NI 43-101
INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

Dale Property
Dale Township, Ontario

NTS Map Sheets 41/O16
Property centered on UTM Zone 17
(NAD83) 402,100mE, 5,306,500mN

Prepared For:

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Effective Date: March 09, 2020

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1. Summary

Property Description and Ownership

Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation was engaged by Element79 Gold Corp. to review the Dale Property in Eastern Ontario, Canada, and prepare an independent technical report compliant with National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F

The Dale Property comprises 90 unpatented mining claims located approximately 100 km southwest of Timmins, Ontario, in the Timmins Mining Division, Dale Township. The claims are centred over the southern arm of Horwood Lake towards the south boundary of Dale township. Access to all sides of the property is gained by a series of logging roads that can be entered from Highway 101. Major access transportation routes from the south include the Sultan Industrial Road to the secondary Dore Forest haul road accessing the northwest part of the property, access to the north is from Highway 101 traveling south onto the Kukatush forest road to the east part of the Property which also accesses boat landing for the north part of Horwood Lake. The Property can be accessed year-round by air using a float plane with skis or a combination of trucks, boat, all-terrain vehicle or snowmachine.

Element79 has an option to acquire a 100% interest in all 90 unpatented mining claims for a mixture of cash payments, payment of 200,001 common shares of Element79 at a deemed price of $0.05 and a net smelter royalty agreement equal to 0.05%.

Geology and Mineralization

The Dale Property lies within the Southern Swayze Greenstone Belt which is a part of the larger Swayze Greenstone Belt which lies within the Abitibi subprovince in the Superior province in the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi subprovince formed between 2.8 and 2.6 Ga and is found on the southern boundary of the Superior craton.

Mineralization targeted on the property has been primarily Archean lode-gold, quartz vein type mineralization associated with sheared, carbonatized and mineralized wall rock and some brecciation with very little observed sulphide alteration associated. Epidote has been observed in many locations in the Dale Stock however is never present in the mineralized discovery zones.

Status of Exploration, Development and Operations, Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

At present and historically, there has been no mineral resource or reserve estimates for any portion of the Dale Property. There has also been no mine development or operations on any portion of the property. Both current and historic exploration activities across the property have been early-stage. The present Technical Report covers ground geophysical surveys from 2017 to 2020 and a site visit by the Author in May of 2020.

Qualified Person's Conclusions and Recommendations

The Dale Property merits continued exploration as previous exploration programs have been limited in scope and yet have produced significant enough results to demonstrate potential for gold mineralization. The Southern Swayze Greenstone belt hosts numerous historic gold deposits in similar rock types and structural settings to the Dale Property, larger scale grass roots exploration activities are required to adequately test the property for gold mineralization potential and develop specific mineralization targets.

A two-phase program is recommended for the Dale Property. This consists of a Phase 1 compilation of historical data and a large-scale B-horizon soil sampling program over previously sampled areas with anomalous gold results from bedrock. Soil sampling results can be used to determine any larger trends in anomalous gold and indicate potential gold bearing structures or veins. Phase 2 is contingent on promising results from Phase 1. Phase 2 consists of 1500 metres of diamond drilling to test any potential gold bearing structures outlined by compilation work and soil sampling.

2. Introduction

2.1 Issuer for Whom the Technical Report is Written

Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation ("Fladgate") was engaged by Element79 Gold Corp. ("Element79") to review the Dale Property in Eastern Ontario, Canada, and prepare an independent technical report compliant with National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F. Fladgate is independent from Element79 in accordance to Section 3.5 of NI 43-101 Companion Policy.

Element79 is a private Canadian-based junior exploration company and the Dale Property is their first exploration project.

Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation ("Fladgate") is an international consulting company based in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. Fladgate provides a wide range of geological and exploration services to the mineral and energy industries. With offices in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Fladgate is well-positioned to service its client base. Fladgate's mandate is to provide professional, geological, and exploration services to the mineral and energy industries at competitive rates and without compromise. Fladgate's professionals have international experience in a variety of disciplines with services that include:

- Exploration Project Generation, Design, Implementation and Management
- Data Compilation and Exploration Target Generation
- Property Evaluation and Due Diligence Studies
- Independent, NI 43-101 Compliant, Technical Report Writing
- Mineral Resource Modeling and Estimation
- 3D Geological Modeling and Database Management
- Polished Thin Section Analysis by petrographic microscope and Scanning Electron Microscope

The Qualified Person and author for this report is **Caitlin Jeffs P. Geo. Jordan Quinn P. Geo** is co-author of the report. The authors' Statement of Qualifications can be found in Appendix 1.

2.2 Terms of Reference and Units and Purpose of the Technical Report

The purpose of this Technical Report is to describe the Dale Property, compile existing and current exploration data on the property, highlight any significant historic showings and workings, verify the extent and results of current work, and to recommend work for the future.

This report is intended for use by Element79 to file as a NI 43-101 Technical Report with the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities, pursuant to provincial securities legislation. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any other use of this report, by any third party, is at the party's sole risk.

The Metric System or SI System is the primary system of measure and length used in this report and is generally expressed in kilometers, meters and centimeters; volume is expressed as cubic meters, mass expressed as metric tonnes, area as hectares, and zinc, copper and lead grades as percent (%) or parts per million (ppm). The precious metal grades (such as gold) are generally expressed as grams/tonne (g/t) but may also be in parts per billion (ppb) or parts per million (ppm).

Conversions from the SI or Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent work assessment files now use the SI system but older work assessment files almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to an online source at https://www.bgs.ac.uk/scmr/docs/papers/paper_12.pdf.

Table 1 – Glossary of Terms

Term	Meaning	Term	Meaning
AEM	Airborne Electromagnetic	Na	sodium
Ag	Silver	Na_2O	sodium oxide
Al	Aluminum	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
Al_2O_3	aluminum oxide	NE	northeast
AW	apparent width	NI	National Instrument
As	Arsenic	Ni	nickel
Au	Gold	NSR	net smelter return
Ba	Barium	NTS	National Topographic System
Be	Beryllium	OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
Bi	Bismuth	P	phosphorous
C	carbon dioxide	P_2O_5	phosphorous oxide
Ca	Calcium	Pb	lead
CaO	calcium oxide	Pd	palladium
Cd	Cadmium	pH	acidity
Co	Cobalt	Pt	platinum
CO_2	carbon dioxide	QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Cr	Chromium	S	south
Cr_2O_3	chromium oxide	S	sulphur
Cu	Copper	Sb	antimony
DDH	diamond drill hole	SE	southeast
DW	drilled width	Se	selenium
E	East	SiO_2	silicon oxide
EM	electromagnetic	Sn	tin
Fe	Iron	SO_2	sulfur dioxide
Fe_2O_3	iron oxide (ferric oxide-hematite)	Sr	strontium
Fe_3O_4	iron oxide (ferrous oxide-magnetite)	Sum	summation
HLEM	horizontal loop electromagnetic	SW	southwest
H_2O	hydrogen oxide (water)	Ti	titanium
IP	induced polarization	TiO_2	titanium oxide
K	Potassium	Tl	thallium
K_2O	potassium oxide	TW	true width
Li	Lithium	U	uranium
LOI	loss on ignition (total H_2O, CO_2 and SO_2 content)	U_3O_8	uranium oxide (yellowcake)
Mg	Magnesium	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
MgO	magnesium oxide	V	vanadium

Mn	Manganese	V_2O_5	vanadium oxide
MNDMF	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry	VLF	very low frequency
MnO	manganese oxide	VLF-EM	very low frequency-electromagnetic
Mo	Molybdenum	W	west
Mt	millions of tonnes	Y	yttrium
N	North	Zn	zinc
NW	northwest		

Table 2 – Units of Measure

Units of Measure	**Abbreviation**	**Units of Measure**	**Abbreviation**
Above mean sea level	amsl	Litre	L
Ampere	A	Litres per minute	L/m
Annum (year)	a	Megabytes per second	Mb/s
Billion years ago	Ga	Megapascal	MPa
British thermal unit	Btu	Megavolt-ampere	MVA
Candela	cd	Megawatt	MW
Carat	ct	Metre	m
Carats per hundred tonnes	cpht	Metres above sea level	masl
Carats per tonne	cpt	Metres per minute	m/min
Centimetre	cm	Metres per second	m/s
Cubic centimetre	cm^3	Metric ton (tonne)	t
Cubic feet per second	ft^3/s or cfs	Micrometre (micron)	µm
Cubic foot	ft^3	Microsiemens (electrical)	µs
Cubic inch	in^3	Miles per hour	mph
Cubic metre	m^3	Milliamperes	mA
Cubic yard	yd^3	Milligram	mg
Day	d	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Days per week	d/wk	Millilitre	mL
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Millimetre	mm
Dead weight tonnes	DWT	Million	M
Decibel adjusted	dBa	Million tonnes	Mt
Decibel	dB	Minute (plane angle)	'
Degree	°	Minute (time)	min
Degrees Celsius	°C	Month	mo
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Newton	N
Diameter	ø	Newtons per metre	N/m
Dry metric ton	dmt	Ohm (electrical)	Ω
Foot	ft	Ounce	oz
Gallon	gal	Parts per billion	ppb
Gallons per minute (US)	gpm	Parts per million	ppm
Gigajoule	GJ	Pascal	Pa
Gram	g	Pascals per second	Pa/s
Grams per litre	g/L	Percent	%
Grams per tonne	g/t	Percent moisture (relative humidity)	% RH
Greater than	>	Phase (electrical)	Ph
Hectare (10,000 m2)	ha	Pound(s)	lb
Hertz	Hz	Pounds per square inch	psi
Horsepower	hp	Power factor	pF
Hour	h (not hr)	Quart	qt
Hours per day	h/d	Revolutions per minute	rpm
Hours per week	h/wk	Second (plane angle)	"
Hours per year	h/a	Second (time)	s

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Inch	"(symbol, not ”)	Short ton (2,000 lb)	st
Joule	J	Short ton (US)	t
Joules per kilowatt-hour	J/kWh	Short tons per day (US)	tpd
Kelvin	K	Short tons per hour (US)	tph
Kilo (thousand)	k	Short tons per year (US)	tpy
Kilocalorie	kcal	Specific gravity	SG
Kilogram	kg	Square centimetre	cm^2
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Square foot	ft^2
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Square inch	in^2
Kilograms per square metre	kg/m^2	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilojoule	kJ	Square metre	m^2
Kilometre	km	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilometres per hour	km/h	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilonewton	kN	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilopascal	kPa	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Kilovolt	kV	Tonnes per year	t/a
Kilovolt-ampere	kVA	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Kilovolts	kV	Total suspended solids	TSS
Kilowatt	kW	Volt	V
Kilowatt hour	kWh	Week	wk
Kilowatt hours per short ton (US)	kWh/st	Weight/weight	w/w
Kilowatt hours per tonne (metric ton)	kWh/t	Wet metric ton	wmt
Kilowatt hours per year	kWh/a	Yard	yd
Kilowatts adjusted for motor efficiency	kWe	Year (annum)	a
Less than	<	Year	yr

The term gram/tonne (g/t) is expressed as “gram per tonne” where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion). Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/t = ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonnes; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and st = short ton (2000 pounds).

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Base and certain industrial metal and mineral prices are stated as US$ per tonne (US$/t), precious metal prices are stated in US$ per troy ounce (US$/oz) and Uranium and certain industrial metal and mineral prices are stated in US$ per pound (US$/lb).

Unless otherwise noted, Universal Transverse Mercator (“UTM”) coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD83 Zone 17 North.

2.3 Sources of Information and Data

In this report, the Author has relied in part upon descriptive material from government and academic sources that are relevant to the Dale Property and publicly available assessment reports. This report and recommendations are based on the following data:

- Geological information and historical exploration data from the Open File Assessment Reports filed with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM),
- Site visit by Author J. Quinn on May 10, 2020
- Academic literature and assessment reports listed in the References section of this report.

2.4 Details of the Personal Inspection on the Property by Each Qualified Person

On Sunday May 31st, 2020, the QP, Mr. Jordan Quinn, P.Geo., accompanied by prospector Mr. Marc Gaudreau, visited the Dale Property near Timmins, Ontario. The property was accessed via active logging roads by truck. From the parking site, Mr. Quinn and Mr. Gaudreau proceeded by foot to the target sample locations for verification (Figure 1). Three samples were targeted for verification based off of accessibility and grade. The targeted samples can be found below in Table 3.

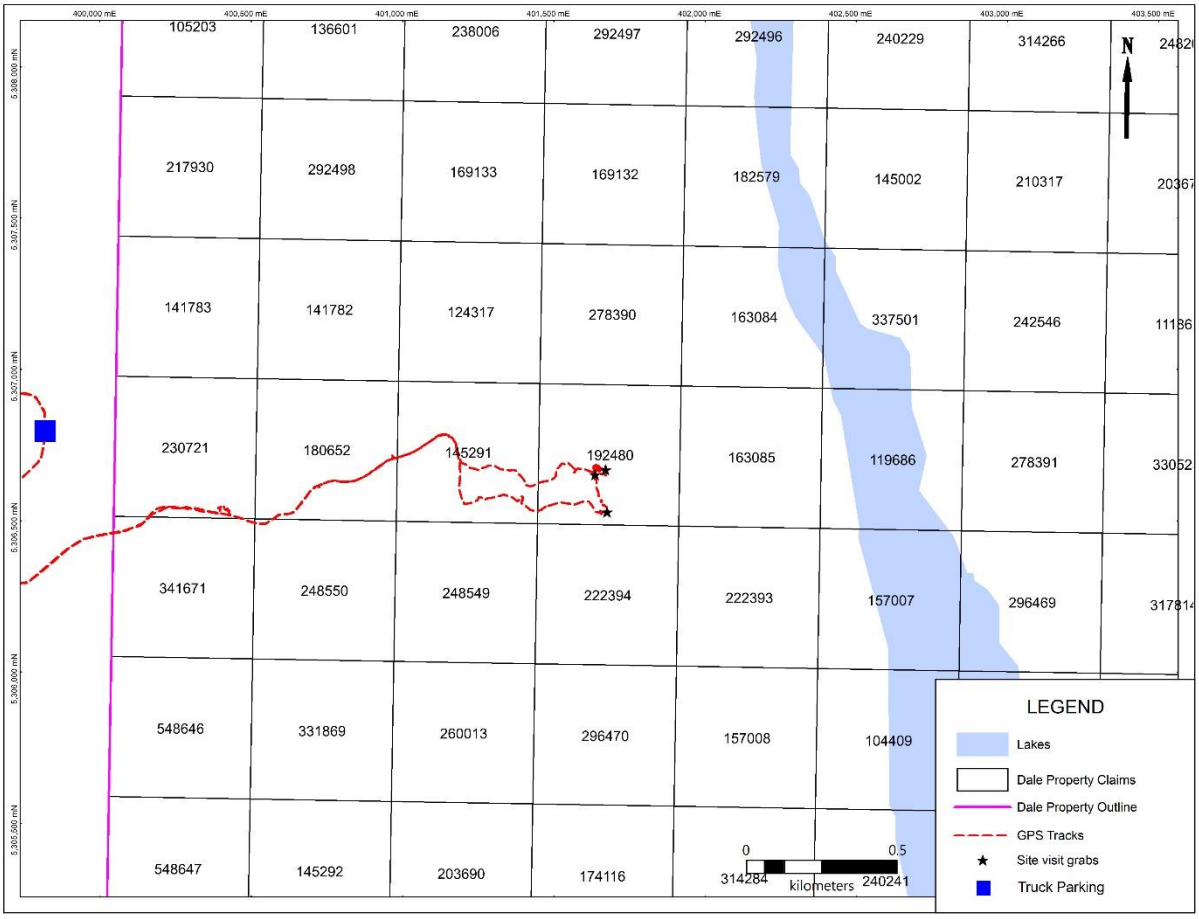

Figure 1 – GPS tracks and sample locations from 2020 site visit.

Table 3 – Sampling targets for 2020 site visit.

Sample ID	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Au (ppm)	Rock Type
D_15_W_02	401667	5306664	0.221	altered diorite
D_15_W_10	401622	5306673	1.18	altered diorite
DS_15_July 12_04	401674	5306526	1.48	metagabbro

From the parking spot, Mr. Quinn and Mr. Gaudreau proceeded east along animal trails and clear-cut logging areas to access the property. Evidence of recent logging was seen at the first sample site (DS_15_July12_04), as the outcrop was buried by recent activity in the area (Figure 1).

Figure 2– Sample site for DS_15_July12_04.

From the first sample site, Mr. Quinn and Mr. Gaudreau walked north through the bush and along animal trails to access the final two sample locations. Both sample locations were situated on the side of a creek which drains water from a nearby lake. Sample D_15_W_02 was collected second (Figure 2).

Figure 3 – Sample site for D_15_W_02

The last sample to be collected was D_15_W_10. Flagging tape was observed at this sample site, however, the GPS coordinates from the data are off by approximately 15m east and 20m north. This could be due to a lack in GPS accuracy at the time of initial sample collection. The outcrop was also covered with blown down trees which could have also contributed to the GPS discrepancy (Figure 3).

Figure 4 – D_15_W_10 outcrop location.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

While exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing, the Authors have relied upon Element79 Gold Corp and their consultants' presentation of its project data in formulating their opinion.

The agreement under which Element79 Gold Corp holds title to the mineral claims for this project have not been reviewed by the Authors and the Authors offer no legal opinion as to the validity of the mineral title claimed. A description of the property, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only.

Comments on the state of environmental conditions, liability, and estimated costs have been made where required by NI 43-101. The author offers no opinion on the state of the environment on the property. The statements are provided for information purposes only.

The descriptions of geology, mineralization and exploration used in this report are taken from government documents and peer-reviewed journals. The conclusions of this report rely on data available in published and unpublished reports and information supplied by Element79 Gold Corp's consultants. The information provided to Element79 was supplied by reputable companies or government agencies and the authors have no reason to doubt their validity.

Some of the figures and tables for this report were supplied to the Authors by Element79 and some were generated by the author. All of the photographs were taken by the Author of this report during his site visit. In the cases where figures or tables were supplied by other individuals or Element79 they are referenced below the inserted item.

Land tenure information for staked claims has been obtained from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (MEMDM) web site, MLAS, which contains a disclaimer as to the validity of the provided information.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Dale Property is located approximately 100 km southwest of Timmins, Ontario, in the Timmins Mining Division, Dale Township. The claims are centred over the southern arm of Horwood Lake towards the south boundary of Dale township. Access to all sides of the property is gained by a series of logging roads that can be entered from Highways 101, 144 and 129. Access to the north from Highway 101 traveling south onto the Kukatush forest road to the east part of the Property which also accesses a boat landing for the north part of Horwood Lake. The Property can be accessed year-round by air using a float plane with skis or a combination of trucks, boat, all-terrain vehicle or snowmachine.

Figure 5 – Location of the Dale Property within the Province of Ontario, Canada.

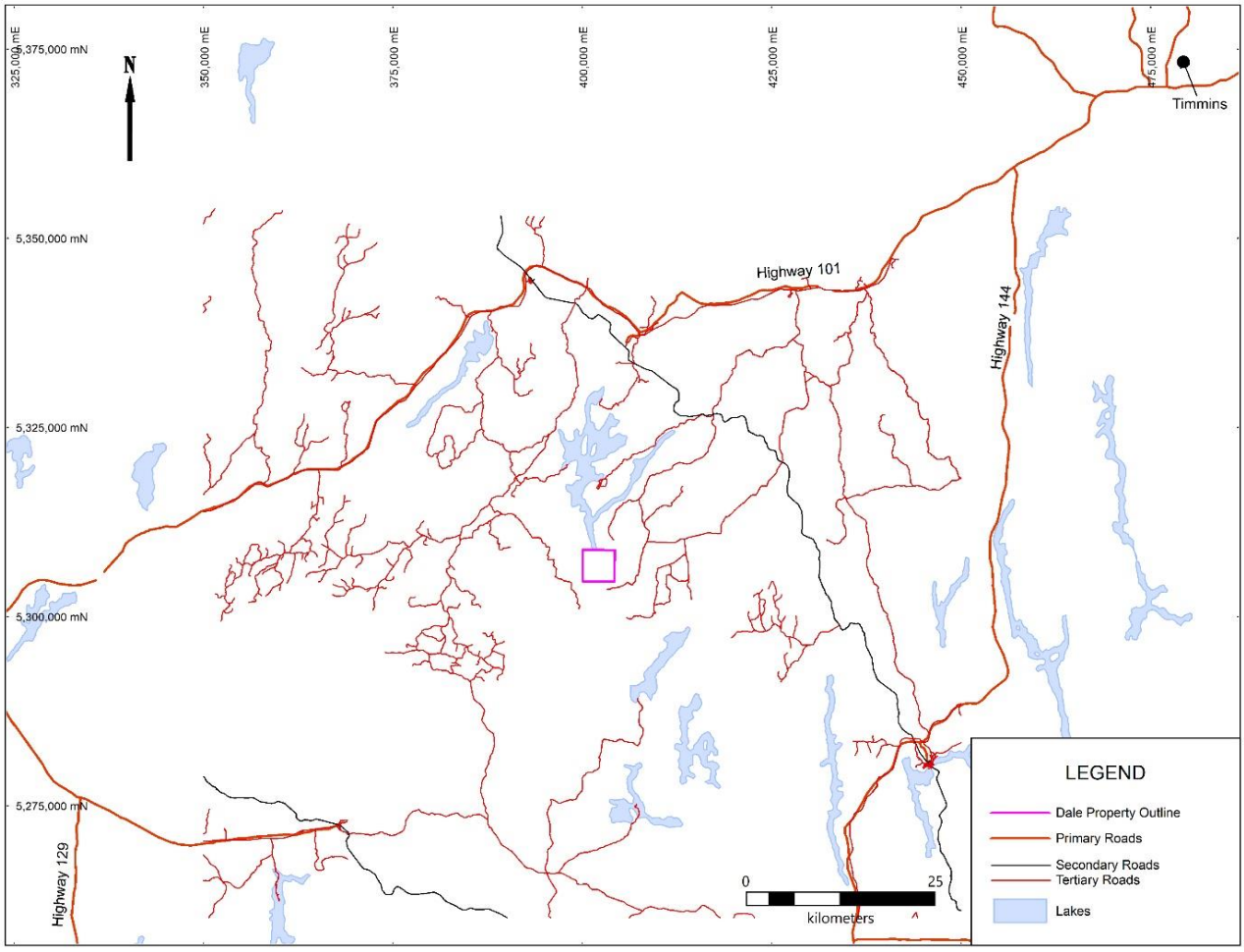

Figure 6 – Location Map of the Dale Property, Ontario, Canada.

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Dale Property is comprised of 90 unpatented claims totaling 90 units covering approximately 1,735 hectares (Figure 3). The claims, in the Porcupine Mining Division, are 100% owned by Jean Marc Gaudreau.

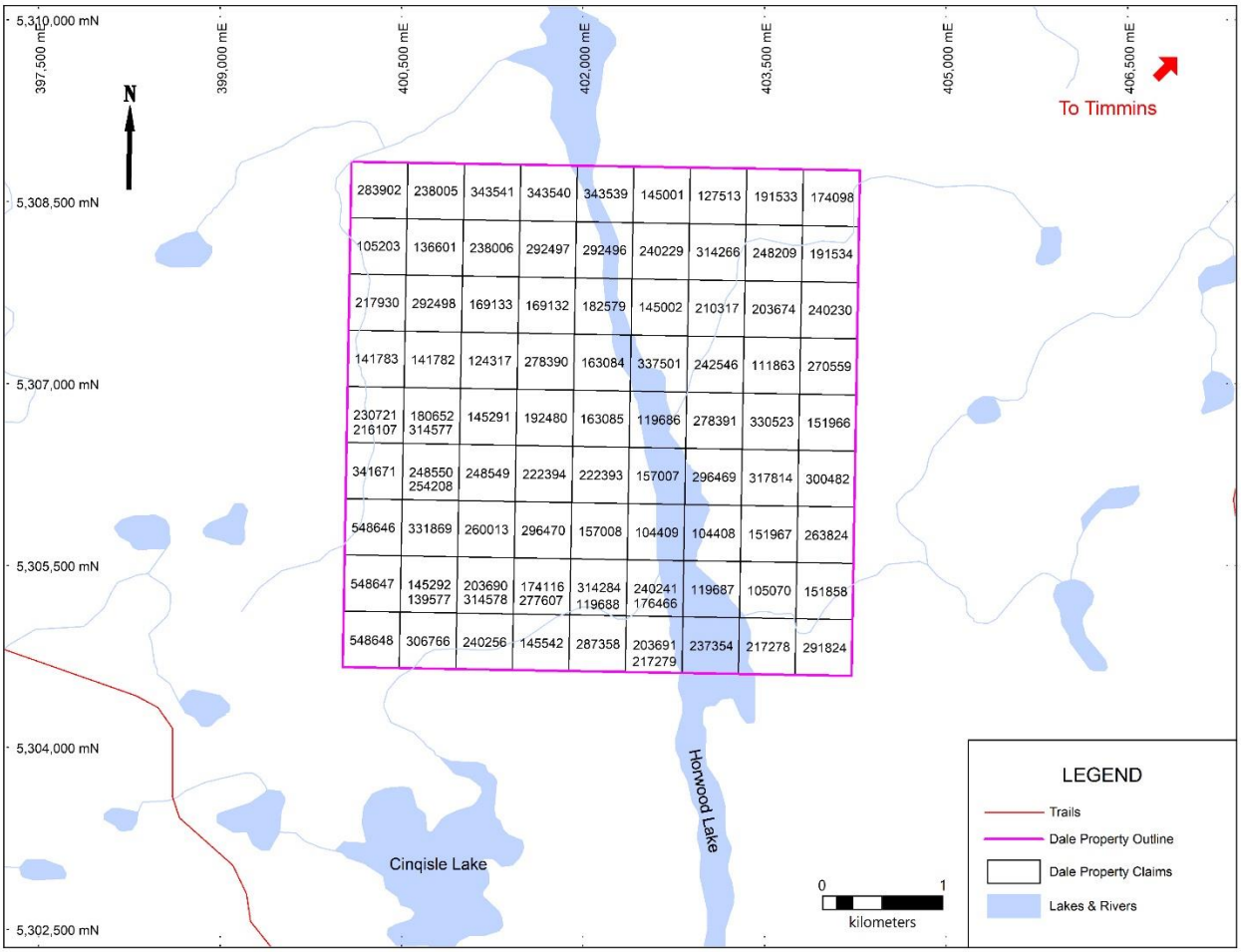

Figure 7 – Dale Property Claim Map

4.3 Issuer's Title or Interest in the Property

Element79 has an option to acquire a 100% interest in all 90 unpatented mining claims, as listed in Table 3, for a mixture of cash payments, payment of 200,001 common shares of Element79 at a deemed price of $0.05 and a net smelter royalty agreement equal to 0.05%. The total cash payments will be $127,000 over four years as follows:

a. $12,000 within 30 days of April 7th, 2020,
b. $15,000 on or before December 31, 2021,
c. $18,000 on or before December 31, 2022,
d. $21,000 on or before December 31, 2023, and
e. $51,000 on or before December 31, 2024

Details of this agreement have been reviewed by the Author.

A pre-existing 1% NSR to the benefit of Keystone Associates Inc. existed on the property prior to this agreement and is additional to the 0.05% NSR required as part of Element79's option to purchase.

Table 4 – Unpatented Mining Claims

4.4 Any other Land Tenure Agreements

There are no other land tenure agreements known to the Author, in relation to the Dale Property, as defined by Table 3 and Figure 4.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

There are no environmental liabilities known to the Author, in relation to the Dale Property, as defined by Table 3 and Figure 4.

4.6 Exploration Plans and Permits

No exploration plans or permits presently exist for the Dale Property. To complete any work aside from non-destructive surface sampling, a mineral exploration permit or plan will be required. An application for an exploration permit was submitted on the property on May 4th, 2020 and included an application for diamond drilling, bedrock stripping, line cutting and geophysical surveys. The estimated time for approval of an exploration permit in Ontario is 60 days and requires consultation with local First Nations. Exploration plans and permits in Ontario have a three year timeframe before they must be renewed or a new permit application submitted.

4.7 Any Other Significant Risks Affecting Ability to Perform Work

As of the effective date of this report, the Author is not aware of any other significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right to work on the Dale Property.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography

5.1 Topography, Elevation, Vegetation

The Dale Property is located within the Canadian Shield, which is a major physiographic division of Canada. The property is situated in an area of swamps, lakes, and low rolling hills, with scattered areas of outcrop. The area appears to be actively logged with areas to the west side of the property being logged in 2018 or 2019, while based on available satellite imagery portions of the east side were logged between 2010-2016. In 2019 and 2020 on the east side, recent notice by MNRF.

Elevation ranges from 330 m to approximately 450 m. Some of the claims have recently been clear cut, while others are covered in a thick regrowth of birch, balsam fir, black spruce, cedar and some jack pine and poplar. The underbrush can be very dense with intergrowths of alder and hazel. The property is divided into eastern and western sections by the south arm of Horwood Lake. Otherwise the property is typically flat, with some north south trending hills/small ridges, scattered bogs, kettle lakes and intermittent creeks and ponds. The shores along the south arm of Horwood Lake which cuts the property shows step gradations to the waters edge.

Water for drilling is readily available from the ponds, small lakes, or Horwood Lake, located within the claim block. Water is also available to the west of the property from a series of ponds and smaller lakes that appear to be near the existing logging roads.

Bedrock exposures in the area are good. Typically outcrops in this area are found as moss-covered knolls or form occasional cliffs. Based on maps provided by the client, trenching has been conducted to supplement the naturally available outcrops. Additionally, based on the 2018 satellite imagery, recent logging activities in the western portion of the property may have exposed additional new outcrops which would be easily accessible.

5.2 Means of Access to the Property

The Dale Property is easily accessed by driving along Hwy 101 West from Timmins for approximately 90 km, then turning south onto Foleyete Timber Access Road. From the Foleyete Road, major access points include Sultan Road to Dore Forest Haul Road north to the west part of the property and the Kukatush Forest Haul Road to access the east part of the property. Water access is best gained utilizing landings on the north part of Horwood Lake (Figure 3).

These forest access roads and the landing allow for access to portions of the property, however a network of additional seasonal and temporary logging roads would permit easy access to other areas of the site by ATV in the summer and winter access via snowmobile.

Historical reports document access to the site from Hwy 144 to the east, however no connecting roads were noted on the satellite imagery at the time of this report. Sections of these roads appear to be discontinuous or grown over.

5.3 Proximity to Public Centre, Nature of Transport

The property is situated roughly 60 km south east of the town of Foleyete. This is the nearest place for accommodations, basic fuel, food provisions and the railroad. The City of Timmins (Population 40,000) is approximately 120 km from site by road and is a fully equipped mining community. Chapleau is also approximately 150 km from site and would be a center of interest for materials, equipment and personnel related to exploration activities. The City of Sudbury is approximately 400 km by road and would also be a source of equipment and personnel.

Major power lines run near Hwy 144 approximately 50 km east of the property.

5.4 Climate and Operating Season

Climate in the Timmins, Ontario region is typical of northern Ontario. During the winter months (Dec-Feb), minimum temperatures of -18˚C to -25˚C are common and snowfalls average about 55 cm per month. Snow is common from Oct to Apr with an average snowfall accumulation of about 3 m. During the summer (Jun-Aug), the daily maximum temperatures range from 20 to 25˚C. Extremes of -30 ˚C in winter and over 30 ˚C in summer are not uncommon.

Mineral exploration programs can be carried out year-round, but drilling operations are best done during the winter months when the ground and wetland areas are frozen and easier for transporting drills and personnel to site.

5.5 Power, Water, Personnel, Potential Tailings Storage, Waste Disposal, Heap Leach Pads, Processing Plant Sites

As this is an early exploration program, there has not been attention given to the area needed for a potential tailings pond, waste disposal, heap leach pad, or other processing plant sites.

Power is not available on site and the nearest major power lines are along highway 101 approximately 50 km from site.

Water for exploration activities is readily available for the lakes and ponds on site.

Supplies and services such as groceries, hardware and accommodations are available in Foleyet and in Timmins, which has been a mining center more than 100 years. Major supplies and services are also available in Sudbury, approximately 200km southeast of the Property, as needed. Local experienced labour is readily available from the Timmins area. A full suite of drilling contractors and geochemical lab testing facilities are also available in the Timmins area.

As this is an early exploration program, there has not been attention given to the area needed for a potential tailings pond, waste disposal, heap leach pad, or other processing plant sites however No potential encumbrances for future mining operations are expected based on the sufficiency of surface rights for potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites in addition to the nearby availability and sources of power and water

6. History

6.1 Prior Ownership of the Property and Ownership Changes

From 1968 to June 1st, 2012 the property was part of a 5-township freehold mining patent that belonged to Algoma Eastern Railways (Algoma-Talisman Minerals Limited). On June 1st, 2012 the ground opened for staking and was acquired by Keystone Associates. On Feb 1st, 2013 Keystone entered an agreement to sell the claims Jean Marc Gaudreau, Jean Marc Gaudreau entered an agreement with Timothy Martel and subsequently optioned the property to Element79.

6.2 Type, Amount, Quantity, and General Results of Exploration

A complete and comprehensive list of historical work on all claims within the current boundary is not possible as during much of the time, from 1990 until June 1st 2012, the property was part of the large group of freehold patents controlled by Algoma-Eastern Railways (Algoma-Talisman Minerals Limited owned Mineral Rights) and its predecessors. Work was reportedly conducted under option agreements with a variety of groups including, but not limited to, Placer Dome Canada, Red Pine Exploration Inc. and Greenshield Resources as recently as 2011. Work reportedly included outcrop mapping around Horwood Lake, and sampling. Due to the lands being patents at the time of the work none of these reports were filed with the Ontario government. Based on reports by Ian Johnson in conversation with David Hunt, some of this data has likely been lost during the closure of Placer Dome's Canadian offices and/or the subsequent takeover by Goldcorp. It is unknown and unlikely that the data could be located by contacting patent holders or its current remnants (CP Rail).

Government geological surveys have completed geological mapping programs over the area, large scale geophysical surveys and geochemical surveys.

The Geological Survey of Canada completed reconnaissance style geological mapping through the district in 1929 and 1933. The Ontario Geological Survey completed geological belt scale mapping programs in 1932, 1934, 1935, 1965 and 1977. A compilation of all Ontario government work was completed from 1992 to 1999 on the Swayze Greenstone Belt including mineral deposit inventories and quaternary geological mapping. Results of these geological mapping programs are described in the regional geology section 7 below.

The Ontario Geological Survey completed a regional gold grain in till program in 1994 (Bernier, 1995) Through the program 136 samples were analyzed with a 1,000 km2 area of the Swayze Greenstone belt. Six of these samples were within the Dale Property boundary of which one returned above 30 grains of gold, sample 4215 at 42 grains, just west of Horwood Lake NAD83 Zone17 401882E 5306400N.

The most significant exploration work completed to date on the property has been completed by Timothy Martel and Jean Marc Gaudreau between 2013 and 2015.

During the fall of 2013 a six day field program of sampling and prospecting was completed over the property, a total of 17 samples were taken over the property of which four samples returned anomalous gold, more than 0.10 g/t, in bedrock. Anomalous gold was found in samples taken with quartz veining and chalcopyrite and pyrite alteration along the contact between October Lake mafic volcanics and Dale Stock diorite intrusive. Two till samples were collected during the 2013 prospecting program to confirm results from the OGS 1995 gold grain in till sample 4215 with 42 grains of gold. The two till samples taken by Jean Marc Gaudreau and Timothy Martel returned 28 and 114 visible gold grains of which 10 and 59 respectively were considered pristine demonstrating a likely local source of gold (table 4, Figure 5) (Gaudreau, 2015).

Table 5 – Gold Grain in Till 2013

Sample Number	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC Weight (g)	Calculated PPB Visible Gold in HMC			
	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine		total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
Dale Till 001	28	9	9	10	39.2	138	54	45	40
Dale Till 002	114	15	40	59	36.7	723	639	45	40

PPB calculated based on assumed nonmagnetic heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) eight equivalent to 1/250th of the table feed

From June 10 to June 13, 2014, four days of prospecting was completed over the property and a further 13 samples were collected for analysis. Only one sample yielded anomalous gold, 0.53 g/t, in the centre of the Dale Dioritic Stock.

Between June 29 and August 1st of 2015, a total of seven days of prospecting were completed an a further 40 samples were collected for analysis. Of the 40 samples, 13 samples yielded anomalous, greater than 0.10 g/t gold.

Between June 15th and the 22nd, a total of 7 samples were taken by Benton Resources on the property. Only one sample yielded anomalous gold, 0.61 g/t, near the west edge of the Dale Stock.

All of the sampling from 2013 to 2016 are shown on Figure 4 below.

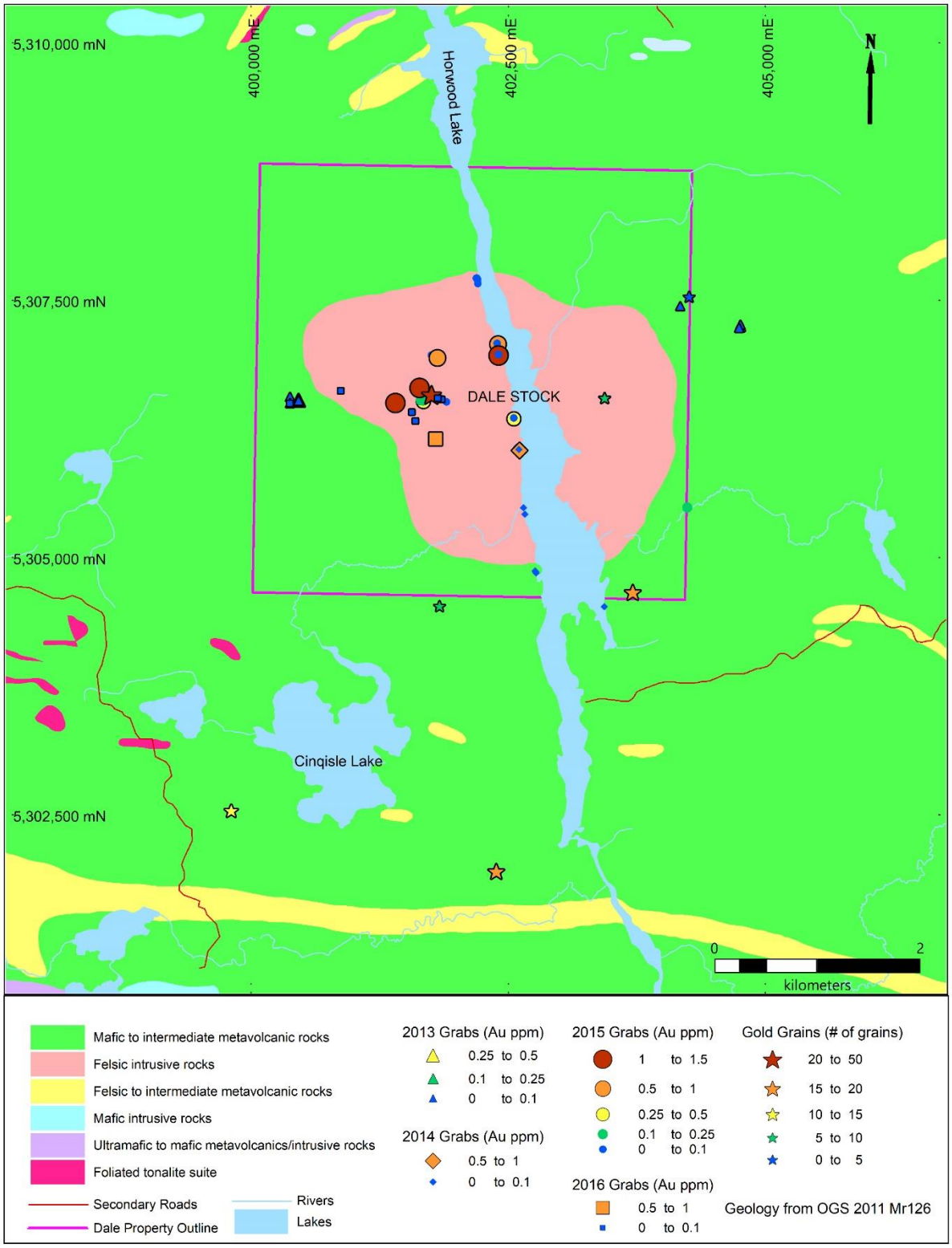

Figure 8 – Grab sample locations from 2013 to 2016.

6.3 Any Historic Mineral Resource or Reserve Estimates

There has been no historic mineral resource or reserve estimates from any portion of the current Dale Property.

6.4 Any Production from the Property

There has been no production from this property, either by the current owners or by any historic owners on any portion of the Dale Property.

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Dale Property lies within the Southern Swayze greenstone belt (SGB) which is a part of the larger Swayze Greenstone Belt which lies within the Abitibi subprovince in the Superior province in the Canadian Shield. The Abitibi subprovince formed between 2.8 and 2.6 Ga and is found on the southern boundary of the Superior craton (Jackson and Fyon, 1991) (Figure 6).

The Southern Swayze greenstone belt is dominated by granite-greenstones and contains metavolcanics of komatiitic, tholeiitic, and calc-alkaline composition, turbidite-dominated assemblages, and alkalic metavolcanics. Intrusive units include granitoids, tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite batholiths, granodiorite intrusions, and syenite stocks (Jackson and Fyon, 1991). Fabric and structures within the Abitibi are generally parallel to regional faults, batholiths and assemblage boundaries (Jackson and Fyon, 1991).

The Swayze Greenstone belt is bordered to the north by the Nat River Granitoid Complex and the Kapuskasing Structural Zone, to the east by the Kenogamissi Batholith and to the south by the Ramsey Algoma Granitoid Complex (figure 7)

The SGB contains intrusive and extrusive rocks of ultramafic to felsic composition and both chemical and clastic metasedimentary rocks, which together range from 2739 to 2695 Ma (Heather 2001; van Breemen, Heather and Ayer 2006). Recent work (Ayer, Ketchum and Trowell 2002) indicates the presence of alkalic volcanic rocks of age 2670±2 Ma in Swayze Township along an east-trending string of gold occurrences such as the Kenty and Rundle deposits. These volcanic rocks are temporally equivalent to the Timiskaming-type basins (2676 to 2670 Ma) found in the Abitibi greenstone belt, which are dominated by coarse clastic sedimentary rocks and minor alkalic metavolcanic rocks.

Two gold-rich fault systems, termed the “Rundle high-strain zone” and the “Ridout high-strain zone” (Heather 2001), extend across the central and southern portions of the SGB, respectively, and both have been proposed as the possible westward extensions of the Larder–Cadillac deformation zone (Atkinson 2013).

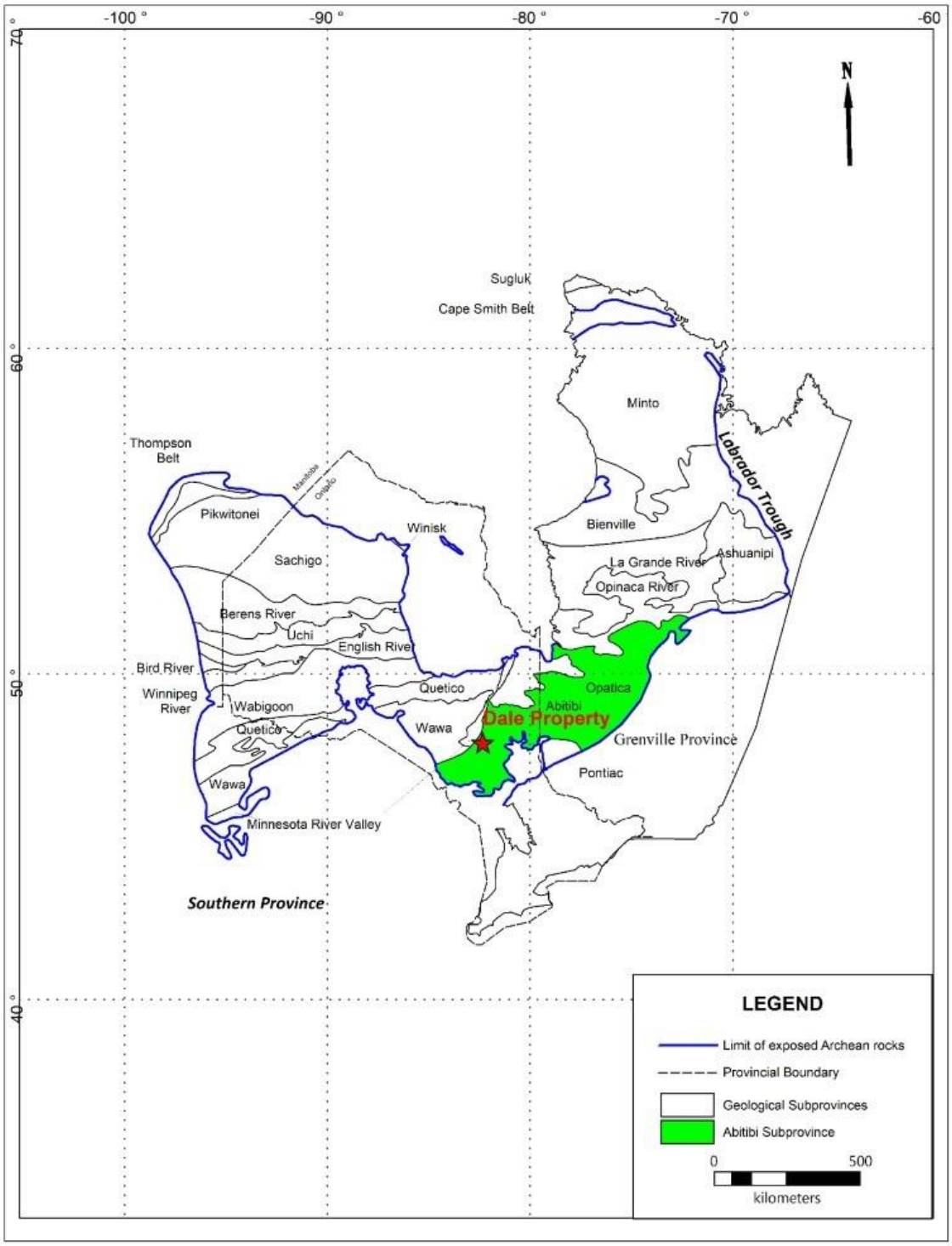

Figure 9 – Superior Geological Province of Ontario and Quebec, Canada, divided into various subprovinces based on major rock types and lithological origins.

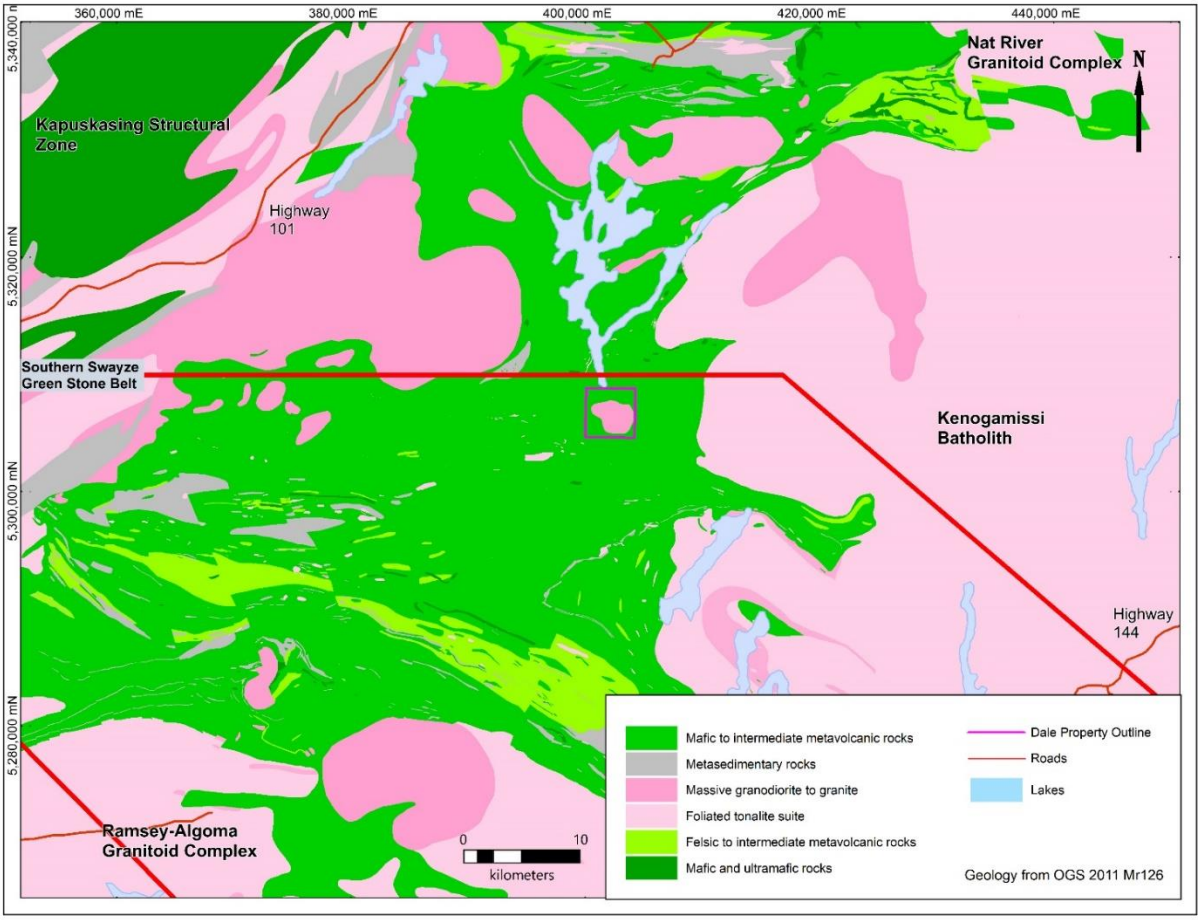

Figure 10– Regional Geology

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Dale Property includes the area surrounding the southern arm of Horwood Lake in the north-central part of Dale Township (Gaudreau, 2017). Mafic volcanics surround the roughly circular, 2,500 m diameter, 2680 Ma, granodioritic stock known as the Dale Stock which has been the focus of exploration (Gaudreau, 2017). A detailed map of the Horwood Lake and surrounding area including the Dale stock was created by Heather et al. (1995). The stock is described in the Induced Polarization Report (Gaudreau, 2017) as a multi-phased hornblende granodiorite to porphyritic-granodiorite with a potassium feldspar megacrystic core and a massive, equigranular margin. Both phases are hematitic and contain hornblendic enclaves.

Mineralization targeted on the property has been primarily Archean lode-gold, quartz vein type mineralization associated with sheared, carbonatized and mineralized wall rock and some brecciation with very little observed sulphide alteration associated. Epidote has been observed in many locations in the Dale Stock however is never present in the mineralized discovery zones.

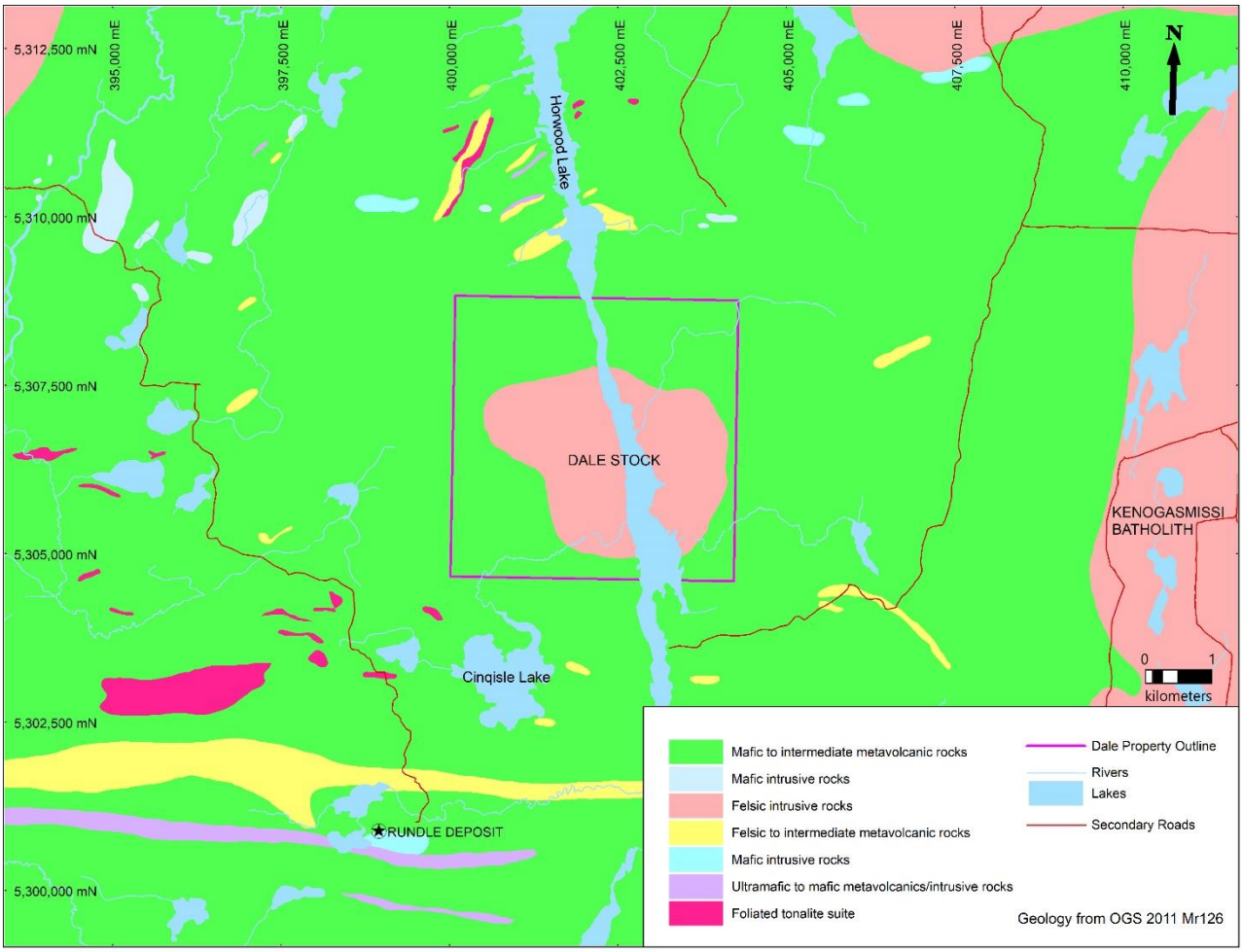

Figure 11 – Simplified local geology.

8. Deposit Types

The Dale Property has yet to yield a clearly defined deposit, but the target for the region would be a structurally controlled, Archean Lode Gold deposit. The main type of gold deposits found in the Swayze Greenstone belt are Archean lode gold deposits. Archean lode gold deposit, gold from bedrock sources, occur dominantly in terranes with an abundance of volcanic and clastic sedimentary rocks of a low to medium metamorphic grade. Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are a subtype of lode-gold deposits generally corresponding to structurally controlled, complex epigenetic deposits hosted in deformed greenschist facies metamorphosed terranes which is typical of the Southern Swayze Greenstone Belt.

(From B. Dube and P. Gosselin, Geological Survey of Canada, 2000) "Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits typically occur in deformed greenstone belts of all ages, especially those with variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic komatiitic flows intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyry intrusions, and sometimes with swarms of albitite or lamprophyre dyke. They are distributed along major compressional to transtensional crustal-scale fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes commonly marking the convergent margins between major

lithological boundaries, such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. The large greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are commonly spatially associated with fluvio-alluvial conglomerate (e.g. Timiskaming conglomerate) distributed along major crustal fault zones (e.g. Destor Porcupine Fault). This association suggests an empirical time and space relationship between large-scale deposits and regional unconformities.

These types of deposits are most abundant and significant, in terms of total gold content, in Archean terranes. However, a significant number of world-class deposits are also found in Proterozoic and Paleozoic terranes. In Canada, they represent the main source of gold and are mainly located in the Archean greenstone belts of the Superior and Slave provinces. They also occur in the Paleozoic greenstone terranes of the Appalachian orogen and in the oceanic terranes of the Cordillera.

The greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits correspond to structurally controlled complex epigenetic deposits characterized by simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz- carbonate fault-fill veins. These veins are hosted by moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults with locally associated shallow-dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. The deposits are hosted by greenschist to locally amphibolite-facies metamorphic rocks of dominantly mafic composition and formed at intermediate depth (5-10 km). The mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist facies or syn-peak amphibolite-facies metamorphism. They are typically associated with iron-carbonate alteration. Gold is largely confined to the quartz-carbonate vein network but may also be present in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall-rock selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

There is a general consensus that the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are related to metamorphic fluids from accretionary processes and generated by prograde metamorphism and thermal re-equilibration of subducted volcano-sedimentary terranes. The deep-seated, Au-transporting metamorphic fluid has been channelled to higher crustal levels through major crustal faults or deformation zones. Along its pathway, the fluid has dissolved various components - notably gold - from the volcano-sedimentary packages, including a potential gold-rich precursor. The fluid then precipitated as vein material or wall-rock replacement in second and third order structures at higher crustal levels through fluid-pressure cycling processes and temperature, pH and other physico-chemical variations."

9. Exploration

The most recent exploration activities on the property have been multiple geophysical surveys carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration at the request of Timothy Martal and Jean Marc Gaudreau, the owner property. All three of the Induced Polarization (gradient array) Surveys (IP) were carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration P.O. Box 45, Massey Ontario, by request of the principal claim holder, Timothy Martel. The surveys were completed in winter 2016-2017 from December to January, fall of 2018, from December 1st to December 20th and February 2020.

On July 29, 2019 Marc Gaudreau prospected a new forestry cut area and checked IP anomalies by taking 6 grab samples.

9.1 2016 - 2017 Induced Polarization Survey (gradient array)

The equipment used to complete the IP survey included the Walcer Induced Polarization System (MG 12A generator, Walcer TX 10KW transmitter, Scintrex IPR12 receiver) and Garmin GPS62 hand held GPS units. The survey grid was designed to test for surface sulfide conductors over a sector of the property that could not entirely be prospected due to a lack of outcrop, low bog, swamp and water. The grid also maximized the limit of the generator electrode chargeability set up. The west boundary of the grid was designed to capture the contact of the mafic volcanic rocks and felsic Dale Stock along the trend where previous mapping and sampling recognized low gold values.

The survey grid lines spaced at 50 meters and readings taken at every 25 meters. Where significant line anomalies occurred, the grid was tightened to 25-meter spacing and readings at every 25 meters.

The gradient-array Induced Polarization survey identified seven zones, or areas, A, B, C,D, E, F and G, on the property with increased too anomalous chargeabilities with corresponding resistivity lows of which are of particular interest to confirm if disseminated pyrite mineralization is present. These seven areas may represent suphide bearing zones. Zones A and C are coincident with gold-bearing locations from previous exploration programs.

Anomaly A, located under the water of an unnamed small lake which is proven to be part of a “splay fault” or conjugate fault intersect associated with dikes on the east and confirmed gold up to 1 gr/ton to the south.

Anomaly B, located along the west contact of the mafic volcanic and felsic Dale Stock. This location has not been ground truthed. South of this location low gold values were confirmed on the contact between mafic volcanics and the Dale Stock and potassic, carbonate, ankerite and chloritic alteration was observed in outcrop. The anomalous area appears in Google Earth to be in a low lying area without outcrop.

Anomaly C, a small part of this anomalous area has been prospected but no samples taken in 2016. The area was targeted to confirm if gold is associated with the potassic alteration in outcrop and multi-directional veining.

Anomalies D, E, F & G, areas have not been explored. There is most likely shallow overburden over these areas. The anomalous areas are smaller than 100m diameter. Previous testing of locations in this core area of the intrusive have not returned anomalous gold however the chargeability and supporting resistivity in areas having an apparent north-south strike may have continuity and potential to be sulphide bearing structures that are indicators of potential for gold mineralization (Figures 9 & 10).

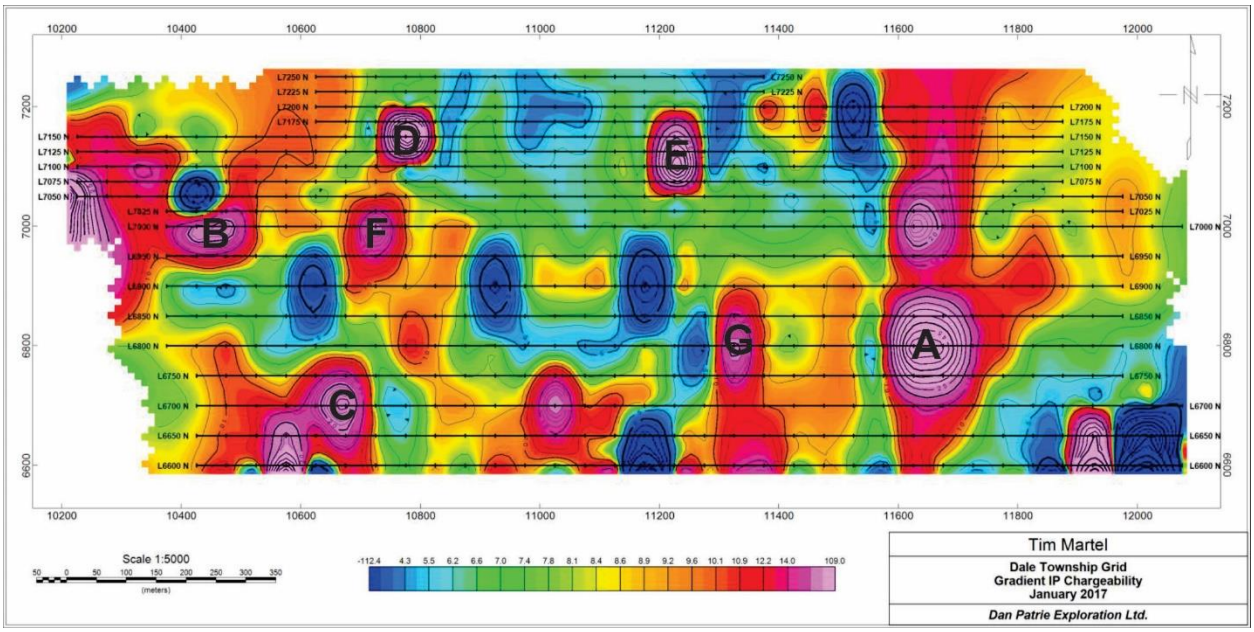

Figure 12 – Gradient Array IP Chargeability with Zones of Interest
Figure provided by Element79

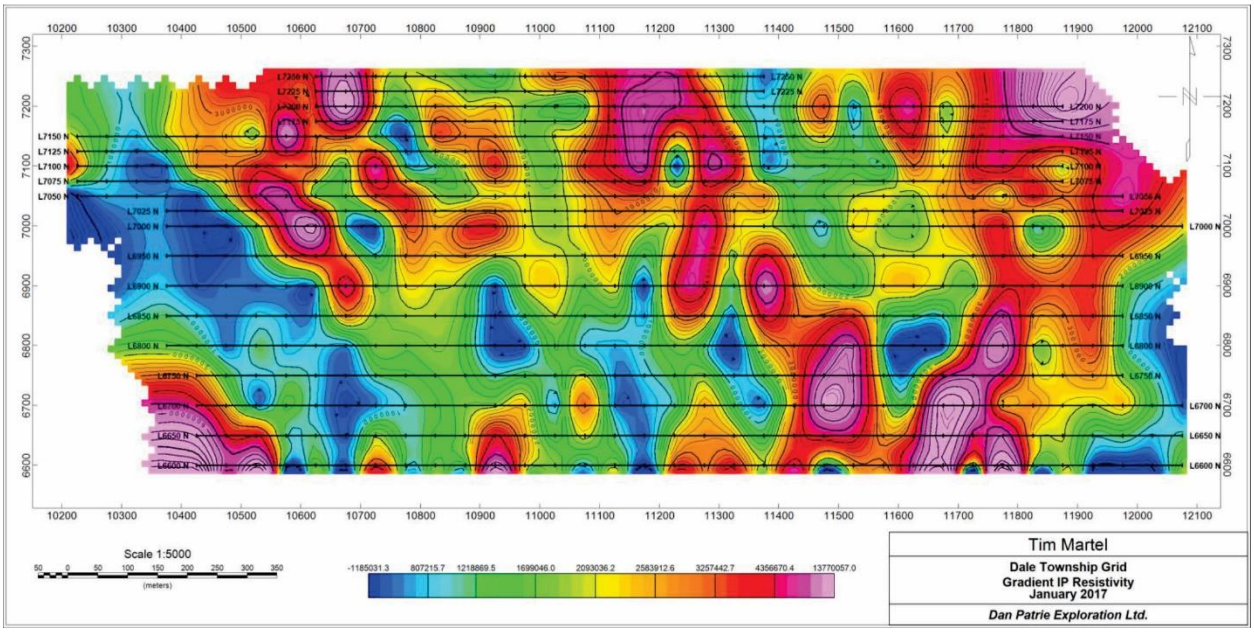

Figure 13 – Gradient Array IP Resistivity
Figure provided by Element79

9.2 2018 – 2019 Induced Polarization Survey (gradient array)

An IP survey was completed in the fall of 2018, from December 1st to December 20th. The survey included 19 lines, totaling 20.25 km prepared for an Induced Polarization gradient array. The lines were laid out in an east-west direction. The survey was intended to extend the 2017 survey to the west and south.

The Induced Polarization (gradient) Survey identified multiple areas of anomalous chargeability's supported by resistivity suggesting the presence of near surface sulfide source which may indicate potential gold-bearing zones based on the observed and assay proven, gold mineralization within the Dale Stock and contact rocks.

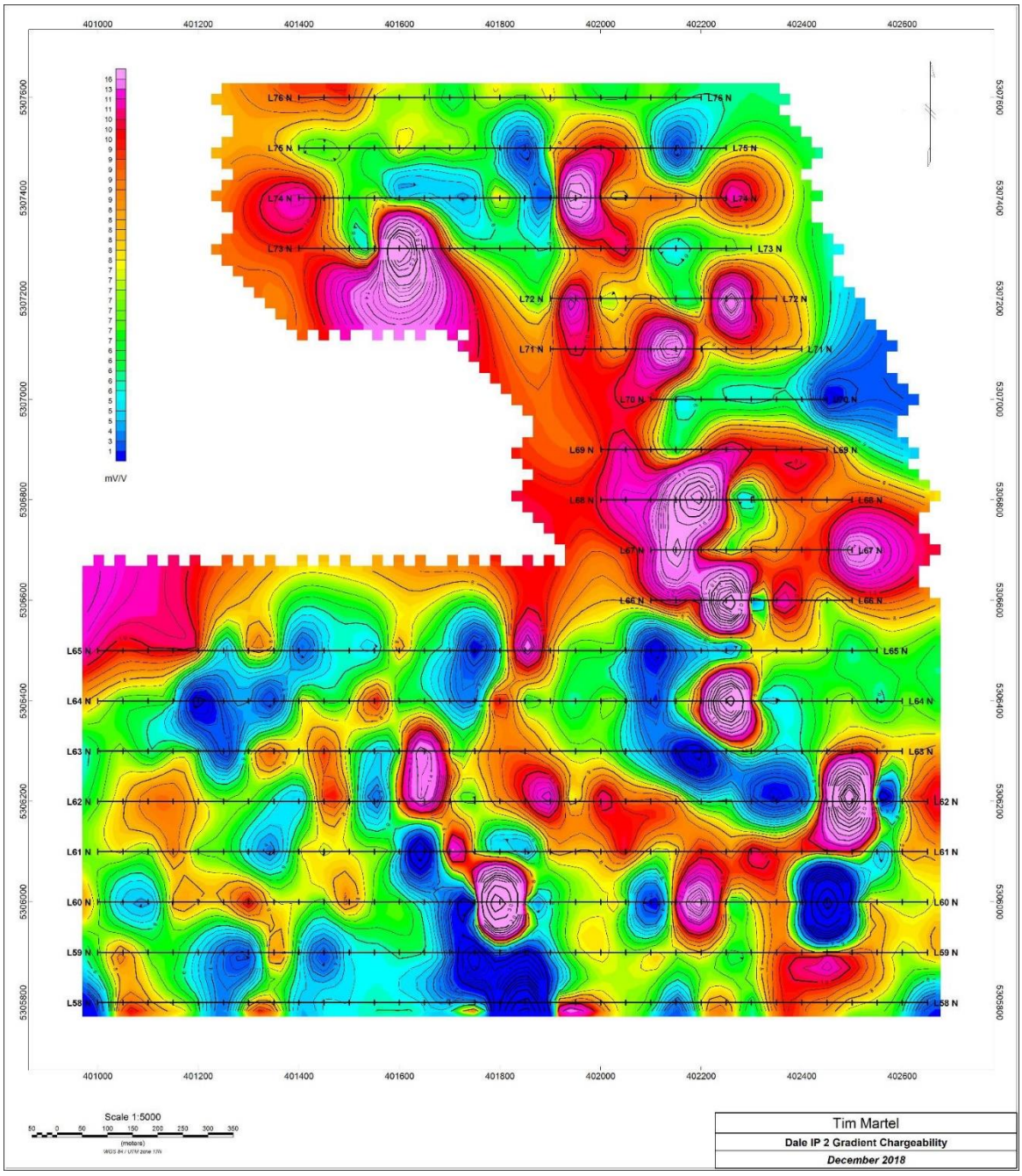

Figure 14 – Gradient Array Chargeability. From Gaudreau, 2019.
Figure provided by Element79

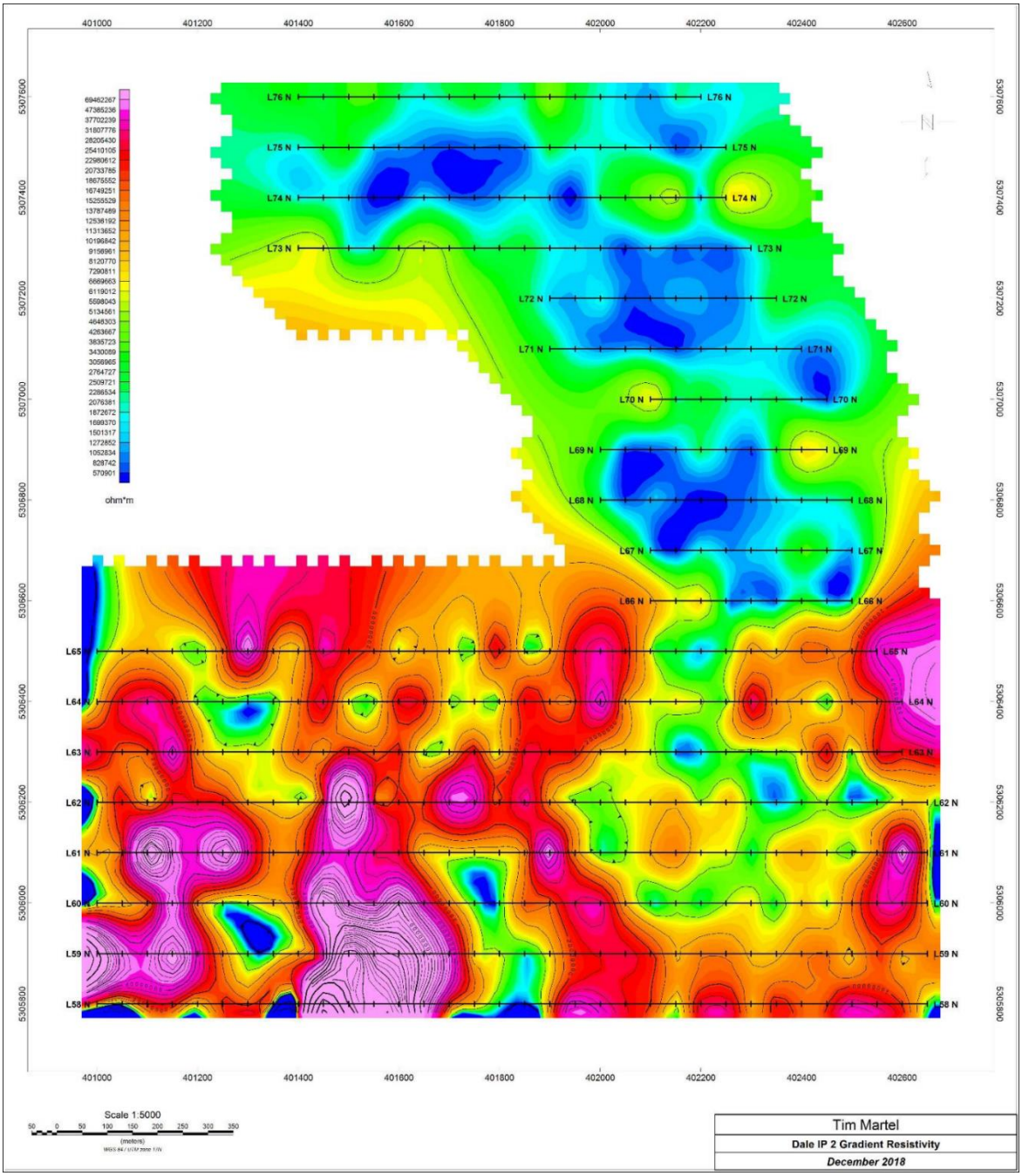

Figure 15 – Gradient Array Resistivity. From Gaudreau, 2019.
Figure provided by Element79

9.3 2020 Induced Polarization Survey (gradient array)

An IP survey was completed in February of 2020. The survey included two lines, totaling 7.65 km prepared for an Induced Polarization gradient array. The lines were laid out in a north-south direction over the ice along the shoreline of Horwood Lake. The survey was intended to extend the 2017 and 2018 surveys across to the east shore of Horwood Lake.

The Induced Polarization (gradient) Survey identified multiple areas of anomalous chargeability's supported by resistivity suggesting the presence of near surface sulfide source which may indicate potential gold-bearing zones.
I

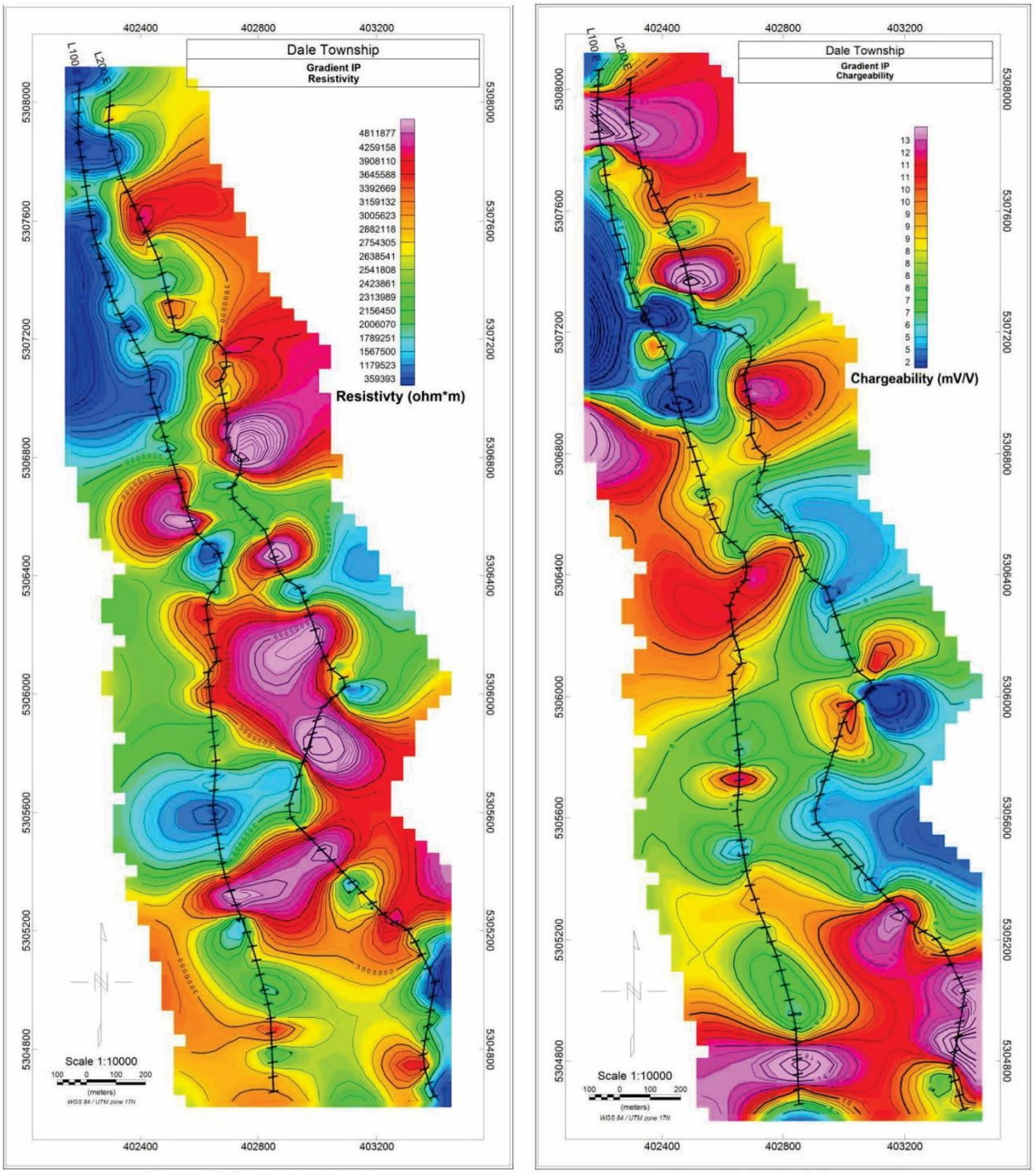

Figure 16 – Gradient Array IP Resistivity and Chargeability
Figure provided by Element79

9.4 2019 Prospecting

In the summer of 2019, Marc Gaudreau prospected new forestry cut areas as well as took samples to check IP anomalies from previous geophysical surveys. Results from the grab samples can be seen in Table 5 below. Out of the 6 samples, only 1 returned anomalous gold, 0.74 g/t.

Table 6 – Grab sample results from 2019 Prospecting

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Rock Type	Notes
DALE-2019-50	400720	5306721	0.74	metagabbro	shear, diss py
DALE-2019-51	400740	5306721	<0.45	porphyry	contact
DALE-2019-52A	400404	5304899	<0.45	andesite	qv, diss py
DALE-2019-52B	400404	5304899	<0.45	andesite	carb, 1% diss py
DALE-2019-52C	400404	5304899	<0.45	andesite	carb, diss py
DALE-2019-53	400977	5305681	<0.45	metagabbro	<1% diss py

10. Drilling

No drilling has been completed on the Dale Property.

11. Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

No sample preparation was needed for the prospecting samples. Collected samples were put directly into individual sample bags with sample tags and transported by truck back to Thunder Bay, Ontario, in the possession of the QP for Fladgate Exploration, Jordan Quinn. Samples were transported directly to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were then received, processed, and analyzed following standard procedures. The analytical package used for these samples was 1A2-50g (Au Fire Assay). One duplicate and Method blank were inserted into the sample stream by Actlabs.

12. Data Verification

During the personal inspection completed by J. Quinn, 3 samples were taken on multiple outcrops as an opportunity to verify samples taken by Marc Gaudreau in 2015 (Table 7). Samples were delivered to ActLabs in Thunder Bay and analyzed for gold by fire assay.

Table 7 – Personal Inspection Data Verification Samples

Sample ID	Sample Targeted	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Notes
469301	DS_15_July12_04	401676	5306527	<0.005	Granodiorite. Trace diss py
469302	D_15_W_02	401671	5306667	0.388	Sheared diorite/gabbro. 0.1% diss py
469303	D_15_W_10	401637	5306651	0.234	Sheared gabbro/diorite. Trace diss py

Due to the recent logging activity in the area, many of the outcrops were buried (Figure 16). As a result of this activity, locating outcrops were challenging, however, flagging tape was still visible on two out of the three sample locations.

Due to the limited historic sampling on the property, the anomalous gold returned in samples D_15_W_02 and D_15_W_10 which have been verified by the QP, confirms the general perspectivity of the property. All three samples contained evidence of sulphide mineralization in the form of pyrite. The lithologies of the 2015 samples were also verified to be correct by the QP.

Sample photos as well assay certificates can be found below in Appendix 2 and 3 respectively.

Figure 17 – Clear cut area from recent logging activity.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no Mineral Processing or Metallurgical Testing on the Dale Property, and therefore nothing to report in this section of the Technical Report.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

There have been no Mineral Resource Estimates for any part of the Dale Property, and therefore nothing to report in this section of the Technical Report.

23. Adjacent Properties

Most of the Swayze Greenstone belt is staked and many properties close to the Dale Property are held by small companies and independent prospectors and have not undergone any substantial exploration work or experienced any substantial discoveries. Notable properties in the Southern Swayze Greenstone belt include the historic Rundle Mine, the Kenty Mine, the Orofino Mine.

The Rundle Mine located approximately 10km southwest of the Dale Property on the southernmost border between Dale and Newton Townships. The Rundle Deposit is currently is held by Rundle-Swayze Mines Inc.

The Kenty Mine lies approximately 20km west southwest of the dale property in the Marion, Heenan and Dore townships that border the Dale township to the south. The Kenty Deposit is presently held by Joshua Gold Resources and was last explored in 1992.

The Orofino Mine is situated in the SW part of Horwood Township and SE part of Silk Township. The mine was active between 1948 and 1952 however no mill was ever established on the property and mine much was left on surface unprocessed. Exploration on the property has been conducted by numerous companies since the mine was abandoned and is also referred to as the Swayze River Property.

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no further relevant data or information needing to be disclosed, that is not already part of this 43-101 Technical Report in another section.

25. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Dale Property merits continued exploration as previous exploration programs have been limited in scope and yet have produced significant enough results to demonstrate potential for gold mineralization. The Southern Swayze Greenstone belt hosts numerous historic gold deposits in similar rock types and structural settings to the Dale Property, larger scale grass roots exploration activities are required to adequately test the property for gold mineralization potential and develop specific mineralization targets.

26. Recommendations

26.1 Dale Property Exploration Targets

A two-phase program is recommended for the Dale Property. This consists of a Phase 1 compilation of historical data with specific attention on regional scale geochemical survey completed by government geological surveys and a large-scale B-horizon soil sampling program over previously sampled areas with anomalous gold results from bedrock. Soil sampling results can be used to determine any larger trends in anomalous gold and indicate potential gold bearing structures or veins. Phase 2 is contingent on promising results from Phase 1. Phase 2 consists of 1500 metres of diamond drilling to test any potential gold bearing structures outlined by compilation work and soil sampling.

The budget for the phases of exploration is summarized below.

Table 8 – Budget for proposed exploration on the Dale Property

Phase 1 - Compilation and Soil Sampling (~2 months)					
		Number	**Rate**	**Days**	**Amount**
Senior Geologist		1	$800	5	$4,000
Project Geologists		2	$500	5	$5,000
All in price per soil sample		1500	$50		$75,000
Subtotal					**$84,000**
Phase 2 – Drill Program (~1 month)					
Meters Drilled	All-in Cost / Meter				
1500 m	$220				**$330,000**
Assessment Report					**$9,000**
15% Contingency					**$50,850**
Subtotal					**389,850**
Grand Total					**$473,850**

27. References

B

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T

Thurston et al., 1977 - Thurston, P.C., Siragusa, G.M., and Sage, R.P. 1977: Geology of the Chapleau Area, Districts of Algoma, Sudbury, and Cochrane; Ontario Div. Mines, GR157, 293p. Accompanied by Maps 2351 and 2352, scale 1:250,000, and Map 2221, Scale l inch to 4 miles (1:253,440).

28. Date

This technical report includes a signature page at the end, signed in accordance with section 5.2 of the Instrument. The effective date of the technical report and date of signing are located on the signature page.

Appendix I Certificate of the Author

Caitlin Jeffs, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation
1158 Russell St. Unit D
Thunder Bay, Ontario
Canada
Telephone: (807) 345.5380
Email: caitlin.jeffs@fladgateexploration.com

CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

I, **Caitlin Jeffs**, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Partner of Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation, the geological consulting firm tasked with this report.
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #1488).
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (Hons. B.Sc., 2002).
4. I have practiced geology for 18 years in a variety of settings, mostly in Northwestern Ontario, Canada, and Chile. I have specific experience in Archean lode gold deposits in Ontario, including managing numerous drill programs in the Abitibi Greenstone belt for junior explorers and working as an exploration geologist on an active gold mine in Ontario.
5. I have no previous involvement with the property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
7. I am independent of the parties involved in the transaction for which this report is required, other than providing consulting services, as per Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I am jointly responsible for the Technical Report titled 'NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Dale Property, Dale Township, Ontario' dated May, 2020 and specifically responsible for sections 5, 7, 8 & 9.
10. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public.

Effective Date: March 09, 2020
Date of signing: July 14, 2020

_____

Caitlin L. Jeffs, B.Sc., P.Geo. (APGO #1488)

Jordan Quinn, B.Sc., P.Geo.
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Thunder Bay, Ontario
Canada
Telephone: (807) 345.5380
Email: jordan.quinn@fladgateexploration.com

CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

I, **Jordan Quinn**, do hereby certify that:

11. I am an employee of Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation, the geological consulting firm tasked with this report.
12. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #3151).
13. I am a graduate of Lakehead University (Hons. B.Sc., 2010).
14. I have practiced geology for 6 years in a variety of settings, mostly in Northwestern Ontario, Canada. I have specific experience in Archean lode gold deposits in Ontario, mostly working as both a production and exploration geologist at various gold mines throughout Ontario.
15. I have no previous involvement with the property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
16. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
17. I am independent of the parties involved in the transaction for which this report is required, other than providing consulting services, as per Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.
18. I have read National Instrument 43-101, companion policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
19. I am jointly responsible for the Technical Report titled 'NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Dale Property, Dale Township, Ontario' dated July 14, 2020 and specifically responsible for sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 12 & 26.
20. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public.

Effective Date: March 09, 2020
Date of signing: July 14, 2020

_____

Jordan Quinn, B.Sc., P.Geo. (APGO #3151)

Appendix II Certificate of the Personal Inspection Assays

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Report No.: **A20-05747**
Report Date: **08-Jun-20**
Date Submitted: **03-Jun-20**
Your Reference: **Dale Project**

Fladgate Exploration
278 Bay St.
Thunder Bay ON P7B 1R8
Canada

ATTN: Caitlin Jeffs

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

3 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:		Testing Date:
1A2-50-Tbay	QOP AA-Au (Au - Fire Assay AA)	2020-06-05 21:49:40

REPORT **A20-05747**

Notes:

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control Coordinator

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Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
469301	< 5
469302	388
469303	234

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
OREAS 238 (Fire Assay) Meas	3140
OREAS 238 (Fire Assay) Cert	3030
469303 Orig	235
469303 Dup	233
Method Blank	10