Technical Report
On the
Longlegged Lake Property
Red Lake Mining Division
Northwestern Ontario

Prepared for:

Silver Dollar Resources Inc.

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Prepared by:

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Effective Date: June 25th, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator		in	Inch(es)
Au	gold		Kg	Kilogram(s)
%	Percent		m	Metre(s)
<	Less than		Ma	Million years ago
>	Greater than		m^2	Square metres
cm	Centimetre		mm	Millimetre(s)
Cu	copper		NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
DDH / ddh	Diamond drill hole		P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
IP	Induced Polarization		ppb	Parts per billion
GPS	Global positioning system		ppm	Parts per million
ha	Hectare(s)		QA	Quality Assurance
ICP-AAS	Inductively coupled plasma atomic absorption spectroscopy		QC	Quality Control
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma		QP	Qualified Person

DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Longlegged Lake Property, Red Lake Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario”, and dated June 25th, 2019 was prepared and signed by the following Author:

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario
June 25, 2019

“Desmond Cullen”

Desmond Cullen, P.Geo.

Item 1: Summary

Desmond Cullen, P.Geo. of Kaministiquia, Ontario (the "Author") was contracted by Silver Dollar Resources Inc. ("Silver Dollar"), to review historic data for their Longlegged Lake Property (the "Property"), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Form 43-101F1 Technical Report (the "Report") compliant with NI 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") and suitable for inclusion in a prospectus document for the purposes of a financing or listing application by Silver Dollar.

Silver Dollar's Property is located in the Longlegged Lake Area of the Red Lake Mining Division in north-western Ontario, approximately 30 km south of the community of Red Lake. The UTM co-ordinates for the approximate centre of the claim block are 441200 E, 5617000 N (NAD 83, Zone 15).

The Property consists of 8 multi-cell mining claims, totalling 127 cells under MLAS, for a total area of 2597 hectares. The claims are held 100% by Perry English, and under the terms of an option agreement with P. English (for and on behalf of 1544230 Ontario Inc.), Silver Dollar can earn a 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments totalling $85,000 over 4 years. P. English retains a 1.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR"), with Silver Dollar having the option to buy back one-half of the NSR (i.e. 0.75%) for $500,000.

The Longlegged Lake Property lies within the Superior Province, straddling the suture zone between the east-west trending, Mesoarchean North Caribou and Winnipeg River Terranes to the north and south respectively. More specifically, the property is underlain by rocks assigned to the Uchi subprovince in the north, and the English River subprovince in the south. The English River and Uchi subprovinces in the Property area are separated by the Pakwash Lake Fault Zone ("PLFZ"), a major east-west trending fault that is interpreted to splay from the Sydney Lake Fault zone, located south of the property.

The local geology fits the model for the style of mineralization found at the Eleonore deposit of Goldcorp in northern Quebec (total reserves and resources of 35,220,000 tonnes at 6.3 g/T Au), where mineralization occurs in polydeformed sedimentary rocks near a subprovince boundary and near a quartz diorite stock. The Author has been unable to verify this information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that is the subject of the technical report.

On their Longlegged Lake Property, Silver Dollar is focused on identifying and delineating Archean-aged orogenic gold deposits (Groves et al., 1998). Following Kerrich et al. (2000), orogenic gold deposits are typically associated with crustal-scale fault structures, although the most abundant gold mineralization is hosted by lower-order splays from these major structures. Deposition of gold is generally

synkinematic, syn- to post-peak metamorphism and is largely restricted to the brittle-ductile transition zone. Host rocks are highly variable, but typically include mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, banded iron formation, sedimentary rocks and rarely granitoids.

The previous work on the Longlegged Lake Property has indicated the presence of elevated, or anomalous, gold values in soil samples over an area associated with the Pakwash Lake Fault Zone, which also marks the contact zone between a granodiorite to the north, and mafic volcanic and metasediments to the south. This environment represents a promising geological environment to host gold mineralization. This area should be the main focus of future exploration by Silver Dollar.

It is recommended that further mapping and soil sampling be conducted along the length of the Property, with a particular focus on the area of the interpreted Pakwash Lake Fault Zone (the “PLFZ”). Target areas identified by the previous and new sampling should be followed up later by mechanical stripping, washing, mapping and sampling, if overburden depths allow. At this time the mechanical stripping is not budgeted, pending results of the prospecting and soil sampling.

An Induced Polarization (“IP”) survey should also be conducted over the east-central portion of the Property in order to determine the presence of any conductors that could represent sulphide mineralization. This part of the Property would cover the area of the elevated Au values obtained by Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. (“Laurentian”) during their previous work. An initial IP survey covering this area could consist of approximately 20 km of line cutting and IP survey. Due to the presence of two small lakes in this area, it may be advisable to do the survey in the winter, when the lakes are frozen.

If results warrant, selected targets should later be drill tested with wide-spaced shallow holes to test for large-scale alteration and/or mineralization.

A budget of **$104,300** is recommended to carry out the initial recommended work.

Item 2: Introduction

Desmond Cullen, P.Geo. of Kaministiquia, Ontario was contracted by Silver Dollar Resources Inc. ("Silver Dollar"), to review historic data for the Longlegged Lake Property (the "Property"), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the property, and prepare a Technical Report (the "Report") compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for inclusion in a prospectus document for the purposes of a financing or listing application by Silver Dollar.

The Longlegged Lake Property lies within the Superior Province, straddling the suture zone between the east-west trending, Mesoarchean North Caribou and Winnipeg River Terranes to the north and south respectively. More specifically, the property is underlain by rocks assigned to the Uchi subprovince of the North Caribou terrane in the north, and the English River subprovince in the south. The English River and Uchi subprovinces in the Property area are separated by the Pakwash Lake Fault Zone (the "PLFZ"), a major east-west trending fault that is interpreted to splay from the Sydney Lake Fault Zone, located south of the property.

The Property is located about 30 km south of the municipality of Red Lake, Ontario; gold was first discovered in the Red Lake area in the mid 1920's and by the mid 1930's several producing gold mines were in operation. The belt is recognized for its high-grade, highly profitable gold mines, which include the world class Campbell and Red Lake mines of Goldcorp Inc.

A Property visit was conducted by the author on June 8th and 9th, 2019. The Property was traversed at various locations, and while very little outcrop was found, there was enough to confirm the geology reported by Laurentian Goldfields Ltd., and 2 rock samples were taken for assay, with the results presented in Table 2.

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

For the purposes of this report the Author has relied on ownership information provided by Silver Dollar, as well as claim information available on the website of the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MENDM). The Author has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property. The option agreement provided by Silver Dollar for the claims is discussed in Item 4, "Property Description and Location" below, and the claim information from the MENDM website is current as of the effective date of this Report.

The airborne high resolution magnetic survey conducted over the Property that is discussed in "Item 9: Exploration" was done by Prospectair Geosurveys of

Gatineau, Quebec, and the discussion of the results of the survey is taken from Dubé's report (2019) as listed in the references.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

Silver Dollar's Longlegged Lake Property is located in the Longlegged Lake Area of the Red Lake Mining Division in northwestern Ontario, approximately 30 km south of the community of Red Lake. The UTM co-ordinates for the approximate centre of the claim block are 441200 E, 5617000 N (NAD 83, Zone 15).

On April 10, 2018, Ontario converted their manual system of ground and paper staking, and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online system. All active, unpatented claims were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid. Mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and coordinate location in the Mining Land Administration System ("MLAS") map viewer.

The Property consists of 8 multi-cell mining claims, totalling 127 cells under MLAS, for a total area of 2597 hectares. The claims are listed in Table 1, and are shown in Figure 2. The claims are held 100% by Perry English, and under the terms of an option agreement with P. English (for and on behalf of 1544230 Ontario Inc.), Silver Dollar can earn a 100% interest in the Property by making staged payments totalling $85,000 over 4 years. P. English retains a 1.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR"), with Silver Dollar having the option to buy back one-half of the NSR (i.e. 0.75%) for $500,000.

The proposed exploration program in this report is subject to the guidelines, policies and legislation of the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MENDM"), Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans regarding surface exploration, stream crossings, and work being carried out near rivers and bodies of water, drilling and sludge disposal, drill casings, capping of holes, storage of core, trenching, road construction, waste and garbage disposal.

The Ontario Mining Act requires Exploration Permits or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands. The permits and plans are obtained from the MENDM. The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by MENDM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands may be impacted by the work. The Author recommends the company discuss the recommended exploration with the MENDM to determine the plan and/or permit required as well as the Aboriginal communities to consult. The necessary Permits have been obtained by Silver Dollar.

The government of Ontario requires expenditures of $400 per year per cell for staked claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. Boundary claims (i.e. claims where the new cell was covered by more than one owner) require expenditures of $200 per year. The Assessment report describing the work done by the company must be submitted by the expiry date of the claims to which the work is to be applied. There are no boundary claims on the Property.

No mineral resources, reserves or mines existing prior to the mineralization described in this report are known by the Author to occur on the Property. There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Property, and there are no other known factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property. The mining claims do not give the claim holder title to or interest in the surface rights on those claims, and as the land is crown land, legal access to the claims is available by public roads which cross the Property.

Table 1. Longlegged Lake Property Claims

Claim No.	Number of Cells	Township/Area	Anniversary Date	Work Required
535013	21	Longlegged Lake	2020-11-15	$8400
535014	8	Longlegged Lake	2020-11-15	$3200
541404	11	Longlegged Lake	2021-02-07	$4400
541405	18	Longlegged Lake	2021-02-07	$7200
541403	2	Longlegged Lake	2021-02-07	$800
534277	22	Longlegged Lake	2020-11-05	$8800
534276	22	Longlegged Lake	2020-11-05	$8800
534278	23	Longlegged Lake	2020-11-05	$9200
Total	**127**			**$50,800**

Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property is located approximately 30 km south of the Red Lake Municipality of northwestern Ontario, approximately 565 km by road (430 km direct) northwest of Thunder Bay and approximately 475 km by road (260 km direct) east-northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Red Lake can be reached via Highway 105 from the Trans-Canada Highway 17. Red Lake is also serviced with daily flights from Thunder Bay and Winnipeg.

The Property itself can be accessed from the Dixie Lake Road off Highway 105 about 10 km south of Red Lake and connected logging roads, or from Highway 804 just south of Ear Falls and connected logging roads. Several roads cross the Property across its entire length.

The Red Lake Municipality, with a population of approximately 5,000, comprises six communities: Red Lake, Balmertown, Cochenour, Madsen, McKenzie Island, and Starratt-Olsen. Mining and mineral exploration is the primary industry in the area, with production mainly from Goldcorp's 3100 tonne/day Red Lake gold mine. Other industries include logging and tourism. The Municipality of Red Lake offers a full range of services and supplies for mineral exploration and mining, including both skilled and unskilled labour, bulk fuels, freight, heavy equipment, groceries, hardware and mining supplies.

Power is available from Red Lake, and there is also a generating station at Ear Falls, approximately 70km south of Red Lake, with the power line running along Highway 105. The current land holdings are sufficient to allow for exploration and there are currently no encumbrances on surface rights on the Property. However, it is beyond the Author's scope to determine whether or not the current land holdings are sufficient for development of infrastructure to sustain a mining operation.

The topography in the area is gentle to moderate with elevations ranging from 360 to about 430 m. Topography is dominated by glacially scoured southwest-trending ridges, typically covered with jack pine and mature poplar trees. Swamps, marshes, small streams, and small to moderate-size lakes are widespread. Glacial overburden depth is generally shallow, rarely exceeding 20m, and primarily consists of ablation till, minor basal till, minor outwash sand and gravel, and silty-clay glaciolacustrine sediments.

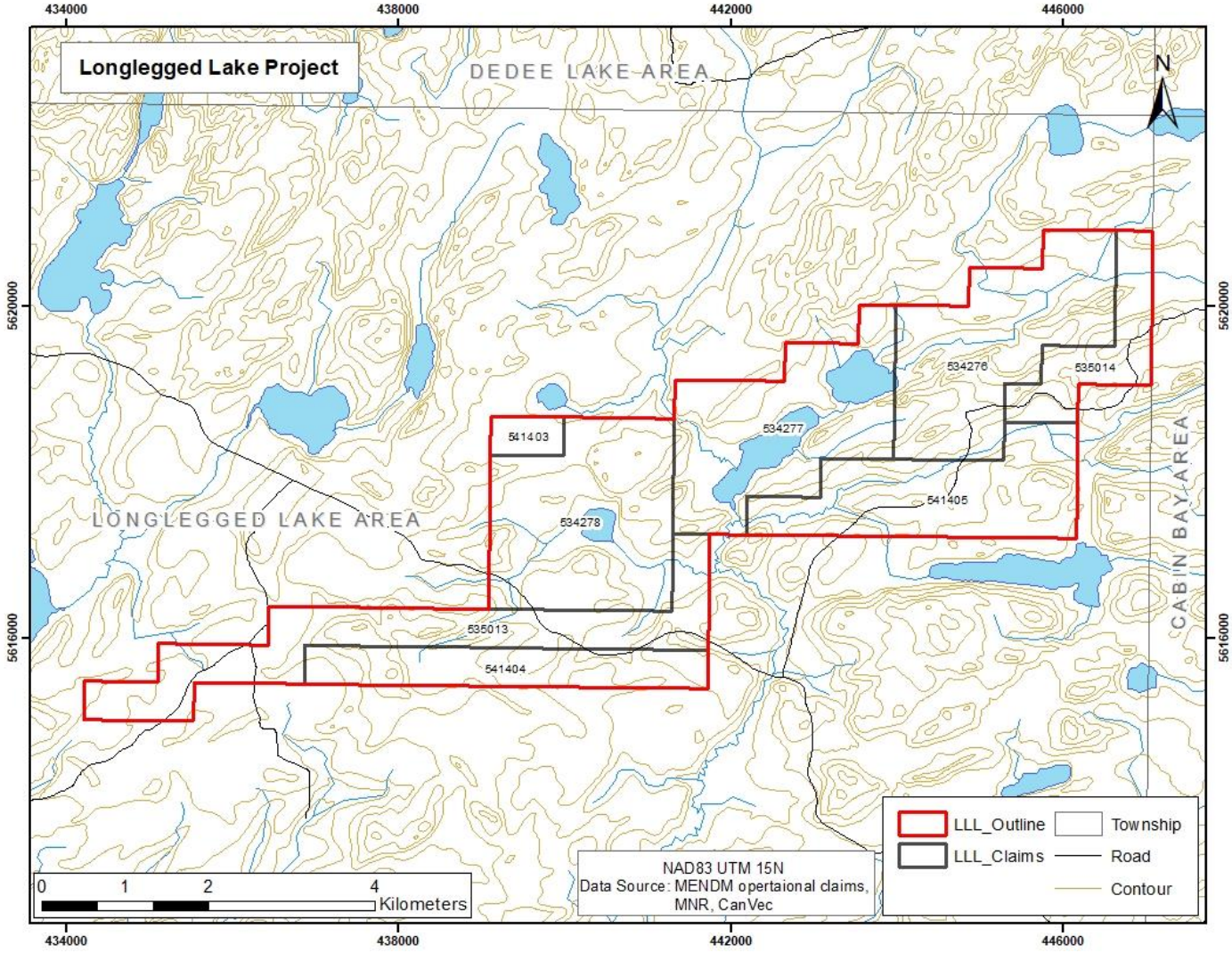
Vegetation consists of thick second growth boreal forest composed of black spruce, jack pine, poplar, and birch.

The climate in the Red Lake area is described as warm-summer humid continental (climate type Dfb according to the Köppen climate classification system). Mean daily temperatures range from -18˚C in January to +18˚C in July. Annual precipitation averages 70 cm, mainly occurring as summer showers, which includes a total of about two metres of snow. Snow usually starts falling during late October, and starts melting during March but is not normally fully

melted until late April. Late-season snow in May does occur. Fieldwork and drilling are possible year-round on the property although certain wetter areas are more easily accessible in the winter when frozen.

Figure 1. Property Location

Figure 2. Longlegged Lake Property Claims



Item 6: History

The Longlegged Lake Property has no documented exploration prior to the work by Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. described below, according to the data available in the assessment files archived with the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines on the MENDM website: (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/). Most of the previous work in the area has focussed on the Dixie Zone area currently being explored by Great Bear Resources and BTU Metals, about 10 km to the north of the Property.

2010: Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. staked a large property (approximately 22,940 ha) in the area from December 2009 to January 2010 following the delineation of a large hydrogeochemical anomaly over Pakwash Lake to the east of the current Property. The western limb of Laurentian's property covered about the eastern third of Silver Dollar's Property.

Initial work on Laurentian's property consisted of a high resolution, airborne magnetic and VLF- EM survey completed in March 2010. This survey helped to define the location of the Pakwash Lake Fault Zone ("PLFZ") across the northeast portion of the Property. Phase 2 of the project included comprehensive soil and lake sediment sampling as well as a property-wide mapping and prospecting program, which systematically targeted structures and lithological contacts interpreted from magnetic susceptibility mapping.

Prospecting in the western portion of Laurentian's property recovered slightly anomalous Au samples from within the granodiorite pluton. The soil sampling (using the mobile metal ion, or "MMI" sampling method) yielded several anomalous gold "response ratios" from within the eastern area of Silver Dollar's claims.

2011: In the winter of 2011, Laurentian drilled 9 holes on the ice on Pakwash Lake to test a large lake sediment gold and pathfinder element anomaly, however this part of their property lies about 15 km east of the current Property, and is not covered by the current Property which is the subject of this Report.

The drill program was followed up by further MMI soil sampling and rock sampling over nine grids on Laurentian's property, including over the eastern portion of Silver Dollar's Property. The purpose of this sampling was to better define the anomalies by sampling on tighter spacing in order to infill the wider spaced sampling done in 2010. The work was reported by Laurentian to have helped in further defining the gold mineralization on the current Property.

The infill program further delineated anomalous Au on Silver Dollar's Property, particularly north of the PLFZ, although it was stated that further

work was required to “validate these targets to drilling status” (Chiang and Rennie, 2013). Ag anomalies have a stronger response than Au, while there are slightly lower concentrations of As, Mo and W. Bi and Sb were said to be insignificant (Chiang and Rennie, 2013). Only two rock samples appear to have been retrieved from the current Property, with no significant assay results. Figure 4 indicates the location of the anomalous MMI soil samples on Silver Dollar’s Property, as well as the location of the two rock samples retrieved from the Property.

The Author could find no record of Silver Dollar’s Property being staked or any exploration work performed on it subsequent or prior to the work by Laurentian Goldfields described above. No such records exist in the MENDM files. Perry English staked the Property in 2018 and 2019.

ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The following discussion of the Regional Geology is taken from Render et al. (2011).

The Longlegged Lake Property lies within the Superior Province, straddling the suture zone between the east-west trending, Mesoarchean North Caribou and Winnipeg River Terranes to the north and south respectively. More specifically, the Property is underlain by rocks assigned to the Uchi subprovince of the North Caribou terrane in the north, and the English River subprovince in the south.

The Uchi subprovince is a chain of greenstone belts characterized by strongly deformed successions of supracrustal rocks and intrusive complexes formed over protracted periods of rifting and arc magmatism. The Uchi subprovince is one of the more prolific mineral belts in the Superior Province, hosting several major deposits including the world-class Red Lake gold camp. The stratigraphy of the Uchi subprovince indicates that rifting began ca. 2.99 Ga, followed by juvenile and continental arc magmatism at 2.94-2.91, 2.90-2.89, 2.85 and 2.75-2.72 Ga (Percival, 2007). The youngest rocks in the belts are typically coarse clastic sediments that locally contain detrital zircons as young as 2.703 Ga. These strata may be facies equivalents of the marine greywacke successions of the English River subprovince to the south (Percival, 2007).

Multiple regional deformation events have affected the greenstone belts in the Uchi subprovince, producing steep south-dipping composite fabrics. These are constrained by age dating as pre-2.74, 2.73, 2.72 and 2.70 Ga. Regionally, gold mineralization is found to be associated with structures formed prior to 2.712 Ga and with late-stage gold localization after 2.701 Ga (Percival, 2007).

The North Caribou terrane is separated from the Winnipeg River terrane to the south by a narrow east-west trending belt of metasedimentary rocks known as the English River subprovince. These rocks underlie the southern part of the Longlegged Lake Property. They are described regionally as migmatite and diatexite, since much of the belt has been subjected to middle amphibolite facies to low-pressure granulite facies (750-850^{0}C at 0.6-0-7 MPa) metamorphism; however original sedimentary features are locally preserved. The sedimentary protoliths of the English River schists and migmatites are generally immature, turbiditic greywackes. The turbidites are interpreted to be syn-orogenic flysh successions that were deposited into a forearc basin and subsequently telescoped, forming an accretionary prism at the leading edge of the Winnipeg River terrane. Detrital zircon analysis indicates that the English River sediments were deposited between 2.705 Ga and 2.698 Ga, after cessation of volcanic activity in the adjacent arc terranes. Metamorphism of the sediments has been

dated at 2.691 Ga, which was followed by intrusion of 2.65 Ga volatile-rich pegmatites (Percival, 2007).

Structurally, the English River subprovince is characterized by a well-developed, east-west trending composite foliation fabric defined by migmatitic layering parallel to banding in the metasediment. The fabric is folded by a tight, upright, to weakly asymmetric, north-verging F2 fold system (Hrabi and Cruden, 2001). Macroscale F1 folds are locally identified by their interference with this regional fold system.

The English River subprovince is juxtaposed against the Uchi subprovince to the north by the Sydney Lake – Lake St. Joseph fault. This east-west trending brittle-ductile fault zone is up to 3km wide and is interpreted to be subvertical to steeply south-dipping. The fault is estimated to have a dextral transcurrent displacement of about 30km and a south-side-up vertical displacement of about 2.5 km (Stone, 1981). The timing of movement on the fault zone is constrained by an offset marker that is dated to 2.68 Ga (Bethune et al., 2000).

7.2 Property Geology

The following discussion of the Property Geology is taken from Render et al. (2011), with some revisions by the Author of this Report in order to simplify the discussion and remove items that are not relevant to Silver Dollar's Property.

Uchi Subprovince

Rock units assigned to the Uchi subprovince occurring in the area of the Longlegged Lake Property include mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and fine-grained, bedded volcaniclastic rocks. The geologic interpretation for the Property itself indicates a felsic intrusive (granodiorite to tonalite) to the north of the Pakwash Lake Fault and metasediments to the south of the fault (see Figure 4). Clastic sedimentary rocks that lie north of the Pakwash Lake Fault zone are assigned to the Uchi subprovince because they are texturally different from the metasedimentary rocks of the adjacent English River subprovince to the south. These sedimentary successions are very similar in composition and may represent facies equivalents that have been juxtaposed during orogenesis.

The sedimentary unit is dominated by gritty fine-grained sandstones and greywacke (containing up to 40% mica). In the north, the unit contains a thick succession of laminated argillite and interbedded argillite and greywacke. These strata host an ironstone succession that was exploited by the past producing Griffith Iron Mine. A thin unit of cobble conglomerate occurs along the trace of the Pakwash Fault. The conglomerate contains rounded clasts of diorite to granodiorite that are supported in a fine-grained, thinly bedded, black matrix. Petrographic analysis of this unit indicates that the matrix may be volcaniclastic

in origin. Interbedded volcanic and sedimentary rocks are observed locally suggesting that the two units were deposited contemporaneously. The sedimentary/volcanic succession is typically strongly foliated and contains metamorphic mineral assemblages including garnet, that are indicative of upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism. The supracrustal rocks are intruded by a granodiorite of undetermined age covering the majority of the north portion of the property.

English River Subprovince

Metasedimentary rocks of the English River subprovince underlie the southern part of the Longlegged Lake Property. This unit includes psammitic to pelitic rocks that are variably recrystallized, strongly foliated and banded. Mineralogically the unit is fairly homogeneous; its mineral assemblage consists dominantly of quartz and biotite with minor feldspar. Garnet commonly occurs as a porphyroblast phase indicating amphibolite facies metamorphism. The crystals range in size from 1mm to 3cm. The modal proportions of quartz and biotite are variable, which is attributed to the mud content of the original sedimentary rock. Although sedimentary layering is not preserved, compositional banding defined by biotite content occurs at the decimetre to metre-scale and is interpreted to reflect a protolith consisting of interbedded mudstone and muddy sandstone. This is consistent with regional interpretations of the English River as a flyshoid greywacke succession.

The metasediment is intruded by pegmatite dykes that are dominantly tonalitic in composition, consisting of plagioclase, quartz and biotite. Accessory phases locally noted include garnet, beryl, and tourmaline. Lesser granitic pegmatite occurs in some portions of the claim area. It contains K-feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, biotite and muscovite. The dykes range from cm-wide stringers to small plutons several metres in diameter. They are consistently parallel to the main foliation in the rock but the degree to which the dykes are transposed is variable. Throughout most of the claim area pegmatite dykes are demonstrably infolded with deformed metasediment, describing tight, weakly asymmetrical fold wave trains. In high strain zones, dykes are commonly dismembered and boudinaged with fabric in the surrounding metasediment wrapping around the deformed dyke. At some localities, highly transposed dykes form regular banding to the extent that these portions of the unit may be characterized as metatexite.

Structure

The English River and Uchi subprovinces in the Property area are separated by the Pakwash Lake Fault, a major east-west trending fault that is interpreted to splay from the Sydney Lake Fault zone, located south of the property.

The Pakwash Lake Fault Zone (PLFZ) branches off the Sydney Lake Fault Zone west of the Property near the eastern end of Longlegged Lake. Within the

property the fault zone trends northeast-southwest and dips moderately to steeply toward the south (Figure 4). The PLFZ is tightly constrained by mapping, but fault rocks are rarely exposed, suggesting that along much of its length it is a narrow zone of deformation, and may be a brittle discontinuity.

Within the Property the fault lies roughly parallel to the edge of the granodiorite pluton, separating interbedded greywacke and mafic volcanic rocks in the contact zone to the north from coarsely recrystallized banded metasediment of the English River subprovince to the south (Figure 4).

7.3 Mineralization

As of the writing of this Report, there is no record of any gold or sulphide mineralization being found on Silver Dollar's Longlegged Lake Property, although this could be due in part to the fact that previous work suggests there is very little outcrop. The Author can confirm that except for the outcrops sampled during his Property visit, almost no other outcrop was found. The only indication of gold mineralization is suggested by the MMI soil geochemistry described in "Item 6: History".

Figure 3. Regional Geology

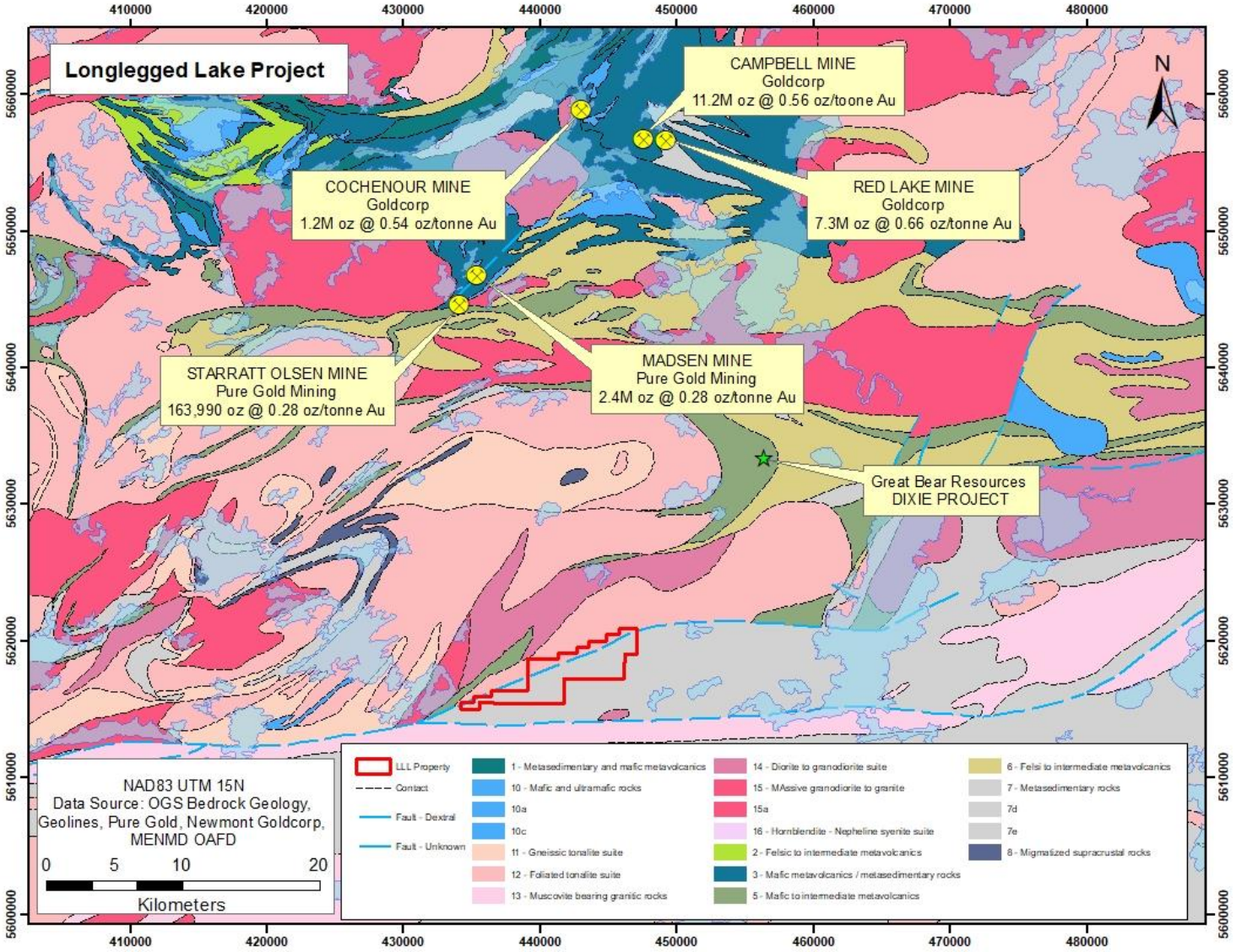
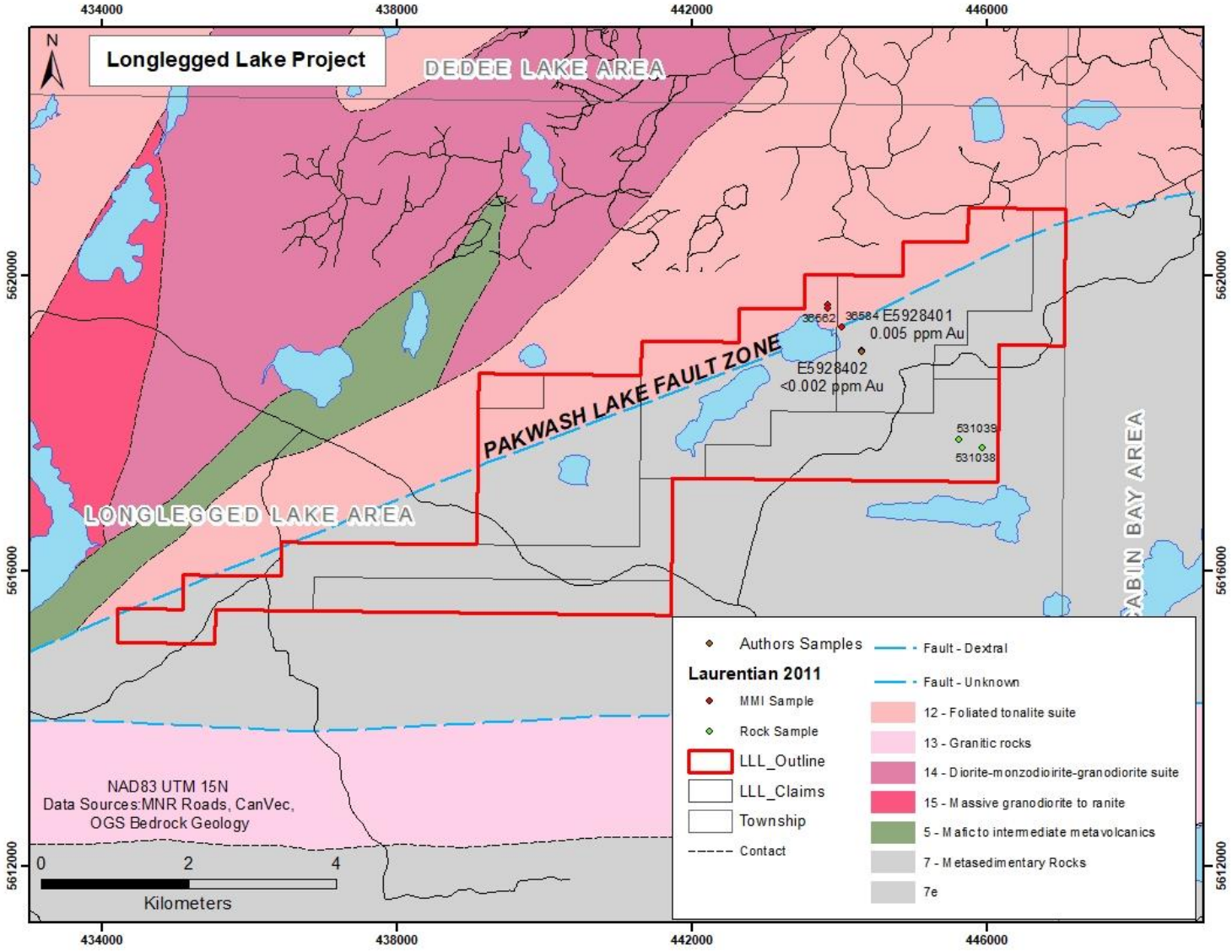


Figure 4. Property Geology



Item 8: Deposit Types

On their Longlegged Lake Property, Silver Dollar is focused on identifying and delineating Archean-aged orogenic gold deposits as defined by Groves et al. (1998). Following Kerrich et al. (2000), orogenic gold deposits are typically associated with crustal-scale fault structures, although the most abundant gold mineralization is hosted by lower-order splays from these major structures. Deposition of gold is generally syn-kinematic, syn- to post-peak metamorphism and is largely restricted to the brittle-ductile transition zone. However, deposition over a much broader range of 200–650ºC and 1–5 kbar has been demonstrated. Host rocks are highly variable, but typically include mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, banded iron formation, sedimentary rocks and rarely granitoids. Alteration mineral assemblages are dominated by quartz, carbonate, mica, albite, chlorite, pyrite, scheelite and tourmaline, although there is much inter-deposit variation.

The local geology fits the model for the style of mineralization found at the Eleonore deposit of Goldcorp in northern Quebec (total reserves and resources of 35,220,000 tonnes at 6.3 g/T Au), where mineralization occurs in polydeformed sedimentary rocks near a subprovince boundary and near a quartz diorite stock. The Author has been unable to verify this information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization that is the subject of the technical report.

Item 9: Exploration

In the spring of 2019, Silver Dollar conducted an airborne high resolution magnetic survey over the Property. The survey was done by Prospectair Geosurveys of Gatineau, Quebec, and consisted of a total of 1,837 line-kilometres flown. The following discussion of the results of the survey is taken from the “High-Resolution Heliborne Magnetic Survey” report (Dubé, 2019).

> “The southeastern half of the survey area is generally characterized by magnetically depressed background values and settled signal variations, which is typical of an environment dominated by meta-sedimentary rocks. The northwestern half depicts slightly stronger magnetic background values that could relate to felsic/intermediate intrusive or volcanic rocks. These two areas are roughly separated by a strong magnetic lineament possibly pertaining to a mafic dyke or to a horizon enriched in magnetic minerals. The strongest anomaly of the survey is found at the southeastern tip of the block and could also relate to a mafic intrusion or a magnetic horizon.
>
> The majority of magnetic lineaments found in the block are trending from E-W to NE-SW, except in a few areas where outlier lineaments are rather striking NW-SE or N-S. In general terms, magnetic

lineaments are related to rock formations that are enriched in magnetic minerals (magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Several lineaments are also curved, suggesting that folding and possibly shearing occurred in the area.

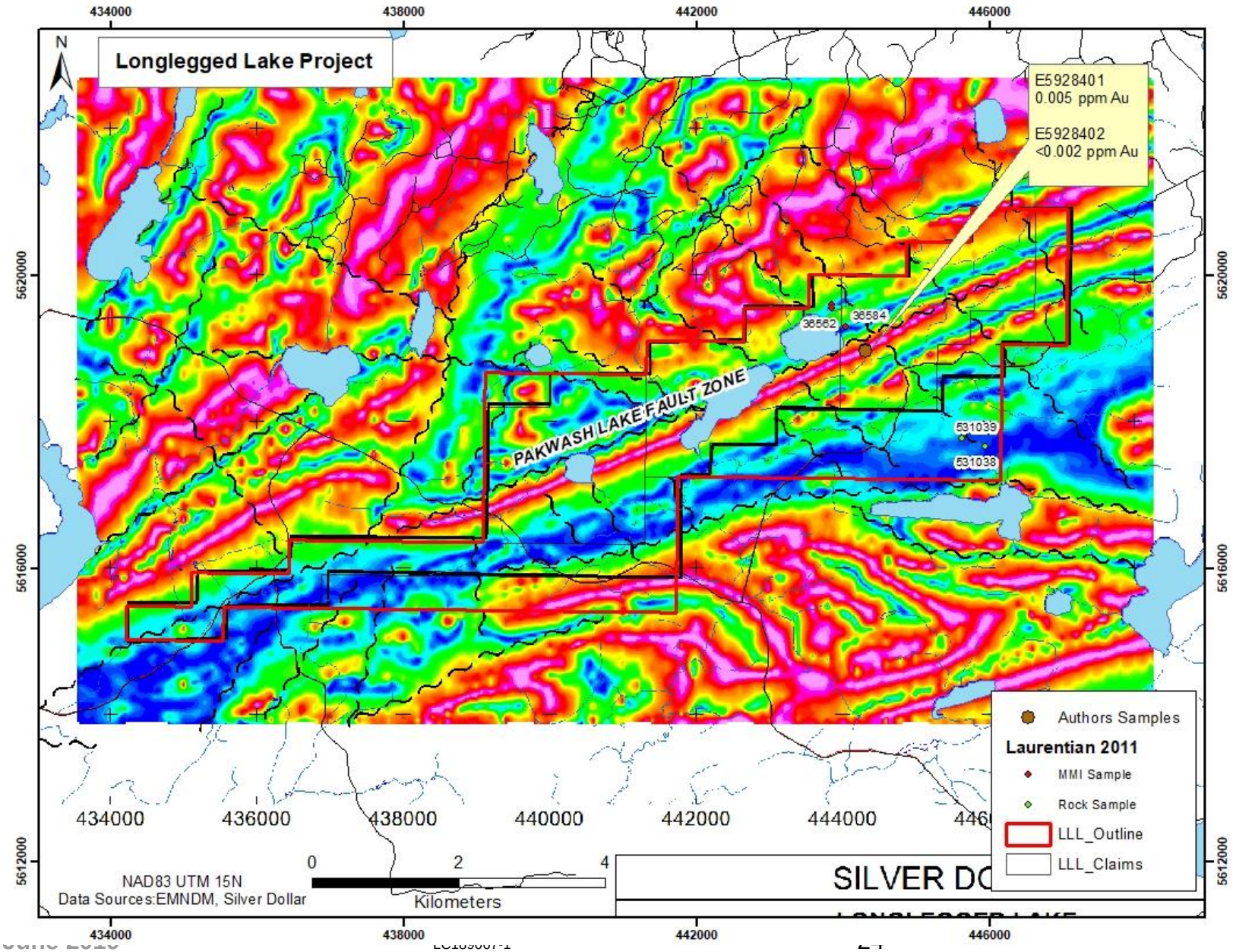
Throughout the block, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones. If they are thought to be favorable structures in the exploration context of the Longlegged Lake project, they should be paid particular attention and should be the object of a comprehensive structural interpretation, which is beyond the scope of this report."

A Property visit was conducted by the Author on June 8th and 9th, 2019. The Property was traversed at various locations, and while very little outcrop was found, there was enough to confirm the geology reported by Laurentian and 2 rock samples were taken for assay, with the results presented in Table 2. The sample locations are shown on Figure 4.

Table 2. Author's Samples

Sample No.	UTMs (NAD 83, Zone 15)		Rock Sample Description	Assay (Au ppm)
	Easting	Northing		
E5928401	444318	5618978	Fine grained metasediment; medium to dark grey; moderate bedding/foliation at 60° azimuth, sub-vertical to steeply south dip; no sulphides	0.005
E5928402	444315	5618963	Fine grained metasediment with weak gneissic texture; medium to dark grey; moderate bedding/foliation at 60° azimuth, sub-vertical to steeply south dip; sample has approximately 75% quartz vein with minor calcite; no sulphides	<0.002

Figure 5. Silver Dollar Airborne Magnetic Survey



Item 10: Drilling

Silver Dollar has not yet performed any drilling of its own, and there is no record of any drilling having been done on the Property in the past.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Silver Dollar has not yet performed any sampling of its own and therefore has no sample prep, analysis and security protocols to report on. The reports filed by Laurentian Goldfields for their work described in “Item 6: History” contains detailed descriptions of their sampling protocols, and in the Author’s opinion they followed industry best practices.

During his Property visit, the Author’s samples were placed in plastic bags which had a duplicate tag inserted and sealed with tape. Analysis was completed by AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario. The Author transported the samples to the AGAT Laboratories preparation facility in Thunder Bay, Ontario, where the samples are crushed and prepped for assay. A pulverized sub-sample is then shipped to AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario for assay analysis. Samples were analyzed for Au by 50 g fire assay with ICP-AAS finish.

AGAT Laboratories’ website states that it employs top quality assurance professionals who strive to improve the overall quality of service that it provides. This Quality Assurance Department monitors the operations of the company and ensures compliance with internationally recognized standards, policies and procedures.

AGAT Laboratories is accredited for specific tests as listed in the laboratory's current scope of accreditation by the following organizations:

- The Standards Council of Canada (SCC)
- The Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA) and
- SAI Global

AGAT Laboratories is accredited, for specific tests, to the following standard:

- ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

AGAT Laboratories is certified to the following standard:

- ISO 9001:2015

Item 12: Data Verification

The data presented in this Report has come primarily from the assessment files available at the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines. The Author has reviewed the assessment files referred to in this report. Assay

certificates for drilling were not normally present prior to 1990 when the Ontario Mining Act was amended, requiring the inclusion of the certificates if they were used for assessment. The Author can verify that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports.

There were no limitations placed on the Author in conducting the verification of the data or the Property visit. The Author's opinion is that the data sets are adequate for the reliance on and completion of the Report.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Silver Dollar has not yet done any mineral processing studies or metallurgical testing on the Property.

Item 14: Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no mineral resource defined on the Property.

Items 15 to 22 are for use on Advanced Properties, and since Silver Dollar's Longlegged Lake Property does not meet the criteria for Advanced Properties, these items are not included in this Report.

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

The Dixie Halo South property of BTU Metals Corp. ("BTU") lies approximately 6 km to the north-east of Silver Dollar's Longlegged Lake Property; the following is a summary from BTU's NI 43-101 technical report dated December 5, 2018 and available on BTU's website (https://www.btumetals.com).

The Dixie Halo South property lies to the southeast of the main Red Lake gold mining camp in a "…broadly east-west trending belt of mafic to felsic meta-volcanics and associated metasediments, which are infolded between a series of granulitic batholiths" (Fingler and Middleton, 2003, p.16). The favourable geologic package of rocks containing the mineralization on the Dixie property appears to trend southwesterly across the Dixie Halo South property. This variably metamorphosed package of rocks consists of bedded iron formation units interbedded with volcanic horizons.

The general geologic trend on the Dixie Halo South property is roughly 045 to 070 degrees. A series of faults in the north-central section of the Dixie Halo South Property has been interpreted from local mapping and property-wide geophysics, trending roughly northwest-southeast. These faults have been

interpreted to be offsetting a mineralized trend crossing into the Dixie Halo South property from the north.

Narrow iron formations manifest throughout the mapped area on the Dixie Halo South property. Their extent is largely inferred from localized outcrops, but two bands extend southwesterly across the central portion of the Dixie Halo South property, interbedded with varied volcanics and sediments. The north-central portion of the Dixie Halo South property is underlain by an area of felsic intrusives. Similarly the area along the western side of the Property is dominantly underlain by mafic and felsic metavolcanics, which have been subsequently intruded by felsic intrusives. Intrusives occupying the western portion of the property are characterized as foliated tonalites and gneissic tonalites.

The Dixie Halo South property holds considerable potential for the occurrence of both gold deposits and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. Reserve drilling in the current program of Great Bear Resources has been directed towards the eastern projection of the previously outlined mineralized zone. This renewed activity impels exploration activity on the Dixie Halo South property holdings.

The Dixie Halo South area has been the location of numerous exploration programs since the 1960's. Early exploration included soil, lake water and lake sediment sampling, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. More recently, airborne geophysics (HLEM) interpretation, surface sampling, and mapping have been carried out on the property. The Dixie Halo South property is still at a relatively early stage of exploration, with several targets of interest across the property still underexplored.

The Author has been unable to verify this information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Longlegged Lake Property that is the subject of this Report.

The Dixie Project of Great Bear Resources is located approximately 12 km north-east of the Longlegged Lake Property. The following is summarized from Great Bear's website: https://greatbearresources.ca/projects/red-lake-camp-ontario/dixie/.

In July 2017, Great Bear entered into a purchase agreement with Newmont Mining to acquire Newmont's 33% stake in the project for $80,000 in total cash payments over 4 years.

In September 2017, Great Bear acquired an additional 26 minerals claims and today the Dixie property covers 9,140 hectares.

In November 2018 Great Bear completed the purchase of 100% royalty -free interest in the Dixie Gold Project, Red Lake Ontario.

At the Dixie Project, gold mineralization is confirmed along a 2.3 km strike of a 10 km target. The system at the Dixie Project has a high-grade gold zone that includes recent intervals of 16.35 metres of 26.91 g/t gold and 7.00 metres of 68.76 g/t gold and is open along strike and at depth.

Combined with historical drilling, over 198 drill holes for 30,000 metres have been completed at the Dixie Project. In March of 2018 Great Bear commenced a 10,000 metre drill program, of which results from 5,000 metres in 23 holes had been reported as of August with an additional 5,000 metres underway.

The Author has been unable to verify this information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Longlegged Lake Property that is the subject of this Report.

Approximately 7 km northeast of Silver Dollar's Property is a gold occurrence on the Kwai Property of Golden Goliath Resources Ltd. This occurrence is believed by the Author to be located in a geological setting similar to that of Silver Dollar's Longlegged Lake Property, and occurs to the north of the PLFZ. The following is taken from the NI 43-101 technical report on the Kwai Property prepared by Cullen (2019).

The Kwai trench exposes strongly foliated granodiorite that is cut by several small quartz veins up to 10cm wide and 1m to 4m in length. The vein quartz is typically colourless to dark grey with brownish weathered surfaces. Two channel samples from the south and north ends of the Kwai trench contained 662 ppb Au and 468 ppb Au over 1m respectively (Render et al. 2010). The sample in the north consisted of foliated granodiorite cut by a fracture with minor secondary quartz occurring discontinuously along its length. In the south, the mineralized sample contained mostly foliated granodiorite with a small (<10cm wide) portion of vein material. 2.5km west of the Kwai trench, another small quartz vein hosted by granodiorite was sampled. This vein had minor disseminated pyrite and contained 243 ppb Au. Despite these findings, mineralization cannot be consistently associated with quartz veining in the granodiorite, since several other veins sampled in the Kwai area proved to be barren.

The Author has been unable to verify this information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Longlegged Lake Property that is the subject of this Report.

Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is unaware of any further data or relevant information that could be considered of any practical use in this Report. The Author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report

that is not reflected in the Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Report misleading.

Item 25: Interpretation and Conclusions

The previous work on the Longlegged Lake Property has indicated the presence of elevated, or anomalous, gold values in soil samples over an area associated with the Pakwash Lake Fault Zone, which also marks the contact zone between a granodiorite to the north, and mafic volcanic and metasediments to the south. This environment represents a promising geological setting to host gold mineralization. This area should be the main focus of future exploration by Silver Dollar.

As this Property is still a grassroots Property, with little previous exploration, there is always a substantial risk that the work proposed may not result in advancing the Property under current market conditions.

Item 26: Recommendations

It is recommended that further mapping and soil sampling be conducted along the length of the Property, with a particular focus on the area of the interpreted Pakwash Lake Fault Zone (the “PLFZ”). Target areas identified by the previous and new sampling should be followed up later by mechanical stripping, washing, mapping and sampling, if overburden depths allow. At this time the mechanical stripping is not budgeted, pending results of the prospecting and soil sampling.

An Induced Polarization (“IP”) survey should also be conducted over the east-central portion of the Property in order to determine the presence of any conductors that could represent sulphide mineralization. This part of the Property would cover the area of the elevated Au values obtained by Laurentian Goldfields (2011) during their previous work. An initial IP survey covering this area could consist of approximately 20 km of line cutting and IP survey. Due to the presence of two small lakes in this area, it may be advisable to do the survey in the winter, when the lakes are frozen.

If results warrant, selected targets should later be drill tested with wide-spaced shallow holes to test for large-scale alteration and/or mineralization.

A budget of **$104,300** is recommended to carry out the initial recommended work.

26.1: Proposed Budget

Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling	
Geologist for 14 days @ $700/day	9,800
Technician/helper for 14 days @ $300/day	4,200
14 days room and board for 2 @ 300/day	4,200
Transportation	
truck, gas	
14 days @ $125/day	1,750
Soil Geochemical Sampling	
2 technicians for 14 days @ $300/day	8,400
14 days room and board for 2 @ 300/day	4,200
Transportation	
truck, gas	
14 days @ $125/day	1,750
Assays 200 @ $35/sample	7,000
Line Cutting	
20 km @ $900/km	18,000
Induced Polarization Survey	
20 km @ $1500/km	30,000
Reports and Maps	5,000
Contingencies	10,000
Total Proposed Budget	**$104,300**

Item 27: References

Note: Notations listed in the references below in the format “AFRI 20011328” refer to assessment files archived with the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines on the MNDM website (www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/).

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Groves, D. I., Goldfarb, R. J., Gebre-Mariam, M., Hagemann, S. G., and Robert, F., 1998. Orogenic gold deposits: A proposed classification in the context of their crustal distribution and relationship to other gold deposit types: Ore Geology Reviews, v. 13, p. 7-27.

Hrabi, B., and Cruden, A. R., 2001, Three-dimensional geometry of the English River subprovince in the Separation Lake-Longlegged Lake area; in Harrap, R.M., and H. Helmstaedt, H., eds., Western Superior Transect Seventh Annual Workshop: Lithoprobe Report 80, Lithoprobe Secretariat, University of British Columbia, p146-148.

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Render, M., Meade, S.R., Lengyel, J.W.P., 2011. Goldpines North Property Drilling Report, Ear Falls Area, Ontario, Canada; *prepared for* Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. AFRI 20011328.

Stone, D., 1981, The Sydney Lake fault zone in Ontario and Manitoba, Canada. Ph.D. thesis: University of Toronto, Toronto Canada.

Item 28: Certificate of Qualifications

Desmond Cullen
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Email: desmond63@hotmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Desmond Cullen, P.Geo. (#0164) do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Professional Geologist living at 49 Husu Rd., R.R.#2, Kaministiquia, Ontario

2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1988

3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled "Technical Report on the Longlegged Lake Property, Red Lake Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario" effective June 25, 2019.

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0164) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have worked as a Geologist for 30 years since my graduation from university.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I have worked extensively in Northwestern Ontario, and also Indonesia, China and Mongolia since graduating University.

8. I visited the Longlegged Lake Property on June 8-9, 2019 and traversed the Property at numerous locations.

9. I am responsible for the complete Technical Report.

10. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

12. I have read NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been

prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

13. As of the date of this certificate, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 25th day of June, 2019.

SIGNED

"Desmond Cullen"

_____

Desmond Cullen, P.Geo.