any climate data for the Manic-Cinq area but it is likely to be intermediary between Baie-Comeau and Fermont, likely with average summer highs of 15°C and winter lows of -20°C. Average annual precipitation is likely to be in the order of 900 mm of which about 300 mm is snow.

Early-stage exploration, such as surveying, is possible year-round. Drilling should be possible year-round save for brief spring thaw and winter freeze-up periods.

5.5 Development Requirements

The Lac Ducharme Property is at a very early stage of development. Should the Property prove to host economic mineralization in the future, Tactical must apply for a Mining Lease (see Item 4.4) which, if approved, would provide the right to establish processing plants, ore and waste storage areas, and other mining infrastructure.

In the event of future development, the Property is well-positioned to benefit from nearby hydroelectric power at Daniel-Johnson and water supplies from the Manicouagan River which lie within 12km of the Property.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Prior Ownership

The Lac Ducharme Property was map-staked in 2019 by Doctors Investment Group Ltd. The land was previously unstaked, but parts of the property were held previously by speculators and local prospectors. The “Lucia” occurrence was covered by a claim held by Mario Bourque and Guy Barrette, local prospectors, which lapsed in 2017.

6.2 Discussion of Work

There has been little historic dedicated exploration within the confines of the present Lac Ducharme Property. The wider Manicouagan region has been covered by a number of government and academic regional exploration programs, which eventually led to the discovery of REE-enriched pegmatite outcrops. A summary of historic work is tabulated in Table 4 and is described here.

The Geological Survey of Canada completed the earliest geologic mapping of the Manicouagan region on record, in 1897. Relatively little academic attention was afforded the Grenville Province in comparison to other areas of the Canadian Shield.

A number of regional exploration programs were completed by the MERN and SOQUEM (an arms-length provincial exploration agency) in the 1970s with the aim of outlining exploration targets in the Grenville Province, particularly for uranium and base metals. The Lac Ducharme property falls within an area of interest referred to as Projet Manic which covered much of the terrain between the Manicouagan reservoir and the St. Lawrence coast. Airborne radiometry, magnetic and resistivity surveys were flown over numerous grids within this area, and reconnaissance level lake sediment sampling was completed over the entire area. Follow-up groundwork, including bedrock sampling, was completed on promising geophysical and geochemical targets. Minor elevations in Fe, Mn and Mo were noted from samples taken from Lac Ducharme (Gleeson 1976, McCann & Lacasse 1977) but were not followed up on. There were few other findings of note were made in the immediate area of the property.

A regional-scale reconnaissance exploration program was completed by Manicouagan Exploration in 2004, on a number of properties spanning the path of the Manicouagan river. The focus of this work was PGE and Ni mineralization in ultramafic bodies, some of which lie within ~10 km of the Property.

The MERN's attention returned to the Grenville Province in the late 2000s. A number of regional-scale magnetic surveys were flown in 2006 and 2012. A 2009 study reworked older SOQUEM radiometric and soil/lake/stream geochemical data to identify regions favourable for various types of uranium deposits. The general area around Lac Ducharme was considered to have a low to moderately favourable environment for Rössing-type, granite-hosted uranium deposits (Trépanier 2009).

MERN and academic geologists completed detailed mapping of the Lac Okaopéo area, including the Property, in 2013 (Gosselin et al 2013, Moukhsil et al 2014). During this work, two radiogenic, rare-earth-enriched pegmatite occurrences were discovered, initially catalogued as 13-TC-5072B and 13-FS-1202C. Allanite (an epidote capable of carrying large cations such as the REEs, uranium and thorium), monazite (a thorium and REE-bearing phosphate) and parisite (a REE-bearing carbonate) were noted in sample descriptions from these and other pegmatite dykes locally (Turlin et al 2017). Grab samples returned the following values, as reported in Gosselin et al 2013 and Moukhsil et al 2014:

13-TC-5072 (sample B): 1330ppm La, 2360ppm Ce, 788ppm Nd (4809ppm total LREE)

13-FS-1202 (sample C): 1.53% La, 2.94% Ce, 1.1% Nd (6.04% total LREE), 0.28% Th

These results are also presented in Table 5. A detailed academic review, including thin section microscopy, microprobe analysis and whole-rock geochemistry, of the REE-bearing pegmatites in the region, including the above, was published by some of the same personnel involved in the 2013 MERN fieldwork (Turlin et al 2017).

Nine claims were staked to cover these MERN discoveries by Mario Bourque and Guy Barrette, prospectors from the Baie-Comeau area. Bourque and Barrette mobilized an excavator to the area and stripped three areas close to the 13-FS-1202C occurrence, which they referred to as the "Lucia" site. Based on the Bourque and Barrette data it appears that the UTM for the original occurrence as reported by Gosselin et al (2013) was inaccurate by about 65 m, although confusingly the Barrette (2015) assessment file repeats the original, erroneous UTM. Twenty grab samples were cut from the smooth

bedrock with a channel saw, from numerous locations mostly in an area of about 50 m of the 13-FS-1202 site to the north and east. No detailed geologic mapping was completed. The highest results were from sample 1, a duplicate of the MERN sample, which gave:

3510ppm La, 7120ppm Ce, 792ppm Pr, 770ppm Th.

These results are also presented in Table 5. The Bourque/Barrette program can be said to have confirmed the presence of REE mineralization at the 13-FS-1202 location.

Another sample, sample 22 (522), taken from another stripped outcrop about 45 m northwest of “*Lucia*”, gave elevated values of:

1380ppm La, 2710ppm Ce.

Some of the Bourque/Barrette samples are prefixed with a 5 (e.g. 22/522) alternately in the Barrette (2015) assessment file. They appear to have been labelled in the field with the longer form number, but submitted for assay with the shorter sample number. Based on Bourque and Barrette photographs, and the Minroc site visit, sample 22 was taken from a porphyritic granite dyke, cross-cutting a gneiss, and is hosted by a different, perhaps parallel, structure to the original Lucia occurrence.

Table 4 Historic Work, Lac Ducharme Property

Year	Group	Work Completed	Notable Findings	Ref (SIGEOM)	Ref
1976	Gleeson & Associates	Regional lake sediment surveying	Mn lake sediment anomaly from Lac Ducharme	GM49162	Gleeson 1976
1976	SOQUEM	Airborne radiometry, magnetics; lake sedimentsampling , over ~30,000 km ² of Manicouagan region, focused on uranium and base metals exploration	Fe and Mo lake sediment anomalies from Lac Ducharme	GM49165	McCann & Lacasse 1977
1977	MERN	Review of Grenville economic geology w.r.t. regional exploration proposals	None in immediate property area	GM39070	Wilson 1977
1977	SOQUEM	Ground followup of airborne radiometric and magnetic anomalies	None in immediate property area	GM58642	SOQUEM 1977
1977	SOQUEM	Airborne resistivity over select target areas, ground geologic mapping	None in immediate property area	GM49156	McCann et al 1977
1978	MERN	Various maps to accompany contemporary regional surveys		GM49161	Richard 1978
2004	Manicouagan Exploration	Regional exploration for Ni, PGEs in peridotite bodies	None in immediate property area	GM62379	Hurtubise 2005

2006	MERN	Airborne magnetic survey, Grenville Province		DP-2006-01	Dion 2006
2009	MERN	Regional uranium potential study	Property area has low to moderate potential	EP200903	Trépanier 2009
2012	MERN	Airborne magnetic survey, Manicouagan area		DP-2012-03	D'Amours & Intissar 2012
2013	MERN	Reconnaissance geologic mapping and prospecting over ~6,000 km ² between Manicouagan and Baie-Comeau	Discovery of REE occurrences on current Property	RG201403	Moukhsil et al 2014
2013	MERN	Summary of RG 2014 03 economic geology findings	Discovery of REE occurrences on current Property	PRO201302	Gosselin et al 2013
2014	Guy Barrette	Trenching and reconnaissance sampling at "Lucia" occurrence (13-FS-1202C)	Significant REE assays from channelled grab samples	GM69507	Barrette 2015
2017	Academic	Petrologic, geochemical study of REE-bearing pegmatites in Property area		-	Turlin et al 2017

6.3 Resources, Reserves and Production

The Lac Ducharme Property is at a very early stage of exploration. There are no current mineral Resources or Reserves on the Project as defined in the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM) or any equivalent international code, nor has there been any past production from the Property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Lac Ducharme Property lies within the Grenville Province, which forms the southeastern rim of the Canadian Shield and is its youngest component. The Grenville Province is exposed in a belt from the southern Labrador coast, along the St. Lawrence shore to the Lake Huron shore. Its southern margin and its continuation further to the southwest are covered by later Paleozoic sedimentary units.

The Grenville Province is an orogen of early to mid Proterozoic age (approx. 1.6 Ga to 0.9 Ga) and can broadly be subdivided into a *parautochthonous belt* of highly deformed, migmatized derived from rocks of the neighbouring, older Superior and Southern Provinces, and an *allochthonous belt* of gneiss, granitoids, and slightly younger gabbro and anorthosite complexes which are believed to represent an arc geoenvironment accreted onto the rest of the Shield, into which mafic to felsic intrusives were emplaced along normal fault structures following the subsidence of the orogenic plateau (Turlin et al 2017). Major crustal-scale thrust faults divide these bodies: the Grenville Front forms the margin of the Grenville parautochthonous belt from the older components of the Canadian Shield, while the Allochthon Boundary Thrust represents the contact between the two belts of the Grenville Province itself.

Gneisses of the allochthonous belt dominate in the Lac Ducharme area; these include the granitoid-derived gneisses of the Hulot Complex and the sediment-derived gneisses of the Plus-Value Complex.

The Manicouagan impact structure lies 60 km north of the Lac Ducharme property, this is a 60 km-wide crater which is Triassic in age and is responsible for the ring shape of the Manicouagan reservoir.

7.2 Property Geology

The Lac Ducharme property has fallen under the area of several regional mapping programs, and the 13-FS-1202 and 13-TC-5072 outcrops were mapped in detail by Turlin et al (2017). However, no detailed property-wide geologic mapping has yet taken place on the property.

It is known that the Property is traversed by a regional-scale fault which runs southwest through the eastern half of the Property. Physiographically this fault runs along a trough between two areas of hills. The fault separates two granitoid bodies; the Castoreum pluton to the southeast (magnetite-porphyrific granite/monzonite) and the Bardoux 1 pluton to the northwest (garnet-bearing granite with rapakivite feldspar

phenocrysts). The plutons date to 1393 ± 8 Ma and 1487.6 ± 6.8 Ma respectively (Moukhsil et al 2014). This divide is easily visible in regional magnetic data which shows considerably more magnetic relief in the Castoreum pluton than the Bardoux 1 pluton (see Figure 7). SIGEOM mentions that dykes of pegmatite are found in both plutons. A later fault with right-handed movement runs north-northeastward through the western edge of the property, displacing the contact between the plutons.

The southern extreme of the property covers the end of a wedge of quartzite- and marble- derived gneisses of the Plus-Value Complex, which are the oldest lithologies in the Property area (Turlin et al 2017).

The northern extreme of the property covers part of a gabbro or gabbro-norite lens, part of a string of bodies oriented east-northeast (the Louis Suite).

Pegmatite dykes at both of the known mineralized sites on the Property form swarms with a steep southward dip and a rough NE/SW-orientation. This orientation appears to be shared by the unnamed regional-scale fault, and there may be a fault-related structural control on the emplacement of the dykes. Individual dykes are 10-100 cm thick. The dykes consist predominantly of quartz, potassic feldspar, plagioclase and biotite and exhibit localized grain size banding and zoning varied texture crystallization, magmatic brecciation and quartz chambers. Based on their distinctive geochemistry (LREE enrichment, high Al/Na+Ca+K ratio) they are believed to derive not from granitoids but from the partial melting of metasediments (Turlin et al 2017). Turlin et al (2019) suggest that the pegmatites in the Lac Ducharme area (and, by extension, the LREE mineralization) could be derived from sedimentary units of the Parautochthonous belt, which may lie below the Allochthonous belt.

Mineralization

Rare-earth element mineralization at Lac Ducharme is presently known in two locations:

13-FS-1202 ("Lucia"); discovered by Moukhsil et al (2014) and revisited and confirmed by Barrette (2015; sample Lucia 1 as presented in Table 5)

13-TC-5072; discovered by Moukhsil et al (2014)

Mineralization consists of allanite phenocrysts of 1 cm or more diameter and appears to be most prevalent in areas of pegmatite with stronger banded texture. Also in both cases, REE mineralization is skewed towards the lighter rare earth elements (LREEs).

In both cases mineralization is hosted by pegmatite dykes. SIGEOM mapping and the Lac Okaopéo map presented in Moukhsil et al (2014) imply that both pegmatites are hosted by the Bardoux 1 granite-monzonite pluton, whereas Turlin et al (2017) states that 13-FS-1202 is within the Castoreum granite.

Sampling thus far has been limited to the taking of opportunistic grabs. The grade distribution, thickness and lateral extent of the mineralization is yet to be ascertained at either location.

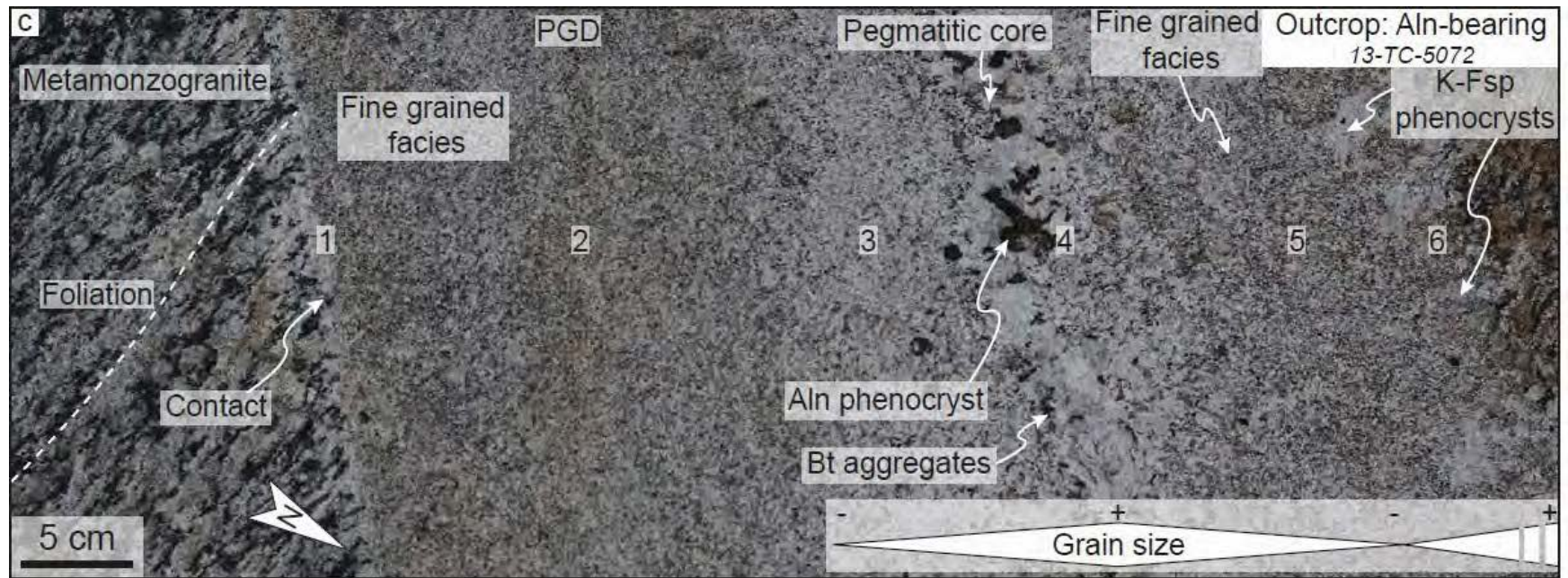


Figure 3 Field photo of pegmatite at the 13-TC-5072 location. Showing zonation and allanite (“Aln”) mineralization. From Turlin et al (2017)



Lucia anomalie MRN = #1 19 U 510162 5601234
indice découvert par le MRNFP

Figure 4 Photo of outcrop and sampling location for the “Lucia” occurrence (13-FS-1202). From Barrette 2015

Table 5 Assay Results from Gosselin et al (2013) and Barratte (2015)

Sample	Ref	Sc	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Total REE	Th
13-FS-1202C	PRO201302 -	-	-	15,300	29,400	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	55,700	2,800
Lucia 1	GM69507	9	158	3,510	7,120	792	2,640	348	7.67	154	15.05	56.4	7.37	13.78	1.38	6.7	0.88	14,840.23	770
Lucia 22 (522)	GM69507	4	131	1,380	2,710	297	978	130	4.02	64.9	7.07	31.4	5.21	12.35	1.59	9.21	1.48	5,767.23	216
13-TC-5072B	PRO201302 -	-	-	1,330	2,380	-	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,498	-
Lucia 19 (519)	GM69507	5	29	702	1,385	146	489	60	2.48	25.5	2.36	9.26	1.2	2.9	0.36	2.15	0.34	2,862.55	120
Lucia 20 (520)	GM69507	7	124.5	623	1,235	136.5	486	74.8	4.42	47.4	5.67	27.7	4.72	11.15	1.42	7.34	1	2,797.62	187.5
Lucia 10 (510)	GM69507	2	30.9	644	1,290	134	448	54.9	3	24.4	2.34	9.15	1.3	2.91	0.36	2.42	0.39	2,650.07	120
Lucia 12 (512)	GM69507	1	21.8	519	1,070	110	363	47	2.13	19.85	1.97	6.93	0.97	2.11	0.26	1.75	0.26	2,168.03	101.5
Lucia 15 (515)	GM69507	4	24.1	473	1,070	101.5	343	44.6	2.47	19.1	2.04	7.44	1.02	2.58	0.35	2.28	0.39	2,097.87	105
Lucia 7 (507)	GM69507	10	49.7	415	842	92.3	315	41.8	2.08	20.2	2.39	11.3	1.91	4.9	0.67	4.19	0.66	1,814.1	158.5
Lucia 18 (518)	GM69507	2	19.8	429	852	91.1	311	40.3	1.83	17.8	1.75	6.54	0.89	1.91	0.24	1.37	0.25	1,777.78	77.3
Lucia 16 (516)	GM69507	3	39	378	726	77.4	266	36.6	2.83	19.75	2.22	10.4	1.56	3.54	0.4	2.11	0.29	1,569.1	126
Lucia 2	GM69507	5	41.4	305	536	56.7	191	26.1	2.05	13.55	1.61	8.49	1.59	3.9	0.49	2.66	0.38	1,195.92	81.8

All available data for samples with >1000ppm total REEs shown. All values are in ppm. Thorium values are also presented. All samples above were taken from the 13-FS-1202 occurrence or its immediate area, save for sample 13-TC-5072B.

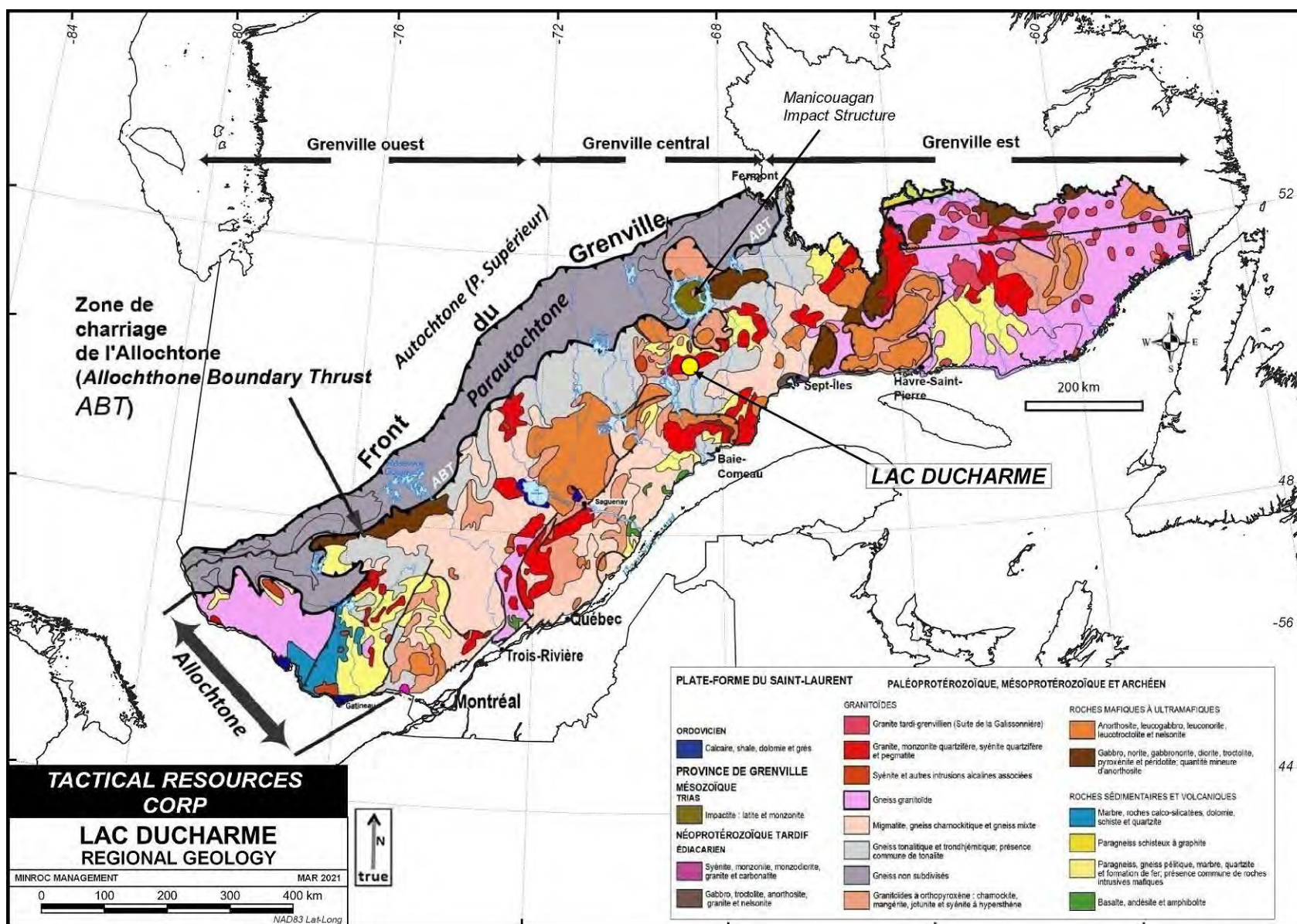


Figure 5 Regional Geology (based on a map of the Grenville Province in Québec; SIGEOM, 2018)

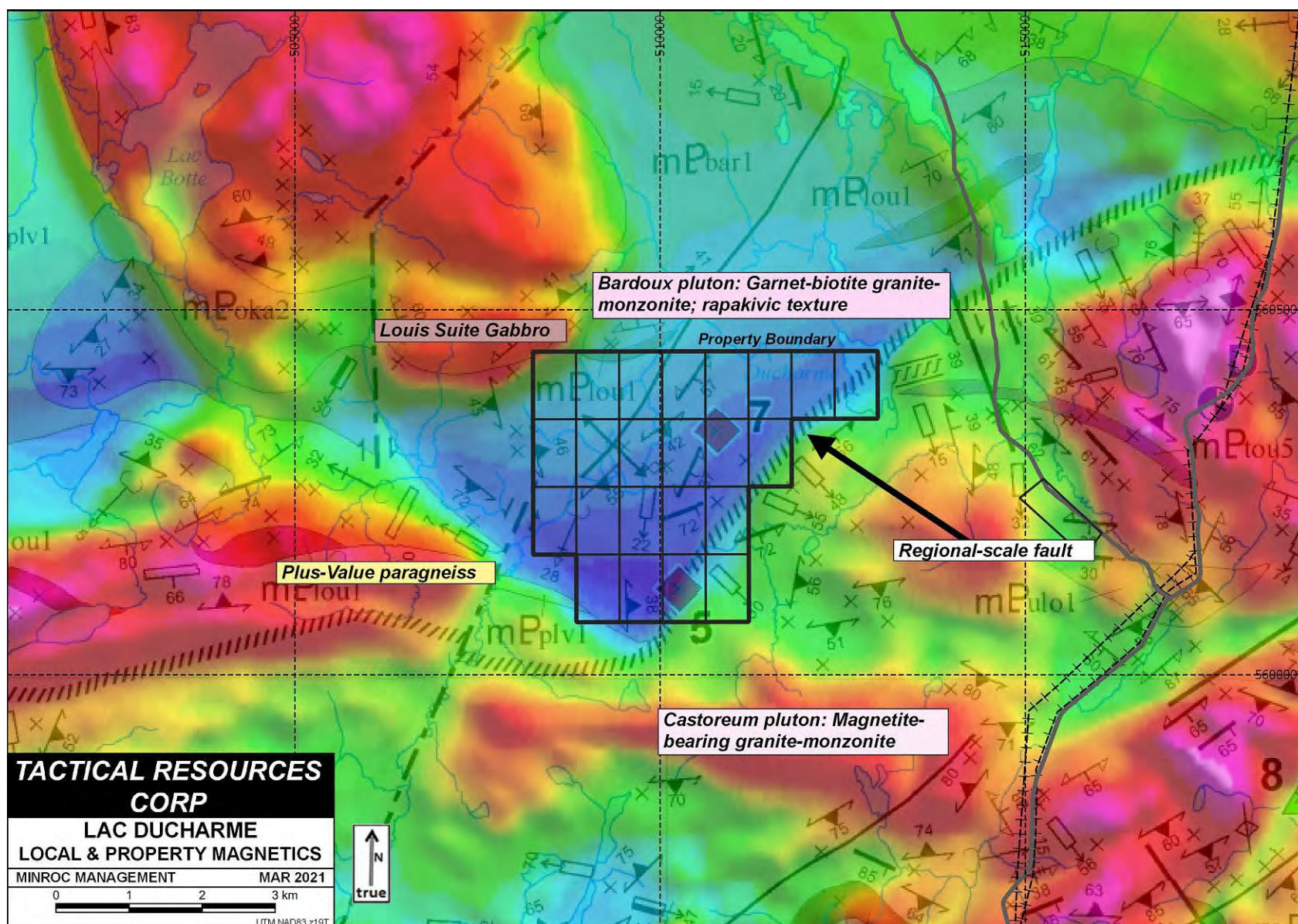


Figure 7 Local and Property magnetic data from SIGEOM, compiled from DP-2006-01 and DP-2012-03 surveys

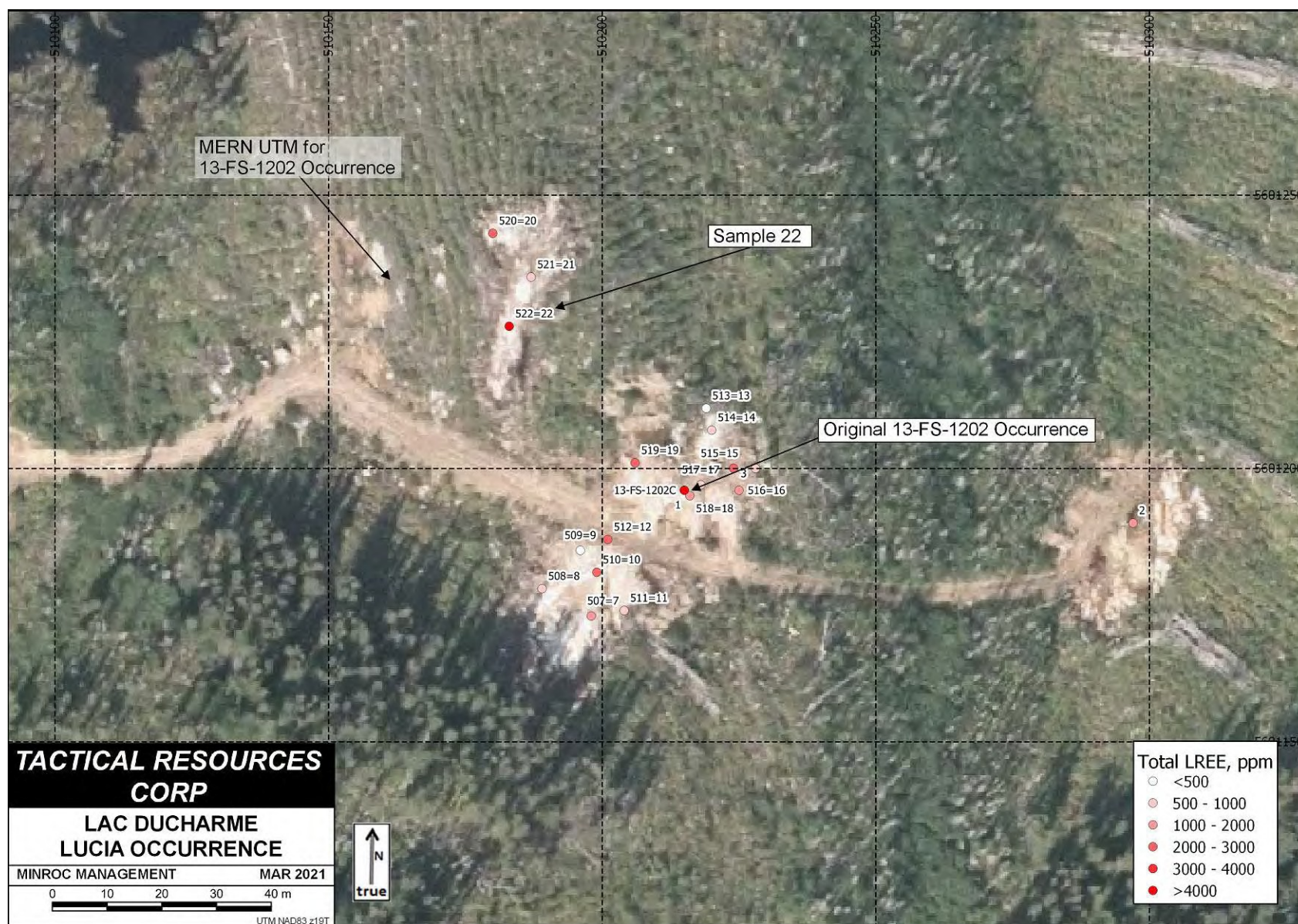


Figure 8 Aerial detail of “Lucia” trenching area. Sample locations shown as reported in Barrette (2015)

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

It is presumed that economic REE mineralization, should it exist on the Lac Ducharme property, will take the form of a pegmatite hosted deposit. Pegmatite deposits can be significant sources of molybdenum, lithium, uranium, tantalum, niobium and rare-earth elements. They are also major sources of industrial minerals such as muscovite, fluorite and feldspar. Prominent pegmatitic REE deposit examples in Canada and worldwide include the Strange Lake REE deposit in the Torngat Mountains of northern Québec, the Fraser Lakes B uranium-REE deposit in Saskatchewan and the Khaldzan-Buregte deposit in Mongolia (Gowans et al 2014). Other pegmatite-hosted deposits include the past-producing uranium pegmatites of the Bancroft area, Ontario, the North American Lithium deposit near Amos, Québec, the operating Tanco tantalum mine in Manitoba, and the Antsirabe-Kitsamby uranium and radium mines of Madagascar (Ercit 2005).

To date there has been little significant commercial REE production from pegmatitic REE deposits. It is worth noting that REE-bearing pegmatites were generally not the targets of mineral exploration efforts until the 21st Century when issues such as battery technology and supply chain security for Western nations came to prominence.

In terms of setting, granitic pegmatites take the forms of veins or dykes, typically in swarms or parallel sheets, and are generally found in orogens and date to the later stage of orogenesis. Pegmatite dykes may be found within the granite from which they are generally fractionated from, or intruded into country rocks up to a distance of several kilometres. The “fertile” granites from which they are derived and with which they are spatially associated are generally enriched in alkalis and large-ion “incompatible” elements. Zoning is typically strong within individual dykes and veins (see Figure 10). On a regional scale, lateral zoning of the more mobile elements is common (see Figure 9), with minerals such as beryl and topaz more common towards (or within) the source granite, and lithium- and REE-bearing minerals found in the more distal portions of the dykes.

Though pegmatites are generally derived from fractionation of granites, some are considered to have a regional metamorphic origin and are produced from partial melting of large volumes of crust. A significant proportion of the pegmatites in the Grenville Province are suspected of having this origin (Ercit 2005).

Pegmatites were classified into five categories by Černý and Ercit (2005) based on mineral assemblage and inferred environments of emplacement: *Abyssal*, *Muscovite*, *Muscovite-Rare-Element*, *Rare-Element* and *Miarolitic*. A second classification scheme is provided based on geochemistry: the *NYF* (Nb, Y, F, REEs, U, Th-enriched) and *LCT* (Li, Cs, Ta, Be, Sn, Nb- enriched) families. The Lac Ducharme pegmatites do not easily fit into any of these categories.

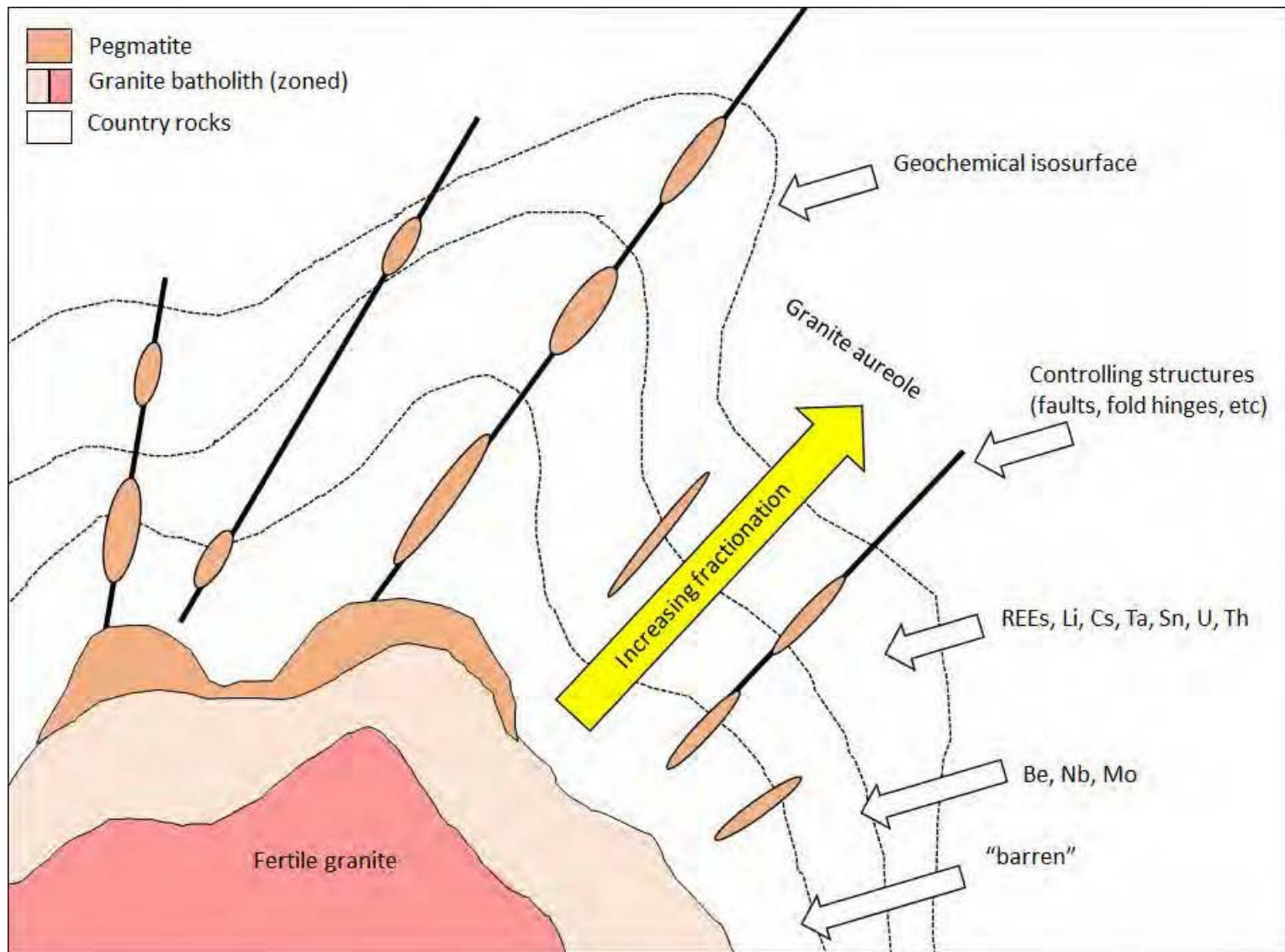


Figure 9 Schematic of a field of granitic pegmatites, showing patterns of geochemical zonation. The field of view can be in the order of hundreds of metres to ten kilometres. Based on Černý (1989)

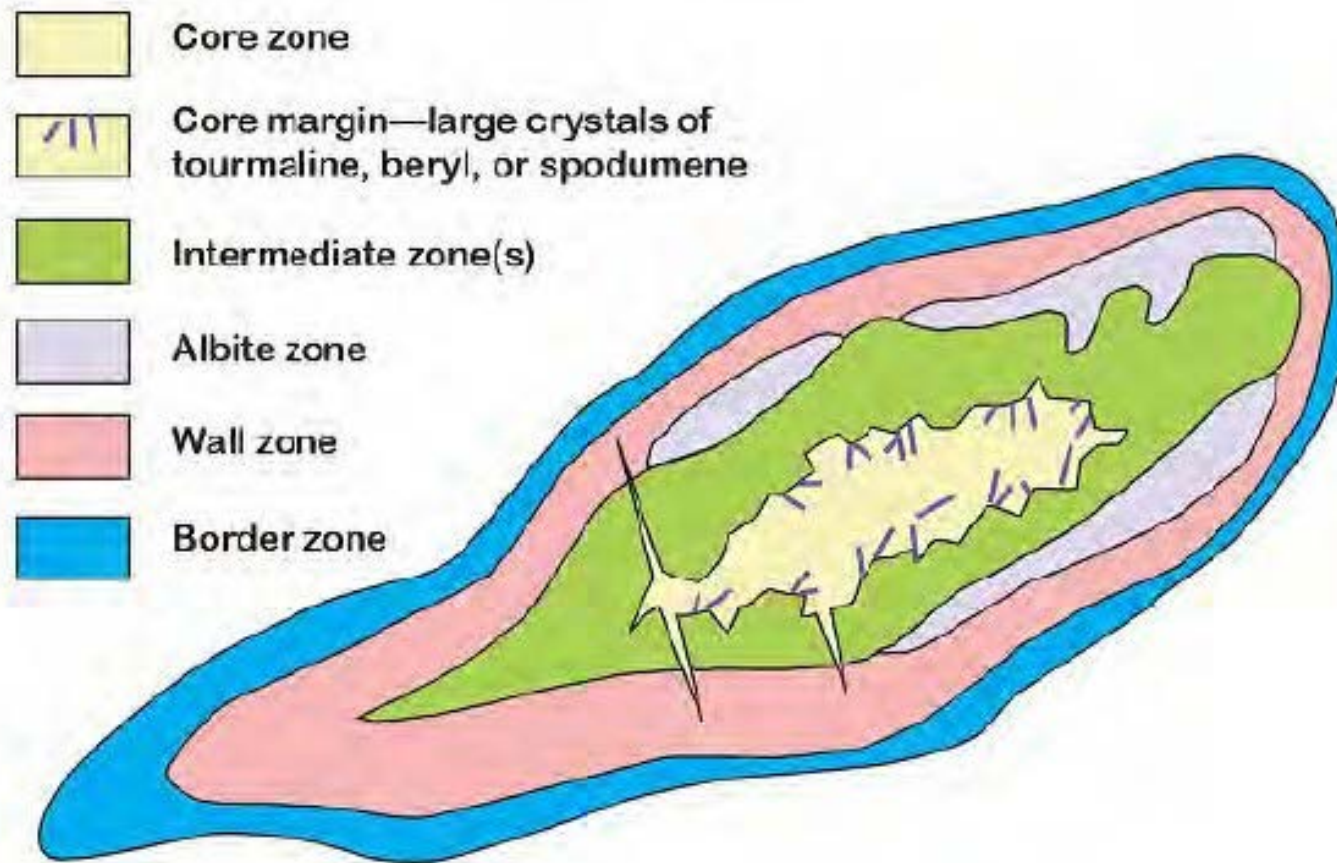


Figure 10 Typical zonation within a pegmatite, from Bradley & McCauley (2016)

Other mineral deposit types are known, or considered possible, in the Grenville, and mineralization of these styles may be present on the Property:

- *IOCG (Iron Oxide Copper Gold) deposits:* These are a diverse class of mineral deposits but are typically hydrothermal systems broadly associated with magmatism and commonly hosted by brecciated units. Alteration halos are generally based around Na and Ca alteration and can be very large. They are generally Proterozoic in age and situated close to the margins of Archean cratons (Groves et al 2010). Major examples include the Olympic Dam Cu-Au-U mine in South Australia. The Kwyjibo REE-Cu-W deposit, and the Kintavar Au-Cu occurrence, both in the Grenville of Québec, are interpreted as IOCG deposits.
- *Greisen/skarn-type deposits:* Late-stage magmatic fluids can react with their host intrusives (greisen) and adjacent units (skarn), forming zones of metasomatism, often controlled by contacts or structural features. They are particularly common in association with highly alkaline magmatism and/or magmatic contacts with carbonaceous sediments. Greisen and skarn type deposits are significant sources of Sn, W and Mo and minor sources of REEs and U. An example from the Grenville of Québec is the REE-Mo mineralization on the Ceres property near Fort-Coulongue in the Outaouais region (Cloutier & Kleinboeck 2012).
- *Ni-Cu-PGE deposits:* While unlikely, the potential for the Lac Ducharme property to host magmatic massive sulphide deposits should be considered, given the presence of minor ultramafic bodies with known Ni and PGE mineralization in the region. These are primary sulphide deposits which form pseudo-stratigraphic horizons of massive, net-textured, stringer and/or disseminated sulphide within voluminous layered intrusive bodies, deposited as a result of their fractional crystallization. These deposits are major sources of copper, nickel, titanium, vanadium, chromium and platinum-group elements. Major examples of MMS deposits from Québec include the Dumont Ni deposit near Amos (in the Abitibi of the Superior Province), and the Cape Smith belt in Nunavik which hosts the Raglan nickel mine amongst other deposits.
- *Granite-hosted uranium deposits:* Uranium mineralization can take the form of broad, low-grade disseminations of uraninite and betafite in leucogranites. The classic example, Rössing in Namibia, is hypothesized to have formed through partial melting of voluminous granites and the calcareous, uranium-bearing host sedimentary sequence, resulting in the emplacement of bodies of uranium-enriched “alaskite” leucogranites. Leucogranite emplacement is controlled by folding in the sedimentary sequence and the presence of marble horizons, acting as a trap for late-stage fluids (Toens & Corner 1980).

9.0 EXPLORATION

No exploration has been completed on the Lac Ducharme Property by or on behalf of Tactical Resources. No exploration has taken place within the area of the Property since the Barrette (2015) visit described under History (section 6.2).

10.0 DRILLING

No exploratory drilling of any kind has yet taken place on the Lac Ducharme Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Tactical has not yet completed any sampling or analytical work on the Property. The following comments refer to the historic work completed on the Property.

11.1 MERN Samples

The samples taken by Moukhsil et al formed part of an academic study but it can be presumed that industry standard practice was followed in the field, i.e. sample material was placed in plastic bags at the sampling site alongside unique identification tags and immediately sealed. Turlin et al (2017) state that samples were delivered to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) of Hamilton, Ontario at which they were prepared by Li-metaborate or Li-tetraborate fusion and analyzed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS. Thin sections were analyzed using an electron microprobe at the GeoRessources Lab, Université de Lorraine, France.

Actlabs facilities conform to the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories). Actlabs regularly takes part in proficiency testing. Further, Actlabs facilities also conform to CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis/Geological Tests) as set out by the Standards Council of Canada. Actlabs is independent of all past and present interested parties.

11.2 Barrette 2015 Samples

Based on field photographs and sample descriptions, the Barrette (2015) samples were cut from stripped bedrock using diamond saws and removed with hand tools. Samples were taken in and around the 13-FS-1202 occurrence wherever pegmatitic material was encountered or any other indicator of potentially economic mineralization, such as sulphide disseminations.

Samples were sealed in plastic bags alongside flagging tape on which unique sample numbers were written. Samples were delivered to ALS Minerals of Val-d'Or, Québec, where the samples were prepared. From here the samples were shipped internally by ALS to their Vancouver facility where they were assayed by "ME-MS81" lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS analysis for a "trace element" suite including the REEs, as well as "ME-4ACD81" four-acid digestion with ICP-AES analysis, for a suite of base and precious metals. The ALS assay certificate appends the Barrette (2015) report.

ALS typically runs internal QA/QC analyses alongside work orders including blanks, standards and duplicates, though this information is not documented in the Barrette (2015) report.

ALS facilities conform to the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories), and regularly take part in proficiency testing. Further, ALS facilities conform to CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis/Geological Tests) as set out by the Standards Council of Canada. ALS is independent of all past and present interested parties.

11.3 Concluding Statements

The sampling procedures for the MERN and Barrette work are not well documented at the field level. But the author notes that, since the MERN studies were academic in nature, there would have been a significant emphasis on ensuring sample integrity and minimizing sample contamination. The fact that the Barrette results appear to confirm the MERN results counts towards the reliability of both sampling efforts.

In the author's opinion the sample preparation and security procedures at the field level, and the assay procedures at the laboratory level, are likely to have been conducted according to best practices. However, the lack of complete assay certificates prevents a quantitative assessment of the dataset.

Tactical has not collected or analyzed any samples from the Lac Ducharme Property. The author recommends that Tactical follow industry standards for sample preparation, analysis and security in future exploration programs on the Property.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

The Property was visited by Martin Demers, P. Geo, of Minroc Management on the 5th May 2021. Both LREE occurrences were visited by helicopter. At both locations, the geology matched what has been recorded by previous visitors, and several historic sampling locations (typically short, 10-20 cm channel samples) could be identified at the "Lucia" occurrence, four of these sample locations could still be identified by their original sample number and matched their locations as recorded in the Barrette (2015) assessment report to within the accuracy of a handheld GPS device.

Table 6 Identified MERN and Barrette Sample Locations

Site	Feature (Demers)	UTM E	UTM N	Summary (Demers)
13-FS-1202 (Lucia)	Lu1a	510187	5601232	Porphyric pegmatite contact with grey gneiss.
13-FS-1202 (Lucia)	Lu1b	510185	5601232	Porphyric pegmatite with magnetite - allanite (?) - oxide assemblage. One 0.2 m long historical channel sample (possibly either 521 or 522)
13-FS-1202 (Lucia)	Lu2a	510223	5601196	Eastern extremity of the main stripping, historical sample L516.

13-FS-1202 (Lucia)	Lu2b	510215	5601196	Historical Lucia REE occurrence under the form of biotite altered euxenite (?) like phase. 0.5 m X 0.5 m X 0.15 m historical excavation with sample L508 nearby.
13-FS-1202 (Lucia)	Lu2c	510198	5601181	Complex pegmatite dyke, position of historical sample L510.
13-FS-1202 (Lucia)	Lu2d	510198	5601183	Complex pegmatite dyke, position of historical sample L512.
13-TC-5072	Lu3	510669	5603377	Parallel pegmatite dykes swarm. Position of one 0.2 m historical channel sample.
13-TC-5072	Lu4	510685	5603352	Parallel pegmatite dykes swarm. Channel sample zone (0.5 m) in the immediate area.

12.1.1 13-FS-1202 (Lucia) Occurrence

Two stripped areas, about 30 m apart, were visited. These lie on either side of a forestry road, on a broad hill which is ideal for stripping. At the “Lu1a” and “Lu1b” points (as listed in Table 6), a 1-2 m thick pegmatite mass could be seen, consisting of quartz-perthite and hosted by grey granodioritic gneiss. The dyke has a ~60° strike and subvertical dip. This is the dyke from which Barrette sample 22 was taken (listed as 522 in the field and in the Barrette (2015) assay certificate). The sample site may have been identified.

At the “Lu2c” and “Lu2d” locations, south of the road, another dyke is accompanied by a swarm of parallel quartz veins, with a total package width of approximately 2 m. At the “Lu2a” location this dyke transitions into a pegmatite-welded breccia of about 4 m total width. Sample tags found at all three locations closely match (to within 5 m) the anticipated sites for three Barrette samples.

A pit was found at the “Lu2b” site as listed above. Based on photographs and descriptions this appears to resemble the original LREE occurrence as described in the MERN and Barrette work although the location is about 65 m east-southeast from the UTM location reported in Gosselin et al (2013) and Moukhsil et al (2014). The author assumes that this is the original occurrence, based on the ample evidence of recent diamond sawing, and that the location matches a rough location for Lucia sample 1 shown on a GPS screenshot presented in Barrette (2015). Fresh rock exposures here showed a biotitic granite grading into pegmatite. Euxenite (a REE-Th-Nb titanium oxide) was tentatively identified.

12.1.2 13-TC-5072 Occurrence

A series of bedrock exposures along about 35 m of roadside. These expose a series of subparallel pegmatite veins of 20-30 cm width, a ~70° strike and steep dip, which have a cross-cutting relationship with the hosting monzonite gneiss. An irregular coarse granite mass was also noted intruding into the monzonite, which itself hosts irregular zones of coarser pegmatite. These veins and masses show chambered zonation (similar to Figure 10) with microcline and biotite surrounding quartz cores. The location of the original MERN sample (13-TC-5072) was likely identified (about 20 m southwest of the UTM provided in Gosselin et al, 2013). The overall layout of the outcrop and the observed geology closely matches that reported in Moukhsil et al (2014).

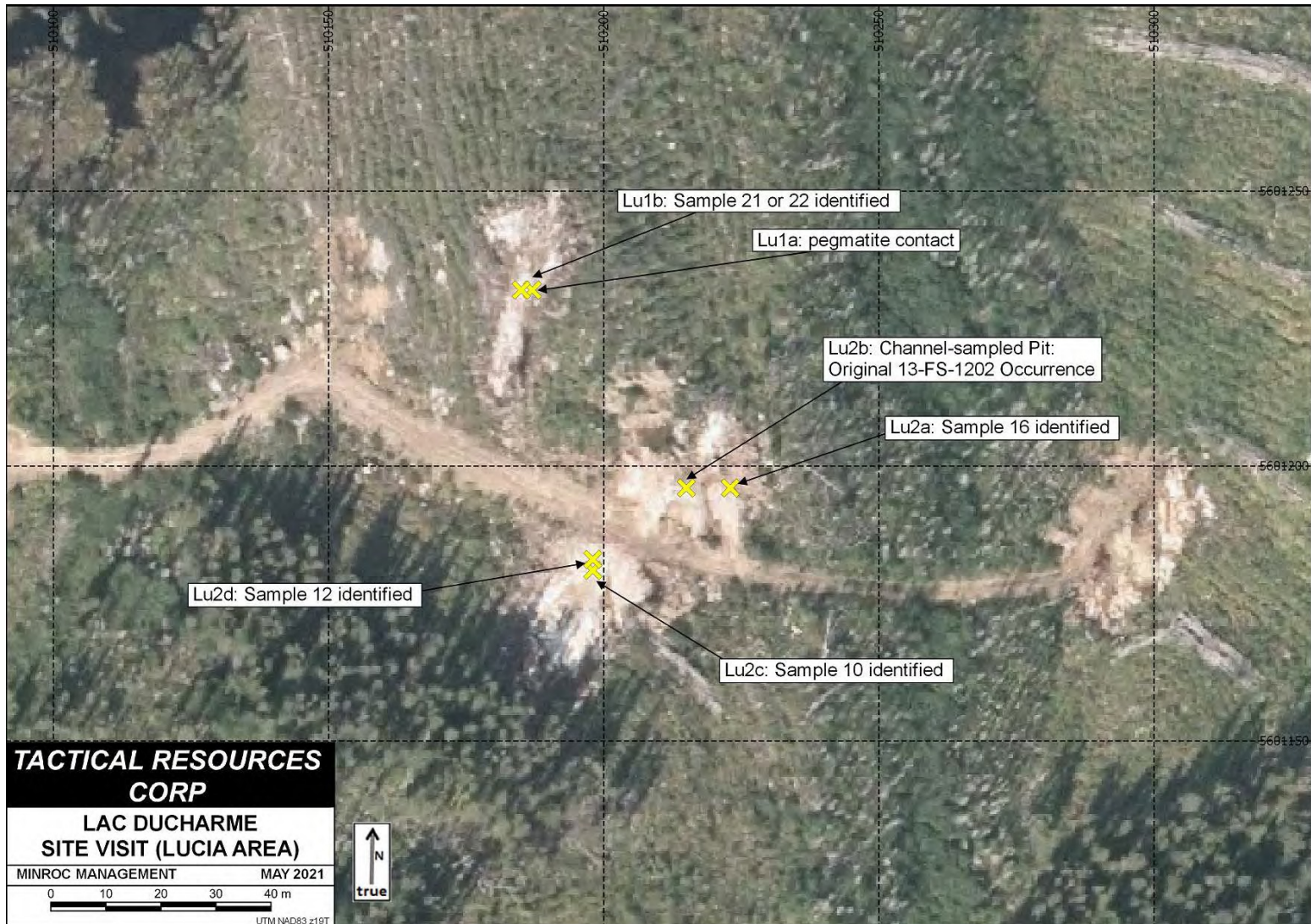


Figure 11 Points of interest from Minroc site visit, Lucia area

12.2 Data Review

Relatively little exploration data pertains to the Lac Ducharme property at present. The author reviewed the Barrette (2015) assay certificate and checked the sample locations reported by Barrette against Barrette's own maps and aerial imagery. The Barrette data was also compared against the locations of outcrops and occurrences as reported in the MERN study.

As noted in Item 12.1, the MERN UTM's have some level of inaccuracy, and no UTM grid is supplied on the MERN geologic maps as presented in Moukhsil et al (2014). These factors, plus the presence of later stripping at the Lucia occurrence made it harder to confirm the original MERN work at that location. Nevertheless, the original sample location could be identified by photographs, and the remainder of the Bourque/Barrette sample locations were accurately recorded by GPS and relatively easy to identify in the field. The lack of later work at the 13-TC-5072 site made it easy to identify the MERN sampling location based on the layout and geology of the outcrops.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing have been conducted on any materials from the Lac Ducharme Property at this time.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource Estimates, as defined in the Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves published by the Canadian Institute of Mines, Minerals and Petroleum (CIM), have been calculated on any mineralization within the Lac Ducharme Property.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Note: the author is not in a position to verify any of the information given in this section regarding any adjacent properties. Information regarding adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization which is or may be present within the Lac Ducharme Property.

There are a number of claim groups of similar size to the Lac Ducharme property in the wider Manicouagan region which are held by individuals or junior exploration companies.

The nearest of these (also held by Doctors Investment Group) lies about 10 km north of Lac Ducharme and covers another pegmatitic REE occurrence which was discovered in the MERN work of Moukhsil et al, 2014, known as 13-AM-13 which provided a grab sample assay of 1120ppm Nd and 3230 ppm Ce. According to SIGEOM data, this claim group also hosts a Ni-PGE occurrence in a pyroxenite dyke known as Lac-Louise.

This and other properties in the area are at a comparable (i.e. very early) stage of exploration to Lac Ducharme, with little detailed information available.

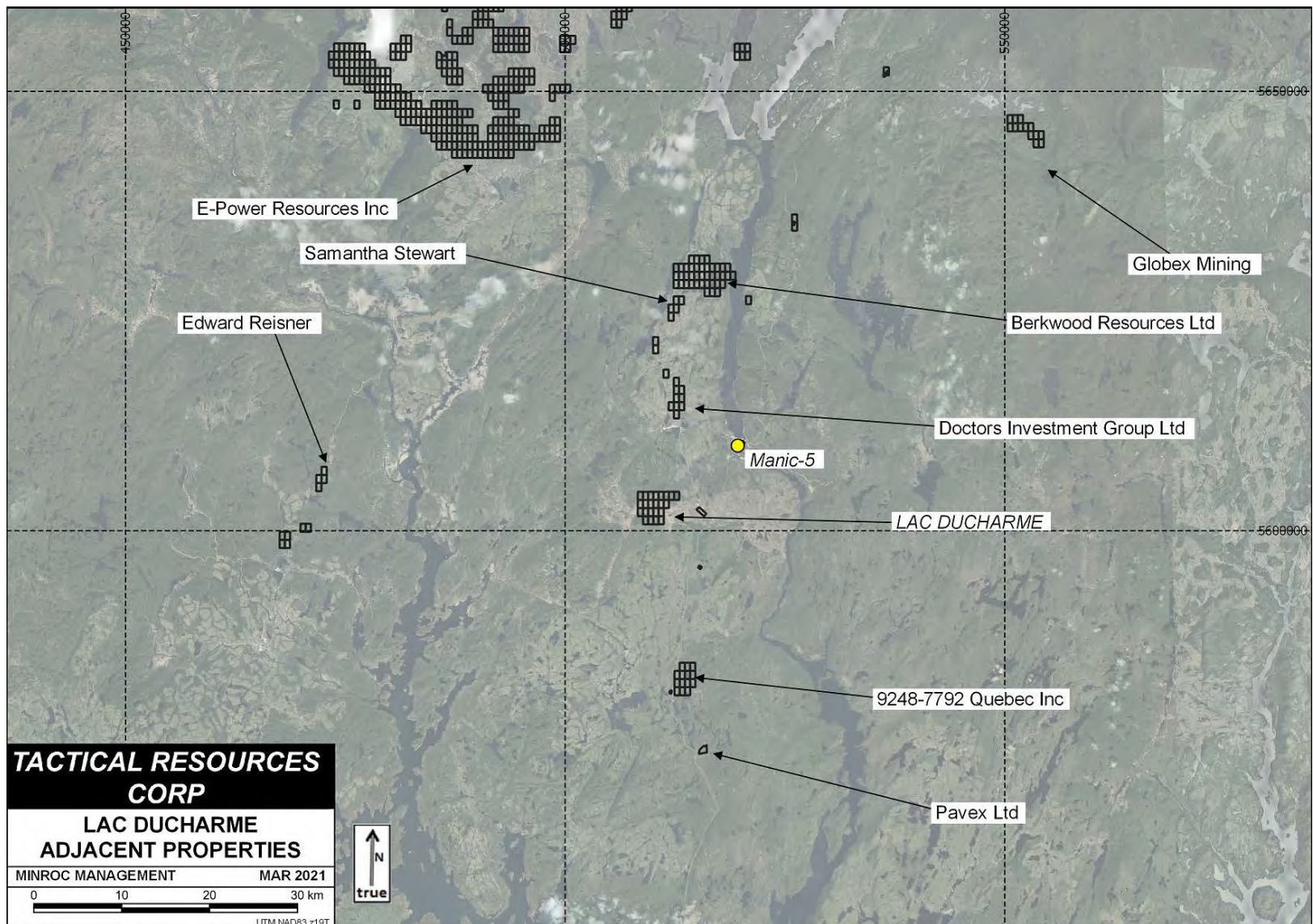


Figure 12 Adjacent Properties

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the author's knowledge, all relevant information has been included in the other sections of this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Lac Ducharme Property is at a very early stage of exploration and aside from two small outcrop areas, is almost unexplored. Rare-earth elements fell outside of the scope of the historic regional-scale exploration programs that overlapped with the Property. Light rare-earth element mineralization was discovered on the Property in two locations in 2014; one of those two locations was verified and expanded in the following year. Aside from these two surface sampling visits, no dedicated exploration has taken place; no dedicated geophysical surveying or property-wide soil sampling or bedrock mapping has yet been completed.

However, based on the data available, several lines of enquiry for future exploration present themselves. The presence of thorium in pegmatite suggests that radiometry may be a valuable exploration tool; the northeasterly strike shared by pegmatites at both locations suggests that the unnamed, regional-scale fault on the property may represent a controlling structure or lineation, and outlines a potential corridor of interest which could be the focus of initial exploration efforts.

Despite its relative isolation the Property is advantageously located close to major hydroelectric infrastructure, and accessibility is greatly improved as a result.

Table 7 Risks and Opportunities to the Lac Ducharme Property

Risk	Potential Impact	Possible Mitigation
Poor social acceptability	Difficulty in undertaking work on the Property or enhancing its value	Maintain good relationships with Nitassinan Innu community as well as local hunters, trappers and other local stakeholders
Environmental Issues	Permits to complete part or all of work programs (e.g. drilling) may be denied. Issues may arise re disturbance to the Experimental Forestry Area	Minimize potential environmental impact at all stages of exploration planning and execution (e.g. area and intensity of surface disturbance). Establish contact with the MFFP regarding potential activities close to the forestry area
Opportunity	Potential Impact	Explanation
Successful exploration results	Value of Property enhanced	Discovery of notable REE or other mineralization would increase the Property value
Successful exploration in region	Value of Property enhanced	Successful exploration by third parties on nearby projects may increase market interest in the Property

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends that Tactical Resources complete a two phase program to advance the Property: A Phase 1 combined airborne Heli GT magnetic, resistivity and radiometric geophysical survey and Data compilation, review and interpretation to identify and prioritize exploration targets for the second phase of exploration. Phase 2 exploration program to consist of property-wide bedrock mapping and sampling program, followed by and/or trenching of any targets identified in Phase 1.

The author recommends that Tactical Resources commence exploration with a Phase 1 program, consisting of the following (Figure 13):

- A heliborne radiometric, magnetic and resistivity survey covering the entire property. This should take place along a grid with ~NW-oriented gridlines so as to cut the strike of the known pegmatite dykes with a line spacing of no more than 100 m. A grid covering the entire property at 100 m line spacing would have an approximate total survey length of 294 line km.
- A thorough compilation and review of all available data on the property should be undertaken to accurately locate known exploration targets and identify other previously unexplored target areas. The interpretation of the existing data along with an interpretation of the Geophysical survey will facilitate the prioritization of targets for a second phase of field work to be conducted subsequent to phase 1.

Airborne radiometric data as collected by a gamma spectrometer allows K, U and Th radioisotopes to be distinguished. Based on the apparent correlation between REEs and thorium (possibly within the same mineral), the thorium data can be used as an explicit vector towards REE mineralization. These three radiometric datasets, more generally, will also assist with clarifying lithologic distinctions and structural geology, particularly alongside magnetic and resistivity datasets. Corridors of pegmatites may also have their own magnetic or resistive signature.

The geophysical datasets acquired during Phase 1 will be an excellent starting point for target generation and the next stages of exploration. Presently, while regional-scale magnetic and radiometric data is available, there are no datasets covering the Property at an appropriate scale for property-scale reconnaissance exploration.

Phase 2, to be carried out subsequent to Phase 1, should consist of the following:

- Three weeks of property-wide geologic mapping and sampling, making use of a scintillometer and handheld XRF analyzer;
- Trenching or stripping of select high priority targets
- Drone-based aerial photography.

Mapping efforts should include both bedrock (where available) as well as frost heaves and glacial boulders. Samples should be taken routinely of all lithologies and submitted for whole-rock and trace element analysis to clarify the lithologies and ascertain the level of “fertility” for REE mineralization. The author recommends an assay method that incorporates a strong digestion method such as lithium borate fusion in order to ensure digestion of as much silicate material as possible, or the use of Neutron Activation (INAA) which avoid the uncertainty on the level of REE solubilization.

Pegmatite dykes or other notable zones of potential mineralization should be channel-sampled and/or bulk-sampled to gain a better understanding of the distribution of any mineralization present. Channel sampling should utilize double channelling or some similar adaptation to accommodate coarse “nugget effects”. The gabbro unit in the northern extreme of the Property should be considered a secondary target on account of Ni-PGE mineralization in similar units in the region (see item 23).

A scintilometer and handheld XRF analyzer should be employed in the field alongside the mapping and sampling efforts. Field scintillometry data will provide a finer grain of radiometric detail than the airborne data and will also permit correlations to be drawn between anomalies in the airborne data and outcrops on the field scale. The XRF analyzer will allow the presence or absence of trace elements such as REEs to be established in the field and can act as a guide for selecting targets for more detailed sampling or stripping/trenching.

The Phase 2 mapping should consist of a few days of initial reconnaissance to review any potential trenching or stripping targets based on Phase 1. The exact nature of the trenching will depend on the findings of Phase 1 as well as the terrain, logistical constraints and any geologic observations from the first few days of Phase 2, all depending on which areas are considered priority for follow-up. Targets from Phase 2 may include strike extensions of the known pegmatite occurrences, new surface discoveries of pegmatite, and/or geophysically-selected targets from Phase 1. Stripped areas can be washed with a firefighting pump prior to detailed mapping and sampling.

A permit must be acquired from the MERN prior to cutting of any lumber to prepare stripping or trenching targets. Surface mapping and trenching must take place outside winter. Sampling should test all lithologic units, alteration styles and structures.

As part of Phase 2, the Author recommends a property-scale drone survey to capture detailed aerial photography of the property. This could take place prior, during or after the Phase 2 trenching. In either case, aerial photography is of significant value in trenching and stripping programs, particularly when large areas of bedrock are washed. Very little data accompanies the Barrette stripping program, and aerial photography would assist with detailed geologic mapping of these trenches.

Table 8 presents the recommendations proposals.

Table 8 Recommendations

Phase	Recommendation	Item	Unit/Quantity/Rate	Cost (CAD, pre tax)
1	Heli radiometric, magnetic, resistivity survey	Radiometry, Resistivity, Magnetics	294 line km	\$60,000
1	Data Acquisition, Review, Compilation, Interpretation	Interpretation Report including interpretation report on the AB survey		\$40,000
	<u>Phase 1 Total Costs*</u>			<u>\$100,000</u>
2	3 Week prospecting and mapping program	Geologist, helper Field equipment rental (ATVs, XRF, scintillometer, diamond saw, fire pump, etc) Field supplies Excavator rental Trench permitting Lab analysis	250 samples @ ~\$100/sample (whole rock, trace element)	\$60,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$25,000
2	Drone mapping	Aerial photography		\$20,000
	<u>Phase 2 Total Costs*</u>			<u>\$135,000</u>

* These costs are estimates only

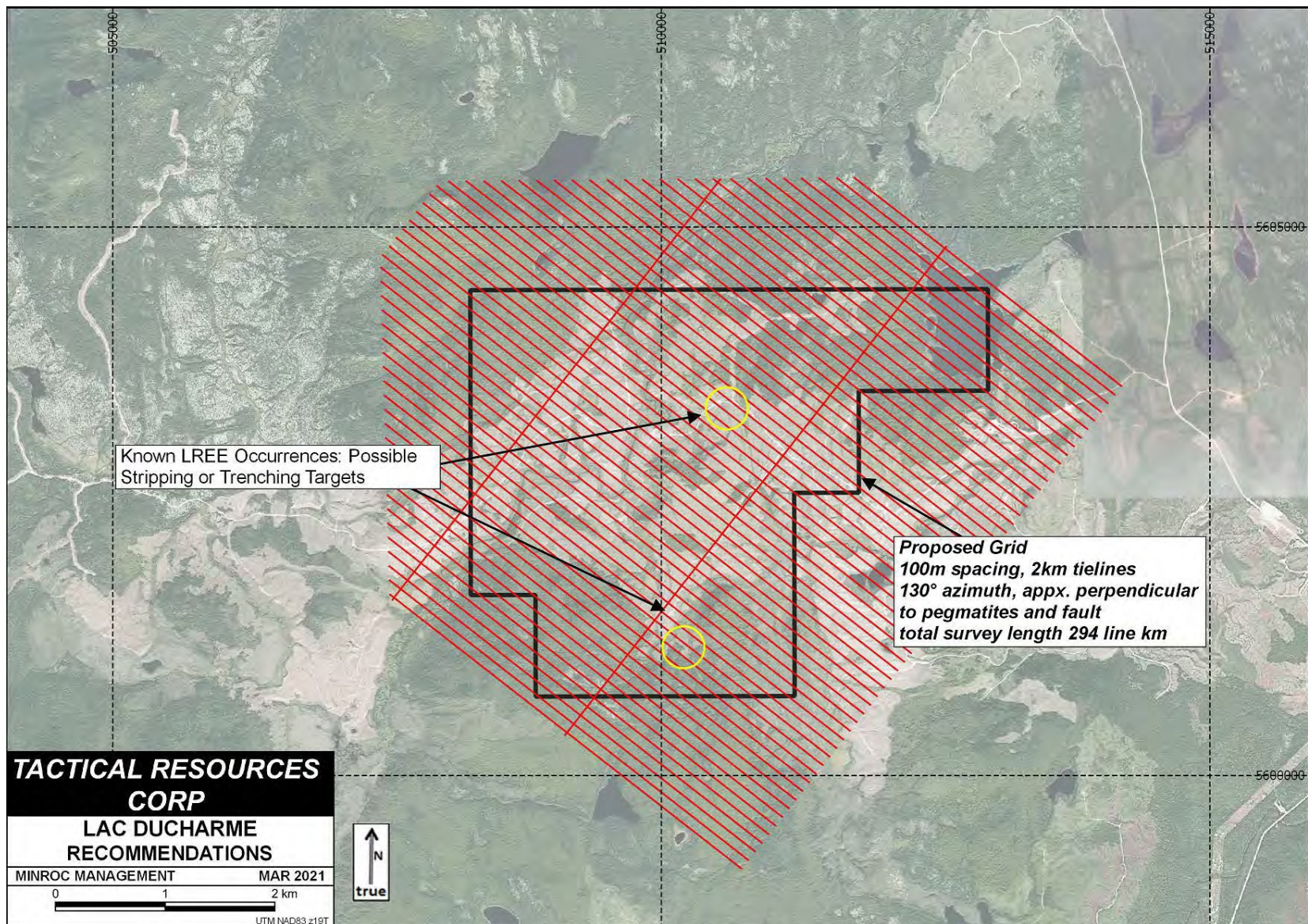


Figure 13 Recommendations for Work43

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28.0 APPENDICES

28.1 Photos



28.1.1 Stripped area at "Lucia" or 13-FS-1202 LREE occurrence



28.1.2 Original "Lucia" or 13-FS-1202 sampling location (right of image).



28.1.3 Previous sample location (508) at “Lucia” or 13-FS-1202 occurrence.



28.1.4 Aerial view of outcrop at 13-TC-5072 LREE occurrence



28.1.5 Pegmatite at 13-TC-5072 LREE occurrence