National Instrument 43-101

Technical Report

on the

Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak Property

Omineca Mining Division

British Columbia, Canada

NTS: 094E/06, 094E/02, 094E/03, 094E/07, and 094E/011

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and

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Table 1: List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

Abbreviation	Long Form
°C	Degrees Celsius
a.s.l.	A.s.l.
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
AuEq	Gold Equivalent
B.C.	British Columbia
CAD	Canadian Dollar
Cu	Copper
Ext.	Extension
EGBC	Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia
FSR	Forest Service Road
g (mg, kg, …)	Grams (Milligram, Kilogram, …)
ha	Hectares
m (mm, cm, km, …)	Metres (Millimetre, Centimetre, Kilometre, …)
Ma	Million years
MC4	Four Post Claim
MCX	Mineral Cell Title Submission
ML	Mining Lease
MOTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
NI	National Instrument
NSR	Net Smelter Return
ORAR	Omineca Resource Access Road
oz	Troy ounce
Pb	Lead
ppm / ppb	Parts per million / -billion
P.Geo	Professional Geologist (as recognized by EGBC)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
SUP	Special Use Permit
t	Metric Ton (Tonne)
tpd	Tons per day
USD	United States Dollar
Zn	Zinc

List of Conversions

Table 2: List of Conversions

Weights	Multiplier
Assay-Ton (long) to Grams (British)	32.67
Assay-Ton (short) to Grams (US/Can)	29.17
Grams to Troy Ounces	0.03215
Grams/Tonne to Troy Ounce/Short Ton	0.0292
Kilograms to Pounds	2.20
Pound to Grams	453.29
Pound to Kilograms	0.45
Pound to Troy Ounces	14.58
ppb to ppm	0.001
ppm to ppb	1000
Short Tons to Tonnes	0.9071
Tonnes to Short Tons	1.1023
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to %	0.003429
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Grams/Tonne	34.2857
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Grams	31.1035
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Pounds	0.06857
% to Pounds	20
% to ppm	1000
% to Troy Ounces	291.57
Areas & Distances	**Multiplier**
Acres to Hectares	0.405
Feet to Metres	0.3048
Hectares to Acres	2.471
Kilometres to Miles	0.62
Metres to Feet	3.28
Miles to Kilometres	1.61
Square Kilometres to Acres	247.105
Square Kilometres to Hectares	100
Gold Equivalency Grade Calculation	
The gold equivalent grade calculation (including copper and silver values for instance) is based on 100% metal recoveries. **AuEq g/t** = Au g/t + (Cu grade x ((Cu price per lb/Au price per oz) x 0.06857 lbs per oz x 10,000g per %)) + (Ag grade x (Ag price per oz/Au price per oz))	
USD:CAD Foreign Exchange Rate	
At the time of reporting, the 1-week trending average of USD:CAD was $1.00 CAD for $0.75 USD.	

1.0 Summary

SGDS Hive Geological Qualified Person, Scott Dorion (P.Geo), has prepared this NI 43-101 technical report on the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak Property, Omineca Mining Division, B.C, in support of the intended qualifying transaction between Kismet Resources Corp ("Kismet") and TDG Gold Corp. ("TDG"). TDG is a private B.C. incorporated mineral exploration company which has entered into an amalgamation agreement with Kismet, a capital pool company whose common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"), whereby Kismet will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of TDG (the "TDG Shares") by way of a three-cornered amalgamation (the "Amalgamation") between TDG, Kismet and 1266834 B.C. Ltd., the wholly-owned subsidiary of Kismet, in exchange for the issuance of post-consolidation common shares of Kismet. The resulting issuer will carry on the business of TDG.

The assembled option and purchase agreements, combining ArcWest Exploration Inc.'s ("Arcwest") 'Oxide Peak' and Talisker Resources Ltd.'s ("Talisker") 'Baker-Shasta' properties, form a contiguous claim grouping which will be referred to by TDG as the 'Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak Property' ("The Property").

Under the terms of the Oxide Peak option and joint venture agreement signed December 22nd, 2019, TDG is required to issue to Arcwest shares equivalent to 5% of TDG's issued and outstanding common shares immediately prior to its public listing event and spend a total of $400,000 in 2020, $500,000 in 2021 and $1,500,000 in 2022 (a cumulative total of $2,400,000) on exploration to fulfil the agreement obligations and earn 60% ownership of Oxide Peak. If TDG completes the 60% earn-in, it may acquire an additional 20% interest (80% ownership in total) by completing a preliminary economic assessment. From that point, TDG and Arcwest will form a joint venture in which each party will proportionately finance or dilute. Should TDG's or Arcwest's interest be diluted to less than 10%, then that interest will convert to a 2% net smelter return royalty, of which 1% of the royalty can be bought back for a $2,000,000 cash payment.

TDG entered into an asset purchase agreement dated July 7th, 2020 with Talisker pursuant to which TDG agreed to purchase, and Talisker agreed to sell, the Baker Project, the Shasta Mine and the Baker mill infrastructure and equipment, the Chappelle property, the Bots property and the Mets lease (collectively, the "Talisker Properties"), all of which are located in the Toodoggone region of British Columbia. Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, in order to acquire the Talisker Properties, TDG must cause Kismet to issue to Talisker the greater of 50,000,000 Kismet Shares and that number of Kismet Shares that will result in Talisker holding 30.12% (calculated on a fully-diluted basis) of the issued and outstanding Kismet Shares following the completion of the Amalgamation.

The completion of the purchase of the Talisker Properties pursuant to the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement is subject to certain conditions, including without limitation, TDG obtaining conditional approval for a public listing on a Canadian stock exchange, TDG completing an initial equity financing of not less than $1,000,000 and a further equity financing in connection with the Amalgamation of not less than $4,000,000.

The contiguous claim grouping Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak is the subject of this 43-101 report. SGDS-HIVE Geological completed a site visit between the dates July 31st to August 3rd, 2020, which included two travel days of driving each way from Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Property is located in the Toodoggone region of the Omineca Mining Division, 430 kilometres northwest of Prince George, British Columbia. The Property is situated 35 kilometres northwest of the former producing

Kemess South open pit gold-copper mine. Access to the project is provided by a series of branching gravel roads, referred to as the Omineca Resource Access Road, beginning south of the town of Mackenzie, British Columbia. Road access is currently seasonal and the driving time to the Property from Prince George is variable, averaging 8 hours.

The Property consists of 70 mineral claims, which includes 1 four post claim and 2 mining leases. The claims cover 15,003 hectares of land that encompass the Property, which includes the past producing Dupont-Baker 'A' and Multinational 'B' underground gold-silver and Shasta open pit/underground gold-silver mines. The Property also hosts several gold, silver, and copper showings. Given the contiguous amalgamation of projects which have seen separate exploration histories and commodity target potentials, the report regularly divides the historically producing Baker-Shasta section of the Property from the Oxide Peak option grouping. The majority of the information pertaining to the Baker (formerly Chappelle) and Shasta projects is directly cited from the 2017 and 2019 NI 43-101, published by Sable Resources Ltd. (Smith, 2017) and Talisker Resources Ltd. (formerly Eurocontrol Technics Group Inc.) (Smith, 2019).

The Property is situated within a section of the Stikine Terrane. The Stikine Terrane is comprised of Paleozoic to Mesozoic island arc assemblages and overlying Mesozoic sedimentary sequences within the lntermontane Belt. The oldest rocks exposed in the Toodoggone region consist of crystalline limestone of the Devonian Asitka Group. They are unconformably overlain by mafic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Takla Group. Takla Group volcanic rocks are in turn overlain by bimodal volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation of the Hazelton Group (Smith, 2019).

The Property is underlain primarily by andesitic to basaltic rocks of the Upper Triassic Takla Group, and feldspar porphyritic rocks (volcanic and intrusive) of the Toodoggone Formation. Past operators have recognized low to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization occurring in association with northeast, northwest, north-northwest trending, sub-vertical to steeply dipping faults, and Cu-Au porphyry style alteration. Past production has occurred on the northwest portion of the Property from the Dupont/Baker 'A' vein and Multinational 'B' vein, and on the southeast portion of the Property from the JM and Creek zones. On a seasonal basis in 2004 and 2005, the operator at the time, Sable Resources Ltd. ("Sable") completed a small test pit on the Creek zone, and mined and processed 15,000 tons (Craft, E.M., 2007). Underground operations resumed in 2007, and between 2008 and 2012, where Sable mined approximately 105,000 tons from the Creek zone (Tetratech EBA, 2015; Smith, 2019).

The Property is considered to be an early stage exploration property. Currently, the historical mineral resources and historical mineral reserves on the Property have been depleted by mining activities over the past decades; exploration has shifted to focus on extensions along strike/dip from previous historical mine developments, and on new or under-explored locations by reverting to early-stage exploration techniques on various showings across the property (Smith, 2019).

Smith (2019) concluded that the Property remains an "excellent potential for the discovery of additional epithermal deposits like those that have been discovered, explored, and developed to date, including untested extensions along strike and to depth from pre-existing historical development. In addition, there exists the possibility for the discovery of a near-surface or buried 'bulk tonnage' Cu-Au porphyry style deposit. It is recommended that exploration of the Baker Project continues." Smith's (2019) recommendations included a $330,000 exploration budget, which involved a data compilation study and 3D model of all historical surface and underground workings using modern day software, additional surface geochemistry and mapping surveys, and diamond drilling.

Both ground and airborne geophysical surveys were completed on the Property in 2020. Between dates July 27th and July 29th of 2020, Precision GeoSurveys Ltd. flew 931 kilometres of airborne geophysics which collected magnetic, and radiometric data over the Oxide Peak section of the Property. Interpretation by TDG Gold has generated several geophysical targets of interest for recommended follow up exploration. The ground geophysics, an induced polarization survey, was completed by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. between dates August 16th and 26th, 2020. The IP survey covered 11.9 line kilometres over 5 traverses, 4 of which orientated ENE and one orthogonal NNW orientated line, in the northwestern area of Oxide Peak. The 2020 site tour completed by SGDS-HIVE Geological personnel, Scott Dorion and Liam Connor, included select grab sampling of mineralized rocks at the 'A' vein, 'B' vein and Shasta portals/dumps and Oxide Peak's Gordonia Minfile occurrences and resampling select intervals from the five 2017 diamond drill holes to satisfy data verification requirements on the Property. A total of ten select grab samples and ten 2017 drillcore intervals were retrieved during the site tour between dates July 31st and August 3rd, 2020.

The Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak property has seen over three decades of sporadic exploration and mining, but the opportunity now exists to bring all the available and discoverable information together in the light of higher metal prices and new regional thinking to discover new gold, silver and copper mineralization targets. TDG's combined landholding from option and purchase agreements with ArcWest and Talisker respectively totalling 15,003ha, complemented with recent, property-wide airborne geophysical surveys presents a largely underexplored portfolio of newly generated targets. The author concludes the Property has promising potential for new exploration targets, with the key recommendations including: compilation and 3D modeling of all historical surface and underground workings, regional reconnaissance, local-scale geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys, and diamond drilling. A two-phase, $1,640,000 combined, exploration program is recommended on the Property.

2.0 Introduction

Given the recent publication date and minimal work activity since its release, the last published National Instrument 43-101 by Eurocontrol Technics Group Inc. (Smith, 2019) is quoted and cited regularly throughout when concerning the Baker and Shasta portions of the Property.

2.1 Purpose of Report and Terms of Reference

TDG Gold Corp. ("The Client") retained the author to prepare an independent Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report (the "Report") for the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak Project (the "Project") located in the Omineca Mining Division, in the Toodoggone region of north-central British Columbia, Canada. The Project includes the former producing Baker and Shasta gold-silver mines and several gold, silver and copper occurrences.

TDG Gold Corp. is a private B.C. incorporated mineral exploration company focused on the discovery of new gold, silver and copper deposits in the Toodoggone Region of British Columbia.

Neither the author of this report, nor their family members or associates, have a business relationship with TDG or any associated company. In addition, the author does not have any financial interest in the outcome of any transaction involving the Property that is the subject of this report other than payment of professional fees for the work undertaken in preparation of this report. The discussions, conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are those of the author and independent of TDG.

The material in this technical report or referenced herein is sourced from material provided by TDG, previous assessment and technical reports, and academic publications. There were no limitations put on the author in the preparation of this report.

The report was triggered under TSX-V Policy 2.1 and its aim is to summarize the Property's history, compile historical exploration activities, provide a basic understanding of the surrounding geology and mineralization, review recent exploration activities, and provide an exploration framework with recommendations for future work.

The report was prepared for TDG concerning the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak Property in accordance with the guidelines provided in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (June 2011) and form 43-101F1 for technical reports, and using industry accepted Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) "Best Practices and Reporting Guidelines" (CIM, 2003) for disclosing mineral exploration information.

2.2 Qualified Persons and Site Visit

The author of the report, Scott Dorion (P.Geo), is a qualified person ("QP") as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in accordance with Form 43-101F1.

Mr. Dorion has no previous work experience on the Baker-Shasta or Oxide Peak projects, and has solely been commissioned by TDG to complete a site visit on the project to fulfill the requirements for public listing on the TSX Venture Exchange, following Tier 2 public listing requirements as specified in TSX Policy 2.1 section 3.3 for public listing (TSX, 2000). The site tour was completed between July 31st and August 3rd of 2020 by Scott Dorion (P.Geo) and a SGDS-HIVE Geological junior geologist, Liam Connor. During the property tour, select rock grabs were sampled from dump piles proximal to portals at Baker 'A', Baker 'B', and Shasta, and outcropping mineralization at Oxide Peak's 'Gordonia' Zone. A helicopter was contracted to complete the overview of the Oxide Peak section of the property, where the Baker and Shasta areas have access via driveable roads. Select grab samples were chosen based on the lithological similarity of samples corresponding to ore material at respective dumps immediate to workings or documented mineralization associated with Minfile showings. A total 10 select rock grab samples were taken during the site tour. To further satisfy data verification requirements, 10 select intervals of 2017 drillcore were located on site and resampled from drillholes BK17-01 to BK17-05.

Given the statements above and the assay results from the 2020 site visit, the author concludes that the most recent site visit can be considered current.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

No other expert was commissioned to assist with the authoring of this technical report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Property is located 430 kilometres northwest from Prince George, British Columbia, as shown on Figure 1. The Property's contiguous claim package is centered at 57.29° latitude and -127.11° longitude. The majority of the claims are within NTS mapsheet 94E/06, with lesser sections in NTS mapsheets: 94E/07, 94E/03, 94E/02, and 94E/11. Select photographs taken during the Property tour are shown in Figure 2 to Figure 5.

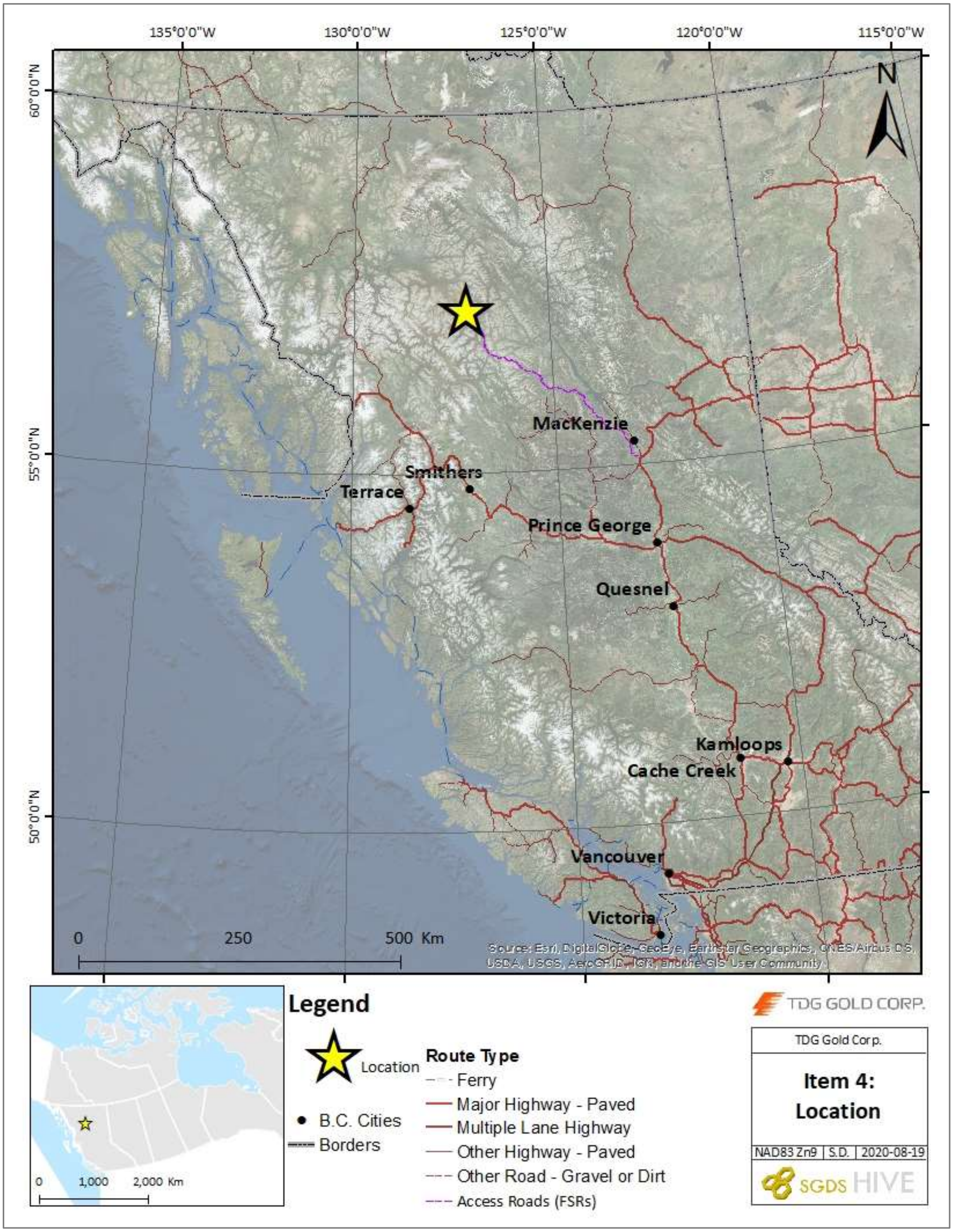

Figure 1: Location of the Property.

Figure 2: Photograph taken on July 31st, 2020 of the entrance to the Baker area, looking west.

Figure 3: Photograph taken on July 31st, 2020, of the 'B' workings from the past producing Baker mine.

Figure 4: Photo taken on August 1st, 2020, of the Oxide Peak area's Mt. Gordonia.

Figure 5: Picture taken on August 2nd, 2020, of the past producing Shasta mine.

The Oxide Peak option is located immediately north of the historical Baker Mine and extends to the north, 10 km NE of Toodoggone Lake. The property is helicopter access only, with the closest road access from the Baker Mine Road, a branch off the Omineca Resource Road, 2 km southwest of the southern boundary of the claims. The southern portion of the property, historically referred to as the SWAN property, is located immediately south of the Toodoggone River and 9 km west of Toodoggone Lake.

Table 3 lists the tenure information regarding the Property's contiguous claim grouping. A total of 55 tenures are registered and 100% owned by Talisker Resources Ltd.; 15 tenures are registered and 100% owned by ArcWest Exploration Inc. The tenure 350639, claim name 'Mosley 1', is a four post title and is an overlapping claim with an area of 450 hectares. Tenures 243451 and 243454 are mining leases. The total area of the Property is 15,003 hectares.

The mining leases are 40-year term leases, due for renewal on June 13, 2020 and September 10, 2021 for the past producing Shasta and Baker mines respectively, and with lease payments due annually. Due to the unprecedented effects of the COVID19 pandemic in early 2020, the Gold Commissioner of British Columbia extended all mining lease expiry dates under section 6.36 of the Mineral Tenure Act to December 31st, 2021 (Messmer, 2020).

Table 3: List of the Property's mineral tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Tenure Type	Title Type Code	Issue Date (YYYMMDD)	*Good To Date (YYYMMDD)	Registered Owner	Percent Owner (%)	Area (ha)
243451		LEASE	ML	19800910	20200910	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	153.8
243454		LEASE	ML	19900613	20200613	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	100
350639	MOSLEY 1	CLAIM	MC4	19960911	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	450
505423		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.984
505424		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.969
505425		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.953
505426		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.953
505427		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	577.469
505428		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.984
505429		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	612.271
505430		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	559.951
505431		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	437.658
505432		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	175.129
505434		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	105.026
505435		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	280.196
505436		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	245.097
505438		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.992
505439		CLAIM	MCX	20050201	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	52.488
505460		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.937
505471		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	87.421
505472		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.485
505473		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.937
505474		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.946
505475		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.483
505476		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.973
505478		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.947
505480		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	52.459
505482		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.962
505485		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	52.467
505487		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.987
505490		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.493
505492		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.495
505633		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.97
505634		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.493
505635		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.99
505636		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.962
505637		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	52.482

505638		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.495
505639		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	52.466
505640		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.969
505641		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.99
505642		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.975
505643		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.98
505644		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	69.977
505645		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.487
505646		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.988
505647		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.986
505649		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	52.474
505651		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.984
505652		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	34.984
505653		CLAIM	MCX	20050202	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.495
527360	MUTT 1	CLAIM	MCX	20060209	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.497
535688	TIGERNOTCH	CLAIM	MCX	20060614	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	104.877
1047530		CLAIM	MCX	20161031	20221030	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	821.789 6
1065953		CLAIM	MCX	20190122	20210122	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	100	17.4952
1069493		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	1483.54
1069494		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	734.09
1069499		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	803.67
1069500		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	104.82
1069501		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	419.25
1069502		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	69.87
1069503		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	69.87
1069506		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	17.46
1069507		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	17.47
1069508		CLAIM	MCX	20190706	20200706	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	17.48
1069549		CLAIM	MCX	20190708	20200708	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	52.32
1069557		CLAIM	MCX	20190709	20200709	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	1062.37
1070901	BAKERS DOZEN	CLAIM	MCX	20190907	20200907	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	226.68
1076921	OXIDE	CLAIM	MCX	20200623	20200830	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	2348.7
1076922	OXIDE	CLAIM	MCX	20200623	20200830	ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	100	1010.37

**"under section 6.36 of the Mineral Tenure Act, all time extensions in effect with a current expiry date prior to December 31, 2021 are hereby amended from their current expiry date to December 31, 2021."* (Messmer, 2020)

- The expiry dates for Mining Leases 243451 and 243454 listed in Table 3 are the dates to which the annual lease payments have been made to, and not the date for renewal of the 40-year term lease term.

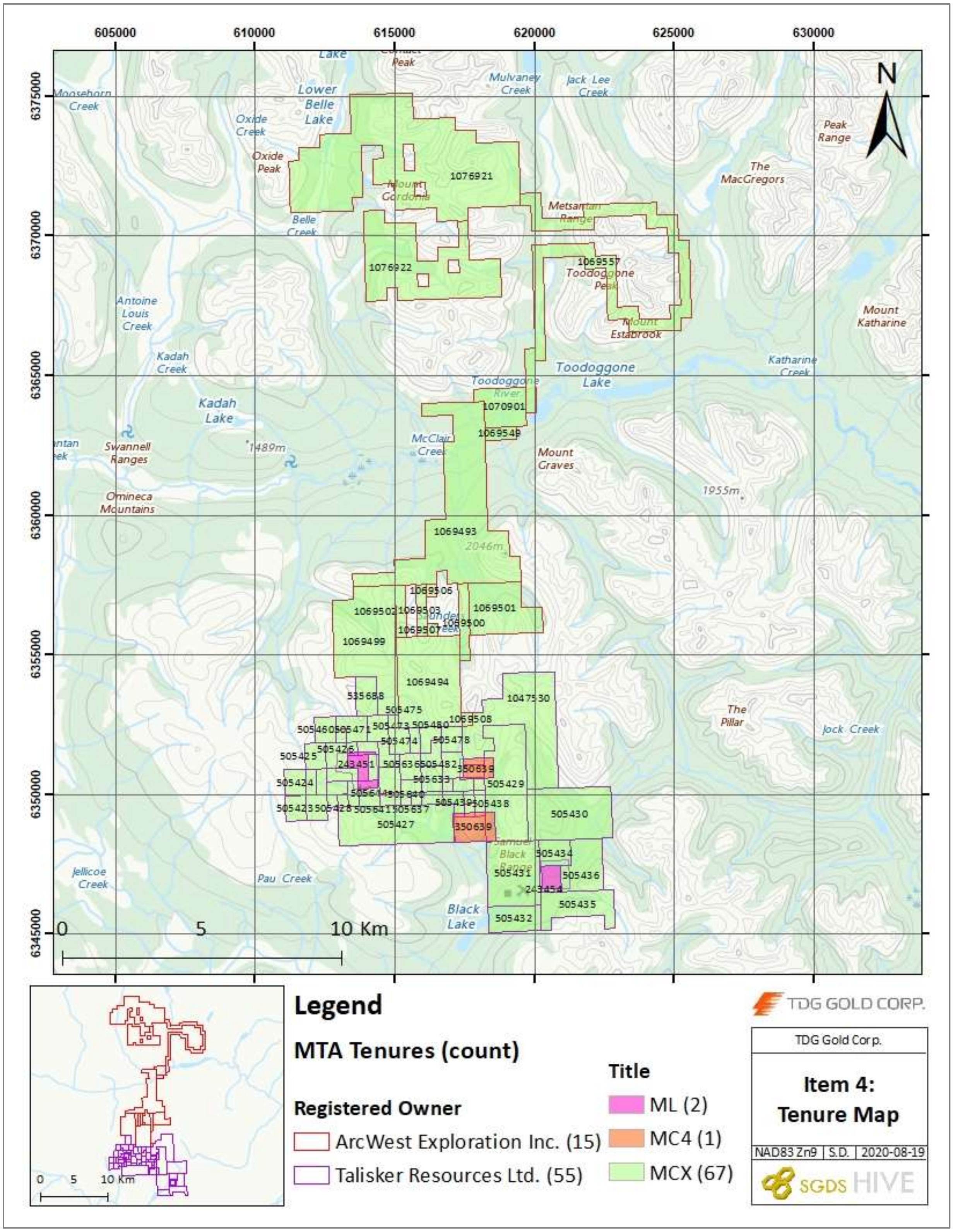

Figure 6: 2020 Tenure map of the Property.

4.1 Mackenzie Land and Resource Management Plan

The Property is not directly encumbered by any provincial or national parks, or other protected areas. The Project lies fully within the Mackenzie Land and Resource Management Plan ("LRMP"). LRMPs provide strategic level direction for managing Crown land resources and identify ways to achieve community, economic, environmental and social objectives. The Mackenzie LRMP recognizes the importance of mineral resources and mining and, in that regard, provides the following direction (Smith, 2019): "Minerals Objective – Maintain opportunities and access for mineral exploration, development and transportation while having due regard to impacts on other resource values. Provide opportunities for exploration and development of mineral resources within the regulatory framework and consistent with the management intent of this zone. Accommodate localized impacts of advanced exploration and development activities with existing legislation. There is no intention or direction suggested in the objectives and strategies for this zone to cause undue operational approval delays by government for development or exploration proponents."

Specifically, the Project lies within the Toodoggone Lake/River - Special Subzone (#7B) of the Thutade - Mining and Wildlife Special Resource Management Zone (#7). The Mackenzie LRMP describes the management intent for the Thutade RMZ as (Smith, 2019): "The intent of this zone is to manage for the conservation of non-extractive values such as wildlife and wildlife habitat, fish and fish habitat, heritage and culture, scenic areas, recreation and tourism. This zone also has a special emphasis on mineral development and related access. Opportunities are maintained for timber, mineral and oil and gas development. As this RMZ is adjacent to an existing park and a protected area, resource development should be sensitive to the intended objectives of the existing park and protected area."

4.2 Surface Rights

Talisker own the surface rights on Mining Leases No 243251 and 243454, as well as the lease to the surface rights associated with the Baker Mill and infrastructure in the Cassiar Land District. No other surface rights on the Project are held by TSR or, to the authors' knowledge, by any other parties. For TSR to produce from mineral tenure not covered by the current mining lease, TSR and/or other parties (whether future optionors or joint venture partners) will be required to obtain all necessary surface rights by way of filing an application for mining leases for the construction and operation of a mine on the Project. A complete land title review of surface ownership has not been conducted at this time, but TSR is aware that the mineral claims comprising the Project consist of Crown Land for which surface access and rights of use for mineral development can be obtained.

4.3 Indigenous & Traditional Territories

TDG recognizes the inherent rights and title of Indigenous peoples which informs its work as TDG engages and consults in meaningful ways through all phases of exploration and regulatory processes. TDG expects to build positive lasting relationships with the First Nations that have an expressed interest in the area of the Property. TDG is currently in dialogue with the Tahltan Nation, Tsay Keh Dene First Nation, Kwadatcha First Nation and Takla First Nation. It is TDG's intent to enter into exploration agreements in the near future.

4.4 Permitting, Environmental Liabilities and Other Issues

To date, no permits have been issued to TDG to conduct the work proposed in the Phase 1 Exploration Program described in section 26.0 of the Report. A permit amendment detailing proposed works on TDG mineral tenures will need to be applied for under existing exploration permit MX-13-58. TDG also holds a Mines Act permit M-189, which is in good standing but is currently in a state of "care and maintenance", and will need to present a new proposed mine and operations plan to make an application to conduct any material physical works within the permit boundary as shown in Figure 7. The author does not anticipate that TDG will encounter any problems obtaining the required permits based on the historical exploration conducted on the subject and surrounding properties. It is, however, advised that sufficient lead time be allowed government agencies to process permit applications well in advance of the start-up date for planned work. Regarding reclamation bonding, additional bonding will likely be required to be posted to cover reclamation of proposed Phase 1 exploration activities as presented in Section 26.

Significant liabilities exist on the Property in the form of historical mine construction, operations and development infrastructure including, tailings dam(s), waste dump site, a mill site, a camp site, and other mining related infrastructure, disturbance, and equipment located on the Property. The most recent estimated reclamation liability on the Property from the latest public Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines (2018), estimated the differential (total bond subtracted from the estimated liability) for Baker and Shasta to be $150,075.00 and $1,055,852.14, respectively. A complete closure and reclamation plan was prepared and outlined in 2009 which cannot be considered current, does not fall within the scope of the Report, and has not been personally examined by the author. To the best of the author's knowledge, prior to recommencement of mining activities on the Property and in the event that TDG was able to successfully identify additional mineral resources on the property, TDG would have to post a bond at least equivalent to that amount previously assessed in addition to any amount determined by future reclamation and closure assessments made by the Chief Inspector of Mines. The current value of bonding held by the Ministry for the Property is $311,266 (Eurocontrol, 2019).

The author is not aware of any other known significant factors or risks related to the Project that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform exploration work on the property.

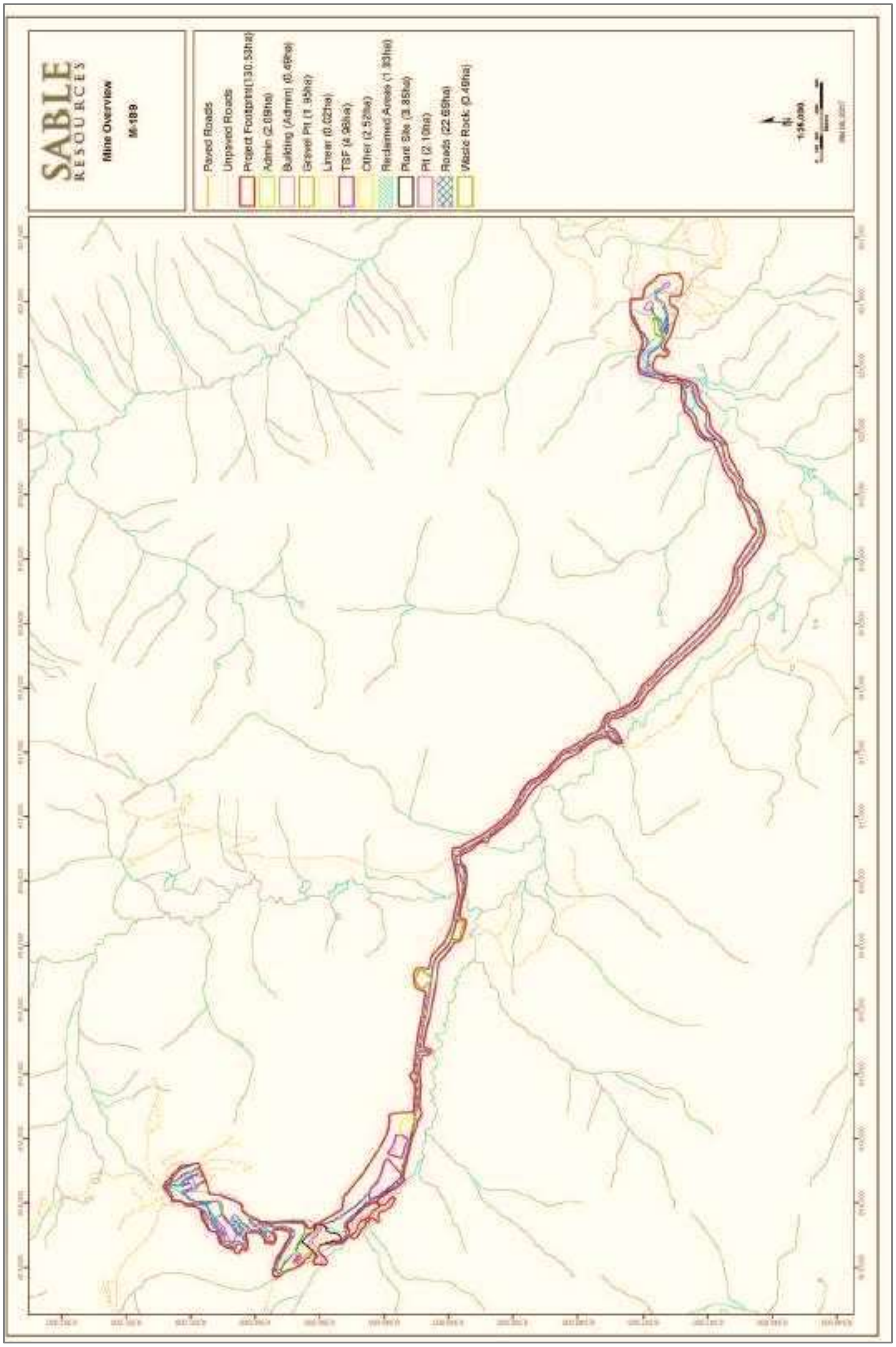

Figure 7: Permit boundary for Sable Resource Ltd.'s issued Mines Act permit M-189 (Smith, 2019).

4.5 Royalties

The following royalty information was provided by TDG Gold Corp. for the section of this report.

4.5.1 Baker-Shasta

The Baker and Shasta portions of the Property are subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") payable to Sable Resources Ltd. ("Sable") pursuant to an agreement between Talisker and Sable dated April 18th, 2019. At Shasta, a 0.5% NSR is held by Royal Gold Inc. ("Royal Gold") via International Royalty Corporation of which Royal Gold is the parent company. The Royal Gold NSR was acquired on October 1st, 2008 from Barrick Gold Inc. ("Barrick") which Barrick had acquired as part of its acquisition of Homestake Canada Inc. ("Homestake"). Homestake had been granted an NSR by Sable when it acquired the Shasta claims from Homestake in a transaction dated December 19th, 1994. David Javorsky, a private individual, holds a 2.5% NSR on the "Wild Rose Claims" portion of the Baker property. In its Oxide Peak earn-in agreement with Arcwest dated December 22nd, 2019, TDG agreed to a 1km "Area of Interest" around the Oxide Peak property within which falls a portion of the Baker property. Under the terms of the Oxide Peak earn-in agreement, Arcwest is entitled to a 2% NSR including within the Area of Interest, 1% of which may be acquired for $2,000,000 and which may be subject to a Royalty Cap as defined in the Oxide Peak earn-in agreement.

4.5.2 Oxide Peak

Certain of the mineral claims forming the Oxide Peak property are subject to a 2% NSR held by Seven Devils Exploration Ltd. ("Seven Devils") as agreed to in a mineral property purchase agreement between Arcwest and Seven Devils of August 6th, 2018. Under the terms, 1% of the NSR may be acquired for $1,000,000. In the Oxide Peak earn-in agreement signed between TDG and Arcwest on December 22nd, 2019, Arcwest received a 2% NSR on the entire of Oxide Peak portion of the Property of which 1% may be acquired for $2,000,000. Where the Seven Devils and Arcwest NSRs overlap, the Arcwest NSR is subject to a Royalty Cap, as defined in the Oxide Peak earn-in agreement, whereby a 2% NSR is the maximum royalty payable by TDG.

4.6 Agreement

4.6.1 Amalgamation Agreement

TDG entered into an amalgamation agreement with Kismet Resources Corp., a capital pool company whose common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”), whereby Kismet will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of TDG (the “TDG Shares”) by way of a three-cornered amalgamation (the “Amalgamation”) between TDG, Kismet and 1266834 B.C. Ltd., the wholly-owned subsidiary of Kismet, in exchange for the issuance of post-consolidation common shares of Kismet (each, a “Kismet Share”) on the basis of one Kismet Share for every three TDG Shares. Kismet will also acquire all of the outstanding warrants of TDG in exchange for equivalent warrants of TDG. Kismet intends for the Amalgamation to constitute its Qualifying Transaction, as such term is defined in the policies of the Exchange. The resulting issuer will carry on the business of TDG.

Immediately prior to the completion of the Amalgamation, the issued and outstanding common shares of Kismet will be consolidated (the “Consolidation”) on the basis of two pre-consolidation Kismet Shares for every one post-consolidation Kismet Share, and Kismet will change its name to “TDG Gold Corp.”.

Closing of the Amalgamation will be subject to a number of conditions precedent, including, without limitation, the approval of the Amalgamation by the shareholders of TDG, the Consolidation, the name change of Kismet, the completion of a concurrent financing of TDG, TDG’s acquisition of the Talisker Properties (as defined below), and the approval of the Exchange to the Amalgamation as Kismet’s Qualifying Transaction.

4.6.2 Property Agreements

TDG also has binding agreements to acquire over 23,000 hectares in the Toodoggone District of northeastern British Columbia. The Property can be divided under two separate ownership agreements concerning the Oxide Peak and Baker Shasta properties – the contiguous claims covering 15,003 hectares of Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak are the subject of this NI 43-101 technical report.

4.6.2.1 Asset Purchase Agreement

TDG entered into an asset purchase agreement dated July 7th, 2020 (the “Asset Purchase Agreement”) with Talisker pursuant to which TDG agreed to purchase, and Talisker agreed to sell, the Baker Project, the Shasta Mine and the Baker mill infrastructure and equipment, the Chappelle property, the Bots property and the Mets lease (collectively, the “Talisker Properties”), all of which are located in the Toodoggone region of British Columbia. Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, in order to acquire the Talisker Properties, TDG must cause Kismet to issue to Talisker the greater of 50,000,000 Kismet Shares and that number of Kismet Shares that will result in Talisker holding 30.12% (calculated on a fully-diluted basis) of the issued and outstanding Kismet Shares following the completion of the Amalgamation (or the greater of 50,000,000 common shares in a different resulting issuer and 30.12% of the issued and outstanding shares of such other resulting issuer should TDG complete an alternative transaction resulting in a public listing on a Canadian stock exchange).

In the event that the Amalgamation (or such other alternative public listing transaction) has not occurred on or prior to: (a) December 31st, 2020, TDG must issue an additional 2,500,000 Kismet Shares to Talisker at the closing time of such transaction; and (b) June 30th, 2021, TDG must issue an additional 2,500,000 Kismet Shares at the closing time of such transaction. Talisker also has the right to appoint one nominee to the board of directors of TDG during the interim period before closing of the acquisition of the Talisker Properties.

The completion of the purchase of the Talisker Properties pursuant to the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement is subject to certain conditions, including without limitation, TDG obtaining conditional approval for a public listing on a Canadian stock exchange, TDG completing an initial equity financing of not less than $1,000,000 and a further equity financing in connection with the Amalgamation of not less than $4,000,000 and Talisker entering into a binding agreement with Sable Resources Ltd. with respect to the termination of certain obligations of Talisker relating to the Baker Project and Shasta Mine properties.

4.6.2.2 Option and Joint Venture Agreement

TDG entered into an option and joint venture agreement dated December 22nd, 2019 (the “Option and Joint Venture Agreement”) with ArcWest pursuant to which TDG can earn up to an 80% interest in ArcWest’s Oxide Peak property (the “Oxide Peak Property”) located in the Toodoggone region of British Columbia. Pursuant to the Option and Joint Venture Agreement, TDG must issue to ArcWest 5% of the TDG Shares as of the earlier of

December 31st, 2020 and immediately prior to a going public transaction. Following the issuance of the TDG Shares, ArcWest will be entitled to participate in any future issuances of TDG Shares to maintain its percentage interest in TDG until the closing of a going public transaction. The Oxide Peak Property is subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty that TDG may reduce to a 1% net smelter returns royalty for a cash payment of $1,000,000.

TDG can earn an initial 60% interest in the Oxide Peak Property (the “First Option”) by fulfilling the following terms:

- by December 22nd, 2019, paying ArcWest $15,000 (completed);
- by December 31st, 2020, funding $400,000 of exploration expenditures on the Oxide Peak Property and paying ArcWest $15,000;
- by December 31st, 2021, funding cumulative aggregate exploration expenditures of $900,000 on the Oxide Peak Property and completing a minimum 1,000 metres of drilling;
- by December 31st, 2022, funding cumulative aggregate exploration expenditures of $2,400,000 on the Oxide Peak Property and completing an additional minimum 1,000 metres of drilling;
- by the exercise date of the First Option, paying ArcWest $25,000.

Upon exercise of the First Option, TDG may, at its option, elect to earn an additional 20% interest, for an aggregate 80% interest (the “Second Option”), by funding and causing within two years the preparation and delivery to ArcWest of a preliminary economic assessment with respect to the Oxide Peak Property. Following the exercise or lapse of the Second Option, the parties will form a joint venture to hold and operate the Oxide Peak Project, and each party will fund the costs associated with the Oxide Peak Property proportionate to their respective interest. If a party does not contribute its share of the costs, the other party may contribute the shortfall, in which case, the interest of each party in the Oxide Peak Property will be adjusted in accordance with a dilution formula. Should TDG’s or ArcWest’s interest be diluted to less than 10%, then that interest will convert to a 2% net smelter return royalty, of which 1% of the royalty can be bought back for a $2,000,000 cash payment at any time.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The property is road-accessible, and the most practical route is to turn off at the Finlay-Nation forest service road located 148 kilometres north of Prince George, along Highway 97 towards the town of Mackenzie, British Columbia. The forest service roads at the time of the site visit respective to this report, on July 30th, 2020, had operating frequencies and driving distances listed in Table 4. Figure 8 displays the ORAR network from the Highway 97 turnoff required to access the Property. The total driving distance using the described route from Prince George, British Columbia, to the Property is approximately 577 kilometres.

Table 4: Road Network from Highway 97 turnoff to TDG's Property

FSR / MOTI / SUP (Access Roads)	**RR (Range Road) Frequency**	**Road Distance (km)**	**RR Junction from Highway 97 Distance**
Finlay-Nation	RR2	62	HWY 97/Finlay-Nation: 62km
Finlay	RR-5 / RR-6 / RR-7	119.5	Finlay-Nation/Finlay: 181.5km
Finlay-Oslinka	RR-8	38	Finlay/Finlay-Oslinka: 219.5km
Aiken ml	RR-6	61	Finlay-Oslinka/Aiken ml: 280.5km
Thutade Ext MOTI	RR-6	3.5	Aiken ml/Thutade ext: 284km
Kemess MOTI	RR-6	72	Thutade ext/Kemess MoTi: 356km
Kemess SUP	RR-6	44	Kemess MoTi/Kemess SUP: 400km
Sturdis SUP	RR-6	23	Kemess SUP/Sturdis SUP: 423km
unnamed trails	LAD 2	6	Sturdis SUP/*unnamed trails*: 429km

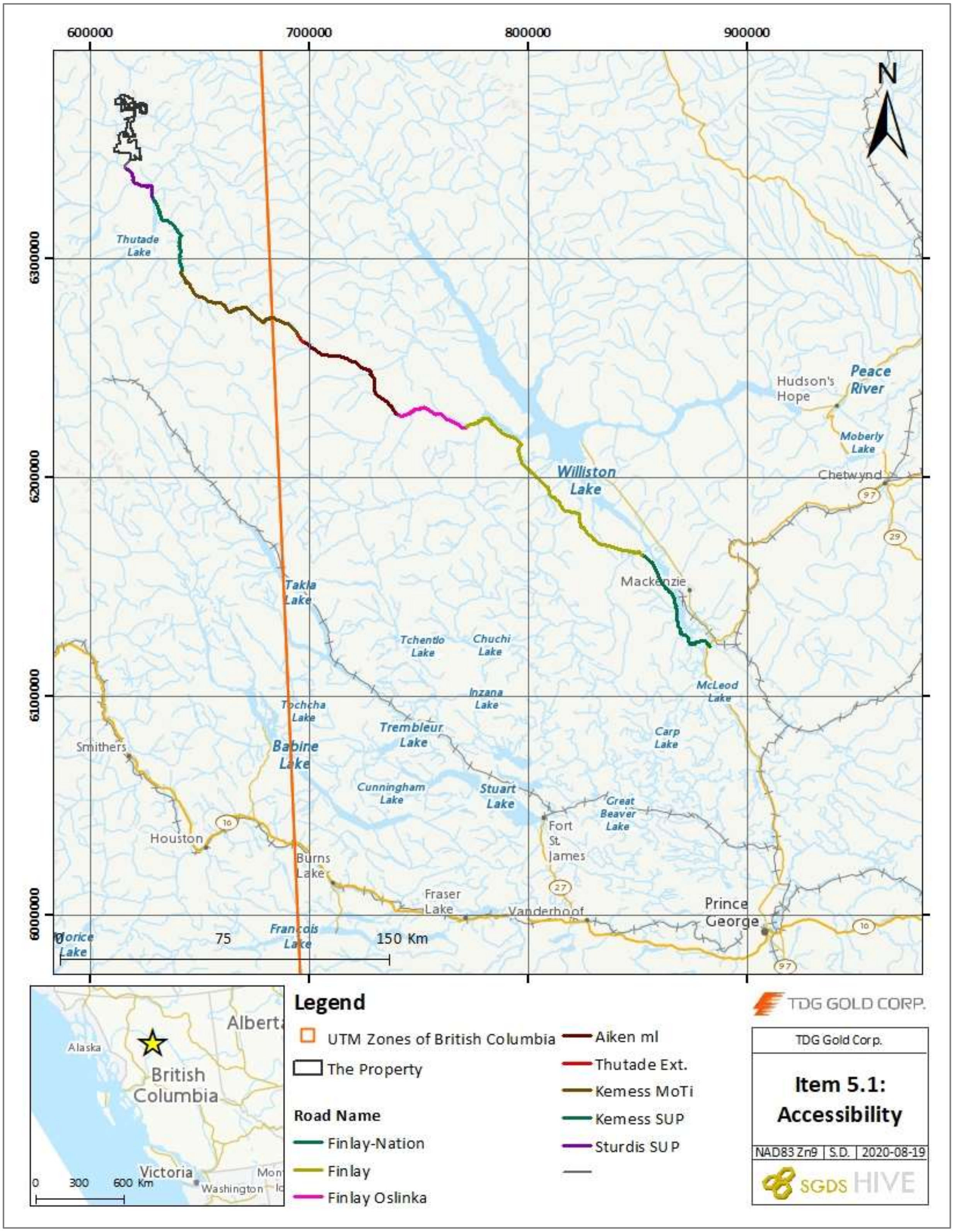

Figure 8: ORAR network access to the Property.

Depending on the season, the property is accessible by float plane on Black Lake and standard, landing gear plane on the Sturdee airstrip. The Sturdee airstrip is located approximately 9 kilometres south-southeast and 8 kilometres southwest from the historical Baker and Shasta mines, respectively. During the winter, a ski-plane can be used.

The Black Lake Lodge is owned by Tsay Keh Dene and operated by Claw Mountain Outfitters. The lodge is located 7 kilometres southeast and 3.5 kilometres southwest from the historical Baker and Shasta mines, respectively, and is a practical solution for an early stage exploration basecamp.

5.2 Climate

The climate of the Project can be described as cool continental with cool summers and cold winters. The summer field season typically extends from the beginning of June to late September. The temperatures and weather can be quite erratic during this period and sporadic rain and snow showers can occur at any time. Approximate temperatures range from a minimum of -32°C in January to a maximum of +26°C in June. Snowfall accumulations can reach up to two metres over the winter months (Smith, 2019).

5.3 Local Resources

The closest major supply centre by air is Smithers, a distance of about 300 km to the south. Smithers has a population of about 6,000 and services roughly 15,000 people living in the Bulkley Valley region. It is a major service centre along the Yellowhead Highway ("Highway 16") and along the Canadian National Railway ("CNR") line midway between Prince George and the port city of Prince Rupert (Smith, 2019).

Smithers has an extensive history of supporting mineral exploration and mining development in north- central and northwest B.C., including major past producing mines such as Bell and Granisle in the Babine Lake area, Equity Silver near Houston, Kemess South in the Toodoggone region, and Eskay Creek and Snip in the Iskut River area. Smithers has an available and skilled workforce for exploration and mining, and is the operational base for many companies that provide a range of services, such as contract diamond drilling, to mining exploration companies. It also has an active exploration fraternity whose foundation is the Smithers Exploration Group ("SEG") which has been serving and promoting the mineral industry in the region since 1971 (Smith, 2019).

The closest supply centre by road is Mackenzie, a driving distance of about 400 km to the southeast of the Project. Mackenzie has a population of about 4,500 and provides services to a primarily forestry- based economy (logging, softwood lumber and pulp manufacturing facilities). Active logging includes areas serviced by the Findlay FSR and the ORAR corridors several hundred kilometres northwest of the town. Mackenzie also provides services to the Mt. Milligan copper- gold mine, a major open-pit operation owned and operated by Centerra, located approximately 95 km to the west. CNR operates a 37 km spur line that connects Mackenzie to its mainline, providing rail service to the ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Mackenzie is supported by the larger industrial hub city of Prince George, population 70,000, located 183 km to the south (Smith, 2019).

The only other industry in the Toodoggone region is adventure tourism, including guided big game hunting and sports fishing (Smith, 2019).

The Property already holds surface rights to support a mining and milling operation within the existing mining leases and permit boundaries depicted in Figure 7. Expanded surface rights in the form of additional mining leases and increased permit boundaries to facilitate additional tailings storage capacity may be needed to support future mining activities (Smith, 2019).

5.4 Infrastructure

The closest major infrastructure facility is the Kemess South mine which is currently on “care and maintenance” while owner Aurico Metals Inc. ("Aurico"), carries out seasonal exploration and evaluates options for development of its Kemess Underground and Kemess East copper-gold deposits. Existing facilities include: electrical power connected to the B.C. Hydro grid via a 340 km powerline extending from Mackenzie; a 1,424 m gravel airstrip now serviced periodically by flights from Smithers and Prince George; a large mine camp that provides room and board to the AuRico workforce; and an all-weather road that connects to major supply centres to the south (Smith, 2019). NB. Aurico Metals Inc. is a 100% owned subsidiary of TSX listed Centerra Gold Inc.

Limited infrastructure is located on the Property, which contains the 200 tpd Baker mill, tailings dam, limited surface and underground equipment, and seasonal 30 persons camp facilities (Smith, 2019).

5.5 Physiography

5.5.1 Baker-Shasta

The Project is situated in moderate terrain with elevations ranging from about 1,200 metres a.s.l. along Jock Creek in the eastern part of the property to about 1,900 metres a.s.l. in the central and west parts of the property. Most of the property is above tree line which is at an elevation of about 1,630 metres a.s.l. Below tree line, sparse cover consists of birch and willow shrubs and scattered groves of white spruce and sub-alpine fir. In alpine areas, dwarf shrubs, grassy meadows, lichens and rocky tundra are common. Bedrock exposures are relatively scarce and are primarily limited to ridges and steeper creek gullies. A number of creeks are present on the property; these have been used for exploration water sources into October before freezing. Most creeks on the property appear groundwater fed (Smith, 2019).

5.5.2 Oxide Peak

The Oxide Peak Property is located within the Metsantan Range, one of the Swannell Ranges of the Omineca Mountains. The property occupies an area of deeply incised, glaciated mountainous terrain with elevations extending from just below 1300 metres a.s.l. in the Belle Lakes area to almost 2200 metres a.s.l. at Mount Gordonia, near the northern boundary of the property.

The geomorphic form of the northern half of the Oxide Peak claim area is represented by three steep sided, block like mountain ranges centered on Oxide Peak, Mt. Gordonia and Toodoggone Peak. Elevation ranges from 1300 metres a.s.l. in the valley bottoms to 2200 metres a.s.l. on Mt. Gordonia. These highlands are separated by low broad glacial valleys of Bell Creek and Mulvaney Creek. In general, each mountain block is separated from the other by a linear, flat to gently undulating valley of less than 1 kilometre to greater than 3 kilometres in width. The width of these valleys are usually devoid of outcrop and filled with glacial outwash.

The southern portion of Oxide Peak covers an area of mainly northerly draining mountainous terrain of moderate relief ranging from 1300 metres a.s.l. at the northern edge to 2050 metres a.s.l. on local peaks. Vegetation ranges from widely spaced jack pine and spruce at Toodoggone River, through stunted balsam and willows at tree line at 1600 metres a.s.l., to barren rock with patchy balsam and sedges at higher elevation. The central, northward flowing streams follow alpine glacial valleys. Hills are covered by variable thickness of till, overlain by talus slides at higher elevations.

The entire Oxide Peak claim group lies within the Spruce-Willow-Birch Biogeoclimatic Zone, with vegetation cover occurring in the main valleys, surrounding broad alpine areas. A variety of wildlife inhabits the area including black bears, grizzlies, wolves, fox, moose, and caribou.

Seasonal temperatures vary from -35^{o} C in winter and over 30^{o} C during the 4 months of summer. The mean daily temperatures for July and January are approximately 14^{o} C and -15^{o} C to -20 ^{o} C, respectively. Precipitation between 50 and 75 centimetres occurs annually, with most during the winter months as snow cover of approximately 2 metres.

The optimal time for surface exploration on the Oxide Peak property is between mid-late June and early October.

6.0 History

Historically, the Baker, formerly referred to as Chappelle, and Shasta group claims were divided due to separate ownership. The Baker/Chappelle and Shasta groups contain the past producing mines: DuPont/Baker ‘A’ and Multinational ‘B’, and Shasta. Sable merged the properties to create the Baker Project, which forms the modern claim shape that was optioned to TDG from Talisker.

In 1824, explorer Samuel Black diarized many unusually colorful gossans in the headwaters of the Findlay River system. In 1915, prospector Charles McClair mined alluvial gold from the gravels of a creek north of Toodoggone Lake that would later bear his name. In 1929, Cominco explored several base metals showings in the region (Smith, 2019).

Kenneco Explorations (Western) Limited staked the Chappelle claims in 1969. Conwest Exploration Ltd. optioned the property in 1973 from Kenneco and constructed an airstrip at Blake Lake and a road to the property prior to dropping the option in 1974. DuPont of Canada Exploration Limited acquired the property in 1974 and in 1979 the decision to put the property into production Dupont/Baker mine was made. Multinational Mining Inc. acquired the mineral rights from Dupont in 1985. Sable acquired the Dupont/Baker mill infrastructure in 1989 from Dupont to process material from the Shasta mine, and subsequently acquired Multinational Mining Inc. and their claims (Smith, 2019).

As a combined Baker-Shasta property, Sable conducted an exploration program in 2017 which included a 116 sample stream sediment geochemistry survey, a 10 line-km IP survey, a 982-line-km property-wide ZTEM airborne geophysical survey, and drilled 1811.86 metres over 5 diamond drillholes (Smith, 2019). All 5 drillholes encountered extensive pyrite-magnetite-quartz mineralization, hosted in Takla group basalts and feldspar porphyry dikes/sills, but returned disappointing assays for gold and copper. For a detailed review of the 2017-2019 period, readers are recommended to review the 2019 released NI 43-101 by Eurocontrol Technics Group Inc. (Smith, 2019). Including the 2017 drill program, the Baker and Shasta groups have seen a total of 57,377.86 metres of drilling over a documented 612 holes (Smith, 2019).

6.1 Baker

Smith (2019) states "on the Chappelle group of claims, gold-silver mineralization from the historical drilling information presented in this section was gathered from several sources including: (i) descriptions for all MINFILE occurrences which fall within the current claims boundary of the Project; (ii) selected B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment reports; (iii) available information sheets for B.C. Mineral Exploration Annual Reviews; and, (iv) a 2016 compilation of past drilling, prepared by Sable, consisting of: Dupont Exploration Canada Ltd drill logs dated between 1973 and 1983; Multinational Mining Inc. Exploration reports 1986 through 1988; Esso Minerals, Newmont and Homestake Mining (Canada) Ltd exploration reports 1983 through 1991; and Sable assessment reports for the years 1994, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, and 2010. The total number of drill holes and the total metres given below are approximate estimates only, based upon the various historical drill data that the author was able to compile."

The Baker group, formerly referred to as the Chappelle group, was discovered in 1969 by Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited. Several quartz vein structures were identified, which included the discovery of the 'A' vein.

Drillhole BK17-03 and BK17-05 tested the 'West Chappelle' and 'North Quartz' zone, respectively. The remaining drillholes tested Black Gossan zone, and are reported in section 6.1.3.

Table 5: Summary of Historical Drilling at Baker (Chappelle) Group (Smith A., 2019)

Period	**Metres**	**Number of Holes**	**Company**	**Target**
1974-1984	12,381	159	DuPont/Baker	'A' vein
1986-1988	11,935	104	Multinational	'B' vein
1997-2004	3,312	52	Sable Resources Ltd.	Peripheral targets
2017	1,811.86	5	Sable Resources Ltd.	Black Gossan, West Chappelle, and North Quartz zones
Subtotal	*29,439.86*	*320*		

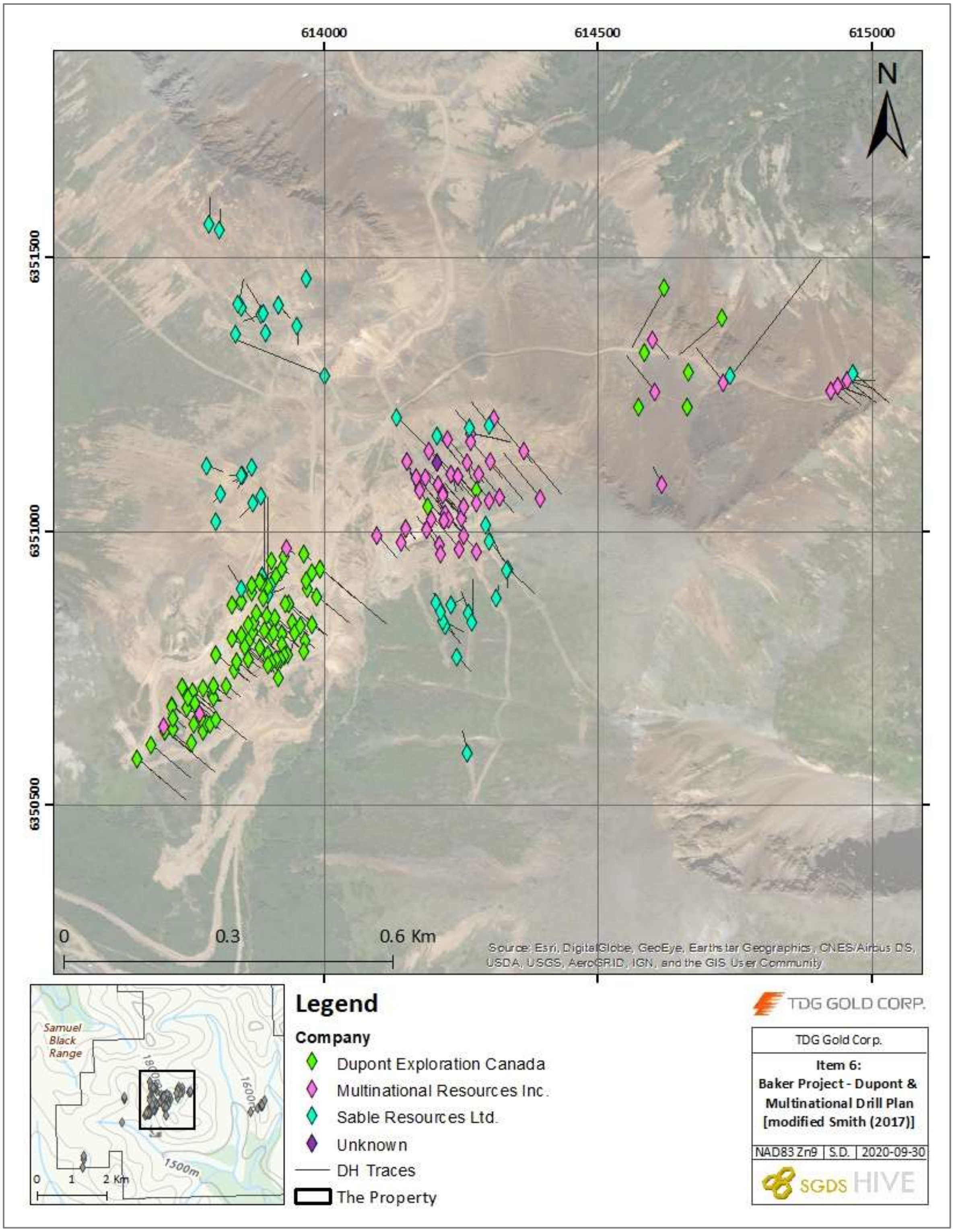

Figure 9: Surface and Drill Plan for the historical Dupont/Baker 'A' and Multinational 'B' mines (Smith, 2019).

6.1.1 A Vein

Conwest Exploration Ltd. optioned the property in 1973 and constructed an airstrip at Black Lake and a road to the property prior to driving a 200-metre adit to further the explore ‘A’ vein. Underground diamond drilling was carried out during this time, but no encouraging results were returned and the property option was terminated in 1988 (Carter, 1988).

In 1974, DuPont of Canada Exploration Limited acquired the property and completed 8,700 metres of diamond drilling and 460 metres of underground development on the ‘A’ vein structure over a five year period. The mine was put into production as the Baker mine in 1979, and an airstrip was constructed at Sturdee River Valley to facilitate air freighting of all equipment which included a 90 tpd mill (Carter, 1988). Referred to as the DuPont/Baker ‘A’ deposit at the time, the Baker Mine was operated by DuPont Canada during the period of 1981 to 1983 as an underground and open-pit gold-silver mine. The operation involved a 90 tpd whole ore cyanidation plant, using the Merrill-Crowe process (Carter, 1988). Sable acquired the Baker site, including the processing facility in 1989 and subsequently modified it to a flotation circuit with optional concentrate cyanidation (Smith, 2019).

The A-vein saw the majority of its exploration between 1974 and 1984, with a total of 12,381 metres of drilling completed over 159 holes (Smith, 2019).

6.1.2 B Vein

The Multinational ‘B’ deposit, located adjacent to Adit Creek and upstream of the ‘A’ deposit, was a high grade gold-silver-copper deposit from which flotation concentrates were shipped off-site. This mine was intermittently operated by Sable between 1991 and 1997 (Craft, 2003).

No reliable historical resource or reserve estimate could be located for either the Multinational ‘B’ or DuPont ‘A’ deposits. Craft (2001) reports that DuPont of Canada Exploration Ltd. produced 95,000 tons from the DuPont ‘A’ between 1981 and 1983, at an average production grade of 0.9 oz/t gold equivalent and that Sable produced 17,500 tons from the Multinational ‘B’ deposit at a grade of 0.5 oz/t gold, 5 oz/t silver, and 1% copper (Smith, 2019).

The B-vein saw the majority of its exploration between 1986 and 1988, with a total of 11,935 metres of drilling completed over 104 holes (Smith, 2019).

6.1.3 Black Gossan

The Black Gossan target saw sporadic exploration between 1997 and 2017. In 2002, at the Black Gossan, 9 Diamond Drill holes were drilled by Sable, two trenches were excavated and a soil grid was expanded (ARIS, 2020). In 2004, Sable drilled three holes into the Black Gossan Zone. This was to be a progressive program that explored deeper into the zone. The deepest hole that was to go 600 m was stopped at 166.76 m due to squeezing ground. The drilling did demonstrate that a copper-gold system exists and is increasing in grade with depth (ARIS, 2020). In 2006, at the Black Gossan, Sable Resources drilled two NQ sized diamond drill holes, totaling 170.7 metres. These were abandoned at the porphyry target due to poor ground conditions. The holes intersected propylitic altered Takla Group volcanics over their entire length. Pyrite accounted for 1 to 2 per cent and was the only sulphide noted. No assays were completed (ARIS, 2020). In 2017, 3 of the 5 diamond drill holes tested the Black Gossan zone; BK17-01, BK17-02, and BK17-05. The total metres drilled on the Black Gossan zone in 2017 was 1,153.97 metres of the 1,811.86 drilled metres completed that year.

6.2 Shasta

The original Shasta group of claims were staked in 1972 by Shasta Mines and Oil Ltd., who later changed their name to International Shasta Resources Ltd. Prospecting, soil and rock geochemical surveys, geological mapping, and magnetometer surveys were carried out between 1973 and 1975 by W. Meyers and Associates Ltd on behalf of the owner. Most of this work was carried out on the south side of Jock Creek. In 1978, the property was optioned by Asarco Ltd. But due to poor results from resampling of old trenches, the option was terminated. Newmont Exploration Canada Ltd. optioned the property in 1983 and during the next two years staked additional claims. Newmont Exploration Canada Ltd. completed extensive soil geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys, and completed 2,675m of diamond drilling. Newmont Exploration Canada Ltd.'s drilling identified the Creek Zone and two other mineralized structures, the Rainier and Jock Zones (Holbek P., 1988; Smith A., 2019).

Esso Minerals Canada Ltd. optioned the property in 1987 and carried out two seasons of exploration. The exploration programs involved geological mapping, soil geochemistry and VLF-R geophysical surveys, backhoe trenching and diamond drilling. The main result of this work was the discovery of the JM and O-Zones (Smith, 2019).

Homestake Mining Canada Ltd. purchased Esso Minerals Canada Ltd.'s interest in the Shasta property in the spring of 1989, and continued exploration during the summer of 1989, with a program of exploration and delineation drilling as well as geochemical and geophysical surveys. By the end of the 1989 field season, total exploration work included 5,140 geochemical soil samples, 200 line km of VLF-R and 4.0 line km of IP geophysical surveys, 4.0 km of backhoe trenches, geological mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:1,000 scales, 13,774 m of exploration diamond drilling and 1,093 m of delineation and condemnation diamond drilling. Cumulative expenditures by Newmont Exploration Canada Ltd., Esso Minerals Canada Ltd. and Homestake Mining Canada Ltd. to the end of 1989 totaled approximately $2.8 million (Holbek P. M., 1991). In 1989 International Shasta Resources Ltd. and Sable completed a mining and assignment agreement whereby Sable would mine 100,000 tonnes and process it at the Baker mill which Sable had recently acquired the rights to in. In 1990, Homestake continued to work the property, but following the summer exploration program Homestake dropped their option, and Sable acquired the Shasta property from International Shasta (Smith, 2019).

In 1990, Homestake Mining Canada Ltd. continued to work the property, and completed 9.27 line km of geochemical soil sampling, 14.94 line km of VLF-R geophysical surveys, and 4,777 m of BQ-thinwall diamond drilling in twenty seven holes. International Shasta and Sable Resources completed a mining and assignment agreement whereby Sable would mine 100,000 tonnes and process it at the Baker mill which Sable had recently acquired (Holbek P. M., 1991). Sable mined the JM and Creek zones, by both open pit and underground methods, and completed 285 m of diamond drilling in 5 holes (Smith, 2019).

Following the exploration program in 1990, Homestake Mining Canada Ltd. dropped the option, and Sable acquired the Shasta property from International Shasta Resources Ltd. Sable continued to operate the mine under the mining and assignment agreement until 1991 (Smith, 2019).

Sable resumed exploring the property in 1994, and between 1994-1998 completed 1,968 m in over 32 diamond drill holes. Exploration again resumed in 2003, and between 2003 and 2010 Sable completed 6,929 m of diamond drilling in 89 holes (Craft E.M., 2005; Smith A., 2019).

On a seasonal basis in 2004 and 2005, Sable completed a small test pit on the Creek zone, and mined and processed 15,000 tons (Craft, 2007). Underground operations resumed in 2007, and between 2008 and 2012, Sable mined approximately 105,000 tons from the Creek zone (TetraTech EBA Inc., 2015; Smith A., 2019).

Table 6: Summary of Historical Drilling at Shasta Group (Smith A., 2019)

Period	**Metres**	**Number of Holes**	**Company**	**Target**
1983-1991	18,886	170	Esso, Newmont & Homestake	All zones
1994-2010	9,052	122	Sable Resources Ltd.	Creek Zone (primarily)
Subtotal	*27,938*	*292*		

6.3 Oxide Peak

A brief summary of the exploration history of the Toodoggone district is presented in Diakow et al. (1993) with the earliest placer mining in the district recorded in the mid 1920's at McClair Creek, located within the central portion of the Oxide Peak claim group.

Bradford (2019) summarizes the exploration history of the northern half of the Oxide Peak claim group, which includes: the Oxide Peak, Mt. Gordonia, Tarn and Falcon targets.

A ground magnetometer survey was completed by Red Rock Mines in the northern part of the property near Mount Gordonia in 1970 as a follow-up on the discovery of bornite and copper staining (McKelvie, 1970). In 1974, Union Miniere carried out geological mapping, soil sampling, and an EM survey in the eastern part of the property (Burgoyne, 1974). A variety of small geochemical (soil and rock) sampling programs were carried out north and south of Mount Gordonia in the 1980's, as well as a 110 line-kilometer airborne magnetic survey was flown in 1986 (Woods, 1988). This survey outlined two large magnetic highs on the east side of Belle Creek valley. In 1980 SEREM carried out a program of geological mapping, and soil and silt sampling around the Oxide Peak alteration zone along the north western portion of the current Oxide Peak claim group (Crawford & Vulimiri, 1981). Additional mapping and sampling was carried out in Yeager & Ikona (1986) and Lyman (1988). Stealth Minerals carried out the most extensive geochemical sampling program on the Gordonia and Oxide Peak areas in 2004 (Kuran & Barrios, 2005), collecting 628 rock samples, 30 soils, and 10 silt samples, as well as doing portable infrared mineral analyses (PIMA) of 274 rock samples. This program detailed widespread high Cu, Au, Ag and other base metal anomalies. Seven Devils Exploration carried out a small prospecting and geochemical sampling program in 2016, collecting 26 rock samples, and assessing the prospectivity of the Oxide Peak, Gordonia, Tarn and Falcon zones for porphyry copper-gold deposits.

The Saunders region is the main target historically explored with the southern half of the Oxide Peak claim group; this region includes the Saunders prospect (Minfile #: 094E 017), Golden Neighbor developed prospect (Minfile #: 094E 037), Som showing (Minfile #: 094E 040), Golden Neighbor showing (Minfile #: 094E 152), Camp 1 showing (Minfile #: 094E 153), Saunders South showing (Minfile #: 094E 154), Saunders North showing (Minfile #: 094E 155), Saunders Northwest showing (Minfile #: 094E 156), and Saunders Southwest showing (Minfile #: 094E 157). The earliest recorded exploration work, involving geological mapping and sampling, was completed by Cominco Ltd. on the Som showing in 1969. No work was completed on the in the immediate area during 1969 and 1971. Between 1971 and 1998 geological mapping, sampling and prospecting was completed by Kennco Exploration (Canada), Denson Mines, Bow River Resources, Golden Rule Resources, and Great Western Petroleum. In 1987, five diamond drill holes totaling a length of 605.02 m were completed by Lacana Ex. targeting a fault zone with intense argillic alteration (Johnston, 1987). Drilling identified quartz veins and silicified volcanics with frequent chalcopyrite, sphalerite and lesser galena, molybdenite, pyrite and scheelite (Johnston, 1987). Assays did not recognise any significant gold or silver values (Johnston, 1987). An airborne magnetic geophysical survey was completed in 1973 by McPhar Geophysics Ltd. on behalf of Kennco Exploration (Canada) (Smith & Mullan, 1973).

Although explored intermittently from 1969, the majority of the exploration work completed on the southern portion of the Oxide Peak claim group was completed by, or on behalf of, Stealth Minerals Ltd. between 2003 and 2007 (Dawson, 2008). Prospecting, stream sampling and an airborne helicopter magnetic and radiometric survey was complete in 2003 (Kuran, 2004). Further geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling to follow-up on the previous year's results in 2004 and 2006 and to confirm potential extensions and continuity of mineralized structures and zones (Smith, 2005; Barrios and Kuran, 2006). The property was revisited in 2007 to sample the Saunders vein system, Copper Breccia and Som showings, and a total of 914 metres over seven diamond drill holes within the Saunders prospect and 903.15 metres over two holes on the Som showing was completed (Dawson, 2008).

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology surrounding the Property has not seen any significant research or changes in understanding since the 2017 technical report and is described as an area measuring approximately 1500 square kilometres in the Toodoggone region that extends from the Kemess South mine area northwestwards to the Chuckachida River. The region occurs within the Intermontane Belt and is underlain by strata of the Stikine Terrane, which consists of Paleozoic to Mesozoic island arc assemblages and overlying Mesozoic sedimentary sequences. The oldest rocks exposed in the region consist of crystalline limestone of the Devonian Asitka Group. They are unconformably overlain by mafic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Takla Group. Takla Group volcanic rocks are in turn overlain by bimodal volcanic and sedimentary strata of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation of the Hazelton Group (Smith, 2019).

Toodoggone Formation pyroclastic and epiclastic volcanic rocks are a predominantly calcalkaline andesitic to dacitic subaerial succession. Toodoggone volcanic rocks display broad open folds with attitudes generally less than 25° dipping predominantly to the west (Smith, 2019).

Potassium-argon dating of hornblende and biotite indicate that the age of Toodoggone volcanism ranges from 204 to 182 Ma. This age range appears to be divisible into two main groups: an older, lower stage of volcanism dominated by andesitic pyroclastics and flows characterized by widespread propylitic and zeolitic alteration; and a younger, upper stage of volcanism dominated by andesitic ash-flow tuffs which generally lack significant epithermal alteration (Diakow, Panteleyev, & Schroeter, 1993). All the known epithermal gold-silver deposits and occurrences are restricted to the lower Toodoggone Formation volcanics and underlying units (Smith, 2019).

Unconformably overlying volcanic strata of the Toodoggone Formation are sedimentary strata of Cretaceous age, including fine-grained clastics of the Skeena Group and chert pebble conglomerates and finer grained clastics of the Sustut Group. These sediments are structurally unaffected and are horizontal, forming cap rocks to high-standing plateaus primarily on the western edge of the Toodoggone region (Smith, 2019).

Late Triassic to Middle Cretaceous intrusions are exposed throughout the Toodoggone region. The most significant of these in terms of precious metal and porphyry mineralization are Early Jurassic granodioritic to quartz monzonitic bodies known as the Black Lake Suite of Intrusions. These intrusions host porphyry copper-gold mineralization in several localities, including the former Kemess South mine and several other deposits on the Kemess property in the southeastern part of the Toodoggone region (Smith, 2019).

A northwest-trending set of younger, steeply dipping faults and half-grabens are the principle structures found in the region. Major structural breaks are postulated to have been caused by, or be the result of, a northwest-trending line of volcanic centres (Diakow, Panteleyev, & Schroeter, 1993). Small stocks are also aligned northwesterly, suggesting they were also influenced by the same structural trend. Subsequent to volcanism and intrusion, younger faults are recognizable as northwest-trending lineaments (Smith, 2019).

Regional geology of the Toodoggone River district was compiled in Diakow et al. (1985) and revised by Diakow (2006). The following general summary of the regional geology and metallogeny of the northern Toodoggone district is adapted by Bradford (2019) from McBride and Leslie (2014): “The Toodoggone volcanic sequence, which appears to underlie most of the Oxide Peak Property, occurs in the northeastern part of the Intermontane tectonic belt, within the Stikine and northern Quesnel terranes. This lower Jurassic unit, comprising calc-alkaline latite and dacite subaerial volcanic rocks of distinctive lithologies and comagmatic plutons, accounts for most of the island arc-forming Hazelton Group rocks exposed between the Finlay and Chukachida Rivers. Unconformably underlying this sequence is the late Triassic Takla Group, dominated by island arc basaltic to andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias with subordinate sedimentary clastics and limestone. The oldest rocks of the region, intensely deformed late Carboniferous to Permian Asitka Group volcanics and sedimentary rocks, are of limited extent, cropping out in uplifted blocks and around pluton margins as in the Baker mine area to the south. Continental clastic sediments of the Cretaceous Sustut Group unconformably cap the volcanic successions. Associated with an elongate, northwesterly trending, volcanic-tectonic structural development, the Toodoggone volcanics represent a voluminous accumulation of material over a 90 by 25km. area within an asymmetric collapse feature in a continent-arc setting. Two eruptive cycles are recognized within the Toodoggone. The lower cycle is characterized by plateau forming dacitic ash-flow and air-fall tuffs interspersed with and followed by latite flows and lahars. Following an erosional event which partially unroofed previous co-magmatic plutons, the upper cycle proceeded with explosive dacite pyroclastic eruptions, culminating with voluminous ashflow tuff accumulations. A variety of mineral deposit types are related to the Toodoggone eruptive cycles and co-magmatic events (Diakow et al., 1991; During et al., 2009). These include: gold- and silver-rich, low-sulphidation epithermal systems characterized by quartz veins, stockworks and breccias with associated adularia, sericite and calcite; high-sulphidation systems with associated fine-grained silica, alunite, barite and clay; and porphyry copper-gold systems within and marginal to early Jurassic plutons. The common type of sericite adularia mineral occurrence is typified by the Lawyers and Shasta deposits. The acid sulphate deposits include the Ranch (BV/Al), Baker and Silver Pond prospects. The Kemess South mine and the Kemess North and Kemess East deposits, examples of copper - gold porphyry systems, are characterized by chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor molybdenite (+/- magnetite) occurring as disseminations and polyphase quartz stockworks."

Table 7: Regional stratigraphy of the Toodoggone Region (Diakow et al., 1993; Smith, 2019)

Period	Group	Formation	Lithology
Upper and Lower Cretaceous	Sustut	Brothers Peak Tango Creek	Nonmarine conglomerate, siltstone, shale, sandstone; minor ash- tuff
			Cassiar Intrusions: Quartz, monzonite and granodiorite
Major Unconformity			
Lower Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic	Bowser Lake		Marine and nonmarine shale, siltstone and conglomerate
Comfortable Contact			
Middle and Lower Jurassic	Spatsizi Hazelton	Toodoggone	Marine equivalent of the Hazelton Group; shale siltstone and conglomerate, subordinate fine tuffs Subaerial andesite to dacite flow and tuffs, rare basalt and rhyolite flows; subordinate volcanic siltstone to conglomerate; rare limestone lenses
			Black Lake Intrusive Suite: Granodiorite and quartz monzonite
Unconformity			
Upper Triassic	Takla		Submarine basalt to andesite flows and tuffs, minor limestone and argillite
Unconformity			
Lower Permian	Asikta		Limestone, chert, argillite
Major Terrane Boundary Fault			
Cambrian & Proterozoic			Siltstone, shale, sandstone, limestone; regionally metamorphosed to greenschist and amphibolite grade

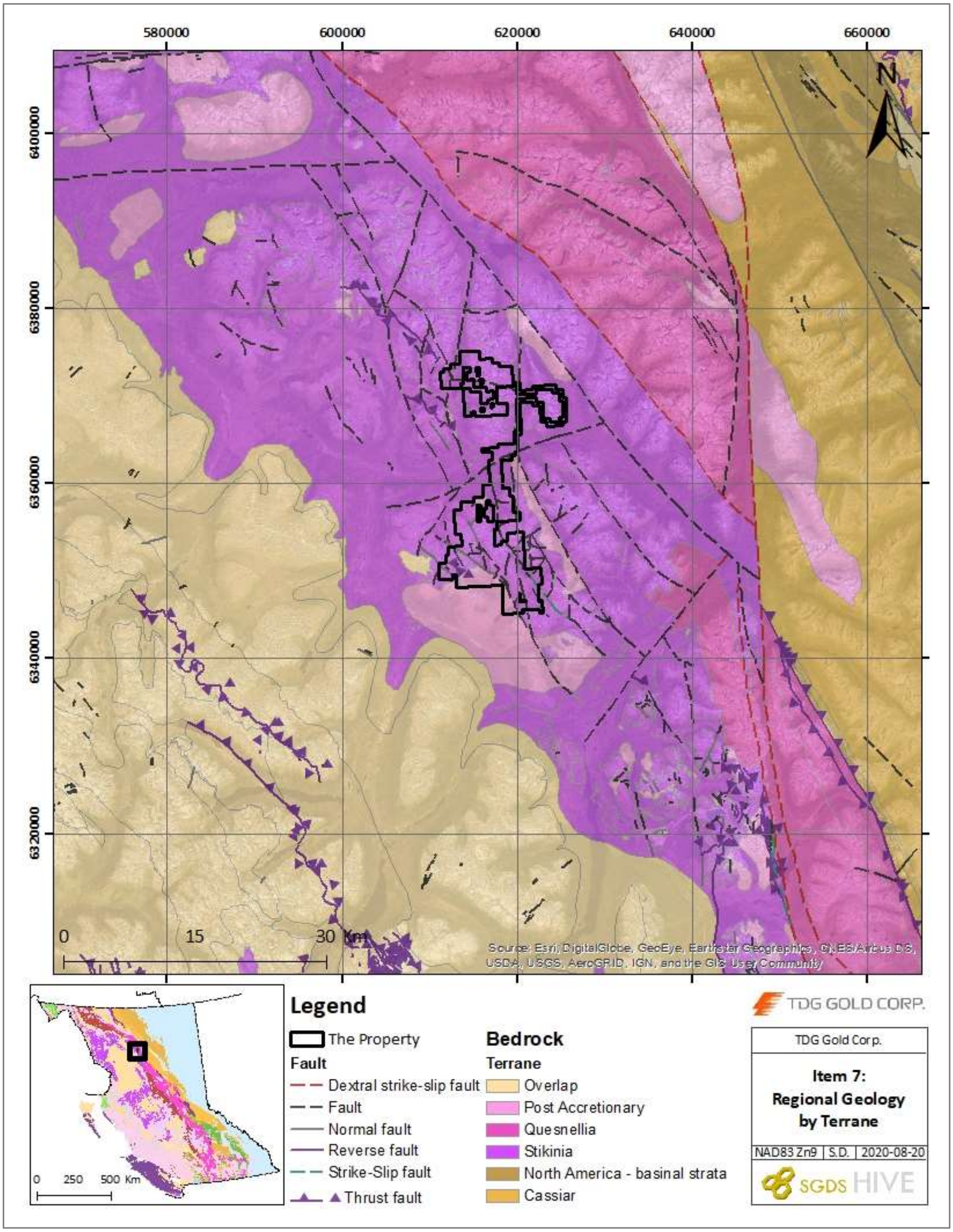

Figure 10: 1:500,000 Regional geology surrounding the Property by terrane; arranged by age.

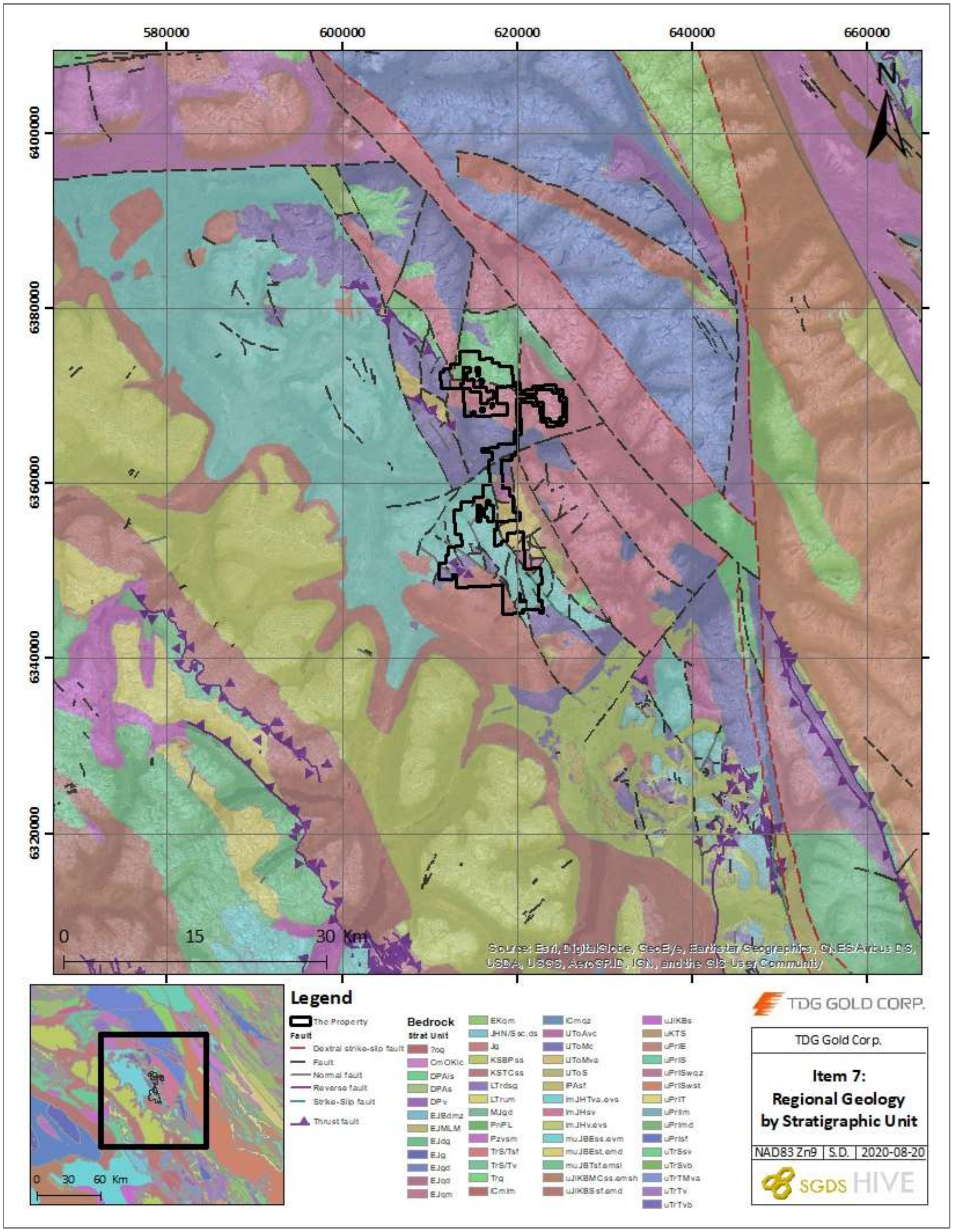

Figure 11: 1:500,000 Regional geology surrounding the Property by stratigraphic unit; arranged alphabetically.

7.2 Property Geology

The property geology is divided into three sections: Baker, Shasta, and Oxide Peak. Since the geological understanding of the Baker and Shasta claims have not changed since the 2019 technical report, the respective sections have been modified for the format of this report and have either been paraphrased or are directly quoted from Smith (2019). Stratigraphic units from regional government mapping completed by the GCS (Evenchick et al., 2007) and BCGS (Mihalynuk et al., 1996), which includes the bedrock geology of the Property, is displayed in Table 8 and Figure 12.

Table 8: Summary of stratigraphic units within the Property boundary (Mihalynuk et al., 1996; Evenchick et al., 2007)

Strat. Unit	Strat. Age	Strat. Name	Primary Rock Type	Belt	Terrane
lJToAvc	Lower Jurassic	Toodoggone Volcanics - Attycelley Member	volcaniclastic rocks	Intermontane	Stikinia
lJToMc	Lower Jurassic	Toodoggone Volcanics - McClair Member	andesitic volcanic rocks	Intermontane	Stikinia
lJToMva	Lower Jurassic	Toodoggone Volcanics - Metsantan Member	andesitic volcanic rocks	Intermontane	Stikinia
lJToS	Lower Jurassic	Toodoggone volcanics - Saunders Member	dacitic volcanic rocks	Intermontane	Stikinia
lmJHsv	Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic	Hazelton Group	marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks	Intermontane	Stikinia
lmJHTva.evs	Lower to Middle Jurassic	Hazelton Group - Toodoggone Formation	andesite	Intermontane	Stikinia
Jg	Jurassic		undivided intrusive rocks	Intermontane	Post Accretionary
EJg	Early Jurassic		intrusive rocks, undivided	Intermontane	Stikinia
uTrSsv	Upper Triassic	Stuhini Group	marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks	Intermontane	Stikinia
uTrTvb	Upper Triassic	Takla Group	mafic lava	Intermontane	Stikinia
lPAsf	Lower Permian	Asitka Group	argillite	Intermontane	Stikinia

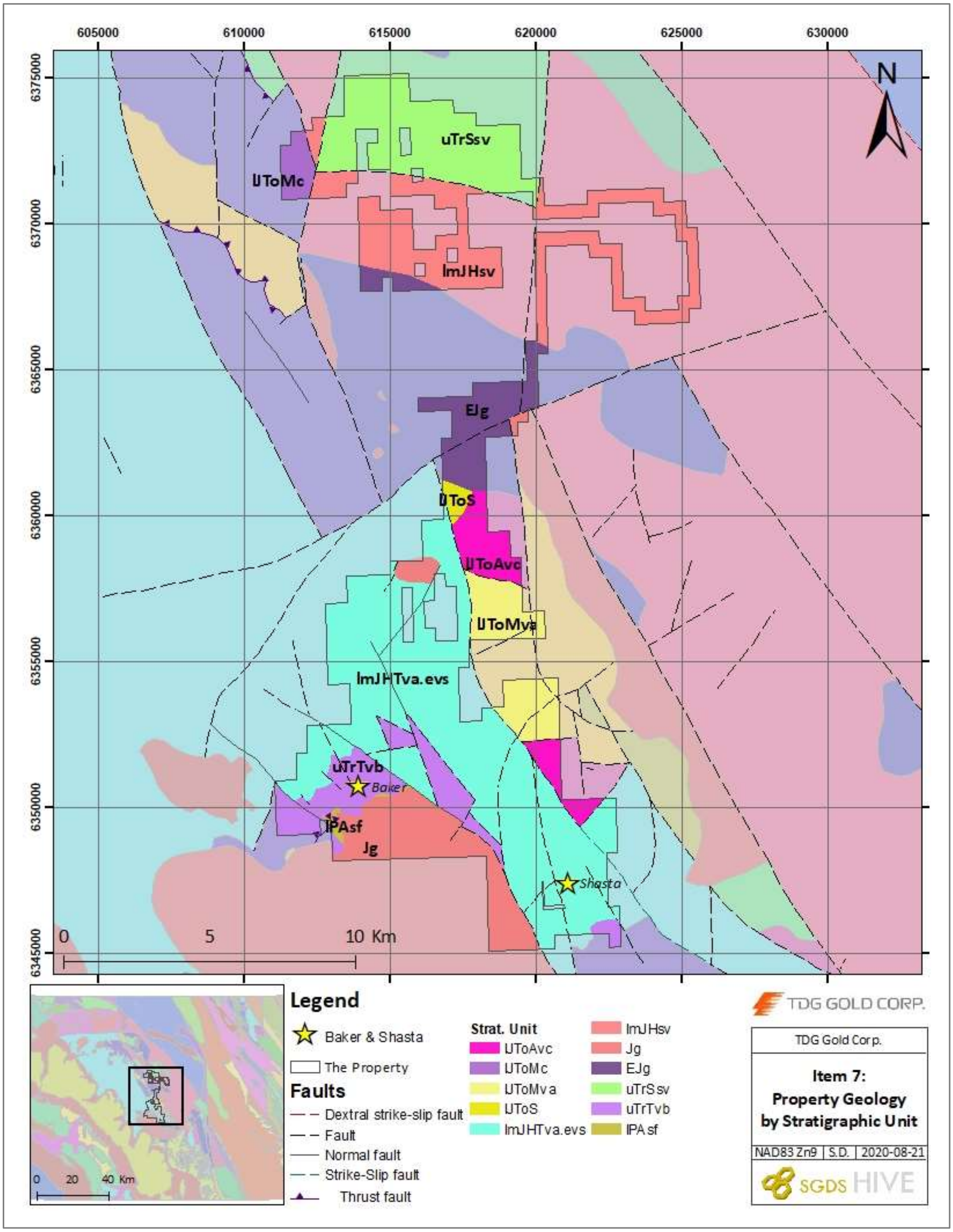

Figure 12: Property geology by stratigraphic unit; arranged by age. Refer to Table 8 for unit summaries.

7.2.1 Baker

The western “Chappelle Group” claims of the Baker section of the Property are primarily underlain by an uplifted fault block of Takla Group volcanics in thrust contact with Asikta limestone both having been intruded by quartz monzonite of the Black Lake stock. The stock is exposed at the southern margin of the property, and has locally altered the limestone to an epidote-diopside skarn along their contact. The limestone also occurs towards the south of the property, and forms the prominent cliffs of Castle Mountain. Broken and iron-oxide stained augite phyric andesite to basalt flows of Takla Group are the dominant rock types on this part of the property, and are the principal host of mineralization at the DuPont/Baker ‘A’ and Multinational ‘B’ deposits. To the north, upper cycle Toodoggone formation volcanics of Diakow (1990) are present in fault contact with Takla Group rocks. Numerous hornblende-feldspar porphyritic apophyses of the Black Lake stock intrude and brecciate the Takla host rocks. The similar composition to the overlying Toodoggone volcanics suggests that these may be feeders for the overlying volcanism (Smith, 2019).

Dominant structures on the Baker section of the Property consist of steeply dipping normal faults, and north to northwest-trending strike-slip faults. One of the latter (the Saunders fault) borders the Shasta deposit to the east (Fig. 7-2), and has an estimated ~5 km right-lateral displacement (Diakow, Panteleyev, & Schroeter, 1993). Several of the Toodoggone area deposits, including Lawyers, Baker, and Shasta, lie near northwest-trending faults. Diakow (1990) proposed that these deposits lie along the margin of a fault-bounded trough which may have ponded later volcanics and localized hydrothermal fluids during extension (Smith, 2019).

Alteration for the property consists of regional scale propylitic alteration of chlorite-epidote +/- calcite and pyrite. At the deposit scale, the Chappelle group of claims has undergone intense propylitic chlorite-epidote-pyrite alteration, and locally strong sericitic alteration (Smith, 2019).

Numerous hornblende-feldspar porphyritic apophyses of the Black Lake stock intrude and brecciate the Takla host rocks. The similar composition to the overlying Toodoggone volcanics suggests that these may be feeders for the overlying volcanism. The largest of these, intrusions, the Black Lake stock, extends 9 kilometres southeast from the Baker property. Its composition varies from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. Radiometric potassium-argon dates obtained by the Geological Survey of Canada on hornblende from this pluton indicate an emplacement age of 186 Ma. Another pair yielded ages of 189 Ma and 200 Ma on biotite and hornblende respectively (Diakow 1993). Two small syenomonzonite intrusions occur immediately to the north of the Black Lake stock near the A vein. Highly altered quartz feldspar porphyry which appears to be a late phase of the syenomonzonite intrusions, occurs immediately to the north of the A vein. The main portion of this porphyry unit lies at the fault contact between Asitka Group and Takla Group rocks near the western end of the A vein. Dike-like apophyses of this body, varying from 1 to 30 metres in thickness, subparallel and intersect the northeast extension of the A vein (Smith, 2019).

7.2.2 Shasta

To the east the “Shasta Group” claims, and locally the “Chappelle Group” claims, the project area is underlain primarily by volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Toodoggone Formation. The Toodoggone Formation is a compositionally uniform subaerial volcanic succession that consists of six lithostratigraphic members divided into Lower and Upper Eruptive Cycles (Table 7-2). The members are comprised of high potassium, calcalkaline latite and dacite volcanic strata emplaced along a north-northwest trending, elongate volcano-tectonic depression (Diakow et al., 1993). The Attycelley and Saunders members are the predominant volcanic units to the east and north of the Project area (Smith, 2019).

At Shasta, structurally controlled mineralized zones also have northwest trends, and may similarly reflect syn- to immediately post-volcanic normal fault activity. Small stocks in the area are also aligned northwesterly, suggesting they were also influenced by the same structural trend. Subsequent to volcanism and intrusions, younger faults are recognizable as northwest-trending lineaments (Smith, 2019).

Alteration for the property consists of regional scale propylitic alteration of chlorite-epidote +/- calcite and pyrite. The lower grade regional alteration has been overprinted at Shasta by extensive potassic (quartz-adularia) alteration assemblage associated with a low-sulphidation epithermal system (Smith, 2019).

7.2.3 Oxide Peak

The current contiguous Oxide Peak Claim Group has never been explored simultaneously, as such there is not a complete property-wide geological assessment to date. The northern half of the Oxide Peak claims, referred to as the Oxide Creek, Gordonia, and Falcon area, have been worked separately from the Saunders area (southern half) of the claim group.

The most recent geological compilation by Diakow (2006) includes the Oxide Peak property east of McClair Creek and the Belle Lakes and describes the general stratigraphy north of the Toodoggone River as the following:

- McClair Pluton: Early Jurassic quartz monzonite (Black Lake plutonic suite).
- Late Triassic Takla Group: includes basalt and andesite lava flows; typically fine- to medium-grained clinopyroxene-plagioclase porphyries and aphanitic lavas; typically massive and inherently difficult to subdivide (uTTa); also sandstone and siltstone; drab olive green, dominated by plagioclase and lesser pyroxene grains; bedded section between lava flows of unit uTTa (uTTs).
- Early Jurassic Hazelton Group, Upper Toodoggone Formation: includes conglomerate and sandstone dominated by fine-grained basaltic detritus that is presumably derived in part from units TJv or uTTa; reworked polymictic lapilli tuffs and breccias; heterolithic unit comprising diffusely layered very thick beds (TJs); also basalt and andesite lava flows characterized by crowded plagioclase 1 mm long or less and relatively fresh pyroxene; minor pyroxene bearing sandstone interbeds (TJv); also dacite ash-flow tuff, light green to maroon, texturally variable including non-welded, locally lithic rich, and thick (100-150 m) welded columnar jointed zones; diagnostic accidental pyroclasts include pink, quartz-biotite dacite porphyry and biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite; rare cross-laminated ground surge tuff or layered fallout ash and fine lapilli tuff at the base (TG).

The gently to moderately north dipping Takla - Hazelton unconformity is mapped along the south flank of Mount Gordonia in the north-central part of the property. A U/Pb zircon age date of 194.7 ± 0.4 Ma was obtained from a site about 0.5 kilometres southeast of the peak (Diakow, 2006).

7.2.3.1 Local Geology: Oxide Creek-Mt. Gordonia-Falcon

In 2005, Stealth Minerals compiled at 1:10,000 scale geological map of the then named Gordo-Too-Oxide claims; now considered the northern half of the Oxide Peak claim group that covers the prospective areas of Oxide Creek, Mt. Gordonia and Falcon (Barrios and Kuran, 2005). This mapping was focussed on Mt. Gordonia. The following is an adapted description of the geology within the Oxide Creek-Mt.Gordonia-Falcon area from Barrios and Kuran (2005) illustrated in Figure 13.

The oldest unit in the Toodoggone is the Permian Asitka Group, which includes limestones, cherts and calcareous-siltstones and mudstones. There are also Permian lapilli tuffs, porphyry andesitic and dacitic lava flows forming pendants adjacent to the Duncan Plutons. No Permian units were identified during the 2005 mapping program. Asitka limestones were mapped 3 km north of the Mt. Gordonia (Barrios & Kuran, 2005), and there are limestones 3 km northeast of the Oxide Peak.

Stratigraphically above the Permian Group is the upper Triassic Takla group. Takla rocks are primarily identified by plagioclase and augite basalt porphyry flows, fine-grained/aphanitic green-grey volcanic flows, and rare limestone lenses. This unit is represented as uTTv in Figure 13. Takla volcanics cover a large portion of the northern Oxide Peak claim group. Majority of the rocks along the western claim boundary were fine-grained Takla Group, often with weakly-moderately propylitic-altered andesitic-basalt flows.

There is also a sediment package (uTTs) in the Takla Group; light-dark green coloured sandstone and siltstones which are well sorted with occasional augite and plagioclase crystals. Both volcanic and sedimentary Takla rocks were identified on the claim. A two-kilometre-long exposure of green Takla siltstones and mudstones located in the south measured up to 200-250 m thick with individual beds up to 2 m thick. Bedding measurements from these sediments strike generally NW between 290° and 310° and dip shallowly to the NE between 19° and 25°. The eastern portion of the ridge however, has a significantly different bedding; striking north at 003° to 010° dipping 50°-60°. The sediments on the eastern part of this ridge are believed to be part of the Junkers Member Toodoggone rocks (TJs).

Barrios and Kuran (2005) recognised the importance of marker beds within the lower Jurassic Toodoggone rocks for determining the stratigraphy. The most significant marker bed is the Graves member ash flow tuff (TG). The Graves member ash flow tuff (pyroclastic) is identified by up to 40% lithic fragments including the diagnostic pink aphanitic rhyo-dacitic fragments and biotite-hornblende-bearing granitic fragments. Plagioclase with rare quartz and biotite comprise the matrix of the Graves member. Welded sections in the Graves member occur in selective locations. Welding of the Graves Member was noted on the ridge south of Crater Lake. Welding through this section was primarily identified by elongated cavities in the rock where welded fragments have since been eroded. Fragments in the Graves Member on a large portion of the claim group were difficult to see on fresh surfaces. Fragments in these areas were easier to make out on weathered surfaces and adjacent float samples. There is also a fragmental ash flow tuff (pyroclastic) as part of the Junkers Member (TJp). This fragmental rock is a matrix supported ash flow with subangular-subrounded clasts typically >64 mm and up to 80 cm. Distinguishing between these two ash flows is important in order to correctly stratigraphically identify rocks units.

The Junkers Member includes the ash flow tuff (TJp); a debris flow conglomerate unit (TJcg); tuffaceous sandstones and interbedded siltstones/mudstones (TJs); andesite flows (TJa) and rhyolite to dacite flows (TJr).

Mount Gordonia provides an excellent stratigraphic section of the Junkers Member rocks. The lower most unit is a rare quartz-phyric andesite flow TJa(q) which lies above the Triassic Takla volcanics. Above this unit are the Junkers pyroclastic (TJp) unit interbedded with sandstones (TJs) denoted in this case as (TJsp). The conglomerate unit (potentially evidence of a lahar) lies above the pyroclastic/sedimentary unit and is between 10 and 15 metres thick. This unit has an oxidized red muddy matrix with subangular to rounded boulders of monolithic medium-grained andesite porphyry as recognised by the BCGS. Coarse bladed feldspar lavas (basaltic-andesitic in composition) with a characteristic red oxidation including liesegang rings, and oxidized pyroxenes are found above the conglomerate unit. The above Junkers Member units are shallowly dipping (20-25°) towards the N to NW. The upper most unit on Mt. Gordonia are Graves Member ash flow tuffs- up to 70m thick.

Junkers Member andesite lava flows (TJa) located in the southeast portion of the historical Gordo claims are characterized by their grey-green to hematite-red oxidized groundmass, up to 30% subhedral plagioclase between 2 and 5 mm and up to 3-5% subvitreous clinopyroxene phenocrysts. Lower Jurassic Pillar Member andesite lava flows (TPv) have a similar composition to the TJa lava flows, therefore marker beds such as the Graves Member are important in deciding which andesite lava flow belongs to which group.

A quartz-monzonite body intruding into Takla volcanics in the southern portion of the property is shown in Figure 13. This Black Lake type (BLqm) intrusive was described as an equigranular quartz-monzonite, identified by 70% coarse-grained anhedral sub-porphyritic plagioclase and interstitial K-spar; 5-20% fine- to coarse-grained, euhedral to anhedral hornblende; 10-15% fine-medium quartz; trace of biotite, magnetite and titanite (sphene). Black Lake intrusives are of early Jurassic age. It is likely that this intrusive is connected to a quartz monzonite intrusive located immediately south of the Toodoggone River.

Detailed mapping has not been completed to the east or west of Mt. Gordonia. Geological observations made in 2004 suggest the eastern margin of the Oxide Peak property is underlain by Toodoggone Group volcanic rocks comprised mainly of reddish fine lapilli tuff and include feldspar porphyry, rhyo-dacite flows and polylithic volcanic conglomerate. This intrusive body is in the order of 2 km wide and 3 km long.

Oxide Creek/Peak to the west is an oxidized gossanous mountain located on the west side of Bell Creek. Observations in 2004 (Kuran & Barrios, 2005) suggest that the lithology of Oxide Peak is mainly Toodoggone volcanics separated by a major east-west structure along Oxide Creek. Lithologies on the north side of Oxide Creek are believed to be Takla and Asitka volcanics.

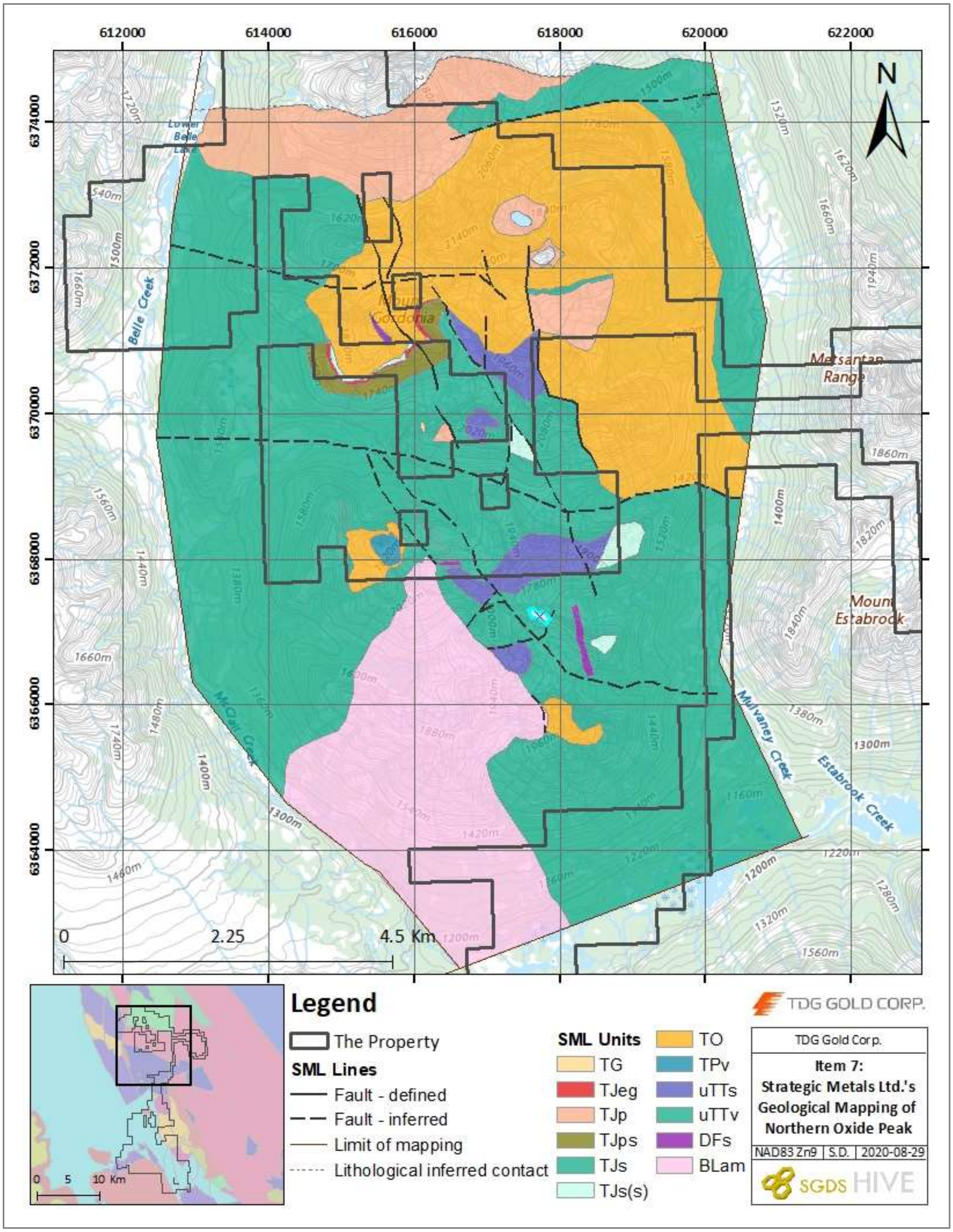

Figure 13: Property geology of the northern section of the Oxide Peak option; Mt. Gordonia and Falcon mineral occurrences. Bedrock mapping after Barrios and Kuran (2005).

7.3.1.2 Local Geology: Saunders

The Saunders region is centred mainly on volcanic members of the Toodoggone Formation. The property geology of the Saunders area shown in Figure 2 was compiled after Barrios and Kuran (2006) after conducting outcrop mapping at 1:20,000 scale during the 2006 field season.

Toodoggone volcanics are intruded on the northeast by a northwest-elongated granodiorite stock. To the south, Toodoggone Formation is in contact with uplifted blocks of Takla Group volcanic rocks that are, in turn, intruded by granodiorite of the Black Lake stock. Porphyritic andesite flows of the Metsantan Member (TM), mapped in the eastern part of the property, host the pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite veins and breccia of the Copper Breccia showing. Gossans, quartz-sericite-pyrite altered rocks, and both the Saunders North and South showings are located along the trace of the Saunders Fault. Low sulphidation epithermal quartz-sulphide veins of Saunders Main showing are located along a subsidiary north-south trending fault in lithic and crystal tuffs of the Saunders Member.

All four Toodoggone members are intruded by felsic granitoid dykes. As shown on Figure 2, a set of feldspar-phyric monzonite porphyry dykes intrudes the Pillar, Metsantan and Graves members in a dominantly northwestern trend at Golden Neighbour 1 and 2 and Copper Breccia showings. Dykes range up to about 10 m wide, but one outcropping of monzonite porphyry is interpreted to represent a dyke or stock about 350-400 m wide.

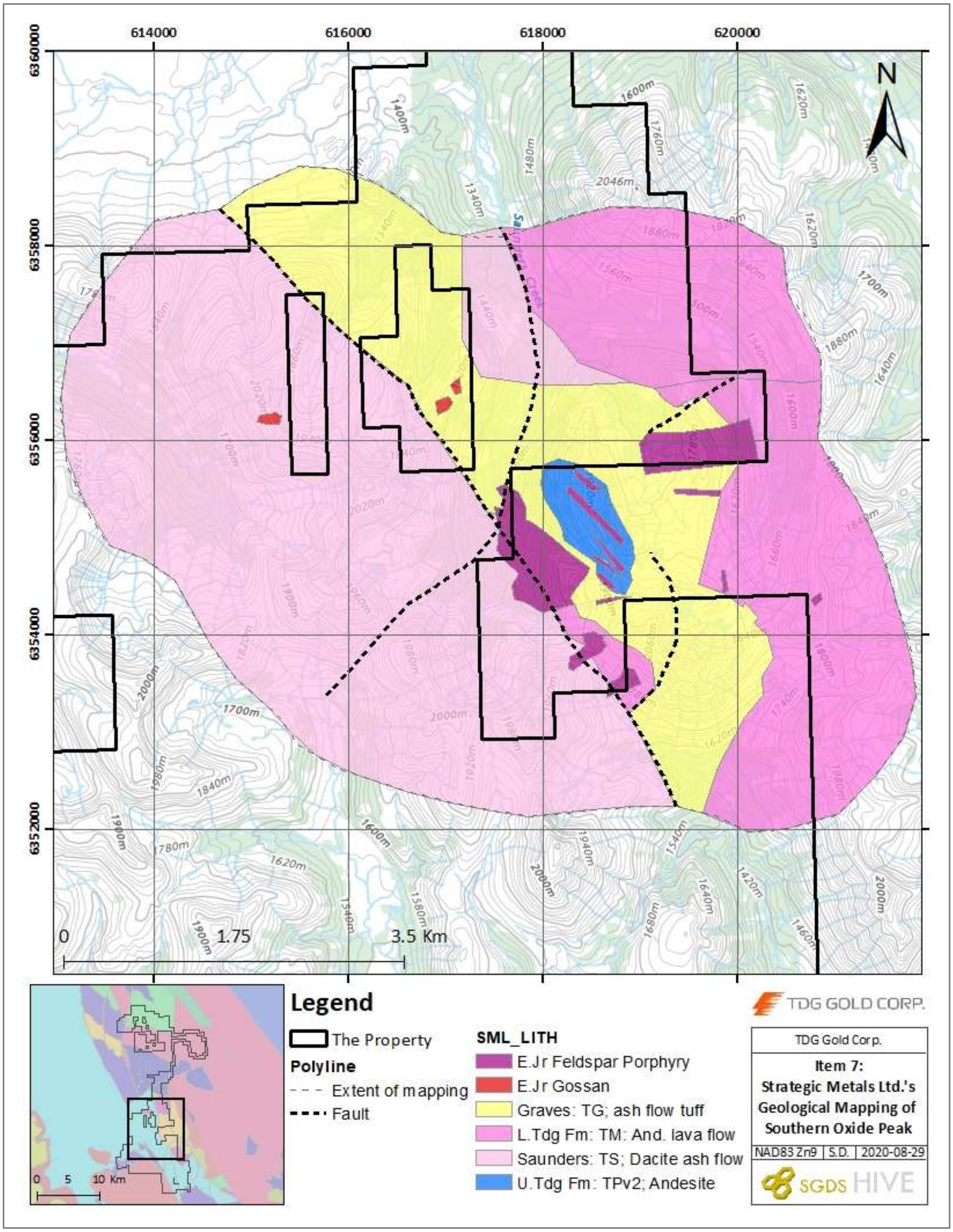

Figure 14: Property geology of the southern section of the Oxide Peak option; Saunders prospective area. Bedrock mapping after Barrios and Kuran (2006). Refer to

7.3 Mineralization

Smith (2017) describes the Toodoggone region as being hosted to a number of mineral deposit types including epithermal gold-silver mineralization, calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization, and occasional iron or copper (+/- gold-silver) skarn mineralization. All of these styles of mineralization are genetically related to Early Jurassic volcanic and intrusive activity in an extensional setting (Diakow, Panteleyev, & Schroeter, 1993).

Epithermal gold-silver mineralization is hosted primarily by strata of the Toodoggone Formation, to a lesser degree by coeval intrusions, and locally within strata of the Takla Group. Epithermal mineralization is structurally controlled, and both vertical and lateral zoning in mineralization and alteration are common (Panteleyev, 1986).

Porphyry copper-gold mineralization at Kemess is spatially and genetically associated with Black Lake Suite intrusions which have intruded Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. High-sulphidation epithermal mineralization systems formed at ca. 201 – 182 Ma and coincide with district wide plutonism and porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum mineralization, whereas low-sulphidation systems formed later at ca. 192 – 162 Ma, commonly coinciding with the emplacement of felsic dykes and Toodoggone Formation volcanism (Duuring, et al., 2009).

A total of 14 known Minfile showings (ARIS, 2020) are within the Property boundary, which are listed in Table 9 and displayed in Figure 15 and detailed in Figure 17 and 18 respectively for the Oxide Peak and Baker-Shasta sections.

Table 9: List of known Minfile occurrences within the Property boundary (ARIS, 2020)

Minfile #	Official Name	Other Name(s)	Status	Ranked Commodity	Deposit Type	Character	Classification
094E 027	CASTLE MTN.	CASTLE 1-4	Showing	Silver; Zinc; Lead; Copper; Gold	Pb-Zn skarn	Stratabound *and/or* Podiform	Skarn *and/or* Replacement
094E 298	GORDO 5D	GORDO 5	Showing	Silver; Copper; Lead; Zinc	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au *and/or* Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein	Hydrothermal *and/or* Epigenetic
094E 151	DAVE PRICE	ARTFUL DODGER	Prospect	Silver; Gold	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein *and/or* Breccia	Epithermal *and/or* Epigenetic
094E 145	SILVER REEF		Showing	Gold; Silver	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein *and/or* Breccia	Epigenetic *and/or* Epithermal
094E 072	PAU	MASON 1	Prospect	Gold; Silver; Lead; Zinc; Copper	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation *and/or* Pb-Zn skarn	Vein *and/or* Breccia	Epithermal *and/or* Skarn
094E 235	JD-HAIRY	HAIRY	Unknown	Gold; Silver	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein	Epithermal *and/or* Epigenetic
094E 293	GORDO 2B	GORDO 2	Showing	Gold; Copper	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein	Epithermal *and/or* Hydrothermal
094E 294	GORDO 2C	GORDO 2	Showing	Gold; Silver; Copper	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein	Epigenetic *and/or* Hydrothermal
094E 295	GORDO 5A	GORDO 5	Showing	Gold; Silver; Copper	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein *and/or* Breccia	Hydrothermal *and/or* Epigenetic
094E 296	GORDO 5B	GORDO 5	Showing	Gold; Silver; Copper	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein	Hydrothermal *and/or* Epigenetic
094E 297	GORDO 5C	GORDO 5	Showing	Gold; Silver; Copper	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein	Hydrothermal *and/or* Epigeneitc
094E 026	BAKER	BAKER MINE	Past Producer	Gold; Silver; Copper; Zinc; Lead	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Vein	Epithermal
094E 050	SHASTA	SABLE	Past Producer	Gold; Silver; Zinc; Copper; Lead	Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	Stockwork *and/or* Breccia	Epithermal
094E 302	BLACK GOSSAN	CLANCEY	Showing	Gold; Silver; Lead; Zinc	Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au	Disseminated *and/or* Stockwork	Porphyry

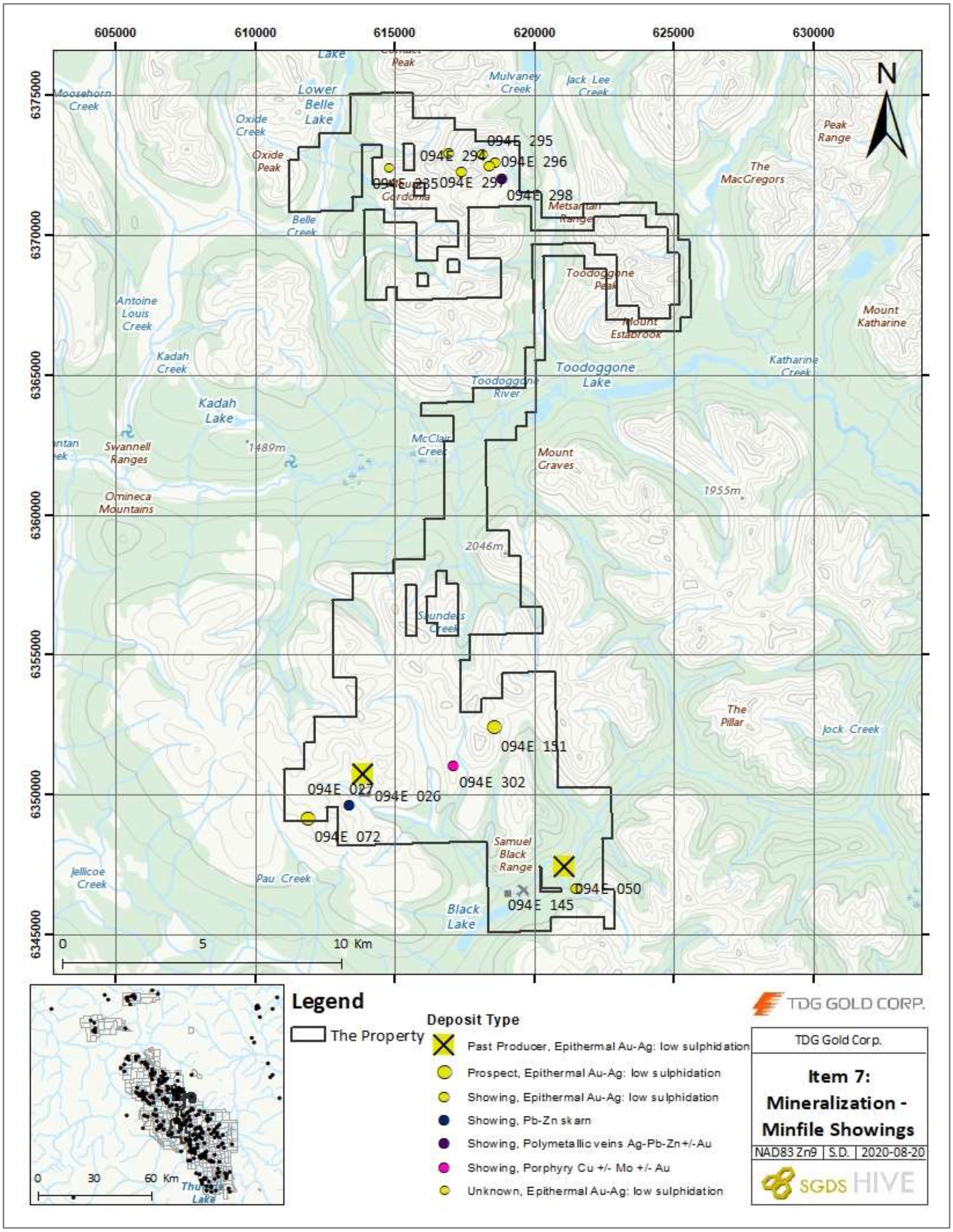

Figure 15: Minfile showings within the Property boundary. Subset map: 1:500K clip of NAD83 Zone 9 projected Minfile Showings.

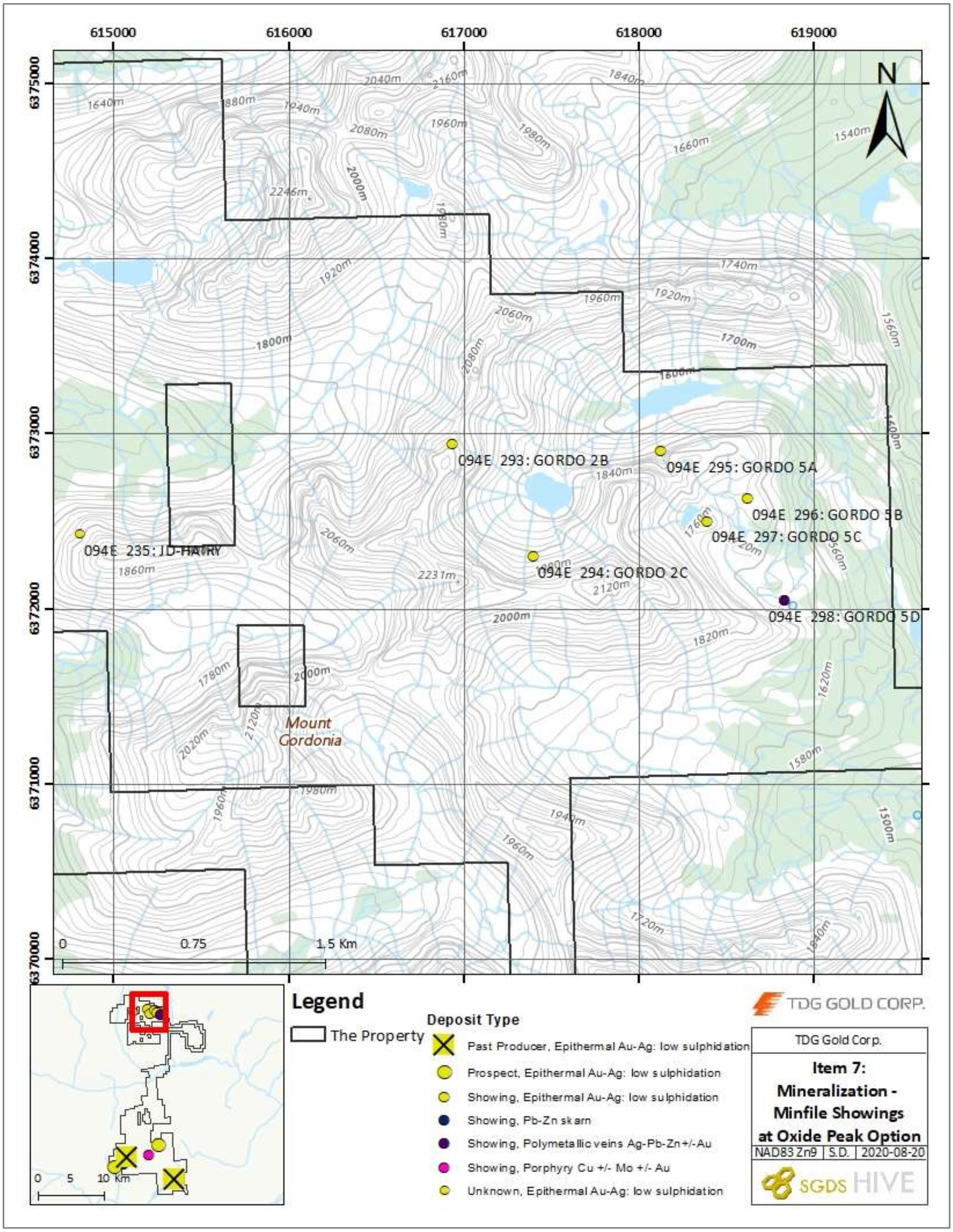

Figure 16: Known Minfile showings within Oxide Peak option.

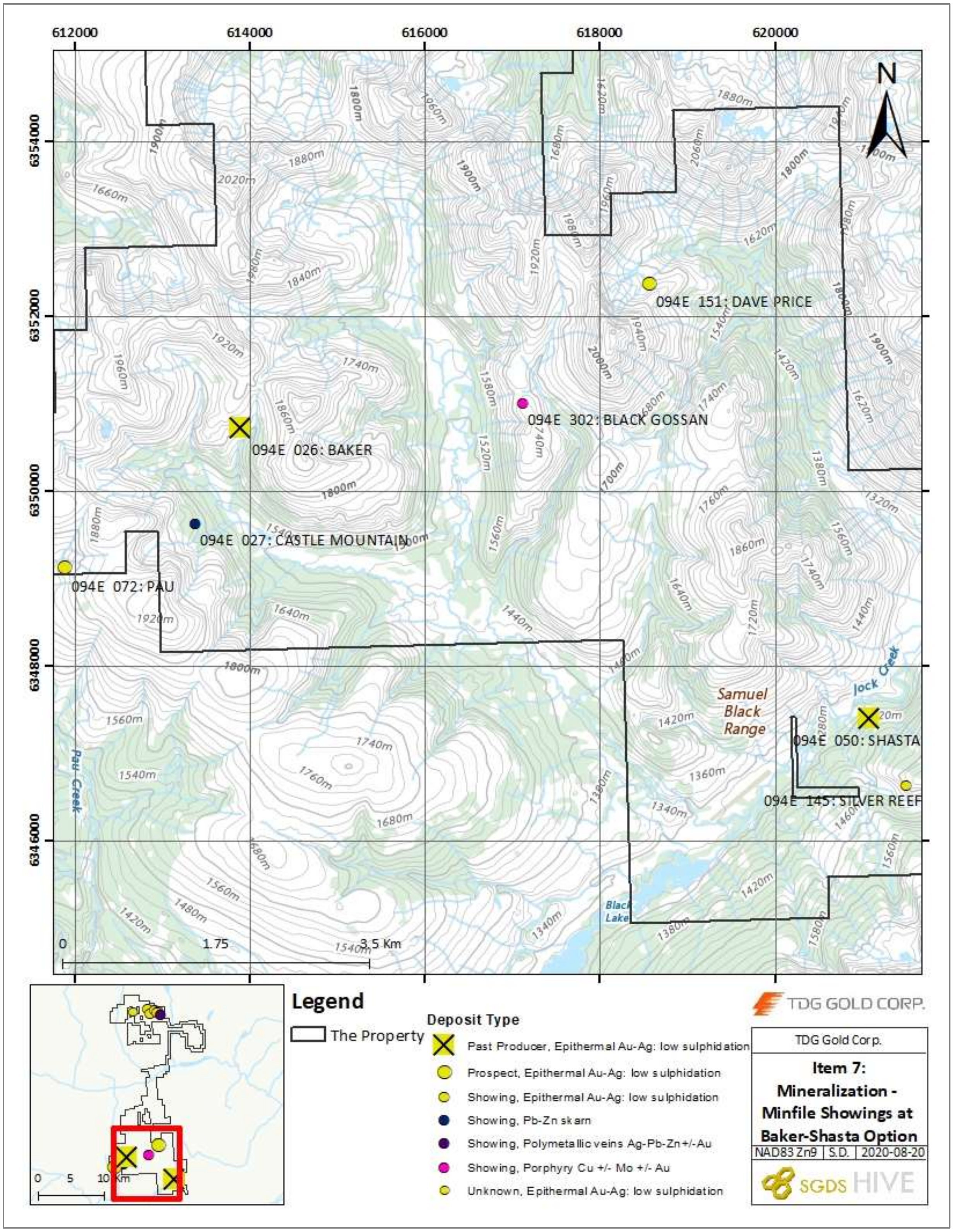

Figure 17: Known Minfile showings within Baker-Shasta option.

A total of 311 active Minfile occurrences exist within the subset map of Figure 15, which includes a total of 10 developed prospects and 7 past producers (ARIS, 2020). Baker and Shasta are 2 of the listed past producers; the remaining 15 combined adjacent mineral occurrences are further discussed in section 23 of this report. Since the understanding of mineralization and listed Minfile occurrences at the Baker and Shasta claims have not changed since the 2019 technical report, the respective sections have been modified for the format of this report and have either been paraphrased or are directly quoted from Smith (2019)

7.3.1 094E 026: Baker

Previously described propylitic and sericitic alteration on the property has weathered areas to a gossanous rust color. An assemblage of quartz-sericite-chlorite-pyrite gives way to an argillic clay assemblage proximal to veins. Milky quartz veins are the principal host to economic mineralization, and commonly exhibit polyphase breccia, and vuggy textures. Gold-silver mineralization is associated with pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite, with precious metal mineralization in the form of electrum and acanthite (Smith, 2019).

Mineralization occurs within steeply dipping structures on the property, commonly with a northeast strike. The hypabyssal hornblende-feldspar porphyry has exploited these structures, and silicification with or without mineralization, occurs along these intrusive contacts Wallrocks are variably silicified and altered to sericite, clay minerals and carbonate with intensity increasing with proximity to vein structures (Smith, 2019).

The main production occurring on the Chappelle Group claims was at the Dupont/Baker 'A' vein, a fault-controlled quartz vein system composed of two or more subparallel veins which strike northeast and dip from 80 degrees southeast to approximately 70 degrees northwest. The quartz vein system has been traced for a strike length of 435 metres and across a width varying from 10 to 70 metres. Individual veins within the system vary from 0.5 to 10 metres in width. Drilling indicated that the vein system persists for at least 150 metres vertically from surface.

The A vein system is cut by numerous crossfaults which offset portions of individual veins, commonly for 1 to 15 metres and in one instance, for an inferred plan offset of 30 metres in a small graben structure. Most of the faults are northwest striking normal and reverse faults dipping to the northeast, and dip-slip strike faults dipping at shallow angles, generally to the southeast. Wallrocks, particularly in the hangingwall, are badly broken. The quartz vein is broken into segments less than 30 metres in length. A variety of quartz vein textures and crosscutting relationships indicate a complex history of veining with multiple depositional stages. Much of the quartz is massive and drusy, whereas a distinctive earlier ribboned variety is common, particularly near vein contacts. The quartz varies in colour from white to grey to dark grey (Smith, 2019).

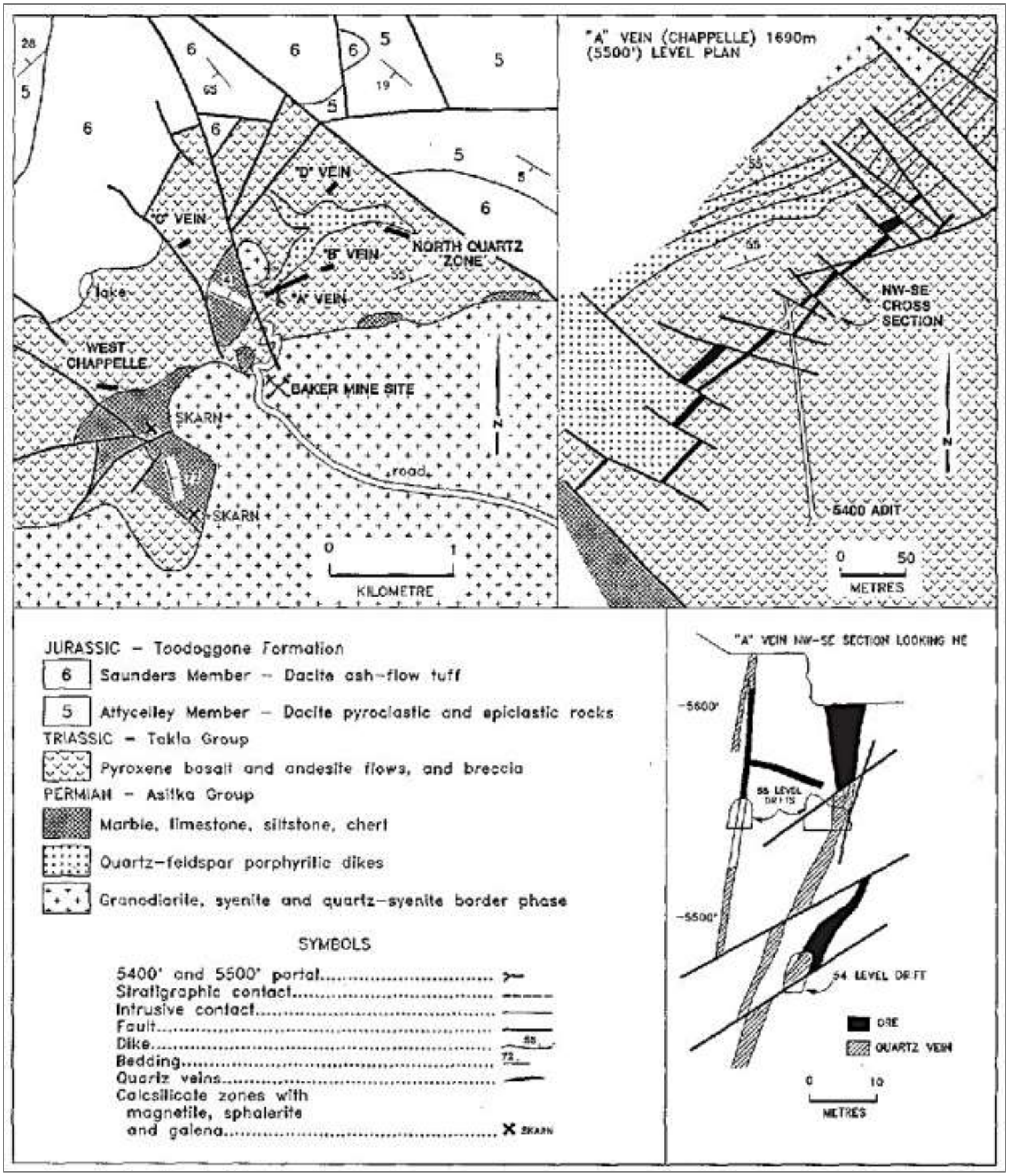

Figure 18: Geology and select mineralized zones, Dupont/Baker 'A' Mine (Diakow et al., 1993; Smith, 2019).

Gold-silver values are generally associated with highly fractured and occasionally brecciated white to grey, vuggy quartz veins containing 1 to 10 per cent pyrite, and to a lesser extent occur in silicified wallrock. Xenoliths of altered andesite and dacite frequently occur in the veins. The only other common gangue mineral is carbonate, which fills fractures (Smith, 2019).

Higher grade mineralization is associated with grey quartz, which occasionally contains visible argentite, commonly associated with disseminated grains of pyrite, chalcopyrite and very minor sphalerite. High grade gold-silver values occasionally occur in narrow (1 to 5 centimetres) crosscutting silicified shears. Visible gold is rare. Significant precious metals were found to be contained in a flat-lying shoot 200 metres in length by 3 metres wide and extending to a depth of 40 metres below surface (Smith, 2019).

Polished section, x-ray diffraction, and electron microprobe studies indicate that pyrite is the dominant mineral, constituting about 90% of sulphide mineralization. It occurs as euhedral grains and includes blebs of chalcopyrite, electrum, argentite, bornite and sphalerite. Sphalerite constitutes about 3% of the sulphides and is commonly enclosed in pyrite. Argentite is commonly interstitial between pyrite, chalcopyrite and gold. Electrum is frequently associated with argentite. The form of occurrence of gold is similar to that of argentite and electrum. Bornite occurs as blebs in pyrite or with chalcopyrite. Galena occurs as rare discrete disseminated grains. Chalcocite forms thick coatings on chalcopyrite and covellite forms a thin coating on both chalcocite and chalcopyrite in the oxidized part of the A vein (Smith, 2019).

7.3.2 094E 050: Shasta

The Shasta deposit is an epithermal multiphase quartz-carbonate stockwork vein/breccia deposit containing significant silver and gold mineralization. It is spatially related to a dacitic dome of Lower to Middle Jurassic age. Mineralized zones are hosted by pyroclastic rocks that were deposited on the flank of the coeval dacite dome. The pyroclastic rocks, which unconformably overlie Stuhini Group volcanic rocks, belong to the Attycelley Member of the Upper Volcanic Cycle of the Toodoggone Formation (Smith, 2019).

The Shasta deposit comprises a dozen tabular to curviplanar mineralized zones, of which the Creek and JM zones are the largest and contain the bulk of exploitable reserves. The Creek zone strikes 180°, has a length of 875m and an average width of 5 to 10 m, and continues to a depth of ~300 m at a dip of 60° west; the JM zone strikes 330° over a distance of 1000 m and an average width of 5 to 10 m, and dips 70° east to 70m depth. These attitudes produce an inverted ``V'' geometry that plunges shallowly to the northwest. Rocks hosting the deposit are probably equivalent to the Attycelley Member of the Toodoggone Formation, described by Diakow (1993) as green to mauve lapilli ash tuffs and lapilli-block tuffs with minor ash-flows, lava flows and epiclastic rocks (Marsden & Moore, 1990; Smith A., 2019).

The structure of the area is dominated by north- to northwest-trending normal and/or dextral strike-slip faults, with trends similar to the mineralized zones; later northeast-trending faults truncate mineralization. It is likely that syn-volcanic normal faults have been remobilized by younger transpressional tectonic activity. In the mine area, the most prominent northerly trending structure is the Shasta fault, which strikes 180° and dips 50° west. This fault separates pyroclastic host rocks in the footwall from overlying epiclastic rocks in the hangingwall as shown in Figure 19. The Shasta fault displays postmineralization movement, forming the hangingwall to the Creek zone near surface, but curving away from this zone at depth. In the JM zone, a late-stage carbonate vein

(CB vein) forms the hangingwall to mineralization. The CB vein, which is essentially parallel to the JM zone, is semi-continuous over 200 m and varies from a 1.5 m wide vein to a 15 cm wide gouge- filled seam. Given that both the CB vein and the Shasta fault are parallel to zones of mineralization and form the hangingwall of the mineralized zones, it is likely that these structures were the result of post-ore movement on faults that initially controlled permeability and focused hydrothermal fluids (Thiersch et al., 1997; Smith A. , 2019).

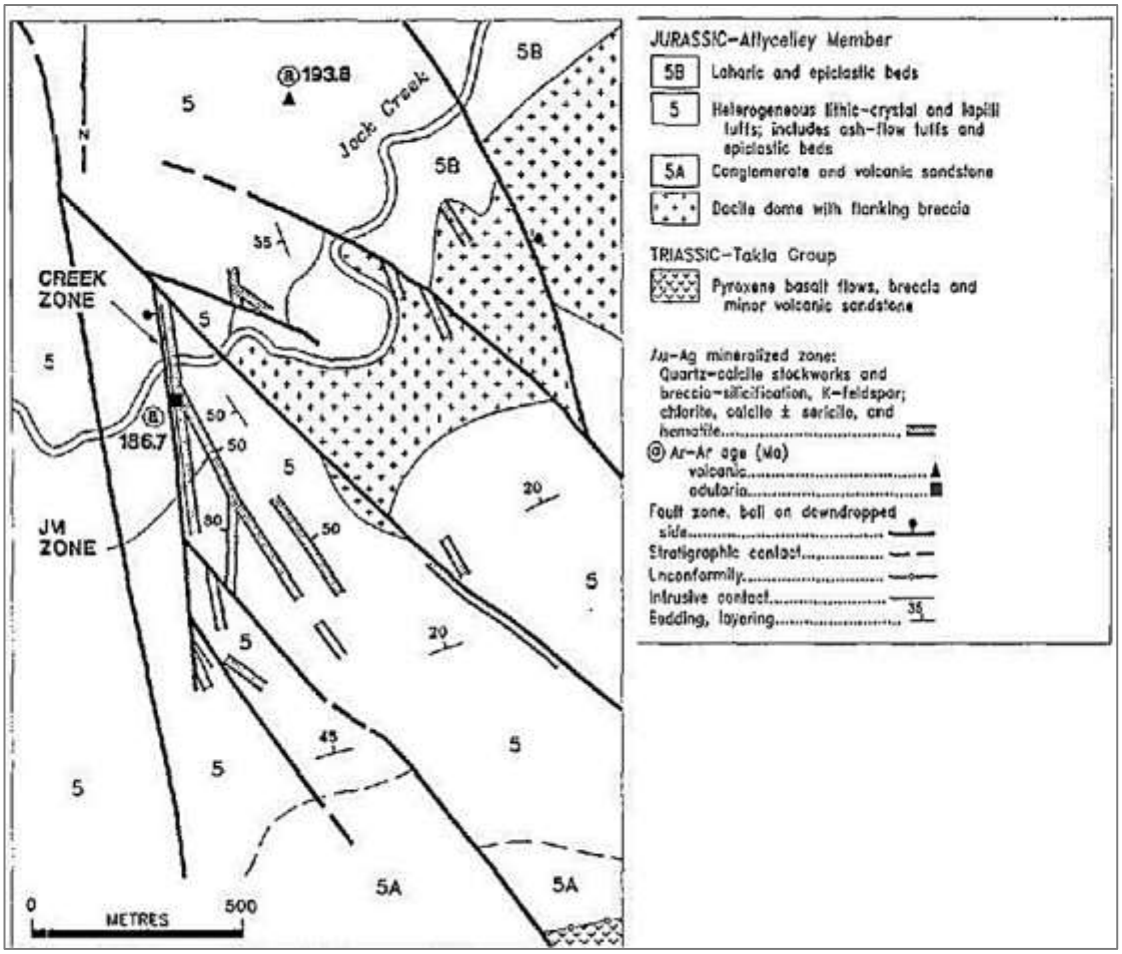

Figure 19: Geology and select mineralization from the Shasta deposit (Diakow et al. 1993; Smith, 2019).

Mineralized zones consist of cross-cutting, multi-stage quartz-calcite stockwork and breccia veins up to 30m wide, enclosed by salmon-pink alteration envelopes up to 100 m wide. Individual stockwork veins are massive to crudely banded and 1 to 75 cm thick. Breccia veins pinch and swell along strike and down dip within the stockwork zones, forming discontinuous, subparallel or en-echelon pods up to 15 m wide, and consist of hydrothermally altered wallrock and vein fragments cemented by quartz and/or calcite. They range from narrow single-stage breccias of “jigsaw” type, to wider multi-stage breccias with repeatedly fractured and recemented fragments 1 to 100 cm in diameter.

Based on mineral assemblages described below, hydrothermal alteration associated with the deposit can be classified as propylitic, potassic and sericitic. Propylitic alteration is regional in extent, and adjacent to the deposit grades into potassic assemblages over a distance of several metres. Potassic alteration is directly associated with quartz stockworks and veins, and forms broad pinkish haloes that surround stockwork zones. Sericite locally overprints potassic alteration. Propylitic alteration consists of an assemblage of chlorite, albite, epidote, calcite and pyrite. Lapilli are generally chloritized, and plagioclase phenocrysts are replaced by fine-grained chlorite and epidote; however, primary textures are usually well preserved. Potassic alteration is characterized by replacement of plagioclase phenocrysts and lapilli by K-feldspar and minor calcite, and pervasive silicification of the groundmass.

Mass balance calculations based on whole rock geochemistry indicate that potassic alteration was accompanied by significant additions of K and Si, and a loss of Na (Thiersch 1997). The intensity of alteration is related directly to quartz vein density and, in areas of high vein density, secondary K-feldspar and quartz completely obscure primary textures. Epidote is present only in areas of weak potassic alteration, and is associated primarily with late-stage fractures. Sericitic alteration occurs in minor, irregular patches throughout the deposit area, and appears to be associated with late-stage faulting and post- mineralization hydrothermal activity. Sericitic assemblages consist of fine grained sericite, quartz and pyrite that replace the original mineralogy and generally destroy primary textures.

Veins and breccia cement consist mainly of quartz and calcite. Quartz is dominant at higher levels and in the periphery of stockwork zones, and calcite is more abundant at lower levels and in the central part of the breccia zones. Quartz is characteristically fine-grained and locally chalcedonic, whereas calcite tends to be relatively coarse-grained. Veins commonly display multistage crack and fill textures, although open space-filling textures are also observed. Vugs are rare, but are more common in calcite veins than in quartz veins. Minor chlorite and hematite, and rare late-stage barite are also present in veins.

Chlorite occurs typically as fine selvages along vein walls or between calcite layers in banded veins, and is particularly abundant in high-grade breccias, where it forms up to 20% of the gangue. Hematite is restricted to post-ore calcite veins. Cross-cutting veins and breccias attest to multiple episodes of fracturing and infilling. Quartz-only veins formed early, whereas calcite-only veins are always late in the sequence of alteration/mineralization. Multi-stage veins typically show evidence of sequential filling of the fracture, beginning with fine- grained quartz at the vein wall, followed by euhedral crystalline quartz, and medium- to coarse-grained calcite. At the transition from quartz to calcite, the two minerals are commonly intergrown, and were evidently co-precipitated.

Multiple stage breccias are composed typically of silicified wallrock and quartz vein fragments cemented by quartz and calcite, or calcite alone. In order of decreasing abundance, sulfide and precious metal minerals consist of pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, acanthite, native silver and electrum. These minerals are typically fine-grained and occur with chlorite at vein margins, and are conspicuous at the contact between quartz and calcite zones in mixed quartz-calcite veins and breccias. The sulfide and precious metal minerals constitute generally less than 5% of the rock within the ore zones. Nevertheless, high-grade breccias may contain >10% sulfides, and yield assays as high as 1,015 g/t Au, 8.8% Ag, and several percent Cu, Pb and Zn (Thiersch et al., 1997; Smith, 2019)

Paragenetic relationships described already can be represented by a sequence consisting of pre-ore, ore, and post-ore stages Figure 20. In the pre-ore stage, euhedral pyrite was deposited in early quartz veins, with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. At the onset of ore deposition, veins were re-opened and/or brecciated, resulting in pyrite catalases. This was followed by deposition of most of the sphalerite and chalcopyrite, and subsequently galena, argentite, electrum and native silver (in this order) precipitated in the spaces created by renewed fracturing. Quartz was the main gangue mineral deposited during the early ore stage, and was joined by calcite at the peak of precious metal mineralization. In the post-ore stage, minor amounts of hematite were deposited in generally barren calcite veins (Smith, 2019).

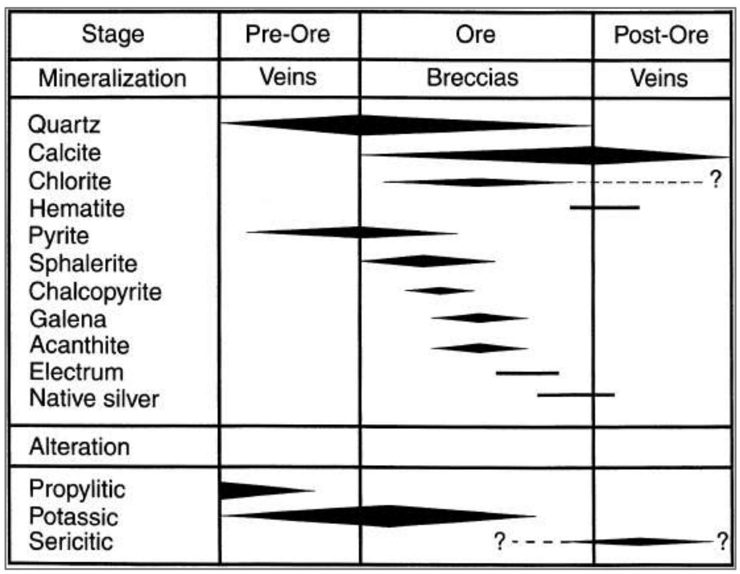

Figure 20: Paragenetic sequence of mineralization and alteration, Shasta deposit (Thiersch, 1997; Smith, 2019)

7.3.3 094E 151: Dave Price

The Dave Price prospect is located approximately 7.5 kilometres north-northwest of the Shasta mine site and is underlain by Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks of the upper volcanic cycle. These consist of a heterogeneous mixture of green, grey and mauve lapilli ash and lesser block tuff, with lesser interspersed ash flows and lava flows and interbedded epiclastics of the Attycelley Member and partly welded, crystal-rich dacitic ash flows of the conformably overlying Saunders Member (Smith, 2019).

Mineralization consists of a network of quartz-sericite-pyrite brecciated veins in an elliptical shaped alunite clay cap approximately 600 metres in diameter. Earlier property work identified this clay cap as being part of a jarositic vent rim. Four separate zones of alteration have been identified and collectively comprise the prospect. Pyrite is the only metallic mineral identified within these alteration zones (Smith, 2019).

Two of these quartz breccia systems were sampled prior to trenching in 1987 and yielded assay values ranging from 0.1 to 1.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.005 to 0.045 gram per tonne gold (Gower, 1988). A trench, 12 metres long by 2 metres wide and averaging 1.5 metres deep, was blasted on one of these zones in 1987. Subsequent chip sampling across this trench yielded anomalous silver and gold. Sample DP-87-1001, a 20-centimetre chip sample from the east wall at the southern end of the trench, analyzed 1.71 grams per tonne gold, 215.9 grams per tonne silver and 0.005 per cent copper (Gower, 1988). Sample material consisted of bluish silica with jarosite, pyrite and altered crystal tuff fragments (Smith, 2019).

7.3.4 094E 072: Pau

The Pau prospect is located approximately 2.5 kilometres southwest of the former Baker mine (094E 026) and is underlain by the dominant lithologies of augite feldspar phyric andesitic flows of the Takla Group and feldspar porphyry of the Toodoggone Formation. Other lithologies cropping out in the vicinity include limestone and marble of the Asitka Group, and porphyritic andesitic crystal and lithic tuffs and breccias. Structurally the units in the area are intensively disrupted by steep dipping northeast-striking faults (Smith, 2019).

Mineralization consists of galena, tetrahedrite, argentite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite hosted in quartz veins, breccias and silicification forming a zone that has been traced over a strike length in excess of 80 metres with apparent surface widths between 4 and 12 metres. Minor amounts of chalcedony are found in some quartz veins. The Asitka Group limestone is locally metamorphosed to a pale green actinolite-bearing calcsilicate skarn. Skarn mineralization includes galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite. Most of both types of mineralization occur near the intrusive contact (Smith, 2019).

Property exploration consisting of soil, silt and rock geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting, and ground magnetic surveys by Cheni Mines from 1980 to 1982, led to the discovery of a zone of intense quartz veining and silicification. This zone became known as the Black Pete zone. Hand trenching was completed over a the zone and assay values up to 3.77 grams per tonne gold and 298.28 grams per tonne silver across 1 metre were obtained (Reid, 1987). In 1985 and 1986, bulldozer and backhoe trenches were dug. Assay values up to 164.9 grams per tonne gold and 2694.85 grams per tonne silver over 3 metres were obtained (Reid, 1987; Smith A., 2019).

In 1987, diamond drilling was undertaken to determine the continuity at depth of gold and silver mineralization in quartz veins, breccias and silicified zones. Core from eight drillholes, totaling 1122.13 metres, was intensely fractured indicating the area is strongly faulted. Continuity of ore intersections between drillholes was also poor. The best assay values were from drillhole 87PM6. A 0.5-metre intersection from 98 to 98.5 metres analyzed 3.08 grams per tonne gold and 1165.7 grams per tonne silver (Reid, 1987). These values were from within a broader 21.6-metre wide anomalous zone yielding weighted averages of 100.46 grams per tonne silver and 0.31 gram per tonne gold (Reid, 1987). The upper 10.6 metres consisted of a volcanic breccia with a density of irregular quartz stringers followed by a quartz vein 10 metres wide (Smith, 2019).

Significant but sporadic gold mineralization was intersected in all other drillholes. Drillhole 87PM3 intersected a 0.72-metre wide quartz vein, from 27.53 to 28.5 metres, which yielded 600.9 grams per tonne silver and 2.74 grams per tonne gold (Reid, 1987). Drillhole 87PM4 intersected a 0.75-metre quartz vein which analyzed 157.7 grams per tonne silver and 0.343 gram per tonne gold (Reid, 1987). A 8.92-metre wide quartz vein intersected in drillhole 87PM1 analyzed 123.42 grams per tonne silver and 0.343 gram per tonne gold over a 1-metre interval (Reid, 1987; Smith A., 2019).

7.3.5 094E 027: Castle Mountain

The Castle Mountain showing is located approximately 1.2 kilometres southwest of the former Baker mine (094E 026) and is underlain by limestone of the Asitka Group and volcanic rocks of the Takla Group. Dark green augite plagioclase phyric andesite to basalt flows with lesser interbedded siltstone, tuffaceous sediments and chert comprise lithologies of the Takla Group. These lithologies have in turn been intruded by Early Jurassic granodiorite to quartz monzonite of the Black Lake stock (Smith, 2019).

The intrusion of the Black Lake stock has led to the development of skarn mineralization at the Castle Mountain showing, which was first recognized and explored by Cominco in the early 1930s. Sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization is sporadically distributed in pods rarely more than 1 to 2 metres long, but are traceable over a strike length of 304 to 426 metres in a zone up to 3 metres thick. Associated skarn mineralogy includes green amphibole, garnet and epidote. Silver content is erratic and ranges up to 1714.28 grams per tonne but averages closer to 68.57 to 102.85 grams per tonne; gold values are generally low. The highest values from assays were 9.25 grams per tonne gold, 1904.91 grams per tonne silver and 76.7 per cent lead from a small skarn lens on the Castle Mountain 3 Crown grant. Another small lens on the Castle Mountain 4 Crown grant yielded trace gold, 47.99 grams per tonne silver, 32.5 per cent zinc, 3.9 per cent lead and 0.79 per cent copper (Floyd & White, 1986; Smith A., 2019).

7.3.6 094E 145: Silver Reef

The Silver Reef showing is located approximately 1 kilometre southeast of the Shasta minesite, and is underlain by the Attycelley and overlying Saunders members of the Toodoggone Formation volcanics. The Attycelley Member (a pyroclastic series) unconformably overlies pyroxene feldspar phyric basalt flows and breccias of the Takla Group. To the north of the Silver Reef showing, the Attycelley Member consists of dacitic feldspar quartz crystal tuffs, chloritic and heterolithic lapilli tuffs, and an underlying feldspar-quartz-biotite porphyry flow. These units all contain characteristic orange-weathering plagioclase feldspars. The Saunders Member (an epivolcaniclastic series) consists of green to maroon feldspar phyric tuffs, heterolithic agglomerates, lahars and ash tuffs.

Locally the volcanic rocks of the Toodoggone Formation are feldspathized and silicified in quartz vein and brecciated vein stockwork zones. These zones weather a distinctive pink-white and are frequently accompanied by limonite and jarosite staining. Composition of these veins is 30 to 70 per cent feldspar in a dark green matrix containing small vitreous quartz crystals and finely disseminated pyrite. Brecciated zones within veins contain elongate drusy cavities 2 to 10 millimetres wide. Manganese oxide staining is common on quartz crystals. Extensive silicification is common in country rocks adjacent to breccia zones (Smith, 2019).

The main exposure, in a steep bluff on trend with the Shasta mine, strikes approximately 300 degrees with an easterly dip of 50 to 90 degrees. Here the altered zone is 1 to 3 metres wide, consisting mainly of silicified stockwork bands in unaltered fresh volcanics. Mineralization is minimal in veins from this zone and samples assayed negligible precious and base metals. Sample 32130 yielded the highest precious metals values; 1.028 grams per tonne silver and 0.27 gram per tonne gold (Fairbank & Croft, 1981; Smith A., 2019).

Two distinct zones occur 450 and 700 metres east of the main zone respectively. These zones trend northwestward and dip steeply northeast. One band was traced for about 100 metres along strike. Variable amounts of pyrite (up to 15 per cent) occur in veins and jarosite alteration is common. Four small trenches were blasted to uncover fresh vein material. Assay results from these trenches were up to 0.04 per cent lead, 0.02 per cent zinc, 0.686 gram per tonne silver and 0.343 gram per tonne gold (Fairbank & Croft, 1981; Smith A., 2019).

Silicification in the northeast zone is limited. Vein material assayed only trace amounts of base and precious metals (Assessment Report 9886). Assay results from soil samples at this zone indicated strong lead, zinc, silver and gold anomalies, suggesting the possibility of mineralized vein material nearby (Fairbank & Croft, 1981; Smith A., 2019).

7.3.7 094E 235: JD-Hairy

The JD-Hairy was discovered in 1995 by AGC Americas Gold when a grab sample taken from quartz veins in silicified intermediate to mafic volcanics analysed 18.5 grams per tonne gold and 143.2 grams per tonne silver (Krause, 1996). The area is underlain by volcanic rocks (dacite?) of the Upper Triassic Stuhini (Takla) Group. Rocks of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation, Hazelton Group occur nearby to the south (ARIS, 2020).

In 1995, AGC Americas Gold Corp acquired 6 new claims totaling 120 units which tie onto the eastern boundary of their JD property (see 094E 171). This initial program was set up to sample gossans or zones of alteration seen on the property. Work was largely restricted to the Hairy in the north and Spur in the south. It resulted in the discovery of the JD-Hairy showing (094E 235). Work on the Spur occurred in the area of the Falcon A2 (094E 185) and Falcon A1 (094E 184) (ARIS, 2020).

In 2004, Stealth Minerals held the Gordo Group of claims which covered the Joanna occurrences and the Falcon occurrences (094E 185 and 185) to the south and Oxide Peak occurrences (094E 179, 180 and 181) to the west. Stealth collected 854 rock samples for analysis and 274 samples were taken PIMA rock spectroscopy for alteration identification (Kuran & Barrios, 2005). Ten silt and 30 soil samples were also taken (ARIS, 2020).

Refer to the Joanna West showing (094E 175) for details of the Joanna work History. The JD-Hairy appears to be within the northern boundary of the Joanna property that was worked on in the 1980s (ARIS, 2020).

7.3.8 094E 293-298: Gordo 2B-2C, 5A-D

Mt. Gordonia is located within the far north of the Oxide Peak claim group and is a collection of copper showings. The occurrences within the Property boundary include: Gordo 2B (MinFile #: 094E 293), Gordo 2C (MinFile #: 094E 294), Gordo 5A (MinFile #: 094E 295), Gordo 5B (MinFile #: 094E 296), Gordo 5C (MinFile #: 094E 297), Gordo 5D (MinFile #: 094E 298).

The showings are similar in geology, notably underlain by a thick sequence of volcanic rocks consisting of green and purple feldspar porphyritic andesite flows, cherty andesites and porphyritic andesitic pyroclastics, ranging from tuff to agglomerate. Outcrops consisting of pink monzonite dykes and small stocks are scattered around the occurrence and are related to Early to Middle Jurassic plutons to the northwest and south. Mineralization is commonly associated with large gossanous areas that can be traced for several tens of metres across the ridge.

Mineralization consisting of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite occur in quartz veins. Alteration consists of associated envelopes of silicification, carbonate and argillic alteration, and oxidization and leaching (Burgoyne, 1974). The Gordo 2C area is underlain by dacitic rock of the Upper Triassic Stuhini (Takla) Group. Sample (#192822) of quartz vein with pyrite and chalcopyrite assayed 0.84 gram per tonne gold, 21.3 grams per tonne silver and greater than 1 per cent copper (Kuran & Barrios, 2005).

7.3.9 094E 302: Black Gossan

The Black Gossan occurs in a fault block of Upper Triassic Takla (Stuhini) Group andesite to basalt. To the northeast and southwest, the Upper Triassic Takla rocks are in fault contact with Toodoggone formation volcanics. Strong propyltic alteration is pervasive, with argillic alteration assemblages on fault surfaces. Strong oxidized pyritic and gossanous alteration forms a prominent supergene cap over the target (Smith, 2019).

Drilling in 2002 yielded only low values with one of the best being 0.14 gram per tonne gold and 2.2 grams per tonne silver and 88 parts per million copper (Craft, 2003). This 1.83 metre drill interval contained pyritic veins with up to 8 per cent pyrite (Smith, 2019).

It is reported (Craft, 2007) that to the north of the Black Gossan zone, is the Clancey showing which consists of vuggy zinc-lead quartz veinlets, in weakly propylitic Takla volcanics. This association of zinc-lead veinlets distal to copper-gold porphyry systems has been established at the nearby Kemess South Mine, and is thought to support the interpretation of the Black Gossan being a porphyry system (Smith, 2019).

8.0 Deposit Types

The Toodoggone district within the Stikine terrane of northeastern British Columbia is described as one of the few districts in the world which host a significant number of preserved Early Jurassic high- and low-sulphidation epithermal-type deposits (Bouzari, Bissig, Hart, & Leal-Mejia, 2019). These deposits are described by Bouzari et al. (2019) as “a thick (>2km) succession of Early Jurassic sub-aerial andesitic and dacitic volcanic rocks of Toodoggone Formation. These and underlying strata were probably covered by thick successions (>4 km) of Jurassic and Cretaceous Bowser and Sustut basin clastic strata that protected and facilitated preservation of the epithermal deposits during subsequent, post-Late Cretaceous uplift.”

Table 10 displays the frequency of deposit types in the Toodoggone region, which are mostly defined as Epithermal Au-Ag low sulphidation, Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu high sulphidation, and Cu±Mo±Au Porphyry deposits. Note on the 60 of the 311 known mineral occurrences (ARIS, 2020) without a listed deposit type within the Toodoggone area, previously defined in Figure 15’s 1:500,000 scale subset map: 31 occurrences have Cu listed as the primary commodity and 52 occurrences have a status of Showing, with remaining occurrences listed as Prospects.

Table 10: Frequency of Deposit Types within 1:500K clip of the Property boundary (ARIS, 2020)

Deposit Type	**Count**	**Percentage**
Alaskan-type Pt±Os±Rh±Ir	3	0.96%
Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au	1	0.32%
Anthracite	2	0.64%
Au-quartz veins	4	1.29%
Cu skarn	11	3.54%
Cu±Ag quartz veins	7	2.25%
Epithermal Au-Ag: low sulphidation	123	39.55%
Epithermal Au-Ag-Cu: high sulphidation	30	9.65%
Fe skarn	2	0.64%
Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins	2	0.64%
not listed	*60*	*19.29%*
Pb-Zn skarn	17	5.47%
Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn±Au	10	3.22%
Porphyry	1	0.32%
Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au	27	8.68%
Surficial placers	1	0.32%
Tholeiitic intrusion-hosted Ni-Cu	1	0.32%
Unknown	1	0.32%
Vein breccia stockwork	5	1.61%
Volcanic redbed Cu	1	0.32%
Volcanic-hosted U	2	0.64%

Smith (2019) examines the regional context of deposit types in the Toodoggone region, and genetically links the epithermal Au-Ag and Cu-Au porphyry mineralization to Early Jurassic volcanic and intrusive activity in an extensional setting (Diakow, Panteleyev, & Schroeter, 1993).

The descriptions of deposit types in this section are based, in large measure, on the B.C. Geological Survey's Bulletin 86, titled "Geology of the Early Jurassic Toodoggone Formation and Gold-Silver Deposits in the Toodoggone River Map Area, Northern British Columbia" (Diakow et al., 1991 & 1993; Duuring et al., 2009; Smith A., 2019). Figure 21 displays a cross-section of the deposit types and their zonal relationships for Baker and Shasta.

Porphyry copper and epithermal gold-silver deposits typically form in the upper parts of large magmatic-hydrothermal systems that result from fluids generated from the crystallization of intermediate composition calc-alkalic igneous magmas in island and continental margin arcs (Sillitoe, 2010; Bouzari et al., 2019).

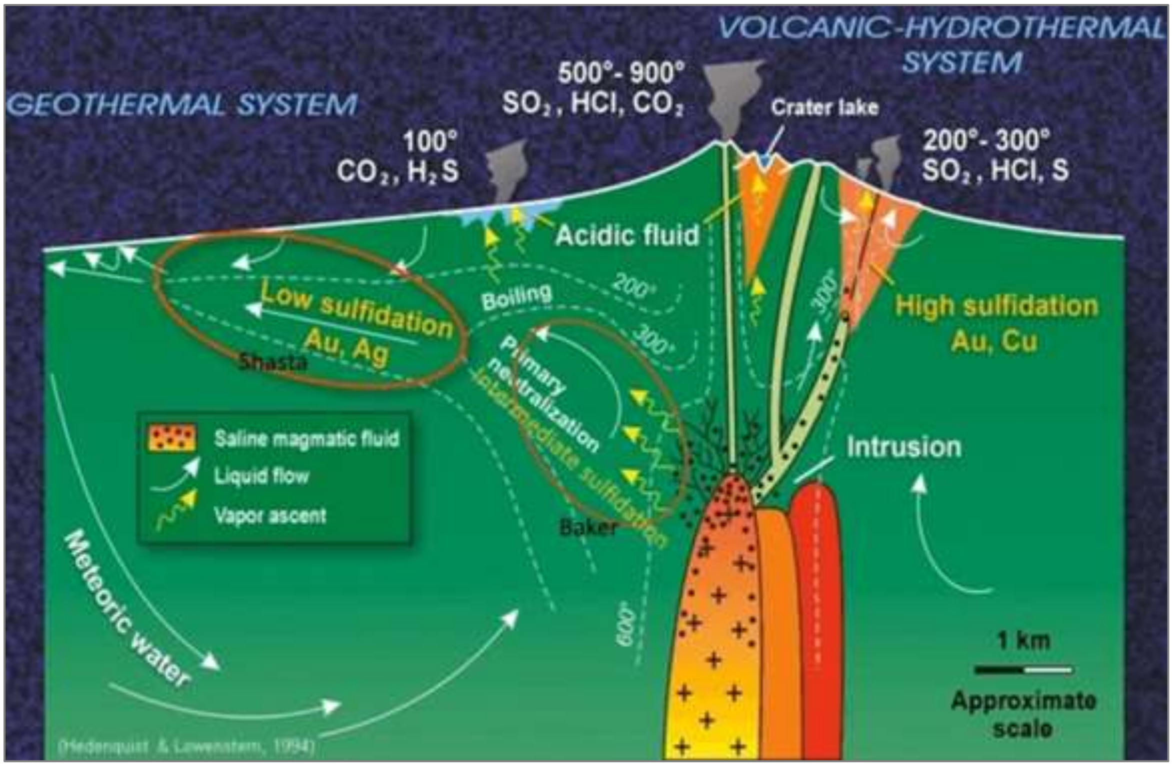

Figure 21: Schematic Model for Low Sulphidation, Intermediate and High Sulphidation Epithermal Mineralization Relative to Shallow, Sub-Volcanic Intrusions with interpreted deposit types for historical Baker and Shasta mines highlighted (Hedenquist & Lowenstern, 1994; Smith A., 2019).

Sections 8.1 – 8.5.1 are directly quoted from Smith (2019).

8.1 Epithermal – Low Sulphidation

Low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits are also called adularia-sericite or quartz-adularia types which form in high-level (epizonal) to near-surface environments. They consist of quartz veins, stockworks and breccias commonly exhibiting open-space filling textures and are associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal or geothermal systems. The deposits occur within volcanic island and continent-margin magmatic arcs and/or continental volcanic fields in an extensional structural setting.

The depth of formation of these high-level deposits is from surface (in hot springs systems) to about 1 km below surface along regional-scale fracture zones related to grabens, resurgent calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Settings also include extensional structures (normal and splay faults, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) in volcanic fields; locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level, subvolcanic stocks and/or dykes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are present and are related to underlying intrusive bodies.

The age of this type of epithermal mineralization varies. Tertiary deposits are most abundant world-wide but in B.C. Jurassic deposits are important. Mineralization appears closely related in time to the host volcanic rocks but invariably it is slightly younger in age.

Ore zones are typically localized in fault or fracture systems, but also may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centered on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (>1 m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extents. Ore bodies form where dilational openings and cymoid loops develop, typically where the strike or dip of veins change. Hangingwall fractures adjacent to mineralized structures are particularly favorable for the development of high-grade ore shoots.

Textural features associated with mineralization include open-space filling, symmetrical layering, crustification, comb structures, colloform banding, and multi-phase breccias. Ore minerals present include pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, acanthite (argentite) and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalts and/or selenide minerals. Gangue minerals include quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, with lesser amounts of adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, Ca-Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals (such as rhodochrosite), hematite and chlorite. Epithermal silver deposits generally have higher base metals contents than do gold or gold-silver types.

Deposits can be strongly zoned horizontally and vertically. Downward vertical zonation occurs over a 250 to 350 m interval, from a base metals poor, gold and silver-rich top to a relatively silver-rich base metals intermediate zone, to an underlying base metals-rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metals-bearing pyritic zone. At depth, deposits can be postulated to occur above or peripheral to porphyry and possibly skarn-type mineralization.

Silicification of host rocks is extensive, occurring as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration (kaolinite-illite- montmorillonite [smectite]) forms adjacent to some veins and advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form at the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally. Weathered outcrops are often characterized by resistant quartz +/- alunite 'ledges' flanked by extensive bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and limonite.

8.2 Epithermal – Intermediate Sulphidation

Most intermediate sulphidation epithermal veins show a metal signature comprising gold and silver, with lesser zinc, lead and copper. Total sulphide content typically ranges from 5 to >20% (by volume) with pyrite > sphalerite > galena > chalcopyrite (if present). Sphalerite is usually vertically zoned from black, iron-rich (Fe>Zn), higher temperature species at depth, through brown and red, to yellow, iron-poor (Zn>Fe), low temperature species at shallower levels. Tellurides may be common in some systems—selenides are uncommon. Manganese is often present (usually in association with carbonate gangue). Tetrahedrite-tennantite may be present.

Quartz and carbonate are the dominant gangue minerals (the commercially worth-are often less minerals within a mineral deposit that surround, or are intergrown with, the minerals of economic interest) in intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems. Barite, gypsum, anhydrite and manganiferous silicates may be locally important. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide gangue.

Multiple episodes of quartz deposition is the norm as evidenced by cross-cutting quartz phases and varied quartz textures. Vein-filling crustiform and comb quartz is common—this reflects the higher temperature of formation as compared to low sulphidation quartz veins. Equant space-filling, saccharoidal, fine crystalline and open space quartz flooding may be present. Colloform banded quartz (ginguro texture) and other boiling textures typical of low sulphidation epithermal systems are generally not present.

Vein-filling carbonate is the dominant gangue in the upper parts of intermediate sulphidation epithermal veins. The Ca/Mg carbonate end members (calcite, Mg-calcite and dolomite) form at the deepest levels, whilst Fe/Mn carbonate end members (siderite and rhodocrosite) form at shallower levels under cooler conditions. Carbonates may form fine crustiform bands which alternate with thin quartz-rich carbonate bands, especially within the transition zone from quartz-dominant to carbonate-dominant phases. Blocky and massive vein-filling carbonate is common.

Barite, if present, generally forms vein fill in the uppermost parts of the system. Gypsum and anyhydrite may also present as late phases in the uppermost parts of intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems.

The majority of intermediate sulphidation deposits form steeply dipping veins which may contain bonanza gold grade shoots (especially within quartz-base metal sulphide veins and breccias). Within a given district, multiple veins are common and typically form sub-parallel to anastomosing vein swarms, as is typical within the Baguio District.

Vein breccias and larger breccia bodies (e.g. the Rosia Montana Deposit: Lexa, 1999) may be developed—vein breccias especially may be high grade even within narrow vein deposits.

Stockworks are common in the hanging wall of deposits—they range from narrow selvages that extend metres from veins and silicified structures, to extensive stockworks that may be of sufficient density and grade to justify an open pitable bulk tonnage mine

Disseminated mineralization is less common but is important in some deposits such as Creede in the USA and San Cristóbal in Bolivia (Wilson & Motton, 2015).

Alteration minerals in intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold systems are zoned in a similar manner to that of gangue mineralogy. Proximal to mineralization quartz-sericite dominates at depth whilst carbonate dominates in the shallower parts of the system. Pyrite is ubiquitous. Further from mineralization illite-smectite passes outwards to epidote-chlorite (prophylitic).

Intermediate sulphidation systems are generally distinctly zoned. Ores tend to be dominated by quartz-pyrite-base metal sulphides at depth, and become more carbonate rich at the expense of these phases at progressively shallower levels. Carbonate deposition may also postdate and cross- cut earlier quartz sulphide phases as the fluid system cools and collapses. Barite, gypsum and anhydrite, if present, are formed in the uppermost parts of the system and/or are the latest depositional event.

Gold mineralization predominantly develops in association with base metal sulfide deposition. Whilst most base metal sulphides are deposited with quartz, minor base metal sulphide mineralization extends into the carbonate event in many deposits, as evidenced in the Baguio District, Philippines, where carbonate veins may be significantly gold mineralized (especially where manganoan carbonates are present, e.g. the Sangilo deposit) (Wilson & Motton, 2015).

Gold typically occurs in its native state, either as inclusions in pyrite and/or base metal sulfides, intergrown with carbonate, or filling fractures and vugs in earlier quartz, and generally does not pose metallurgical problems.

Unlike low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits (in which boiling is the main mechanism for deposition of metals) which typically have relatively restricted vertical precious metal interval of approximately 200 to 250 metres, Intermediate sulphidation systems can have precious metal intervals that extends over 100s to potentially >1 kilometre.

8.3 Epithermal – High Sulphidation

High sulphidation epithermal deposits are also called acid-sulphate, quartz-alunite, alunite-kaolinite-pyrophyllite or advanced argillic types. They occur as veins, vuggy breccias and sulphide-silica replacement pods to massive lenses within volcanic host rocks associated with high level hydrothermal systems marked by acid-leached, advanced argillic and silicic alteration. Their setting is usually within extensional and trans-tensional environments, commonly in volcano-plutonic continent-margin and oceanic arc and back-arc settings. They occur in zones with high-level magmatic emplacements where strato-volcanoes and other volcanic edifices are constructed above plutons.

Deposits are commonly irregular in shape, controlled in part by host rock permeability and the geometry of ore-controlling structures. Multiple, cross-cutting composite veins are common; texturally the mineralization is characterized by vuggy, porous silica derived as a residual product of acid leaching. Hydrothermal breccias and massive wallrock replacements associated with fine grained quartz are also common features associated with high sulphidation deposits.

Mineralization consists of pyrite, enargite/luzonite, chalcocite, covellite, bornite, gold, electrum, and less commonly chalcopyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite/tennantite, galena, marcasite, arsenopyrite, silver sulphosalts and tellurides including goldfieldite. Two types of ore are commonly present: (i) massive enargite-pyrite and/or (ii) quartz-alunite-gold. Gangue mineralogy consists principally of quartz-pyrite or quartz-barite; carbonate minerals are absent.

Alteration minerals consist principally of: quartz, kaolinite/dickite, alunite, barite, hematite, sericite/illite, amorphous clays, pyrophyllite, andalusite, diaspore, corundum, tourmaline and native sulphur with subordinate amounts of dumortierite, topaz, zunyite and jarosite. Advanced argillic alteration is a common alteration type and can be aerially extensive and visually prominent. Quartz occurs as fine- grained replacements and as vuggy, residual silica in acid-leached rocks. Weathered rocks may contain abundant limonite, jarosite, goethite and/or hematite, generally in a groundmass of kaolinite and quartz. Fine-grained supergene alunite veins and nodules are common.

Ore controls in volcanic edifices are commonly caldera ring and radial fractures, (particularly at their intersections), fracture sets in resurgent domes and flow-dome complexes, and hydrothermal breccia pipes and diatremes. Faults and breccias in and around intrusive centers appear to be important controls. Permeable lithologies can also be favorable host rocks, capped in some deposits by less permeable, hydrothermally altered silica, clay and alunite-bearing 'lithocaps'. The deposits can occur over considerable depths, ranging from high-temperature solfataras (sulfurous fumaroles) at the paleosurface down into cupolas of intrusive bodies at depth.

Recent research into the high sulphidation genetic model, mainly in the southwest Pacific and in the Andes of South America, has shown that these deposits are commonly genetically related to high-level intrusions and at several locales, they tend to overlie and flank porphyry copper-gold deposits. Multiple stages of mineralization are common, presumably related to periodic tectonism with associated intrusive activity and magmatic hydrothermal fluid generation.

The high sulphidation deposit type has become a focus for exploration throughout the circum-Pacific region because of the economically important gold and copper grades in some deposits.

8.4 Porphyry

The porphyry deposit type consists of bulk tonnage-style copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization commonly related to feldspar porphyritic intrusions. Core areas consist of intrusive-hosted, disseminated copper sulphides, largely chalcopyrite and bornite, commonly with accessory molybdenum and gold. Mineralization is spatially associated with the core intrusion, but not necessarily confined to it. Stocks are typified by concentric zones of potassic, phyllic (sericitic) and propylitic alteration, commonly with argillic (clay) alteration and overlying zones of advanced argillic alteration. Some secondary (supergene) mineralization commonly occurs near-surface, marked by oxidation of sulphide minerals and enrichment of economic minerals. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization.

The Kemess South and North copper-gold deposits belong to the calc-alkaline variety of the porphyry deposit type, which are adjacent properties and are further described in 23.3.1 and 23.3.2 of this report. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite are associated with well-developed quartz stockwork veins and veinlets within potassically-altered zones hosted by porphyritic quartz monzonite intrusions and adjacent wall rocks. The Jurassic age mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with the intrusions. Alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits are associated with syenitic and other alkalic rocks and are considered to be a distinct deposit type.

Porphyry deposits occur in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries and are commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism. They also occur in association with the emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion. The geological setting of these deposits is a high-level (epizonal) stock emplacement in volcano-plutonic arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can host mineralization, but commonly the high- level stocks and related dykes intrude their coeval volcanic piles.

Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral in porphyry deposits. Magnetite and rarely hematite are abundant in some deposits. Ore minerals include chalcopyrite, molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite. Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

Alteration mineralogy consists of quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals and tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic host rocks by biotite-rich rocks (biotite ‘hornfels’) that grade outward into propylitically-altered rocks. The older alteration assemblages in copper-bearing zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later potassic, phyllic and less commonly argillic alteration assemblages. Rarely, in the uppermost parts of some porphyry deposits, advanced argillic (kaolinite-pyrophyllite) alteration is present.

Weathering results in secondary (supergene) zones carrying chalcocite, covellite and other Cu_2S minerals (digenite, djurleite, etc.), chrysocolla, native copper and copper oxides, carbonates and sulphate minerals. Oxidized and leached zones at surface are marked by ferruginous 'cappings' with supergene clay minerals, limonite, goethite, hematite, jarosite, and residual quartz.

Ore zones, particularly those with higher gold content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and thus are indicated by magnetic highs in magnetic surveys. Alternatively, the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-sericite-pyrite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding copper zones respond well to induced polarization (IP) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

8.5 Exploration Model

The traditional exploration model on the Property prior to a study completed by University of British Columbia’s Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU) has proven successful and should still be implicated with future exploration models. Bouzari et al.’s (2019) research in the Toodoggone region suggests that once described low-sulphidation epithermal systems may be the shallow-level porphyry systems.

8.5.1 2019 Model

The primary exploration targets on the Property are structurally-controlled veins, stockworks or breccia-style low-to-intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit similar to the deposits that have seen past production on the property.

A secondary, but no less important target type is a bulk-tonnage porphyry style of mineralization associated with the large gossanous pyrite alteration zone covering much of the Chappelle claims. The demonstrated genetic link of the Dupont/Baker ‘A’ and Multinational ‘B’ veins to porphyry fluids (Duuring, et al., 2009), and the broad alteration zone of Chlorite-Epidote-Pyrite to Quartz-Sericite- Chlorite-Pyrite consistent with alteration seen at the nearby Kemess underground deposit and general Porphyry alteration models, suggest a buried porphyry deposit may be present on the property.

A suitable, descriptive geological model for the epithermal environment, from Hedenquist and Lowenstern (1994), has been provided above in Figure 21. In it, one could place the Shasta deposit in the upper left hand side of Figure 21, where the highlighted text "Low sulfidation Au, Ag" is circled in orange. The Dupont/Baker veins could be placed in the centre-left of the figure where the highlighted text "Intermediate sulfidation" is shown.

The depth potential of the Dupont/Baker 'A' and Multinational 'B' veins, as well as the peripheral veins, remains under-tested. The lowest holes on both previously mined zones have significant intercepts in holes 74-16 intersecting 1.2 metres at 0.58/0.24 oz/short ton Au/Ag, and M87-24 intersecting 1.83 metres at 0.091/0.06 oz/short ton Au/Ag respectively (quoted intervals are considered historical in nature and have not been confirmed by the author). The genetic model of intermediate sulphidation veins does not depend on a boiling zone relative to the paleosurface such as in low-sulphidation veins, and as such, the potential vertical extent of mineralization can reach up to 1 km (Smith, 2019).

8.5.2 2020 Model

Bouzari et al. (2019) suggests that new age relationships show epithermal-type deposits formed contemporaneously with pluton emplacement and porphyry type K-silicate alteration at depth. Age dating, complemented with field observations, alteration assemblages, vein types, trace metal concentrations and the evaluation of fluid inclusions indicate that some of the epithermal-type veins that were previously classified as low-sulphidation have alteration features indicative of shallow-level porphyry systems (Bouzari, Bissig, Hart, & Leal-Mejia, 2019). Bouzari et al. (2019) states: "K-silicate alteration also occurs in several valley cuts into the deeper exposed plutons in the district such as at Black Gossan, suggesting that porphyry-level alteration is exposed" and describes the occurrence of quartz-magnetite ± pyrite ± chalcopyrite mineralization from drillholes at the historical Baker mine indicate a transition towards porphyry alteration just 100-150 metres below the surface. The transition to a porphyry center is further supported by the high concentrations of Cu, Mo, W, and Sn (which are typically enriched in the core of porphyry system) relative to Sb, As, Ag, Li and Tl (which are typically enriched in shallow level above porphyry systems). A normalized-element ratio index, the MDRU Porphyry Index (MPIx) is developed and applied to the Toodoggone district. This index indicates the Baker mine has a distinct porphyry character and that other deposits or prospects which include Shasta and Black Gossan to also have notable porphyry affinities. Results from this study indicate that there are a range of mineralization types in the central Toodoggone district from the deep porphyry to shallow epithermal environments which formed episodically over the period from ca. 196 to 186 Ma. A new framework proposed herein indicates the potential for exploration of porphyry-type copper mineralization in areas previously known for epithermal mineralization (Bouzari, Bissig, Hart, & Leal-Mejia, 2019).

Bouzari et al. (2019) suggests implications for future exploration in the Toodoggone region, and places the Baker, Shasta and Black Gossan portions of the Property in different locations, shown in Figure 22, versus the traditionally accepted exploration model project locations presented in Figure 21.

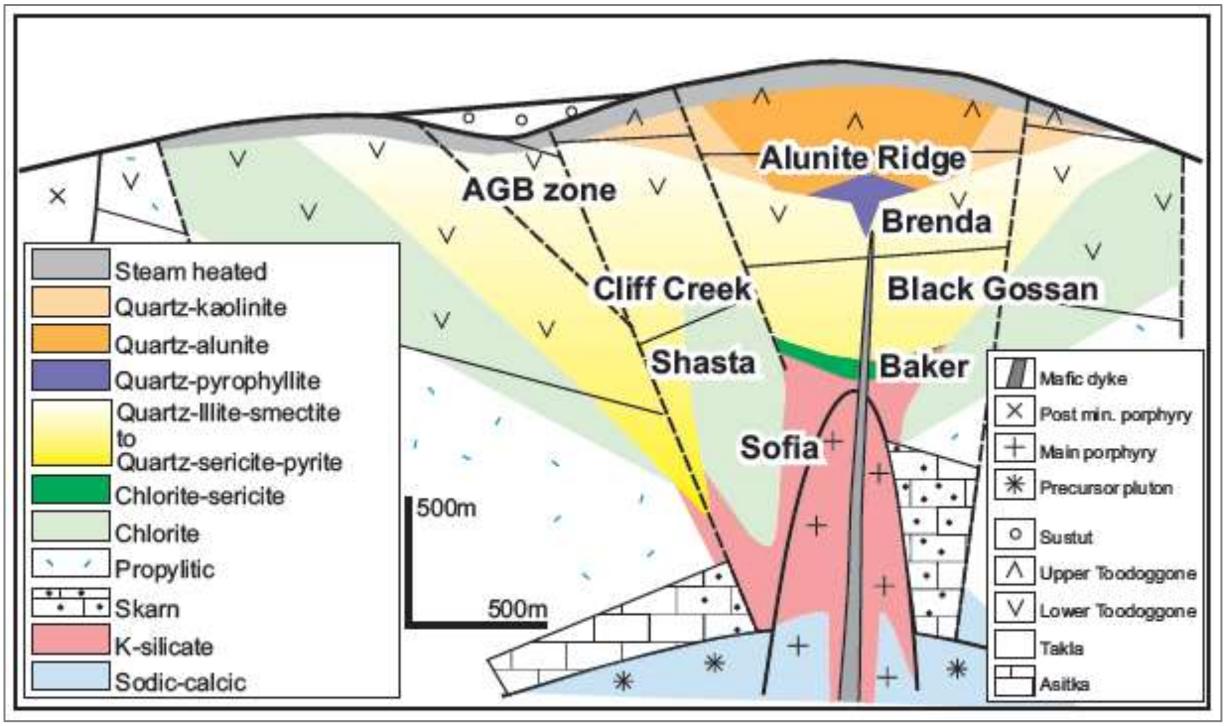

Figure 22: Generalized cross section of the Toodoggone district showing location of the mineral deposits and prospect relative to the typical porphyry alteration zoning modified from Diakow et al. (1993) & Sillitoe (2010) (Bouzari et al., 2019).

9.0 Exploration

Recent exploration includes the 2020 Airborne Geophysical Survey, the 2020 Ground Geophysical Survey and the 2020 Site Tour. All other work on the Property to date is considered historical and reported in section 6 of this report. Table 11 displays the approved expenditures on the Property between January and October 15th 2020.

Table 11: Approved Expenditures for Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak between January, 2020, and October 15th, 2020.

Approved Expenditure Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak Property January 2020 to October 15th 2020	Expenditures
Airborne Geophysics July 2020	
Precision Geophysics Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics survey	$ 78,000.00
Black Lake Camp Flight Crew Costs 2 nights at 175 per night	$ 700.00
2020 Todd Ballantyne in3D Geoscience processing, consulting	$ 9,253.75
Ground Geophysics August 2020	
Peter Walcott & Associates Geophysical Services Induced Polarization	$ 59,600.00
Total Approved Expenditures Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak	**$ 147,553.75**

9.1 2020 Airborne Geophysics

Precision GeoSurveys Inc. was commissioned by TDG between dates July 27th – July 29th, 2020, to complete a 931 line kilometre Magnetics-Radiometrics airborne survey over the Oxide Peak section of the property.

The data were collected using an Airbus AS350 helicopter. The magnetic sensor was located in a stinger boom mounted on the front of the helicopter. The radiometric data were measured using a GRS-10 gamma radiation detector, containing 16.8 litres of downward-looking and 4.2 litres of upward-looking NaI(T1) crystals, located in the rear cabin of the helicopter.

The survey was flown as Block A (north block) and Block B (south block) totaling 931 line-km.

Block A totaled 442 line km and block B totaled 489 line-km. The east-west survey flight lines were spaced at 100 metres and flown at a nominal terrain contouring clearance of 40 metres. The mean survey height was 49 metres for block A and 43 metres for block B.

The geophysical data have been compiled using Geosoft Oasis Montaj from Precision GeoSurveys deliverables and additional magnetic products have been generated by geophysical consultant in3D Geoscience Inc. Preliminary data review has noted the possibility of prominent magnetic remanence that could be adversely affecting the interpretation of the magnetic data. A comparison of the reduced to pole (RTP) magnetic data and total gradient (also known as analytic signal) grid products suggest the presence of magnetic remanence which is not accounted for in the reduced to pole transformation. It is highly recommended to investigate this possibility in more detail to avoid incorrect interpretation of magnetic sources and features.

In order to help verify these observations a 3D magnetic inversion using VOXI MVI (magnetization vector intensity) is recommended. MVI inversion correctly accounts for magnetic remanence whereas standard magnetic susceptibility inversions do not. These results will help answer current questions and provide better insight into magnetic sources from data acquired in extreme topography.

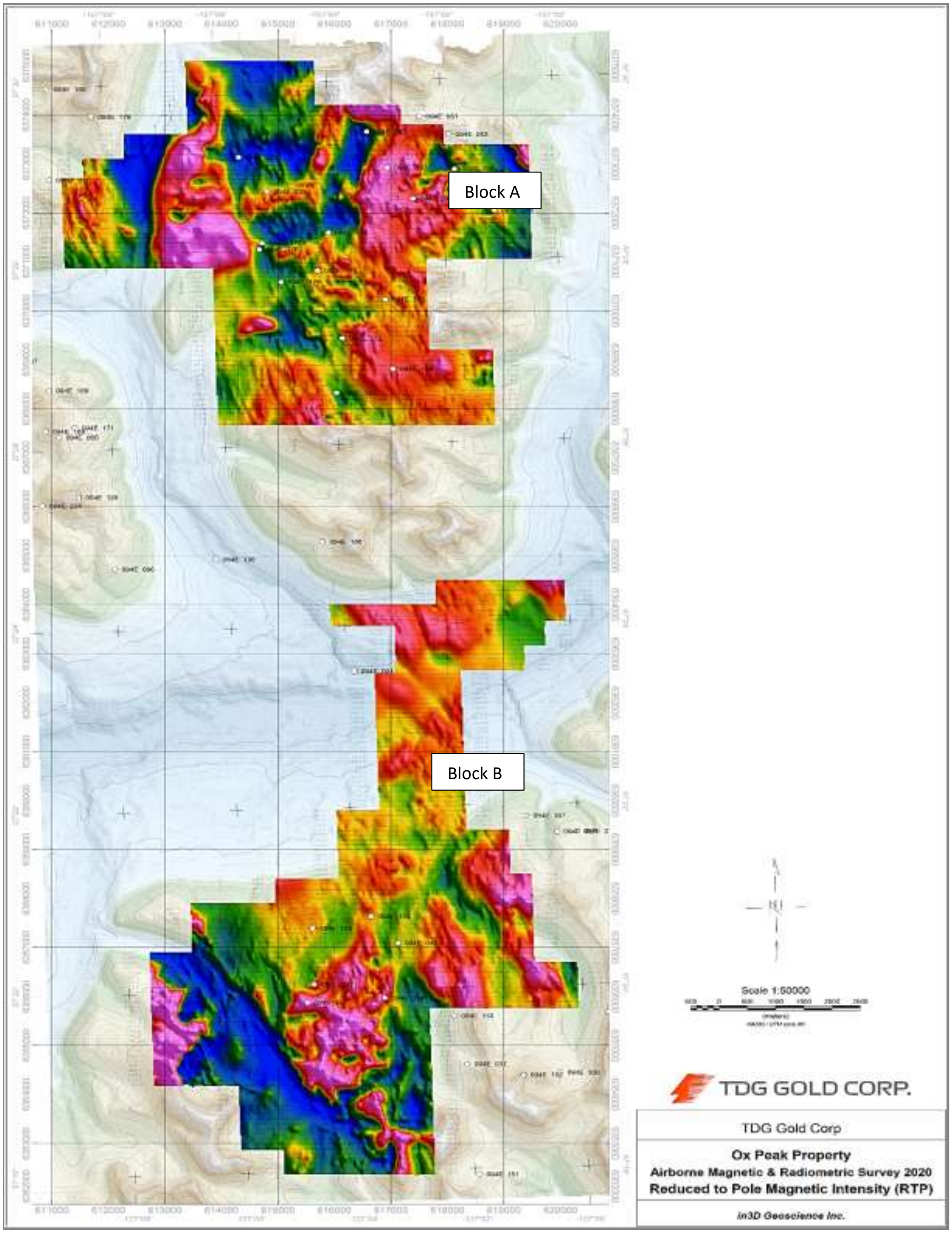

Figure 23: Oxide Peak Option; Airborne Magnetic & Radiometric-RTP Magnetics + Minfile Occurrences.

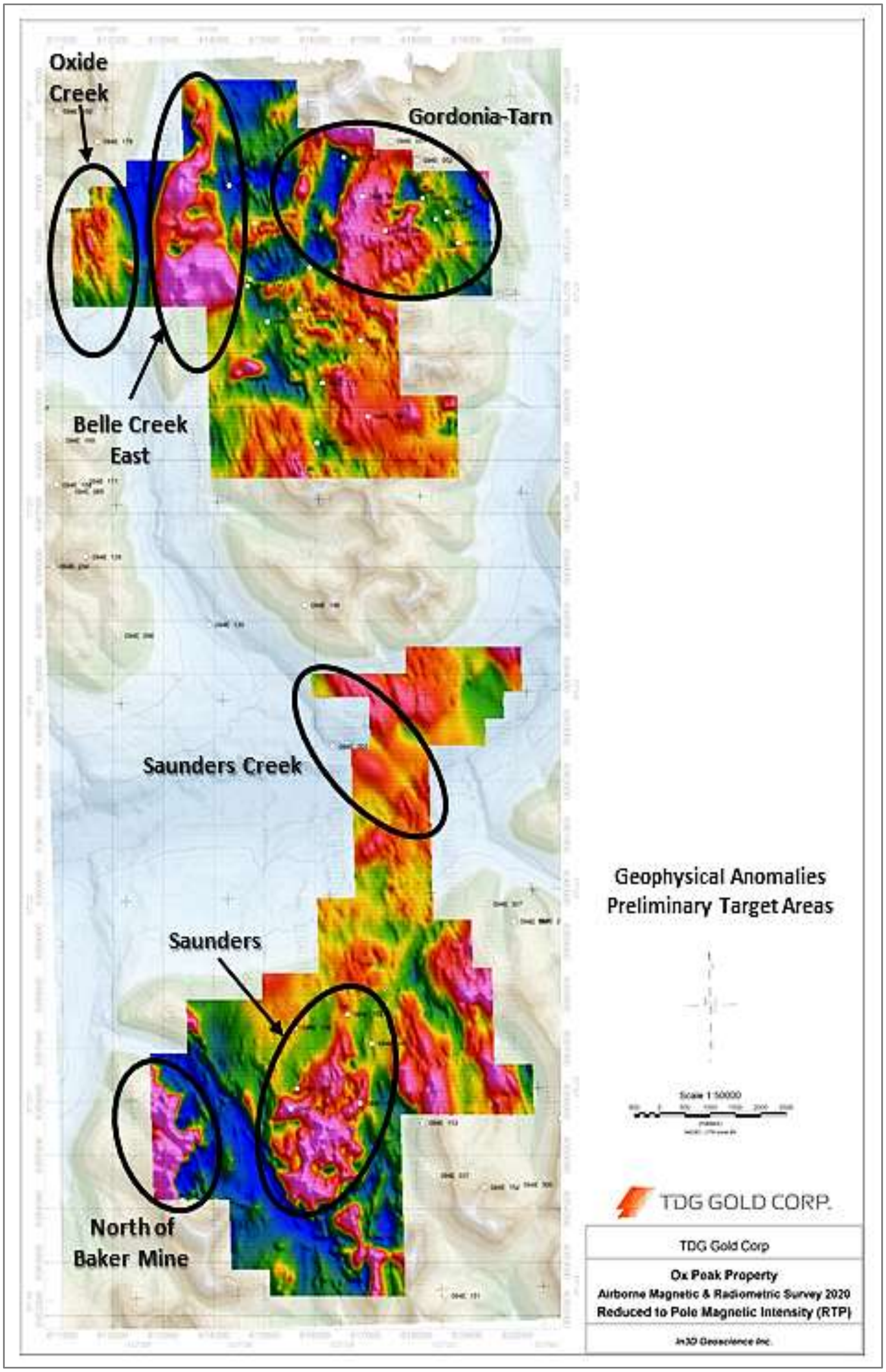

Figure 24: Oxide Peak Option's geophysical anomalies and preliminary target areas.

Preliminary interpretation has identified several magnetic and/or radiometric anomalies coincident with or proximal to areas of documented mineralization. Some of these are previously documented but the Precision GeoSurvey data provides the most advanced measurements to date on the property, as shown in Figure 23.

Block A - Oxide Creek:

- At the western limit of the project area, the eastern slope of Oxide peak is underlain by gossanous chlorite-epidote-pyrite and silica-clay-sericite-pyrite altered intermediate volcanic rocks. This area is defined in the 2020 airborne survey as a coincident magnetic high-radiometric high oriented north-northwest for 1700 metres and up to 750 metres in width. Both magnetic and radiometric highs are open north of Oxide Creek and extend north beyond the claim boundary. A number of altered and variably mineralized intrusive dykes ranging in composition from monzodiorite to quartz monzonite are recognized at lower elevation in Oxide Creek. With assays up to 1,988 ppm Cu, 21 ppm Mo and 77 ppb Au, proximity to a buried, untested porphyry system is inferred.

Block A – Belle Creek:

- The most prominent magnetic feature in Block A is a strong northerly oriented magnetic high east of Oxide Peak and immediately east of Belle Creek with a large circular lobe 1.5 kilometres in diameter, at the southern claim boundary. This area is believed to be underlain by Takla volcanic rocks in an uplifted block but is unexplained based on known geology. Radiometric highs flanking this magnetic feature along the eastern margin and to the southwest require investigation in the field.

Block A – Gordonia-Tarn:

- A regional scale broadly coincident magnetic high and radiometric high characterizes the geophysical response at Mt. Gordonia and the area of extreme topographic relief to the east at Tarn Lake. There is a reasonable correlation with a the stratigraphically higher Graves Member of the Upper Toodoggone formation described as a unit of dacitic ash flow tuffs with clasts of intrusive porphyries and quartz monzonite. These clasts may represent underlying feeder intrusions of similar composition. Linear breaks may represent structures as possible host to high copper, gold, silver mineralization in the area.

Block B – Saunders Creek

- The extreme northern part of the Block B airborne survey, north of the Toodoggone River, is underlain by the McLair Pluton, a quartz-monzonite phase of the Early Jurassic Black Lake suite, intruding late Triassic Takla volcanics. The area is expressed as broad, moderate to strong magnetic high. South of the Toodoggone River, magnetic data displays a strong northwest fabric that may represent the southern extension of the McLair Creek fault, a structure enveloped by quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and mineralization on the JD property roughly 6 kilometres to the north.

Block B – Saunders

- The southern part of the Block B survey is underlain predominantly by a dacite ash-flow tuff of the Saunders member, lower Toodoggone. This entire area is expressed as a radiometric high in the geophysical dataset. There is a spatial relationship between local high grade low-sulphidation, epithermal Au-Ag veins and the northern margins of a prominent magnetic high central to the Sanders area.

Block B – North of Baker Mine

- A strong magnetic high in the southwestern project area is immediately southeast of the Lawyers low-sulphidation, epithermal Au-Ag vein system and immediately north of the Baker Mine area. Follow up surface exploration is recommended to evaluate this anomaly.

Precision Geo Surveys, in3Dgeoscience and TDG Gold geologists have provided an initial interpretation of the geophysical characteristics of the survey area, which are in turn related to the distribution and concentration of magnetic minerals and radioactive elements in the Earth.

Further interpretation of all the geophysical anomalies and careful integration with existing geological, geochemical and other geophysical data is proposed for follow up exploration.

9.2 2020 Ground Geophysics

In the period between August 16th and 26th, 2020, geophysical contractor Peter E. Walcott & Associates carried out induced polarization (IP) surveying on the Oxide Peak Property. The area surveyed, detailed in Figure 25, is located at the north-west Oxide Peak property boundary targeting known copper mineralization. Figure 26 displays the magnetic anomaly referred to as ‘Oxide Creek’, identified during the 2020 airborne magnetics survey. A six-person crew completed the IP survey, lodging was provided at the Black Lake Camp and helicopter supported by Silver King Helicopters.

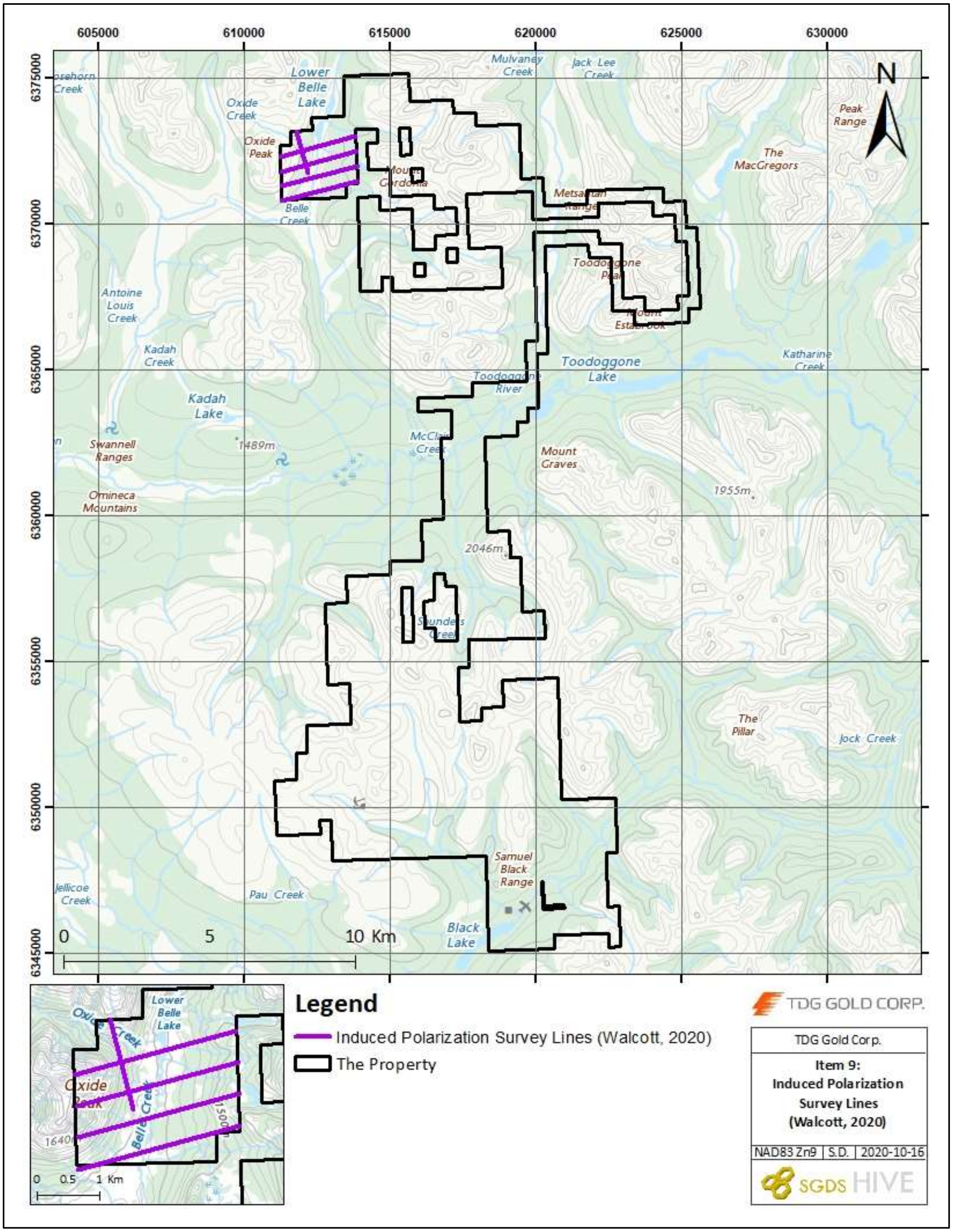

Figure 25: Geophysical IP Survey Location Map, Oxide Peak Property.

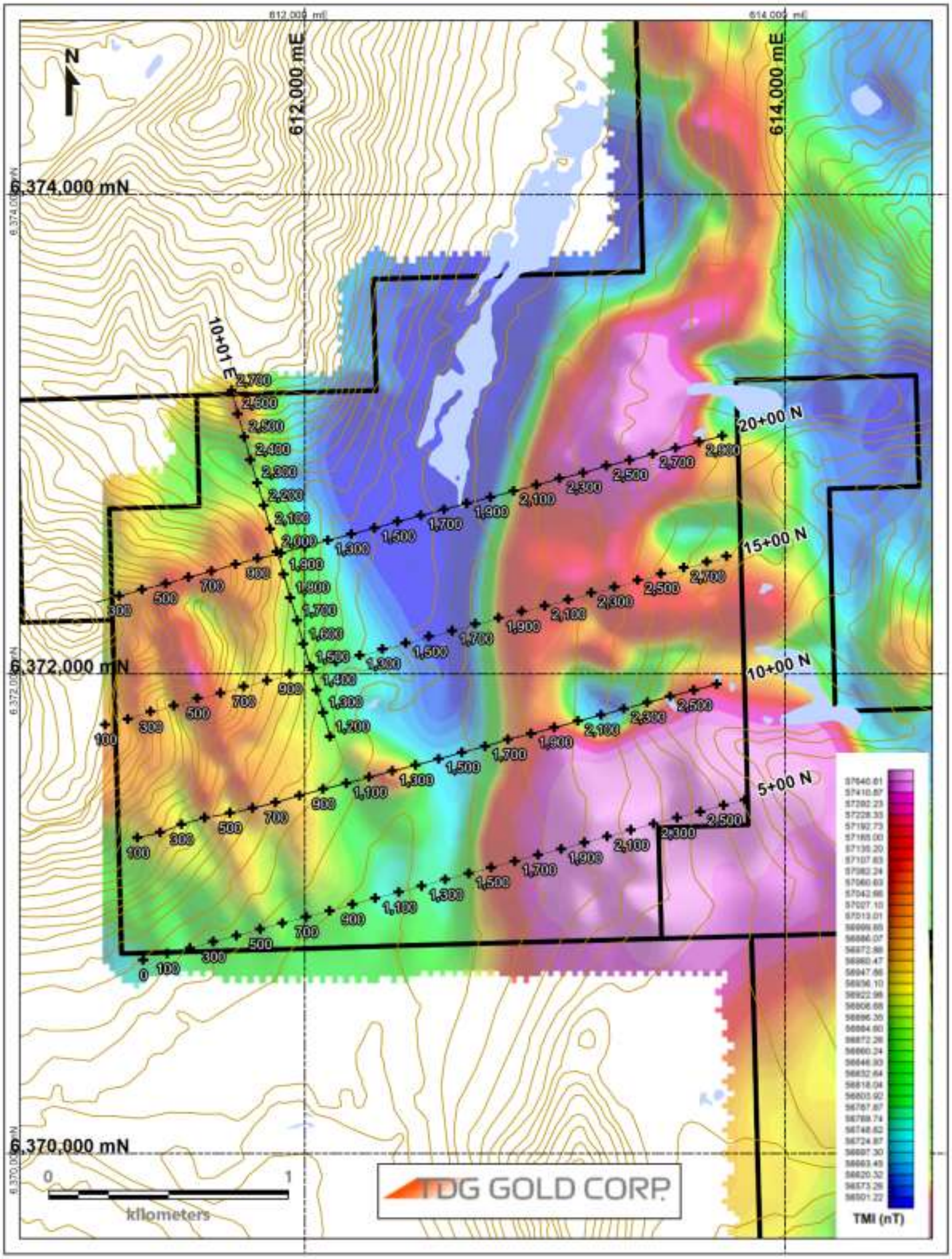

Figure 26: Geophysical IP Survey Oxide Creek Zone.

The Survey parameters for the August 2020 IP survey consisted of a pole-dipole array with dipole spacing at 100 metres (a=100) utilizing a 6-channel receiver (n=6). Four lines were oriented at UTM azimuth 075°, orthogonal to the regional NNW oriented airborne magnetic trend. These four lines were spaced 500 metres apart ranging from 2.5 to 2.7 kilometres in length. A fifth line oriented at UTM azimuth 344°, parallel to the regional magnetic trend, was surveyed to transect mineralized intrusive rocks outcropping in Oxide Creek. Total line-kilometres surveyed consisted of 11.9 kilometres within a 5 km^2 area.

The western section of the survey area is underlain by gossanous andesite to basalt flows and volcaniclastics cut by a suite of intrusive dykes that may be interpreted as lithocap-style porphyry alteration. These epidote-chlorite altered and locally intensely sericite-silica-pyrite altered rocks are interpreted to be Duncan member volcanic rocks of the Lower Toodoggone Formation (Wetherup, 2019). Preliminary mapping has identified an earlier feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite phase with disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite and spatially related, magnetite destructive propylitic, phyllic and argillic alteration. Cu-bearing sulphide mineralization and porphyry-style veins in these rocks are cut by NNW trending, late phase biotite-feldspar monzonite dykes that are magnetic but weakly chlorite-epidote altered. Airborne magnetic highs with similar orientation occur along the eastern flank of Oxide Peak Mountain and may be related to these late dykes.

Results of the survey, station location map and pseudo section are included in Appendix A. The geophysical IP survey has in part defined a moderate to strong IP chargeability high at or near the north western claim boundary that is roughly coincident with NNW oriented, linear airborne magnetic highs. An orthogonal survey line 1001 E surveyed across outcropping porphyritic quartz monzonite in Oxide Creek further defines the chargeability feature.

9.3 2020 Site Tour

A total of 10 select rock grab were sampled by Scott Dorion and Liam Connor from SGDS-HIVE Geological between the dates of July 31st and August 2nd, 2020. Sample type and locations are summarized in Table 12, with the locations displayed in Figure 27.

Table 12: Summary of 2020 site tour sampling

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting/Northing (NAD83 Zone 9)	Elevation (m)	Summary
X981351	Select Grab Sample	613855 / 6350538	1662	Portal ‘A’ dump
X981352	Select Grab Sample	617433 / 6372925	1810	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone
X981353	Select Grab Sample	617442 / 6372925	1810	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone
X981354	Select Grab Sample	617365 / 6372892	1821	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone
X981355	Select Grab Sample	617455 / 6372871	1795	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone
X981356	Select Grab Sample	614119 / 6350915	1734	Portal ‘B’ dump
X981357	Select Grab Sample	614119 / 6350915	1734	Portal ‘B’ dump
X981358	Select Grab Sample	614122 / 6350960	1741	Portal ‘B’ dump
X981359	Select Grab Sample	620960 / 6347454	1259	Shasta; lower portals dump
X981360	Select Grab Sample	620945 / 6347460	1261	Shasta; lower portals dump

Assay results from the 2020 site tour select grab sampling were released from SGS Laboratories on August 17th, 2020. Complete sample descriptions and raw assays are listed in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively.

Table 13: 2020 select grab sampling assay results

Sample ID	**Sample Location**	**Sample Weight (kg)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**
X981351	Baker: 'A'	2.31	32.1	96	1.09
X981352	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone	1.45	0.373	2	0.0517
X981353	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone	1.42	0.323	<2	0.0172
X981354	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone	1.95	0.036	12	1.25
X981355	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone	1.59	0.034	15	7.02
X981356	Baker: 'B'	1.68	0.052	6	0.0477
X981357	Baker: 'B'	2.14	270	86	0.7874
X981358	Baker: 'B'	2.23	3.24	38	0.1967
X981359	Shasta	1.71	3.21	64	0.0071
X981360	Shasta	1.27	10.5	466	0.0078

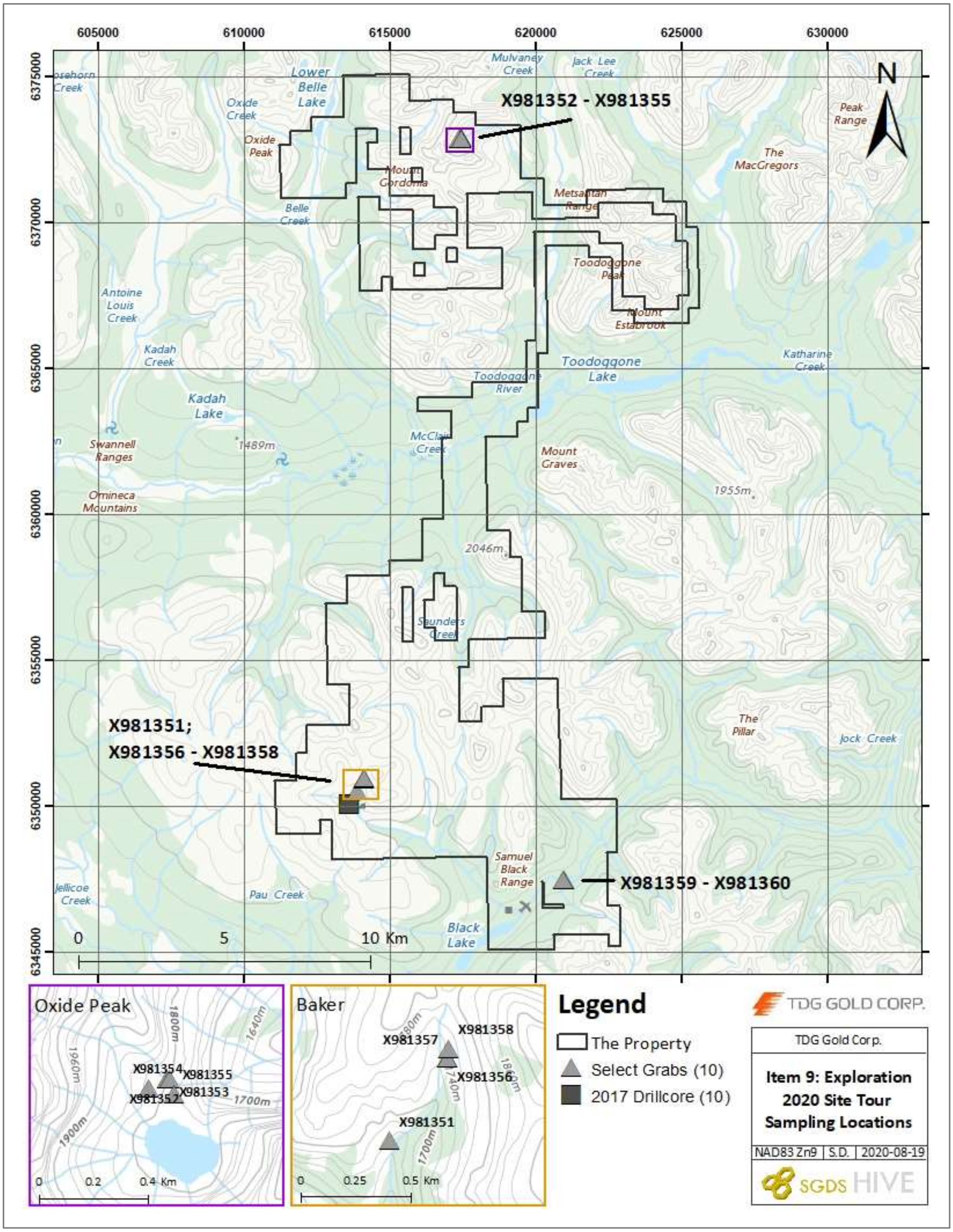

Figure 27: 2020 site tour sample locations

10.0 Drilling

Between the 2017 and 2019 released National Instrument 43-101, the property saw a total of five drillholes. Smith (2019) addresses the five drillholes in detail. Any drilling on Talisker's Baker-Shasta property under purchase agreement is now considered historical and discussed in section 6 of this report.

Any exploratory drilling that has been completed on ArcWest's Oxide Peak Option is considered historical and is addressed in section 6 of this report.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Select grab samples were chosen based off observable textures, mineralization and respective location to known occurrences. In the case of Baker and Shasta, select grab samples were retrieved immediate to the dump locations, proximal to underground portals. Wearing the proper protective person equipment, samples were broken using either a standard rock hammer or sledge hammer. The sample was then photographed with sample tag visible, and cataloged. The sample was placed in a medium-sized polyurethane bag and sealed with a one-way tie strap. Approximately 25 kg of samples, sealed polyeurathane bags, were then placed into a standard rice bag and sealed again with a one-way tie strap. Samples information was recorded into a sample shipment and an SGS laboratory-issued submission forms. Scott Dorion (P.Geo) oversaw the Chain of Custody from sampling to transportation, and personally dropping the samples off at SGS Laboratories located at 3260 Production Way, Burnaby, British Columbia. Samples were rush ordered, and released from SGS Laboratories on August 17th, 2020.

Due to limited size of the sampling, no field-based QAQC controls were added and TDG relied on internal lab protocols. The lab used blanks, which resulted in <5 ppm Au, and OREAS 299 standards. OREAS 299 is certified at 89.97 g/t Au with a single standard deviation of 2.232 g/t Au, and returned 92.3 g/t Au, which is within the acceptable two standard deviations from the mean.

Once at SGS Laboratories, the samples were dried at 105°C and crushed until 75% passed a 2 millimetre mesh screen. The material was then split into a 250 gram portion and pulverized until 85% passed a 75 micron screen. The resulting sample was digested in a 4-acid mix and analyzed by ICP mass spectrometry on a 30-gram subsample (SGS method number GE-ICP40Q12). Gold analysis was completed using fire assaying methods (GE-FAI30V5). Any over limit results were finalized using a gravity finish (GO-FAG30V).

It is under the opinion of the author that the adequacy of the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures in respects to the 2020 site tour data presented in this technical report is sufficient.

12.0 Data Verification

Select grab samples reported in Item 9.2 were sampled primarily to verify if historically anomalous reported values at respective locations would return similar results. The range in listed grades displayed previously in Table 13 verify the presence of mineralization on the Property.

To compliment the select grab sampling and further ensure the verification of data, holes BK17-001, BK17-002, BK17-003, BK17-004, and BK17-005 were located during the 2020 site tour and select intervals were resampled in attempts to confirm reported assays. As the 2017 drilling was only selectively sampled and did not return significant assay values for Au, Ag or Cu, only two sample intervals from each hole were selected based on lithological or structural interest. The selectively sampled 2017 core stacks were located at 613595E/6350100N and are displayed in Figure 28. The remaining half of the 2017 drillcore was sampled and flagging tape, which indicates the sample interval width, sample data and information, was placed in the open space of the core box. Drillcore samples were dropped off by Scott Dorion on August 4th, 2020 at SGS Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia. Further descriptions on laboratory methods were previously described in Item 11 of this report. Table 14 displays the 2017 drillcore interval sampling and assay comparisons between 2017 and 2020. The full assays of the 2020 resampling of the 2017 drillcore are listed in Appendix B of this report.

Table 14: 2020 assays testing 2017 reported drilling by Sable Resources Ltd.

2017 Drillhole ID / Depth Intervals	2017 Sample ID	2020 Sample ID	2017 Reported Assay for Au, Ag and Cu (ppm)	2020 Assay results for Au, Ag and Cu (ppm)
BK17-001				
180 – 182m	20236	C000656607	0.009, 0.23, 29.1	0.014, <2, 43.5
154.3 – 155.8m	20228	C000656608	0.088, 2, 278	0.102, 3, 251
BK17-002				
325.59 – 327.5m	21502	C000656601	0.006, 0.4, 122	0.008, <2, 124
350.61 – 352.63m	21518	C000656602	0.022, 0.39, 68.8	0.018, <2, 78.3
BK17-003				
138.9 – 141.03m	23900	C000656605	0.016, 0.51, 121.5	0.023, <2, 105
109.87 – 111.67m	23896	C000656606	0.017, 0.32, 122.5	0.019, <2, 131
BK17-004				
59.06 – 61.18m	23917	C000656603	0.053, 0.39, 15.7	0.057, <2, 11.6
446.64 – 449.54m	23995	C000656604	0.023, 0.78, 157	0.020, <2, 102
BK17-005				
321.37 – 323.23m	23990	C000656609	0.005, 0.2, 44.5	0.011, <2, 51.6
38.45 – 39.4m	24483	C000656610	0.042, 6.36, 187	0.041, 6, 316

Figure 28: Photograph of the stacked 2017 cut and sampled drillcore located at 613595E/6350100N.

It is the opinion of the author that the select grab sampling and resampling of 2017 drill core during the 2020 site visit is adequate and satisfies the requirements for data verification.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Hawthorn (1989) describes metallurgical testing and methods of gravity, grinding, flotation and cyanidation on both the Shasta and Multinational 'B' orebodies at the time. No record of metallurgical testing of the DuPont/Baker 'A' deposit was available at the time of reporting (Smith A. , 2017). These past producing mines have been exhausted and are historical. TDG's Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and the mineral processing and/or metallurgical testing is not relevant to scope of this report.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

The volumes associated with any inferred resource mentioned in this report are past producing values and should be considered historical. The areas immediately surrounding the past producing Baker and Shasta mining operations, moving forward, should be considered as exploratory targets. TDG's Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has no mineral resource estimate to date.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The volumes associated with any indicated resource mentioned in this report are past producing values and should be considered historical. The areas immediately surrounding the past producing Baker and Shasta mining operations, moving forward, should be considered as exploratory targets. TDG's Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has no mineral reserve estimate to date.

16.0 Mining Methods

TDG's Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has completed no mining method studies to date.

17.0 Recovery Methods

TDG's Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has completed no recovery method studies to date.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

Given the restoration requirements of the past production infrastructure on site, this section of the report is not discussed as the historical mines have returned to exploratory projects, and the mining operation facilities needs professional quotes for reinstatement before being deemed practical for use. Refer to section 5 of this report for a brief description of the project infrastructure as it stands.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

TDG.'s Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has completed no market studies regarding operations to date.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

20.1 Environmental Studies

Refer to section 4 of this report. TDG.'s Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project.

20.2 Permitting

Refer to section 4 of this report. TDG.'s Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has completed no new permit applications to date for advanced stage work.

20.3 Social and Community Impacts

Refer to section 5 of this report. TDG.'s Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has not engage the local communities regarding advanced stage work.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

TDG's Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has completed no capital or operating cost studies to date.

22.0 Economic Analysis

TDG's Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak project, as it stands, is an exploratory project and has completed no economic analysis to date.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

Readers are cautioned that the author of this Report has not verified the presented information in this section and all information pertaining to this section is not necessarily representative or indicative of mineralization found or that may be found on the Property.

At the time of reporting, the BC Government had 42 registered MTA claim owners within the area defined by mapsheet 094E. A list of registered claim owners and areas of staked claims are listed in Table 15.

Table 15: List of registered MTA landholders adjacent to the Property [Mapsheet 094E]

Registered MTA Owner [August, 2020]		Area (Hectares)	
AMARC RESOURCES LTD.	48296.27	INKSTER, SEAN HARLAN	103.05
ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.	8437.64	INTERNATIONAL SAMUEL EXPLORATION CORP.	6885.30
AURICO METALS INC.	21353.52	JOLY, JESSICA MARIE	52.39
AWMACK, HENRY JAMES	448.35	KREFT, JOHN BERNARD	17.62
BENCHMARK METALS INC.	4532.47	LESLIE, DORION	5826.17
BILLINGSLEY, RICHARD JOHN	1981.63	MOLNAR, ANDREW WILLIAM	1936.26
BOT, JOHN CHRISOSTOM	920.13	MORGAN, ARIELLE AMANDA	24448.71
CANASIL RESOURCES INC	3487.78	PACIFIC EMPIRE MINERALS CORP.	1258.37
CAZADOR RESOURCES LTD	1093.33	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	9860.09
COLORADO RESOURCES LTD.	9112.48	PRIOR, GLEN J	17.58
EARL, DOUGLAS HENRY	244.16	QU, XIAOYAN	347.59
ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORPORATION	898.61	RAZZLE RESOURCES	52.03
ERICKSON, VICTOR F.	13697.30	SCOTT, STEVEN JEFFREY	157.59
EVERGOLD CORP.	5169.56	SERENGETI RESOURCES INC.	3125.08
FAIRHURST, EMMA	7469.89	SHILLING, DEBORAH GRACE	690.55
FINLAY MINERALS LTD.	16760.04	SPECOGNA, MARINO J I	366.77
FUNK, KELLY BRENT	174.73	STARFIRE MINERALS INC.	5719.25
GREIG, CHARLES JAMES	1516.87	STRICKLAND, DERRICK	13016.78
GUARDSMEN RESOURCES INC.	17831.57	TALISKER RESOURCES LTD.	15246.51
HEYMAN, DAVID AGUSTIN	2687.35	TERRETT, DANIEL JOHN	3500.77
HORSLEY, ROBERT NICHOLAS	1093.79	TOWER RESOURCES LTD.	1726.21

The listed claims within mapsheet 094E form a large claim grouping which trends northwest-southeast and are mostly contiguous. For the purpose of this report, only select developed prospects and past producers will be further discussed as an Adjacent Property and the reader is referred to Figure 27 for further information regarding other properties near to TDG's Toodoggone portfolio. Given the distance from the Property, deposit type, and status – the selected Adjacent Properties include: Al/Ranch, Lawyers, Kemess, and Mets.

Given the recent publication of Smith's (2019) NI 43-101, the adjacent property descriptions for the above listed are directly quoted in their respective sections.

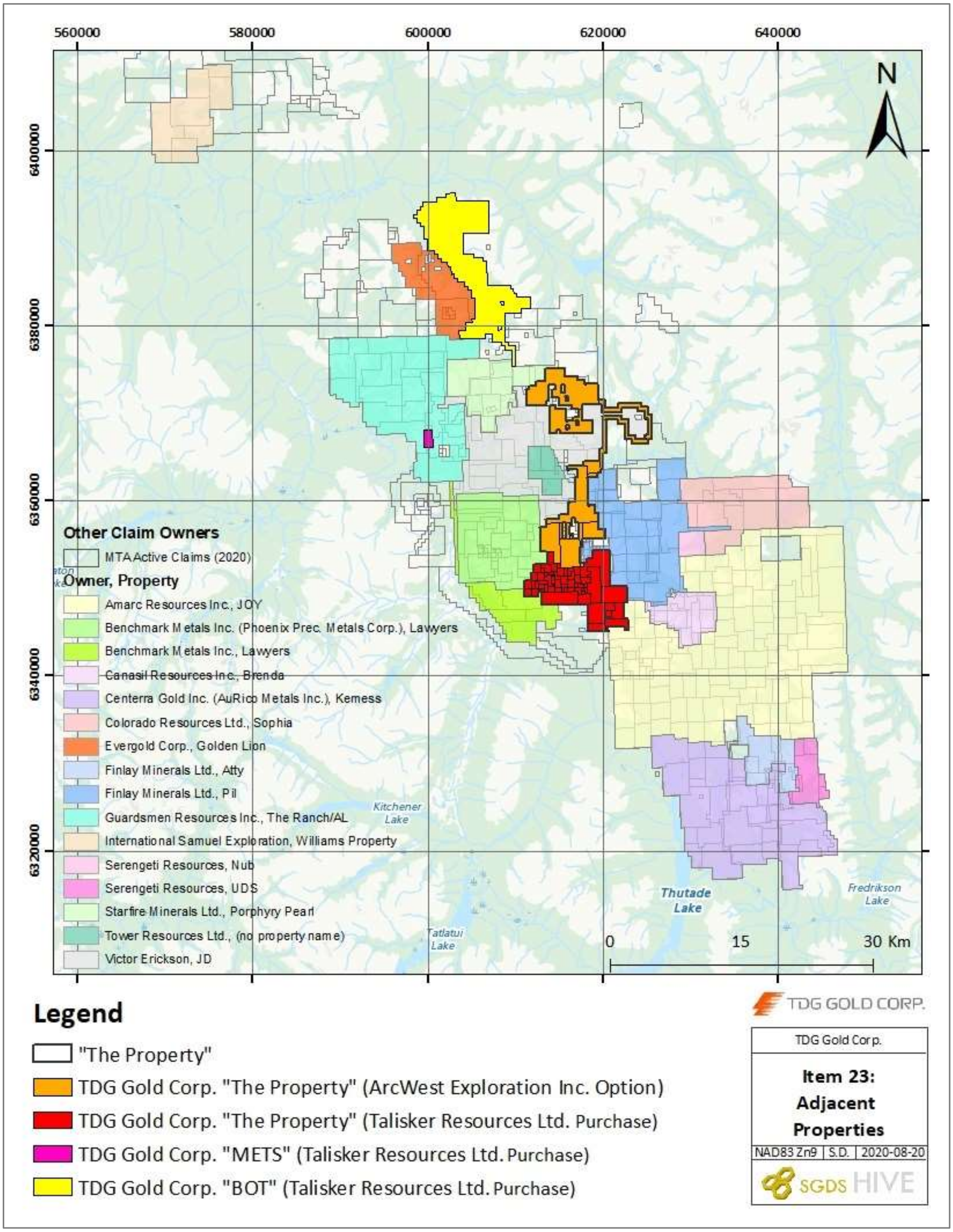

Figure 29: Adjacent properties to TDG's property options.

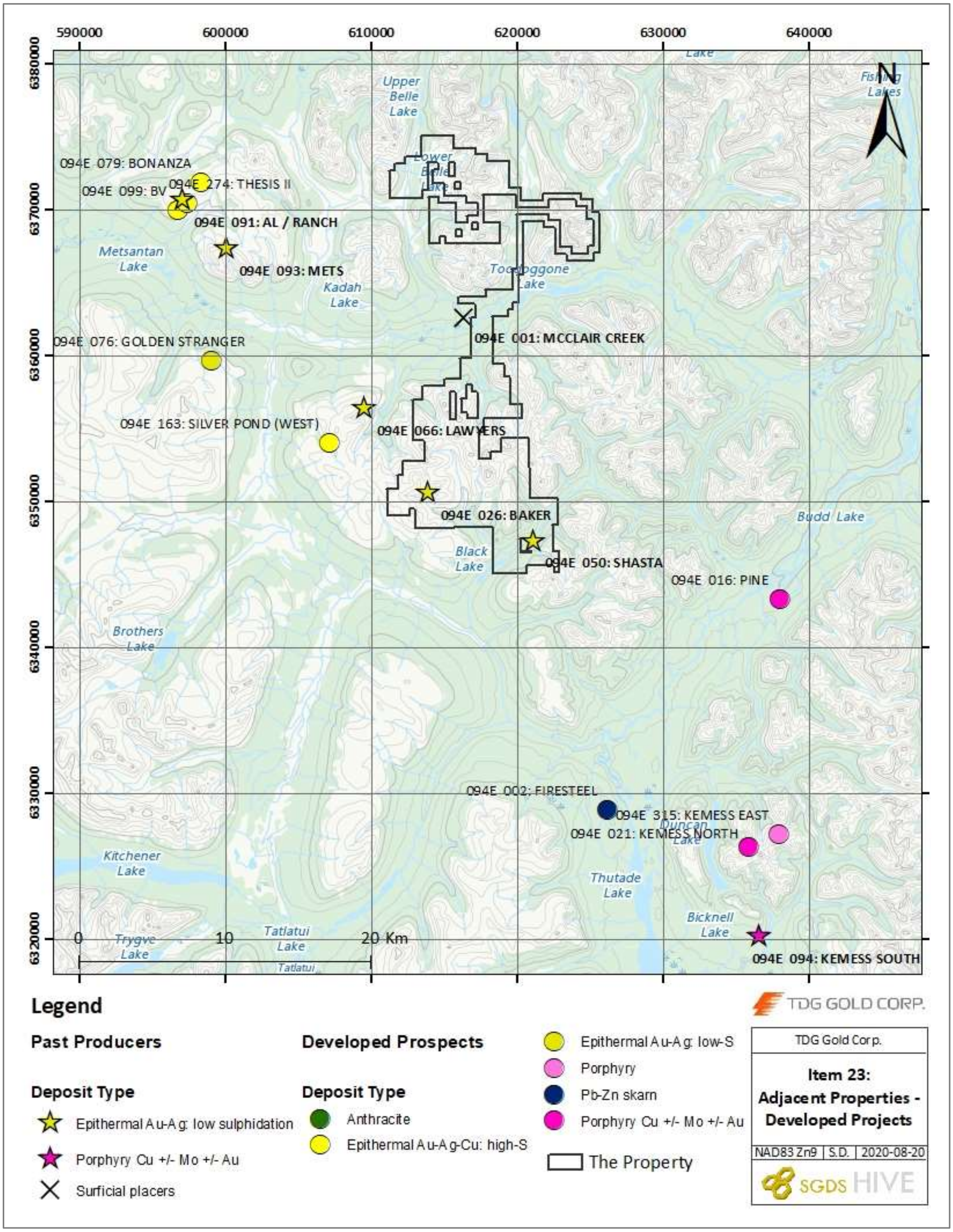

Figure 30: Past producers and developed prospects adjacent to the Property.

23.1 AL / Ranch

The Ranch property is located about 30 km northwest of the Lawyers Project. It is currently covered by claims which are 100% owned by Guardsmen Resources Ltd. of West Vancouver, British Columbia.

Past work on the Ranch property has identified 19 zones of gold mineralization over a 25 km^2 area. In 1991, Cheni Gold Mines Inc. surface-mined an aggregate of 59,000 tonnes from three small pits in the Bonanza (094E 079), Thesis III (094E 091) and BV Zones (094E 099). Approximately 41,000 tonnes of ore were treated at the Lawyers mill and about 10,000 ounces of gold were recovered. During August 1986, Energex Mines Ltd. operated a 6 tonnes per day pilot plant on the property; a total of 209 tonnes of high-grade surface ore from the Thesis III A Zone was processed (Hawkins, 2003; Smith, A., 2019).

The property is underlain mainly by trachyandesite ash-flows to lapilli tuffs of the Adoogacho and Metsantan Members of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation. The volcanic sequence is intruded locally by dykes which are compositionally similar to the volcanic units and may represent feeder systems to them. Felsic dykes and irregular bodies of dacitic, rhyo-dacitic and rhyolitic composition have been encountered in a number of drill holes. These intrusive rocks may be genetically linked to late-stage ore-forming fluids (Smith, 2019).

Alteration on the Ranch property is of the high-sulphidation (acid-sulphate) epithermal type, characterized by widespread argillization and silicification of andesite-dacite hosts rocks. Important alteration assemblages include alunite-quartz, hematite-illite-quartz, dickite-quartz, quartz-barite and quartz-pyrite, working inwards and downwards in a typical, zoned epithermal alteration system. Principal ore minerals include argentite, electrum, native gold and silver and lesser chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Also present in the area but not confirmed on the property is porphyry-style mineralization (Smith, 2019).

As currently known, all significant gold mineralization on the Ranch property is hosted by silica- sulphate and silica-sulphide bodies flanked by argillically altered zones. They are controlled by moderately to steeply-dipping fault zones with north-northwesterly, northwesterly and northeasterly orientations. The gold-bearing zones have a crudely elliptical shape and are discontinuous along the controlling fault systems. In the Bonanza deposit, some of the gold- bearing zones are thought to have formed by selective replacement of more permeable tuff units within the volcanic strata. Across and adjacent to the property, gold mineralization is known to occur over a vertical range of about 300 m (Smith, 2019).

Historical resource estimates have been done on 8 mineralized zones, including the past producing Bonanza, Thesis III and BV Zones. Post-mining resource estimates for these three deposits include: (i) at the Bonanza Zone, using a 5 g/t Au cut-off, from 69,225 tonnes grading 14.06 g/t Au (Cheni, 1992) to 130,490 tonnes grading 9.80 g/t Au (Bowen, B.K. 2014; Micromine, 2007); (ii) at the Thesis III Zone, using a 3.5 g/t Au cut-off, from 13,012 tonnes grading 16.75 g/t Au (Cheni, 1992) to 49,170 tonnes grading 8.03 g/t Au (Bowen, B.K. 2014; Micromine, 2007); and (iii) at the BV Zone, also using a 3.5 g/t Au cut-off, 33,870 tonnes grading 9.53 g/t Au (Bowen, B.K. 2014; Micromine, 2007). The Cheni estimates were prepared before the coming into force of the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (Smith, 2019). Smith (2019) statement “the author has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimates as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parametres used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. [TDG Gold Corp.] is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve" applies to this report as well.

Future discovery of overburden covered near-surface gold deposits, or "blind" deposits at depth, will have to rely more on the drill-testing of geophysical targets such as coincident 3D-IP resistivity-chargeability anomalies. The primary exploration target at Ranch will remain as structurally-controlled or replacement-style high sulphidation epithermal gold deposits similar to those previously discovered on the property. A secondary, but no less important target type is a buried porphyry copper-gold deposit for which earlier magnetic and IP surveys have partially delineated coincident geophysical anomalies possibly indicative of this deposit type (Hawkins, 2003; Smith A., 2019).

23.2 Lawyers

The Lawyers Group of prospects consists of a combination of quartz veins, stockwork zones and chalcedony breccia bodies that developed along northwest and north-northwest trending fracture systems. Low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization consists predominantly of pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, native gold, native silver, electrum and acanthite in a gangue of quartz, chalcedony, amethyst, minor calcite, and occasional barite. Veins commonly display banded and crustiform textures typical of low-sulphidation epithermal systems. Three principle zones have been discovered to date and include the Amethyst Gold Breccia (AGB) Zone, the Cliff Creek Zone with its North, Central and South sub-zones, and the Duke's Ridge Zone. Subsidiary zones include Phoenix, M-Grid and Marmot Lake. Low-sulphidation (adularia-sericite) epithermal type alteration is characterized by core zones of intense silicification±adularia and bleaching. At higher elevations within the AGB Zone and within the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge Zones, adularia forms narrow, pink boundaries on vein margins, and outbound of veins replaces plagioclase phenocrysts and groundmass silicate minerals, partly masking the porphyritic texture of the wallrock. At AGB, central potassic alteration grades outward to a propylitic assemblage of epidote-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite. At the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge Zones, adularia on vein margins occurs with sericite flanked by an assemblage consisting primarily of kaolinite. The argillic alteration, accompanied by pyrite and chlorite, forms wide envelopes on the veins; it grades outward to a propylitic assemblage similar to that observed at the AGB Zone (Smith, 2019).

In 1978, the Lawyers claims were optioned to Semco Mining Corporation, who quickly assigned the option to Serem Ltd. From 1978-1981, Serem and joint venture partners Sudbury Contact Mines, Limited and Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited, completed soil and silt geochemical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling with a focus on the AGB Zone. In 1981, a crosscut adit was developed at the 1750 m elevation and driven to intersect the AGB Zone. Following the program, the joint venture partnership was dissolved. Serem's continued assessment of the property in 1982-1983 included extensive trenching on the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge Zones and underground and surface diamond drilling on the AGB Zone. In 1984, the company released an estimate of mineable reserves for the AGB Zone of 509,528 tonnes grading 7.23 g/t Au and 243.77 g/t Ag, and an estimate of probable drill-indicated reserves for the other two zones combined of 130,155 tonnes grading 7.44 g/t Au and 294.86 g/t Ag (Lane, Bowen, & Giroux, 2016). This revised historical estimate was completed before the coming into force of NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. It uses categories other than those stipulated for current use. The "mineable reserves" would now likely be classified as measured mineral resources (Smith, 2019).

Smith's (2019) statement: "the author has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimates as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parametres used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. [TDG Gold Corp.] is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve" applies to this report as well.

In 1984, Serem completed additional trenching and surface diamond drilling on all three zones, and additional underground development and drilling on the AGB Zone. The work expanded the reserve estimate for the project to the figures shown below (Table 1.1) that formed the basis for mine development planning (Smith, 2019).

Work in 1985-86 focused mainly on economic, engineering, geotechnical and environmental studies, as well as other technical evaluations to determine the feasibility of the project. A 1985 Feasibility Study, a 1986 Technical / Economic Study and a revised 1987 Mine Plan were competed for the project by Wright Engineers Limited, and a 1985 Prospectus and 1986 Stage 1 Report for the project were completed by Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd. and submitted to provincial regulators (Mine Development Steering Committee) for review using the following reserves:

Table 16: Adjacent properties; Lawyers reserves in 1985 (Lane, Bowen & Giroux, 2016)

Zone	Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
AGB	Proven	452,600	8.321	263.5
Cliff Creek	Probable	420,300	5.844	260.8
Duke's Ridge	Probable	68,400	7.868	226.0
Total Weighted Average		941,300	7.182	259.6

Site work completed to the end of 1986 included 22,298 m of surface and underground diamond drilling, 7000 m of trenching, 1303 m of crosscuts and drifts, and 179 m of raises (Smith, 2019).

In 1987, Serem changed its name to Cheni Gold Mines Inc. ("Cheni") and received its approval from the BC government to construct and operate the Lawyers mine. Cheni also received financial assistance from the Province to extend the ORAR to the Sturdee Valley airstrip. Exploration conducted on the property in 1987 included 10,432 m of diamond drilling in 49 holes on the Cliff Creek Zone and underground development for mining of the AGB Zone. Reserves in all categories were estimated as 1,757,766 tonnes grading 6.72 g/t Au and 243.09 g/t Ag (George Cross News Letter, 18/11/87). Construction of the 500 tonne per day mill began early in 1988 (Smith, 2019).

Smith's (2019) statement: "the author has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimates as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parametres used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. [TDG Gold Corp.] is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. The author includes these historical estimates website for information purposes as they represent material historical data which have previously been publicly disclosed" applies to this report as well.

The Lawyers mine was operated by Cheni from 1989 to 1992 with the first doré bar being poured on January 8th, 1989. The sequence of mining saw the AGB Zone mined to exhaustion while preparations for underground development of the Cliff Creek North Zone advanced. Underground development of Cliff Creek North began in 1990 and included a 750 m access ramp, a spiral decline with five sublevels, and an incline to access two upper levels. However, limited mining of the Cliff Creek North zone occurred. The high grade Phoenix Zone was discovered in 1991 and trenched, drilled, accessed and mined by November 1992. Efforts to outline additional sources of high-grade ore on the property were unsuccessful and the mine was closed. During its four years of operation the mine produced a total of 171,246 ounces of gold and 3,546,400 ounces of silver from the AGB, Cliff Creek North and Phoenix deposits, and from test mining on one satellite property. During the mid-1990s, Cheni fully reclaimed the mine site and later allowed the mineral tenure covering the area to lapse. In 2000-2001, Guardsmen Resources Ltd. staked the ground covering the former mine site and adjacent areas (Lane, Bowen, & Giroux, 2016).

Exploration conducted on the Lawyers Project since closure has been limited to prospecting, sampling and minor trenching during the period 2001-2004, which led to the discovery of the M-Grid gold-silver vein showing, and small diamond drilling programs in 2005 and 2006 that targeted the Cliff Creek South and Central subzones. In 2010, the Cliff Creek portal was re-opened to assess its integrity. In 2011, Guardsmen transferred ownership of the Lawyers Project to affiliated company PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp. who then made an attempt to fully dewater the flooded underground workings (Smith, 2019).

In 2015 Phoenix Precious Metals Corp. completed a 26 HQ diameter diamond drill program on the Cliff Creek and Duke's Ridge zones to support the following NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource for Cliff Creek zone (Lane, Bowen, & Giroux, 2016).

Author's note: In May 2018 Benchmark Metals formerly Crystal Exploration Inc. optioned the Lawyers property, consolidating ownership 100% in September 2019. During August 2020 Benchmark announced an increase to its 2020 exploration program to drill up to 100,000 metres and prepare for a new resource estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment in early 2021.

Table 17: Adjacent properties; Inferred resource for Cliff Creek zone, Lawyers Deposit (Lane, Bowen & Giroux, 2016)

AuEQ Cut-off	Tonnes > Cut-off	Grade>Cut-off			Contained Metal	
(g/t)	(tonnes)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEQ (g/t)	Au (ozs)	Ag (ozs)
1.00	1,460,000	2.89	121.70	4.16	136,000	5,710,000
2.00	1,260,000	3.16	134.94	4.57	128,000	5,470,000
3.00	840,000	3.79	171.54	5.58	102,000	4,630,000
3.50	690,000	4.12	190.08	6.10	91,000	4,220,000
4.00	**550,000**	**4.51**	**209.15**	**6.69**	**80,000**	**3,700,000**
4.50	440,000	4.90	230.48	7.30	69,000	3,260,000
5.00	350,000	5.30	253.88	7.94	60,000	2,860,000
6.00	260,000	5.88	290.09	8.91	49,000	2,420,000
7.00	200,000	6.27	318.42	9.59	40,000	2,050,000
8.00	150,000	6.78	344.18	10.37	33,000	1,660,000

23.3 Kemess Mineral Deposits

Smith (2019) presents the following descriptions in an order which provides the reader with background information on the sizes, styles and modes of occurrence of the porphyry copper-gold deposits on the Kemess property, located in the southeastern part of the Toodoggone region (Smith, 2019).

23.3.1 Kemess South

Discovered in 1983, extensive diamond drilling by El Condor Resources Ltd. from 1990 to 1991 outlined the now mined out Kemess South deposit. Royal Oak Mines Inc. acquired the property from El Condor in 1995 (Smith, 2019).

The Kemess South porphyry copper-gold deposit had historical mineable reserves in 1996 of 221,000,000 tons grading 0.018 oz. Au per ton and 0.224 % Cu (Royal Oak Mines Ltd., 1997). Royal Oak's mineable reserves included allowances for mining losses and dilution. This historical estimate was completed before the coming into force of NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and used categories other than those stipulated for current use (Smith, 2019).

Smith's (2019) statement: "the author has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimates as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parametres used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. [TDG Gold Corp.] is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. The author includes these historical estimates website for information purposes as they represent material historical data which have previously been publicly disclosed" applies to this report as well.

The operation was a low-grade bulk tonnage operation based on the economics of scale, which enabled the mining of low-grade material. The mine was planned as a large open pit operation at a rate of 40,000 tons of ore per day, with a fifteen year mine life. The average stripping ratio for the project over its mine life was estimated to be about 1.18 to 1. Gold-copper concentrate was trucked along the ORAR to the rail-head at Mackenzie, B.C., where it was loaded into covered rail cars for shipment to the Horne Smelter in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, Canada (Smith, 2019).

The mine development had an original capital cost estimate of $350 million. A further $50 million came from the Province of B.C. as grants for infrastructure improvements. The final capital cost for the project was about $650 million, which significantly exceeded the original estimate. This capital cost overrun caused serious financial problems for Royal Oak, which eventually relinquished ownership of the property, via several creditor transactions, to Northgate Exploration Limited ("Northgate") (Smith, 2019).

Production commenced in April 1998 and continued without interruption until March 2011. Total production statistics include 473,376,688 tonnes mined and 228,732,478 tonnes milled, yielding 91,903,400 grams (2,954,763 oz.) gold, 4,871,000 grams (156,606 oz.) silver and 355,450,336 kg (783,633,852 lb.) copper (AuRico Gold Inc., 2012; Smith, 2019).

The Kemess South deposit is hosted by the Early Jurassic Maple Leaf intrusion, a gently inclined sill-like body of quartz monzodiorite which intrudes Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The ore body measures 1,700 m long by 650 m wide and ranges from 100 m to over 290 m thick (Smith, 2019).

A blanket of copper- enriched supergene mineralization containing native copper overlies hypogene ore and comprises 20% of the deposit (Smith, 2019).

The highest grades of gold and copper in the deposit correlate with zones of intense quartz stockwork development, accompanied by intense potassium feldspar selvages and local magnetite stringers and disseminations. The potassic alteration is strongly developed in the western two-thirds of the deposit where it overprints earlier sericite and calcite alteration. Sericitization does not show a consistent association with gold or copper mineralization (Smith, 2019).

Pyrite, the dominant sulphide in the deposit, occurs as veins and fracture coatings accompanying quartz stringers. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminated grains and in quartz stockwork veins. Native gold is included within or is peripheral to grains of chalcopyrite, and higher gold grades correlate closely with higher copper grades in the hypogene zone (Smith, 2019).

The above information on the Kemess South deposit, and its past production data, is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property. This information provides contrast between large bulk tonnage, low-grade gold-copper deposits and high-grade gold deposits with modest tonnages. The historical data is relevant to the bulk tonnage mineral potential of the Toodoggone region (Smith, 2019).

23.3.2 Kemess North (Underground)

Kemess North is located about 6 km north of Kemess South. Mining companies were first attracted to the area by a large gossan that is the surface expression of the Kemess North porphyry copper- gold deposit. Exploration programs were carried out by Kennco from 1966-71, Getty Mines Ltd. from 1975-76 and El Condor Resources Ltd. from 1986-93. By the end of 1993, a total of 15,039 m of diamond drilling in 78 holes had partially delineated the Kemess North deposit over a strike length of 1,200 m, a true thickness of about 300 m and to 400 m down-dip (Smith, 2019).

In 2000, Northgate completed 12 diamond drill holes totaling 4,100 m at Kemess North. Their results and those from earlier drilling programs defined a total of 360 million tonnes grading 0.299 g/t Au and 0.154% Cu (Northgate Exploration Inc., News Release dated January 22, 2000, 2000). The following year, Northgate completed 16 holes totaling 8,200 m. This drilling defined a significantly larger and higher grade inferred mineral resource which was estimated to be 442 million tonnes grading 0.4 g/t Au and 0.23% Cu, using a gold equivalent cut-off grade of 0.6 g/t (Northgate Exploration Inc., 2001; Smith A., 2019).

Smith's (2019) statement: "the author has not done sufficient work to classify historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parametres used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. [TDG Gold Corp.] is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve" applies to this report as well.

At Kemess North, a sub-volcanic quartz monzonite stock and related dykes have intruded Takla Group volcanic rocks. Porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization is hosted in potassically-altered zones developed both within the monzonite and adjacent country rock. Higher grade copper- gold mineralization is associated with stockworks, veins and disseminations of pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite that form as replacements of earlier ferromagnesian silicate minerals. Outward from the potassically-altered zone, the onset of a propylitic alteration assemblage of chlorite, carbonate, pyrite, pink zeolite and minor epidote is marked by a pronounced decrease in copper and gold concentrations (SRK Consulting Inc., 2016; Smith A., 2019).

23.3.3 Kemess East

The Kemess East deposit is located one kilometre east of the Kemess Underground deposit. Exploration drilling carried out by AuRico in 2013-14 was guided in part by the results of a deep- penetrating induced polarization survey completed in 2006 by Quantec Geoscience. The drilling outlined a deep copper-gold mineral resource which, as of December 31, 2014, totaled 55.9 million indicated tonnes grading 0.41% Cu and 0.52 g/t Au, containing 503.7 million pounds of copper and 939,000 ounces of gold, and an additional 117.2 million inferred tonnes grading 0.34% Cu and 0.38 g/t Au, containing 871.4 million pounds of copper and 3.4 million ounces of gold. Base case commodity prices used for the resource estimate were US$3.00 per pound for copper and US$1,300 per ounce for gold. As the Kemess East deposit is proximal to Kemess Underground, any proposed development of the former will potentially share infrastructure with the latter (SRK Consulting Inc., 2016; Smith A., 2019).

Kemess East is typical of calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits in the western cordillera. The deposit is deeply buried; mineralization starts at an average depth of 900 m below surface and extends to 1500 m below surface. Unlike Kemess Underground, there is no significant low grade mineralization associated with Kemess East. The deposit is mainly hosted by a potassically- altered porphyritic diorite pluton which is part of the Black Lake intrusive suite. In its eastern portion, it is hosted within potassically- altered Takla volcanic rocks. The host diorite body appears to be nearly flat lying, dipping gently to the south. Higher grade copper-gold mineralization is characterized by strong secondary biotite alteration in the plutonic rocks. Better copper and gold grades within Takla volcanic rocks are associated with potassic (biotitic) alteration assemblages. Toodoggone volcanic rocks in the Kemess East area are relatively fresh to weakly propylitically-altered, generally lack significant sulphides and contain no ore grade mineralization (SRK Consulting Inc., 2016; Smith A., 2019).

The above information on the Kemess North, Kemess Underground and Kemess East deposits, and the proposed underground development of Kemess Underground, is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on, or the development potential of, the Property. This information demonstrates the potential for the mining of porphyry-type deposits, by bulk underground methods, in the Toodoggone region. The reader is reminded, however, that in the case of Kemess Underground and Kemess East, their operational synergies with Kemess South have enhanced their possible economic viability (Smith, 2019).

23.3.4 METS

A part of the 2020 option agreement between Talisker Resources Ltd. and TDG includes the METS property.

The Mets deposit, situated on Metsantan Mountain, is located about 16 km northwest of the Lawyers Project. It was discovered by Golden Rule Resources Ltd. in 1980 and is currently covered by Mining Lease # 314708 which is 100% owned by Talisker Resources Ltd subject to a 1% net smelter royalty. The property hosts several quartz-barite breccia zones for which Golden Rule, from surface diamond drilling and trenching, defined a historical "measured geological resource" of 143,321 tonnes @ 11.31 g/t Au on the "A" Zone (Evans, 1988). This historical estimate was completed before the coming into force of NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and uses categories other than those stipulated for current use (Smith, 2019).

Smith's 2019 statement: "the author has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimates as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parametres used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. [TDG Gold Corp.] is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve" applies to this report as well.

Cheni Gold Mines optioned the property in July 1992. From the above historical resource estimate, Cheni estimated a "probable geological reserve" of 75,000 tons grading 0.384 oz. Au per ton (Cheni, 1992). This revised historical estimate was completed before the coming into force of NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. It uses categories other than those stipulated for current use. The "probable geological reserve" would now likely be classified as indicated mineral resources. By September 1992, Cheni had developed the property (using trackless equipment) with a 60 m decline to cross-cut the A Zone and a 120 m-long exploration drift along the zone, mining about 2,300 tonnes of ore and 3,700 tonnes of waste. After the underground program, Cheni estimated diluted reserves of 53,357 tonnes @ 12.0 g/t Au (Cheni Gold Mines Inc., 1992). These historical diluted reserves would likely be comparable to the current CIMM classification for probable reserves. Later in 1992, with additional data, Cheni recalculated mineable reserves to be 48,564 tonnes @ 11.62 g/t Au. These historical mineable reserves would be comparable to the current classification for proven reserves but would have likely been subsequently downgraded to inferred mineral resources. The reduction of reserves was in part due to a grade reduction based on underground sampling of the zone (Smith, 2019).

Smith's 2019 statement: "the author has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimates as a current mineral resource or reserve. The author has been unable to verify data or work, or the key assumptions, methods or parametres used to prepare the historical resource estimate. The historical resource estimate should not be considered as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve. [TDG Gold Corp.] is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve" applies to this report as well.

Cheni's program also determined there were acid rock drainage issues with the ore; during site reclamation, Cheni put all of the ore and most of the waste back underground. The property was subsequently returned to Golden Rule because of low gold prices (Smith, 2019).

The Mets developed prospect consists of a tabular core of silicified rock in three separate but genetically linked zones: the A Zone (and its extension), the Footwall Zone and the 400 South Zone. The A zone has a strike length of 140 m, a true thickness of 6 to 10 m and a vertical extent of up to 75 m; it strikes 340° and dips 70°-85° to the west. A mineralized shoot within the A Zone has a gentle northwest plunge (Smith, 2019).

The A Zone is hosted by a quartz-barite breccia zone which occurs near the vertical contact between a footwall andesite and a hangingwall dacite unit. Steeply-dipping, thin breccias generally are higher in grade; when the breccia orientation flattens, as it does at depth, grades drop off rapidly. Native gold is the primary ore mineral present with rare occurrences of electrum, argentite, tetrahedrite, pyrite and galena. Gold occurs as free grains and flakes 0.005-2 mm in diameter, adjacent to fragments of quartz and barite within the breccia system. Sulphide mineralization is practically nonexistent in the A Zone (Smith, 2019).

At its northern end, the A Zone is truncated by the N75 fault, a vertical graben structure striking 050° and dipping 80° south. The block of rock north of the fault is down-dropped, with up to 110 m of vertical displacement. In 1987, deep drilling north of the fault intersected a 4 m wide quartz breccia body (the N75 or A Extension Zone) from which intercepts yielded values ranging from 0.85 g/t Au across 4 m to 22.83 g/t Au across 7.1 m (Evans, 1988; Smith A., 2019).

The Footwall Zone is a quartz-carbonate breccia body situated within the footwall andesite unit. It has been exposed over a 260 m strike length and is interpreted to strike 340°, with an indeterminate dip. It pinches and swells with a maximum width on surface of 4 m. Its Ag:Au ratio is 2:1 or greater contrasting with a Au:Ag ratio of 10:1 or greater for the A Zone. A one-metre channel sample across it assayed 19.81 g/t Au and 127.86 g/t Ag; a drill intersection in it assayed 19.29 g/t Au over 0.7 m (Evans, 1988; Smith A., 2019).

Drilling in 1987 also intersected the 400 South Zone, a narrow auriferous quartz breccia body at the same andesite-dacite contact along which the A Zone occurs. Drill intercepts through this zone include 4.11 g/t Au over 1.6 m and 8.03 g/t Au over 1.0 m (Evans, 1988; Smith A., 2019).

Alteration at the Mets deposit consists of an extensive outer propylitic zone (epidote, chlorite, rare pyrite) and a proximal advanced argillic zone (sericite, kaolinite, dickite) enveloping inner silicic (quartz +/- barite) zones, in both the hangingwall and footwall rocks to the silicic zones. Argillic alteration is primarily developed within the footwall side of the deposit where the alteration envelope can range up to 40 m in thickness (Evans, 1988; Smith A., 2019).

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The recent acquisition by TDG also includes discontiguous claims: METS and BOT. This report only reviews the main land package and contiguous claim grouping defined by the Baker-Shasta and Oxide Peak options, which is the current focus of future exploration.

The METS property is located 24 km west-northwest from the Property and is part of the option agreement package with Talisker Resources Ltd., which includes the Baker and Shasta projects. The property is displayed in section 23’s Figure 29 and defines an area of 200 hectares. The METS property is currently a lower priority target, with the focus of initial exploration on the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak contiguous claim grouping.

The BOT property is located 38 km northwest from the Property and is part of the option agreement package with Talisker Resources Ltd., which includes the Baker and Shasta projects. The property is displayed in section 23’s Figure 29 and defines an area of 8,680 hectares. The BOT property is currently a lower priority target, with the focus of initial exploration on the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak contiguous claim grouping.

The price of one troy ounce of gold and silver at the time of reporting was $1,964.30USD or $2,572.91CAD and $24.47USD or $32.05CAD, respectively. The price of one pound of copper at the time of reporting was $2.98USD or $3.92CAD.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

TDG’s combined landholding from option and purchase agreements with ArcWest and Talisker respectively totalling 15,003 ha, complemented with recent airborne and ground geophysical surveys presents a largely underexplored portfolio of newly generated targets. The 2020 airborne and ground geophysical surveys as noted in section 9, was interpreted in part by In3d Geoscience geophysicist Todd Ballantyne and TDG Gold Corp. geologist David Fleming.

A total of ten samples were collected during the 2020 select grab sampling at the Baker, Shasta and Oxide Peak locations, which returned values in Au, Ag and Cu between 0.034-270 g/t Au, <2-466 g/t Ag, and 0.0074-7.02% Cu, respectively. The select grabs confirm the presence of anomalous mineralization at the sampled locations during the 2020 site visit.

The Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak projects have seen over three decades of sporadic exploration and mining, but the opportunity now exists to bring all the available and discoverable information together in the light of higher metal prices and new regional thinking to discover new gold, silver and copper mineralization targets. The author of this report agrees with previous recommendations (Smith A., 2019), and has amended the interpretations and conclusions for the Property as it stands in 2020:

- The Property brings together the historical Chappelle group of claims which includes past producing Dupont/Baker ‘A’ and Multinational ‘B’ deposits, the past producing Shasta mine, and Oxide Peak property into a contiguous grouping of claims. Historically, the past producing Baker and Shasta mines were owned by separate companies and saw diverse exploration methods. The large prospective land holding which defines the Property, along with the Baker mill and leases, under one company's ownership, presents a unique opportunity for TDG to carry out further exploration on a 'camp' scale.

- There remains excellent potential on the Property for the discovery of additional mineral deposits like those that have been discovered and explored to date. Given recent commodity prices, there exists the possibility for the discovery of a near-surface or buried 'bulk tonnage' deposit which may offer an advantage to “scale” the economics should this type of discovery and development occur.
- The Dupont/Baker ‘A’ and Multinational ‘B’ veins may persist along strike and to depth, based on historical drill results.
- Veins containing anomalous precious metal values occurring near the Dupont/Baker ‘A’ and Multinational ‘B’ veins (West Chappelle vein, ‘C’ vein, North quartz zone etc.) may have higher- grade gold-silver values similar to those previously mined in the area and require further investigation to determine if a higher-grade horizon exists.
- Shasta style mineralization remains open along strike, at depth, and in other proximal vein sets based on historical diamond drill holes.
- Historical underground development infrastructure remains at the Shasta mine. Should ongoing exploration discover new targets within the existing development, any further underground development, underground drilling, or mining, would have considerably lower pre- production development costs. Furthermore, despite the liabilities, other existing surface infrastructure could facilitate future development on the Project.
- The Property is not directly encumbered by any provincial or national parks, or other protected areas.
- Adequate QA/QC was not completed on historical diamond drilling programs for the results to be relied upon. However, historical metallurgical studies and recoveries of the gold-silver ore mined and milled during the operating history of the Baker mill are considered good and indicate that any future ores mined within the Project area, at least those that may be sourced from epithermal deposits similar to those mined in the past, should present no significant problems in terms of acceptable rates of metals recovery.
- Smith (2019) states “the author is unaware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could affect the exploration data gathered to date. The information was collected systematically and in accordance with industry accepted practices.” The author of this report believes the same to be true.

26.0 Recommendations

The author of this report recommends:

- An initial phase of data mining to be completed, where a compilation of all historical data is organized into a comprehensive, shareable folder structure and database with the end goal of creating an updated GIS database and 3D geological models.
- Recovery of drill records and sample assays a priority for historical ore zones. In light of the August 2020 rise in prices for gold and silver, detailed analysis of hanging wall and footwall zone mineralization to previously mined ore zones is recommended, to evaluate potential for lower grade mineralization potentially exploitable by open pit mining methods.
- Once the data compilation and 3D modeling phase is complete, regional targeting should include property-wide geological, geochemical and additional geophysical surveys.
- The regional survey phase should be complemented with baseline orientation surveys on known mineralization localities to test the relevance of modern exploration methods such as Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (Actlabs) or Mobile Metal Ions (SGS).
- Vectoring to mineralization based on the study of clay alteration should be completed across the Property to determine the alteration zone and implication to geological setting (Bouzari, Bissig, Hart, & Leal-Mejia, 2019).
- Further processing of the IP data is recommended including IP inversion and 3D gridding for anomaly depth. Interpretation of coincident magnetometer lows and IP conductors, in addition to detailed mapping and sampling, is recommended to generate targets for further field investigation and diamond drilling if warranted.
- Further target-focused, ground-based geophysical surveys, followed by infill geochemical surveys and detailed geological mapping.
- Drill programs designed to test the significantly anomalous targets generated from detailed compilation. The recommended phases are summarized below in Table 18.
- Advancing to subsequent phases of work is contingent on positive results from Phases 1 and 2 listed in Table 18.

Table 18: Exploration Phase Recommendations

Phase (Year)	Work Program	Cost Estimate
Phase 1 (Fall/Winter, 2020): Data Compilation and Regional-Scale Surveys	• Data compilation; • Shareable folder structure and database; • GIS database; • 3D model of historical drilling; • Permit application process. • Ridge & Spur soils (helicopter-supported areas); • LiDAR and hyperspectral imagery (i.e. HyMap); • Short Wave Infrared Spectroscopy (SWIR) study (i.e. TerraSpec); • Property-wide mapping and prospecting (helicopter-supported areas); • Orientation study on known mineralization using a partial leach method (i.e. SGH, MMI).	$240,000.00 *(estimate for 4 weeks of field activity)*
Phase2 (Summer/Fall, 2021): Local-Scale Survey and Drilling	• Additional ground-based geophysical surveys (backpack magnetics and induced polarization helicopter-supported areas); • Infill soils and grab sampling (helicopter-supported areas); • Detailed mapping (helicopter-supported areas); • Targeted (or regional) partial leach sampling if Phase 2 orientation study successful; • Data compilation interpretation using modern machine learning methods (i.e. GoldSpot) • Diamond drill testing targets generated from previous phases (may include helicopter-supported areas)	$1,300,000.00 *(estimate for 12 weeks of field activity and 4,000 metres; 1,000 metres committed to TDG-ArcWest 'Oxide Peak' option agreement)*
	Contingencies	$100,000.00
	Total Recommended Budget:	$1,640,000.00

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Qualified Person Certificate

I, Scott Dorion (P.Geo), am employed by SGDS-HIVE Geological (Strata Geodata Services Ltd.) with an address at 330-470 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C-1V4, Canada. A site tour was completed between dates July 31st and August 3rd of 2020. I, the author, was contracted through SGDS-HIVE Geological to complete the technical report titled 'National Instrument 43-101: Technical Report on the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak Property' and dated October 18, 2020 (the "Technical Report") by TDG Gold Corp. and Kismet Resources Corp. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report.

I graduated from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science, specializing in geology, in the fall of 2009. I have been working exclusively in the mineral exploration industry since 2007 and have been recognized as a Professional Geologist by the Engineers & Geoscientists of British Columbia since December 20th of 2018 (License No. 48329). I have worked as an exploration geologist on a range of commodity types in Canada, Australia and Peru. My experience as it pertains to TDG Gold Corp.'s Property includes 11 seasons of intrusion-related gold, epithermal gold-silver and copper-gold porphyry exploration throughout British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Although I do not have previous work experience on the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak property nor any adjacent property mentioned in the Technical Report, I understand the context of the region adequately to be qualified for the purpose of completing a practical site visit, updating Adrian Smith's 2019 NI 43-101 report, and generating additional recommendations on the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak property as it stands from the work completed to date. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that, by reasons stated above, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

As defined by Section 1.5 of the NI 43-101, I am independent of TDG Gold Corp., Kismet Resources Corp., Talisker Resources Ltd., ArcWest Exploration Inc., and the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak property. I, nor my family members or associates, have a business relationship with TDG Gold Corp., Kismet Resources Corp., Talisker Resources Ltd., or ArcWest Exploration Inc. In addition, I do not have any financial interest in the outcome of any transaction involving the Baker-Shasta-Oxide Peak property that is the subject of the Technical Report other than payment of professional fees for the work undertaken in preparation of this Technical Report.

I am responsible for all sections, Items 1.0 to 27.0, and certify that I have read and reviewed the Technical Report as of the effective date and, to the best of my knowledge, believe all sections of the report contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the respective sections accurate, objective, and not misleading. Given my statement and qualifications, I believe this Technical Report should be considered current.

Signing Date: October 18, 2020

Appendix A: Induced Polarization Survey

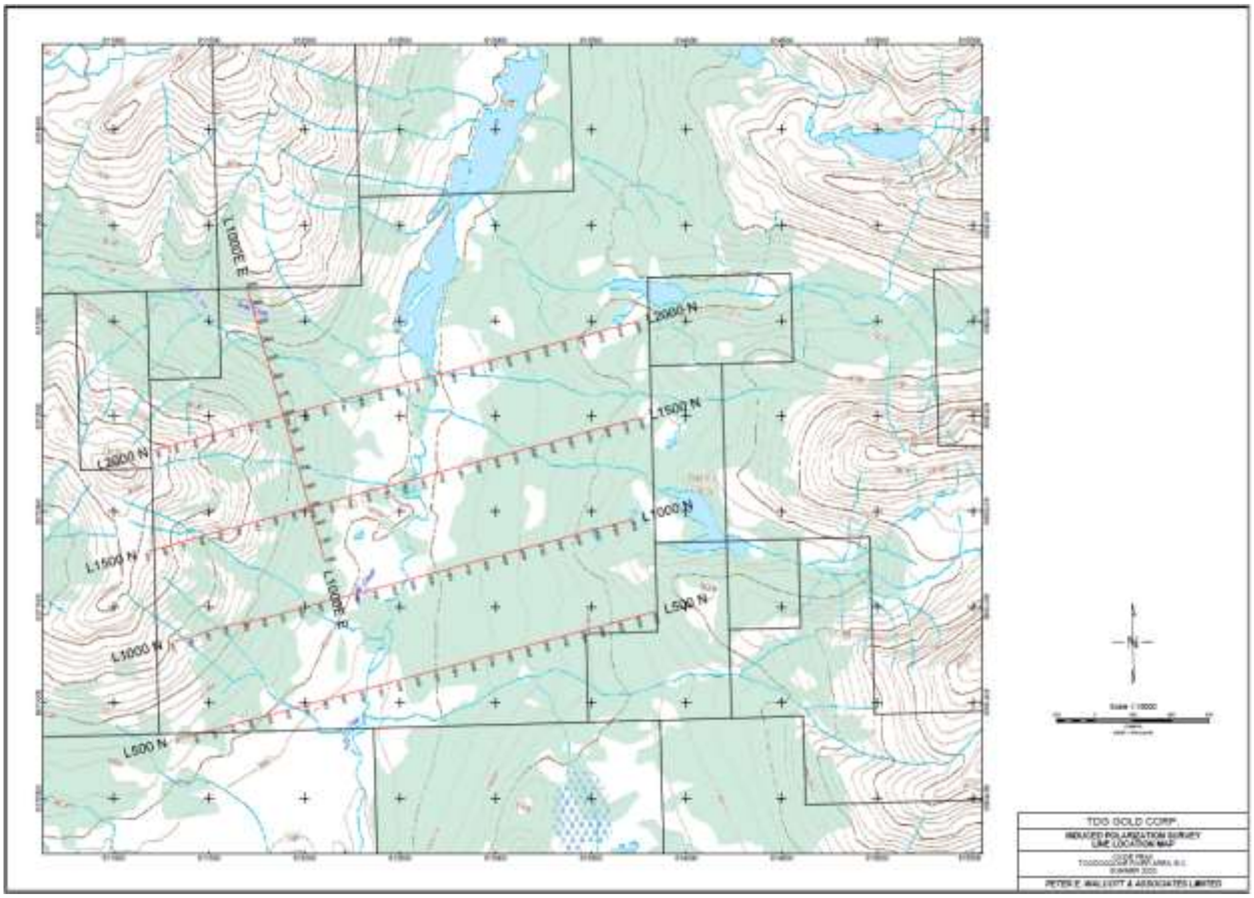


Figure 31: Plan view map of 2020 Induced Polarization Survey (Walcott, 2020).

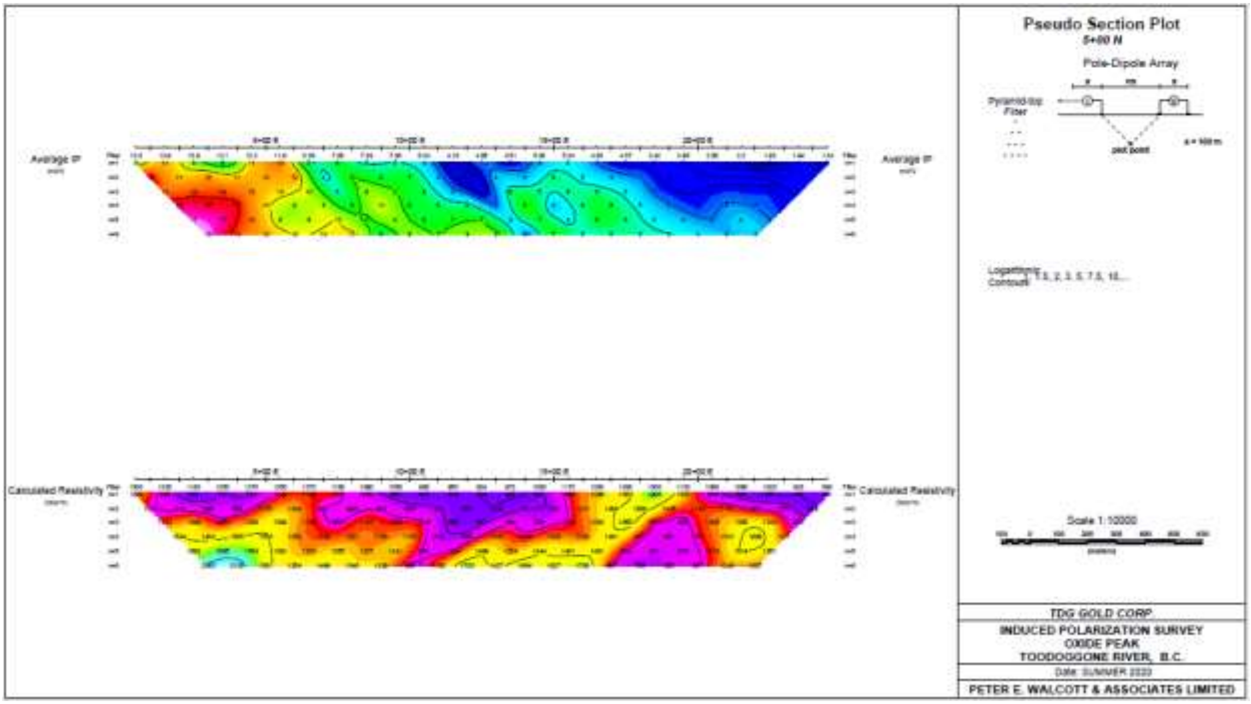


Figure 32: Induced Polarization Survey Psuedo Line 5 + 00 N (Walcott, 2020).

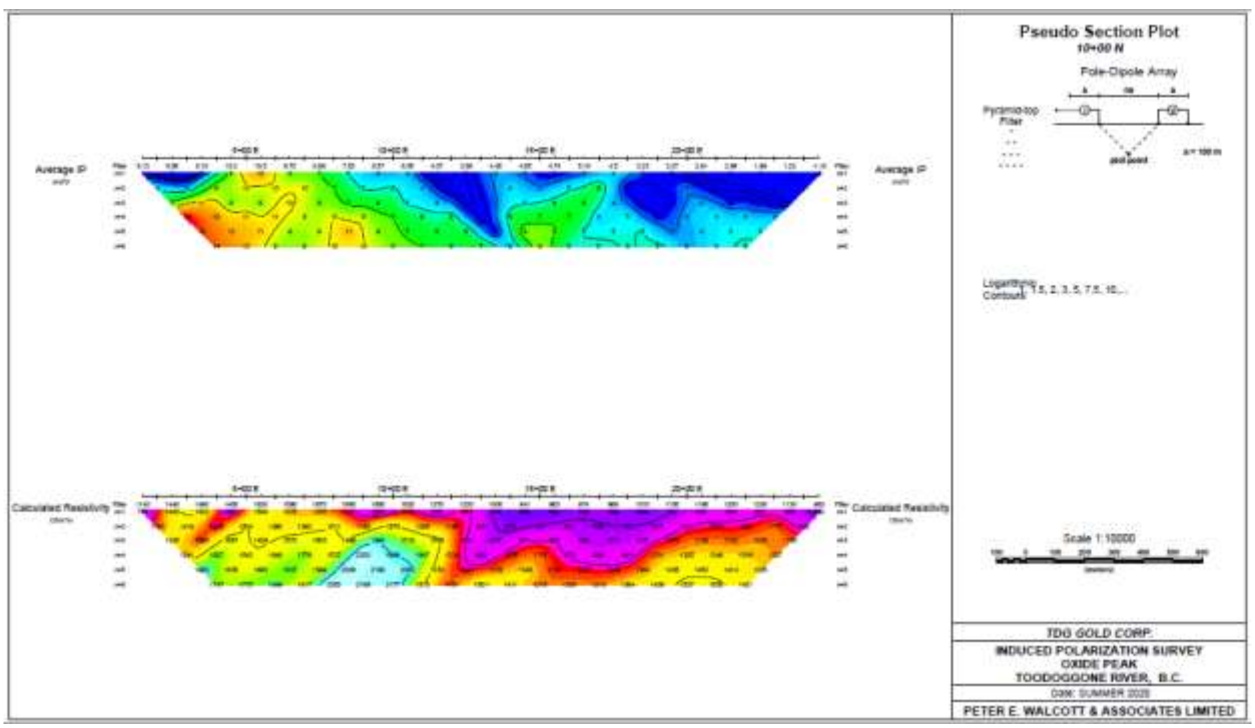


Figure 33: Induced Polarization Survey Psuedo Line 10 + 00 N (Walcott, 2020).

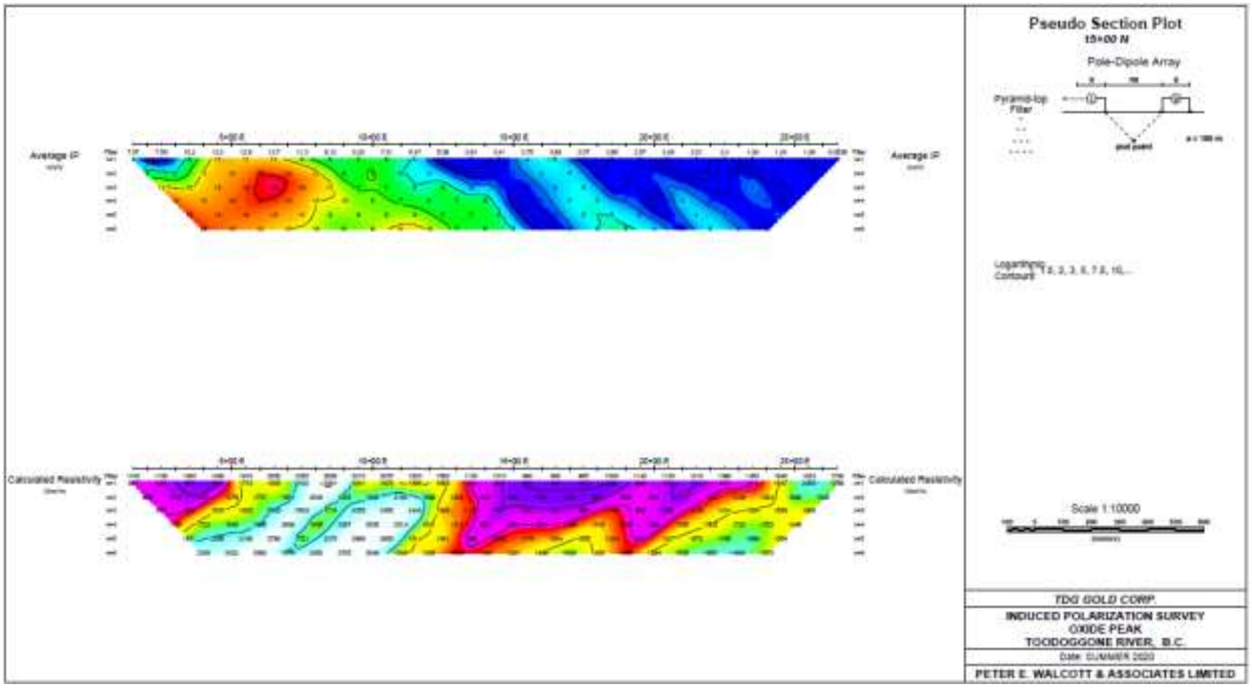


Figure 34: Induced Polarization Survey Psuedo Line 15 + 00 N (Walcott, 2020).

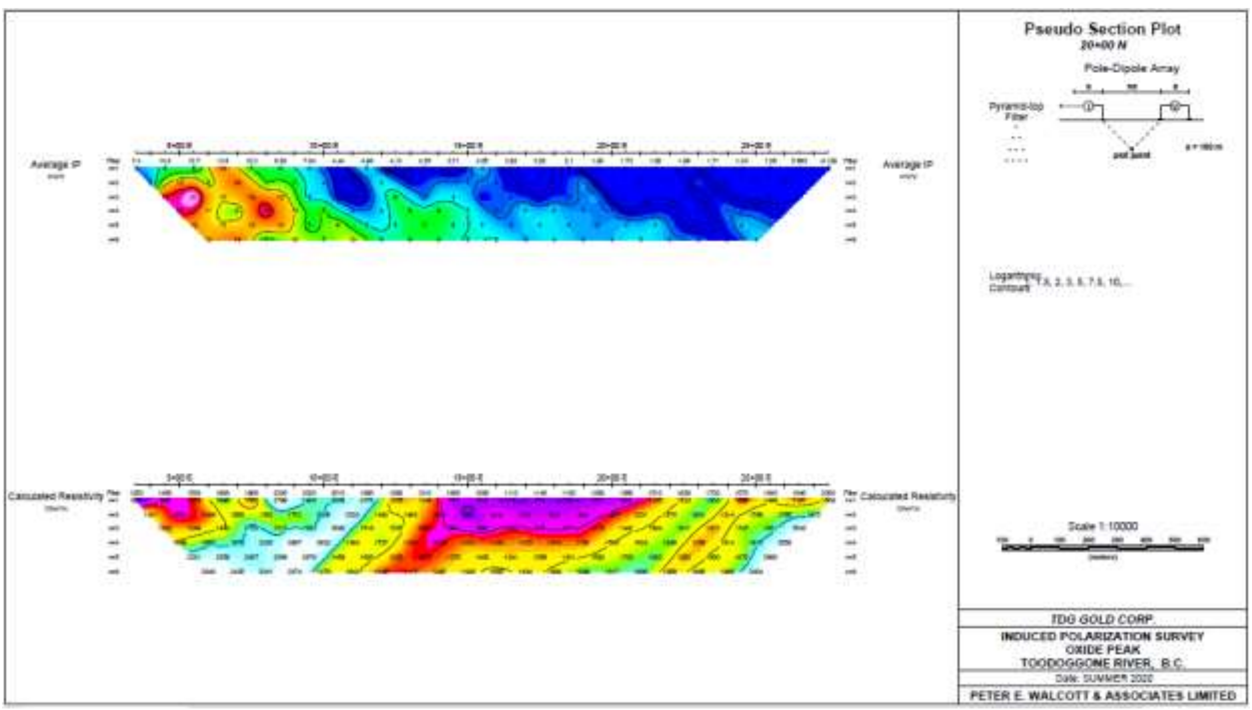


Figure 35: Induced Polarization Survey Psuedo Line 20 + 00 N (Walcott, 2020).

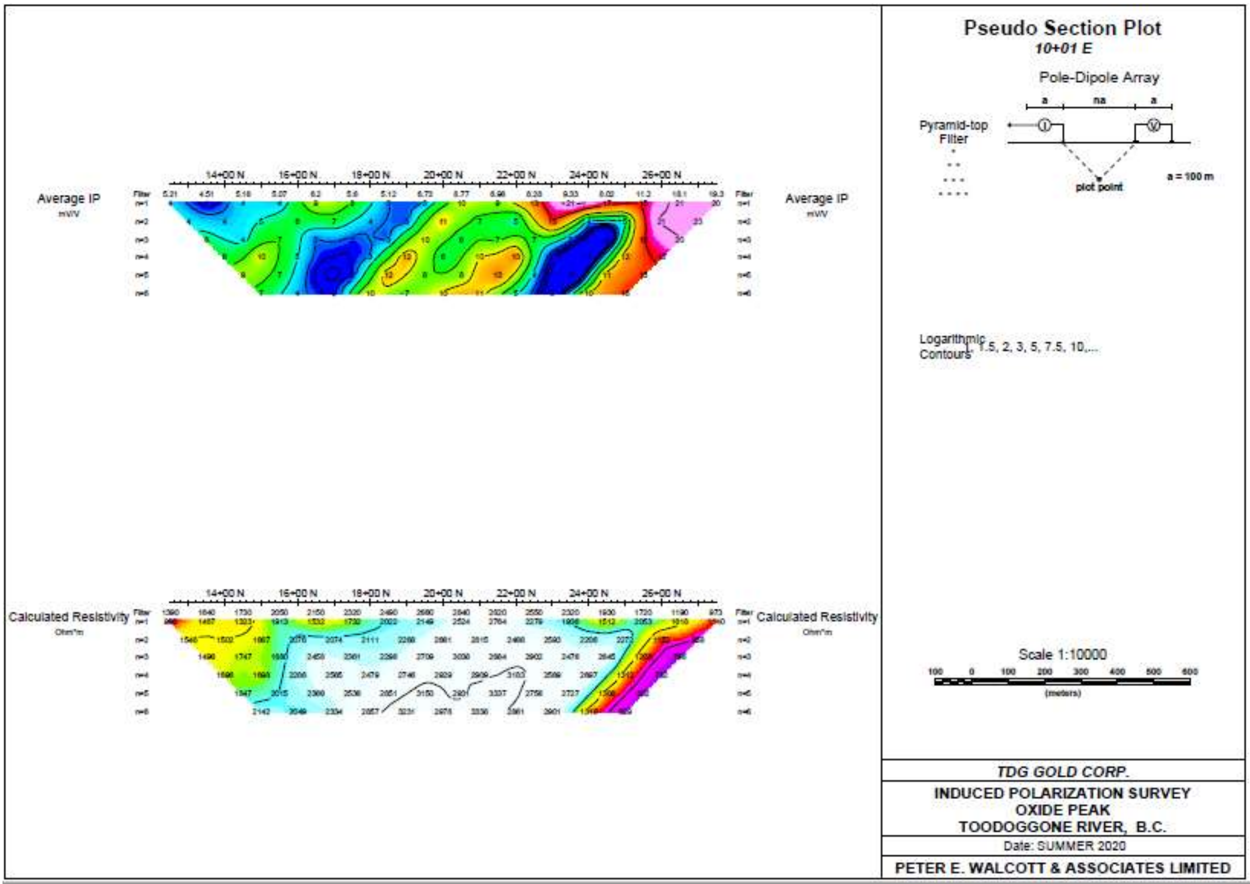


Figure 36: Induced Polarization Survey Psuedo Line 10 + 00 E (Walcott, 2020).

Appendix B: 2020 Site Tour Sample Descriptions

A total of 10 select rock grab and 10 select intervals from the 2017 drill program were sampled during the 2020 site tour. Sampling dates were between July 31st and August 2nd, 2020. Rock samples were delivered by Scott Dorion to SGS Labs in Burnaby, B.C., on August 4th, 2020.

(Table 12: Summary of 2020 site tour sampling)

Sample ID	Sample Type	Datum	Easting	Northing	Summary
X981351	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	613855	6350538	Portal ‘A’ dump
X981352	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	617433	6372925	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone
X981353	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	617442	6372925	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone
X981354	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	617365	6372892	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone
X981355	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	617455	6372871	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone
X981356	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	614119	6350915	Portal ‘B’ dump
X981357	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	614119	6350915	Portal ‘B’ dump
X981358	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	614122	6350960	Portal ‘B’ dump
X981359	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	620960	6347454	Shasta; lower portals dump
X981360	Select Grab Sample	NAD83 Zone 9	620945	6347460	Shasta; lower portals dump

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981351; 'A')

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD001	Date:	July 31st, 2020
Sample #:	X981351	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; float/dump	Location:	Baker Mine: Portal 'A' 613855E / 6350538N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1662m

Description

Portal 'A', Cu-ore material(?) retrieved from dump. Semi-massive sulphide (pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite(?)); hematite; Cu-oxide / malachite staining. Greyish-blue calcite-grey quartz (potential barite?) vein. Oxidized selvage of approximately 1cm around sulphides, with an outer halo of malachite roughly 1cm beyond the oxidized vein-wall alteration.

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981352; Oxide Peak)

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD002	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	X981352	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; subcrop	Location:	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone (Minfile: GORDO2C) 617443E / 6372925N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1810m

Description

Gossan: pod-style vein(?) of quartz (60%)-massive pyrite/arsenopyrite(?) (40%). Arsenopyrite(?) weathering to scorodite; Fe-oxide along surface. Vuggy, 'bleached' vein with minor chalcopyrite (1%). Other veins observed in area include quartz-epidote veins.

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981353; Oxide Peak)

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD003	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	X981353	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; subcrop	Location:	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone (Minfile: GORDO2C) 617442E / 6372925N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1810m
Description			
Same gossanous 'pod' as X981352; chalcopyrite (3%) associated with chlorite-quartz veins, approximately 1cm-wide. Other sulphides include arsenopyrite and cubic pyrite.			

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981354; Oxide Peak)

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD004	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	X981354	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; float	Location:	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone 617365E / 6372892N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1821m

Description

Single float sample (30cm wide) in talus/scree of Gordonia Zone's cirque. Lithology of area largely dominated by arenite and greywacke. Intensely hematized matrix with 'clasts' of Cu-oxide haloes and chalcopyrite; massive (5%) chalcopyrite; cubic, euhedral pyrite (5%); deep yellow FeOx colourations - jarosite(?).

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981355; Oxide Peak)

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD005	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	X981355	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; subcrop	Location:	Oxide Peak: Gordonia Zone 617455E / 6372871N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1795m

Description

Massive pyrite and chalcopyrite in chlorite-altered sandstone(?) / gossan. Pod-like vein similar in dimension and structure to X981352-'53. Minor Cu-oxides.

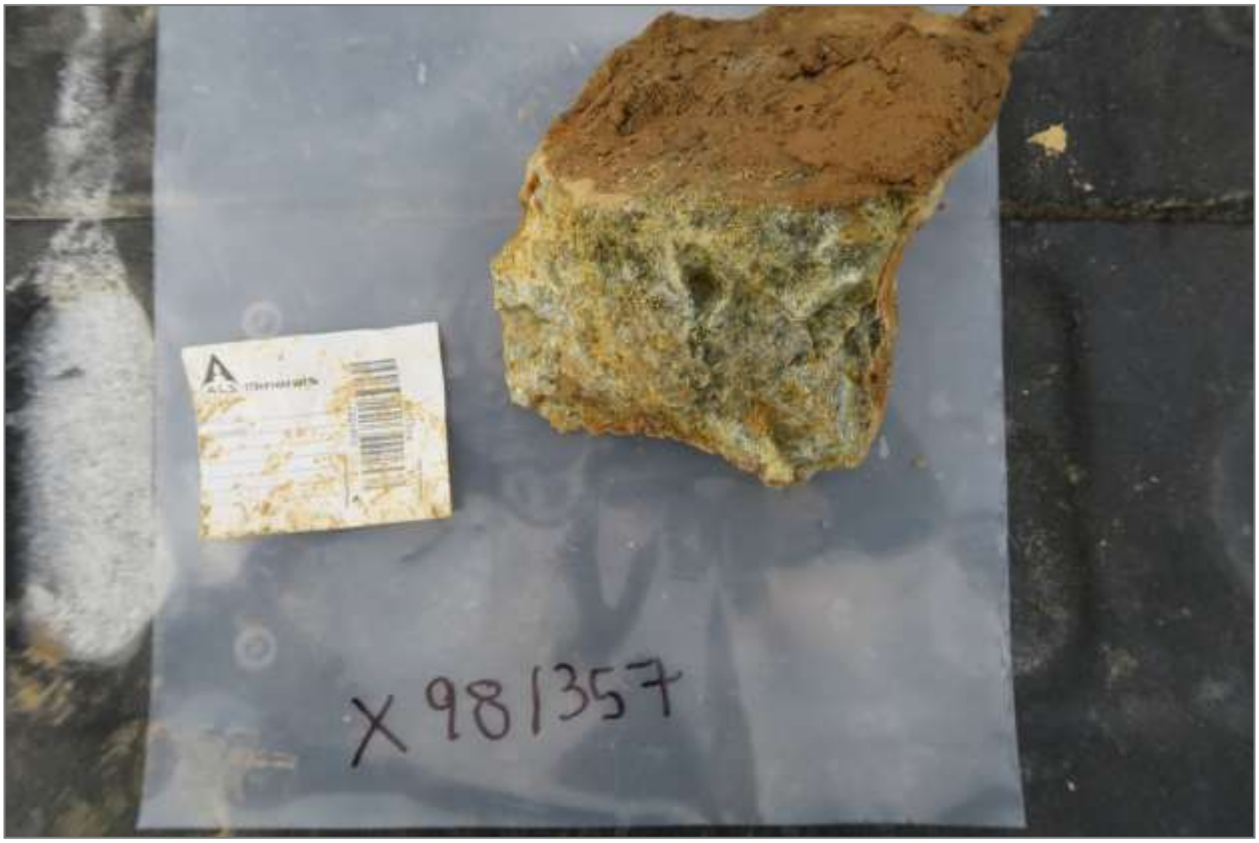
Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981356; 'B')

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD006	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	X981356	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; float/dump	Location:	Baker Mine: Portal 'B' 614119E / 6350915 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1734m

Description

Hematitized, minor, patchy chlorite altered ?volcanic? with disseminated, minor (~1 %) anhedral arsenopyrite and pyrite. Sample is of the waste material near portal 'B'.

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981357; 'B')



Station ID:	2020TDG_SD007	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	X981357	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select Grab Sample	Location:	Baker Mine: Portal 'B' 614119E / 6350915 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1734m

Description

Limonitized, malachite stained, heavily altered (Cu-oxide staining), silicified volcanic (?tuff?) with disseminated to semi-massive anhedral to subhedral pyrite (1 %), chalcopyrite (~0.5 %) and black/dark grey metallic chalcocite(?) (0.5 %). Sample is of the waste material near portal 'B'.

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981358; 'B')

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD008	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	X981358	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; subcrop	Location:	Baker Mine: Portal 'B' 614122E / 6350960 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1741m

Description

Subcrop along main track leading up to Portal 'B', sample was taken 'on-trend' with workings. Sample represents a quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein (2-5 cm) within a strongly silicified skarn-like carbonate-dominate rock. Mineralization consists of disseminated to semi-massive pyrite (5%), chalcopyrite (1%) and chalcocite (1%).

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981359; Shasta)

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD009	Date:	August 2nd, 2020
Sample #:	X981359	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; float/dump	Location:	Shasta's lower portal array 620960E / 6347454N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1259m

Description

Brecciated quartz-calcite vein, where clasts of chloritized volcanic(?) with pyrite enrichment as finer dissemination (3%); well developed, euhedral, <0.5-1mm pyrite cubes within vein; calcite rhombs vary from <1cm to >4cm; vein has purplish-white opaqueness with green (oxide?) blebs; minor chlorite alteration on surface.

Sample Description: Select Rock Grab (X981360; Shasta)

Station ID:	2020TDG_SD010	Date:	August 2nd, 2020
Sample #:	X981360	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Select rock grab; float/dump	Location:	Shasta's lower portal array 620945E / 6347460N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion / Liam Connor	Elevation:	1261m

Description

Disseminated, subhedral <1-2mm chalcopyrite (3%) of chalcedonized quartz-calcite vein; Fe-carbonate alteration, pervasive chlorite; hosted in a volcanoclastic or higher energy sed(?), sample retrieved from lower dump area of Shasta portal array.

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065601; BK17-02)

Station ID:	21502	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065601	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-02, original ID '21502'; 325.59-327.50 metres): NQ-sized, black, argillaceous mudstone; massive, very fine grained; highly fractured sections; platy pyrite mineralization along fracture face (5% of interval); minor chlorite(?).

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065602; BK17-02)

Station ID:	21518	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065602	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-02, original ID '21518'; 350.61-352.63 metres): NQ-sized, minor (six total, ranging between 2-5mm) pyrite-carbonate stringer veins between 351-352 metres, thick, massive, stockwork orientation; mudstone.

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065603; BK17-04)

Station ID:	23917	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065603	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-04, original ID '23917'; 59.06-61.18 metres): HQ-sized; limestone; blueish-white; massive; massive pyrite-chalcopyrite(?) mineralization associated with fracture faces and a 1.5cm quartz-calcite vein at 60.4m.

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065604; BK17-04)

Station ID:	unknown	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065604	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-04, original ID ‘unknown’; 446.64-449.54 metres): NQ-sized; volcanic dyke; greenish-grey, porphyritic (hornblende) plagioclase-dominant / minor-quartz; fracture textures suggesting volcanic; epidote on fracture face and veinlets; pyrite-chalcopyrite-chalcocite(?).

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065605; BK17-03)

Station ID:	23900/902	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065605	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-03, original ID ‘23900/23902’; 138.90-141.03 metres): NQ-sized; interbanded phases of fine to porphyritc gabbro(?); amphibole phenocrysts; green, massive.

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065606; BK17-03)

Station ID:	23896	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065606	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-03, original ID '23896'; 109.87-111.67 metres): pink-orange, k-spar veinlets; volcanic; disseminated pyrite on fracture faces (3%).

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065607; BK17-01)

Station ID:	20236	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065607	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-01, original ID '20236'; 180-182 metres): porphyritic / feldspar-phyric; massive; minor mafic enclaves; feldspar phenocrysts angular, subhedral and change in frequency throughout interval; intrusive; 20cm section of sheared vein material.

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065608; BK17-01)

Station ID:	20228	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065608	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-01, original ID '20228'; 154.3-155.8 metres): volcanic-hosted, chalcedony-style quartz vein with 30-50% K-spar (quartz-kfeldspar vein) throughout interval (30% interval); approx. 1cm-wide scorodite-bleached/chlorite selvage; minor pyrite on fracture faces/sheared zone(?)

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065609; BK17-05)

Station ID:	23990	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065609	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-05, original ID ‘23990’; 321.37-323.23 metres): patchy epidote, pervasive chloritization, k-spar veining / k-spar-quartz veining, sheared volcanic / fault(?), breccia(?), black/green.

Sample Description: 2017 Drillcore (C00065610; BK17-05)

Station ID:	24483	Date:	August 1st, 2020
Sample #:	C00065610	Datum:	NAD83 Zone 9
Sample Type:	Drillcore	Location:	Baker site 0613595 E / 6350100 N
Sampled By:	Scott Dorion	Elevation:	1580 m

Description

2017 drillcore interval (Hole ID: BK17-05, original ID '24483'; 38.45-39.40 metres): pinkish hue, 20cm quartz-epidote; massive; volcanic-hosted.

Appendix C: 2020 Site Tour Assay Certificates

Samples submitted and SGS Laboratory prep codes

Sample IDs From: To:	No.	Sample Preparation and Assays Requested Preparation	Analysis (SGS Analytical codes or Elements)	Key elements of interest
X981351 - X981355	5	LOG02	(as per quote)	Au, Ag, Cu
X981356 - X981360	5	G-WGH79		
		G-PRP89		
		GE-FA1313		
		GE-IC14A		
		GE-IC14M		

SGS

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03858

To
COD SGS MINERALS - GEOCHEM VANCOUVER
SGDS HIVE - ANDY RANDELL
SGS CANADA INC
3260 PRODUCTION WAY
BURNABY V5A 4W4
BC
CANADA

Order Number	PO:	Date Received	05-Aug-2020
Project	SGDS Hive	Date Analysed	07-Aug-2020 - 17-Aug-2020
Submission Number	*BBY* Baker 2020 Grab Samples/ 10	Date Completed	17-Aug-2020
Rock Samples		SGS Order Number	BBM20-03858
Number of Samples	10		

Methods Summary

Number of Sample	Method Code	Description
10	G_LOG	Sample Registration Fee
10	G_WGH_KG	Weight of samples received
10	PERC_PUL	Percent passing screen after pulverizing
10	PERC_CRU	Percent passing screen after crushing
10	GE_FAA30V5	Au, FAS, exploration grade, AAS, 30g-5ml
3	GO_FAG30V	Au, FAS, Gravimetric, 30g
10	GE_ICP40Q12	4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), ICP, 0.2g-12ml
4	GO_ICP42Q100	4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), ICP, 0.2g-100ml

Authorised Signatory

John Chiang
Laboratory Operations Manager

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

Order Number	PO:	
Project	SGDS Hive	
Submission Number	*BBY* Baker 2020 Grab Samples/ 10	
Rock Samples		
Number of Samples	10	

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03858

Element	Wtkg	@Au	@Au	@Ag	@Al	@As
Method	G_WGH_KG	GE_FAA30V5	GO_FAG30V	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	5	0.5	2	0.01	3
Upper Limit	--	10,000	10,000	100	15	10,000
Unit	kg	ppb	g / t	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m
X981351	2.31	>10000	32.1	96	0.83	46
X981352	1.45	373	-	2	2.00	11
X981353	1.42	323	-	<2	2.15	5
X981354	1.95	36	-	12	4.66	<3
X981355	1.59	34	-	15	3.91	8
X981356	1.68	52	-	6	7.79	9
X981357	2.14	>10000	270	86	1.05	85
X981358	2.23	3240	-	38	6.76	90
X981359	1.71	3210	-	64	0.45	23
X981360	1.27	>10000	10.5	>100	1.73	27
*Rep X981360	-	-	10.3	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	-	<0.5	-	-	-
*Std OREAS299	-	-	92.3	-	-	-
*Std GS-20C	-	-	19.0	-	-	-
*Std SL76	-	5950	-	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	<5	-	-	-	-
*Std OREAS 601	-	-	-	52	6.10	321
*Blk BLANK	-	-	-	<2	<0.01	<3

Element	@Ba	@Be	@Bi	@Ca	@Cd	@Co
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	1	0.5	5	0.01	1	1
Upper Limit	10,000	2,500	10,000	15	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
X981351	180	<0.5	<5	0.19	1	16
X981352	86	<0.5	16	0.05	<1	96
X981353	187	<0.5	6	0.35	<1	42
X981354	65	1.5	18	3.10	<1	19

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

Order Number	PO:
Project	SGDS Hive
Submission Number	*BBY* Baker 2020 Grab Samples/ 10
Rock Samples	
Number of Samples	10

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03858

Element	@Ba	@Be	@Bi	@Ca	@Cd	@Co
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	1	0.5	5	0.01	1	1
Upper Limit	10,000	2,500	10,000	15	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
X981355	52	<0.5	27	1.82	<1	100
X981356	382	<0.5	<5	3.49	<1	23
X981357	61	<0.5	<5	0.09	4	8
X981358	131	0.7	<5	4.64	<1	31
X981359	12	<0.5	<5	>15.00	2	4
X981360	352	<0.5	<5	1.50	2	3
*Std OREAS 601	2118	2.0	24	1.23	7	4
*Blk BLANK	<1	<0.5	<5	0.01	<1	<1

Element	@Cr	@Cu	@Fe	@K	@La	@Li
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	1	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.5	1
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	15	15	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
X981351	17	>10000	3.22	0.25	<0.5	17
X981352	11	517	9.83	1.13	<0.5	11
X981353	10	172	6.11	0.78	1.4	13
X981354	<1	>10000	>15.00	0.04	19.7	18
X981355	1	>10000	>15.00	0.13	19.0	15
X981356	7	477	6.57	5.05	6.3	16
X981357	9	7874	2.13	0.23	0.6	8
X981358	3	1967	7.60	2.11	2.7	19
X981359	<1	72.1	2.48	0.02	3.9	13
X981360	17	78.6	3.35	1.44	2.0	54
*Std OREAS 601	32	976	2.53	2.11	32.9	21
*Blk BLANK	2	<0.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<1

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03858

Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* Baker 2020 Grab Samples/ 10
Rock Samples
Number of Samples 10

Element	@Mg	@Mn	@Mo	@Na	@Ni	@P
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	2	1	0.01	1	0.01
Upper Limit	15	10,000	10,000	15	10,000	15
Unit	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	%
X981351	0.24	1466	9	0.02	3	<0.01
X981352	0.12	86	39	0.01	<1	<0.01
X981353	0.38	496	21	0.02	<1	0.03
X981354	1.35	2743	8	<0.01	<1	0.07
X981355	1.23	1489	10	<0.01	<1	0.05
X981356	2.18	4734	33	0.52	8	0.11
X981357	0.10	272	14	0.04	9	<0.01
X981358	2.42	3752	12	0.84	6	0.08
X981359	0.49	5612	2	<0.01	<1	<0.01
X981360	0.20	674	13	0.14	<1	0.01
*Std OREAS 601	0.37	491	4	1.36	21	0.05
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	3	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01

Element	@Pb	@S	@Sb	@Sc	@Sn	@Sr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5
Upper Limit	10,000	5	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
X981351	43	2.73	7	2.4	<10	12.1
X981352	6	>5.00	<5	1.8	<10	4.8
X981353	2	3.74	<5	2.5	<10	30.3
X981354	2	0.55	<5	5.0	<10	292
X981355	11	>5.00	<5	4.9	<10	206
X981356	20	3.97	8	16.5	<10	648
X981357	274	1.70	107	2.0	<10	12.1
X981358	84	>5.00	6	25.3	<10	717
X981359	192	2.14	<5	<0.5	<10	343
X981360	439	2.98	8	1.4	<10	44.4

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* Baker 2020 Grab Samples/ 10
Rock Samples
Number of Samples 10

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03858

Element	@Pb	@S	@Sb	@Sc	@Sn	@Sr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5
Upper Limit	10,000	5	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
*Std OREAS 601	330	1.10	35	4.7	<10	228
*Blk BLANK	<2	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<10	<0.5

Element	@Ti	@V	@W	@Y	@Zn	@Zr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	2	10	0.5	1	0.5
Upper Limit	15	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
X981351	0.02	10	<10	1.6	159	2.7
X981352	0.06	34	17	1.0	12	17.1
X981353	0.07	37	<10	3.7	38	23.2
X981354	0.17	60	65	32.0	195	41.9
X981355	0.11	55	14	24.5	140	22.5
X981356	0.66	209	12	19.5	231	26.2
X981357	0.02	12	<10	1.6	650	2.6
X981358	0.62	255	14	13.8	236	17.8
X981359	<0.01	10	<10	8.0	132	1.2
X981360	0.03	11	21	2.7	234	6.1
*Std OREAS 601	0.17	24	<10	10.9	1290	159
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	<2	<10	<0.5	<1	0.9

Element	Ag	Cu
Method	GO_ICP42Q100	GO_ICP42Q100
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01
Upper Limit	0.1	30
Unit	%	%
X981351	-	1.09
X981354	-	1.25

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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Order Number	PO:
Project	SGDS Hive
Submission Number	*BBY* Baker 2020 Grab Samples/ 10
Rock Samples	
Number of Samples	10

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03858

Element	Ag	Cu
Method	GO_ICP42Q100	GO_ICP42Q100
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01
Upper Limit	0.1	30
Unit	%	%
X981355	-	7.02
X981360	0.0466	-
*Rep X981360	0.0461	-
*Blk BLANK	<0.0100	<0.01
*Std AMIS0267	0.0918	-
*Std OREAS 931	-	3.87

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

SGS

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03857

To COD SGS MINERALS - GEOCHEM VANCOUVER
SGDS HIVE - ANDY RANDELL
SGS CANADA INC
3260 PRODUCTION WAY
BURNABY V5A 4W4
BC
CANADA

Order Number	PO:	Date Received	05-Aug-2020
Project	SGDS Hive	Date Analysed	07-Aug-2020 - 13-Aug-2020
Submission Number	*BBY* Baker 2020 Resamples/ 10	Date Completed	13-Aug-2020
Core		SGS Order Number	BBM20-03857
Number of Samples	10		

Methods Summary

Number of Sample	Method Code	Description
10	G_LOG	Sample Registration Fee
10	G_WGH_KG	Weight of samples received
10	PERC_PUL	Percent passing screen after pulverizing
10	PERC_CRU	Percent passing screen after crushing
10	GE_FAA30V5	Au, FAS, exploration grade, AAS, 30g-5ml
10	GE_ICP40Q12	4 Acid Digest (HCL/HCLO4/HF/HNO3), ICP, 0.2g-12ml

Authorised Signatory

John Chiang
Laboratory Operations Manager

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* Baker 2020 Resamples/ 10
Core
Number of Samples 10

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03857

Element	Wtkg	@Au	@Ag	@Al	@As	@Ba
Method	G_WGH_KG	GE_FAA30V5	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	5	2	0.01	3	1
Upper Limit	--	10,000	100	15	10,000	10,000
Unit	kg	ppb	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
C00065601	3.49	8	<2	9.32	<3	220
C00065602	4.17	18	<2	8.98	<3	166
C00065603	8.01	57	<2	6.57	<3	186
C00065604	7.38	20	<2	8.98	7	678
C00065605	5.40	23	<2	5.34	21	203
C00065606	4.52	19	<2	7.23	13	416
C00065607	4.04	14	<2	7.72	<3	770
C00065608	3.31	102	3	6.47	18	749
C00065609	4.23	11	<2	8.44	12	576
C00065610	3.28	41	6	5.72	123	501
*Rep C00065610	-	-	6	5.62	121	512
*Std OREAS 601	-	-	52	6.10	321	2118
*Blk BLANK	-	-	<2	<0.01	<3	<1
*Std SL76	-	5950	-	-	-	-
*Rep C00065606	-	20	-	-	-	-
*Blk BLANK	-	<5	-	-	-	-

Element	@Be	@Bi	@Ca	@Cd	@Co	@Cr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	5	0.01	1	1	1
Upper Limit	2,500	10,000	15	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
C00065601	<0.5	<5	6.28	<1	26	2
C00065602	0.5	<5	6.07	<1	18	18
C00065603	0.6	<5	1.00	7	18	3
C00065604	0.6	<5	3.02	<1	18	10
C00065605	<0.5	<5	7.42	<1	44	262
C00065606	0.6	<5	4.25	<1	37	174

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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Order Number	PO:	
Project	SGDS Hive	
Submission Number	*BBY* Baker 2020 Resamples/ 10	
Core		
Number of Samples	10	

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03857

Element	@Be	@Bi	@Ca	@Cd	@Co	@Cr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	5	0.01	1	1	1
Upper Limit	2,500	10,000	15	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
C00065607	0.9	<5	1.26	<1	7	2
C00065608	0.8	<5	2.76	<1	15	2
C00065609	0.5	<5	8.36	<1	17	6
C00065610	0.6	<5	8.65	11	19	23
*Rep C00065610	0.6	<5	8.30	11	19	24
*Std OREAS 601	2.0	24	1.23	7	4	32
*Blk BLANK	<0.5	<5	0.01	<1	<1	2

Element	@Cu	@Fe	@K	@La	@Li	@Mg
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.5	1	0.01
Upper Limit	10,000	15	15	10,000	10,000	15
Unit	ppm m / m	%	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
C00065601	124	6.89	0.70	5.8	14	2.28
C00065602	78.3	5.76	0.53	9.7	14	1.69
C00065603	11.6	7.80	3.13	10.3	13	0.59
C00065604	102	4.91	2.52	7.2	30	2.33
C00065605	105	6.82	0.80	5.2	17	5.93
C00065606	131	6.97	1.51	8.9	33	4.93
C00065607	43.5	2.90	2.94	13.6	16	1.04
C00065608	251	4.53	2.64	5.5	62	1.48
C00065609	51.6	5.24	1.19	7.8	35	2.33
C00065610	316	4.83	1.65	6.8	37	1.80
*Rep C00065610	304	4.85	1.67	6.7	37	1.77
*Std OREAS 601	976	2.53	2.11	32.9	21	0.37
*Blk BLANK	<0.5	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<0.01

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

Order Number	PO:		
Project	SGDS Hive		
Submission Number	*BBY* Baker 2020 Resamples/ 10 Core		
Number of Samples	10		

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03857

Element	@Mn	@Mo	@Na	@Ni	@P	@Pb
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	1	0.01	1	0.01	2
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	15	10,000	15	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m	%	ppm m / m
C00065601	1079	2	2.33	3	0.12	<2
C00065602	1573	3	2.24	9	0.13	8
C00065603	94	29	0.13	6	0.10	57
C00065604	927	2	2.82	5	0.13	22
C00065605	1682	12	0.68	127	0.13	12
C00065606	1460	3	2.18	62	0.12	5
C00065607	437	3	2.06	2	0.07	6
C00065608	992	133	0.06	3	0.07	48
C00065609	979	3	0.65	8	0.11	2
C00065610	2686	6	0.04	15	0.06	723
*Rep C00065610	2607	5	0.05	15	0.05	685
*Std OREAS 601	491	4	1.36	21	0.05	330
*Blk BLANK	3	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.01	<2

Element	@S	@Sb	@Sc	@Sn	@Sr	@Ti
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5	0.01
Upper Limit	5	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15
Unit	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
C00065601	0.72	6	22.7	<10	399	0.82
C00065602	1.93	9	16.4	<10	483	0.77
C00065603	>5.00	<5	7.6	<10	62.6	0.13
C00065604	2.22	<5	19.1	<10	477	0.60
C00065605	3.39	5	32.0	<10	183	0.39
C00065606	1.35	<5	26.5	<10	271	0.57
C00065607	2.10	<5	9.4	<10	193	0.20
C00065608	2.58	6	13.2	<10	125	0.63
C00065609	0.39	7	18.2	<10	281	0.57

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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SGS

Order Number PO:
Project SGDS Hive
Submission Number *BBY* Baker 2020 Resamples/ 10
Core
Number of Samples 10

ANALYSIS REPORT BBM20-03857

Element	@S	@Sb	@Sc	@Sn	@Sr	@Ti
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	0.01	5	0.5	10	0.5	0.01
Upper Limit	5	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15
Unit	%	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	%
C00065610	2.77	27	22.9	<10	242	0.50
*Rep C00065610	2.78	27	22.4	<10	239	0.50
*Std OREAS 601	1.10	35	4.7	<10	228	0.17
*Blk BLANK	<0.01	<5	<0.5	<10	<0.5	<0.01

Element	@V	@W	@Y	@Zn	@Zr
Method	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12	GE_ICP40Q12
Lower Limit	2	10	0.5	1	0.5
Upper Limit	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Unit	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m	ppm m / m
C00065601	260	<10	18.0	62	22.7
C00065602	195	<10	20.7	70	32.0
C00065603	77	<10	18.2	539	71.0
C00065604	258	<10	18.5	75	29.8
C00065605	266	<10	14.6	98	34.6
C00065606	249	<10	19.5	88	59.9
C00065607	97	<10	12.3	47	59.3
C00065608	225	<10	14.8	151	19.3
C00065609	220	<10	13.6	50	35.0
C00065610	216	<10	15.2	853	28.2
*Rep C00065610	210	<10	14.8	831	26.8
*Std OREAS 601	24	<10	10.9	1290	159
*Blk BLANK	<2	<10	<0.5	<1	0.9

SGS Canada Minerals Burnaby conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC17025 for specific tests as listed on their scope of accreditation found at https://www.scc.ca/en/search/laboratories/sgs
Tests and Elements marked with an "@" symbol in the report denote ISO/IEC17025 accreditation.

- not analysed | -- element not determined | I.S. insufficient sample | L.N.R. listed not received

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