National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report
Millen Mountain Property
Middle Musquodoboit
Halifax & Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia
Canada

Location: NTS: 11 E 1 A; 11 E 3 D
Property Centre:
61º 47' 20" W / 45º 14' 5 N"

Prepared for:
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Table of Contents

Table of Figures:

List of Tables:

<u>Appendices:</u>

Appendix A

Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd

2012 Geophysical Report

Pseudo-sections and Quantitative SectionsTM

Appendix B

Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd

2017 Geophysical Report

Quantitative SectionsTM

Appendix C

Diamond Drill Hole Summaries

Diamond Drill Hole Anomalous Assays

1.0 Summary

1.1 Introduction

On March 14, 2019, Legion Metals Corp. ("Legion") and Nextleaf Solutions Ltd. completed a Plan of Arrangement to merge their respective businesses. As part of this Plan of Arrangement, Legion's Millen Mountain Property (the "Property" or "Millen Mountain Property") was transferred to Myriad Metals Corp. ("Myriad" or the "Company") at fair market value. A total of 1,276,460 Myriad shares were issued to existing shareholders of Legion in consideration for the Millen Mountain Property.

Sharon Allan, P.Geo. was retained by Myriad Metals Corp. to update a Technical Report on the Millen Mountain Property located in central Nova Scotia. The original report, completed by Mark Graves on August 2, 2017 for Legion Metals Corp., was used in support of its initial listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The author understands that the updated Technical Report will be used to fulfill the Company's obligations for scientific information on mineral properties pursuant to applicable securities laws and the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange. This Technical Report conforms to the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

On April 10, 2017, Probe Metals Inc. ("Probe") entered into an option agreement with Legion Metals Corp. ("Legion"), which agreement was subsequently amended October 3, 2017 (the "Option Agreement"). On March 14, 2019, Probe, Legion and Myriad entered into an assignment and assumption agreement (the "Assignment Agreement") under which Legion assigned, and Myriad assumed, all of Legion's right, title and interest to, and all of Legion's obligations under, the Option Agreement. Under the Option Agreement, Probe could earn a 50% interest in the Millen Mountain Property by spending an aggregate $250,000 on exploration expenditures on the Property before October 10, 2018. Probe has fulfilled this initial requirement. Probe may earn an additional 25% (total of 75%) interest in the Property by completing a pre-feasibility study, incurring an additional $250,000 (for an aggregate of $500,000 in exploration expenditures) by October 2019. This report details the exploration activities completed on the Millen Mountain Property during 2017 and 2018.

1.2 Property Location and Description

The Millen Mountain Property is located approximately 65 kilometres northeast of Halifax and 20 kilometres east of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia. The Property is five kilometres from the nearest village of Middle Musquodoboit. The Millen Mountain Property consists of 80 contiguous claims making up Exploration Licence 10577. The Property covers approximately 1280 hectares overlying the Halifax Formation, which forms part of the Cambro-Ordovician Meguma Group.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Millen Mountain Property is located within the Halifax Formation slates of the Meguma Group. The Meguma Group is part of the Meguma Terrane of the Canadian Appalachians, an allocthonous terrane accreted to the eastern margin of North America during the Devonian (410-400 Ma; Acadian orogeny). This event resulted in Nova Scotia being divided into two geologically and structurally distinct terranes, the Avalon Terrane to the north and the Meguma Terrane to the south. The Meguma Terrane is approximately 480 km long by about 120 km wide at its maximum width. Virtually all gold production in Nova Scotia has been associated with the Meguma Group.

The Property contains four historical gold occurrences that are interpreted to be hosted by the South Branch Stewiacke Anticline. The two main prospects referred to as the 'South Branch Gold Mine' were apparently exploited in the late 1800s by deep trenching, pitting and the erection of a crusher on the eastern side of the South Branch Stewiacke River.

1.4 Exploration

In 2012, a 15 kilometre exploration grid having a 3km baseline and comprising 500 metre grid lines spaced at 100 metre intervals was cut on the Property. Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd. from Toronto, Ontario was contracted to complete induced polarization/ resistivity surveys having a penetrating capacity of up to 300m depth (with readings at 25m intervals) and a ground magnetic survey (with readings at 12.5 m spacing) on the grid.

Exploration programs conducted by Probe Metals Inc. on the Millen Mountain Property began in the summer of 2017. The strong correlation between the interpreted magnetic anticline and chargeable features in the earlier 2012 geophysical survey prompted Probe to complete a second geophysical survey along trend to the northeast of the 2012 survey. Eighteen (18) survey lines were established and over a 1.7 km strike length, at 100 metre spacing, for a total of 11.3 line-km. Gradient, chargeability, resisitivity and magnetic surveys were conducted over the grids. In order to prioritize geophysical anomalies, a small soil sampling survey was completed in October 2017. A total of 121 MMI soil samples were collected along 6 grid lines.

In the fall of 2017 and in the summer of 2018, property-scale geological mapping/prospecting was conducted with a total of 30 rock samples collected. The historic Crowe Shaft and surrounding blast pits provided a starting point for mapping mineralized, structural and geologic characteristics.

A first phase drill campaign was completed between July and August 2018 comprising 6 drill holes totaling 1,551m.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Millen Mountain drilling program was a technical success, identifying an interpreted saddle reef quartz vein system with anomalous gold intersections. The Property is located in a strategic geologic setting and shows strong potential for additional exploration. Numerous geophysical targets remain untested and warrant future work programs.

The potential northern extension of the quartz veining system identified at the historic Crowe Shaft occurrence was tested in the recent Probe Metals drilling campaign. Follow-up drilling could be used to test the potential of a southern extension to this system. In the northwest grid, the historic McCullough Brook occurrence was the only target tested. The chargeable feature associated with this showing continues to the south and a drilling campaign to test for increased gold mineralization in this direction is warranted.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Introduction

On June 29, 2012 Beja Resources Inc. (“Beja”) signed an option agreement (the “Rheingold Agreement”) with Rheingold Exploration Corp. (“Rheingold”) to acquire a 100% interest in the Millen Mountain property. At that time, the Property comprised four exploration licences and 235 claims which had been staked by Rheingold during the summer and fall of 2011. In 2012, Beja conducted an exploration program on the Property. Eighty claims have been renewed since 2012 and were regrouped into a single exploration licence (10577) (the “Licence”).

Beja completed its obligations under the option agreement and earned a 100% interest in the Property. Due to market conditions, and Beja deciding not to further pursue its interest in the Licence, Registration of the Licence was not transferred to Beja, with Rheingold continuing to be the registered holder of the Licence and holding the Licence in trust for Beja. The Licence was transferred to Legion Metals Corp. from Rheingold pursuant to a property transfer agreement (the “Property Transfer Agreement”) dated April 5, 2017. On instructions from principals of Beja, Rheingold transferred the Licence to Legion pursuant to the Property Transfer Agreement. The Licence was registered under Legion Metals Corp. on May 3, 2017.

On April 10, 2017, Legion entered into a property option agreement with Probe Metals Inc. (“Probe”), which option agreement was subsequently amended October 3, 2017 (the “Option Agreement”). On March 14, 2019, Probe, Legion and Myriad entered into an assignment and assumption agreement (the “Assignment Agreement”) under which Legion assigned, and Myriad assumed, all of Legion's right, title and interest to, and all of Legion's obligations under, the Option Agreement. Under the Option Agreement, Legion granted to Probe an exclusive, irrevocable right and option to acquire a 50% interest in the Property by incurring exploration expenditures of $250,000 on the Property on or before October 10, 2018. Under the Option Agreement, Probe may make the expenditures on a "make or pay" basis, meaning that Probe may either make the required expenditures on the Property or pay the Company cash for any shortfall of such expenditures.

Legion and Beja entered into an agreement (the "Beja Agreement") dated as of May 9, 2017, pursuant to which Beja sold all of Beja's right, title and interest in and to the Licence and the Property, and all information, data, records, exploration results and exploration expenditures with respect to the Property, to Legion in exchange for the issuance by Legion to Beja of 1,500,000 common shares of Legion.

On March 14, 2019, Legion and Nextleaf Solutions Ltd. completed a Plan of Arrangement to merge their respective businesses. As part of this Plan of Arrangement, the Millen Mountain Property was transferred to Myriad at fair market value. A total of 1,276,460 Myriad shares were issued to existing shareholders of Legion Metals Corp. in consideration for the Millen Mountain Property. The Licence was registered under Myriad Metals Corp. on April 17th, 2019.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Sharon Allan, P.Geo. was retained by Myriad Metals Corp. to update an existing Technical Report on the Millen Mountain Property located in central Nova Scotia. The original report, completed by Mark Graves effective August 2, 2017, for Legion Metals Corp., was used in support of its initial listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The author understands that the Technical Report will be used to fulfill the Company's obligations for scientific information on mineral properties pursuant to applicable securities laws and the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange. This Technical Report conforms to the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

2.3 Site Visit and Data Sources

The work undertaken preparatory to writing by the author includes:

1) A review of prior reports, information and data on the Millen Mountain Property and general area by various parties including a consultant, prior operator, government geologists and personnel of Probe Metals Inc., Legion Metals Corp., Rheingold Exploration Corp. and Beja Resources Inc., including without limitation: an internal Exploration Report prepared by Probe personnel in October 2018, the original Technical Report completed by Mark Graves for Legion Metals Corp in August 2017; Assessment Report ME 2012-091 completed for assessment credit by Rheingold Exploration Corp. dated June 2012; and

various maps, miscellaneous reports, files and assessment reports found with the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources.

2) As a consulting geologist for Probe Metals Inc, the author has been involved in the execution of the exploration programs completed as described herein by providing support as needed to the Probe employees managing the project.
3) The author visited the Property on October 16 and 17, 2017 to assist Probe personnel in the collection of soil samples.
4) The author also visited the Property on July 23, 2018 to review drill core and visit drill sites with Probe personnel.
5) The author last visited the site on August 22, 2018 to ensure that the drill sites had been left in a clean and remediated state.
6) The author assisted in the filing of an Assessment report written in collaboration with Probe personnel on the exploration activities conducted on the Millen Mountain Property in 2017 and 2018.
7) Review of the most recent Certificate of Compliance on the Property License, 10577 provided by Fred Bonner of Myriad Metals, on April 25, 2017.

The author has not independently verified historical data associated with any gold assays referred to in this report. The information, conclusions and opinions contained in this report are based on information available to the author at the time of report writing and preparation. References cited are listed alphabetically by authors in Section 27 of this Technical Report. For geographical reference purposes, all UTM locations used in this Technical Report are using NAD83 Zone 20N datum.

Table 1 Table of Abbreviations

Organizations & Companies	
Myriad Metals Corp	Myriad or Company
Millen Mountain Property	Property
Legion Metals Corp.	Legion
Probe Metals Inc	Probe
Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd	Matrix
Beja Resources Inc	Beja
Rheingold Exploration Corp.	Rheingold
Exploration licence 10577	License
Canadian National Instrument NI 43-101	NI 43-101
Nova Scotia’s Registry of Claims,	NovaROC
Department of Natural Resources	DNR
Units of Measurement	
Billion/Million years ago	Ga/Ma
Canadian Dollar(s)	$
Centimetre(s)	cm
Grams per tonne	g/t
Hectare(s)	ha

Kilometre(s)	km
Metre(s)	m
Geological/Geophysics Terms	
Mobile Metal Ion	MMI
Induced Polarization	IP
Coordinate Systems	
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
North American Datum 1983	NAD83

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

As this is an update to an existing Technical Report on the Property, the author has maintained information contained within Sections 1.0 to 8.0 and 9.1 as stated in the original Technical Report on the Property, entitled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, Millen Mountain Property, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax & Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia", dated 2 August 2017, authored by Mark Graves. Certain sections have been updated where necessary, including but notwithstanding Section 9.0.

The data used in this report has been verified where possible and this report is based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion. The author has no reason to believe the data was not collected in a professional manner. The author has also relied on several sources of information on the Property, including digital, geological, and assay data. Therefore, in writing this report, the author had relied on the truth and accuracy as presented in the various sources listed in the References section of this report. Land tenure information with regard to the location of them mineral exploration license has been obtained from the NovaRoc website, Nova Scotia's Registry of Claims available online.

The author has not reviewed the underlying agreements pertaining to the Millen Mountain Property (the Rheingold Agreement, the Property Transfer Agreement, the Option Agreement, the Beja Agreement and the Assignment Agreement). The author has fully relied upon the assurances of Michael Raven, legal counsel to Myriad Metals Corp., with respect to the current status, legal effect and enforceability of such agreements as described under the following sections of this report: Introduction (with respect to the Rheingold Agreement, the Property Transfer Agreement, the Option Agreement, the Beja Agreement and the Assignment Agreement), History (with respect to the Rheingold Agreement), and Property Description and Location (with respect to the Rheingold Agreement, the Property Transfer Agreement, the Option Agreement, the Beja Agreement and the Assignment Agreement). Mr. Raven provided such assurances to the author in a memorandum entitled "Agreements referred to in the Millen Mountain Technical Report" dated June 10, 2019.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Millen Mountain Property is located approximately 65 kilometres northeast of Halifax and 20 kilometres east of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia (Figure 1). It is hosted in the Halifax Formation of the Meguma Group which forms the topographically elevated prominence referred to as Wittenburg Mountain. The Property is five kilometres from the nearest village of Middle Musquodoboit, which can provide basic services and amenities in the support of mineral exploration activities. The Property is easily accessed via paved secondary roads and four-wheel drive trails.

4.2 Land Tenure

The Millen Mountain Property consists of 80 contiguous claims making up Exploration Licence 10577. Following the staking of the claims, the first year exploration expenditure requirements were satisfied, and the Licence forming the Millen Mountain claim block, has been renewed each year from 2013 to 2018 with exploration work credits. The Certificate of Compliance dated 23 November, 2018 has been reviewed to confirm the active status of the License.

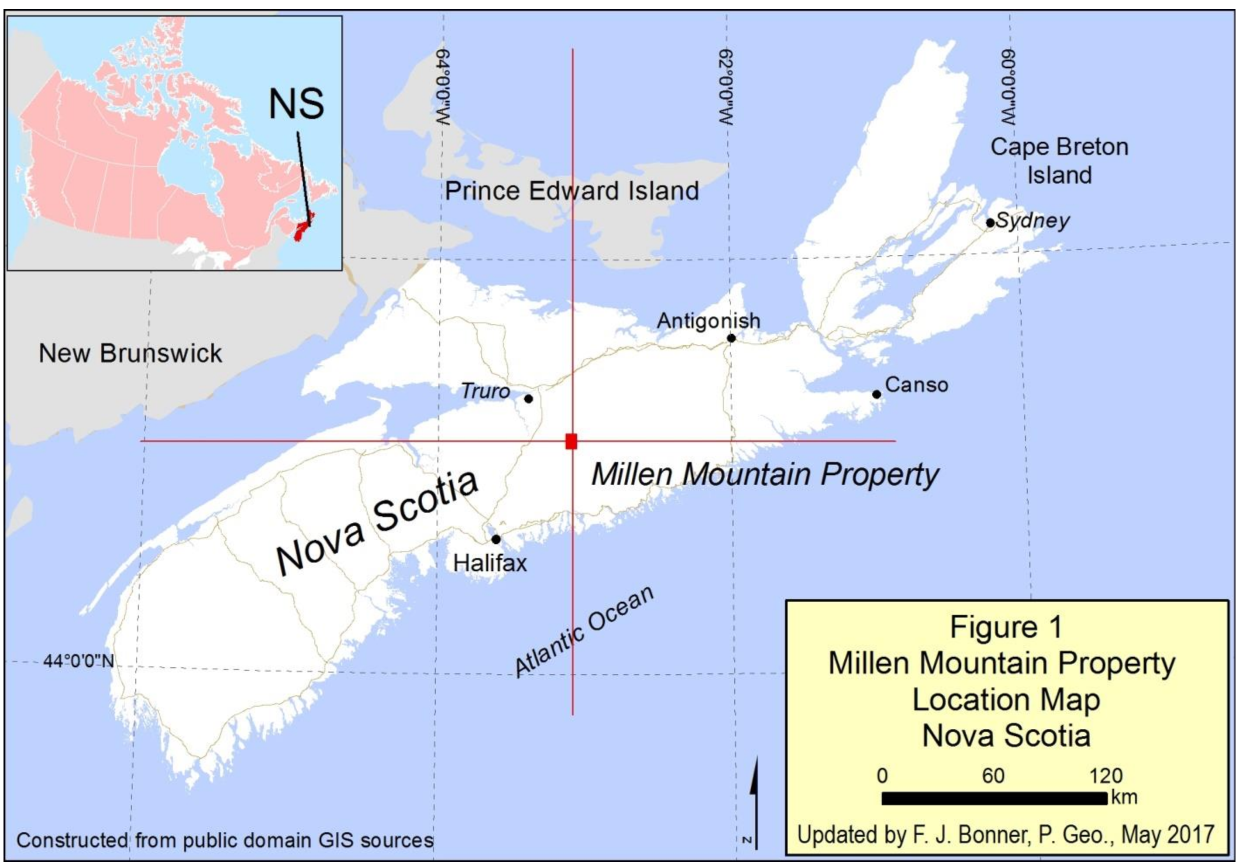

Figure 1 Property Location Map

Mineral rights are vested in the Crown in Nova Scotia and title to mineral claims allow for the exploration of minerals throughout the province pending landowner permission. Non-intrusive methods of exploration such as geochemical sampling, some geophysical surveys, mapping or surveying do not require additional government permitting. However, drilling and excavation activities require a company to notify the Department of Natural Resources prior to commencement of such forms of exploration. A Drilling Program Notification was submitted to NovaRoc prior to the commencement of the 2018 program on June 29, 2018. Permit number 52351 was issued on July 3, 2018.

Figure 2 shows the location of the Millen Mountain Licence area with respect to the 1:50,000 National Topographic Map System (NTS), local communities and main access roads/highways (red lines). Table 2 is summary of claims that comprise Exploration Licence 10577 that are associated with the Millen Mountain Property.

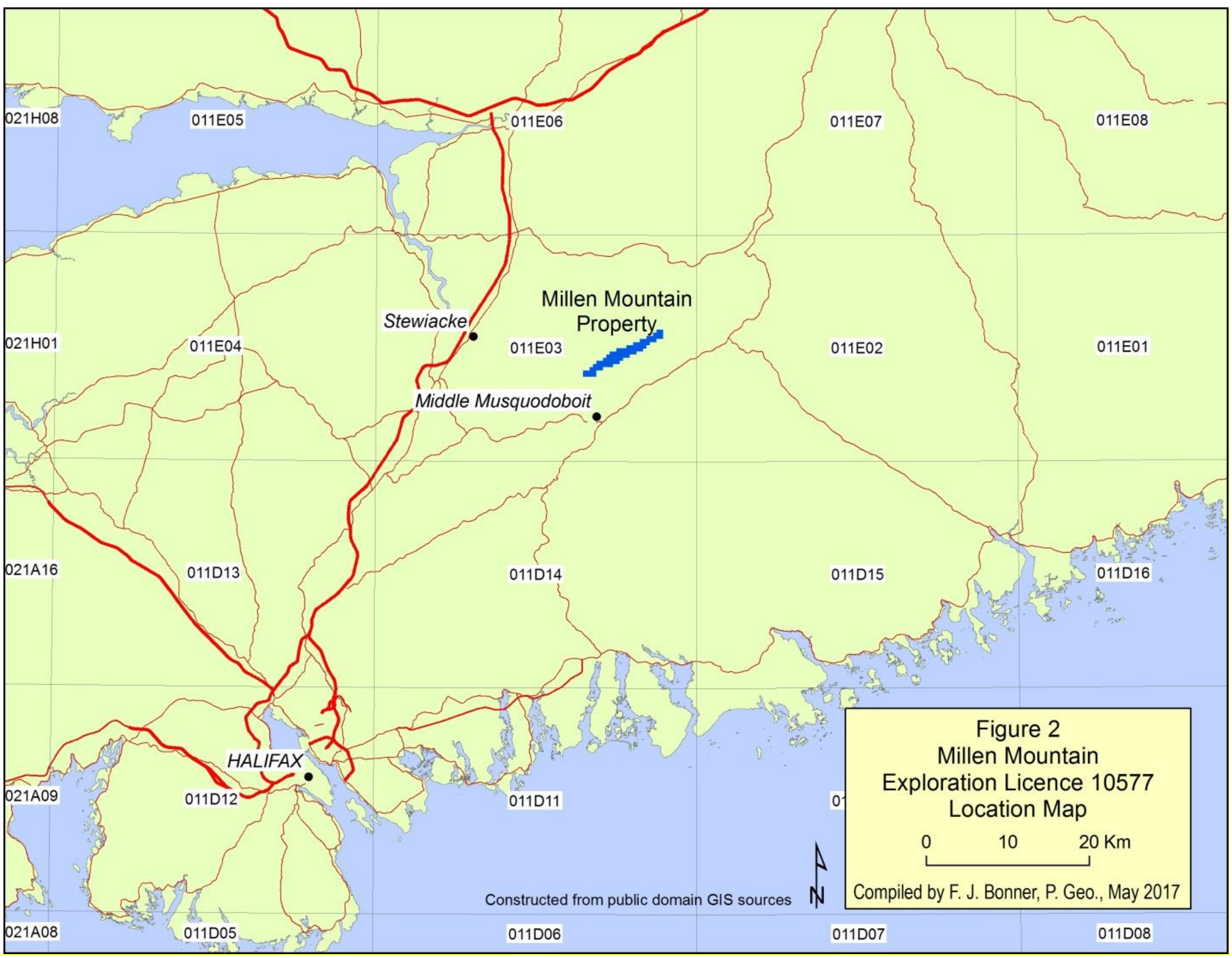

Figure 2 Millen Mountain Property Location Map (Exploration Licence 10577)

On June 29, 2012 Beja Resources Inc. ("Beja") signed an option agreement (the "Rheingold Agreement") with Rheingold Exploration Corp. ("Rheingold") to acquire a 100% interest in the Millen Mountain property. At that time, the Property comprised four exploration licences and 235 claims which had been staked by Rheingold during the summer and fall of 2011. In 2012, Beja conducted an exploration program on the Property. Eighty claims have been renewed since 2012 and were regrouped into a single exploration licence (10577) (the "Licence").

Table 2 Millen Mountain Claims

License	Claims	Tracts	Claim Reference Map
10577	N,O	80	11E3A
	P,Q	81	11E3A
	A,B	88	11E3A
	C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,P,Q	89	11E3A
	K,L,M,N,O,P,Q	90	11E3A
	N,O	91	11E3A
	L, M, N, O, P, Q	101	11E3A
	C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q	102	11E3A
	A,B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K	103	11E3A
	N, O	3	11E3D
	D,E, F, J, K, L, M, O, P, Q	4	11E3D
	A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J	5	11E3D
	A	6	11E3D
	A	21	11E3D
	C, D, E, F	22	11E3D

Beja completed its obligations under the option agreement and earned a 100% interest in the Property. Due to market conditions, and Beja deciding not to further pursue its interest in the Licence, Registration of the Licence was not transferred to Beja, with Rheingold continuing to be the registered holder of the Licence and holding the Licence in trust for Beja. The Licence was transferred to Legion Metals Corp. from Rheingold pursuant to a property transfer agreement (the "Property Transfer Agreement") dated April 5, 2017. On instructions from principals of Beja, Rheingold transferred the Licence to Legion pursuant to the Property Transfer Agreement. The Licence was registered under Legion Metals Corp. on May 3, 2017.

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4.3 Environmental Affairs

As a matter of environmental due diligence, all ground activity should be conducted in a fashion that protects water courses, wetlands and minimizes environmental disruption. According to Nova Scotia Government web-based databases (Significant Species and Habitats Database; Restricted and Limited Use Land Database) no significant environmental encumbrances were identified on the Millen Mountain Property. The claims overlap watershed supply areas, however Nova Scotia legislation allows for non-destructive mineral exploration as of right and advanced exploration through permission of the municipal water supply operator. The main areas of interest at Millen Mountain are not located inside water supply areas. To the knowledge of the author, at the time of writing there were no environmental issues related to the Millen Mountain Property.

4.4 Aboriginal Affairs

In 2012, the Nova Scotia Office of Aboriginal Affairs produced a Proponents' Guide on *The Role of Proponents in Crown Consultation with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia* to strengthen the Province's commitment to consultation with the Mi'kmaq. The guide references the 2004 and 2005 Supreme Court of Canada (SCC) decisions that found the Crown (provincial and federal) had a duty to consult with Aboriginal peoples where there was a potential that an activity or decision may adversely affect their established or potential Aboriginal rights. While proponents do not have a legal duty to consult (according to the SCC), the province as part of their consultation with the Mi'kmaq, may require proponents to undertake certain aspects of consultation.

The guide outlines the steps for proponents to engage the Mi'kmaq where necessary including working in areas near First Nation land, areas that have cultural/archeological significance to Mi'kmaq (determined through a Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Study) or potentially working on Crown land. Engagement may simply consist of notifying the Mi'kmaq where there is a remote possibility of impact whereas full consultation is generally required for larger projects affecting First Nation land or development on Crown land. The Millen Mountain Property is not near any First Nation lands and only four partial claims are located on Crown land (less than 1.5% of licence area). Since Mi'kmaq Ecological Knowledge Studies are only carried out at the pre-development stage, it is too early in the exploration of Millen Mountain to conduct a project of that sort.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

Figure 3 is a map of the claims at Millen Mountain in relation to site access roads and the local drainage system. The Millen Mountain Property is accessed via the Glenmore and Branch Roads (near Middle Musquodoboit) and Provincial Highways #224 and #277 that connects Middle Musquodoboit and Elmsdale 50 km to the south east. Elmsdale lies approximately 45 minutes north of Halifax.

5.2 Climate

Most of Nova Scotia has a northern temperate zone climate that is moderated by the surrounding Atlantic Ocean. Spring to fall temperatures range from 5^{o} to 20^{o} C with maximums peaking around 30^{o} C. Winter temperatures range from above freezing to about -10^{o} C with maximums as low as -25^{o} C on occasion. Rainfall is frequent through the spring and fall. Summer is usually drier.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Millen Mountain straddles the Halifax and Colchester County line and the area is for the most part uninhabited with a mixed rural land use dominated by forestry operations. To a lesser degree, blueberry farming and maple sugar production operate seasonally on the western highland flanks of the Property. The central portion of the Property is dominated by a mixed hardwood and softwood forest. Interspersed are small hay and blueberry fields whose access roads provided excellent ways of entry for the exploration activities. The eastern part of the

Property is wooded with ongoing forestry operations consisting of selective clear cutting and silviculture. The area is a rural based economy with current emphasis on forestry and agriculture and one active mining operation nearby. There has been substantial exploration activity in the area over the past 5-10 years for gold, lead, zinc and a range of industrial minerals. In the late 1800's into the mid 1900's the area was a very active mining centre with over a dozen small gold mines operating within a 50 km radius.

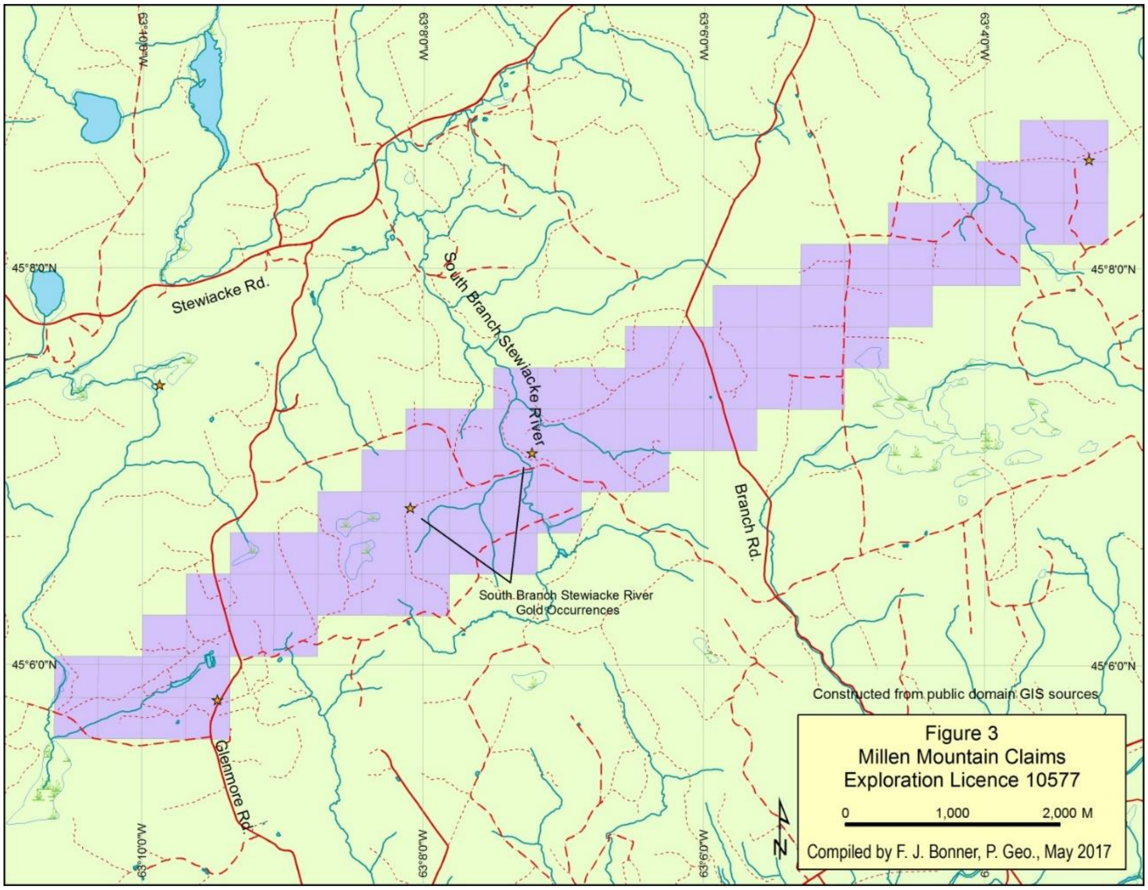


Figure 3 Millen Mountain Claims

5.4 Physiography

The Property sits on a northeast – southwest trending upland plateau with lowland valleys to the northwest and southeast. The regional geologic setting is postulated to be a horst structure by Horne, King and Young (1999) formed because of uplift and faulting along the northern and southern margins of Wittenburg Mountain which respectively represent the Meadowvale Fault and the Musquodoboit Valley Faults. The Property is accessed by paved highway and secondary unpaved roads while an extensive network of forestry roads and trails provide good access throughout the entire Property. While access to the Property was exceptional, some local areas had extremely challenging access issues due to severe blow-down damage to trees during Hurricane Juan in September 2003.

Topographic elevations range from a low of about 65m along the South Branch Stewiacke River in the north-central portion of the Property to about 160m in the west and 180m in the east. The tops of the higher elevations are often glacially polished with very thin till cover. Outcrops are difficult to evaluate while mapping as they tend to be flat and difficult to sample.

The South Branch Stewiacke River cuts through the Property and provides outcrop exposure for geological and structural mapping. Aside from some steep slopes and cliffs along the river, the topography rises more moderately away from the river to the east and west.

6.0 History

6.1 Government

Gold was first reported in the South Branch Stewiacke area in a Nova Scotia Mines Report dated 1865. This showing became known as the South Branch Stewiacke gold occurrence (and is now included within the Millen Mountain Property). The Property encompasses four historical gold occurrences that are believed to be hosted along the South Branch Stewiacke Anticline. Two of these occurrences constitute the South Branch Gold Mine which witnessed extensive trenching, particularly on the western side of the South Branch Stewiacke River. Although the exact location has not been determined, a crusher was erected near the above-mentioned trenches but on the eastern side of the South Branch Stewiacke River. The position of this equipment is noted on Fletcher and Faribault (1903).

An 1867 Mines Report discussed prospecting having been carried out with “considerable success” and the report went on to state that “This locality promises to become of importance". The Property was surveyed in 1889-1891 by H. Fletcher and E. R. Faribault. They identified an array of bedding parallel or concordant veins accompanied by small, cross-cutting auriferous veins similar in nature to many other Meguma gold deposits. In addition, they also mapped large, milky white, cross-cutting the auriferous veins. However, Messervey (1928) reports the only recorded production was of 43 gold-ounces crushed from 181 tons of ore mined in 1906-07 by E. P. Crowe.

Malcolm (1929) reported that cross veins occurring at South Branch Stewiacke were the richer veins as evidenced by a large cross vein, located 1.2 km west of the South Branch Gold Mine.

Cameron (1948) in a typed correspondence as part of an NSDNR assessment report described prospecting activities near the old South Branch Gold Mine and included field sketch of various pits and trenches in the area in relation to the old Crowe Shaft.

Stevenson reported (1959) the gold at the South Branch Stewiacke occurrence had been found in milky quartz veins and in inter-bedded and cross veins hosted by grey-black slates of the Halifax Formation located along the south limb of the South Branch Stewiacke Anticline.

In the 1980's, aeromagnetic surveys were flown over portions of Nova Scotia by the federal government. Data from those surveys (including data that covered the South Branch Stewiacke occurrence) were reprocessed by King (2006) and provide valuable information to further mineral exploration at Millen Mountain. In 1999 Horne, King and Young reported on the regional magnetic similarities between southwest – northeast trending slate belts of the Rawdon Hills and Wittenburg Mountain where the Millen Mountain Property is located. These similarities also included lithology, structure, alteration and gold mineralization styles.

6.2 Ownership History and Work Completed

In 1998, 1999 and 2000, assessment reports in the area of the Property, were filed by Joseph Collier. His work over the three years focussed on prospecting, limited soil and rock chip sampling of quartz veins and basic data compilation. Collier (1998) confirmed the presence of gold at the South Branch Stewiacke vein system. He noted visible gold in one of the historic trenches and rock samples collected by him returned assays of 33.5 ppm, 880 ppb and 700ppb. The claims lapsed and Blackfly Exploration & Mining Company Ltd. staked and worked the claims covering the South Branch Stewiacke occurrence in 2007 (Allen, 2007). That exploration essentially duplicated work that had been conducted over the past hundred years with little new information. Stream sediments were sampled without satisfactory results and quartz vein sampling was repeated, with poor results from the six samples collected.

Rheingold staked 235 claims in four exploration licences during the summer and fall of 2011 covering the old South Branch Stewiacke occurrence, which licences (since consolidated into Exploration Licence 10577) are known as the Millen Mountain Property.

In the spring of 2012, Rheingold completed a GIS compilation of available information from a variety of publicly released assessment reports, local landowners, prospectors and regional geological and airborne geophysical surveys. Limited regional mapping and prospecting was also undertaken in the spring of 2012. A GIS analysis of available structural information (Digital Elevation data) was completed and a 3000m X 500m grid was established. The spring exploration program was also undertaken to meet the assessment reporting requirements to renew claims and further understand the geology of the Property (Bonner, 2012).

On June 29, 2012 Beja Resources Inc. entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Millen Mountain Property. Beja completed its obligations under the option agreement and earned a 100% interest in the Property. Because of market conditions and Beja not further pursuing its interest in the Licence, Registration of the Licence was not transferred to Beja, with Rheingold continuing to be the registered holder of the Licence and holding the Licence in trust for Beja.

In 2017 and 2018, Probe Metals completed a number of exploration activities to fulfill their obligations to earn a 50% interest in the Property. The work comprised a follow-up geophysical survey, northeast along strike from the 2012 survey, soil sampling, property-scale mapping and rock sampling; and a 1,551m, six-hole drill campaign.

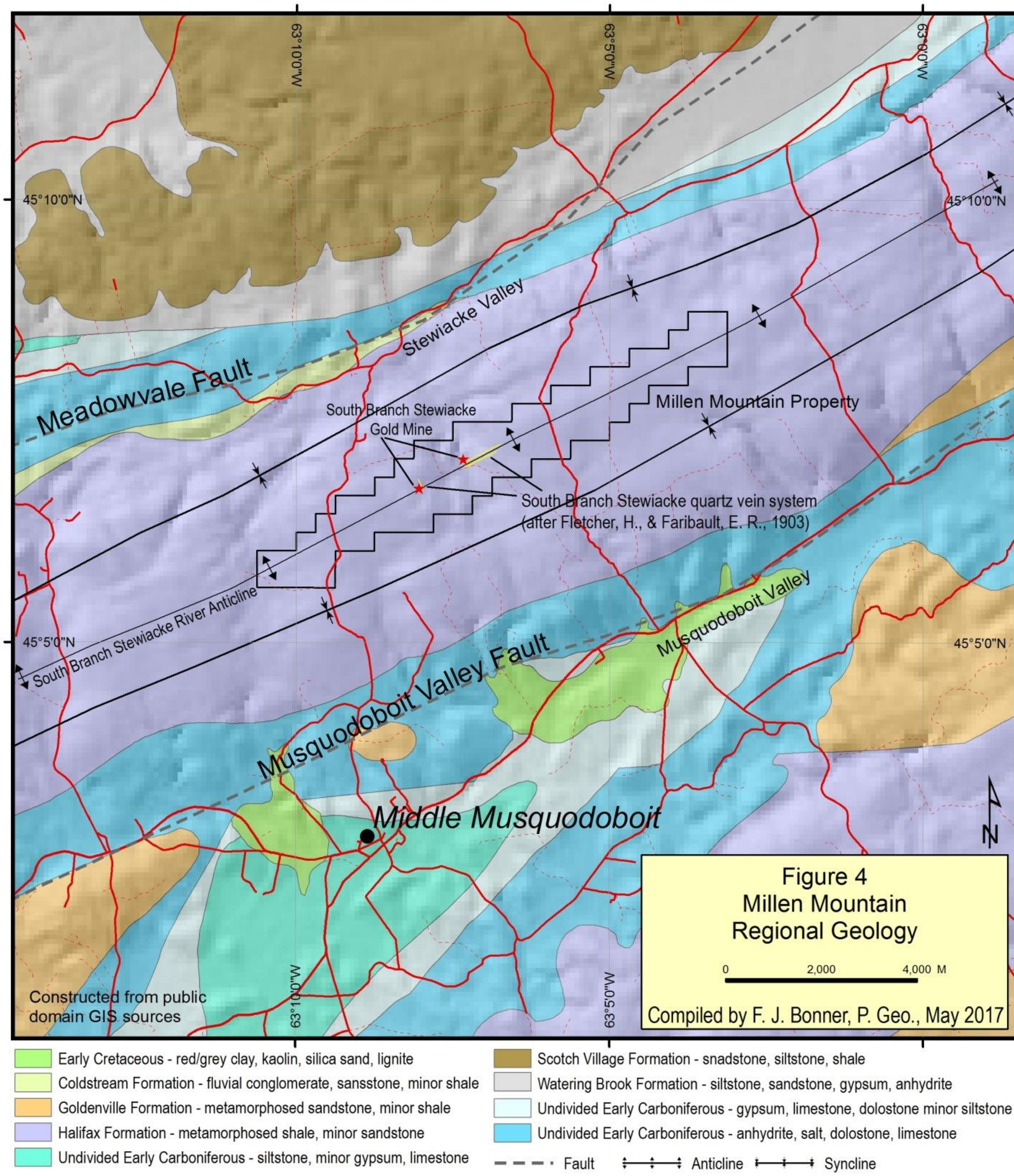
7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology:

The Millen Mountain Property is situated on the Halifax Formation slates of the Meguma Group (Figure 4). The Meguma Group is part of the Meguma Terrane of the Canadian Appalachians, an allocthonous terrane accreted to the eastern margin of North America during the Devonian (410-400 Ma; Acadian orogeny). This event resulted in Nova Scotia being divided into two geologically and structurally distinct terranes, the Avalon Terrane to the north and the Meguma Terrane to the south. The Minas Geofracture or more commonly referred to as the Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault separates the two terranes. This fault system is a major east-west trending structural boundary that experienced mainly sinistral displacement with subsequent minor dextral movement.

The Meguma Terrane was folded, deformed and underwent regional metamorphism (greenschist and locally amphibolite facies) during the Devonian and subsequently intruded by per-aluminous granitoids at 380 Ma. Evaporate, carbonate and clastic sediments of the Horton and Windsor Groups overly the Meguma Group sequences. The Meguma Terrane is approximately 480 km long by about 120 km wide at its maximum width. Virtually all gold production in Nova Scotia has been associated with the Meguma Group.

The Cambro-Ordovician age Meguma Group comprises two formations. These are the Goldenville Formation and the overlying Halifax Formation. The Goldenville Formation is a thick (5.4 km - unknown base) sequence of metamorphosed clastic sediments dominated by massive



Geology after Horne, et al., 1999; Map ME 2000-1, Geological Map of the Province of Nova Scotia, scale 1:500 000, compiled by J. D. Keppie, 2000. Digital product compiled by B. E. Fisher and J. C. Poole.

Figure 4 Regional Geology Map

thick metagreywacke beds that range in colour from dark grey (thought to be unaltered) to light grey (interpreted to be carbonate altered). The massive metagreywacke is commonly interbedded with thin "slaty" horizons. In the Nova Scotia gold districts these slaty horizons host former mining operations.

The overlying Halifax Formation (0.5-13.4 km thick) is dominated by a lower black carbonaceous, sulphide-rich slate interbedded with minor thin metasiltstone (Cunard Member). The upper portions of the Halifax Formation are grey-green in colour with minor siltstone (Glen Brook Member).

7.2 Quaternary Geology:

The glaciogenic sediments of Nova Scotia were deposited and shaped by four distinct ice flow events (Stea and Mott, 1990). Ice flow phase 1 crossed Nova Scotia in an eastward to southeastward direction. Till from this event is generally compacted, fissile and only seen coring drumlins. The second major ice flow was southward from the Escuminac Ice Centre in Prince Edward Island and this advance produced red muddy, matrix tills and hosts clast lithologies of both local and far-travelled derivation. Ice flow phase 3 flowed northward in the late Pleistocene, perhaps due to marine incursion into the Bay of Fundy. Tills derived from this ice flow are stony, clast rich and locally derived. Ice flow phase 4 was caused by late remnant ice caps and flowed westward. Erosional and depositional evidence related to this advance is largely seen in low lying areas.

Stea et al. (1992) compiled a surficial geology map for the province of Nova Scotia. The Millen Mountain Property area is at a boundary between two distinctly different glacial tills. A silty, compacted till of dual provenance exhibiting local and distal clast lithologies likely formed by Ice Flow Phase 2 and a stony till with a sandy matrix hosting predominantly local bedrock deposited by Ice Flow Phase 3. Additionally, upland areas are mapped as having a thin and discontinuous till veneer.

Reconnaissance mapping of the surficial geology of the Millen Mountain Property shows that the area contains a variety of Quaternary features. The glacial till appears to be a mixture of the two till units described by Stea et al. (1992). In general, the area is mantled by a flat, reddish-brown silty to sandy till that contains material derived from local as well as distal sources. On the higher elevations, till is thin (0-0.5m) with abundant glacial pavement. Multiple striation directions were observed with a general south east direction of ~135^{o} to ~160^{o}. Glacial pavement is especially abundant in road-side ditches where material was excavated to construct the road base. Slopes leading to the South Branch Stewiacke River have thicker till cover and abundant ablation boulders at surface. The variability of the glacial units needs to be carefully considered in the design of geochemical exploration studies of till or soil.

7.3 Property Geology

Until recently, the Wittenburg Mountain Slate Belt was mapped as undivided rocks of the Halifax Formation. Horne et al. (1999) mapped parts of the Wittenburg Mountain immediately northeast of the Millen Mountain Property as belonging to the Glen Brook Member. This unit is homogenous for the length of the upland structure and reconnaissance mapping by Beja has established that the entire Millen Mountain licence area is underlain by the Glen Brook Member. The Glen Brook Member is comprised of grey to green, thinly-bedded metasiltstone and slate with minor metamorphosed sandstone. Decimetre to one metre thick metamorphosed sandstone beds also occur in this unit. The South Branch Stewiacke River provides good access to observe the local stratigraphy. The lighter coloured light-grey to green siltstone is often cross-bedded and distinct layered. The rocks are folded into upright, tight folds with the fold hinge visible in the river cut. The anticline was mapped back in the late 1800's and passes directly through the Millen Mountain Property. Approximately 1 metre thick sandstone units can be seen in the large excavations from the late 1800's. The author mapped some of the trenches at the South Branch occurrences and the wallrock is largely sandstone with lesser slate. The sandstone in this area appears to be bleached by predominantly carbonate alteration.

The Glen Brook member does not contain appreciable amounts of sulphides whereas the underlying Cunard member contains high concentrations of pyrrhotite and other sulphides. Airborne magnetic surveys flow by the Geological Survey of Canada in the late 1980's clearly illustrates the difference in magnetic response in these two units which is useful in mapping large scale features. Airborne magnetic surveys (Figure 5) revealed a magnetic high along the anticline and Horne, et al. (1999) postulated that the magnetic high was associated with the pyrrhotite-rich Cunard member below. Figure 6 illustrates their proposed model.

7.4 Mineralization

The Millen Mountain Property has several Meguma-style gold deposit attributes including similar structural features such as:

1) Tight anticlinal folding and abundant faulting quartz-rich zones;
2) Variation in meta-siltstone/slate and meta-sandstone stratigraphy where gold is often located; and
3) Pervasive carbonate alteration and possible hydrothermal sulphide.

Horne, King and Young (1999) reported on the similarities between southwest – northeast trending slate belts of the Rawdon Hills and at Wittenburg Mountain where the Millen Mountain Property is located. These similarities include lithology, structure, alteration and quartz vein styles. Figure 6 depicts airborne magnetic draped on a digital elevation model of the Wittenburg Synclinorium. The magnetic signature is seen to be reliably mapping the bedrock geology.

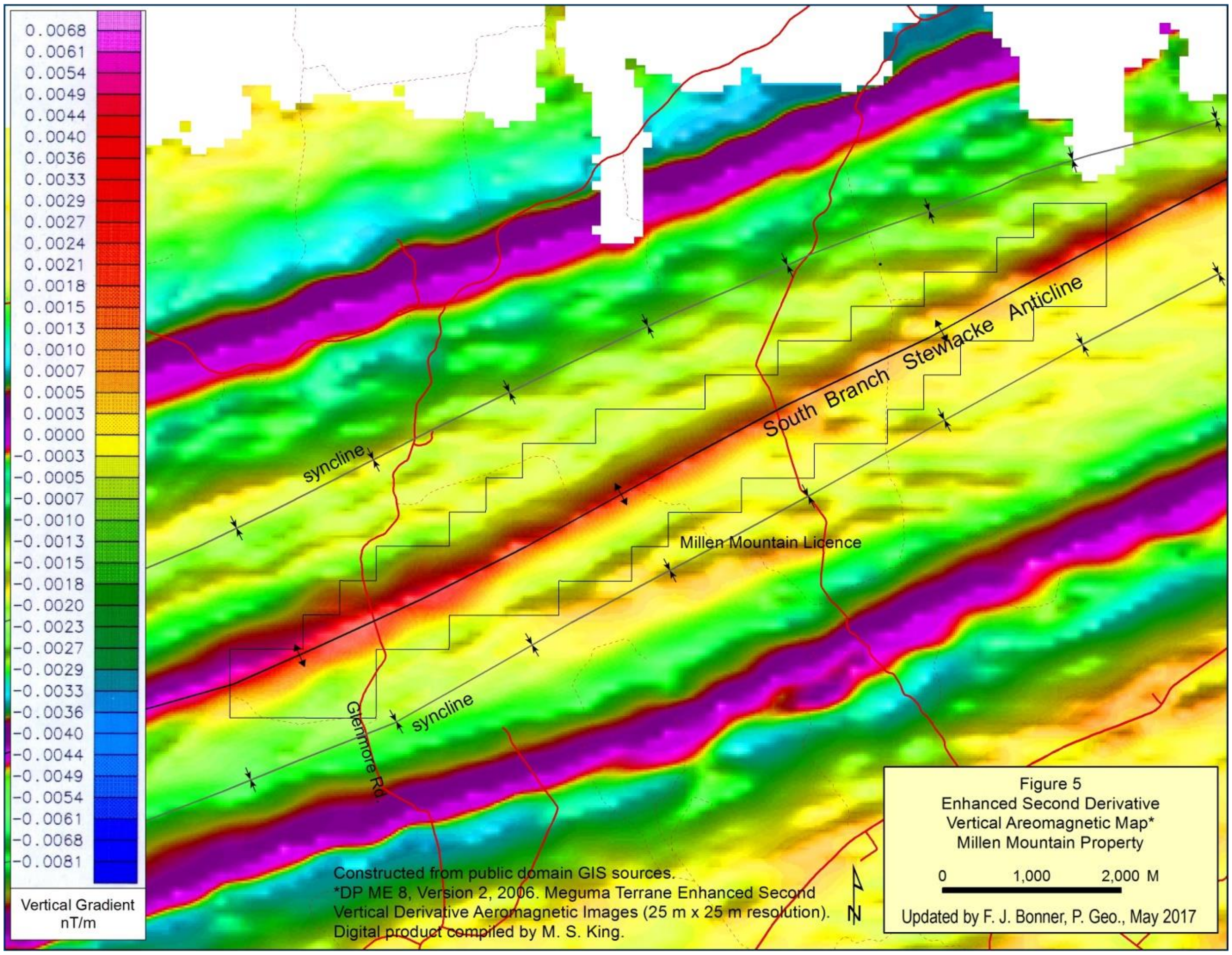


Figure 5 Enhanced 2nd Derivative Aeromagnetic Image

The Rawdon Hills hosts several Halifax Formation Slate gold deposits which are all concordant vein style deposits including:

1) the Central Rawdon Gold Mine (https://gesner.novascotia.ca/modb/queryView/singlereport.aspx?Occ_number=E04-024)
2) the East Rawdon Gold Mine (https://gesner.novascotia.ca/modb/queryView/singlereport.aspx?Occ_number=E04-005)
3) the West Gore Antimony/Gold Mine (https://gesner.novascotia.ca/modb/queryView/singlereport.aspx?Occ_number=E04-001)

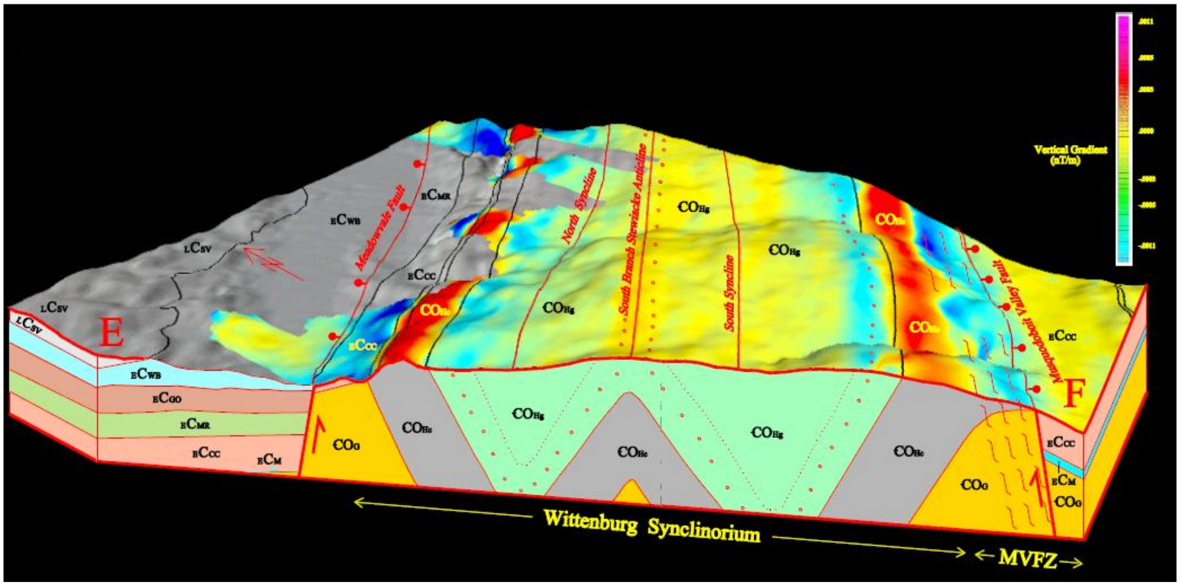


Figure 6 Airborne magnetics draped on Wittenburg Synclinorium

The past-producing Centre Rawdon Gold Mine (District) is also located in the Rawdon Hills but gold mineralization is found in northwest – southeast discordant (or A-C style) oriented auriferous quartz veins, trending approximately 340°. (https://gesner.novascotia.ca/modb/queryView/singlereport.aspx?Occ_number=E04-006).

8.0 Deposit Types

The clear majority of Meguma gold deposits and occurrences have been discovered throughout the aerial extent of the Meguma Group (Ryan and Smith, 2007). The meta-sedimentary rocks of this group have been folded into long waves of anticlines and synclines, running from Canso in the northeast to Yarmouth in the southwest, for about 450 kilometres. The best gold is found where the anticlines have undergone secondary folding or faulting within domed portions of the anticlines. Mineralization is found in well-defined ore shoots formed by secondary flexures and crosscutting quartz feeders near the domed portion of the anticlines.

Most gold bearing veins are associated with thicker-than-normal interbedded slate units in the massive greywackes of the Goldenville Formation. Several deposits have disseminated gold in the slate and greywacke in addition to vein-style mineralization. Minor gold deposits are found in the younger Halifax Formation slate.

There are several gold-bearing vein styles found at the various gold districts in Nova Scotia. Stratiform veins, more commonly referred to as bedding parallel (BP), laminated and interbedded veins are the earliest formed (this group includes stratabound veins as well). These veins are believed to be the result of periodic overpressure causing cracks and minor-fractures that are then filled with hydrothermal fluid, cool and develop a crack-seal texture. The crack-seal texture may also be formed in response to ductile deformation of the quartz caused by bedding parallel faults generated along flexural dip-slip planes during folding. Bedding parallel veins are concordant at the fold scale but cross-cut individual laminations and local bedding. In anticlinal hinges, these veins can maintain their thickness around the fold hinge and are therefore not classic saddle reef style veins but M-folded buckled veins. Only a few deposits have true saddle reef style veins present with substantially thickened quartz veins in the nose of the fold.

En echelon veins are found on the flanks of major folds in slate between greywacke units. Extensional fractures on the limbs of the fold are filled with vein material. Angular veins and cross veins are discordant and range in orientation, thickness and lateral extent. These veins may cross-cut several stratigraphic horizons.

Younger northwest trending faults are believed to have influenced gold concentrations at several deposits and, in a few cases, have produced stockwork style mineralization. Some late stage faults contain gold bearing veins. Minor gold bearing vein styles included late stage A-C extensional veins that form parallel to the fold axis and granite related veins near intrusions.

Figure 7 illustrates a schematic diagram illustrating the relationships between the various vein styles discussed and a typical anticlinal fold structure in Meguma Group rock units (Graves, 2017).

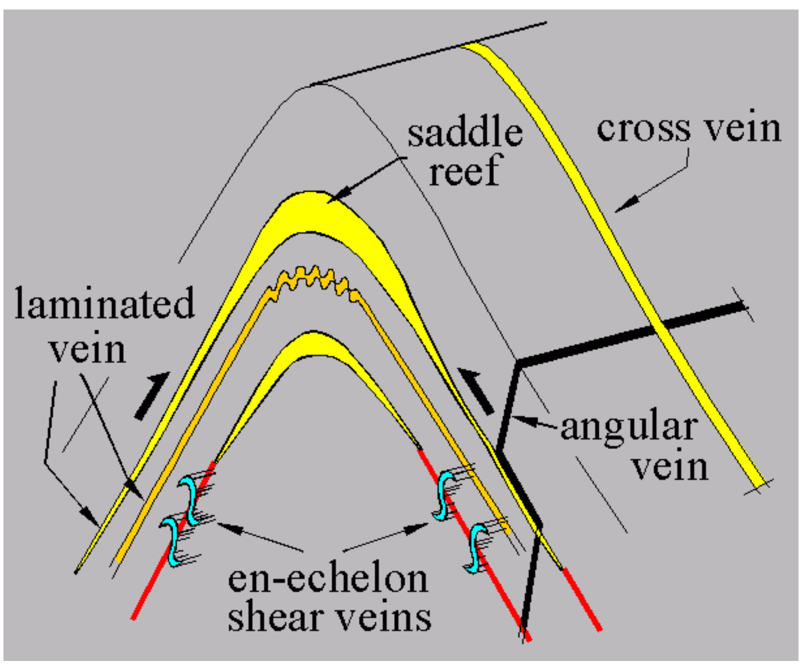


Figure 7 Schematic Diagram of Meguma Gold Deposit Style Vein Array

The origin and genesis of Meguma-style gold deposits was controversial at one time but has now been largely settled by scientific work such as Horne and Culshaw (2001) and Kontak and Horne (2010). The syngenetic, hydrothermal seafloor depositional hypothesis has reasonably lost support to a syntectonic, metamorphic fluid model associated with tectonism related to the Acadian Orogeny and granitoid intrusion. During Devonian continental collision, hydrothermal solutions were driven out of the basement or perhaps the deep Goldenville Formation rocks. These fluids travelled along flexural slip faults in the argillites or mudstones and were eventually trapped at the hinges of anticlinal folds. The Meguma style of gold deposit normally occurs in the Goldenville Formation. Hanging-wall and footwall sandstones bounding the auriferous argillite could act as barriers preventing migration of fluids into the surrounding country rock.

Kontak and Horne (2010) describe very well the occurrence of gold in Meguma-style deposits. "Gold occurs as a Au-Ag phase with fineness exceeding 900 (e.g., Kontak and Smith, 1993), although the rare presence of more Ag-rich grains (as much as 20-30% Ag) and trace amounts of mixed Au-Te-Bi phases are also known. Grain size is highly variable, from rare cases of multi-ounce nuggets to the more common occurrences of mm- to cm size grains. Gold may be present as free gold in both white crystalline quartz and the darker laminated variety, although the former is more common; along stylolitic surfaces of either wall rock ribbons or chlorite; coating vein-wall rock contacts; and along fractures in sulfide phases, particularly arsenopyrite. Although there are few indicators of gold proximity, the presence of galena is commonly an indicator. As noted above, gold occurs within ore shoots, the orientations of which are variable between deposits."

In the context of the above paragraph, fineness is a term used to describe the purity of gold with 1000 equating to 100% Au, thus a fineness of 900 means there are 10% impurities, which is commonly Ag but may also be Cu, Hg, Te.

9.0 Exploration

9.1 Geophysical Program 2012

An analysis of historical information and data in the spring of 2012 indicated the Millen Mountain Property has been underexplored in comparison to other Meguma style gold properties in the province. Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting identified alteration that was not previously discussed in the literature. Bleaching, likely caused by carbonate alteration was observed associated with the thicker metasandstone units in the old open cuts along the South Branch Stewiacke River. Furthermore, sulphide mineralization was observed in the altered metasandstones with quartz veining perpendicular (AC veins) to the bedding parallel veins. Old trenches have traced at least one quartz vein system several hundred metres to the east where a shaft was encountered. This may be the historical Crowe Shaft.

Beja contracted Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd. from Toronto, Ontario, to carry out a high resolution geophysical survey (Induced Potential, Resistivity and Magnetics) to better understand alteration patterns, subsurface geological structure, identify follow-up targets and attempt to correlate geophysical responses with the few known geological parameters at Millen Mountain (Kallfa and Kapallani, 2012).

A 500X3000 metre cut grid (Figure 8) with 100 metre line spacing was established in the western portion of the claim block that focussed on the historical workings, two mineral occurrences as reported in the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources' Mineral Occurrence Database and the vein system mapped by H. Fletcher, & E. R. Faribault in 1903. Line flagging and cutting proved to be extremely difficult in certain areas that experienced extensive forest damage because of Hurricane Juan in 2003.

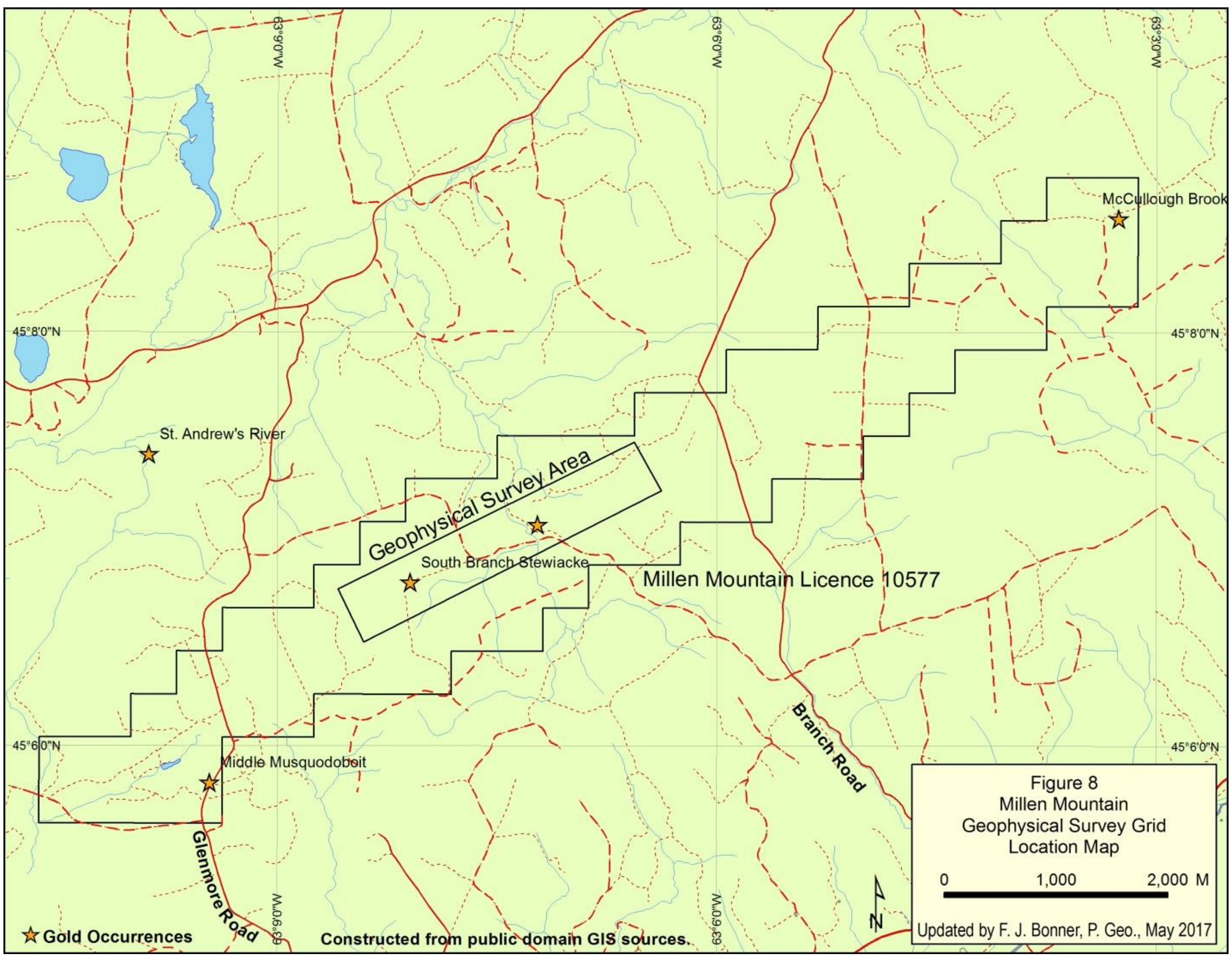


Figure 8 Geophysical Survey Grid Location Map, Millen Mountain, Nova Scotia

Approximately 15 line kilometres of Induced Polarization (IP), High-resolution Magnetic and Resistivity surveys were conducted between September 12th and October 6th, 2012. Gradient and Pole-Dipole arrays were employed with a transmitting dipole spacing of AB=1250m for gradient surveys and C_1-C_2 =1.0 km (min.) for Pole-Dipole surveys. IP sampling interval was 25m. Magnetic survey sampling interval was 12.5m. Ten Pole-Dipole lines were completed.

Matrix's report included 1:5000 scale plan maps for:

1) Total Chargeability (IP)
2) Apparent Resistivity
3) Total Magnetic Field
4) An integration map comparing airborne magnetic data and IP anomalies
5) An Interpretation Map

The report also included ten 1:2500 scale Pole-Dipole Pseudo-sections with combined Total Chargeability and Apparent Resistivity and ten 1:2500 scale Quantitative Sections™. The results of their surveys are summarised in following sections and figures. Pole-Dipole pseudo-sections and Quantitative Sections™ are in Appendix A.

9.1.1 Chargeability Discussion

The Total Chargeability Map (Figure 9) exhibits a northeast-southwest geophysical trend. Data represented in plan maps are bulk averages from surface to approximately 300m. While there is a wide variation in conductivity strength (average 12.5mV/V), approximately half the data is considered to have a strong response, which is consistent with disseminated sulphide mineralization or graphite. The report authors advised the high chargeability background could screen out important weaker or moderate strength anomalies.

The westernmost grid area (Line 0 to approximately Line 13) displays a distinct linear geophysical anomaly whereas the central portion of the survey area has a similar overall trend however the IP response appears more disrupted between Line 13 to Line 20. The distinct linear pattern is seen again between Line 20 and Line 29. The disrupted response in the central portion of the survey area is interpreted to be related to post mineralization faulting. The Total Chargeability plan map also suggests the geophysical anomalies continue to the west and to the east of the survey area.

In the west anomaly zone, the resistivity response has a general 'layered' appearance. Higher resistivities were found at depth and overlain by lower resistive responses (see QS Line 300 in Appendix A). Matrix suggested this response may reflect sedimentary layering. Induced polarization responses on those QS show a wide, high chargeability signature associated with low resistivity from surface to about 100m. A narrow high chargeability signature that extends past the survey depth of approximately 300m is associated with high resistivity. Additionally, the shallow chargeability anomalies do not seem to be associated with a magnetic signature.

In the central anomaly zone, higher resistivities are again found at depth and, in a general sense, show gross layering. Responses are much more displaced, which may indicate significant faulting in the area. QS Line 1700 (Appendix A) illustrates the nature of resistivity and distribution of chargeability signature. A wide high chargeability signature is again found at surface and extends to about 120m with a narrow anomaly extending into the higher resistivity to 300m. Line 1700 coincidentally passes through historical surface workings (large trenches) at station 0 (baseline) and coincides with the high chargeability response at surface.

In the east anomaly zone, resistivity in section has a contrasting distribution. For example, QS Line 2200 (Appendix A) shows the high resistivity signature extending to surface and appears displaced at approximately 50m N of the baseline suggesting fault dislocation. High chargeability is associated with low resistivity at surface to approximately 125m. A distinct chargeability signature also appears about 60m north of the baseline which is seen at surface to 50m depth then resumes at 125m to 300m. This signature is closely associated with high resistivity and the displacement at 50m north.

9.1.2 Resistivity Discussion

The Apparent Resistivity Map (Figure 10) displays a wide range of response data between 475 ohm-m and 12.5kohm-m. Approximately 85% of the data falls within the high to very-high resistivity category. Higher resistivity units probably reflect siliceous units (metamorphosed sandstones?) whereas the lower resistivity signatures are probably associated with slate sequences.

Apparent Resistivity signatures in plan view trend northeast-southwest locally such as along the northern margin of the survey area and along the southern margin in more discrete horizons. Most high resistivity zones are relatively thin and long providing good line-to-line correlation possibly indicative of vein systems or alteration zones. Breaks and displacements suggest faulting.

9.1.3 Magnetic Field Discussion

The Total Magnetic Field Map (Figure 11) once again shows a northeast-southwest trend with weaker magnetic responses to the north of the baseline and higher magnetic features to the south. Survey depth is approximately 60-70m and was undertaken to help interpret structural features and verify the nature of shallow, high chargeability responses.

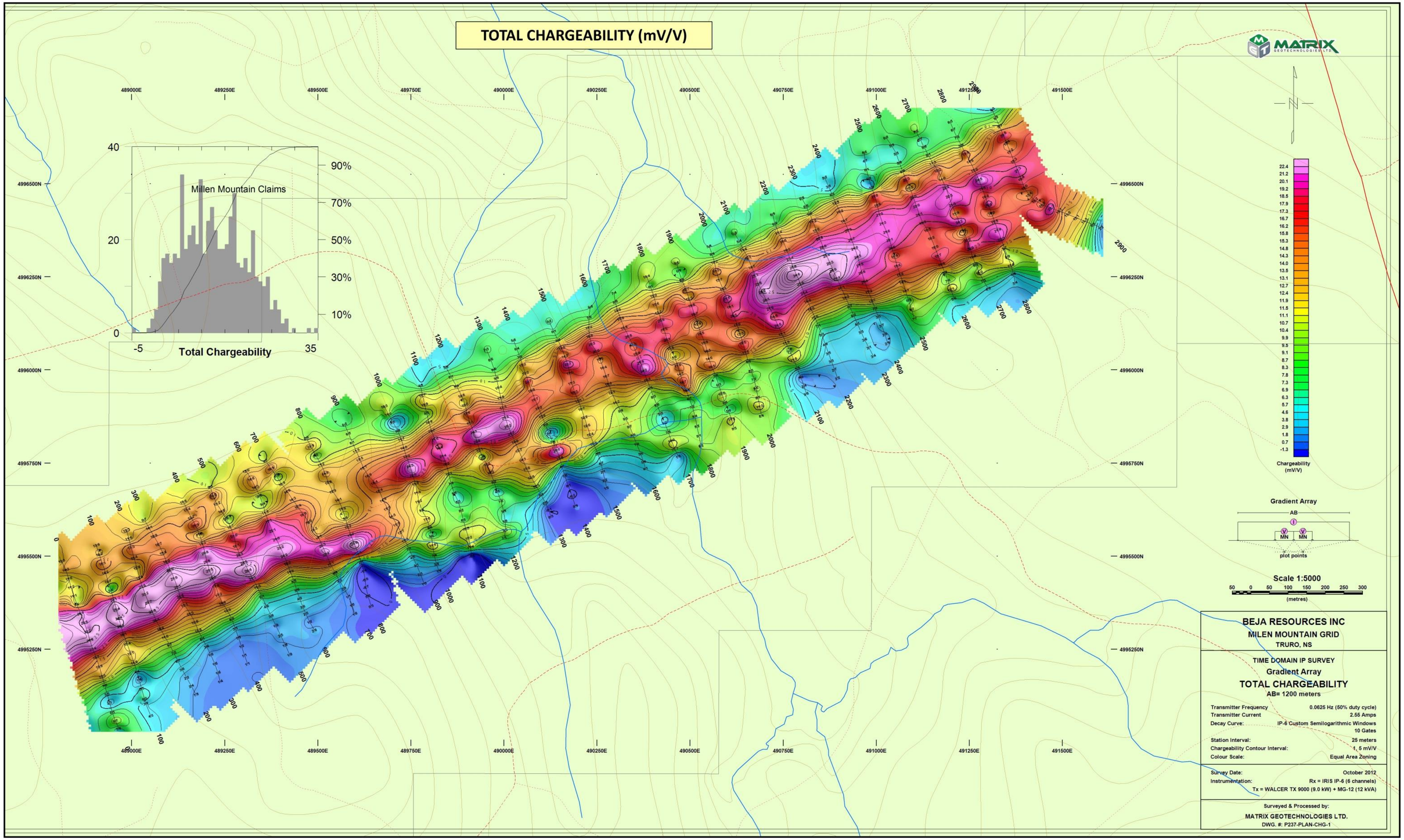


Figure 9 Total Chargeability Map (reduced original)

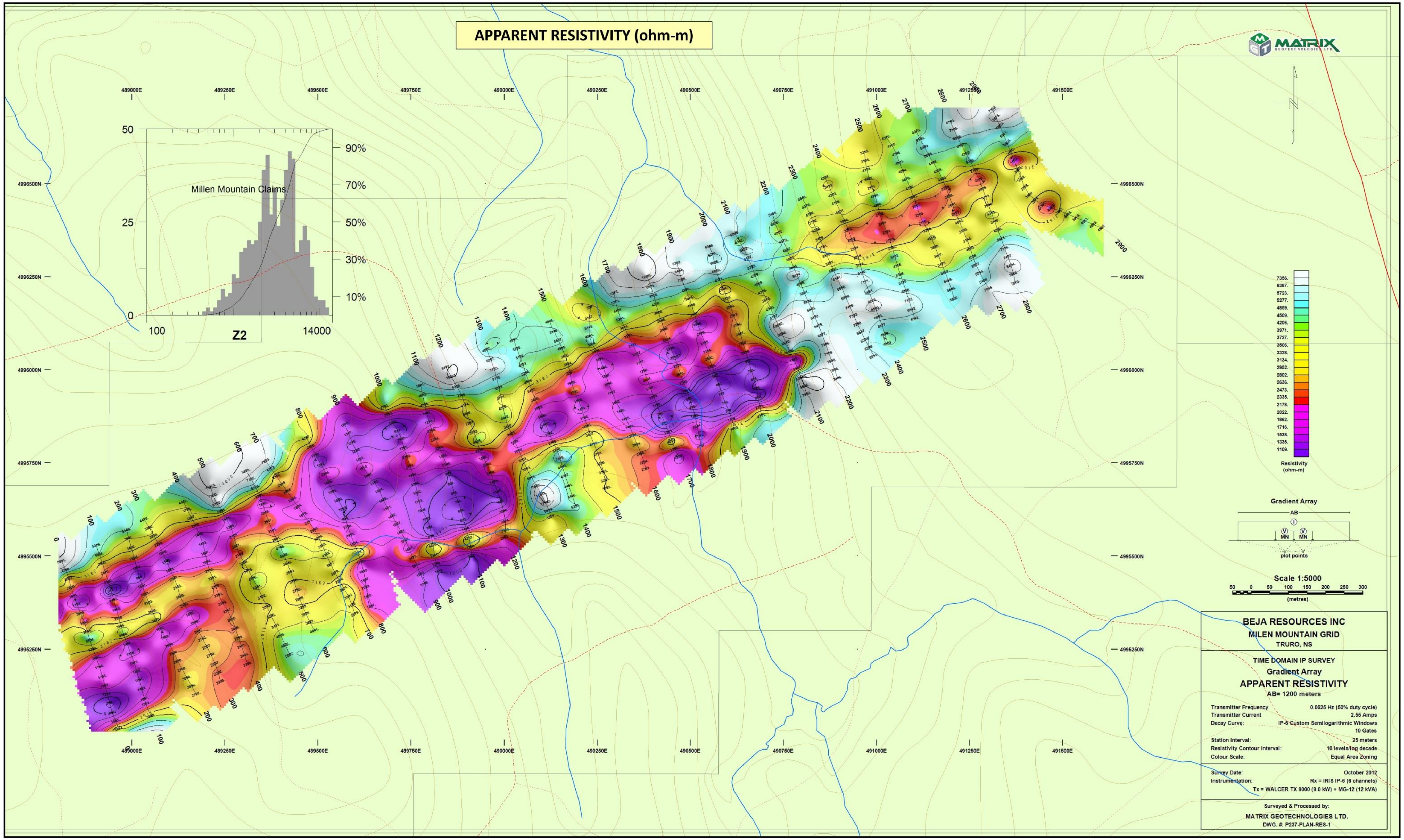


Figure 10 Apparent Resistivity Map (reduced original)

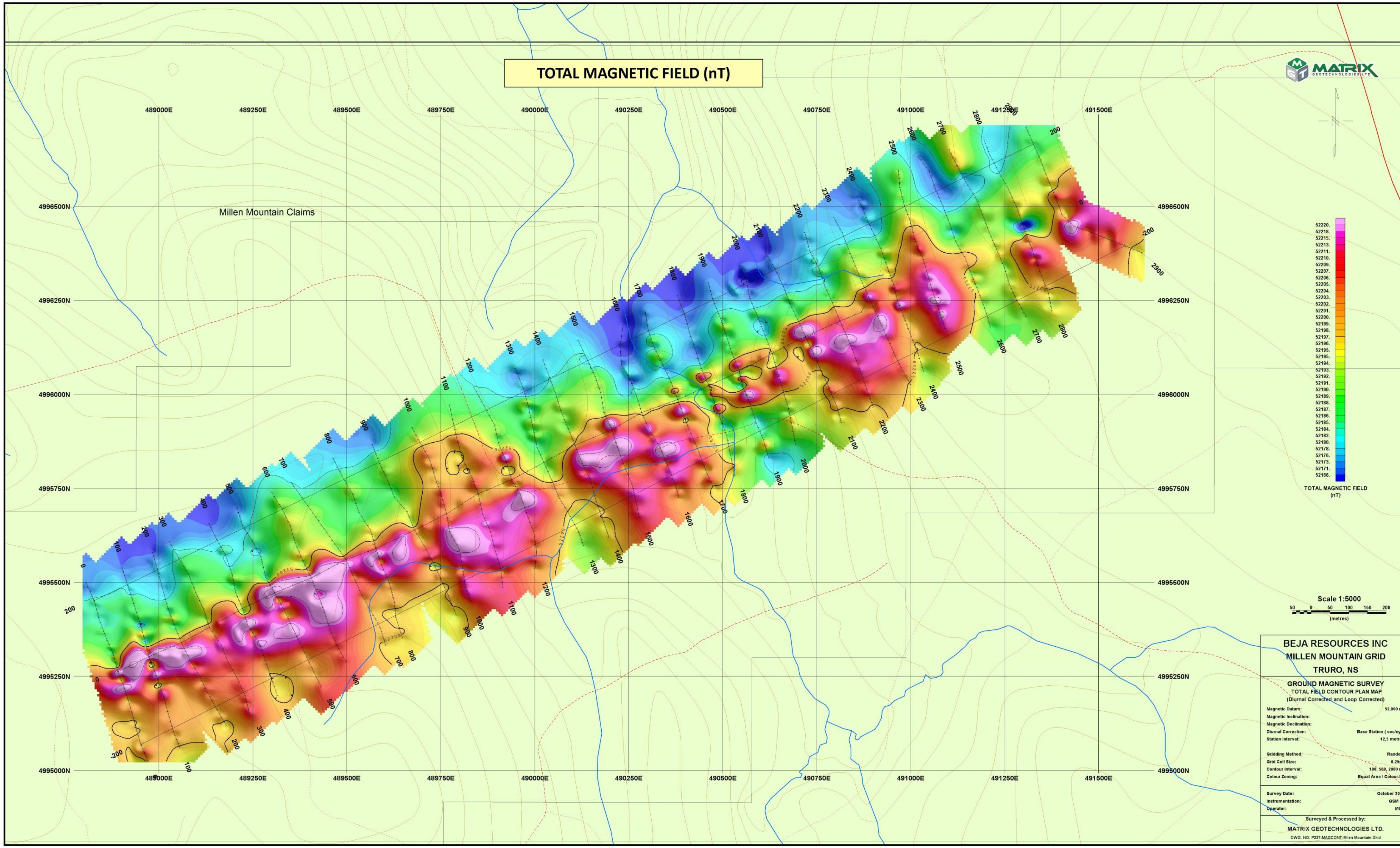


Figure 11 Total Magnetic Field Map (reduced original)

According to Matrix, two types of magnetic anomalies were identified. These are linear line-to-line responses and 'bulls-eye' type anomalies suggesting two styles of magnetic signatures. The first type is commonly associated with tabular stratigraphic horizons following the same trend as chargeability and resistivity signatures. The second type are likely related to shallow iron sulphides such as pyrrhotite known to be present in lower stratigraphic units of the Halifax Formation.

9.1.4 Quantitative Sections™

Ten Quantitative Sections™ were constructed through Matrix's proprietary, Quantitative Section™ Methodology which is a complex integration process that utilizes the results of the gradient survey and the follow-up pole-dipole survey which was arranged over high chargeability anomalies. Quantitative Sections™ (QS) have interpreted chargeability and resistivity plotted in section. Matrix included Lines 200, 300 and 400 as part of the "west anomaly zone". The "central anomaly zone" included Lines 1700, 1800 and 1900. The "east anomaly zone" contains Lines 2100, 2200, 2300 and 2800. Four lines (300, 1800, 2200 and 2800) further integrated total field magnetics for more detailed interpretation. The total field magnetics are plotted as a profile over the QS.

Quantitative Sections™ and gradient data were used to produce an Interpretation Map (Figure 12) and identify seven high priority follow-up targets and 13 secondary. Higher priority targets were determined based on chargeability strength, resistivity association and their characteristics in terms of geometry, depth and vertical/horizontal extent. The thirteen secondary targets had similar geophysical characteristics as the high priority targets but generally lacked detailed coverage or showed short line-to-line correlation.

9.2 Geophysical Program 2017

To compliment the 2012 geophysical data, Probe contracted Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd. to carry out another high-resolution geophysical survey (Induced Potential, Resistivity and Magnetics) on the northeast portion of the Property. The purpose was to identify chargeable continuity along strike of the original grid.

Eighteen (18) survey lines were cut and staked over a 1.7 km strike length, at 100 metre spacing, for a total of 11.3 line-km. Induced Polarization (IP), High-resolution Magnetic and Resistivity surveys were conducted between August 11th to September 1st, 2017. Gradient and Pole-Dipole arrays were employed with a transmitting dipole spacing of AB=1250m for gradient surveys and C1-C2 =1.0 km (min.) for Pole-Dipole surveys. Magnetic survey sampling interval was 12.5m. Additionally, eight 2D Quantitative Sections were completed with Pole-Dipole IP sampling at 25m

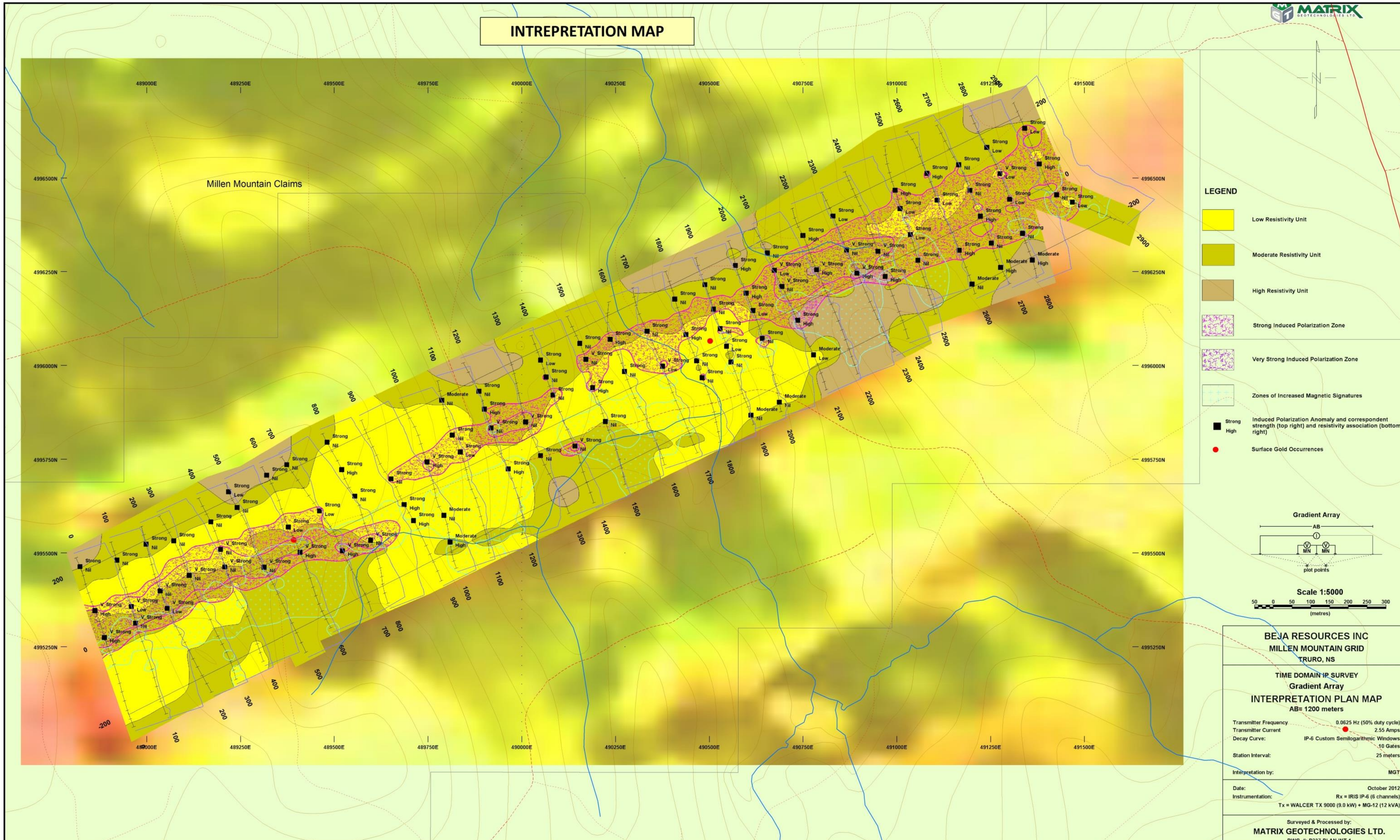


Figure 12 Interpretation Map

spaced electrodes over the most intensive IP/resistivity targets determined by the gradient survey. Estimated maximum investigation depth was 250-350 metres.

9.2.1 Chargeability Discussion

As similarly observed in the 2012 geophysical survey, both total chargeability and apparent resistivity generally display NE-SW trends (Figure 13). The data slope gradients would suggest that most of the prominent induced polarization anomalies are sub-vertical to steeply dipping.

The gradient total chargeability responses are characterized by a wide range in strength, varying between weak to very strong but generally falling within the moderate category (avg. 10.5 mV/V), which is consistent with the signature of a heavily mineralized environment, with the peaks most likely corresponding to higher mineralization content at depth and/or iron formation and/or graphite occurrence. Observed chargeability data indicates that the prominent NE-SW belt is broken into a number of polarizable zones, potentially due to post mineralization tectonic activity. The data additionally shows that the most prominent chargeability signatures very likely extend to the east and west of the grid; suggesting the continuation of any potential mineralization in these directions.

9.2.2 Resistivity Discussion

Statistical analysis of apparent resistivity shows that over 65% of resistivity data falls in the high to very high resistivity category, indicative of resistive rocks at depth (e.g. volcanic rocks or compact units), with the lowest resistivities likely representing sediments, graphitic zones, or shear zones, when associated with increased chargeability responses. Apparent resistivity shows the presence of low resistivity units in the centre of grid and in the western sections (Figure 14).

Most of the high resistivity zones are relatively thin and display long strike lengths, showing very good line-to-line correlation.

Induced Polarization and Resistivity responses can be divided, based on their associated resistivity and strength, into two (2) types

1) Disseminated mineralization type is characterized by increased chargeability associated to high\contact resistivity

2) MS\sulphide bearing type is characterized by increased chargeability associated to conductive host (low resistivity)

9.2.3 Magnetic Field Discussion

A magnetic profiling survey was undertaken in order to help interpret the shallow structural model and verify the nature of some of the strong-very strong induced polarization signatures

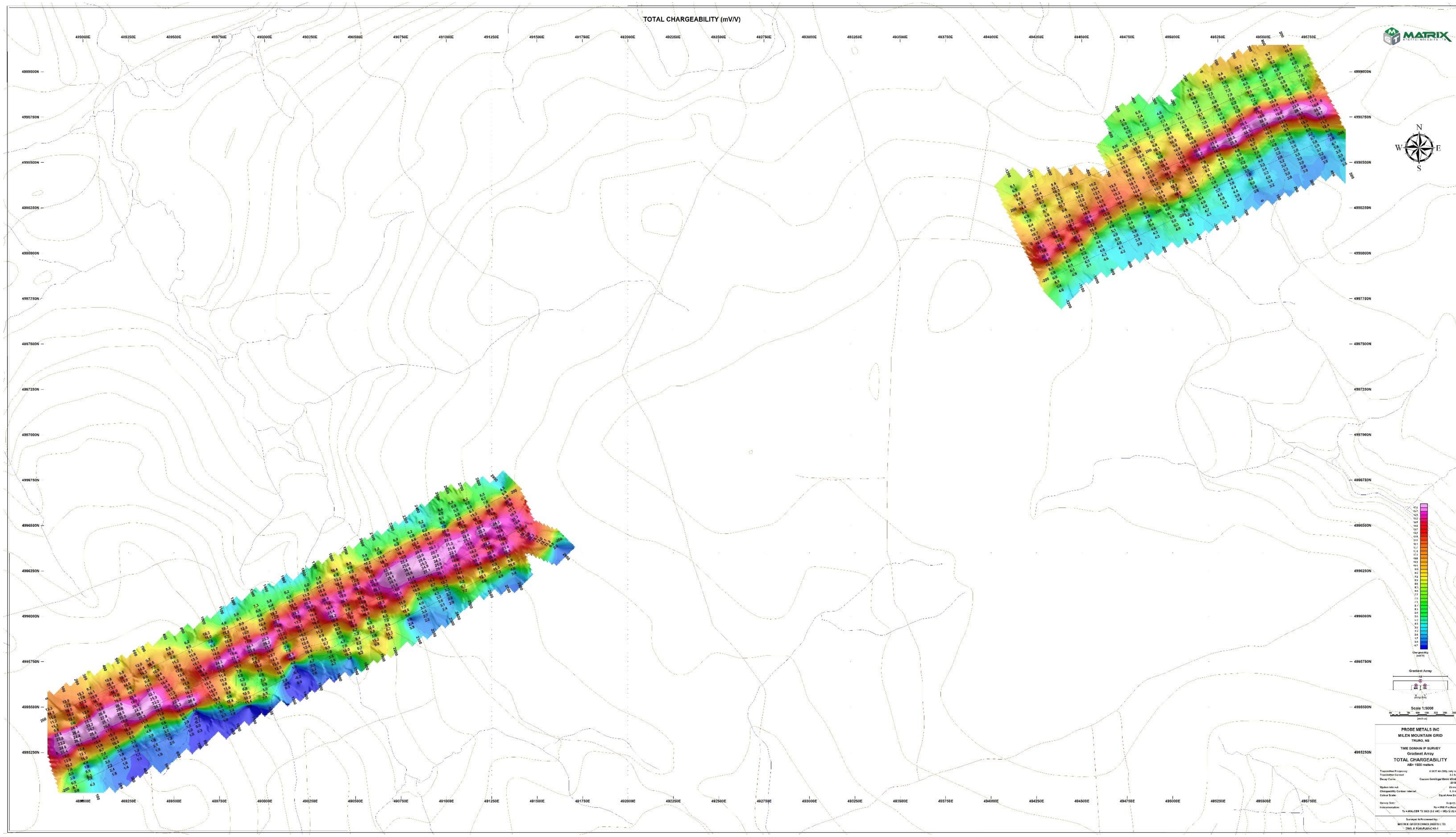


Figure 13 Chargeability Map illustrating both 2012 and 2017 geophysical surveys

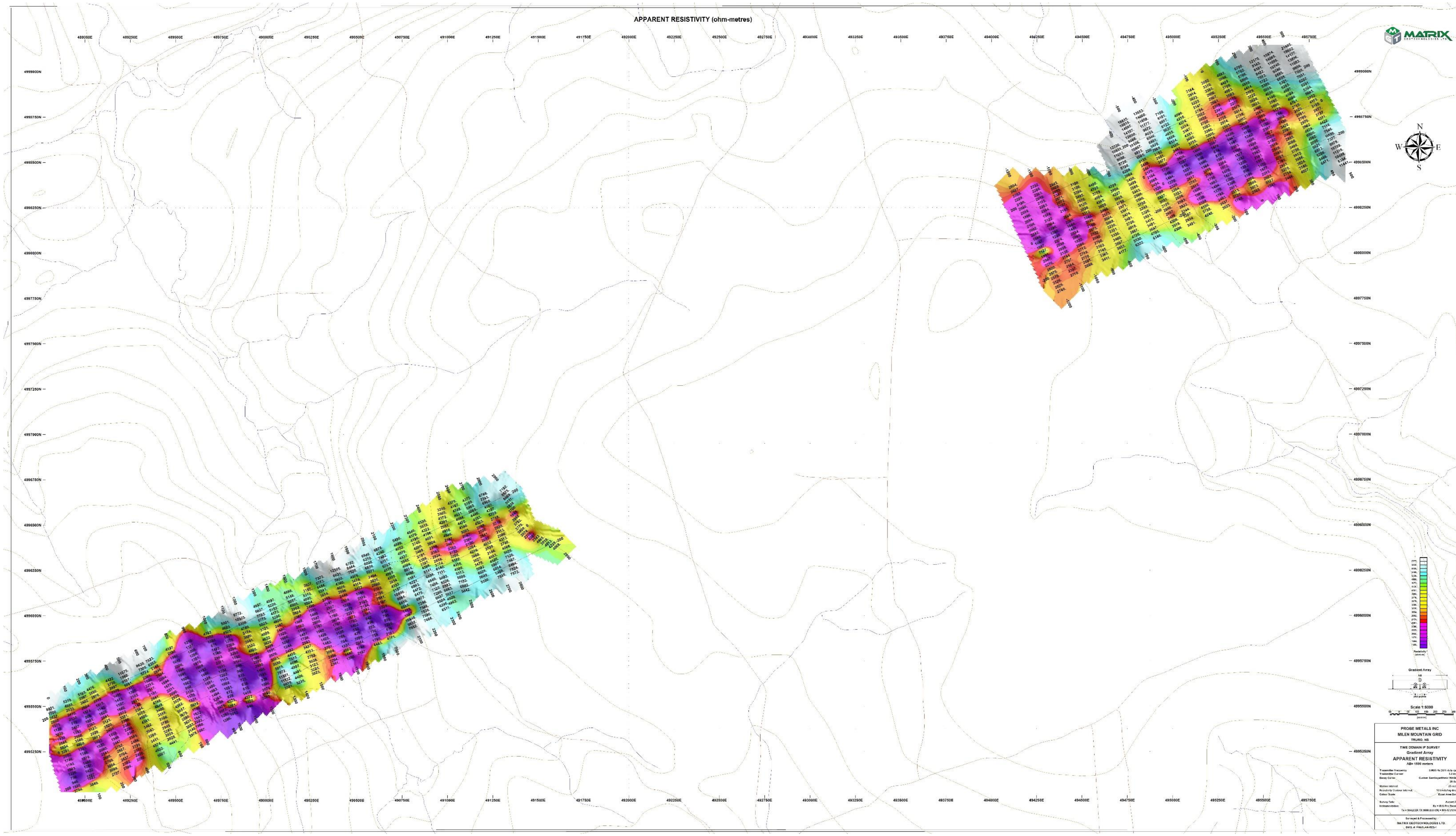


Figure 14 Resistivity Map illustrating both 2012 and 2017 geophysical surveys

that were thought to be related to the presence of iron formation. The Total Magnetic Field clearly defines two different geological units: 1) weakly magnetized units to the north and south, interpreted as sedimentary units; and 2) weakly magnetic units likely representing the Cunard member of Halifax formation, which contains concentrations of pyrrhotite (Figure 15).

Notably, the most prominent induced polarization in the northern sections of the grid is closely associated with weak or questionable magnetics, suggesting a Fe+2 depleted nature to the possible mineralization. However, one must consider the difference in exploration depths of the induced polarization survey (estimated 350 m depth) and magnetic survey (estimated 60 to 70 m depth).

As observed in the 2012 survey, the Magnetic susceptibility shows the presence of two different types of magnetic anomalies: 1) relatively long, line-to-line correlated lineaments and 2) bulls-eye type anomalies (especially present in the 2012 grid block); suggesting two different types of magnetic signatures. The first type is usually an indicator of dyke-type causative bodies that seem to generally follow the same trend as induced polarization and apparent resistivity. Integrated interpretation of geophysical parameters shows that most of the long-trending magnetic signatures are not associated with high resistivity signatures. The second type is characterized by wide and round anomalous magnetic distribution that most likely are related to the shallow presence or isolated presence of iron sulphides (pyrrhotite).

9.2.4 Quantitative Sections™

The Quantitative Sections™ have allowed for better interpretation of structural\geological models and have also helped identify anomalies across the survey area. These may reveal potential extensions of known surface historic mineralization or undiscovered mineralization. The interpreted sections additionally show good correlation with the known mineralization, suggesting it is related with strong chargeability, especially at shallower depths. All sections are contained in Appendix B.

Interpreted total chargeability and apparent resistivity in section shows that the most prominent induced polarization targets are located at shallow depths. Interpreted chargeabilities indicate that the causative bodies seem more flat, forming layer-like signatures. However, the Sections suggest that the potential mineralization is likely sub-vertical or steeply dipping at depth. More detailed surveying is recommended in order to better define the geologic model that appears to exhibit both sub-vertical\thin and some broad causative bodies, especially at shallow depths.

For the 2017 survey, Matrix divided geophysical anomalies into six high-priority and twelve secondary-priority targets for follow-up by detailed geochemical sampling and drilling. Between the 2012 and 2017 grids, there are a total of thirteen high-priority targets and twenty-five secondary targets identified for follow up (Figure 16).

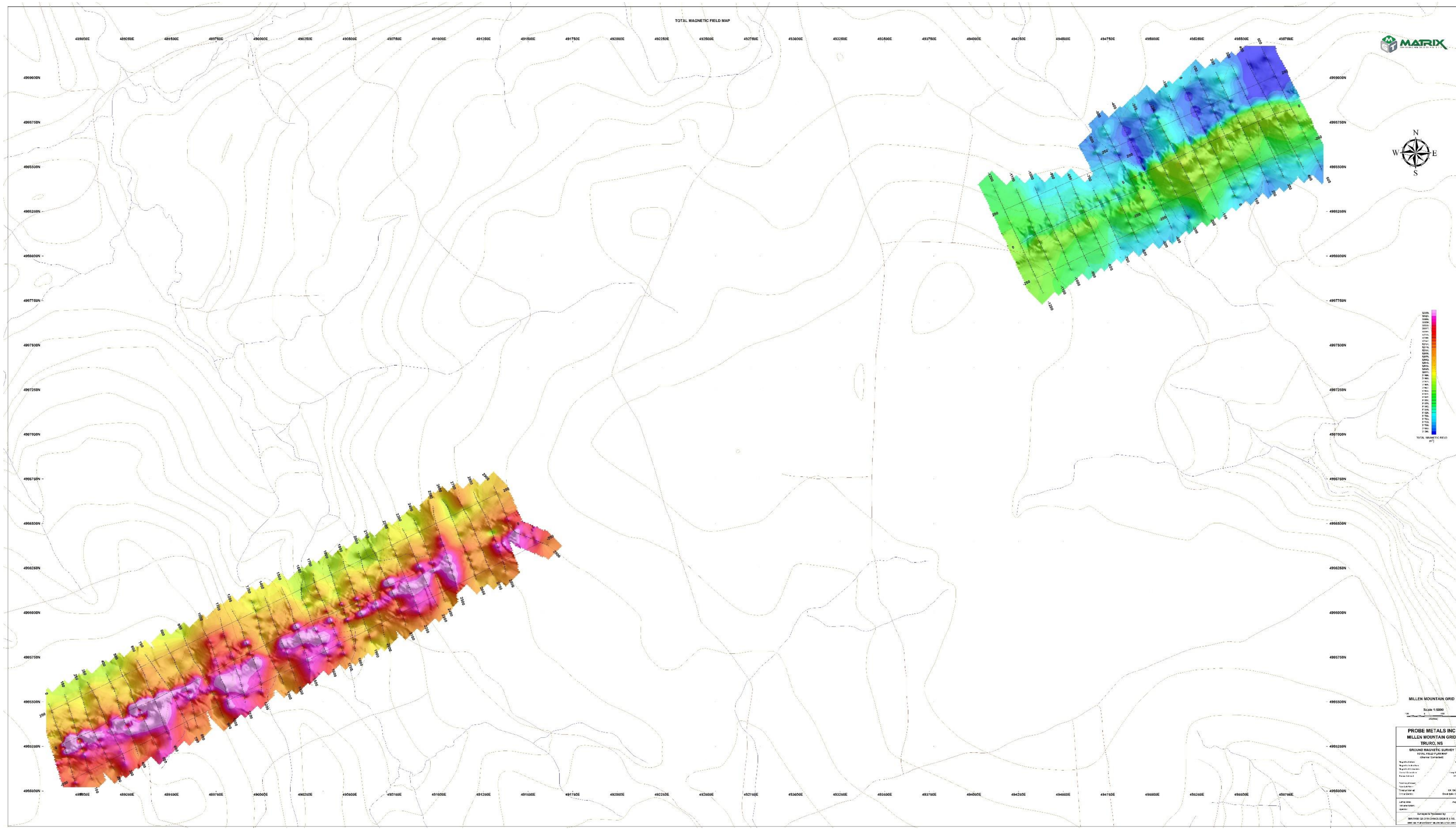


Figure 15 Total Magnetic Field Map illustrating both 2012 and 2017 geophysical surveys

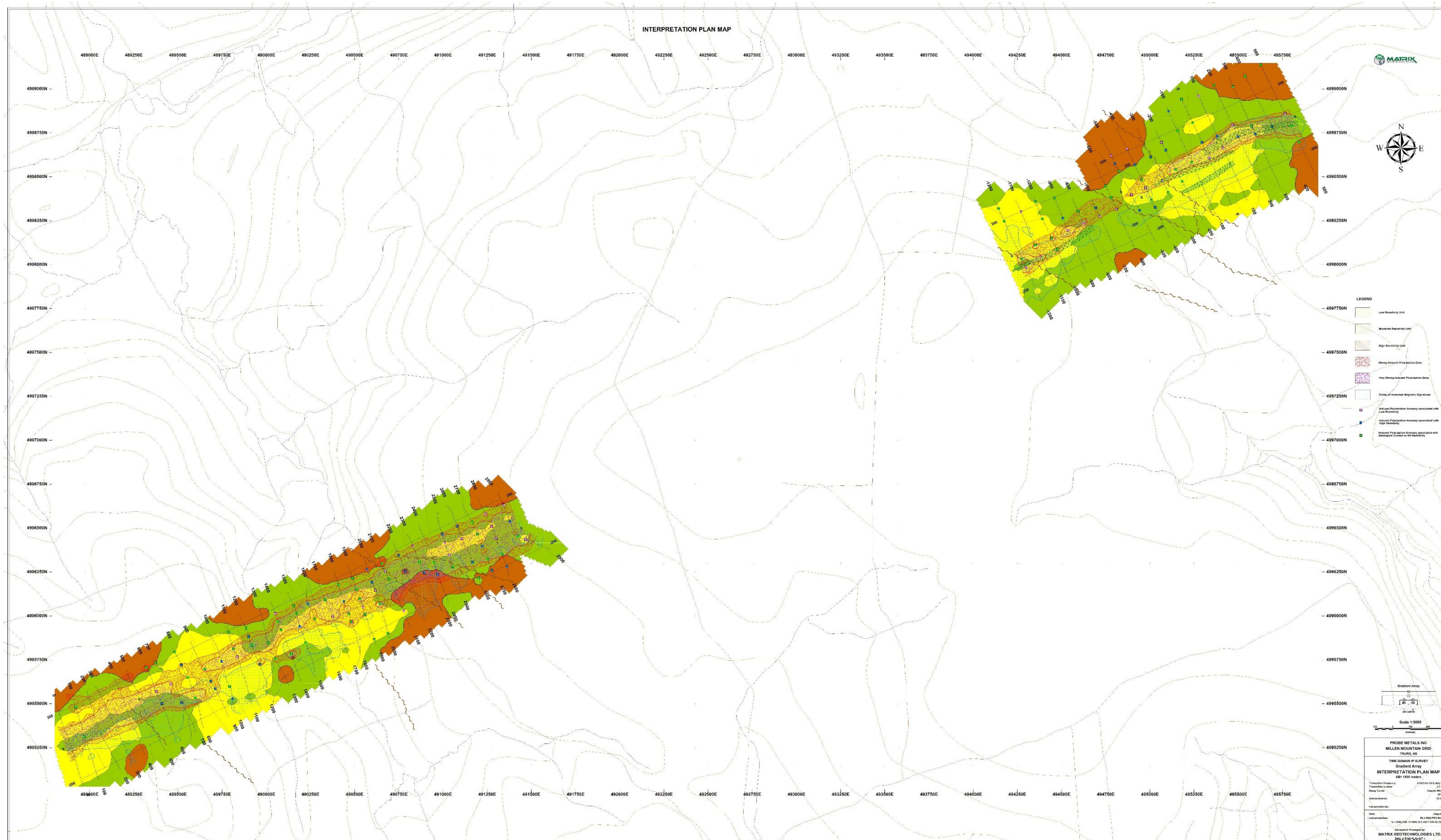


Figure 16 Interpretation Map illustrating both 2012 and 2017 geophysical surveys

9.3 Soil Sampling Program 2017

A soil sampling program, utilising Mobile Metal Ion® ("*MMI®*") analysis was completed over known mineralized trends as well as priority geophysical anomalies in order to develop a geochemical signature for mineralization and prioritize chargeable geophysical anomalies. *MMI®* is a relatively new technique that continues to evolve based on more than 20 years of practical application. It has been demonstrated that metal cations move in a vertical column toward the surface through capillary action. Given sufficient time, these positively charged ions can accumulate in the near-surface soil profile as they attach themselves to the (generally) negatively charged surfaces of the soil grains. Using a dilute acid solution, these cations can be stripped from the soil particles and the resulting product analysed for cation concentrations. The analysis identifies metal anomalies in soil profiles based on the understanding of the release, migration and accumulation near surface of mobile metallic ions emanating from buried mineralization sources and underlying lithologies. The key to successful sample collection for MMI® analysis is consistency in sampling depth, just below the inorganic/organic layer.

9.3.1 Work Performed

The soil sampling survey was conducted on the Millen Mountain Property on October 16th and 17th 2017. Field work was completed by Probe Metals personnel as well as the author. The sample lines were regionally spaced, targeting IP anomalies and historic Au occurrences. Soil samples were taken along specific geophysical lines, oriented northwest-southeast, perpendicular the anticline trend. Three pairs of lines, spaced at 100m were completed, for a total of six lines. Samples were collected at 25m spacing and 10 to 15cm cm below the organic/inorganic interface. One sample was taken at each site, for a total of 121 soil samples (Figure 17). Samples were sent to SGS in Burnaby, BC for MMI® soil analysis.

In the MMI® analysis, target elements are extracted using weak solutions of organic and inorganic compounds rather than conventional aggressive acid or cyanide-based digests. MMI® solutions contain strong ligands, which detach and hold metal ions that were loosely bound to soil particles by weak atomic forces in aqueous solution. This extraction does not dissolve the bound forms of the metal ions. Thus, the metal ions in the MMI® solutions are the chemically active or 'mobile' component of the sample. Because these mobile, loosely bound complexes are in very low concentrations, measurement is by conventional ICP-MS and the latest evolution of this technology, ICP-MS Dynamic Reaction Cell™ (DRC II™), allowing very low detection limits to be reported.

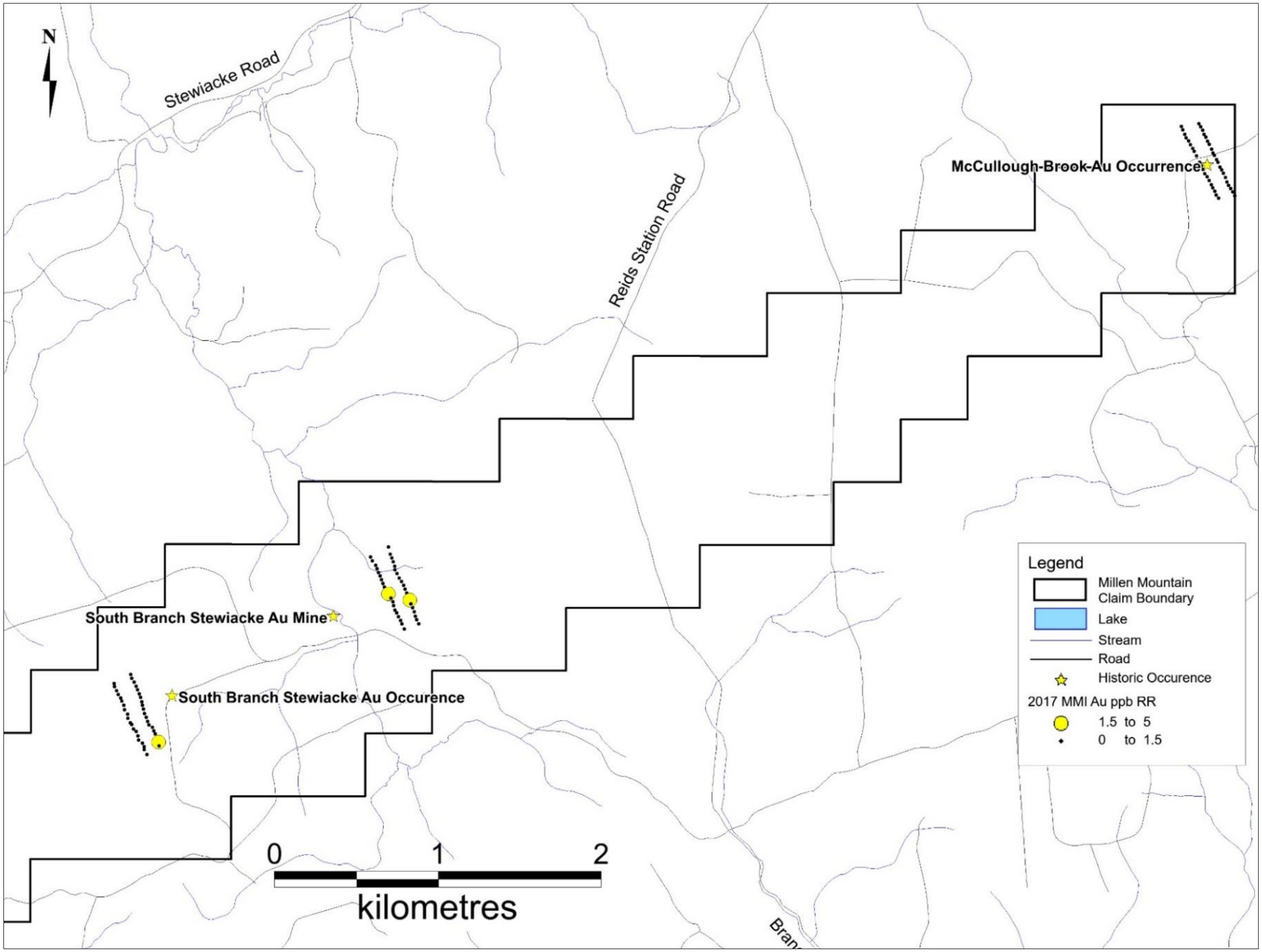


Figure 17 2017 MMI soil sample locations on the Millen Mountain Property with MMI Au response ratio results plotted

9.3.2 Results

The most effective method of viewing MMI sample data is as a response ratio, the ratio of the concentration to background value for each element. Background values were calculated by taking the average concentration of each element in samples falling within the lower quartile of the population, taken on an element-by-element basis for the sample population. Data was provided in ppm or ppb. These were converted to response ratios to further analyse the data. Response ratios (or peak to background ratios) are calculated by dividing each sample value by the predetermined background value for that element. The background value was calculated by 1) determining the lowest 25% of the data for all the samples analyzed in the survey area for the particular element; 2) as values less than the detection limit were included, these were deemed to be a value half of the detection limit as an estimate value, 3) the lowest quartile (25%) of the data was calculated - this is the background value for that element.

Initial data compilation shows several positive correlations between metal geochemical anomalies, chargeable IP signatures and historic gold anomalies (Figures 18 to 23). In general, gold anomalies in the soil geochemistry are weak and specifically associated with the historic South Branch Stewiacke Gold Mine. Silver anomalies are associated with the McCullough Brook Gold occurrence and the South Branch Stewiacke Gold Mine. Arsenic anomalies are broadly dispersed, strongly associated with the McCullough Brook Gold occurrence and weakly associated with the South Branch Au occurrences. Copper, zinc, nickel, molybdenite, antimony and cobalt anomalies seem to be generally associated with weakly chargeable zones surrounding the anticline. Copper, zinc and nickel anomalies are more abundant proximal to the South Branch Stewiacke Gold Mine. In general, copper, zinc and nickel anomalies are stronger to the north while cobalt, molybdenite and antimony are stronger in the south. Table 3 is a summary of specific MMI elemental anomalies by site.

Table 3. Summary of MMI anomalies by line

Line 03+00E (2012 Grid)	Site 3 returned anomalous Ag of 5 ppb, 52ppb Co, 270ppb Cu, 83ppb Ni and 1080ppb Zn. Site 10 was the most responsive returning 410ppb Cu, 177ppb Ni, 7ppb Sb, 19ppm Ti and 630ppb Zn.
Line 04+00E (2012 Grid)	Site 2 returned anomalous Ag with 2.9ppb, Site 9 returned anomalous Cu at 1860ppb, 170ppb As, 6070ppb Ba, 130ppb Co, 600ppb Cr, 54ppb Mo, 13.7ppb Sb and 17.3ppm Ti, Site 19 returned anomalous Au with 0.3ppb and Ag of 2.2ppb.
Line 21+00E (2012 Grid)	Site 11 returned the highest anomalous Au value at 0.5ppb and As at 280ppb. Site 3 returned anomalous Cu at 1200ppb, Mo of 18ppb, Ni at 323ppb and 1110ppb Zn.
Line 22+00E (2012 Grid)	Site 14 returned a high anomalous Au value at 0.4ppb and As at 130ppb, 1870ppb Ba, 580ppb Cu, 9ppb Mo, moderate Ni at 150ppb and 3.4ppb Sb. Site 9 returned anomalous Ag at 8.5ppb.
Line 04+00E (2017 Grid)	Site 9 had anomalous Ag at 4.1ppb and As at 2880ppb, Co at 198ppb, moderate Cu at 430ppb, strong Ni at 275ppb and Zn at 910ppb.
Line 05+00 (2017 Grid)	Site 11 had strong Ag anomaly at 10.8ppb and As at 1800ppb. Site 5 had strong Cu anomaly at 890 ppb, Mo at 53ppb, Ni at 798ppb and Zn at 2570ppb. Site 20 had strong Co at 276ppb, Cr at 400ppb, Mo at 49ppb, Sb at 13.4ppb and Ti at 7840ppb.

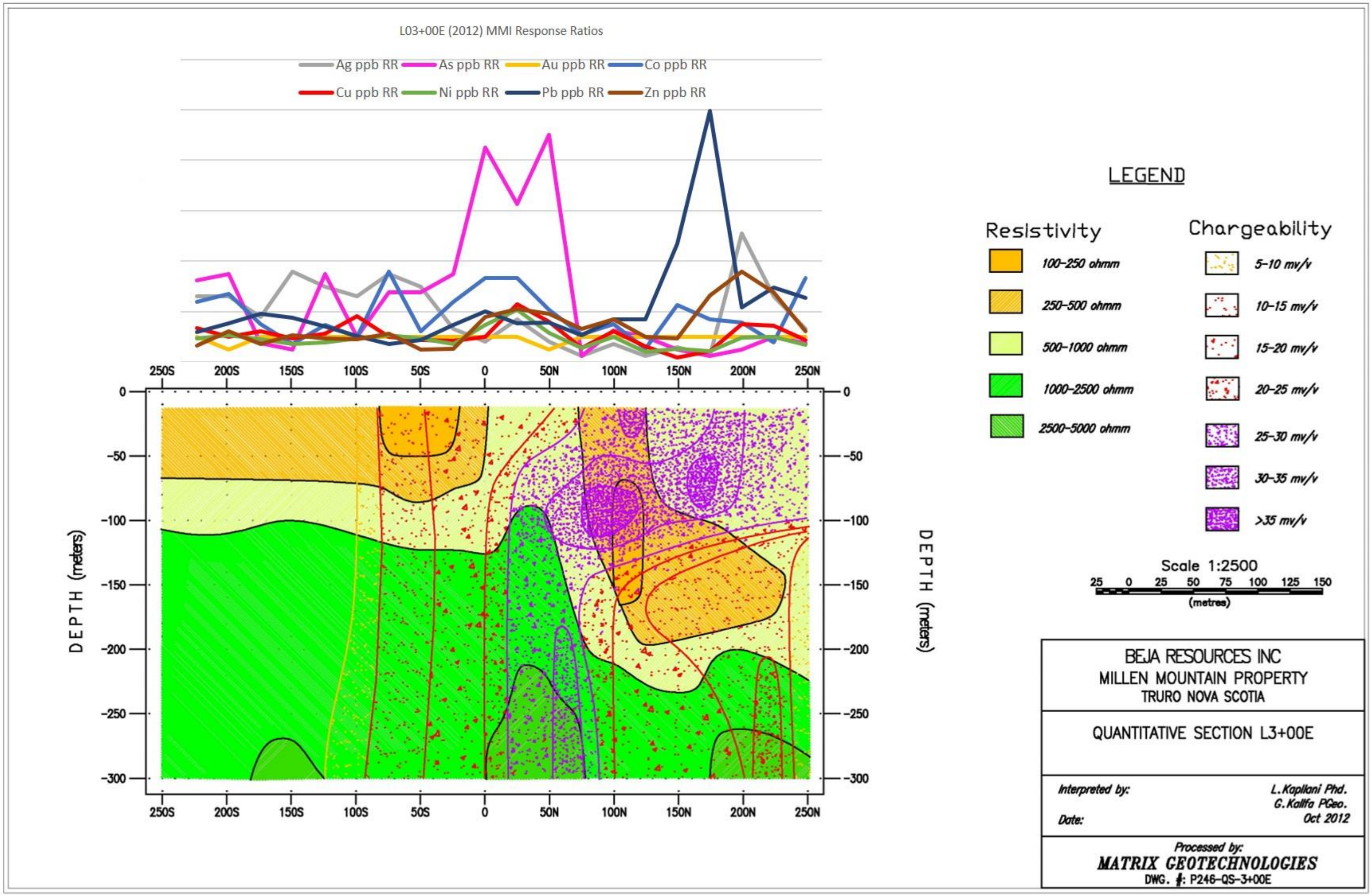


Figure 18. Quantitative 2D Section from Line 03+00E (2012 grid) with graph of MMI Response Ratios above sample locations.

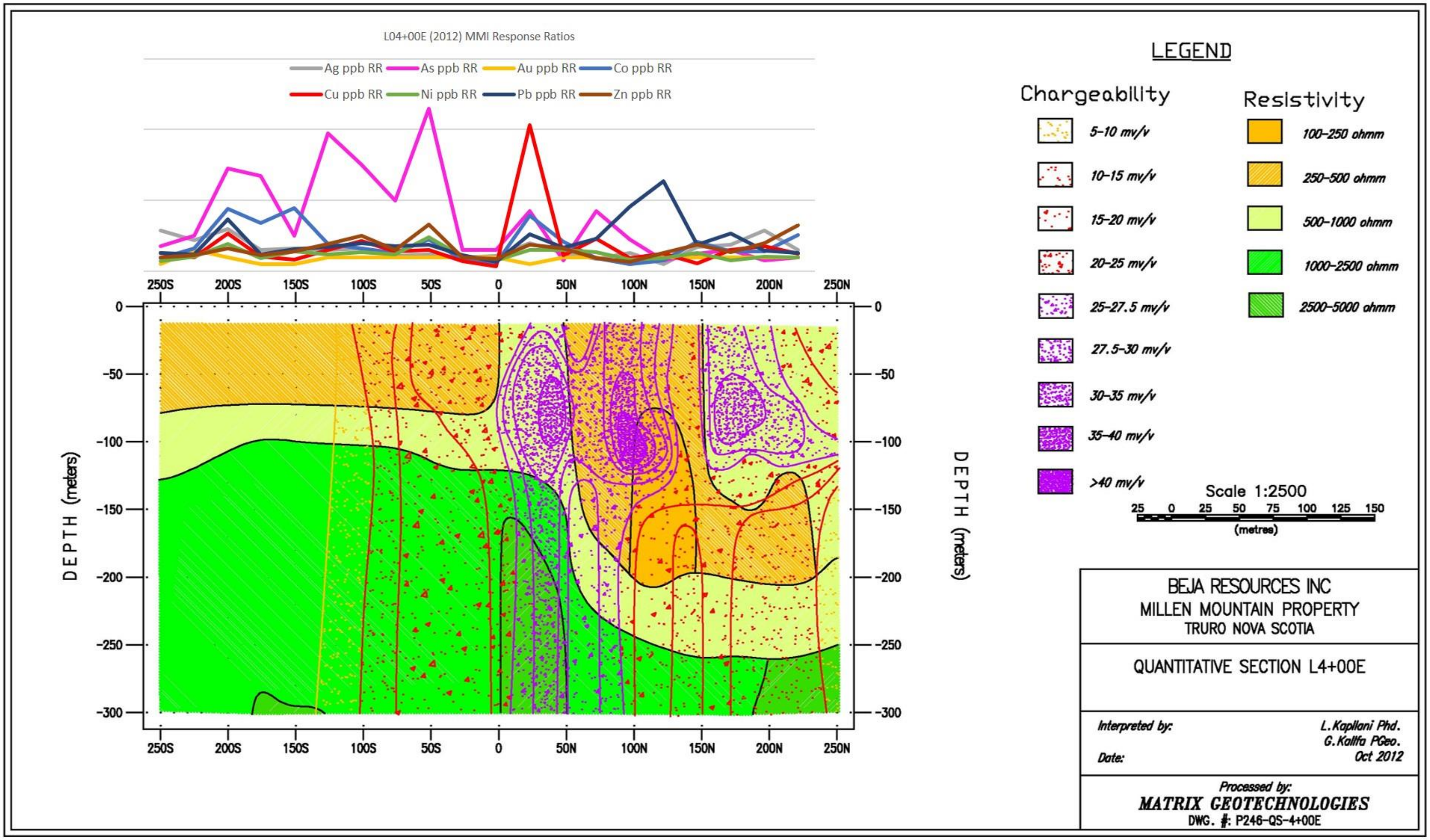


Figure 19. Quantitative 2D Section from Line 04+00E (2012 grid) with graph of MMI Response Ratios above sample locations.

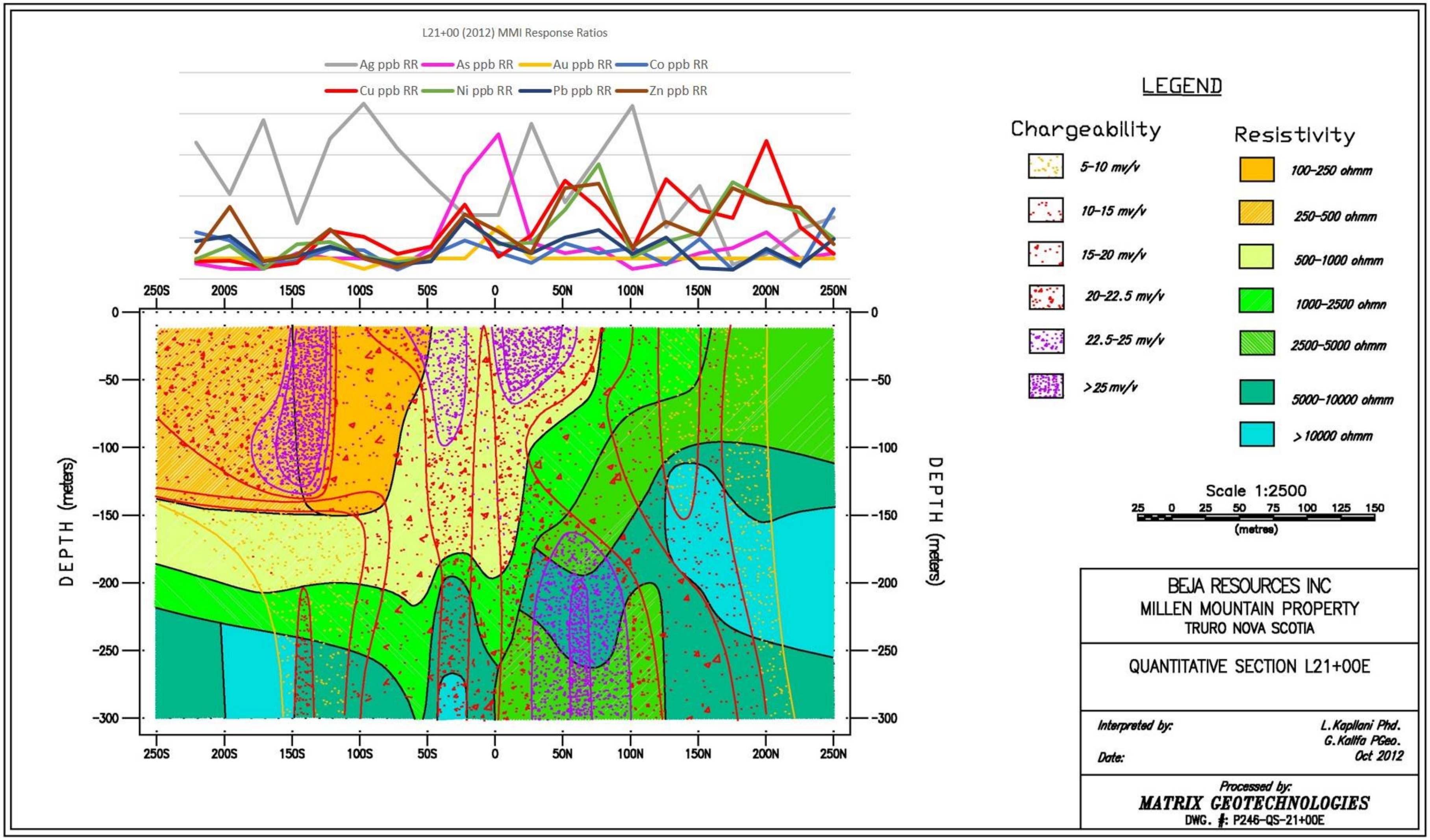


Figure 20. Quantitative 2D Section from Line 21+00E (2012 grid) with graph of MMI Response Ratios above sample locations.

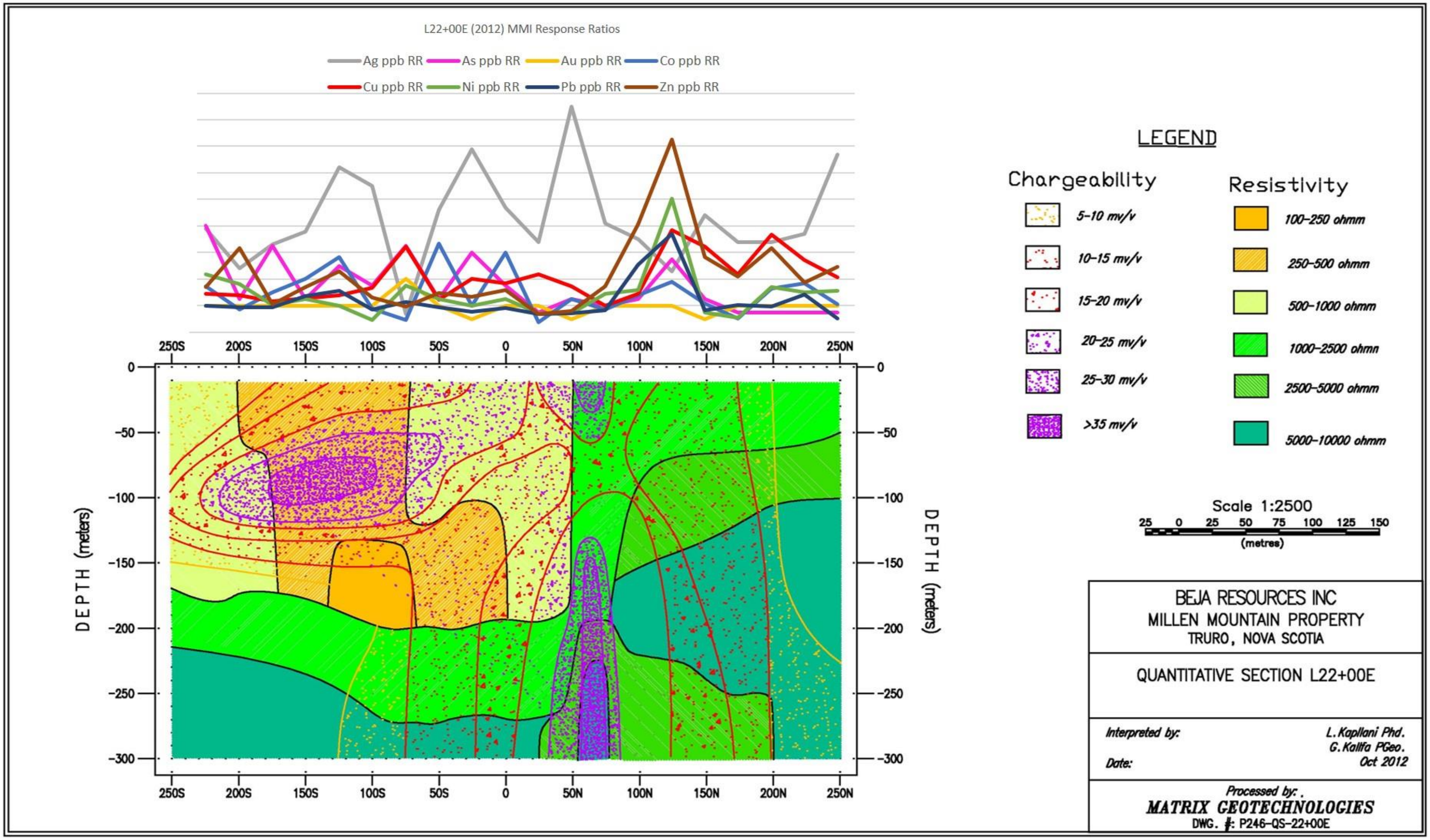


Figure 21. Quantitative 2D Section from Line 22+00E (2012 grid) with graph of MMI Response Ratios above sample locations.

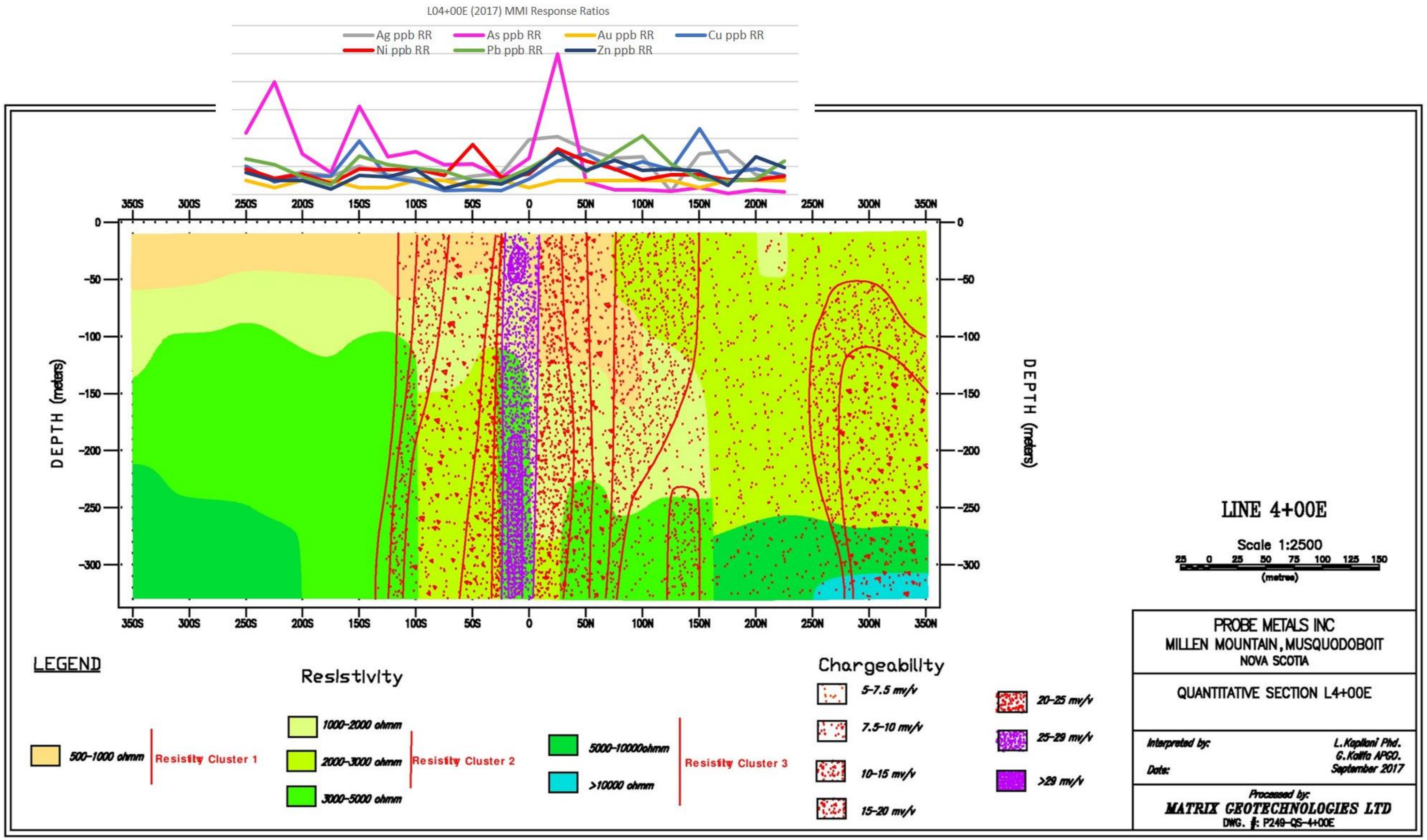


Figure 22. Quantitative 2D Section from Line 04+00E (2017 grid) with graph of MMI Response Ratios above sample locations.

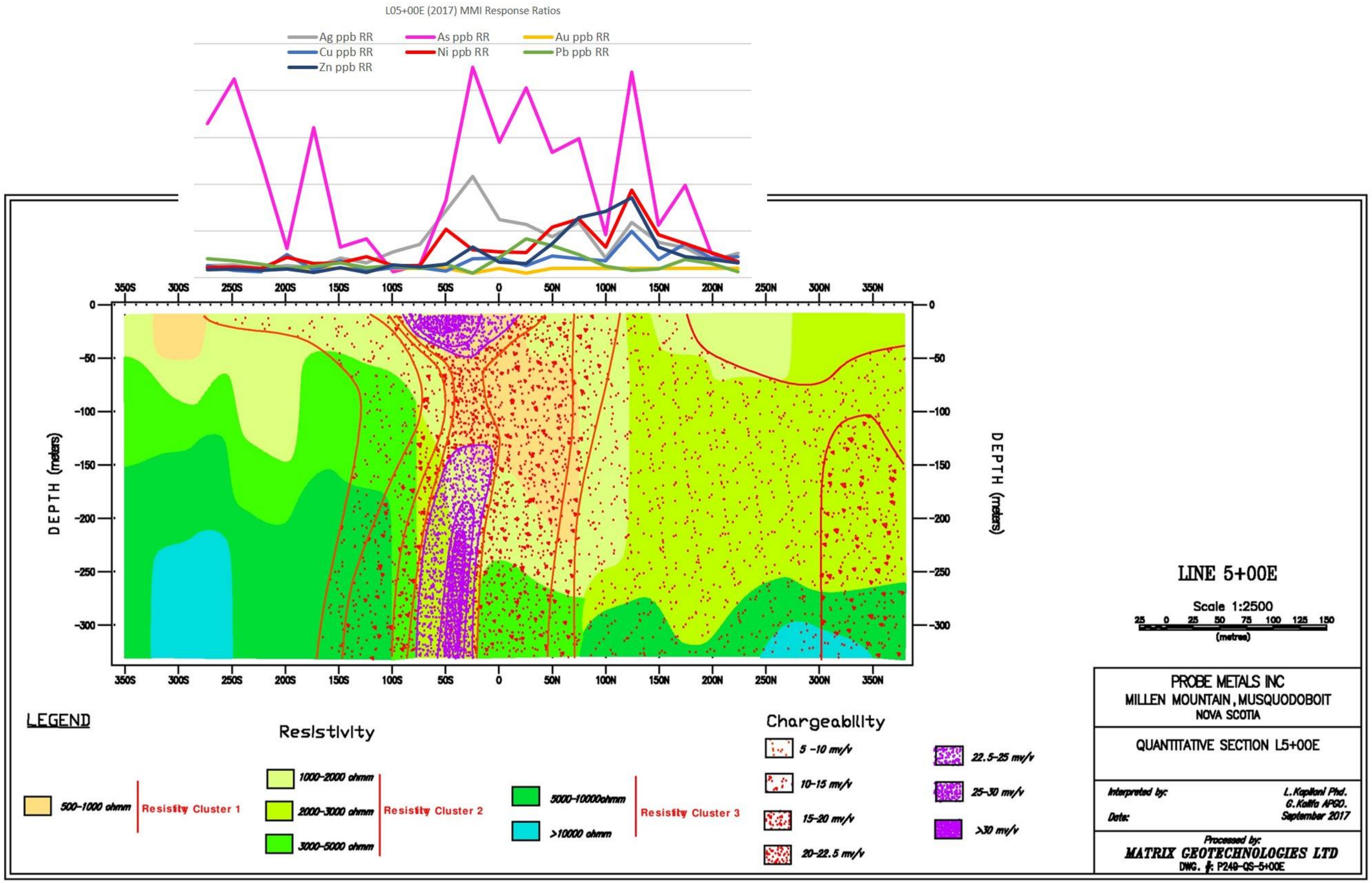


Figure 23. Quantitative 2D Section from Line 05+00E (2017 grid) with graph of MMI Response Ratios above sample locations.

9.4 Mapping and Prospecting 2017 / 2018

Mapping and prospecting work by Probe concentrated primarily on the historic trenches in the southeastern section of the Millen Mountain Property. Initial reconnaissance was completed on 18 October 2017 immediately after the soil sampling program. A total of 11 rock samples were collected and sent to ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or, QC for Fire Assay AA finish (detection limit Au 0.005 ppm) as well as multi-element Ultratrace Aqua Regia ICP-MS.

Mapping and prospecting was carried out by Probe geologists in the summer of 2018 which comprised traversing the Property, analyzing exposed country rock, collecting grab samples to increase the sample density across the Property, and to verify historic assays (Figure 24). The teams collected 19 grab samples in 2018 with some returning anomalous gold values up to 23.75 g/t. All 2018 rock samples were sent to SGS in Lakefield, Ontario. Samples were analyzed by Fire Assay Fusion with detection limits of 1 to 10,000ppb Au and 34 element Aqua Regia Digest/ICP-AES.

The information gained from the historic trenches provided a reasonable understanding of lithology, quartz vein generation and gold mineralization. Relating surface geology to geochemical and geophysical anomalies helped maximize confidence in drill targets.

9.4.1 Geology

There are two main lithological units on the Millen Mountain Property, slate and sandstone. Slate units are typically dark-grey to black exhibiting strong, repeatable cleavage subparallel to bedding. The very-fine to fine-grained unit contains interbedded fine-grained, grey sandstone beds 1 to 30 cm thick. In most cases slate contains trace pyrite and pyrrhotite, locally reaching up to 10%. Pyrite is typically coarse and cubic. Pyrrhotite is present as fine, anhedral blebs commonly parallel to cleavage. Slate containing pyrrhotite is weak to moderately magnetic.

The sandstone unit is light-grey to grey, very fine- to fine-grained and contains interbedded slate layers 1 to 50cm thick. The unit has a massive texture with a weak cleavage and quartz content ranges between 35 to 60%. The sandstone unit at surface hosted more quartz veining in comparison to slate outcrops. Some sandstone layers exhibit primary sedimentary structures such as low-angle cross stratification but was not common in outcrop. Sulphides are more variable and range from 0 to 15%. Sulphides are dominantly pyrite as coarse cubic grains and less commonly finely disseminated pyrite.

Alteration of these units is generally weak. Historic mapping defines bleaching of sandstone units. Weak carbonate (calcite) alteration is present throughout the sandstone matrix. Carbonate alteration was weak to moderate and is also associated with the veining in the southwest portion of the Millen Mountain Property. Carbonate alteration (ankerite?) present in quartz veins is commonly observed at the vein contacts. Pervasive, weak ankerite alteration is less commonly observed in some siltstone layers. Siltstone to very fine-grained sandstone layers are weathering to a light brown colour and effervesce when tested with Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Chlorite alteration is rare and associated with the slate unit cleavage planes with black to dark green colour. Chlorite alteration is weak to moderate and can also be observed at quartz vein contacts.

9.4.2 Structure

Structural analysis documented bedding and cleavage orientations broadly defining an anticlinal fold hinge at surface. The South Branch Stewiacke Gold Mine or "Crowe Shaft" provided an excellent exposure directly over the interpreted anticline. The outcrop in the South Branch River cut was the location of the identified anticline. The outcrop contained two visible bedding directions which intersected mid-river. The limbs abutted each other, with no fold hinge observed, suggesting brittle slip along the axial plane. The west side of the fault, dipping northwest, contains quartz veins that were truncated at the fault and were not traceable on the east side limbs dipping to the southeast. This observation was not identified at any other location due to the lack of anticline exposure. Anticline limbs throughout the Property, provide consistent measurements indicating a large-scale anticline feature. Average anticline limb orientations were 067˚/81˚ and 249˚/83˚ (Figure 25).

Minor undulations of cleavage in slate outcrops appear to delineate a lineation potentially representative of a fold axis. Subparallel ridges along strike of anticline, were used to deduce a trend and plunge of the anticline. Lineation measurements indicate average trend to the southwest (248˚) with a plunge between 10˚ and 24˚. This could also represent a potential plunge of the anticline on the regional scale.

9.4.3 Quartz Veining

Mapping helped identify quartz vein styles and in situ structural relationships. The southwestern portion of the Property contained more sandstone exposure with quartz veins. These veins were grouped into four main sets: the AC Vein, the Low-Angle Vein, En-echelon Veins and Laminar Veins. In the northeast of the Property, specifically related to the McCullough Brook occurrence, quartz veins were visible dominantly as laminar quartz veins in surface exposures. The laminar quartz veins are parallel to bedding, appear more deformed with a grey colour and have sharp but irregular contacts. Laminar veins are always cross-cut by AC, low-angle and en-echelon veins when present.

The AC veins were roughly perpendicular to the anticline fold hinge with an average orientation of 141˚/72˚. Low-angle veins were subparallel to the anticline fold hinge with an average orientation of 348˚/60˚. En-echelon veins were less common and oblique to the anticline fold hinge with an average orientation of 172˚/82˚. The quartz vein styles were consistently defined and plotted on a stereonet (Figure 15).

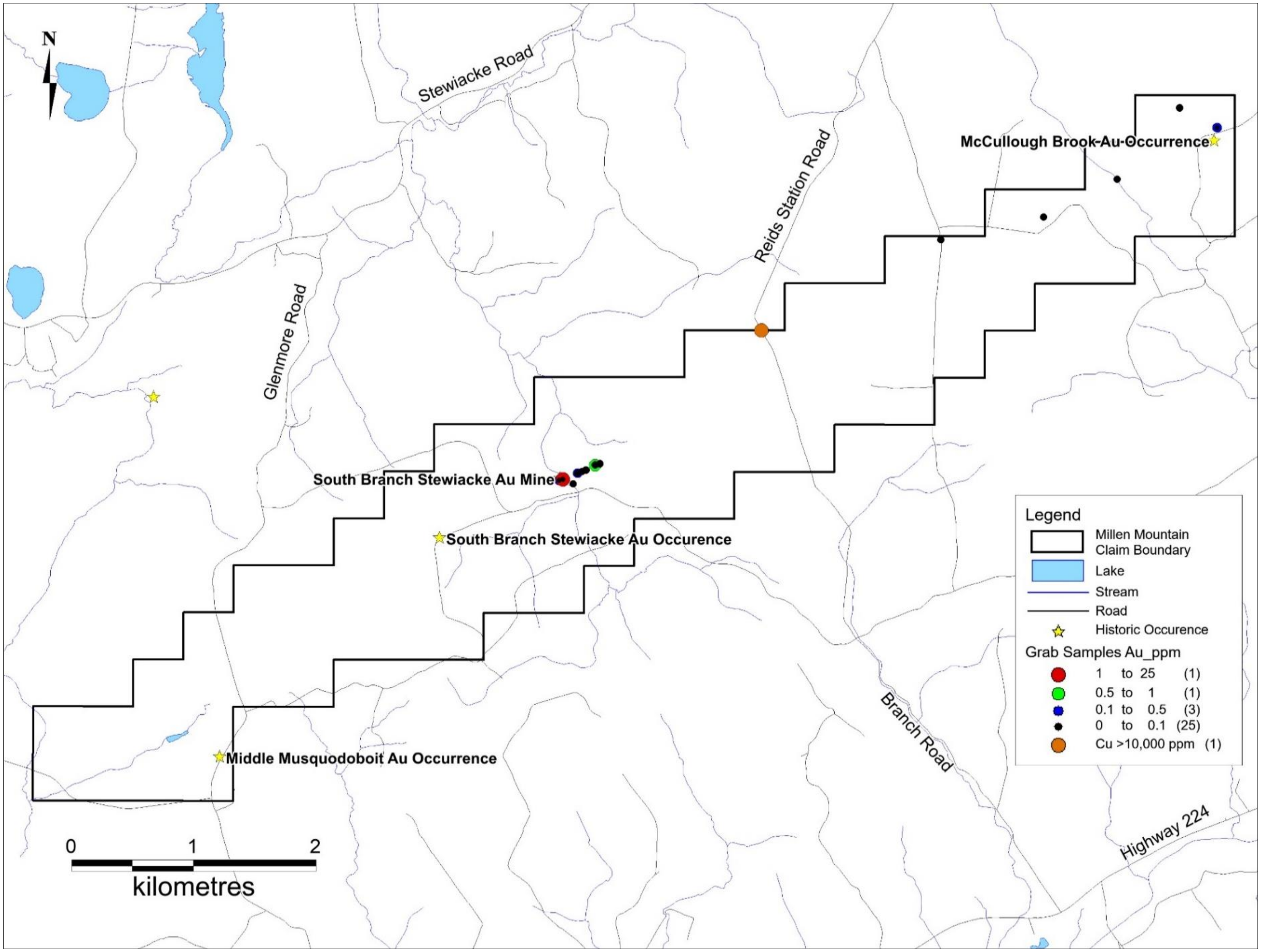


Figure 24 Prospecting sample locations plotted with gold and copper anomalies from Probe Metal's field mapping in July 2018.

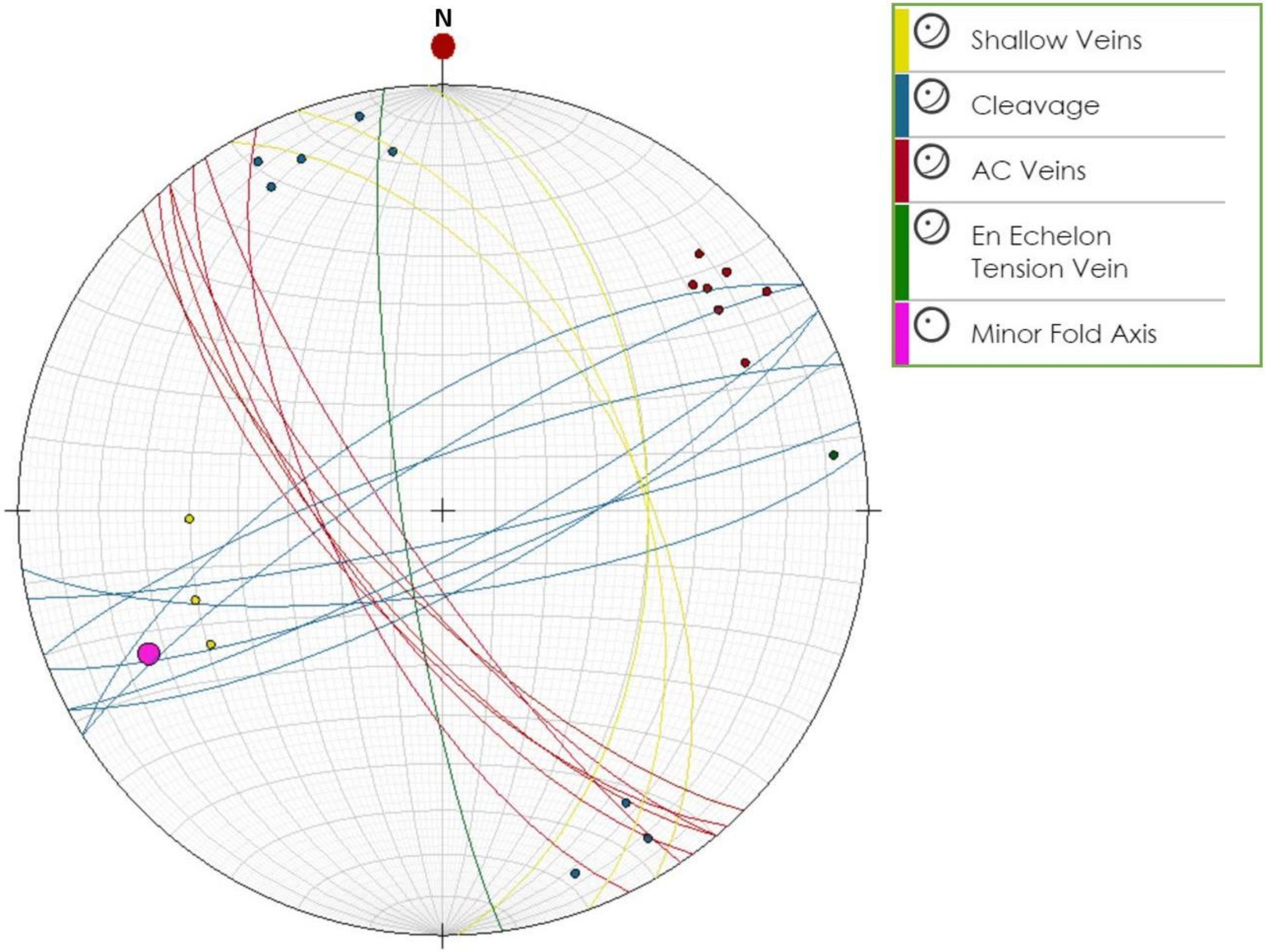


Figure25 An equal-area stereonet produced from Probe's field mapping structural measurements. The stereonet displays planes and corresponding poles of lithological cleavages and veins sets.

10.0 Drilling

A Drilling Program Notification was submitted to NovaRoc prior to the commencement of the 2018 program on June 29, 2018. Permit number 52351 was issued on July 3, 2018. Logan Drilling Group based out of Stewiacke, Nova Scotia was contracted to complete the diamond drilling program which took place between July 16th and August 13th, 2018. The program was overseen onsite by Probe Metals employees, Breanne Beh (P.Geo) and Daniel LaFontaine.

Six NQ holes totaling 1551 metres were drilled on the Millen Mountain Property. All holes had casing removed and were cemented from surface to bedrock. Core is currently stored in Stewiacke, Nova Scotia at Logan Drilling Group's head office. The diamond drill holes are summarized in Table 4 and their locations illustrated in Figure 26.

Table 4. Summary of 2018 DDHs on the Millen Mountain Property.

DDH_ID	UTME	UTMN	Drilled Azimuth	Drilled Dip	Drilled Length	IP Grid Line	IP Grid Station
MM-18-01	490859	4996076	340	-55	349	22+00E	01+50S
MM-18-02	490565	4996022	340	-50	175	19+00E	00+25S
MM-18-03	490566	4996054	242	-45	251	19+00E	00+15S
MM-18-04	495851	4998681	340	-69	326	05+00E	01+40S
MM-18-05	495851	4998681	340	-62	284	05+00E	01+40S
MM-18-06	489189	4995537	160	-46	166	04+00E	01+25N

The targets focused on strongly chargeable and resistive anomalies related to potential Meguma-Gold style mineralization. Drill targets were typically strong IP chargeability zones with moderate to strong resistivity signatures. IP targets were prioritized based on corresponding field mapping, soils sampling anomalies and magnetic setting. Overall, targets were explained by increased sulphide content, typically 5 to 10% pyrite with local areas containing an additional 1 to 5% pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Some of the chargeable targets were also explained by graphitic slates.

10.1 Geology

Similar to observations from mapping and prospecting, the slate units are dark grey to black and exhibit good, repeatable cleavage subparallel to bedding. The very fine- to fine-grained unit contained interbedded fine-grained, grey sandstone beds 1 to 30 cm thick and less commonly, sections of graphitic slate. The slate unit is associated with a strong conductive response. In most cases, slate contains trace sulphides of pyrite and pyrrhotite with local sections of 1 to 10%. Pyrite is typically coarse and cubic, though more deformed areas contain microfractures with pyrite and quartz infill. Pyrite is also abundant along cleavage planes as fine-grained smears. Pyrrhotite is present as fine, anhedral blebs, commonly parallel to cleavage. Slate containing pyrrhotite is weakly to moderately magnetic.

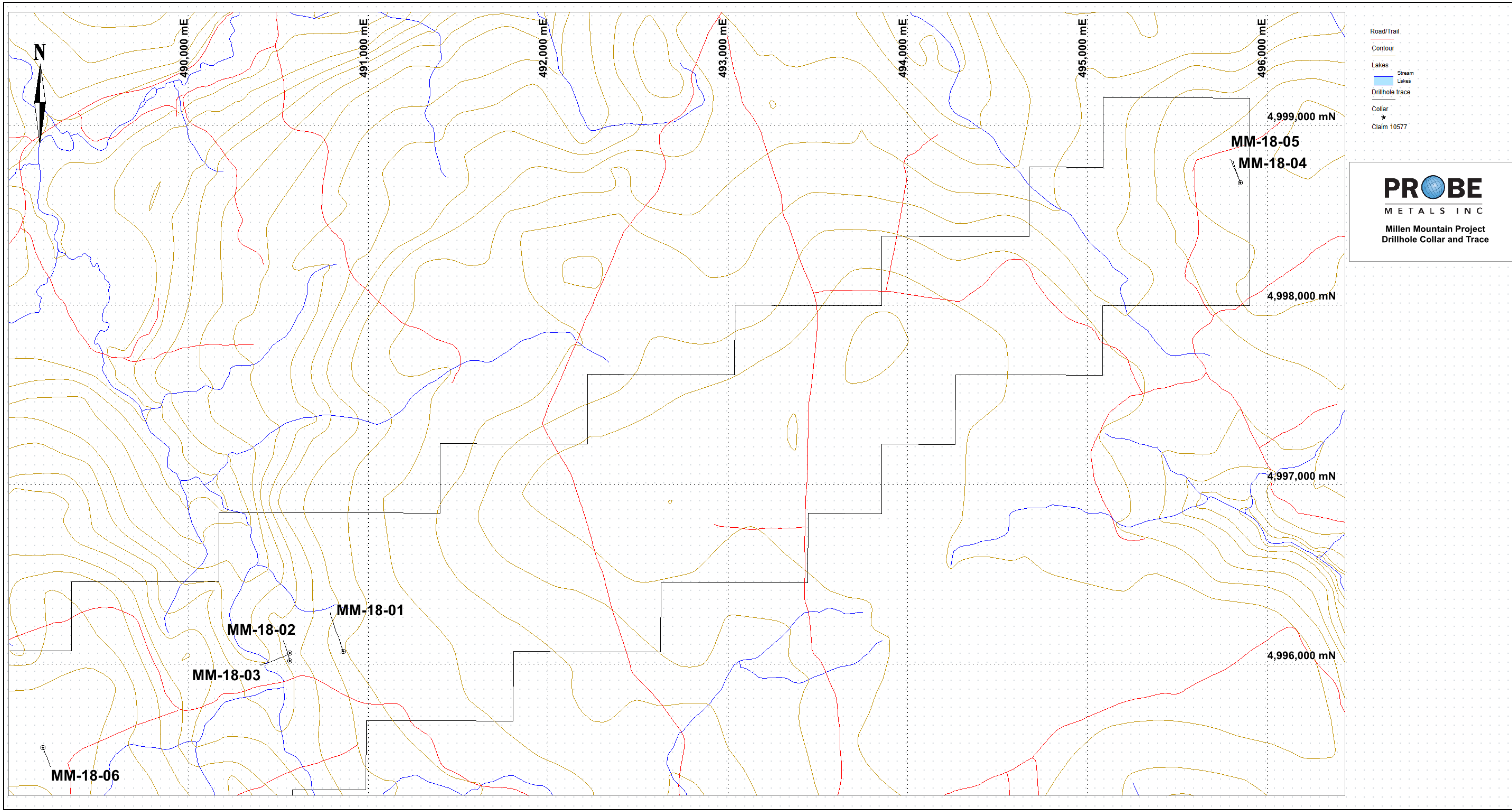


Figure 26. Location of Probe 2018 drill hole collars and drill traces

Sandstone layers are quartz-rich and represent the more resistive bodies on the quantitative sections. Primary sedimentary structures are observed from low-angle and hummocky cross-stratification to ripples. Sandstone would commonly contain dark grey to black slate layers, representing turbidite sequences. These features often contained quartz veins and are representative of the analogous gold deposits of the Meguma gold district.

Some strongly resistive bodies with moderate to strong changeability were explained by sandstone with coarse pyrite. Conductive zones with strong chargeable anomalies were explained by slate units with minor graphite, very coarse cubic pyrite and pyrrhotite. Moderately resistive zones with chargeable anomalies were explained by slate units with increased quartz veining and sulphide mineralization of pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. The slate units were typically weak to moderately magnetic due to the pyrrhotite.

10.2 Structure

Bedding and the angle to core axis was used as an indicator to determine the location in the anticline. Typically, top of the hole intersected the limb at 40˚ to 60˚ to core axis. As the hole progressed through the anticline, evidence of “S” or “Z” folds were identified and noted in the drill log. Proximal to the anticline nose, minor quartz veining as well as slate or sandstone beds would exhibit parasytic and buckle folding as well as “M” folds. Following this section slate or sandstone beds would be 5˚ to 30˚ to core axis and corresponding “S” or “Z” folds would be visible.

10.3 Quartz Veining

Interpretation of the type of quartz vein in core was determined based on rough angle to core axis and drill hole orientation. Quartz veining is common in sandstone layers, but in drill core, black slate units contain significantly more quartz veins with increased sulphide content. Drill core in this program was not oriented and thus vein classification is strictly interpretational (Figure 27 A & B).

The drill holes targeting anomalies proximal to the McCullough Brook Gold Occurrence delineated the most promising Meguma-Style Gold system. Diamond drill hole (“DDH”) MM-18-04 intersected an interpreted saddle reef quartz vein system comprised of a 7m-wide (not true width) quartz vein with massive arsenopyrite and minor pyrite. A second, shallower hole was drilled to follow up on this intersection and DDH MM-18-05 was successful in intersecting the extension of the saddle reef vein over 5m of drill core (Figure 27 C & D). The Quantitative Section corresponding to this geophysical grid section correlated very well with a very strongly chargeable and moderately resistive zone where the saddle reef vein system was interesected. The chargeability can be explained by massive arsenopyrite and minor pyrite.

Figure 27. A) MM-18-02 representing a zone of increased quartz veining from 102m to 119m. Veins are dominantly subparallel Low-angle veins and some AC veins. B) MM-18-04 representing two types of quartz veins, laminar vein subparallel to bedding at the top and two Low-angle veins beneath. C) MM-18-04 saddle reef vein from 210.65m to 217.35m. Vein had sharp contacts and local zones of massive arsenopyrite and minor pyrite. D) MM-18-05 following up on the MM-18-04 saddle reef vein intercept. The intersection of the saddle reef vein is from 212.5m to 215.35m.

10.4 Assays

The southern drill holes generally intersected interbedded slate and sandstones with 1-10% quartz veining. Quartz veins were weakly mineralized with variable gold concentrations ranging from barren to 0.621 g/t Au and best intervals of 0.135 g/t over 3.6m, 0.1 g/t over 2.2m, 0.14 g/t over 3.5m in hole MM-18-01. Hole MM-18-02 yielded an intercept of 0.06g/t Au over 31m. Sulphides included pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor arsenopyrite.

The northern drill holes, around the McCullough Brook Gold Occurrence, where characterized by increased slate units hosting a possible saddle reef quartz vein system. This is hypothesized to be a true Meguma-style gold zone with potential for a step out drilling program. The Saddle reef quartz vein was located within mineralized slate and defined for 25m laterally. Sulphides were predominantly arsenopyrite with minor pyrite in the quartz veins and coarse cubic pyrite in the black slate. Minor pyrrhotite was present in the slate unit. The system yielded mineralization in hole MM-18-04 of 0.06 g/t Au over 15m including 0.12 g/t over 4m from the saddle reef zone and 0.1 g/t Au over 25m including 0.3 g/t Au over 5.5m in a quartz vein rich zone following the saddle reef zone. The follow up hole MM-18-05 yielded 0.12 g/t Au over 6m from the saddle reef vein zone. The quartz vein rich slate following the saddle reef zone also hosted anomalous gold with intercepts of 0.37 g/t Au over 2m, 0.125 g/t Au over 2.1m and 0.211 g/t Au over 5.9m.

Cross Sections illustrating the assays and lithology are presented in Figures 28 to 32. Diamond Drill Hole Summaries and Diamond Drill Hole Anomalous Assays are contained in Appendix C.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Sampling Interval Criteria

Sample intervals were identified based on changes in lithology, structure, alteration and mineralization. Typically, samples of 1 m were taken in longer sections of similarly mineralized rocks; however, sample size was reduced to as low as 0.4 m in areas of particular interest or where lithology and mineralization were distinct.

11.2 Sample Preparation and Security

The geologist identified and marked the beginning and the end of the sampling intervals and prepared a detailed geologic log including lithology, alteration, mineralization and structure. In addition, a detailed written and graphical description was also included in the log sheet.

Upon completion of the logging and demarcation of the sample intervals, the core was sawn in half with a saw equipped with a diamond impregnated blade. Material which is highly fractured and/or comprised of predominantly clay minerals were split manually with hammer and chisel.

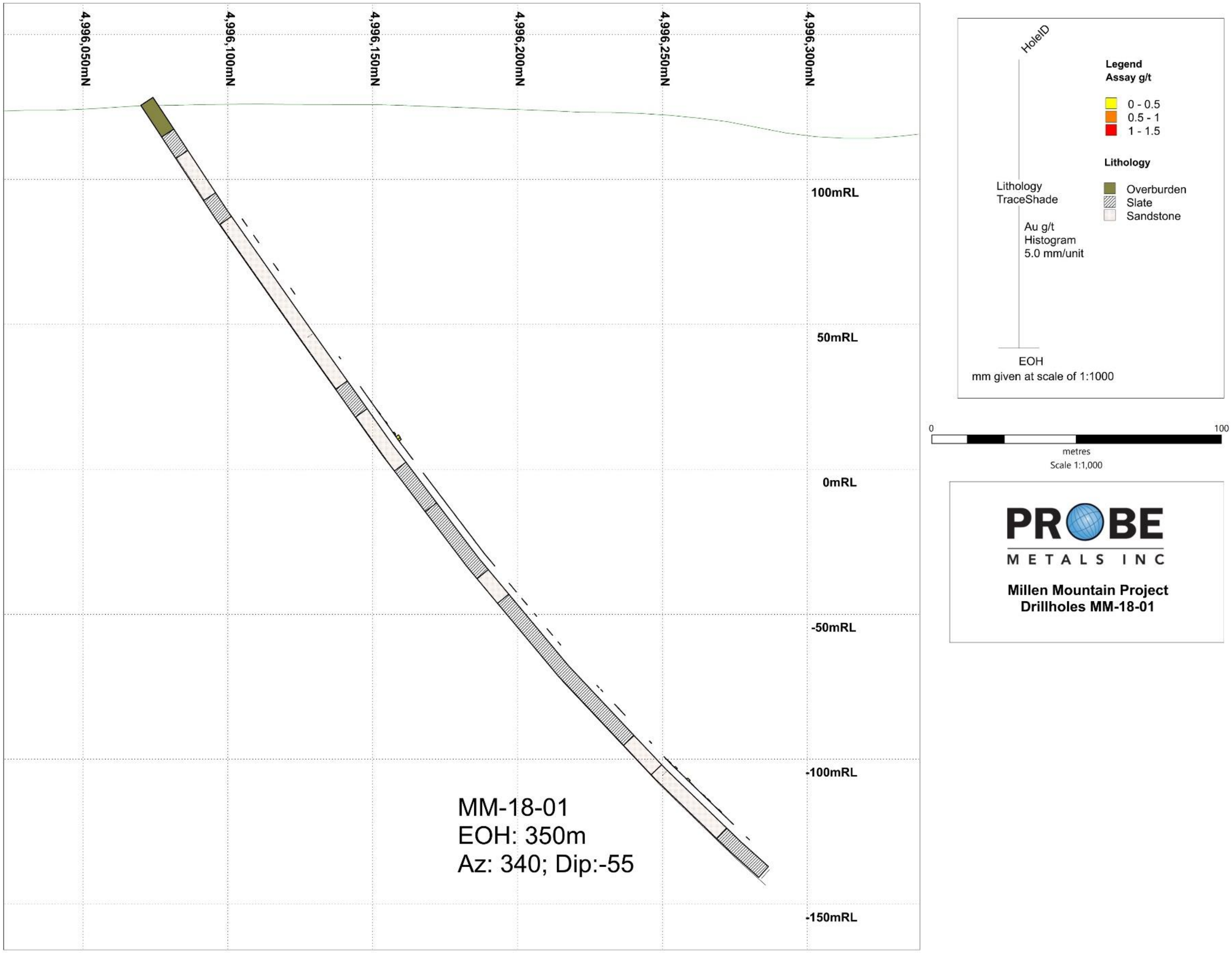


Figure 28. Location of Probe 2018 drill hole MM18-01

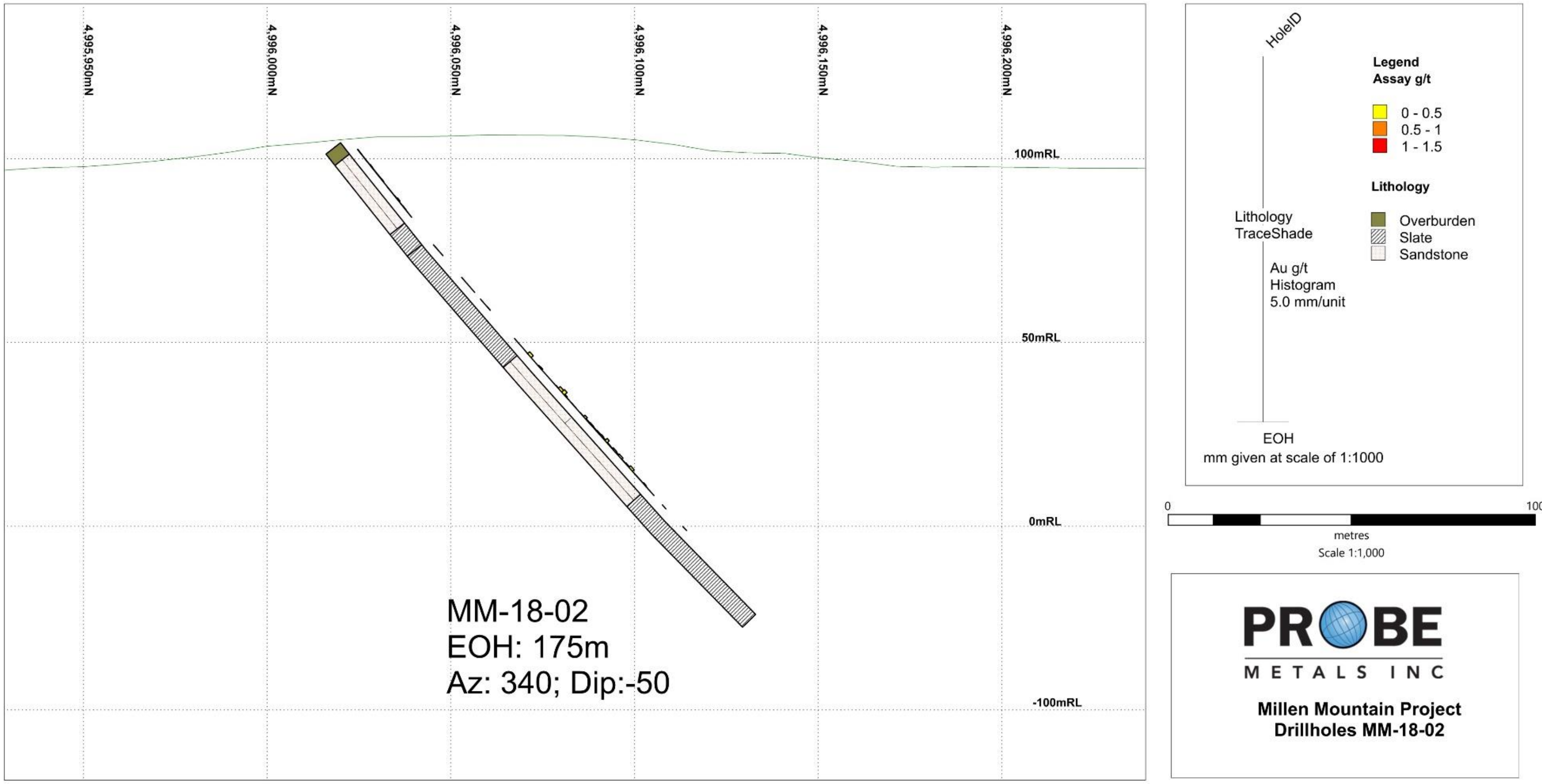


Figure 29. Location of Probe 2018 drill hole MM18-02

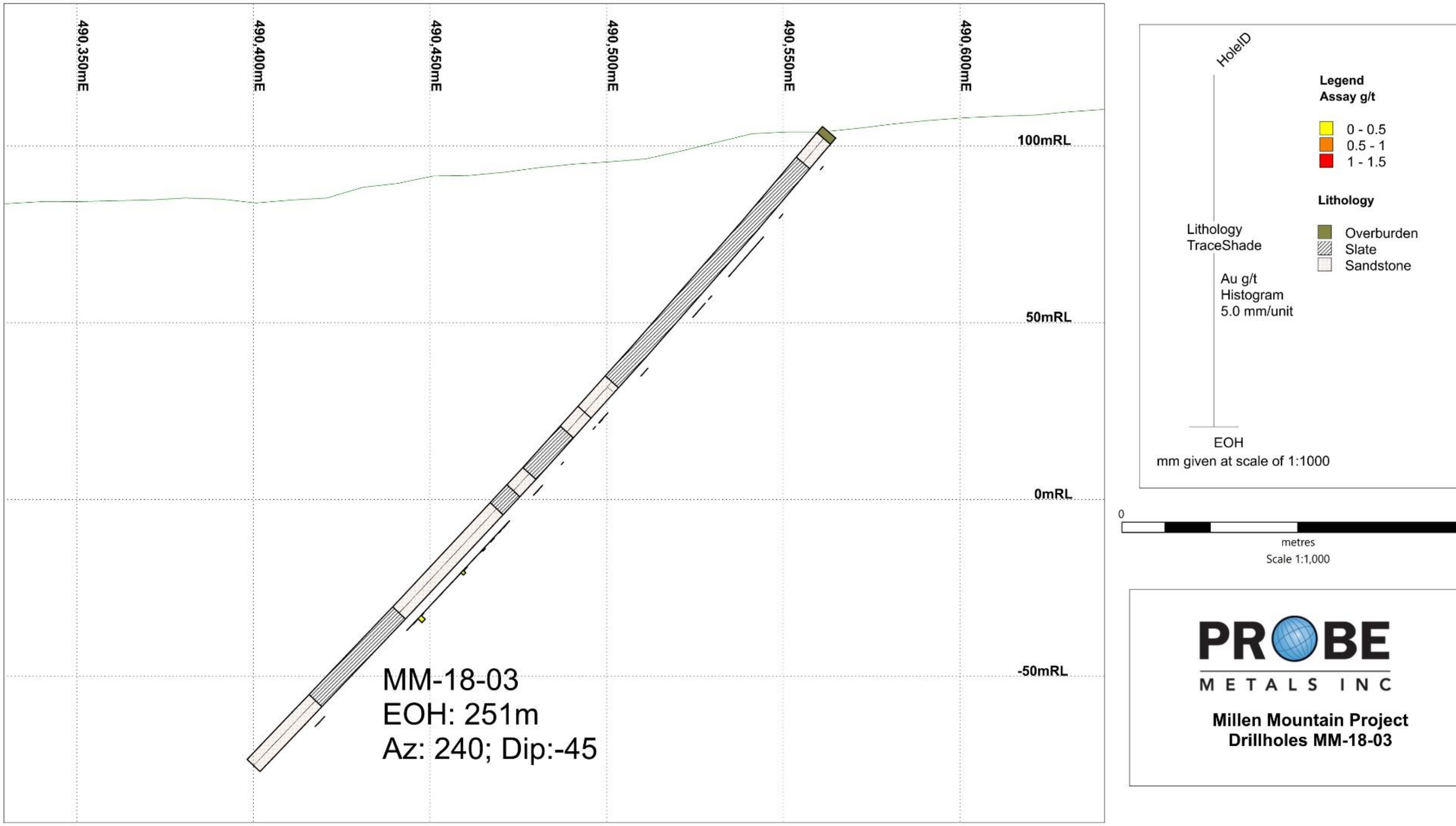


Figure 30. Location of Probe 2018 drill hole MM18-03

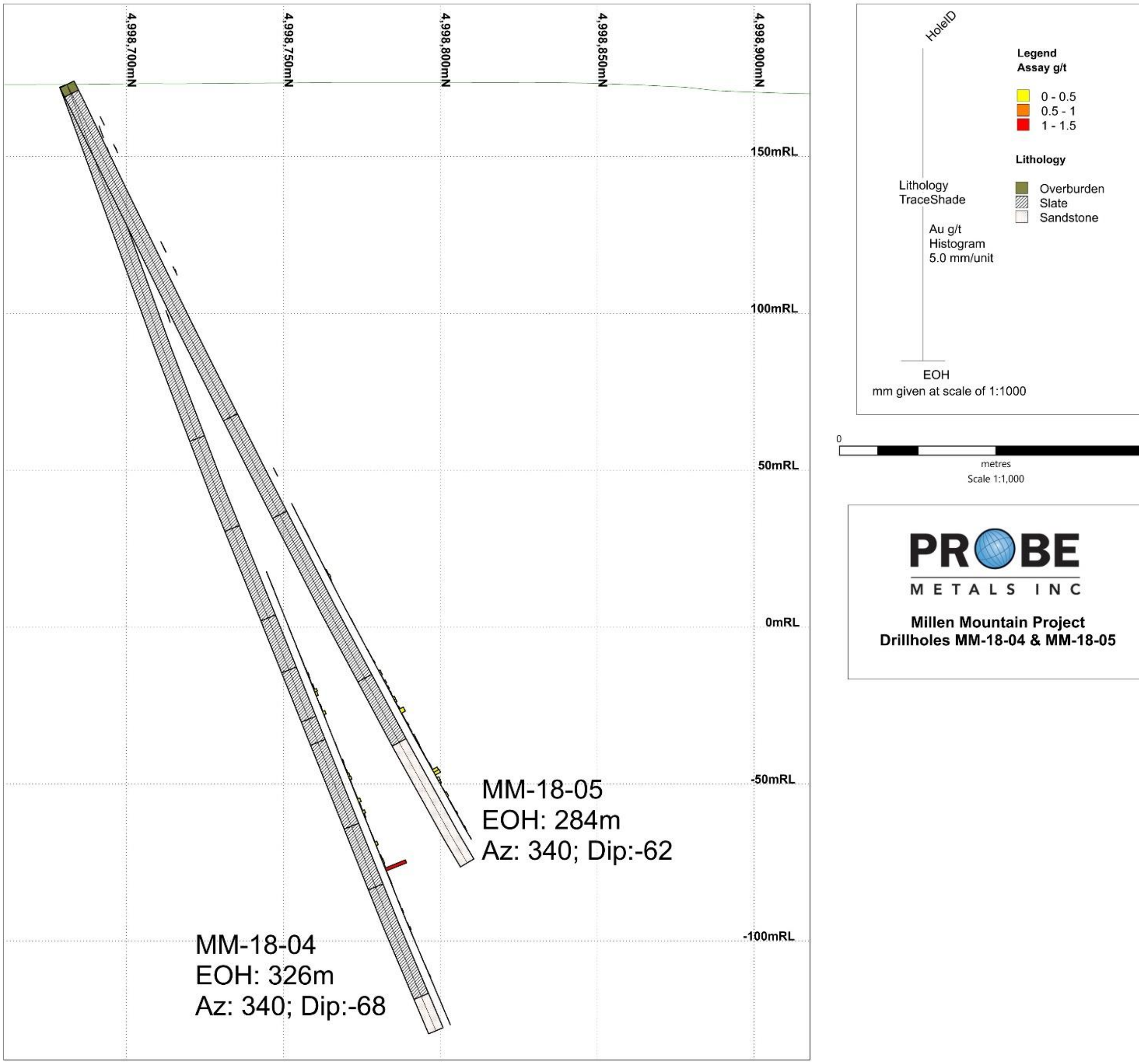


Figure 31 Location of Probe 2018 drill holes MM18-04 & MM-18-05

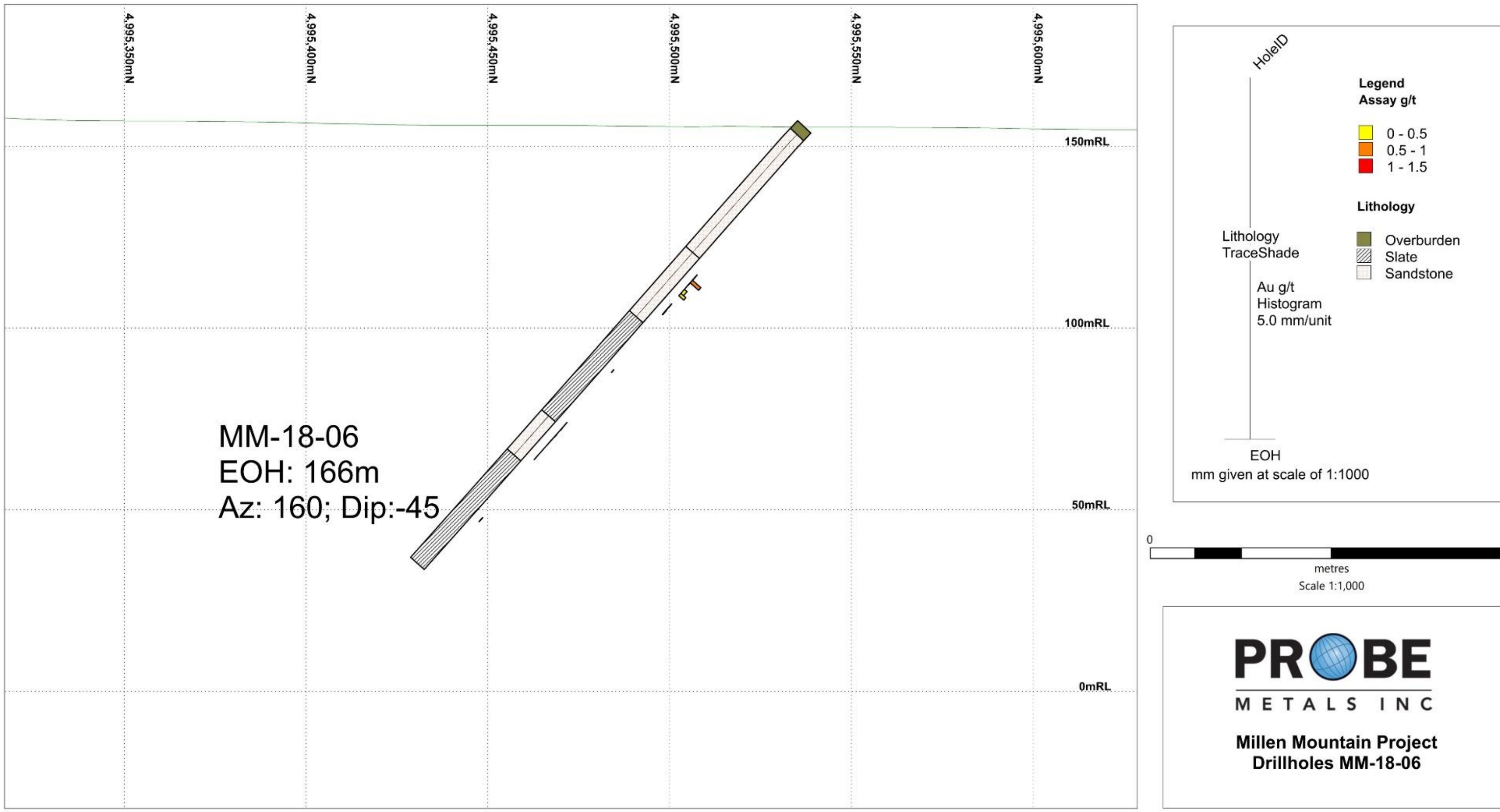


Figure 32. Location of Probe 2018 drill holes MM18-06

One half of the core was bagged; the other half was put back in the core boxes and kept as a reference and check sample in the event that duplicate assays were required. All core was photographed before the core boxes were safely stacked for storage. A tag with a sample identification (ID) number was placed in each sample bag before being sealed. The sample ID number was also written on the outside of the sample bag. The position of the samples on the remaining half cores was marked with a corresponding ID tag. Samples were then grouped into batches before being placed into rice bags. Each rice bag was also sealed before being dispatched.

All core samples were recorded in the geological drill log database and in a sample chain of custody spreadsheet. While samples were en-route, the chain of custody spreadsheet was e-mailed to SGS Laboratories in Lakefield, Ontario.

11.3 Assay Methodology

11.3.1 Security

Upon receipt of the samples, laboratory personnel ensured that the seals on rice bags and individual samples were not been tampered with. Thereafter, the laboratory acknowledged delivery of the sample shipment in good order. Sample preparation and analysis was carried out by SGS Laboratories in Lakefield, Ontario.

11.3.2 Sample Preparation

At SGS, samples were prepared under prep code PRP89. Samples are dried and then crushed to 75% passing 2 mm (-10 mesh). A split of 250g is taken from each sample which is then pulverized to 85% passing the 75 microns. Automated sample preparation is employed at SGS, with no human interaction. Automated sample preparation has several advantages. First, samples are prepared in a consistent reproducible fashion independent of any human habits or variability. Second, such preparation distances the operator from any hazardous materials that could be present, thus providing a much-improved working environment. Finally, because the system is computer controlled, preparation parameters are traceable. Every sample can be tracked and all parameters pertaining to the sample preparation are recorded.

11.3.3 Analyses

Gold was determined using fire assay fusion (prep FAA515) on a 50 g aliquot with an atomic absorption (AAS) finish. The lower and upper detection limits are 5 ppb to 10000 ppb.

11.4 Quality Control Measures

11.4.1 Internal

Probe employs an internal quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program where each batch of 20 samples includes one blank sample and one internationally-certified reference material (ICRMs), also known as standards. Under the pass/fail criteria for the gold standard, if measured concentrations in standards differ from accepted values by more than three standard deviations, the entire batch fails and is re-analyzed.

A review of the QAQC samples indicated that there were no failures.

In the author's opinion, the sampling, sample preparation, security, analytical and QAQC procedures of the samples used meet industry standards.

11.4.2 SGS

Quality assurance and control (QAQC) is maintained at the lab through rigorous use of internal standards, blanks and duplicates. SGS Mineral Services (Lakefield) is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) and conforms to the requirements of the ISO/IES 17025 for 67 specific tests.

12.0 Data Verification

A number of site visits were completed by the author that permitted the validation and verification of the data provided herein.

The verification process included a review of all available data including:

- Detailed examination of the previous NI-43101 Technical report as well as discussions with Fred Bonner, P.Geo and director of Myriad.
- Detailed examination of both Geophysical Reports prepared and proved by Matrix Geotechnologies Ltd.
- Onsite participation in a portion of the exploration activities described herein – specifically the 2017 Soil sampling program. This visit also included verification of the geophysical grid location as sampling occurred along grid lines. A number of historic surface mine pits were visited and recorded during this field visit.
- A site visit on July 23, 2018 to review the drill core and visit drill sites (Figure 33a)
- A site visit on August 22, 2018 to review the drill sites and ensure that all post drilling cleanup efforts had been completed in an appropriate and acceptable manner. (Figure 33b)

The author has determined that the available data is adequate to support the interpretations and conclusions in this report.

Figure 33 a) Photograph of the drill set up on a Probe Metals drill site b) Photograph of one of the Probe Metals clean drill sites post drilling

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Neither Beja, Legion nor Probe Metals has conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing at the Millen Mountain Property, and therefore mineral processing or metallurgical testing are not included in this report.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Neither Beja, Legion nor Probe Metals has conducted any mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates at the Millen Mountain Property, and therefore mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates are not included in this report.

Items 15.0 to 22.0 are not applicable to this report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The author has determined that there are no adjacent properties with information relevant to the Millen Mountain Property.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is un-aware of any other information that would make this report more complete.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Millen Mountain Property has limited bedrock exposure and therefore very little detailed structural or geological information is available. However, reconnaissance mapping (Fletcher and Faribault, 1903; Horne and King, 2002; Probe Metals, 2018) confirmed the approximate location of the South Branch Stewiacke River Anticline and provided some useful geological information. The Property is predominantly underlain by slates and minor metasandstones of the Glenn Brook Member of the Halifax Formation.

Recent exploration was reconnaissance in nature with variable results. Gold was reportedly found on the Millen Mountain Property in the early 1900's and later in an assessment report (Collier, 1999) that cited a sample assayed almost 1 ounce per tonne. Collier collected a few other gold bearing samples (<1 g).

25.1 Geophysical Surveys

Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd. was commissioned in 2012 by Beja and again in 2017 by Probe, to conduct detailed gradient and pole-dipole chargeability, resistivity and magnetic surveys. These surveys were integrated and used to identify geophysical signatures possibly related to stratigraphy, alteration, faulting, structures and potential sulphide mineralization.

Induced Polarization and Resistivity responses can be divided, based on their associated resistivity and strength, into two (2) types

1) Disseminated mineralization type characterized by increased chargeability associated with high\contact resistivity

2) MS\sulphide bearing type of signatures characterized by increased chargeability associated with conductive host (low resistivity)

The ground geophysical survey suggests a high potential for sulphide mineralization on the property. The presence of an overall strong induced polarization response could conceal weak to moderate chargeability anomalies, however, interpretation of gradient data was useful in delineating some moderate chargeability responses.

The Magnetic susceptibility shows the presence of two different types of magnetic anomalies: 1) relatively long, line-to-line correlated lineaments and 2) bulls-eye type anomalies (especially present in the 2012 grid block); suggesting two different types of magnetic signatures. The first type is usually an indicator of dyke-type causative bodies that seem to generally follow the same trend as induced polarization and apparent resistivity. Integrated interpretation of geophysical parameters shows that most of long-trending magnetic signatures are not associated with high resistivity signatures. The second type is characterized by wide and round anomalous magnetic distribution that most likely are related to the shallow presence or isolated presence of iron presence (pyrrhotite).

The Quantitative Sections™ have provided conceptual structural\geological models and have also identified signatures of interest across the survey area. These may reveal potential extensions of known surface historic mineralization or undiscovered mineralization. The interpreted sections additionally show good correlation with the known mineralization, suggesting it is related with strong to strong induced polarization data, especially at shallower depths.

Interpreted total chargeability and apparent resistivity in section shows that the most prominent induced polarization targets are at shallow depths. Interpreted chargeabilities indicate that the causative bodies seem more flat, forming layer-like signatures. However, the Sections suggest that the potential mineralization is likely sub-vertical or steeply dipping at depth. More detailed surveying is recommended in order to better define the geologic model that appears to exhibit both sub-vertical\thin and broad/flat causative bodies, especially at shallow depths.

Initially in 2012, Matrix identified seven high priority and thirteen secondary priority targets on Block A. In 2017 on the Block B, Matrix divided geophysical anomalies into six high priority and twelve secondary priority targets for follow-up by detailed geochemical sampling and drilling.

25.2 Soil Sampling

Soil sampling was initiated to help gain a better geochemical signature of known mineralized trends and to help target prospective areas with reduced bedrock exposure. The Millen Mountain geochemical survey identified metal anomalies in soil profiles emanating from buried mineralization sources and underlying lithologies. Soil data compilation showed a number of positive correlations between metal geochemical anomalies, chargeable IP signatures and historic gold anomalies. Gold anomalies in soil geochemistry were weak and exclusively associated with the strongly chargeable, historic South Branch Au Mine and occurrence.

Secondary anomalies of Ag, As, Cu, Co, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb and Zn displayed strong correlations with weak to moderate chargeable features

MMI gold anomalies appear to be associated with, northeast-southwest oriented magnetic high with extensive strike length over the Property. In areas of reduced rock outcrop showings, these geochemical indicators can be a strong tool to prioritize IP anomalies.

25.3 Mapping and Prospecting

Mapping and prospecting on the Millen Mountain Property provided a new opportunity to investigate prospective geologic settings for Meguma-style gold mineralization. Field work in 2017 and 2018 identified a strong correlation between sandstone units and increased quartz veining in the southwestern portion of the Property. Plotting the structural measurements on a stereonet effectively summarizes the two limbs of the anticline as well as the four distinct quartz vein sets. Field evidence suggests that the southern portion of the property may contain more Goldenville sandstone with interbedded slate layers. Quartz veining in this area is dominantly AC veins, Low-angle veins and en-echelon veins with weakly anomalous gold mineralization. The northern portion of the property contained increased Halifax slate units with interbedded sandstone layers and reduced quartz veining at surface. Quartz veining present in the northeast is dominantly laminar cross-cutting veins.

Structural measurements confirm a regional anticline, parallel to the airborne magnetic trend. The angle between fold limbs is roughly 20˚ and possibly plunging southwest between 10˚ to 20˚. The predominance of sandstone to the south and slate in the north could also be a product of the anticlinal plunge which should be followed up on with more mapping and drilling. Competent units such as the sandstone in contact with more reactive slate units seem to be an important setting related to gold mineralization.

Gold mineralization is associated with brittle failures causing quartz veining within both units. Both lithologies, the slate and sandstone, can host economic gold mineralization, however, brittle deformation is necessary to produce fractures for mineralizing fluids. Exploration on the Property to date provides evidence for gold mineralization in association with AC, Low-angle and Saddle Reef quartz veining in slate within sandstone units.

25.4 Drilling

The Millen Mountain area is significantly under-explored and the available geologic mapping data is largely based on a minimal amount of outcrop correlated with geophysical magnetic signatures. Diamond drilling provided a true test of the actual geology, especially at depth, and of the mineralization in this area. Utilizing geophysical anomalies, soil sample geochemistry and the assay results of surface grab samples, areas were prioritized, and the selected targets were drilled. The main goal of the 2018 drilling campaign was to delineate any potential mineralization, with a specific emphasis on exploring for Meguma-style gold systems.

The southern drill holes identified interbedded slate and sandstones with 1-10% quartz veining. Quartz veins were weakly mineralized with variable results from barren to 0.621 g/t Au and intercepts of 0.135 g/t over 3.6m, 0.1 g/t over 2.2m, 0.14 g/t over 3.5m in hole MM-18-01. Hole MM-18-02 yielded an intercept of 0.06g/t Au over 31m. Sulphides included pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor arsenopyrite.

The northern drill holes identified increased slate units with an interpreted saddle reef quartz vein system. This is hypothesized to be a true Meguma-style gold zone with the potential for a step-out drilling program. The Saddle reef quartz vein was located within mineralized slate and defined for 25m laterally. Sulphides were predominantly arsenopyrite with minor pyrite in the quartz veins and coarse cubic pyrite in the black slate. Minor pyrrhotite was present in the slate unit. The system yielded mineralization in hole MM-18-04 of 0.06 g/t Au over 15m including 0.12 g/t over 4m from the saddle reef zone and 0.1 g/t Au over 25m including 0.3 g/t Au over 5.5m in a quartz vein rich zone following the saddle reef zone. The follow up hole MM-18-05 yielded 0.12 g/t Au over 6m from the saddle reef vein zone. The quartz vein-rich slate following the saddle reef zone also hosted anomalous gold with intercepts of 0.37 g/t Au over 2m, 0.125 g/t Au over 2.1m and 0.211 g/t Au over 5.9m.

The Millen Mountain Property is an underexplored property that should be considered a grassroots exploration property. Reconnaissance mapping has identified important structural features and alteration that is consistent with Meguma style gold deposits. An analogous geological setting lies to the west of Millen Mountain (Rawdon Hills) that hosts several Halifax Formation Slate gold deposits. Gold has also been mined in other areas of the province that are underlain by Halifax Slate.

Drilling the chargeable targets showed an accurate representation between increased sulphides and strongly chargeable 2D anomalies. Strongly resistive zones defined quartz rich sandstones, while moderate resistive to conductive zones were represented by slate bodies with quartz veining or rare graphitic sections respectively. The 2018 drill campaign tested five anomalies, leaving a number of un-tested geophysical targets across the entire length of the survey area with chargeability anomalies open along strike both eastward and westward.

26.0 Recommendations

Additional drilling at the Millen Mountain Project is recommended to investigate untested geophysical anomalies. Soil sampling could be used to aid in prioritizing the remaining targets.

The unsurveyed area between the two geophysical grids, Block A and Block B, could be infilled to identify other targets.

For the soil sampling, both MMI and B Horizon samples are recommended with analytical techniques comprising MMI, INAA, Aqua Regia ICP/MS, and potentially Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (B Horizon). Sample spacing is recommended to be 25 m with line spacing of 50m.

Follow up drilling of untested targets would comprise a program similar in scope to that executed in 2018, consisting of 5 holes totalling approximately 1250m (estimated 250m per hole). The potential northern extension of the quartz veining system identified at the historic Crowe Shaft occurrence was tested in the recent Probe Metals drilling campaign. Possible follow up drilling could test the possibility of a southern extension to this system. The historic McCullough Brook occurrence was the only historic target tested in the northwest grid, with a fan hole defining the interpreted saddle reef quartz vein system. The chargeable feature tested extends to the south, a drilling campaign defining the saddle reef would be beneficial to test for increased gold mineralization in the system.

Millen Mountain Property Exploration Budget:

Exploration Geochemistry

Program Preparation and Management	-6 day equivalent @ $600/day	$3,600
Sample collection (2 techs)	-60 days @ $600/day	$36,000
MMI analyses	-500 samples @ $45/sample	$22,500
B-Horizon analyses	-500 sample @ $26/sample	$13,000
Field gear (packs, augers, compasses, sample bags etc.)		$2,000
Crew deployment (i.e. truck & fuel)		$4,000
Geological Supervision	-10 -day equivalent @ $600/day	$6,000
Room & Board		$8,000
Total		**$95,100**

Diamond Drilling

Drill metre-age costs	-2000m NQ @ $90/metre	$180,000
Drill moves		$8,000
Drill event contingency (i.e. lost equipment down-hole)		$4,500
Stand-by		$3,500
Ancillary drill costs (polymer, core boxes)		$7,500
Down-hole surveying		$5,000
Drill core analysis	-1250 samples @$75/sample	$93,750

Drill core shipping		$5,000
Geological Supervision	-30 days @ $500/day	$15,,000
Technical Support (2 techs)	-40 days @ $300/day (2 techs)	$24,000
Trail cutters		$5,000
Core-shed (rental space)		$2,500
Core-shed supplies (rock-saw, blades, sample bags, analytical standards etc.)		$6,500
Crew deployment (i.e. two trucks & fuel)		$4,000
Room & Board		$8,000
Total		**$374,250**
Total – Exploration Budget		**$469,350**

27.0 References

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

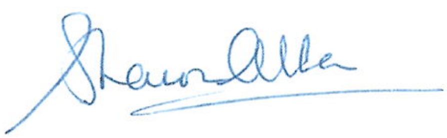
National Instrument 43-101 Updated Technical Report for the Millen Mountain Property, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax and Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia, Canada
N.T.S.11-E -1A and 11-E-3D, Property Centre 61° 47' 20" W / 45° 14' 5" N

Technical Report completed at the request of Myriad Metals Corp.

Dated: June 10, 2019

Author: Sharon Allan, P.Geo

Signature:



CERTIFICATE AND CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Sharon Allan, P.Geo of Toronto, Ontario, do hereby certify:

1) The "qualified person" is Sharon Allan with an office at 2907 - 33 Lombard, Toronto, Ontario M5C 3H8, Professional Geoscientist registered with APGO (Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario), RN #1529.

2) This certificate applies to the technical report titled "National Instrument 43-101 Updated Technical Report, Millen Mountain Property, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax and Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia, Canada, N.T.S. 11E -1A and 11E-3D, Property Centre 61° 47' 20" W / 45° 14' 05" N, dated June 10, 2019" (the "Updated Technical Report").

3) I have been employed continuously in my profession for a total of twenty-one (21) years since graduating from McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada in 1998 with a Bachelor of Science (Joint Major in Earth and Environmental Sciences). My experience has included being employed by and consulting for junior exploration companies, mining companies, and the provincial government of Ontario. I have been actively involved in the exploration for diamond deposits and gold deposits in Canada. I have been registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of Ontario since 2007 (License # 1529). I am a "qualified person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

4) I visited the Property discussed in this report on October 16, 17 2017; July 23 2018 and August 22 2018.

5) I am responsible for preparation, reviewing and filing of all items of the Updated Technical Report.

6) I do not have a financial interest in the Property or Myriad Metals Corp. I am independent of Myriad Metals Corp., applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

7) My prior involvement with the Property was that of consulting geologist to Probe Metals to provide help and support as needed to the personnel of Probe Metals actively managing the project. I participated in the collection of soil samples on the Property in October 2017.

8) I have read NI 43-101 and the Updated Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

9) As of the date hereof, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical Information that is required to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 10th day of June, 2019

Sharon Allan, P.Geo.

Address of Issuer

MYRIAD METALS CORP.
c/o Suite 600-1090 West Georgia Street,
Vancouver, BC V6E 3V7
Phone: 778-999-7030
Fax: 604-357-1030
Contact Person: Peter Smith, CEO

Consent of Qualified Person

To: British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission
Canadian Securities Exchange

I, Sharon Allan of 2907 - 33 Lombard, Toronto, Ontario M5C 3H8, Phone 416 9490989, do hereby consent to the filing of the public filing of the technical report "National Instrument 43-101 Updated Technical Report, Millen Mountain Property, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax and Colchester Counties, Nova Scotia, Canada, N.T.S. 11E -1A and 11E-3D, Property Center 61° 47' 20" W / 45° 14' 05" N", dated June 10, 2019", (the "Updated Technical Report") and to extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in written disclosures being used.

Dated this __10____ day of June, 2019

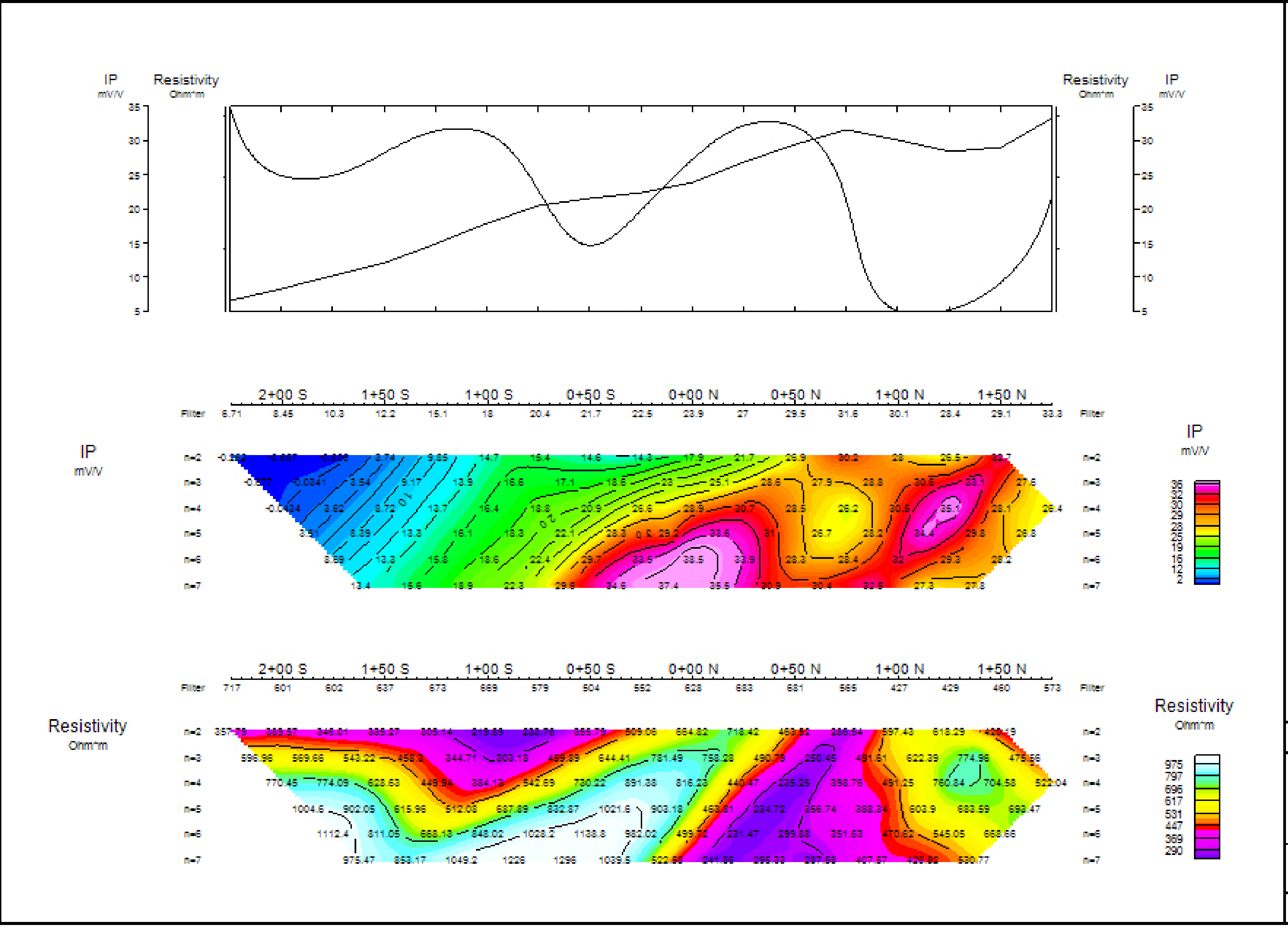
Sharon Allan, P.Geo.

Appendix A

Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd

2012 Geophysical Report

Pseudo-sections and Quantitative Sections™



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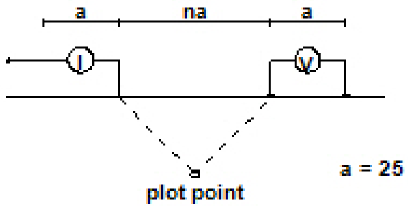

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(meters)

BEJA RESOURCES INC

TD IP\RESISTIVITY SURVEY

MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

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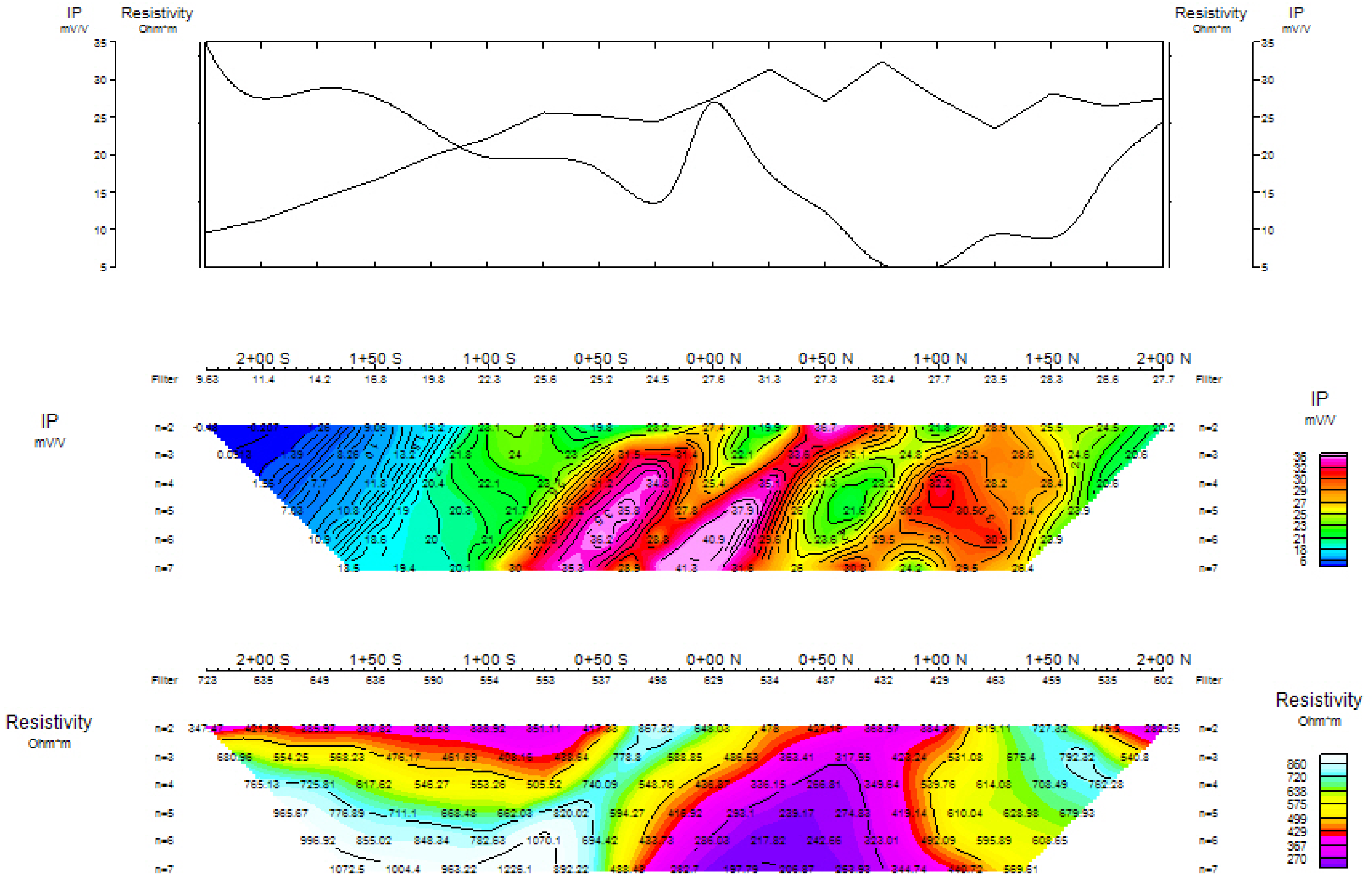
Interpretation:

MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD



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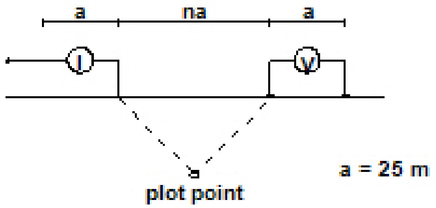

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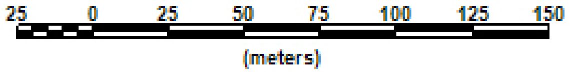

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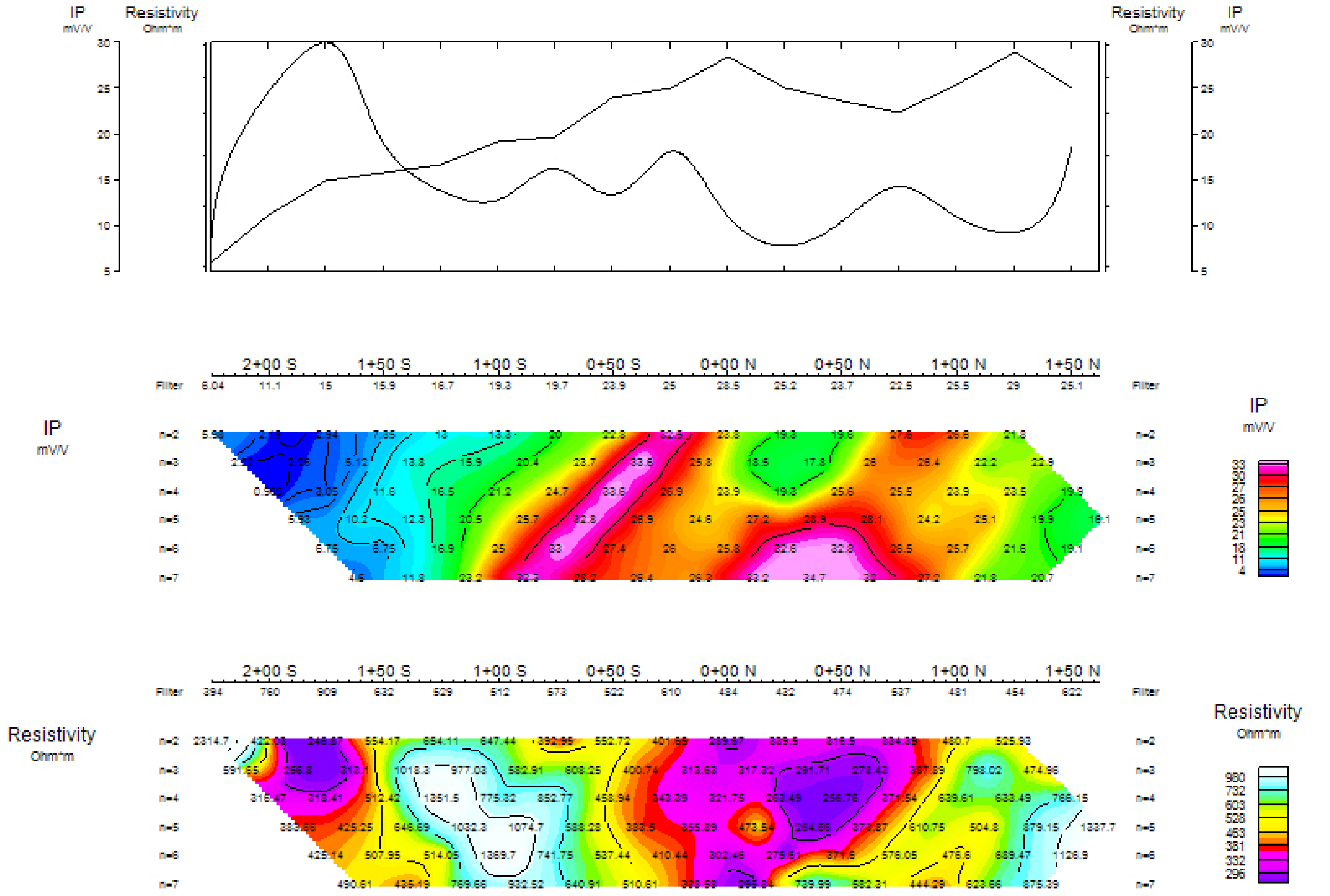

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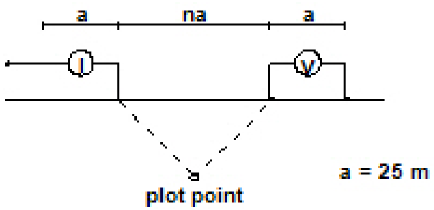

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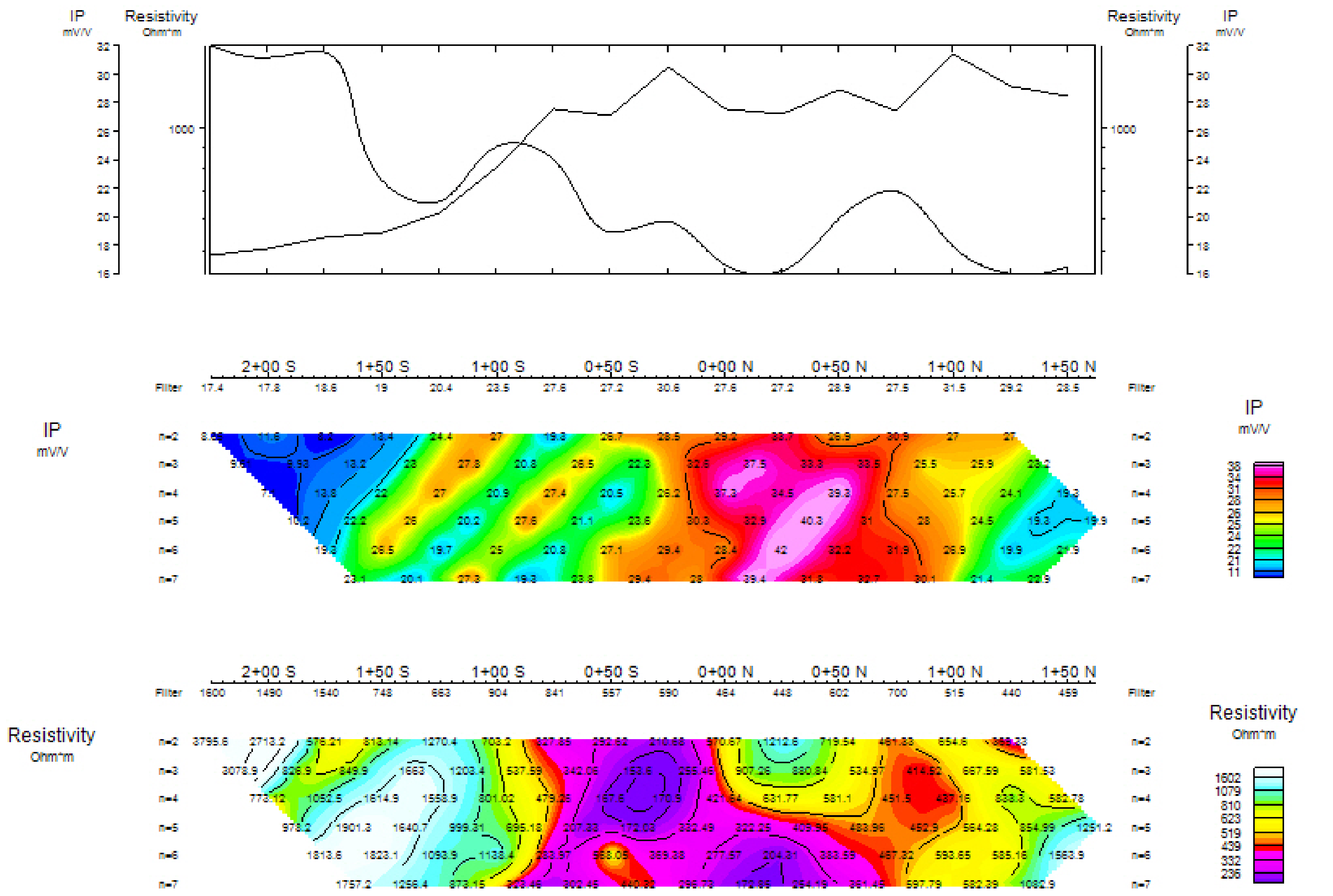

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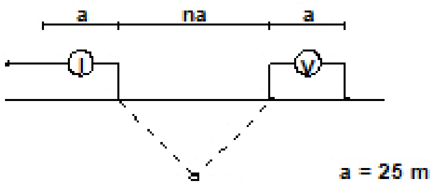

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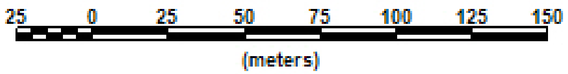

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Pseudo Section Plot

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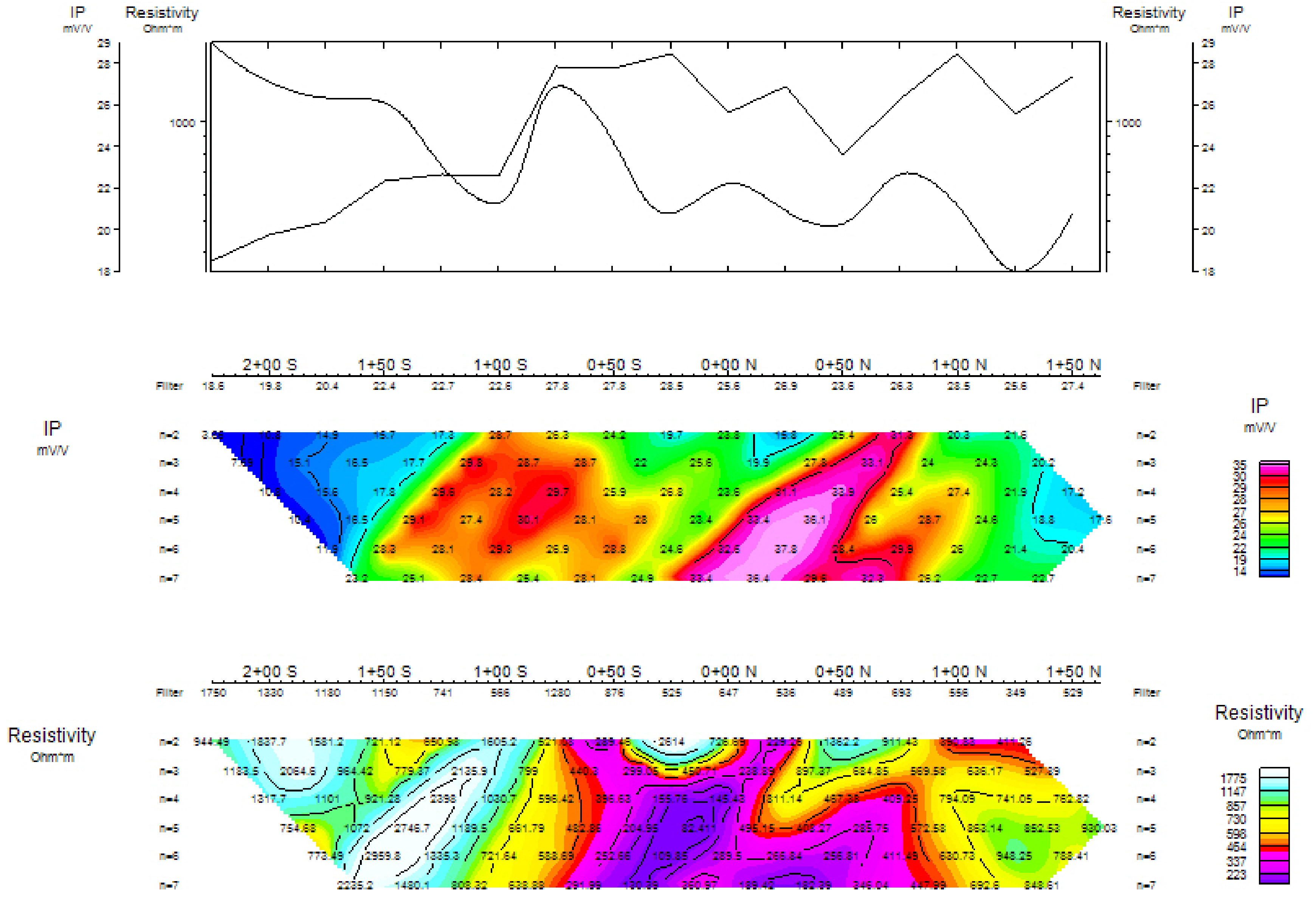

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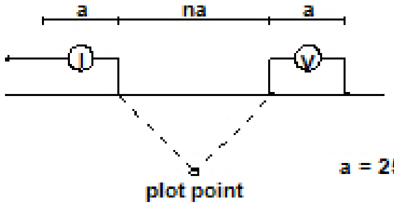

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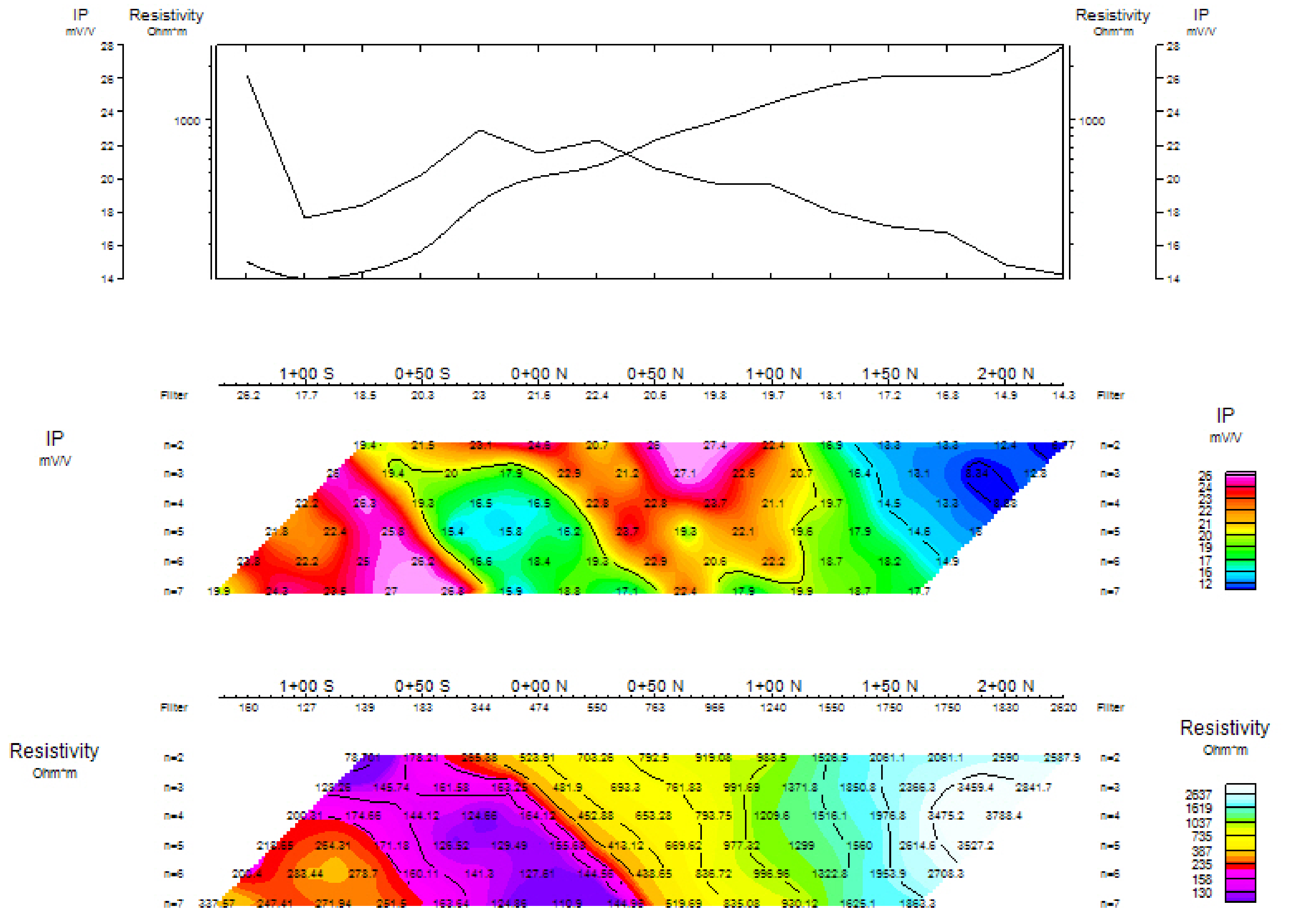

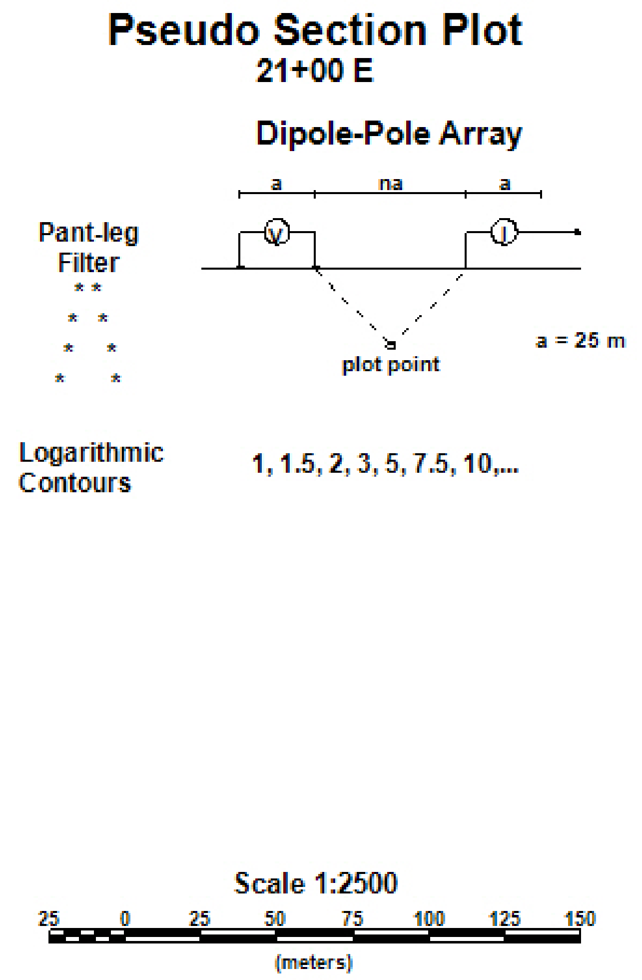

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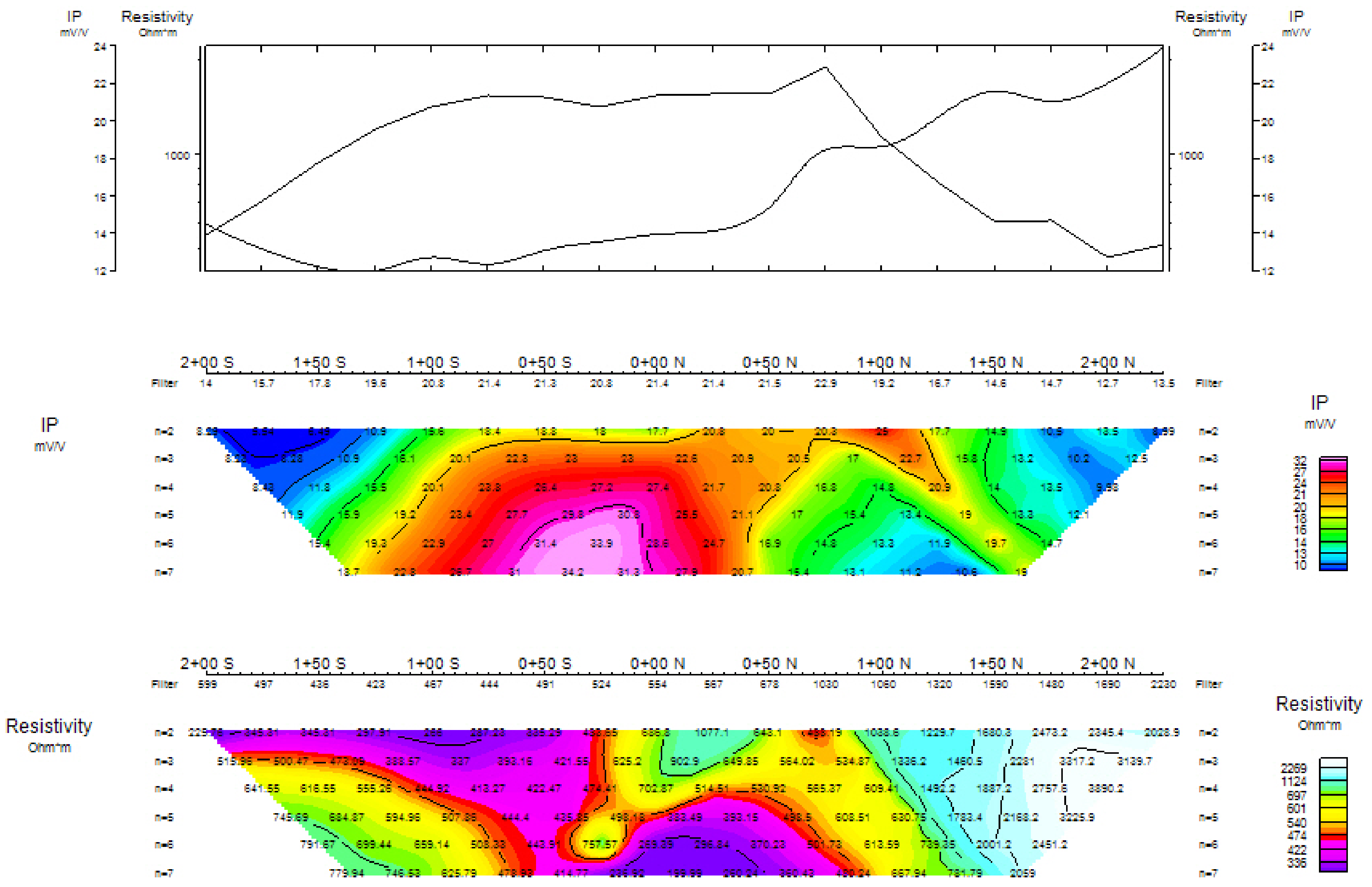

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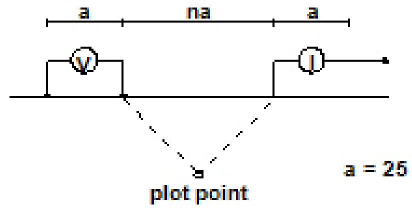

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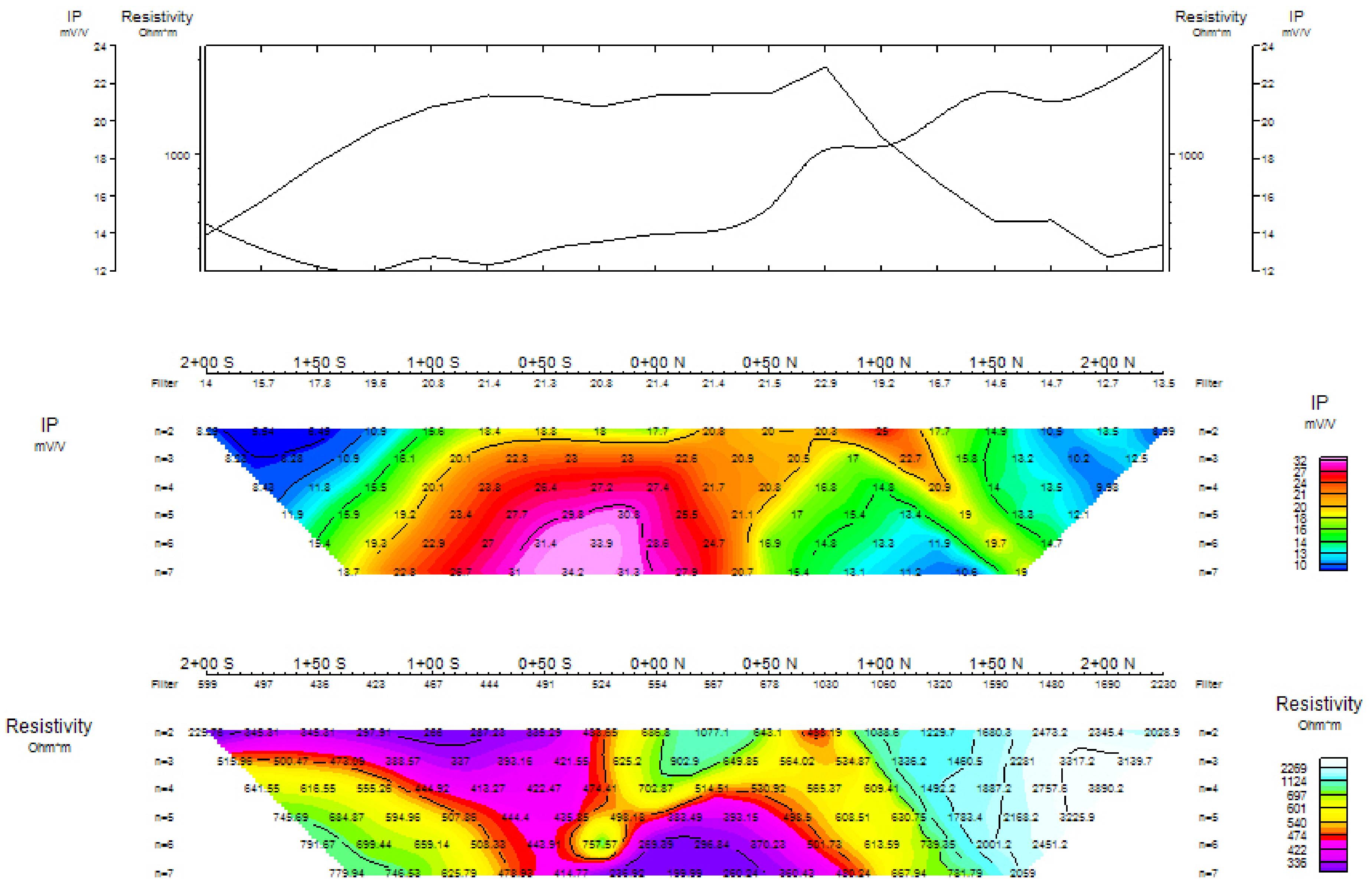

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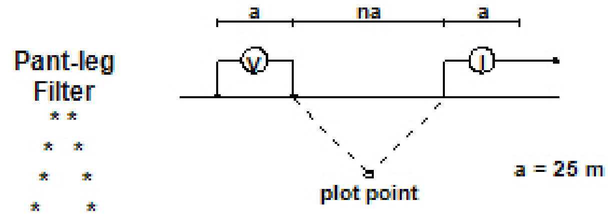
Dipole-Pole Array



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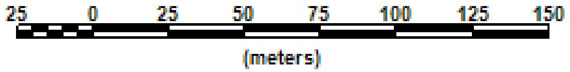

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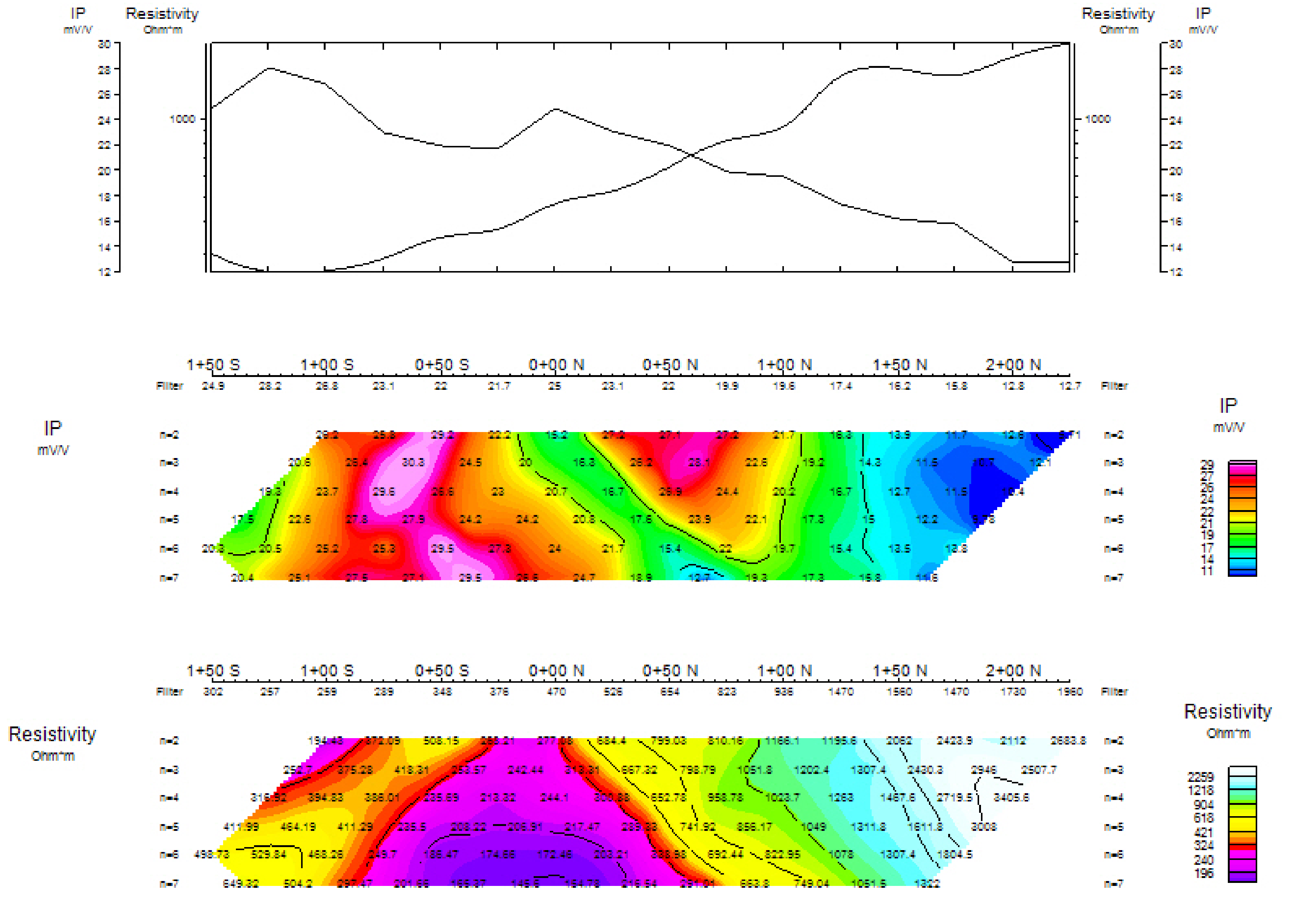

Pseudo Section Plot

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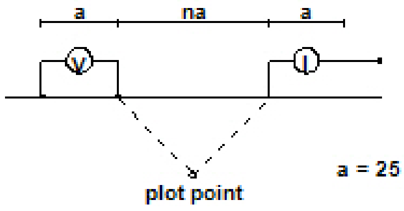
Dipole-Pole Array



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Pant-leg Filter

Logarithmic Contours

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(meters)

BEJA RESOURCES INC

TD IP\RESISTIVITY SURVEY

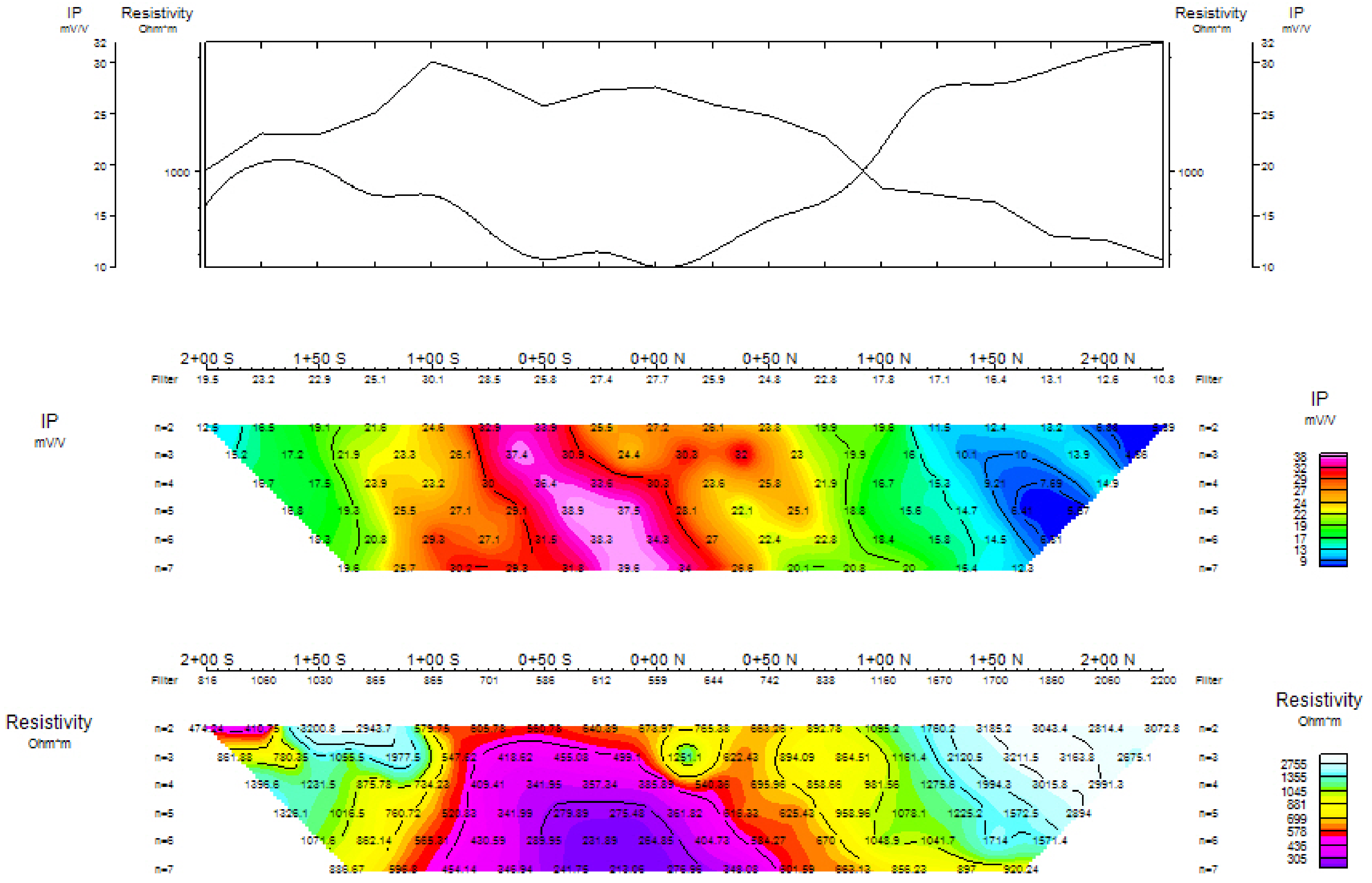
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

Date: 06/11/2012

Interpretation:

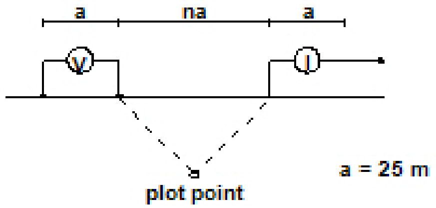
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD



Pseudo Section Plot

28+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Pant-leg Filter

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

BEJA RESOURCES INC

TD IP\RESISTIVITY SURVEY

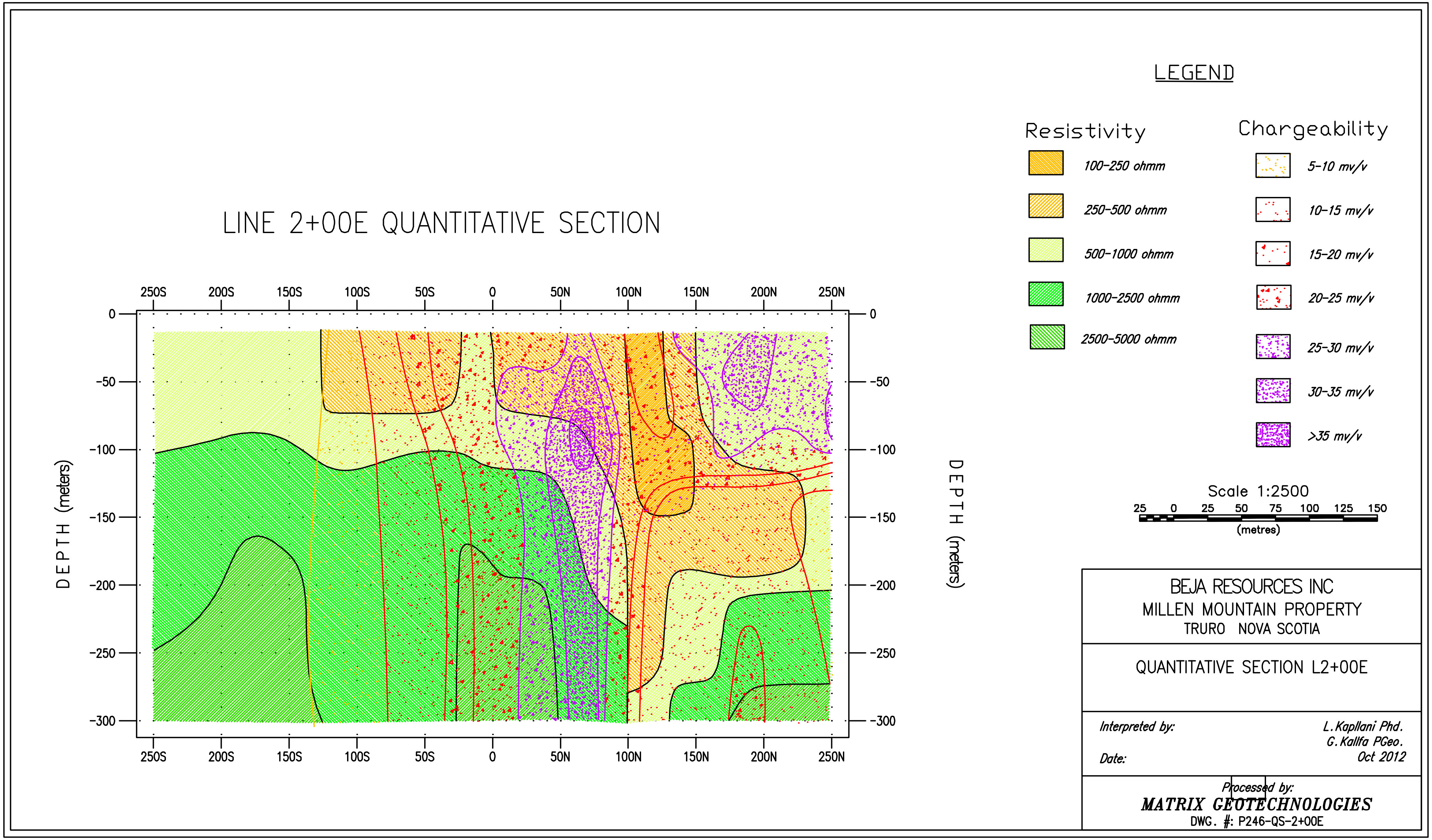
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

Date: 06/11/2012

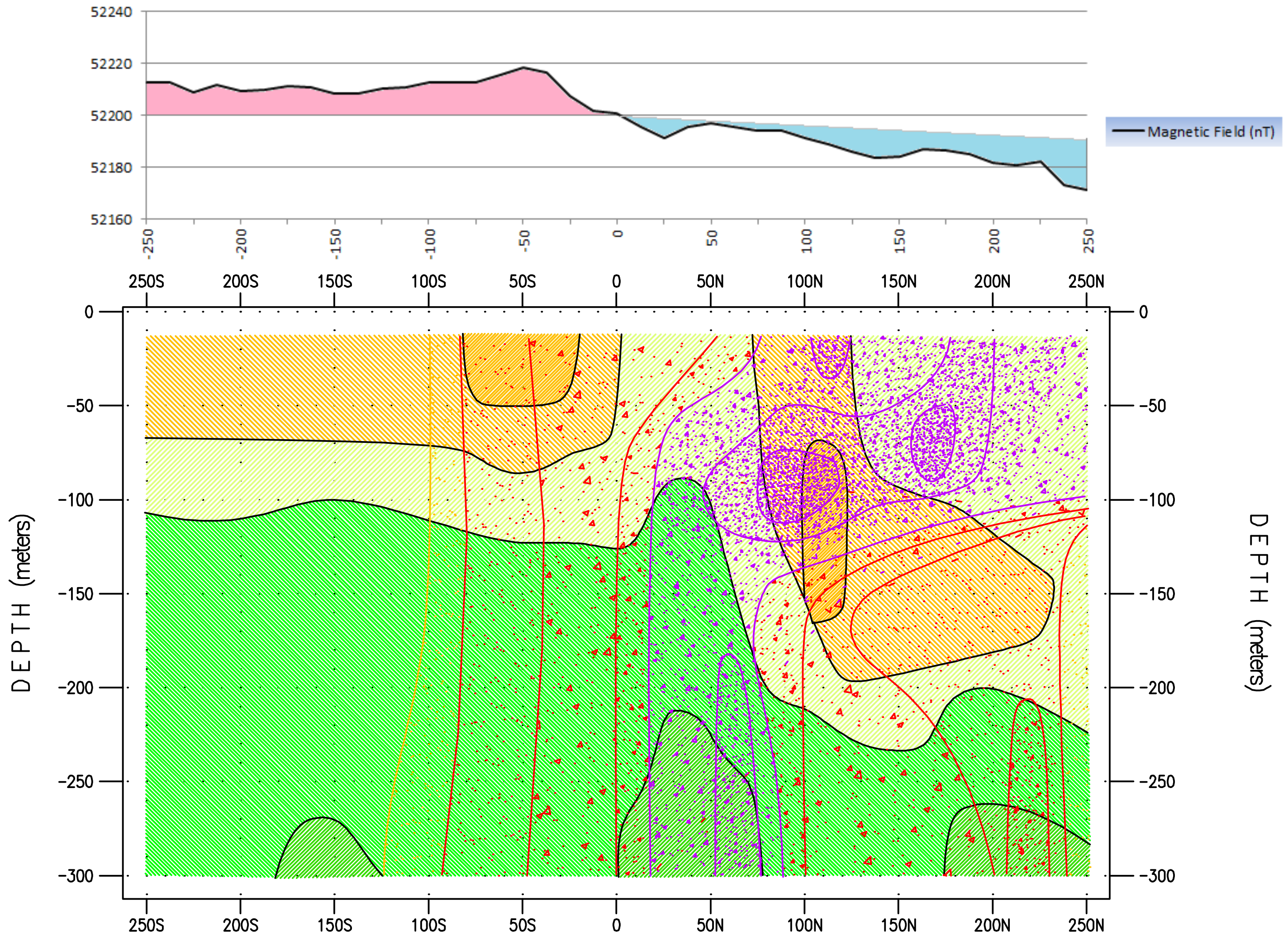
Interpretation:

MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD



LINE 2+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION
250S
200S
150S
100S
50S
0
50N
100N
150N
200N
250N
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
-250
-300
DEPTH (meters)
LEGEND
Resistivity
100-250 ohmm
250-500 ohmm
500-1000 ohmm
1000-2500 ohmm
2500-5000 ohmm
Chargeability
5-10 mv/v
10-15 mv/v
15-20 mv/v
20-25 mv/v
25-30 mv/v
30-35 mv/v
>35 mv/v
Scale 1:2500
25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
(metres)
BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO NOVA SCOTIA
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L2+00E
Interpreted by:
L.Kapllani Phd.
G.Kallfa PGeo.
Date:
Oct 2012
Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES
DWG. #: P246-QS-2+00E

INTEGRATED QUANTITATIVE SECTION LINE 3+00E



LEGEND

Resistivity

- 100-250 ohmm
- 250-500 ohmm
- 500-1000 ohmm
- 1000-2500 ohmm
- 2500-5000 ohmm

Chargeability

- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-25 mv/v
- 25-30 mv/v
- 30-35 mv/v
- >35 mv/v

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO NOVA SCOTIA

QUANTITATIVE SECTION L3+00E

Interpreted by: *L.Kapllani Phd.*
G.Kallfa PGeo.

Date: *Oct 2012*

Processed by:
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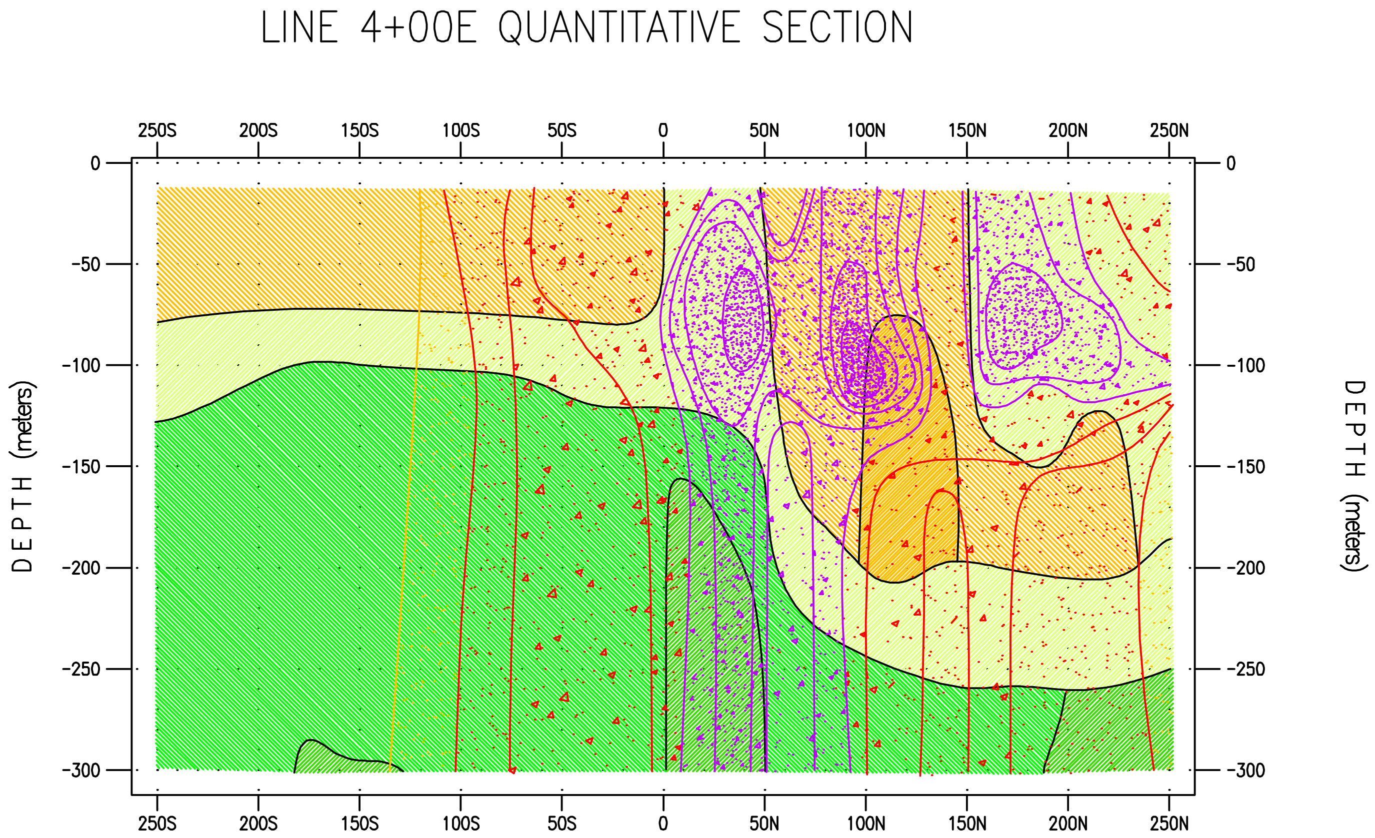
DWG. #: P246-QS-3+00E



LEGEND

Chargeability

- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-25 mv/v
- 25-27.5 mv/v
- 27.5-30 mv/v
- 30-35 mv/v
- 35-40 mv/v
- >40 mv/v

Resistivity

- 100-250 ohmm
- 250-500 ohmm
- 500-1000 ohmm
- 1000-2500 ohmm
- 2500-5000 ohmm

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO NOVA SCOTIA

QUANTITATIVE SECTION L4+00E

Interpreted by: *L.Kapllani Phd.*
G.Kallfa PGeo.

Date: *Oct 2012*

Processed by:
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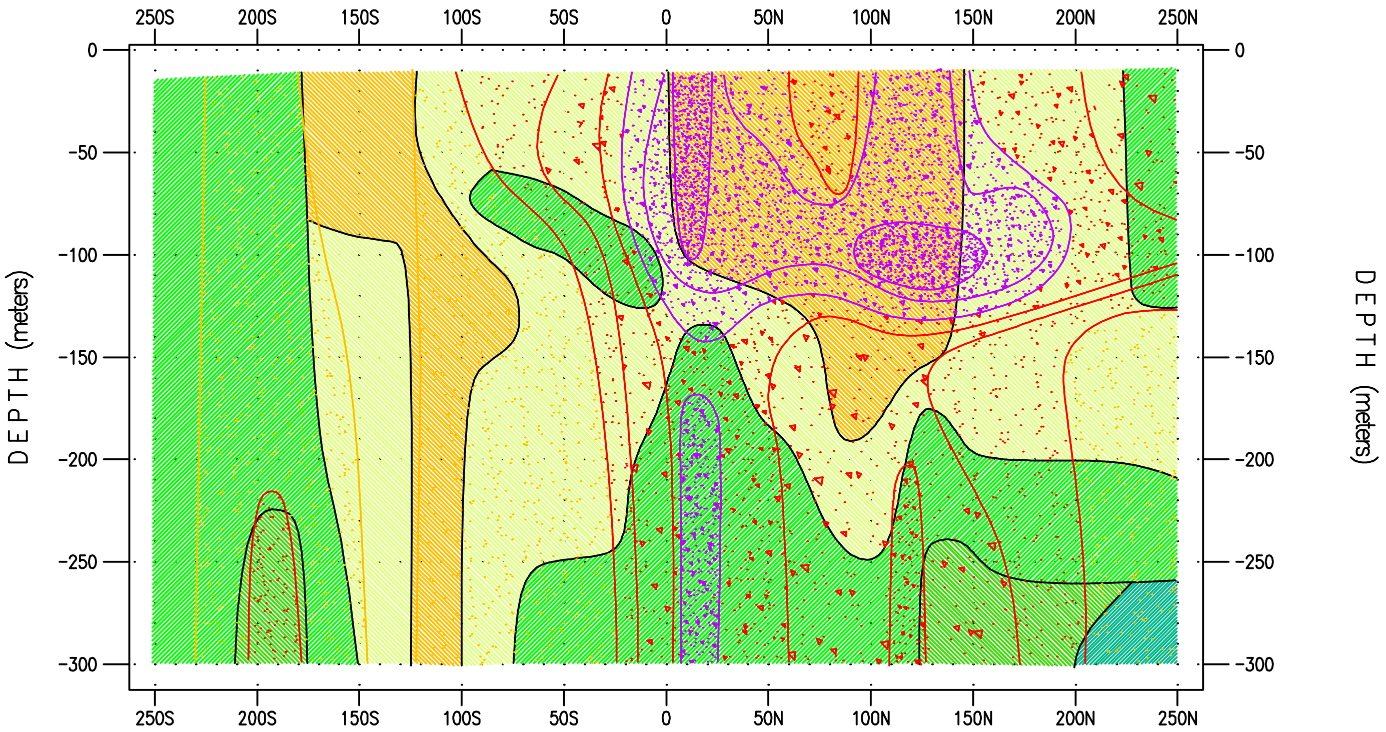
DWG. #: P246-QS-4+00E

LINE 17+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Chargeability
- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-22.5 mv/v
- 22.5-25 mv/v
- 25-30 mv/v
- >30 mv/v

Resistivity
- 250-500 ohmm
- 500-1000 ohmm
- 1000-2500 ohmm
- 2500-5000 ohmm
- 5000-10000 ohmm

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO NOVA SCOTIA

QUANTITATIVE SECTION L17+00E

Interpreted by: L.Kaplani Phd.
G.Kallfa PGeo.

Date: Oct 2012

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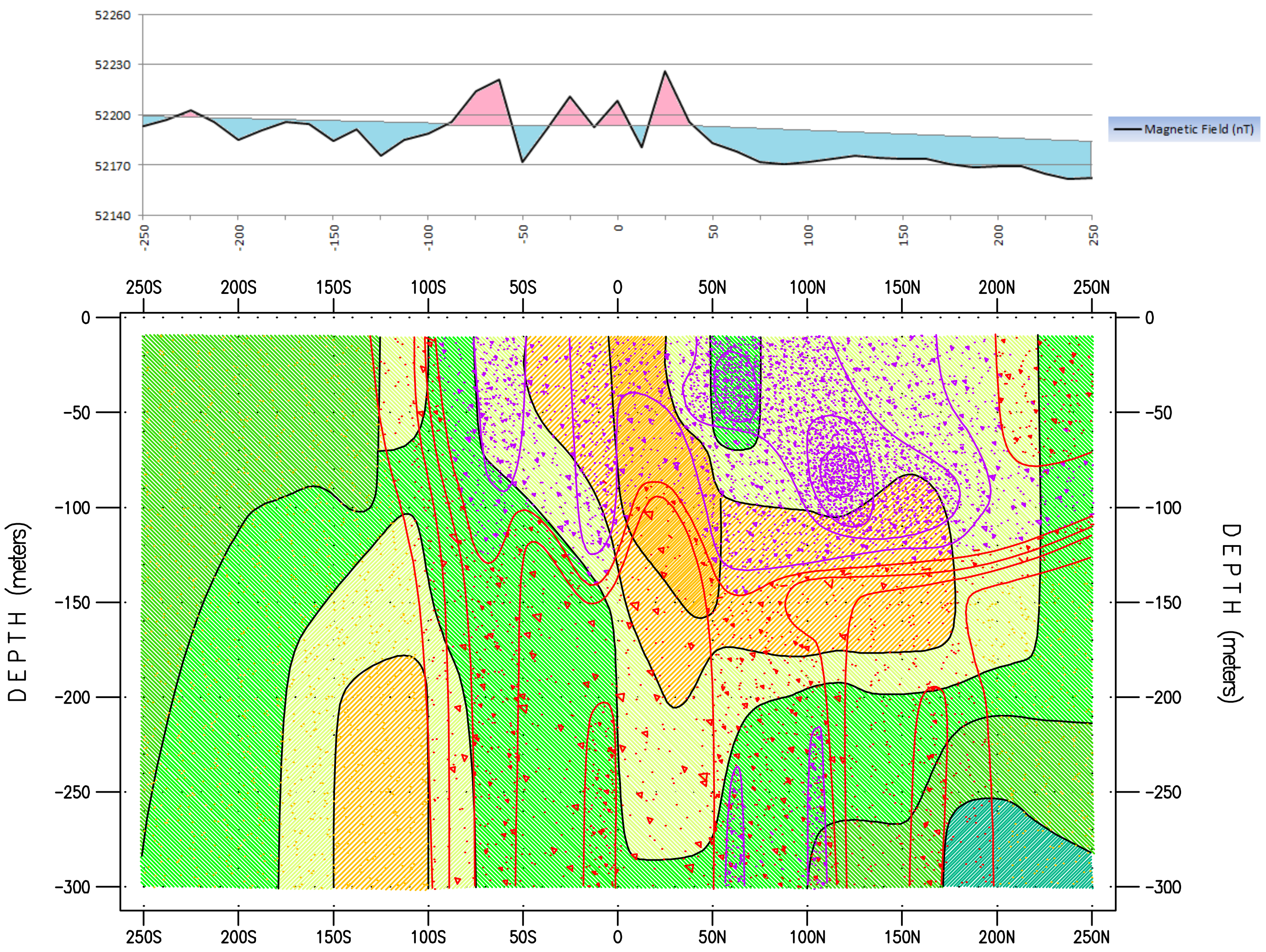
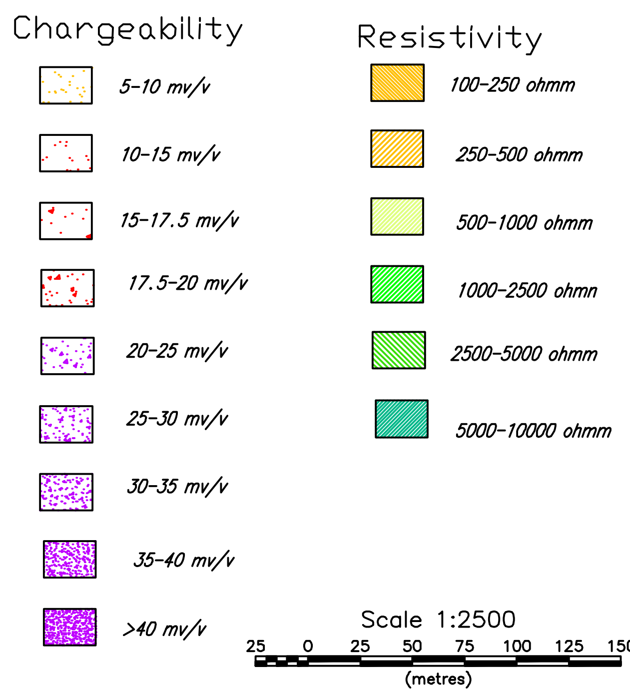
DWG. #: P246-QS-17+00E

INTEGRATED QUANTITATIVE SECTION LINE 18+00E



LEGEND



BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO NOVA SCOTIA

QUANTITATIVE SECTION

Interpreted by: L.Kapllani Phd.
G.Kallfa PGeo.

Date: Oct 2012

Processed by:
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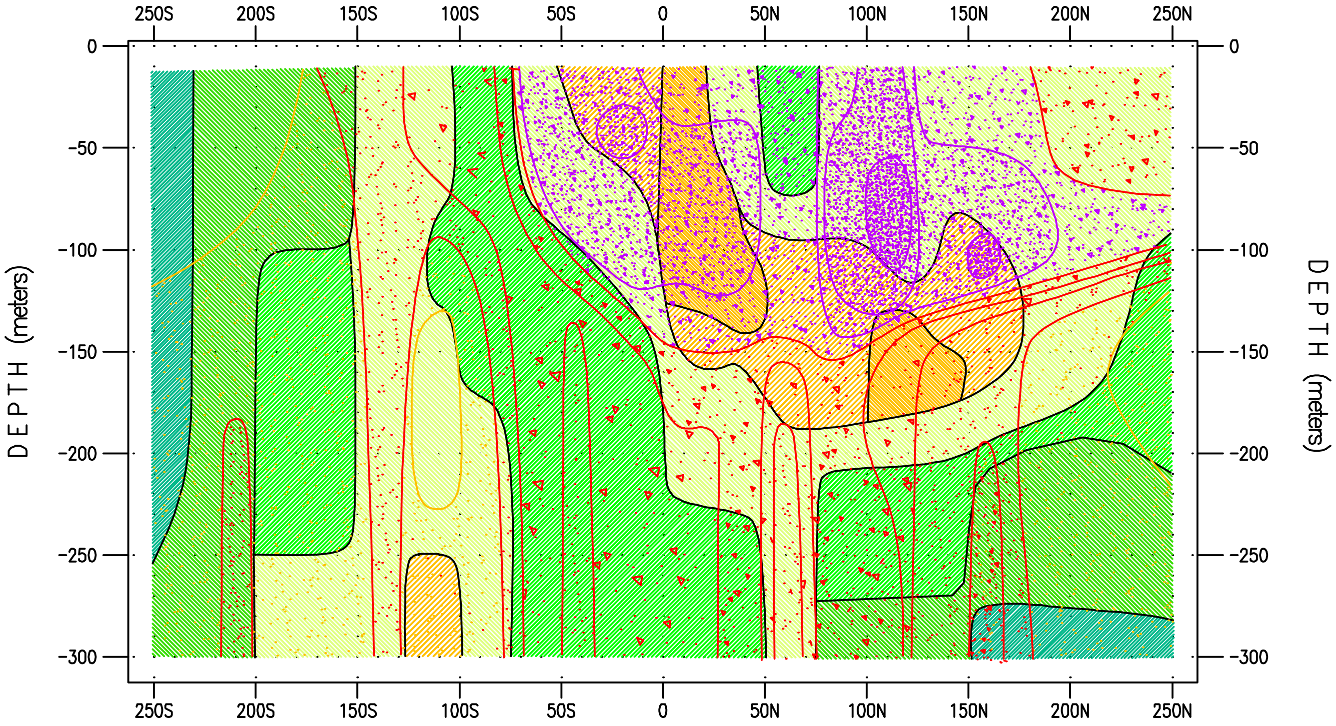
DWG. #: P246-QS-18+00E

LINE 19+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Chargeability

- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-17.5 mv/v
- 17.5-20 mv/v
- 20-25 mv/v
- 25-30 mv/v
- 30-35 mv/v
- >35 mv/v

Resistivity

- 100-250 ohmm
- 250-500 ohmm
- 500-1000 ohmm
- 1000-2500 ohmn
- 2500-5000 ohmm
- 5000-10000 ohmm

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO NOVA SCOTIA

QUANTITATIVE SECTION L19+00E

Interpreted by: L.Kapllani Phd. G.Kallfa PGeo.

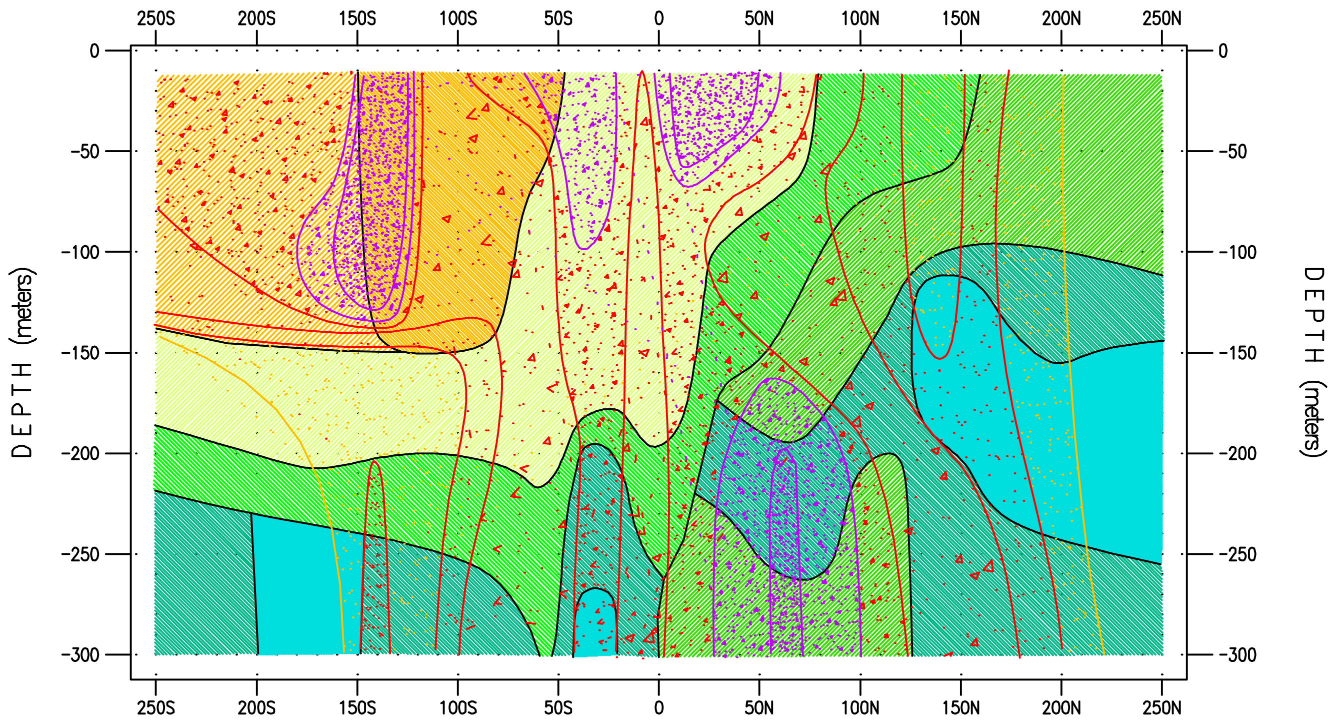
Date: Oct 2012

Processed by:

MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES

DWG. #: P246-QS-19+00E

LINE 21+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Chargeability

- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-22.5 mv/v
- 22.5-25 mv/v
- >25 mv/v

Resistivity

- 100-250 ohmm
- 250-500 ohmm
- 500-1000 ohmm
- 1000-2500 ohmm
- 2500-5000 ohmm
- 5000-10000 ohmm
- >10000 ohmm

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO NOVA SCOTIA

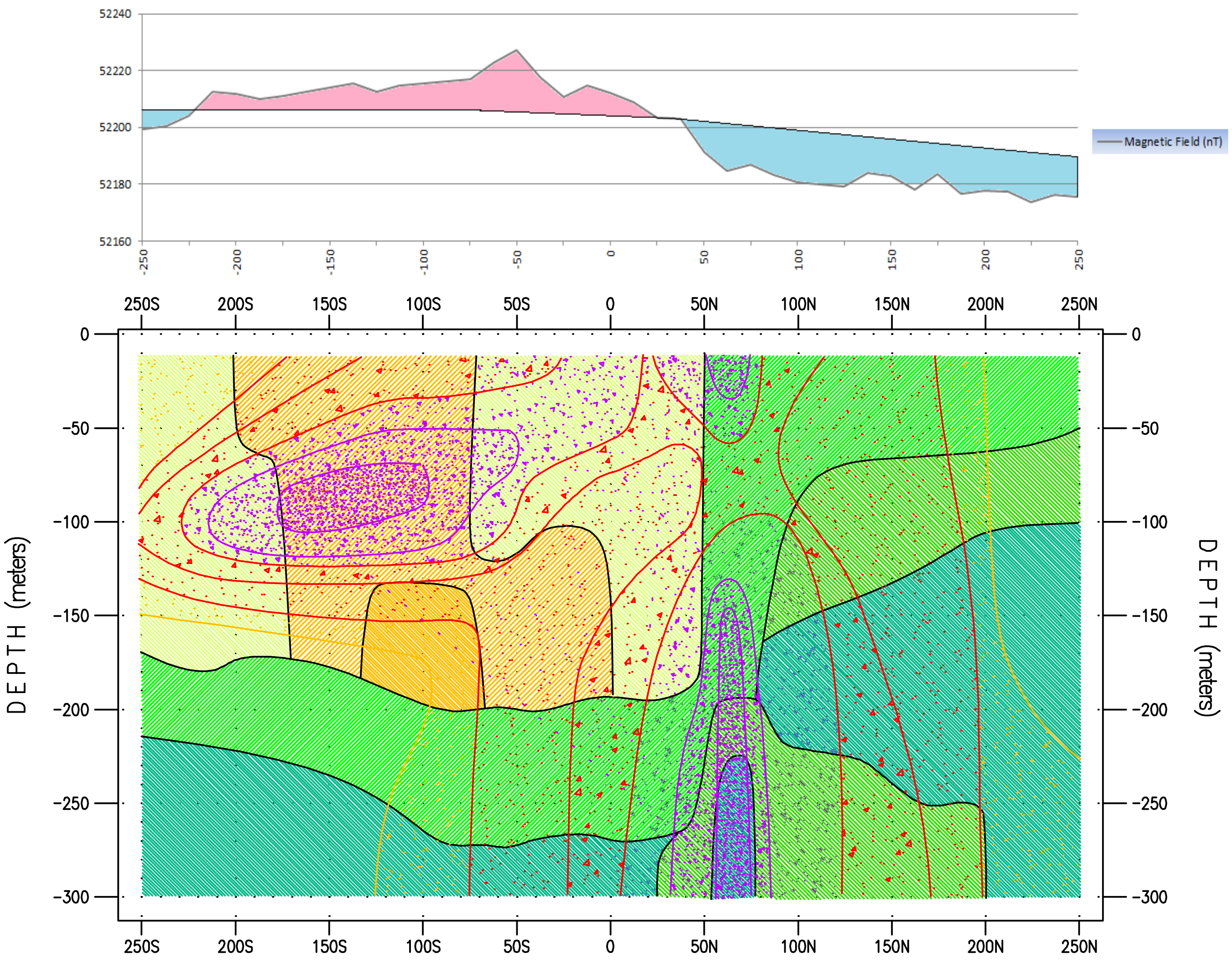
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L21+00E

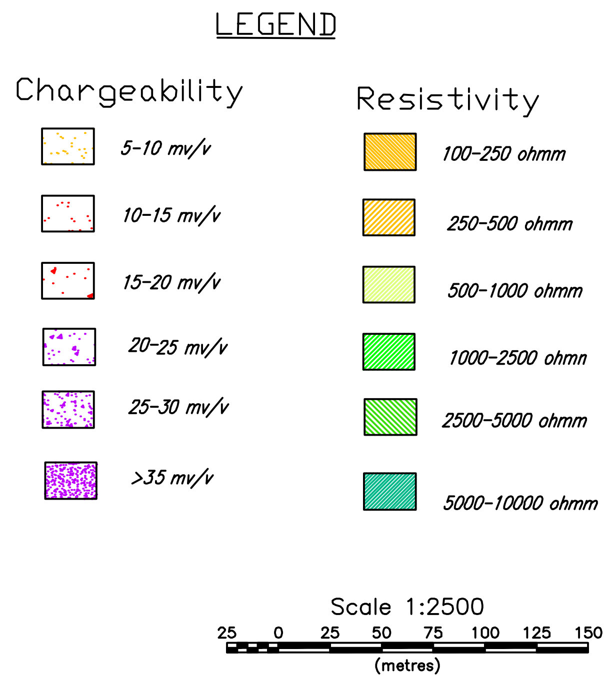
Interpreted by: *L.Kapllani Phd.*
G.Kallfa PGeo.

Date: *Oct 2012*

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES
DWG. #: P246-QS-21+00E

INTEGRATED QUANTITATIVE SECTION LINE 22+00E





BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

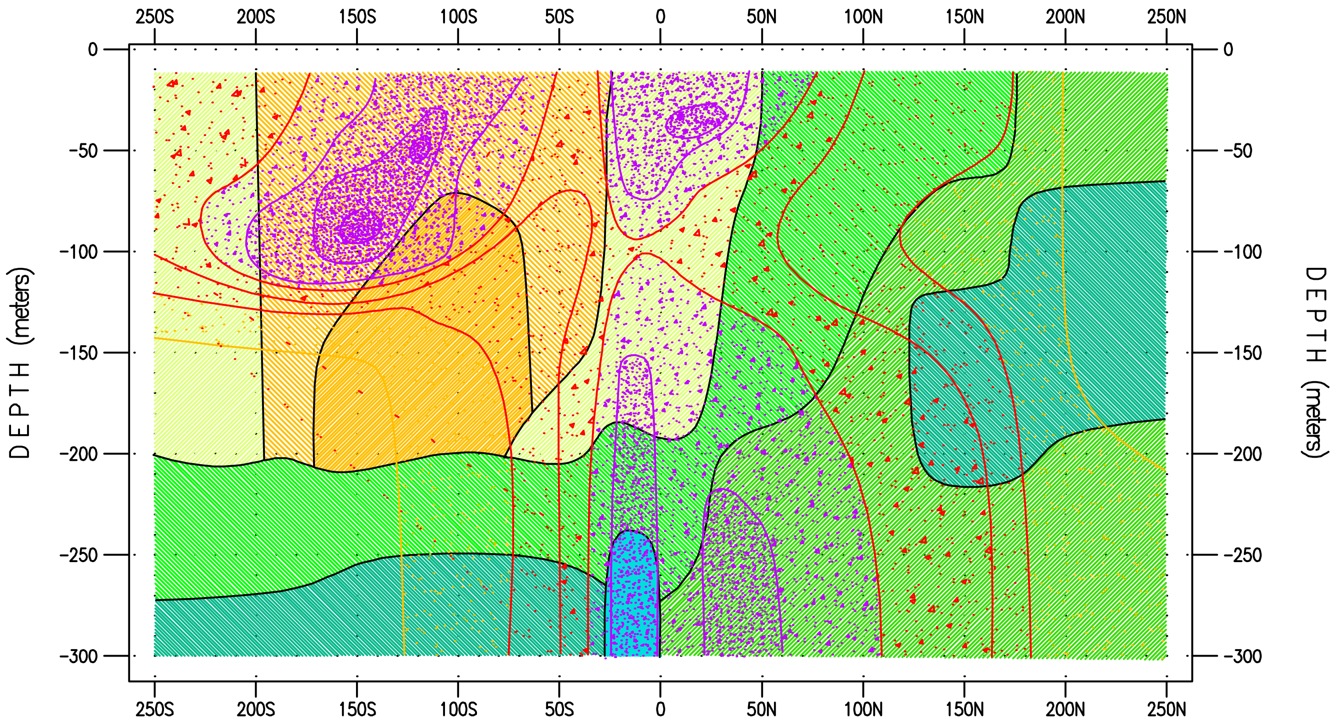
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L22+00E

Interpreted by: *L.Kapllani Phd.*
G.Kallfa PGeo.

Date: *Oct 2012*

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES
DWG. #: P246-QS-22+00E

LINE 23+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Chargeability

- *5-10 mv/v*
- *10-15 mv/v*
- *15-20 mv/v*
- *20-25 mv/v*
- *25-27.5 mv/v*
- *27.5-30 mv/v*
- *> 30 mv/v*

Resistivity

- *100-250 ohmm*
- *250-500 ohmm*
- *500-1000 ohmm*
- *1000-2500 ohmn*
- *2500-5000 ohmm*
- *2500-5000 ohmm*
- *5000-7500 ohmm*

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

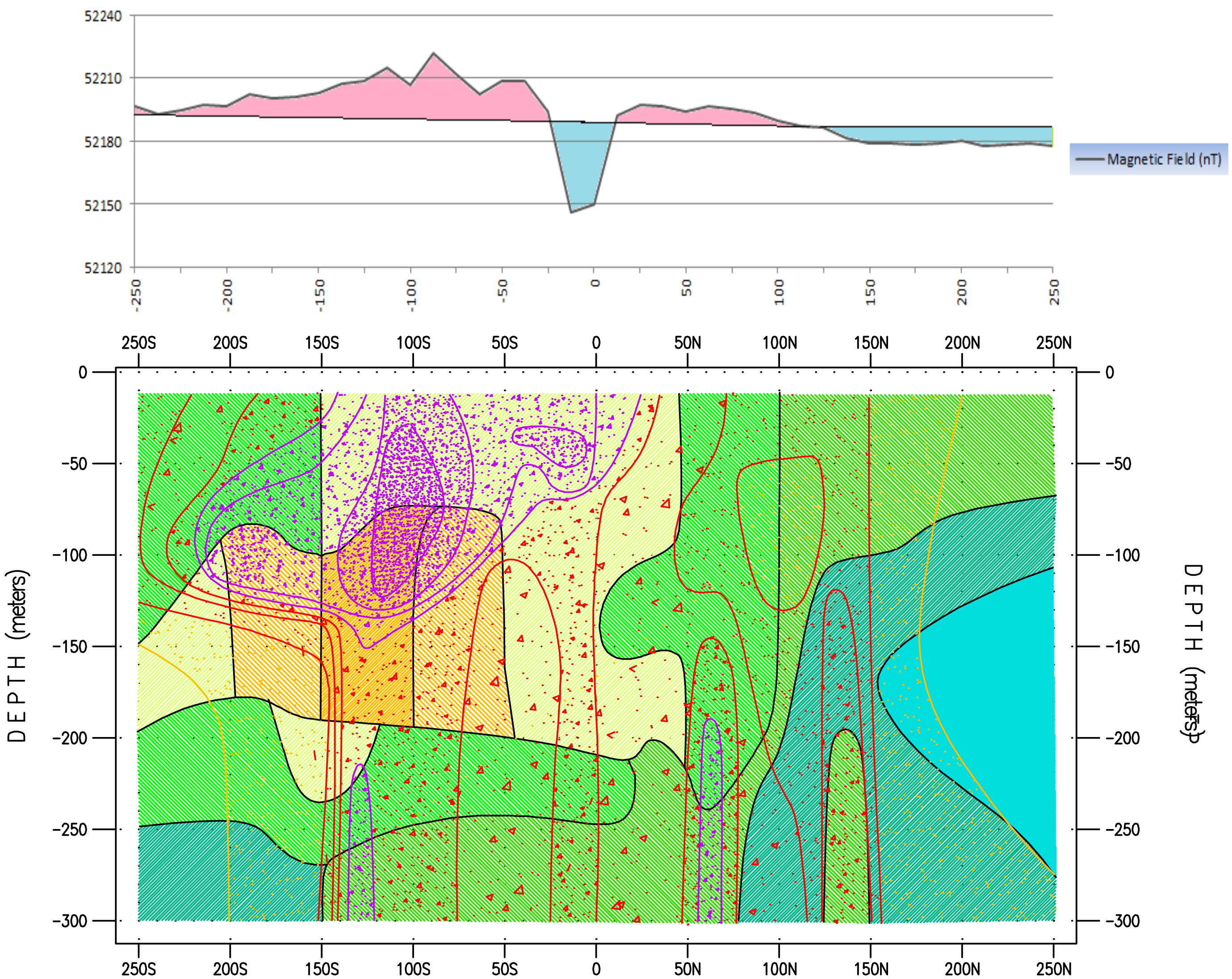
BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

QUANTITATIVE SECTION L23+00E

Interpreted by:	*L.Kapllani Phd.* *G.Kallfa PGeo.*
Date:	*Oct 2012*

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES
DWG. #: P246-QS-23+00E

INTEGRATED QUANTITATIVE SECTION LINE 28+00E



LEGEND

Chargeability

- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-22.5 mv/v
- 22.5-25 mv/v
- 25-30 mv/v
- 30-35 mv/v
- >35 mv/v

Resistivity

- 100-250 ohmm
- 250-500 ohmm
- 500-1000 ohmm
- 1000-2500 ohmm
- 2500-5000 ohmm
- 5000-10000 ohmm
- >10000 ohmm

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

BEJA RESOURCES INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
TRURO NOVA SCOTIA

QUANTITATIVE SECTION L28+00E

Interpreted by: *L.Kapllani Phd. G.Kallfa PGeo.*

Date: *Oct 2012*

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES
DWG. #: P246-QS-28+00E

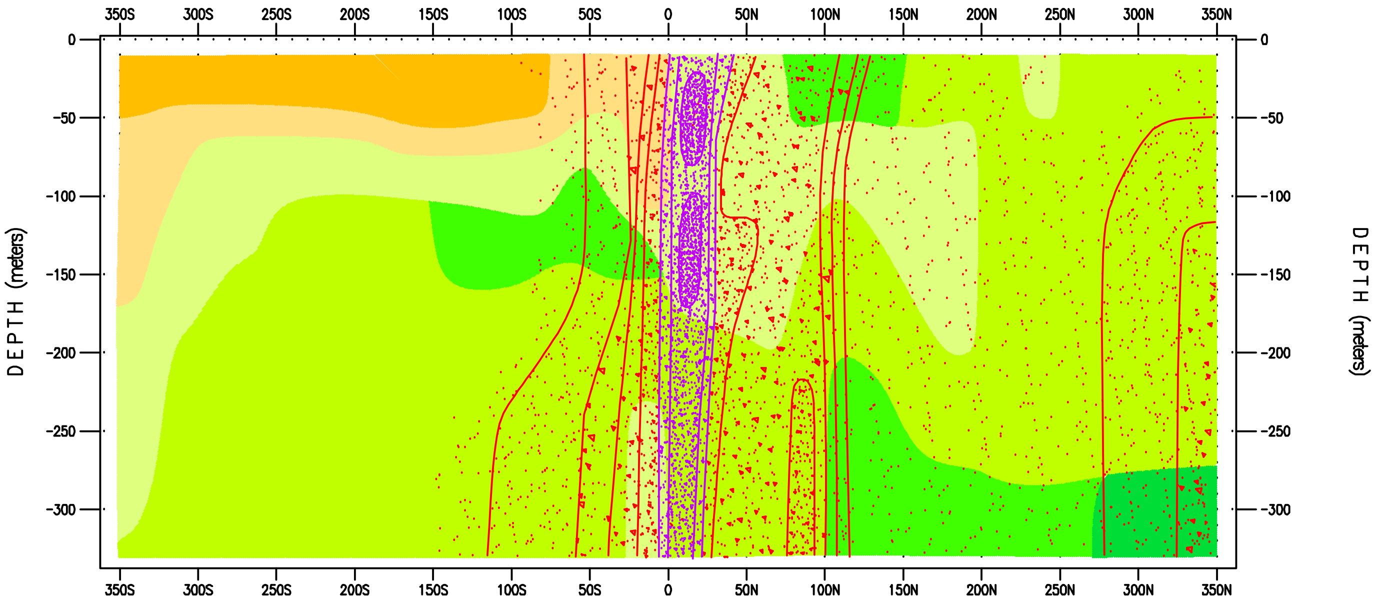
Appendix B

Matrix GeoTechnologies Ltd

2017 Geophysical Report

Quantitative Sections™

LINE 2+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Resistivity

250-500 ohmm	Resisitiy Cluster 1
500-1000 ohmm	
1000-2000 ohmm	Resisitiy Cluster 2
2000-3000 ohmm	
3000-5000 ohmm	
5000-10000ohmm	Resisitiy Cluster 3

Chargeability

- 5-7.5 mv/v
- 7.5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-25 mv/v
- 25-30 mv/v
- 30-35 mv/v
- >35 mv/v

LINE 2+00E

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 (metres)

PROBE METALS INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN, MUSQUODOBOIT
NOVA SCOTIA

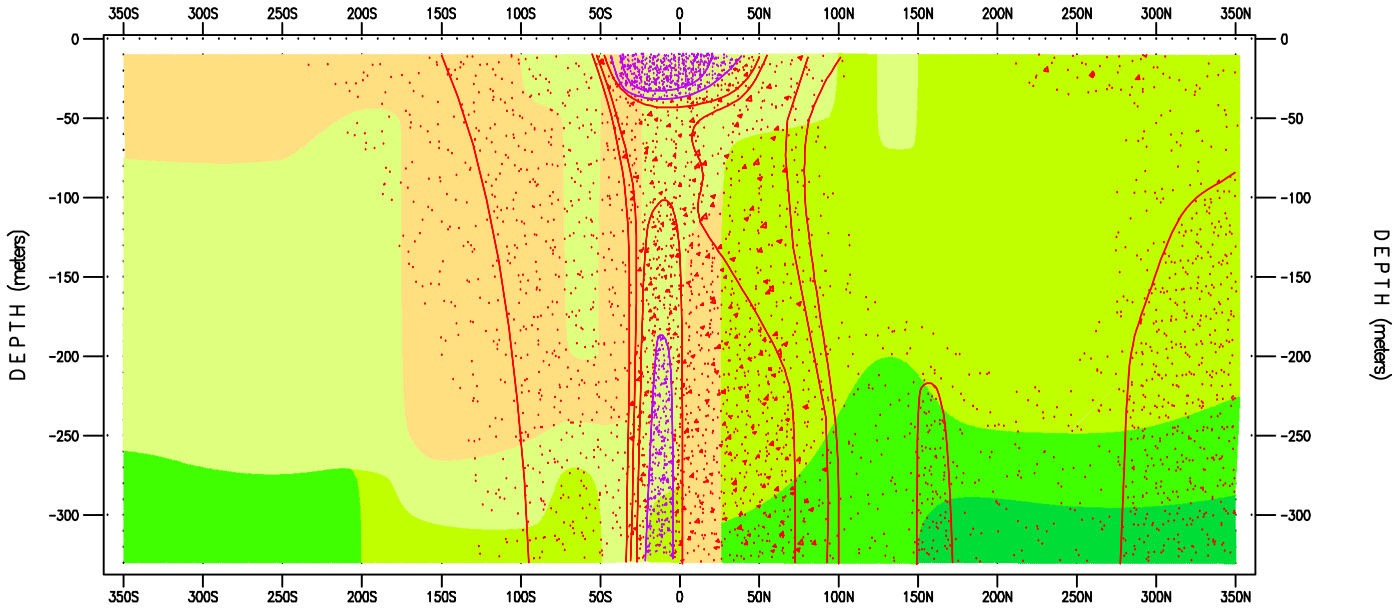
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L2+00E

Interpreted by: L.Kapllani Phd. G.Kallfa APGO.

Date: September 2017

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD
DWG. #: P249-QS-2+00E

LINE 3+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LINE 3+00E

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

LEGEND

Resistivity

- 500-1000 ohmm — Resisitivity Cluster 1
- 1000-2000 ohmm
- 2000-3000 ohmm — Resisitivity Cluster 2
- 3000-5000 ohmm
- 5000-10000ohmm — Resisitivity Cluster 3

Chargeability

- 5-7.5 mv/v
- 7.5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-25 mv/v
- 25-29 mv/v
- >29 mv/v

PROBE METALS INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN, MUSQUODOBOIT
NOVA SCOTIA

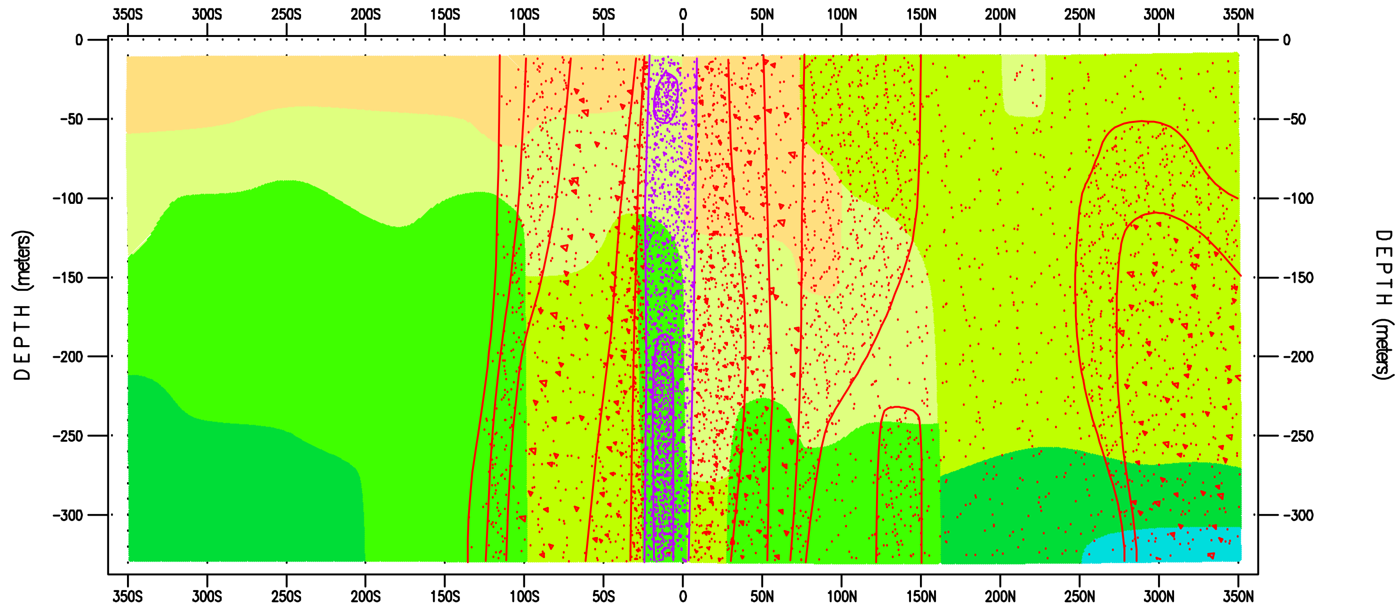
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L3+00E

Interpreted by: L.Kapllani Phd.
G.Kalifa APGO.

Date: September 2017

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD
DWG. #: P249-QS-3+00E

LINE 4+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Resistivity

- 500-1000 ohmm — Resisitiy Cluster 1
- 1000-2000 ohmm
- 2000-3000 ohmm — Resisitiy Cluster 2
- 3000-5000 ohmm
- 5000-10000ohmm — Resisitiy Cluster 3
- >10000 ohmm

Chargeability

- 5-7.5 mv/v
- 7.5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-25 mv/v
- 25-29 mv/v
- >29 mv/v

LINE 4+00E

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 (metres)

PROBE METALS INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN, MUSQUODOBOIT
NOVA SCOTIA

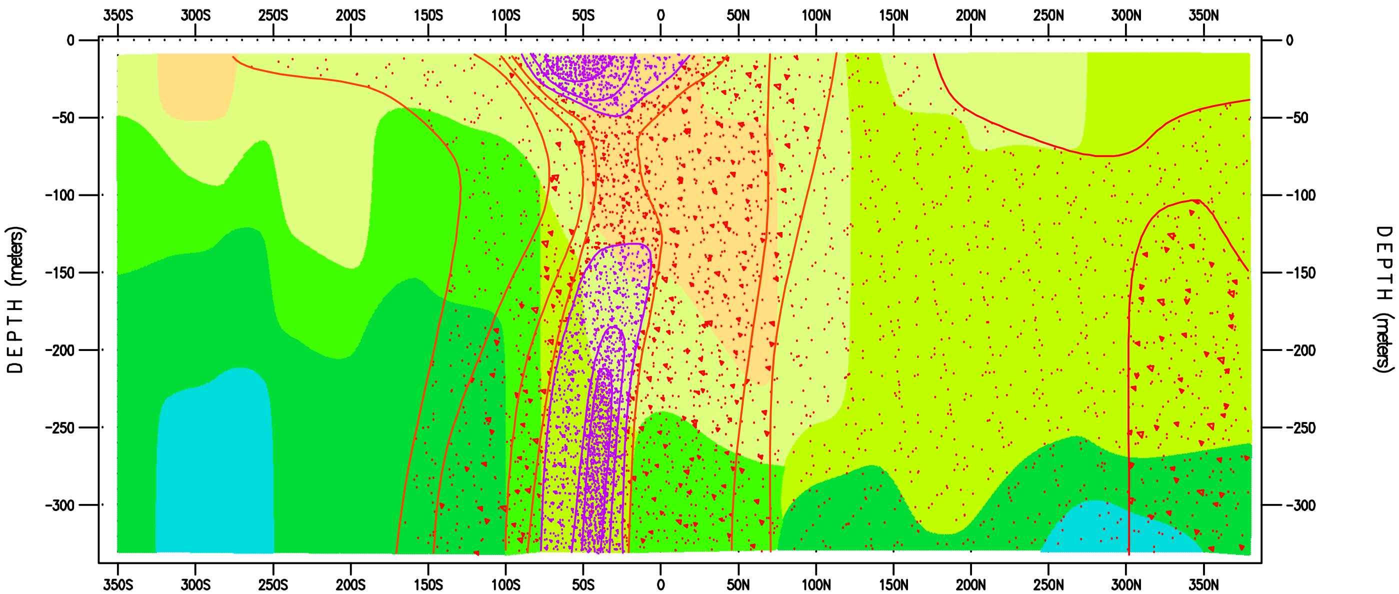
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L4+00E

Interpreted by: L.Kapllani Phd. G.Kalifa APGO.

Date: September 2017

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD
DWG. #: P249-QS-4+00E

LINE 5+00E QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Resistivity

- 500-1000 ohmm — Resistivity Cluster 1
- 1000-2000 ohmm
- 2000-3000 ohmm — Resistivity Cluster 2
- 3000-5000 ohmm
- 5000-10000ohmm — Resistivity Cluster 3
- >10000 ohmm

Chargeability

- 5 -10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-20 mv/v
- 20-22.5 mv/v
- 22.5-25 mv/v
- 25-30 mv/v
- >30 mv/v

LINE 5+00E

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 (metres)

PROBE METALS INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN, MUSQUODOBOIT
NOVA SCOTIA

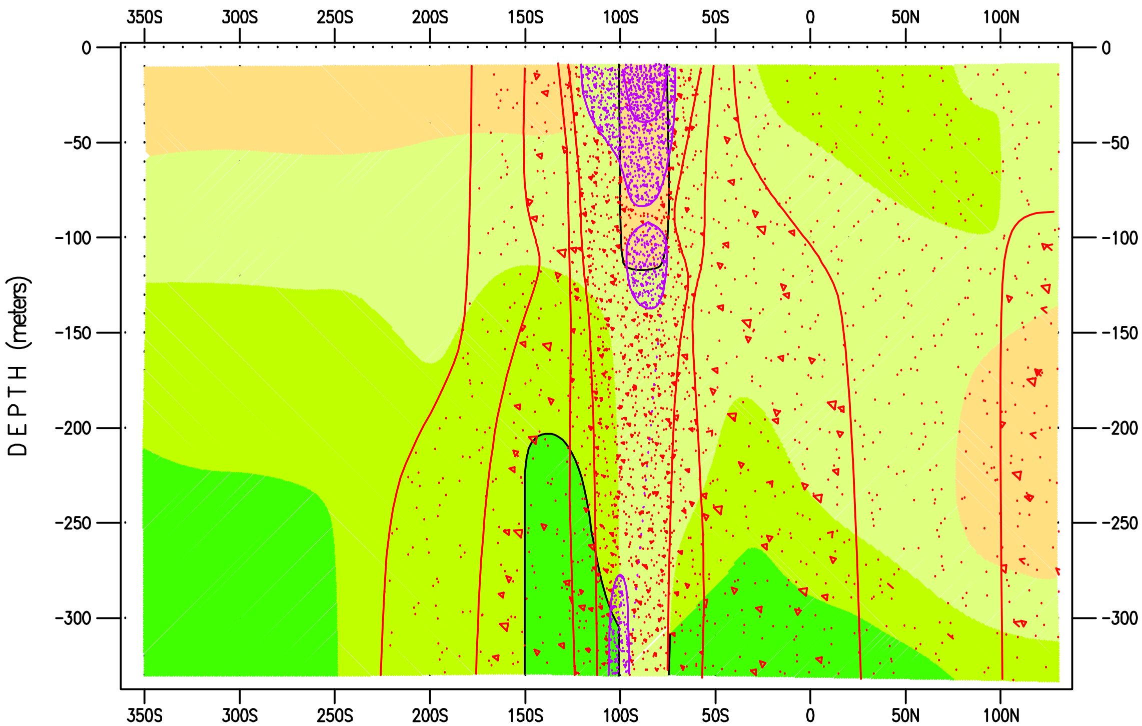
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L5+00E

Interpreted by: L. Kapllani Phd. G. Kallfa APGO.

Date: September 2017

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD
DWG. #: P249-QS-5+00E

LINE 9+00W QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LINE 9+00W

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

LEGEND

Resistivity

500-1000 ohmm	Resisivity Cluster 1
1000-2000 ohmm	Resisivity Cluster 2
2000-3000 ohmm	Resisivity Cluster 2
3000-5000 ohmm	Resisivity Cluster 2

Chargeability

- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-17.5 mv/v
- 17.5-20 mv/v
- 20-22.5 mv/v
- >22.5 mv/v

PROBE METALS INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN, MUSQUODOBOIT
NOVA SCOTIA

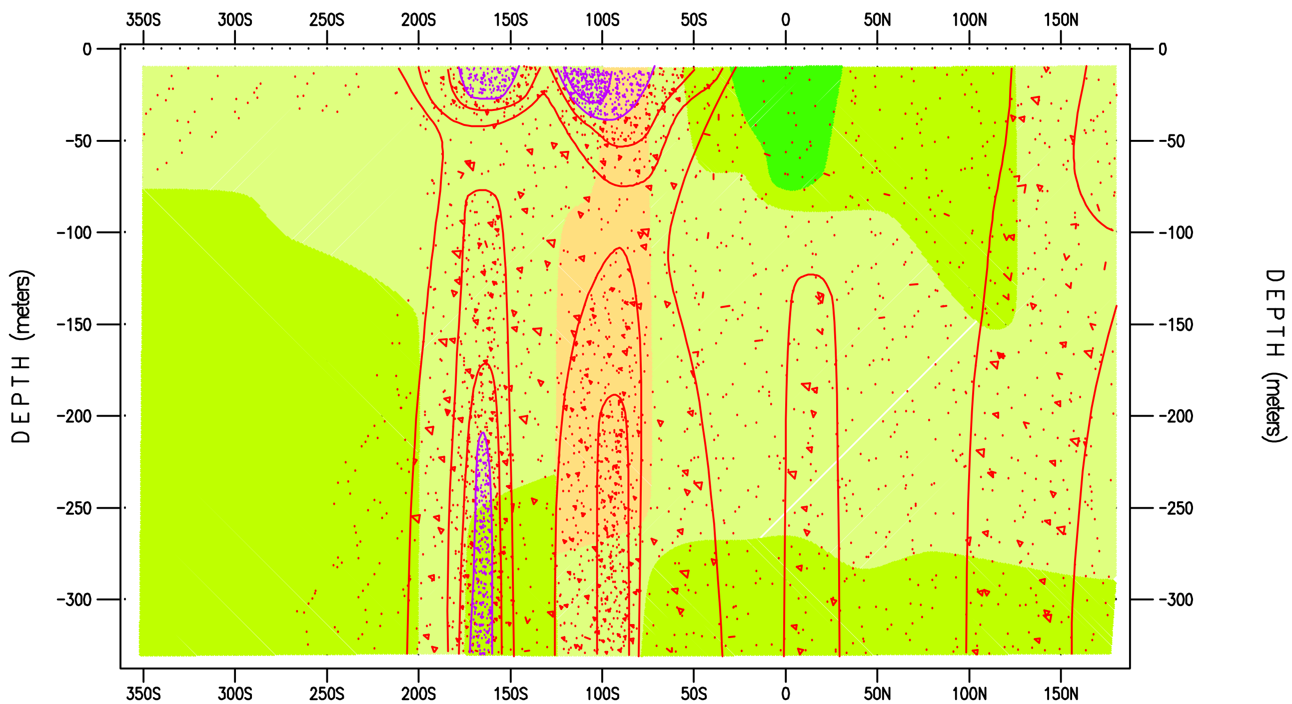
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L9+00W

Interpreted by: L.Kapllani Phd.
G.Kallfa APGO.

Date: Sept 2017

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD
DWG. #: P249-QS-9+00W

LINE 10+00W QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Resistivity

- 500-1000 ohmm — **Resistivity Cluster 1**
- 1000-2000 ohmm
- 2000-3000 ohmm
- 3000-5000 ohmm

(1000-2000 ohmm, 2000-3000 ohmm and 3000-5000 ohmm — **Resistivity Cluster 2**)

Chargeability

- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-17.5 mv/v
- 17.5-20 mv/v
- 20-25 mv/v
- >25 mv/v

LINE 10+00W

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

PROBE METALS INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN, MUSQUODOBOIT
NOVA SCOTIA

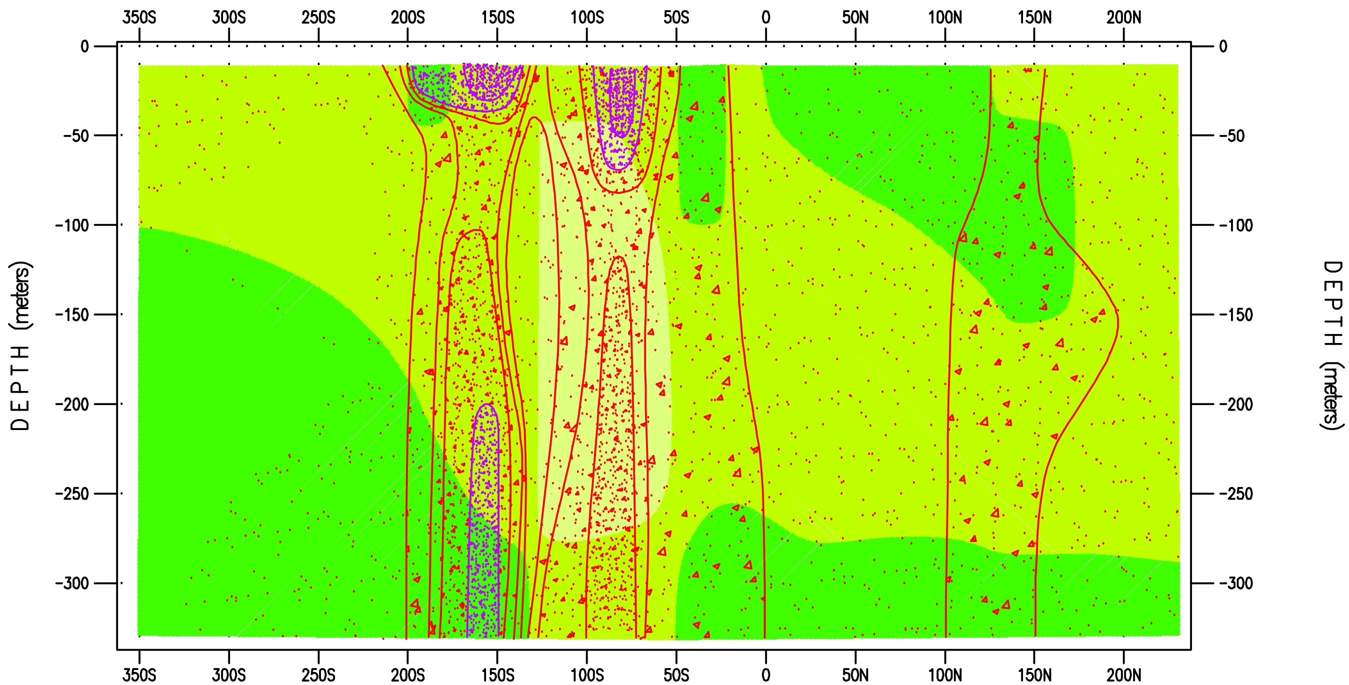
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L10+00W

Interpreted by: L. Kapllani Phd. G. Kallfa APGO.

Date: Sept 2017

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES
DWG. #: P249-QS-10+00W

LINE 11+00W QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Resistivity

500-1000 ohmm	Resisitiy Cluster 1
1000-2000 ohmm	Resisitiy Cluster 2
2000-3000 ohmm	
3000-5000 ohmm	

Chargeability

- 5-10 mv/v
- 10-15 mv/v
- 15-17.5 mv/v
- 17.5-20 mv/v
- 20-22.5 mv/v
- >22.5 mv/v

LINE 11+00W

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(metres)

PROBE METALS INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN, MUSQUODOBOIT
NOVA SCOTIA

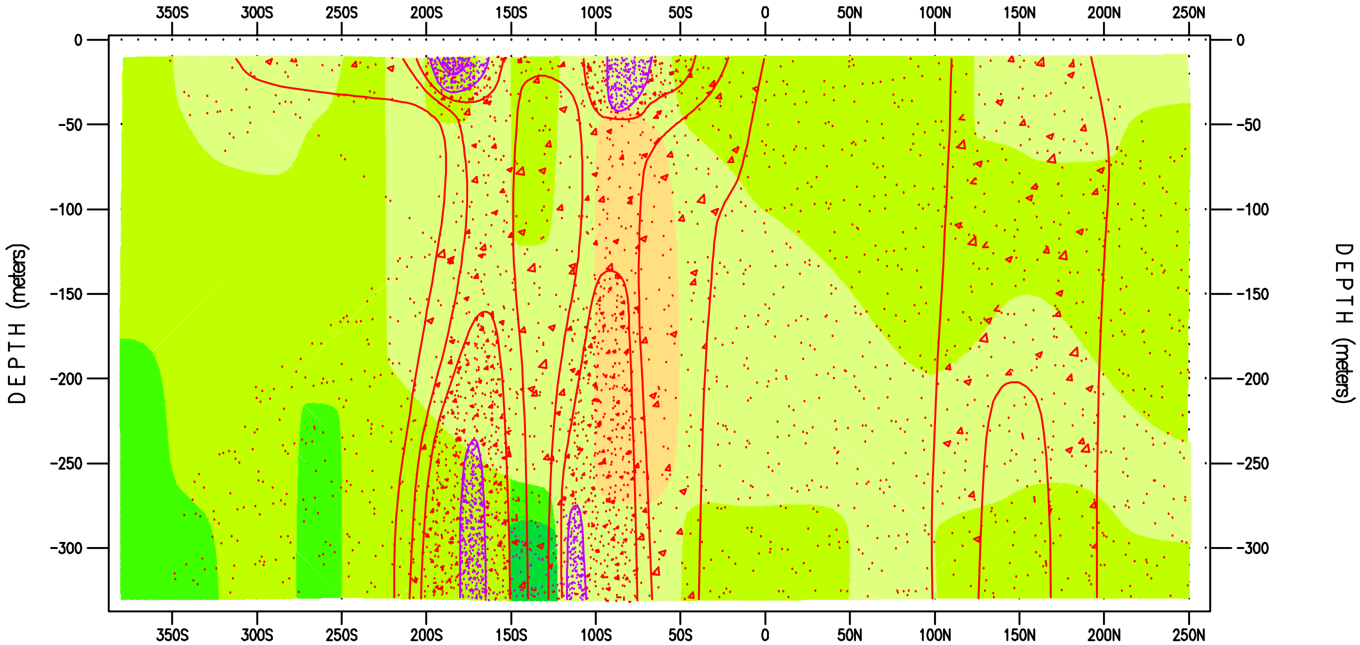
QUANTITATIVE SECTION L11+00W

Interpreted by: L.Kapllani Phd.
G.Kallfa APGO.

Date: Sept 2017

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES
DWG. #: P249-QS-11+00W

LINE 12+00W QUANTITATIVE SECTION



LEGEND

Resistivity

500-1000 ohmm — Resisitiy Cluster 1

1000-2000 ohmm
2000-3000 ohmm — Resisitiy Cluster 2
3000-5000 ohmm

Chargeability

5-10 mv/v
10-15 mv/v
15-17.5 mv/v
17.5-20 mv/v
20-25 mv/v
>25 mv/v

LINE 12+00W

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
(metres)

PROBE METALS INC
MILLEN MOUNTAIN, MUSQUODOBOIT
NOVA SCOTIA

QUANTITATIVE SECTION L12+00W

Interpreted by: L.Kapllani Phd. G.Kallfa APGO.
Date: Sept 2017

Processed by:
MATRIX GEOTECHNOLOGIES LTD
DWG. #: P249-QS-12+00W

Appendix C

Drill hole Summaries

And

Diamond Drillhole Anomalous Assays

DDH	Hole Summary
MM-18-01	MM-18-01 was testing two IP targets within the detailed quantitative section on IP grid line 22+00E at grid station 01+40S. The upper target is a strongly chargeable and moderately conductive feature expected to be intersected from 50-150m. The main target hosts strong chargeability and strong resistivity at depth (275-340m). Drill hole is testing potential mineralization at depth and along strike to the east of the South Branch Au Mine pit. The Line has a strong MMI response ratio anomalies of Cu, Ag, As, Co and moderate Au. Bedrock reconnaissance work on strike to geophysics target showed outcroppings of finely interbedded slate and sandstone dipping SE in contact with thicker beds of sandstone hosting quartz veins. The sandstone dipped north and graded into a similar slate/sandstone package. Field interpretations describe the area as an antiformal structure with potential axial planar faulting. Drilling yielded structures that reflected the field observations. The top half of the hole is a series of thinly interbedded dark grey slates interbedded with light grey to grey sandstone with a moderate (40-50 degrees) angle to core axis that often exhibited primary sedimentary structures like cross bedding and potential ripple marks. The increased slate with slightly increased pyrite explained the first target. Roughly 175m downhole the interbedded sandstone and slate begin to increase brittle and ductile deformation, transitioning into significantly folded beds up until roughly 205m. Generally speaking, the slate and the sandstone units exhibited folding differently. The sandstone units often showed buckle folding while the slates had more axial planar slip which was evidenced by strung out cleavage parallel pyrrhotite. This folded zone yielded increased mineralization and parasitically folded quartz veins which are often characteristic of saddle reef deposits. The folded zone was interpreted as an intersection of the hinge of a major anticline, which likely runs NE-SW and appears to be the main feature outlined by geophysics on the Property. After exiting the hinge zone interbedded slates and sandstones have a much shallower angle to core axis supporting the interpretation that past 205m the hole is intersecting the far limb of the major fold. The main IP target was explained by a zone of silicified sandstone with significantly increased quartz veining with associated pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization.
MM-18-02	MM-18-02 was testing an IP target within the detailed quantitative section on IP grid line 19+00E at grid station 00+60S. The target is a strongly chargeable and strongly conductive feature. The target is expected to be intersected from 25-150m. The target is testing potential mineralization at depth and along strike to the South Branch Au Mine pit. At 4-32m there was a sandstone unit with 3-5% cubic pyrite, 15% vuggy quartz-carbonate veins, 15-30 degrees TCA with euhedral quartz crystals growing in the vugs and FG chalcopyrite and pyrite present in these vugs as well. For structural understanding of the anticline and the regional fold, "z" parasytic folds were found at 45-46.2m, "M" folds were found between 46.2-51m, and "S" folds were found between 62.4-76m. The parasytic folds represent the different limbs of the fold and the hinge zone, the "Z" and "S" folds represent different limbs of the fold were as the

	"M" fold represents the hinge zone. It was in this area as well that three laminar veins 15-25cm thick with 0.5% pyrite. The hole then was in a unit of slate dominated interbedded sandstone and slate until 83m where it returned to another sandstone unit with 3-5% cubic pyrite. 20% vuggy qtz-carb veins, most veins are 35 degrees TCA with euhedral quartz crystals growing in the vugs and FG As and Py present in these vugs as well. At 102.1m within a quartz carbonate vein there was two individual specs of Visible GOLD. There were sheath folds in the finally slate dominated sandstone interbedded unit. The sheath folds indicate a folding of the region along the axial plane.
MM-18-03	The goal of hole MM-18-03 was to drill parallel to the axial plane of the anticline ant test for abundant 'AC' and low-angle parallel veins. From information gathered in the field, these veins are typically oriented perpendicular to the axial plane of the anticline and appeared to be more abundant than the laminar, bedding-parallel veins. The AC and low-angle veins had been intersected at very low angels in the previous holes, and due to their increased mineralization potential, attempting to intersect the veins more perpendicularly could be more fruitful. The drill hole collared roughly along the baseline, 10 metres east of grid line 19+00E and was targeting anomalies beneath the historic trenches located between lines 17+00E and 18+00E. Along, the baseline from sections L17+00 to L19+00, there is a continuous conductive trend with associated moderate to strong chargeability. From 38-50m depth, laminar quartz veins approximately 2m thick (likely drilled roughly subparallel to the vein) were present with pyrite and arsenopyrite along fracture planes and contacts to slate fragments in the veins. A cross-cutting vein at 65 degrees TCA (AC veins?) and 2 veins at 20 degrees TCA (low-angle parallel?) were also present. This interval of the hole potentially has all three quartz vein populations present. 2-3% py and trace - 1% aspy in these veins. From 149-173m, 15% quartz and quartz-carbonate veins 1-15cm thick were present within sandstone unit. FG-MG pyrite present as stringers along brittle fracture planes. MG cubic pyrite is present within the sandstone wall rock adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins. Locally, there is up to 15-20%, blebby pyrite present within the veins. Trace arsenopyrite. From 228-229m, 15% Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins 3-7cm thick within sandstone unit. Locally, there is up to 15-20%, blebby and pyrite present within the veins along fracture planes and within vugs.
MM-18-04	MM-18-04 was testing an IP target from detailed quantitative section Line 05+00E on the 2017 grid at station 01+40S. The IP target is a strongly chargeable and moderate to strongly resistive feature expected to be intersected from 175-250m down hole. The chargeable feature extends to surface with a more conductive and resistive contact. The area is proximal to the McCullough Brook Au Occurrence. The gold occurrence at surface was a small blast pit with abundant laminar veins and crosscutting veins in a slate unit. The line has strong MMI response ratio anomalies of As, Ag, Cu and Zn. The top of the hole intersected finely

	laminated slate beds with consistent 30-40 degree to core axis bedding. There were trace sulphides of pyrite and pyrrhotite typically associated with fracture planes. The unit was weakly and locally magnetic (associated with the pyrrhotite). Sections had minor quartz nodules with slightly increased sulphide content and weak to moderate magnetism. Roughly 175m downhole the interbedded slate contained increased sulphide content to 5-10% coarse cubic pyrite and arsenopyrite as well as minor laminar and cross-cutting quartz veins (all mineralized). At 204m significant quartz veining was intersected with a "saddle reef quartz vein" at 210m-217.5m. The vein had massive arsenopyrite and pyrite. Contacts were sharp, with the upper contact at 5 degrees to core axis and lower contact at 40 degrees to core axis. Following the saddle reef quartz vein was strongly mineralized slate with no quartz veining until 221.5m where abundant 0.5m-1.5m mineralized quartz veins were again intersected until 263.5m. The remainder of the hole consisted of increased sandstone and minor quartz veining.
MM-18-05	MM-18-05 was a fan drill hole at the same set up as MM-18-04 testing the lateral continuity of the saddle reef quartz vein 25m to the northwest. The hole was very similar to the previous hole and successfully intersected the saddle reef vein at 212.5-215.2m. Following the saddle reef vein, the remainder of the hold continued to contain 10 to 15% quartz veins with arsenopyrite and pyrite mineralization.
MM-18-06	MM-18-06 was testing two IP targets within the detailed quantitative section on IP grid line 04+00E at grid station 01+25N. The upper target is a moderately chargeable and moderately conductive feature expected to be intersected from 25-50m. The main target hosts strong chargeability and a contact zone between a moderate resistivity and conductive body (75-150m). Target is testing potential mineralization along strike to the South Branch Au Mine pit. The line has strong MMI response ratio anomalies of Cu, Ag, As, Co, Pb, Zn, Ni and moderate Au. The top half of the hole is a series of thinly interbedded dark grey slates interbedded with light grey to grey sandstone with a moderate (45-55 degrees) angle to core axis that often exhibited primary sedimentary structures like cross bedding and potential ripple marks. At 3m to 72m the hole is dominantly massive to weakly bedded sandstone with 10 to 50cm zones of layered slate and siltstone. Minor quartz veining associated with the sandstone section. Veins are dominantly interpreted as cross-cutting low angle and AC veins. Sulphides are slightly increased to 5%. Overall the chargeable target is explained by the slight increase in sulphides associated with the quartz veining and more abundant pyrite along cleavage fracture planes. The hole bedding does not change which indicates that the fold hinge was not intersected and thus the true potential of "saddle reef style" mineralization was untested.

Diamond Drill Hole Anomalous Assays

The table below separates anomalous gold assay intercepts in drill holes. All assays intercepts are reported in drill core length and do not reflect true width.

Legend:
Light Blue: 0.05 – 0.999 g/t Au *Blue: 0.1 – 0.5 g/t Au*
Green: 0.5 – 1.0 g/t Au *Yellow: >1.0 g/t Au*

Drill Hole	From	To	Sample number	Length	Au (FA-AA) (g/t)
MM-18-01	145	146	B00316537	1	0.081
MM-18-01	146	146.7	B00316538	0.7	0.011
MM-18-01	146.7	147.85	B00316539	1.15	0.219
MM-18-01	147.85	148.6	B00316541	0.75	0.196
MM-18-01	301	302	B00316619	1	0.083
MM-18-01	307	308.2	B00316626	1.2	0.108
MM-18-02	78.5	80	B00316682	1.5	0.154
MM-18-02	80	81.5	B00316683	1.5	0.0025
MM-18-02	81.5	83	B00316684	1.5	0.0025
MM-18-02	83	83.75	B00316685	0.75	0.044
MM-18-02	83.75	84.65	B00316686	0.9	0.062
MM-18-02	91.5	92.9	B00316692	1.4	0.144
MM-18-02	92.9	94	B00316693	1.1	0.21
MM-18-02	94	95	B00316694	1	0.057
MM-18-02	102	103	B00316702	1	0.111
MM-18-02	103	104.5	B00316703	1.5	0.035
MM-18-02	104.5	106	B00316704	1.5	0.055
MM-18-02	106	107.5	B00316705	1.5	0.033
MM-18-02	107.5	109	B00316706	1.5	0.052
MM-18-02	109	110	B00316707	1	0.077
MM-18-02	110	111	B00316708	1	0.047
MM-18-02	111	111.85	B00316709	0.85	0.171
MM-18-02	111.85	113	B00316710	1.15	0.031
MM-18-02	113	114	B00316711	1	0.023
MM-18-02	114	115.5	B00316712	1.5	0.08
MM-18-02	115.5	116.5	B00316713	1	0.051
MM-18-02	116.5	118	B00316714	1.5	0.097
MM-18-02	118	119.5	B00316715	1.5	0.014
MM-18-02	119.5	121	B00316716	1.5	0.046
MM-18-02	121	122.5	B00316717	1.5	0.125
MM-18-03	159	160	B00316772	1	0.073
MM-18-03	160	161	B00316773	1	0.017
MM-18-03	161	162	B00316774	1	0.0025
MM-18-03	162	163.5	B00316775	1.5	0.0025
MM-18-03	163.5	165	B00316777	1.5	0.0025

MM-18-03	165	166.5	B00316778	1.5	0.0025
MM-18-03	166.5	168	B00316779	1.5	0.042
MM-18-03	168	169	B00316781	1	0.192
MM-18-03	185	186	B00316795	1	0.027
MM-18-03	186	187.3	B00316796	1.3	0.315
MM-18-03	187.3	188	B00316797	0.7	0.015
MM-18-03	188	189.5	B00316798	1.5	0.026
MM-18-04	204	205	B00316849	1	0.071
MM-18-04	205	206	B00316850	1	0.043
MM-18-04	206	207	B00316851	1	0.025
MM-18-04	207	208	B00316852	1	0.016
MM-18-04	208	209	B00316853	1	0.074
MM-18-04	209	209.8	B00316854	0.8	0.061
MM-18-04	209.8	210.65	B00316855	0.85	0.186
MM-18-04	210.65	212	B00316856	1.35	0.136
MM-18-04	215	216	B00316861	1	0.052
MM-18-04	216	217.35	B00316862	1.35	0.026
MM-18-04	217.35	218.5	B00316863	1.15	0.159
MM-18-04	234	235	B00316875	1	0.066
MM-18-04	235	236.4	B00316876	1.4	0.035
MM-18-04	236.4	237.4	B00316877	1	0.027
MM-18-04	237.4	238.8	B00316878	1.4	0.047
MM-18-04	238.8	240	B00316879	1.2	0.11
MM-18-04	240	241	B00316881	1	0.138
MM-18-04	247.55	248.85	B00316888	1.3	0.162
MM-18-04	248.85	250.35	B00316889	1.5	0.042
MM-18-04	250.35	251.7	B00316890	1.35	0.036
MM-18-04	251.7	252.7	B00316891	1	0.157
MM-18-04	252.7	254	B00316892	1.3	0.063
MM-18-04	262.5	263.7	B00316901	1.2	0.146
MM-18-04	263.7	265	B00316902	1.3	0.011
MM-18-04	265	266	B00316903	1	0.01
MM-18-04	266	267	B00316904	1	0.006
MM-18-04	267	268.5	B00316905	1.5	0.057
MM-18-04	268.5	270	B00316906	1.5	0.088
MM-18-04	270	271.5	B00316907	1.5	0.042
MM-18-04	271.5	272.5	B00316908	1	1.394
MM-18-04	292	293	B00316926	1	0.071
MM-18-05	178.1	179	B00316990	0.9	0.057
MM-18-05	179	180	B00316991	1	0.059
MM-18-05	180	180.9	B00316992	0.9	0.102
MM-18-05	180.9	182	B00316993	1.1	0.048
MM-18-05	182	183	B00316994	1	0.007
MM-18-05	215.35	216	B00317023	0.65	0.105

MM-18-05	216	217	B00317024	1	0.091
MM-18-05	217	218	B00317025	1	0.011
MM-18-05	218	219	B00317026	1	0.019
MM-18-05	219	220	B00317027	1	0.089
MM-18-05	220	221	B00317028	1	0.02
MM-18-05	221	222	B00317029	1	0.067
MM-18-05	222	223	B00317030	1	0.022
MM-18-05	223	224	B00317031	1	0.039
MM-18-05	224	225	B00317032	1	0.018
MM-18-05	225	226	B00317033	1	0.113
MM-18-05	226	227	B00317034	1	0.103
MM-18-05	227	228.5	B00317035	1.5	0.019
MM-18-05	228.5	229.5	B00317036	1	0.058
MM-18-05	229.5	231	B00317037	1.5	0.293
MM-18-05	234.75	235.5	B00317042	0.75	0.073
MM-18-05	235.5	236.2	B00317043	0.7	0.032
MM-18-05	236.2	237	B00317044	0.8	0.03
MM-18-05	237	238	B00317045	1	0.035
MM-18-05	238	239	B00317046	1	0.008
MM-18-05	239	240.35	B00317047	1.35	0.078
MM-18-05	240.35	241.7	B00317048	1.35	0.065
MM-18-05	241.7	243	B00317049	1.3	0.061
MM-18-05	252	253	B00317057	1	0.35
MM-18-05	253	254	B00317058	1	0.387
MM-18-05	255	256.05	B00317061	1.05	0.143
MM-18-05	256.05	257.1	B00317062	1.05	0.107
MM-18-05	260.5	262	B00317066	1.5	0.101
MM-18-05	262	263.5	B00317067	1.5	0.012
MM-18-05	263.5	265	B00317068	1.5	0.021
MM-18-05	265	266.5	B00317069	1.5	0.023
MM-18-05	266.5	267.5	B00317070	1	0.018
MM-18-05	267.5	268.5	B00317071	1	0.06
MM-18-05	268.5	270	B00317072	1.5	0.015
MM-18-05	270	271	B00317073	1	0.019
MM-18-05	271	272	B00317074	1	0.031
MM-18-05	272	273	B00317075	1	0.021
MM-18-05	273	274	B00317076	1	0.059
MM-18-06	54	55	B00317084	1	0.621
MM-18-06	55	56	B00317085	1	0.006
MM-18-06	56	57.5	B00317086	1.5	0.0025
MM-18-06	57.5	59	B00317087	1.5	0.191
MM-18-06	59	59.9	B00317088	0.9	0.364